

Chapter 4

THE McCLELLANS AND THEIR KIN IN THE DECADE OF
THE CIVIL WAR

The sixth decade of the nineteenth century in the United States was a decade of turmoil. For years conflict had seethed between the northern United States, which was rapidly industrializing, and the agricultural southern United States, which was trying to respond to changing agricultural market needs in the face of industrialization. Unfortunately, the southern states had institutionalized slavery long before and compounded that institution with dependency on slave labor to produce cotton to feed the developing cotton mills of England and the northern states. Slavery was regarded by most of the rest of the world as an increasingly abhorrent and obsolete institution. Even taking slavery out of the picture, North and South had different visions of the United States' future. The South was committed to the Jeffersonian vision of the individualistic farmer. Subscribers to this concept wanted as small a national government as possible. The North, on the other hand, was committed to the Industrial Revolution, which required a bigger national government.

The first year of the decade, however, opened peacefully and profitably for the McClellans and their relatives with only faint rumblings of the approaching storm. Haynie Gilliland, husband of Janie McClellan Gilliland, owned a 145 acre farm with 26 acres improved. The farm had a value of \$2,000, no small sum for the time. There was a variety of livestock on the farm, including six horses and a mule. Other livestock consisted of six milch cows, three oxen, used for plowing and other heavy use, 20 head of cattle and 200 swine.

Many farms of this time were wholly or partly subsistence farms, that is, farms that for the most part produced subsistence or food for the family who lived there. The first order of business for any farm was to provide food for the farm's residents. If markets were close enough, transportation available and the land was able, then farms also produced crops for sale.

From the type and number of livestock on this farm, it is possible to deduce that swine, or pigs, were the apparent main source of meat for the Gilliland family, typical for Texas families at this time. Beef would have also been used as a meat source, as well as wildlife. Cattle, however, could be sold to procure cash in Texas, and so could be considered a "cash crop." The advantage of swine was that they required little care. For the most part, pigs would be allowed to run free and to fatten on their own, probably on the unimproved acreage.

The Gilliland farm also produced crops. The crops in 1860 included 180 bushels of Indian corn, which fed both humans and livestock, five bushels of Irish or white potatoes, 25 bushels of sweet potatoes, and from the milch cows, 40 pounds of butter. In this area of Texas cotton was the main cash crop, that is, a crop sold to bring the needed cash to pay taxes and to buy what the farm could not produce. The Gilliland farm produced one bale of ginned cotton in 1860, which weighed 400 pounds. The production of cotton meant that the Gilliland farm was only partly a subsistence farm. Cash income promised more opportunities for family members on this type of farm. Cash could, for example, pay for more education for the children of the family.

Haynie Gilliland only owned one slave, a girl, age 13, who probably helped Janie Gilliland with household chores and the care of the five Gilliland children, including one year old twin boys. Having no other slaves, Haynie, 48, and his 12 year old son, William, appear to be the only ones who worked the farm, unless Haynie hired outside laborers to help.

Besides his farm duties Haynie Gilliland was also an “engineer.”[\[401\]](#) While this occupation in that day and time is open to interpretation, an engineer in 1860 Texas is most probably one who constructed items such as gins, bridges and like objects. The year was a prosperous one with Haynie reporting \$2,000 in real estate (the farm) and \$4,000 in personal property (which would include the one slave).

The oldest McClellan son, John J. McClellan, was also farming in Washington County in 1860. John, 36, had an 160 acre farm with 60 acres improved. The value of the farm was \$1,500. His livestock included six horses, 15 milch cows, two oxen, 20 head of cattle and 50 pigs. The crops from John McClellan’s farm included 200 bushels of Indian corn, 11 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 35 pounds of butter. The product of bees on the farm was 10 pounds of beeswax and 30 pounds of honey. The farm also produced five bales of cotton weighing 400 pounds each.

To help with the farm work John had a son, age 10, named William, like his Gilliland cousin. Young William McClellan had two younger sisters. There was one slave on the farm, an 11 year old boy, who probably helped both John and his wife Susan.

The McClellan patriarch William B. McClellan, 56, also owned a farm, but it looks as though his son, Samuel, 23, was the one who farmed it. William, his son, Albert, 28, and William B. McClellan’s brother, Bennett T. McClellan, operated the McClellan general merchandise store. The size of William’s farm is not listed in the 1860 federal agricultural schedules, but he, like his son and his son-in-law, owned six horses. There were 12 milch cows, two oxen and only 20 pigs. The crops included 400 bushels of Indian corn, one bushel of peas and beans, five bushels of Irish potatoes and 50 pounds of butter.

In the William B. McClellan household in 1860, were William, his wife, Juliet, two sons and their wives, son Albert’s two children, and the two youngest children of William and Juliet’s children. Considering that this McClellan household had 10 people, and seven slaves, it is obvious that the farm was not the sole source of subsistence for this household of 17 people. Perhaps this would be an advantage of owning a general merchandise store, since the store would bring in not only cash from customers’ purchases, but farm produce that the customers brought in to barter or trade for items in the store.

Despite the good economic beginning of the decade, it was impossible to ignore the black clouds on the horizon. Everyone knew that something was going to happen. Soon the seething animosity between North and South would boil over in raging conflict beginning the Civil War with its sad and bloody legacy.

In the lull before the storm Haynie Gilliland, Abram McCain and their McClellan wives decided to moved to West Texas, a raw, wild frontier. Yet here on the edge of the plains was some of the best cattle grazing land known. Besides, the Gillilands had been at the leading edge of frontier America for generations.

When Eli and Keziah (Haney) Gilliland welcomed their third child and second son in about 1812 in Tennessee,^[402] the rumblings of another war were soon to erupt into the War of 1812 culminating in the Battle of New Orleans. Eli Gilliland served in that war, mustered into service at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee, as a private in Captain John Cowan's company under Major William Russell.^[403]

Named for his mother's family, young Haynie^[404] Armstrong Gilliland, came from a family that was moving quickly across the American South, fighting in numerous battles, large and small. The first record of these Gillilands was Haynie's grandfather, John Gilliland, who had married Elizabeth Young, daughter of Robert Young. Both the Gillilands and the Youngs appear to have been of Scotch-Irish descent, which would have meant the probable route of their migration was from Pennsylvania, or a neighboring state. These families frequently then moved to western Virginia. The Youngs lived for a while in Augusta County, Virginia, part of the Borden tract. When that area filled, up the Youngs and probably the Gillilands moved to a less populated frontier that became northeastern Tennessee. There the families were involved in the Watagua Association ^[405] during the later eighteenth century. There are records of a John Gilliland, who participated in the convention that tried to set up the state of Franklin in now northeastern Tennessee.^[406] John Gilliland and his father-in-law, Robert Young also participated as member of the "Over the Mountain Boys," who were instrumental in the American victory at King's Mountain during the American Revolution.

Haynie's father, Eli, was in Texas by 1828 and living in the East Texas county of Nacogdoches. Eli's sons, James and Samuel, soon joined their father. Haynie supposedly remained in northern Mississippi with his mother's family and did not join his father and his brothers until later. Haynie was in Texas by 1838, however, since he took part in the battle that expelled the Cherokee Indians from their land in northeast Texas in 1838. When the "first call came for troops was made, just prior to the battle mentioned, Haynie and (his younger brother) John T. Gilliland, the latter only a boy

boy in his 17th year, joined Mabbitt's Company, and were in the battle." ^[407] It is interesting that the Gillilands took part in the removal of the Cherokee since one descendant mentioned that Sam Houston was a family friend from east Tennessee days and often visited the Haynie Gilliland family.^[408] Sam Houston was a proponent of peace with the Indians, especially the Cherokee Indians, a very civilized tribe, with whom Houston had lived at various times of his life. The Cherokee removal from Texas is not defended by historians since the excuse used at the time-that the tribe was going to join with the Mexicans against the Texans-was never proven to have the slightest basis. The truth of the matter was probably simple economics: the Cherokees were cultivating land that the Anglo settlers wanted.

The first record of Haynie Gilliland in Washington County was on the tax list for 1841 when Haynie was about 29 years old. He was taxed on 400 acres of land, valued at \$800. During that year, in Washington County, Haynie applied for a

land grant of 320 acres, the amount allowable for a single man. The application for the 4th class certificate shows his arrival date in Texas as being “pre August 20, 1841.” [409] While Haynie was obviously in Washington County at this time, why he was there is more difficult to determine. There was a Janus Haney in Washington County in 1838 listed on the tax rolls, and there was a Daniel Gilliland listed with Haynie on the 1841 tax rolls, but it is not known if the two are related in any way to Haynie.[410]

In the years 1842 and 1843, Haynie is not on Washington County’s tax rolls, but he reappears in 1844 and remains there for the next five years. While Haynie received his 4th class land grant in Washington County, August 20, 1844, for 320 acres, the land did not have to be located in Washington County. There is evidence that he sold this certificate, or at least part of the acreage. One stipulation on the 4th class certificates was that ten of the acres granted had to be cultivated. This would have cut down on some land speculation. A. B. Wilken, however, is shown on the records of the Texas Land Office as an assignee of Haney Gilliland. Wilken patented 272 acres in the Milam District in Bell County.

The unusual aspect of Haynie’s land holdings is the varying amount of land that Haynie owned during this period. On the tax rolls Haynie is first shown as owning only 35 acres in 1844. The acreage owned grew to 264 acres in 1846, an increase of 229 acres. There is another increase to 361 acres in

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1847, but then a decrease to 200 acres in 1848, the year of his marriage. Haynie is listed on the tax roll as the agent of L. Barksdale in 1849 and was taxed for 75 acres, worth \$75.00 and for three horses, worth \$90. L. Barksdale was Haynie Gilliland’s brother-in law, married to Haynie’s sister, Mary “Polly” Gilliland Barksdale.

It was during this four year span that Haynie Gilliland probably courted and married Janie McClellan, who at about 20, was some 13 years younger than Haynie.[411] The year after their marriage, Haynie is shown on the tax list as having two hundred acres of land, valued at \$2.00 an acre, and one “Negro,” valued at \$500. It is difficult to say whether Haynie was moving in and out of Washington County in this fourth decade of the nineteenth century and more difficult to say why he would have done so. At the beginning of the next decade in 1850, the Gilliland family disappears from the tax rolls of Washington County and is not on the county’s census for that year. They are gone for the next four years, yet descendants of this family have said that all of Haynie and Janie’s children were born in Washington County. Listed on the tax rolls again in 1855, Haynie Gilliland was taxed on a town lot in the county seat of Brenham, five horses and 20 head of cattle. After this he again disappears from the tax rolls. Yet, he was apparently in Washington County in 1857 where he voted in the race for governor of Texas.

That election, held in the back of McClellan’s Store, was remembered by Haynie Gilliland’s son, William Eli Gilliland, who was nine years old at the time:

"Old man Lovick Wilkinson was one of the clerks. I can see him yet, sitting behind that long table, feeling as wise as an owl and important as King Solomon on his throne. ‘Your name?’, he asked my father. That sounded funny to me as the old skeezix was one of our nearest neighbors. ‘Haynie A. Gilliland,’ my father responded. ‘Mr. Gilliland,’ responded the pompous old clerk, ‘the candidates for governor are Sam Houston and Hardin Runnels. For governor, for whom do you vote?’ ‘Sam Houston,’ promptly responded my father, who was a strong Houston man, as were all the people in

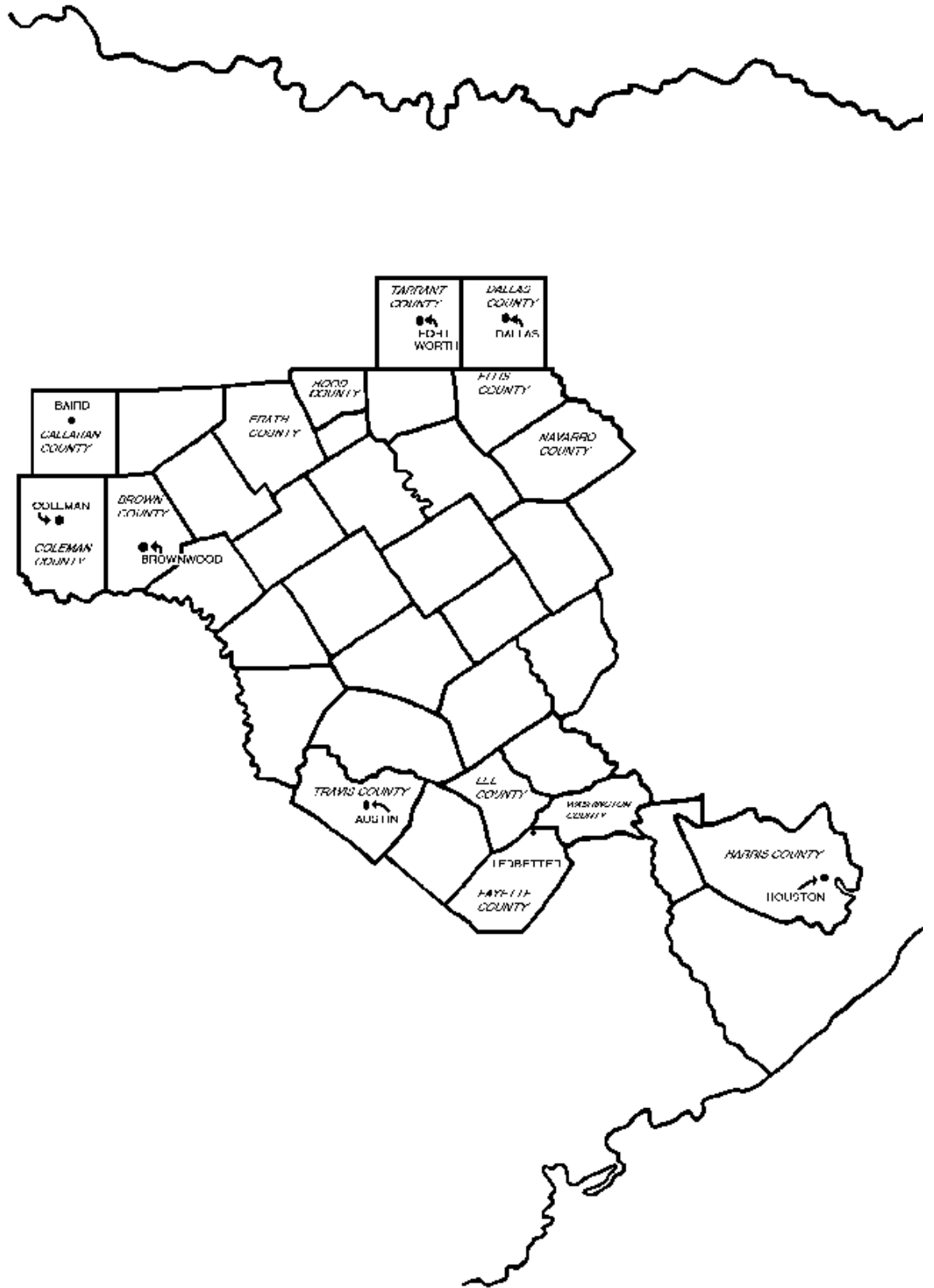
that neighborhood, and county too.

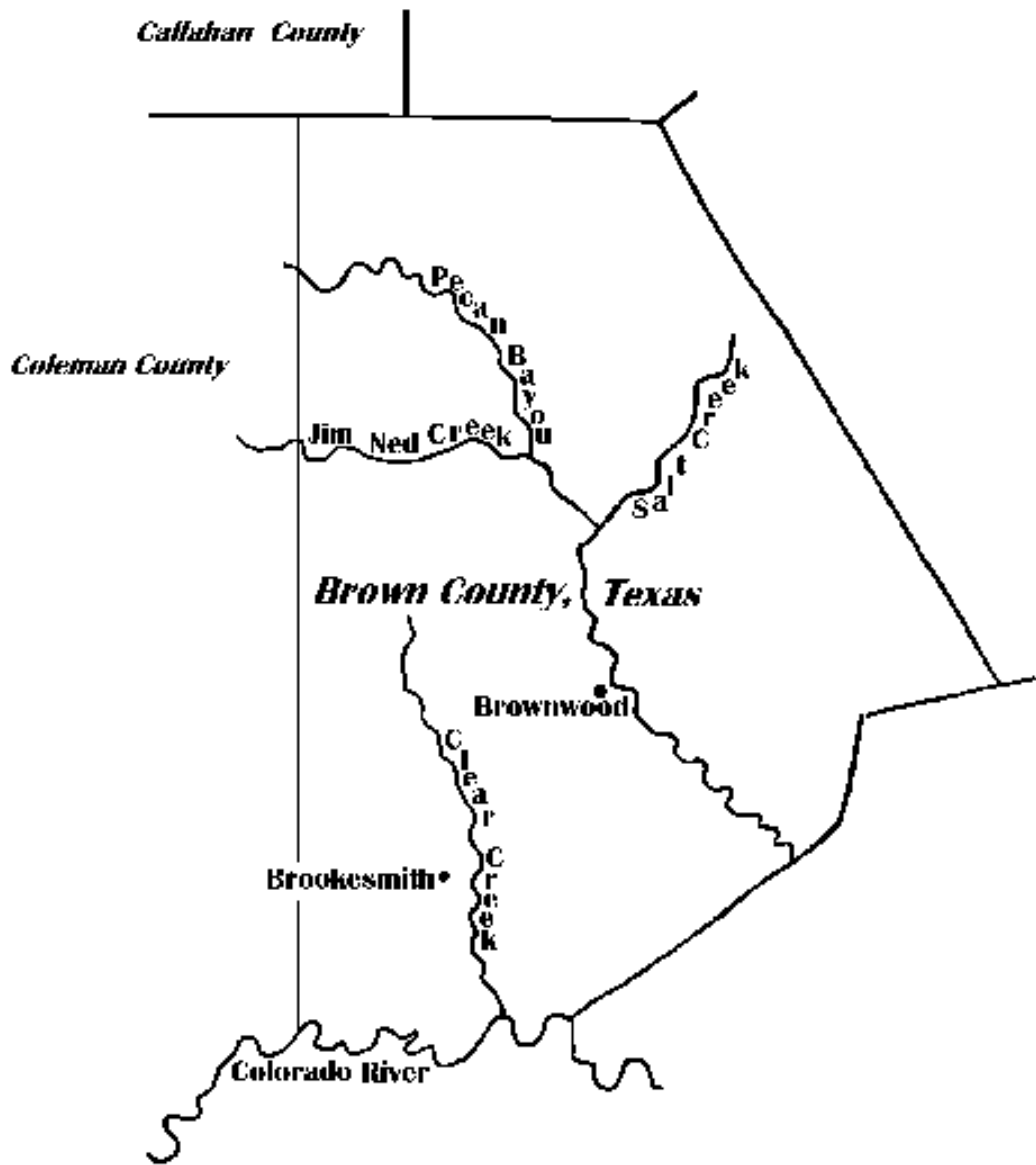
The list of candidates on down the line was called and father announced the name he desired to vote for. No ticket, those days; the voter spat out the name of the candidate he voted for so all could hear and his vote was recorded. I think this law of voting *viva voce* was changed soon after that as I do not recall ever attending another election (where) voters announced publicly for whom they voted."^[412]

New immigrants from Europe were starting to settle in large numbers in Washington County by 1860. The country was getting much too crowded for the typical Gilliland. For many generations the Gillilands had demonstrated a preference for the less settled areas. Perhaps they were a bit asocial, a not uncommon trait among many Anglo Texans then and now. In the North Texas county of Tarrant, other members of Haynie's family were already settling on the edge of civilization near Fort Worth. The 1860 move to Brown County would probably be have been to Haynie's liking. It is unlikely that the raw frontier and its danger would bother a Gilliland, nurtured on family stories of their pioneering past. It is not possible to say for sure if the McCains and Gillilands moved together or whether one family preceded the other. James J. McCain^[413] said that his mother, Susan McClellan McCain, was the first white woman in Brown County. It is assumed, therefore, that the McCains went first, and the Gilliland family followed them. The preparations for the move may have been long planned. The 1858 tax list for the county shows Abram McCain with 200 head of cattle, worth \$1,000; the next year Abram has 300 head of cattle. Apparently he is gathering many cattle and, considering the size of the herd, a plausible reason is a planned move to West Texas. Haynie's absence from the Washington County tax rolls, but his presence for the 1857 election and Abram's growing herd of cattle suggest the possibility that the two were making a slow entry into West Texas, moving out in stages, while Janie and the children remained in Washington County.

Whatever the case, the two families, either separately or together, headed northwest sometime in late 1860. The coastal plain with its bands of trees interspersed with open land were soon left behind. Presumably traveling by wagon and horseback, the Gillilands, McCains and other travelers westward drove wagons and livestock through land that gradually gave way to increasingly open expanses. The land rose higher and trees became smaller. Eventually the travelers reached the lower edge of the Osage or Lower Plains in an area north of the western reaches of the Colorado River. The McCains and the Gillilands ended their journey in the northwestern part of Brown County, settling on Pecan Bayou, a tributary of the Colorado River. Established in 1856, the county had only about half of the average rainfall of Washington County. Brown County was a land of some post oak and blackjack oak as well as numerous prairies of grama and bluestem grasses,^[414] all good for grazing cattle.

Brown County in 1860 was the frontier and subject as such to Indian raids. "In 1859 Major Van Dorn (of the Second Cavalry United States Army) had established Camp Colorado on Jim Ned Creek in what is (now) Coleman County, and under the protection of this post the settlement of Brown county began. In 1859 about 4,000 cattle were assessed in the county. The population was sparse, and the only form of wealth was the few herds that grazed over the range."^[415]





Early records of Brown County were burned in a courthouse fire in 1880. There are no records, therefore, which might give more information about when the Gillilands and McCains arrived in Brown County. Various family records, however, all agree that the Gilliland family moved to Brown County in 1860. The 1860 Brown County tax roll is missing, but in 1861 the tax list for Brown County showed “Gilliland, Haney, 1 Negro/\$1,100,[\[416\]](#) \$150 misc. property, property total value \$1250.”

On the same 1861 tax list for Brown County, there is a “McKean, A.K., 1 Negro/\$600,[\[417\]](#) 2 horses/\$75, 100 cattle/\$500, total value \$1175.” It is not clear if this is Abram A. McCain, but it probably is. According to the book *Something about Brown*,[\[418\]](#) after the sheriff was killed in June 1861 “A. A. McCain, who lived north of Brownwood on Pecan Bayou, became sheriff by appointment and served until August 15, 1862.” From this then it possible to state that the Gillilands and the McCains were in Brown County by 1861, although it more than likely that they were there sooner.[\[419\]](#)

Moves such as the Gillilands and McCains made from southeast Texas to West Texas were usually made for economic reasons.. The Gillilands and the McCains were not the only ones thinking to take advantage of the open range to graze and multiply their cattle herds at little cost. The question was whether one was willing to tolerate the frontier conditions to do so. In the case of the Gillilands and McCains, other family members, not willing or able, might have invested in the venture. One indication of this possibility is a letter written in 1923 by William E. Gilliland, Haynie and Janie’s oldest child, to a monthly periodical, *Frontier Times*. W.E. Gilliland, an old man by 1923, wrote that “many of my neighbors had some thrilling experiences, and one of them, Mr. McReynolds, who had charge of Grandfather’s cattle in Brown county.” [\[420\]](#) “Grandfather” would have been William B. McClellan since this is with whom W.E. Gilliland lived with before going out on his own. W.E. Gilliland, therefore, should have had more knowledge of his McClellan grandfather’s businesses. Considering this statement, it is conceivable that the Gilliland and McCains’ move to Brown County might have been a family investment in a sense. The renowned “Cattle Kingdom,” which attracted these and other, nineteenth century investors, was very short lived, existing from around the 1850s to the 1880s. Brown and the surrounding counties were open range until the coming of barbed wire and windmills. Here on

the edge of the plains many looked to make good profits from the easily multiplying herds of the hardy Texas longhorn cattle.

It was common for relatives to move together for very evident reasons, including physical, emotional and economic support. Indian raids were a distinct problem in Brown County and the surrounding area. In 1861 Indians attempted to steal horses at the home of David Baugh on Pecan Bayou north of Brownwood, [\[421\]](#) but dogs gave warning. This was near where the Gillilands and McCains were living. There were other advantages to having family groups moving together. Cattle raising included numerous tasks requiring cooperative effort. Various family groups would be able to pool the labors and help each other. In sparsely settled areas like Brown County, various cattle ranchers also would come together to gather cattle and to brand.

Meanwhile, events to the east grew darker. When it was apparent that the South would withdraw from the Union, Texas sentiment was to join her sister Southern states. Feelings for the South ran particularly high in the planter region of Texas that included Washington County with its cotton production and resulting high numbers of slaves. North Texas, which did not grow as much cotton and consequently had few slaves, favored staying in the Union.[\[422\]](#) As usual, war was mostly decided on economic issues, which is understandable. Old Texian hero Sam Houston urged Texans to stay in the Union, but the majority of Texans voted to join the Confederacy. The young men of the State hastened to join units formed by older and hopefully more militarily experienced county leaders. The McClellan kin would be no exception to the enlistment fever sweeping Texas.

In the midst of the talk and preparation for war, there was another McClellan wedding. Mary C. McClellan, 21 and the youngest McClellan daughter, married George William Ratliff on May 6, 1861, in Washington County. Born in Mississippi, the son of William and Susan (Collier) Ratliff, George Ratliff, eight years older than his bride, had already had an adventuresome life, having been a “forty-niner” in the California gold rush. Surely one of the more interesting people in this group, George Ratliff had set out from his home near Jackson, Mississippi, at age 17, never having been away from home before. He spent three weeks in what must have been exciting New Orleans before shipping out to California. With the help of local natives, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and he and his companions finally arrived in California some 20 days after he left New Orleans. He eventually walked to the gold fields, but found the work mining gold too hard for him and started providing beef for the miners and later ran a boarding house.

He returned to New Orleans by way of Nicaragua with a small fortune, although having lost his all his extra clothing, he looked like a tramp when he landed. Nevertheless, he had breakfast at the best hotel and ignored the looks he got, knowing well that he had \$5,000 in gold strapped about his waist.[\[423\]](#) Soon George Ratliff was facing a new and perhaps deadlier adventure in the Civil War.

In Brown County in July 1861, the emotional support provided by relatives was needed, when Janie Gilliland became sick and died at about age 35.^[424] Buried near Byrds Store, she left her husband with five children ranging in age from 13 to the two year old twins. The cause of Janie's death at such an early age is unknown, although it is possible that she died of complications of pregnancy, since women usually bore children on an average of every two years. There were, however, many diseases, such as cholera, that caused deaths at the time. What with Janie's death and war breaking, out Haynie Gilliland decided to take his five children and return to Washington County, where their maternal grandparents, William B. and Juliet McClellan, took the five children into their home.

As their fellow Texans were enlisting for what most thought would be a short war to be quickly decided in favor of the new Confederacy, the McClellan sons went down and joined in mass. June 1, 1861, John J., 38, Ab, 29, Sam, 24 and young William, 17, enlisted in the Davis Mounted Rifles, commanded by Captain James V. Matson. Joining them in the Davis Mounted Rifles was their new brother-in-law, George Ratliff, 29. After bringing his children to their McClellan grandparents, Haynie Gilliland also enlisted, despite being about 39 years old. He joined Nelson's Regiment of Infantry, Confederate States Army, serving as a nurse.

Texas would escape the worst of the Civil War since few battles were fought on Texas soil, and few Texans saw their homes and fields devastated by battle. This decade, however, was to be an exceptionally sad one for William and Juliet McClellan. By the end of the 10 years, two more of their children would die, as well as two of their sons-in-laws, and William's half-brother B.T. McClellan. Families were thus broken apart and reformed. One example was the marriage of Alice McClausand McClellan, the widow of Bennett McClellan, to widower John S. Jones, nephew to Juliet Smith McClellan. In John S. Jones' letter of February 3, 1862, he wrote to his brother in Tennessee that "B. T. McClellan is dead and his family have moved back here."^[425] Many of the McClellan's grandchildren would be left without either of their parents and other McClellan grandchildren would lose their fathers. Already William and Juliet's eldest daughter, Janie, was dead and now so many of their kin faced dangerous times on the battlefield.

Despite the lack of much actual warfare, the Civil War era was not easy for Texans. Cotton, the cash crop of southeast Texas, could not be gotten to market, leaving the area without a source of money to buy items they could not produce. Even if the residents had cash many items were scarce. Clothing, shoes, flour, salt, sugar and coffee were hard to get and very expensive when available. Old spinning wheels and looms came out again and the carding combs were busy, all in an effort to provide clothing for the Confederate sons as well as for themselves.

These conditions must have had an impact on the McClellan store's operations. In the Feb 3, 1862 letter from John S. Jones in Washington County, Texas, to his brother, Bird S. Jones in Haywood

County, Tennessee, John writes, “Uncle Billy McClellan’s family are all well. He has quit merchandizeing (sic) for the present and had made a fortune.”

One Texan from Washington County who remembered that time many years later said, “The young people of today do not realize what ‘hard times’ are. Imagine that most of the flour you were to see would be a feast of biscuits on Sunday morning for breakfast, and then some more the next Sunday morning. Imagine for your coffee a substitute of corn, roasted potato peeling and cornmeal bran. These were some of our luxuries. Of meats we were more bountifully blessed. Cattle were more plentiful and cheap; pork was more abundant. Hogs were running loose in the woods, and the mast was so good that hogs were generally fat in winter.”[\[426\]](#)

It is sometimes hard to trace a Texas unit’s action during the Civil War as the units were disbanded, combined and otherwise changed commanders and names. Two of the Washington County enlistees of that June day, however, left records of their Civil War actions. The youngest of the McClellans, William Robert McClellan, said later that he “was a member of Company F, Twenty-first Texas Cavalry, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department throughout the war with Parson’s brigade.”[\[427\]](#) This brigade was part of Steel’s Division and served in Arkansas and Louisiana.[\[428\]](#) George Ratliff said that he “enlisted in the Twenty-first Texas Cavalry at Brenham at the beginning of the war and served throughout the struggle with that organization.”[\[429\]](#) Apparently the Davis Mounted Rifles of Washington County was folded into the Twenty-first Texas Cavalry. The Twenty-first Texas Cavalry appears to have been involved with the western campaigns along the Mississippi River, the essential lifeline of the Confederacy.

Despite the Civil War and the withdrawal of federal troops from West Texas, the McCain family remained in Brown County, where Abram McCain served as sheriff until 1862. There was increased danger of Indian raids, but the cattle could not be left without financial loss. In the face of hardships, the McCains remained, and had, as one of their sons said, many thrilling adventures. Abram McCain built a cane mill on his place 20 miles north of Brownwood, perhaps in response to the shortage of sugar caused by the war. “This sorghum mill, which McCain opened to the public in 1864, was a boon to the early settlers, since it gave them an opportunity to grow cane from which they could secure molasses in a day when sugar was practically unprocurable. The mill operated on a horse-power or rather one ox-power, a lone ox pulling the mill and crushing out the juice. Distance to market and the cost of copper vats forced McCain to improvise methods of cooking the cane juice into molasses. He solved the problem by the use of large wash pots.” [\[430\]](#)

Spared in the Civil War, all four of the McClellan sons came home to Washington County. Two McClellan sons-in-law, however, never made it home. Haynie Gilliland, while serving as a nurse east of Little Rock, Arkansas, contracted a fever, possibly some form of measles, and died in 1864. Most deaths in the Civil War came not in battlefield deaths, but death from disease. Haynie was buried near Austin, in northern Lonoke County, Arkansas.^[431] His death left the five Gilliland children orphans. McClellan son-in-law, Charles Dunn, is supposed to have enlisted in the Confederate forces, probably out of Navarro County, and was killed. His wife, Mattie McClellan Dunn also died during this time in Navarro County. Left orphans, the four Dunn children were taken into the McClellan home in Washington County.

Abram McCain may have served the Confederacy in Brown County, at the same time helping provide needed protection for his family and other settlers. There are two service records for an “A.K. McCain in Brown County, but it is not certain that this is Abram McCain.”^[432] Sometime between 1865

and 1867, Abram McCain died, partly as a result of wounds that he had suffered during the Mexican War, when he had been shot through with a minnie ball. His wife, Susan McClellan McCain, and the McCain children returned to Washington County to live with Susan’s parents.

While most the McClellan kin made it safely back from war, death still stalked the McClellan children. John J. McClellan, the eldest child, had returned to his quiet life as a farmer, but died still in his forties. John was buried in the McClellan cemetery. Years later all that remained of John’s final resting place was a footstone marked, “J. J. McC.”^[433] By the end of 1870 another McClellan daughter, Susan McClellan McCain, succumbed to death, leaving her McCain children orphans.

[401] From 1860 Washington County, Texas census, roll #1307. p. 89, printed page 183.

[402] Birth year and state in which Haynie was born is from the 1860 Washington County, Texas Federal Census, roll #1307, p. 89, printed page 183.

[403] Simmons, Dessie Little and Fred Simmons, *Robert Young, Sr., Patriot and Pioneer*, Johnson City, Tennessee,

1984, p. 139.

[404] The name “Haynie” has been spelled in two ways: “Haynie”, especially when referring to Haynie A. Gilliland, and “Haney,” which may have been the actual surname spelling, but since spelling was capricious at the time, both ways were probably used.

[405] The Watagua Association was the first local independent government in the American colonies. The area was later annexed by North Carolina as Washington County.

[406] Williams, Samuel Cole. *History of the Lost State of Franklin*, chapter 8, “The second constitutional convention—1785,” New York: Press of the Pioneers, 1933, p. 96.

[407] Papers of D. T. Gilliland, photocopy in author’s possession.

[408] Newspaper clipping in author’s possession; page heading reads “Coleman, Texas, December 17, 1959.”

[409] White, Gifford, *1840 Citizens of Texas, Volume 3: Land Grants*, p. 109; Haynie Gilliland is listed as “Henry Gilliland.” The Texas Land Office has a record of Haney Gilliland, who had certificate No. 149 third class for 320 acres issued by the Board of Land Commissioners for Washington County, August 20, 1844. Haney sold to John B. Wilkins, who sold to others.

[410] There are difficulties is locating Gillilands on old records since their surname tends to have a number of spellings, for example, Gilland, Gilend, etc. Haynie Gilliland’s given name presents a problem also and Haynie sometimes appears as Harvey and Harry. Some of the difficulties came from the person who originally wrote down the name, some have

come from transcribers misreading an unusual given name.

[411] The age difference between Haynie and Janie suggests the possibility that Haynie could have been married before. If so, there is no known marriage record and no known children.

[412] *Dallas Morning News*, January 19, 1986, Sesquicentennial Journal, p. 24.

[413] The middle name of James J. McCain, son of Abram and Susan (McClellan), has been spelled as “Jared” and “Jarrett” and in the probate papers of his parents he was referred to as “Jack.”

[414] Jordon, Terry G., John L. Bean Jr., and William M. Holmes. *Texas, a Geography*. Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1984, pp. 19, 29.

[415] Paddock, B.B. *History of Central and Western Texas*, v. 1, Chicago: Lewis Publishing, 1911, p. 323. See also *Texas Almanac of 1859*.

[416] On the Slave Schedule for the 1860 Washington County, Texas census, H.A. Gilliland is listed as owning a 13 year old female Black slave, p. 62.

[417] On the Slave Schedule for the 1860 Washington County, Texas census Abraham McCain is listed as owning a 10 year old female Black slave, p. 62.

[418] Havins, T. R., *Something about Brown*, Brownwood, Texas: Banner Printing, 1958, p. 17.

[419] In 1863 the tax rolls showed a John Gilliland living in Brown County. What relation, this man is to Haynie Gilliland, if any, is unknown. Haynie had a brother, John Tunley Gilliland, but he was living in Tarrant County, south of Fort Worth, at this time. During the war there were some McCains who moved to Coleman County, just west of Brown County. It is not known if they are related to the Brown County McCains.

[420] *Frontier Times*, October 15, 1923, p. 32.

[421] Havins, *Something about Brown*, p. 22–23.

[422] Another factor was the origin of the settlers in the areas. North Texas had more settlers from Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and the like. Southeast Texas tended to be settled by people from the Lower South and Upper South, who were more accustomed to cotton cultivation and the use of slaves.

[423] Johnson, Frank W., *A History of Texas and Texans*, v. 5, Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1916, pp. 2233–2235.; v. 4, p. 1732.

[424] *A History of Coleman County and Its People*, The Coleman County Historical Commission, v. 1, p. 647.

[425] See Appendix C, Letter 16, pp. 213–214. It is not known when or where Bennett T. McClellan and his family had moved before his death.

[426] *The Trail Drivers of Texas*, Originally compiled and edited by J. Marvin Hunter and published under the direction of George W. Saunders, president of the Old Time Trail Drivers' Association: University of Texas Press, 1985, "Days gone by" by Hiram G. Craig of Brenham, p. 335.

[427] *The Twenty-seventh Legislature and State Administrators of Texas 1901*, Austin: Ben C. Jones, p. 151;

[428] Paddock, *A History of Central and Western Texas*, v. 1, pp. 333–334.

[429] Johnson, Frank W., *A History of Texas and Texans*, v. 5, p. 2235

[430] Havins, *Something about Brown*, p. 32.

[431] From information written by Haynie Gilliland's son, W.E. "Billie" Gilliland and copied by Ruth Roebuck in 1950(?); also see Simmons, Dessie Little and Fred Simmons, *Robert Young, Sr., Patriot and Pioneer*, p. 141.

[432] Confederate Index:

1. Comm Off: McCain, A.K. Capt.

Organ: Co. V Minute Co., Brown Co. TST

Enlist: July 29, 1861

Disch: Served 84 days at \$2.50—\$210

Remarks: R & R 21: 5 scouts made from July 29 to O. 29–61; 2 reports dtd July 29 to O. 29–61 & N. 2 to F. 4–

62. Served 40 days during 1st quarter & 44 during 2d.

2. Pvt. A.K. McCain:

Comm Off: Skaggs D & Duncan N.C., Capts.

Organ: Co. 2nd Fron Dist. Brown Co., Maj G B Erath;

Co org. under Act of D15-63; Arms: 1 rife; 1 mus. roll.

[433] Winfield, Judy, and Nath, *Cemetery Records of Washington County, Texas, 1826–1960*., 1974, p. 233.