

## **McKinney Family History**

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*Henry McKinney (d. 1836)*

*James William McKinney (1790-1873) and Sarah Gouge (Poe)(1792-1874)*

*David McKinney (1814-1900) and Nancy Wade (1818-1862)*

*Missouri McKinney (1841-ca. 1905) and James Murray Rustin (1828- 1911)*

*William David Rustin (1884-1935) and Matie Katie Butts (1882-1968)*

*Marie Missouri Rustin (1906-1982) and Fred Page (1891-1961)*

*Edward Leroy Page (1928-2000) and Shirley Jean Smitter (1934 - )*

*Deborah Sue Page (1960- )*

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson brokered purchase of the Louisiana Territory, 600 million acres for \$15 million, from the French. Soon afterward he selected his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to lead a Corps of Discovery through this new territory in pursuit of a water route to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis, in turn, selected Corporal William Clark to co-command the expedition. Starting in 1804, the Corps of Discovery paddled their canoes up the Missouri River, eventually down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean, and back home to St. Louis in 1806. On 5 June 1804, Lewis and Clark passed the Moniteau. This "Moniteau" was, according to Lewis and Clark, "the south Little Manitou creek, which takes its name from a strange figure resembling the bust of a man with the horns of a stag painted on a projecting rock, which may represent some spirit or deity." This Moniteau empties into the Missouri River from the south near the junction of present-day Moniteau and Cole counties, and could be easily confused with what Lewis and Clark call the "Big Monitou", which empties into the Missouri near Rocheport, Howard County, Missouri [1].

While Lewis and Clark were exploring the American West, what was to become Campbell County, Tennessee was being created in 1806 from Anderson and Claiborne counties [2]. The seat of Campbell County is Jacksboro, located about 35 miles north northwest of Knoxville. Campbell County abuts Kentucky in northeastern Tennessee, nestled between the Cumberland Mountains and the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. The earliest settlers arrived about 1740, finding the timbered mountains home to elk, deer, and bison. Despite the rich timber resources, the earliest settlers were mainly farmers [2]. The McKinney family was one of those early settlers. Henry McKinney and his wife were raising their family, including three boys, James William, Henry Jr, and John. In November 1809, the eldest son, James William, married Sarah Gouge (Poe) [13]. James was born on 20 September 1790; Sarah was born on 2 February 1792 [23]. Sarah is interesting... In James' military and pension records at the US National Archives, he states he married Sarah POE [13]. David McKinney indicates his mother was Sarah GOUGE [19]. Although Sarah was just 17 when she married James, I guess she could have been a widow. And, was Sarah related to Martin Gouge, a man who served with James in the War of 1812 (see below)? Martin Gooch [3] and Martin Gouge [5] are most likely the same person, as these spellings were often interchanged [19].

On 18 June 1812 the United States declared war on Great Britain. The US perceived that the British were impeding free trade between America and France; the French under Napoleon were still at war with the British. The US was irritated that British naval forces were intercepting and searching American ships on the high seas, looking for British deserters and conscripting US citizens for service in the British navy. And, the US believed the British were arming American Indians on the US western frontier in order to restrict US expansion. In the opening days of the war, the US attempted to invade Canada. Subsequently, much of the war was fought along the Saint Lawrence River, on Lake Champlain in New

York, and around the Great Lakes. The British, with initial superior naval power, were effective in attacking eastern US ports. They burned all of the significant public buildings in Washington DC, including the White House. The British also assaulted Fort McHenry at the entrance to Baltimore Harbor, giving Francis Scott Key inspiration for the poem that would eventually become the *Star Spangled Banner* [18].

In the southern US, the Creek Indian War (1813–1814) was a war within the War of 1812. The Creeks (also known as the Red Sticks), led by Chief Menawa, were supported by the British and Spain [17]. In early 1814, about 1,000 Creeks established camp on the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River in what would become east-central Alabama. On 10 January 1814, in Jacksboro, the seat of Campbell County, Tennessee, Captain John English (English) enlisted volunteers into the 2nd Regiment of East Tennessee Militia, under the command of Colonel Samuel Bunch [5, 15B]. Among the men that joined that day were 1st Lieutenant James English, Corporal William Fulkerson (Fulkinson), Martin Gouge, and Private James McKinney [5]. Captain English marched his men to Knoxville, Tennessee, where they remained about two weeks as other units joined them. From Knoxville, they marched to Camp Ross on Lookout Mountain, near the present-day site of Chattanooga, Tennessee [13].

General Andrew Jackson commanded members of the US Regular Army, Tennessee militias (including Col. Bunch), and American Indians sympathetic to the United States. Jackson's plan was to fight the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend. So, on 6 March 1814, Captain English and his company left Camp Ross for Fort Williams [13], located at the mouth of Cedar Creek and the Coosa River in what is now Talladega County, Alabama [16]. Fort Williams was constructed in 1814 to serve as a supply depot to support the impending Battle of Horseshoe Bend [16]. The Tennessee State Library and Archives indicate that Captain English and his company were not part of the battle [14], but the National Park Service Horseshoe Bend Military Park [15A] and Collier's transcription of Captain English's Muster Rolls [5] indicate they were. Either way, James McKinney was sick and remained at Camp Ross, along with several other members of the company [15B]. On 27 March 1814, Jackson's men routed the Red Sticks [15A]. From there, General Jackson led his forces to a decisive battle at New Orleans; this battle, on 8 January 1815, was fought two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent was signed (24 December 1814), which ended the War of 1812. Notoriety from his military exploits help Jackson become elected as the 7th President of the United States [15A]; he served two terms from 1829 through 1837.

Perhaps on cold nights during the war, Captain John English and his comrades from Campbell County (1st Lieutenant James English, Corporal William Fulkerson, Martin Gouge, and Private James McKinney) sat about the fire talking about what they would do after the war. Perhaps one of the dreams was to pack up and move 600 miles to the western frontier of the United States, to a spot near the mouth of Lewis and Clark's Little Moniteau Creek, because that is what they did.

*Goodspeed's History of Cole County, Missouri* states: "The earliest settlement made within Cole County as now constituted was that by the Tennessee colony in 1815-16, at the mouth of the Moniteau. The war [War of 1812] waged with England to maintain the rights of the young Republic was won by the soldiers of Tennessee and Kentucky. Lewis and Clarke [sic] had made known throughout the country the beauty of the Missouri region, and the United States had completed treaties with the original red owners, built forts for their protection from other warriors, and opened the highway for immigration. Among the members of the Moniteau party were John English [Captain English] and his four sons [including 1st Lieutenant James], Henry McKenney and three sons [including James William], James Miller and five sons, James Fulkerson and three sons [including Corporal William], David Young and

three sons, William Gooch and four sons, Martin Gooch [Gouge] and two sons, John Harmon and one son, and Joshua Chambers and two sons. John English, who built the first brick house in the county, located just west of the mouth of the Moniteau, and Henry McKenney, on the opposite side" [3]. English's brick house would become the first "home" of the Circuit Court of Cole County in 1821, in what had become the community of Marion [4].

How remote was this settlement in what would become Cole County? Well, according to Goodspeed, "In 1819 there came to this locality... John Hensley, the first tavernkeeper and first senator of Cole County... In May of that year [1819] the steamboat Independence steamed up the [Missouri] river, and soon after came the United States surveyors. In 1820 the first townships were opened for entry, and then flocked thither the pioneers of the second period, who came to cultivate the land, or trade" [3]. Missouri became a state in 1821.

On 2 March 2008, I received a nice compilation of Henry McKinney and his children from Linda Feaster [6]. Linda found the probate records for Henry in the archives of Cole County. She did such a nice job that I'll just include her version in quotes, with what she transcribed from the archives *italicized*. Linda writes:

"Henry died 22 December 1836 in Cole County, Missouri [Linda puts his death at 22 December 1836 because that was the date that funeral expenses were incurred. He may have died a day earlier as well]. In the listing of heir's of Henry's estate, no mention is made of a surviving spouse. However, other information filed by the administrators of the estate at the time of filing the inventory of the estate mention the death of Mrs. McKinney in terms that imply that she died about the same time or shortly before Henry died. Other information in an annual accounting to the court lists two separate invoices for funeral expenses including the cost of two coffins. Henry McKinney's estate was admitted for probate in Cole County, Missouri on 31 December 1836 in case file 378A. Some filings for this estate were recorded under case 297A. The first item of note is a statement dated 30 December 1836 in which five of the heirs filed a signed statement with the court announcing their choice of administrator for Henry's estate: *We, the heirs of Henry McKinney Senior, Dec'd do hereby announce our preference of administrating on the estate of said Deceased and recommend that Letters be granted to William Miller and John Harmon on the 30 Dec. 1836.* [signed] *James McKinney, Martin Gouge, John Gouge, David Chambers, Henry McKinney [Jr.]*.

"In the probate filings for the estate, married female descendants of Henry McKinney are not listed as heirs in their own right. Instead, their share is listed as belonging to their spouses with the exception of the one deceased daughter, Mary Ann (Polly) McKinney, who had married John Harmon. Her children are listed as heirs for her share. The initial filing with the court on 31 December 1836 is as follows: *We the undersigned do swear that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following named persons are the legal heirs of Henry McKinney deceased to wit James McKinney, David Chambers, Martin Gouge, the heirs of Polly Harmon, formerly Polly McKinney, John Gouge, Henry McKinney, John McKinney, Sally McKinney & James Cravens, all of whom reside in Cole County Missouri, that the deceased died intestate, that we will make a perfect inventory of faithfully administer all the estate of the deceased and pay the debts as far as the assets will extend and the law direct, and account for and pay all assets which shall come to our hands or knowledge.* [signed] *William Miller, John Harmon* Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of Dec. 1836. [signed] *E L Edwards clk cty crt.*

"On the 8th day of February 1837, the two administrators filed a detailed inventory of the estate covering numerous items of personal property, cash and notes receivable, livestock, household furnishings, farming equipment, food stock and miscellaneous items. No real estate was included in the inventory although a statement was included that there were: *four bushels of wheat sowed by the deceased on land belonging to John Harmon the Co-Administrator which the deceased person was to have the benefits resulting from said lands during his natural life by a verbal contract between the said Harmon and the person deceased.* This could mean that Henry had transferred real estate owned by him during his lifetime and retained a life estate in said land.

"The schedule of inventory was dated 2 January 1837 and attached was an appraisal by Amon English who also filed a statement with the court that they were present on 2 January 1837 at the opening and examining of the money and papers of Henry McKinney. They also stated that they did not have any interest in Henry's estate nor were they "of kin" to any person having an interest in the estate.

"The inventory filed on 8 February 1837 totaled \$985.85. Accompanying the inventory was the following statement: *We, William Miller and John Harmon administrators of Henry McKinney Deceased do say on oath that the above inventory is full inventory and description of all the money, Goods, Chattles and Estate personal, Books, papers, and evidences of debts due or becoming due, so far as we can ascertain them, except the wearing apparel of the two deceased, Mr. & Mrs. McKinney, & fifteen yards of cloth reserved for the two children that was living with them at their death, and that we was not indebted, or bound in any contract to the deceased at the time of his death, except as stated in the inventory — so help you god [signed] William Miller, John Harmon admrs Sworn and subscribed to me the 8th day of February 1837 [signed] H B English JP.*

"Of special interest is the exclusion of the cloth of *the two deceased, Mr. & Mrs. McKinney.* This statement supports the conclusion that both husband and wife died close to the same time. An accounting of the court in February 1838 reports the amount of cash paid out by the administrators and includes the following: *By amount paid for funeral expenses as per voucher #1 \$9.75, voucher #2 \$12.00.* The receipt for \$9.75 states that it is for *articles bought on the 22nd December for funeral expense.* The receipt for \$12.00 is for *making 2 coffins.*

"By February 1839, the estate had grown to the sum of \$1,046.23½ after payments of expenses. By February 1840, the estate had grown by one for \$1.00 being a debt due from Caswell McKinney which just became known. At this time, the administrators disclosed the amount paid to each legatee. *To Martin Gouge \$105.52, James McKinney \$105.52, Henry McKinney (Jr.) \$105.52, Louis A. Piper \$105.52, John Gouge \$105.52, James McKinney Guardian for James Craven Minor heirs \$105.52, James Chambers the Executor of David Chambers Deceased \$105.52, John Harmon Co. Ad. Father of the seven minor heirs \$82.08, and Washington & Lindsey Harmon [who had become of age] \$23.44* for a total of \$949.68 to the heirs. Other expenses, commission, etc. totaled \$95.81, leaving a balance due the heirs of \$1.74½. Accompanying this distribution is a sworn statement that a final settlement notice for the estate was published in the Jefferson Enquirer, published in Jefferson County on 7 November 1839.

"From the distribution to the heirs reported to the court in February 1840, we conclude that since the death of her father, Sarah (Sally) McKinney has married Louis A. Piper, David Chambers is now deceased and so are James Craven and his wife who was a daughter of Henry McKinney" [6].

Between the 1840 and 1850 US Census, James, Sarah, and family (probably Henry, Ira, Melza as they are still in the household in the 1850 census) moved the 100 or so miles from Cole County south to Texas County, Missouri [20, 21]. After the Act of 14 February 1871 allowed veterans of the War of 1812 to petition for pensions, James William did so—he completed the "Declaration of Soldier for Pension" form on 19 April 1871 before the county clerk of Texas County. Here he states he was married in Campbell County, Tennessee in November 1809 to Sarah Poe, volunteered in February 1814, and was discharged in May 1814 and that his discharge papers were lost, but that he had received a land warrant for his service. On 22 August 1871, the Department of the Interior asked James to provide official evidence of service as part of Claim No. 12270. On 31 August 1871, J.R. Blakenship, post master at Houston, Texas County, verified the authenticity of James and his witnesses. On 26 October 1871, the Treasury Department indicated James served from 10 January 1814 to 6 March 1814 "when left sick at Camp Ross" and that James was paid for 1 month plus 28 days of service, even though his company was in service until 14 July 1815. Therefore, on 22 April 1872, the Department of the Interior wrote James that his request was declined due to insufficient service (only 56 days of service, not the requisite 60 days needed for pension). So, on 10 May 1872, James sent another letter to the Department of the Interior through the county clerk's office. In the letter he recalls the details of his service, and that of his company, and that for his service he received land warrant No. 56484 for 160 acres dated 23 February 1857. Even so, on 11 June 1872 the Department of the Interior again rejected his petition [13].

Because the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, maintains the official land warrant records, I checked their website database for warrant 56484 – I found no land warrant 56484 for James William McKinney [7]. I did find, however, three Texas County entries for "James McKinney" and a single entry for "James W. McKinney." This needs to be further researched. Are all of those entries our James? And, Henry and David McKinney, presumably the sons of James, also have several entries.

I found an image of the headstone for James and Sarah at Ancestry.com. The headstone is in Ozark Cemetery in Texas County, and indicates that James died on 27 May 1873 and Sarah about a year later, 20 March 1874 [23].

David, the son of James and Sarah McKinney went on to live a most distinguished life in Texas County. The historical biography about David, published in *Goodspeed's History of Texas County, Missouri* states: "David McKinney, an old and honored resident of Texas County, Mo., was born in Campbell County, Tenn., August 19, 1814, being a son of James and Sarah (Gouge) McKinney, who were born in Tennessee and died in Missouri in 1872, aged eighty-five years, and 1874 aged eighty years, respectively. They were married in Campbell County, Tenn., and at an early day removed to Cole County, Mo., taking up their residence in Texas County about 1845, where the father was engaged in farming. He was a Democrat and his wife was a member of the Baptist Church. At the age of twenty-two years David McKinney began farming for himself, and resided in Cole County for two years after his parents left, then also came to Texas County where he owns a valuable and productive farm. He was engaged in school teaching while in Cole County, and at one time was elected assessor of the county. Since coming to Texas County he has served three terms as county judge, one of these terms being presiding and probate judge, and has also filled the positions of public administrator and justice of the peace, being elected to these offices on the Democratic ticket, which party he has always supported. In 1836 he married Nancy Wade, who was born in Cole County, Mo., in 1818, and died in Texas county in 1862, being a daughter of William Wade. To them were born the following children: Margaret, Missouri, Monroe, Martha J., James William, Sarah, C.G., Alonzo, Ellen, Mary, Pinkney, and J.D. November 15, 1863, Mr. McKinney married Isabella, a daughter of J.S. Winningham. She was born in Overton County, Tenn., February 24, 1836, and by Mr.

McKinney became the mother of the following children: Andrew J., Robert B., Nancy, Chelly, Ida and Jacob L. Mr. McKinney has fifty-eight grandchildren and ten great grandchildren. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity" [8].

I still need to add some details on David's death and the deaths of his wives.

Compared with her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, Missouri McKinney is a bit of an enigma; I haven't found much information for her (so far). The consensus of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900 US Census is that she was born in November 1841 in Cole County, Missouri, where her parents lived according to the 1840 US Census [22]. After her family moved to Texas County about 1845 [8], Missouri married James Murray Rustin, a Tennessee native, about 1857 and most likely in Texas County. Missouri and John parented at least 11 children; their tenth child was William David, born 14 July 1884 in Piney Township, Texas County [9]. Missouri is alive for the 1900 US Census, but is absent from the 1910 US Census, suggesting her death sometime during that decade.

I'm not sure what took William David Rustin to Jasper County, Missouri; perhaps it was employment in the prospering mines. He married Matie Katie Butts in Carthage on 20 May 1905 [10]. William and Matie had their first child, Marie Missouri, on 21 July 1906 in Carterville, Jasper County [11]. Marie Missouri married Fred Page in 1926 in Carterville [12].

Sources:

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- [4] Cole County, Missouri, Historical Society. URL: <http://www.colecohistsoc.org/home.html> (accessed 2 February 2008); information about the evolution of the boundaries of Cole County. URL: <http://www.colecohistsoc.org/civilwar2.html> (accessed 30 January 2008); information about the first Circuit Court in Cole County.
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- [10] William D. Rustin and Katie Butts Marriage License. C11735 Roll No. 8, Book Z, Page 163, November 11, 1903 - November 29, 1906. Jasper County Marriage License Index 1903-1912. Located in Carthage Public Library.
- [11] Death Certificate, Marie Missouri Yost, Jasper County, Missouri. No. 124-82-006481.
- [12] Fred Page vs. Marie M. Page Divorce Papers, Circuit Court of Jasper County, Missouri. September Term 1943 at Joplin. Found a copy of the divorce papers on 5 August 2005 in the Records Annex in Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri. These records were apparently filed in Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri (Jasper County had 2 official courthouses: Carthage and Joplin). I did not find any reference to this divorce in the record books in the Carthage Courthouse. Although the divorce papers indicate they were married in Carterville, Jasper County, Missouri, I could not find a listing of Fred and Marie's marriage in 1926 in any Jasper County records.
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- [22] 1840 US Census. David McKinney Family. URL: <http://ancestry.com>. Census Place: *Marion, Cole, Missouri*; Roll: 69; Page: 222; Image: 845; Family History Library Film: 0014855.
- [23] Headstone of James and Sarah McKinney. Image available at URL: <http://ancestry.com>. Ozark Cemetery, Texas County, Missouri.