Newspapers by ancestry

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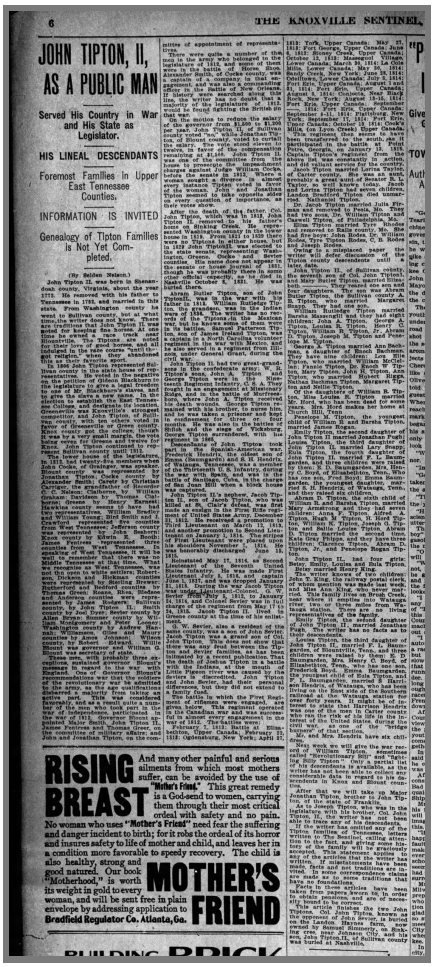

6 THE KNOXVILLE SENTINEL.

JOHN TIPTON, II, AS A PUBLIC MAN

Served His Country in War and His State as Legislator.

HIS LINEAL DESCENDANTS

Foremost Families in Upper East Tennessee Counties.

INFORMATION IS INVITED

Genealogy of Tipton Families Is Not Yet Completed.

(By Reuben Matson.)

John Tipton II. was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, about the year 1773. He removed with his father to Tennessee in 1795, and married in this state. From Washington county he went to Sullivan county, but at what time the writer does not know. There he owned a farm on Beaver creek, and was noted for keeping fine horses. At one time he owned a race track near Blountville. The good horses, and all indulged in the same course "until they got religion," when they abandoned this as their favorite sport.

In 1807 John Tipton represented Sullivan county in the state house of representatives. He voted in the negative on the question of calling a convention of the legislature to give a legal freedom to one of Mr. Blackburn's slaves, and also voted in the negative on a bill relative to establish the East Tennessee College, and designate its location, which bill, after a spirited and lengthy competitor, John Tipton voted in favor of Maryville or Grove county. Knox county got the college, though Blount county had been the leading aspirant for years and years for Knox. John Tipton continued to represent Sullivan county in 1809.

The lower house of the legislature, in 1813, had twenty-five members when John Cocke, of Sevier county, moved to increase the number to twenty-six. Alexander Smith, Carter's brother-in-law, Carriger, the grandfather of Governor Carriger, of Sullivan county, and Graham, Jacobus, by Thomas, Claiborne; Greene by Henry Earnest; Hawkins by Thomas Hutchings, the two representatives, William Bradley and William Young; Hot Smith and J. Crockett were Jefferson county's representatives; Jefferson county was represented by John Sanborn; Knox county by Charles Scott; James Parriss, representative; Grainger county by Thomas Hutchings, speaking of West Tennessee, it will be well to remember that there was no Shelby county then, and that what we recognize as West Tennessee was not the seat to white settlers; Robertson county by Martin Dale; Sumner was represented by Sterling Brewer; Rutherford and Bedford counties by Thomas Rucker; Davidson by Thomas Claiborne and Thomas Peyton; Montgomery by James Hodgett; Sullivan county by John Tipton II.; Hamilton county by Col. Dyer; Bedford county by Thomas Rucker; Montgomery and Peter Looper; Washington county by Andrew Hamilton; Rhea county by Robert Allison; Roane county by Aaron Johnson; Wilson county by Robert Edward. Willie Blount was governor of state and William G. Blount was secretary of state.

These men, will probably three assemblies, were the most distinguished statesmen of that day. Governor Blount's recommendations was that the soldiers of the revolutionary war be admitted to the right of suffrage, which privilege debarred a majority from taking an active part. This was considered a wise measure, as it was the last battle of the men, who took part in the war of independence, participated in the war of 1812. The following were appointed Major Smith, John Tipton II., James Ferriven and Thomas Greer, on the committee of military affairs; and John and Jonathan Tipton, on the committee of appointment of representatives.

There were quite a number of these men who had served in the legislature of 1813, and some of them were in the battle of Horse Shoe, Alexander Outlaw, a member from Jefferson, of a company in that engagement, and was also a commanding officer in the battle of New Orleans. If history were searched, it might be found that a majority of the legislature of 1817, would be found fighting the British during the war.

On the motion to reduce the salary of the governor from $1,500 to $1,000 per annum, John Tipton II. and Jonathan Tipton, of Blount county, voted to curtail the salary.

The first salary of the compensating committee at $1,500. John Tipton II. was one of the committee from the house to investigate the impeachment charges against Governor Joseph McMinn, in 1815. Where a woman sought a divorce in almost every instance, the husband, in spite of the woman. John and Jonathan Tipton seemed to take opposite sides on the question, of importance, as they were wives.

After the death of the father, Col. John Tipton, which was in 1813, John Tipton II. removed to his father's plantation, which was in the present Washington county in the year 1819. From 1811 to 1820 there were but few changes in the house. In 1817 John Tipton II. was elected to the state senate, representing Washington county, and was the only senator or house journal of 1851, though he was probably there in some other official capacity, as he died in Washington October 5, 1851. He was buried there.

Abram Butler Tipton, son of John Tipton, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, in 1813. William Reynolds Tipton, his grandson, was in the Indian wars of 1836. This writer has no record of the Tiptons in the Seminole war of 1836, but Abram Butler Tipton was in the battles. Samuel Parkerson Tipton, son of James Ireland Tipton, was in the Mexican war, in the Tennessee regiment in the war with Mexico, and he also served in a regiment from Illinois under General Grant during the civil war.

John Tipton II. had two great-grandsons in the Confederate army. Col. John Tipton Wood, Jr., of the 63d Tennessee Regiment Infantry, C. S. A. They fought in an engagement at Missionary Ridge, where John A. Tipton received his death wounds. George Tipton received a wound in the same battle, and he was taken a prisoner and kept in confinement for three or four months at Rock Island, Illinois, and Camp Morton and the siege of Vicksburg. George Tipton surrendered, with his regiment, in 1865.

Descendants of John Tipton took part in the Civil war. Frederick Hendrix, the oldest son of Emma (Sauerguard) and S. H. Hendrix, of Watauga, Tenn., was a member of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, during the war with Spain, and was in the battle of San Juan Hill, and in the battle of San Juan Hill when a block house was captured.

John Tipton II.'s nephew, Jacob Tipton, son of Jacob Tipton, who was first killed at Col. Clark's defeat, was first given an ensign in the First Regiment of United States Army, December 9, 1812; was promoted to Second Lieutenant on March 11, 1813, and another promotion to Second Lieutenant on March 11, 1813, and another promotion to Second Lieutenant and Third Lieutenant on March 11, 1813, and another promotion to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant were placed upon his shoulders November 1, 1814. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

Reinstated May 17, 1816, as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Infantry. He was made First Lieutenant on April 1, 1817, and was dropped January 31, 1817, and was dropped January 31, 1818. During the war Jacob Tipton was stationed at Fort Hawkins, Georgia, from February 5, 1813, to January 24, 1814, and Colonel Bevier was in full command of the regiment. On January 24, 1814, Jacob Tipton, Dr. Hall and Greene county at the time of his enlistment.

R. W. Bevier, also a resident of the Nolichucky country, was a friend of Jacob Tipton and a great son of Colonel John Tipton. This does not show that Jacob Tipton was related to the Bevier family, as has been intimated by a recent publication. That Jacob Tipton was in the battle of Horse Shoe with the Indians, at the mouth of Little Pigeon river was caused by the service in Bevier's regiment. John Tipton and John Bevier had their personal differences, but they did not extend to a family feud.

The battle in which the First Regiment of Infantry participated was given above. This regiment operated in the Canadian war and was successful in the battle of Chrysler's Field, in the war of 1812. The battles were:

February 1, 1813; Battle at Elizabethtown, Upper Canada; February 11, 1813; Ogdensburg, New York; April 27, 1813; York, Upper Canada; May 27, 1813; Fort George, Upper Canada; June 5, 1813; Stoney Creek, Upper Canada; June 24, 1813; Beaver Dams, Upper Canada; March 10, 1814; La Colle Mills, Lower Canada; May 20, 1814; Oswego, New York; July 5, 1814; Chippewa, Lower Canada; July 25, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; August 1 and 2, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; August 15, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; August 15-16, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; September 1, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; September 17, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada; October 13, 1814; Cook's Mills, Lower Canada; November 5, 1814.

This regiment took honor to have been transferred to the south, the 27 Regiment, in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. Captain Tipton's regiment from the battle of Horse Shoe, was constantly in action, and the valiant service for his country, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Dr. Jacob Tipton married Julia Finnegan and removed to Persia, Mo. They had two sons, Dr. William Tipton, and Captain Tipton, of Fort Worth, Texas. Captain Tipton married Miss Rhodes and removed to Ralls county, Mo. He had five boys: John, Rodes, Dr. William Tipton, Dr. Jacob Tipton, C. B. Rodes and Joseph Rodes.

Owing to a misplaced paper the writer has not been enabled to get the Tipton county descendants until a later date.

John Tipton II., of Sullivan county, Tennessee, son of Col. John Tipton and Mary Bailey Tipton, married Miss [illegible]. They raised one son and four daughters. The latter was Mrs. Abram Tipton, who married Elizabeth Tipton, Mrs. Reynolds Tipton, who married Margaret Boggs. They had one son.

Mrs. Jonathan Tipton married Sarah Haverhill and they had eight children; John A. Tipton, George A. Tipton, Mrs. Jacob Tipton, Mrs. William H. Tipton, Dr. Abram Tipton, Joseph M. Tipton and Pendleton Tipton.

George A. Tipton married Ann Beard. They had seven children; Mrs. Lee Tipton, who married William McCallie, Mary Tipton, John A. Tipton, John Tipton, who married Robert Riggs, Mrs. Jacob Tipton, Margaret Tipton and Nellie Tipton.

Of the daughters of William B. Tipton, Miss Louise E. Tipton married Mr. Hord, who has been dead for some time. Mrs. Hord now makes her home at Church Hill, Tenn.

Penelope M. Tipton, the youngest daughter of John Tipton, married Sarah Tipton married James Riggs.

Emily Tipton, the second daughter of John Tipton II., married Larz Swaggerty. Louise Tipton, the third daughter of John Tipton II. married Larz Swaggerty, a brother of Larz Swaggerty. Mrs. John Tipton II. married Polly Bacon Carter, and three children were raised by them: R. D. Hampton, Mrs. Mary C. Hord, of Elizabethton, Tenn. Who married Dr. Hord, and Penelope Tipton Carter, the youngest daughter, married R. H. Hendrix, of Watauga, Tenn.

Abram B. Tipton, the sixth child of William B. and Sarah Tipton, married Miss Elizabeth Lenoir, and they had children: Clarence Tipton, Alfred L. Tipton, Noah M. Tipton, H. Hord Tipton and Sallie Louise Tipton, Abram B. Tipton, Jr., married Miss Kate Gay Phipps, and they have three children: Clarence Tipton, Abram B. Tipton, Jr., and Penelope Rogan Tipton.

John Tipton II., had four girls, Mrs. Jacob Tipton, Mrs. Reynolds Tipton, Mrs. Tipton married Henry King.

The writer knows of two children: John T. King, the railway postal clerk of whom mention was made last week, and Mrs. Lee Tipton McCallie, who died. This family lives on Brush Creek, near where it empties into Watauga river, in Washington county, Tenn., Texas station. Three are no living representatives of the family.

Mrs. Jacob Tipton, the daughter of John Tipton, II., married Jonathan Pugh. The writer has no facts as to their descendants.

Mrs. Reynolds Tipton, the third daughter of John Tipton, II., married Dr. Reynolds, a banker of Hendersville, Tenn., and three children were raised by them: R. D. Reynolds, who lives at Johnson City, Elizabethton, Tenn., who has one son, Frederick Boyd, Emma Hemingwarden, who married Dr. Hemingwarden, and F. L. Hemingwarden, married Miss Hendrix, of Watauga, who has been dead for some time. Mrs. Reynolds resided in the East side of the Knoxville for over forty years. Although unable to bear to relate that Harrison Reynolds was one of the men in Carter county who was hung by the order of the United States during the civil war, as one of the "bridge burners."

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix have six children.

This week we will give the war record of William Tipton, generally called "Revolutionary Bill" and "Billy Boy" Tipton. Only a partial list of the enrollments is available, as the writer has not been enabled to get considerable data in regard to his descendants in Knox and Blount counties.

After that we will take up Major Jonathan Tipton, brother to John Tipton, II., and Col. John Tipton.

As to Joseph Tipton, who was in the legislature with his brother, Col. John Tipton, in 1815, the writer has not been able to trace any of his descendants.

If the writer has omitted any of the Tipton families of Tennessee, letters written in The Sentinel, telling attention to the omission, and giving the history of the family will be gratefully accepted. This statement applies to the Tipton families of Sullivan county, etc. If misstatements have been made, facts and not traditions are insisted upon. Correspondence should not be made on mere traditions that have no foundation.

Letters to these articles have been received from papers known to be in order to obtain information, and any of never will be found to be correct.

The article relates the two John Tiptons, father and son, who were the opponent of John Sevier, to locate on the Landon Harmer farm, now owned by Mrs. Cowan Humphreys, on Broadway, near Jackson, and his son, John Tipton, II., of Sullivan was buried at Nashville.

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