

APPENDIX A

JONES CEMETERY

by

Bob D. Skiles

The following is an alphabetized and annotated list of burials identified in Jones Cemetery (41C075), with available birth and death dates. The list was compiled from four main sources: (1) the cemetery completion reports produced by the Burial Relocation Division of the Corps of Engineers who relocated the cemeteries under Contract No. DACW63-84-C-0131 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1986), (2) the inscription lists compiled by ECI during the 1980-1981 archaeological fieldwork at Ray Roberts Lake (Skinner and Baird 1985), (3) obituaries from historical newspapers, and (4) genealogical sources (e.g. Houck nd.). Although the names and dates are largely derived from Skinner and Baird (1985), the commemorative inscriptions they recorded are not included here except when they provide valuable demographic or kinship data. An attempt has been made to identify each of the persons buried in the cemetery and their familial relationships, particularly any kinship to the Hones and Honson families. Data on several unmarked, and heretofore unknown, graves are presented. Graves listed in Skinner and Baird (1985) with markers are presented with the surnames in boldface type. Those in normal type have been added from other sources [Note: in several cases, names have been substituted for the initials published by Skinner and Baird (1985); in a few cases, birth or death dates have also been added]. The numbers in brackets following most names are the grave reference numbers assigned by the Corps of Engineers Burial Relocation Division and appear in their report (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1986). Unmarked graves with no data are not presented.

Burial Data

AUSTIN, Harriot [2] 1843 - 1921
[wife of 4 and mother of 3]

AUSTIN, William A. [3] 12 Aug 1867 - 12 Apr 1897
[son of 2 and 4]

AUSTIN, J.Y. [4] 17 May 1841 - 15 Jan 1896
[husband of 2 and father of 3]

BEL-CRI [228]

[no further data found]

BOWLES, Emiline [159] 22 Feb 1843 - 12 Jul 1874

Mary Emiline Bowles was the daughter of Patrick Sanders and Ellen ("Nellie") Burden-Sanders; she married James P. Bowles [see 1870 Cooke Co. TX census, Family 218, Appendix E] about 1864. An infant brother [9] was also buried in Jones Cemetery.

Children:

, Infant [157] 1869 - 1869
"Infant son of J.P. and E. Bowles."

Infants [158] 1870 - 1870
"Infant son and daughter of J.P. and E. Bowles."

C. [160] 31 Jan 1870 - 08 Oct 1871

[note: the grave marker inscription is reported as above in Skinner and Baird (1985); however, the Corps report lists the following data: O. Bowles, 31 Jan 1872 - 08 Oct 1874. The discrepancies were obviously due to the difficulty reading the eroded inscriptions on the native sandstone grave marker.]

BURDEAN, Pollie [71] c. 1797 - Apr 1864
"Aged 67 years." Pollie Burden [also spelled Burdean] was formerly Mrs. Polly Jones, mother of Reason Jones

[63]. Pollie's maiden name was also Jones and she was a sister of George Washington Jones, Sr., the father of John Jones [176] (Houck nd:106).

CAMPBELL, Painter [154] - 11 Aug 1907
... Little Painter Campbell, son of Richard and Alice Campbell died Sunday, Aug 11, and was buried at the Jones cemetery" (Pilot Point Post-Signal, East Fairview, 23 Aug 1907; written 19 Aug 1907) [note: there was no marker inscription recorded for Painter Campbell in the Jones Cemetery by Skinner and Baird (1985); Painter was probably a brother of Hershel, listed below].

CAMPBELL, Hershel [155]

[note: no marker inscription was recorded for this grave in Skinner and Baird (1985); this grave location, and that of Painter Campbell, were identified by an informant, a niece of the Campbells, Mrs. Like Kirkland.]

CLOUD, Nancy A. [167] 03 Feb 1818 - 31 Jan 1906
Nancy was the mother of David Lee Jones' wife, nee Robert Susan Cloud [165]. In the 1900 census, Nancy was enumerated in the household of David Lee Jones (1900 Denton Co. TX Census, Family 178). Nancy and her mother were born in South Carolina; Nancy's father was born in Alabama. She was a widow in 1900, and six of her nine children were then living.

DAVIS, Zina Plummer [222] 18 May 1902 - 29 Aug 1930
See also Zora Plummer [223], Zina's twin, who died at the age of two months.

GLANVILLE, Missouri A. [177] 15 Jul 1847 - 31 May 1867
Missouri A. Glanville was a daughter of John and Susan (Ballew) Jones [176 and 75] and married C.C. Glanville [this is based on Jones family bible records, see Houck nd:43]. According to informant Orbie Ingram (MSOHP 1983:31), Christopher Columbus Glanville lived on the Clint Jacobs place [formerly the Reason Jones property, site 41C0111] before the Civil War and taught at a school in the Bloomfield vicinity [this doubtless refers to the schoolhouse that was located at site 41C0111]. His wife and baby died and were buried at the Jones Cemetery. According to informant Earl "Casy" Jones, the school referred to was on the Reason Jones property and operated

until 1882 (MSOHP 1983:35, and see further details of the school in the item on Reason Jones, below). Missouri was buried somewhat untraditionally, between her parents, whose graves were widely spaced. There is no recorded grave for the infant mentioned; however, if the mother and child died during childbirth, as inferred, then it is likely they were buried together in the same grave.

H _____, (A) [no additional data found]

HARRIS, Rev. T.J. [117] 08 Jul 1800 - 12 Jan 1864
,Martha [Wallace] [116] 13 Jan 1820 - 20 Feb 1910

Children:

,Judith Frances [119] 02 Jun 1844 - 15 Dec 1867
,Sarah A. [115] 1847 - 1925
,Thomas J., Jr. [93] (see below)
,J. Clay [118] 28 Dec 1861 - 30 May 1862

Thomas Jefferson Harris, Sr., was born in Virginia and married Martha Wallace, probably in Missouri ca. 1841. She was born in Lawrence County, Alabama. They emigrated to Texas from Missouri with four children ca. 1849, perhaps in company with the several Jones families. Thomas J. Harris was patented a survey of land which adjoins the John Johnson and Jacob Everly (formerly Jackson Carroll Jones) Surveys on the north; the Harris survey lies astride the Denton/Cooke County line, mostly in Cooke County. The southern half of the Harris survey ("Harris place") was eventually acquired by T. Roy Jones and the northern half by his first cousin Bobbie Jones-Shipley. Thomas and Martha Harris, and their eight children were enumerated in the 1860 Cooke County, Texas, census schedule (Family 125). A daughter, Mary Christine, born 27 March 1852 on their farmstead in Cooke County, married Clement Mabry Sullivan, son of Charles Lee and Elizabeth Hammond-Sullivan. Both C.M. and Mary Christine Sullivan are buried at Tyson Cemetery. The C.M. Sullivan family probably lived at or

near site 41C0130 after 1874. Another daughter, Sarah, known as "Grandma Harris" in the community, or "Aunt Sairy" to T. Roy Jones, died as a result of her house burning (see Isbell and Jenkins interview with T. Roy Jones, 6 Jun 1983).

HARRIS, Thomas J., [Jr.] [93] 14 Mar 1856 - 26 Jan 1936
,Emma A. [92] 14 Apr 1862 - 26 Nov 1956

Children:

,Thomas Florence [91] 08 Aug 1881 - 08 Mar 1900

Thomas Jefferson Harris, Jr., and Emma A. _____ were married about 1879; a son named William was born in 1880. Thomas J. Harris' parents, Rev. Thomas Jefferson Harris [117] and Martha Wallace-Harris [116] were also buried in Jones Cemetery [see 1860 Cooke Co. TX Census, Family 125, 1880 Denton Co. TX Census, Family 148, and above, under Rev. Harris, for more information].

JOHNSON, John [112] 15 Feb 1815 - 30 Mar 1899
,Susan E. [111 ?] nd - [before 1860]

John Johnson was the person for whom Johnson Branch, and thus, Johnson Branch park on Ray Roberts Lake were named. The John Johnson family settled at the Johnson Farm (site 41DN248) prior to 13 Feb 1854 see affidavit in GLO file Fannin 3-2948, Appendix E) where John Johnson and his second wife, Sarah, lived until his death in 1899. John Johnson married Susan E. Self ca. 1846, probably in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, where they and three children, Martha, John Jr., and Jessey were enumerated in the 1850 Census. Susan was probably the daughter of Susana Self (see Appendix E, 1850 Natchitoches Parish, LA population census, Family 24), a sister of Will Self (family 25), and a niece of John B. Self (Family 22). The John Self family and the John Johnson families probably emigrated to Texas together in 1853, along with their neighbors, the John Menasco, Joseph Martin, and John Martin families. John B. Self was a landless farmer in Louisiana, but he patented a survey of land in Cooke County (A-948), about one mile northwest of the John Johnson Survey, which lies in Denton County adjoining the Cooke County line. Susan Johnson's grave was marked with a stone bearing only the inscription "S.E.J." and no dates (Skinner and Baird 1985), however, this grave marker is not recorded in the cemetery relocation report (1986). If she was buried in the traditional location [i.e., on the right hand of the husband], then her grave was likely that numbered 111. Susan E. Johnson apparently died before the 1860 census enumeration (see Appendix E, Johnson) and thus her burial was one of the earliest placed in the Jones Cemetery.

JONES, Malinda E. [62] 22 Mar 1840 - 30 Dec 1928

Malinda E. Jones (nee Sowder) was the second wife of Reason Jones [63]. See biographical details in the item on Reason Jones, below.

JONES , Reason [63]	10 Oct 1813	-	04 Mar 1895
Ruth A. [64]	06 Feb 1820	-	07 Oct 1859

Ruth Almina [nee Montgomery] Jones' grave marker bore the earliest inscribed death date in Jones Cemetery. However, it is likely that at least one other prior grave was placed there, the wife of John Strickland, who died about 1852 or 1853 (Paddock 1922:557); no marker has been recorded for Mrs. Strickland's grave, though. John Strickland was the original settler of the land containing Jones Cemetery, settling before 1850 (GLO Fannin 3-1516, see following below and Appendices A and D for more information on the Strickland families). John Strickland and his second wife were buried at the Strickland Remote Cemetery (41DN215).

In 1922, Capt. B.B. Paddock, published a history of the Ft. Worth area; the four volume set included two volumes of biographies of prominent men of the region. Fortunately, one of the biographies was of J. Riley Jones, a son of Reason Jones (paddock 1922:557-559). Within this biography is a detailed account of the Reason Jones family. Because of the significance of this account in the history of Jones Cemetery and the great insights it gives into the earliest settlement of the Isle du Bois valley, it is presented here in its entirety [with editorial annotations in brackets]:

J. Riley Jones. One of the biggest mercantile organizations of Denton County, with a large stock and with a trade extending out into the district many miles from the store, is the Pilot Point firm of Peters, Jones & Company. The active head of this business is J. Riley Jones. Mr. Jones was born in this section of Texas and the story of his own career and that of his family gives record to many facts and names intimately associated with the history and development of this region from earliest pioneer times.

His father was the splendid old-time character, Reason Jones, whose experiences might properly be told in any history of North Texas. He was born October 10, 1813, and lived nearly all his life close to the frontier of civilization. He was

successful in affairs of large magnitude, despite the fact that he had no literary education, and it is said that he could not write his name [he signed all legal documents examined with his mark, e.g., his will made in 1894, a year before his death]. As a young man he went to Green County, Missouri [he was born in Tennessee, see census records in Appendix E], and earned his first dollar there by clearing off the timber from the townsite of Springfield. He was a California forty-niner. While on his way to the Pacific Coast he passed through Texas and was favorably attracted to the region where he subsequently settled permanently. He was absent in the gold fields of California about nine months, and returned to his old home in Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Soon afterward he started for Texas, but preliminary to the removal of his family he brought to the state some mules and Missouri mares to find a market for them. While riding across the locality northwest of Pilot Point he came into a valley where the grass rubbed his arm as he rode along. Then followed a careful inspection of the ground for the purpose of discovering the extent and character of the valley. He soon came on a trail that led to the rude [i.e., primitive] home and first improvement of perhaps the original pioneer of this section, a man named [John] Strickland, who had headrighted a tract of 160 acres [J. Riley Jones, who is doubtlessly Paddock's informant, is in error here; the headright tract referred to is the John Strickland Survey of 320 acres, which lies astride the Denton-Cooke County line, mostly in Cooke County, and contains the Jones Cemetery, which is also located on the county line]. Strickland's house was a wagonbed, well armored with rawhide to protect it from Indian arrows. The wagonbed had been elevated high above the ground, and two trees standing near a spring had been notched and improvised as a ladder by which the settler could mount to his bed. Further investigation revealed a plow with a pistol scabbard on it. The owner of this rude homestead was absent, as afterward discovered, at the blacksmith shop at Ray Mills in Collin County. He returned after three days, and Reason Jones tried to buy out his right, but without success. Jones then took up his own headright adjoining that of

Strickland [the Reason Jones Survey, GLO Fannin 3-3269, adjoins the John Strickland Survey on the north]. Two years later [ca. 1852 or 1853], when Mrs. Strickland dies, she acquired the choice acreage of that first settlement, and thus became the owner of one of the finest pieces of land in the county.

Reason Jones brought his wife and family to Texas in 1851. His first home was established a mile from the spring above mentioned. For thirty-five years he hauled water with ox teams from that spring. Had he known it there was plenty of fine water almost anywhere under him and at no great depth. However, his early experiments in digging wells to a depth of fifty feet had brought no satisfactory results. Finally he drilled one of these wells ten feet deeper and found an abundant supply of pure water. Reason Jones in 1854 set about the building of what for years afterwards was regarded as a mansion. It was a double log cabin with a wide hall between and two stories high. Probably no other settler in the country had anything to equal this dwelling. Reason Jones lived there in comfort the rest of his life, and his widow remained there until September, 1920, when she moved into the new home erected by her son Riley. The two rooms of the old house were 18 x 20 feet on the outside. The logs were hewed by "Uncle Johnny" Johnson, a settler from Arkansas [this is doubtlessly John Johnson, see above, who had recently emigrated from Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, and had built his log home at the Johnson Farm Site (41DN248). He may have resided in Arkansas earlier; his wife's relatives, the Self families had spent several years in Arkansas. T. Roy Jones also referred to John Johnson as "Uncle Johnny Johnson," personal communication, 8 February 1991.] Some of the logs measured eighteen inches across the face. The structure was completely dovetailed at the corners and was perfectly solid and rigid, so that it might have been rolled over without much damage ensuing. It still stands in a fine

state of preservation and brings a thrill to the hearts of the children who grew up there, and who look upon the house as a sacred shrine [this house is still preserved, incorporated within a barn at site 41C0111 on the edge of Ray Roberts Lake].

Reason Jones became one of the big cattlemen of his day. He adopted for his first brand R on the left shoulder and J on the hip, but subsequently had other brands, which covered cattle by the thousands. The war came on in the midst of this stage in his prosperity. During the struggle between the states he was detailed to look after the "war widows," and while absent on such matters his cattle disappeared, and he always charged this act to the incursions of prominent white settlers, some of whose names have been well known in Texas and whose families are still in the state. Reason Jones was urged to put in an Indian claim to the government by his old friends Silas Hare and Governor Throckmorton, as was frequently done by others, but he declined on the ground that it was not the Indians but white thieves who took his cattle. Many horses were lost in a similar manner, but without reparation. Reason Jones acquired so much of this territory that the locality was called the "Jones Nation" borrowing the descriptive title applied to the Indian Nation across the [Red] river. Reason Jones encouraged many settlers from the east to come and join him, trading them land for nearly anything they owned, and his residence was therefore a constructive contribution to the occupancy and development of the county.

While not a soldier himself, two of his sons were in the Confederate army and many of his sons-in-law wore the same uniform. He always refused office, though a man of prominence in the affairs of the county and district [see Chapter 8 for a discussion of his involvement with "The Great Hanging" at Gainesville]. He was an old-line democrat and finished his life unreconstructed. He was a Baptist, and his

hospitable home was open to both preacher and politician. He was a good talker, and in old age was fond of reminiscing and relating the experiences of frontier times, particularly when he could stand in his door and kill game in the yard with his rifle. He was an advocate of diversified farming, and prided himself on good blooded livestock. His estate was so level that he could sit on his front porch and see a hog anywhere on the tract. Of the splendid bottom land he brought 400 acres under cultivation. Grain and cotton were his good crops. The products of his farm were marketed at Houston until the railroad was built to Sherman, and he traveled long distances to get his grain ground until the plant was established at Trinity Mills. He could remember when Pilot Point contained only one store, standing in the center of what is now the Public Square. Its chief stock was whiskey, though the business was known as a general mercantile enterprise.

It was on his farm and homestead that Reason Jones passed away in 1895, at the age of eighty-two. He married his first wife, Miss Montgomery, in Southwestern Missouri [Polk County, Missouri, Marriage Records A/5 states he married Miss Elvina Montgomery on 24 Dec 1835, however she is known in family records as Ruth Almina]. She became the mother of eleven children, three of whom died in childhood. The others were: Elizabeth, who married A.C. Davis and whose descendants are still found in the old Jones locality; Anne, who married J.C. Montgomery and has a numerous prosperity in Cooke and Denton counties; Mrs. J.R. Sullivan, some of whose large family live in the county; Nina, who married H.C. French and is the only survivor of the first children still owning a part of the old homestead. Mrs. Susan Fuqua lives in Duncan, Oklahoma; Elvira married Frank Fuqua and died in Cooke County, without children; Sidney M., who died in Cooke County, and her children are in Oklahoma; William J. died at Duncan, Oklahoma, leaving a large family.

The second wife of Reason Jones was Malinda Sowder [62], who was born in Missouri March 22, 1840, daughter of Joseph Sowder, and she is still living at the old home farm near Pilot Point. She also became the mother of eleven children. Whereas the first set of children consisted of eight daughters and three sons, the proportion was reversed in the second marriage, there being eight sons and three daughters. Their names are: Sidney, who died in infancy [66]; Andrew J., a veteran employee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, living at Denison; James M., who was a Pilot Point merchant and a member of the firm Peters, Jones & Company, and died there February 25, 1920; D.E., a farmer and stockman at Canadian, Texas; Lucy [56] who died when two years old; John Riley, who was named in honor of Dr. J.S. Riley [225], a pioneer physician of Cooke County and a relative of the poet James Whitcomb Riley; Henry Clay, who died in July, 1910, without children; Charles, who died at the age of twelve years, from a disease subsequently known to physicians as appendicitis; Cora, wife of Ed Alexander and living at Pilot Pint; Frank H., a farmer near the old home in Cooke County; and Sallie, wife of Clint Jacobs, living at the old homestead.

John Riley Jones was born in the southeast corner of the county, five miles from Pilot Point March 25, 1871. His birth occurred in the old log home previously described, and that is the scene of his happy early recollections. He was indebted for his education to instruction received in an old log schoolhouse on the farm. This building had an eight-foot fireplace, a sliding west window, puncheon floor and rude seats, but the influence and instruction given there Mr. Jones believes were fully as effective in mental training and the development of character as the modern schoolhouses of today. That old schoolhouse was also a true community center, and some of the most rousing popular meetings ever held in this region took place

there. Mr. Jones remained on the farm until his marriage and then managed it two years longer, until he joined Pilot Point as a merchant with Peters, Jones & Company.

This firm was established in 1906. It is a business now practically a department store, handling hardware, groceries and implements. The original members of the firm were N.M. Peters, his son, A.E. Peters, and James M. and J. Riley Jones. In 1917 N.M. Peters sold out to the other partners, who continued the business. Mr. Jones is a good business man and is a public-spirited citizen of his community, being president of the Pilot Point School Board and president of the Denton County Board of Education, and is a warm and active friend of education in every phase. He is a democrat in national affairs, but has not mixed in county politics. He is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry and is a Baptist.

On September 5, 1894, Mr. Jones married Miss Willie Holt, who was reared in Burleson County, Texas. She died June 5, 1914, leaving three sons. Connie J., the oldest, was in the Medical Corps with the American forces in France, is now in the drygoods business at Denton, and married Gladys Landsay, a former teacher at the North Texas Normal School [now UNT]. The second son is Rex J., manager of the Jones-Light Petroleum Company of Burkburnett and manager of the Pilot Point Oil & Gas Association. The youngest son, John Paul Jones, is a junior in the Pilot Point High School. On January 21, 1917 Mr. Jones married Miss Minnie Kight, a native of Collin County, Texas, and daughter of W.E. Kight.

OVERSTREET, John E. [153] 03 Feb 1834 - 28 Jan 1908

Pilot Point **Post-Signal**, 31 Jan 1908:

Death Near Hemming - John E. Overstreet an old settler in this county, died Sunday at the home of Clarence Brewer near

Hemming, of Pneumonia, and was buried Monday afternoon in the Jones Cemetery. He was an old soldier and claimed to have been at one time a member of Quantrell's Band [William Clarke Quantrill was the best known of the "bushwhackers" or Confederate guerillas, operating primarily in Missouri and Kansas, but wintering near Sherman, Texas in 1863. Among Quantrells' men were, Cole Younger, Jesse James and Frank James, who became notorious outlaws after the war.] He was on the pension roll and received his last pension check on Sunday a few hours before his death. He had been across the country many times from Gainesville to McKinney, on foot, selling books and when engaged in conversation would tell many interesting stories of the war. Those of his relatives that attended the funeral were two daughters, Mrs. Ross of Alva, Oklahoma, and Miss Overstreet of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma [commemorative inscription: IN MEMORY OF OUR FATHER].

PLUMMER, Zora [223] 18 May 1902 - 18 Jul 1902
 [see also Zina Plummer Davis, Zora's twin]

RILEY, Dr. John S. [225] 1813 - 1915
 ,Martha Ann [226] 1830 - 1909

Children

,Florence B. [227] 06 Aug 1874 - 18 Feb 1876

Pilot Point **Post-Signal**, 28 Jun 1907:

Dr. Riley at Sulphur, I.T. -- Sulphur, I.T. June 25 --

Dr. J. S. Riley, uncle of James Whitcomb Riley [a noted American poet] and father of Rev. J. S. Riley, pastor of the Methodist church of this city, is resting and recreating at this resort. Though ninety-two years old, the Doctor has a heavy head of hair, iron gray, and as long as poets wear it. Even on the crown of his classical head there is no sign of baldness. Dr. Riley is a man of powerful build. Was a lion in strength. He is scholarly and literary. Can quote the bible from beginning to end and can repeat from memory much of Shakespeare. The doctor, like his famous nephew, is a natural born poet. While he has written many poems, he has not made the writing of poetry a

profession. He is a farmer and lives near Pilot Point, Texas, on an estate purchased and improved by him over forty years ago. He has the manner and speech of poets, and his prose writings are peculiarly phrased. Wrote an able article this week on the Platt Park and its beauties and springs. The aged Doctor's erect and commanding appearance elicits many inquiries from health and pleasure seekers when he appears on the streets or at the springs in the reservation. Takes an active interest in the events of the day. Has been a democrat from the formation of the party. He is anxious to hear [William Jennings] Bryan tomorrow at the opening of the Epworth League Chautauqua, and the new State's democratic leaders who will speak here at the great political "gabfest" on the 4th of July.

Dr. John S. Riley died in 1915 at the age of 101 years, six months, and was buried at Jones Cemetery; Dr. Riley's footstone was a military marker indicating that he served in Co. G of Wall's Texas Legion, C. S. A.; Dr. Riley's wife Martha Ann [266] and a daughter, Florence B. [227] were also interred at Jones Cemetery.

Dr. John C. Riley, a son of Dr. J. S. and Martha Ann Riley, was mortally injured in the Hemming tornado of 27 April 1907 and died a few days afterward. The following obituary was published on the front page of the Wise County Messenger on 10 May 1907:

Funeral in Cyclone: Procession of Mourners
Flee From Ominous Cloud While Burying Dead

Gainesville, Texas, May 7. -- Rev. A. J. Harris, who went to Hemming yesterday to conduct the funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. John Riley, a victim of the recent cyclone which devastated [sic] Hemming and killed seven of its inhabitants, besides maiming many more and impoverishing others who escaped with their lives, tells of a remarkable experience. He said that the funeral had formed and the cortege was on its way to the burying ground where the interment was to take place. Dr. Riley was a popular

man. Besides that he was a victim of the cyclone and his fellows who had lived through the disaster which cost him his life, felt that they should show him every mark of respect and there was a big concourse of people, men, women and children, gathered to do honor to the dead. The body had been put into the improvised hearse and a start had been made for the graveyard. All went well during the early stages of the journey, and nothing occurred to mar the solemn procession. But presently a cloud appeared on the horizon. Then another, and they grew bigger every minute. The people who made up that funeral procession had reason to recognize the meaning of these clouds. They had recently felt the force of the cyclone and even then were in the act of burying a cyclone victim. So when the cloud grew more and more ominous and came nearer to the procession the fear of God seized the mourners. Some scampered as hard as they could go for the bottom of a creek which promised shelter and safety. Others got down on their knees and prayed as only a man can pray when he is thoroughly frightened while the women became hysterical, shouting and crying, while the man who was driving the hearse made off as hard as he could go in the direction of the schoolhouse. It was a lively ride, but it did not break up the procession, for others followed the lead and there was a wild run for safety. This condition lasted for several minutes and then the cloud passed, danger had been averted and the funeral procession resumed its interrupted course to the graveyard.

Sanders, Patrick 14 Feb 1827 - 13 Sep 1896
, Ellen "Nellie" b. ca. 1827 - 18 Oct 1900

Patrick Sanders was a brother of Stephen Sanders [10]. Patrick Sanders' wife was nee Ellen Burden, a sister of his brother and Stephen's wife, Nancy, and a half-sister of Reason Jones [63]. Nancy and Ellen Burden-Sanders were daughters of Pollie Burden [71]. Patrick and Ellen ["Nellie"] Sanders, and many

other Sanders family members, were buried at Bloomfield Cemetery, See below and Appendix _ [1870 Cooke County Census, Family No. 208] for further details on this family.

Children:

, Mary Emiline [159] 22 Nov 1852 - 12 Jul 1874
married James P. Bowles, see Nos. 157-160, above
, George Washington 25 Dec 1854 -
married Lizzie Calcoat Turney
, Martha Jane 18 Jane 1857 -
married Theda Price
, John [H] 29 Feb 1859 (sic)
married Theda Price
, William Jackson 9 Mar 1861 -
married Margaret Elizabeth Harrington
, Eliza A. 15 May 1863 -
married Dan Wilson
, Nancy [E] 2 Apr 1865
married Willie Jones
, James M. 28 Aug 1867
married Mollie Combs
, Susan E. 22 Dec 1869
married J. S. Bushong
, Malinda Ella 10 Dec 1871
married E. A. Autry
, Infant [9] 20 Jul 1874 - 10 Aug 1874

SANDERS, Stephen [10] 1824 - 28 Apr 1878
, Nancy

Stephen Sanders was born in either Kentucky or Indiana [the 1860 census states Indiana, but the 1870 census says Kentucky]. He married Nancy Burden, daughter of Pollie Burden [71]. Nancy was a sister of Joseph Burden and half-sister of Reason Jones [63]. Nancy's sister, Ellen, married Patrick Sanders, a brother of Stephen Sanders. Two other brothers, Rollin Sanders and Charnel Sanders [1860 Cooke County Census, Families Nos. 140 & 144, respectively] also resided in the same vicinity of Cooke County. Annie Sanders [b. ca. 1810 in Kentucky], probably Stephen's mother, was enumerated in the Stephen Sanders household during the 1870 Cooke County census [Family No. 203]. The

unmarked graves [11-16] north of Stephen Sanders' grave were likely members of the Sanders family.

Children:

William Patrick	b. ca. 1855 in Texas
Lucinda	b. ca. 1857 "
Luvinda	b. ca. 1857 "
Mary A.	b. ca. 1858 "
Jackson	b. 1860 "
Laura A.	b. ca. 1865 "
Nancy [E}	b. ca. 1868 "

SHIPLEY , John [191]	12 Jun 1826 - 12 June 1883
, Catherine [196]	25 Nov 1826 - 18 Dec 1907

Children:

, George Tolbert [194]	13 Oct 1848 - 11 Jul 1862
, John W. [192]	10 Jan 1851 - 15 Nov 1874
, Nancy J.	b. ca. 1853
, Absolam Galen [193]	1 Mar 1856 - 1 Aug 1870
, Phebe Ann [195]	9 Sep 1858 - 25 Mar 1869
, Payne	b. ca. 1861
, Louisa	b. ca. 1868

SMITH , Andrew [141]	9 May 1810 - 17 Apr 1894
, Rebeca [142]	19 Mar 1810 - 20 May 1876

In 1863, Andrew Smith purchased the 320 acre P. L. Green Survey [Cooke County, Fannin B-479, see Figure ____ and Appendix ____ from Reason Jones [63]. Andrew Smith was born in Virginia [1860 Cooke County Census, Family No. 123].

Children:

, William	b. ca. 1842 in Arkansas
-----------	-------------------------

, Allen [143] b. ca. 1846 in Arkansas
, Jane b. ca. 1848 in Arkansas
, Jane Smith married Rufus M. McKinney. Rufus and Jane
Smith-McKinney's son, Ollie O. McKinney [28 Nov 1880
-
3 Mar 1892], was buried at Bloomfield Cemetery.
, Alvin O, b. 1852 in Arkansas
Alvin O. Smith died in 1936 and is buried at New Hope
Cemetery. His wife, Mary Ellen Smith [5 Mar 1854 -
16
Dec 1903] and son, Andrew Clay Smith [22 Jul 1881 - 29
Mar 1882] are also buried at New Hope Cemetery.

SMITH, Joicy W. [140] 9 Oct 1820 - 1 Dec 1893

Joicy Smith was the second wife of Andrew Smith [141].

STRONG, Infant [185] 18 Feb 1875 - 19 Feb 1875

Commemorative inscription states "Infant Daughter of J.
A. & M. J. Strong"; Skinner and Baird (1985) report the
year as 1872 rather 1875; no further information
available

TUBBS, W. D. [213] - 12 Sep 1878

[no further data available]

WEST, John J. [48] Apr 1887 - [no date]

WISDOM, P. W. [178]

The identity of the person buried in grave No. 178 is
uncertain, but doubtlessly related to the Jones family,
since these two clans were strongly intermarried.

Andrew Cowan Wisdom was born 7 October 1809 on a
plantation near Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. He
grew up as a planter and stockman. While on a trip to
New Orleans to sell horses, he met Sara Susan McCarty,

who he married on 30 December 1840. Sara died on 27 December 1850 near Groesbeck, Limestone County, while immigrating to Texas. On 7 August 1852, at his home within present Oak Cliff. Andrew Cowan Wisdom was murdered with an axe by an elderly female slave while he slept. Andrew and Sara Wisdom had four children, all born in Hinds County, Mississippi: Mary Elizabeth Wisdom [b. 23 Sep 1844], Ruth Manerva Wisdom [b. 13 Sep 1846], Andrew Jackson Wisdom [b. 23 Jan 1850]. Andrew Jackson, was a friend of the McCarty family. General Jackson is said to have maintained his headquarters at the McCarty Plantation during the Battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812 (Andrew Clemmons Wright to Lazell Houck, 10 Dec 1956; see Houck nd). After the deaths of Sara and Andrew Wisdom, their young children were distributed among various relatives. Andrew Jackson wisdom was reared in the William F. Jones family in Kaufman County, Texas. William was a brother of John Jones [176]. Another child, Ruth Manerva Wisdom was reared in the home of her aunt and uncle, Ruth Manerva [nee Wisdom] and Jackson Carroll Jones who moved to Denton County about 1859 and built a two-story log home at the Jones Farm site (41DN250). Andrew Cowan Wisdom had three brothers: Thomas, Pollard and John. The Thomas Wisdom family moved to Denton County and lived adjacent to the Jackson Carroll Jones family [see Families Nos. 763 & 765 in the 1860 Denton County Census, Appendix ____; note that Jackson Carroll Jones' wife is listed as "Amanda", either a nickname or an error by the enumerator]. Ruth Manerva Wisdom, Thomas Wisdom's eldest child was the wife of Jackson Carroll Jones, and was the namesake of her niece, whom they reared.

Pollard Wisdom, another brother of Andrew Cowan and Thomas Wisdom, was residing with his family in Camden County, Missouri, during the 1850 census. It is not known whether this family also emigrated to Texas. If so, it is possible that grave #178 is that of Pollard [W.] Wisdom, born about 1821 in Tennessee.

William Knox Polk Wisdom was born in Dallas County, Missouri, on 2 August 1845, the son of W. W. Wisdom Jr. and Jane Cunningham. He emigrated to Texas in 1860 and married Frankey Jane Jones. Frankey Jones was daughter of James S. Jones [a brother of John Jones #176 who originally moved from Kaufman County to Cooke County with his brother, but moved back to Kaufman County, Texas

on 13 January 1873, according to family bible records. W.K.P. and Frankey Jane Wisdom died in 1929 and were buried at Vashti Cemetery, near Bellevue, Texas (Houck nd:8). The person buried in grave No. 178 could conceivably have been one of their offspring, possibly dying as an infant or child, since none of their known children surviving to adulthood (cf Houck nd:8-10) have the same initials.

Jackson Carroll Jones [another brother of John Jones #176 and first settler at site 41DN250] and his wife Ruth Manerva [nee Wisdom] also moved to Montague County, prior to the 1870 census, settling near St. Jo.