

DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN AND SARAH MCCONNICO PUCKETT

In the town of Oakville in Lawrence County, Alabama, on June 3, 1841, **Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** married **Sarah McConnico “Sallie Mac” Puckett (1826–1898)**, who was only fourteen years old.*

Neville’s Martin heritage¹ is traceable with certainty to her fourth great-grandfather **Thomas Martin (1752–c. 1790s)** of Goochland County, Virginia. His marriage to **Susannah Walker (1757–1840)** is recorded in 1772, and he enlisted as a Revolutionary War soldier in 1781. Interestingly, Thomas and Susannah Walker Martin are also antecedents (sixth great-grandparents) of President Barack Obama (b. 1961). Neville is, thus, a fifth cousin of President Obama’s grandmother Madelyn Lee Payne Dunham (1922–2008), and our grandchildren are seventh cousins of President Obama.²

Thomas and Susannah Walker Martin had six children, the fourth of whom was **Dabney Amos Martin (1778–1850)**,³ who married his first cousin **Elizabeth Walker (1788–1830)**. Dabney became a successful plantation owner in Morgan County in northern Alabama and sired eleven children, the fifth of whom was Thomas Quincy Martin.

In a 1906 booklet entitled *The Martin Family*, **Irene Dabney Galloway (1869–1957)**, Neville’s great-aunt, wrote: “*Thomas Quincy Martin was born in or near Washington, Wilkes Co. Ga. He received his academic education at Somerville Academy, Ga., and then read medicine, attending lectures, in 1837–38, at Lexington, Ky.*” This suggests that Thomas Quincy Martin did not actually earn a medical degree; rather, he was a medical practitioner. This was often the case for doctors in the early nineteenth century.

*Sarah McConnico Puckett Martin’s tombstone records her birth year as 1824. However, all family records show her birth date as November 4, 1826, and her daughter Eudocia Margaret Martin wrote that her mother was only twenty years old when Eudocia Margaret was born on November 29, 1846. Thus, we have used 1826 for Sarah’s birth year.

Around the time they married, Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin and Sallie Mac Puckett had their portraits painted in Alabama. Neville and I have owned these portraits for over forty-five years.⁴

Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin practiced medicine in Oakville, Alabama, and then moved in 1846 to Houston, Mississippi. In about 1851, the family moved to Danville, near Corinth, in northeastern Mississippi, and in about 1854, they moved once again to a farm close to Corinth.

In 1861, while living in or near Corinth, Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin supported Mississippi's secession from the Union. He then moved his family to live with his brother in Pontotoc, Mississippi (seventy miles southwest of Corinth), and joined the Confederate Army; he was forty-four years old at the time. In 1910 he was referred to as "*An Unselfish Patriot*" by the magazine *Confederate Veteran*.⁵

Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin mustered into the Confederate Army as a first lieutenant in Company G of the 32nd Mississippi Regiment on April 2, 1862, in Corinth. His military service would last less than seven months.⁶ While encamped in or near Corinth, he experienced the Battle of Shiloh on April 6–7, 1862, and wrote three letters about that event to his wife in Pontotoc.⁷ He also wrote at least eighteen letters during the Siege of Corinth (April 29–May 30, 1862) and on the retreat to Baldwyn and Tupelo, Mississippi.⁸ In his letters, he often wrote about the exploits of his thirteen-year-old son,



Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin with his son, Charles Minor Martin, on his lap, late 1850s.

Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin (1848–1931), who had remained in Corinth and was trading with Confederate soldiers in 1862.⁹

On July 28, 1862, the members of the 32nd Mississippi were sent by rail from Tupelo to Chattanooga, Tennessee. They arrived on August 3. From there they set out for Kentucky on a forty-day march, which culminated at the unsuccessful Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862. It was on the road to Perryville that Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin wrote his final four letters.¹⁰ He was at the Battle of Perryville, though he was ill, probably with typhoid fever. Afterward, he endured the retreat with his fellow soldiers down to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died on October 24, 1862.¹¹ A letter to his wife said: “*His disease was Diarrea [sic].*”



Sarah McConnico “Sallie Mac” Puckett was born in Lawrence County, Alabama. Her grandfather **Richard Puckett (1750–1813)** was an American Revolutionary War soldier with a family heritage in colonial Virginia.¹² Her grandmother **Sarah McConnico (1768–1813)** was a descendant of Scottish ancestors who came to Virginia from Wales in the early eighteenth century. Sallie Mac was the second of six daughters of **Major Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)** and **Eudocia Daughtery (1806–1855)**, who was of Irish descent.¹³

Between 1842 and 1861, Sallie Mac Puckett Martin and her husband had nine children, six of whom lived to maturity,¹⁴ including Neville’s great-grandmother **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** and her sister **Mary Florence “Mollie” Martin (1857–1893)**, who has descendants living in Corinth today.¹⁵



*Sarah McConnico Puckett
Martin with her son, Charles
Minor Martin, late 1850s.*

Sallie Mac Puckett Martin became a widow at age thirty-five, and after the Civil War, she moved back to war-torn Corinth. In 1866 she purchased a house and took in boarders. That house, called Oak Home,¹⁶ is a historic antebellum home in Corinth today. Sometime after 1884, she moved and lived for some years with her widowed daughter, Eudocia Margaret Martin, in Fayetteville, Arkansas. She died after several years of invalidism, at age seventy-one, on May 2, 1898, and is buried at the State Line Cemetery in Texarkana, Arkansas. She was living with her daughter [Susan Pride Martin \(1853–1931\)](#) at the time of her death.



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1. NEVILLE'S MARTIN HERITAGE

Thomas Martin (1752–c. 1790s)	m. 1772	Susannah Walker (1757–1840)
Dabney Amos Martin (1778–1850)	m. 1806	Elizabeth Walker (1788–1830)
Dr. Thomas Q. Martin (1817–1862)	m. 1841	Sarah McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)
Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)	m. 1868	John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)
Charlotte Gallaway (1878–1968)	m. 1901	Charles D. Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)
Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)	m. 1931	Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)

The name Martin comes from the Latin word *Martinus*, which is derived from the Roman god of war, Mars. Martin is commonly used as both a forename and a surname.

Neville's earliest proven Martin ancestor is **Thomas Martin (1752–c. 1790s)**, who lived in Goochland County along the James River, just east of Richmond, Virginia. Unfortunately, we have been unable to deepen this ancestral line, for there were too many Martins in Virginia at that time, and they used the same first names over and over again.*

The marriage of Thomas Martin to fifteen-year-old **Susannah Walker (1757–1840)** is recorded in an Anglican parish register with the date October 27, 1772. By 1781, when she was twenty-four years-old, Susannah had six children, three girls and three boys. They were all born in Goochland County, and their birthdates are recorded in the same parish register as their parents' marriage.

- **ELIZABETH "BETSY" MARTIN (1774–1850)** was born on February 28, 1774. She married David Bowles (1776–1823), who was also from Goochland County, in 1797 in Woodford County, Kentucky, just west of Lexington. Betsy Martin Bowles died in Marion County in eastern Missouri. She is President Barack Obama's (b. 1961) fifth great-grandmother.
- **MARY MARTIN (1775–)** was born on July 2, 1775. She died unmarried.
- **WILLIAM MARTIN (1776–1851)** was born on December 13, 1776. He married Jane Campbell (1776–1851) in Woodford County. In 1805 they moved to Muhlenburg County in western Kentucky and settled about five miles west of Greenville, the county seat. William was a farmer there. He and Jane had eight children. They both died at age seventy-four in their seventy-fifth year.

*Our Thomas Martin should not be confused with another Virginia-born Thomas Martin (1752–1818), who married a woman named Susan in 1777 and was a Revolutionary War soldier. That Thomas Martin was the son of yet another Thomas Martin (1714–1792); their ancestry is deeply recorded.

- **DABNEY AMOS MARTIN (1778–1850)** was born on May 7, 1778. He was Thomas Martin’s fourth child, and he left Kentucky and moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, in about 1800. He is Neville’s third great-grandfather.
- **NANCY MARTIN (1780–after 1850)** was born on April 26, 1780. She married James Campbell, a cousin of Jane Campbell, William Martin’s wife, on January 28, 1800, in Woodford County. They had five children.
- **HUTSON MARTIN (1781–1838)** was born on May 27, 1781. He married Anna Lockridge (1788–1869) and had twelve children. He was a successful farmer in Muhlenburg County and is referred to as the “*crippled brother*” in **Irene Dabney Gallaway’s (1869–1957)** booklet “The Martin Family.” Hutson died at age fifty-seven, and his wife, Anna, died at age eighty-one.

American Revolutionary War records show that on July 12, 1781, Thomas Martin enlisted in the 2nd Troop, 1st Regiment, of Baylor’s Light Dragoons (a cavalry unit). His enlistment took place just three months before the British surrendered at the decisive Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Thomas Martin continued his service until the war ended in 1783.

We are not sure when Thomas Martin died (perhaps in the 1790s, though some records say 1801), but we do know that his six children and wife all moved to Nelson County, Kentucky, after his death. Susannah Walker Martin remarried in Kentucky; in 1808 she married David Cox (c. 1747–1820). After David Cox died, she lived for many years with her son William Martin. She died at the home of her daughter Nancy Martin Campbell in Todd County in southwestern Kentucky in 1840.

In Irene Dabney Gallaway’s “The Martin Family,” one of Susannah Walker Martin’s grandsons is quoted: “*I remember my grandmother very well. She was over 90 years old* when she died, was very fleshy, probably weighed 250 pounds; retained all her faculties, eyesight, and mind—of course she was a little childish.*”

*The life dates that we have chosen for Susannah Walker Martin are 1757–1840. Her birthdate is recorded between 1752 and 1757, and the only death date we have for her is 1840. She would, thus, have been between eighty-three and eighty-eight at her death.



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2. NEVILLE AND HER COUSIN BARACK OBAMA

Neville is a fifth cousin of Madelyn Lee Payne (1922–2008), who is the maternal grandmother of President Barack Hussein Obama Jr. (b. 1961). Thus, President Obama is Neville’s fifth cousin, twice removed, and our grandchildren (thirteen of them) are Obama’s seventh cousins.

Cousins always share a set of grandparents. Neville and Barack Obama Jr.’s shared grandparents are **Thomas Martin (1752–c. 1790s)** and **Susannah Walker (1757–1840)**, who lived in Goochland County, Virginia. The oldest child of Thomas and Susannah Martin was **Elizabeth “Betsy” Martin (1774–1850)**, Obama’s ancestor. The fourth child was **Dabney Amos Martin (1778–1850)**, Neville’s ancestor.

“The Martin Family,” a booklet written in 1908 by Neville’s great-aunt **Irene Dabney Galloway (1869–1957)**, records the following about Betsy Martin: “*Daughter of Thomas, Married a Mr. Bowles, or Boles. Nothing has been learned concerning this family. It is thought they moved to Missouri or Indiana. A son, Ben, visited William Martin’s family in Kentucky, probably in 1830.*”

Betsy Martin married David Bowles (1776–1823) and died in 1850, near Hannibal, Missouri. They had a daughter named Harriett Bowles (1806–1857), who married Francis Thomas Payne (1794–1867). Their son, Benjamin Franklin Payne (1839–1878), also a Missourian, is the great-grandfather of Madelyn Lee Payne, Barack Obama Jr.’s grandmother.

Barack Obama Jr.’s mother, Stanley Ann Dunham (1942–1995), was born in Kansas and was the only child of Stanley Armour Dunham (1918–1992) and Madelyn Lee Payne Dunham. Both of them had a predominantly British heritage. At age seventeen, Stanley Ann Dunham met Barack Hussein Obama Sr. (1936–1982), a twenty-four-year-old Kenyan student, while attending a Russian language class at the University of Hawaii in 1960. They married in February 1961, and six months later, Barack Obama Jr. was born. Barack Obama Sr. and Stanley Ann Dunham Obama divorced in 1964. From 1954 until 1982, Barack Obama Sr. had three wives and eight children. Barack Obama Sr. died in 1982, at age forty-six, in a car crash in Nairobi, Kenya. Ann Dunham, as she was known later in her life, died at age fifty-two, in 1995, of uterine cancer. Madelyn Payne Dunham died of cancer at age eighty-six, on November 2, 2008, in Hawaii. Two days later, her grandson, Barack Obama Jr., was elected the forty-fourth president of the United States.



Barack Hussein Obama Jr. (age nineteen) with his maternal grandparents, Stanley Armour Dunham (age sixty-two) and Madelyn Lee Payne Dunham (age fifty-eight), c. 1980. Madelyn Lee Payne is Neville's fifth cousin.

THOMAS MARTIN (1752–c. 1790s)

m. OCTOBER 27, 1772

SUSANNAH WALKER (1757–1840)

Elizabeth “Betsy” Martin (1774–1850)

Harriett Bowles (1806–1857)

Benjamin Franklin Payne (1839–1878)

Charles Thomas Payne (1861–1940)

Rolla Charles Payne (1892–1968)

Madelyn Lee Payne (1922–2008)

Stanley Ann Dunham (1942–1995)

Barack Hussein Obama Jr. (b. 1961)

siblings

First cousins

Second cousins

Third cousins

Fourth cousins

Fifth cousins

Sixth cousins

Seventh cousins

Dabney Amos Martin (1778–1850)

Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)

Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)

Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)

Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)

Neville Frierson (b. 1936)

John Henry Bryan III (b. 1960)

Camille Mouledoux Bryan (b. 1998)

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3. DABNEY AMOS MARTIN, ALABAMA PLANTATION OWNER

Dabney Amos Martin (1778–1850), Neville’s third great-grandfather, was born in Goochland County, Virginia, during the American Revolutionary War (1775–83). Sometime in his youth, presumably after his father, **Thomas Martin (1752–c. 1790s)**, died, Dabney Amos Martin moved with his mother, **Susannah Walker (1757–1840)**, and family to Nelson County, just south of Louisville, Kentucky.



*Dabney Amos Martin,
Neville’s third
great-grandfather,
in the 1840s.*

Nothing is known about Dabney Amos Martin’s Kentucky period, but family lore records, “*He was a great traveler and trader when he was young.*” Thus, he was presumably traveling along the Ohio River at the time that the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville were being founded. In about 1800, he moved to Wilkes County, then a large county in eastern Georgia. In 1806, at age twenty-eight, Dabney Amos Martin married his eighteen-year-old first cousin **Elizabeth “Betsy” Walker (1788–1830)**, whose parents, had died when she was a child.

Dabney Amos and Betsy Walker Martin had eleven children—five boys and six girls—between 1808 and 1828. They all lived to their maturity. Their oldest child, **Charles Walker Martin (1808–1887)**, was a prosperous merchant and planter in Pontotoc, Mississippi, for over fifty years. Their second son, **Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)**, is Neville’s great-great-grandfather. The tenth child, Lucy Martin Jordan (1826–1914) died at age eighty-eight in Huntsville, Alabama.

In about 1820, Dabney Amos Martin moved his family from Wilkes County, Georgia, to the town of Decatur in Morgan County, which is in north-central Alabama. In 1830 his forty-two-year-old wife, Betsy Walker Martin, died. Four years later, Dabney Amos Martin married another Elizabeth, who was called Eliza Richardson (1791–1882). She lived to age ninety-one.

Dabney Amos Martin had a prosperous plantation and was a large slave owner during the thirty years he lived in Morgan County. His five-hundred-acre plantation was on the Tennessee River, just southeast of the town center of Decatur, a city with a population of about 55,000 people today. In an 1847 letter to his son Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin, he wrote:

My health is very good for one of my age [he was sixty-nine], tho I am afflicted sum [sic.] with paines [sic.] in my limbs, but thanks the lorde [sic.] I am able to go about the plantation and direct the business and attend a good del [sic.] to the stock, our crops is [sic.] very backward for the season, but we have a very fine stand of cotton and corn which looks well and sales have been good.

We are trying the potatoe [sic.] crops this season for the hogs. We planted about 12 acres with the root cuts up and today we are making large plantings of the slips. Altogether we will have perhaps about 15 acres.

The following excerpt is from another letter written by Dabney Amos Martin to his son Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin in 1849. It makes reference to his slave Billey: “Recently, I have made use of nearly all the money I had on hand in the purchase of my boy Billey’s wife. They would have been separated had I not bought her. Billey has been such a good boy that I could not withstand his entreaty and tears.”

Dabney Amos Martin died on October 8, 1850; he was seventy-two years old. **Irene Dabney Callaway (1869–1957)** noted in her history of the Martin family that his obituary read:

His death is a severe loss. . . . To the poor, he was a benevolent friend; to the young, a safe and willing counselor. For more than a quarter of a century, he was a member of the Methodist Church. After a protracted and painful illness . . . he died as he lived, an honest man, an humble Christian.

Dabney Amos Martin was buried on his plantation with his first wife, Betsy Walker Martin. In later years, his private burial ground became the site for the Somerville Road Elementary School in Decatur. On the front lawn of where this school once stood is a tombstone that reads: “*Dabney Amos Martin, 1778–1850. Man of benevolence, integrity and wisdom. In this private burial ground of his plantation home he was buried with his wife, Elizabeth Walker (1788–1830), and several of their children and grandchildren.*” Beneath the inscription is the Latin phrase “*Auxilium ab alto,*” which translates to “Help from on high.”



The Somerville Road Elementary School in Decatur, Alabama, was built on the site of the private graveyard of Dabney Amos Martin and his family. This tombstone was likely placed in front of the school when it was built in 1941. The elementary school shown above was razed in 2015 with plans to erect a high school in its place. In mid-2016, however, the tombstone just sits in front of a construction site.

Dabney Amos Martin’s will, which is available on Ancestry.com, was signed on April 26, 1850. Interestingly, it directed that his land be sold and the proceeds used to purchase more slaves for his children. He also left the sum of \$1,000 to his son Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin, who, at that time, was practicing medicine and living with his family in Mississippi.

4. THE MARTIN PORTRAITS

For over forty-five years, two Martin portraits have hung in our homes in West Point, Mississippi, and Chicago, Illinois. They depict Neville's great-great-grandparents **Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** and **Sarah "Sallie Mac" McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, who married on June 3, 1841.

These paintings were executed rather primitively and signed with the name Tatum. On the reverse of the painting of Thomas Quincy Martin is this note:

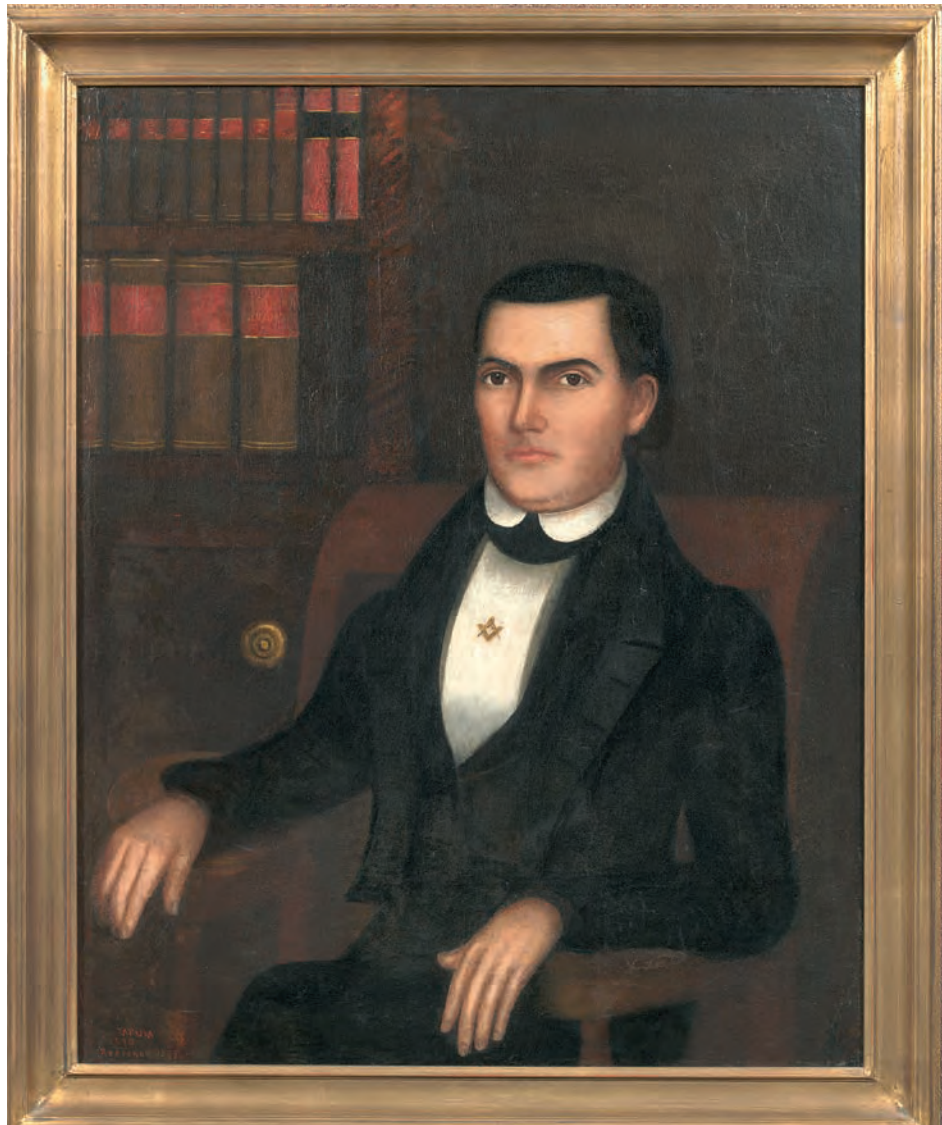
J. H. Tatum is recorded as a drawing master in the Daily State Guard, Montgomery, Ala. in 1849. An artist named Tatum painted the portraits of our grandfather Thomas Q. Martin and grandmother Sallie Puckett Martin in Ala, in 1840. It is believed that he was the same man as above J. H. T. Written by Irene Gallaway, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

An over-painted date and signature appear in a bottom corner of each painting; they read, "Tatum 1840." Below that date is a note that reads, "restored in 1899." If one assumes the date recorded on the paintings is correct, Thomas Quincy and Sallie Mac Puckett Martin were not married when these paintings were made, and she was no more than fourteen years old. It is, therefore, possible that the late nineteenth-century restorer who added the second note was simply guessing when he inscribed the date on the works. The portraits were most likely painted around the time of the Martins' marriage.

Also attached to the back of the Thomas Q. Martin painting is an envelope upon which is written these words: "Sample of the wedding vest of Dr. Thomas Q. Martin whose marriage to Sarah McC. Puckett took place on June 3, 1841 at Oakville Alabama. He lived in Corinth prior to Civil War." The envelope contains several embroidered black silk fragments that were once a part of his vest.

As for their provenance, the paintings descended from Sallie Mac Puckett Martin to her oldest daughter, **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**. They hung in Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway's home in Fayetteville, Arkansas, for many years. At some time after her death, the portraits passed to her daughter, **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)**. In 1953 Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson, Neville's grandmother, described the portraits in a handwritten diary entry entitled "Inventory of Antiques and Heirlooms." Later, on a list entitled "Suggested Distribution of Furniture and Personal Property," she stated, "These portraits to be kept by whomever can best provide for them."

Neville's father, **Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)**, delivered the paintings to us shortly before we moved into a new home in West Point, Mississippi, in 1970. Very soon after, we sent the paintings to New Orleans, Louisiana, and had them restored and reframed. Thus, the frames are now about forty-seven years old.



Portrait of Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin, which has hung in our home for the past forty-seven years. The painting's size is 35.5 inches by 28.5 inches.

There is family lore about the portraits. In her booklet “The Martin Family,” [Irene Dabney Galloway \(1869–1957\)](#), a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Quincy and Sallie Mac Puckett Martin, wrote the following about the portraits’ fate during the Civil War:

Life went on subject to the deprivations, interruptions, and indignities which Confederate women everywhere encountered. There were Yankee raids, causing losses of food, clothing and property. One thing stolen was a trunk, in which had been hidden clothes and bolts of cloth.

Portraits of Grandfather and Grandmother, painted about the time of their marriage in Alabama, were mutilated with bayonet thrusts. These portraits hang in our home today.

Neville's aunt, **Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990)**, recalled the following family lore about the two portraits:

While Mrs. Martin [Sallie Mac] was in Pontotoc, Mississippi Dr. Martin [Thomas Quincy] was in the army. Yankee soldiers came through and asked who it was whose picture was on the wall and he was told a Confederate surgeon and he slashed the picture. It has been mended but you can see evidence of the cut in the canvas.

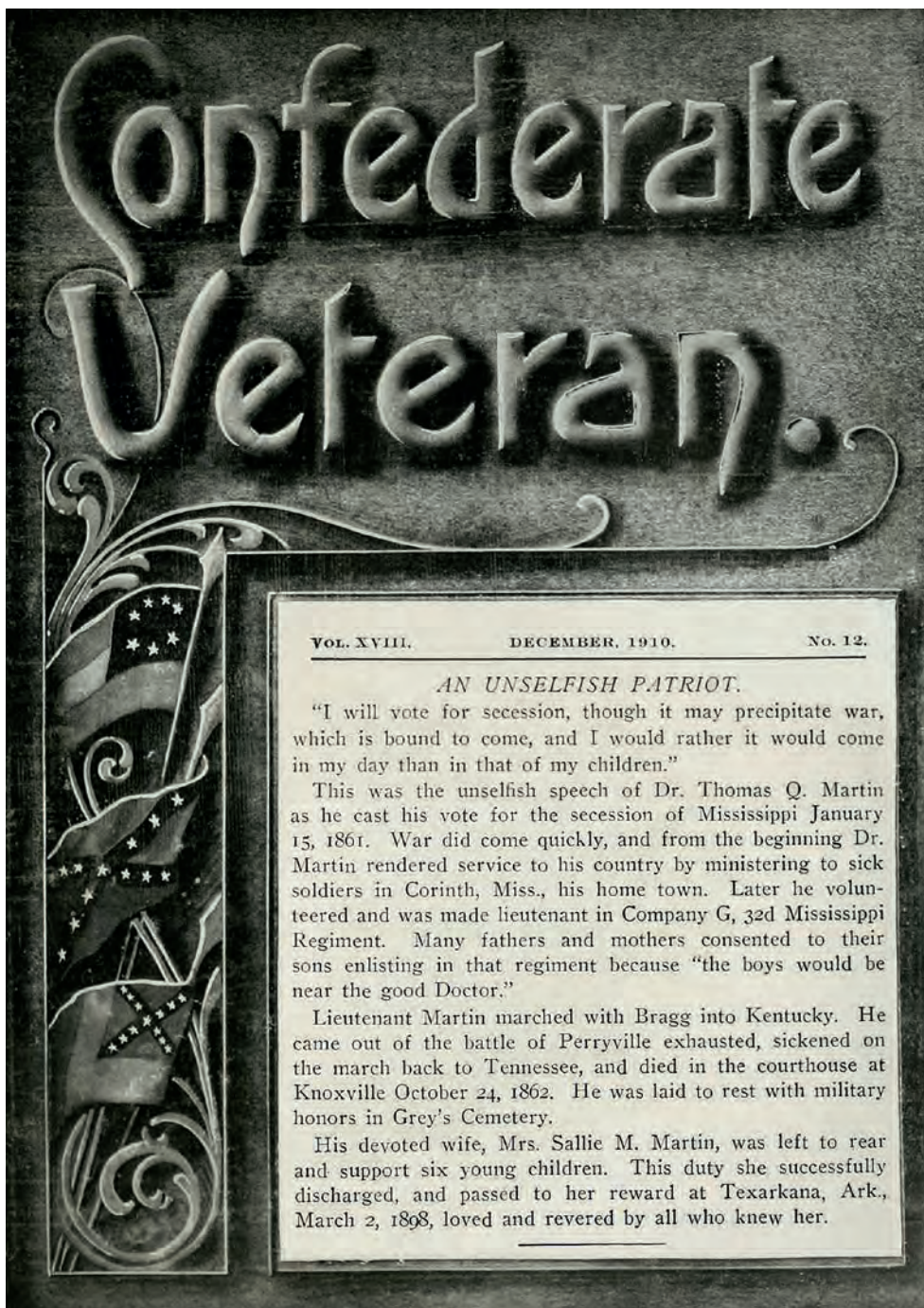


Portrait of Sarah McConnico Puckett Martin, which has also been in our home for forty-seven years. The size of the portrait is 29.5 inches by 25.5 inches. It is thus about 25% smaller than the portrait of Thomas Quincy Martin. We presume that this portrait was cut down at some time.

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5. “AN UNSELFISH PATRIOT,” DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN



In the magazine *Confederate Veteran*, **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** was remembered as having voted for Mississippi's secession from the Union in a brief article with the headline "*An Unselfish Patriot.*" The article was published in December 1910.

About three months before the beginning of the Civil War, a Mississippi State Convention was held to consider the issue of Mississippi's secession from the United States. The convention was held in Jackson, Mississippi, between January 7 and January 26, 1861.

On January 9, 1861, the delegates voted 84 to 15 to secede from the Union. The Ordinance of Secession was signed on January 15, 1861.

There is no evidence that Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin, a doctor from Corinth, Mississippi, was a delegate to the Mississippi State Convention in 1861. He most likely voted in some sort of a referendum in support of secession.

Perhaps because of his medical skills, forty-four-year-old Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin was encouraged to join the Confederate Army. Much of that encouragement came from his fifty-three-year-old brother, **Charles Walker Martin (1808–1887)**, a successful merchant and planter who lived in Pontotoc, Mississippi, about seventy miles southwest of Corinth. As Corinth, a major railroad crossing, was sure to become a battleground, Charles Walker Martin offered to care for Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin's wife and six children if he went to fight in the war. And so it was that Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin decided to embark on his brief and ill-fated Civil War career.

Sarah "Sallie Mac" McConnico Puckett (1826–1898) and her six children lived in Charles Walker Martin's home in Pontotoc for only a short time. The house was large, but Charles W. Martin also had six children. Sallie Mac Martin and her children moved to a nearby house, and she remained in Pontotoc until after the war ended in 1865.



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6. DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN’S TIME IN THE CIVIL WAR

When the Civil War began in the spring of 1861, **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** was living on a farm and practicing medicine in Corinth, Mississippi. He and his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, had five children, and Sallie Mac was two months pregnant.



This map traces Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin’s Civil War path, from April 2, 1862, in Corinth, Mississippi, to his death in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 24, 1862.

- on foot
- - - train
- on boat

By early 1862, the war had intensified, and Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin decided to join the Confederate Army. His service would last six months and twenty-two days. And so, at age forty-four, on April 2, 1862, four days before the Confederate forces attacked at the Battle of Shiloh, Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin mustered into Confederate service with the rank of 1st lieutenant in Company G of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment. Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin clearly volunteered to serve in the Confederate military because he wanted to be a part of the fight. The first Confederate Conscription Act was passed on April 16, 1862. It only drafted healthy white males between eighteen and thirty-five years old. The act was amended in September 1862 to raise the age limit to age forty-five. Dr. Thomas Q. Martin was forty-five in August 1862.

In a letter to his wife, Sallie Mac, written in late 1862, Lieutenant Thomas Q. Martin wrote:

*“I do not expect to do any [fighting] myself . . . I will be detailed on the medical staff which will let me out of the dangers of battle, so have no fears on that point.”**

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was encamped in or near Corinth with the newly formed 32nd Mississippi Regiment during the Battle of Shiloh (April 6–7, 1862). Corinth is eighteen miles southwest of the Shiloh battlefield in Tennessee. Lt. Martin was also at the Siege of Corinth (April 29–May 30, 1862) and on the retreat to Baldwyn and Tupelo, Mississippi, arriving in Tupelo on June 8, 1862.

On July 28, 1862, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin left Tupelo with the 32nd Mississippi Regiment on a train to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where his regiment arrived on August 3. Over the course of one week, about 30,000 Confederate troops traveled on a circuitous 776-mile railroad journey via Mobile, Alabama, to Chattanooga. It was the largest Confederate troop movement by rail during the Civil War.

From Chattanooga, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin marched with the 32nd Mississippi northward for forty days, arriving at Perryville, Kentucky, on October 6, 1862. At the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862, Lt. Thomas Q. Martin was ill, probably with typhoid fever. He died about two weeks later in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 24, 1862.

Interestingly, on this same route from Corinth to Knoxville were Neville’s great-grandfather **James Gordon Frierson (1837–1884)** and my great-grandfather William John Parker (1841–1921). Neville and I are, thus, descended from three of the 30,000 soldiers deployed from Mississippi by General Braxton Bragg (1817–1876) for his invasion into Kentucky in 1862. Two of our ancestors survived that ordeal, and one did not.

**Larry Hewitt, a Civil War historian, believes that this statement is a deliberate falsehood, which was written to allay fears that Sallie Mac Puckett Martin might have had about his safety. Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was a combat officer, second in command of his company, and his regiment had plenty of surgeons and assistant surgeons. In fact, Lt. T. Q. Martin was the commanding officer of his company for the last two weeks of his life because Captain William M. Irion (1829–1862), the commanding officer of Company G, was wounded and captured at the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862.*

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7. LETTERS* FROM SHILOH, LIEUTENANT THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN

During the pivotal Battle of Shiloh (April 6–7, 1862), **Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** wrote three letters to his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, who was in Pontotoc, Mississippi. These letters were posted from Corinth, Mississippi, the staging area for the Confederate advance on Shiloh.



Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was in Corinth, Mississippi, during the Battle of Shiloh (April 6–7, 1862). The battle was fought to protect Corinth (originally named Cross City), the most important railroad hub in the western part of the Confederacy. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad linked the Mississippi River at Memphis to the Atlantic seaboard by way of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad connected Columbus, a small Mississippi River town in western Kentucky, with Mobile, Alabama, and the Gulf of Mexico.

**All of the letters written by Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin have been edited for clarity. Portions of the letters are omitted, and some corrections have been made for grammar, punctuation, and spelling. The original letters belong to Francis Adams “Sandy” Cherry Jr. (b. 1947), Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin’s great-great-grandson and Neville’s first cousin, who lives in Richmond, Virginia.*

The Battle of Shiloh began with a preemptive strike by Confederate forces at sunrise on Sunday, April 6, 1862. It took place about one year after the attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, but, arguably, it was the first true battle of the Civil War. The Battle of Shiloh was grisly and gruesome. In two days, the engagement at Shiloh produced more casualties (24,000 dead, wounded, captured, and missing) than all previous American wars. The nation was shocked and horrified.

The Federal forces were victorious at Shiloh, largely, it appears, because they had a greater number of soldiers. Major General Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885), with about 66,000 men, defeated a Confederate force of 44,000, led by General Albert Sidney Johnston (1803–1862), who was killed on the first day of the battle. A stray bullet nicked his popliteal* artery behind his right knee, and within a short time, he bled to death in his boot. General Johnston's replacement, a Creole** Confederate general, grandly named Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard*** (1818–1893), is blamed for the defeat at Shiloh. Late on the first day, after battlefield successes, General Beauregard called off a final charge that might have sealed a Confederate victory. Jefferson Davis (1808–1889), president of the Confederacy, never forgave Beauregard for that decision.

On the second day of the battle, the tide turned. The army of General Grant, reinforced by 20,000 troops from Major General Don Carlos Buell (1818–1898), went on the attack. By mid-afternoon, General Beauregard's forces were in retreat.

A Confederate win would have surely led to a Southern invasion of the North, and the subsequent addition of Kentucky and perhaps Missouri to the Confederacy. Instead, Shiloh became simply the overture to the most lamentable conflict in American history.

Today, Civil War historians still debate the impact of decisions made and the actual events at the Battle of Shiloh. However, most all would agree that the outcome of the battle was immensely consequential.

*Popliteal is pronounced "pop-li-TEE-al" and "pop-LI-te-al".

**Creole is defined today as a broad cultural group of people of all races who share a French or Spanish background. Louisianans who identify themselves as Creoles typically have ancestors who came directly from France or from historically Francophone communities in the area of the Caribbean Sea. Louisianans who descend from the Acadians of French Canada are more likely to identify themselves as Cajuns rather than Creoles.

***Beauregard is a French-derived surname that means "beautiful" or "handsome."

In October 2012, I made my first visit to the Shiloh National Military Park with my wife, Neville (b. 1936), and our son John H. Bryan III (b. 1960), who owns a food manufacturing business based in nearby Savannah, Tennessee. In a park of about 7,000 acres, there are over 800 monuments and markers, 4,000 headstones, and 227 cannons. The enormous monuments erected by states (mostly Northern) to commemorate their dead soldiers left a strong impression on us that day. It was a poignant statement that Mississippi, with the second largest number of Confederate soldiers at Shiloh,* had no monument to honor its soldiers who fought there.

In 2015, over 153 years after the Battle of Shiloh, a monument was dedicated to honor the Mississippians who fought at Shiloh. My brother, George Wilkerson Bryan (b. 1944), and I participated in the effort to make this Mississippi monument a reality.



This monument, erected at a cost of \$400,000, was dedicated at the Shiloh battlefield on October 10, 2015, in honor of the six thousand Mississippi Confederate soldiers who fought there. On March 28, 2016, Neville and I visited Shiloh with our son John H. Bryan III, who took this picture. Also with us was our fourteen-year-old grandson, Malcolm Montgomery Bryan (b. 2001), who is named for his third great-grandfather Captain John Malcolm Montgomery (1841–1910), who fought as a private with Company H of the 1st Mississippi Cavalry at the Battle of Shiloh in April of 1862.

**From our research, we estimate that at least six thousand Mississippians fought at Shiloh. Tennessee had more than twice that number of soldiers. The casualty rate (percent of killed, wounded, captured, and missing) was about 22% for the Confederacy. We estimate that the casualty rate for Mississippians was about 23%, with about 1,000 wounded and 235 men killed at Shiloh..*

THE LETTERS

Lieutenant Thomas Quincy Martin was in camp just outside of Corinth when he wrote these letters. They were posted from Corinth and sent to his wife in Pontotoc, seventy miles southwest of Corinth. The letters are now 155 years old.

In Lt. T. Q. Martin's first letter, written on Saturday, April 5, the day before the battle, he wrote about the organization of his regiment and his anticipation of the coming battle:

Corinth Apl 5th 1862

Dear Sally Mc

We have got our company full & [we have] organized the regiment yesterday by electing Capt W W Tyson [Tison] Lieut Col & Mr Carr [Karr] major.** On my return from Pontotoc I found so many aspirants for office, I did not run for any office. . . . Col Lowery [Lowrey]*** offered me the position of Surgeon to the Regiment, [but] I have seen too much of the unpleasantness of the position to desire it. Our forces are fighting today & were skirmishing yesterday & the day before. I can't hear the result today, but think the big battle will come off tomorrow. The most intense excitement pervades this community, [and] everybody is going out that can get there. We have occasionally heard the cannonading & could hear it all the time if it was not for the rattling of the cars & wagons. We have about one hundred thousand troops here & feel very confident in repelling them. Every soldier seems impressed with the importance of holding this position.*

We will whip them back or find a grave around here. Today they brought in about thirty Yanky prisoners. We get some every day. There has been considerable sickness here since you left & many deaths.

Yours Affectionately

T Q Martin

*William Henry Haywood Tison (1822–1882) became a lieutenant colonel on April 3, 1862. He became commander of the 32nd Mississippi when Colonel Mark Perrin Lowrey was wounded at Perryville on October 8, 1862. He became a full colonel in 1863 and was wounded in July 1864.

**Major Frederick Christopher Columbus Karr (1823–1863) was killed by a gunshot wound at Chickamauga in September 1863.

***Colonel Mark Perrin Lowrey (1828–1885), a Mississippi Baptist preacher, was the commanding officer of the 32nd Mississippi Regiment. He was shot in the arm at Perryville on October 8, 1862. He became a brigadier general in 1863.

In the second letter, written on Sunday, April 6, the first day of the battle, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin reflected on the euphoria that prevailed among Confederates that day:

Corinth April/ 6, 1862

Dear Marmy

The battle is still raging. It commenced this morning about day light & is still going on. The news is most glorious: it is said we have driven them from their rifle pits [sic.] to the bank of the river. The slaughter is immense.

4 o'clock Sunday morning, news still coming in of our victory. I pray God it may be so. . . . Our regiment are drawing their arms this evening & if they feel as I do, we will all find a grave here rather than be driven from this place. We will not get into the battle unless our forces are driven back.

5 o'clock the news is still glorious. Courier after [courier] is still arriving with news. I can't say how much is true. All sorts of rumors is [sic.] rife. The wounded is [sic.] coming in, [and the] slaughter is very great.

Six o'clock, the news is still rolling in. The enemy have [sic.] run to their gunboats & transports. We have captured all their battery camps, munitions, etc.

8 o'clock, they have not gone to their transports, yet we have drive[n] them back three miles. We drove them out of their rifle pits [sic.] with immense loss—our loss is very great.

They are now cannonading, while I am writing. I can hear it very distinct. It is now said [that General] Bragg has got between them & their transports & planted batteries. Our loss in kill[ed], wounded is five thousand [and] theirs is supposed to be twenty [thousand]. I will write tomorrow.

Yours aft

T Q Martin

The third letter was written on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the day after the battle. It reflects the reality that had set in by that time:

Corinth Ap/8 1862

Dear Marmy

This morning the news is discouraging. These are the facts. We engaged them on Friday & Saturday, skirmishing Sunday. We attacked them in their entrenchments & drove them out down to the river, & would have captured them all, if it had not been for the protection their gunboats gave them. We captured all their field artillery camps & equipage. . . .

On Sunday night, they [the Federal forces] were largely reinforced & on yesterday the battle raged with still greater fury. Our loss on Sunday was great, but yesterday it was greater. We have but few killed in proportion to the wounded. It is said our army became demoralized on Sunday evening from our success. Hundreds quit the ranks & went to stealing.

Buell formed a junction with [General Ulysses S.] Grant Sunday night, his [Buell's] forces amounting to fifty thousand fresh troops. We fought them all day yesterday & repulsed them three times. They [succeeded in] driving us back once. Our forces have fallen back eight miles to [name is illegible] Ridge & some say they are fallen back on this place. Some say it is a strategy.

Our regiment have [sic.] been on active duty for the last four days. Last night they were up all night [in the rain] guarding the prisoners. Our loss in the last three days is at least one thousand killed. The wounded is very heavy in proportion to the killed. The Yanky [sic.] loss was immense on Sunday. On yesterday, their loss was not as great as ours. Gen'l Grant is amongst the Yankys [sic.] killed. Buell is reported killed. It needs confirmation.

We have captured about five thousand prisoners. Amongst our loss is Gen'l Albert Sidney Johnson [Johnston]. He was shot in the thigh & bled to death. A great many officers are killed. The Corinth Rifles [Lt. T. Q. Martin's company] are badly cut. Zack Smith is supposed to be killed. He can't be found. He gave his pocket book to a comrade to be given to his mother & sent her word that he died like a man.

Yours truly

T Q Martin



DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN | SARAH McCONNICO PUCKETT
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8. LETTERS FROM LIEUTENANT THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN AT THE SIEGE OF CORINTH

Around the time of the Siege of Corinth (April 29–May 30, 1862) and through the subsequent encampment in Tupelo, Mississippi, **Lieutenant Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** wrote at least eighteen letters to his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, who was a refugee in Pontotoc, Mississippi, only seventy miles from Corinth, Mississippi.

After the Battle of Shiloh (April 6–7, 1862), the Confederate forces retreated southwest to Corinth, an important railroad center in northern Mississippi. At the end of April 1862, a Union Army group of almost 125,000 men, led by Major General Henry Halleck (1815–1872), began a slow march toward Corinth. Waiting for these soldiers was a Confederate force of about 60,000 under the command of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (1818–1893). This period of time is called the Siege of Corinth (or the First Battle of Corinth).

It took General Halleck one month to travel the eighteen miles to Corinth. By May 25, 1862, Federal forces were entrenched on high ground just a few thousand yards from the Confederate fortifications. Outnumbered two to one, General Beauregard and his officers decided they could not hold Corinth. To save his army, Beauregard perpetrated a hoax. Some of his men were given three days’ rations and ordered to prepare for an attack. As expected, that news leaked to the Union Army. Beauregard also had his soldiers cheer when locomotives arrived with their whistles blowing. General Halleck thought Beauregard was receiving reinforcements when, in fact, the trains were evacuating soldiers. During the night of May 29, the Confederate Army moved out of Corinth; when Union patrols entered Corinth on the morning of May 30, they found the Confederates gone.

On May 31, the Confederate troops arrived in Baldwyn, thirty-two miles south of Corinth. One week later, the Confederates marched twenty miles farther south to Tupelo, arriving on June 8, 1862. While encamped in Tupelo, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was granted a furlough to visit his family in Pontotoc, just twenty miles west of Tupelo. Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin saw his wife and children for the last time during a six-day period from June 26 to July 2, 1862.

On July 28, 1862, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin left Tupelo for Chattanooga, Tennessee, with the 32nd Mississippi and about 30,000 other Confederate troops. The objective of this troop transfer was to defend Chattanooga. Under the command of General Braxton Bragg (1817–1886), who had replaced General Beauregard, the Confederate troops traveled in railroad cars to Mobile, Alabama,

where they boarded steamboats to travel forty-three miles up the Tensaw River. From there they continued their tortuous 776-mile journey by train, passing through Montgomery, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia, then on to Chattanooga. They traveled over numerous railroad lines for about one week, arriving on August 3, at the hottest time of the year. Interestingly, officers rode on the top of railroad cars, whereas the other soldiers traveled inside the rail cars.

In these excerpts from his letters written between April 15 and July 30, 1862—from Corinth, Baldwyn, Tupelo, and Montgomery—Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin provided a contemporary account of the life of a Confederate soldier at the Siege of Corinth and the encampment at Tupelo.

Tuesday Ap/15 1862

Dear Marma

There is nothing of much interest here. Our forces continue to increase at this point. I do not see how they can be fed. . . .

They [the Yankees] have possession of the whole valley & will hold it till the river falls. There will be no more fighting for several days on account of the bad condition of the roads. There are a great many deaths now amongst the wounded & many from fever: it is very difficult to get coffins to bury them in. Two thirds of the inhabitants of Corinth have left & the balance will leave soon. I am sitting up tonight with a young man who is dying. He can't live another hour. He is a son of John Mosely.

TQ Martin

Corinth April 18th

I do not think we will leave here for some time to come. I am getting on very well in camp. . . . The Yankys [sic.], it is said, are entrenching themselves. There is no getting the truth in camp. You can hear anything here. . . .

The health of the soldiers is very bad. The wounded are dying from very slight wounds. Erysipelas [(a skin infection) is] prevailing amongst them.

Yours T.Q. Martin

Corinth Apl 28 1862

Dear Marma

The Yankys [sic.] are advancing rapidly. [They are] building and working the roads as they advance. . . . The battle from every indication, will come off in two or three days. Our forces are over one hundred thousand & theirs about two hundred and fifty [thousand]. . . .

Yours truly TQ Martin

Corinth Apl 30 1862

Dear Marma

If the Yankys [sic.] should take Corinth it will be all destroyed from the fact it belongs to Rebels. Corinth is nearly depopulated & will be entirely so in a few days more. The country is ruined, [it] is entirely exhausted for twenty miles around & now the army is taking the last bushel of corn [that] many have. Everything is at most extravagant prices; Eggs 50 cts doz Butter from 50 cts to \$1.00 pound & and everything else in proportion; common cotton made pants six to eight dollars; shoes from six to ten dollars per pair. The country is full of thieves, especially horse thieves. They steal and sell them off. . . .

The enemy is still advancing with two hundred & fifty thousand troops. [We] will repulse them if we can put off the battle another week. I wish it would rain every day. They advance very slow. We contest every inch of ground.*

[This letter has no closing.]

Corinth May 4th 1862

Dear Marma

The enemy is still advancing. . . . Yesterday it was but four miles off & today I expect the battle will open tomorrow. I judge so from the movement of troops. There appears to be great enthusiasm amongst our troops. . . . We will give them one of the worst defeats they have ever had. They have no gunboats to protect them now.

It is the most distressing thing I ever saw, to see mothers living alone with their little children. Sometimes I see a mother with six or seven little children on an old horse, with her little ones in her lap & the larger ones running by her side clinging to her side almost under the heels of the horse. In some instances I can't help shedding tears. The father having fled to avoid arrest.

Yours Truly

TQ Martin

*Today historians believe that the Union had 120,000 soldiers and the Confederates had 65,000 during the Siege of Corinth.

Corinth Miss. May 5th 1862

Dear Marma

The Yankys [sic.] are advancing steadily & are approaching on three sides. They are in one mile of our entrenchments on the east. . . .

Gen Beauregard, in his address to the soldiers on yesterday, says we will, for the first time, get to fight them with even numbers. If that is so, defeat to the Yanky [sic.] is inevitable.

[This letter has no closing].

Corinth May 6 1862

Dear Marma

Our troops are very eager for the conflict . . . defeat of the enemy is certain.

I can't say when the battle will commence. It may take place any hour.

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Corinth May 7 1862

Dear Marma

All is excitement in camp. We have drawn all our guns & ordered to cook two days rations & be ready to move at a moments warning. Our troops are very eager for the fight. It is reported that the enemy is entrenching about four miles from our entrenchments. Our Regt have been assigned to Genl Woods Brigade, Hardee's Division.

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Corinth May 13 1862

Dear Marma

I wrote to you last night when I thought we were going into the field. We were not ordered, but will go to the rifle pits [sic.] at 6 o'clock in the morning. We have had very heavy skirmishing today & took sixty prisoners. Many think the battle will commence tomorrow.

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Corinth May 17 1862

Dear Marma

I can't read your letters without crying. Our situation is so distressing, being compelled to a separation from all that I hold dear on earth. I do not regret the cause I have taken, but regret the circumstances that have compelled me to the course I have taken. . . .

You caution me to take care of myself. . . . I am very prudent in all my habits, as much so as I am at home. I wash & change my clothes, eat, and sleep with more regularity than I do at home. My life, I feel to be of great value to my family, consequently, I will preserve it the best I can.

It is hard to be separated from my Dear wife & little ones. I live in hope that the separation will not be long—that this unnatural war will close soon. If we defeat them at this place, which I have no doubt[,] the war will not last long.

[This letter has no closing.]

May 26, 1862

Dear Marma

Our troops are doing the country as much harm as the Lincolnites. They destroy everything as they go, stock of every kind, grain & everything else. They are the most demoralized beings you can imagine. They steal & plunder as they go & when this war is over, our jails & Penitentiary will be crowded with convicts. I am sorry to see young men of good moral characters go with the army, for many of them will come out wrecked in character, ruined forever. . . .

TQ Martin

Corinth Miss May 26 1862

Dear Marma

Our camp has been in a feverish state of excitement for the last twenty four hours. The report is that we are going to retreat & from the signs of the times, I believe it. If we retreat, we will commence it in the next twelve hours. It is believed we will fall back on Columbus or Grenada. If we do, I will not be able to write to you any more for the next two weeks.

We will fight or retreat in the next twenty four hours. . . .

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Corinth May 27, 1862

Dear Marma

This morning, an order was read on parade expelling all newspaper correspondents [within] twenty five miles of our lines. Also [the order was] forbidding all soldiers from writing or communicating anything about army movements.

I never kept anything from you & now all the orders Gen Beauregard can issue will not prevent me from writing to you such things as I may wish. We are preparing actively for defense; for forward movements & for retreat if it should be necessary. Our army have [sic.] done a great deal of work & still working & making roads in the rear in order to retreat if it should be necessary. . . .

If we are defeated, we can retreat without much loss. Some say [that the plan is] to give them battle & fall back twenty miles & there make a desperate stand. I do not believe that is the policy of our Generals.

Yours

TQ Martin

Baldwin June 1st 1862

Dear Marma

Dick will have informed you of our retreat from Corinth. It gave universal dissatisfaction to our troops when it was first announced, but all now agree that it was for the best.

I think it a splendid move & when the the publick [sic.] becomes acquainted. . . .

In leaving Corinth we had to destroy a considerable amount of property, . . . that would be valuable to the enemy. . . .

I will apply for a furlough as soon as I think I can get one. We will not remain here long but will go farther south.

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Baldwin, [Baldwyn, Mississippi] June 3 1862

Dear Marma

This day [last] week [in Corinth] we were ordered to cook five days' rations & be ready for marching. . . . We lay out two days & nights on our arms all the time . . . fighting them [the Federal troops] generally at long range. It is astonishing how we escaped with so little loss.

Our principle fight was in Sheltons Plum Orchard & north of it. We whipped them badly, but afterwards had to give it up. The next day we went back to camp to prepare for the falling back.

On Thursday night, [May 29] about ten o'clock, we took up the line of march. It was the most humiliating thing I ever did. The army was sad & gloomy, [and] not a word was spoken for miles. We marched all that night & got to Danville by day light. There we rested three hours & then took up the march again & marched eight miles below reinza [Rienzi, Mississippi]. The next day we came to this place [Baldwyn, Mississippi]. The weather was very hot & dry. A great many soldiers gave out. I stood it better than a large majority. I don't know how long we will stay here, but I think [for] some time. . . .

The Yanky [sic.] scouts are reported to be within five miles of our line this morning. They burnt the Depot at Boonsville [Booneville, Mississippi] the day we left Corinth, by getting into our rear. Our cavalry are [of] no account & have never rendered the government any service. . . . Nine tenths of them ought to be dismounted. . . .

Yours truly

TQ Martin

June 10 1862 [Tupelo, Mississippi]

Dear Marma

I wrote to you yesterday & stated that I would get a furlough for a few days. I have not yet fitted my application, but will do so this evening if my Col. thinks I can obtain one.

Since writing the above, I have seen Col. [Lowery]. He told me I had best not apply now, but wait a while as a good many applications had been made & rejected. He said our army would remain here for some time. I think so, for a great number of wells have been ordered to be dug. I am glad I am permitted to remain so near my dear wife and little ones. . . .

Yours forever,

T. Q. Martin

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin received a six-day furlough (June 26–July 2) to visit his wife and children in Pontotoc, only eighteen miles from Tupelo.

Tupelo July 16 '62

Dear Marma

This is the first time I have wrote [sic.] to you since I left home [Pontotoc].

Our life in camp is very dull & monotonous at this time. We do nothing but drill hours per day & sleep the balance of the time. I don't think we will leave this place for some time on account of the difficulty of getting water. The health of the Regt has not improved and [is] still very bad. My own health is fine. I take all the care of it I am capable of taking. The Yankys [sic.] are committing many outrages on the people at Corinth, Danville, Kossuth & Rienzi, etc. . . .

I feel very fortunate & thankful for getting away [having been on furlough]. I do not think this war will last long—not longer than fall. . . .

Yours truly

TQ Martin

Tupelo July 24 '62

Dear Marma

I think from the movement of things we will leave here soon. I do not know where we will go but think it will be to Chattanooga. If we go there, it will be by Rail Road. I would like to get a furlough again. I will apply this morning for one, but think it probable it will be refused. . . .

I do not know how you will get along. I feel very much distressed at the high price of provisions. I will try to get you some salt from Mobile. Other things can be had as cheap in Pontotoc as anywhere else. If you do not get milk enough, you must buy a cow. You can get cows and fowls soon to feed on.

I will send you my wages as soon as I draw them. The government will soon owe me for three months wages. . . . If you have not paid your house rent, you had better pay it & make no debts if it can be avoided.

If Dosha can get a music teacher, she ought to commence taking lessons. . . . If a school should open, start all of them to school. . . . You must watch little Tom & see that his liver acts: if it should not, give him calomel. If he is weakened, give him whiskey. . . . Keep flannel on him all the time or some worsted [wool] article of dress. I will write again before I leave, if I do not get a furlough.*

[This letter has no closing.]

Montgomery Ala Wednesday July 30 1862

Dear Marma

When I left Tupelo I did not have time to write the day I left. We left there three days ago & have traveled all the time since. We will lay over here twenty four hours. We will get to Chattanooga in three days more. . . .

My health is very fine and was better. I will write to you every opportunity I have. Tell Dosha I will write to her soon. Tell Sue to write. Kiss all the dear little ones.

Yours truly

TQ Martin

*Calomel is a compound given as a purgative or laxative.

9. RICHARD PUCKETT MARTIN, A DARING THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD TRADING IN THE CIVIL WAR

At age thirteen, **Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin (1848–1931)**, a rather intrepid young entrepreneur, opportunistically traded with Confederate soldiers during and after the Siege of Corinth (April 29–May 30, 1862). Dick Puckett Martin was the slightly younger brother of Neville’s great-grandmother **Eudocia “Dosha” Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**.



Neville’s great-great-uncle Richard Puckett Martin, who, at age thirteen, traded with Confederate soldiers in 1862. This photograph is from the 1870s.

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862) often made reference to his son, Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin, in letters written to his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, whom he addressed as Marma. What follows are excerpts from eight letters, written between April 15 and September 28, 1862. Each excerpt relates to activities of Dick Puckett Martin during the Civil War.

Corinth

Tuesday Apl 15 1862

Dear Marma

I have recd no letter from you since Dick came up [from Pontotoc, Mississippi, to Corinth, Mississippi]. He went on, to Memphis that night to buy some things to trade on & made twenty five dollars by the trip. I will let him continue it as long as he can do well. He went down again tonight.

Corinth May 4th 1862

Dear Marma

Dick has not returned from Memphis yet. I will write him today & tell him to go home if he can't get to Corinth. He will have to go down the Tenn and Miss RR to Grenada & up the Central to Oxford [and] there take the hack [a horse-drawn carriage].

Corinth May 17 1862

Dear Marma . . .

Dick went to Memphis yesterday [and] he is getting tired of trading I think. The restrictions of the provost marshal are such he is discouraged. He is a very quick boy to catch the hang of things & is as well calculated to get along under all circumstances as any boy of his age. His conduct here is very gentlemanly & manly. Everybody in camp knows him & treats him kindly. He has a more extensive acquaintance & knows more about the movements of the army than any boy connected with the army. His associations are very select.*

Corinth May 26 1862

Dear Marma

I wrote you yesterday that Dick would go down [to Pontotoc] in a few days. Since then, he has made an arrangement with Mr. Roberts to go up into Tennessee above Jackson, for the purpose of buying tobacco. If he is successful, he will make five hundred dollars by the operation & there is no danger to him, being a boy. If the Linconites [sic.] should come up with him, they would not molest him.

I assure you there is no danger in the trip, & and it is an enterprise he is very anxious to engage in. He will be gone a week or ten days. Mr. Roberts gives him letters to citizens there & the express agents on the way. Dick is very useful to me I could not have got along without him.

**The provost marshal is the person in charge of the military police.*

Baldwin June 3 1862 [Baldwyn, Mississippi]

Dear Marma

Tell Dick if he can buy any sheep at two or three dollars per head . . . he can make money on them [for] they can be sold here to the army at six dollars. . . . He could try it with fifty head. He could perhaps buy goats at 1.50 per head [and] he could make money on them. . . . Dick had better sell his horse as soon as possible. He is a fine horse but is broken down & diseased. He can buy a better one for the same money.

June 10 1862

Dear Marma

Tell Dick to buy all the tobacco he is able to buy—any good common tobacco is worth \$1.00 per plug. Brother Charles showed me some he is selling at 50 cts [a] plug: tell Dick to buy it all [and] lay out all his money on it: he can double it. Kiss little Molly and tell her to be a sweet baby.

Tupelo July 24 '62

Dear Marma

I told Dick he had best trade in chickens as there was more money in them than any other article. He can make some money by trading in apples. If he was a little older, I would get him in as sutler. If I could get a reliable man to go in with him, I would try it anyway, but that man can't be found.*

Bardstown, Ky Sept 28 1862

Dear Marma

I wish I had brought Dick along, I never saw such a fine field for trading. He could make twenty dollars per day.

*A sutler is a civilian merchant who sells provisions and sundries to soldiers in the field, in camp, or in quarters.

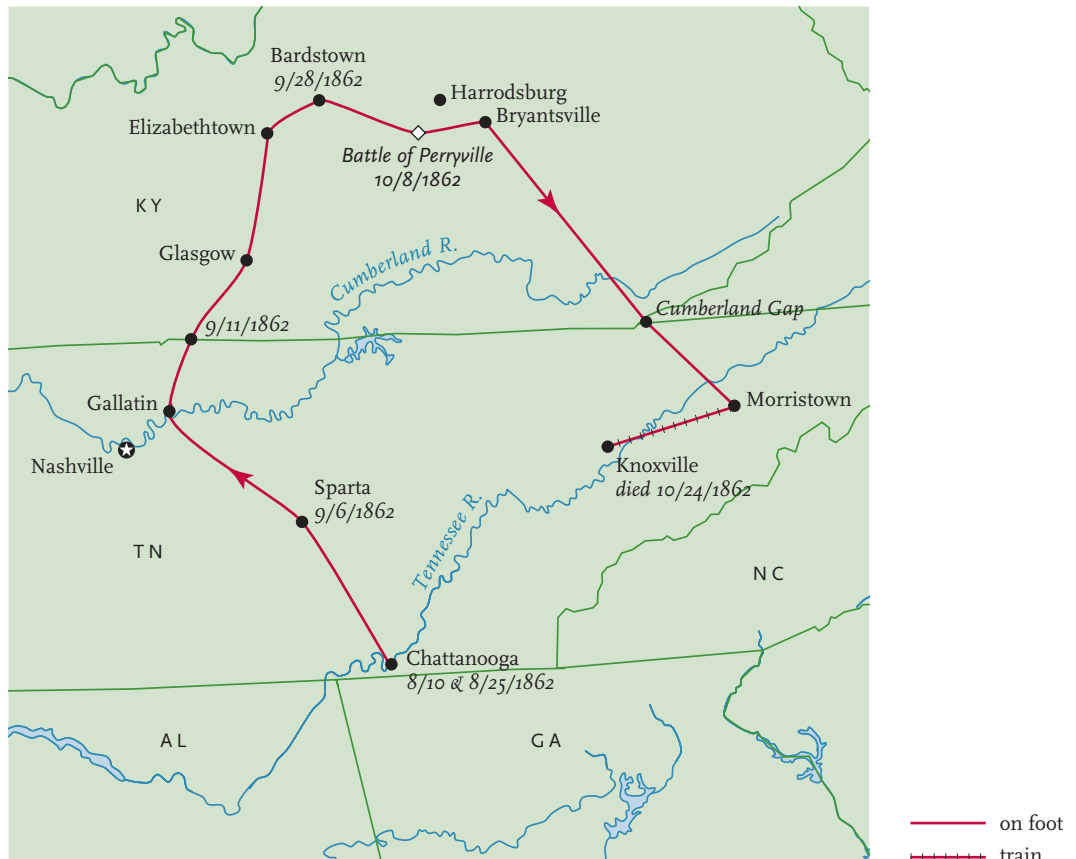
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10. LETTERS OF LIEUTENANT THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN ON THE ROAD TO PERRYVILLE

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862) arrived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, with the 32nd Mississippi Regiment on August 3, 1862. One week later, as promised, he wrote a letter to his fifteen-year-old daughter, **Eudocia “Dosh” Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**. Over the next month or so, he wrote his final three letters to his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**. He was on the road to Perryville, Kentucky.

After being encamped around Chattanooga for a little over three weeks, Lieutenant Thomas Quincy Martin’s regiment began the long march northward on August 27, 1862. The march is often called Bragg’s Invasion of Kentucky. The regiment passed through Sparta, Tennessee, and crossed into Kentucky near Glasgow on September 11. It arrived at Perryville on October 6.



In August and September 1862, on the march to the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin wrote four letters to his family in Pontotoc, Mississippi. Two of the letters were written from near Chattanooga, Tennessee; one from Sparta, Tennessee; and his final letter from Bardstown, Kentucky.

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin's letters to his daughter, Doshia Margaret Martin, and wife, called Marma, reflect both his trials and his spirits during that ordeal.

halfmile line [somewhere around Chattanooga]

Aug 10th 1862

Dear Daughter

I read your kind [and] interesting letter before I left Tupelo, but have neglected to answer it for several reasons. Since leaving Tupelo, I have not had time til a day or two ago. I then wrote to your mother. . . .

Our encampment is much pleasanter than the Tupelo camp. The army is better supplied with fruits and vegetables. We can get anything we need by riding into the country after it. We have peach pie whenever we want it & more or less vegetables every day for dinner.

Our brigade is now drawing but half rations of meat. If it were not for the vegetables & meat the soldiers buy from the country, more would suffer from hunger. I have only a few times gone twenty-four hours without eating since leaving Tupelo. . . . On one occasion, my provisions were stolen from me.

I expect to suffer more. I made such calculations when I went into service & I will suffer on cheerfully if I can thereby free my country from those ruthless invaders. Our cause is a just & holy one & there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make for it

The opinion prevails in camp that we will drive the enemy from Tenn. in thirty days. We are only waiting for our wagons to arrive: they are coming through by land & when they arrive, we will take up the line of march for the enemy's lines, but I doubt whether he will wait for us to come up [to meet] with him.

I hope you have got a music teacher by this time & any other lessons you may want to take, do so. If a good school should commence, I want you all to go.

My dear daughter, obey your mother, take her advice & rely implicitly on her council [sic.] & advice: you will never regret it in after life. All the wrecks in life can be traced to disobeying your parents orders & advice. If you wish to be happy & useful in life, take the advice of your Dear mother & you will be both happy and useful.

I will write again

Your father

TQ Martin

Near Chattanooga Aug 25 62

Dear Marma

When I last wrote to you I was a little feeble, but have recovered my health again & it is very good.

We have been having an easy time here, not much doing in drilling. Our fare is very hard in the way of eating & [we do not have] enough of such. Ham & flour is all we can get, only about half enough.

The soldiers bear it like true men, very little grumbling. They console themselves by anticipating better times when we get into middle Tenn. We will take up the line of march in a day or two for [Major General Don Carlos] Buell's Army, & he will have to fight or run & it is generally believed he will do the latter. He has a larger force than we have, but they are much dissatisfied & will not fight with much spirit. Many of them are deserting and coming into our lines. We will advance on them with about forty thousand troops, all in high spirits & confident of victory.

I am thinking we will have some hard fighting before we get to Nashville. I do not expect to do any myself. I will be detailed on the medical staff, which will let me out of the dangers of battle, so have no fears on that point. . . .

I wrote to you to try & get the girls [Sallie McConnico Puckett Martin's three sisters] out of Memphis. The more I think about their situation, the more alarmed I feel for them. I fear your father [Major Richard Puckett] does not apprehend the danger.*

From present indications, we will be fighting the scoundrels under the attack flag soon. Then raping and murder will be the order of the day. I hope Dick [Richard Puckett Martin, Thomas Quincy Martin's thirteen-year-old son] will bring them [the Puckett sisters] out. If they do not come out with him, send him back & tell him not to come back without them. They must come or be ruined. If they were with you [in Pontotoc] I would be satisfied.

You may have to live hard through [these times], but bear it like a soldier. It will not last always. If you can get meat & bread, I will be glad, for hundreds of thousands in the south can't get enough of that. Tell the children to bear it like soldiers. A better day is coming & I hope it will not be long.

Yours, T.Q. Martin

*The girls and their father resided in Memphis, Tennessee, throughout the war, behind enemy lines.

Sparta White Co. Tenn. Sept 6 1862

Dear Marma

This is the first opportunity I have had of writing to you for the last ten days. We have been on the march ever since making force & rapid marching, making fifteen & twenty miles per day. I thought we suffered very much on our march from Corinth, but it is nothing compared to this. I stand it much better than I expected, for my health was feeble when I left Chattanooga, but it has continued to improve.

We are hard after old [General] Buell, & will bag him to a certainty. We have an army of forty five thousand troops here. . . .

Our army is in better spirits than it has ever been: it has entirely recovered from the Corinth retreat & would charge any breastwork that was ever built.*

Old Buell is falling back & there is no chance for him to escape but by way of Paducah [Kentucky], & if he does not move very rapid, we will get him in that route. We leave this camp by daybreak in the morning for Kentucky by way of Gallatin, Tenn. We will make force marches [movement on foot] over a very rough and broken country. From there we will be guided by Buell's movements.

In thirty days, there will not be a Yanky [sic.] in Tenn. or Ky., except those in Memphis and on the river. We will have a force in Tenn & Ky of over one hundred thousand troops. . . .

I have not slept under a tent in over twenty days, nor do I expect to for the next two months. . . .

Yours Truly

T. Q. Martin

*A breastwork is a temporary fortification built to chest height.

Bardstown KY Sept 28 1862

We have accomplished a march that the annals of history do not afford a parallel—if you take into consideration the size of the army [and] the distance, the mountainous roads, the hot weather etc. We have been marching thirty days. . . .

Kentucky is fully aroused. Volunteers are pouring into camp. We will get an army of fifty thousand troops in this state. . . . Everybody here has taken the oath but they disregard it. It would do your soul good to see the expressions of joy [with which] they receive the army.*

I hope Dick [Thomas Quincy Martin's son] succeeded in getting the girls [Sallie McConnico Puckett Martin's sisters] out of Memphis. If he did not, send him back again.

My pants do not wear as well as I thought they would. I perhaps can make them go six weeks or more.

My thoughts are so scattered [that] I can't write connectedly. I will write every opportunity. Kiss the dear little children for me. You have no idea how much I want to see them.

Yours truly

T. Q. Martin

**During the early years of the Civil War, there was much debate and tension in Kentucky about whether or not that state should join the Confederacy. Many Kentuckians, especially those who favored secession, were required to sign Oaths of Allegiance to the United States.*

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin's letter from Bardstown contained his last written words to his family. Just ten days later, on October 8, 1862, the important and historic Battle of Perryville took place about seventy-five miles southeast of Louisville, Kentucky. It was the biggest battle fought in the border state of Kentucky. General Don Carlos Buell (1818–1898), commander of the Army of the Ohio, and his 22,000 men faced Confederate General Braxton Bragg (1817–1876) of the Army of Mississippi and his 16,000 troops. The results of the battle were inconclusive, but Federal forces retained control of Kentucky.

The 32nd Mississippi, led by Colonel Mark Perrin Lowrey (1828–1885), was a part of Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood's (1823–1891) brigade, which distinguished itself in a successful charge during the battle. However, both General Wood and Colonel Lowrey were wounded in the battle. The captain of Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin's Company G of the 32nd Mississippi, William McKinley Irion (1829–1862), was so severely wounded at Perryville that he had to be left behind. Captain Irion died while he was a prisoner of war in a hospital in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, about five weeks after the battle. Though accurate records are not available, we know that the 32nd Mississippi suffered very heavy losses at Perryville.

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was at the Battle of Perryville. There is no record that he was wounded in the battle, but he was very sick. In the two weeks following the battle, he traveled by horse, by ambulance wagon, and by rail for over 160 miles to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died on October 24, 1862.



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11. THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN

Lieutenant Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862) died in Knoxville, Tennessee, at the Court House, a temporary hospital, on October 24, 1862. In a letter written three days after his death to his wife, **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**, it is stated; “His *disease was Diarrhea [sic].*” His granddaughter **Margaret “Bell” Gallaway (1885–1964)** said, “*He died of typhoid fever.*” Both explanations are most likely correct.

Typhoid fever is a bacterial disease transmitted by the ingestion of food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. Typhoid often causes diarrhea and dehydration. During the Civil War, soldiers did not use toilet paper; instead, they used leaves, corncobs, and their hands, which they did not adequately wash. Hygiene in the camps was poor, and drinking water was quite often contaminated.

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was one of about 200,000 victims of intestinal disorders during the Civil War. The Civil War claimed the lives of at least 750,000* Americans (approximately 410,000 Northerners and 340,000 Southerners), more than all the other wars in the history of the United States. Fewer than half of these fatalities resulted from combat: over 400,000 deaths were caused by disease. Just over half of the deaths from disease were caused by intestinal disorders—dysentery and typhoid fever. The other major fatal diseases were pneumonia, tuberculosis, measles, and malaria

In letters written before he died, Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin made reference to his health three times. On July 30, 1862, he wrote from Montgomery, Alabama, “*My health is very fine.*” On August 25, he wrote from Chattanooga, Tennessee, “*When I last wrote to you, I was a little feeble, but have recovered my health again & it is very good.*” On September 6, he wrote, “*My health was feeble when I left Chattanooga, but it has continued to improve.*”

In the following letter, probably written by one of his military associates, the writer reported that Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin was very unwell at the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862. It is likely that he was afflicted with typhoid fever throughout the arduous forty-day march to Perryville, Kentucky, and the retreat to Knoxville, Tennessee. It was a torturous conclusion to his life. He was forty-five years old at his death.

*For over one hundred years, scholars have accepted the figure of 620,000 as the number of men who died in the Civil War. In 2012 a demographic historian, using newly digitized census data, recalculated the death toll and increased it to 750,000.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Oct. the 27th 1862

T.Q. Martin—

My Dear Friend:

It becomes my sad duty to inform you of the death of [your] devoted husband, Lieutenant T. Q. Martin, departed this life in this city, in the County [Courthouse] Hospital, about 12 o'clock M. on the [24th] inst.

He was in the battle of Perryville [Oct.] 8th inst., and although very unwell at [the time], he went through the battle with his [troops] and came out unhurt. We fell back from that place to Bryantsville, and soon commenced our retreat to this place. He came forward with the wagons, being unwell, and on the road, became entirely unable to march.

His disease was Diarrea [sic]. He was hauled for several days in an ambulance brought to Morristown, [Tenn.] and then sent, with others, to this place, by Rail Road. He arrived here on the . . . th, completely exhausted, and too far gone to [receive] any benefit from medicine. He had a physician with him, and a kind nurse, . . . Trott, on the march all the time; but they could do him but little good, as they had to travel every day over rough road. They tried to get him to stop on the way [but he] would not agree to be left. I, being . . . came on in advance of the troops, and [arrived at] this place two days before him.

On the [eve of the] 24th, I heard that he was at the hospital [and I] went immediately to see him. He [conversed] with me, and expressed some uneasiness [about] his condition. I sent early the next [morning] to see how he was, and he was thought [to be a] little better. It was not convenient for [me to] visit him until evening, and I found [his] corps [sic]. Mr. Trott said he died without a struggle like falling into a sweet sleep.

I had him buried in the cemetery, paying ten dollars for the privilege, rather than to bury him in the soldier's burying ground. I procured for him the best coffin that could be obtained for him in the city. It was a fine coffin, with a glass in it, so that he can be plainly seen without opening it. I then had a . . . made, and will [well] filled with charcoal . . . he can be removed if you choose . . . him. He retained his features, as natural when buried as when living; and he is so well put away, that I think he will look natural six months from now, as he did [when] he was buried.

A good lady, Mrs. W. White, presented me with a beautiful . . . which I placed with my own hand on [his] breast, that can be plainly seen through . . . glass in the coffin. I procured for him the [best] suit I could get, but it was not as fine as I desired, as the supply of clothing here, has [been] exhausted by the soldiers. I felt it my duty, [and] esteemed it a privilege to have him so . . . that if you wished him to remain in his present resting place, you would be fully satisfied with his interment; and if you wished to remove him you could do so at any time.

He had in his possession eighty dollars, which he had placed in the hands of Mr. Trott, and which Mr. Trott placed in my hands, and which, I took the privilege to expend in his burying. The balance of his burying expenses was paid by his nephew, Lieutenant Goodloe Pride, (except ten dollars) . . . almost out of money. If you wish to [visit] his grave for any purpose, Esqr. George W . . . Secretary & Treasurer of the cemetery can point out his grave, which has his name marked on the Head Board. Or Rev. Mr. Ma . . . , a Presbyterian minister, can show [you] his grave.*

Now my dear sister, I need not ask you [to refrain] from tears, for God in his tender mercy, [has made] us creatures of sympathy, and grants us the privilege of weeping away our sorrows. [But I] may ask you, as a friend and brother in . . . to look up with humble confidence, to [He] who hath said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

I can assure you, that in the [army or] at home, none knew him but to love him. His deportment was that of the true Christian, and I doubt not, that while you weep and toil at home with your dear orphan children, he will praise God in heaven.

He has made a happy exchange—left this world of sorrow, confusion and war for the regions of bliss, where hearts are never sad, and where sickness, sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more. No more shall we [meet his] friendly grasp, nor enjoy his pleasant association [on] earth, but we will cherish the fond hope, that [we will] meet him ere long where parting will be no [more].

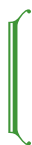
*Goodloe Pride (1834–1918) of the 16th Alabama Regiment was the twenty-eight-year-old son of Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin's deceased older sister, Susan Jane Martin (1809–1851), and her husband, Nathaniel J. Pride (1795–1875).

Lt. Thomas Quincy Martin is buried in the Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville. The cemetery was founded in 1850 and named for the eighteenth-century English poet Sir Thomas Gray (1716–1771). Thomas Gray’s greatest poem was “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” written in 1750.



The tombstone of Thomas Quincy Martin in the Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville, Tennessee.

*The text on the tombstone reads:
 “To the Memory of Dr. Thomas Q. Martin
 Lieut. Co. G. 32 Miss. Regt. C.S.A.
 Born Aug 15, 1817 Died Oct, 24, 1862
 Erected by his wife of Corinth, Miss.”*



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12. NEVILLE'S PUCKETT AND MCCONNICO HERITAGE

Richard Puckett (1750–1813)	m. 1787	Sarah McConnico (1768–1813)
Major Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)	m. 1823	Eudocia Daugherty (1806–1855)
Sarah McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)	m. 1841	Dr. Thomas Q. Martin (1817–1862)
Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)	m. 1868	John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)
Charlotte Gallaway (1878–1968)	m. 1901	Charles D. Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)
Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)	m. 1931	Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)

A booklet entitled “Puckett Points,” written in 1931 by Neville’s great-aunt **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**, has for many years been the definitive account of the lives of Neville’s Puckett ancestors. Neville’s fourth great-grandfather **Richard Puckett (1750–1813)**, born in Amelia County, Virginia, is her earliest Puckett ancestor for whom we have definitive proof. We are, however, reasonably sure that he descended from English settlers who came to Henrico County, Virginia, in the seventeenth century. They were Episcopalians.

Richard Puckett is a well-recorded American Revolutionary soldier, and his service is recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution. On August 26, 1777, he enlisted for three years in the 2nd Virginia Regiment, led by Colonel Christian Febiger (1749–1796), who served with General George Washington’s (1732–1799) Continental Army.

Richard Puckett was a private who fought at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, and the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. The British were victorious in these two battles and thus were able to capture and occupy Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the seat of the Second Continental Congress and the de facto government of what became the United States.

After losing Philadelphia, General Washington retreated to Valley Forge, an encampment twenty-two miles northwest of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill (“SKOO-kul”) River. Private Richard Puckett was one of 12,000 beleaguered and bedraggled Continental soldiers who arrived at Valley Forge on December 19, 1777. The encampment would last for six months. No battle was fought at Valley Forge, but it is considered a turning point in the Revolutionary War.

The winter of 1777/78 at Valley Forge was harsh. Starvation, disease, and exposure to the elements killed over 2,500 soldiers. But with the coming of spring, more food to eat, and the infusion of some European military drill instructors, the tide turned and the surviving soldiers were revitalized. A bunch of ragtag rebels were transformed into a mature fighting army.



Private Richard Puckett fought with General George Washington at the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Germantown in September and October 1777. He was also encamped at Valley Forge from December 1777 to June 1778.

The British, with about 12,000 troops, abandoned Philadelphia on June 18, 1778, and began a one-hundred-mile march to New York City. General Washington's troops attacked the British at Monmouth in northern New Jersey. Historians have deemed the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778) important but inconclusive. Private Richard Puckett fought at Monmouth.

Private Richard Puckett's name last appears on his company's payroll for November 1779, after which he returned to Virginia. On April 25, 1783, he received a certificate in the sum of sixty-five pounds, said to be the balance for his full pay for service in the war.

As a thirty-seven-year-old veteran, Richard Puckett married **Sarah McConico (1768–1813)** of Lunenburg County, Virginia, on May 3, 1787. They had six children. On November 26, 1798, eleven years after their marriage, Richard and Sarah Puckett sold their land (215 acres) in Lunenburg County for 250 pounds sterling, the legal currency in Virginia at the time. Shortly after that, Richard Puckett and his family—along with his father-in-law, **Jared Hogan McConico (1725–1802)**, and other relatives—migrated from Virginia to Williamson County, just south of Nashville, Tennessee. On January 18, 1800, Richard Puckett bought 115.5 acres in Williamson County.

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Richard Puckett was an active and public-spirited citizen of Williamson County. He was a road commissioner and a town commissioner. He died in 1813, at age sixty-three, and is said to have left an estate of good value. The booklet “Puckett Points” contains extensive records related to his estate.

Richard Puckett’s wife, Sarah McConnico, also died in 1813. Their youngest child, **Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)**—Neville’s third great-grandfather—was only nine years old when his parents died; he was raised, it is said, by the wives of his two oldest brothers.

McCONNICO HERITAGE

William Hogan McConnico (1702–1758)	m. c. 1723	Elizabeth Christopher (1706–1735)
Jared Hogan McConnico (1725–1802)	m. 1748	Kezziah Hervey (1732–1817)
Sarah McConnico (1768–1813)	m. 1787	Richard Puckett (1750–1813)
Major Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)	m. 1823	Eudocia Daugherty (1806–1855)
Sarah McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)	m. 1841	Dr. Thomas Q. Martin (1817–1862)
Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)	m. 1868	John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)
Charlotte Gallaway (1878–1968)	m. 1901	Charles D. Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)
Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)	m. 1931	Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)

Records state that **William Hogan McConnico (1702–1758)** was born in Wales, his ancestors having previously moved there from Scotland. He came to Virginia in the early eighteenth century and settled in Lunenburg County, where his son **Jared Hogan McConnico (1725–1802)** was born. Jared Hogan married **Kezziah Hervey (1732–1817)** in Lunenburg County in 1748; they had nine children, four sons (William, Christopher, Jared Jr., and Garner) and five daughters (Elizabeth, Anna, Polly, Sarah, and Fannie). Their daughter Sarah McConnico married Richard Puckett in Lunenburg in about 1787. They moved in 1798 with their family to Middle Tennessee.

13. MAJOR RICHARD PUCKETT JR., EUDOCIA DAUGHERTY, AND THEIR SIX SURVIVING DAUGHTERS

Neville's third great-grandparents **Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)** and **Eudocia “Docia” Daugherty* (1806–1855)** married in 1823. Richard was eighteen years old and Docia was sixteen.



Daguerreotype portraits of Major Richard Puckett Jr. and Eudocia Daugherty Puckett, c. 1845.

Docia Daugherty was the youngest daughter of **James Daugherty (1759–1830)**, who was born in Ireland and did not come to the United States until after the American Revolutionary War (1775–83). The family name was probably originally O'Daugherty.

Richard Puckett Jr. and Docia Daugherty spent their early married life in Oakville (near Moulton) in Lawrence County in northern Alabama. There Richard became a prosperous merchant and a politician. In May 1830, he was named United States postmaster for Oakville. In 1836–37 he served as a Whig** member of the Alabama House of Representatives. The book *Early Settlers of Alabama* notes: “Major Richard Puckett was a merchant of Oakville during the ‘Flush Times of Alabama’. He was a man of good person, and of fair average mind and made a pretty good speech: for he became a politician.”

*Daugherty is an Irish name that is pronounced in many ways, including “Dow-er-tee,” “Darr-eh-tee,” “Doe-er-tee,” and “Dock-er-tee”—all with the accent on the first syllable. We do not know how the family pronounced the name.

**The Whig Party was a major political party in the United States from the 1830s to the 1850s. It opposed the Jacksonian Democrats. Henry Clay (1777–1852) was a leading member of the Whig Party.

In 1837 Major Richard Puckett Jr. was the victim of an economic crash that led to his—and every other local merchant’s—bankruptcy. As a result, in early 1842, he moved his family to Lamar, a small town in Marshall County in northern Mississippi. He is recorded as an innkeeper there in the 1850 United States census. In a letter that he wrote from Lamar to his son-in-law **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** in Oakville on May 9, 1842, he noted:

You say that times are extremely hard up that way. . . . North Alabama is only suffering that pecuniary distress and ruin that I felt confident two years ago would pervade the country. The wreck will go on, and many a poor fellow . . . has yet to come to that humiliation with which a man looks upon himself as bankrupt, and the mortification of seeing his wife and children reduced to the most abject poverty. I most religiously deplore such a scene. I have suffered; I know all about it.

In a booklet entitled “The Puckett Points,” written in 1931 by Neville’s great-aunt **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**, Major Richard Puckett Jr. is described as “a man of fine feeling, neat and fastidious in dress, fond of good living, very generous and affectionate in his family relations. He possessed a keen intellect, wrote a good hand, had a large vocabulary, and a delicate sort of wit.”

Between 1823 and 1840, Docia Daugherty and Richard Puckett Jr. had ten children. Two daughters died in infancy, and they are unrecorded. The couple’s two sons also did not live to adulthood.

James Puckett (c. 1823–c. 1841) died at age eighteen of an unknown cause, and **Richard H. Puckett (1830–1845)** died at age fifteen after a painful unknown illness. At that time, Major Richard Puckett Jr. despondently said:

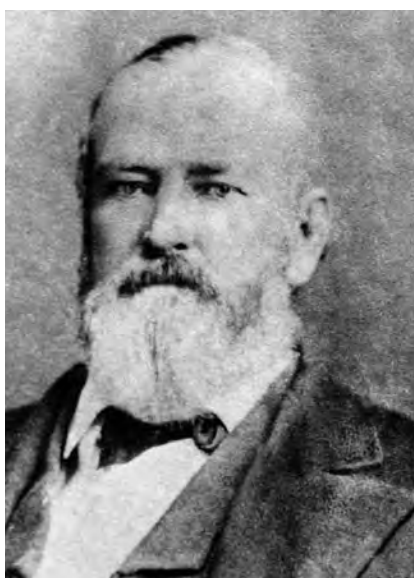
For the sake of the rest, I apparently hold up, but my feelings and spirits have received shock after shock so deep and afflicting in their character, that I feel now that I shall never recover from them. I delighted in my little boys. I felt that in the decline of life, they would be a source of much comfort to me. How futile and uncertain are human expectations! . . . still ought to be thankful—while I have no Boys, no Sons, I have some dear and great Daughters.

According to Neville’s great-aunt Irene Dabney Gallaway, Richard and Docia’s six surviving daughters “lived to become handsome and intelligent women.”

• **MARY JANE PUCKETT (1824–AFTER 1880)** married Joseph F. Dowdy (1814–c. 1895), a merchant in Marshall County, Mississippi, around 1845. They had at least six children and in 1880 were living in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was a cotton factor (an early term for a cotton broker). We have no record of Mary Jane Puckett Dowdy after the 1880 census. Joseph F. Dowdy moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1892, and died there in about 1895 at around the age of eighty-one.



Neville's third great-aunt Mary Jane Puckett Dowdy.



Neville's third great-uncle Joseph F. Dowdy in Memphis, Tennessee, in about 1880.

• **SARAH "SALLIE MAC" MCCONNICO PUCKETT (1826–1898)** married Thomas Quincy Martin on June 3, 1841. She was called Sallie Mac by the Pucketts. She is Neville's great-great-grandmother.

• **DOSHA ANN PUCKETT (1837–1907)** never married. In 1870 she was living with her sisters Laura and Georgia, in Memphis, where they had lived throughout the Civil War. They were sharing their home in 1870 with their niece **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**; Eudocia Margaret's husband, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**; and their one-year-old daughter, Irene Dabney Gallaway. In 1900 Dosha Ann was living in Little Rock with her sister Laura and their nephew. She died at age sixty-nine.

- **FANNIE G. PUCKETT (1840–1864)** married Horace B. Toombs (1829–) on February 21, 1857, at age sixteen. On October 28, 1864, she was killed in a robbery by a black soldier (who was probably drunk) in St. Charles, Arkansas, while visiting a widowed friend, who was also killed.

In 1903 Neville’s great-grandmother Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway, a niece of the murder victim, wrote an account of the incident entitled “The Tragic Death of Two Brave Arkansas Women.” This account concluded with these words: *“The negro soldier was arrested, and tried and given a military death. Now can we, the friends of these two women, ever feel kindly towards Lincoln, who armed our slaves?”*

- **LAURA STEELE PUCKETT (1842–after 1900)** lived in Memphis and Little Rock and never married. She was described as tall, slender, stylish, and with an aristocratic air by her niece **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**, who also said, *“Aunt Laura had no patience whatever with poor white trash.”*

- **GEORGIA PUCKETT (1844–)** married John C. Harris, who died of yellow fever. All we know is that Georgia Puckett worked at the post office in Memphis.



Neville’s third great-aunt Fannie G. Puckett Toombs, c. 1860. She was murdered by a black soldier in 1864.



Neville’s third great-aunt Georgia Puckett Harris, c. 1875.

In 1855 Docia Daugherty Puckett died in Lamar County, reportedly of a skin disease called “red skin” or erysipelas (“er-uh-SIP-uh-lus”). In 1856 Major Richard Puckett Jr. responded to a letter from his thirty-year-old daughter, Sallie McConnico Puckett Martin, who had written to him expressing concern about him remarrying:

Lagrange [Tennessee] July 1 1856

My Dear Sally Mc,

I assure you that if I ever live to see the time that I have any notion of marrying, I shall be a thousand times obliged to you for your opinions & feelings. . . . A very great change will have to come over me if ever I am a marrying man. I make no such calculation; I have no such wish. . . .

I assure you I have not the least fear of being “taken in.” No man ever made a better selection of a wife than I did at 18 years of age.

Yrs. Affectionately,

R. PUCKETT

Major Richard Puckett Jr. moved to Memphis, where he worked as a cotton factor. He and his three unmarried daughters lived there throughout the Civil War. He did eventually remarry. On May 3, 1863, at fifty-nine years of age, he married Sarah Jane Hindman (1826–), a thirty-six-year-old spinster from Tipton County, near Memphis, Tennessee. She was the sister of Confederate General Thomas Carmichael Hindman (1828–1868), who was murdered by an unidentified assassin at age forty in Helena, Arkansas, on September 28, 1868. During their four-year marriage, Major Richard and Sarah Jane Hindman Puckett had one son, who died in childhood.

Major Richard Puckett Jr. died unexpectedly at age sixty-three, on October 8, 1867, in Memphis. The cause of his death was “*brain congestion*” or apoplexy. Today we call this malady a stroke. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis. His first wife, Docia Daugherty Puckett, is buried with him.



Richard Puckett Jr., Neville's third great-grandfather, in Memphis, Tennessee, in the 1850s.

DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN | SARAH McCONNICO PUCKETT
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14. THE CHILDREN OF DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN AND SARAH McCONNICO PUCKETT

Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862) and **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)** married on June 3, 1841. She was fourteen years and seven months old. Over the next eighteen years, Sallie Mac and Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin had nine children.

- **ELIZABETH MARTIN (1842–1843)**, their first child, was born when Sallie Mac Puckett Martin was fifteen years old. Elizabeth lived for only six months.
- **DABNEY AMOS MARTIN (1844–1846)**, their first son, lived for two years and six months. He died of scarlet fever.
- **EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN (1846–1927)** was born in Houston, Mississippi. She was called Dosha as a young girl and later Maggie or Margaret. She was the oldest of Dr. Thomas Quincy and Sallie Mac Puckett Martin’s surviving children, and she is Neville’s great-grandmother.

*Eudocia Margaret Martin,
Neville’s great-
grandmother.*



• **RICHARD “DICK” PUCKETT MARTIN (1848–1931)** was also born in Houston on September 27, 1848. He lived to be eighty-two years old and was a leader in the family. His life is revealed largely through census records.



*Richard Puckett Martin,
Neville's great-great-uncle.*



*Elizabeth Breakspear Martin,
wife of Richard Puckett Martin.*

In 1862, during the Civil War, thirteen-year-old Dick Puckett Martin actively traded with Confederate soldiers. At age twenty-one, in 1870, he was living with his mother at Oak Home in Corinth, Mississippi. At age thirty-six, in 1884, he was the owner of a farm near Fayetteville, Arkansas. In about 1886, he built a house in Fayetteville for his widowed sister Eudocia Margaret Martin and her six children.

At age forty-five, on October 9, 1893, Dick Puckett Martin married Elizabeth “Lizzie” Breakspear (1853–1935), a forty-year-old living in Lamar, Texas. Her father was British, and she was born in the British West Indies. Dick and Lizzie Martin had no children. At age fifty-two, in 1900, Dick Puckett Martin was living in Jonesboro, Arkansas, with his wife and two female boarders. At age sixty-two, in 1910, Dick and Lizzie Martin were residing in an apartment in Dallas, Texas.

At age seventy-two, in 1920, Dick Puckett Martin was living with Lizzie Breakspear Martin and her sister-in-law in Texarkana, Texas. Sometime later in the 1920s, they moved across town to a house in Texarkana, Arkansas. In 1930 Dick Martin was enumerated in Texarkana, Arkansas, with Lizzie, and their home was valued at \$6,000. Dick Martin died in 1931, at age eighty-two, and is buried with his wife in Texarkana, Arkansas, in the State Line Cemetery.

- **SUSAN PRIDE MARTIN (1853–1931)** was born in Danville, Mississippi, and is listed with her mother and siblings in the 1860 and 1870, censuses. She married James D. Cook (1851–1914). In 1900 and 1910, she is recorded with her husband and four children in Saline County, Arkansas, near Little Rock. Sometime after 1910, she moved to Texarkana, Arkansas.

*Susan Pride Martin Cook,
Neville's great-great-aunt.*



- **CHARLES MINOR MARTIN (1855–1878)**, born on March 1, 1855, is listed in Corinth, Mississippi, in the censuses of 1860 and 1870. He drowned at age twenty-three, on June 6, 1878, in Indian Territory.* Neville's grandmother **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)** was named for her uncle Charles Minor Martin, who died just three months before she was born in 1878.

*Charles Minor Martin,
Neville's great-great-uncle,
who drowned at age twenty-
three, in 1878.*



*He drowned near the town of Atoka, Oklahoma. It is an area to which Chief Atoka led a band of Choctaws on the Trail of Tears, the forced relocation of the Choctaw Nation from the southeastern part of the United States, in 1831.

- **MARY “MOLLIE” FLORENCE MARTIN (1857–1893)** was born on a farm near Corinth and is enumerated there in the 1860 and 1870 censuses. On October 1, 1878, at age twenty-one, she married James A. Warriner (1849–1937), a dentist. She had four children and died at age thirty-five.

*Mary Florence Martin Warriner,
Neville's great-great-aunt.*



- **SALLY YOUNG MARTIN (1860–1860)** was born near Corinth and lived for a little over six months.
- **THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN JR. (1861–1928)** was born on September 16, 1861, near Corinth just a few months after the outbreak of the Civil War. At age forty, on Christmas Day in 1901, he married Eleanor Wolfe Horton (1871–1945). In 1910 and 1920, he was enumerated in Dallas, Texas, with his wife. He died childless in Dallas on June 18, 1928, at age sixty-six. His wife died on July 31, 1945, in Dallas at age seventy-three.

*Thomas Quincy Martin Jr., Neville's
great-great-uncle.*



Though Thomas Quincy and Sallie Mac Puckett Martin had nine children, including four boys, they have no male descendants with the surname Martin.

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15. MARY “MOLLIE” FLORENCE MARTIN, MATRIARCH OF A CORINTH FAMILY

Neville’s great-great-aunt **Mary “Mollie” Florence Martin (1857–1893)** was the seventh child of **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)** and **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**. According to all family records, she was born on July 19, 1857. However, her tombstone in the Henry Cemetery in Corinth, Mississippi, records her birth year as 1858. Mollie Martin is the only one of the Martin children to spend her entire life in Corinth.

Though her life was abbreviated (she died at age thirty-five), Mollie Martin is the matriarch of a line of descendants who have lived in Corinth for many generations.

Mollie Florence Martin was born on a farm near Corinth just a few years before the Civil War. During the war, she spent four years in Pontotoc, Mississippi, after which she returned to Corinth and lived at Oak Home. In 1878, at age twenty-one, Mollie Martin married a twenty-nine-year-old dentist, James A. Warriner (1849–1937), who was born in Virginia. James and Mollie Warriner had four children: Richard Bascomb Warriner (1879–1970), Benjamin Rowlette Warriner (1882–1966), Mary Martin Warriner (1884–1974), and Alfred Warriner (1893–1897), who was born just three months before his mother’s death on May 15, 1893. Some reports indicate that Mollie Martin Warriner died of tuberculosis; others say she never recovered from the birth of her youngest child.



*Neville’s great-great-aunt Mary
 Florence Martin Warriner.*

As a motherless baby, young Alfred Warriner went to live in Fayetteville, Arkansas, with his widowed aunt **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**, Neville’s great-grandmother. Tragically, he died there of diphtheria* at only four years of age. Neville’s great-aunt **Margaret “Peg” Bell Galloway (1885–1964)**, who was between eight and twelve years old during the time that Alfred lived with the Galloways, wrote an account of his death in an unpublished paper about her family many years later:

For four short years, little Alfred or Al, as we called him, was the light and love of our household. He was exceptionally bright and had curly yellow hair and blue eyes. . . . There was no hospital: the operation on his throat was performed in our home, and Mother bravely held him. It was a heart breaking task for her, but she never hesitated.

Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990), Neville’s aunt, said about Alfred Warriner’s death: “*This was always a sore spot in the hearts of our family.*” Young Alfred’s body was taken by his uncle **Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin (1848–1931)** from Fayetteville back to Corinth, where he was buried with his mother and father in the Henry Cemetery.

James A. and Mollie Martin Warriner’s third child, Mary Martin Warriner, married Avon Kenneth Weaver (1880–1955) of Panola County, Mississippi, on September 2, 1903.



Mary Martin Warriner Weaver with her two oldest children, c. 1909. She was a first cousin of Neville’s grandmother Charlotte Martin Galloway Frierson.

Mary Martin Warriner and Avon Kenneth Weaver had three children: Avon Kenneth Weaver Jr. (1904–1936), Margaret Virginia Weaver (1907–1999), and Mary Martin Weaver (1914–2006).

*Diphtheria is a bacterial upper respiratory tract illness manifested by a sore throat. Before antitoxins for this illness were developed in the 1890s, treatment often required a tracheotomy, an incision in the throat to create an opening in order to prevent suffocation.

Avon Kenneth Weaver Sr. built the Coca Cola bottling company in Corinth, a major business in that region for more than one hundred years. In 1905 A. K. Weaver purchased an interest in a small soda water plant from his business partner, Carsie Canna Clark (1882–1951), who was also a pioneer Coca Cola franchisee in northern Mississippi. Coincidentally, during my youth, C. C. Clark was a distinguished leader in my hometown of West Point, Mississippi; I remember him quite well. His daughter Elizabeth Clark Young (1906–1989) was my mother’s best friend; we called her Miss Lib. The descendants of C. C. Clark have been close friends of my family for several generations.

In October 2012, Neville and I went to Corinth to visit Rosemary (b. 1938) and H. L. “Sandy” Williams Jr. (b. 1935), the son of Mary Martin Warriner and Avon Kenneth Weaver Sr.’s daughter Margaret Virginia Weaver and Harry Lee Williams (1907–1984). Sandy Williams, Neville’s third cousin, is the fifth in a line of seven generations who have resided in Corinth. Neville and Sandy Williams share the same great-great-grandparents, Dr. Thomas Quincy and Sallie Mac Puckett Martin.



H. L. Williams (left) with Neville in October 2012 at Oak Home, Sandy's residence in Corinth. Neville and Sandy are third cousins. This photograph was taken by John H. Bryan III.

16. OAK HOME, CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

For over 150 years, Oak Home, a National Historic Landmark and antebellum house in Corinth, Mississippi, has been in the possession of Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898), Neville’s great-great-grandmother, and her descendants.



Oak Home, an antebellum house in Corinth, Mississippi, was the residence of Neville’s great-great-grandmother Sarah McConnico Puckett Martin. Oak Home is owned today by Neville’s third cousin H. L. Williams and his wife, Rosemary Williams. This picture was taken by John H. Bryan III in October 2012, when we visited Corinth.

In 1866, just after the Civil War, Sallie Mac Puckett Martin, the widow of **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)**, returned from Pontotoc, Mississippi, to Corinth, about seventy miles northeast of Pontotoc, with her six children. During the war, the family’s Corinth home, located on a farm on the edge of town, had been burned down. Upon her return to Corinth, Sallie Mac sold the farmland and, with the proceeds, bought a house about three blocks from the business section of town. The house had been built in 1857 by Judge W. H. Kilpatrick (1820–1886), a colonel in the Confederate Army. During the Civil War, the house had also served as the headquarters for Confederate General Leonidas Polk (1806–1864). After Corinth fell in May 1862, the house was occupied for several months by Union officers, including General Pleasant A. Hackleman (1814–1862), who was shot through the neck and died* in the Tishomingo Hotel in Corinth on October 3, 1862, the first day of the Second Battle of Corinth.

*General Hackleman’s final words were: “I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious send my remains home; if not, bury me on the field.” The Union was victorious, and General Hackleman’s body was sent home.

Soon after she bought the house in 1866, Sallie Mac Puckett Martin added a room and took in boarders to help support her family. According to family lore, she often had to tactfully settle quarrels between her Northern and Southern guests.

It was at Oak Home, on June 3, 1868, that Sallie Mac Puckett Martin's daughter **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**, Neville's great-grandmother, married **John Bell Galloway (1843–1884)**, a young railroad man from Memphis, Tennessee.

Sallie Mac Puckett Martin sold Oak Home to her son-in-law James A. Warriner (1849–1937) shortly after he married her daughter **Mary "Mollie" Florence Martin (1857–1893)** in 1878. In the 1880 census, Sallie Mac was living in the Warriner household in Oak Home, along with her daughter Eudocia Margaret Martin Galloway, son-in-law John Bell Galloway, and granddaughters, one of whom was Neville's one-year-old grandmother, **Charlotte Martin Galloway (1878–1968)**.

Oak Home's ownership next passed to the Warriners' daughter, Mary Martin Warriner (1884–1974), who married Avon Kenneth Weaver (1880–1955). The house was known for some years as the Weaver House. Neville's great-aunt **Irene Dabney Galloway (1869–1957)**, writing in a paper about Oak Home during the time of the Weavers' ownership, noted:

The big oaks are gone (James Warriner thought they provided too much shade and cut them) but his daughter [Mary Martin Warriner Weaver] and her husband [Avon Kenneth Weaver] have modernized the old place, with skill and success, keeping the original lines and have made it a beautiful home. And on the brass knocker of the front door is engraved my Grandmother's name and the years she lived there!

In 1974 H. L. "Sandy" Williams Jr. (b. 1935) and his wife, Rosemary Williams (b. 1938), acquired Oak Home, the house where his mother had lived. Sandy is the grandson of Avon Kenneth and Mary Martin Warriner Weaver. Over the past forty years, Oak Home has been tastefully enlarged and beautifully maintained.

On a lovely sunny day in October 2012, Neville and I had lunch at Oak Home with Rosemary and Sandy Williams Jr. and our sons John H. Bryan III (b. 1960) and Lee Williams (b. 1972). After lunch Sandy and I looked through his family archives and photographs. I particularly liked a photograph taken around 1970 of Sandy's wife, Rosemary; Sandy's grandmother Mary Martin Warriner Weaver; and Sandy's mother, Margaret Virginia Weaver Williams (1907–1999), standing in front of Oak Home.



Three generations of occupants of Oak Home, c. 1970: (left to right) Rosemary Williams, Mary Martin Warriner Weaver, and Margaret Virginia Weaver Williams.