

# 1st Generation in America

#1 Thomas Hudiburgh Sr b 1-26-1763 d 2-20-1842

m - Dorothy (Dolly) Reno Clock b? 1750 d 1833 X

m - Mary Coker

Dorothy (Dolly) had 5 children

Elizabeth b 4-3-1785

Thomas Jr b 3-21-1787

Lewis Clock b 10-8-1788

Solomon Anios b 5-27-1790

John b 5-23-1792 d infant

# 2nd Generation

#2 Elizabeth Hudiburgh b 1785 had 4 children

m - Morgan Snow 10-12-1802 d ?

Solomon b 9-13-1805

John b 3-20-1807

Morgan b 5-8-1809

Dorothy b 5-3-1811

#3 Thomas Hudiburgh Jr b 1787

m Polly McCarter b 1806 had 11 children

d 9-24-1842

Catherine b 1-18-1808

Malvina b 11-9-1809

Eliza b 7-20-1811

John b 2-8-1813

Samuel Smith b 9-27-1814

Mourning b 4-16-1816

Dorothy (Dolly) b 7-31-1818

Sarah Jane b 8-30-1820

Phoebe Ann b 11-14-1823

Solomon b 2-16-1825

Thomas J b 12-14-1827

Continued in Franklin Co Library Historical Room, Hist. Coll. 929-2

The Hudiburgh Family Book.

Hudiburgh Family

No. 53. --11-3-1. HARRIETT M. HUDIBURG, b. 1846

No. 54. --11-3-1. ISAAC HUDIBURG, b. 1848

No. 55. --11-3-1. "Babe" (male), b. 1850

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Children of No. 12 Mourning Hudiburgh

No. 56. --12-3-1. ROWLAND BOYD HENSLEY b. Aug. 16, 1834

No. 57. --12-3-1. WILLIAM JEFFERSON HENSLEY, b. Apr. 14, 1836, killed in Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

No. 58. --12-3-1. FRANCIS MARION HENSLEY, b. Mar. 24, 1838. m. Mary Ann Hudiburgh (his cousin) d. Jan. 31, 1870.

No. 59. --12-3-1. MALVINA HENSLEY, b. May 3, 1840 m. Wm. H. Busey. d. Feb. 3, 1924 bu. Bethlehem

No. 60. --12-3-1. MARY ELIZABETH HENSLEY, b. Mar. 5, 1842

No. 61. --12-3-1. RICHARD THOMAS HENSLEY, b. Mar. 24, 1844

No. 62. --12-3-1. LEWIS HENSLEY, b. Mar. 26, 1846

No. 63. --12-3-1. SAMANTHA CLEMENTINE HENSLEY, b. May 25, 1849 m. Harvey Obenshain

No. 64. --12-3-1. SARAH ADELINE HENSLEY, b. Jan. 23, 1851

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Children of No. 16. Solomon Hudiburgh

No. 65. --16-3-1. WILLIAM DAY HUDIBURGH, b. June 18, 1846. Joined Co. D. 33rd Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under his Uncle Capt. Charles Day. Killed in Battle of Nashville in 1863.

No. 66. --16-3-1. THOMAS JEFFERSON "Uncle Tom" HUDIBURGH, b. Sept. 15, 1848 in Morgan Co., In 1865 became a bugler Co. K. 145th Regiment Indiana Volunteers Infantry. m. Sarah E. Hodgson Oct. 19, 1876 in Jewell County Kans. d. Apr. 25, 1932 bu. Jewell County Union Cemetery. ch. 8:

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Effie Hudiburgh,             | b. 1878 d. infant   |
| 2. Berniece Hudiburgh,          | b. May, 29, 1880 m. Rev. Otto Smith Aug. 28, 1898, North branch Kansas, d. Sept. 15, 1927 |
| 3. William Day Hudiburgh,       | b. Dec. 20, 1882  |
| 4. Ruth Etta "Ruby" Hudiburgh,  | b. Aug. 2, 1885   |
| 5. Ray Hudiburgh,               | b. May 23, 1888   |
| 6. Mayr Jane "Mayme" Hudiburgh, | b. Feb. 3, 1892   |
| 7. Harold Hudiburgh,            | b. Sept. 26, 1894   |
| 8. Alice Hudiburgh,             | b. July 6, 1899 d. July 5, 1914   |

No. 67. --16-3-1. SYLVANUS DAY "Uncle Vene" HUDIBURGH b. Apr. 27, 1852, Morgan County, m. Janet Lucy "Jennie" Mitchell Jan. 7, 1891 at Kansas City, Mo. d. Jan. 15, 1935 ch. 1.

1. Thomas Mitchell Hudiburgh, Oct. 31, 1891.

No. 68. --16-3-1. GEORGE WASHINGTON HUDIBURGH, b. Feb. 9, 1856 at Savannah, Mo. m. Mary Marintzer Nov. 28, 1889 at Herndon Kans. (Mary b. at Leyden, Austria-Hungary). G.W. had furniture and hardware store. d. May 11, 1944 ch. 11:

- # 62 Lewis Hensley b 3-26-1846
- # 63 Samantha Clementine H, b 5-23-1849
- # 64 Sarah Adeline H, b 1-23-1851



- # 12 - 3-1 Mourning Hacliburgh d 8-19-1816  
 m Bloomfield Hensley later John Parkhurst 1897  
 S/o MH + BH Wm Jefferson Hensley  
 b 4-14-1836 Killed in Battle of Antietam  
 9-17-1862 m Mary Cawhorn,  
 Children of MH + BH,
- # 56 Rowland Boyd H, b 8-15-1834
- # 57 Wm Jefferson H
- # 58 Francis Marion H, b 3-24-1838 d 1-31-1870
- # 59 Malvina H b 5-3-1840 d 2-3-1924
- # 60 Mary Elizabeth H b 3-5-1842
- # 61 Richard Thomas H b 3-24-1844

Hacliburgh / Hensley family

## Hudiburg Done

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Contact: Taletta McCraine

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- ID: I2154
- Name: Thomas HUDIBURGH
- NSFX: Sr.
- Title: Sr.
- Sex: M
- Birth: 26 JAN 1763
- Death: 20 FEB 1842 in Morgantown, Morgan, IN
- Burial: Old Bethlehem Cemetery, Johnson Co., Indiana
- Note:

Thomas Sr. may have had two brothers, Conrad and John. Conrad was killed in the battle of Camden South Carolina, 08-16-1780. John married Mary Ferguson, 12-27-1750, in Elktown, Maryland.

Fort Cumberland, Maryland was in Allegany County. In Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book 2, p. 401, and Deed Book 11, pp. 19 and 20 show a land owner: Thomas Hudiburk, date: Oct. 17, 1791. This same Thomas Hudiburgh married Dorothy Reno Clock whose land was along Robinson Run and Chartiers Creek, (near present day Library, Pa.)

Thomas Sr. was a versatile man who owned four or five hundred acres of the best land in Knox County and for a time operated an ambitious "modern" Inn with a smithy and out buildings. He also preached on Sundays at Beaver Ridge Church which has since become the Ball Camp Baptist Church. He was also a surveyor.

Thomas Sr. and Dorothy

Among the earliest settlers to arrive in southwestern Pennsylvania were several members of the Reno family coming from Virginia. They had been Virginians since the early 1700's when ancestor Lewis Reno had farmed tobacco along with other Virginians, and traveled up to Shenandoah Valley to the newly opened territory enclosed by the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. This was said to be Virginia too; land there was cheap on Virginia Certificates. Pennsylvania claimed the area as well, and the dispute between the two governments would last until 1784, when a Federal commission would recognize the claims of Pennsylvania as valid.

In 1769 Benjamin Reno bought 400 acres on the right bank of Chartier's Creek, in Washington County, on Virginia certificate. Shortly thereafter Lewis Reno and then John Reno acquired adjoining acres by the same means. In 1773, Lewis Clock and his wife Dolly, who was a Reno also, took up 400 acres nearby, on both sides of Robinson's Run. A great many others came to settle in Washington County, among them, in a few years, a congenial young neighbor, Thomas Hudiburgh, a taxpayer on 60 acres in Robinson Township. Like the Reno's, he was of French ancestry and shared their Baptist religion in the first church established in the county: The Peter's Creek Baptist Church, founded in the year 1773. Work was endless: clearing the land, planting a few acres, surveying and making new roads, cutting logs for houses, burning stumps, raising houses and barns. Life was hard, and soon to be much harder.

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- View alternate information
- Anonymous submitters

The struggle for political independence began in 1775. War came to the frontier areas as well as to the Atlantic seaboard. The British raided from the Ohio country, from Canada, and the Indian allies attacked the western settlements without letup or mercy. The British army paid cash bounty for the scalps of "rebels".

Men up to the age of 50 were liable for military duty and called up varying periods of service, defense of the small communities and farms became a prodigious task. As the war went on, the raising and harvesting of crops became a near impossibility. Small parties worked in the fields surrounded by a circle of armed guards. Only game was abundant; food from agriculture was nearly nonexistent. Numerous settlers deserted their homes and returned to the more productive neighborhoods of the East.

The Indian path, the Mingo Trail, cutting through the western end of Washington County, in Fayette and Robinson Townships, became the most hazardous of all areas. More settlers lost their lives in adjacent localities than at any other points in the county. An old account details an incident not uncommon in the period:

"At about the same time that the Turners were captured (1780), Mrs. Dolly Clock was taken from a tract about three miles from Jeffreystown. Her husband was away from home at the time, and she was alone in the house with her infant. The Indians, always on the alert when any point was unguarded, took this opportunity, captured her and started for the Northwest. After they had proceeded a short distance, the baby cried, when an Indian took it from her arms by the leg, dashed its brains out against a tree, and threw it upon the ground. Mrs. Clock afterwards stated that, upon the perpetration of this hellish outrage, she loosened her apron and spread it over the child's face, and walked on without a tear. She was subsequently rescued, and lived with her husband near where District School House No. 1 now stands."

The attacks continued and grew even worse, mounting to a bloody climax in the year 1782, with the burning of Hannastown, in neighboring Westmoreland County, and the massacre of its inhabitants. For the settlers west of the Alleghenies, in Pennsylvania, this was the blackest of the Revolution.

Reports of a relatively unspoiled region in the South came up the Valley of Virginia to the Renos from their celebrated kinsman John Sevier. He had led the American forces to overwhelming victory at Kings Mountain two years before, an encounter said to have turned the tide of fortune for the patriot cause in the South. Now, as a leader in the Watauga Settlements in western Carolina, he welcomed the arrival of new colonists to the commonwealth on the western side of the mountains, the "Overhill Country." One day they would organize a new state there to add to the federation of the Thirteen.

A newcomer in Washington County, Hugh Henry Breckenridge, lawyer and writer, the first American novelist of stature, was in the market to buy promising acreage for investment. John and William Reno, father and son, disposed of their land to him and returned to the South. Benjamin Reno stayed on in Pennsylvania. Lewis Clock had not survived the war. His widow Dorothy married Thomas Hudiburgh at this time (1783-84), and together with her only surviving child, the young girl Phoebe Clock, they also traveled down the long valley to western Carolina.

There were other migrations from Pennsylvania in a large group, neighbors who would be helpful in raising new homesteads in the southern wilderness; helpful in building a new house of worship of split logs and mortar like the old one left behind. The homes went up. The church went up. They called it the sinking Creek Baptist church. Situated between the villages of Jonesboro and Elizabethton, on a branch of the Watauga River, it became for years the social-religious center of their

lives.

Among other ministers, William Reno preached at the sinking Creek Church. He sometimes spoke of his plans for converting the surrounding Indian tribes to the Christian religion. Moravian missionaries in Washington County, Pennsylvania, had accomplished this in some success. Religion could be expected to gentle their savage temperament and redeem their heathen souls.

Dorothy Hudiburgh, much in the manner of her Huguenot ancestors, was devoutly religious; and Thomas lived with a daily awareness of the grace of God. Religious influence was strong in his life. Increasingly he felt impelled to stand up in church and speak out in praise of god's works. Just as in Quaker congregations, the Baptists encouraged members to stand up, when the inspiration came to them, and attest the goodness of God and the promise of Heaven. Those specially gifted were elected by the congregation as elders and ordained as ministers of the church.

There were many reasons why Thomas should feel grateful to God. His household had been increased by one with the birth of his daughter Elizabeth, on April 3, 1785. He had a loving family and a new home in a forest Eden. He was appointed by the local court to do surveying. He owned land on Sinking Creek and was acquiring other parcels elsewhere for reasons of investment and speculation.

He and Dolly could live rewarding, busy lives among the generous blessings of nature in a benign and temperate climate. The snowbound winters of Pennsylvania had receded far away, along with the nightmare recollections of the ragged, war-torn settlements.

They were living in those years in the State of Franklin (1784-1788) named in honor of the great statesman-inventor-patriot from Philadelphia. Supported by a majority of the voting citizens, John Sevier had been elected its governor. Another faction favored North Carolina, however; and after four years of wavering self-rule, they would be instrumental in turning back the territory to its mother state for a short period.

In 1791, Congress designated it the "Territory South of the River Ohio." Plans for setting up a separate state had not died; they had merely been postponed. Statehood for Tennessee would come later, in 1796.

Their first son was born to Dorothy and Thomas in 1787, they named him Thomas Junior. Three others followed in succession: Lewis Clock, in 1788; Solomon Amos, in 1790; and John, in 1792, the little one who did not live very long.

William Blount, appointed by President Washington to serve as governor of the newly created territory South of the River Ohio, passed through their neighborhood on his way to take up the duties of his office at a place to the west called White's Fort.

White's Fort, quickly re-christened Knoxville, for General Henry Knox, Washington's Secretary of War, became over night the new capital of the territory. People who had been thoroughly content with the homes they already had began to think of moving westward to the capitol.

Land in and near Knoxville was selling briskly. Land warrants from Carolina war veterans were cheap and easy to buy. Something like a boom was going on. Merchants from cities in the east were moving into the town. Building materials were in great demand. Surveying parties were engaged throughout the area; the boundaries of Knox County were laid out, and the first turnpike leading from Knoxville to the west was constructed, --this was Kinston Pike. It is probable that Thomas Hudiburgh first came to Knox County as a member of these earliest surveying teams.

For his personal use and for future speculation he acquired 500 acres of thickly wooded, rolling land a few miles west of the town. Beaver Creek, sometimes called Fourth Creek, ran through the property, which extended from Kinston Pike southward to the lordly Tennessee River. Thomas had ambitious plans for the future. He would be moving his family down from Upper East Tennessee, and in order to make the transition a smooth one, he would first clear a building site and a few and a few planting acres and then put up the house for their arrival. Happily, other people would be coming along, in the custom of the times, old friends who would be neighbors: Acquilla Low, the Hardin family, and others that he knew.

Two events in his personal life may have hastened his departure from the Settlements. His good friend and co-worker in the church, William Reno, had been murdered by Indians while on a missionary trip to the mountainous regions of Sevier County. His loss had been a staggering one.

The second item was more cheerful; the family had been increased once more, and this time by a son-in-law. John Cox and Phoebe Clock had been married on August 19, 1794, in the small church on Sinking Creek. Thomas and Dolly had been able to arrange for a good sale for the Pennsylvania acres left by Phoebe's father, Lewis Clock; the purchaser had been General Presley Nevill. Phoebe had been able to bring a handsome dowry to John Cox

The house in Knox County, planned with foresight, carefully constructed, was a tall two-story structure of hewn logs, with a long L-shaped extension to the rear. It would be weather-boarded before long, and outbuildings and a smithy would be added to make an ambitious establishment.

It looked to the south and faced on Kingston Pike. Travelers would be stopping by quite soon; he would accommodate them and offer some of the conveniences of an inn.

It may have been an emotional wrench for Dorothy Hudiburgh to be on the move with her family once more. She would come to love the new family place within a few years, and perhaps would wonder how she had ever lived contently elsewhere. Parting from dear friends and relatives was not done without regret. She was aware that she would be missed; the members of her church had provided her with a note of introduction to take along, a "letter of Dismission," as they termed it. This is what it said:

"Whereas our beloved Sister Dorothy Hudeburg is about to remove her residence from us to some other part of the Earth where the Lord in his providence may cast her lot: These (words) therefore are to certify that she is a Member in full Union and Communion with us, and of a blameless life and conversation, for ought we know, and as such we recommend her to you to watch over her in the Lord, and when she is received by you she is wholly dismissed from us. We recommend you and her to God and the word of his grace, which is able to keep you from falling. Amen."

They agreed that Thomas Hudiburgh should have a letter too, but that has not survived.

Bearden, the tiny community that Thomas and dolly went to, contained before long a general store and a public "grist mill," erected in 1796 by Acquilla Low, on his property on Beaver Creek, not far behind their big new house. The essential church, their own Beaver Creek Baptist Church, was quickly established as well, with Thomas Hudiburgh as the ordained minister. David Benedict, a contemporary historian, credits the Beaver Creek Church with a Congregation of "fifty-nine souls."

A few miles to the southwest, on the border of the Indian Land, the

government had built a fort, the Tellico Blockhouse, with barracks for two regiments of Federal troops. Trade and barter, and something that passed for social relationships between the Indians and the whites, went on at the fort. Colonial David Henley, commandant at the Tellico Blockhouse, noted in his account book for the year 1797: "Lieutenant Hartman Leitheson for expenses of Wolfe's Friend and four other Chickasaw Indians going to Philadelphia to visit the President--\$500.00."

Beneath it he made a separate entry: "Thomas Hudiburg for furnishing a house for Chickasaws on way to Philadelphia--,"

The amount of reimbursement was never entered, suggesting that perhaps Thomas accepted no payment for services while entertaining the five chiefs. He was probably satisfied to do his Christian duty-and to carry on occasional business transactions at the Tellico Blockhouse, selling supplies to the garrison and exchanging goods with the Indians for produce or peltry.

Among the colorful personalities employed at the fort at the time was Major George Farragut, Muster Master of Militia of the Territory South of the Ohio. Invited to Tennessee county by Governor William Blount, he had surveyed the original border of the Indian Land in 1792. In his stone and log house at Stony Point, on the Tennessee River, near Tellico Blockhouse, David Farragut, future Admiral of the Navy was born on July 5, 1801.

One of Admiral Farragut's earliest recollections was of an Indian raid on the home place, in 1806, when his mother hid the children in the loft and bargained for their safety with gifts of whiskey passed to the Indians through a barred door, until Major Farragut and some members of the militia arrived to drive the Indians away.

It is recorded that Thomas Hudiburgh, acting with Aquilla Low and Jesse Council, was instrumental in organizing the Tennessee Baptist Associations of Churches, in 1802, at the Beaver Creek Meeting House. There were nineteen participating churches in the new association, the second to be set up in Tennessee country.

Another event made the year 1802 notable: Daughter Elizabeth Hudiburgh became the bride of a young man named Morgan Snow; and the household at Bearden was augmented by one more.

There would be another marriage five years later. On November 10, 1807, Thomas Hudiburgh, Jr. married Polly McCarter, daughter of James McCarter of Sevier County, a friend of John Sevier, Indian fighter, and a former General of the Militia of the State of Franklin. Phoebe Clock's husband, John Cox signed the marriage bond as security.

The first generation born in the west of the mountains after the Revolution had grown to maturity. Son Solomon was married to Rachel Ashworth, on December 14, 1810. Two years later, on January 1, 1812, son Lewis was married to Dorcas Kelso.

The second generation in the west would not be long in making its appearance. In the year 1814 Dorothy and Thomas already had a dozen thriving grandchildren competing for attention and affection: a sturdy pioneer band.

The thousands of settlers who migrated past Knoxville to the middle and western sections of the state, traveled in a long procession past the front dooryard of Thomas and Dorothy Hudiburgh on the Kingston Pike.

A distinguished visitor who would make history came to see them in 1816. In his diary, Luther Rice, famous Baptist missionary and founder of George Washington University in Washington, D.D. wrote of a sojourn with "Brother Thomas" at Bearden, Tennessee. On October 16, 1816, he was "unanimously received" by the Tennessee Baptist Association. The



proposals he made for the support of a missionary society were warmly endorsed by that body. The hand written minutes of that meeting, and other early records of the association from the year 1802, are preserved in the vault of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention at Nashville.

In 1820, Thomas was selected to preach the dedicatory sermon at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Association, held that year at Six Mile Meeting House, in Blount County, south of Knoxville. In a sense, the occasion marked the culmination of his work in the church; and it signified also that young Thomas Hudiburgh had by now become a church elder. For his text that day he chose II Corinthians 5:20. Quote: "Now that we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

Relationships that had remained almost constant for Thomas, for so many years, changed drastically within the decade between 1820 and 1830. Long-time friends and associates moved on to take up new land, among others, the Hardin family; they went far west in Tennessee to the county that bears their name. Acquilla Low, friend and neighbor, had died. Colonel Henley, the Farraguts, others at Fort Tellico had gone on to other governmental assignments. Blount and Sevier were dead. Andy Jackson was said to be the coming political power, perhaps President of the United States.

Lewis Hudiburgh had made the move to Bearden to the town of Knoxville. Solomon, the youngest son-always adventurous by nature-had taken his wife and young children to live in Overton County in the west.

The hardest blow to Thomas, the greatest single change in his life, occurred when Dorothy dies, on October 10, 1823. Theirs had been a cooperative, productive marriage between two able and resourceful people. They had made a winning team against unpromising odds; and now the pair was broken.

In recognition that a citizen of special distinction had passed on, "the Knoxville Register," in it's issue of October 24, 1823, printed the following notice: "Died-on the 10th inst., Mrs. Dolly Hudeburg, consort of Rev. Thomas Hudeburg. Mrs. Hudeburg was a professor of religion in the Baptist Church for upwards of fifty years, and died with an apparent assurance of a happy immortality."

At her request, Dorothy was buried on the grounds of the home place at Bearden.

In 1828, a large party of travelers left the Knoxville area, to settle in Indiana, because, it was said, they held deep-seated objections to the institution of slavery in the Southern states. Among this group were the Kelsos, Vandergrifts, Blairs and Merrimans-and, Thomas Hudiburgh, Jr., his wife and their sizable family of children. The first-born son and namesake had been the last to depart from the family home.

Thomas Hudiburgh Senior made a second marriage to Mary Coker, a widow and long resident in the Bearden neighborhood. In 1841, Thomas and Mary journeyed to Morgantown, Indiana, to stay in the home of Thomas JR and his family. Both died in February, 1842 at eighty years of age, and both are buried in the churchyard of the Old Bethlehem Baptist Church, near Morgantown.

In Knoxville, no children survived Thomas and Dorothy. It is said that Elizabeth Hudiburgh Snow was captured and taken away by the Indians; and whether she ever returned home from this harrowing experience is not recorded.

Her husband and children are believed to have gone to live in nearby Anderson County, Tennessee. Lewis Hudiburgh, his wife Dorcus and several young children, died in a fever epidemic in Knoxville, in 1838.

Jonathan Coker, Mary Hudiburgh's son and stepson to Thomas Sr., retained the family home on Kingston Pike.

- *Change Date:* 15 APR 2002 at 15:16:07





*Father:* [Thomas HEUDEBURCK](#) b: Abt 1735 in America

*Mother:* [Mrs. HEUDEBURCK](#)

*Marriage 1* [Dorothy RENO](#) b: 1750

- *Married:* Abt 1783 in Robertson Twshp,TN

#### Children

1.  [Elizabeth HUDIBURGH](#) b: 3 APR 1785 in Elizabethtown,Washington,TN
2.  [Thomas HUDIBURGH](#) b: 21 MAR 1787 in Sinking Creek,Franklin,TN
3.  [Lewis Clock HUDIBURGH](#) b: 8 OCT 1788 in Elizabethtown,Franklin,TN
4.  [Solomon Amos HUDIBURGH](#) b: 27 MAY 1790 in Elizabethtown,Franklin,TN
5. [John HUDIBURGH](#) b: 23 MAY 1792 in Elizabethtown,Franklin,TN

*Marriage 2* [Mary COKER](#)

- *Married:* 22 DEC 1823 in Knox Co,TN
- *Marriage Bann:* 22 DEC 1823 in KNOX COUNTY,TN - MARRIAGES

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