

The Descendants of
JOSIAH and KEZIAH NICHOLS WOOLDRIDGE
and Their Ancestors

The Story of

- The Nichols Family from England to North Carolina and Middle and West Tennessee,
- The Flournoy Ancestors from France and Switzerland to Manakintowne, Virginia,
- The Wooldridges of Early Virginia, Middle and West Tennessee, Western Kentucky, and Madison County, Alabama,
- Landmarks in Graves County, Kentucky, with Documented Facts about “The World-Famous Wooldridge Monuments,” in Mayfield, Kentucky,
- The Glenn Family of Georgia and Madison County, Alabama,
- The Stephens, Hall, Walker, and Frost Families, of Middle Tennessee and Madison County, Alabama,
- The Pettey, Shackelford, Bolling, and Spragins Families of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Madison County, Alabama,
- The Baileys and Related Families of Lawrence County, Missouri, *and*
- Intermarriages of These with More Than 150 Other Families Now Scattered Throughout the Country (See Index.)

Wright W. Frost

TO
MARIHALL

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THE JOHN ENGLISH GLENN HOME, 117 WALKER STREET,
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, IN 1890

Chapter X
THE GLENN FAMILY

Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn in Georgia

Parts of the Glenn story required considerable revision upon the location of the Franklin Glenn household in the 1850 Census Report of Walker County, Georgia. This came through the courtesy of the Central Research Section of the Georgia Department of Archives and History shortly before this book was ready for the printer and partially filled the void of records from 1840 to 1860. Happily stricken from the earlier draft of this chapter, of course, was the section, *The Significance of the Missing 1850 Census Report of the Glenn Family*. The scarcity of public records of the early Glenn family has caused attention to be focused upon the United States Census Reports of 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860. Although there are considerable inconsistencies in the ages and age brackets among these four reports, there can be little doubt that all four are for the household of the same Franklin Glenn. The importance of the 1850 Census Report is that it lists in the Lookout Valley, of Walker County, Georgia, the names of Franklin Glenn's mother, his wife, and all of his children, with the possible exception of a son who was under 5 in 1840 but who had died before 1850.

The marriage of Franklin Glenn and Susan Carson in Franklin County, Georgia, August 7, 1828 (*Franklin County Marriages, 1827-1835*, p. 33), is the earliest record of either family which has come to the attention of the writer. The Franklin Glenn who was listed as head of a household of five in the 1830 Census Report for Franklin County is assumed to have been the one who married Susan Glenn, in spite of the listing in this household of an elderly gentleman, 80-90, who may have been his father or grandfather with the same name. The writer, however, has been unable to identify any of Franklin Glenn's ancestors, except his mother, Catherine Glenn, who appears to have lived in his home for at least thirty years. The three females in Franklin Glenn's 1830 household included in addition to his wife and his mother, whose presence seems obvious, was a girl under five, who could have been born in 1829 or early 1830 and thus consistent with Franklin and Susan's marriage in 1828. Her name, Catherine, shows up in the 1850 Census Report.

Other evidence that Catherine Glenn was living in Franklin Glenn's home in 1830—or at least that they lived near each other—lies in their separate purchases of land on Hunters Creek, in Franklin County, on January 5, 1831, from Jacob Pickerel (*Franklin County Deed Book BBB*, p. 141). Moreover, Catherine Glenn's purchase of land on that date in her own name indicates that, if the elderly man in Franklin Glenn's household was her husband, she had become a widow after the 1830 Census Report had been taken. According to the dates in the deeds, as recorded, Franklin Glenn sold his 125 acres to Richard Shackelford on November 29, 1836, and Catherine Glenn her 200 acres to the same buyer nearly a year later, on November 13, 1837; but the writer suspects a copy error in the record

of Franklin's sale and suggests that both sales were made in November 1837, since the two deeds were recorded on successive pages on December 21, 1837 (*Franklin County Deed Book DDD*, p. 27, 28). Both Catherine Glenn and Franklin Glenn were recorded as residents of Franklin County at the times of their respective sales. (The writer has not made sufficient investigation to determine if the Richard Shackelford, to whom Franklin Glenn and his mother sold land in Franklin County, Georgia, was the Richard Shackelford, Jr., named in *Chapter XII* as having settled finally in Texas.)

Although no record of land transaction or other evidence of his residence in Murray County, Georgia, has been found, Franklin Glenn's household is listed in the census report for that county in 1840. The 1840 Census Report, like that of 1830, of course, consists only of the name of the head of the household and the number of persons, by sex, of each age bracket. The data provided for Franklin Glenn's household in 1840 indicates only two changes within the next ten years—one of the two males under five appears to have died, and another son was born. Franklin Glenn's household in the Lookout Valley, of Walker County, Georgia, in 1850 (House No. 1796) included the following (with the writer's comments in parentheses):

Glenn, Franklin	43 M	Farmer	Ga.	
Susan	42 F		"	(d. at 80 in 1885—death certificate)
Cathrine	20 F		"	(Mary Catherine, m. Robert L. Mitchell)
Jackson	19 M	Farmer	"	(Andrew Jackson, d. July 8, 1867)
John	17 M	Farmer	"	(John English, b. March 3, 1833)
William	14 M		"	(Not positively identified elsewhere)
	(Another male under 5 in 1840 probably died before 1850 Report.)			
Frances	10 F		Ga.	(Frances Margaret, m. William G. McBee)
Samuel	8 M		"	(In 1860 Report, no additional record)
Cathrine	62 F		"	(N. C. native state by 1860 Report)

("Cathrine" is the spelling used in both instances above by the census enumerator.)

Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn in Madison County, Alabama

The writer has been unable to find any courthouse record of Franklin Glenn in Madison County, Alabama, and indeed has no proof that he ever was there, except the United States Census Report for that county in 1860. As indicated earlier, there are a number of age inconsistencies in Franklin Glenn's family among the various census reports. Based upon the premise that the younger a person is, the less likely is an error in the estimating or reporting of that individual's age, the writer has chosen the 1850 Census Report as his chief guide to the birth years of the children; but he is skeptical about the ages 43 and 42 in 1850, as well as the 49 and 51 in 1860, as reported for Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn, respectively. As is pointed out in their individual sketches, the ages of three of their children have unrealistic age reductions in the 1860 Census Report.

The 1870 Census Report for Madison County, Alabama, in which the writer has not been able to locate even the household of John English Glenn

whom he knows to have been there, is too dim for failure to find Franklin Glenn to be regarded as evidence that he was not there; but by 1880 Franklin Glenn's widow, Susan Glenn, listed as age 73 in that report, was living with her son John English Glenn. Georgia is listed as her native state, and North Carolina as the native state of both of her parents. This census report of Susan's age is at variance, not only with 1850 and 1860 Census Reports, but also with her age 80 recorded on her death certificate in Memphis, Tennessee, on November 10, 1885 (NO. W-55). Her death certificate, however, might have no greater claim to accuracy than any of the census reports, since, as will be pointed out later, her age at death was probably reported by two granddaughters who could have been mistaken. Proof that this Susan Glenn was the widow of Franklin Glenn and the mother of John English Glenn is found in an item on microfilm from old newspapers in the Huntsville Public Library: "Died in Memphis, Tennessee, November 10, 1885, Mrs. Susan Glenn, mother of John E. Glenn. Funeral from the home of John E. Glenn on Church Street." It would have seemed characteristic of John E. Glenn to have had his mother buried by his father's side and to have had a monument, or monuments, erected to them; but the place of their burial has not been determined by the writer. In 1860 Franklin Glenn's family was living a few miles north of Huntsville in an area served by the Meridianville Post Office. A close neighbor was David Wade. The markers in the Wade family cemetery are without inscriptions. Franklin and Susan Glenn may have been buried there or in a similar cemetery without inscriptions on their markers in conformity with local custom at the time.

The Children of Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn

The combined data of the Census Reports of 1840 and 1850 indicate that seven children were born to Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn. The names of only six are known, and only four of these have been identified definitely in adulthood by the writer. With such information as is available to the writer, sketches on each follow.

1. *MARY CATHERINE (KATE) GLENN* is estimated by the Census Reports of 1830, 1840, and 1850, to have been born in 1829 or early 1830, in spite of the age 26 reported for her in the 1850 Census Report. On April 8, 1873, she married Robert L. Mitchell (*Madison County Marriage Book 6*, p. 527). The estimated age of the bride would have been about 43. Robert L. Mitchell's printed death notice on April 4, 1889, gives his age at death as "57 yr's, 8 mon's and 4 days," indicating his birth on July 31, 1831, and his age at about 42 at the time of his marriage. There is no record in Madison County of an earlier marriage for him. At the bride's age, children would hardly be expected, and none has come to the attention of the writer. Apparently Mary Catherine Glenn Mitchell was known in Huntsville by the name of "Kate," for in the news story announcing the death of John English Glenn, the following was reported: "Mr. John Glenn, his youngest son, arrived from Atlanta yesterday, and Mrs. Kate Mitchell, his sister, will arrive this afternoon." Whether she came

from Atlanta, from Memphis, or from some point between, she was still a widow and was not living in Huntsville at the time of her brother's death on December 17, 1898.

2. *ANDREW JACKSON (JACK) GLENN* is reported to have been buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama, with this inscription on his marker: "Died July 18, 1867, Age 38." An error is apparent—either in the inscription or in a copy made of it before it was removed. This inscription indicates his birth in 1829, which would mean that he had a twin sister; but the year 1829 for his birth is in contradiction with four separate census reports. The 1830 Census Report for Franklin County, Georgia, includes in the Glenn home a daughter but no son. In the 1840 Census Report for Murray County, Georgia, there was no son over 10 but two under 5 (Andrew Jackson and his brother John English). In 1850 he is reported in his father's household in Walker County, Georgia, as "Jackson Glenn, 19," and in 1860 as age 29 in the home of his brother, John English Glenn, Huntsville, Alabama. All of these reports point to his birth in 1831. This is consistent with the birth of Mary Catherine (Kate) in 1829 and John English in 1833. Like this brother, he was a locomotive engineer. During the Civil War he is reported to have had his train captured in a blockade through which his brother's train rushed at great peril. There is no evidence or family tradition that Andrew Jackson Glenn ever married.

3. *JOHN ENGLISH GLENN* is assumed to have been the other male, 5–10, in the Franklin Glenn household in Murray County, Georgia, in 1840; and, of course, he was the "John Glenn, 17, farmer," in the Glenn home in Walker County, Georgia, in 1850. According to the family Bible record, he was born March 3, 1833, married Mary Susan Wooldridge on September 14, 1858, and died in Huntsville, Alabama, December 17, 1898. Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn was born October 8, 1840, the daughter of Alfred N. and Paralee T. Stephens Wooldridge, and died February 19, 1917. They are buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama. Since they are the direct ancestors of the writer's wife, more detailed sketches on them are found in the *John English Glenn* section later in this chapter.

4. *WILLIAM GLENN* had not been identified by the writer as a son of Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn until near the end of his searching for information on the Glenn family, when Franklin Glenn's household in the 1850 Census Report for Walker County, Georgia, was made available to him. William Glenn was listed as age 14. If there was a family tradition of another brother for John English Glenn, it was too obscure to investigate without a name for which to look. None of the unidentified Glenns in the records of Madison County, Alabama, including an 1882 marriage for a William Glenn, seemed to hold any promise. Almost simultaneously with the 1850 Census Report of Franklin Glenn's household in Walker County, Georgia, however, came a copy of the following reprint from *The Decatur News* in the April 5, 1882, Issue of *The Democrat*, of Huntsville, Alabama:

"Mr. William Glenn of the Yard Masters in the L & N Yard at this place and Miss Dolly Lloyd were married in Huntsville last Monday and reached here by the 8:15 Train in the P.M. Their arrival was signaled by the screaming

of apparently a thousand engines that filled the air with their hideous cries. Later in the night their numerous friends gave them a grand serenade and started them on the matrimonial sea joyous and happy in the extreme."

Although William Glenn, son of Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn, would have been 46 by 1882, the railroad connection of the above groom, so characteristic of Franklin Glenn's sons, placed a new emphasis to the record of the issuance of a license for his marriage (*Madison County Marriage Book 12*, p. 189). Further investigation might reveal also that some of the later marriages were those of his children. (To any reader who is interested, the writer suggests a search among the records of Morgan County, Alabama, including Census Reports.)

5. *AN UNIDENTIFIED SON* of Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn is believed by the writer to have been born about 1838 and to have died before 1850. This is based upon two males under 5 (William and one other) in the Glenn household in 1840 and a lapse of four years between the births of William and his sister Frances Margaret.

6. *FRANCES MARGARET GLENN* was listed in her father's household in 1850 as "Frances Glenn, 10." In the absence of a Bible record or tombstone inscription, the writer regards this as the most authentic indication of the year of her birth (1839 or 1840), in spite of the listing of "Margaret F. Glenn, 16" in Franklin Glenn's household in Madison County, Alabama, in 1860. The credibility of the 1850 report of her age is strengthened by the listing of a female under 5 in the Glenn household in 1840. Any age under 20 in 1860 is, therefore, in conflict with both 1840 and 1850 Census Reports. Frances M. Glenn was the name used on the license for her marriage to William G. McBee on May 17, 1865 (*Madison County Marriage Book 4 B*, p. 566). No further record has been found on either of them in Madison County, Alabama, an indication that William G. McBee was not a resident of Madison County either before or after the marriage. The lack of any military record for him in Tennessee or Alabama may indicate that he, like two of his wife's brothers, was exempt because he worked for the railroad. There are clues, but by no means proof, that William G. and Frances Margaret Glenn McBee had twin daughters, Jeffie and Jennie, within a year after their marriage, that they were living in Memphis, Tennessee, and that both parents had died by 1886. These suppositions are based upon the following facts. According to her death certificate (Index Card No. W-55) Susan Glenn, mother of John English Glenn and Frances Margaret Glenn McBee, died November 10, 1885, at 243 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee, at age 80, after residence there for nine months. The Memphis City Directory for 1886, but not for 1884 or 1885, lists Miss Jeffie McBee and Miss Jennie McBee at 243 Madison Street. The relationship between the above named Susan Glenn and John English Glenn is verified by a notice in a Huntsville, Alabama, newspaper of Susan Glenn's death in Memphis on the above date and her funeral in Huntsville in the home of her son John E. Glenn. Jeffie and Jennie McBee, if they were twin daughters of William G. and Frances Margaret Glenn McBee, could have been approximately 21 years of age in 1886, when they

were listed first in the Memphis City Directory. It is the writer's conclusion that their grandmother may have gone to Memphis to live with them upon the death of their mother some time earlier. This conclusion is borne out in part by the death story of John English Glenn on December 17, 1898, which named as a survivor his sister Mrs. Kate (Mary Catherine) Mitchell, but not his sister Mrs. Frances Margaret Glenn McBee. The above suppositions and conclusions are presented not as facts but as evidence of efforts to find facts and as clues for some reader who may be in better position to extend the search.

7. *SAMUEL M. GLENN* was listed as age 8 in the household of Franklin Glenn in the 1850 Census Report of Walker County, Georgia. This should have made him 18 in 1860, instead of 13, as recorded incorrectly by the census taker or misread from the dim microfilm of the writer. This means that he was of military age during the Civil War—a factor which was dismissed earlier by the writer because of the now apparently incorrect age for him in 1860. No public or family record of Samuel M. Glenn after the 1860 Census Report or any family tradition concerning him has come to the attention of the writer. (To the reader who would like to continue the search, the writer suggests an attempt to locate military records for Samuel M. Glenn.)

John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn

JOHN ENGLISH GLENN (1833–1898) was born in Franklin County, Georgia, the son of Franklin and Susan Carson Glenn. It was in Franklin County that the parents were married on August 7, 1828 (*Franklin County Marriages, 1827–1835*), in Franklin County that Franklin Glenn's household was listed in the 1830 Census Report, in Franklin County that Franklin Glenn purchased 125 acres of land on January 5, 1831 (*Franklin County Deed Book BBB*, p. 141), and while yet a resident of Franklin County in 1836 or 1837 that he resold the land before moving westward (*Franklin County Deed Book DDD*, p. 28). According to the Glenn family Bible, in the possession of the writer's wife in 1973, the date of John English Glenn's birth was March 3, 1833, and that of his death on December 17, 1898, with burial in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama. On September 14, 1858, he married Mary Susan Wooldridge, daughter of Alfred N. and Paralee T. Stephens Wooldridge, in the City of Decatur, Alabama (*Morgan County Marriage Book B*, p. 371). She was born in Maury County, Tennessee, October 8, 1840, and died February 19, 1917, according to the above-mentioned Bible record. Theirs were among the numerous tombstones in Maple Hill Cemetery which were destroyed by vandals several years ago and later removed from the family plot by caretakers who failed to notify the family or to make any attempt to preserve the records on them.

Family tradition has it that in her early widowhood Mary Susan Wooldridge's mother, Paralee T. Stephens Wooldridge, kept a boarding house for men employed by the railroad, presumably in Decatur, Alabama, and that Mary Susan first met John English Glenn when he became one of the boarders. The story goes that word came that two young men, a Mr.

Glenn and a Mr. Hawk, soon would become boarders. When they arrived, Mary Susan and her friend, whose name is thought to have been Lula, did some peeping at the two young men, but had no way of determining which each was. Noting that one of them had a hooked nose, Mary Susan decided he must be Mr. Hawk; but she was mistaken. Later she married the man with the hooked nose, while her friend married John Hawk. The Glenns and Hawks were neighbors in Huntsville; and a close friendship lasted into another generation between John Hawk's daughter Lula (Brock) and John Glenn's daughter Paralee (Lena Miller) and even into still later generations to a lesser degree.

John English Glenn was a locomotive engineer on the Memphis and Charleston, later the Southern Railroad. According to a newspaper account at the time of his death (*The Weekly Tribune*, of Huntsville, Alabama, for December 20, 1898), he began his railroad work as a fireman in 1851 at the age of 18. His first run was between Atlanta and Chattanooga through Marietta, which was cited as his home before he began his railroad work. In 1853 he is reported to have been advanced to engineer and to have moved to Huntsville, Alabama. His first engine was known as "Old Look-out." This was five years before he married Mary Susan Wooldridge in Decatur, Alabama; so he already was an engineer when he met his future wife.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the newspaper stories concerning John E. Glenn's experiences with the railroad are not challenged, but the statement in the same news account that he was born in Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia, and lived there until 1851 is in conflict with records already presented. Since the Glenn family is listed in the 1850 Census Report for Walker County and since the burning of the Cobb County courthouse leaves no record to confirm or disprove residence there after 1850, it is the writer's surmise that John E. Glenn, either with or without other members of his family, moved into Marietta about the time he began working for the railroad.

As the first engineer on the road between Chattanooga and Memphis, it became John E. Glenn's duty to "test" the various bridges and other hazards. One of these is reported to have been the bridge at Decatur, Alabama, over which the trains still roll. Prior to the occupation of North Alabama by Union forces during the Civil War, he kept his trains running, transporting machinery and supplies for the Confederacy. On at least one occasion he is reported to have done this under enemy fire, when attempt was made to stop the train by piling rubbish on the tracks, when cannon balls were striking the ground near the tracks, and when he and his fireman had to lie down in the cab to avoid being hit by rifle fire, as they sped through the blockade with full throttle. His brother Jack Glenn, who followed him with another train, was stopped and captured, according to family reports based upon news accounts of the day. Where John E. Glenn was and what he did while all or most of his line was occupied by Union forces are points which have not been determined; but he probably remained within Confederate lines, serving wherever he was needed. Occupation of Huntsville by Federals came as early as April 12, 1862, but the Confed-

erates regained possession a few months later, after which occupation was intermittent.

From the above-mentioned and other newspaper stories, as well as from family tradition, John E. Glenn continued as a locomotive engineer until the time of his disability from a stroke which caused partial paralysis and kept him in bed for about three years before his death.

Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn remained a widow for more than eighteen years after having cared for a semi-invalid husband for three years. She had given birth to ten children. One of these, her third, was born during the Civil War. While her husband was away in civilian service of the Confederacy, she sat on the bed with a child on each side of her as cannon balls whizzed over her house. Three of her children died in infancy—two within a week of each other in 1884 from a childhood disease. Another died from dropsy as a young adult. Two others died after they had married, leaving five grandchildren to her care and, to a great extent, to her support.

When the two Hall grandchildren came to live with Grandma Glenn in 1889, Grandpa Glenn was still in good health and providing a good income. Three of their own children—Edgar, John Henry, and Mary Elizabeth—apparently were still at home. During much of Grandpa Glenn's three years of disability and after his death, the responsibility of support fell on Grandma Glenn. Like her mother forty years earlier, she kept boarders, capitalizing on the spacious home her husband had built for her. This business was one of the few means of livelihood available to widows in her day. She made a recognized enterprise of it, employing a staff equal to the job.

By the time of Grandpa Glenn's death, only the daughter Mary Elizabeth Glenn and the two Hall grandchildren remained at home with Grandma Glenn; and Mary Elizabeth married and left in 1901. By 1907 Grandma Glenn was 67, and her grandson John Harvey Hall and granddaughter Mary Emily Hall were 22 and 20, respectively, and able to assume responsibility for their own and their grandmother's support. For a short while, Grandma Glenn leased her home in Huntsville to join her two grandchildren in Chattanooga, where Mary Emily Hall was employed by her aunt Mary Elizabeth's husband, Charles Edgar Jordan. A sudden turn of events—death of Mary Elizabeth Glenn Jordan from an overdose of gas in a dental chair—brought Grandma Glenn, her two Hall grandchildren, her three Jordan grandchildren, and her son Edgar, who also had moved to Chattanooga, all back to Huntsville.

When one of the Jordan grandsons became ill with typhoid fever, his baby sister was taken into the home of her aunt Lena Miller who became so attached to the child that she did not give her up until her death at 15. Upon the marriage in 1913 of Mary Emily Hall, the granddaughter whom Grandma Glenn had reared from an early age, the Millers, who had lived in the next block, moved into the Glenn home on Walker Street. This move was not only for the care and protection of the seventy-three-year-old grandmother but also to help rear the two Jordan boys who were 8 and 10 in 1913. The Glenn home was still standing in good repair in 1973 at 117 Walker Street.

Each person named or suggested above is identified in the section which follows.

The Children of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn

John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn were the parents of ten children, of whom only six grew to adulthood, only five married, and only four had children. They were Harvey Andrew, Alice Morgan, Alfred Edgar, Paralee (Lena) Wooldridge, John Henry, William James, David Nicholson, Mary Elizabeth, Harvena, and Walter Clarence. Only one son, John Henry Glenn, had sons to carry on the Glenn name. Although there are a few instances of human interest stories about the Glenns and their close relatives, the sketches which follow are concerned primarily with essential genealogical facts.

1. *HARVEY ANDREW GLENN*, first child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn, apparently was named for his two oldest uncles, John Harvey Wooldridge and Andrew Jackson Glenn. He was born October 1, 1859, presumably in Huntsville, Alabama, but possibly in Decatur, where his parents were married. He died from dropsy August 13, 1879, and was buried near his grandmother Wooldridge in what was then known as City Cemetery but now as Maple Hill Cemetery.

2. *ALICE MORGAN GLENN*, second child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, February 20, 1862, died in Texarkana, Arkansas, August 26, 1889, and was buried in the Glenn family plot in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama. Like her two younger sisters, she graduated from Huntsville Female College, a famous institution in its day. On December 27, 1883, Alice Morgan Glenn married Columbus Berkley Hall in Huntsville (*Madison County Marriage Book 13*, p. 218). As they are the maternal grandparents of the writer's wife, they are sketched more fully in *The Hall Family* section of *Chapter XI*.

3. *ALFRED EDGAR GLENN*, third child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn, was born August 7, 1864, after Huntsville had been occupied more than once by Federal forces. At this time the father was within Confederate lines serving as a railroad engineer. During her third pregnancy, Alfred Edgar's mother had sat on the bed with a child on each side of her, frightened by the roar of cannon in the distance and the whizzing sound which the cannon balls made as they passed over their home. Alfred Edgar Glenn is known to have been named for his maternal grandfather, Alfred N. Wooldridge. Without knowledge of any other reason for his middle name, the supposition arises that Edgar may have been a Glenn name, perhaps that of an unidentified great-grandfather. On May 19, 1896, he married Mattie Bailey (*Madison County Marriage Book 22*, p. 39)—a marriage which ended in divorce. His second marriage was on January 3, 1920 (*Madison County Marriage Book 45*, p. 464) to Mervel Brannon. There were no children from either marriage. He died about 1928 and was buried in the Glenn family plot in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, the last in that plot.

4. *PARALEE WOOLDRIDGE GLENN* (1867-1937), named for

her maternal grandmother, Paralee T. Stephens Wooldridge, was known throughout her life as "Lena." She was born in Huntsville on January 17, 1867, the fourth child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn. She died in Huntsville on April 26, 1937, and was buried in the Miller family plot in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville. On October 9, 1888, she married Walter Cornelius Miller (*Madison County Marriage Book 16*, p. 205), who was born May 30, 1862, died in the former Glenn family home on Walker Street on July 31, 1936, and was buried in the Miller family plot. To this union were born two children, Mary Alice and Walter Glenn Miller, whose sketches follow.

Mary Alice Miller was born May 3, 1890, died October 14, 1942, and was buried with her parents in the Miller family plot in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville. She was a secretary by profession and at one time was the private secretary of John Sparkman, while he was a practicing attorney in Huntsville prior to his election as United States Senator from Alabama. Mary Alice Miller was the last survivor of the Glenn family in Madison County, Alabama.

Walter Glenn Miller was born September 29, 1892, and died February 17, 1896, after only a few hours of illness. He was buried in the Glenn family plot in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville.

5. *JOHN HENRY GLENN* (1869–1952), fifth child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn—and their only son to have sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons to carry the Glenn name into future generations—was born in Huntsville, Alabama, January 3, 1869, died September 15, 1952, and was buried in Decatur Cemetery, Decatur, Georgia. He was attorney and agent for Southern Freight Association. On June 24, 1899, in Atlanta, Georgia, he married Georgena Reddy, who was born July 13, 1875, in Coventry, England, the daughter of John William and Sarah Clapp Reddy. Georgena Reddy Glenn died in Decatur, Georgia, April 24, 1963, and was buried beside her deceased husband. The birth and death dates of her father and mother were September 5, 1849–October 20, 1938, and August 7, 1845–September 11, 1932, respectively. They too were buried in the Decatur Cemetery. John Henry and Georgena Reddy Glenn were the parents of four children, Georgena, Catherine, John English, and Walter Henry Glenn, whose brief sketches follow.

Georgena Glenn, named for her mother, was born in Atlanta on April 8, 1900, lived in Atlanta, and worked for the Georgia State Employment Service until her retirement in 1964. Some time thereafter she and her sister Catherine moved to New Port Richey, Florida, where she was living in 1972 but planning to return to Decatur, Georgia.

Catherine Glenn, second child of John Henry and Georgena Reddy Glenn, was born in Atlanta on February 15, 1902. Whether or not her parents were aware of it, she was given the name of her earliest known ancestor, her great-great-grandmother Catherine Glenn, who accompanied her son Franklin Glenn from Georgia to Madison County, Alabama, before 1860. Catherine Glenn, the daughter of John Henry and Georgena Reddy Glenn, worked for thirty years for the United States Department of Cost of

Living Index. She was living in New Port Richey, Florida, in 1972 with plans for returning to Decatur, Georgia. To her the writer is indebted for most of the information on her parents and their descendants.

John English Glenn, named for his deceased paternal grandfather, was born in Atlanta on August 18, 1904. On September 27, 1930, he married Elizabeth Lindsey, who was born in Turin, Georgia, February 24, 1909. In 1972 they were living in West Point, Georgia. They were the parents of one child, Mary Elizabeth (Betty) Glenn, who was born in West Point, Georgia, January 4, 1935. On June 21, 1958, she married Wilbur D. Owens, Jr., who was born February 1, 1930. Wilbur D., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth (Betty) Glenn Owens were living in Macon, Georgia, in 1972 and were the parents of four children whose names and birth dates are as follows: Elizabeth Lindsey Owens, August 22, 1959; Wilbur D. Owens III, December 30, 1960; Estelle McKenzie Owens, July 14, 1963; and John Glenn Owens, August 14, 1971. All, except the last named, were born in Albany, Georgia, where the family lived before moving to West Point.

Walter Henry Glenn, fourth child of John Henry and Georgena Reddy Glenn, was born September 1, 1906, died April 26, 1960, and was buried in the Decatur Cemetery, Decatur, Georgia. He was named for his uncle Walter Miller. On November 1, 1930, in Macon, Georgia, he married Louise Fielding, who was born in Macon on May 7, 1907, and was living in Atlanta in 1972. Their only child, Walter Henry Glenn, Jr., was born in Concord, North Carolina, July 17, 1936, and on December 27, 1959, married Carolyn Phillips, who was born in Pensacola, Florida, September 2, 1937. In 1972 Walter Henry Glenn, Jr., and wife were living in Cleveland, Tennessee, with their two children, Walter Henry Glenn III, born June 16, 1963, and Mary Catherine Glenn, born July 22, 1965, in Maitland, Florida. It appears in 1973 that upon Walter Henry Glenn III, born June 16, 1963, falls the responsibility of preserving the surname of his great-great-grandfather John English Glenn (1833-1898), perhaps that also of his great-great-great-grandfather Franklin Glenn.

6. *WILLIAM JAMES GLENN*, sixth child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn, was born January 19, 1871, died September 7, 1872, and was their first to die. He was buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama.

7. *DAVID NICHOLAS GLENN*, named for his mother's two brothers David H. and Alfred Nicholas Wooldridge, was born August 18, 1873, died November 5, 1874, and was buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville.

8. *MARY ELIZABETH GLENN*, eighth child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn and their last to reach adulthood, was born August 10, 1875, in Huntsville. She died in a dental chair in Chattanooga from an overdose of gas on October 30, 1907, and was buried in the Glenn family plot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama. On December 4, 1901, she married Charles Edgar Jordan (*Madison County Marriage Book* 29, p. 145). The date of his birth has not been made available to the writer, but he died suddenly on February 15, 1913, in Chattanooga and was buried

by the side of his deceased wife. To this union had been born three children, John Glenn, Charles Edgar, Jr., and Mary Elizabeth Jordan, whose brief sketches follow.

John Glenn Jordan, known by the name Glenn, was born September 25, 1902, in Florence, Alabama, died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 3, 1948, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery in the latter city. He was well-known in the newspaper field in Chattanooga and elsewhere. Upon his mother's death in 1907, he and his brother and sister made their home with their maternal grandmother, Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn. On an unknown date in Chicago, he married a girl named Jean from whom he later was divorced. On September 1, 1931, in Huntsville, Alabama, he married Laura Thomas, daughter of John and Kathryn Thomas. She was born in Winchester, Tennessee, September 10, 1911. There were no children born to either of John Glenn Jordan's marriages. On August 13, 1960, his widow married John G. DeArmond, who was born in Cleveland, Tennessee.

Charles Edgar Jordan, Jr., usually known as "C. E." in family circles, was born August 16, 1904. On a date not known to the writer, he married a girl named Helen after having worked in an executive capacity in Calcutta and Bombay, India, for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. To them was born a daughter Shirley in 1935 or 1936 and another daughter, Elaine, three or four years later. In 1972 he was retired and living in Akron, Ohio.

Mary Elizabeth Jordan, third child of Charles Edgar, Sr., and Mary Elizabeth Glenn Jordan, was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 7, 1906. She was little more than a year old when her mother died and she was taken with her two brothers to live with their maternal grandmother, Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn. During the illness of her older brother from typhoid fever, she was taken to the home of her "Aunt Lena" Miller to avoid contagion. She remained with them until her death at 15 on January 31, 1922. She was buried in the Glenn family plot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville.

9. *HARVENA GLENN* was named for her oldest brother, Harvey Andrew Glenn, who died one day before her birth on August 14, 1879. She was the ninth child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn and died from a childhood disease on August 8, 1884, exactly one week before the death of her youngest brother, within six days of her fifth birthday. She was buried in the Glenn family plot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville.

10. *WALTER CLARENCE GLENN*, tenth and last child of John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn, was born January 27, 1882, and died on August 15, 1884, from the same illness with which his sister Harvena had died a week earlier. He was buried in the Glenn family plot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville.

Suggestions for Additional Searching

Had time allowances and other considerations been more favorable, the writer would have done more searching for Glenn and Carson records, which probably can be found in or within the vicinity of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The marriage record of the Glenn who married

Franklin Glenn's mother, Catherine, should be sought. It probably occurred around 1810—more likely in North Carolina than in Georgia. Some attention should be given to the name Edgar in the Glenn family, since John English and Mary Susan Wooldridge Glenn named their first son Alfred Edgar—Alfred for the maternal grandfather, Edgar possibly for a Glenn ancestor. There were Carsons in Catawba County, North Carolina.

IN MEMORIAM

This commemorative register is dedicated to the memory of those who lie buried in the Glenn Family Plot, Block 7, Lot 100, Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Alabama. Like many others in the older sections of this cemetery, their monuments were mutilated by vandals many years after their erection and later were removed by cemetery caretakers, leaving the plot entirely bare.

JOHN ENGLISH GLENN
1833-1899

MARY SUSAN WOOLDRIDGE GLENN
1840-1917

ALICE MORGAN GLENN HALL
1862-1889

HARVENA GLENN
1879-1884

ALFRED EDGAR GLENN
1864-1928

WALTER CLARENCE GLENN
1882-1884

CHARLES EDGAR JORDAN
DIED 1913

A Grandson
WALTER GLENN MILLER
1892-1896

MARY ELIZABETH GLENN
JORDAN
1875-1907

Former Pastor's Daughter
CORA L. DAVID
DIED 1885

MARY ELIZABETH JORDAN
1906-1922

WILLIAM JAMES GLENN
1871-1872

DAVID NICHOLAS GLENN
1873-1874

THE BABY OF A FRIEND