

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

### *Generation No. 1*

1. BARTHOLOMEW<sup>1</sup> HODGES was born Abt. 1760, and died Abt. 1831 in Surry Co., North Carolina. He married ELIZABETH// Abt. 1780. She was born Abt. 1765, and died Abt. 1831 in Surry Co., North Carolina.

Notes for BARTHOLOMEW HODGES:  
SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
4 JULY 1826

In the name of God Amen.

I Bartholomew Hodges being of sound mind and memory, knowing the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of life, do make and constitute this my last will and testament revoking all others heretofore by me made . First I will and bequeath to my wife Elizabeth Hodges all the property both real and personal of which I am now possessed during her life or widowhood and at her death or second marriage to be equally divided between all my children and their legal representative.

Secondly, I will to my son James Hodges one hundred dollars in trade which I conceive will be equal to what I have given those of my children who have left me.

Thirdly, I will and bequeath to my youngest daughter Rachel two cows and calves , one feather bed & furniture, one sow & pigg, And lastly, by these presents I constitute and appointed Drury Hodges & Moses Hodges my executors

July 4th 1826.

PS> My daughter Rachel is to share equal at the death of my wife with my other children.

Test: James Jarvis

M. Franklin Jurat

Bartholomew (his X mark) Hodges

Surry County Feby term 1832

I do hereby certify that the foregoing will of Bartholomew Hodges was duly sworn by the oath of M. Franklin one of the subscribing witness thereto & ordered to be recorded

Test: Jno. Wright CC

By Fk Armstrong DC?

SURRY COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

WILL ABSTRACTS - BOOK 4

4:39. 4 July 1826. Will of Bartholomew Hodges. Wife Elizabeth all property real and personal her life or widowhood. Son James, youngest dau. Rachel. Mentions other children not named. Drury and Moses Hodges, exrs. Wit: James Jarvis, M. Franklin Jurat. Bartholomew X Hodges. Probate February Court 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1838. HODGES v. HODGES

James Hodges v. Drury Hodges, Executor of Bartholomew Hodges Will.

(The act of 1797 ( Rev. Stat., ch. 46, sec. 28), empowering executors and administrators to convey land in certain cases, is confined to sales of land for which the vendor had executed a bond with a condition to convey, and had died before performance. It does not extend to agreements to convey made upon other considerations, nor to case where a deed was executed in performance of the condition and lost after the death of the vendor and before its registration.)

This bill was filed in March, 1836, and charged that on August, 1819, the plaintiff purchased a tract of land containing 280 acres from his father, Bartholomew Hodges, at and for the price of \$100, then paid in bond for that sum, which the plaintiff held on the father, and delivered up; that the land was to be conveyed in fee at or before the death of Bartholomew, and that to that effect Bartholomew then gave to the plaintiff his bond in the penal of \$1,000, which the plaintiff had caused to be proved \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ the bill. The bill further stated that some years afterward-in 1826- Bartholomew, the father, made his will in due form to pass personal and real estate, and thereof appointed two of his sons, Drury Hodges and Moses Hodges, the executors, and died in 1831; that Drury alone proved the will, and undertook the office, as Moses then resided and has ever since been out of the State. The bill further stated that five or six days before the death of the father, he executed to the plaintiff three several deeds of conveyance for the different parcels which made up the tract of land purchased by the plaintiff, which were duly

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attested two or three witnesses, and delivered by the father to the plaintiff; that they were received by the plaintiff, and deposited by him and his mother in a family chest with the deeds to his father for the same land, and other valuable papers, and that the mother locked the chest and kept the key; that soon after the death of his father he asked for the key of the chest in order to get the deeds, and was informed it was lost, but that afterwards it was found and the chest was subsequently opened by the mother, who was since dead, and by Drury, the executor, who admitted that he found therein the deeds to his father, but pretended that there was no such paper therein as a deed from his father to the plaintiff, and, if the same was in his possession, refused to deliver it or them up or give any information upon the subject. The bill therefore prayed a discovery from Drury respecting the execution of the deeds to the plaintiff, and whether they were ever or ever had been in his possession or under his control, and, if so, that he may produce them; or if they have been destroyed or cannot be accounted for, that the plaintiff might be declared to be entitled to a specific performance of the bond, as articles, and that the executors, Drury and Moses, might be decreed, in fulfillment thereof, to convey to the plaintiff in fee.

Process was prayed in the bill, and was taken out against and served on Drury Hodges; but none was prayed or was taken out against Moses, nor any advertisement made as to him.

Drury put in an answer which admitted that his father and testator gave the penal bond, but denied that it was upon the consideration of \$100, paid in a bond of the testator, or otherwise, or that anything was paid or contracted to be paid. He stated that his father and mother were old and infirm, and the plaintiff, then grown up, was their youngest son, and that the father was desirous to have his small property managed by one of his sons so as to provide a comfortable maintenance for himself and his wife during their lives, and told the plaintiff he would give him the land at his death if he would undertake it; that the plaintiff agreed to undertake it, and thereupon his father gave the instrument alleged in the bill; but that the plaintiff very soon deserted his parents and lived several miles off in idleness, giving no attention to his parents or the plantation, and that his father had in reality to maintain him in part; that about seven years afterwards the father, considering the agreement abandoned made his will, in which he gave the use of all his estate to his widow during life, and directed it to be divided equally between all his children, eleven in number, of whom the plaintiff was one, besides giving another legacy of \$100 to the plaintiff. The answer denied that the plaintiff ever had a bond on his father for \$100, or any other sum, or that he had in 1819 any property, as the defendant believed. The answer further denied all knowledge of any deeds or deed executed by the father to the plaintiff, but admitted that the defendant had he and believed that the plaintiff did obtain, or attempt to obtain, such instruments from his father just before his death in 1831. It denied, however, that, if obtained, they were valid; and stated the transaction to have occurred just before the death of the father, while in extremis, so much so as not to be able to understand what he was about, or to write his name, or even hold the pen himself, but that he was assisted to make his mark mechanically by having the pen put in his fingers, and then moved by another person. The answer further denied that the deeds or either of them ever came to the custody of the defendant, or under his control or disposition, or of any person to his knowledge or belief, other than the plaintiff himself, or that they were deposited in the chest as alleged in the bill. The answer stated the belief of the defendant that they were kept by the plaintiff himself and have been suppressed, either because they were never fully executed or because, if executed, they were not valid in law under the circumstances, and the plaintiff was afraid or ashamed to rely on them.

Neither party exhibited the will of the father. The plaintiff examined several witnesses to establish the execution and attestation of the deeds in 1831, who testified distinctly to the factum of the instruments, and likewise rendered it probable that at that time they were put into the chest by the plaintiff or his mother, and no account was afterward given of them. The witnesses, however, spoke in terms of doubt of the capacity of the father at the time to make or execute any contract, and none of them deposed to any consideration paid, or mentioned, between the parties, or in the deeds themselves.

The subscribing witness to the bond of 1819 was also examined by the plaintiff, and failed to prove any sum paid, or any bond for \$100 or other sum given by the plaintiff. He stated that there was some agreement about maintaining the old people out of the property, and that he reduced it to writing at the same time that he did the bond; but he did not state its contents, nor did they otherwise appear.

BOYDEN for plaintiff.

J. T. MOREHEAD for defendants.

RUFFIN, C. J., after stating the facts: The plaintiff, we think, has failed to make out a case on which he can have a decree on his present bill. Supposing the deeds to be valid, either as covenants to stand seized or as a bargain and sales, the court would supply the destruction or loss of them, before registration, by decreeing others to be made. But it could be done only against the heirs or devisees, in whom the title is. The defendant denies all knowledge of them and they are not traced to him or any other person.

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There can, then, be no decree for their production, but only for the execution of others. The act of 1797, Rev. Stat., 279, authorizes executors "to execute deeds for any lands that may have bona fide sold by the deceased, and for which he has given to the purchaser a bond to convey the same." The deed which was executed and has been lost is not within the meaning of the words, "bond to convey," because by a subsequent provision of the act the executor can only convey when the bond has been proved and registered. Besides, the power to the executor is only to convey lands "sold by the deceased," and there is no evidence that the deeds of 1831 even professed to be of that character. If the Court were at liberty to give a liberal construction to the act, this part of the transaction would not bring the case within it.

The draftsman of the bill was aware of this, and therefore sets out the original bond and prays for a conveyance from the executor as a specific performance of that. But the plaintiff has not fewer or less serious obstacles to relief on this than on the preceding point. In the first place, the act manifestly points to the case of the contract resting in articles, or being an executory agreement, as a bond, at the death of the vendor, and founded on a pecuniary consideration. Now, this agreement had, according to the statement of the bill, been fulfilled by the testator himself; and there were, in a legal sense, no obstacles, no bond to convey; for the conveyance had been already made. The purpose of the bond was answered, and its obligation gone by performance.

But if no deed had been made by the father, the bill and the evidence are not sufficient to put the act into operation. It is not the meaning of the statute that the executor should be obliged or have power to convey, where the deceased or his heir or devisee would not be bound to do so. To raise the duty in the latter class of persons there must be a valuable consideration stated in the pleadings and proved, and such acts of the vendor as amount to performance of the contract on his part or an offer to perform. Indeed, as has been already noticed, the act is confined to land sold. The bill alleges a consideration of \$100, paid in a bond of the father canceled. The answer denies this as positively as an executor can deny an allegation, both as to the circumstances and substance of the allegation, It would require the opportunities of a personal agency in a transaction to deny the allegation more precisely. Of this important fact, thus put in issue, the plaintiff has given no evidence; on the contrary, the testimony of the person who wrote and witnessed the bond tends to sustain the answer in this point. That witness speaks of an instrument to secure a support to the plaintiff's parents; but enough does not appear respecting its provisions to support the contract, if it were consistent with the statement of another consideration in the bill. It does not appear whether it was a mere reservation of a support for the mother out of the property, or an independent covenant on the part of the plaintiff absolutely to maintain his parents or either of them; and if it were the later, there is not the slightest reason to believe that the plaintiff did a single act in compliance with it for a period of upward of sixteen years, which elapsed between the agreement and the commencement of this suit. The bill, however, puts the contract on the pecuniary consideration of \$100; and it is enough to say that it is denied and not proved, but rather disproved. There could not, therefore, be a decree founded on the agreement alone, if the bill sought it against the heirs or devisees; much less can it be against the executor.

It might not be material in what character the defendant was brought before the court, if the plaintiff was entitled to relief against him in any capacity without bringing in others. But although the defendant is an heir as well as executor of his father, it is stated in the answer that there are nine other children, and it appears in the bill that there is, at least, one other son, Moses Hodges, whom it is necessary to bring before the court in this aspect of the case. The bill might stand over to make parties, but it could not be amended in that respect without making it substantially a new bill, which could not be allowed without the payment of full costs. It is better the plaintiff, if he chooses to proceed in the litigation, should begin ab origine; and therefore, this bill must be dismissed, with costs.

PER CURIAM

Bill dismissed.

Cited: Lindsay v. Coble, 37 N. C. 604; Kent v. Bottoms, 56 N. C. 72; Hodges v. Spicer, 79 N. C. 227; Grubb v. Lookabill, 100 N. C. 271; Edwards v. Dickinson, 102 N. C., 523.

NOTES ON HODGES v HODGES: (by Mary Anne Smith Hodges Pippin)

This document was received by me in late 1989 or early 1990. We had just found out my husband's illness was terminal, so the papers were filed away and recently found again. I have typed a more readable copy (four pages) from the copies xeroxed from the book. For several years I had known about this document but had never seen it until it was sent to me by Robert L. Hodges, an Attorney in Richmond, VA and publisher of "ISHAM HODGES NOTES", a newsletter and research aid on Isham Hodges family and other early Hodges in VA. Bob and my husband, H. N. "Jack", were of the same lineage.

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This paper answers the questions on the TITLE BOND to James Hodges from Bartholomew Hodges in 1819. It also gives us some valuable information on this family, raising more questions and proving a point or two. Let us explore this document.

We find proof that there were eleven (11) children born to Bartholomew and all living in 1836. That is three (3) more than I have on a family sheet that several researchers have helped with. However, I question now, some of the purposed birth dates we were working with, especially JAMES C. (\*\*James C. - 3/92. This is not s/o Bartholomew), and believe we have the wrong JAMES on this sheet. The document states that JAMES was the youngest son of Bartholomew, a statement made by Drury who would surely know. James would have been at least eighteen (18) in 1819 which would make his birth date around 1801/2. (1810 Surry Census gives 1 male under 10, this would be James?.) The James C. who married Mary L. Scott in 1814 was born 21 Dec. 1786 according to a Bible Record I have on this family. This is not to say that this James C. is not of this family in some other way, just too old to be this James. We have primary proof that Elizabeth, wife of Bartholomew, was indeed the "mother" of James, and the paper suggests she was mother to Drury, born 1794. Both parents were "old and infirm" between 1819-1831, that Bartholomew died in 1831 and Elizabeth died after 1831 and before 1836. Another son, MOSES, was also Executor of his father's Will but "resided elsewhere". We know from a family Bible that Moses was born 10 March 1797, married Mary "Polly" Potter 10 April, 1820 and went to Lawrence County, Indiana, dying there in 1877. (information from a direct descendant of Moses and Polly.)

The other children we have on the family sheet for Bartholomew are:

MARTHA "PATTY" who married William Rainwater (left Surry Co.)

SARAH (1850 census 66 years old) born 1784 married James Smith

SUSANNAH who married Catlett Smith ca. 1809 (I believe James Smith is Catlett's brother.)

The above three females could be the ones listed on the 1790 Census.

TABITHA who married Gideon Potter 3 Dec. 1825 and died 28 Aug. 1860 (buried in Owen Co., Indiana, had eleven children, "Tabby")

RACHEL who married William Hodges 16 April 1828, went to Missouri, had six children. She is named in Bartholomew's Will of 1826 still at home. When she received her 1/8 share which she sold to Giles Hodges who was brother to her husband William.

(This paper is in the hands of Orella Chadwick, Tillimook, OR.)

Then there were MOSES, DRURY and JAMES. I have a reference from Moses' Family Bible that he had a brother named AARON. The Heritage Book Article #334 states Abraham may have been a son, I have never come across this name. I found one entry on Bartholomew on the 1981 Soundex (Mormon Print Out) which states that he had a son born 1800 named Isham (Isom) who married Frances Potter 20 March 1826. This would blow the theory that this Isham (Isom) was son of Asa (Amasa). I can't accept this fact that Isham was son of Bartholomew without some primary evidence, as I have seen several known errors on the Soundex. However, if these three "sons", Aaron, Abraham and Isham were proved to be the other three of the eleven children of Elizabeth and Bartholomew, that would be nice! As of now, only the dead know for sure and they ain't telling!

1782:

Tax List Surry Co. Capt. Sheppards District - Mitchell & Fisher River Area. 1 horse, 3 cows, no land.

Bartholomew Hodges (also Abner, Edmond and John Hodges.)

1784/87: 1st Census for North Carolina

Bartholomew Hodges: 1 male 21-60 & three (3) females. This would be Bartholomew and Elizabeth and 2 daughters.

1785:

Surry County Court Minutes: Ord. 15 men, including Bartholomew and Edmund Hodges, to view road from where Wilkes line crosses Mitchells River to Critchfields ford on Yadkin River.....

12 August 1785: In Obediance Order directed - These men, incl. Bartholomew & Edmund Hodges, have viewed road beg. Wilkes Co. line; running upon Ridge to Joseph Gentrys road; thence to Iron Works Road; then to Ridge to Critchfields ford.

1790: 1st census of US. (Federal for Surry Co. NC.)

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Bartholmew Hodges: 1 male over 16 (Bartholomew) 1 male under 16, 4 females. Now he has 1 son and 3 daughters. We can assume the son is one we have no record for (hence Aaron or Abraham, if these prove to be sons, as Isham was born later.) Sarah (1784), Martha and Susannah (1789) we could name as the daughters.

1800: 2nd. census of US. (Federal for Surry Co., NC)

Bartholomew Hodges: 2 males under 10, 1 male 10-26, 1 male 26-45 (Bartholomew) 2 females under 10, 1 female 10-16, 2 females 16-26, 1 female 26-45 (Elizabeth).

In 1800 Bartholomew's family had risen to three (3) males and five (5) females, these being Sarah, Patty, Susannah, Tabby and Rachel. Bartholomew and Elizabeth were in the 26-45 age bracket and if we have their age presumed at 40, this would fall in place with the circa 1760 birth date for Bartholomew. This would mean that there were three (3) more sons born after 1800. At this time we know that Drury would be age 6 and Moses, age 3, with the older son being circa 16. (Thus 2 males under 10, 1 male 16-26). If we use the presumed date Bartholomew and Elizabeth were married, 1780; then a son could have been born ca. 1782 as we have Sarah (1784) using the 1850 Census age for her. We have put Martha "Patty" as born 1786 and Susannah in 1789 (She was listed as 71 on 1860 census). If Tabitha "Tabby" was born in 1792, Drury in 1794 (proof) and Moses in 1797 (proof) then Rachel in 1799, we have a simple method of a child every two years, more or less. It may not work out this way but is a starting point for further research.

1810: 3rd. Federal Census of US

This census leaves a few questions to ponder. It only accounts for eight (8) children, four (4) males and four (4) females. 1 male under 10, 1 male 10-16, 2 males 16-26. 2 females under 10, 1 female 10-16, 1 female 16-26. Adding 10 years to the ages we have already worked out, we have: Abraham (or the oldest son) circa 28, Drury 16, Moses 13, then Isham (?), Aaron (?) and James all under 10, and would account for James (under 10), Moses (10-16), Drury and Abraham (?) (16-26) more or less. Where are the other 2 sons born after 1800? Not dead according to Drury's statement in HODGES v HODGES that there were eleven (11) children to share in the estate. The females would now be as following: Sarah-26, Patty-24, Susannah-21 and married to Catlett Smith (ca 1809), Tabby-18 and Rachel-11. Bartholomew is over 45 (with the 10 year addition this makes him 50 and Elizabeth possibly 45.)

1811: DEEDS.

Taking a break from the census, we explore two (2) deeds to Bartholomew Hodges from Edmund Hodges, Sr.

On \_\_\_ June 1811 Edmond, Sr. sold to Bartholomew for \$500 (five hundred dollars) one hundred twenty (120) acres of land, beginning at Walter Franklin Corner etc. to south banks of Fisher River. On 3 Aug. 1811 for five hundred dollars (\$500) another parcel containing seventy (70) acres, "part of tract of land granted Edmond Hodges by the State in 1787" was bought by Bartholomew from Edmond. Edmond sold another parcel of land at this time to Joseph Hodges.

This gives rise to the question on the log homeplace of the Hodges, still standing in Surry County, said to have been built 1805. Was it built by Bartholomew on land he already owned (see 1812 Tax List) or was it the "improvements" on the land he bought from Edmond, Sr.? Who was Edmond, Sr. to Bartholomew? Not unrelated! But if he was his father it has never been proved! Most researchers on Bartholomew think more toward Welcome William Hodges being his father and I still want to check out the early Drury Hodges who was in Surry County, NC before 1779.

Land Entries Surry County, NC 1778-1781:

Edmond Hodges enters 100 acres of land in Surry Co. on Beaver Dam Creek of Fishers River including Drury Hodges's improvement --May 5, 1779. (Warrent Granted)

According to research in VA Archives, this Drury could be the Drury, son of Thomas and Christian Hodges. We will cover this Drury and Edmond later. Edmond Hodges, Sr. had seven (7) sons and would have been old enough to have Bartholomew as an older child (census). There is also the possibility that they were brothers. We will explore these later on.

1812: Surry County Tax List.

Haystack Western Surry - Cap't Witcher's District:

Bartholomew Hodges - 340 acres / 1 white poll.

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Also listed:

James Hodges, Jr. 328 / 1

Joseph Hodges 190 / 1

Cap't Underwood's District:

Edmond Hodges 215 / 1 (Does not say if this is Sr. or Jr.)

Taking a quick look from 1810 - 1819 we find that Bartholomew has come a long way from the first Tax List 1782 (1 cow, 3 horses). He has considerable land, the log house, grown children and some of them married (Susannah, Drury and probably the oldest son we have been identifying as Abraham). As we will note in the 1820 Census, Bartholomew still has 2 sons and 5 daughters home at this time, however, from what we learn from Drury's remarks in HODGES v HODGES Bartholomew is getting on in years and wanting to shift responsibility to James (or to make a man out of the son Drury makes out to be shiftless). Why not the other son listed on the 1820 Census? This next Deed was a puzzle to me until HODGES v HODGES cleared it up.

JAMES HODGE FROM BARTHOLOMEW HODGE TITLE BOND #15

Know all men by these present that I Bartholomew Hodge am held and firmly bound to James Hodge in the sum of one thousand dollars in which payment will and truly be made. I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns in witness of the execution of the above obligation in such that if the above James Hodge doth get a good and lawful right to a certain tract or parcel of land at the decease of Bartholomew Hodge the land where the said Bartholomew Hodge now lives containing two hundred acres more or less lying on both sides of Fishes (er) River all the land the said Hodge now owns in the county except the land he has bargained to his son Drury and Moses then the above obligation to be void and of no effect otherwise to remain in full force and nature of the law in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the 14th day of August in the year of our Lord 1819.

Test: James Farvis, Jurat

Drury Hodge

Bartholomew X Hodge (Seal)

Surry County May Term 1822 the execution of the within bond was processed in open Court by the oath of James Jarvis of the subscribing witness then to null and void then it was ordered to be registered.

Test John Wright, C C

by F. K. Armstrong, D C

This was a very hard copy to read but I feel I got the message. Note that Drury was a witness to it, so he surely knew about it from the start. Does the 1822 notation mean Bartholomew voided the Deed?

1820 Federal Census:

It is obvious in studying this census that the taker is in error! I made a special trip back to the Library to see if I had copied it wrong and found I had not! It puts Bartholomew and Elizabeth in 26-45 age group when 10 years before they were "over 45". I am moving all listed up one column and working from that and still having trouble.

male 10 -16 (2)

Male 45 and over 1 - (Bartholomew)

female 10-16 (3)

female 16-26 (2) (Rachel and Tabitha)

female 45 and over (1) - Elizabeth

Males: One we know is JAMES and if ISHAM proves to be a son, guess the other is him as he did not get married until 1826. We have assumed the oldest we call Abraham is married by now, Drury in 1817 and Moses married 10 April 1820 and could have escaped the census from this household. Where is the other son we think may be Aaron?

Females: All the females are accounted for since we know Susannah has married, however the ages seem out of line which I will not try to figure out as we already know of errors on this census. One note here on SARAH, the oldest daughter. Since the 1850

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Census tells us she is 66 years old then and her first child we think was born ca. 1821, then she probably got married around 1820 also. We will try to deal with each of Bartholomew's children later. (Could these be grandchildren of a deceased son?)

1830 Federal Census:

Male 20-30 (1)

Bartholomew 80-90

Female 20-30 (1)

Elizabeth 50-60

When all the other census' have put Bartholomew and Elizabeth's age closer together, this does not look right. This census has encouraged several researchers to think Bartholomew was married twice, last time to a younger person. Because of what we have learned from HODGES v HODGES, I believe this is another error on part of the taker. We have kept Bartholomew's birth date ca 1760 so we think he could be no more than 70 in 1830 and Elizabeth ca. 65 to 70. This census also poses a question on the two children at home at this time. If we assume James married Sally Robertson he did so in 1829 and is listed elsewhere on the census. This male would have been born ca. 1800 - 1810 and could be the son that always shows up in that age group. Now, was there a son who never married, one not quite healthy enough to take care of himself or be asked to take over the farm, or is this maybe a son and his wife with Bartholomew and Elizabeth??? (Or grandchildren)

(NOTE: SEE ELIZABETH HODGES)

Notes for ELIZABETH//:

CONTINUATION OF NOTES BY MARY ANNE SMITH HODGES PIPPIN CONCERNING HODGES v HODGES.

To study this census in more detail I am listing other HODGES for a quick look.

DRURY: 3 sons all under 15, Drury 30-40---3 daughters under 15 and Mahala 30-40 (married 13 Jan. 1817)

ISHAM: 1 son under 5, Isham 20-30---1 daughter under 5, Frances 20-30 (married 1826)

JAMES: listed under column 15-20 as well as wife. Maybe we are making James older than he really was by assuming his age from HODGES v HODGES. Sons took responsibility earlier in the old days. This couple were rather young.

JAMES: another James in 15-20 age group (#104) with female 5-10 and female 40-50 is listed. Could this be a widow with the two children? And she has given her house over to the son?

The 3rd James on this census is 50-60 years old with a large family. Born ca. 1880. A James Hodges, Jr. on 1812 Tax List. I believe this to be James C. Hodges who used the C to not be confused with all the "other" James'.

MOSES: male 30-40 (1) is Moses --female under 5 (2) 5-10 (2) and Mary 30-40 (married 10 Apr. 1820)

WILLIAM: (Rachel): male under 5 (2) William 20-30---female under 5 (1) and Rachel 30-40 (married 16 Apr. 1828)

GIDEON POTTER (Tabitha): males under 5 (2) 5-10 (2) and Gideon 30-40---female under 5 (1) and Tabby 30-40 (married 3 Dec. 1825).

If we are close to being correct this would account for five sons. One at home and four married, then the older we have lost trace of would account for them all. The females should all be married by now so who IS the female listed?

Maybe some of my questions are the answer we seek.

1831:

This is the year Bartholomew left his worldly problems behind and passed on to a better place. I see him as a good man and reaping his rewards in Heaven. He is buried in the old family cemetery on a steep hill across the river from his homeplace. He is surely one of Surry County's pioneers. He came and stayed! Not so all the Hodges who came to Surry. This one needs to be researched as well as we can from all sources as he left a large number of descendants, most of whom left, went west and are writing back for information on Bartholomew.

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1832: Estate Inventory:

Listed here are a few of the big items with the full listing as xeroxed on another page with these papers.

Cash 50 or 150 ?---one mare---seven head of cattle--- six head of sheep---thirteen head of hogs---four beds and furniture---- one chest---one cobard (cupboard)---two tables---six chairs---one loom---one oven---two plows---one stove ---two puter (pewter) basons---two pewter dishes---four pewter plates---fifteen earthen plates---10 spoons---11 knives---8 forks---one set of tea cups and saucers---two washing tubs---one Bible---one testament---one him (hymn) book---five hundred & forty two (542) weight of pork--- eight bushels of rye---one & 1/2 bushels of wheat- --one haystack---etc.

"given under my hand Jan. 12, 1832 turn over" (person copying this did not get me the "turn over" page.

1836-1838 goes back to the start of this study of Bartholomew Hodges. I feel I am overlooking something. Maybe a clearer head from someone who reads this will find it or information will be found to clear up the questions we have raised here. I plan to do a similar study on Bartholomew's children, then try to tackle some of the earlier HODGES. First I will pass this around to my friends who are researching HODGES and see how they can help!!!

Children of BARTHOLOMEW HODGES and ELIZABETH// are:

2. i. MARTHA<sup>2</sup> HODGES, b. Abt. 1781, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Abt. 1865, Brown Co., Indiana or Faubush, Pulaski Co., KY.
3. ii. SARAH HODGES, b. Abt. 1784, North Carolina.  
iii. SON HODGES, b. WFT Est. 1788-1790.
4. iv. SUSANNAH HODGES, b. Abt. 1789, North Carolina; d. 1883, Surry Co., North Carolina.
5. v. TABITHIA HODGES, b. Abt. 1792, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. August 28, 1860, Owen County, Indiana.
6. vi. DRURY HODGES, b. August 22, 1794, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. January 17, 1895, Surry Co., North Carolina.
7. vii. MOSES HODGES, b. March 10, 1797, North Carolina; d. October 09, 1877, Lawrence County, Indiana.
8. viii. RACHEL HODGES, b. Abt. 1800, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Cooper Co., Missouri.  
ix. FEMALE ONE HODGES, b. WFT Est. 1800-1810<sup>1</sup>.  
x. FEMALE TWO HODGES, b. WFT Est. 1800-1810<sup>2</sup>.  
xi. JAMES HODGES, b. Abt. 1805.

### *Generation No. 2*

2. MARTHA<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1781 in Surry Co., North Carolina, and died Abt. 1865 in Brown Co., Indiana or Faubush, Pulaski Co., KY. She married WILLIAM RAINWATER Abt. 1801 in Surry Co., North Carolina, son of JAMES RAINWATER and CATHERINE REGAN. He was born June 03, 1774 in Low Gap, Surry Co., NC<sup>3</sup>, and died January 06, 1825 in Faubush, Pulaski Co., KY.

Notes for WILLIAM RAINWATER:

One source says he was born in January and another says Junes.

Martha refused to own slaves so they made their own way. He was a farmer and school teacher (singing and writing). He was highest rank Mason and Captain of the Home Guards in Pulaski County, Kentucky. He died at 45 years of age of white swelling. Dr. William Roy recommended amputation of the foot, but he refused. They were the parents of 14 children, 7 blue eyes and 7 black eyes, and 2 or 3 sets of twins.

A Mrs. Orendorff, a descendant of William and Martha, stated that the two youngest children of William and Martha were killed by a midwife at birth because she put a pin in their navels. The midwife, who was 80, was jealous because they had hired a younger midwife. The young children were Patsy and her twin brother.



## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

William and his family moved from Surry Co., NC to Pulaski Co., KY in 1813 per a land record deed dated 1814 in Somerset, Pulaski County Courthouse, KY. William bought a farm west of Faubush in 1813. William was a farmer and a soldier. Source: Info from Ron Recer.

More About WILLIAM RAINWATER:

Burial: Hopeful Cemetery, Pulaski Co., KY.

Children of MARTHA HODGES and WILLIAM RAINWATER are:

- i. LYDIA ANN<sup>3</sup> RAINWATER, b. May 08, 1802, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>4</sup>; d. January 08, 1886, Wells, Fairbault Co., Minnesota.

Notes for LYDIA ANN RAINWATER:

Lydia was never married. She lived with Elizabeth most of her life. Her grave has a stone marker.

More About LYDIA ANN RAINWATER:

Burial: Rice Lake Cemetery, Wells, Minnesota

- ii. BARTHOLOMEW RAINWATER, b. January 20, 1804, Danbury, Stokes/Surry Co., NC<sup>4</sup>; d. June 28, 1889, Waterloo or Somerset, Pulaski Co., KY<sup>4</sup>; m. NANCY MCLAUGHLIN, February 24, 1825, Adair Co., KY<sup>4</sup>; b. August 02, 1807, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>4</sup>; d. January 20, 1883, Pulaski Co., KY.<sup>4</sup>

Notes for BARTHOLOMEW RAINWATER:

Bartholomew was a school teacher.

One of his descendants is Marjorie Thomas, 20318 NE 265th St., Battleground, Wash. 98604-6912. Phone 206-687-4586.

She supplied some of the information that was given to me by Ken Hodge.

More About BARTHOLOMEW RAINWATER:

Burial: Rainwater Cemetery, Pulaski Co., KY.

More About NANCY MCLAUGHLIN:

Burial: Rainwater Cemetery, Pulaski Co., KY.

- iii. J. JAMES RAINWATER, b. February 08, 1806, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>4</sup>; d. 1862, Pulaski Co., KY; m. MARY-POLLY MCDANIEL, April 29, 1826, Pulaski Co., Kentucky; b. Abt. 1810, Pulaski Co., KY; d. December 09, 1880, Pulaski Co., KY.

More About J. RAINWATER and MARY-POLLY MCDANIEL:

Marriage Fact: Spencer Weddle, bond. Con: Marty Rainwater (KNS) & Wm. McDaniel b.f.

- iv. ABRAHAM RAINWATER, b. April 03, 1808, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>4</sup>; m. ANNA MCLAUGHLIN; b. Abt. 1810, Kentucky.

- v. NANCY RAINWATER, b. March 05, 1810, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>4</sup>; d. August 17, 1891, Bedford, Lawrence Co., IN.; m. WILLIAM MERRITT ROY, February 22, 1834, Pulaski Co., Kentucky.

More About WILLIAM ROY and NANCY RAINWATER:

Marriage Fact: Jacob Meece & John Rainwater

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

- vi. JOHN R. RAINWATER, b. March 05, 1810, Low Gap, Surry Co., NC; d. August 1889, Pulaski Co., KY; m. ELIZABETH LAWLESS, December 02, 1837, Pulaski Co., Kentucky; b. Abt. 1817, North Carolina.

More About JOHN RAINWATER and ELIZABETH LAWLESS:

Marriage Fact: Geo. W. Carter, bond. Con: Jas. & Franky Lawless (KNS)

- vii. WILLIAM HOWARD RAINWATER, SR., b. June 17, 1813, Pulaski Co., KY; d. Abt. 1889, Brown Co., IN.; m. (1) NANCY HODGES, December 07, 1837, Casey Co., KY.; m. (2) MINERVA-MARY ANN RABERN-RAYEBORN, May 04, 1838, Pulaski Co., Kentucky; b. Abt. 1821, Pulaski Co., KY; d. 1890, Brown Co., IN..

Notes for WILLIAM HOWARD RAINWATER, SR.:

A descendant is Beatrice Foster, Rt. 4, Box 734; A-15, Lake City, Fl. 32056. She has been in touch with Ken Hodge.

More About WILLIAM HOWARD RAINWATER, SR.:

Burial: Taggert Cemetery, Brown Co., IN.

More About MINERVA-MARY ANN RABERN-RAYEBORN:

Burial: Taggert Cemetery, Brown Co., IN.

More About WILLIAM RAINWATER and MINERVA-MARY RABERN-RAYEBORN:

Marriage Fact: Geo. C. Carter, bond. Con: John & Margaret Rabern, b. par.

- ~~viii. MARTHA SUSANNAH RAINWATER, b. September 28, 1815, Pulaski Co., KY; m. (1) DANIEL WADDLE, September 25, 1846; m. (2) J. J. LUSTER, September 08, 1855.~~

- ix. MILES RAINWATER, b. May 15, 1818, Faubush, Pulaski Co., KY; d. January 09, 1884, Faubush, Pulaski Co., KY; m. FRANCES CHEYNE-CHANEY, July 29, 1843, Pulaski Co., Kentucky; b. Abt. 1823, Kentucky.

More About MILES RAINWATER and FRANCES CHEYNE-CHANEY:

Marriage Fact: J. W. Hammonds, bon. Con: Hiram Chaney, b.f.

- x. ELIZABETH RAINWATER, b. October 01, 1821, Pulaski Co., KY; d. January 06, 1896, Wells, Fairibault Co., Minn.; m. (1) ISAAC ROBERTS, November 24, 1843, Pulaski Co., Kentucky; m. (2) ZACHARIAH LOVALL, October 15, 1854, Lawrence Co., IN.; d. 1891, Minnesota.

Notes for ISAAC ROBERTS:

A descendant is John D. Roberts.

More About ISAAC ROBERTS and ELIZABETH RAINWATER:

Marriage Fact: Abraham Rainwater, bond. Patsey Rainwater, b.m.

- ~~xi. JOYCIE RAINWATER, b. March 15, 1823, Pulaski Co., KY; d. March 15, 1823, Pulaski Co., KY~~

- xii. PATSY RAINWATER, b. March 15, 1823, Pulaski Co., KY; m. TILMAN DAVENPORT, December 14, 1841, Pulaski Co., Kentucky.

More About TILMAN DAVENPORT and PATSY RAINWATER:

Marriage Fact: Abraham Rainwater, bond. Con: Martha Rainwater, b.m. Wit: Wm. & Abraham Rainwater.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

3. SARAH<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1784 in North Carolina. She married JAMES B. SMITH, son of WILLIAM SMITH and ELIZABETH//. He was born June 03, 1770 in Orange Co., VA.<sup>5</sup>.

Children of SARAH HODGES and JAMES SMITH are:

- i. DAUGHTER ONE<sup>3</sup> SMITH, b. WFT Est. 1800-1810.
- ii. DAUGHTER TWO SMITH, b. WFT Est. 1800-1810.
- iii. DAUGHTER THREE SMITH, b. WFT Est. 1810-1820.
- iv. DAUGHTER FOUR SMITH, b. WFT Est. 1820-1825.
- v. DAUGHTER FIVE SMITH, b. WFT Est. 1825-1830.

4. SUSANNAH<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1789 in North Carolina, and died 1883 in Surry Co., North Carolina. She married CATLETT SMITH Abt. 1809, son of WILLIAM SMITH and ELIZABETH//. He was born Abt. 1786 in Virginia<sup>6</sup>, and died August 1850 in Surry Co., North Carolina.

Notes for CATLETT SMITH:

Catlett was a farmer in what is now Franklin Township, Surry County, North Carolina. he wrote his will 8 April 1848 and it was probated in the November 1849 term of court (Will Book 4:302). According to the 1850 Surry County, NC, Mortality Schedule he died of "dropsy".

CATLET SMITH'S WILL...8 APRIL 1848...BOOK 4 PAGE 302, SURRY CO., NC.

PROVED NOV. TERM 1849

In the name of God, Amen. I Catlet Smith being of sound mind and in memory, knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life, do by these present, make and consitute and make this to be my last will and testament revoking all others heretofore by me made.

1st. i will that after my body is dead to be decently buried in a Christian like manner.

2nd. I will that all my just debts be paid.

3rd. I will that my beloved wife Susanner Smith shall have all my property, both real and personal during her natural life except one hundred (100) acres of land lying on the head of the beaver dam Creek, the hundred acres above mentioned my son Moses is to have for his share of all my property.

4th. I will that after my death all my property to be sold and other money equally divided between all my children except Moses is not to have any more.

5th. I will that my wife give my daughter Elizabeth a certain young cow that she claims and a bed and furniture as the other of my daughters have had.

Lastly. By these present constitute and appoint my two particular sons to wit Bartholomew and John Smith my Executors.

April 8th 1848

Attest

D. Hodges Jurat  
J. Burcham Jurat

Catlet (his X mark) Smith

***Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges***

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

CATLET SMITH'S ESTATE SETTLEMENT:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA JUNE 20TH 1883 SURRY COUNTY IN SUPERIOR COURT.....

Bartholomew Smith and John Smith Executors of Catlet Smith came into Court and filed their account for final settlement and charge themselves with the following issues to wit:

To auit (?) of sale of land 19th day of May 1883.....\$131.00

By the following vouchers examined and allowed:

1. S. H. Taylor Shff Tax receipt for 1881	\$ .80	
2. S. H. Taylor (sheriff?) Tax receipt for 1882	.77	
3. Commissions allowed on receipts..	6.55	
"        "        "    Dis. (?)    7		8.12
		<hr/>
	\$122.88	
Amt. paid for this settlement		.66
	<hr/>	
	\$122.22	

Which leaves in the hands of the Executors the sum of One hundred and Twenty two Dollars & 22 cents for distribution, and there being nine heirs each share is \$13.58 as follows:

B. Smith	\$13.58
John Smith	13.58
Saul Smith (to John Smith)	13.58
Elizabeth Vaughn	13.58
Haly Burcham	13.58
Wm. Smith	13.58
Martha Aubury	13.58
Easly Smith's heirs	13.58
Nelly Smith (or Horton)	13.58
	<hr/>
	\$122.22

Settlement made vouchers examined and allowed and the Executors are discharged from further and liabilities when they file receipts in full from the heirs of this \_\_\_\_\_ (usputein) shares.

R. H. Folger CC  
& Probate Judge

REPORT OF SALE OF LAND  
B. Smith & John Smith EXS of Catlett Smith  
Files 30 May 1883:

State of North Carolina Surry County to the Clerk of the Superior Court:

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Pressuant to the provisions of the last will and testament of Catlet Smith we did on Saturday the 19th day of May 1883 after advertisement duly made, proceed to sell the land belonging to the Estate of said Catlet Smith to the highest bidder for cash on the premises, when and where. Hilliary Barker becomes the purchaser of the same at the sum of \$131.00 and paid the money down.

This the 30th May 1883.

B. Smith

John Smith

Executors

(Note: B. Smith & John Smith signed in own hand.)

(also Catlet spelled on both documents both ways...CATLET & CATLETT)

More About CATLETT SMITH:

Cause of Death: dropsy

Children of SUSANNAH HODGES and CATLETT SMITH are:

- i. BARTHOLOMEW DAVID<sup>3</sup> SMITH, b. August 17, 1810, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. December 19, 1899, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. MARY HODGES, August 29, 1831, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. September 27, 1810, North Carolina; d. August 29, 1893, Surry Co., North Carolina.

Notes for BARTHOLOMEW DAVID<sup>3</sup> SMITH:

BARTHOLOMEW SMITH HOMEPLACE; A STUDY OF DEEDS AND INFORMATION GATHERED THROUGH OTHER SOURCES.....LATER LUCINDA SMITH'S PLACE.

A Deed dated 4 March 1879 (proven 5 Jan. 1892) may be the first clue to when Bartholomew Smith first bought the land on Hay Stack Road in Surry County, North Carolina. I failed to get it at the CH in Dobson. It was a piece of property bought in partnership with Bartholomew's oldest son James Matt and was to be divided on this date. Note almost 13 years expired before this deed was proven, it could have been due to illness of Bartholomew's wife "Polly" who died 29 Aug. 1893.

DEED 19 Dec 1893: Bartholomew Smith to John B. Smith.....On condition John (his youngest son) bind himself and his heirs to Bartholomew to take care of him for remainder of his life. John was to move into the house. I have attached this deed to this paper for Glen Wood, who so graciously sent me the recent deeds to this house and land. John B. (Burcham) and wife Lucinda (McKinney) Smith do indeed move into house and care for Bartholomew until his death in 1899. John contracted measles and died 2 Sept. 1903 which leaves his widow and heirs with house and land.

DEED 9 April 1909 (Book 99, page 359) filed 18 June 1935....I believe this is the time the heirs divided up this land, there are several deeds at this time. This one for Rosa, the 31 Acres the house is on. Same day J. S. (John Sherman, my father) bought 37 1/2 acres from these heirs who were his brothers, their wives and his sisters and their husbands. He later sold this parcel but I have yet to find the deed and who it was sold to. I do not know why the 16 year delay in filing, but do know Rosa and Grandma Smith lived on in this house and was living there when my dad died on 22 May 1933. The W. B. Smith was my Uncle Willie who had a place on a knoll close to Grandma's, still known as the Willie Smith place. At this time he had moved to West Virginia and later settled in Carroll Co. Virginia where he is buried.

DEED 10 Oct. 1931: Rosa and Lucinda sold that 2 acre strip to Roosevelt Gentry and Rosa's daughter Willie Lee Wright Gentry. Note: this land adjoins Willie Smith's and Daniel Nixon (Ida's).

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

DEED 20 June 1932 (Deed Book 120, page 229): Willie Lee and Roosevelt sold same strip to Lilla M. Norman.

19 Nov. 1938: Land surveyed by Ed Wolfe...Around this time Rosa married Bill Davenport and moved to Mt. Airy, Grandma went to live with her McKinney relatives and the house was rented to Howard and Minnie Hodges. Howard was kin to Lucinda through her mother's Norman family and Howard was highly regarded by both Grandma and Rosa. He was the only renter of this house. As you know he was my father-in-law, he was also my 3rd cousin through NORMAN. After his "untimely" death 19 June 1943, Minnie built a house on Prison Camp road and Rosa sold to Herman and Bessie Amburn. (Grandma died 28 Nov. 1941.)

Deed 18 Oct 1943 (Book 148, page 121) All the land and house minus what had been deeded (2 acres) to Roosevelt and Willie Gentry and they had sold to Lilla Norman nee Smith and which she had sold to Herman and Bessie Amburn 4 Nov. 1939 (Deed Book 130 or 135, page 118). One deed says 130 another 135.

DEED 27 Sept. 1947 (Book 161, page 498): 31 acres less 2 acres to Glen and Emma Wood.

Glen did not send his deed to Ronnie Sparks so date unknown. He did send the survey sketch made by E. L. Wolfe in 1938 with notes of how he divided up the 32 acres that came with the house. When he and Emma bought the house in 1947, they cleaned up and built onto the house, built a pond and did a lovely job of all of the land and house. He said, "We let Emma's Dad have 1/2 acre to build on", (Mr. Palmer married Vertie Nixon, daughter of Ida Smith Nixon and Daniel.) When Vertie went to a rest home (circa 1988, I think) she sold this house and Glen and Emma bought it. They split rest of land up, sold what was on the other side of road to Garner Jarrell, 4.29 acres, then sold to Robert Brindle .80 acres. "We kept plot no. 4 with this house (Vertie's) with the little pond on it. Then we sold all the other to Ronnie Sparks, the old house, barn, sheds and big pond...about 23 acres in all."

(The above was compiled by Mary Anne Smith Hodges Pippin on 15 June 1992.)

DEED

J. B. Smith from B. Smith  
State of North Carolina  
Surry County

This Deed made this the 19 day of Dec. 1893 by Bartholomew Smith of Surry County and State of North Carolina to John B. Smith of Surry County and State of North Carolina of the second part. The said Bartholomew Smith hath bargained sold and conveyed unto the said John B. Smith and his heirs and assigns a certain tract or parcel of land in Franklin Township Surry County North Carolina adjoining the lands of J. M. Smith and C C McMickle and others and bounded as follows: Beginning at black oak J. M. Smiths corner, running East with J. M. Smiths line to a corner in John Hiatt line, then south to a black oak in W. T. Snows. Then west to a bunch maples in C. C. McMickles line, Then north with McMickles line to the beginning. Containing 90 acres be the same more or less: To have and to hold the aforesaid tract or parcel of land and all privileges and appurtenances there to belonging to his heirs and assigns to their only use and behoof(?) forever. and the Bartholomew Smith covvanauh(?) to and with the said John B. Smith his heirs and assigns that he is seized of said of said premises in fee and hath right to convey the same in fee simple. The condition of this Deed is such that the said John B. Smith binds his self his heirs and assigns to the said Bartholomew Smith the said John B. Smith also agrees to move to his house and take care of him during his natural life. Then give him a decent burial then this deed to be in full force and effect otherwise to be void. Given under my hand, this the 29 day of Dec. 1893.

Witness Daniel Nixon  
Test: E. H. Isaacks

B. Smith

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

State of North Carolina Surry County.

I. W. B. Noxon do hereby certify that Bartholomew Smith personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the annexed deed of conveyance. Given under my hand this the 19 day of Dec. 1893.

W. B. Nixon, JP

More About BARTHOLOMEW DAVID? SMITH:

Burial: Flat Top Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Surry Co., NC.

More About MARY HODGES:

Burial: Flat Top Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Surry Co., NC.

More About BARTHOLOMEW SMITH and MARY HODGES:

Marriage Fact: William Hodges, bondsman

- ii. MAHALA SMITH, b. February 22, 1812, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>7</sup>; d. June 25, 1894, Carroll Co., VA.<sup>7</sup>; m. JOHN EASLEY BURCHAM<sup>7</sup>, August 31, 1837, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>7,8</sup>; b. April 03, 1818, Grayson Co., VA.<sup>9</sup>; d. May 22, 1895, Carroll Co., Virginia<sup>9</sup>.

More About MAHALA SMITH:

Burial: Crooked Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Carroll Co., VA.

More About JOHN EASLEY BURCHAM:

Burial: Crooked Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Carroll Co., VA.

- iii. WILLIAM COLE SMITH<sup>10</sup>, b. Abt. 1814, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>11</sup>; d. Fannin Co., Georgia; m. NANCY AUBERRY, February 18, 1834, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>12</sup>; b. 1815<sup>13</sup>.

More About WILLIAM SMITH and NANCY AUBERRY:

Marriage Fact: William Galyar, bondsman

- iv. JOHN M. SMITH, b. March 1817, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>13</sup>; d. Aft. 1900, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>13</sup>; m. (1) NANCY HODGES; b. Abt. 1824; d. Bef. 1860; m. (2) MARTHA<sup>14</sup>; m. (3) CELIA MAYES, March 29, 1873, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. February 1836.  
v. SAMUEL J. SMITH, b. May 1818, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Aft. 1900; m. ANN RICHARDSON, June 11, 1855, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. February 1825, North Carolina; d. Aft. 1900.

More About SAMUEL SMITH and ANN RICHARDSON:

Marriage Fact: Bartholomew Smith, bondsman

- vi. EASLEY SMITH, b. Abt. 1820, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Abt. 1855, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. MARTHA LOWE, December 28, 1836, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. Abt. 1822, North Carolina; d. Aft. 1880, Surry Co., North Carolina.

More About EASLEY SMITH and MARTHA LOWE:

Marriage Fact: B Smith, J. K. Munchus, bondsmen

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

- vii. ELENDER SMITH, b. Abt. 1822, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Aft. 1883; m. JAMES HORTON, March 16, 1855, Surry Co., North Carolina.
- viii. MARTHA SMITH, b. Abt. 1824, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>14</sup>; d. July 1894, Hayesville, Clay Co., North Carolina<sup>15</sup>; m. WILLIAM AUBERRY, Abt. 1840<sup>15</sup>; b. 1802, North Carolina<sup>15</sup>; d. 1859, Cherokee Co., NC<sup>15</sup>.
- ix. DRURY SMITH, b. Abt. 1825, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Abt. 1865, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. ELIZABETH LOWE, March 18, 1846, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. Abt. 1828.

More About DRURY SMITH and ELIZABETH LOWE:

Marriage Fact: Gideon Barker, bondsman

- x. MOSES SMITH, b. May 1827, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Aft. 1900, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. SEALY LOWE, May 22, 1851, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. Abt. 1833, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Aft. 1868.

More About MOSES SMITH and SEALY LOWE:

Marriage Fact: Wiley Dickins, bondsman By: W. M. Freeman, JP

- xi. ELIZABETH SMITH, b. June 1829, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Aft. 1900, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. ARCHOLOUS VAUGHN, March 10, 1856, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>16</sup>; b. July 1833, Virginia.

5. TABITHIA<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1792 in Surry Co., North Carolina, and died August 28, 1860 in Owen County, Indiana. She married GIDEON POTTER December 03, 1822 in Surry Co., North Carolina, son of STEPHEN POTTER and MARTHA PHIPPS. He was born July 04, 1798 in Surry Co., North Carolina, and died Abt. 1894 in Owen County, Indiana.

Notes for TABITHIA HODGES:

Continuation of Gideon Potter.

There was a spirit of exhortation among the churches in those days. The brethren often met together and talked to each other about the religion; some would engage in prayer and others would read a part of Scripture, and the brethren would mutually help and strengthen each other. I am sorry that these practices have been abandoned. It was not uncommon to give an opportunity for persons to be prayed for. Old Bro. Thomas Oliphant frequently, when he saw an interest among the people, would invite those who desired the prayers of the church to come forward and give their hands. Whether this was right or not I will not now decide; but we felt that it was right and were greatly blessed in our churches. I am persuaded that there are two extremes, and we are liable to go to either. The church ought to manifest an interest in the religious welfare of the people. When we do, those who are seriously exercised will look to us for instruction; they will come to us for a home. Brethren should watch for persons who are interested, talk to them, and invite them to our meetings; make them feel that we are concerned for their welfare. In this we used to gain influence among the people, and were a blessing to the communities where we met.

From Lawrence County I moved to Owen County, and first settled on the farm of Elder J. H. Oliphant, Sr., on the West river. I remained in that neighborhood as long as my wife lived, and some three years later, when we broke up housekeeping, and have been staying with Rachel Stone, my daughter, ever since.

My wife's death occurred in August, in the year 1860. She was fully reconciled to her death and told me not to weep for her, that I would soon follow her. About this time, I united with Friendship church, and am still a member of that church.

A series of difficulties began in the White River Association about the year 1860, which grew worse and worse until the division, which occurred in 1866. I was chosen Moderator of the Association in 1863, and have served as Moderator ever since, except two years, being absent. I shall not attempt to give a detailed account of the unhappy division of our Association. Since then our members are few, but we retained all our correspondence, and have enjoyed the visits and preaching of scores of good preachers from every direction. We now have twelve churches, and about four hundred members. We need more ministering brethren among us. I greatly desire that all our brethren and sisters would pray to God to supply our need in this particular.

My labors are done. I will be 89 years old July 4, 1887, if I live till then. (Written in ink - "He lived to be 96 years old.") I am not able to travel and preach as I used to do, but I still love the cause as well as I ever did. The doctrine of grace is my solace now in my old age, and I can recommend it to the brethren as the only ground of a sinner's hope. I shall soon be beyond the reach of



## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

sorrow, division and death, where I hope to join the company of the dear one gone before, and enjoy an eternal rest from all my labors and cares. I realize that I am but a speck in God's creation, yet I look up to the dear Redeemer with hope that in the great events of the last day I shall be rescued from destruction, and brought off a conqueror through Him that loved me and gave himself for me. And so, dear ones, among whom I labored, I bid you farewell till we meet in eternal glory. May God help you to bear up amid the trials of life.

Notes for GIDEON POTTER:

Gideon Potter was an old Regular Baptist Minister of Lawrence, Greene, Martin and Owen Counties in Indiana.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ELDER GIDEON POTTER

Born in Surry County, North Carolina, July 4, 1798

I have no distinct knowledge of my family further back than my grandfather, who was born in England, and moved to this country before the Revolutionary war. In his infancy he was taken into the English church, but when he came to years of maturity he joined the Regular Baptists. I remember hearing him say that his "god-father" failed to do what he promised; he promised to raise him up in the ways of holiness, but failed to do it. My grandmother's first name was Judah and she, too, was born in England; but I do not know whether they were married before or after they moved to the United States. They first settled in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. I remember hearing him speak of his minister, of Elders Leland Johua Carter, Lee and Maston. The last was 80 years old or more when I could first remember. He was a Regular Baptist minister before the Revolutionary War, and told of being imprisoned and whipped on account of his religious sentiments, and I saw the scars on his back made by the whip. He said he had felt as happy while preaching in prison as he ever did at any time. I often heard grandfather talk of the Revolutionary War, and one thing I remember with pride, and that is, there was not a single Regular Baptist ever known to be on the Tory side. They were, without a single exception, friends to the colonies, as far as I have ever heard.

Grandfather raised seven sons and three daughters, my father being the sixth child. Father was sixteen years old the year that Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and thus ended the Revolutionary War. He had four older brothers who went through the war. Two of them, however, were killed; the other two were with Washington, and I suppose, were present when Cornwallis surrendered. I often heard these two uncles, named Moses and Lewis, speak of their hardships during the war. The oldest remained in Virginia, and the youngest went to North Carolina, and lived there till he died. One settled in Kentucky, and Benjamin and my father came to Indiana. Benjamin settled in Orange County, and was the last person that old Brother Johnathan Jones baptized, and they were both very old at the time.

Father settled near Bedford about the year of 1832, and only lived a short time afterward, and died near the age of seventy. When I went to see him last, he told me he was going to die, saying: "I have lived out my three-score and ten years, and am now about to leave this world; I am prepared to go; my Master has called for me and I am willing to go."

My mother's name was Martha Phipps, and she was of Welch descent. She joined the Baptist Church when I was about four years old and was baptized by Elder Abraham Mitchell in Mitchell's river, North Carolina. Father was a member of the Regular Baptists before I can remember. Although I was so young, I can well remember seeing mother baptized. I remember that I was out of humor with Elder Mitchell on account of it. Mother lived twenty-six years after father died, making her home principally with me and brother Benjamin. In her dotage she seemed to think much about religion, and often related her experiences of grace. She, too, was willing to die and went as willingly as anyone I ever knew.

Father raised six boys and four girls. They were all living when mother died. My three oldest brothers were in the war of 1812. I was too young to take part in that war. The two oldest, Benjamin and William, first joined a rifle company in North Carolina, and went to join Gen. Jackson in his war with the Creek Indians. They were present at the battle at the "Horse Shoe." They also went with Jackson to reduce the French fort at Pensacola. While there, their time for which they volunteered expired, and nearly all their company came home, but they volunteered again, and went with Jackson to New Orleans, and were in the battle there. Stephen volunteered later, and was not in any battle.

My eldest brother Benjamin, finally settled in Missouri (Jackson County) and during the last war he was foully murdered by what was known at the "home guard". He and four other men were shot and laid in a heap, he having four balls shot through him. His sympathies were known to be with the South. He had two sons in the rebel army, and on this account, no doubt, he was murdered. I felt very much irreconciled to this affair for a long while, but have become fully resigned, knowing that God will ultimately vindicate the right. William settled in Virginia, lived and died there; he joined the Regular Baptists here, and was baptized by Elder William Davis. Stephen finally settled in Missouri and died there. John and Lewis settled and died in Lawrence County, Indiana.

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My oldest sister married Samuel McBride, and settled in Davis County, Indiana near Washington. Mary married Moses Hodge, and settled near Bedford, where she is still living, being a widow. He husband has been dead some years. Frances married Isum Hodges, and settled in Lawrence County. They are both dead, some time ago. Martha married Nathan Jackson, and is now living in Lawrence County, on Salt Creek.

I was born July 4, 1798, in Surry County, North Carolina. Father was a common liver, and my opportunities for education were very poor. When I was eight years old, I was sent to school awhile. My schoolbooks were Dillworth's spelling-book and the New Testament. I went about six months at that time. I learned to write at home. After I was grown, I went three months to school to my brother in Virginia. During that time I studied arithmetic all the time; the text book I used was Pikes's arithmetic. This was all the schooling I ever got. Father was a farmer, and of course, I was raised to work on the farm. He also followed stilling from my first recollection until I left home, and during my boyhood we all had access to his whiskey and brandy at all time; yet I never knew one of the family drunk while we stayed with father. In that time everybody kept spirits, and used them when and as they pleased, and yet there was very little drunkenness among the people. I have never been drunk in my life. I have always understood the Bible to condemn drunkenness, but I have not understood it to require total abstinence. With regard to the use of whiskey, I have through life kept as clear a conscience as any man.

Father was strict in his discipline with the family. I suppose I was, perhaps, as bad a boy as he raised. I loved frolics, and indulged in profanity; yet I ever had a regard for old people, and treated them with respect.

I was accustomed to hear the Regular Baptists preach from my childhood, and I supposed I believed their doctrine. They preached then as they do now - TOTAL DEPRAVITY AND THE RECOVERY WHOLLY OF GOD. I now know that I did not believe what they preached for I thought the change necessary could be accomplished by me at will; I supposed I could repent and turn to God at any time it suited me, and with this view of the subject I felt a tolerable degree of security in my youthful days. At times the subject of death and the future would come up in my mind in a way to fill me with uneasiness, and I would vow to do better, but would relapse into a state of indifference on the subject. When I was about twenty-two years of age, I was away from home at work, and got word that Sister Polley had joined the church, and was to be baptized at the next meeting. With an oath, I declared that she must go no further with that matter and I went home determined to put a stop to her course. She had been a companion for me in our frolics, etc., and I felt unwilling to let her leave me. When I reached home, I saw that there was a marked change in he features, and felt discouraged. I asked her to take a walk with me, during which I urged her to give up her religion and remain with me. I urged that she was too young; that youthful pleasures would be at an end, etc. She said but little, but let me know that if "I would not go with her, she would have to go alone". Her last words left an impression on my mind that remained with me for some time; yet it wore away.

Sometime afterwards we had arranged to have a dance at Mr. Franklin's and while plowing a few days before this event, my mind was led to reflect on God and religion, and the nature of sin, and I saw as I never had seen it, the character of God; and the fact that I was subject to him come up before me. These thoughts dampened my interest in the dance, but when the time came I went to it, but had no heart in it; and when I was invited to take part in it, refused, assigning as a reason that I was sick. I told them that I must go home, and I went home, and have never been to a dance since.

I felt the need of a Saviour, and formed a resolution to "get religion". I broke off from all profanity and wickedness outwardly, and betook myself to prayer. In this way I expected to find relief, for there was a sense of guilt and ruin in my heart. I had failed to understand the inward corruption of my nature, and the real need of a new birth I had not understood, nor had I yet understood the need of a Mediator, and the importance of imputed righteousness. I learned that my works and prayers did not reach the case. I saw more or less sin in all that I did, and I gradually learned that I was utterly destitute of righteousness, and I could now see what they meant by total depravity. I looked on my case as wretched one, and I regarded my condemnation as just, and had I been the judge I should have condemned myself. As I compared myself with God's word, "Sin revived and I died" to all hope of salvation in that way, and I understood no other.

As I returned with my father from meeting one night, just us two alone, I stopped and told him that I was ruined; that I saw no way for my escape. I told him that my sins were a permanent barrier between me and God. I never shall forget the terrible gloom that was upon me that night.; I was ready even to expect God to destroy me at once. I ask father to pray for me, and he kneeled down and prayed; but still I felt miserable and unsaved. We went on home, us two alone, and I went to bed, but could not sleep, so terrible was my sense of sin. About midnight I got up and left the house, with no particular place in view, and I went a quarter of a mile or more, and fell on my face and tried to pray, and I thought of the words, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" in a moment I felt sure that these words applied to me, and my sense of ruin and guilt was gone, and I was happy; all nature looked bright and good to me, and I rejoiced in the sweet assurance that Christ was mine.

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After this event, I became concerned about joining the church, and although I had never questioned but what the Regular Baptists were the true church, yet I devoted much time to reading the Testament, comparing their doctrine with the Scriptures. I felt anxious to serve the Lord, but I wanted to serve Him in His way, and finally became convinced that they were the true church and decided to offer myself to them. The church there was called Mitchell's River, and they had no pastor at that time. They sent for Elder Thomas Oliphant, who was then a young man, and he came and preached to the people, and on the third Saturday in September, 1823, I offered myself to the church and told them my experience, and was received for baptism. I was baptized next day by Elder Thomas Oliphant. I think I experienced the rest that God has promised to them that obey him. I have often wished that all the dear Lambs of God would follow Christ in His ordinances. How sad it is for His people to live away from His house, and thus deprive themselves of their true happiness. Should these lines ever come under the notice of any one who has a hope in Christ, I would exhort you to do your whole duty; put on the whole armor of God; leave the world, and go to God's people and live with them. How precious is God's cause, and how willing we should be to defend it and keep His Commandments. After I joined the church I soon found my mind impressed with the duty of publicly speaking on the subject of religion. I reviewed God's mercy to me, and the goodness of God revealed in the gospel, and I felt a deep interest in the church and its welfare, but felt unwilling to engage in the task. This sense of duty on the one side, and an unwillingness on the other to perform it, gave me a great deal of trouble. I knew that I was uneducated and was not gifted in speech, and greatly feared I would injure the cause I loved so dearly; I also had the pride of human nature, which dreads the scoffs of men and the ridicule and censure that would surely follow if I engaged in this work. This conflict of mind continued with me to such a degree that I became miserable; my very life was a burden and my parents became very uneasy about me; they feared that I would lose my mind. I was impaired. I concluded that I would leave that country, hoping that I would be relieved from this matter, and I went to Virginia on horse-back, a distance of one hundred miles; but this gave me no relief; I still found this sense of duty weighing my feelings as heavily as ever. I was not content to stay but a little while, and returned home with the same gloomy feelings. The members of the church were in the habit of meeting every week for mutual edification, and on such occasions someone or more would offer prayer, and some would talk, giving their feelings in regard to religion; and others would read a portion of Scripture and offer some comments on it. I attended these meetings. On one occasion, when we were met at Leonard Roy's, I opened meeting by singing and prayer. I had become convinced that I could not be happy in any other way; in fact, I had become willing to bear all the reproach that could be heaped upon me. Soon after my return from Virginia, I was lying on my bed thinking on this matter, when the Saviour's words to Peter occurred to my mind, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" and again, "Feed my sheep". At this time I became fully resigned to obey the Lord in this thing, but I felt again unresigned; my weakness and ignorance seemed to make it impossible; but the words of Christ occurred to me, "All power, both in heaven and in earth, is given into my hands; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, Amen." While reflecting on this passage, particularly the first and last parts of it, I became fully resigned to my duty, and felt willing to depend wholly on the Lord.

The church began to discuss the subject of my ordination, and occasionally they spoke to me about it, but I objected and opposed being ordained for some time, but eventually yielded to the wish of the church and was ordained by the following Presbytery, to-wit: Elds. Thomas Douglas, Drewry Center and Pleasant Cockran, and Deacons Leonard Roy, John Marsh and Drewry Hodges. This was in September 1824. The prayer was offered by Pleasant Cockran, and the charge was delivered by Drewry Center.

The church was a part of the Yadkin Association and at the time we corresponded with the May Mountain District and New River Associations. There was, at this time, a general revival in all the Associations.

After my ordination I began to study the doctrine of the Scriptures, with a view to teaching it to others. We did not, at that time, have any opposition of any amount, save from the Methodists, who considered our sentiments too hard, and felt called on to oppose us on this account. Our churches were well established in the doctrine of salvation by grace; the doctrine of election, special redemption, effectual calling and final perseverance were well understood and defended by our people, and they were greatly blessed in maintaining these principles.

I am not able to say just how these Associations originated, but I feel sure that they all, directly and indirectly, descended from the Philadelphia Association. It is a matter of history that the Kehukee Association, in North Carolina, which still exists as regular Baptists, was formed by ministers from the Philadelphia Association about the year 1754. The Kehukee Association was regarded as a mother Association, and was at that time in direct correspondence with the Mayo Association. To give the reader a just idea of the doctrine of the Baptists at that time, I will give the 5th, 6th and 7th Articles of Faith of the Kehukee Association.

5th: "We believe that God, before the foundation of the world, for a purpose of his own glory, did elect a certain number of men and angels to eternal life, and that this election is eternal, particular and unconditional on the creatures' part."

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6th: "We also believe that it is utterly out of the power of men, as fallen creatures, to keep the laws of God properly, repent of their sins truly, or believe in Christ, except they be drawn by the Holy Ghost."

7th: "We believe that in God's own appointed time and way (by means of which he has ordained), that the elect shall be called, justified, pardoned and sanctified, and that it is impossible they can refuse the call, but shall be made willing by living grace to receive the offers of mercy."

I am not prepared to give the Articles of Faith of any other Association there, but I know they were the same in substance as the above. The Philadelphia Association was the first Association organized in the United States. It was organized in 1707. In the year 1742, this Association adopted the London Confession of Faith, which was so called because it was first adopted in London, in 1689, by over one hundred congregations, now nearly two hundred years ago. This Confession of Faith is mentioned by Belcher as setting forth the doctrine generally believed by the Baptists. Although Belcher was a Missionary Baptist, he was constrained to admit that the Baptists generally believed the sentiments of this Confession of Faith. I doubt very much whether one half of the Missionary Baptists believe the Articles, but in order for the Missionary Baptists to show a connection with the Baptists of Europe, they are compelled to recognize the "Philadelphia Confession". The reader that desires to know what the Baptists believed two centuries ago, would be interested to read this Confession of Faith (to be found in Hassell's Church History) especially as the churches that adopted it first may be truly regarded as the Mother Association; and I am sure that it was substantially the doctrine of all the Baptists of Virginia and North Carolina above named, at the time I first joined the church. We sometimes hear ministers speaking of their Articles, say that they need explanation, and with a little explanation they believe Articles that are truly (without explanation) sound, but with their explanation they are very unsound. I have admired the Philadelphia Confession because it is in such plain language that it can't be tortured to agree with Armenian sentiments. (To be found in Hassell's Church History, and omitted here on account of space.)

There was a young lady by the name of Tabitha Hodges, daughter of Bartholomew Hodges who lived in that community, who was baptized in our church a short time before my ordination. I became interested in her, and in the fall of 1825 we were married. We lived together until her death, which occurred August \_\_, 1860. The day of my ordination I was called to the care of Mitchell River Church, and one month later was requested to take the care of Roaring River Church about thirty miles away, and still later took the care of Franklin Church. We were poor, and the churches were poor, and we lived on rented land and had to work hard to make a living, yet we had plenty to eat and wear; our brethren helped us some, and we all got along well. Nothing unusual occurred among our churches for some three or four years, when the "Missionary" spirit began to be manifest in that country. The first Missionary Baptist I ever saw or heard of was Robert T. Daniel. He came into our part of country about 1828. He was a very smart man, and a fine talker. Upon his first visit he made a favorable impression on our people. He urged me to unite with him in the enterprise; flattered me with the idea that I had an excellent gift; that it was unnecessary for me to live hard and poor, and work on the farm as I was doing; he said he was getting \$1,000.00 per year for his preaching, and that if he could not get that for his preaching he would quit it, and go to something else that would make it. This kind of talk disgusted me; I felt that I must preach; there was necessity in the case that forbid me quitting. The New Testament account of the apostles forbid the idea that they could so easily quit their ministry. I was convinced that this spirit was not of God; I felt willing to depend on God entirely for my support, and thought it unwise and sinful to fix a price on our preaching. It seemed to \_\_?\_\_ for a want of confidence in God, who had promised to be with us "always, even unto the end of world". My opinion of the missionary move had never changed. I determined to risk God's plan of circulating the gospel, and have all through life pursued the course I then adopted. I have found my God faithful to his promises, and I have never passed the hat, nor had it done; I have never begged the people for money or aid of any kind, and yet I have had plenty all through life; my children all have plenty, and are doing well in this world's goods. I am now living with my daughter Rachel, who married James Stone. I have a good home there, and may of my brethren would willingly, if I needed it, take me to their homes and care for me as long as I live. If I was young again, and just starting in the ministry, I would disdain the Missionary plan. I now know that God will care for the man who honestly and faithfully does his duty as a minister, and there is no need of having the promise of men or churches to aid us; God's promise is sufficient.

While I had the care of Roaring River Church, which was thirty mile away, I became impressed in mind that I ought to preach at a place some twelve miles from the church. I always passed it in going to Roaring River. I knew no one there, nor did I know anything of the sentiments of the people there, but still felt, every time I passed there, that I ought to preach there, and on one occasion I stopped at a house in that neighborhood and had some talk with the people. They were not members of any church, but I found that they were Christian people, and were anxious to have preaching there. We had an appointment published there, which was well attended. They finally went to Roaring River and joined, and afterwards an arm was extended to that place from Roaring River. Franklin Church secured the labors of another minister, and I took care of the arm, and we soon constituted a church there,

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which prospered greatly. That church, Mt. Pleasant, still exists. I suppose there were fifty members in it when I left that country (NC)

In the spring of 1831 my folks moved to this State (Indiana) and I felt constrained to come with father and settled in Lawrence County, in the woods, where I was compelled to do much hard work to clear up our land and build a house and out-buildings. I first joined Salt Creek Church which soon dissolved, and from there I went to Indian Creek Church for membership. The first time I ever attended White River Association was in the fall of 1831. It was composed of twenty-two churches, and a membership of 682. There was a trouble in the association in regard to the reception of alien baptism in Vernal Church. This difficulty resulted in dropping connection with that church. The churches there had been tried sorely with the doctrine of A. Campbell, and in some churches there had been division, and there was much prejudice in this country on that subject when I came here. It was very common then for someone to criticize preaching as soon as it was done. Campbell's followers were ever ready to raise objection to our preaching. One thing I then observed with regard to Campbellism was that it utterly ignored experimental religion, and in their books and papers and also their conversation they were accustomed to ridicule the old-fashioned experimental religion. I plainly saw that no intelligent person could consistently accept their view and believe in experimental religion. Their views of the design of baptism were such that no person could be saved without it, so Mr. Campbell taught. I knew that if this were true, there would be no salvation to heathens, nor to persons who had been sprinkled. They taught that men must not only be immersed, but that they must be with their view of its design. I saw that this view of the subject necessitated it advocates to deny that any person can be saved unless he be immersed with their views of immersion. It also made it necessary to them to deny salvation to heathens or persons outside of Bible teaching. To avoid this consequence, they were compelled to allow that there were two plans of salvation, one suited to infants, heathens, etc., the other to the people under Bible teaching. This view was very repulsive to me, and very far from what I had understood the Bible to teach. I noticed too that it was suited to catch the masses. It made the new birth an easy thing. "Being born again" was an easy affair. Evangelical faith had no more significance than our opinions respecting other things. Preaching was performed at a price, and "for filthy lucre's sake". The true works of Christianity, it seemed to me, were discarded. There was a certain worldly cast about the conversation of its members, even when talking about religion, that was unpleasant to me. I became fully convinced that it was of the world that God was not in it, and that it was unscriptural and unreasonable. That it tended to unite the church and world. This was the opinion I first formed of Campbellism; I am now of the same opinion. It has been greatly multiplied in numbers.

I remained on the farm I first settled for twenty-seven years. We had eleven children born to us; two died in infancy; the others all lived to be grown and married, but one. Gideon, our youngest, died before he was married; he died in 1865. Sarah died in Illinois and left a family of five children. John was drowned in Martin County, in White River. William died February, 1873, so that my wife and six of my children are dead. I had the care of Indian Creek Church first in 1835. The church was blessed with considerable property. I also had the care of Salem Church. I was the first man that ever preached a Baptist sermon in the neighborhood of Salem church, after which an arm was established there, which resulted in the organization of a church there. We were blessed with considerable revival there. Still later, I took the care of Guthrie Creek and Gilgal; also Spring Creek. These churches were the principal places of my ministerial labors for the twenty-seven years that I lived in Lawrence County.

CONTINUED ON TABITHA HODGES POTTERS NOTE.

More About GIDEON POTTER and TABITHIA HODGES:

Marriage Fact: Jona. Unthank, bondsman.

Children of TABITHIA HODGES and GIDEON POTTER are:

- i. BARTHOLOMEW<sup>3</sup> POTTER, m. CATHERINE A. SELLERS, February 16, 1851, Lawrence County, Indiana.
- ii. STEPHEN POTTER.
- iii. MARY POTTER.
- iv. TABITHA POTTER.
- v. SARAH POTTER, d. Bef. 1887, Illinois.
- vi. JOHN POTTER, d. Bef. 1887, Indiana; m. LUCINDA MADDOX, January 20, 1853, Lawrence Co., IN.; b. Abt. 1834, Lawrence Co., IN..

More About JOHN POTTER:

Cause of Death: drowning

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Medical Information: Drowned in White River.

- vii. WILLIAM POTTER, d. February 1873.
- viii. RACHEL POTTER, m. JAMES STONE.
- ix. INFANT POTTER.
- x. GIDEON POTTER, d. Abt. 1865.

6. DRURY<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born August 22, 1794 in Surry Co., North Carolina, and died January 17, 1895 in Surry Co., North Carolina. He married (1) MAHALA GILLESPIE January 13, 1817 in Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>17</sup>, daughter of ELIJAH GILLESPIE and MARY RABON. She was born May 27, 1799 in Surry Co., North Carolina, and died April 06, 1860 in Surry Co., North Carolina. He married (2) NANCY GENTRY January 26, 1863 in Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>17</sup>. She was born Abt. 1835, and died in Surry Co., North Carolina.

Notes for DRURY HODGES:

NEWSPAPER

MT. AIRY, NC

AUGUST 30, 1894

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Surry County's oldest inhabitant is Mr. Drewry Hodges. Who was one hundred years old last Wednesday.

On Wednesday, August 22, 1894, Mr. Drewry Hodges, of this county, was one hundred years old. He is the oldest man in the county and probably in this part of the State.

Some time ago the people in his neighborhood determined to celebrate his birthday with a great picnic. People from all parts of the county were present and the crowd is estimated at twenty five hundred to three thousand people. The picnic was at Mr. Hodges's house and the occasion was a very pleasant one

Two sermons were preached by Rev. Mr. Vass, of Carroll County, Va. and Rev. Mr. Lawson of Surry County. Hon. A. H. Joyce of Danbury, delivered an able address in the afternoon.

Mr. Hodges was born in 1794 and now resides within four miles of his birthplace. He has been twice married, first in 1817 to Miss Sallie Gillespie, and upon her death, to Miss Nancy Gentry. There were 11 children by the first marriage and 7 by the second, making 18 in all. Every one lived to maturity. Eight are now dead.

Mr. Hodges has 108 grandchildren, 106 great-grandchildren and 6 great-great- grandchildren. He has been a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist Church since he was 23 years old, 77 years. He has been blind for 13 years, but his health is very good and his mind is as "clear as the noon-day sun".

Mr. Hodges is a man of considerable means and owns an immense tract of bottom and upland on Fish River.

"May he be blessed with many more years of happy, healthful life" was the prayer of the immense concourse of friends in attendance upon the celebration.

Mr. Hodges's home is near Haystack, on Fish River.

(The one thing that is wrong in this newspaper article is that the paper said he was married to Sallie Gillespie. It should have read Mahaley Gillespie.)

More About DRURY HODGES and MAHALA GILLESPIE:

Marriage Fact: James Robertson, bondsman

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More About DRURY HODGES and NANCY GENTRY:

Marriage Fact: Ice Snow, bondsman. By: R. F. McGuffin, JP

Children of DRURY HODGES and MAHALA GILLESPIE are:

- i. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW<sup>3</sup> HODGES, b. July 25, 1818, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. December 13, 1892, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. MELISSA GILLESPIE, January 27, 1840, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. 1823, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>18,19</sup>; d. Bef. 1892, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>20</sup>.
- ii. RACHEL HODGES, b. October 10, 1820, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1916<sup>21</sup>; m. ROBERT CREED, August 30, 1838, Surry Co., North Carolina.
- iii. THOMAS R. HODGES, b. December 10, 1822, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. Abt. 1863, Civil War; m. REBECCA GILLESPIE, November 23, 1844, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>22</sup>; b. Abt. 1822.

Notes for THOMAS R. HODGES:

Thomas served in the Civil War. He never came back from the war. He was a school teacher.

Notes for REBECCA GILLESPIE:

After Thomas didn't return from serving in the Civil War, Rebecca was left to take care of the family. Family members say that she rode her mare named Dolly to town to sell eggs and other goods. She would ride side-saddle and sometimes her son Drewery would ride on the horse in front of her.

More About THOMAS HODGES and REBECCA GILLESPIE:

Marriage Fact: Drury Hodges, bondsman

- iv. SARAH HODGES, b. March 18, 1828, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. June 02, 1919<sup>23</sup>; m. KING DAVID CREED, September 30, 1845, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>24</sup>; d. Civil War.

More About KING CREED and SARAH HODGES:

Marriage Fact: Lazes Creed, bondsman

- v. MARY HODGES, b. November 08, 1832, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>25</sup>; d. November 17, 1880<sup>25</sup>; m. JOSEPH M. RIGGINS, May 04, 1852<sup>25</sup>.
- vi. TABITHA HODGES, b. January 18, 1835; d. June 10, 1842<sup>25</sup>.
- vii. DIANER D. HODGES, b. October 13, 1836, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. March 22, 1884, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. JAMES MADISON SMITH, July 26, 1860, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. October 19, 1838, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. January 23, 1915, Carroll Co., Virginia.

Notes for JAMES MADISON SMITH:

Served in Co. C., 29th VA Infantry in Civil War. Source: Jody Aaron Goad May 1996.

May 24, 1996

Visit to the last home of Matt Smith.

The house is located in Carroll County, Virginia near Crooked Creek Church. Randy Sheets now lives there. Lillie Edwards Mitchell, granddaughter of Matt, Odell Edwards, Nada Edwards Goad, Howard and Geneva Smith, Richard and LaDonna Gay were on the visit. Howard is Matt's grandson. Lillie said that the house is the same as when Matt and his third wife Mahala lived there, except there is a porch at the kitchen now and there was not one then. There was also a chimney (double fireplace) in the middle of the house and now there is no chimney. Since we did not enter the house, she could not tell about any changes inside. Lillie said that there was a barn, granary, and woodshed located on the hill behind the current building near the house. Mr. Sheets said that there are no buildings there now.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Lillie's parents were Christopher Clarence and Sarah Frances (Smith) Edwards, and they lived in the same community. When Matt moved here from Surry County, NC, after his second wife died, he came to Carroll County and married Mahala Burcham. Her husband had killed himself--he was in debt--and Matt bought the place. That house was a log structure and burned sometime later. Matt bought this last house, which had been built by John Jones, a cousin of Sarah Smith Edwards. Lillie said that he also "owned that place out there where Emma Hawks lived and he owned a field across from where the Coxes lived". After moving to Carroll County, Matt's daughter Alice married Andy Lowe and moved back to North Carolina. Matt's daughter Bettie and son Marion also lived in North Carolina. Marion sold out and moved to Carroll County "near Lee Burcham".

Lillie said, "We called Matt and Mahala 'Grandpap' and 'Granny Haley'. I was too young and do not remember too much about him. He was a good 'ole man'. Everybody liked him". Lillie's sister Mahala "stayed with Grandpap and Granny Haley for a long time before he died and was there when he died". Lillie said that Matt "went to get feed to milk the cows. They found him holding onto the corn crib--he had a stroke".

Recorded and typed by Nada Edwards Goad

MAY 18, 1885

SONG BALLAD

COMPOSED BY J. M. SMITH

1

It was midnight and I sat alone, the husband of the dead,  
That day the dark dust had been thrown upon her buried head.

2

Her orphan children around me slept, but in their sleep would mourn,  
Then fell the tears of grief, I wept and felt I was alone.

3

The world was full of life and light, but O, no more for me  
My little world once warm and bright, it now was cold and dim.

4

Where is the sweet and kinder face, where is her cordial tone,  
I gazed around my dwelling place and felt I was alone.

5

The wifely love, maternal care, the self-denying zeal,  
The smiles of hope that chased despair, and promised further weal.

6

The clean bright hearth, nice table spread, the charms are all things thrown,  
Sweetness in what e'er she said, all gone, I was alone.

7

I looked into my cold, wild heart all sad and all endesigned.  
I asked how I had done my part to one so true and so kind.

8



## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Each error past I tried to track in torture would atone,  
Would give my life to bring her back, in vain, I was alone.

9

I slept at last and then did dream, perchance her spirit woke  
A soft light o'er my pillow gleamed, a voice in music spoke.

10

Forget, forgiven and all neglect Thy love recalled alone,  
The babes I leave, O, Lord, protect, I still am all thine own.

11

Where is my kind and loving mate, I used to love so well,  
She is gone and left me to lament, I hope in Heaven to dwell.

12

Why should I grieve or wish them here, when I must shortly go,  
But not prepared is what I fear to leave this world below.

13

Though I do hope with them to meet, in that blest world above,  
If we could meet and be complete, where all together is love.

More About JAMES MADISON SMITH:

Burial: Crooked Creek Church Cemetery

Cause of Death: cerebral hemorrhage

More About JAMES SMITH and DIANER HODGES:

Marriage Fact: By: Jon. J. McMickle, JP

viii. LUCY ANN HODGES, b. November 23, 1838, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1905; m. ROBERT HENDERSON RIGGANS, February 02, 1860, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. Abt. 1836; d. 1926.

ix. MARTHA JANE HODGES, b. August 22, 1841, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. March 18, 1918, Surry Co., North Carolina; m. HUBBARD H. HODGES, June 07, 1863, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. Abt. 1843, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1913.

More About MARTHA JANE HODGES:

Burial: State Road Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Surry Co., NC

Notes for HUBBARD H. HODGES:

Served in the Civil War from March 1862 until Feb. 1865. He received 3 wounds during the war, he was partially crippled in one leg and one arm. He applied for and received a veteran's pension from North Carolina.

More About HUBBARD H. HODGES:

Burial: State Road Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Surry Co., NC

More About HUBBARD HODGES and MARTHA HODGES:

Marriage Fact: A. C. Dunnagan, bondsman. By: George A. Jervis, JP.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

- x. ELIZABETH HODGES, b. May 21, 1830, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. August 29, 1889<sup>27</sup>; m. ALEXANDER BURCHAM, December 16, 1852; b. 1827.

More About ELIZABETH HODGES:

Burial: Crooked Creek Church Cemetery, Carroll Co., VA.

- xi. TYRE HODGES, JR., b. August 22, 1825, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. March 04, 1873<sup>27</sup>; m. ELIZABETH BURCHAM, January 06, 1853, Surry Co., North Carolina; b. 1831.

More About ELIZABETH BURCHAM:

occupation: tayloress

More About TYRE HODGES and ELIZABETH BURCHAM:

Marriage Fact: Thomas D. Davis bondsman By: Jo. Phillips, JP.

Children of DRURY HODGES and NANCY GENTRY are:

- xii. PARTHENA<sup>3</sup> HODGES, b. March 28, 1864, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. December 23, 1890<sup>27</sup>.  
xiii. AKABURY HODGES, b. July 27, 1865, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. November 08, 1868, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>27</sup>.  
xiv. ADALINE HODGES, b. April 02, 1867, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. August 20, 1930<sup>27</sup>; m. ALPHONSO F. REECE, December 09, 1904<sup>27</sup>.  
xv. MOSES S. HODGES, b. August 08, 1869, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1944<sup>27</sup>; m. NANCY P. JARVIS, September 06, 1896.  
xvi. AARON HODGES, b. June 10, 1871, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1941<sup>27</sup>.  
xvii. DRURY KING DAVID HODGES, b. March 01, 1874, Surry Co., North Carolina; d. 1966<sup>27</sup>; m. (1) NANNY//; m. (2) MATILDA F. MARION, December 18, 1897<sup>27</sup>.  
xviii. HENRY MOSLEY HODGES, b. June 30, 1876<sup>27</sup>; d. 1948<sup>27</sup>; m. CALLIE ELONIA HICKS, January 17, 1904<sup>27</sup>.

7. MOSES<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born March 10, 1797 in North Carolina, and died October 09, 1877 in Lawrence County, Indiana. He married MARY POTTER April 10, 1821 in Surry Co., North Carolina, daughter of STEPHEN POTTER and MARTHA PHIPPS. She was born December 14, 1795 in North Carolina, and died April 23, 1889 in Lawrence County, Indiana.

More About MOSES HODGES:

Burial: Breckinridge Cemetery, Shawswick Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.

More About MARY POTTER:

Burial: Breckinridge Cemetery, Shawswick Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.

More About MOSES HODGES and MARY POTTER:

Marriage Fact: Drury Hodges, bondsman

Children of MOSES HODGES and MARY POTTER are:

- i. MARTHA L.<sup>3</sup> HODGES, b. Abt. 1822, North Carolina; m. HOSEA A. FISH, March 06, 1841, Lawrence County, Indiana<sup>28</sup>; b. January 20, 1820, North Carolina<sup>29</sup>; d. February 26, 1864<sup>29</sup>.

More About HOSEA A. FISH:

Burial: Shiloh Cemetery, Indian Creek Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.<sup>29</sup>

- ii. FRANCES N. HODGES, b. Abt. 1824, North Carolina; d. June 30, 1901, Lawrence Co., IN.; m. DAVID COBB, January 23, 1845, Lawrence Co., IN.<sup>30</sup>; b. Abt. 1820, Indiana.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Notes for FRANCES N. HODGES:

BEDFORD PAPER

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901

DEATH OF MRS. FRANCES COBB.

Mrs. Francis Cobb, widow of David Cobb, of Springville, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 of paralysis, aged 77 years. The funeral took place Monday p. m., at 2 o'clock, from the home, services conducted by Rev. Maddux. Burial at the Cobb cemetery near Avoca. Mrs. Cobb left four children living, Moses Cobb of near Springville, Caleb Cobb, of near Springville, Mrs. E. L. Moore, of this city, and Mrs. James McFaden, of Guthrie.

More About FRANCES N. HODGES:

Burial: Cobb Family Cemetery, Perry Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.

- iii. GIDEON HODGES, b. Abt. 1833, Indiana; m. PHARSINA M. OWENS, November 30, 1854, Lawrence County, Indiana; b. Abt. 1837, Indiana.
- iv. DREWRY C. HODGES, b. June 30, 1837; d. January 29, 1915, Lawrence Co., IN.; m. REBECCA JANE SMITH, November 08, 1859, Lawrence Co., IN.; b. March 26, 1842, Lawrence Co., IN.; d. February 22, 1932, Orange Co., IN..

More About DREWRY C. HODGES:

Burial: Leatherwood Cemetery, Shawswick Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.

Notes for REBECCA JANE SMITH:

BEDFORD DAILY MAIL

MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1932

ILLNESS FATAL TO MRS. HODGES

FUNERAL SERVICES WEDNESDAY 2 P. M. FROM HOME OF MRS. DAVE JOHNSON

Mrs. Rebecca Jane Hodges, 89 years old, who has been in critical condition for the past two weeks with complications due to old age, passed away at 12:30 p.m. today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. True in Orleans. The deceased had been in failing health since the first of the year.

Mrs. Hodges was born in Lawrence County on March 27, 1842 to William and Frances Dalton Smith. She was married on November 8, 1859 to Drewey Hodges, who passed away January 29, 1916.

She was a member of the Leatherwood Christian Church.

The deceased is survived by four daughters, Mrs. W. C. True, Orleans; Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Bloomington, Mrs. William P. Duncan, Lawrence county, and Mrs. David Johnson, Bedford; four sons, Leslie and Wesley Hodges, Lawrence county; Frank Hodges, Orleans, and Charles Hodges, Bedford; two brothers, J. Frank Smith and Elza Smith, Bedford; one sister, Mrs. Dino Moore, of Covington, KY.; a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Following death the remains were removed to the Day & Carter funeral home here where they were prepared for burial and later taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dave Johnson, 714 20th Street, to remain until the funeral hour.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock from the Johnson home with the Rev. Harry T. Bridwell, of Clear Creek, officiating. Burial will follow in the Leatherwood cemetery.

BEDFORD DAILY MAIL

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1932

MRS. HODGES LAID TO REST

BURIAL MADE IN LEATHERWOOD CEMETERY FOLLOWING FUNERAL SERVICES AT DAUGHTER'S HOME

Impressive funeral services for Mrs. Rebecca Jane Hodges, who passed away Monday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. True, in Orleans, following a short illness, were conducted Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock from the home of another daughter, Mrs. Dave Johnson, 714 20th street, this city, with the Rev. Harry T. Bridwell, of Clear Creek, officiating.

A quartet composed of Campbell Fields, A. J. Lee, J. J. Tatom and Clyde Freeman sang, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," "Going Down The Valley," and "Beautiful Land."

The many floral tributes were in charge of the granddaughters of the deceased Misses Harriett True, Helen Phillips, Edith True and Evelyn Hodges.

The pall bearers included grandsons of Mrs. Hodges, Charles Johnson, William Duncan, Durward True, Russell, Ollie and Paul Hodges.

Burial was made in the Leatherwood Christian Church cemetery, five miles east of here.

More About REBECCA JANE SMITH:

Burial: Leatherwood Cemetery, Shawswick Twp., Lawrence Co., IN.

- v. STEPHEN E. HODGES, b. March 17, 1840, Springville, Lawrence Co., IN.; d. August 17, 1915, Lawrence Co., IN.; m. SARAH JANE MCCLELLAND, February 25, 1863, Lawrence Co., IN.; b. April 04, 1842, Springville, Lawrence Co., IN.; d. October 31, 1907, Lawrence Co., IN..

Notes for STEPHEN E. HODGES:

THE BEDFORD WEEKLY MAIL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915

STEPHEN HODGES

AGED RESIDENT OF THIS CITY PASSED AWAY TUESDAY AT HOME OF HIS DAUGHTER.

FUNERAL TO BE THURSDAY

Stephen Hodges who has been in failing health of a year died Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of his daughter Mrs. Fairfax Morgan with whom he made his home.

He was born March 17, 1840 on a farm five miles north of Bedford to the late Moses and Polly Hodges.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

All of his early manhood was spent on the farm.

He was married to Jane McClellan in 1865 who preceded him to the Great Beyond. To them were born nine children, an infant and a grown daughter and two sons, Mrs. Kate Owens, Dova Hodges and Ralph Hodges having passed away.

The children left to mourn his loss are: Mrs. Carl Heavenridge, Mrs. Charles Love, and Fred Hodges of Lafayette, Mrs. Charles T. Vandever of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Fairfax Morgan of this city.

He moved his family to this city twenty five years ago and engaged in the meat market business for fifteen years.

As advancing years made inroads on his strength he was forced to give up active business and he accepted a position as flagman at the Monon square street crossing where he was a familiar figure for years, where he conscientiously and methodically performed his duties.

A year ago his health became so bad he had to give up his work. Five months ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered. Monday afternoon he suffered a second stroke and was unconscious until the end came.

He was a man of retiring disposition, timid in a way, and only those who knew him in his home life can fully appreciate his worth for it was there he was at his best. No man was ever more devoted to his family. As a friend and neighbor he was loyal.

The funeral services will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Morgan home 1416 West 13th and will be conducted by Rev. T. J. Owen.

Interment will take place at the Breckenridge cemetery.

More About STEPHEN E. HODGES:

Burial: Breckenridge Cemetery, Bedford, Lawrence Co., IN.

Notes for SARAH JANE MCCLELLAND:

THE BEDFORD DAILY MAIL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907

MRS. HODGES DEAD

SUCCUMBS TO STROKE OF APOPLEXY, EXPIRING THIS MORNING

DEMISE OF WELL KNOWN LADY

Mrs. Sarah J. Hodges, wife of Stephen Hodges, died Thursday at 4 o'clock at the family residence on Lincoln avenue, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy she suffered a week ago. Mrs. Hodge was the daughter of William McClellan, deceased, and was born near Springville, April 4, 1843.

She is survived by a husband and five children, Fred Hodges and Mrs. Carl Heavenridge, of Lafayette, Mrs. Chas. Vandever, of Chicago, Mrs. W. F. Morgan and Mrs. Charles Love, of Bedford. The funeral will occur from deceased's late residence on Lincoln avenue, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services in charge of Elder F. M.

## *Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges*

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

Mattox, interment at Breckinridge cemetery. Mrs. Hodges was one of the best known ladies of Bedford and her death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

More About SARAH JANE MCCLELLAND:

Burial: Breckenridge Cemetery, Bedford, Lawrence Co., IN..

8. RACHEL<sup>2</sup> HODGES (*BARTHOLOMEW*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1800 in Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>31,32</sup>, and died in Cooper Co., Missouri. She married WILLIAM HODGES April 16, 1828 in Surry Co., North Carolina, son of WILLIAM HODGES and TABITHIA GENTRY?. He was born WFT Est. 1800-1805<sup>33,34</sup>.

Notes for WILLIAM HODGES:

Moved to Missouri about 1841.

More About WILLIAM HODGES and RACHEL HODGES:

Marriage Fact: Drury Hodges, bondsman.

Children of RACHEL HODGES and WILLIAM HODGES are:

- i. FEMALE ONE<sup>3</sup> HODGES, b. WFT Est. 1825-1830<sup>35</sup>.
- ii. EMILY HODGES, b. Abt. 1832, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>36</sup>.
- iii. LEMITTA HODGES, b. Abt. 1834, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>36</sup>.
- iv. ZENO HODGES, b. Abt. 1837, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>36</sup>; m. BELLE HODGE?, April 16, 1885, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana<sup>37</sup>.
- v. JAMES BRENT HODGES, b. January 02, 1839, Surry Co., North Carolina<sup>38</sup>; d. August 18, 1918, Cooper Co., Missouri<sup>38</sup>; m. ELIZABETH DRAFFEN, April 27, 1876, Cooper Co., Missouri<sup>38</sup>; b. August 23, 1842<sup>38</sup>; d. June 02, 1920, Cooper Co., Missouri<sup>38</sup>.
- vi. SARAH HODGES, b. Abt. 1842, Missouri<sup>38</sup>.
- vii. ELLEN HODGES, b. Abt. 1845, Missouri<sup>38</sup>.

### *Endnotes*

1. *Census*, 1810 Surry Co., NC..
2. *Census*, 1810 Surry Co., NC.
3. Hal Irving, 6821 Ashfield Way, Fair Oaks, CA 95628
4. *Bible records*.
5. *Harper; Doyle*.
6. *Harper; Doyle*, Has abt. 1784..
7. *Spence, Carolyn Willey*.
8. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 27.
9. *Spence, Carolyn Willey*.
10. *Harper; Doyle*.
11. *Harper; Doyle*, Has birth date as abt 1801..
12. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 188.
13. *Harper; Doyle*.
14. *Harper; Doyle*, Has birth as abt. 1810.
15. *Harper; Doyle*.
16. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 207.
17. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 95.
18. *Census*, 1850 Surry Co., NC.
19. *Census*, 1860 Surry Co., NC.
20. Will of John dated Nov 1892 does not mention his wife, assumed she had died previous to this time.

## ***Descendants of Bartholomew Hodges***

*Research of Coy B. Hodges, Sr., about 1996*

21. Jody Goad
22. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 95.
23. Jody Goad
24. Brent H. Holcomb, C. A. L. S., *Surry Co., NC Marriages 1779-1868*, (1982 Baltimore, MD.), 45.
25. Jody Goad
26. *Census*, 1850 Surry Co., NC.
27. Jody Goad
28. James E. Goff, *Lawrence Co., Indiana Marriages 1818-1886*, (1996), 90.
29. Cemetery Records.
30. James E. Goff, *Lawrence Co., Indiana Marriages 1818-1886*, (1996), 50.
31. Family group sheet, Pippin, Mary Anne Smith Hodges.
32. *Census*, 1840 Surry Co., NC.
33. Family group sheet, Pippin, Mary Anne Smith Hodges, Prepared April 1995.
34. *Census*, 1840 Surry Co., NC.
35. *Census*, 1840 Surry Co., Nc.
36. Family group sheet, Pippin, Mary Anne Smith Hodges.
37. *Marriage CD # 1, Marriages of Louisiana 1718-1925*, "CD-ROM."
38. Family group sheet, Pippin, Mary Anne Smith Hodges.