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From PHILIP DEVOS
Mason, Texas

THE JOHN GLENN FAMILY

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The Glenn name may have originated in France. One branch of the family has been traced back to a group of Huegnots that began its known existence on the River Glenn (?) area in France. They migrated from there to England and Scotland, then to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Georgia.

John Glenn first appears in U.S. history on the 1790 Census in the undeveloped western district of South Carolina called the Ninety-Six District. He was born about 1765 but no evidence has been found to-date as to where he was born. There are several Glenns in South Carolina history dating back to 1700 but no connection has been made between he and the other Glenns as of now.

On the First Census, 1790, John is married to Abbigail Rogers, as subsequent investigation proves. Based on the spacing of their children, they were probably married in late 1789.

Abbigail Rogers supposedly was a Choctaw Indian, born in Mississippi. This is not out of the realm of possibility but it is strongly believed that her father was a Cherokee. There are other Rogers families as well as some Starnes families, in the Ninety-Six District in 1790. She obviously was living in South Carolina, Cherokee Nation land, when John met and married her. It is possible that there is a relationship between her and James and John Rogers, Western Cherokee Nation leaders in later years. These two men moved to Arkansas Territory as early as 1816 and were influential in inducing many Cherokees to move to northwest Arkansas before the Indian Removal.

John and Abbigail married as stated and remained in the same area of South Carolina. On the 1800 Census, they are listed in the Pendleton District, part of the old Ninety-Six District. John is listed as being between 26 and 45, Abbigail being between 16 and 26. There are

4 males also listed, all being under 10. (Possibly a mistake on the part of the Census taker) This corresponds reasonably with the birth of their children- Jonathan, c1790, Elizabeth, c1792, David, c1793 and James, c1795.

John and Abbigail are still in the same section of the state, in 1810. On the Census of that year he is found in Newberry County, part of the old Ninety-Six District of 1790. On that Census, John and Abbigail are both listed as being between 26 and 45. They are listed with one male under 10 (William T.), 2 males between 16 and 26 (James and either Jonathan or David), 3 females under 10 (Virginia, Margaret and Kissie). Both David and Jonathan are believed to have married in South Carolina before the family departed for the west. It appears that Elizabeth must have married there also, supposedly to Wyatt Tucker.

Between 1810 and 1820 the Glenns departed western South Carolina for some unknown reason. There was no treaty between the Cherokee Nation and the U.S. Government for removal at this time and as yet, no pressures for such a treaty. The Cherokee Nation had extensive land holdings, over 2,700 acres per member, so it most likely was not due to a lack of land to raise a large family that caused the Glenns to move. The beginnings of pressure by white settlers on the Indians to obtain their lands were undoubtedly being felt. It is possible that John and his family intended to settle on Cherokee lands in northern Alabama. It is also possible that the Glenns heard from the Rogers in western Arkansas about the great amount of land, good conditions, etc. They may have intended going there and reached northern Alabama when the 1820 Census was taken.

Regardless of the reason, John and his family were found in Limestone County, Alabama when fourth Census was taken in the summer of 1820.

They probably settled in the same vicinity not knowing nor caring that an imaginary line divided them, that line being the boundary between Limestone and Lincoln Counties and the same boundary being the division of Alabama and Tennessee. George Tucker and his new wife, both over 21 now, lived close to John Glenn's family in Alabama, while the majority of the Glenn and Tucker children lived in Tennessee.

John and another male are reported as being over 21, one male (Will T.) is listed under 21, one female under 21 (Mary), 3 females over 21 (Abbigail, Virginia and one other) are listed on the 1820 Census in Limestone County. The unidentified male and female could be Elizabeth and her husband Wyatt or Wylie.

Across the border are David and Margaret Glenn, James and Cassie Glenn, Edward and Margaret Tucker, as well as Olin and Kissie Tucker. This would account for the entire Glenn family with the exception of Jonathan and Hannah Glenn. It has been assumed that Jonathan was the first of the Glenns to reach the Missouri/Arkansas area. It is believed that Jonathan was in that area by 1820.

Once more the Glenns and Tuckers were on the move westward, possibly a continuation of the journey started about 1819 in South Carolina and ending in Haywood County in 1821 or 1822. They were counted during the 1830 Census in that county in the west central portion of Tennessee. John and Abbigail are listed as being between 60 and 70. In addition there are 5 females in the family. One of these could be Mary, listed as 15-20 years old, the second being the 20-30 year old, possibly Kissie. Kissie apparently had two children by her first husband, Olin Tucker, however there are three listed, 2 less than 5 and one between 5 and 10. It is possible she was living with her parents between marriages.

At this point in time, Jonathan and his wife were definitely in the Missouri/ Arkansas area. Elizabeth and Wyatt Tucker are not accounted for nor is William T. William T., now 24 years old is obviously off on his own. Since he lived in Limestone County in 1820 and married in Lauderdale County in 1834, it is a safe assumption to make that he remained as a single man in northern Alabama when his family moved west. It will be difficult to locate him.

Difficulties seem to have befallen the Glenns in Tennessee. David apparently died about 1835, James and Catherine Tucker Glenn both died about 1836 and John Glenn in 1837. All of these occurred before the mass migration of the Cherokees through that part of the country in 1838. A small group, the first through Tennessee by the land land route did go through during the fall of 1837. The next group went on their own through there in the summer of 1838. Several large groups going overland went through that area in the fall of 1838. It is believed the Glenns and Tuckers joined one of these groups, most likely joining the group during the summer of 1838.

When they reached the Indian Territory, specifically Lee's Creek, they were on Indian Nation land, however, when Congress approved Arkansas as a State in 1840, the western boundary of the state was moved west 40 miles. The entire counties of Carroll and Crawford and places such as Lee's Creek were taken from the Indian Nation and became part of Arkansas. This is the area where the Glenns, Tuckers and Rogers had settled. Thus they lost all possibility of claiming the land as Cherokee land. This was, before 1840, part of the lands set aside for Cherokee Indians.

When the 1840 Census was taken in Crawford County, Sugar Loaf Township, Arkansas, the following are listed:

Margaret Glenn, age 40-50.

2 sons
2 daughters

William T. Glenn, age 20-30
wife age 20-30
1 son age 1-5

George W. Tucker, age 20-30
wife age 20-30
1 daughter age 5-10

John Rogers age 40-50
wife age 30-40
several children

Elizabeth Glenn Tucker was not found in 1840, nor were Virginia Glenn Tucker, Kissie Glenn Tucker Balsh and Margaret Glenn Tucker. It is believed that some of these remained in Tennessee permanently, and others such as Margaret and Edward Tucker reached Crawford County after the 1840 Census.

Jonathan Glenn and his family seemed to have alternated between Missouri and Arkansas as some of his children were born in Missouri and others in Arkansas. Jonathan and his entire family are on the 1850 Census in Crawford County. Edward and his family also appears there in 1850. According to birth dates and places, Edward and Margaret had been in Arkansas as early as 1834. The oldest son of James and Cassie Tucker Glenn, Jonathan, appears in Crawford County in 1850 with a wife but no children. Margaret Glenn, widow of David, and her four children are all still in Crawford County in 1850.

By the time the 1860 Census was taken, the only traceable Glenn or Tucker left in Crawford County was one of Jonathan Glenn's sons. He was found in Van Buren Township.

After the death of John and presumably Robert Tucker, as well as their wives, the family began to drift apart. Although the second generation was decidedly linked between the Glenns and Tuckers each family went their own way. Part of this break-off was the moving of William

T. to Texas. William and Nancy must have left for Texas in 1843. He was leaving the United States for a different nation and although there was talk of Texas becoming another state it may never have happened. William T. arrived in old Nacogdoches County in 1843 in time to purchase a poll tax for that year. He owned no land or at least did not render it for taxation. In 1846, Cherokee County was formed out of the Nacogdoches County and William was a resident of the new county. They remained there until 1852 and again headed westward. Tax Rolls for Nacogdoches and Cherokee Counties reveal that W.T. had owned up to 1280 acres and owned three slaves valued as high as \$1200. The 1850 Census was taken while W.T. lived in Cherokee County. The following was given on the Roll:

William Taylr Glenn	, age	44	(1806)	Farmer,	born	So. Carolina
Nancy	"	34	(1816)	Housek.	"	Tenn.
James B.	"	14	(1836)		"	Ala.
William J.	"	5	(1845)		"	Tex.
Josiah J.	"	3	(1847)		"	Tex.
Henry T.	"	1	(1849)		"	"

There is a large, unexplained gap in the ages of the children, therefore some children were probably born and died. Thus John H., born 12/8/1839 would have been born in Arkansas. Martha J. would have been born 8/6/1842 most likely in Arkansas before undertaking the trip to Texas. Most likely these two died, possibly from the rigours of a long trip.

The Glenns made their way to Llano County where the 1860 Census reveals that W.T. had become a stockraiser, that Nancy had added Ann as her middle name, they were 54 and 44 respectively. They also have added a son, Samuel D., age 4 (1856). James B., 23 years old at that time, had moved to Blanco County by 1858. The daughter, Nancy, born 5/27/1852, most likely was born in Llano County or along the way there. Apparently, she too, must have died young. Two more

children were supposedly born to William and Nancy. These would have been Mary A. and William B., born in 1856 and 1858, respectively.

Both must have been born and died in Llano County.

The Glenns must have moved southward soon after the 1860 date. Cattle brands are recorded for J.B. in Gillespie County in 1863 and W.T.

recorded his brand in Kerr County in 1864. On the Federal Register of Voters in Kerr County, 1867, William T. stated that he had been a resident of the County and Precinct for one year. James B. Glenn enlisted from Kerr County on 2/13/1864 in the Texas State Troops.

He died in July, 1864 while in this unit.

Between signing the Federal Register in Kerr County in early spring and June, 1867, W.T. and Nancy purchased property in Cooke County, Texas and moved to that County by March of 1868. Apparently, Nancy at the age of 52, died in Cooke County not long after their arrival. W.T. sold his holdings in Cooke County by August, 1868 and returned to Kerr County where he died about the end of January or early February, 1870.



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The Jhn Glenn Family History

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