



The Tipton Family Association of America Newsletter

The Tipton Family Association of America
3236 Forum Blvd. #1075
Fort Myers, FL 33905

Fall 2022

President Comments

Greetings family, I hope this finds you all doing well. I welcome all who have become new members to TFAA and TFAA Facebook quest and thank you all for your support.

As you are aware, TFAA's annual reunion/conference was only a few weeks ago in Middle Tennessee and even with several issues and inconveniences I have heard nothing but great comments and suggestions. We ALL were glad to meet and visit with new cousins.

There are absolutely not enough words to express my gratitude for all of the help I received from everyone who pitched in to make the 2022 reunion/conference a success. I also appreciate our cousins who were patient and understanding of the spur-of-the-moment changes.

The 2023 Reunion/Conference will be held in Shenandoah Valley VA. More information will be sent out soon.

Have an amazing Holiday Season!

Kathy Hoffmann
TFAA President
peachyrose56@gmail.com
239-994-1246

TFAA Committee

President - Kathy Hoffmann
Co-President - Cathy Tipton Lowe
Treasurer - **Vacant**
Secretary - **Vacant**
Communications Director - Charles Tipton (aka Junior)
TFAA Tipton Research Director - Charlotte West Dade
Tipton Family DNA project Administrators - Bob Tipton and Bonnie Grant
Editor - David Etter

NOTES FROM OUR RESEARCH DIRECTOR

CHARLOTTE'S TIPTON GENIE TIP

WHAT'S THE MEANING OF "REMOVED" OR "TIMES" COUSINS

I'm sure that many of you have wondered about the meaning of 2nd, 3rd, or more cousins. Sometimes they are listed as 2nd1R (removed) or 2ndX1 (time).

First, I will address the meaning of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. cousins. In order to be one of these or more, you must share **the same set of ancestors in the same generation.**

Now, I know that doesn't make much sense. I prefer to use a lineage chart that I created that illustrates cousinships. Here's an example of my relationship to a fake cousin, Susie JONES, with whom I share the same ancestors (Jonathan Tipton and Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier) in the same generation. For confidential reasons after generation 3, I've used "fake" names for the generations of my "fake match." My lineage has the correct names.

LINEAGE CHART 1

Relations hip	Lineage of Charlotte WEST	Lineage of Susie JONES (fake name)
MRCAs	Jonathan Tipton/Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier	Jonathan Tipton/Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier
Siblings	David Tipton/Ellenor PATTERSON	Wiley Tipton/Anna MCKINNEY
1 st cousins	David P Tipton/Ann Elizabeth BRYANT	Keziah TIPTON/Uriah Honeycutt
2 nd cousins	Ellen TIPTON/Aaron Eason Honeycutt	Deborah HONEYCUTT/Isaac Whitson
3 rd cousins	Martha HONEYCUTT/John Wesley Hughes	Docia WHITSON/X White (fake name)
4 th cousins	Robert Avery Hughes/Lillie Mae HOILMAN	Mary Whitson/John Jones (fake names)
5 th cousins	Ruth Stella HUGHES/William Charles West, Jr.	Wilson Jones/Mary Smith (fake names)
6th cousins	Charlotte WEST	Susie Jones (fake name)

Chart 1 shows that the **Most Recent Common Ancestors (MRCAs)** for Susie JONES and me are Jonathan Tipton and Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier. They are our 5th great grandparents. We share the same MRCAs in the same generation.

LINEAGE CHART 2

Relations hip	Lineage of Charlotte WEST	Lineage of Susie JONES (fake name)
MRCAs	Jonathan Tipton/Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier	Jonathan Tipton/Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier
Siblings	David Tipton/Ellenor PATTERSON	Wiley Tipton/Anna MCKINNEY
1 st cousins	David P Tipton/Ann Elizabeth BRYANT	Keziah TIPTON/Uriah Honeycutt
2 nd cousins	Ellen TIPTON/Aaron Eason Honeycutt	Deborah HONEYCUTT/Isaac Whitson
3 rd cousins	Martha HONEYCUTT/John Wesley Hughes	Docia WHITSON/X White (fake name)
4 th cousins	Robert Avery Hughes/Lillie Mae HOILMAN	Mary WHITE/John Jones (fake names)
5 th cousins	Ruth Stella HUGHES/William Charles West, Jr.	Wilson Jones/Mary SMITH (fake names)
6 th cousins	Charlotte WEST	James Jones/Lucy GREEN (fake names)
6 th cousins 1R	Charlotte WEST	Samuel Jones/Alice BAKER (fake names)
6th cousins 2R	Charlotte WEST	Susie JONES (fake name)

Chart 2 shows that Jonathan Tipton and Keziah ROBERTSON Sevier are my 5th great grandparents. My relationship with them does not change. However, in this chart Jonathan Tipton and Keziah are the 7th great grandparents of Susie JONES. I am 6th cousins with James Jones, who is Susie's grandfather. I am 6th 1R with Susie's parents. Susie and I are 6th cousins 2 removed or 6th 2R. Some may list our relationship as 6thX2, which actually means 6th 2 times removed.

The bottom line is that in order to be 1st, 2nd, 3rd cousins, etc. with a match, the two individuals must share the same great, great, etc., grandparents (MRCAs) in the same generation as is illustrated in the 1st chart. If they do not share the same great, great, etc., grandparents (MRCAs) in the same generation as

illustrated in the 2nd chart, then the two matches are so many times removed from matching their in-common ancestor in the same generation. Therefore, the two matches may be 1st cousins 1R, 1st cousins 2R, or even 6th cousins 2R as illustrated in the 2nd chart.

Another way of thinking about the “removed” status is that to be “once removed” or 1R from a cousin means that you are separated by one generation from the MRCA (most recent common ancestor). The number before “removed” represents the number of generations you are separated or “removed” from the cousin. I hope all of this makes some sense!

Charlotte West
Director, Tipton Family Research;
Administrator, Tipton Family Research Group on FB

DNA PROJECT

Tipton Family DNA Project Status
5 October 2022
by Bob Tipton

The Tipton Family DNA Project originally began as a way to determine if and how Thomas Tipton who resided in Burke County, Georgia, from 1785 to about 1820 connected to the Tiptons who descend from Jonathan Tipton who died in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1757.

The project officially began 25 August, 2004, with Bonnie Tipton Grant, Mitzi Bateman, and Charles D. Tipton (author of TIPTON: The First Five American Generations) as Co-Administrators. After the death of Charles in 2008, Bob Tipton joined the team as a co-administrator.

The project web site is hosted by the DNA testing company FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) and can be found at <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/tipton/about/background>. Most of the pages at this site are available to the general public although certain pages, such as the Activity Feed, are available only to project members.

Tipton Family DNA Project Statistics

The Tipton Family DNA Project permits anybody with the Tipton surname to join. The project is also open to Tipton cousins who don't necessarily have the Tipton surname but have a Tipton ancestor. In addition, people whose DNA

matches a Tipton may join the project, even if they do not know how they are related to a Tipton. We also have several project members who are not related to the Tiptons but are interested for some reason.

As of 1 October 2022 there are 170 members in the project. Of these, 13 have no known relationship to the Tiptons. Most of these are distant DNA matches who might be related at some time before the adoption of surnames. We also have 16 male members who are related to their Tipton cousins through one of their female ancestors, so are not expected to be Y-DNA Matches.

A total of 67 project members have done autosomal DNA testing at FTDNA, or have tested with other companies and transferred their results to FTDNA. These test results can often be used to identify relationships which include females in the line of descent. There are 45 members who have done mtDNA testing

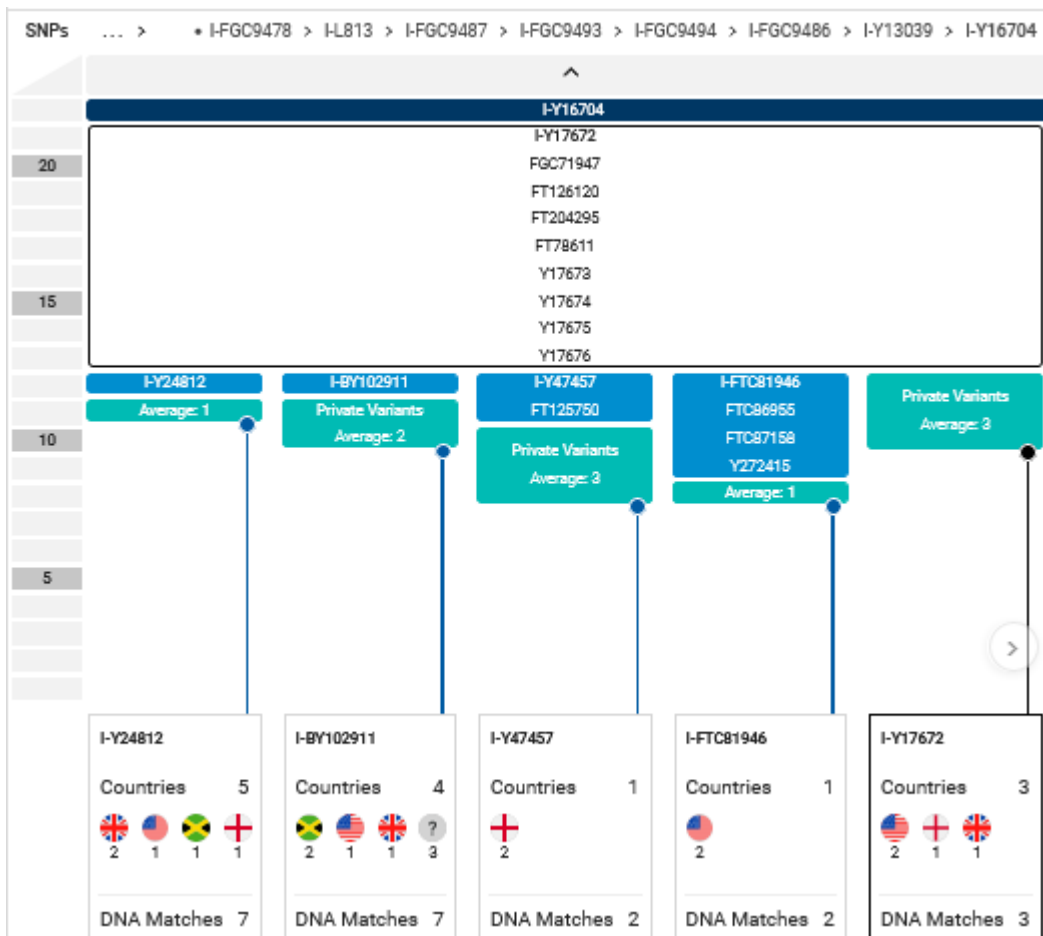
The highest level of Y-DNA SNP testing that our testing company currently offers is what is known as the BigY test. 22 of our members have taken the BigY test and have been found to match our Tipton DNA.

Most of the male Tiptons (and men with other surnames that match the Tipton DNA) have done some form of Y-STR testing. Our testing company has offered five different levels of Y-STR testing since the project began: Y12, Y25, Y37, Y67, and Y111. Only Y37 and Y111 tests are now offered. The following table summarizes the number of members who have tested at the various levels.

Level	Tests
Y12	5
Y25	4
Y37	30
Y67	20
Y111	33

Tipton Family DNA Project Results

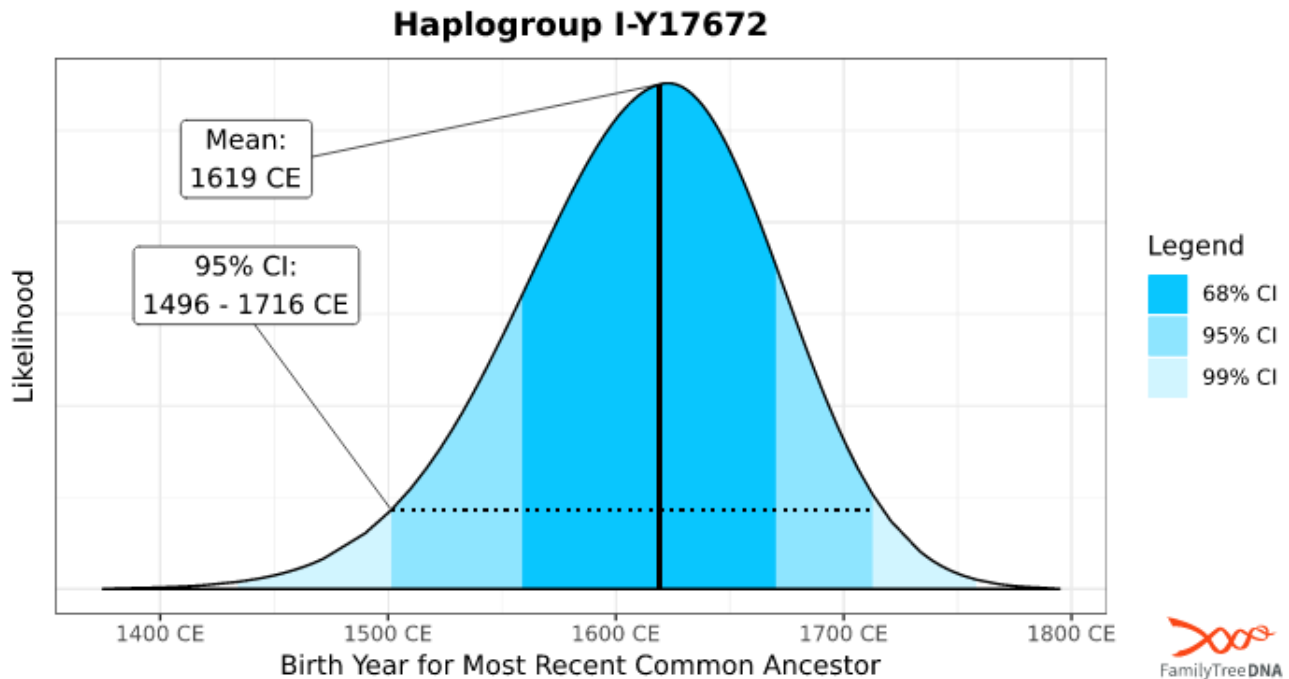
BigY SNP testing has shown that most of the Tiptons are descendants of a single paternal line. These members are all assigned to the haplogroup I-Y17672 or its subclades. As shown in the Block Tree below, this haplogroup is defined by a total of nine SNPs. If a person is assigned to this haplogroup, he is positive (or at least not negative) for all nine of these defining SNPs.



The white block shows the defining SNPs for our primary haplogroup. The dark blue block above it represents the parent haplogroup, I-Y16704. The four lighter blue blocks represent the four subclades that have currently been found. These will be discussed in the sections below. The teal colored block on the right represents the four men who have not yet been assigned to a subclade.

The order the nine defining SNPs for haplogroup I-Y17672 occurred is not known. One of the nine was chosen to represent the group as a whole. However, FTDNA has estimated the date of birth for the first man to be positive for all nine of these SNPs. This age is known as the TMRCA (Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor) of the haplogroup. Since the actual occurrence of the SNPs are random events, the age estimates are statistically determined, and can have a pretty wide confidence interval.

The FTDNA estimate for the TMRCA of haplogroup I-Y17672 is shown in the following chart.



This would indicate that it is most likely that the common ancestor for our haplogroup was born in England, rather than being born in the colonies.

A similar chart for the haplogroup I-Y16704 indicates that its TMRCA is about 400 AD. Almost all of the individuals that have been assigned to subclades of this haplogroup other than ours indicate their Countries of Origin as being either Norway or Sweden. This might indicate that our ancestors arrived in England as part of the Viking invasions or possibly with the Norman invasion since Normandy was a Viking stronghold in northern France.

Haplogroup I-Y24812 - The Georgia Group

As mentioned in the introduction, one of the major reasons the Tipton Family DNA Project was created was to try to determine how the descendants of Thomas Tipton who died about 1820 in Burke County, Georgia, was related to the line of Tiptons descending from Jonathan Tipton, the immigrant. Charles D. Tipton, the author of *TIPTON: The First Five American Generations*, was one of the original co-administrators of the project. In his book he had postulated that Thomas might be a son of William Tipton, making his line: Jonathan the immigrant > Jonathan II > William > Thomas of Georgia.

Early members of the project did Y-STR tests at 12, 25, or 37 markers. It quickly became obvious that the descendants of Thomas definitely were related to the rest of the Tiptons who had tested. However, within the 37-marker test there were two STRs that were common to all of the descendants of Thomas but were

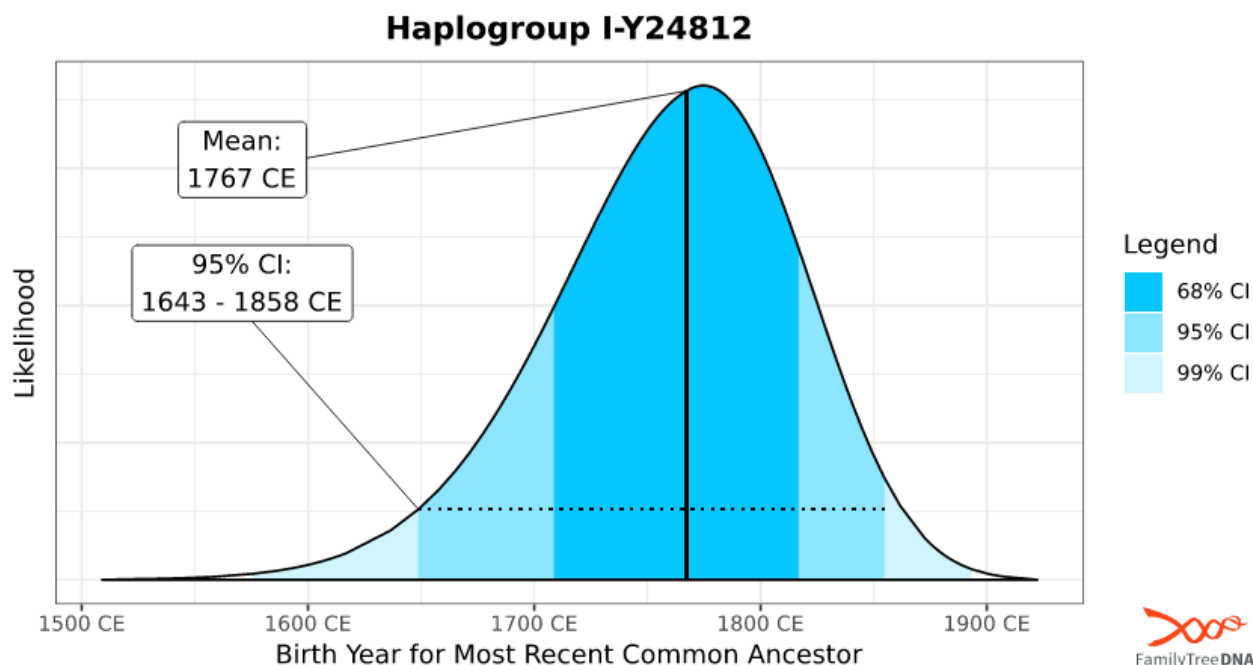
different in the others. The mainline group had DYS388 = 14 while the Georgia group all had DYS388 = 15. In addition, the mainline group had DYS447 = 23 while the Georgia group all had DYS447 = 22.

Then, in September, 2006, results were received for kit 44735. He shared one of the two STRs that had previously been unique to the descendants of Thomas. He had DYS447 = 22 like the Georgia Group, but he had DYS388 = 14 like the mainline group. If kit 44735's genealogy is correct, he is a descendant of the first son (Thomas) of Jonathan, the immigrant, rather than his third son, Jonathan II. After studying the results for a while, Charles concluded that his own postulation was incorrect. Since that time, the project has been trying to resolve this issue without success. Because STRs mutate much faster than SNPs, and can change in one direction, then later return to their original value, there is always a chance that this situation was entirely coincidental.

In 2013 FTDNA introduced the BigY SNP test. Although this test was relatively expensive, several project members chose to take that test. This included kit 25108, a known descendant of Thomas of Georgia, and kit 61365, who was not. It was quickly determined that they were members of a common haplogroup, which received the name I-Y17672. This haplogroup was defined by five SNPs. Both individuals had additional private SNPs that occurred since our common ancestor. Based on the number of private SNPs in the two lines, it was estimated that this common ancestor might have lived about 500 years ago, so probably lived in England rather than in the USA. The problem is that kit 61365 can only trace his ancestry back to a person born in 1783 in Baltimore County. As a result, the Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (abbreviated TMRCA) is not proof that Thomas of Georgia was not a descendant of Jonathan the Immigrant.

In October, 2015, kit 44735 ordered the BigY test. His results showed that he shared an SNP with kit 25108. This created a new subclade, I-Y24812, under I-Y17672. While this did not prove that he was truly a descendant of Jonathan's first son, it did prove that his connection to Thomas of Georgia was not a coincidence. To bring things up to date, we now have BigY test results for seven descendants of four different sons of Thomas of Georgia and all of them are positive for Y24812. The TMRCA estimates for these seven men indicate that the common ancestor probably lived in the USA rather than in England. We still have not been able to determine exactly who that MRCA is. It could be Thomas of Georgia or it could be the father or grandfather of Thomas. If the genealogy for kit 44735 is correct, the common ancestor could even be earlier.

The TMRCA estimate for haplogroup I-Y24812 is shown in this chart:



In his book, Charles D. Tipton had estimated that Thomas of Georgia was born sometime between 1762 and 1767. That would fit very nicely with the TMRCA estimate of 1767. However, it would require that the genealogy of kit 44735 be wrong and that he would indeed be a descendant of Thomas of Georgia. Of course, the estimated TMRCA is statistical and there is a 5% chance that the actual TMRCA is before 1643 or after 1858 and a 32% chance that it is before 1709 or later than 1817.

We are currently trying to locate descendants from the ancestors of kit 44735 to try to see if any of them are also positive for the SNP Y24812.

Haplogroup I-BY102911 – Descendants of Major Jonathan Tipton

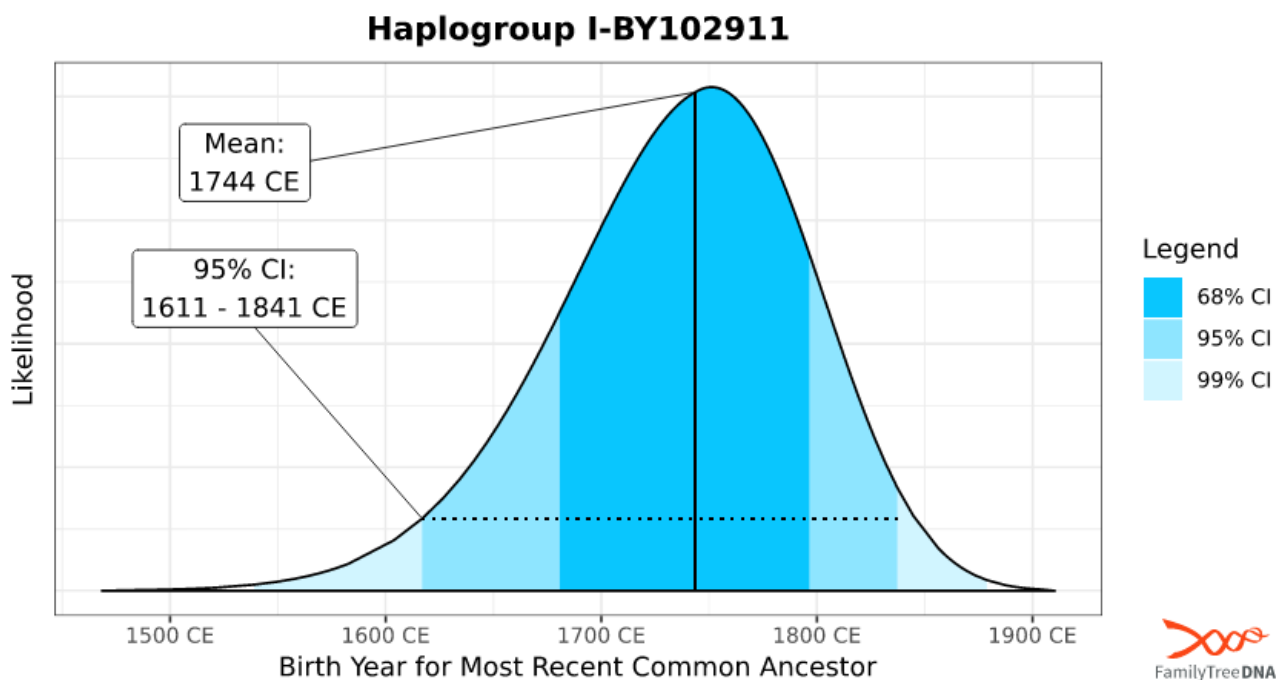
We have numerous descendants of Major Jonathan Tipton (born 1750) that have joined the project and have various levels of Y-STR testing. Once people started taking the 67-marker Y-STR test, we discovered an STR that appeared to identify descendants of the Major. They had DYS557 = 16 while the mainline group had DYS557 = 15.

We also had one member, kit 60230, who could only prove his line back to a man born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, at about the beginning of the Civil War. Since most of the Tiptons from Buncombe County appeared to descend from the Major, it was somewhat assumed that he also was from that line. He also had DYS557 = 16. This man was an early BigY tester and

submitted his test results to YFull for further analysis. For a long time he was the only one of the men in this subgroup to take the BigY test.

In the spring of 2021, a man who was not a project member took a Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) test offered by a different testing company. He submitted his results to YFull for analysis and was found to share an SNP, BY102911, with kit 60230, defining a new subclade. An announcement was made in the Tipton DNA Family group on Facebook announcing this match and seeking other descendants of Major Jonathan to take a BigY test. We had great response. We now have seven project members who have taken the BigY test and have proven that descendants of three of the sons of Major Jonathan all share that SNP. (The person from YFull is from yet another son of the Major.) At the same time, a request was made seeking a descendant of Colonel John Tipton (Major Jonathan's brother) to take the BigY test. That was also done and that person was negative for BY102911, proving that Y192911 first appeared in Major Jonathan and was not inherited from his father, Jonathan II.

FTDNA has estimated that the TMRCA for haplogroup I-BY102911 is about 1744 as shown in the following chart:



Since Major Jonathan Tipton was born in 1750, this estimate seems to be very close.

Haplogroup I-Y47457 – Dedmons

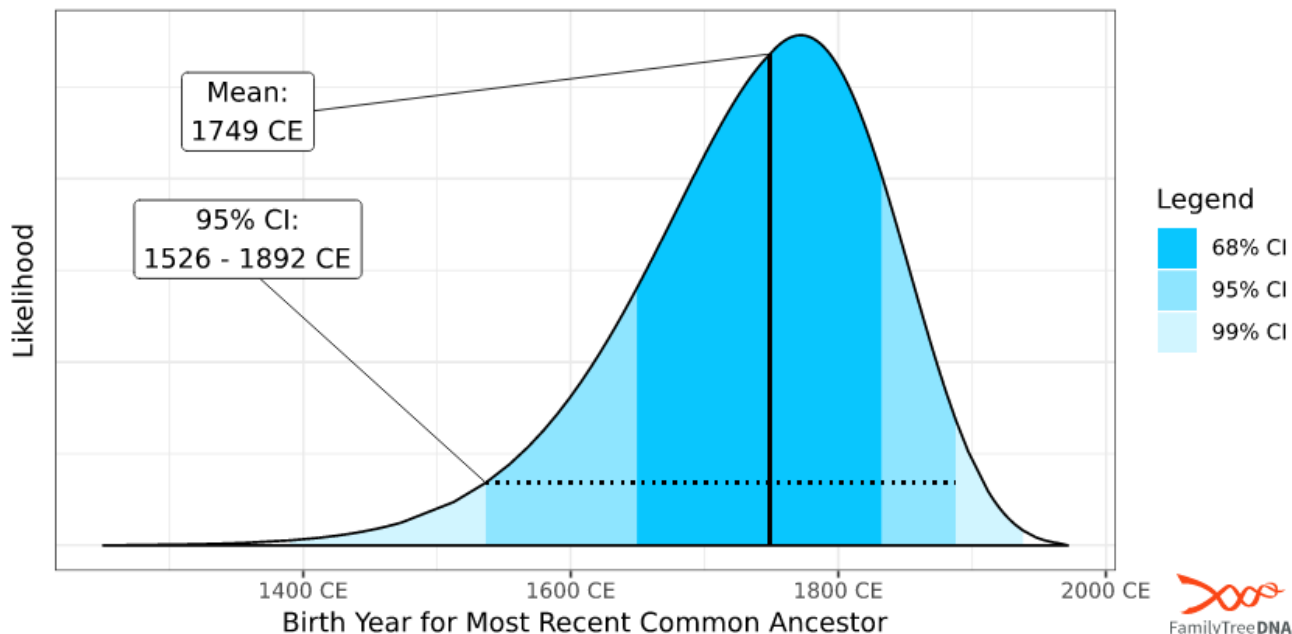
Five members of the project have the surname Dedmon or Deadmon. However, they all are DNA matches to the Tiptons. The first member of this group to join the project happens to be the administrator for their surname project. He found that he and four other members of his project did not match the mainline DNA for their surname. Instead, they matched the Tipton DNA. He had all five of them join our project.

Using their genealogy, he has determined that this DNA discrepancy appears to have occurred with the birth of an ancestor in 1720 in Baltimore County, Maryland Colony. Descendants of the brothers of this man match the Dedmon DNA. However, descendants from this man have the Tipton DNA.

There is no proof that Jonathan Tipton was the father of this man. However, at the time he was born, Jonathan's brothers Thomas and William were already married. Jonathan did not marry until a little later. This time would have been about the time Jonathan moved from Anne Arundel county to Baltimore County. His younger brother, John, might also be a possibility as he would have been about 17 at that time.

Kit 154335 was an early BigY tester. The other men in that subgroup had done STR testing but not SNP testing. In the spring of 2022 a second man from this subgroup took the BigY test. He was found to share two SNPs with his cousin, defining a new subclade, I-Y47457. Their common ancestor was born in 1791. FTDNA has estimated the TMRCA of the new haplogroup to be about 1749, This is a little earlier than the birth of their actual MRCA and probably indicates that this MRCA inherited the SNPs from their father or maybe their grandfather. The father was born in 1758 which is much closer. The grandfather is the man born in 1720 and, apparently, the origin of the Tipton DNA in their line.

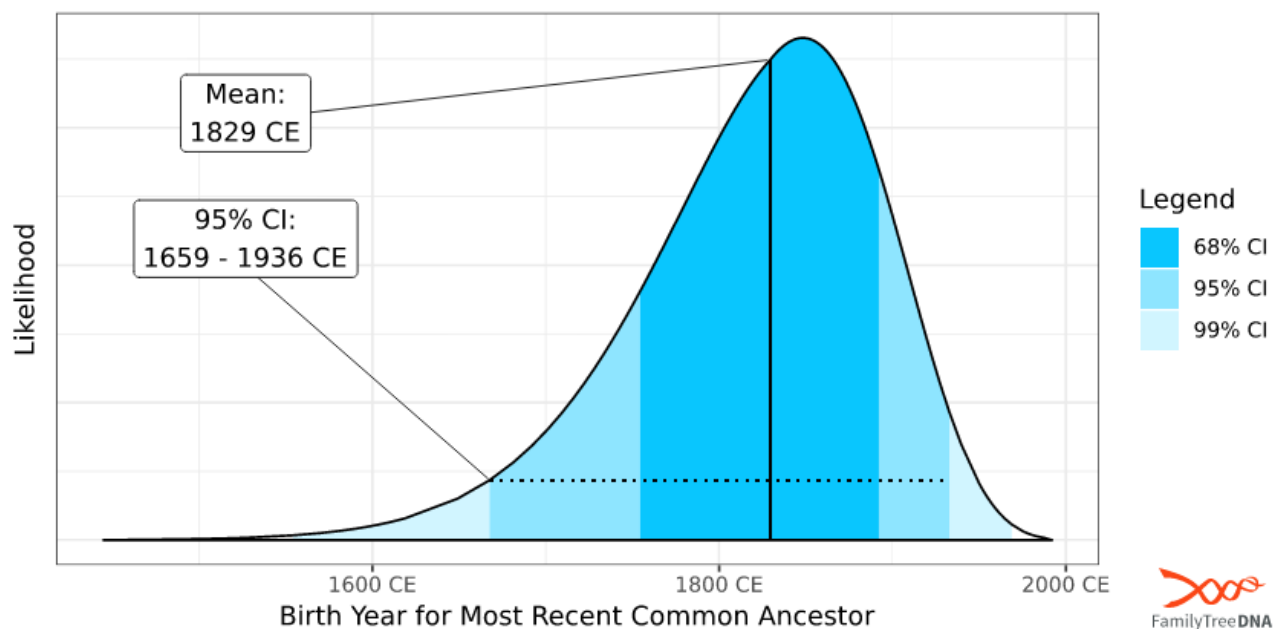
Haplogroup I-Y47457



Haplogroup I-FTC81946 – Descendants of Cesley Tipton

In the summer of 2022 two descendants of Cesley Bryant (or Obriant) Tipton took the BigY test. These men were found to share four SNPs that defined the new subclade I-FTC81946. At this time the father of Cesley Tipton is unknown. Cesley was born in 1828. The FTDNA estimate of the TMRCA for this new haplogroup is 1829, as shown in the following chart. That is probably close enough for Government work. □

Haplogroup I-FTC81946



Wish List

Out testing company, FTDNA, normally has a holiday sale starting about Thanksgiving Day [2022, *ed.*] and continuing through the end of the year. If anybody is thinking about ordering a DNA test, that would be a good time to do it.

We are always looking for people that might help determine how the descendants of Thomas of Georgia connect with those of Jonathan, the immigrant. In particular, we are looking for descendants of the line Jonathan > Thomas > Jonathan (wife Eleanor Bryant). This is the line of kit 44735, who may be the link connecting the Georgia group to the main Tipton liner.

There has always been a question among Tiptons about how Noah Tipton (of Pennsylvania) connects to the mainline Tiptons. Some think that it might be through William Tipton, son of the Jonathan and Eleanor Tipton mentioned above. It would be nice to have one or two of these men upgrade to a BigY test.

Finally, one of the project members who does not carry the Tipton surname believes that he may descend from one of the sons of Benjamin Tipton (son of Colonel John) who relocated to Jackson County, Alabama.

It is recognized that a BigY test is still relatively expensive, even with the expected sale. The project is willing to provide some support in funding these tests. Contact Bob Tipton at rرتipton1@gmail.com for more information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

!!!! Save the Date !!!!!

TIPTON FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

**2023 Reunion/Conference
October 6, 7, & 8**

Shenandoah Valley in Virginia

NEWS

CEMETERY VANDALISM

Hello Tipton Family, about a week ago TFAA posted on social media and sent an emailed out alerting of vandalism that occurred in Old Highland Cemetery. The Cemetery is bordered by Tipton St, Beech St and Chestnut St in Elizabethton TN

The local media stations news team did a story on the vandalism. The owner of Dugger Family Monuments, Mr. Dustin Dugger, saw it and was very disturbed by the senseless act.

He told me his mom also alerted him of the vandalism and told him that his MeMa and PaPaw are buried there. Mr. Dugger **volunteered** to repair and upright all (not just Tipton's) the headstones at **NO** charge to anyone including TFAA!

A very nice gentleman, Mr. Joe Alexander, who has been in charge of taking care of what's needed at the cemetery, informed me that there was another monument company, neighbors, friends and family who volunteered to also repair the damage. As he wanted to be fair he thought it only fair to accept the first folks who volunteered and so he did.

There are not enough ways to say THANK YOU to all of the KIND folks who have volunteered their time and talents; so we simply say thank you so very much!

Kathy Hoffmann, TFAA President

239-994-1246

TIPTON RESOLUTION

On Friday, October 8, during the afternoon session of the TFAA reunion/conference, David Tipton read aloud for those present the Tipton Resolution that was adopted by the Tennessee State Legislature earlier this year. The resolution honors the Tipton Family Association of American and the contribution of Tiptons past and present to the development of the state of Tennessee. We post it here for all to read.



State of Tennessee

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1852

By Crowe

A RESOLUTION

to honor and celebrate the Tipton Family Association of America on the occasion of its annual conference and reunion.

WHEREAS, family is the basic building block that shapes our society, and the lives of family members, filled with work and play, love and laughter, illness and health, grief and disappointment, and success and achievement, shape the course of our communities; and

WHEREAS, on October 7-10, 2022, the Tipton Family Association will host its annual conference and reunion in Nashville, an occasion that will celebrate this important Tennessee family's history and allow fellowship among descendants; and

WHEREAS, the Tipton Family Association is a nonprofit organization founded in 1987 by a group of Tipton family members with the purpose of fostering historical research concerning the descendants and antecedents of Jonathan Tipton, who died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1757; and

WHEREAS, several Tipton family members have made their mark on Tennessee history, and many have possessed large land holdings in Washington and Sullivan counties, including William "Fighting Billy" Tipton, who was an early grant holder in the Cades Cove area of the Great Smoky Mountains and a cohort of Andrew Jackson; and

WHEREAS, true Tennessee pioneers, the Tiptons settled in East Tennessee before there was a Tennessee at all; American Revolution veteran Colonel John Tipton moved to the Watauga Settlements on the Western Waters in 1783; until 1796, East Tennessee was part of the colony, then state, of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, as post-revolutionary times were trying and confusing in the former colonies, Colonel Tipton utilized his considerable skills and experience as a judge, legislator, public officer, and overall proven leader to become a pillar of the East Tennessee community; and

WHEREAS, Colonel John Tipton was a delegate to the State of Franklin Convention held in mid-December 1784; the Volunteer State is indebted to him for his unflagging opposition to the State of Franklin and his ability to defeat the movement, as Tennessee thereafter moved toward statehood in an orderly, straightforward manner; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Tipton continued to be a positive force in East Tennessee during the State's nascent years, serving in the unicameral legislature of the Southwest Territory, as one of the founding trustees of Washington College Academy, on the committee that wrote the State constitution, and as a member of the inaugural Tennessee Assembly representing Washington County; his home, the Tipton-Haynes Homesite, is now a Tennessee State Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, Colonel John Tipton had three sons who also served in the Tennessee Legislature: John Tipton, Jr., who served in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th General Assemblies as a member of the House of Representatives, representing Sullivan County, and was elected Speaker during the 7th General Assembly and who served as a member of the Senate in the 12th General Assembly, representing both Sullivan and Hawkins counties; Samuel Tipton, who served alongside his brother John in the House of Representatives; and Jonathan Tipton, who represented Carter, Washington, Blount, and Monroe counties during his eighteen years in the Legislature; and

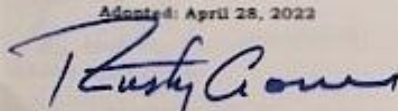
WHEREAS, the many contributions of these early forebears signaled an auspicious start not only for this State, but also for their many successors who would proudly carry on the Tipton name and legacy; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Tipton family have a rich and illustrious history that is sewn from the strong fibers of hard work, sacrifice, and perseverance; and

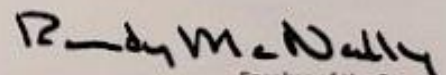
WHEREAS, we are pleased to recognize these strong and vital family members who will gather to remember their triumphs and accomplishments, recall various historical events in their family, and exchange news of current events; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING, that we honor and celebrate the Tipton Family Association of America on the occasion of its annual conference and reunion and wish its members all the best as they preserve the memory of their beloved ancestors, renew family connections, and revisit their wonderful shared family history.

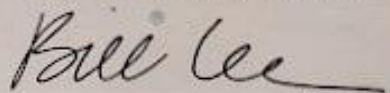
Adopted: April 28, 2022


Senator Rusty Crowe




Speaker of the Senate


Speaker of the House of Representatives


Governor

FEATURES

Our Other Famous Tiptons

Part One
by David Etter

(Adapted from the presentation made on Sunday, October 9, 2022 for the TFAA Reunion/Conference)

In considering the many Tiptons who have contributed to American culture I have chosen to begin with those who served in our military forces and state and national government starting with the state of Tennessee. Colonel John Tipton (1730-1813) was, of course, instrumental in the founding of the state of Tennessee. But his descendants for many years were also active in military and governmental concerns.

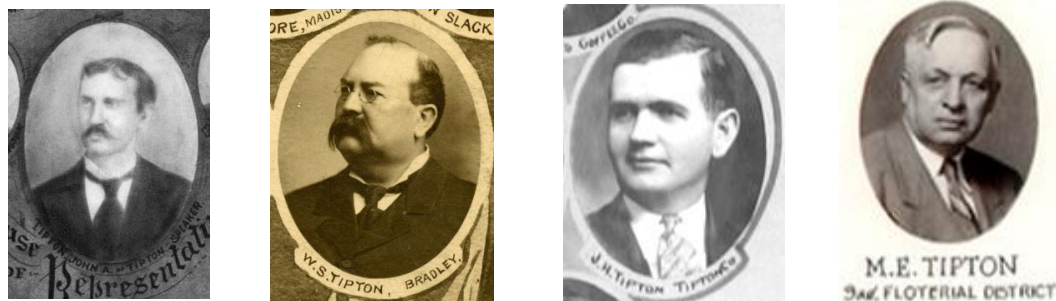
Looking first at the Tipton involvement in the Tennessee state legislature we see that all but three terms of the General Assembly from the 1st (1796) through the 18th (1829) included a Tipton, either Col. John himself or one of his sons or grandsons. These descendants were sons Samuel Tipton (1752-1833), Col. John Tipton, Jr. (1769-1831), Jonathan Tipton (1776-1858), and grandson John Butler Tipton (1797-1873). In some years a Tipton was serving in both the House and the Senate and in a few others Col. John Tipton, Jr. and his brother Jonathan Tipton both served in the House representing different districts.

In the 28th (1849) General Assembly grandson Jonathan Caswell Tipton (1816-1896) served in the House and grandson Abraham Tipton (1784-1868) served in the Senate. Great grandson Albert Jackson Tipton (1820-1882) served in the House in the 31st (1855) General Assembly.

Tiptons served in the 47th (1891) through 52st (1901) General Assemblies: great-great grandson John Applewhite Tipton (1858-1925) served in the House of the 47th-49th Assemblies, great grandson William Sharon Tipton (1851-1904) served in the Senate of the 50th and 51st Assemblies, and great grandson Caswell Thompson Tipton (1845-1923) served in the House for the 52nd Assembly.

Many years passed before another Tipton served in the General Assembly but John Harding Tipton (1897-1971) served in the House of the 67th (1931) Assembly and Murley Ernest Tipton (1890-1982) served in the House of the 71st (1939) and 72nd (1941) Assemblies, then again in the 74th (1945) and 75th (1947) Assemblies and the 77th (1951) and 78th (1953) Assemblies. John Harding Tipton was the son of John Applewhite Tipton and 3rd great grandson to Col. John

Tipton while Murley Ernest Tipton was the great great grandson of Jonathan Tipton's (1750-1833) union with Keziah Robertson.



[Sources: *Tennessee General Assembly House Archives 1870 to Present*; “*Tennessee Senators*,” compiled by Diane Black, librarian, *Tennessee State Library and Archives* (2010); *newspapers.com*; *ancestry.com*]

Of those Tiptons who combined military service with governmental service during the 1800s probably the most notable were Col. John's son, Col. John Tipton, Jr., and John Tipton, Senator for Indiana, who was a 2nd great grandson to Jonathan I (Jonathan I/William/Mordecai/Joshua/John).

Col. John Tipton, Jr. (1769-1831) served briefly with Jacob Tipton's Company of East Tennessee Militia (1791) and Carter's Regiment of Militia, Territory South of the Ohio, under the command of Nathaniel Taylor (1793). In 1801 he was commissioned Lt. Colonel and Commandant of Sullivan County, in the Tennessee State Militia and then Colonel after the War of 1812.

Tipton was elected to serve his first term in the House of the 5th General Assembly, meeting in Knoxville [beginning with the second session of the 9th General Assembly (1812) the Assembly met in Nashville to the present time]. He was reelected to the House each term through the 11th General Assembly and was chosen by the House to be Speaker of the House during the 7th General Assembly. He was elected to serve in the Senate for the 12th General Assembly.

When Col. John Tipton died in 1813 John Jr. inherited his house and so moved his family from Blountville, Sullivan County to the farm in Washington County. He expanded the original house some time in the 1820s to accommodate his large family.

In 1819 Col. John Tipton Jr. was appointed to the commission “to superintend the sales of the Cherokee lands to be sold in the course of the next year”

(*Knoxville Register*, 7 Dec 1819, p. 3)

Tipton won election in August 1831 to another term in the House representing Washington County. The first session of the 19th General Assembly began in September so he seems to have gone to Nashville for the session but, apparently, by then he was already so ill he could not serve and died from his ailment on October 8.

The TN state legislature met in special session on Sunday, 9 October 1831 to announce the death of representative Col. John Tipton, Jr. and to make arrangements for a funeral in his honor. Both houses voted to wear black crepe on the left arm for thirty days in honor of Col. Tipton. The funeral was conducted that same day beginning at 3 o'clock. The procession from the capitol to the cemetery included the members of both houses of the legislature, the governor William Carroll and the secretary of state, the mayor, William Armstrong, and the aldermen of the city of Nashville, and many citizens.

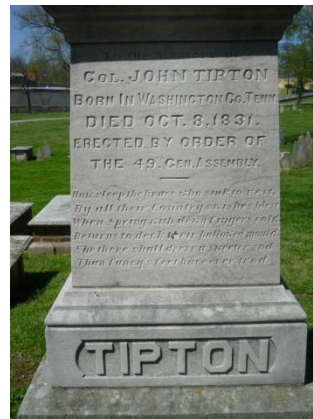
Soon after the day of the funeral the legislature voted to erect a monument to Col. Tipton. The newspapers reported it this way:

MONUMENT TO COL. TIPTON.--- The Legislature of this State have, very properly, resolved to erect a suitable monument over the grave of their late fellow-member, Col. JOHN TIPTON, who died near the commencement of the present session. A neat and plain, but substantial and well-wrought stone slab has been accordingly prepared, and the following singularly happy and highly appropriate epitaph, which, we understand, is from the pen of our, fellow citizen, Ephraim H. Foster, Esq. Speaker of the last House of Representatives, is to be inscribed upon it. Such a tribute to the memory of a departed patriot evinces at once the gratitude and sense of justice of the legislature, the taste and judgment of the writer, and the distinguished merits and public services of the deceased.

Many years later, about 1890, Judge William B. Reese, while visiting the City Cemetery, discovered that Colonel Tipton's marker had fallen and broken. Yet he was able to fit together the broken pieces and read the inscription which said the marker had been placed by the State of Tennessee. The 49th General Assembly, in 1895, ordered a new handsome monument for Colonel Tipton. (It turns out that a relative of his, John A. Tipton, was Speaker of the House at that time and was instrumental in seeing that this was accomplished.) One side of the monument stated: "Col. John Tipton. Died October 8, 1831. Erected by Order of the 49th General Assembly." <thenashvillecitycemetery.org>

On May 1, 1897 the Nashville Banner published the text that Judge Reese had restored to the new monument:

Sacred to the remains of the late COL. JOHN TIPTON, Of Washington County in the State of Tennessee, Was placed here By the members and officers of the 19th General Assembly Of that State, As a token of their regard for the talents and exalted worth of the deceased: An early adventurer in this country, Col. TIPTON Was distinguished for his daring intrepidity In the sanguinary Indian wars of the day. He gave promises of the future by the deeds Of his Youth, And verified public expectations by the lofty stand He afterwards assumed and always sustained, In the councils of his State: He was an incorruptible Patriot, Bold in conception and fearless in execution, Covered with honors and with years, He descended to the grave On the 8th day of October, 1831, In the 64th year of his age.



Brigadier General John Tipton (1786-1839) was a son of Joshua and Janet Shields Tipton, born in what is now Sevier County, Tennessee. Joshua was the son of Mordecai Tipton (1724-1795) who was the son of William Tipton (1696-1726) who was the son of Jonathan Tipton I (1759-1757).

When Tipton was six his father was killed (April 1793) by Native Americans. As he grew up he became a skilled Indian fighter. He had no formal education but it appears that his mother helped him with his “letters.” He married his cousin, Martha Janette Shields, in 1807 and that same year moved with his family to the area of Harrison County, Indiana and became a farmer.

John joined the Yellow Jackets, a military company that was formed in his area in 1809, commanded by Captain Spier Spencer. The Yellow Jackets were brought under the overall command of General Benjamin Harrison for the Battle

of Tippecanoe (1811) where Tipton was placed in command of the Yellow Jackets by Harrison upon the deaths of his officers. He served as Major in command of two companies of Indiana Rangers at Fort Vallonia during the War of 1812. When peace was declared, Tipton was promoted to Brigadier-General.

Tipton's marriage eventually fell apart and he was divorced in 1817. He remarried in April 1825.

On 20 June 1811, Tipton was appointed as justice of peace for Harrison County, Indiana. On 5 August 1816, he was elected sheriff of Harrison County under the new state constitution of Indiana. He was re-elected and continued to discharge the duties of the office until August 1819.

Becoming more active in politics, Tipton campaigned to be elected as a member of the Indiana State House of Representatives and served two terms, from 1819 to 1823. During this time, he founded the town of Columbus, Indiana originally known as Tiptonia. He also participated in commissions to establish a new state capital for Indiana and to set the boundaries between Indiana and Illinois. In 1823, he was appointed as the United States Indian agent for the Pottawatami and Miami tribes.

In 1831, he was elected by the state legislature to a seat in the United States Senate from Indiana to fill the unexpired term of James Noble who had died. He was re-elected to a full term in 1832 thus serving Indiana in the U. S. Senate from December 1831 to March 1839.

During Tipton's term in the Senate he served as chairman of the committees on roads and canals and Native American affairs from 1837 to 1839. In 1838, at the behest of Governor David Wallace, Tipton was selected as captain of the militia to organize the forced removal of the Pottawatami from the vicinity of Plymouth, to which they had agreed by treaty. They were relocated to Kansas, Indian Territory.

Tipton declined to run for reelection due to poor health, and his term expired a month before his death in April 1839. He died in Logansport, Indiana as the result of a very brief but deadly illness. He is interred in Mount Hope Cemetery in Logansport, Indiana.

Next time in Part Two: Two more politicians and three military giants from our Tipton clan.


MEMORIES AND TALES

[Many of us have stories to tell about Tipton family members that would be interesting to us all. We welcome all submissions, short or long.--ed.]

QUERIES

[Looking for a Tipton connection? Post it here for a larger audience to increase the odds that the right person will see it and help you make that connection.--ed.]

[Note from your editor: I apologize for the lateness of this edition of the TFAA Newsletter. Our next edition should be on time, in early February 2023. Comments, suggestions, and submissions may be sent to me at daviddetter70@gmail.com.]



The newsletter of the Tipton Family Association of America is a quarterly online publication that encourages submission from members to share results of their research into Tipton family lines, stories and pictures of ancestors, news of events that feature Tiptons or Tipton history, and other useful and interesting information about Tiptons.