

COMPILED BY DAVID PATTERSON PAYNE

THE PAYNE - PATTERSON FAMILY HISTORY



Iris Patterson & David Butler Payne
David Patterson & Barbara Payne
Cleburne, Texas 1945

Acknowledgments:

The content of this family history is based on a number of sources:

- The Descendants of Margaret Couch Payne and Micajah Payne. The “Gray Book”, as it became known in our family, was compiled by their grandchildren and published in 1966. Another source of information for this book was from the Rhoda Erwin Cunningham and James and Sarah Cunningham Patton Family History written in 1929 by J.J. Anderson.
- David S. Payne of Anderson, SC who has compiled a significant amount of family history and made it available via his website at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=otime> Additionally he has recorded information from other members of the Payne family which is available at this site. David was also kind enough to talk with me as well as exchange numerous emails helping me understand the Payne history.
- Bob Meadows has likewise documented our Payne family at: http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=john_millicent My understanding is that Bob went to county seats and archives where he found many deeds, wills, etc. that we had never seen before and posted them on the county websites.
- The Heirlines Family History and Genealogy firm located in Salt lake City, Utah was hired to perform research in 2005 and again in 2010. The majority of the research was performed by the firm’s President, Mr. James W. Petty both a certified genealogist (BCG) and Accredited Genealogist (ICAPGen) who has B.S. (Genealogy) and B.A. (History) degrees from Brigham Young University. Not only did Mr. Petty perform basic research for the Payne and Patterson families he provided the documentation to verify his findings. He also provided the valuable role of reviewing Payne genealogy information available on-line to resolve conflicts in dates, places and people. This was a critical role in finding the right Thomas Payne’s parents as you will read.
- The Genographic Project implemented by National Geographic and IBM, with support from the Waitt Family Foundation. The writer’s DNA was tested and determined to contain the M170 marker. Using the Project’s resources it was possible to trace the markers evolution and migration from Africa into Europe and to England.
- Documents, pictures and oral history collected by David Patterson (Pat) Payne primarily from his aunt, Helen Payne Houk and the Hughes sisters who were his cousins.

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO G.A.D.!



DAVID L.H., GREG T. AND ALYSHA C. PAYNE ON THE OBSERVATION DECK OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER, NEW YORK CITY IN 1979.

G.A.D. is the the acronym for my children, Greg, Alysha and David. During their college years I sent monthly letters addressed to “Dear G.A.D.!” containing their spending money check per an approved budget they submitted each semester. Yes, when they grew up they finally decided the budget really was a good idea!

This book is dedicated to them, all of their children and the future generations who spring from this line. It is my hope that they will be interested in learning where they came from and how wonderful and interesting the past generations were. As you make your way remember you will be standing on their shoulders!

Introduction

There is one of us in most every family. The kid who likes to listen to the “old people” telling stories about the past. The one who can be found looking at the old photo albums or reading old letters and obituaries in the grand parents attic. We just love history particularly the “way back when” stuff. As time passes the relatives do too and we end up with boxes of family photos, letters, wills, etc. Finally the time comes when we are now the “old people” and we decide to write “The Book”. The one which lists all the relatives, when and where they were born, married, had children and died.

The Payne - Patterson Family History is “That Book”...but more. I always wondered about the people behind those names and dates. What were they like, what did they do, not only where did they move but why, what outside world or economic events shaped their lives? “This Book” attempts to explain the historical context in which our relatives lived and could have influenced their decisions. You will learn that our early family was touched by the French and Indian, Revolutionary and Civil Wars. And that our later family was likewise touched by WWII and Vietnam. That peace treaties with local indian tribes paced our family’s migration from Virginia to Georgia to Tennessee. That the lure of free or cheap land motivated them to keep moving...looking for a better life.

Because of recent advances in DNA technology Section I starts before people had names, before they could read or write or had a language. Before the “Payne” name there was M170...a unique genetic marker carried by our males. Our journey starts in Africa where there really was an Adam and Eve. You will read how the M170 marker travelled from Africa to the Middle East, to Europe and then to England.

Section II begins when we pick up John Payne in the mid 1600’s in Virginia, and unbeknown to him, the M170 marker. It turns out that there were a lot of Paynes in early America. Specifically there were a lot of John, Thomas and William Paynes making it difficult to sort out which one we really descended from. In 2005 and again in 2010 I hired James Petty, a genealogist, to document our lineage beginning with me and then back to Virginia. In doing so he uncovered several individual’s, namely David S. Payne and Robert Meadows, who had done extensive work in our Georgia and Virginia family line. Petty provided three separate reports totaling over a hundred pages of his analysis and documentation of our lineage. Included in the last report was a review of the David S. Payne and Robert Meadows documentation and analysis. The factual basis used in this book is based on all three of these inputs. I believe that the Payne lineage described is our collective best judgement of all the facts we currently have. Certainly it is not only possible, but probable, that new facts and analysis will emerge in the future to expand and/or modify this book. I will leave it to the future Payne generations to pursue this in more depth.

Until then, I am satisfied with this history and hope my family enjoys reading it as much as I did in compiling it.

David Patterson (Pat) Payne
January, 2011
Naples, Florida

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Our Journey: Began 60,000 Years Ago.....



FROM THE GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT
SPONSORED BY IBM, NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC, WITH SUPPORT FROM THE
WAITT FAMILY FOUNDATION.

The Payne Y-chromosome results identify us as a member of **haplogroup I**. The genetic markers that define our ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168*, and follow our lineage to present day, ending with *M170*, the defining marker of haplogroup *I*. If you look at the map highlighting our ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup *I* carry the following Y-chromosome markers: *M168* > *M89* > *M170*.

What's a haplogroup, and why do geneticists concentrate on the Y-chromosome in their search for markers? For that matter, what's a marker? Each of us carries DNA that is a combination of genes passed from both our mother and father, giving us traits that range from eye color and height to athleticism and disease susceptibility. One exception is the Y-chromosome, which is passed directly from father to son, unchanged,

from generation to generation. Unchanged, that is unless a mutation – a random, naturally occurring, usually harmless change – occurs. The mutation, known as a marker, acts as a beacon; it can be mapped through generations because it will be passed down from the man in whom it occurred to his sons, their sons, and every male in his family for thousands of years.

In some instances there may be more than one mutational event that defines a particular branch on the tree. This is the case for our haplogroup *I*, since this branch can be defined by two markers, either *M170* or *P19*. What this means is that either of these markers can be used to determine our particular haplogroup, since every individual who has one of these markers also has the other. Therefore, either marker can be used as a genetic signpost leading us back to the origin of our group, guiding our understanding of what was happening at that early time.

When geneticists identify such a marker, they try to figure out when it first occurred, and in which geographic region of the world. Each marker is essentially the beginning of a new lineage on the family tree of the human race.

Our Journey: Africa to the Middle East

Tracking the lineages provides a picture of how small tribes of modern humans in Africa tens of thousands of years ago diversified and spread to populate the world.

A haplogroup is defined by a series of markers that are shared by other men who carry the same random mutations. The markers trace the path our ancestors took as they moved out of Africa. It's difficult to know how many men worldwide belong to any particular haplogroup, or even how many haplogroups there are, because scientists simply don't have enough data yet.

M168: Our Earliest Ancestor

Time of Emergence: Roughly 50,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Africa

Climate: Temporary retreat of Ice Age; Africa moves from drought to warmer temperatures and moister conditions.

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens*: Approximately 10,000

Tools and Skills: Stone tools; earliest evidence of art and advanced conceptual skills.

Skeletal and archaeological evidence suggest that anatomically modern humans evolved in Africa around 200,000 years ago, and began moving out of Africa to colonize the rest of the world around 60,000 years ago.

The man who gave rise to the first genetic marker in our lineage probably lived in

northeast Africa in the region of the Rift Valley, perhaps in present-day Ethiopia, Kenya, or Tanzania, some 31,000 to 79,000 years ago. Scientists put the most likely date for when he lived at around 50,000 years ago. His descendants became the only lineage to survive outside of Africa, making him the common ancestor of every non-African man living today.

But why would man have first ventured out of the familiar African hunting grounds and into unexplored lands? It is likely that a fluctuation in climate may have provided the impetus for your ancestors' exodus out of Africa.

The African ice age was characterized by drought rather than by cold. It was around 50,000 years ago that the ice sheets of northern Europe began to melt, introducing a period of warmer temperatures and moister climate in Africa. Parts of the inhospitable Sahara briefly became habitable. As the drought-ridden desert changed to a savanna, the animals hunted by our ancestors expanded their range and began moving through the newly emerging green corridor of grasslands. Our nomadic ancestors followed the good weather and the animals they hunted, although the exact route they followed remains to be determined.

In addition to a favorable change in climate, around this same time there was a great leap forward in modern humans' intellectual capacity. Many scientists believe

that the emergence of language gave us a huge advantage over other early human species. Improved tools and weapons, the ability to plan ahead and cooperate with one another, and an increased capacity to exploit resources in ways we hadn't been able to earlier, all allowed modern humans to rapidly migrate to new territories, exploit new resources, and replace other hominids.

M89: Moving Through the Middle East

Time of Emergence: 45,000 years ago

Place: Northern Africa or the Middle East

Climate: Middle East: Semiarid grass plains

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens*: Tens of thousands

Tools and Skills: Stone, ivory, wood tools

The next male ancestor in our ancestral lineage is the man who gave rise to M89, a marker found in 90 to 95 percent of all non-Africans. This man was born around 45,000 years ago in northern Africa or the Middle East.

The first people to leave Africa likely followed a coastal route that eventually ended in Australia. Our ancestors followed the expanding grasslands and plentiful game to the Middle East and beyond, and were part of the second great wave of migration out of Africa.

Our Journey: Middle East Into Europe

Beginning about 40,000 years ago, the climate shifted once again and became colder and more arid. Drought hit Africa and the grasslands reverted to desert, and for the next 20,000 years, the Saharan Gateway was effectively closed. With the desert impassable, our ancestors had two options: remain in the Middle East, or move on. Retreat back to the home continent was not an option.

While many of the descendants of *M89* remained in the Middle East, others continued to follow the great herds of buffalo, antelope, woolly mammoths, and other game through what is now modern-day Iran to the vast steppes of Central Asia.

These semiarid grass-covered plains formed an ancient "superhighway" stretching from eastern France to Korea. Our ancestors, having migrated north out of Africa into the Middle East, then traveled both east and west along this Central Asian superhighway. A smaller group, our ancestors, continued moving north from the Middle East to Anatolia and the Balkans, trading familiar grasslands for forests and high country.

***M170*: Occupying the Balkans**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 20,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Southeastern Europe

Climate: Height of the Ice Age

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens*: Hundreds of thousands

Tools and Skills: Gravettian culture of the Upper Paleolithic

Our ancestors were part of the *M89* Middle Eastern Clan that continued to migrate northwest into the Balkans and eventually spread into central Europe. These people may have been responsible for the expansion of the prosperous Gravettian culture, which spread through northern Europe from about 21,000 to 28,000 years ago.

The Gravettian culture represents the second technological phase to sweep through prehistoric Western Europe. It is named after a site in La Gravette, France, where a set of tools different from the preceding era (Aurignacian culture) was found. The Gravettian stone tool kit included a distinctive small pointed blade used for hunting big game.

These early European ancestors of ours used communal hunting techniques, created shell jewelry, and used mammoth bones to build their homes. Recent findings suggest that the Gravettians may have discovered how to weave clothing using natural fibers as early as 25,000 years ago. Earlier estimates had placed weaving at about the same time as the emergence of agriculture, around 10,000 years ago.

Our most recent common ancestor, the man who gave rise to marker *M170*, was born about 20,000 years ago and was heir to this heritage. He was probably

born in one of the isolated refuge areas people were forced to occupy during the last blast of the Ice Age, possibly in the Balkans. As the ice sheets covering much of Europe began to retreat around 15,000 years ago, his descendants likely played a central role in recolonizing northern Europe. It is likely the Vikings descended from this line. Why would the project conclude this?

Because today, members of this haplogroup can be found in relatively high concentrations in two distinct regions of Europe: among Scandinavian populations and those in the northwestern Balkans. Some studies show that up to 40 to 50 percent of the men in Nordic populations of Scandinavia belong to haplogroup *I*. A similar frequency is found around the Dinaric Alps, a mountain chain in southern Europe spanning areas of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, and Albania.

Therefore the emerging question is: How did the *M170* marker make its way to Great Britain and beget the Payne's who migrated to America in the mid-1600's?

M170 Makes Its Way to Great Britain...

THE VIKINGS

As noted earlier, The Genographic Project concludes it's likely that the Vikings descended from the man who gave rise to the M170 marker. Studies show that up to 40 to 50 percent of the men in Nordic populations of Scandinavia belong to haplogroup *I*. Men carrying marker *M170* can also be found in relatively high frequencies in some parts of southern France and Normandy. The Viking raids on the British Isles as well as Europe's western coast might explain why the lineage can be found in populations in Great Britain and southern France.

The Viking heyday lasted some three centuries, from 790 to 1066. Vikings hailed from the northern lands that today constitute Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Theirs was not a centrally controlled empire. Scandinavia was a tribal society composed of independent groups, but its people did share a common culture, including the Norse language and the worship of gods such as Thor, the bringer of thunder.

"Viking" is Norse for "piracy." The Norsemen were instilled with a warrior ethos that valued courage in battle above nearly all else. Violent raids were a common method

of enriching tribal coffers, and Vikings excelled in emptying monasteries and coastal trading ports of their rich stores.

The Vikings were celebrated – and much feared – as fierce warriors, and they saw themselves that way, boasting such harrowing names such as Erik Bloodaxe. But Viking culture was much more complex. These intrepid explorers did not merely pillage. They also set up trading bases, such as Dublin, that made them among the earliest European colonialists. Many lands prospered under Viking rule, and the Norsemen readily adapted new ideas and customs from the peoples that they settled among.

The Vikings used light and easily steered boats to give them a technological advantage on the high seas. These long, narrow craft were built to flex with ocean waves and absorb their energy. They were powered by the wind and the muscles of their oarsmen.

Viking ships could ply shallow waters to access rivers and facilitate beach landings. They were light enough to be hauled overland. Perhaps most important, they were incredibly fast – topping ten

knots – and allowed their captains to appear suddenly and without warning on coastlines throughout their domain. These ships spread Viking influence around a large part of their known world – and beyond.

THE NORMANS

The Normans were descended from Viking raiders (known as Northmen) who conquered the French in Normandy and settled among them. During the eleventh century their descendants became one of the most formidable military powers in Europe. In 911 Rollo led a group of Scandinavian raiders who plundered the French coastline and captured territory in Normandy. While negotiating for peace, King Charles III (Charles the Simple) granted them the land they had taken near the mouth of the Seine River, including the city of Rouen. The Normans adapted themselves in many ways to the traditions of the lands in which they settled. They spoke the French language, and the formerly pagan Rollo became a Catholic. In later years the Christian Normans would foster monasteries and become important in promoting religious reform in much of Europe.

Our Journey: Norman Invasion...1066

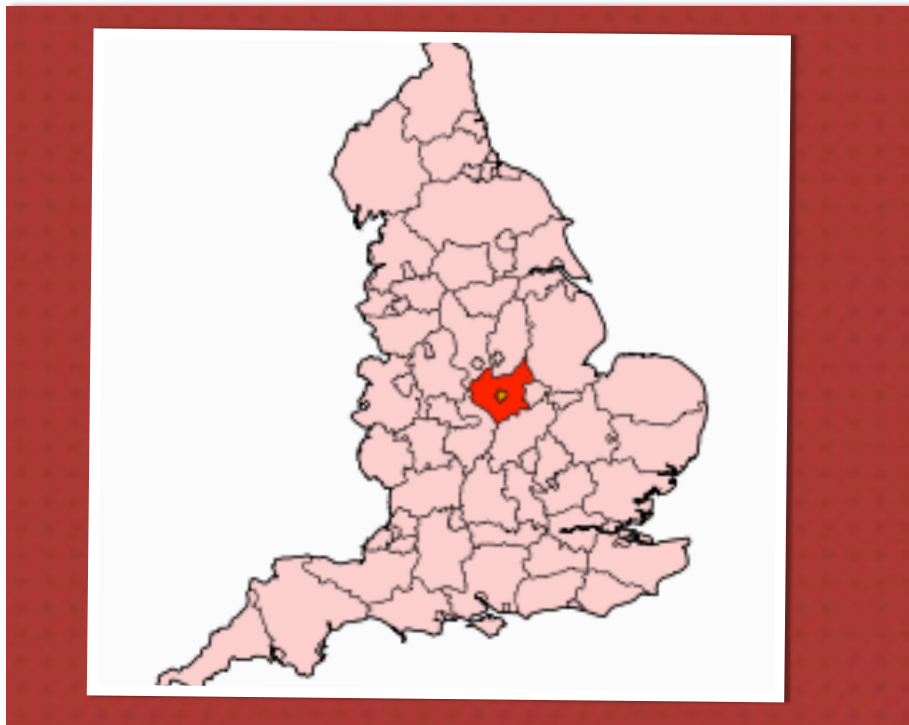


Despite their ability to readily adopt local customs as their own, the Normans remained a unique and formidable force. They consolidated control of their lands through a feudal system that had its roots in the clannish social organizations of Scandinavia. Land was valued above all else in this system, and all land was owned by the ruler called a duke or a count. Leaders let lesser nobles utilize their land, but in return they demanded allegiance. This system allowed vassal nobles some autonomy within their own territories but ensured their financial and military loyalty to the duke. Those inclined to resist the system found themselves at odds with powerful forces of a society tightly bound to its leader.

The primary importance of land in this system, and the Viking-like warrior mentality of the Normans, led to an endless series of conflicts and conquests undertaken by rulers anxious to increase their holdings, wealth, and power. Seasoned by these conflicts, the Normans developed a formidable military

force of mounted warriors that spread their culture widely in 11th- and 12th-century Europe. The Norsemen became dominant in the British Isles and the coastlines of Western Europe. They raided Paris and passed through Gibraltar to establish trading outposts in wealthy Spain. Vikings ruled half of England and played a pivotal role in shaping that nation's future during the critical year of 1066. Soon after Harold II took the English throne he had to face and defeat an invasion by the Viking King Harold Hardrada of Norway. Harold was successful, but he was defeated and killed days later by the descendants of the Viking ruler Rollo of Norway. William of Normandy seized the English throne at the Battle of Hastings which ended Anglo-Saxon rule and forever altered that nation's history.

The Payne Name & M170 link up in GB



IN 1190 THE DOOMSDAY BOOK RECORDED A JOHN PANE IN LEICESTERSHIRE LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF ENGLAND.

We can be fairly certain that our name had its origin in southern France. The logical explanation is that the Payne name has its roots in Southern France

among our ancestors carrying the M170 marker. Most likely they came to England during or after the Norman invasion in 1066. Regardless of the route the M170 marker took we know for sure that the Payne's carrying that distinctive marker were in Great Britain by the 1600's.

The Paine/Payne name

The English surname Paine/Payne is patronymic origin, being one of those names derived from the first name of the original bearer's father. By the twelfth century, Pagan(us) was a well established first-name in England which was given without any thought to its meaning and it is thus likely that the surname Payne is of

patronymic origin rather than of nickname. The source of the name can be traced to the Old English word "paien", which comes from the Old French Paien, which was derived from the Latin word "paganus" meaning "rustic or countryman". Therefore, Pain was a civilian instead of a soldier and lived in an outlying area. Derivatives include Paine, Payne, Payen and Payan.

The surname is recorded in English documents as early as 1086. In that year one Edmund filius Pagen of Somerset is listed in the Domesday Book. Also known as the Book of Winchester this book was the 11th century census initiated by William I ("the Conqueror"). It was an accounting of all the property in his domain so that he could establish taxes based on wealth. In 1190 John Pane is listed in the Pipe Rolls for Worcestershire while Rotrotus Paganus is registered in the Pipe Rolls for Leicestershire. Variants of the name include Pain, Paines, Panes, Payan, Payen, Payn, Pagan and Pagon.

SECTION II: FAMILY PROFILES

David B. Payne with Alysha & Greg



Bell Patterson

The Patterson Children

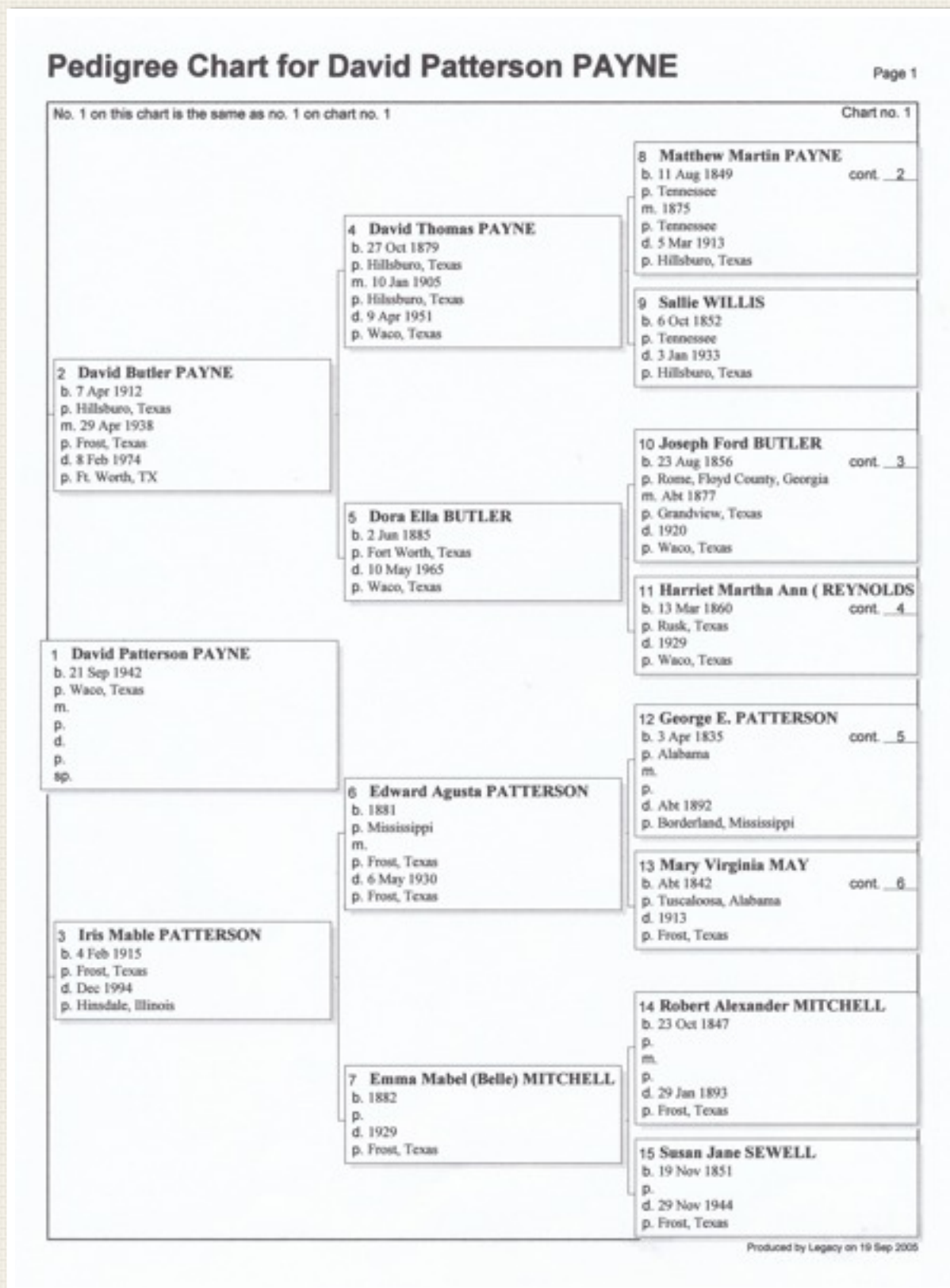


Who are these people, what did they do, where did they live, why did they move, what world events shaped their lives?

Immediately following this page are a series of Pedigree Charts. These charts, by themselves, can be pretty dull reading. After a quick review I suggest you move into the individual family profiles. Once you've pick a family profile you can refer back to the Pedigree Charts to understand how that particular family fits into the lineage. The purpose of these profiles is to provide some

insight as to where these families lived, how they made a living and what world or national events influenced their lives. In some cases their obituaries will be included as well as any letters or newspaper articles. The further back we go the less information we have. Perhaps a future Payne - Patterson will invest the time to compile more of these stories.

David Patterson Payne Pedigree Chart



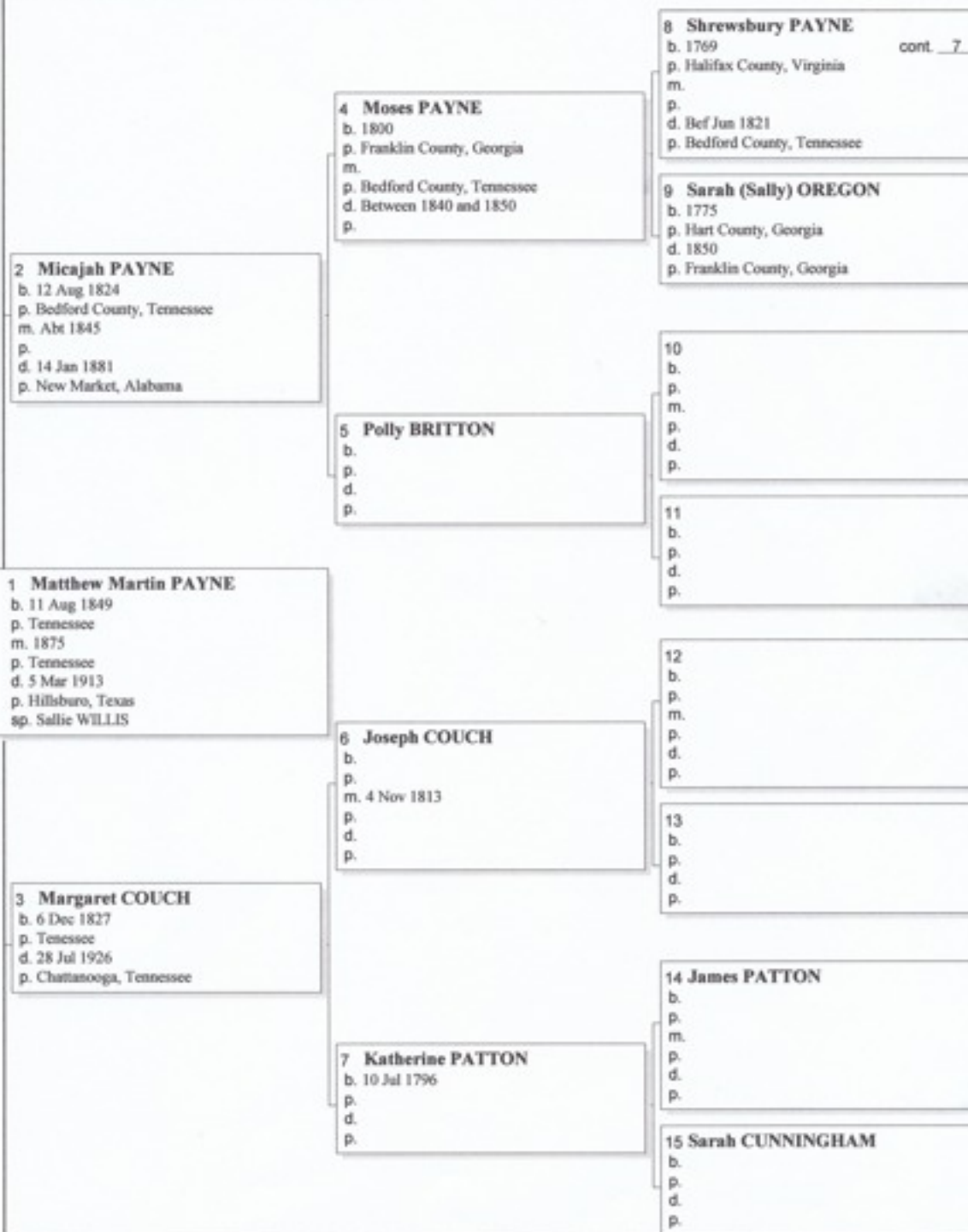
Matthew Martin Payne Pedigree Chart

Pedigree Chart for Matthew Martin PAYNE

Page 2

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Chart no. 2

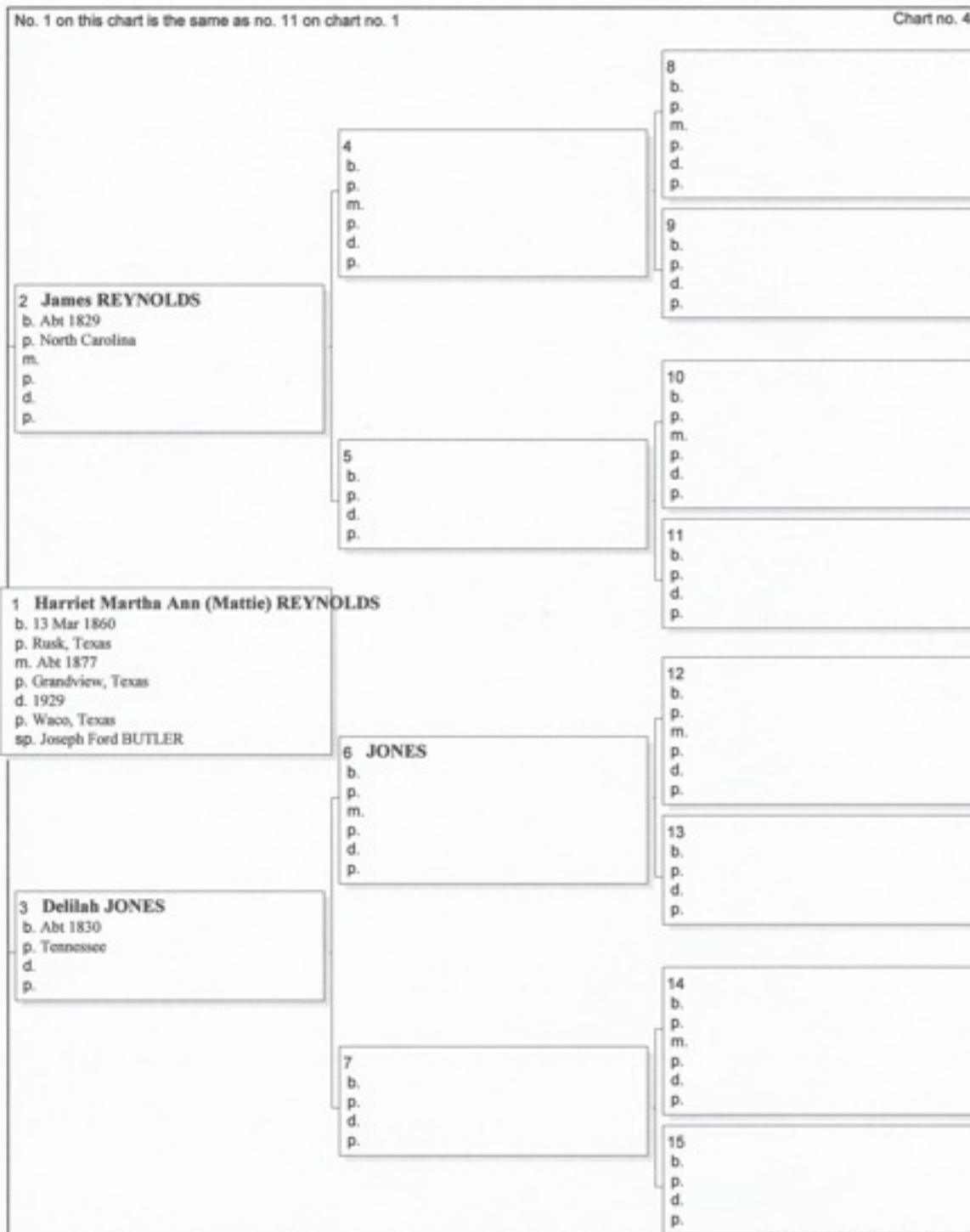


Produced by Legacy on 19 Sep 2005

Harriet Martha Ann Reynolds Pedigree

Pedigree Chart for Harriet Martha Ann (Mattie) REYNOLDS

Page 4



Produced by Legacy on 19 Sep 2005

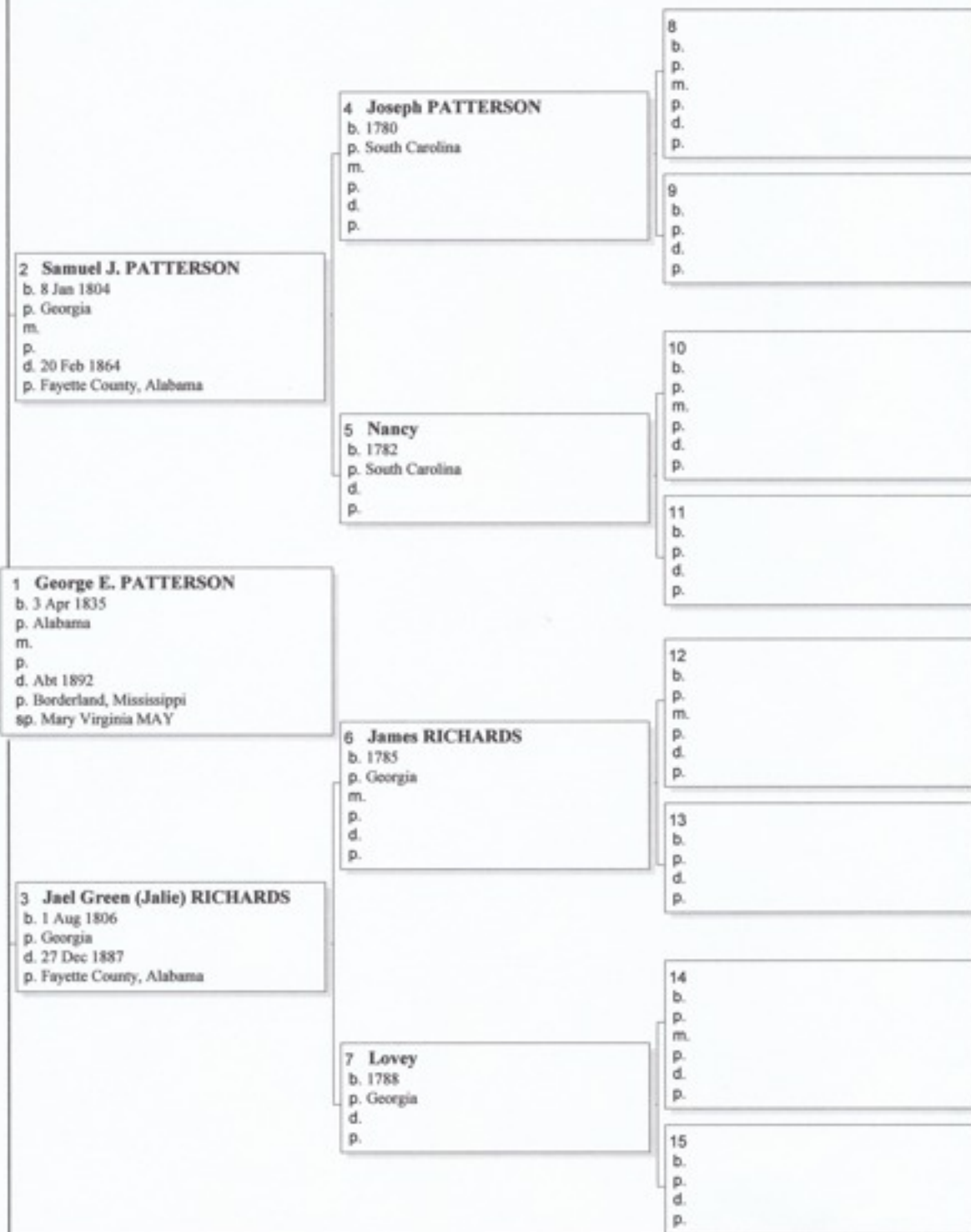
George E. Patterson Pedigree Chart

Pedigree Chart for George E. PATTERSON

Page 5

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Chart no. 5



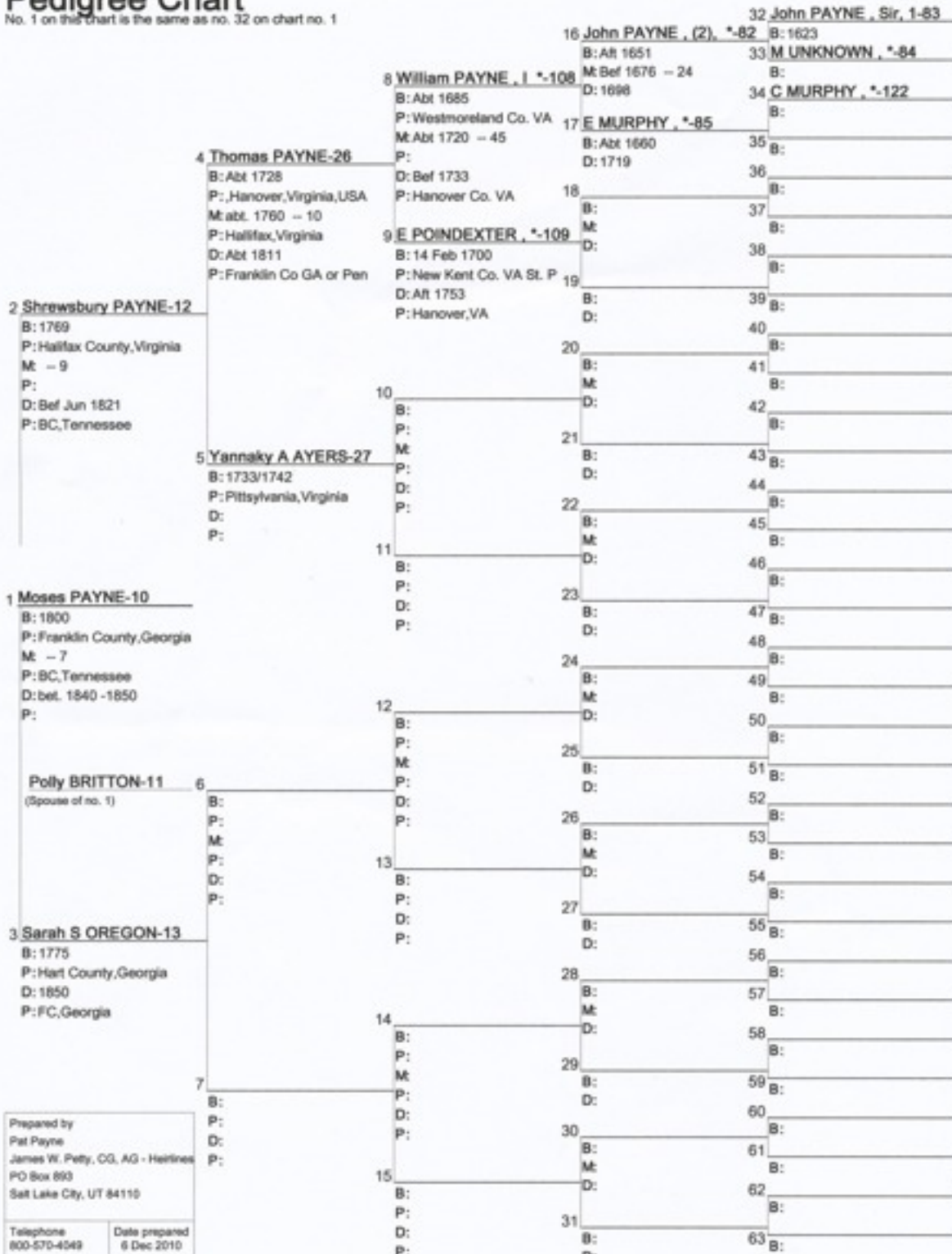
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Moses Payne Pedigree Chart

Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 7



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JOHN PAYNE (SR.)



PAINTING OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA



The Paynes Come to America - About 1650

Our first family member to arrive in America was John Payne. He was born in England between 1623 - 1630 and died in Westmoreland County, Virginia in 1669 between the ages of 39-46. Most likely John was among the thousands of working people who came from England and Europe seeking a better life. If he came around 1650 he would have been 27 years old. By this time Virginia was a British Crown Colony and the British government was encouraging migration to the colonies. Some came as free men and others as indentured servants who, after seven years, became free to pursue their own fortunes. We know he settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia according to his late will from the Westmoreland County, Virginia, Deeds and Wills Book One, 1653-1671, page 346 which reads:

“In the name of God amen I John Payne of Cople parish in the county of Westmoreland planter being very sick but of Good and perfect memory doe make constitute and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form following In priori I give and bequeath unto my son John Payne and his heirs my share of the four hundred Acres of land which is betwixt Cornelius Morphew and me also a cow Called Violett and a Gun when he comes to the age of twenty one Years. likewise my will is that he work for his mother til he be seventeen Years of age. in Case he die before he comes to age the land to fall to the next heir. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elisabeth one Yearling. I [Due ?] I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Millicent Payne my share of hogs thate are betwixt Cornelius Morphew [could this be Matthew?] and me with all the rest of my estate. I give and bequeath unto my Son James one two year old heifer with her Increase. Lastly I doe constitute ordain and make Millicent Payne my loving wife sole and whole Executrix of this my last will and Testament affixed my hand and seal this 9th of December 1668.”

Bob Meadows Findings Regarding John Payne

“This John Payne/Paine is probably the first of the line to come to North America. He received a patent for 400 acres in the Virginia Colony on 1 June 1664, which land was located in Westmoreland County (although the patent said it was in neighboring Northumberland County). The patent was recorded in the Virginia Land Office Patents Book Number Four (1655-1664) at page 608.

The land granted to John Payne/Paine appears to have been near today's Lee Creek, which flows into Lower Machodoc Creek. Lower Machodoc Creek flows into the Potomac River between Machodoc Neck and Coles Neck in Westmoreland County.

An entry in Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book One, page 317, recorded the purchase of a part of the original 400 acres from Nicholas and Frances Spencer on 14 Sep 1667 to resolve a conflict in the surveys. The Spencers' grant included part of the land granted to John Payne/Paine, and their grant preceded his. So, he bought from them the part which was included within their grant.

John Payne sold a half interest in the 400 acres and all improvements on the land to Cornelius "Morphew" (Murphy) on 30 Oct 1667. (Murfee, Morphue, and Morphew are variant spellings of the partner's surname.) The sale was recorded in Westmoreland County Deeds & Wills Book One at page 318.

Cornelius Murphy was evidently the partner of John Payne. The two men owned undivided half interests in the land and all improvements on it. In his last will and testament, John Payne referred to both the land and the hogs as "betwixt" him and Murphy, indicating that the two men shared ownership of the plantation and the hogs they were raising.

John Payne's will (signed 9 Dec 1668, and recorded in Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book One at page 346) named his wife, Millicent, and children, John, Elizabeth, and James.

In his will, John Payne left his half interest in the 400 acres to his son named John. I believe he was probably following the primogeniture tradition by leaving the land to the eldest son. His son John was not yet 17 years old, according to the language of the will.

I estimate that John Payne was born approximately 1630 simply because it appears his three children were all minors at the time of his death. If John was about 39 years old when he died, then his first child could have been born when John was 23 years old and still be a minor at the time of John's death. With no evidence of the age of John when he obtained the patent for 400 acres, and without knowing how long he was in North America before obtaining that patent, the estimate of his age is little more than a guess.”

Cople Parrish

What does the will tell us? John was a planter (farmer), his wife's name was Millicent and they had three children: John, James and Elisabeth. Furthermore they belonged to Cople Parrish and owned no slaves or they would have been mentioned in the will.

Research provides the following about his parish. "Cople Parish is a very special church family which continues the colonial pattern of the geographic parish. Coterminous with Cople District in southwestern Westmoreland County, it was formed in 1664 and named Cople (for an English Parish in Bedfordshire) prior to 1668. In colonial days, it was the established church, serving the whole community in both spiritual and temporal matters. Among its vestry and leading parishioners were Richard Henry Lee (who drafted the resolution for Independence and was one of the signers of the Declaration); Bushrod Washington (Justice of the US Supreme Court, nephew of George Washington), President Washington's chief heir; George Eskridge (holder of numerous colonial offices and guardian of George Washington's mother, Mary Ball who grew up in the parish)." The picture below is of Cople Parish in 2000.



Westmoreland County : Birthplace of a Nation



Westmoreland County is outlined in red on the map to the left. It is located on the Potomac River and is south of our nation's capital, Washington D.C. The county is north of Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia at that time as well as Norfolk which was then the most populated and flourishing city in Virginia.

An interesting note is that my son, Gregory Thomas Payne, was born in Newport News, VA in 1967 when I was stationed at Ft. Eustis. Therefore, 317 years after John Payne arrived in 1650 his great, etc grandson was born about 100 miles away.

Westmoreland County is referred to as "The Birthplace of a Nation" being best known for its Revolutionary leaders. In 1766, Richard Henry Lee of Stratford Hall wrote the Leedstown Resolves. Considered the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence, these resolutions were the first organized resistance to British tyranny. Among the signers were six Lees, five Washingtons and Spence Monroe, father of President James Monroe. Richard Henry Lee and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, later signed the Declaration of Independence. George Washington took command of the Continental Army and was later elected the nation's first president. George Washington's birthplace is now a 538-acre national monument located on Popes Creek between Montross and Oak Grove.

Our fifth president, James Monroe, also was born in Westmoreland County. A visitor's center at the farm where he grew up, near Oak Grove on State Route 205, now is open to the public.

A Nation Divided

When the Civil War broke out, Westmoreland found itself on the dividing line between the North and the South. Robert E. Lee turned down command of the Union armies, refusing to "take part in an invasion" of his homeland. Instead, he returned to Virginia to command the Confederate forces. His beautifully preserved birthplace and boyhood home, Stratford Hall, has a vast library, exhibits and programs about the Lees of Virginia.

Virginia History

What was life like in the mid 1650 when John Payne arrived?

To add perspective we need to understand when and how Virginia was founded. The area's history begins with several indigenous groups, including the [Powhatan](#). In 1607 the [London Company](#) established the [Colony of Virginia](#) as the first permanent [New World](#) English colony. Land from displaced Native American tribes and slave labor each played a significant role in the colony's early politics and plantation economy. **The London Company** (also called the **Charter of the Virginia Company of London**) was an [English joint stock company](#) established by royal charter by [James I of England](#) on October 26, 1606 with the purpose of establishing colonial settlements in [North America](#). The business of the company was the settlement of the [Virginia](#) colony using, as the labor force, voluntary transportees under the customary [indenture](#) system whereby in exchange for seven years of labor for the company, the company provided passage, food, protection and land ownership. In December 1606, the Virginia Company's three ships, containing 144 men and boys (40 died during the voyage, set sail from [Blackwall, London](#). After an unusually long voyage of 144 days, they made landfall on April 26, 1607 at the southern edge of the mouth of the [Chesapeake Bay](#), which they named [Cape Henry](#). At the bay, they were attacked by Native Americans who pushed the settlers North. On May 14, 1607, these first settlers selected the site of [Jamestown Island](#) as the place to build their fort. Life in the colony was perilous, and many died during the "[starving time](#)" in 1609 and the [Indian massacre of 1622](#), led by [Opchanacanough](#). By 1624, only 3,400 of the 6,000 early settlers had survived. However, European [demand for tobacco](#) fueled the arrival of more settlers and servants. African workers were first imported in 1619, and their [slavery](#) was codified after 1660. The [headright system](#) tried to solve the labor shortage by providing colonists with land for each [indentured servant](#) they transported to Virginia. Tensions between the working and ruling classes led to [Bacon's Rebellion](#) in 1676, by when current and former indentured servants made up as much as 80% of the population. Colonists appropriated land from [Virginia Indians](#) by force and treaty, including the [Treaty of 1677](#), which made the signatory tribes [tributary states](#). [Williamsburg](#) became the colonial capital in 1699, following the founding of [The College of William & Mary](#) in 1693.

JOHN PAYNE (JR.)



Westmoreland County lies between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers on a peninsula known as Virginia's Northern Neck. The nearby Chesapeake Bay helps moderate its climate year-round. Residents enjoy four seasons but with milder winters and cooler summers than many other locations in the state.

Born After 1651 and died in 1698, Age 47

There is not much of a record for John Payne (2) except for this last Will and Testament of John Payne/Paine Signed 4 October 1697 and proved 23 February 1697/98 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Deeds and Wills Book 2 (1691-1699), pg. 128a-129

In The Name of God Amen I John Payne being sick & weak in body, but in sound and Perfect memory praised be God for it, so make this my last Will as followeth; Imprimis I give and bequeath my Soul unto almighty God which gave it, and my body to the Earth from whence it came to be decently buried at the discession of my Exer; Imprimis I will that my Wife Eliza: Paine to have all my Estate untill the Debts is paid and what is remaining to be equally divided betwixt her and the Children; and the Children to remain with their mother till they are One and twenty years of age, and then to have their Estate, and as for my Land, to be equally divided betwixt my Son John Paine and my Son William Paine, my wife to have her third where she pleases, during her life, and if she is She please to go out of this house, then my Son John Paine to help her to build another Dwelling house, and I doe make my loving Wife Eliz: Paine my Lawfull Ex't'x to se this my Will fulfilled As Witness my hand and Seale this present, being the 4th day of October 1697

We know his wife was Elizabeth who was the daughter of his father's partner Cornelius mentioned in John Senior's will. They had two children, John and William. An inventory of his estate (from on-line sources) indicate that John was a farmer and not a very successful one at that based on the small number of possessions. As his father, John owned no slaves.

Bob Meadows Findings Regarding John Payne Jr

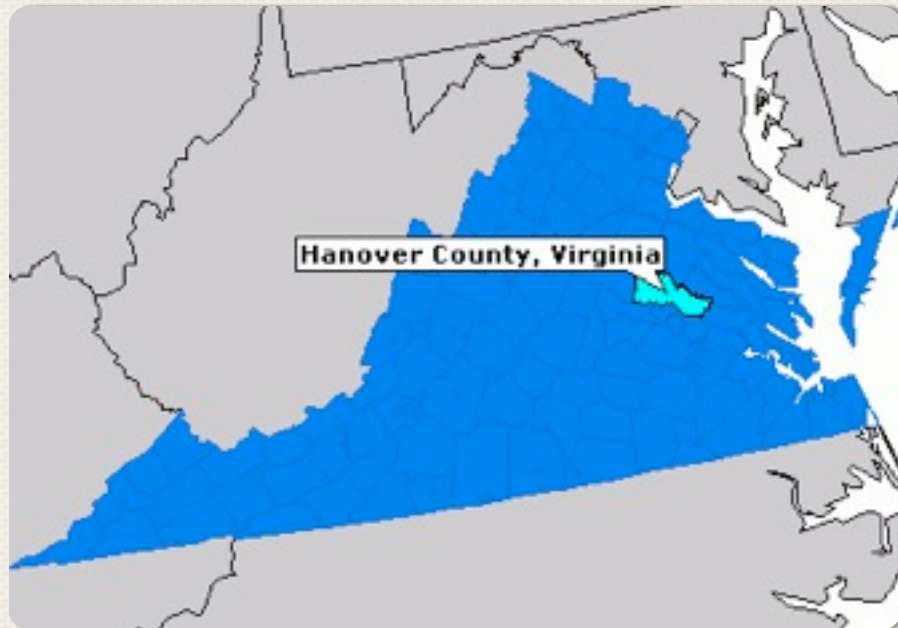
The following is important because it provides clear evidence of the line of descent from John Payne/Paine through John Payne/Paine (Jr) to William Payne.

"The 1668 will of John's father left his share of the 400 acres owned by him and his partner, Cornelius Murphy, to John; and the will stated his desire that John "work for his mother til he be seventeen years of age." Since the will was signed 9 Dec 1668, and since John was not yet 17 at the time the will was signed, it is apparent that John was born after 9 Dec 1651.

John Payne/Paine left a will signed 4 Oct 1697 and proved 23 Feb 1697/8 (recorded at page 128a of Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book Two) which named his wife, Elizabeth, and children John and William. The will stated that the children were to remain with their mother until age 21, meaning that both of his sons were born after 4 Oct 1676. The will divided the land of John Payne/Paine equally between his two sons.

When the son of John Payne/Paine named William Payne/Paine sold 100 acres to Francis Awbrey on 12 Feb 1721/2, the deed stated that the 100-acre tract was part of an original grant of 400 acres made to his grandfather, John Payne. That deed to Awbrey is clear evidence of the line of descent from John Payne/Paine through John Payne/Paine to William Payne. The grandfather sold a half interest in the 400 acres to Cornelius Murphy. When that partnership was ended, the partners (or their heirs) would probably have equally divided the land, leaving William's father with 200 acres--which he then equally divided between his two sons, John and William. The 100 acres sold to Francis Awbrey by William Payne is exactly the amount of land one would expect him to have inherited from his father, and the deed says that is how William acquired the 100 acres."

WILLIAM PAYNE II



Our Paynes Move to Hanover County, VA

William Payne II was born about 1685 and died before 1733 making him around 48 years of age. It is interesting to note that his wife was Elizabeth Poindexter, born February 14, 1700 in New Kent County, VA. They were married about 1720 in St. Peter's Parish. Hanover County was created on November 26, 1720, from New Kent County. Obviously they settled near her family in Hanover County having moved there by 1722.

Here are a couple of records found in Virginia Vital Records #1, 1600s-1800s.

1. "Payne Records from Westmoreland County, Communicated by Mrs. J. C. Pollard
Westmoreland County. Book 7, page 354

Indenture between William Payne Jr. and Francis Aubrey July 25, 1722. For 100 acres, part of a patent granted to John Payne, grandfather to the aforesaid William J. for 400 acres, and by the said John's will bequeathed to John Payne, father to the said William Payne Jr., and by his last will and testament given to his two sons John Payne and William Payne Jr."

[This record is in the same Westmoreland County book (7), which several have quoted concerning Elizabeth Poindexter (Payne)'s power-of-attorney letter. This record shows that William Payne Jr.'s father was named John Payne and his grandfather was also named John Payne. It also shows that William Payne Jr.--who married Elizabeth Poindexter--had a brother named John Payne.]

2. "Records of Hanover County

Sept. 4, 1735.--James Overton to David Cosby, North Fork of Elk Creek. Rule X Shrewsbury, Elizabeth X Shrewsbury adm. of Wm Payne & Jno Snead & Anthony Pouncey." [This record shows that Elizabeth Poindexter's husband died and she remarried before September 4, 1735. When William died, the widow Elizabeth Payne nee Poindexter married RUEL SHREWSBURY about 1735. Shrewsbury then raised the Payne children as his own. This led to Thomas naming one of his sons Shrewsbury to honor his step-father.

Bob Meadows Findings Regarding William Payne

“William Payne married Elizabeth Poindexter before 12 Feb 1721/2. That is the date on which he sold 100 acres of land to Francis Awbrey. The following year, his wife Elizabeth appointed William Sturman and John Awbrey as her attorneys in fact to appear in court in Westmoreland County and relinquish her right of dower in the land sold to Francis Awbrey. Elizabeth would have had no dower right in that land unless William owned it during their marriage, therefore they were husband and wife prior to the sale on 12 Feb 1721/2.

William and his wife Elizabeth apparently moved from Westmoreland County to Hanover County, Virginia, in 1722. The sale to Francis Awbrey appears to have been all their land in Westmoreland County. The power of attorney signed by Elizabeth on 26 July 1723 stated that they had been residents of Westmoreland County, but were residents of Hanover County at the time she signed it.

The deed from William Payne to Francis Awbrey is recorded in Westmoreland County Deed Book Seven at page 354.

The power of attorney from Elizabeth Payne, wife of William Payne, to William Sturman and John Awbrey is recorded in Westmoreland County Deed Book Seven at page 286.

At page 121 of "The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786," transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne, published by The Library Board (Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1940), is the only entry (according to the index) in the vestry book which refers to anyone named Pain/Paine/Payn/Payne:

"At a Vestry held for St Pauls Parish ye 8th day of April 1729. *** Order'd that Eliezer Davis and his Male Tithables, Wm Pain and his Male Tithables, Samuel Davis and his Male Tithables; work upon the road whereof John Dabney is Surveyor."

If that April 1729 entry referred to the William Payne/Paine who had moved to Hanover County from Westmoreland County in 1722, then it is apparent that he was still alive at that point.

William Payne died before 4 Sep 1735. On that date, a couple named Reuel ("Rule") and Elizabeth Shrewsbury ("Shrewsberry") were appointed as administrators of the estate of William Payne in Hanover County, Virginia. Elizabeth Shrewsbury was formerly Elizabeth Poindexter Payne, the widow of William."

Hanover County History

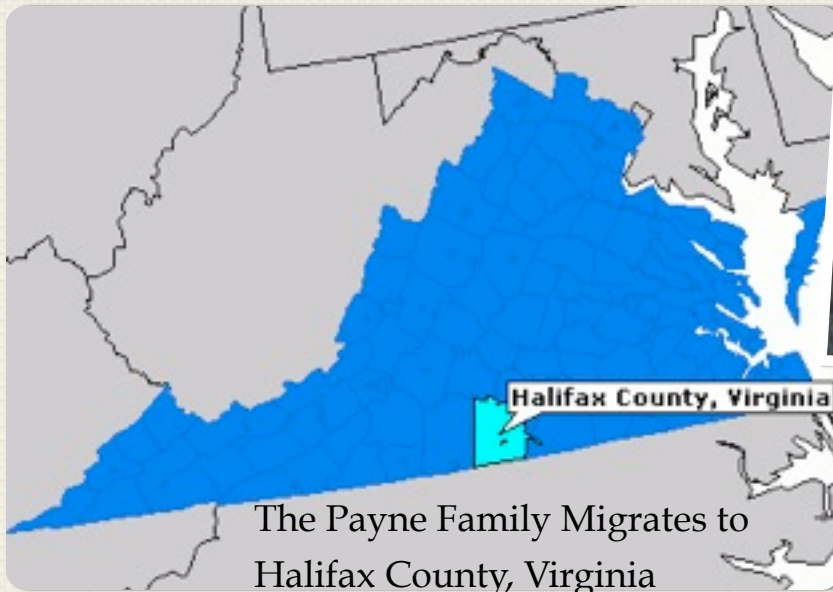
Prior to English colonization what is today Hanover County was hunting ground for the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Indians. In the late 17th century it was settled by plantation owners and others involved in the tobacco related economy. At that time it was part of New Kent County. Hanover County was officially formed on November 26, 1720 from the area of New Kent County. It was named for King George I of England, who was Elector of Hannover in Germany when he came to the throne. Two early port towns on the Pamunkey River were Hanovertown and Newcastle. Both were mercantile villages from which tobacco was shipped to England. Neither exists today.

Patrick Henry, "Orator of the Revolution" and first Governor of Virginia, was born in Hanover County in 1736. Henry began his law career with an impassioned plea against the King (known as the Parson's Cause case) at Hanover Courthouse. "Scotchtown", Henry's family home while Governor of Virginia, has been preserved and is open to the public. He also worked at the Hanover Tavern, owned by his in-laws. Henry was greatly influenced by The Rev. Samuel Davies, the leader of "The Great Awakening" in Virginia, who established Pole Green and other meeting houses in Hanover in the 1740's and later was the first president of Princeton University"

During the Revolution, Lord Cornwallis stayed at Hanover Tavern on his way to Yorktown (it's said that he left without paying his bill). Colonel Tarleton and General Lafayette traversed the County several times. The Comte de Rochambeau also marched through the Courthouse on the way to Yorktown. Dolley Madison was a resident of Hanover during this same period. Slash Church near Hanover Courthouse is the oldest frame church still standing in Virginia. It dates back to 1729. Patrick Henry's rector was the rector between 1737 and 1777.

Built around 1732, the original Hanover Tavern served as an overnight stop on the stagecoach route between Richmond and Williamsburg during Colonial times. Legend has it that its visitors included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Cornwallis, J.E.B. Stuart and P.T. Barnum. The oldest section of the existing building dates to about 1791.

THOMAS PAYNE SR.



PICTURE IS FROM A RIVER IN HALIFAX COUNTY. ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL PART OF VIRGINIA.

Unfortunately there is no unanimity concerning the birth date of our Thomas. David S. Payne and several contributors to his website maintain there is a record of his birth establishing it as October, 21, 1721 making him about 91 years old when he died. Additionally, these sources identify our Thomas as "Trader" Payne whose moniker was earned because he traded with Indians throughout his life. However, Bob Meadows finds, "There is no record of the birth date of Thomas Payne. His mother, Elizabeth Poindexter, was born 14 Feb 1699/1700 in New Kent County, VA. His parents, William Payne II and Elizabeth, married before 12 Feb 1721/2. William, his father died before 4 Sep 1735. So, it is apparent that he was born sometime between approximately 1720 and 1735. Since Thomas lived past 23 Feb 1811, I estimate that his birth occurred around the year 1730--making him approximately 81 years old when he last appeared in any record that has been found to date." James Petty has reviewed all available records and concluded: "For the most part I concur with the data that David S. Payne has included on Ancestry.com. The things I don't agree with is the birth date for Thomas Payne (October 21, 1721 in Hanover County, Virginia), or that this Thomas Payne was the man known popularly as "Trader" Payne. It is likely that Thomas Payne (of William) was born in the late 1720's, closer to 1730. The identity of "Trader" Payne, has largely been established on rumor and supposition. David S. Payne and others have noted *The History of Franklin County, Georgia*, published in 1986, as the source which talks of "Trader" Payne who settled near a Creek that came to be known as Payne's Creek, and who married an Indian woman, and had a daughter who became the wife of Moses Ayers. All of this is speculative submitted by unknown sources for the book." *I am no expert and do not know who is correct. I do believe it is irrelevant to our particular family history when Thomas Payne, Sr. was born or what he was called. What is important is to correctly establish who his parents were and who his children were. Bob Meadows explains on the following page that Thomas was indeed the child of William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Payne. Happily, from our point of view, all three of the genealogist noted in the Acknowledgment agree on this lineage and also that Thomas was Shrewsbury's father.*

As noted earlier his father, William, died when Thomas was about 12. His mother remarried in about 1735 to Ruel Shrewsbury who raised the Payne children as his own. At some point William Payne II, and his brother Thomas Payne migrated south to Lunenburg, which became Halifax County, Virginia. Here they settled near the family of Nathaniel Ayres in the late 1750's, and were all identified together in 1760, when they were called upon by the Halifax County commissioners to lay out a plan for a road at Double Creeks near the Dan River, now found at the border of Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties and just north of the North Carolina border. This is the estimated time period for the marriage of Thomas Payne to Yannaca (AKA Yanake, Yannikee, Yannaky) Ayres. Thomas and Yannaca's family consisted of nine known children, including our Shrewsbury Payne.

Bob Meadows Findings Regarding Thomas Payne

NOTE: There has been considerable confusion among geologist concerning Thomas Payne's correct parents. The following from Bob Meadows explains the confusion and concludes the parents of Thomas were William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Payne as I use in this book. Actually Mr. Meadows provided considerable more detail which those who are interested can find on his website as shown in the Acknowledgment. David S. Payne also concluded William and Elizabeth were the correct parents. To ensure they were correct I asked James Petty to verify all of this information as well as seek additional facts. Mr. Petty spent considerable time and effort concluding that both Mr. Meadow's and Payne's conclusions are correct. Here are a part of Bob Meadow's findings:

“Back a few years ago, when many people had erroneously concluded that he was the son of Thomas and Catherine (Lydford) Payne, they found that a birth date of 22 Oct 1721 had been recorded in the records of Christ Church Parish in Middlesex County, Virginia, for the son of that couple named Thomas. That other man's birth date was then entered into many family trees as the birth date of the Thomas who was the son of William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Payne.

Once it was rediscovered (having been noticed by others at least 25 years ago) that the names of sons Poindexter and Shrewsbury pointed to William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Payne of Hanover County, Virginia, as the parents of this Thomas Payne, some people simply changed the identity of his parents in their family trees, but kept the same birth date for him. Others changed the identity of his parents and introduced a slightly different birth date of 21 Oct 1721 which has no basis at all other than possibly as a typographical error in entering the birth date of the other Thomas in the family tree which they copied and adopted as their own.

The Thomas who was the son of Thomas and Catherine (Lydford) Payne married a woman named Judith. Once it was recognized that the Thomas who married Yannaca was the son of William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Payne, some people changed the identity of his parents in their family trees, but kept the name of the other Thomas's wife as the name of the first wife of this Thomas. Some others changed the identity of his parents, kept the name Judith as that of his first wife, and declared that Judith was an Indian. The only Judith in the records was Judith Motley, who wasn't an Indian and didn't marry the Thomas Payne who later married Yannaca.

Thomas Payne Sr. was married to Yannaca/Yannaky/Yannikee/Ayres before 13 March 1778, but I don't know how long before that date they married. In Halifax County, Virginia, Deed Book 11, at page 135, is a deed from Thomas Payne and his wife "Yannikee" to John Lewis which was signed by Thomas Payne on 13 March 1778 and recorded 15 Oct 1778. They were clearly married before that deed was signed.”

Halifax/Pittsylvania County, Virginia

Thomas Payne lived in Halifax and then Pittsylvania County from about 1750 until 1778. Pittsylvania was formed in 1767 from Halifax County. Assuming he was born in 1730 this means he moved to this area when he was 20 years old and stayed until he was 48. Why did he move? What was happening in American during this period?

Intensive development of Southside Virginia, which includes Halifax County, was initiated in the 1720s and continued into the 1770s. In 1738, the Virginia General Assembly passed an act [to encourage settlement of the region](#), which granted a 10-year tax exemption to anyone who settled in the next two years. This act also authorized the governor to grant naturalization papers to any aliens settling in the region. As a result, the area experience a substantial growth in its population and dramatic increase in the number of land patents.

Southside Virginia's initial settlement was due, in large part, to the decrease in the role of the Chesapeake region's tobacco trade. By the 1730s, most of the Tidewater region's fertile, river-accessible farm land had been sold. Land under tobacco cultivation gradually was exhausted as a result of years of intensive planting that depleted nutrients from the soil. Wheat began to replace tobacco in the Tidewater region. Planters from the Tidewater region who chose not to turn to wheat production, instead, migrated west into Southside Virginia in search of more fertile soils. This period of out-migration resulted in many of the former Tidewater planters who "settled a vast area of piedmont Virginia between 1740 and 1775 and, with the help of credit supplied by Scottish merchants, turned hundreds of thousands of acres of land into tobacco plantations".

Settlement throughout the Southside region followed a typical pattern. The first stage in the settlement pattern was the arrival of a small group of pioneers, who squatted on the land and engaged in subsistence farming. These early settlers brought little wealth with them; most migrants had either owned little land and no slaves or had been former laborers. The second stage in the settlement pattern was the discovery by speculators who patented thousands of acres of land in the region. Many of the land speculators were absentee landowners, who either seated the land with "quarters" or rented their property to tenants. Four years after participating in the survey of the [Virginia-Carolina dividing line](#), William Byrd II returned to the area he had named "Eden" to survey his own 131,000 acre tract, and to plan his "Blue Stone Castle" near the confluence of the Staunton and the Dan rivers, rivers that Byrd had named. **This is the area where the Payne brothers bought land along with other Payne relatives.**

Most speculators attracted purchasers to buy smaller parcels of land located near population centers. More prosperous planters followed the squatters into Southside; this transition coincided with the construction of roads, which provided easier access to agricultural markets. This ties in with the Payne brothers who were ordered to lay out a road in the vicinity of Double Creeks near the Dan River close to the North Carolina border. James Petty provided a 1859 map of this area which is in my documents. The improved roads made the area attractive to more prosperous farmers from the east. The last stage included the out-migration of poor families and in-migration of more substantial planters. Finally, once the area supported a relatively dense population, land values and associated taxes rose.

Thomas Joined the Migration to Halifax

By 1750, Virginia's population of 230,000 supported only 10 towns with more than 100 inhabitants: Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Tappahannock, Urbanna, Richmond, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Hampton, and Norfolk. In 1780, the seat of government was moved to Richmond.

Formation of Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties

By 1752, the population west of the Staunton River had increased to such an extent that the formation of a separate county was warranted. Halifax County extended from the Staunton River westward to the Blue Ridge, and was named for the Second Earl of Halifax, [George Montague Dunk](#). Dunk was president of the Board of Trade from 1748 to 1761. The modern counties of [Pittsylvania](#), Franklin, Henry, and Patrick were carved from Halifax County's original boundaries (Loth 1986:181). Pittsylvania was the first, formed in 1767 from the western two-thirds of Halifax County.

Early settlement of Halifax County came primarily from two directions. Germans and Scotch-Irish migrated from the northwest from Pennsylvania, while English settlers came from Virginia's Tidewater Region to the east which would include Thomas Payne and his brother William. The western portion of Halifax County specialized in cereal, orchard, and dairy production during the antebellum era. Farmers in the western region joined with their ethnic counterparts in the Shenandoah Valley and sent crops to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Within the [eastern section of Halifax County](#), tobacco became the primary crop. Settlement within this portion of the county consisted predominantly of Tidewater planters who transplanted their cultural, social, economic, and political system to this new region. Each plantation strove to become a self-supporting unit, raising most of its own foodstuffs. This was due to several factors, including modest landholdings, limited capital to secure labor, and lack of adequate transportation systems.

Roads served as the primary link from the inland plantations to wharf locations. At the wharfs, planters sold crops and purchased finished goods directly from the transport ships. Much of the tobacco was shipped eastward to Petersburg, which was established in 1748 as a major tobacco inspection town, and then to Richmond. North Carolina farmers from the Northern Piedmont followed the same route to ship their products.

Early Transportation Routes

By the early eighteenth century, Virginia had established a system to survey and nominally maintain roads. In, 1738, Governor Alexander Spotswood drafted regulations establishing permanent postal routes. By 1750, the major transportation routes typically followed a north-south axis, leading from Alexandria to Richmond, Richmond to Williamsburg, and Petersburg to Halifax. This pattern of roadways reflected the sparsity of settlement west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Wars Impact Halifax/Pittsylvania and the Paynes

Halifax County settlers were forced to rely upon road travel, since the rivers west of the fall line tended to be too shallow for navigation. The Dan and Staunton rivers represented the two major rivers within the region, which merged to form the Roanoke. The Roanoke River continued [southeast] until it entered Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. The fall line presented a barrier to riverine travel. Passengers and goods traveling eastward from this region were offloaded and transported to wider and slower waters along the eastern portions of the rivers.

French and Indian War 1754 - 1763

Settlement of Halifax County was interrupted by the French and Indian War, declared two years after the county was formed. Although all organized fighting took place north of Maryland, French-allied Indians attacked British frontier settlements from Maine to Georgia. Halifax County's population growth stagnated between 1754 and the early 1760s.

By the early 1760s, the outcome of the war was apparent and local Indians curtailed their raids. When the war ended, the Indians threatened to resume raiding the frontier to contain colonial expansion. In response, King George III issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which forbade British settlement beyond the crest of the Appalachian Mountains. The royal proclamation halted expansion only temporarily.

American Revolution 1775 - 1783

To help repay the debt incurred fighting the French and Indians, the British turned to the American colonies. Turn-of-the-century tax laws that had lapsed or had been ignored were reenforced vigorously, and a series of new taxes were imposed. The colonists bristled at the reimposition of strict rule from abroad. By 1768, Indian tribes were selling land west of the Alleghenies to colonial land speculators, who ignored the royal proclamation. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was the first of many British actions that would irk the colonists between 1763 and 1774.

Colonial assemblies and the Royal government wrangled over political and economic issues for the next decade; in 1775, British troops and colonists clashed at Lexington, Massachusetts and an armed insurrection ensued. A year later, the colonies declared their independence from Britain. Attitudes towards independence differed between the northern and southern colonies. New England had been settled by groups intent upon escaping persecution in England. The south had been settled by speculators who desired to maintain cultural and economic ties with England. Virginia, however, was an exception among the southern colonies.

After the Battle of Lexington, *few* Virginians openly declared loyalty to the crown, while the populations of North and South Carolina split into vocal Colonial and Loyalist factions. Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress voted unanimously to implement an Independence movement. Between 1775 and 1781, Halifax residents supported the Revolutionary movement by volunteering for service in the Continental Army and by supplying quantities of food and other supplies.

Paynes Sign Oath of Allegiance

We have no records to substantiate our Paynes serving in the military during the Revolution. Thomas would have been about 46 in 1776 which would have been too old at that time. Shrewsbury would have been too young at age 7. However, the Commonwealth of Virginia required all citizens above 15 years of age to either accept or reject the Oath of Allegiance as shown below. The results were recorded in each county. The Oath of Allegiance from 1777:

I do swear or affirm that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia, as a free and independent state, and that I will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by congress; and also, that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace for the said state, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.' And be it further enacted, That the justice of the peace before whom such or oath or affirmation shall be subscribed shall keep fair registers of the names of the persons so sworn... and shall on or before the first day of January . . . transmit in writing . . . to the clerk of court of the county a true list of the names. (v. 9, pp. 281 - 283.)

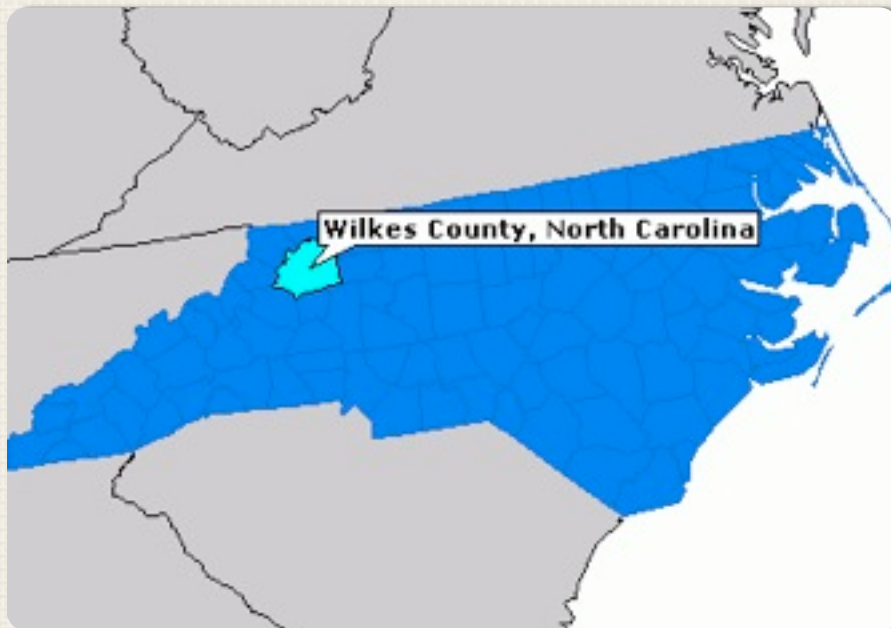
These are the Payne's (various spellings) that took the Oath of Allegiance in 1777 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia which borders Halifax County: Thomas Payne, Green Wood Payne, Reuben Payne, David Payne, Edmd. Payne, Robert Payne, Reuben Pain, Edmund Pain, Philemon Pain, John Payne, John Payne, John Payne, Poyndexter Payne, Robert Payne, Reuben Payne, Esq., Abraham Payne, John Payne, Josiah Payne, Leonard Payne, Thomas Payne, William Payne

Until 1781, the British and Colonial armies fought mainly outside of Virginia. In February 1781, the American Army entered Halifax County and crossed the Dan River. The second in command of the army was Colonel Edward Carrington, a Halifax native, and he organized the collection of boats at two of the Dan's ferry crossings. The army ferried across the Dan River and prepared to make a stand at Halifax. Eight hundred men from Halifax and surrounding counties joined the 1,428 members of the American Army. The Dan River, though, was deemed unpassable by the British, who turned back into North Carolina. The Americans, including the Halifax volunteer contingent, followed. Between February and May 1781, the Americans lost several battles with the British, but succeeded in inflicting heavy casualties. Though the British army had won a series of victories, [Cornwallis was forced to retreat](#) into Virginia, again through Halifax County.

In Virginia, Cornwallis hoped to staunch the flow of supplies to the southern American army and to be resupplied himself by a British fleet based in New York. While awaiting the fleet, though, his army was surrounded, the British fleet was turned away by a French force, and Cornwallis was defeated. The British began peace talks soon thereafter.

Though the passing of British troops through the county in 1781 created a stir, mundane daily activities were generally undisturbed in Halifax County during the Revolution. Settlers continued to arrive and patent land during and after the conflict. The last patents in Halifax County were issued during the late 1780s.

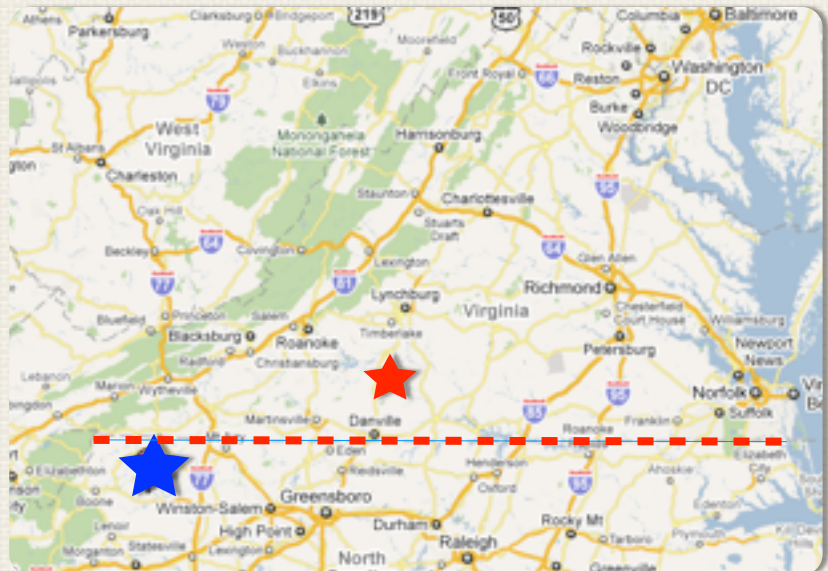
THOMAS BUYS IN WILKES CTY, NC



Wilkes, NC Close to Pittsylvania, VA

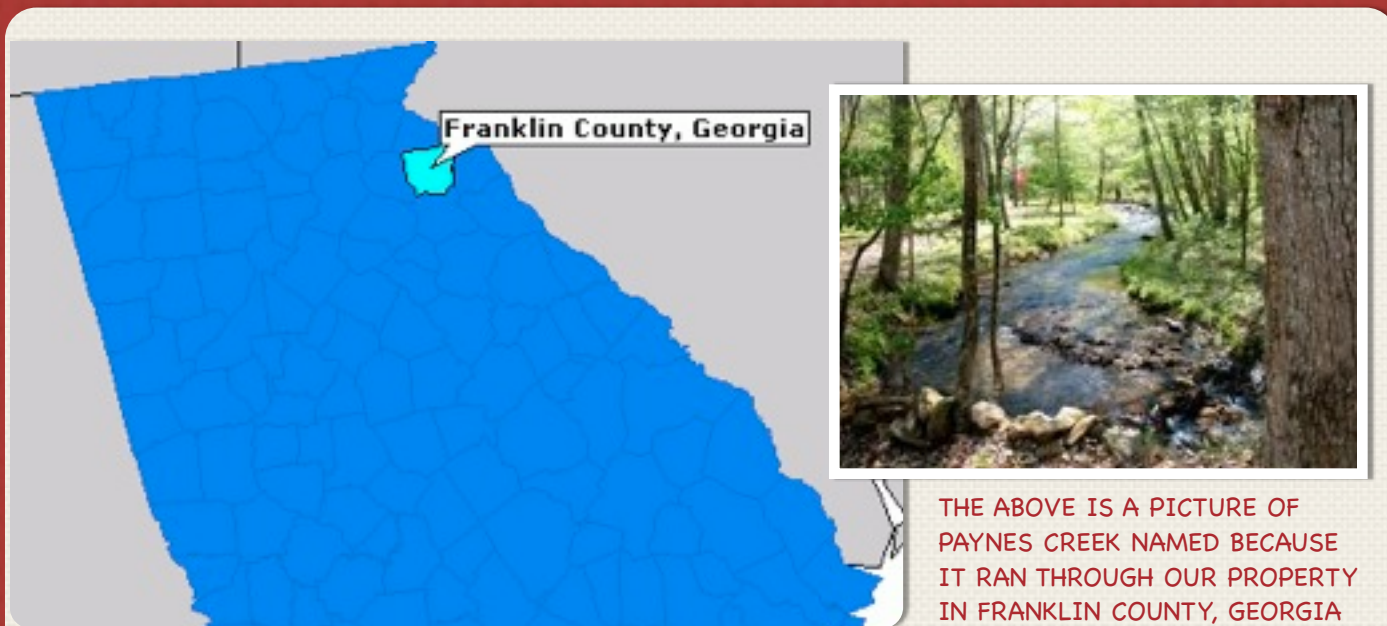
Thomas and Yannaca Payne, moved from Pittsylvania County, Virginia (red star), across the state line (red dashed line) to Wilkes County, North Carolina (blue star), in 1778. Two sons, Zebediah and Cleveland were born there. They then moved to Franklin County, Georgia, in the autumn of 1784. The property in Wilkes County was sold around 1785 about the same time they sold the Halifax/Pittsylvania property.

The historical point about Thomas and Yannaca Payne is that they lived through the French and Indian War, the turmoil of about 15 years leading up to the Revolutionary War.



Then through the war itself (1776 - 1783). They, probably like most Americans, just kept on living their lives, farming the land, having and raising their children. Finally on to Georgia.

OUR PAYNES ARRIVE IN GEORGIA



THE ABOVE IS A PICTURE OF PAYNES CREEK NAMED BECAUSE IT RAN THROUGH OUR PROPERTY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Thomas Payne Sr. Family arrives in 1784

Thomas Payne Sr. was, no doubt, an early settler of Franklin County, having apparently arrived the first year the land was opened to settlement in 1784. In March 1784, when he submitted his affidavit in support of his petition for a land grant based on the "headrights" of himself and his family, he stated that he intended to move into the state of Georgia in the autumn of that year. Our records indicate that Thomas and Yannaca brought all nine of their children with them. There is an abundance of land transactions in Georgia involving a number of them over the next 20-25 years. In fact there are a number of her Ayers relatives in Georgia too making it a family affair. I assume farming was their primary occupation. (Some believe Thomas was also know as "Trader Payne" who dealt with the indians and other settlers. However, I could not gain unanimity among the genealogist on this item.)

A deed dated 23 Feb 1811 shows that Thomas Payne and his wife Yannaca, together with Poyndexter Payne and his wife Ann, sold their land in Franklin County, Georgia, to David Slone. Thomas Payne and his wife Yannaca died sometime after that date, but no record has been found to indicate when or where they died. Therefore most conclude Thomas and Yannaca died (after) around 1811 in or around Franklin, GA.

Our Payne family stayed in Georgia 27 years until about 1811 when they migrated to Tennessee. The questions which come to mind are why did they move to Georgia in 1784? The Revolutionary War had ended in 1783 with the Treaty of Paris so what was going on in the new county or America and specifically Georgia? Finally what are "headrights" which the Payne's land grants were based on? Also, what about the indians?

Our Paynes in Georgia 1784 - 1811

Franklin County, Georgia was established 1784. Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Today Franklin County is much smaller than it was when it was formed from territory ceded to the United States by the [Cherokee](#) (Treaty of Long Swamp, 1782) and [Creek](#) (Treaty of Augusta, 1783) Indians. At that time it included all of [Barrow](#) and [Jackson](#) counties, significant portions of [Oconee](#), [Clarke](#), [Madison](#), [Banks](#), [Hart](#), [Stephens](#) counties, parts of [Gwinnett](#), [Hall](#), and [Habersham](#) counties, and the northwestern corner of South Carolina (present-day Pickens, Oconee and Anderson counties). This land was among the last land in Georgia to be distributed under the corrupt "headright" system. In 1789 the headright system passed from state to county government, making them even more corrupt, while the state began to grant huge tracts of land to speculators. These policies ended with the [Pine Barrens Scandal and Yazoo Land Fraud](#) (1795-1796) and the headright system was replaced with a "land lottery" in 1803.

What is a "headright" and why was it used in Georgia?

"Headright" was a rudimentary system of granting lands to able-bodied men (women were excluded from holding land at the time) dating back to the early 1600's in the Virginia colony. One of the earliest problems faced by Georgia under the trustee rule was the lack of ability to attract men who were willing and able to produce crops. Men were unwilling to work for the meager sums of money, but give them land and they came in droves, for with land came power. Georgia was faced with hostile Creek and Cherokee Indians, and the headright system seemed to be the perfect solution. By granting lands to settlers they would build a buffer zone around the state on the backs of upcountry farmers. Georgia passed a number of headright laws, but it was in 1782 that headrights were granted, almost all to those who fought for the state during the Revolution. Revolutionary War soldiers merely had to bring a piece of paper signed by their commanding officer to get a headright grant (grant size depended on the time the paper was turned in and the rank of the soldier). The practice was almost immediately corrupted by some very prominent men including Elijah Clark, Edward Telfair and Ignatius Few, who signed vouchers for men who would claim headright land then deed it to their former commanders. After the Revolution land speculation was rampant in the new states. Georgia's contribution was land scandal that is mentioned by most history books to illustrate the practice, the Yazoo Land Fraud. Respected Georgia politicians decided to line their pockets with graft money, first in 1789 and again in 1795. Georgia passed a law granting land (200 acres for those new to the area and 100 acres (0.40 km²) for people previously living in the area.

Our Paynes in Georgia 1784 - 1811

What about the Indian situation? Were they hostile? What was the Treaty?

Between 1783, when the [Cherokee](#) and [Creek](#) first [ceded land](#) in North Georgia to the whites, and 1828, much of North Georgia remained under Native American control. The first cessions, made by the Cherokee at Long Swamp in 1782, were in northeast Georgia west of the South Carolina border and included Franklin County. Whites from southern Virginia, western North Carolina and Tennessee had begun to drift south and by the late 1790's a significant community existed, tolerated by the local Cherokee.

In November, 1783, two minor chiefs (Tallassee and Cusseta) ceded Creek land between the Tugaloo and Apalachee Rivers. After the cession, relations between the state of Georgia and the Creek Nation worsened and on April 2, 1786 the Creek Nation declared war. Attacks against settlers on Creek land were carried out. In spite of two attempts at treaty there was no sustained peace on the Georgia frontier until after the War of 1812. Although most of the incidents were relatively minor, settlers on the boundary between the Creek Nation and the state of Georgia were always fearful of a raid. Most likely our Payne family had either dealings and/or conflicts with the Indian population. Georgia history tells us that conflicts with the indians went on until ending in 1838-1839 with the "Trail of Tears" forced movement to Oklahoma occurred. We will never know if this "indian problem" may have been one of the reason our Payne family moved to Tennessee in 1810/1811.

It is interesting to note that in 1803 the Cherokee agreed, in principal, to a Federal Highway to join Nashville, Knoxville and Savannah meeting in the area of present day Ringgold, Georgia. Road construction started immediately and when the federal government ran out of money in 1804, Georgia contributed \$5,000 to its completion. The Cherokee viewed the whites desire to build such a road as a curiosity at the time, but agreed in writing to the road in the Treaty of Tellico, 1805, the year it was finished. This very road most likely was used part of the way by our family when they moved to Wartrace, Tennessee.

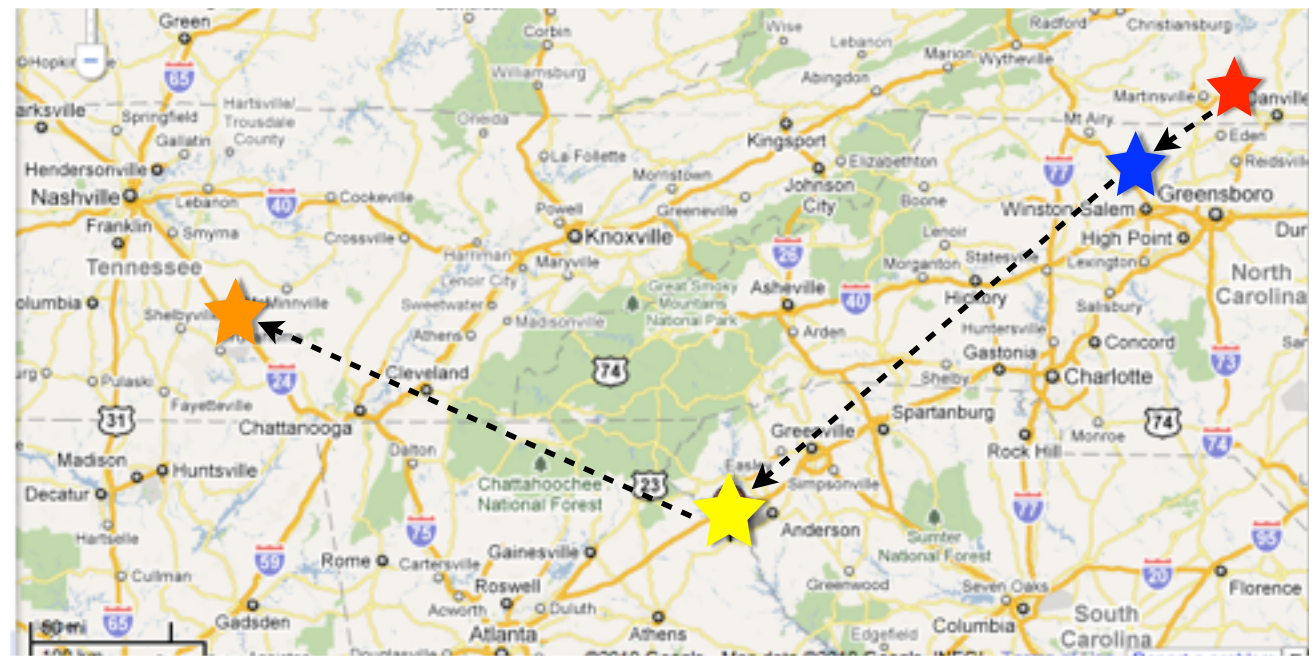
More on the Federal Road

The term *Federal Road* refers to either of two early-nineteenth-century thoroughfares. Both connected the borders of Georgia with western settlements. These roads facilitated a surge of westward migration, expanded regional trade and communication, and contributed to the removal of the [Creeks](#) and Cherokees to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma.

The roads were one instance of the federal government's agenda of "internal improvements," government-subsidized projects that would tie together the trade and people of the young nation. With the goal of joining settlements in Tennessee and Alabama more closely with those in Georgia, the government negotiated a series of fraudulent treaties with the Creek and [Cherokee Indians](#). In 1805, through the Treaty of Tellico with the Cherokees and the Treaty of Washington with the Creeks, the government gained the right to open and operate roads through Indian lands.

The surveying and constructing of the road through Cherokee lands began around 1810. The name notwithstanding, the federal government took little role in building this road, leaving it instead to the governments of Georgia and Tennessee, and to Cherokee entrepreneurs. Much of the route followed an old Cherokee trading path. The road connected Georgia with Nashville and Knoxville, both frontier settlements in Tennessee. From [Athens](#) the route led northwestward along a generally straight course, entering the lands of the Cherokees at the present [Hall County–Jackson County](#) line and heading toward what is now Ramhurst in [Murray County](#). There it forked, one branch leading north to Knoxville and the other west to Ross Landing, now Chattanooga. Portions of modern roads traverse the route of the Federal Road, and in some places road signs indicate "Old Federal Road."

SHREWSBURY PAYNE



The Migration of Shrewsbury Payne

- ★ Born about 1769 in Halifax/Pittsylvania County, VA
- ★ In 1778, age 9, moves to Wilkes County, NC
- ★ In 1784, age 15, moves to Franklin County, GA
- ★ In 1810, age 41, moves his family to Bedford County, TN

Shrewsbury died before June, 1821 living to about 52 years of age. Shrewsbury was married to a Sarah/Sally (Oregon?), a questionable last name as you will read on the following page. They had six children, as evidenced by the deed from his daughter, Mary "Polly" to his son, Moses, on 4 June 1821. That deed, recorded in Bedford County Deed Book P, pages 337-338, involved the sale of the one sixth undivided interest of John W. and Mary McGimsey in the 122 acres "which Shrewsbury lived upon." The deed states that John and Mary McGimsey were "heirs of said Shrewsbury Payne deceased." The reason they had a one sixth undivided interest could only be because there were six children who were heirs of Shrewsbury Payne.

Finally, Shrewsbury owned slaves making him the first in our Payne line. More detail on the following page regarding this subject.

Shrewsbury & His Family

Bob Meadows records the following regarding Shrewsbury's family in Tennessee:

Apparently, Shrewsbury moved from Franklin County, Georgia, to Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1811 where he bought 122 acres on 10 Apr 1812. That deed is recorded in Bedford County, Tennessee, Deed Book D, pages 233-234. This land is identified as 122 acres on the "south or Barren Fork of the Duck River".

Sarah/Sally appears for the first time in surviving records as the wife of Shrewsbury Payne in the deed selling Eastatoe Old Fields in 1811 in Franklin County, Georgia. That deed is recorded in Franklin County, Georgia, Deed Book T, folios 175-176. She appears in the land records of Bedford County, Tennessee, as the widow and administratrix of the estate of Shrewsbury Payne. See the bill of sale from "Sally" and Moses Payne to Zebediah Payne, signed 5 Jul 1824 and recorded in Bedford County Deed Book R, page 489. Sally and Moses are identified as administrators of the estate of Shrewsbury Payne.

Someone came up with the idea at sometime in the past that Sarah's /Sally's maiden name was "Oregon." I have found no one who has any idea where that notion came from, nor have I found any evidence indicating that any family by that name lived anywhere in the vicinity of Shrewsbury Payne during his lifetime. Absent the slightest evidence where it came from, this idea cannot even be put in the "it is believed" category--surely people don't believe what has no apparent basis in fact.

Shrewsbury and Sarah /Sally had six children, as evidenced by the deed from his daughter, Mary "Polly" to his son, Moses, on 4 June 1821. That deed, recorded in Bedford County Deed Book P, pages 337-338, involved the sale of the one sixth undivided interest of John W. and Mary McGimsey in the 122 acres "which Shrewsbury lived upon." The deed states that John and Mary McGimsey were "heirs of said Shrewsbury Payne deceased." The reason they had a one sixth undivided interest could only be because there were six children who were heirs of Shrewsbury Payne.

It appears Shrewsbury was the first of our Payne family to own slaves. From the Land Deed Genealogy of Bedford County, TN 1807 - 1852:

Page 489 - July 13, 1824: Sally & Moses (son of Shrewsbury & Sally) Payne sold to Zebediah Payne (Moses' brother) a negro boy William.

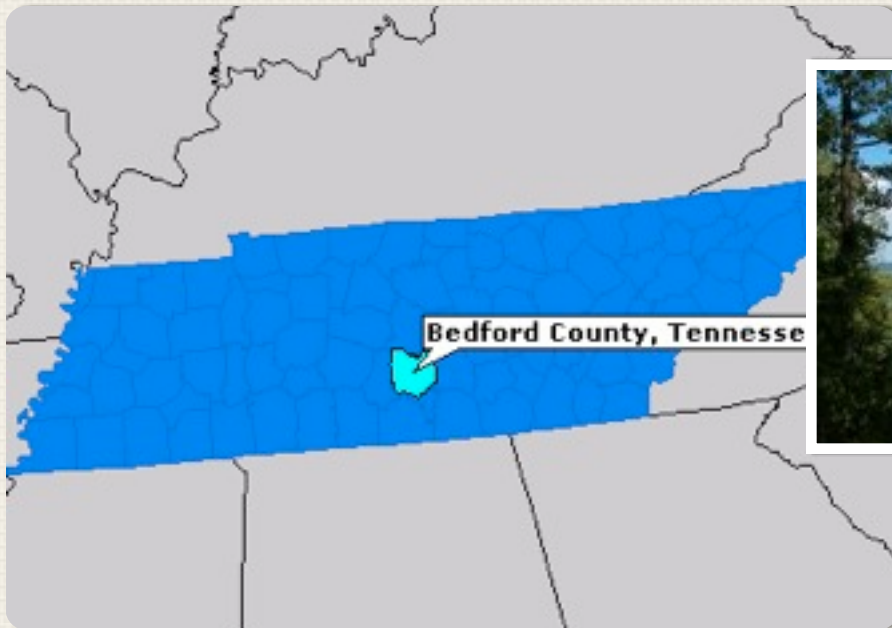
Page 486 - July 13, 1824: Sally & Moses & Micager (sons of Shrewsbury & Sally) Payne sold to Zebediah Payne (Moses & Micager's brother) all rights to negro girl Selah and 40 acres of land the same being on which Sally now lives and part of the 131 acres belonging to Shrewsbury Payne (deceased).

TENNESSEE'S COMING OF AGE

Here's why Shrewsbury Moved to TN

In a close vote on June 1, 1796, Congress approved the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth state of the Union. Once the threat of Indian warfare had subsided, the pace of settlement and growth in Tennessee quickened. A brisk business in public lands arose from the continued issue of North Carolina military warrants, which Tennessee agreed to honor with grants within its boundaries. After 1806, the state also began to dispose of its public domain by selling off unclaimed land for a nominal fee. Cheap public land and the circulation of so many old claims had the desired effect of attracting settlers from the East. Even more favorable for immigration were the various cessions of Indian land negotiated between 1798 and 1806. Treaties signed with the Cherokee and Chickasaw during that period resulted in the *acquisition of much of south-central Tennessee and most of the Cumberland Plateau*, finally removing the Indian barrier between the eastern counties and the Cumberland settlements. ***This is exactly where the Paynes went... Wartrace, in the south section of Middle Tennessee.*** Tennessee now had jurisdiction over contiguous territory from east to west, which made it easier for westward travelers to reach Middle Tennessee. With so much fresh land – some of it quite fertile – opening for settlement, the state experienced a very rapid rate of population growth. Between 1790 and 1830, Tennessee's growth rate exceeded that of the nation, as each successive Indian treaty opened up a new frontier. Between 1790 and 1800 the state's populace tripled. It grew 250% from 1800 to 1810, increasing from 85,000 to 250,000 during the first fourteen years of statehood alone. By 1810, too, Middle Tennessee had moved ahead of the eastern section in population. Slavery played a major role in Tennessee's rapid expansion. *Remember that Shrewsbury was the first Payne to own slaves.* The territorial census of 1791 showed a black population of 3,417 – 10 percent of the general population; by 1800, it had jumped to 13,584 (12.8 percent) and by 1810, African Americans constituted over 20 percent of Tennessee's people. More black slaves were brought to the state following the invention of the cotton gin and the subsequent rise of commercial cotton farming. Slavery, because it depended on the cultivation of labor-intensive crops such as tobacco and cotton, was always sectional in its distribution, and it quickly became more prevalent in Middle Tennessee than in the mountainous East. By 1830, there were seven times as many slaves west of the Cumberland Plateau as in East Tennessee. ***With the opening of former Indian lands, and the heavy migration into the state, the period from 1806 to 1819 was one of prosperity and rapid development in Tennessee which is when our Payne family arrived.*** Thirty-six of Tennessee's 95 counties were formed between 1796 and 1819. Raw, isolated settlements developed quickly into busy county seats, and the formerly beleaguered outpost of Nashville grew into one of the leading cities of the Upper South. Still, with 80 percent of its people engaged in agriculture, Tennessee retained an overwhelmingly rural character. Although most farmers worked simply to supply the food needs of their families, income could be made from selling certain "cash crops." Cotton and tobacco were commercial crops from the beginning. ***Records show we were farmers like most everyone else until Micajah Payne became a merchant many years later.*** Lets turn now to Bedford County.

BEDFORD COUNTY, TN



BEDFORD COUNTY IS LOCATED IN MIDDLE TN. PICTURED ABOVE IS THE DUCK RIVER WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE REGION.

In 1805, the Cherokee ceded their lands between the [Cumberland](#) and [Duck Rivers](#) (i.e. the [Cumberland Plateau](#)) to [Tennessee](#). This made way for the first settlers who arrived in Bedford County in 1805. The county was formed in 1807 by an Act of the Tennessee Legislature. Ironically Section 2 of the act provides for the holding of the courts of the new county at the house of Mrs. Payne, near the head of Mulberry Creek, until the next General Assembly. We do not know if she was related to us. By 1810, when the Paynes (from Franklin County, Georgia) arrived, the population of Bedford County was 8,242 and by 1830 it had increased to 30,396. At that time it was the

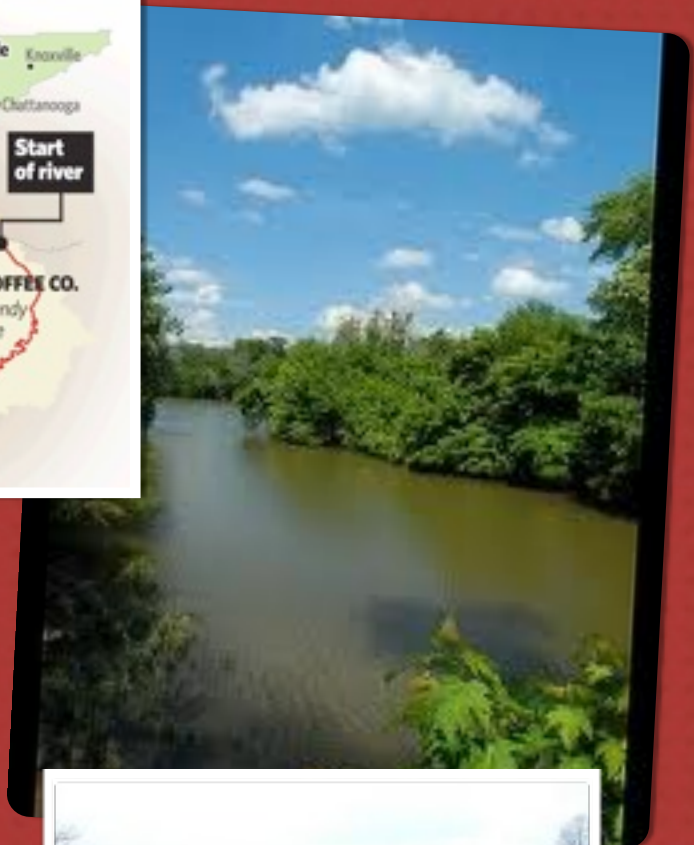
most populous county in the State. The county lies in the great Central Basin of Tennessee. The surface of the county is undulating and is interspersed with hills and valleys. The red soil is confined chiefly to the cedar belt, on the north side of Duck River. The black soil is found upon all streams and on the hill sides. Corn, wheat, oats, cotton, clover, potatoes and all the grasses grow well in the county, and all kinds of fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and all the smaller fruits and berries, grow in abundance. The timber of the county is made up of ash, poplar, walnut, butternut, elm, buckeye,

sugar, maple, oaks, red bud, and mulberry.

The first corn mill was built in 1810 followed by the first cotton gin in 1812. The first court house was erected in 1810 or 1811 which was frame, very small, and stood on the northwest corner of the Public Square. A second building, this time of brick, was erected in a few years, and stood in the center of the Square.

The Duck River provided water, water power, and fertile land to farm and raise cattle as well as an abundance of game. Additionally there was ample timber for building. *No wonder Shrewsbury Payne brought his family to Tennessee.*

PHOTOS OF BEDFORD COUNTY



TOP LEFT MAP SHOWS THE DUCK RIVER IN TN. THIS RIVER NOT ONLY PROVIDED WATER TO THE NEW SETTLERS IN THE EARLY 1800'S IT WAS ALSO BEAUTIFUL AS THE MIDDLE THREE PICTURES SHOW. THE BOTTOM TWO PICTURES SHOW THE WARTRACE AREA FARM LAND AS IT IS TODAY.

MOSES PAYNE



(LEFT) DUCK RIVER IN MIDDLE, TN

(ABOVE) FARM LAND IN BEDFORD COUNTY, TN

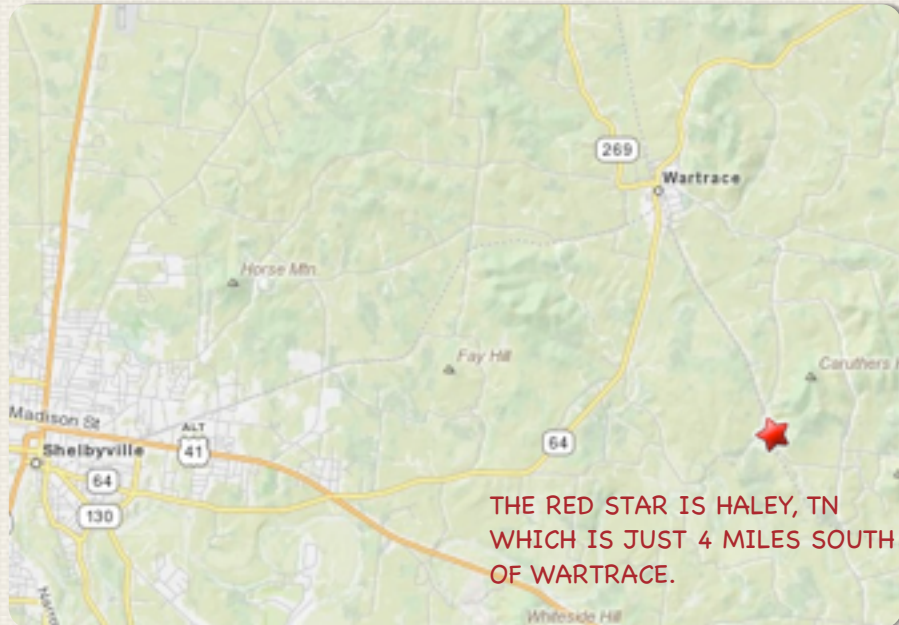
Moses Payne...our mystery man

We do not know much about Moses. He was the eldest son of Shrewsbury and Yannaca and born in Franklin, GA before 1800. This makes him about 10 years old when he moves with his family to Bedford, TN. There is no document which states specifically that Moses was a son of Shrewsbury. However, there are several surviving records in the deed books of Bedford County, Tennessee, which provide enough evidence to make it a reasonable certainty. All three genealogist agree with this finding. Additionally, Moses is also identified as Micajah's father in "The Gray Book". (To avoid possible confusion be aware that Moses had a younger brother named Micajah who he evidently named his son after.)

Moses married Polly Britton in about 1822 in Bedford, TN. In 1830 Moses first appears in the US census as "Moses Payn", head of a household consisting of eight persons. Moses appears again in the 1840 US Census for Bedford County, TN. According to this census record Moses and Polly Payne have seven people living at home at this time one of which is a male slave. Since Moses did not appear in the 1850 census it is likely he died sometime between 1840 and 1850. Therefore he lived to about 45 years of age. Bob Meadows records shown Moses and Polly had three boys and five girls, all born in Bedford County. The first son was named Micajah after Moses's brother as noted above. Based on the land records we assume Moses was a farmer like his father Shrewsbury.

In the next chapter we will learn about Micajah Payne, my great, great grandfather. He lived through one of the most interesting periods of our history...the Civil War.

MICAJAH PAYNE



Born and Raised in Middle Tennessee

Micajah Payne was the son of Moses and Polly Britton Payne. He was born August 12, 1824 and reared in Bedford County near Haley, TN. He married Margaret Couch about 1845. In the 1850 census Micajah states he is a merchant, living with his wife and a one year old male. Thirteen children were born of this union and are listed later in this chapter. The eldest was Matthew Martin Payne, my great grandfather, who always named Wartrace as his birthplace. Therefore, we assume that Micajah worked in Wartrace since Haley is just a few miles away. What was the Haley/

Wartrace area like in the 1820's and 1830's when Micajah was growing up? We know that Bedford County was the largest in the state and had a population of over 30,000 in 1830. The name Wartrace evolved from Native Americans who used area trails as warpaths or war trails. In the early 1800's Andrew Jackson purchased a large tract of land from James Robertson that included the site of present day Wartrace.

Wartrace is close to the Duck River which provided a fertile farming, fishing and game area for the new settlers. Most likely the Wartrace Fork of

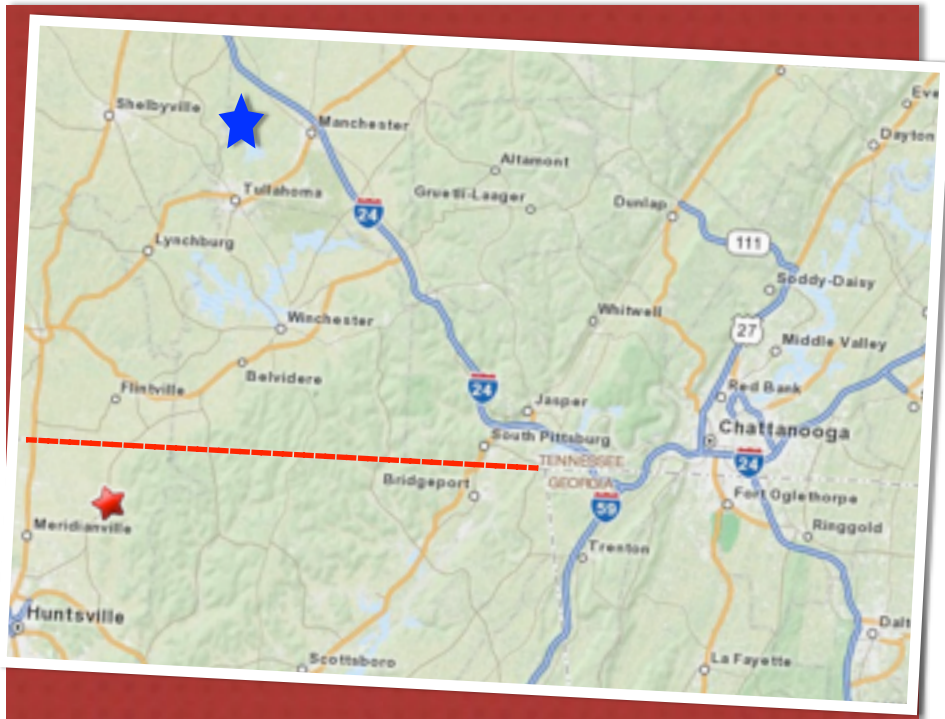
this river would have been the closest source of water to the Payne family. Most of the settlers would have been farmers. The Paynes were land and slave owners. As you have read in the Moses Payne chapter there are a number of land transactions as well as slaves transactions. However, as recorded in the 1850 census Micajah became a merchant rather than a farmer.

The most significant event which effected the Micajah and Margaret Payne family was the Civil War. The following entire chapter is devoted to this subject.



MARGARET COUCH PAYNE (FRONT ROW CENTER) AND HER CHILDREN. FROM TOP LEFT: MATTHEW (MATT), JOHN CALLAWAY (DUTCH), JOSEPH, DORA (MAG) AND JOHN PATTON (PAT). FRONT ROW: MARY (SIS), LYDIA, MOTHER MARGARET, SARAH, MATTIE.

Micajah died in 1881 at the age of 57. Margaret Couch Payne died in 1926 living to be 99 years of age. After her husband's death she spent the latter years of her life with her children, dividing time between Birmingham, AL, New Market, AL, parts of Texas and Chattanooga, TN. She is buried with her husband in New Market, AL.



THE RED STAR MARKS NEW MARKET, AL WHERE MICAJAH AND MARGARET PAYNE ARE BURIED. THE BLUE STAR IS WARTRACE, TN. THE DASHED RED LINE IN THE TN-AL BORDER.

The Children of Micajah and Margaret Payne

Name	Year Born	Year Died	Life Span
First Child Died in Infancy			
Matthew Martin (Matt)	1824	1881	57
James Callaway (Dutch)	1851	1899	48
Mary Fannie (Sis)	1853	Unknown	
Joseph Moses	1855	1929	74
Sarah Emma	1857	1891	34
Eliza Catherine (Lydia)	1859	1937	78
Henrietta Jane *	1861	1947	86
Martha Elizabeth (Mattie) *	1863	1962	99
Elijah Phillip *	1865	1953	88
Dora Magdalene (Mag)	1867	1943	76
John Patton (Pat)	1870	1932	62
Annie Josephine	1873	1891	18

* These three children were all born during the Civil War and in the month of December. This indicates that Micajah, an officer in the CSA, was on leave in the February - March time frame when these children were conceived.

THE PAYNE FAMILY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

To understand where our Payne family was during the Civil War, what they were doing and how the war could have effected them we need to understand the state of Tennessee. In 1860 Tennessee had three primary geographical regions. East Tennessee with its main city of Knoxville was pro-Union. West Tennessee, with Memphis as its primary city was pro-Confederacy. Middle Tennessee with Nashville as its hub was initially pro-Union. Micajah Payne, a 36 year old merchant, his wife Margaret (Couch) age 33 and their their six children live in Wartrace, TN in Bedford, County which is located in the southern part of Middle Tennessee. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Before he took office in March, 1861 seven states had succeeded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The US government rejected the legality of succession and several slave states, including Tennessee, rejected calls for succession.

The Civil War hostilities began on April 12, 1861 when Confederate forces attack Ft. Sumpter in South Carolina. President Lincoln called upon each state, including

Tennessee, to raise troops to fight for the Union against the Confederacy. Tennessee Governor Harris, who was pro-Confederacy, called for a public referendum and on June 8, 1861 Tennessee voted to succeed from the Union due primarily to the people in Middle Tennessee significantly changing their position from a similar referendum in 1860. It is clear that the population in Middle Tennessee must have hotly debated how to vote and they significantly changed their votes after the attack on Ft. Sumpter. Tennessee was the last state to succeed from the Union. Interestingly, Tennessee furnished more soldiers for the Confederate Army than any other state, and more soldiers for the Union Army than any other Southern state. Hence the state's nickname, "The Volunteer State".

One of those soldiers was Micajah Payne, age 37, who formed an Infantry Company of Wartrace area men in July. This Company mustered in the CSA on August 23, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County. At that time Micajah was named Captain, Company D, 23rd Regiment. Tennessee Infantry. This is documented in muster rolls

kept by the Confederate Army and we have verified copies in our family documents substantiating this fact.

After being involved in the conflicts at [Shiloh](#), [Munfordville](#), and [Perryville](#), the 23rd Infantry Regiment was assigned to B.R. Johnson's Brigade and in November, 1863, consolidated with the 17th Regiment. That regiment participated in the Battles of [Murfreesboro](#) and [Chickamauga](#), moved to Knoxville, then was ordered to Virginia. Here it fought at [Drewry's Bluff](#), took its place in the [Petersburg](#) trenches, and was active in the [Appomattox](#) Campaign where it surrendered.

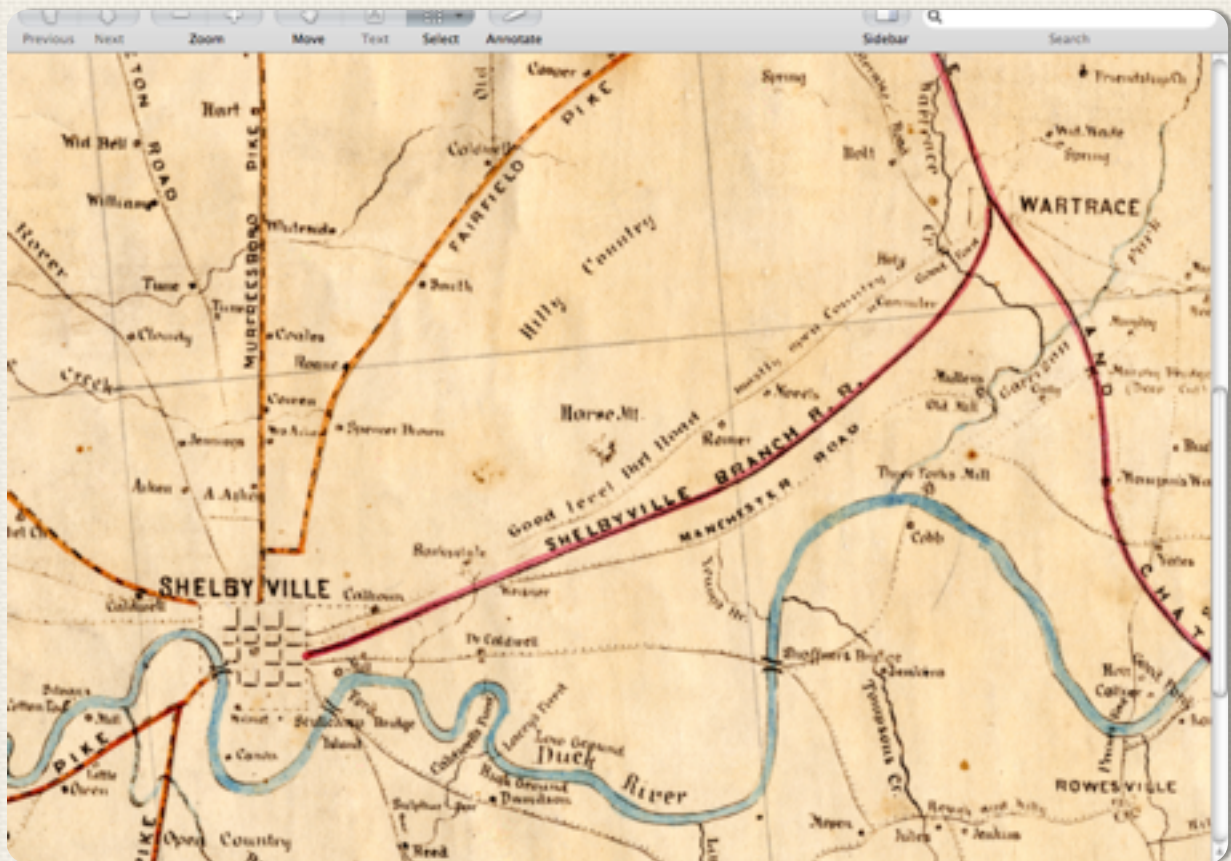
It is not clear if Micajah participated with these units throughout the war. He may have been wounded or suffered from the many health ailments which plagued both the North and South armies. Or he may have been on winter leave because we do know that he was in Wartrace in the February - March timeframe to conceive the three children noted on the previous pages who were born in December of the war years of 1863 and 1865. He did survive the war and died in 1881 at age 57. (Continued)

Our Matthew Martin Payne was born in 1849 making him 12 years of age at the start of the war in 1861 and 16 at its end in 1865. There is no record of his military service so we assume he was in Wartrace during this entire period. As the eldest he most likely was helping his family, which included eight brothers and sisters, survive these war years. Did the Paynes see any of the fighting, did the armies pass through or close to Wartrace, is it likely they were affected by the war? The

answer to all these questions appears to be “yes”. Wartrace Depot (later changed to just Wartrace) was founded in 1853 and was on the Nashville-Chattanooga railroad line between those two cities. The depot served as a passenger and cargo transfer station to the Shelbyville Branch RR as well. The small town was strategically located 60 miles south of Nashville and Franklin, TN. This railway was used heavily to transport CSA forces from Georgia,

Alabama and Mississippi to the Tennessee battlegrounds. On April 11, 1862 a skirmish between Union troops camped in Shelbyville and Confederate troops took place in Wartrace and is recounted in a journal by Lt. Col. James M. Shanklin, the commander of a Federal 42nd Indiana detachment stationed in Wartrace. Shanklin's journal was later published in Vol. 1 of [The Soldier of Indiana in the War for the Union](#) in 1866.

(Continued next page)



MAP OF SHELBYVILLE & WARTRACE IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE. NOTE THE NASHVILLE-CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD IN RED WHICH PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN THE CIVIL WAR. NASHVILLE IS 60 MILES NORTH.

With the withdrawal of Confederate troops from the battle of Murfreesboro at Stones River in late 1862, Wartrace became a winter encampment site during the [Tullahoma Campaign](#). General William J. Hardee established his headquarters and camps at Beech Wood Plantation one mile east of the present town limits. Hardee's Corp consisted of two divisions numbering 14,000 soldiers. An earthen fort, or [redoubt](#), still exists on private property located atop the highest hill on the east side of Wartrace. Old Chockley

Tavern, a stagecoach stop near downtown, became a meeting place for Confederate officers during this time. In "[Dairy of A Confederate Soldier](#)" by John Jackman, he mentions area locations visited during the Tullahoma Campaign. In June, 1863 Union forces attacked at Hoover's Gap, not far from Wartrace, forcing the CSA to retreat to Chattanooga. In November, 1864 General Hood's Army of Tennessee departed Florence, AL and moved north into Pulaski, TN which is only 45 miles from Wartrace. Hood's army continued north to a major

engagement in Franklin and then two weeks later in Nashville which is 60 miles north of Wartrace. The Hood's frontal attacks caused thousands of CSA casualties and the army was essentially destroyed. Undoubtedly Micajah Payne and his family had many encounters with CSA soldiers and later in the war with Union forces as they moved through to Chattanooga and then into Georgia. They saw first hand how our soldiers lived and died in this great upheaval in our country.

BELOW IS A PICTURE OF THE COUNTRY SIDE JUST OUTSIDE OF WARTRACE WHICH SHOWS THAT OUR ANCESTORS LIVED, WORKED AND FLOURISHED IN A BEAUTIFUL PLACE.



MATTHEW MARTIN PAYNE



SALLIE WILLIS PAYNE ABOVE IN
1925 (B 10/6/1852 D 1/3/1933)

MATTHEW M. PAYNE AT LEFT.
(B 8/11/1849 D 3/5/1913)

1876: The Paynes Come to Texas

Matt Payne was born on August 11, 1849 in Wartrace, Tennessee which is in the middle of that state. The town's history dates back to the early 1800's when Andrew Jackson purchased a large track of land which encompasses Wartrace. A train depot was built in 1853 and during the Civil War armies of both the north and south moved through or camped in this area often. During the war years of 1861-1865 Matt would have

been 12 through 16 years of age. There is no mention of his service in our family records. However, civil war battle maps show numerous engagements in central TN making it likely he saw first hand the effects. There is no record of how Matt made a living while in Wartrace. In 1875 at the age of 26 he married Sallie Willis, age 23. They moved to Vaughn, TX about 9 miles south of Hillsboro in 1876. In 1893 he moved into Hillsboro proper

where he was employed as a pharmacist. Logic would dictate that he was in this profession while in TN. In the 1850 census his father, Micajah, is listed as a merchant in Bedford County TN, where Wartrace is located. Most likely Matt followed in his father's footsteps into the retail store business and got a job offer while lured him to Texas.

There may be another explanation of why the Paynes moved to Texas. (next)



(L) Hillsboro map showing location about 60 miles south of Dallas/Ft Worth.
(R) Typical flat landscape with man made pond. This flat, black dirt land is excellent farming land.

As shown in the Sallie Wallis Payne notes later in this book she and her family had previously lived in Texas and were slave owners. She says they moved from TN to TX in 1855 in a covered wagon settling near Temple. After the Civil War the Willis family moved back to Bedford County, TN where she met Matt. Possibly the Willis family still had connections in central TX and that is how Matt landed a job in Hillsboro. The Matt Paynes had seven children all born in Hillsboro. One of these was David Thomas Payne, my grand father, born in 1879.

A key event in Hillsboro was the arrival of the railroad in 1881. David T. Payne hired on with the RR in 1885 at the age of 16. Later he met Joseph F. Butler, another RR employee, and then married Dora, one of his four daughters.

From a family history point of view the most significant historical fact is that Matt and Sallie Payne brought our Payne family to Texas. One irony is that Matt was a pharmacist in Hillsboro and his grandson David Butler Payne married Iris Patterson whose father was also a pharmacist in Frost, TX just 30 miles away. Ed Patterson bought the Frost store in 1910 at which time Matt Payne had recently established his own drug store. There is a high likelihood these men knew of each other and may well have met.

PAYNE HILLSBORO, TX HOME



TOP: ABOUT 1894

MIDDLE: ABOUT 1960

BOTTOM: 1998

LOCATION: HAWKINS STREET,

HOUSE WAS BUILT IN 1892

Sallie Payne Memories Recorded in 1932

11/1/32
John, Mary (Pop), Green, Pete, Sallie, *Mary, Fannie, Betsy*
11/3/32

John, Mary (Pop), Green, Pete, Sallie,

I don't remember my great-grandparents' names.

My grandfather on my father's side was named Joe Willis, and his wife was named Betsy. Everybody around there in middle Tennessee knew "Aunt" Betsy. Her name before she married was Bostick. She kept boarders and a stage stand. They had stages then like they have busses now. The stage would stop there and change horses, and then on the way back through they would stop and change back. The country was thinly settled, and they had built a kind of school or college near grandma's, about eight or ten blocks, and people would send their children there to school and they would board at grandma's. He was a farmer and had a gin.

My grandfather on my mother's side was Andy Clark, and he married Miss Sarah Dunlap. Grandma was a little woman. She always claimed she was scotch-Irish. Polly, Billie, John, James, Caroline, and Elizabeth, and Warren. They were farmers, and had quite a lot of stock. ~~UNFINISHED~~

My mother's name was Elizabeth and my father's name was John. They first lived in Tennessee when they were married. Children were Eliza Caroline, oldest, Agatha Ann was next, I was next, Mary Lucinda was next, Fannie Porter, and Bob. My father was a farmer and had stock too -- horses, he never did have very many cattle. They moved to Texas when I was a baby, about 76 years ago. I was just a little over a year old. We had been living in Texas about twelve years when war began to ferment. Grandma was getting old and there was talk of freeing the negroes, and she didn't want to worry with them, so she decided to divide them up among the children. Pa went back to Tennessee to get them, and he was given a negro man and his family, consisting of his wife and three children. He was offered \$2500.00 in gold for his negro man and woman and three children when he went after them, and grandma wouldn't let him take it. "Now, John, don't you sell that family. They children are coming on and they will be good to work for you when you get old. We carded and spun and worked for them all during the war, and then when the war was over they were all set free. ~~Grandma~~ Pa had to go to war, and when it was over he went back to Tennessee and sent word for ma to come. When we started back the negro man just begged us to take them with us. But ma gave them a good many things to put in their house and they got them a little two-room house up on a hill on the prairie, about a mile from where we had lived. I can see it yet. There were a good many things ma could sell and we couldn't take with us, so she just gave them to that old negro. The old negro man always had rheumatism and was grunting about something, but after the war he went to work, and I believe he bought him a place somewhere near Robinson. His wife, Jence, was just half negro. They had one girl about my age and nearly as white as I was, and she had right light hair.

Grandfather Willis had negroes, and ran his farm with negroes. Grandma had a negro woman for her housemaid. However, she didn't cook any except for herself. They had little negro cabins all around, and every negro had his own cabin. Jence always kept house for grandma when she kept boarders. Jence

Sallie Willis Payne Memories p. 2

was housekeeper and did the sewing. She was near-sighted, but she could sew nicely. She could put a patch on a pair of pants and you could hardly tell it.

Sallie Willis Payne
Mrs. Wate Price for her
Grandpa's name John Willis
Grand Ma's name Loggie Willis
Sally's name (Jiggie Clark)

I had thought to write as much as
Grandma (Mrs. Wate Payne) could remember
about her life, but I had visited her long
and she could not remember and kept getting
confused. I failed to date this
on 1/3/1933, so it must have
been a year or so before her
death. Love
Sally
5/3/90

Matthew Martin Payne Obituary

Died March 5, 1913 at age 64

DEATH OF M. M. PAYNE.

Another of the landmarks which form a connecting link between the present generation and that of the pioneer citizenship of our county passed away when Dr. Matt M. Payne, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of our county was gathered to his fathers, and his death was truly a painful shock to his best of friends in Hillsboro, as it will likely be to the many throughout the county who knew and esteemed him. The sad event was so sudden and unexpected that when the intelligence was communicated from one to another it could scarcely be realized as true. While for a number of months past his friends had observed that he was slightly more feeble than he had usually been, none contemplated the moment that the end was so near. He had been giving close attention to his business that always had pleased him and closed his store last night at the usual hour without manifesting any degree of illness. Early this morning he came down town to do the marketing for breakfast and upon returning home remarked to his wife that he would lie down while she prepared breakfast. When breakfast was ready Mrs. Payne went to the bed of which he was lying to summon him to the meal when she found that he was unable to arouse him and she discovered that he was dying and he expired before a physician could be summoned. His death occurred at 7:30 o'clock, and is attributed to an apoplexy. The funeral is announced to take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from his late residence, 909 South Hawkins street, the services being conducted at the family home by Rev. T. P. Weather. The burial will be under the auspices of the Hillsboro Lodge, No. 196, A. F. & A. M., and in accordance with the rites of that order used in paying the last honors to its departed members. Matthew Martin Payne was born at Westport, Tenn., August 11, 1848, his age being 64 years, 5 months and 24 days. He was reared

CONFECTIONERY

in the community in which he was born and resided there until 1875, when he came to Texas, settling at Vaughan, in this county. He moved from the Vaughan community to Hillsboro in 1893, since which time he had been identified with the business affairs of the city as a pharmacist, being identified with some of the older drug stores until a few years ago when he established one of his own. At Manchester, Tenn., in 1873 Dr. Payne was happily married to Mrs. Sallie Willis and from their union seven children were born, five of whom, with his wife survive him and are all highly respected and esteemed by all who know them. The children living are, in the order of their birth: David T. Payne, of Hillsboro; Joseph Rain, of Waco; Mrs. Snella Hughes of Fort Worth; John Payne of Waco and Miss Kate Payne, who resides at the home here. Those deceased were, Warren who died in 1898 in infancy, and Miss Myrtle who died in 1894 at the age of seventeen years. While Dr. Payne had never united with a church, he was in belief a Methodist and his life was always exemplary as if he had been a confirmed member of the church. He was a Mason of long standing, being a member of Hillsboro Lodge, No. 196, and was also a member of the fraternity of Woodmen of the world. The members of Hillsboro Lodge No. 196 A. F. & A. M. are called to meet at the Masonic hall promptly at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body. In the above is given a brief sketch of the simple, manly life of one whom all delighted to honor who are capable of appreciating the noblest attributes of the human character. As a citizen he was of the best type known in the history of our country. While he never sought political preferment he was always intensely patriotic and it is such men as he who

with a sense of right and wrong, and courage he maintained his convictions on all proper occasions. As a friend there was never one more loyal. In business he was painstaking, accurate and the soul of honor. His domestic relations were ideal, he being a tender and devoted husband and father. The sorrowing wife and children have all the consolation which can come from the heartfelt sympathy of friends and every comforting assurance that is afforded by the Christian faith, while they miss him here and as they wait for the great day when they shall meet him, they are to be at home with loved ones in the Father's house where they are promised that there shall be no more death, no more sorrow, and no more parting.

EASTERN STAR

Sallie Willis Payne Obituary

80-YEAR-OLD RESIDENT DIES

Mrs. Sally Payne Passed Away at the Home of Her Daughter in This City Monday Morning.

CAME TO TEXAS IN A WAGON IN 1855

Locating in Hill County in 1876, and for the Past 40 Years Has Been a Citizen of Hillsboro.

Mrs. Sally Payne passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Latham, 905 East Franklin street, at 3:55 Monday morning, January 3, aged 80 years. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian church at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon with Dr. Henry Austin officiating. Interment will be in Ridge Park cemetery beside her husband, Mr. M. M. Payne, who died March 5, 1913. Marshall & Marshall are in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Payne was born in Coffee county, Tennessee, October 6, 1852. In 1855 the family came to Texas, making the trip in a wagon. They settled in Bell county, near where the city of Temple is now located, returning to Tennessee in 1866. In 1875 she was married to M. M. Payne and in 1876 she and Mr. Payne came to Texas and located at Vaughan and had lived in Hill county ever since, and for the past 40 years had lived in Hillsboro.

In early girlhood Mrs. Payne united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and had been a member of the First Presbyterian church since 1908.

Surviving are five children: David and M. Payne, of Waco; Mrs. W. S. Bain and Mrs. C. W. Hughes, of Waco and Mrs. J. M. Latham, of Hillsboro; 14 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.

Pallbearers will be—R. H. Clark, John E. Clarke, Wray P. Hughes, Waddie Hughes, Joe B. Bain and David B. Payne. Honorary pallbearers will be officers of the First Presbyterian church.

DAVID THOMAS PAYNE



DAVID THOMAS PAYNE
B 10/27/1879 D 4/9/1951



DORA BUTLER PAYNE
B 6/2/1885 D 5/10/1965

THEIR THREE CHILDREN



HELEN PAYNE HOUK
(WITH GREG PAYNE)
B 4/12/1910 D 9/8/2007



LILLIAN PAYNE LIGHTFOOT
B 6/27/1906 D 2000



DAVID BUTLER PAYNE
(AGE 8)
B 4/7/1912 D 2/8/1974

David Thomas Payne and Dora Ella Butler married in Hillsboro then moved to Waco in 1912

David worked for the Katy railroad in Hillsboro. Joseph Butler also worked for the railroad and had four daughters. It was common for these young men to be brought home by the older railroad men to meet their daughters which is how David met Dora. The DT Paynes married and had their children in Hillsboro. When the RR moved their operation to Waco in 1912 the Paynes bought a home on 8th Street which was within walking distance of the railroad station.

David Thomas Payne was a tall thin man. He was very mild mannered with a quick sense of humor and was smart as a whip. Texas history was a hobby and he kept many books and papers on the subject in and around a beautiful roll topped

desk. He called his son, David Butler Payne, "Son" as did his mother and two sisters. He became know as "Sonny" Payne by his friends many of which never knew his given name. On May 2, 1931 "Sonny" hit a walk off home-run in the bottom of the 9th leading Waco HS to a win over Austin HS. The game was played at Katy Park where the professional minor league team of the Pittsburg Pirates played. David ran out of the stadium and paid the kid who had the ball \$5. This ball with David's written notes remains in the family.

Helen Payne Houk told many stories about Bobby and Poppy. She valued her father's intellect and love of learning. Dinner time was used to by David as a way to ask his children questions about

(continued on next page)

DORA (BOBBY) AND DAVID T. (POPPY) EARLY IN THEIR MARRIAGE IN HILLSBORO, TX



THE CHILDREN



LILLIAN & HELEN



BARBARA HELEN PAYNE



DAVID BUTLER PAYNE



DAVID BUTLER PAYNE

how they viewed and/or thought about certain subjects. Many lively conversations were held which expanded their thinking and understanding. David used this family time to establish values which his children lived by and passed on to their children.

Dora Butler Payne

Helen described her mother as a “pepper pot” meaning she was full of energy and spiced life up. Dora was a home maker who ran a wonderful home. Her oldest sister, Maude, was an old maid who bought the house next door. The kitchens were facing across a side yard and they talked out their kitchen windows as they prepared their meals each day.

FAMILY POINTS OF INTEREST

“Bobby” & “Poppy”

These nick names came when their first grandchild, Bill Olson, was born. Evidently the names were easier to pronounce and stuck when their other grand children were born.

Helen Was Special

David and Dora, while they loved all their children, held Helen in special esteem. Dora thought of her not only as her daughter but also as her dearest friend. When Helen married Herman Houk the Paynes were so upset at her leaving home they did not attend the wedding. When Herman died after only nine years of marriage Dora insisted Helen, who lived in Houston with Herman, return to Waco. Helen came back to the 8th Street home and went to work at First Federal S&L. Helen was never bitter about this and loved to care for her mother after father David T. died in 1951.



GOING TO WORK

DAVID AND DORA PAYNE IN FRONT OF THEIR HOME ON 8TH STREET AS HE STARTS TO WALK TO THE STATION. DAVID IS WEARING HIS RAIL ROAD ENGINEER OVERALLS AND CARRYING HIS OVER NIGHT BAG. MOST LIKELY A MILD FALL DAY SINCE THERE ARE NO LEAVES ON THE TREES.



SUNDAY

MOST LIKELY THIS WAS A SUNDAY SINCE DAVID IS WEARING A TIE & DORA HAS ON A NICE OUTFIT TOO. THIS IS THE SIDE OF THEIR HOME AND APPEARS TO BE SPRING WITH THE TREES STILL NOT FILLED OUT.



BARBARA BORN

DAVID AND DORA HOLDING GRAND DAUGHTER BARBARA IN TUCSON, AZ IN 1940. THEY WOULD BE 61 AND 55 YEARS OF AGE RESPECTIVELY. AS YOU WOULD EXPECT THEY RODE A PASSENGER TRAIN FROM WACO TO TUCSON.

Obits for David T and Dora Payne

PAYNE OF KATY HEART VICTIM

Dave Payne, the best-known Katy railroad engineer between Denison and San Antonio and an employe of that road for the past 36 years, died of a heart attack at his home, 827 South Eighth Street, at 4:45 a. m. Monday. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Payne pulled the Texas Special for many years, making the run from Waco to Denison and from Waco to San Antonio. In later years he drove the Special only on the Waco-San Antonio division.

Survives Grave Illness

The veteran engineer had been in active service until the latter part of February when he suffered a ruptured appendix. He survived that grave illness only to succumb suddenly this morning.

A native of Hill County, Mr. Payne went to work for the Katy when he was 16, on Jan. 1, 1895. He moved to Waco 38 years ago when the division point was transferred here from Hillsboro. A brother, who survives, also has been with the Katy more than a half century and is roundhouse foreman at the Warden Shops in Bellmead.

Funeral On Tuesday

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in Wilkerson-Hatch Chapel, Rev. Maggart B. Howell officiating, burial in Oakwood Cemetery.

Surviving are his widow, a son, David B. Payne, two daughters, Mrs. Helen Houk and Mrs. Lillian Olson, three grandchildren, all of Waco; his brother, M. Payne, of Waco; three sisters, Mrs. W. S. Bain, and Mrs. C. W. Hughes, both of Waco; Mrs. J. M. Latham of Hillsboro.

Mr. Payne was a member of First Methodist Church and a charter member of Fidelis Lodge No. 1127, A. F. and A. M.

Mrs. Payne's Final Rites Are Pending

Mrs. Dora Payne, 79, of 3201 Live Oak Avenue died at her home at 5:15 p. m. Monday.

Funeral arrangements are pending at Wilkerson and Hatch Funeral Home.

Mrs. Payne was a native of Fort Worth, but was educated in schools at Hillsboro and Alvarado. She married David T. Payne in 1904. They moved to Waco from Hillsboro in 1912.

Mr. Payne, an engineer for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, died on April 9, 1951.

Mrs. Payne was a member of McLennan Chapter 639, Order of the Eastern Star, and a long-time member of the First Methodist Church. She had been ill for several months.

Survivors are one son, David B. (Sonny) Payne of Fort Worth; two daughters, Mrs. J. B. (Lillian) Lightfoot of Temple and Mrs. H. W. (Helen) Houk of 3201 Live Oak; two sisters, Miss Maude Butler of 3201 Live Oak and Mrs. H. J. (Jimmie) Menton of Mercedes; one niece, and three grandchildren.

JOSEPH FORD BUTLER



Joseph Ford Butler
B 8/23/1856 D 1920



Harriet Martha Reynolds Butler
B 3/13/1860 D 1929

Their Four Daughters

Dora Dede Jimmie Maude Father Joseph



The Butler Family History

Joseph Ford Butler and Mattie Reynolds were married in about 1877 in Grandview, Texas. They were referred to as Pappy and Mammy by their grandchildren.

Joe was born in Rome, Georgia in 1856. Family oral history is that his brothers cheated him out of his inheritance after the Civil War so sometime between 15-17 years of age he left home and came to Texas. The 1880 census lists him in Johnson County, TX at age 24 working as a farmer. Twenty years later in the 1900 census he has relocated to Hillsboro, TX and was an engineer for the railroad. His oldest two girls (Maude 22 and Dede 21) worked as telephone operators. The youngest two girls (Dora 16 and Jimmie 13) were in school. There is some confusion where his parents came from. In one census he states they were born in Georgia and in the 1880 census they were born in North Carolina (father) and Alabama (mother).

MATTIE & JOE BUTLER IN WACO, TEXAS

Mattie was born in Rusk County, Texas in 1860. She states she is a housewife in both the 1880 and 1900 censuses and that her parents were born in North Carolina (father) and Tennessee (mother).

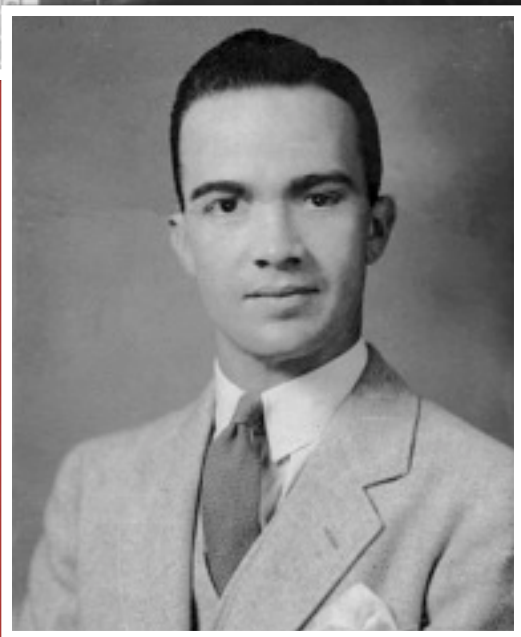
While in Hillsboro, Joe brought David T. Payne home to meet his daughters where he met Dora. Both families moved to Waco when the railroad moved its operation from Hillsboro in 1912. Helen Payne Houk remembers her grandparents as being very happy. Joe was a man of few words but a twinkle in his eye. Mattie called her husband "Mr. Butler" when in public.

Maude never married; Dede had one child, Maureen Haymes who never married; Jimmie married and lived in "The Valley" of south Texas but had no children. Dora had three children: Helen had no children, Lillian had one child (Bill Olsen) who died without marrying, David had two children. Barbara married but had no children. David P. Payne had three children.



DORA & JIMMIE

HELEN PAYNE HOUK PHOTOS



TOP LEFT: 1928, 18 YEARS OLD

TOP RIGHT: 1920, 10 YEARS OLD

ABOVE: WITH "MONKEY" WHO SLEPT AT HER FEET

LEFT MIDDLE: HUSBAND HERMAN HOUK WHO DIED IN 1945 AFTER ONLY NINE YEARS OF MARRIAGE. HE LIVED TO 36 YEARS OLD AND HAD TB SPENDING THE LAST TWO YEARS IN A SANATORIUM IN SAN ANGELO, TX.

LEFT: 1967 HELEN WITH GREG

Helen Payne Houk Obituary



Helen Payne Houk, an early pioneer for women in local business and one of Waco's most distinguished citizens, left this life on September 8, 2007 at the age of 97. Interment will be at Oakwood Cemetery.

A long time Waco resident Mrs. Houk was born on April 12, 1910 in Hillsboro to Dora Butler and David Thomas Payne. The second of three children she was preceded in death by her parents, husband Herman W. Houk, sister Lillian P. Lightfoot, brother David B. Payne (and niece Barbara P. Scott). She is survived by her niece Nancy Peterson McGovern of Waco and nephew Pat Payne of Naples, FL.

A product of Waco public schools Mrs. Houk was a graduate of Central City Commercial College in Waco. In addition she attended evening classes at Baylor plus numerous seminars of the Texas Savings and Loan League. She also graduated with honors from the National Academy of Business Colleges.

Mrs. Houk married Herman Whitelaw Houk in 1938 and relocated to Houston. She was a homemaker there until she was widowed in 1946. She returned to Waco and began her business career when she joined First Federal Savings and Loan as a teller in May, 1947. She retired in 1990 at the age of 80 culminating a forty three-year career. During this career Mrs. Houk held positions of Ass't Vice-President, Vice-President, Senior Vice-President, Director and Corporate Secretary. She was selected as the first managing officer of the first branch office of First Federal S&L now located at N. Valley Mills Drive and Lake Air (Guaranty Savings). In 1978 Mrs. Houk was named a director and is believed to be the first woman director elected to the board of a major local financial institution.

Mrs. Houk was a lifelong member of the First United Methodist Church of Waco where she served on the finance committee and board. She was also a member of Odell Dudley's Sunday school class. Her other activities included the Cotton Palace Chapter of ABWA, Quota Service Club, Heart of Texas Chapter of National Assn. of Banking Women, member of Women's Council of Waco Symphony, served three years on Board of Directors of the Greater Waco Chamber of Commerce and also served several years on the McLennan Community College Occupations Advisory Committee.

In 1990 Mrs. Houk was recognized as a YWCA Pathfinder of Waco-McLennan County in Business and Finance. The Pathfinder Award honors women who have made significant achievement in a field of endeavor and have made worthy contributions to society.

In addition to her many business accomplishments Mrs. Houk enriched the lives of her family. She created a loving home and cared for her mother, sister and an aunt for many years until their deaths. She then began to travel the world with her sister-in-law Iris Patterson Payne. From 1973 to 1992 their carefully planned summer trips took them to over 50 countries on six of earth's seven continents, missing only Antarctica. Special in her memory were visits to the Holy Land, Egypt, China, Russia and Africa.

Lillian Payne Lightfoot Obit



Lillian Payne Lightfoot

Lillian Payne Lightfoot of Waco, formerly of Temple, died Saturday at a local nursing home. She was 89.

Private graveside services will be Monday, with Dr. Richard Penna officiating.

Mrs. Lightfoot was born June 27, 1906, in Hillsboro. She moved to Waco and graduated from Waco High School. She was a Temple resident for many years. She worked at the Temple Public Library as a library assistant until her retirement. She was a member of First United Methodist Church of Temple.

She married Albert I. Olson on Sept. 19, 1926, in Waco. He died Aug. 24, 1948. She married J.B. Lightfoot a few years later, and he also preceded her in death. She also was preceded in death by a son, William Robert Olson.

Survivors include a sister, Helen P. Houk of Waco.

Memorials may be made to Tomlinson Homecare Plus, 1105 Wooded Acres Drive, Suite 550, Waco 76710, or to First United Methodist Church, 1300 Austin Ave., Waco 76701.

Wilkinson-Hatch Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

DAVID BUTLER PAYNE



David Butler Payne
B 4/7/1912 D 2/8/1974



Iris Patterson Payne
B 2/4/1915 D 12/12/1994

Their Two Children



BARBARA PAYNE SCOTT



DAVID PATTERSON PAYNE

David Butler Payne married Iris Mabel Patterson in Frost, TX on April 29, 1938

David finished two years at Baylor and then started his career as a wholesale foods salesman for Cooper Groceries in Waco. After he married Iris he took a gamble on a new company founded in Waco named Dr. Pepper. This was a new soft drink and he was given his choice of starting up a plant in either Los Angeles, CA or Tucson, AZ. He concluded that people in California loved orange

DAVID PAYNE'S PLANT IN TUCSON, AZ 1939.

juice and would not go for the prune based Dr Pepper. So off they went to Arizona. The adventure lasted two years but David sold out to his partner because two families could not make a decent living out of the local operation. He used to say the fellow who went to LA made a fortune...and then he would start laughing. Barbara was born in Tucson which was the highlight of the move to AZ. He returned to Coopers in 1942 and moved to the Cleburne, TX territory.



DAVID & BARB 1940



DAVID IN DR. PEPPER UNIFORM



IRIS IN TUCSON 1941



TUCSON HOME 1939



World War II

The war started December 7, 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Because David was married and had a family he was not drafted until 1944. After training in San Antonio he was shipped to the Pacific and wrote home about being under a kamikaze attack in route to Okinawa. Just as his ship made anchor in Okinawa in August, 1945 Japan surrendered. He always claimed, "the Japs gave up when they saw Sonny Payne had arrived!"

Back to Work

After the war David returned to Coopers Grocery. The family soon moved to Temple where David managed the Coopers operation. In 1951 David went to work for Kimbell's Wholesale Grocery and moved back to Waco. In 1965 he moved to Ft Worth and managed the company's operation distributing to schools and large restaurant chains.

Illness

David was struck with severe colitis in the mid-50's. The cause was never diagnosed but some thought he caught a bug in the orient. He went from 180 lbs to 127 lbs which he maintained until his death in 1974.



OKINAWA

DAVID, ON HIS COT, STEADILY EARNED PROMOTIONS UP TO STAFF SERGEANT. HIS ASSIGNMENT WAS WITH THE ORDINANCE CORP WHICH SUPPLIED WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT LINE UNITS. SINCE THEY WERE SHORT OF SOLDERS JAPANESE PRISONERS WERE USED AS THEIR LABOR POOL.



OKINAWA

DAVID, ON THE RIGHT AND AN ARMY BUDDY WITH A VIEW OF THE ISLAND IN THE BACKGROUND. DAVID LATER COMMENTED ON HOW HARD THE PRISONERS WORKED AND HOW WELL THEY WERE TREATED BY THE AMERICANS. ONE PRISONER HAD ATTENDED HARVARD AND DAVID HAD HIM MANAGE THE BOOKKEEPING.



DAVID COMES HOME

DAVID SPENT TWO YEARS AWAY AND RETURNED TO WACO IN 1946. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN THE BACKYARD OF HIS PARENTS HOUSE ON 8TH STREET. SOUTH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IS IN THE BACKGROUND. NOTICE THE FAMILY CAR.

IRIS PATTERSON PAYNE



IRIS PHOTOS

1. 16 YRS OLD-HORSE BACK AT WALDEMAR - ALL GIRLS CAMP IN HUNT, TX
2. TOP RIGHT 20 YRS. OLD AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY
3. BOTTOM LEFT AT DAVID LH PAYNE GRADUATION FROM A&M. HELEN HOUK - RIGHT
4. VACATION IN PORT ARANSAS, TX 1950
5. HOLDING BARB IN TUCSON IN 1941

Iris was the baby of four children

Iris was born and raised in Frost, Tx which was a farming community about 90 miles south of Dallas. Her parents died when she was 15 years old and she went to live with her sister Jewel. Her two older brothers, Curtis & Rex, were responsible for paying her way through Baylor where she graduated in 1937. Iris

began working in public schools first as a teacher and then in the audio visual department. She worked while in Temple, Waco and Ft Worth. After retirement she was very active in the Ft Worth Opera and won a national award as volunteer of the year which was presented in Los Angeles, CA in 1993.

Curtis letter to Iris ("Wese") - 1937-38

1937

Patterson's Pharmacy

BIOLOGICALS PRESCRIPTIONS : : FROST, TEXAS

Wese,

You have just been graduated from a mighty fine school and I want you to know that I am mighty proud of you and your accomplishments. I think today is the finest day in the Patterson history because the baby girl of the family has accomplished what Dad and Mother dreamed of and prayed for. You have received your degree from college and I know that Dad and Mother are smiling down on you from heaven and assuring each other that you have made their many many sacrifices things of real pleasure. They were always mindful of the necessity of giving their family to the youngest child a college education and today you have completed their lifelong ambition. May you always be happy Wese-and let me assure you that I am happy for you and I shall always admire the courage and spirit you have shown in sticking to the one end of attaining a degree from college. I know the way has not been an easy one for you and there have been many disappointments, however you have waged a most successful fight and the victory is yours. We are all mighty proud of our little sister and its an easy matter to tell the wide world that you are an accomplished young woman.

I wish I could witness your graduation Wese however that is not my good fortune. Be assured that I am thinking of you and praying that you are a happy girl. Only the best of luck to you Wese and remember that I shall always love you . Polly sends her sincere love and a regret that she cannot be with you on your graduation. We are both thinking of you.....With all our love.

Polly Curtis

David B. & Iris P. Payne Obituaries

Former Waco Resident Dies

FORT WORTH (SPL) – David B. Payne, 61, of Fort Worth, formerly of Waco, died Friday afternoon in Fort Worth.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. Monday at the Harveson-Cole Chapel in Fort Worth. Graveside funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday in Oakwood Cemetery, Rev. Gene Thompson officiating.

Mr. Payne was born in Hillsboro. His family moved to Waco in 1912. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. David T. Payne. He was a graduate of Waco High School and attended Baylor University.

He worked for Cooper Grocery Co. in Waco and was manager of the Temple and Cleburne branches of the company until he became manager of the Kimball Grocery Co. in Waco in the early 1950s. He became manager of the Industrial Division for Kimball Wholesale Grocery in Fort Worth in 1963.

In Waco, Mr. Payne was a member of the Columbus Avenue Baptist Church. He was a member of the Broadway Baptist Church in Fort Worth. He was a Masonic Lodge member and served in the army in World War II.

He married Miss Iris Patterson of Frost in 1938.

Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. James D. Scott of Rosenthal; a son, Pat Payne of Los Angeles, Calif.; two sisters, Mrs. J. B. Lightfoot of Temple and Mrs. Helen Houk of 3201 Live Oak; and five grandchildren.

WACO TRIBUNE-HERALD ★

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1994

Iris Patterson Payne

Iris Patterson Payne of Fort Worth, formerly of Waco, died Saturday in Hinsdale, Ill. She was 79.

Services will be 1 p.m. Tuesday at the Thompson's Harveson and Cole Funeral Home chapel in Fort Worth, the Rev. Gene Thompson officiating. Private burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery in Waco.

Mrs. Payne was born Feb. 4, 1915, in Frost, and graduated from Baylor University in 1937. She married David Payne on April 29, 1938; he died in 1974. She retired from the Fort Worth Education Service Center in 1985. After retiring she did volunteer work for the Fort Worth Opera. She was honored in Los Angeles last February for her work as booking coordinator for the Fort Worth Independent School District Children's Opera Tour. She was a member of Broadway Baptist Church in Fort Worth.

Survivors include a daughter, Barbara Scott of Waco; a son, Pat Payne of Hinsdale, Ill.; a sister, Jewell Jones of Frost; and five grandchildren.

Memorials may be made to the Fort Worth Opera, 3505 W. Lancaster, Fort Worth, 76107; or to the American Diabetes Association.

EDWARD AUGUSTA PATTERSON



ONLY PICTURES OF ED 1881 - 1930
(CENTER LEFT) AND BELLE
PATTERSON 1882 - 1929 (ABOVE)
OF FROST TEXAS

Ed and Belle Patterson of Frost, Texas

Ed Patterson came to Texas from Mississippi with his widowed mother Virginia May Patterson in 1896 at the age of 15. His father had been a Confederate Lt. named George E. Patterson. Virginia May Patterson was raised in Tuscaloosa, AL and recalled having three servants (slaves) as well as of attending the University of Alabama. Ed married Emma Mabel Mitchell of Frost who was called Belle. They had four

children: Curtis, Rex, Jewel and Iris shown on the next page. Ed worked in his brothers grocery store initially then became a farmer. Eventually he purchased a drug store and became a pharmacist. Additionally he was the Gulf Oil dealer making deliveries with a wagon and team. He also had another sideline as a auto dealer. Ed was killed in a tornado on May 6, 1930 which devastated Frost. The year

prior Belle had died at the age of 47 due to high blood pressure.

Ed and Belle had placed a high value on a college education for their children. Jewel graduated from Baylor as did Rex. Curtis graduated from Rice. Both brothers became pharmacists and took over the Frost drug store in 1930. The three oldest took care of Iris and paid her way through Baylor where she graduated in 1937. (next)

The Patterson Family History

Iris was called “Wese” by her family because when she was learning to talk this is how she pronounced Iris.

Jewel was the oldest who married a farmer Raymond Jones and had one son, Jack.

Rex married Daisy, a school teacher, and had one son Ched (Charles Edward Patterson).

Curtis married Polly, also a school teacher, and they adopted Connie.

Curtis and Rex were “pranksters” in their youth and their sisters related many hilarious stories. Like rigging

up the family model T so it could be driven from the back seat. They drove around Frost with no one in the front seat.

The four Patterson children were devote Baptist and the two boys were deacons in the Frost Baptist church. During World War II Rex was a medic in Italy and saw a lot of combat but seldom mentioned anything.

The picture below is the only one of all the Patterson children together and was taken at Jewel’s house sometime in the 1960’s.

L-R: Rex, Jewel, Curtis...Iris on floor.



THE CHILDREN



JEWEL (JONES)



CURTIS



REX



IRIS (PAYNE)

Patterson History Articles

VIRGINIA MAY PATTERSON FAMILY ⁽²⁾

The Patterson family came to Navarro County from Mississippi with the widowed mother, Virginia May Patterson, bringing a heritage of Tuscaloosa, Ala. and the Old South. She could recall the days of having three personal servants, of attending the University of Alabama when it was a Methodist College and marrying a Confederate Lieutenant, George E. Patterson of Calhoun County, Miss. He died in Mississippi and is buried at Borderland. She died in 1913 and is buried at Frost. A son, Billy, also died in Mississippi. Two sons preceded the remainder of the family and settled at Frost where they became merchants. Jim accompanied John and the latter's wife, the former Sally Herrin, on this exploratory mission. Their mother followed with Minnie, Ed A. and George May. A daughter, Lela, who had married William M. Mancill of Atlanta, Miss., brought her family to Frost in 1902.

The Mancills had six children, including twins, Virginia Mancill Latimer and Annie Mancill George. The others were Edmund, Neal, Jessie Mancill Cox and Minnie Mancill Holland. The Mancill family moved to Dallas in 1918. Survivors are Neal Mancill and Virginia Latimer, both of Dallas, and Minnie Holland of Tyler.

Jim and Mattie Morgan Patterson had one child, Maurine Patterson Warren of Houston who survives. Jim Patterson was active in development of the Mexia oil field. He and his wife are buried in Houston where they lived for many years.

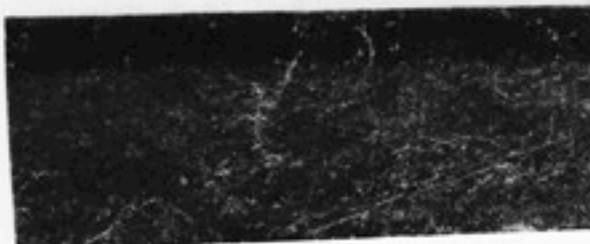
John and Sally Herrin Patterson moved to Houston from Frost and are buried in Houston. Four children survive: Byron of Houston, Juanita Patterson McCombs, Miriam and Patty Sue Patterson of Conroe, Tex.

Minnie Patterson married Will Malone, a farmer at Frost. Both are deceased. He is buried in Frost and she is buried in Dallas. There were three children. Delmar is deceased. Devon lives in De Soto, Tex. and Ted's home is Dallas.

Ed A. Patterson married Belle Mitchell of Frost. Their story is in this book.

George May Patterson married Margie Bowman of Frost. (See Joseph Edward Bowman family in this book).

by Evelyn Patterson Lovell



EDWARD AGUSTA PATTERSON FAMILY ⁽¹⁾

Edward Agusta Patterson (1881-1930) was born in Mississippi. In 1896, at the age of fifteen, he moved to Navarro County with his mother, Virginia May Patterson. In Frost, he worked for a time in a grocery store owned by two of his brothers.

He married Emma Mabel Mitchell, daughter of Robert Alexander Mitchell and Susan Jane Sewell Mitchell. Their children: Jewel Agusta, Curtis Roy, Joe Rexford, and Iris Mabel.

Edd (Dr. Purity) was a farmer for a number of years, but later bought a Drug Store from Mr. E. T. Gillean, and moved into Frost. He was the Gulf Oil dealer for several years, making deliveries with a wagon and team. He also had another sideline as a car dealer. He learned Pharmacy, and passed the State Board while he was a druggist. He was killed in the Drug Store May 6, 1930 by the tornado that demolished Frost.

Belle was an accomplished seamstress, keeping her family and friends in clothing. She

304

George May Patterson was an active member of the Frost Baptist Church. She was born in 1882, and died in 1929.

Jewel Augusta Patterson married Samuel Raymond Jones, son of Samuel Felix Jones and Mary Elizabeth Johnson Jones. To this union was born one son, Jack Edward.

Curtis Roy Patterson, pharmacist, married Pauline Brown, and to this union was added one daughter, Connie Dean. Curtis, now retired, and Polly live in Corsicana. Connie Dean, an employee of the Social Security Administration, lives in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Joe Rexford Patterson (born 1910) married Daisy Jane McMurtry, daughter of Daisy McMurtry and Charles Sylvester McMurtry of Illinois. To this union was born one son, Charles Edward. Daisy Jane was a teacher in the Frost School. Rex, a pharmacist, owned a pharmacy for many years in Frost, until ill health caused him to retire. Charles Edward, also a pharmacist, married Debra Lynn Dick, daughter of W. D. Dick and Dorothy Martin Dick of Houston. He now owns the pharmacy in Frost. Rex and Daisy Jane live in Frost.

Iris Mabel Patterson married David Butler Payne, Waco. He died in 1974; she lives in Fort Worth. Their children: Barbara and David Patterson Payne. Barbara married James Scott of Waco. David Patterson Payne married Martha Lee Harvey of Dallas; their children: Gregory, Alysha and David Lee.

by Jewel Patterson Jones

Patterson Family History

Patterson story

As told to Fred Priebe
by REX PATTERSON

Rex Patterson has many vivid recollections about area events which probably now lend themselves gracefully to the historical values in which each of our many small town areas are steeped, and he speaks fondly of the brilliant, and the colorful personalities with whom he has associated so often, and so pleasantly during the many past years of his active life in and around Frost.

Here is part of Rex Patterson's story.

Papa was killed in a 1930 tornado which struck Frost, at a time when we had three drug stores in Frost and I in Barry. That's when Curtis and I took over in Papa's footsteps. We continued the pharmaceutical work begun about 20 years earlier by my father, Ed Patterson, and his friend, Ed Sheppard.

Robert Alexander Mitchell, my grandfather settled in this area around the Civil War days when land

could be bought for 50 cents to a dollar and a quarter an acre. Along about 1910, my father and his friend Ed left farming in the country outside Frost, and decided to come into town.

They bought out the drug store which was owned by E.T. Gillen, and went into business for themselves. My father felt very strongly about pharmaceutical work. He took the examination and paid the fee for his license.

From 1910 until around 1930, Ed Patterson increased the one drug store to a total of three stores in the Frost area. Being an industrious man, but also a remarkably ignorant man without any schooling" he took advantage of the rural farmers need for a number of different items, and put in wall paper stock, wall paint and phonograph records. He even had a phonograph on the store floor so that the records could be played before they were bought. Of course dur-

Peace and serenity ...

love and brotherhood

... be yours ... and

remain with you all

through the holidays.

ing these years, two sons were born, Curtis and me.

Frost almost had its first, and only radio transmitting station back in those days, except for a strange episode. Papa was putting up a pole back of the drug store to use as a transmitting pole -- not knowing then that he could have located the pole almost anywhere away from the store. The store owner next door came out and became afraid that the pole would come down and injure him. That was the end of Frost's first radio station endeavor -- but it almost worked.

Then fate stepped in, and when the tornado of 1930 came along, Papa was killed in the wreckage and destruction of the buildings in and around Frost.

The Red Cross was a great help in those days. They put up wooden buildings and made some money available for those who wanted to get back into their businesses.

Curtis and I moved the drug store site

across the street from where it was first located. We took over two of the Red Cross buildings. We used one to clean up and sort and arrange our supplies and pharmaceuticals. We then began to set up the other one for our drug store.

We both had until 1935 in which to take our pharmacy exams, pass state board and get our licenses. I took some of the money I

got from the Red Cross and went to the Van Forth School in Fort Worth, to cram for my license. I got it in 1931, and went to work in the drug store. My brother, Curtis, got his license later in 1934 and we both worked at our stores in Frost.

We had a widely recognized reputation for having drugs and other items that no body else in the Waxahatchie, Corsicana and Hillsboro area had, and at such low prices. We were lower than anyone else. We did this on purpose. We wanted to give good service, and we wanted to have a large selling volume in order to stay ahead of others in our field.

We read everything -- pharmaceutical trade journals, manufacturers reports on new medicines. We had a huge stock all the time. We would

Patterson Family History Continued

automatically get all of the new medical supplies that pharmaceutical manufacturers put on the market. The word was out in the whole area, that you could get it at the Frost drug stores.

One particularly fond memory I have is of the time when Ed Sheppard, the older Ed Sheppard's son, was working behind the soda fountain at one of our stores. I introduced him to a girl who at the time was known as Juanita Boyd.

Today, I still am very happy that I was the one to be instrumental in bringing Juanita and Ed together. Juanita now, is City Clerk at the Frost City office, and their marriage has been one of the finest ones I remember.

Our businesses moved along. We continued to do well. We had another store in Barry. During the 1950's, Curtis decided to move to Corsicana and set up a pharmacy there. Today, it is still known as Patterson's Pharmacy, at 4th and 15th streets. Although Curtis sold the Corsicana store several years ago, and is now retired. He is active, golfing, doing 18 holes on many occasions.

I continued to run the Frost Pharmacies. In 1942 we had a son,

Charles Edward Patterson, who served in Vietnam with the Navy for about 4 years.

However, Ched, as we began to call him, wanted to be a teacher. He went to East Texas State to get his degree, and while there, did get into practice teaching under an instructor and a professor.

He later decided to get some medical training, and went to the University of Houston Pharmaceutical School. He graduated and later, while at the Texas Tech Medical School, met, and married his wife, Debra.

This was in the 1970's. Debbie finished her basic medical training, and they both settled at Lubbock. Debbie later began her internship in medicine at the Methodist Hospital on Colorado Street in Dallas. I remember that it was on Colorado Street because I was one of those who went there to give blood to a little girl some years back.

In August of 1975, I had some bad luck, and suffered a stroke which kept me from remaining active in the pharmacy business. There wasn't anything else for my son to do, but drive back and forth a hundred miles each day to keep the

drug store open and operating until I could see how I was getting along. I was not able to go back to the store. My son continued to drive each day and keep the drug store going.

Toward the end of this year though, we knew that he was going to be asked to join the Page Company on Hampton Road and that eventually, the Patterson Pharmacy, the last one by it's name in this immediate area was going to have to close its doors to the public.

The Page company asked Charlie to come to work for them a little sooner than we had thought, so the drug store started to close it's doors prior to the end of this year, 1978. Today, it is no longer open to the public.

I remembered with great detail, the many series of events leading up to the present day circumstances of the Patterson drug stores in Frost. I firmly believe that Clyde Smith was right when they talked about indians being native to this area some time in the past. We have found many arrow heads from time to time.

It is my opinion that automobiles are largely the cause for the demise of the

many smaller and happier towns of the past. Back then, the farms were smaller, there were more of them.

As time passed by, progress caused the smaller farms to grow into bigger ones, the houses were let go, or were moved off of the smaller farms. Then the little towns, and the small farms became a thing of the past.

Cotton is not as important to this area as it once was. We grow maize, some cotton, and now wheat. We have very few cotton gins as compared to the number we had in the older times. No, cotton is not as important as it used to be, and the automobile has made it much easier to travel out of, and away from your little home town to get the things you don't think you will find at home. This has contributed to the concentration of medical doctors in clinics, away from the local rural area farms and homes.

About the only time that I have spent any length of time away from my home town of Frost was the three years or so I spent in the Army during World War II. While overseas, I was stationed for about six months in Carthage, Africa, but that is another story.

BARBARA PAYNE SCOTT



(L) IRIS & DAVID PAYNE FLANK JAMES & BARBARA SCOTT ON WEDDING DAY IN 1965

(ABOVE) B&J IN 1966.

Barbara Payne Scott was born in Tucson, AZ in 1940. She attended grade school and high school in Waco. Barbara attended Texas Tech in Lubbock for one year before transferring to Sam Houston State where she graduated in 1962. Barbara

returned to Waco and entered the printing business in an administrative position. She married James Scott in 1965. While she had no children of her own Barbara always thought of James' children, Davie and Denise, as her own. Her greatest

joy were Denise's children Bianca and Savannah Castilleja. Barbara died from gall bladder cancer at the age of 63. Her husband James was loved and respected by Barbara's brother Pat and they always remained close.



BARBARA W/ FATHER DAVID IN TUCSON AZ, 1941



BARB & PAT CLEBURNE, TX 1945



1942

BARBARA P. SCOTT PICTURES



TOP LEFT: ALYSHA & BARB IN TROPHY CLUB, NEAR GRAPEVINE, TX

TOP RIGHT: DAVID & IRIS W/ JAMES & BARB IN FT WORTH

MIDDLE LEFT: BARB IN 6TH GRADE WACO, TX

LEFT: PAT & BARB IN PORT ARANSAS, TX VACATION

ABOVE: BARB & PAT CLEBURNE, TX ABOUT 1946

BARBARA P. SCOTT PICTURES



TOP LEFT: BARBARA WACO, TX 1946

TOP RIGHT: BARB & JAMES 2003

MIDDLE LEFT: BARB & PAT WACO, TX ABOUT 1947

LEFT: PAT & BARB IN 1966 ON RETURN FROM VIETNAM 1ST TOUR

ABOVE BARB & PAT ABOUT 1945

Barbara Payne Scott Obit



Barbara Scott

Barbara Payne Scott, 63, went to be with her lord, Jesus Christ Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2003. Services will be at 11:30 a.m. Friday, Dec. 5 at Wilkirson-Hatch-Bailey Chapel with the Rev. Jay Swoveland officiating. Interment will follow at Oakwood Cemetery. Visitation with the family will be from 5 to 7 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 4 at the funeral home.

A longtime Waco resident, Barbara P. Scott was born May 7, 1940, in Tuscon, Ariz., to David Butler and Iris Patterson Payne. A graduate of Waco High School and Sam Houston State University, Mrs. Scott worked in the advertising and printing business in Waco until her retirement in 1999. Since then she devoted her time to family, friends and church. For all the love and support Barbara received, Mrs. Scott's family wishes to express their appreciation to Dr. Christian Cable of Scott & White in Temple, the Meadowbrook Baptist Church family, the Providence Hospice team and the multitude of wonderful friends. The family gives special thanks to Gaye and Cliff Wallstein of Lyndale and

Nancy and Lane Price of Crawford. They brightened Barbara's life from college throughout the rest of her life including walking with her step by step through the past 15 months as she battled gallbladder cancer. We are forever grateful for their love and friendship.

She is survived by her husband of 38 years, James D. Scott of Robinson; stepson, David Scott of Deer Park; stepdaughter, Denise Scott Castilleja and husband, Julian; and her greatest joy, granddaughters, Bianca and Savannah Castilleja, all of Rowlett; aunt, Helen P. Houk of Waco; brother, Pat Payne and wife, Patty of Naples, Fla.; sister-in-law, June Rhodes and husband, Cecil of Stafford; mother-in-law, Frances Scott of Waco; nieces, Alysha P. Godfrey of College Station and Kerry Rhodes of Stafford; nephews, Gregory T. Payne of Dallas, David L.H. Payne of Houston, and Scott Rhodes of Hewitt; and several great-nieces and nephews.

Pallbearers will be Cliff Wallstein, Lane Price, Robby Sullivan, John Banta, Raymond Warren and David Goss.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests memorials be made to Meadowbrook Baptist Church or Providence Hospice.

The family invites you to leave a message or memory in our "Memorial Guestbook" at www.wilkirsonhatchbailey.com.



753-3691

888-822-3691

WilkirsonHatchBailey.com

DAVID PATTERSON PAYNE



PAT AND PATTY PAYNE AT LEFT ON WEDDING DAY IN MINNEAPOLIS, MN. ABOVE IS PAT'S FIRST WIFE MARTHA HARVEY. THEIR THREE CHILDREN ARE BELOW.

David Patterson "Pat" Payne was born in Waco, Tx on September 21, 1942. He married Martha Harvey in 1965 and was divorced in 1976. Pat married Patricia Raymond on August 18, 1978.

After graduating from Texas A&M in 1964 Pat began his five years of military service in the US Army. During his first year he attended officer training and Ranger School in Ft Benning, GA. He then served two years in Vietnam

with one year assignments in Ft. Eustis, VA and Ft Hood, Tx. In 1969 Pat began a 22 year career with IBM in Austin. He had assignments in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Armonk & White Plains, NY and Chicago.



GREG



ALYSHA



DAVID

Three careers: US Army, IBM and Waste Management, Inc.

While in Chicago he was approached by Waste Management, Inc, a \$6 Billion environmental service company with home offices there. Pat made the difficult decision to leave IBM... "from technology to trash" as he put it. After a year of learning the ropes he became President and CEO of Chemical Waste Management which was WMI's hazardous waste unit. Five years later he went to the WMI holding company as a

4016 AUSTIN AVE., WACO, TX
IN 1951. PAT LIVED HERE
FROM THE 4TH GRADE THRU
COLLEGE

Senior VP and a member of their Executive Committee.

All during this period Patty had continued her career at IBM before retiring after 25 years in 1994.

In 1999 WMI was bought by a Houston company who retained the WMI name. However, this allowed Pat and Patty to retire to Naples, Florida where they made their home full time in 2000. Pat was very active in the Wyndemere community and over a seven year span served either on the Home Owners Board or the Country Club Board.



CAPTAIN WACO HI
BASEBALL TEAM 1960



IBM CHICAGO 1989



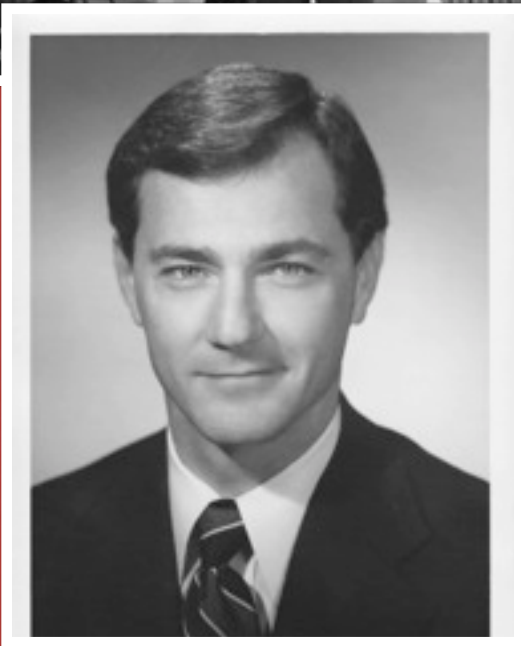
DAVID B., PAT, IRIS 1963



PAT & BARB 1948



PAT PAYNE IBM BUSINESS PHOTOS



TOP LEFT: VIDEO SHOOT IN CHICAGO 1986

TOP RIGHT: 39TH FLOOR OFFICE CHICAGO 1995

MIDDLE LEFT: MARKETING MANAGER LA, CA 1977

LEFT: WITH JIM EDGAR, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS IN 1990

ABOVE: TV INTERVIEW IN CHICAGO, 1990

PAT PAYNE PHOTOS



TOP L: GREG & PAT WIN LIVINGSTON CUP 2009

TOP R: 65TH B-DAY (9/21/1007) WITH SONS DAVE & GREG AT ORANGE BOWL IN MIAMI FOR A&M FOOTBALL GAME VS. MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLE L: PAT ON RIGHT IN 6TH GRADE 1954

LEFT: PAPER BOY WITH DOG FROSTY 1957

ABOVE: PAT & PATTY BLACK TIE CHICAGO 1995

The Payne Family & the Vietnam War

The Vietnam War (1965-1975) effected hundreds of thousands of American families and certainly ours.

My military career began in 1964 upon graduating from Texas A&M as a Commissioned 2nd Lt. at of twenty two years of age. My first assignment was to Ft. Benning, GA where I arrived in September and was assigned as a Rifle Platoon Leader. Then it was Infantry Officer School, followed by Ranger School and finally Airborne School. I separated my right shoulder in the latter and never got my jump wings because my unit was shipped to Vietnam. After these schools I took leave to marry Martha Lee Harvey (Marty) in July, 1965 in Dallas, TX. When arriving back to Ft. Benning, after a short honeymoon, we saw hundreds of railroad cars and transport containers throughout the facility. Within a week President Lyndon Johnson addressed the nation on TV to announce a significant expansion of the Vietnam conflict by introducing American fighting units. On August 15, after just thirty-five days of marriage my unit, 2nd battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment (Custer's unit which was decimated at the Battle of Little Big Horn), 1st Cavalry Division boarded the USS Rose troop ship in Charleston, SC. "The Rambling Rose" sailed south, through the Panama Canal then north to Long Beach, CA for a refueling stop and last minute phone calls home. Then we began the long westward trip across the Pacific Ocean arriving in the port of Qui Nhon, RVN on September 15, 1965.

This first twelve month tour was all spent with the 2/7th in combat against the North Vietnamese. First as a Rifle Platoon Leader, then as Recon Platoon Leader and then XO of a rifle company. The battle of the Ia Drang Valley in November, 1965 was our first major fight. Because of its influence on the way the US conducted the rest of the war it is detailed on the next page. However, there were a total of eight major campaigns we were involved in during this tour.

At twenty four years of age I returned to the US in August, 1966 and was stationed in Ft. Eustis, VA which is the home of the Army's Transportation Corp. My first son Greg was born in Newport News in 1967. In August I was promoted to Captain and then notified of a required second Vietnam tour and shipped out immediately. This tour was a non-combat tour in the port of Qui Nhon where I was involved in stevedore operations to resupply our army of now 50,000 men. My daughter Alysha was born in April, 1968. A year later when I returned home in September, 1968 I had been in Vietnam two years out of the three years I was married.

My last duty station was Ft. Hood, TX where, after five years of service, I was honorably discharged in July, 1969. I was now twenty seven years old, married with two children with a third (David) due in August. Time to start a new career at IBM.

As history has shown, the Vietnam War should have never been fought. It was a waste of over 50,000 American soldiers killed and double that wounded. But the list of casualties was much, much higher. The soldiers' wives and children were equally impacted. My experience of divorce and children growing up in a broken home was very common.

Battle of the Ia Drang Valley

The **Battle of Ia Drang** was the first major battle between the [United States Army](#) and the [People's Army of Vietnam](#) (referred to by US fighting units as the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) during the [Vietnam War](#).)

The two-part battle took place between November 14 and November 18, 1965, at two landing zones (LZ XRAY and LZ ALBANY) in the Central Highlands of [South Vietnam](#) (approximately 35 miles south-west of [Pleiku](#)). The battle derives its name from the Drang River which runs through the valley northwest of Plei Me, in which the engagement took place. "Ia" means "river" in the local [Montagnard](#) language.

Representing the American forces were elements of the 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion of the [7th Cavalry Regiment](#), and the [5th Cavalry Regiment](#) of the [United States Army](#). The North Vietnamese forces included the 66th and 1st battalion/33rd Regiments of the NVA as well [National Liberation Front](#) (NLF) (known world wide as the [Viet Cong](#)) of the H15 Battalion. The battle featured close air support by U.S. bombers. Both sides suffered heavy losses and both claimed victory. The U.S. lost 234 dead, with 242 wounded; LZ ALBANY on November 17 was the deadliest ambush for Americans in the entire Vietnam War, with 155 men killed and 126 men wounded.

The battle is the subject of the critically acclaimed book [We Were Soldiers Once... And Young](#) by [Harold G. Moore](#) and [Joseph L. Galloway](#). In 2002, [Randall Wallace](#) depicted the first part of the battle in the film [We Were Soldiers](#) starring [Mel Gibson](#) and [Barry Pepper](#) as Moore and Galloway, respectively. The [National Geographic Channel](#) has also aired a program titled "Day Under Fire: Vietnam War" which focuses mainly on the battle of Ia Drang.

During this period I was Recon Platoon Leader and participated at both LZ XRAY and LZ ALBANY. Was awarded the **Silver Star** for actions at LZ ALBANY. (The Silver Star is the third-highest [military decoration](#) that can be awarded to a member of any branch of the [United States armed forces](#) for valor in the face of the enemy.)

My military decorations awarded during five years of service: Ranger Tab, Combat Infantry Badge, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Eight Clusters, Air Medal, Bronze Star Medal with 1st Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Presidential Unit Citation for the Ia Drang Valley Campaign. *All of which I would gladly give back for America to have avoided a war that should not have been waged and the heartache it caused my family and so many thousands more like us who did our duty as asked by our government. The winds of war blew us like tumble weeds around the globe causing havoc and heartache in the lives of millions of people.*

PAT PAYNE MILITARY PHOTOS



TOP L: SEP 1965 AN KHE BASE CAMP

TOP R: DELIVERING CHOW VIA CHOPPER 1966

MIDDLE LEFT: RADIO CHECK BEFORE HEADING
OUT ON PATROL - 1966 AN KHE, RVN

ABOVE: SKINNY FROM LIVING OFF C-RATIONS
FOR 6 MONTHS. READING MAIL FROM HOME

LEFT: PAT AFTER FIRE FIGHT AT BONG SON, RVN
IN 1966

PAT AND G.A.D.



TOP LEFT: PAT, HIS MOTHER IRIS AND SON GREG
IN KILLEEN, TX 1969

TOP RIGHT: NAGS HEAD, NC IN 1979

MIDDLE LEFT: MINNEAPOLIS, MN 1978

ABOVE: DAD WALKS ALYSHA DOWN THE ASLE 1991

LEFT: DAVE, DAD AND DOG MILLIE IN 2001
NAPLES HALF MARATHON

G.A.D. THEN



TOP LEFT: DAVE, GREG, ALYSHA 1973 LA,CA

TOP RIGHT: IRIS, GRANDSON DAVE, HELEN HOUK
TEXAS A&M GRADUATION

MIDDLE LEFT: PATTY & STEP DAUGHTER ALYSHA
1978 LAKE SUPERIOR

ABOVE: SAILING OF LONG ISLAND, NY 1979

LEFT: ALYSHA IN THOUSAND OAKS, CA 1980

G.A.D 2011



TOP LEFT HEATHER, DAVE & GIL PAYNE

TOP RIGHT: BEN GODFREY & WIFE ALYSHA

MIDDLE LEFT: GREG AND ROBYN PAYNE

ABOVE: THE GODFREY GIRLS & PARENTS

LEFT: GREG & ROBYN PAYNE FAMILY- SONS
BRANDON IS TOP RIGHT, Ryder is bottom left
and Reid is bottom right.

PAYNE FAMILY JEWELRY



THE BUTLER GIRLS L TO R: DORA, DEDE, JIM & MAUDE WITH FATHER JOSEPH

“The Four Sister’s” Ring

Harriet Reynolds and Joseph Butler had four girls. Their names were Una Maude (Aunt Maude), Viola Delilah (Aunt Dede), Dora Ella (Bobby), and Jimmie Louise (Aunt Jim). Dora Ella married David Thomas Payne (three children), Maude never married, Aunt Dede married Arthur Haymes (three children but two died in infancy and the third died in about 1961) and Aunt Jim married Henry J. Menton but had no children. The wedding rings of Dede, Bobby and Jim all ended up in the possession of Helen Payne Houk who was Bobby's second daughter. Helen took care of Aunt Maude until her death and also inherited Maude's diamond ring, which she always called her "wedding ring". In 2003 Helen gave these four rings to her nephew David. P. (Pat) Payne. He had these four diamonds (each original ring had a single diamond) made into a single ring and gave it to his wife Patricia (Patty) R. Payne for their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. He named this ring "The Four Sisters" in recognition of the heritage of the four Butler sisters. On a visit to Waco, Texas in Dec. 2003 Patty showed the ring to Helen who immediately said "This ring will bring much happiness to the women who wear it because the diamonds came from women who enjoyed their lives. There was always laughter and good humor in the Butler/Payne homes".

Iris Patterson Payne Wedding Ring

There were actually two wedding rings. The original had a small diamond. Later she acquired a second ring with considerably larger diamonds. She had the first ring redone with a new setting and four to six much smaller diamonds. Both of these rings were given to her daughter, Barbara P. Scott when Iris died in 1994. In 2002 when Barbara

learned she had terminal gallbladder cancer she gave her sister-in-law, Patricia R. Payne, the redone original ring. Patty had this remade into a necklace with the original stone in the center and two or three smaller diamonds on each side. The second wedding ring Barbara willed to her niece, Alysha Payne Godfrey.



Helen Payne Houk Wedding Ring



Prior to her death in 2007 Helen P. Houk gave her wedding ring to her nephew Pat Payne with the stipulation that it's single diamond be incorporated in a man's ring. The diamond was originally purchased in 1909 by Helen's father-in-law as a gift for his wife for giving him a son (Herman). She then gave it to Herman when he told his parents he was going to ask Helen to marry him who they held in the highest regard.

The ring shown at the left was designed by a Naples jeweler and has a number of significant features to preserve Payne family history. The single diamond in the center is from the 1909 ring and represents Helen's exemplary life. The hexagon shape and the six small diamonds represent the six continents Helen and her sister-in-law Iris Payne visited during their travels. The "P" on one side stands for the family name. The raised single star on the opposing side (not shown) represents Texas, the "Lone Star" state.

The visible "HH" supporting the hexagon are duplicated on the other side of the ring. These four H's have a double meaning. First they are the initials of Helen Houk and Herman Houk respectively. The second meaning is for the principals which have guided the Payne Family: Honor, Humility, Humor, Honesty.

the PAYNE family

THE PAYNE FAMILY OF TEXAS
(VIA TENNESSEE, GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA)

✧ Payne's Strike Oil!! ✧

It's true!!! Land which has been held in the Payne family for over a 100 years had been optioned a number of times. But this time the drilling company took Uncle "T"'s advice and went to 9 thousand feet where both oil and gas were found in December, 2009.

WILLIAM T PENN

Uncle "T" was born on December 8, 1859 in Tennessee and died on February 2, 1942 at the age of 83. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Bowie, Texas. He was the brother-in-law of Martha Ann Reynolds Butler who was D.P. (Pat) Payne's great grandmother. Penn was raised in Tennessee and migrated to north Texas in 1881 at age 22. He married "Jimmie" Reynolds in 1882 and they opened a general merchandise store in Bowie. At some point he accumulated enough capital to begin making farm loans. If a farmer defaulted on a loan Penn would foreclose and take possession of the land. However, he would

allow the farmer to remain on the land as a tenant and pay a reasonable rent. This provided the farmer a way to feed his family while allowing Penn to accumulate land wealth from which we are now benefiting.



Bowie, Texas

This is what it may have looked like in the old days. But EOG of Houston employs much more sophisticated technologies to bring in the Payne gusher in December, 2009.

By D. P. (Pat) Payne

Mr & Mrs. William T Penn



Uncle "T"'s wife was "Jimmie" (Reynolds) Penn who was my great grandmother's sister. She was born March 18, 1863 and died May 30, 1936 at age 73. They were married 54 years. My Aunt Maude (Butler), shown at left with Penn and his Boston Terrier, moved to Wichita Falls, TX to help take care of her uncle until his death. Note the home across the street which gives us some insight into the type of home he may have lived in. They had moved to Wichita Falls very late in life.

Sharing Their Wealth

Penn and his wife, Jimmie, never had children and Penn himself was an orphan. The obituaries of both Jimmie and William are attached and document their contribution to the Methodist Orphans Home in Waco and the Crippled Children's Hospital in Dallas. We do know that Penn loved the Reynolds/Butler/Payne families and that he particularly liked my grandfather David Thomas Payne. Family oral history records that the Paynes and Butlers visited the Penn's in north Texas. My father, David B. Payne, was a pall bearer at his aunt Jimmie's funeral when he was 24 year old. At the right are the Butler Girls and their father Joseph. From the left is Dora (my grand mother we called "Bobby"), Dede, Jim and Maude. Uncle "T" gave them money from time to time in the \$5-\$10K range. At some point he gave Dede 41 acres and David Thomas & Dora 103 acres (in three pieces). These were sold in the 1970's but all or partial mineral rights were retained.



[The Butler Girls and their father Joseph]



Lillian (left), Helen (middle) and David B. Payne (right) were the children of David Thomas and Dora Ella Butler Payne shown below. Eventually the mineral rights noted above were inherited by these three and then at their death passed to (1) Helen Payne Houk's Estate which is equally shared by Greg, Alysha (Godfrey) and David LH Payne; (2) David P. (Pat) Payne and (3) Barbara Payne Scott which were passed to her husband James Scott at her death in 2003. Barbara would be very happy to know the oil revenues will benefit James' children Davy Scott and Denise Castilleja as well as granddaughters Bianca and Savannah.



Bobby & Poppy

David T. Payne was an engineer for the Katy Railroad where his primary route was a passenger/freight train from Waco to San Antonio. Seen at left in front of their home on 8th Street in Waco which was about a four block walk to the train station. Poppy is carrying his overnight bag and departing for a trip when this picture was taken in about 1930.

Barbara is Born

At right is Bobby and Poppy in Tucson, Arizona in 1940. They were visiting their son David B. Payne and his wife, Iris, when their first child Barbara was born.



David B with baby Barbara in 1940.



The Godfrey Girls



The Payne Oil Story

Because Barbara and I grew up in Waco where our grandparents lived we absorbed a good deal of our family's oral history. The family joke was the mineral rights to the Bowie property. Every now and then an oil company would contact Helen and lease the land for a couple of years for very little money. But mostly we heard laughter when the subject of striking oil came up in discussion. Helen always noted that Uncle "T", our only rich relative as she referred to him, had maintained that the oil in Bowie was around 10 thousand feet which is nearly 2 miles below the earth's surface. The oil companies would not



Gil Payne, praying for oil!

have wanted to expend the necessary capital to drill that deep based on the going price of oil. In the late 1990's we leased our land but nothing materialized. Then when oil prices topped \$70 per barrel we were contacted in 2008 by EOG, a Houston based oil company. With the help of son David LH Payne, acting on our behalf as our attorney, we secured the best possible leases. The well which has just come in is on the 41 acre plot which was originally given to my Great Aunt Dede, one of the Butler girls. This land passed to her daughter, Maureen who sold the land but retained half the mineral rights. Maureen never married and when she died she passed this on to her cousins,

Lillian, Helen and David B. Payne's children since he proceeded her in death. We have another 103 acres and our understanding is that EOG is or soon will be drilling on that property.

Say Thanks!

It is hoped that providing this family history and a few pictures will make us all appreciate what our family has done for us. They thought about the future and provided for their heirs on the slim chance that Uncle "T" was right about oil being deep below our property. By the way, oil was struck at 9,000 feet....how did he know?!?! We are indeed fortunate and I am hopeful each family member will put these funds to good use to enrich their lives and their children's.



Brandon & Greg Payne

coming in from other sources. Farmers unable to attend the meeting next Wednesday may contact A. S. Elliott, County Agent, Audrey Wheat, Vocational Agriculture instructor at the Bowie High School, G. E. Blackmon or Henry Moore, Bowie Chamber of Commerce.

Tire and Tube Quota Announced

Purchase certificates for purchase of tires and tubes were issued to the following at the weekly meeting of the Montague County Rationing Board Thursday:

Oliver Givens Bowie, 1 passenger tire; Luther L. Evans, Bowie, Rt. 1, one passenger tire and tube; George Wagon seller, Bonita, one passenger tire; Henry M. Moore, Bowie, two passenger tubes; Glenn Hackworth, two re-tread passenger; Simon M. Steap, Saint Jo, one passenger tire and tube; R. L. Lovelace, Saint Jo, one passenger tube; Montague Dairy Products, Bowie, two truck tires and tubes; Reuben Winder, Bowie, two truck tires and tubes and two tractor tires and tubes.

Nine applications were refused as incomplete or improperly filled.

Rotarians Victim April Fools Day

Rotary Club members were on the receiving end of a clever April Fool program staged by the

I appreciate the many courtesies that were extended to me during my visit.

Yours very truly,
LUTHER R. BURKETT,
Deputy State Supt.

Affiliation is granted in the following: American Democracy, 1 unit; Community Civics, 1 unit; and Public Safety, one-half unit. L. R. B."

Pioneer Bowie Citizen Dies In Wichita Falls

W. T. Penn, 83, pioneer Bowie merchant, died at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning in his home in Wichita Falls.

Funeral services have been set tentatively for Friday afternoon in Bowie.

Penn was born in Tennessee but moved to Bowie in 1881 and operated a grocery business here during the Amos Carter "Chicken and Bread" era of Bowie. He moved to Wichita Falls approximately eight years ago. Mrs. Penn died in 1937.

The former Bowie merchant was a member of the Methodist church and was for many years a liberal contributor to the Methodist Orphans Home at Waco and the Scottish Rite Crippled Children's Hospital at Dallas.

Charley Been Around? If Not, Call Him.

Bowie School census taker, Charley King stated this week that he has completed his door-to-door canvass for the names of

eration in a national program to build 500,000 solid scale model airplanes for the navy is progressing rapidly. Superintendent of Schools Alexander announced

Under the program local school youth will be given an opportunity to contribute directly to nation's war effort. The local quota is 75 model planes. The nation's schools have been asked for 500,000 and the schools of Texas 10,000.

The planes will be used for purposes of aircraft recognition training and gunnery-sighting practice. Beyond that, civilian groups will use the models for public education in aircraft recognition.

These models will be on the exact scale of 1 to 72. That means that a model plane seen at 35 feet is identical with the true airplane seen at just under half a mile. By studying the model through a standard ring sight used on aerial gun mounts, the pilot learns not only identification but range as well.

Each pupil who produces stated quantities of accepted models will receive an individual certificate including his name and a statement on the importance of the work issued by the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

The Bowie Lions Club and the Bowie Rotary Club are to help finance the project in Bowie. Paul Taliaferro, A. D. Wheat, Miss Katherine Walker and James Dale Stine of the Bowie faculty are supervising the pupil work.

School Trustee Election Saturday; Alderman

or awards i
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a reversible
jacket for
the varsity

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**PROMINENT BOWIE
WOMAN DIED SAT.**

**BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL RECEIVES
ADDITIONAL CREDITS**

**Voice Around the World
Will Open World's Fair**

HUR.

MRS. W. T. PENN, 72, NATIVE
TEXAN, DIES AT HER HOME
IN WICHITA FALLS

Superintendent of
public schools, has been
by the deputy state superin-
tendent, Warner Rosco of Wichita
Falls that the Bowie high school had
received additional credits, namely:
one unit in bookkeeping, one unit in
typing, one-half unit in commercial
arithmetic, and one unit in hand.
Previously during the year the school
had received one-half unit in special

DALLAS, Texas—A voice around
the world will open the gates to
the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial
Exposition here June 6.

Spoken into a microphone on
the main entrance, the voice—
ably that of President or
Roosevelt—will travel over
waves to New York, Eng-
land, France, Japan, California and
to Dallas, where it will strike
electrical device inside the gate
and swing the gate open.

The words will require 9 feet
for their trip around the world

SENT

RESIDENT OF BOWIE FOR MORE
THAN HALF A CENTURY

vocational home economies. This
makes all subjects offered standard
and affiliated and gives the school a
total of 23 units.

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Funeral services for Mrs. W. T.
Penn, 72, a resident of Bowie for
more than half a century, and of
Wichita Falls for the past two years,
were held from the First Methodist
church Sunday afternoon with Dr.
Raby, pastor of the First Methodist
church of Wichita officiating, assisted
by Rev. O. P. Kiker, pastor of the
local church, and Rev. Bert B. Hall
of Honey Grove, a former pastor of
the local church.

Mrs. Penn died at her home in
Wichita Falls early Saturday morning
following a short illness. Following
brief services at the Merkel chapel
in Wichita, the body was brought to
Bowie for services and burial. Burial
was in the Elmwood cemetery under
direction of the Merkel Undertaking
company of Wichita Falls.

Mrs. Penn was born in Johnson
county, Texas, March 13, 1863, and
had been a resident of Texas all of
her life. She was married Jan. 22,
1882, and early in 1883 the couple
moved to Bowie and established a
general merchandise store, one of the
first stores to do business in Bowie.

**GAYLE BRADLEY PURCHASES
DENSON JEWELRY STORE**

Announcement of the purchase of
the W. H. Denson jewelry store by
Gayle Bradley was made this week.
Mr. Bradley, who is an experienced
jewelryman and optician, has been
in business in Bowie for a number of
years. Mrs. Herman Reddy will be
employed by Mr. Bradley.

Actual possession of the store was
taken over by Mr. Bradley this week
and he invites new as well as old
customers to visit him at his new lo-
cation.

**W. H. LANCASTER AND
MISS VIOLA ROBERTS WED**

W. H. Lancaster and Miss Viola
Roberts, both of this city, were united
in marriage last Thursday evening
at the Methodist parsonage with the

**"Womanless" Style
Show Is A Hit**

**LIONS MAKE AUDIENCE R
THROUGHOUT SHOW**

The Bowie Lions Club played
a large house Tuesday night
they presented their Barlesque
Womanless Style Show for the
first of the Bowie Bands, which
sponsored two years ago. E. T.
Cauley, paper boy, introduced
many amusing acts. Those in
cost of the style show in clud-
ing Harry Dreyfuss, included C. S.
Anderson, Howard Brooks, F. J. D.
R. E. Fraley, Henry Moore, M. P.
George Rucker, G. J. Griffin,
Herschel Stephens. The courtes-
had in its casts Dale Eagles, C.
Bradley, Ogden Clarke, and J.

Continued on next page

Continued

Mr. Penn retired from active business about 30 years ago. For the past year and a half they have resided in Wichita Falls.

Pallbearers were David Warren and Roy Goffield of Bowie, David B. Payne of Waco, and Harold Thomas, Marvin Smith and Warner J. Zimmer, all of Wichita Falls.

Honorary pallbearers included Z. T. Lowrie, Walter Colfield, Dave Overfelt, Aaron Miller, Dr. E. W. Wright, G. O. Slaughter, Hugh Walker, G. L. Cady, Lynn Garlington, Amber Farar, Sam Heard, R. C. Cady, T. J. Wright, Cecil Allen, Henry T. Ayres and W. K. Barry, all of Bowie; R. W. Fender and Jim White of Fort Worth, Lesley Hillebrand of Houston, J. T. Payne of Waco, and W. L. Robertson, F. W. Snider, Don Ross, B. V. Keen, O. E. Maer, John Bentley, Dr. W. L. Parker, Dr. O. B. Kiel, Dr. Q. B. Lee and Dr. Harry Rodda, all of Wichita Falls.

Survivors other than the husband include one sister, Mrs. Ed C. Gann of Houston; a niece, Mrs. Fred Collier of Waco, and Mrs. Dave Payne, also of Waco, who were present at the time of Mrs. Penn's death; two grandnieces, and a great-grandniece, a resident of Mercedes.

pastor of the church...
At the wedding...
Miss L... Lancaster, sister of the groom, and Miss Billie Fern Willie, both of this city.

The couple are popular among the younger set and have a host of friends who wish them happiness. They will make their home in Bowie.

BOWIE PASTOR TO PREACH AT BELLEVUE SUNDAY

Rev. W. D. Black, pastor of the local Church of Christ, will preach at Bellevue Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Glenn Trout, Clyde Trout, Claude

ward, Dr. W. C. Gray...
piano numbers, and a minister...
was played by C. E. Waincott...
Malone and Leslie Speir. The...
closed with the "Kazooks" Bu...
directed by E. T. McCauley, y...
Dale Eales, Henry Moore, Ra...
Taylor, Ike Parks, Morris Thomps...
and Gayle Bradley as other mem...
and with Miss Gulp at the pia...
Peanut and cold drinks were sold...
the black-faced boys Ed Malone...
Leslie Speir who were under...
direction of Ted Moore. G. (U...
Jackson sang two solos "My Mo...
in Law" and "Old Faithful." He...
accompanied at the piano by A...
Melba Gulp.

Ryan, Henry Garrett, and I...
(Snooks) Gray went to Mexico...
Friday night on fishing trip.

Governor Directs Motion Picture



PATTY & PAT PAYNE



IN CLOSING I WANT TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO MY WIFE PATTY WHO HAS BEEN AT MY SIDE SINCE 1978, SUPPORTING AND ENCOURAGING ME AS WE EXPERIENCED THE ADVENTURES THIS LIFE PROVIDED US. I AM INDEED A LUCKY MAN.

THE END...

POST SCRIPT: THE PAYNE HISTORY WILL NOW CONTINUE THROUGH BRANDON THOMAS AND DAVID GILBERT PAYNE AS WELL AS "THE GODFREY GIRLS"...ABBY, EMILY, REBECCA, GRACE AND LILLY.