KENNEDY AND HUGGINS FAMILY HISTORIES

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Introduction and General Background
Research into the family backgrounds of the Kennedy and Huggins families has been ongoing for about fourteen years when I acquired an interest in the Confederate ancestors of our families. This research was being shared concurrently on the Huggins side by my cousin Cliff Huggins, who has many of the same interests. My father, who, I believe knows more than any living member of the Kennedy family about our ancestors, began putting the information on paper and then doing more in-depth research to include studying the census reports.

Our research is continuing and there is much more to find. We can draw several conclusions about our family ancestors however. First, we know that generally they are of Scottish - Irish - English lineage. Secondly, they were all Protestants and many were devout Christians, especially on the Huggins side of the family. Thirdly, they were established in this country in most cases by the Revolutionary War and were some of the first settlers to move into the territory which became the state of Mississippi. Fourthly, many of the families' members came from Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, through Alabama and finally to Mississippi where they settled. Lastly, they were extremely patriotic, serving in combat units of the armies from the rank of private to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The records show that they fought in the American Revolution, War of 1812, and War Between the States. We recently found at least one Mexican War veteran, Captain Zachariah Causey, 6th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.

The general records of our Confederate ancestors have been solicited from the National Archives and I now have the extant records kept by the federal government of our known Confederate veterans. I am sure there are more Confederate veterans. We had no professional soldiers in the family. Our ancestors all joined and fought as volunteers, as opposed to being conscripted. Enoch McLain (Liberty, Mississippi) and James Kennedy (Tippah County, Mississippi) both served initially as privates. James Kennedy and Moses Jackson were both voted to officer leadership positions, as was the custom of the day. All three survived the war and lived in Mississippi until their deaths.
Our Confederate ancestors largely fought as part of the Army of Tennessee in the "western" theater of the war from the Mississippi River, north into Tennessee and Kentucky, and finally east into Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. They fought in some of the hardest battles of the war to include those attempting to repel the invasion of Sherman and his brigands into Georgia. James Kennedy was a company commander in some of the toughest battles of the war to include Chickamauga, Georgia, where the yankees were routed. He also fought at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; the Atlanta campaign; Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia; Franklin, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and finally the campaign in the Carolinas.

Private Enoch McLain was a cavalry soldier who fought primarily in Mississippi throughout the war. He belonged to LtGen Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry corps at the end of the war. He left his family to go off to fight and stayed with his unit the entire war when it would have been just as easy to slip away to the safety of his home. Enoch returned home to become a successful and wealthy businessman. Additionally, he was father of a future Mississippi Congressman, Frank McLain.

Moses Jackson, who carried the same sword his grandfather and father had carried in two previous wars, served faithfully until the surrender of the Confederate Army in North Carolina. His unit fought in many of the same battles as James Kennedy's regiment did even though they were not part of the same brigade. Moses was at Corinth, Mississippi, in the operations against Grant's Vicksburg campaign in north-central Mississippi; Port Gibson, Mississippi; Jackson, Mississippi; the Atlanta campaign, Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia; Hood's operations in Alabama and northern Georgia, Franklin, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and the Carolinas campaign to include Bentonville. I have walked over the exact same ground that both Moses and James Lee fought on at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga.

Both James Kennedy's and Moses Jackson's regiments were barely at the strength of one to two companies at the end of the war when they should have had a minimum of ten companies,
approximately 800 - 1,000 men. The tremendous losses suffered by their regiments indicate the severity of the fighting and provides a glimpse into the character of these men who were promoted for their service.

Cliff Huggins and I are working hard to find the Confederate ancestors we know carry our Huggins name. Fortunately, we have made contact with a Huggins descendent, Mrs. Paul Abel of Alabama who has provided very useful and valuable information. There are many Huggins who served the Confederacy honorably and are now finding more of their records through Mrs. Abel’s hard work.

Every male member of our family on the Kennedy side is direct lineal descendent of Confederate Army soldiers. As such, these descendants are eligible to belong to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and should join out of reverence for their ancestors' service. The SCV is one of only two organizations which honor the memory of the Confederate soldiers and insures that they are suitably remembered. All female members of the family who are Kennedy descendents are eligible to belong to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This organization is similar to the SCV in its goals. Every Kennedy has at least three direct lineal Revolutionary War ancestors.

One thing that is very apparent to me is that we are the progeny of honorable and brave men who suffered and sacrificed a great deal to stand up for what they believed. As their offspring we owe them a debt of gratitude and should never forget what they did for us. Every Confederate Memorial Day we ought to take time to tell our children about what our Confederate ancestors did so that their deeds and lives have meaning and are never forgotten.

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About This Family History

The genealogy compiled in this document is composed of imperfect information. Several of the source documents contain conflicting information regarding dates and names. I have selected the dates which make the most sense based on interpolation. I have considered dates which are taken from cemetery headstones more accurate than those from written documents. Some information has been logically deduced based on how things might have been. For example, I incorrectly deduced that James L. Kennedy enlisted in the Confederate Army in Tupelo as it was the largest town in the area. When I acquired James’ official records, I found that he had actually enlisted in Lebenon, Mississippi. This correction has been made to his records herein. I will continue to update the information in this genealogical history as it is discovered.

In the summer of 1998, my father and I visited the Richardson family cemetery near Rimini, South Carolina. This cemetery dates back to the pre-Revolutionary War times and contains dates and names which do not correspond directly with the written records available to us. Our information is being further corroborated through the Richardson genealogical connections in South Carolina.

The families covered in this document are shown below:

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My son has often asked me questions about his various and assorted ancestors. I think his main interest is in finding a war hero in the family tree. I can help him only a little there but it does seem that I know more about my family than does anyone else. If I don't try to put that knowledge on paper, when I'm gone, it's gone. That would be a shame. As our research progressed it became apparent that we, in fact, did have warrior heroes in our family and I'm glad we found them.

I'll begin with my paternal grandmother, Harriet Toler (Mamie) Kennedy. She was born in Liberty, Mississippi in 1880 and died in Los Angeles, California in 1978. Her father was William Jackson (Papa) Toler (1854 - 1927) and her mother was Nancy Jane McLain (1854 - 1901). William J. Toler and Nancy Jane Toler had 12 children: Enoch, Gertie, Audry, Harriet (Mamie), Bertha, Willie J., Essie, Fannie, Julia, Street, Ruby and Clanton. After Nancy Jane died, Papa Toler married May Hall Spencer. They had four children: Noel, Jean, Elton, and Merton.

William J. Toler was the son of Thomas Toler Jr. (1816 - 1854) and Sarah Adeline Causey (1819 - 1901). Sarah was the daughter of Thomas Causey (1782 - 1853) and Martha (Patty) Webb, (1784 - 1866) who were married in 1803. Sarah's grandfather was William Causey (b. 1744 in Ireland - d. 1828), who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army in Maryland. Thomas Jr. and Sarah had six children that I can account for, Amanda, Frank, Martha, Eugene, Mary, and William Jackson Toler.
Thomas Jr's father was Thomas Toler (1777 - 1833) who married Margaret (Peggy) Jackson (1780 - 1859) in 1796 in the Sumter District of South Carolina. Thomas and Peggy had eight children. Joel, Milly, Magdaline, Elizabeth, Susannah, Tillman, Sarah, and Thomas Jr.

Peggy Jackson was the daughter of Isaac Jackson (1755 - 1821) and Ann Richardson (1761 - 1802) of South Carolina who he married in 1779. There were nine children of that marriage: Willey (1789 - 1842) who served in the War of 1812, Lewis (d. 1838), David (1795 - 1858), who also served in the War of 1812, William, James, Mary, Margaret (1780 - 1859), Susannah, and Sarah. According to the book Mississippi Pioneers, Ann Richardson was the daughter of General Richardson and Hannah Ball Mitchell Richardson. Ann was born in 1761, probably at Milford Plantation near Rimini, South Carolina which is about fifteen miles south of Stateburg. There are several state historical makers in the vicinity of Rimini relating to Richard Richardson. He was one of South Carolina's early large land owners and most prominent citizens. Born in North Carolina in 1704, he moved to the vicinity of Stateburg and established a large plantation which still exists near Rimini. It is located a few miles from the intersection of SR261 and Rimini Road where stands an old church for which Richardson donated the land in 1767. Coincidentally, the land for a newer church on Rimini Road was also donated by Richardson.

On Elliot Landing Road, about six miles from the Milford Plantation house is the Richardson family cemetery, one of the oldest private cemeteries in the state. Located in the middle of a farm field, it is still cared for by family members in Sumpter. I would guess it to be about a quarter acre in size containing about fifty grave sites. The inscription on the monument at General Richardson's grave states:
"Sacred to the memory of General Richard Richardson who departed this life in September 1780 aged 76 years. He died while a prisoner and under the parole of the British who permitted him in his illness to leave Johns Island where he was confined to close the last moments of his life in the bosom of his numerous family. Beneath this marble his venerated remains repose which is erected to his memory by James Burchill Richardson his oldest son by his second and last marriage."

A state marker nearby notes that while Richard Richardson was never governor, six of his descendents have served as governors of South Carolina.

While everything points to Ann and Frances being daughters of Richard Richardson, my feeling is that they may have been granddaughters. Richardson would have been 57 at Ann's birth and 61 at Frances'. But daughter or granddaughter, Ann is a direct lineal ancestor to a Revolutionary War veteran. Since Ann died in Amite County in 1802, it is apparent that she and Isaac were among the very early settlers of that territory.

Isaac Jackson had six brothers and a sister. George (1756 - 1831), Thomas (1757 - 1844), Edward (1789 - 1826), Henry (1763 - ?) who reared a large family in Ohio, Samuel (1767 - ?) moved to Indiana, Elizabeth (1770 - ?) and John Jr (1774 - 1845). Besides Isaac, two of the other brothers are of interest to us. Ann (1761 - 1802) and Frances (1765 - 1836) were daughters of General Richard Arthur Richardson and Hannah Ball Mitchell of the Stateburg, South Carolina area. Thomas Jackson married Ann Richardson's sister, Frances Richardson. Edward Jackson was the grandfather of Thomas J. Jackson (1824 - 1863, Lieutenant General, CSA). Edward's son Jonathan Jackson married Julia Beckwith Neal and they were the parents of Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.

The Jacksons trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror but the first of that family
in America was **John Jackson** (1719 - 1801). John was born in *Duddington, England* and while still a boy taken to *London* to live. In 1748, at the age of 29, he immigrated to *Cecil County, Maryland*. On the way over, aboard ship, he met **Elizabeth Cummins** (1724 - 1825) who he married in *Maryland* in 1755. They soon moved to a farm in western *Virginia* at a place later known as *Jackson's Fort*, but now called *Buchannon*. There they reared eight children. John and Elizabeth are both buried in present day *Clarksburg, West Virginia*. Both are listed in the Daughters of the American Revolution Patriotic Register. John is cited for his Revolutionary War service and Elizabeth for helping defend *Fort Jackson* from Indian attacks while her husband and four sons were away.

Both **Isaac** and **Thomas** (who married the **Richardson** sisters of South Carolina) served under General Frances Marion during the Revolution. Isaac was a private in Captain Matthew Singleton's troop of Light Horse, South Carolina Troops of St. Mark's District, commanded by Colonel (later General) **Richard Richardson**, his father-in-law. His name is on the rolls of that organization dated 27 September 1775. According to the Historical Commission of Columbia, S.C., General Richard Richardson also furnished supplies to the Revolutionary Army. It is clear that both Isaac and Thomas migrated from *Virginia* to *South Carolina* before 1775.

Isaac later moved to *Georgia*, then *West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana*, and finally to *Amite County, Mississippi* about 1800 where he died in 1820. Issac’s headstone states the following:

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Isaac Jackson
South Carolina
Pvt SC Lt Horse Troop
Revolutionary War
1755 - 1821
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The sword used by **Isaac** in the Revolutionary War, his son **Willey**, a captain in the War of 1812, and his grandson **Moses**, a Confederate Army lieutenant colonel in the War of Northern
Aggression, is in the Department of Archives and History Museum in Jackson, Mississippi. The sword is still on display there and we have a photograph of it purchased from the museum.

To track this line from the beginning we have:

1. **John** and **Elizabeth Jackson** who gave us among others: **Thomas, Edward**, and **Isaac**.
2. **Edward** was **Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson's** grandfather. **Thomas and Isaac** married sisters **Ann** and **Frances Richardson** in South Carolina.
3. **Isaac** and **Ann** were the parents of **Peggy (Margaret) Jackson**.
4. **Peggy** married **Thomas Toler** (1777 - 1833) who was **Papa Toler's** grandfather and produced **Thomas Toler, Jr.**
5. **Thomas Toler, Jr.** (1816 - 1854) married **Sarah Causey** (1819 - 1901): parents of **William J. (Papa) Toler** (1854 - 1927).

As noted earlier, **William J. Toler** and **Nancy J. McLain** had a large family that included my grandmother, **Harriet (Mamie)**. Harriet's mother also came from an interesting family. **Nancy J. McLain's** father was **Enoch Bateman McLain** and her mother was **Nancy Berryhill**. Enoch’s grandfather, Daniel McLain, immigrated to America from Scotland in 1776 and settled in Robeson County, North Carolina. The family moved to Tennessee in 1803, and in 1812 they moved to Amite County, Mississippi. Daniel was born in Scotland in 1740 and there married Sarah June Chesser about 1760. In 1782 Daniel was in Wilkes County, Georgia where he was killed by Indians. His two children that I know of were Allen (b. 1775 in Scotland, d. 1845 in Amite County) and Katherine. Allen married Naome Bateman (b. 1790 in Tennessee, d. 1845, Amite County) on 22 October 1805 in Franklin, Tennessee. Allen and Katherine were the only members of the family group with whom they were traveling to survive an Indian attack during the move from Tennessee to Mississippi. Enoch McLain was born in 1829 in Amite County. Enoch was a member of the 4th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment and served in General Forrest’s cavalry corps from February through April 1865.

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In addition to **Nancy J. McLain**, Enoch fathered **Frank Alexander McLain** (1852 - 1920). Frank was the longtime representative of the Seventh Mississippi district in Congress. He was also a delegate to the Mississippi State Constitutional Convention in 1890 representing **Amite**
and Pike counties. That convention adopted the constitution that returned the whites to power in Mississippi. It replaced the constitution of 1865 imposed on the state by the federal government, the carpetbaggers, and the newly freed slaves. Frank was Harriet's uncle, my daddy's great uncle and my great-great uncle.

In 1896 Harriet married William Ross Kennedy (1873 - 1922). Their children were Minnie Lee, Enoch (my father - Ken), William Ross Jr, Charles, and Camille. Actually I know very little of my Kennedy ancestors. I had always heard William Ross' father referred to as "Lee Kennedy". Record searches under that name were futile until February 1998. A state census taken on 5 June 1880 for Lee County, Mississippi shows that Lee's name was James L. Kennedy and at that time he was a farmer 39 years old. He was, therefore, born in 1840 or 1841. Based on the information in his military records, I believe 1841 is the correct date of birth. His place of birth was Mississippi. His parents were both born in South Carolina. His wife, who I searched for under the name "Ann Duke" was, in fact, Sallie A. Duke. She was born in Mississippi in 1844 / 45 depending on the month of her birth and reputed by Mamie to be related to the Duke University 'Dukes'. Her mother is shown as Mary E. Duke, a widow aged 55. Mary was born in Tennessee, her father in Virginia, and her mother in North Carolina.

I believe that James L. and Sallie Ann married after the war. In 1880 they were the parents of 5 children: Charles E. age 13, Minnie L. age 11, William R. (my grandfather) age 7, Samuel A. age 4 and Sallie E., age 9 months.

I don't know how long James L. lived in the vicinity of Guntown, Mississippi (north of Tupelo) nor what happened when the family left home. I believe that Charles Kennedy eventually moved to Oklahoma. As an old man, James L. lived with William Ross' family in
Merwin or Gloster (Amite County - SW Mississippi). Daddy (Enoch - 'Ken') and Camille both remembered their grandfather having only one leg. He told them his other leg got "shot off by a cannon in the war". The 1880 census did not show him as maimed. My cousin, Sherry Smith, has a picture with the notation "Captain J. L. Kennedy, age 69, 1910" (or 1911). The Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861 - 1865, vol. IX, pg. 120, shows Captain James L. Kennedy, 32nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment, commanding Company B.

The 1880 census shows a J. H. Kennedy age 65 and a female, Elizabeth age 25, (obviously Lee's sister) living in close physical proximity in Lee County. I think it's sure that J. H. Kennedy was Lee's father. The physical location is right, the age is right, assuming the J. in his initials stands for James, the name is right. Lee's parents were born in South Carolina. J.H. Kennedy indicated his place of birth as South Carolina. J.H. Kennedy's father was born in Ireland and his mother in North Carolina. Also in the same area of Lee County three other Kennedy families resided. Oliver L. Kennedy, age 33, Scott Kennedy, age 26, and his mother Margaret, age 69 and Stephen, age 30. All were born in Mississippi. All indicated that their parents were born in South Carolina. Scott and Stephen lived on adjacent farms. I think that J. H. Kennedy was Lee's father and O. L. Kennedy was his brother. Scott and Stephen could be Lee's cousins. In the same area lived Stephen A. Duke, age 28, whose father was born in Virginia and mother in Tennessee. I believe that Stephen was the son of Mary E. Duke who was, in fact, born in Tennessee. He was probably Lee's brother-in-law. The 1850 census shows that Lee's brothers and sisters were Augustus, Elizabeth, Ross, Oliver, and Samuel.

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Back to Harriet (Mamie) for a note. Her oldest brother Enoch Toler was in Vanderbilt Medical School with William Ross Kennedy. They both graduated in the class of 1900. Enoch introduced his sister Harriet Toler to William Ross Kennedy. As a young doctor, William Ross
Kennedy worked at Blue Mountain - Mississippi Heights Academy where all of the Toler children attended school. William Ross Kennedy and Harriet later lived in Merwin on property given to them by William J. Toler. Merwin was six miles west of Liberty (Amite County, SE Mississippi) and in 1900 had a population of 40. My father (Enoch [Ken] Kennedy) drove his sister Camille and William Ross to school in Gloster in a horse and buggy. While the children were still school age the family moved to Shelby, Mississippi where Dr. Kennedy practiced medicine. In 1922, at the age of 49, he died of uremia. Harriet's brother Willie J. Toler, known as "Bubba" was a crotchty soul but he was greatly admired by my father. Bubba ran a drug store in Shelby. Harriet felt that Bubba was a bad influence on Daddy as he let Daddy do whatever he wanted. At any rate they were great buddies until Daddy left Shelby with a Mississippi Highway Department crew. Meanwhile, William J. Toler left Liberty and moved to a farm in Oseola, Arkansas where I believe he lived until his death in 1927.

Aside from Enoch McLain, it appears that the warriors in our family mostly came from the Jackson line. I say mostly because there were some exceptions. W.J. Toler's mother, Sarah Adeline Causey, was the daughter of Thomas Causey (1782 - 1853) and Martha (Patty Webb) 1784 - 1866. Thomas was the son of William Causey and his first wife whose name I do not know. William Causey, son of Thomas Causey, was born 17 July 1844 at Grant’s Causeway, County Galway, Ireland and died 3 July 1828 at his Causey Springs Plantation, established in 1805 near Berwick, Amite County, Mississippi. William arrived at Charles Town, South Carolina aboard the brigatine “St. Peter” from London on 10 February 1768. This may not have been his first crossing and he may have had close relatives in Maryland. He was living in Maryland at the time of the Revolution and joined Captain

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Richard Andrew’s 14th Battalion of Carolina County, Maryland. He enlisted as a Private, was elected an Ensign and promoted to Captain before the war’s end. He was thereafter called “Captain” in honor of his patriotic service. After the war he moved with his family to near
Beaufort, South Carolina and remained there until the eleven children of his first marriage were
grown. His first wife (name unknown) died in South Carolina in 1803. On 2 September 1805 he
married Susannah Jackson in Wilkinson / Amite County, Mississippi where he raised a family of
eight children. Susannah (b. 1789) was the daughter of Isaac Jackson and Ann Richardson and
was sixteen years old when she married the sixty-one year old William.

For his Revolutionary War service, William was granted 320 acres of land in Amite
County on the west fork of the Amite River between Liberty and Centreville, one half mile north
of Berwick. Given the fresh water springs on the property, his plantation became known as
“Causey Springs”. During the War of 1812, he was a member of the “Silver-Greys”, an
honorary unit of veterans that was never called to action.

Thomas Causey (1782 - 1853) was a son of William’s first marriage. He was born in
South Carolina in 1782 where he married Martha (Patty) Webb (d. 1866) in 1803. They had
twelve children, one of whom was Celina Jane who married David Jackson (1795 - 1858) and
who was the son of Isaac Jackson. David served in Colonel McGlathy’s Regiment from
Wilkinson County in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of New Orleans. Another
daughter, Sarah Adeline (1819 - 1901) married Thomas Toler, Jr. They were the parents of
William Jackson Toler. Sarah’s sister, Gesinthia, married Tom Toler’s brother, Tillman in
1835. They had thirteen children.

Another son of William Causey’s first marriage, Zachariah, was a Captain in Co. B, 6th
Mississippi Infantry Regiment in the Mexican War in 1846.

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There were twenty-eight known Causey descendants in the War of Northern Aggression.
Of these, eleven were wounded and seven were killed.

Enoch McLain's wife Nancy was a Berryhill. Her father was Alexander (c.1793 - 1845)
and her mother was Mary Ann Thompson ( ? - 1855). Alexander's father was Robert (c.1765 -
1832) and his father was **Samuel.** The Berryhill family had a Revolutionary War soldier named Alexander although clearly not Nancy's father. He may have been her grandfather Robert's brother. I'm not sure of the exact connection.

By any standard the Jacksons were an exceptional family. **John Jackson** (1719 - 1801) came from *Duddington, England.* Although John and Elizabeth married somewhat late in life they obviously made up for lost time. John served as a private in the army during the Revolutionary War. Elizabeth is listed in the Patriot Register of the D.A.R. as a result of helping defend Fort Jackson from Indian attacks while her men folk were away in the army. **Isaac** and **Thomas,** of course, fought in a South Carolina unit. Brother **George Jackson** (1756 - 1831) commanded a company in Colonel George Rogers Clark's regiment. He was later the first delegate from *Harrison County* to the Virginia Assembly. I don't know what, if anything, the other brothers did in the Revolutionary War. Brother Edward, as previously noted, was **Stonewall Jackson's** grandfather. **Peggy Jackson** and Edward's son **Jonathan** were first cousins. Peggy and Jonathan's son Stonewall were first cousins once removed. **Stonewall Jackson** is my first cousin, seven times removed.

The eldest son of **Isaac Jackson** and **Ann Richardson** (1761 - 1802) who were married in or near *Stateburg, S.C.* in 1779 was **Wolley Jackson** (1789 - 1842). Wolley married **Mary Robinson** of *Amite County, Mississippi.* Wolley served in the War of 1812. His son, **Lieutenant Colonel Moses Jackson** (1822 - 1895), is a hero of the War for Southern Independence. **Peggy Jackson Toler** was Moses' aunt. **Thomas Toler Jr.** and **Moses** were first cousins. **Moses** is my first cousin four times removed.

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My maternal grandparents were **James Roulston Huggins** and **Mary Edwin Cole** of *Waynesboro, Mississippi.* **J. R. Huggins** was born in Waynesboro in 1861. His father was **Dr. Manlius Huggins** and his mother was **Catherine Roulston. Manlius** (1829 - 1897) and
Catherine (1831 - 1863) had 4 children: Isaac (1852 - 1907), Burrel (1855 - 1863), Mary Elizabeth (1857 - ?), and James R. (1861 - 1937). Catherine Roulston was born in Raphoe, County, near Donegal, Ireland in 1831. She came to America as a young girl and was reared and educated in Mobile, Alabama. She married Manlius in 1851 in Augusta, or New Augusta, Perry County, Mississippi. By 1858 they were in Waynesboro where Manlius opened a mercantile business. Jimmy Huggins has a copy of the flyer Manlius had printed announcing his new business. Manlius later practiced medicine in Waynesboro and was a highly respected citizen of that town. Catherine died in 1863 and Manlius married Mary Ann (Polly) Davis (1851 - 1915) in 1874. That union produced 4 children: Manlius B. (1877 - 1880), Beulah (1879 - ?), Minna (1882 - ?), and Ruby (1884 - 1946).

James R. Huggins was a remarkable man. In addition to the accomplishments enumerated in the attached biographical sketch written in 1905, Grandpa owned a sawmill, a cotton gin, Waynesboro's first electrical plant, an excelsior factory, and a working farm with a large pecan grove. He was a wonderful story teller and thoroughly familiar with the exploits of Brer Rabbit who "lived" on his farm.

James Manlius Marcus Antonia Huggins was born in Greene County, Alabama in 1829. His grandfather Burrell Huggins died in Clarke County, Alabama in 1830. It's reasonable to assume that Manlius was (at age 7) in Aberdeen, Mississippi with his father in 1836. In 1845 after the death of his father, Burrell Jr., Manlius moved to south Alabama -- somewhere near Mobile. In 1856 I place Manlius in Augusta, Mississippi and by 1858 he was in Waynesboro. Manlius' father, Dr. Burrell Huggins, was born in South Carolina in 1802. Between the years of 1815 and 1819, he moved to Greene County, Alabama, with his parents, Burrell and Mary. On 15 July 1826, he married Elizabeth B. Kirkland in Greene County, Alabama. Records show that in 1831 he was a trustee on a land purchase in Greene County. In 1832, he performed the marriage of a couple as the
Justice of the Peace in Greene County. In January 1833, he purchased 234 acres of land for $1,500 and sold the same tract in November 1833. His first wife died and he married Elizabeth Franks on 28 April 1834.

In 1834, Burrell witnessed a land sale as Justice of the Peace. He sold lot number ten, Springfield, Alabama, to Frank Merriweather for $200. Between March and October 1836, Burrell and his family moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he went into partnership with Dr. Pasley. In March 1842, he with into partnership with Dr. John Tindall, Sr. He joined the Monroe County Slave Owners Association in 1842. In 1845, he contracted typhoid and died on 8 February. After his death, Elizabeth remarried and took some of their five children to Texas.

Burrell Lem Huggins was born in 1742 or 1745 near Society Hill, Marlboro County, South Carolina along the Pee Dee River. His wife, Mary, was born between 1750 and 1760. In August 1779, Burrell and Mary joined the Welch Neck Baptist Church where they were members until 1796. Their next membership was at Three Creek Baptist Church where Burrell was a messenger in 1802. Burrell is mentioned many times in the minutes of the county clerk of Marlboro County between 1779 and 1815. He served on the jury and purchased an appraised property. Sometime between 1815 and 1819, the family moved to Alabama. Burrell purchased a half section of land in Suggsville, Alabama from the federal land office in St Stephens in 1819. He and Mary lived on this land until he died on 30 April 1830. Mary died in 1840.

Burrell and Mary had eight children. Daniel was born about 1795 in South Carolina. He married Angelina Ivy in Clarke County, Alabama in 1818. Evan was born about 1794 in South Carolina and married Henrietta Kennedy in Monroe County, Alabama in 1834. Evan died 2 August 1859 in Chickasaw County, Mississippi. Ann was born in South Carolina and died about 1841 in Clarke County, Alabama. Her husband was John Henley. Polly was born in South Carolina and married Abel Jones there. Elizabeth was born in 1795 in South Carolina and there married James N.
Ponney. He died in 1864 in Alabama. William was born in South Carolina and left one child that is known. Burrell, of course, we know about.

It appears that other than Evan and Burrell, the children of Mary and Burrell Lem stayed in Alabama. William’s son, James Columbus, fathered eleven children with his first wife and eight with his second wife. Three sons of his first marriage were lost in the war. William Wallace was killed at Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia as a member of Co. I, 5th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Thomas Jefferson was killed near Dalton, Georgia as a member of the 38th Alabama Infantry. James David died at Culpepper Courthouse, Virginia, as a member of Co. A, 5th Alabama Infantry Regiment. James Columbus joined the Clarke County Guards as a private. He spent his service overseeing the production of salt at the Upper Salt Works in Clarke County. William Wallace, Thomas Jefferson, and James David were the first cousins of Manlius. A large number of the Alabama branch of the Huggins family are buried in the Huggins family cemetery in Clarke County, Alabama. Burrell’s brother Evan stayed in Alabama although Evan's grandson, Zak, eventually became superintendent of schools in Quitman, Mississippi.

In a straight line it goes like this:

1. Burrel Huggins Sr. (? - 1830) fathered
2. Burrel Jr. (1802 - 1845) who fathered
3. Manlius (1829 - 1897) who fathered

In 1890 James R. Huggins married Mary Edwin Cole (1867 - 1926) in Waynesboro.

They had eight children:

Willie Roulston (1891 - 1934)
Isaac Clifton [Uncle Ike] (1893 - 1980)
Grace Aline (1895 - 1985)
Mary Clare (1897 - 1979)
Gladys (1900 - 1973)
Edwin Catherine [Eddy] (1903 - 1995)
James Manlius [Uncle Tack] (1904 - 1995)
Bessie Brooks (1907 - 1937)

The children were not as prolific as their parents. Willie Roulston had one daughter, Jane Roulston. Ike had one son, Joe. Grace had one daughter, Dorothy. Mary and Bess were childless. Gladys had one son, Barry. Eddy had three sons, Edwin, James and William Ross. Jim had one son, James, and three daughters, Joanne, Sandra, and Micki.

My grandmother Huggins was born in Waynesboro in 1867. Her parents were Charles H. Cole and Wilhemina Alice Jones (1849 - 1926). Charles Henry Cole was born in Surry County, Virginia in 1841. His parents were John R. Cole and Mary H. Williams who were married in 1833. His brother Edward D. Cole was born in Surry County in 1836 and lived eleven days. The papers I have show that his brother George F. Cole was born in Prince Georges County, Virginia in 1854 (more likely 1844). I think that this is a copy error as Mary Cole died in 1856 in Monroe County, Mississippi. Brother John W. Cole was born in Prince Georges County, Virginia in 1838. Brother William H. Cole was born in Greene County, Alabama in 1845. It appears to me that between the births of Charles H. Cole in 1841 and William H. Cole in 1845, the family moved from Virginia to Alabama.

It also appears that between William's birth in 1845 and Mary's death in 1856, the family moved to Monroe County, Mississippi.
Charles H. Cole was employed by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad which was built northward out of Mobile through Waynesboro in the 1850s. Charles H. Cole served as a surveyor and as a freight conductor. During the war he was purportedly employed by the C.S.A. on military trains. Records regarding his service have not yet been located, however, a request for his records is being forwarded to the Confederate Archives dealing with Confederate government civilians. From 1876 to 1880, when he died, he was sheriff of Wayne County, Mississippi.

Charles H. Cole married Wilhelmina Alice Jones in Waynesboro in 1865. Her parents were James M. Jones and Mary A. Jones. Wilhelmina was born near Jackson or Union City, Tennessee and moved to Waynesboro with her parents in 1857. She had three brothers: Walter Jones who lived in Mobile, Marshal Jones of Meridian and W. H. Jones who moved to Mena, Arkansas. Her family ran the Jones Hotel in Waynesboro. Interestingly, the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad northward out of Mobile seems to have accounted for the presence of our family in Waynesboro. Manlius Huggins came up from the Mobile area, Charles Cole came from Monroe County, Mississippi and the Jones family came down from Tennessee. Its also interesting to note that both the Cole and the Huggins families spent time in Monroe County before settling in Waynesboro.

Charles H. Cole and Wilhelmina Jones had six children:

- Mary Edwin [my grandmother] (1867 - 1926)
- Charles H. Jr. [Uncle Charlie] (1869 - 1959)
- John R. [Uncle Jack] (1871 - ?)
- Georgia Estelle [Auntie] (1873 - 1950)
- William J. [Uncle Bill] (1874 - 1937)
- Henry Burdette [Uncle Bun] (1879 - 1931)

Charles H. Cole Jr. married Ouida Martin in 1893 in Bucatunna, Mississippi. They lived in Waynesboro. Grandpa brought Uncle Charlie into his business (the store) when it was called "Wetherbee-Huggins'. Charles H. Cole Jr. and Ouida had four children: Charles H. Cole
III (1894 - ?) was a dentist in Waynesboro, Bessie (1897 - 1900), Ouida (1899 - ?) and James (1903 - 1968). Uncle Charlie was a partner in the store, Uncle Bill ran a sawmill for grandpa, Auntie worked in the store and Uncle Bun ran grandpa's cotton gin. Later on, James and Bill Cole Jr. also worked in the store. Eventually the store was taken over by Jim Huggins who kept it going until 1974. Charles H. Cole III had two sons, Charles H. IV and Jerry -- Ouida had one daughter, Ouida Clair and James was childless. Georgia Estelle never married. William J. married Ruby Ellis and they had three children: Louise, Opal and William Jr. Henry B. married Chellie Norsworthy and they had one daughter, Chellie Estelle. John R. lived in Meridian and had two children I never knew.

As near as I can determine, almost all of our Kennedy ancestors, with the exceptions of John and Elizabeth Jackson and James H. and Jane Kennedy, lived and died in Amite County, Mississippi. The Jacksons were among the first settlers of that territory arriving during the period 1800 - 1812. Isaac Jackson came from Virginia by way of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana. Thomas Toler came from South Carolina. William Causey came from Maryland by way of South Carolina. The McLains came from North Carolina by way of Tennessee. James L. Kennedy was born in Mississippi in 1840 or 1841. Census records indicate that his parents were born in South Carolina. They arrived in Mississippi sometime around 1838 or 1839.

The first Huggins I know of, Burrel, was in Marlboro County, South Carolina in 1790. Burrell Lem Huggins was born near Society Hill, South Carolina in 1742 or 1745. He died in Greene County, Alabama in 1830. Burrel Jr. was born in South Carolina in 1802 and died in Aberdeen, Mississippi in 1845. Manlius was born in Alabama in 1829 and died in Waynesboro
in 1897. His wife Catherine, was born in Ireland. The Coles moved from Virginia to Alabama around 1840 and by 1856 they were in Monroe County, Mississippi. The Jones family came to Waynesboro in 1857 from Jackson or Union City, Tennessee.

That's about all I know of the 'old timers'.

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*Official Records for the War of Rebellion.* Federal records recorded on CD and in approximately 125 bound volumes of Confederate and Federal records. Include orders, correspondence, reports, dispatches, and administrative records of both sides.

Internet. Genealogical web pages including:
Marriage records, Greene County, Alabama 1823 - 1860.
Tippah County, Mississippi genealogical web site.

**ADDITIONAL SOURCES:**
Mrs. Peggy Fox, Simpson Confederate Research Center, Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas.
Old State Capitol Museum, Jackson, Mississippi 39205

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**PRIVATE ENOCH BATEMAN McLAIN**
**COMPANY I, 4th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY REGIMENT**
**1862 -1865**

The McLain family line begins in America in 1776 when the family immigrated from *Scotland*. Enoch's father, **Allen McLain**, was born in Scotland in 1775. He died in *Amite*
Allen McLain married Neome Bateman of Tennessee who was born in 1790. Neome died in Amite County in 1845. Their son was Enoch Bateman McLain, (1829 - 1915) one of our direct lineal Confederate veteran ancestors.

Enoch B. McLain is related to the Kennedy family through the Toler line. Enoch Bateman McLain's daughter by his first wife, Nancy Berryhill (1836 - 1855), was Nancy J. McLain (b. 1854) who married into the Toler family in 1877. This relationship provides the direct lineal connection to Enoch B. McLain.

Enoch McLain served in a cavalry battalion raised in the counties of southwestern Mississippi near Liberty, Amite County. His records were traced through Confederate Army enlistment records for Amite County, Mississippi. The 4th Mississippi Cavalry (battalion) was redesignated as a 'regiment' during the war and was assigned to the western theater of operations. It eventually served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry corps. The 4th Mississippi Cavalry was surrendered with the bulk of Forrest's command at Citronelle, Alabama in May 1865. Enoch served the entire war with his unit and was mustered out of service at the end of hostilities when his unit was demobilized at Columbus, Mississippi.

Records of Enoch McLain's service are almost non-existent. This is due to a couple of reasons. First, he was only a private during the war. His accession, pay, and mustering out records are all that exist since he had no major responsibilities accorded to senior NCOs or commissioned officers.

State pension records have been received as of the date of this writing verifying the information on Enoch's service. Additionally, many Confederate records were destroyed in May 1863 when Jackson was burned by Sherman's corps enroute to Vicksburg and again near the end of the war when the federal soldiers committed unwanton burning of dwellings and official buildings. It is probable that his records were among the many that were lost in Jackson or elsewhere.
What is important, and remarkable, is that Enoch McLain served the entire war on $15.00 a month pay (greatly depreciated by 1865) while supporting a family at home. In order to enlist, he had to provide his own horse and equipment and was supposed to be paid forty-five cents a day for the use of his horse by the Confederate government. He did not quit service or desert but remained on duty with his regiment. He later described his service to his granddaughter (Harriet [Mamie] Toler) who married Dr. William Ross Kennedy. His descriptions of service included serving under General Forrest, which, in fact, the 4th Mississippi Cavalry did from February 1865 until May 1865.

Records of the 4th Mississippi Cavalry are found in the following sources: The Official Records, Series I, volumes 31, 32, 39, 41, 45, 48+, 49, and 52. A capsualized unit history (enclosed in the family history binder) is available from the Simpson Confederate Research Center, Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas. No official unit history is cited in Dornbusch.

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CAPTAIN JAMES LEONIDAS (LEE) KENNEDY
COMPANY B, 32nd MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY REGIMENT
1862 - 1865

Captain James Leonidas (Lee) Kennedy was the first of the Kennedys to be born in Mississippi. Based upon the census of 1880, he was born either in 1840 or 1841 due to his age at the time of the census. His birthdate was not recorded on the census form. The census of 1850
for Tippah County is the first federal census to list everyone in the households by name. It lists
James Lee's name as "Leonidas", a name from which "Lee" was derived. He was known
throughout his life as Lee, probably to distinguish him from his father, James H. Kennedy.

James H. Kennedy moved to Mississippi with his family about 1838 or 1839 from South
Carolina. James Lee was probably born on the 1,000 acre farm that his father owned in Tippah
County. He was the third of six children. His brothers and sisters were: Augustus, Elizabeth,
Ross, Oliver, and Samuel L. Lee named one of his sons William Ross and another Samuel.

James L. Kennedy enlisted at the town of Lebanon, Mississippi on 6 March 1862. His
regiment, the 32nd Mississippi Infantry, was one of several raised in Tippah County. It would
probably be safe to assume that James L. Kennedy was a farmer prior to the war since that is what
is the postwar census cites as his occupation. Official muster records show that James L.
Kennedy joined the Confederate Army at the age of 20 as a private. His unit was Captain W. R.
Nelson's Company, Mississippi Volunteers. Nelson's Company subsequently became Company
B, 32nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment. His enlistment was for "3 years or war".

Subsequent records show that he was absent "by orders of the surgeon" due to sickness in
May and June. On 22 August his company elected him 2nd Lieutenant as was the custom of the
time in volunteer units. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 24 August 1862. By December
1862 he was signing the company rolls as "Comdg" (commanding) indicating that his commander
had probably been replaced due to battle death.
On 1 February 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, the proper rank for a company commander. By January - February 1864 the unit had suffered enough casualties to force the amalgamation of units. Companies B and I of the regiment were combined and Captain James L. Kennedy signed the rolls as the commander of both.

The 32nd Infantry Regiment fought under General Cleburne in the western theater. By late war it was sent to fight in the battles around Chattanooga and later Atlanta. The 32nd Regiment was in the right wing of the attack at Chickamauga on 20 September 1863 when Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland was driven from the field in a rout. The 32nd Regiment had been combined with the 45th Mississippi Infantry at this stage in the war due to the high casualties. Consolidation of regiments was not unusual at this stage of the war when the regimental strengths were lowered by attrition. It was known as the 32 / 45th Infantry Regiment and was commanded by Colonel M.P. Lowry and assigned to the brigade of Brigadier General S.A.M. (Sam) Wood. About 9 April 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 3rd Battalion, and the 5th and 8th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and reformed as the 8th Battalion, Mississippi Infantry. This unit surrendered with General Johnston's army in the Carolinas in April 1865.

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Captain Kennedy returned to Lee County (formed from Tishamingo, Tippah and Ponotoc counties) after the war and became a farmer, raising his family near Guntown. In latter life, he went to live with his son, Dr. William Ross Kennedy, in Merwin or Gloster, Amite County. In latter years he lost a leg somehow (we now speculate that it was diabetes). He used to tell his grandchildren (Ken [Enoch] and Camille) that it had been "shot off by a cannon in the war".
For the last several years we have attempted to find where Lee Kennedy was buried. In July of 2002, a search of the Tippah County website showed that he had moved to Wynnewood, Oklahoma to live with his son. A search of the Wynnewood, Oklahoma website showed further that there was a Confederate cemetery named “Oaklawn” in Wynnewood. The site was active and being cared for by two S.C.V. members, Mr. Michael Grissom and a young man named Erik McBroom.

Michael Grissom is the well-known author of a number of books about the South. They have voluntarily cared for the Confederate graves to include that of Captain Lee Kennedy. Apparently, Lee moved to Oklahoma and died shortly afterwards. His headstone says he died in 1913 from emphysema. Mr. Grissom has insured that a government military headstone was provided for Captain Kennedy’s grave. Erik McBroom got the Confederate veteran’s marker and cares for it. Mrs. Choate of the United Daughters of the Confederacy decorates the grave on Confederate memorial day. I have provided funds to them to assist in the maintenance of the grave and insure its continued upkeep.

32nd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry 32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Iuka and mustered into Confederate service at Philadelphia, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862. Its members were recruited in Tishomingo, Lee, Prentiss, and Alcorn counties. The unit was assigned to General S.A.M. Wood's and Lowrey's Brigade and participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. During the Murfreesboro Campaign this unit was detailed to guard the stations and bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. For a time the regiment was consolidated with the 45th Regiment and in the fight at Chickamauga lost 25 killed and 141 wounded and at Tunnel Hill reported 18 casualties. In December the 32nd/45th totaled 515 men and 387 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta the 32nd had 18 killed, 45 wounded, and 23 missing. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Mark P. Lowrey and William H.H. Tison, and Majors F.C. Karr and J.W. Swinney.
Moses Jackson joined Company K ("Amite Defenders") when the unit was organized on 1 March 1862. Moses was made (probably elected) first lieutenant, second-in-command of the company. Company K was part of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry Regiment which was organized at Grenada, Mississippi on 17 April 1862. On 12 June 1862 records show that the regiment had a strength of 669 present, 310 absent and 379 condemned muskets.

The 33rd Infantry Regiment fought with distinction in a number of engagements from Corinth in October 1862, to the campaign by U.S. Grant against Jackson in 1863, Champion Hill (defense of Vicksburg, May 1863), the Atlanta campaign in 1864, the battles of Franklin / Nashville in 1864 and finally to the campaign in the Carolinas in 1865. During a time of particularly hard fighting at Peachtree Creek on 20 July 1864, casualties were so severe that
Captain Moses Jackson was left in command of the regiment. The regiment's last action was at Goldsborough, N.C. on 2 April 1865. The regiment surrendered on 26 April 1865 at Durham Station, N.C.

Records do not indicate the strength of the regiment at the time of surrender. Records do show, however, that after the battle of Nashville, the unit's strength was 85 officers and enlisted men (about the authorized strength of one company or, one tenth authorized strength). Records also show that Moses was wounded three times and each time returned to duty. Moses' records contain a request to his commanding general that he be granted leave to attend a session of the Mississippi State Legislature, of which he was a member. His request was denied with a comment to the effect that there were already "plenty of people in Mississippi who could talk".

Moses returned home to Mississippi and later died, and was buried in Amite County. His grave is located several miles west of Liberty (off Berwick Cassels Road) in a stand of trees on private property.

JAMES R. HUGGINS
1861 - 1937
Article from Biography of Mississippians, 1905

James R. Huggins, vice-president and general manager of the Wetherbee-Huggins Company, of Waynesboro, one of the leading mercantile concerns of this section, is also vice-president of the Waynesboro bank and is one of the leading business men and citizens of Wayne county. He was born in that county, Sept 19, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Manlius and Catherine (Roulston) Huggins, the former of whom was born in Alabama and the latter in Ireland. Dr. Huggins settled in Wayne County, Mississippi, about 1855, and was engaged in mercantile business until 1875, when he here began the practice of medicine, becoming one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section and continuing in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred January 20, 1897, while his devoted wife passed away Oct. 25, 1863. Dr.
Huggins was a man of superior intellect and forceful character, wielding marked influence for good in the community and taking a loyal interest in public affairs. He served several years as clerk of the courts. James R. Huggins received a common school education and as a lad of ten years began his apprenticeship at the trade of telegraphist in the Waynesboro office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He became an expert operator and was employed as such at various places along the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and for a period of about five years he was engaged in the Mobile office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. During the great strike of the telegraph operators of the United States in 1883, he left the employ of the Western Union, but was afterward agent in charge at Waynesboro, from 1883 until 1886. In the latter year he engaged in the general merchandise business in Waynesboro, under the firm name of Cochran & Huggins, and this association continued until 1890, when Mr. Huggins entered into partnership with Chas. P. Wetherbee, in the same line of enterprise. The business was conducted under the firm name of Wetherbee & Huggins until December, 1903, when the concern was incorporated under its present title, with a capital stock of $50,000 and with officers as follows: Chas. P. Wetherbee, president, James R. Huggins, vice-president and general manager; and Chas. H. Cole, secretary and treasurer. The company has a large and finely equipped establishment, which is divided into departments, each of which is well stocked and capably conducted, while the trade of the concern is large and representative, as progressive ideas and careful methods are brought to bear. The company also controls a large and important business as cotton brokers, purchasing large amounts of this staple product each year. Mr. Huggins has been one of the stock-holders of the Waynesboro bank for the past five years, and is now vice-president of the institution. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy, and has never departed there from, though he has never been an aspirant for official preferment. Both he and
his wife are zealous members of the Waynesboro Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at the
time of this writing he is the superintendent of its Sunday school. On December 11, 1890, Mr.
Huggins was united in marriage to Miss Edwin Cole, daughter of Chas. H. Cole, who served
several years as sheriff of Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have seven children, namely:
Roulston, Isaac, Gracie, Mary, Gladys, Edwin, and James M.

*Biography of Mississippians*, pp. 359 - 360.