

Sample

Pioneer Sketch:

Nuclear Family (Parent-Children) Genealogical Account

Excerpted from

Marsha Hoffman Rising, CG, FASG, *Opening the Ozarks: First Families in Southwest Missouri, 1835–1839*, 3 vols. (Derry, N.H.: American Society of Genealogists, 2005), 1:512–25.

JOSEPH CRUTCHFIELD was born 4 July 1780 in South Carolina;¹ presumed to have died before January 1856, when his third wife married her third husband; married (1) 9 July 1812 in the Cherokee Nation;² MARGARET ANN SCOTT born 20 February 1783;³ married (2) CHINOSSA HALFBREED born about 1800,⁴ the daughter of Gu-u-li-si Halfbreed;⁵ died 17 November 1867; buried Landrum Cemetery, near Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma;⁶ married (3) 3 February 1851 in Greene County, Missouri, SARAH (SMILEY) DUNNIGAN, widow of Napoleon Dunnigan [see his entry]. She married (3) 8 January 1856, Washington County, Arkansas, Alexander Shannon; she died 12 August 1878, age 59 years and was buried at the Dunnagan Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

LAND: SE¼ section 13 township 28 range 23 containing 160 acres. He purchased this land on 26 November 1838, under pre-emption and received certificate (patent) #680; he also entered the E½ of SE¼ section 24 township 28 range 23 containing 80 acres for which he received certificate (patent) #1308; the W½ of the NW¼ section 19 township 28 range 22 of 80 acres and the W½ of NE¼ section 24 township 28 range 23 containing 80 acres [Greene County]. He entered this last parcel in 1839 and received certificate (patent) #1742.

ORIGIN: Cherokee Nation, Georgia

¹ His age was given as 70 on the 1850 census and birth place as South Carolina. On 4 July 1813, Peggy Crutchfield invited the Moravian ministers for breakfast and a celebration Joseph's birthday. Springplace Diary, entry of July 4, 1813. See description of diary in footnote below.

² Springplace Diary, kept by Moravian minister Th. Steiner, is currently housed in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. A microfilm copy of the transcript is also at George State University. In 1964 the Georgia Department of National Resources and the State Department of Planning and Research commissioned Dr. Carl C. Mauleshagen to translate the diary. Unfortunately, Dr. Mauleshagen did not make a literal translation, often summarizing entries in his own words. As he was unfamiliar with the families and the handwriting was difficult to read, errors occur too frequently. The author is grateful to Linda Woodward Geiger, CGRS, for photocopying the transcript.

Margaret was named as a daughter of Walter Scott in her husband, James Vann's will. Jackson County, Georgia, Wills and Estate Records 1796-1813, 130.

³ The Moravians celebrated her birthday on 20 August 1810. Bishop Kenneth G. Hamilton, trans. and ed. "Minutes of the Mission Conference Held in Springplace," *The Atlanta Historical Bulletin* (Winter 1970): 70. The year comes from the "Genealogy of the Vann Family," a manuscript loaned to the Georgia Historical Commission by T. Hutton Vore, Star Route, Vian, OK. FHL film 288190.

⁴ Her age was given as 20–30 on the 1830 census, and her children were born in the late 1820s and early 1830s.

⁵ Emmet Starr, *History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folk Lore* (Muskogee: Hoffman Printing Company, Inc., 1984), 448.

⁶ A broken contemporary stone gives her birth year as 1772. This would have made her at least eight years older than her husband and giving birth to her children while in her 50s. Thus, that year is unlikely.

Joseph proved to be one of the more mysterious of the pioneers and when his origins were learned, the reasons for difficulty in tracing him became apparent. He had an extraordinary background and his unusual connections “hid” him from the obvious places of research. The first clue to Joseph’s background came from a brief appearance for a man of the name in McMinn County, Tennessee, when he executed the estate of one Andrew Miller in 1820. For many years, nothing could be found to connect that man with the Missouri settler.

Joseph Crutchfield was named as the executor for the estate of Andrew Miller in 1820 in McMinn County when Ephraim Walker sued the estate. Joseph was called to court, but defaulted and judgment was awarded to Walker.⁷

On 5 November 1825, Caty Gann, formerly Caty Miller widow of Andrew Miller, now of Cherokee Nation and Thomas Gann sold Samuel McConnell land part in McMinn and part in Monroe.⁸ On the same day, Joseph Crutchfield and George Hicks, executors⁹ both of the Cherokee Nation, quitclaimed to Samuel McConnell of McMinn County, for \$1,000, any interest they had in the property of Andrew Miller.¹⁰ The only additional record found for Joseph Crutchfield in Tennessee was a suit brought by John Weir in March 1826. The suit was heard by a jury who found that Crutchfield owed debt and damages. Plaintiff was to recover \$194.50 and costs.¹¹

Joseph Crutchfield first appeared in Greene County, Missouri, in April 1838, when he served on a jury. He was active in the court records for about four years and then vanished until resurfacing at his marriage in 1851. He was wealthier than many of his neighbors and owned nine slaves in 1840. He fell into debt, however, in the early 1840s and was frequently in court before disappearing in the winter of 1844–1845.

The search began for associates. In July 1838, Joseph sued Henry Collier for debt. He also sued William Dye in December of 1839, but the jury dismissed the case. The jury found in his favor in his suit against Collier and in one against Daniel Kootch. The tables turned in 1840. In August John P. Campbell sued Crutchfield for debt, but dropped the charges when Joseph paid the court costs. In March 1842, the court found Benjamin Jewett and Joseph Crutchfield indebted to John Phillips and ordered them to make payment. The last mention of Joseph in the Greene County Circuit Court records was in November 1844, when John A. Bell sued Joseph for debt and was awarded \$406.87 and \$81.71 in damages. Joseph made one appearance in the Cedar County court records when Waldo Johnson, as state prosecutor, declined to prosecute him in October 1849 in an unspecified law suit.¹²

Joseph was listed on the 1840 Greene County census, p. 282, with 1 male under 5, 2 males 10–15, 2 males 15–20, 1 male 50–60, 1 male 60–70; 1 female 10–15 and 1 female 30–40. He owned nine slaves and six people were engaged in agriculture. From identification of his neighbors, his residence was in the southwest part of the county. He continued to pay a poll on the 1843 list as well as a tax for 4 slaves, 1 horse and 4 cows.

On 20 March 1843, Joseph Crutchfield sold, without dower release, to John A. Bell of Crawford

⁷ 6 June 1820, McMinn County, Tennessee, Court Minutes 1819–1829, 5. FHL film 830186.

⁸ McMinn County, Tennessee, Deed Book B:5.

⁹ Son of Charles Renautus Hicks, interpreter, Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation and Second Chief. He was born about 1767; d. 20 January 1827 (Wilkens, 201.) George was b. about 1795; son of Charles R. and Lydia (Halfbreed) Hicks. Bell, *Genealogy of Old and New Cherokee Indian Families*, 214.

¹⁰ McMinn County, Tennessee, Deed Book B:7.

¹¹ McMinn County, Tennessee, Court Minutes, 231, 236.

¹² Cedar County, Missouri, Circuit Court Minute Book A:57.

County, Arkansas, the NW¼ of NW¼ of S2-T27-R23. The witness was William W. Blair.¹³ In 1845 Joseph sold 400 acres to Kindred Rose. When he made his last sale in 1846, he was still of Greene County. In none of the deeds did a wife release dower, nor was he in any location other than Greene County. Although Joseph married in Greene in 1851, he was not on the census in 1850, or the 1851 and 1854 tax lists.

Tracking most of Joseph's Greene County associates was unrewarding. The crucial clue to Joseph's past was his connection to John A. Bell of Crawford County, Arkansas. That man's identity and why he was living in Crawford County unlocked Joseph Crutchfield's former life. John Adair Bell was born in the Eastern Cherokee Nation, a son of John Bell, a white man, and his Cherokee wife, Charlotte Adair.¹⁴ He and John Ridge, son of Chief Major Ridge, became friends as boys and remained so throughout their lives.¹⁵ John A. Bell was a supporter of the Treaty Party and was one of the signers of the New Echota Treaty on 29 December 1835. Chief John Ross strongly opposed this agreement and after the Indians were forcibly removed from their eastern home to Indian Territory (now northeastern Oklahoma,) supporters of John Ross killed three signers of that treaty—Major Ridge, John Ridge and Elias Boudinot. John A. Bell and other signers Stand Watie¹⁶ and Jesse Halfbreed,¹⁷ correctly feared for their lives. John A. Bell left Indian Territory, moving to Fort Smith, Arkansas, (Crawford County) under the protection of the Indian Agent.¹⁸ He served as security and testified at the murder trial of Stand Watie¹⁹ in 1843, but by 1854 had moved to Texas. In tracking John A. Bell in the Cherokee Nation, Crutchfield surfaced.²⁰

Joseph Crutchfield was born, according to Indian legend, to a white trader and a full-blooded Cherokee wife. Tradition relates that "Joseph's father, Joseph, and Chief James Vann quarreled and the younger Joseph's father was killed. Vann then took young Joseph and his brother Rock and raised them as his own."²¹ Although Joseph Crutchfield later married Vann's widow, he was never referred to in the records in any way, but as a "white man with an Indian (or Cherokee) wife and family." He never took part in the negotiations between the whites and Cherokee although most of his associates did.

Through the treaties with the United States in 1817 and 1819, the Cherokee Indians agreed to relinquish certain areas in the southeast, now in the states of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. The Indians, or white men married to Indian women, were to be granted either a 640-acre life-estate in the relinquished area or an equivalent amount of land west of the Mississippi River in northwest Arkansas. To the government's disappointment, more Indians remained in the east than expected, refusing to leave their land. Almost immediately, there were conflicting claims. When the Hiwassee District in Tennessee was opened for settlement in 1820, surveys and entries were made with no provision for the life estates of the Indians, and many who remained were evicted and brought suit.

¹³ Greene County, Missouri, Deed Book C:129.

¹⁴ Shadburn, *Cherokee Planters in Georgia*, 32.

¹⁵ Thurman Wilkins, *Cherokee Tragedy* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, revised, 1986), 102.

¹⁶ Joseph Crutchfield and Stand Watie were connected by marriage. Chinossa Crutchfield's niece, Elizabeth Fields, married Watie (Starr, 448).

¹⁷ Jesse Halfbreed was Chinossa Halfbreed Crutchfield's brother. Starr, 448.

¹⁸ Letters Received by the Cherokee Agency, 1838, 494.

¹⁹ For details of this trial, see [George W. Paschal], "The Trial of Stand Watie," *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 12 (September 1934): 317–339.

²⁰ John A. Bell married, before 1844, Jane Martin, the daughter of John Martin of the Cherokee Nation, and sold, with the other heirs, land in McMinn County. They were said to be living in Crawford County, Cherokee Nation West. (McMinn County, Tennessee, Deed Book H:410.) John Martin had received a 640-acre-life-estate in Georgia in the right of his wife for which he was compensated (Hampton, 15).

²¹ Starr, 475.

Four commissions were eventually formed to hear the Cherokee grievances.²² Joseph Crutchfield was involved in one of these suits as executor (he was also called administrator) of an estate.

On 24 May 1818, Andrew Miller claimed a 640-acre-estate at To qua in the right of his wife.²³ This land was in what became McMinn and Monroe counties in 1819. Eight people resided in his household.²⁴ Andrew Miller's family was among those who were evicted from their land and they brought suit with the Board of Commissioners. The money, however, was not dispersed to them, and their protest provided the information needed to merge the identities of the Joseph Crutchfield of the Cherokee Nation, the executor of Andrew Miller estate, and the man living in Greene County, Missouri [see below].

Samuel McConnell of McMinn County wanted to secure the land formerly owned by Andrew Miller. He asked the administrators to clear the title, and on 3 November 1825, Joseph Crutchfield and George Hicks, of the Cherokee Nation, quitclaimed to Samuel McConnell, for \$1,000, any interest in the property of Andrew Miller, including the land claimed by Miller as a life estate reservation, located on Eastamolle Creek. They signed their names and the deed was recorded March 1826.²⁵ This did not satisfy the Miller heirs as will later be learned.

Joseph Crutchfield owned considerable land in the Cherokee nation in northwestern Georgia. In 1830 he was noted in the list of white men who had Indian families.²⁶ He lived at Oak-ka-lagee, Georgia, and owned several negroes. In 1830, he was also permitted to employ Frances Miller and Jesse Cazort.²⁷ He was again mentioned in 1831 on a list of the white men with Indian families who had taken a 640-acre-reserve. Again, the residence was given as Oak-ka-lagee.²⁸ Even though Joseph was not an Indian, we know that he was trusted by them. When the subject of compensation arose during the negotiations between the government and the Cherokee, the Indians suggested on 12 November 1825 that Joseph be one of the appraisers.²⁹

Joseph Crutchfield was listed as head of household in Gwinnett County, Georgia, in 1830, p. 376. His household consisted of 1 male under 5–10 1 male 15–20, 1 male 30–40; 1 female 20–30. He owned two slaves, a male under 10 and a female 10–24.

In the winter of 1831–1832, in preparation for the Cherokee Emigration, Joseph's real property was appraised by the federal government as being abandoned by one intending to emigrate. It was described as a "saw and grist mill, two-story framed house, etc. and homeplace on Oostanaula River, etc."³⁰ Joseph does not appear on the 1834 Georgia state census of the counties in the Cherokee Nation³¹ He may have moved to Hamilton County, Tennessee, where some of the Ridge and Vann families briefly lived. There, too, was one Thomas Crutchfield, who may have been a relative of Joseph.

²² David Keith Hampton, *Cherokee Reserves* (Broken Arrow, Oklahoma: The author, 1979) i–ii.

²³ She was believed to be Catharine Hicks, daughter of Charles R. and Lydia (Halfbreed) Hicks. Starr, 448.

²⁴ Hampton, 4.

²⁵ McMinn County, Tennessee, Deed Book B:7.

²⁶ In 1820 he was listed in Gwinnett County, Georgia, as owning two slaves, but was not among those enumerated for the federal census.

²⁷ Mary Bondurant Warren and Eve B. Weeks, *Whites Among the Cherokees* (Athens, Georgia: Heritage Papers, 1987), 34. This information was given in a letter from Indian agent, Hugh Montgomery.

²⁸ Warren, 91.

²⁹ Starr, 50, quoted the actual document made at Echota, Cherokee Nation.

³⁰ Don L. Shadburn, *Cherokee Planters in Georgia 1832–1838* (Norman: Pioneer-Cherokee Heritage Series 2, 1989), 319.

³¹ Warren, 139–162.

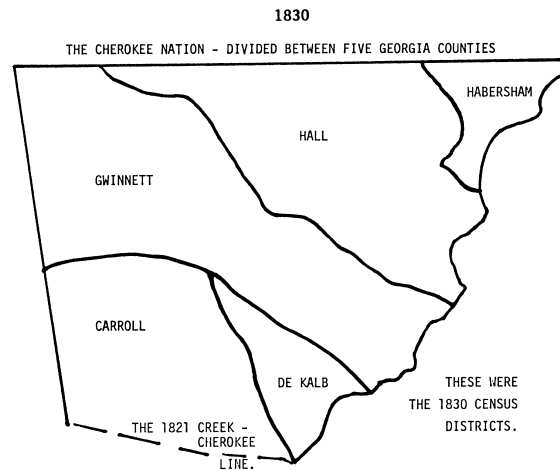
Federal government list entitled “Cherokee Emigrants under Treaty of 1835” made for the Dispersing Agent in the west listed “Joseph Crutchfield, Emigrant: No. 427” and the amount owed him was \$2,632.12.³² This was among the highest compensations.

Joseph and his family emigrated west early in 1837 as he was included in Philip Minis’ abstract of payments for that quarter.³³ He may have joined the first group of 600 Treaty Party members who left the Nation East in

Warren, Whites Among the Cherokees (used with permission)

January and traveled Cherokee Nation was said to be among prosperous, traveling slaves. Or, he may Major Ridge, some of others who accepted the government and arriving in Fort Smith

What thoughts passed mind as he joined his years on the forced been a supporter, ally marriage to some of who had signed the New Echota Treaty and, believed, as stated by Major Ridge, they had “signed [their] own death warrant[s].”³⁵ Joseph, however, was a man with a choice, and he made one that could be viewed as a selfish one—he left the Nation and “returned” to white society. In doing so, he apparently used the money he had gained from his land in the Cherokee Nation as well as from the estate of Andrew Miller. As happens when many married couples separate, the children are pulled both ways. Thus in the records that followed the forced emigration, the sons were recorded in different locations, sometimes with their Indian mother and sometimes with their white father.



overland to the West. This group the most with carriages and have been with his family and 466 transportation from went west by water, on March 27.³⁴

through Joseph’s friends of many emigration? He had and even related by the Indian leaders

It was through the chagrin of the Miller heirs, however, that we learn more of Joseph Crutchfield. In a letter written to support the claim of Andrew Miller’s heirs, attorney G.W. Currey gave the story from the Miller heirs’ point of view:

I am requested by Mr. Calvin S. Adair, one of the heirs of the estate of Andrew Miller to make to you the following statement and request your aid in having justice done to himself and the other heirs of sd estate.

In or about the year 1817, George Hicks, a Cherokee and Joseph Crutchfield, a white man with a Cherokee family, became administrators on the estate of Andrew Miller, a white man with a Cherokee family, the sd Miller at the time of his death was possessed of considerable property consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, do, do. which property the said administrator disposed of, the proceeds of which they appropriated to their own uses and never for the sd heirs. The treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees having provided for the settlement of all claims existing between whites and Cherokees as well as those existing

³² Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, Cherokee Emigration, M-234, Roll 114, 283.

³³ Each emigrant was paid \$20 for transportation and \$33.33 per quarter for one year for support. Slaves were to be included, and Joseph was paid for 15 people—\$300 for transportation and \$500 for subsistence. U.S. Special Files, M-574, Roll 32.

³⁴ Wilkins, 299–301, 306. This last trip was unusual in the history of Indian removal; no one had died enroute.

³⁵ Wilkins, 289.

between Cherokee themselves, the heirs of sd Miller were induced for the purpose of obtaining justice to lay their claims against the sd administrators before the comms under the sd treaty, the claim was satisfactorily proven by the testimony of Chow a ukon[?] Chisolm, the mother of said Hicks, Walter Caruth and David Taylor, white men and others, all reputable person on which claims a judgment was given against Joseph Crutchfield in favor of the heirs of the said Andrew Miller for \$4000 which judgment now appears on the Docket of the Coms of 1837 or 1838 but in consequence of the failure of the comms or clerks to enter the amount of sd judgment to the register of payments to the Disbursing Agent, Maj. Armstrong does not feel a willingness to pay the amt. yet due Crutchfield over to the heirs of sd Miller according to the judgment altho the treaty expressly says (speaking of the comms: their decisions shall be final.)

Mr. Crutchfield is using every means to get the money into his own hands and if he should succeed, neither the sd heirs nor his Cherokee wife would be the last benefited by it, as he has left her and *taken up with a white woman and now lives in the State of Missouri*³⁶ (emphasis added) out of the reach heirs were they to go the expense of a suit at law. Mr. Hicks is insolvent and of no hope of collecting the amount off of him can be had.

I hope you will see the Com of Indian affs and have this amount of the judgment spoken of ordered to be paid over the heirs of Andrew Miller out of the amount yet standing to the credit of Crutchfield on the Register of payments furnished by the Commissioners with the treaty of 1835 and I am satisfied that in so doing justice will be done both parties.³⁷

On 24 May 1842, a letter to the agent reported that the commissioners found the balance due Crutchfield was \$3293.87, leaving \$413 for each of the heirs who were then paid.³⁸ This left \$785, presumably that went to Joseph.

Joseph's wife, Chinossa Crutchfield, on the other hand, was not doing well, financially, and was forced to ask the government for help. "Jinossa" Crutchfield of Delaware District, Cherokee Nation, went before the acting agent for receiving claims on 13 March 1842 and stated that she was formerly from Wills Valley, and was then a resident of Honey Creek.³⁹ She emigrated west with Crutchfield and had lost 25 head of hogs about the year 1831. She had good reason to believe that they were taken by a white man, a citizen of the United States, and she had not received compensation. Her deposition was supported by John Fields, who stated he was well acquainted with the deponent.⁴⁰ Whether she received the money she needed was not clear.

In 1843, at the murder trial of Stand Watie, Crutchfield's name came up in the testimony provided by the prosecution. The victim, James Foreman, was said to have believed he was to be targeted at a horse race and that several men were brought there to see him killed. Bell and "one of the Crutchfields, came to Maysville from Missouri."⁴¹

Joseph Crutchfield grandson, son of son John, Joseph V[ann?], was born in 1841 in Missouri and grandson Leroy about 1844 or 1845 in Texas.⁴² Thus, Joseph and his sons George, John and Dickson joined the migration to Peter's Colony in Texas. There, Joseph Crutchfield was listed as single man who arrived prior 1 July 1848. He patented 320 acres in Collin County.⁴³

³⁶ The only Joseph Crutchfield listed in Missouri on the 1840 census index was the man living in Greene County.

³⁷ G.W. Currey to Hon. Lumpkin, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 26 January 1841. Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs: Cherokee Agency (West) M-234, roll 85, 253-255.

³⁸ Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs: Cherokee Agency, 1842, M-234, roll 86, 104. The Miller heirs were Avery Miller, Alfred Miller, Andrew Miller, Elizabeth Inlow, Isabella Hicks and Elmira Paden.

³⁹ It was here the Ridge family settled. It is now in Delaware County, Oklahoma.

⁴⁰ This was probably her brother-in-law John Wickett Fields who had married Susanna Halfbreed. Major Ridge's wife, Susannah, had been a Wickett before her marriage.

⁴¹ *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 321. This had to be Joseph or his twenty-year-old son John.

⁴² 1850 Collin County, Texas, census, dwelling #176.

⁴³ Connor, 232.

In 1850 Joseph was listed in dwelling #177, in Collin County, Texas, age 70, born in South Carolina. His value was given as \$1280. With him were his son, Dickson, age 20, born in Georgia, and seven slaves.

Both of the young Crutchfield men, however, were listed in Delaware District of the Cherokee Nation when the Drennen Roll was assembled in 1851.⁴⁴ John was head of his own household, with the same children as those listed on the Collin County, Texas, census, and “Dicson” was living with his mother, listed as “Chenarser.”⁴⁵

Son John Crutchfield then moved to Wise County, Texas, and Dickson returned to Collin County. Joseph Crutchfield disappeared after his 1851 marriage in Greene County, Missouri. No probate was located for Joseph in Collin County and the Wise County, Texas, records were lost to fire. Tax records in Crawford County, Arkansas, another burned county, and probate in Washington County, Arkansas, have been checked with negative results. Joseph’s second wife, Sarah, who Joseph married in Missouri in 1851, remarried in Arkansas in 1856, so Joseph was probably dead by that time. No children by Crutchfield appeared with Sarah.

Children of Joseph and Chinossa (Halfbreed) Crutchfield:

- i. John Crutchfield b. 29 July 1822 in the Eastern Cherokee Nation; d. 6 April 1880 in an unknown location; m. 6 November 1840, Greene County, Missouri, Mary Etta Ladd. She may have been a daughter of Constantine Ladd who was four dwellings from Joseph Crutchfield on the 1840 census. John Crutchfield settled in Peter’s Colony in Texas as a family man. He patented 640 acres in Collin County.

In 1860 John was listed on the census in Wise County, Texas, p. 318. His household consisted of John Crutchfield, age 36, born in Georgia, farmer \$3120/\$11,000; Mary E., age 36, b. North Carolina, Joseph V., age 18,⁴⁶ born in Missouri, Leroy L., age 16, James M., age 14, Sophronia, age 12,⁴⁷ Sarah J., age 7, Dickson, age 3, Laura E., age 2, Dosia B., age 1 month, all born in Texas. Also in the household were F.J. Barrett, age 24, a school teacher, \$400 in personal property, born in Tennessee, Thomas C. Barnett, a farmer, age 27, born Kentucky and Christiana Slator, age 19, born Illinois.

- ii. George W. Crutchfield b. ca. 1824, if he was one of the males 15–20 with Joseph on the 1840 census. George W. Crutchfield went to Peter’s Colony, Texas, as a single man before 1 July 1843, but died before 1850. Father Joseph was administrator of the estate. His heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County. At the time of his death, George’s home was located on the east fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.⁴⁸
- iii. Susan Crutchfield b. 20 April 1830 in Georgia; d. 25 November 1905, Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma; m. David Dixon Landrum b. 13 June 1824; d. 28 December 1891, Craig County, Oklahoma; both buried Landrum Cemetery, southeast of Vinita.
- iv. Dickson McLeod Crutchfield⁴⁹ b. ca. 1831 in Georgia; age 20 on the Collin County, Texas,

⁴⁴ Taken by agent John Drennen, this was a per capita payment made to those who incurred expenses to move west as a result of the New Echota Treaty.

⁴⁵ Drennen Roll, Cherokee Nation, Delaware District, #342 and #498.

⁴⁶ He m. 11 February 1863 Elizabeth A. Carter. They were married by Wm. B. Wear in Collin County, Texas.

⁴⁷ Sophronia was also listed in the home of Nat M. Benford, Judge of the District Court, his wife, Mary J., and seven-month-old baby, Mattie. Sophronia Crutchfield, age 13, born in Missouri, was probably attending school in Dallas. 1860 Dallas County, Texas, p. 307, dwelling #1240.

⁴⁸ Connor, 232.

⁴⁹ Starr calls him Richard McLeod. He was probably called “Dick” and thus, it was assumed his full name was Richard. Rather, Dickson’s name was more likely Dickson McLeod Crutchfield, named after the minister who was imprisoned by Georgia authorities in 1831 because of his refusal to leave the Indian nation or take an oath of allegiance to Georgia. The Cherokee considered these ministers martyred to the Cherokee cause. *Whites Among the Cherokees*, 76, 81.

census when he was living with his father; died before 1868, when his will was proved in Collin County, Texas; m. (1) 14 December 1851, Collin County, Margaret E. Wear; m. (2) 22 November 1854, Susan L. Wear. She m. (2) W.W. Thompson. Dickson left one daughter, Ida.

Dixon M. Crutchfield migrated to Peter's Colony in Texas as a single man prior to 1 July 1848 and settled on a company survey in present Collin County.⁵⁰

The Probable Identity of Sarah Shannon

In 1856 Mrs. Sarah Crutchfield married in Washington County, Arkansas, as his second wife, Alexander Shannon. The IGI led to a family group sheet, giving her former name as "Dunagan" and her first husband as Thomas B. Dunagan. It further stated Sarah died on 12 August 1878 at the age of 59 years and was buried at the Dunagan Cemetery in Washington County. Two children were born to her marriage with Alexander: Benjamin Lowery Shannon born 17 January 1857; died 20 November 1883 and J.H. Shannon b. and d. 2 August 1863.⁵¹

The "family history" is obviously confused as it stated she married Shannon under the name of Dunagan while giving her maiden name as Crutchfield. The official marriage record calls her Crutchfield.⁵² My hypothesis is that she was Sarah Smiley, twice a widow before her marriage to Alexander Shannon. Although the name of the cemetery where she was supposedly buried is the Dunagan cemetery, the oldest marked burial there was for a woman young enough to be Sarah's daughter. It does not appear that the cemetery was named for Sarah's mysterious "Dunagan" husband. Second, the 1850 census of Greene County, Missouri, dwelling #77, shows Sarah "Dunnegan" (known to be the widow of Napoleon B. Dunnigan [see his entry]), with two children by that marriage: Thomas J., age 12, and William H., age 9.⁵³ Third, the 1860 census of Vinyard Township, Washington County, Arkansas, dwelling #148, after her marriage to Shannon, shows two children named Dunagan in the household: Thomas, age 21 and William age 18, both born in Missouri. Finally, several of Sarah Shannon's immediate neighbors in Arkansas were people named Smiley, some of whom appear to be members of the group earlier in Greene County. Hugh Smiley married in Washington County 28 August 1851,⁵⁴ and his land entry in 1857 was the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S2-T15-R32.⁵⁵

In summary, Sarah Smiley was born about 1819, probably in St. Clair County, Illinois, the daughter of Hugh Smiley; married (1) 29 March 1838, Greene County, Missouri, Napoleon B. Dunnigan; married (2) 3 February 1851, same place, Joseph Crutchfield; married (3) 8 January 1856, Washington County, Arkansas, Alexander Shannon.

⁵⁰ Connor, *Peter's Colony*, 232.

⁵¹ Batch #F5005799-30, film 1553360. The same family group sheet says Alexander Shannon was b. 9 March 1813 in Warren County, Kentucky, son of Joseph Shannon and Mary Billingsley; d. 16 February 1890 in Washington County, Arkansas; m. Sara Crutchfield Dunagan [sic] b. 21 October 1818 in Illinois; d. 12 August 1878 in Washington County. The only source given was "family history."

⁵² Washington County, Arkansas, Marriage Book A:454. Joseph P. Stout, J.P. of Vineyard Township, married on 8 January 1856, Alexander Shannon, age 43, and Sarah Crutchfield, age 37, both of Washington County.

⁵³ The estate records indicated there was also a son Robert R. who must have died before 1850. Napoleon B. Dunnigan, Greene County, Missouri, probate file 2334.

⁵⁴ Washington County, Arkansas, Marriage Book A:241. John Holcombe, minister of the Baptist Church 28 August 1851 married Hugh Smiley, age 21, and Nelly Carroll White, age 21, both of Washington County.

⁵⁵ Also living in Washington County was one Francis Marion Smiley b. 18 August 1825, son of James B. Smiley and his wife who both died in Washington County, Arkansas, in the 1840s.