

Lt. Arthur Robinson Frogg

"Pioneer of Wolf River, TN"
(April 13, 1776 - May 13, 1855)

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Last updated 07/29/11

Outline

Father: [William Frogg](#) "of Greenbrier"

Mother: **Mary Mitchell**

Born: April 13, 1776 Botetourt County, VA which became Greenbrier County, VA

Married First: **Jane Thompson Richardson** on 31 Jan 1799 Wytheville, Virginia

Died: 13 May 1855 Fentress County, TN.

Children of first marriage:

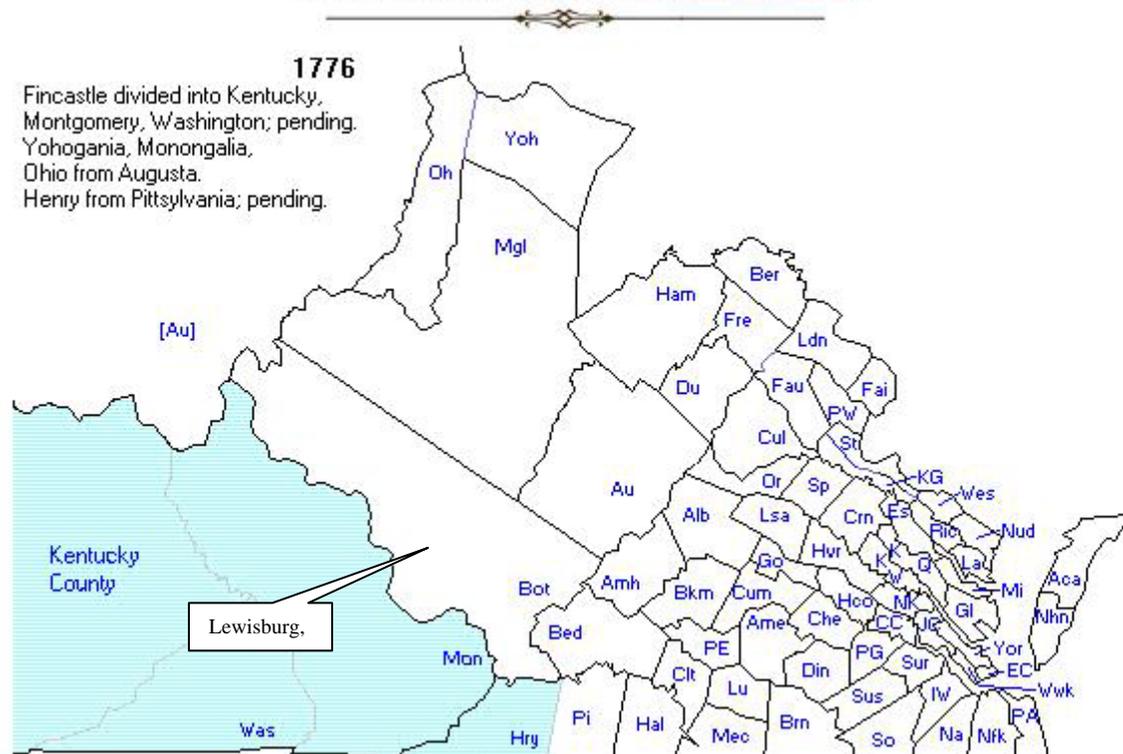
1. [William Richardson Frogge](#) (27 Oct 1799 – 12 Nov 1895) m1 Narcissa Hildreth Richardson m2 Mary Weddle
2. [Agnes Oliver Frogg](#) (10 Feb 1801 -7 Apr. 1888) IL m. Isaac **McCollom**
3. Rebecca Hays Frogge (c1804 – a1880) m. Burrel Hinchea **Barker** (c1798 – c1880)
4. Evan D. Frogg (9 Nov 1806 - Mar 1878). He married **Prudence Davidson** (26 Dec 1811 - 21 Jan 1908). He died in Edmonton, Metcalfe County, Kentucky.
5. McKendree "Mack" Frogg (c1810-1850) m. Permelia **Duvall**
6. Arthur Robert Frogg, Jr. (14 Jan 1811 – 29 May 1890)^[27] m. Susannah Mary **Conner** (10 Jun 1817 – 20 Dec 1907) on 19 Jun 1834^[27]
7. m. Elizabeth Conner
8. Daughter (c1814 – a1840) see 1820, 1830 & 1840 census
9. Jane Frogg (24 Sep 1817-24 Mar 1842). She married William **Oliver** on 5 Nov 1840 in Tippecanoe County, Indiana.
10. Elizabeth Magee Frogg (17 Apr 1819-24 Jul 1893). She married [Robert Floyd Sayers](#) (23 Dec 1804 – 22 Apr 1873) on 28 Jul 1839 in Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

Second Marriage to **Levisa Smith** (c1810 – Oct 1893) on 18 April 1841. She had **Mary A. Frogge** (25 Dec 1839 - 22 Apr 1906) who m. Andrew Jackson **Rains** from a previous relationship. Levisa and Arthur had the following children:

11. Andrew Jackson Frogge born (8 Nov 1843 - c1914) m1. Evelyne Crabtree
m2 Nancy Hulda Jones
12. Jane Vira Frogge (27 Aug 1844 - 11 Feb 1882) m. James Calvin **Upchurch**
13. Rachael Jane Frogg b. 27 Aug 1847 - Bef 1915) m. James Ellison **Ashburn**
14. Margaret Jane Frogge (1852 - bef 1877) m. Martin **Crouch**

Introduction

Arthur Robinson Frogg(e) (pronounced Frogue) was born near present day Lewisburg, West Virginia to [William Frogg](#) (c1740 - c1811) “of Greenbrier” and **Mary (Mitchell) Frogg**. At the time, this area was known as the “Sweet Springs District” of Botetourt County, Virginia that would become Greenbrier County Virginia then ultimately, Monroe County, West Virginia in 1799.



Shortly after Arthur’s parent’s marriage in Fauquier or Culpeper County, Virginia, they removed the family from their home near Broad Run, Fauquier County, VA and settled with their relatives along Wolf Creek, southwest of Lewisburg in what is now West Virginia.

Arthur was of Scottish descent and was named after his uncle Arthur Frogg (c1744 - 1771) that was (according to oral tradition) killed in a duel in Virginia; his middle name was in homage of his brother-in-law and business partner, **David Robinson**. According to his widow’s pension, Arthur Frogg was 6 ft. tall, slender, fair-completed, blue eyes and had black hair. President James Madison

was second cousin to Arthur: Madison's mother and Arthur's grandmother were sisters.

During his childhood, Arthur lived on the edge of the Virginia and Kentucky frontiers adjacent to uncharted Indian Territory. His teenage years were undoubtedly filled with countless horror stories of his friends and relatives being kidnapped, killed and scalped by Indians. About a decade before the Frogg's arrival, their settlement was completely evacuated due to the [Muddy Creek Clendenin Massacre](#).

Between 1795 and 1795, Arthur and his brothers joined several militia expeditions against the Indians helping to secure the western expansion of the early American settlers from Indians depredations.

Arthur married **Jane Thompson Richardson** in Wythe County Virginia on 31 Jan 1799 and the following February, his brother, [Strother Frogg](#) married Jane's sister. In 1802 the Frogg brothers moved their young families to Wolf River, Cumberland County, Kentucky to what would become Pall Mall, Tennessee.

The following is from Sgt Alvin C. York's diary

*"Above the spring in the rock-facing of the cliff is a large cave. Here Coonrod Pile spread a bed of leaves and made his home. The camp-fire was kept burning and its smoke was seen by other hunters, and **Pearson Miller, Arthur Frogg, John Riley and Moses Poor** came to Coonrod in the valley, and they too made their homes there, and Pall Mall was founded and descendants of these men are today eighty per cent of the residents in the "Valley of the Three Forks o' the Wolf"*

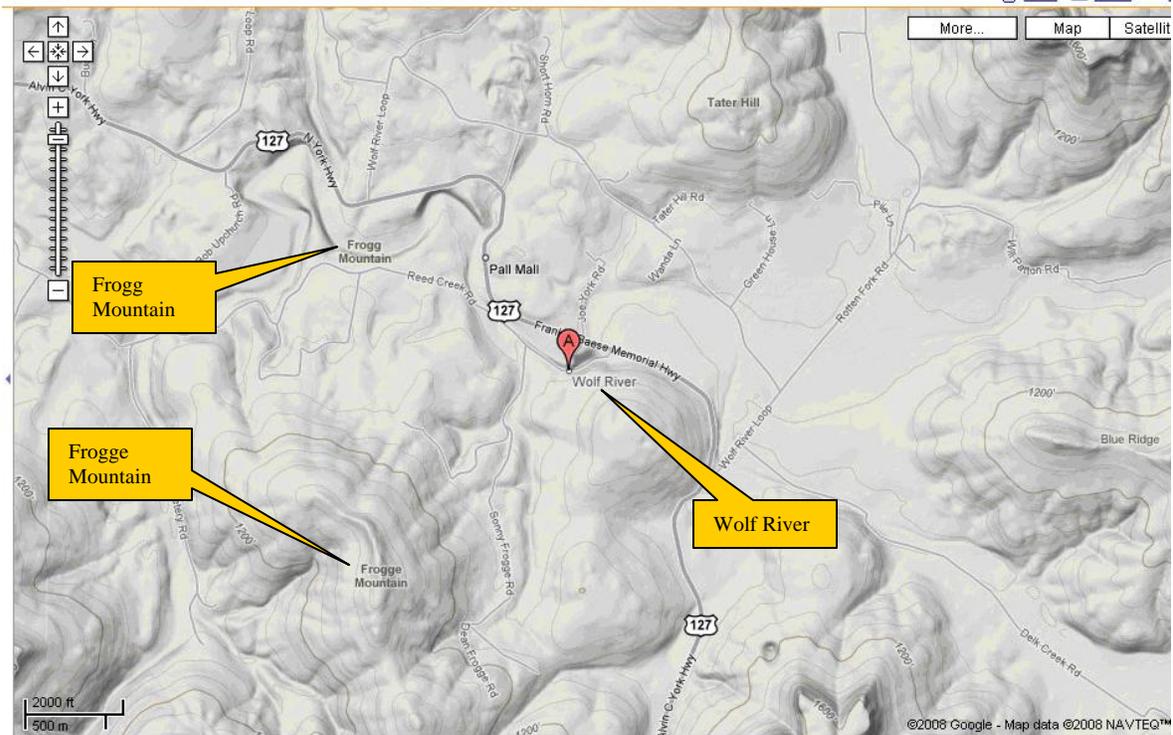
Although most of the records of Overton County and Fentress Counties were destroyed by a fire in 1904, it is known that the first County Court was presided over by Arthur Frogg at his place of residence near the Horsehoe Bend of Wolf River. And though he likely could not write, Arthur later became Road Commissioner for Overton County TN in 1815 after becoming disabled from military service.

The first official courthouse constructed in Fentress was built twenty six years after Arthur's settlement and was designed by Mark Twin's father, John M. Clemens, first circuit court clerk of Fentress who lived in Jamestown ^[18].

In 1835, Arthur Frogg was appointed commissioner of Tennessee's first railroad and managed its proposed alignment through middle and east Tennessee. However, the charter was revoked by then Governor James K. Polk after the "Panic of 1837" and it wouldn't be until 1851 until the first railcars would be

used in the area. Not all was lost though, as the proposed alignments paved the way for the areas first turnpikes.

Map of Pall Mall, Tennessee



Some five years after Arthur's arrival, **Morgan Morgan**, and his wife **Jane Boone** (18 Sep 1762 - 11 Dec 1812) settled near Arthur. Jane was the sister of the famous pioneer, **Daniel Boone**. Morgan was the grandson of Morgan Morgan Sr, first white settler in what would become West Virginia.

After the opening of the Illinois Territory following the Black Hawk War, Arthur and his sons purchased thousands of acres of land where they would settle. He also purchased 5,000 acres of land for \$125 in Union County, Illinois in 1839.

According to his widow's pension papers, Arthur moved his family to Tippecanoe, Indiana where his first wife died. He then returned home to Pall Mall, TN and married, **Louvisa Smith** (25 Jan 1814 - Oct 1893) and had several more children in his late age. Arthur died at his home near Pall Mall and is buried in the Wolf Creek Cemetery.

As shown in the 1820 census, Arthur took care of his aging widowed mother. This would mean that the members of the Arthur Frogg household would have spanned a remarkable timeline in American history - from his mother hearing

stories of the battles of the French and Indian War as a child under Colonial Rule, to his youngest son who lived to witness the invention of the automobile, airplane and telephone and the emergence of the greatest super power on earth.

Arthur's Timeline

1793 (age 17)

Greenbrier County, Virginia Tax List

Names of Persons Chargeable with the Tax	No. of Tithables age 16-21	Blacks >16	Blacks <16	Horses
William Frogg	2 (Wm + Arthur)	0	0	6
*John Frogg	1	0	0	3

*John was Arthur's oldest brother

1794 (age 18)

Greenbrier County, Virginia Tax List

Names of Persons Chargeable with the Tax	No. of Tithables age 16-21	Blacks >16	Blacks <16	Horses
William Frogg	3 (Wm + Arthur + Strother)	0	0	8
John Frogg	1	0	0	3

Aug to Sep 1795 (age 19)

At the age of 19, **Arthur Robinson Frogg** enlisted in the United States Infantry and served three years taking part in several expeditions against the Indians. Arthur enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment of the Virginia Infantry. He enlisted in nearby Lewisburg, West Virginia and served three years after which he was Honorably Discharged at Ft. Williams in Georgia in Aug. 1798 [7].

Form of Declaration for surviving Officer or Soldier

State of Tennessee

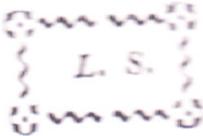
County of Fentress,

On this 17th day of June AD 1851

Arthur R. Frogge aged 75 years, a resident of Tennessee, Private in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Tinsley In the 14th Regiment of US Infantry commanded by Col Henry [Garther?] in the war of 1795 against the Creek Indians the he enlisted in said service at Lewisburg in Virginia on or about the moth of guess AD 1795 for the term of three years and continued in actual service in said war, for the term of here years and was honorably discharged at Fort William in Georgia in the month of August AD 1798 as will appear by the rolls now in Washington ?? may have not been lost or discharged.

ie identical man who served as aforesaid, and

Arthur R. Frogge
of said County



29 Jun 1796 (age 20)

While serving as private under Captain Tinsley, Arthur's expeditions aid in establishing a peace treaty with the Creek Indians at Colerain along the St. Mary's River in Georgia. The treaty established clear boundaries and required the Creeks to release all white prisoners. The US was allowed to establish a trading and military post on their lands receiving two blacksmiths to be employed by the Creeks.

31 Jan 1799 (age 22)

Arthur married **Jane Thompson Richardson** (c1785 -17 Aug 1839) in Wythe County, Virginia. Jane was the daughter of **William Richardson** (1 Sep 1748 - 31 Jan 1835) and **Martha Rebecca Hays**. The Richardsons and Froggs appear to be neighbors in Prince William and Fauquier County, Virginia and both families may have intermarried with the Crawley (Croley) family before removing to Whyte County. However, according to William's great grandson who had hearsay information handed down, Jane's father was born in Surry County, North Carolina ^[45] and participated in the battle of



King's Mountain under Col. Wm. Campbell. Jane was born in "Rich Valley" now Smyth County, Virginia where her father settled about 1773. Jane's birthday is not exactly known because the censuses reveal conflicting age ranges. The 1810 census suggests she was born before 1784. The 1820 census states she was born after 1785 and the 1830 census states she was born before 1780. Using her marriage date of 1799 and a likely marriage age of 17 or even younger. Jane was likely born about 1785 and must have been a remarkable woman, having several children of her own, she took in the orphaned children of Arthur's brother and fed and clothed them. When Jane died in 1839 and her youngest daughter, Jane passed away in 1844, Arthur (and his second wife) ensured Jane's name would not be forgotten and named his last three daughters:

Jane Vira Frogge
Rachael Jane Frogg
Margaret Jane Frogge

27 Oct 1799 (age 23)

About nine months after Arthur and Jane's marriage Arthur and Jane give birth to [William Richardson Frogge](#) (27 Oct 1799 - 12 Nov 1895) in Wythe County, Virginia. He should not be confused with his uncle nor cousin of the same name and age range. When the 1820 census was taken for Overton County, Tennessee^[43], William and his young wife and oldest daughter can be seen living adjacent to Arthur. William married **Narcissa Hildreth Richardson** (19 Feb 1801 - 12 May 1860) and moved to Randolph Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. They gave birth to at least the following children:

1. Eliza A. (5 Oct 1823 - a1850)
2. Jane T. (6 Aug 1825 - ?)
3. Jesse R. (3 Aug 1827 - 17 Feb 1847)
4. Arthur R. (1828 - a1850)
5. Mary R. (18 Oct 1829 - a1850)
6. Augustus W. (23 Nov 1834 - a1850)
7. Rebecca (c1836 - a1850)
8. Narcissa (c1838 - a1850)
9. Evan (c1842 - a1850)

William m2. Mary Weddle



1799 (age 23)

Personal Tax List (List B) for Wythe County, Virginia

William Hays
Charles Hays
William Richardson - Arthur's Father-in-law
John Richardson
Isaac Richardson
Andrew Thompson
James Thompson
Patty Thompson
Archibald Thompson
John Thompson
Heirs Estate? of William Thompson

13 Feb 1800 (age 24)

Arthur's younger brother, [Strother Frogg](#) marries **Sarah Richardson** (c1780 – bef 1840), sister of his brother's wife in Washington County, Virginia ^[19] at Sarah's home. Strother would then take his bride to live adjacent to Arthur in Greenbrier County, VA.

9 Sep 1800 (age 24)

Arthur's brother-in-law, **John Hays Richardson** (c1776 -1848) marries **Abigail Hildreth** in Washington County, VA. He would settle adjacent to Arthur Frogg and his brother Robert on Wolf Creek in what would become Pall Mall, Fentress County, TN. John H. Richardson would become Clerk of Fentress County Court likely due to Arthur and Strother Frogg's role as early County commissioners.

1800 Personal Tax List (List A) for Wythe County, Virginia

William Hays
Charles Hays
William Richardson
Canady Richardson
Andrew Thompson
William Thompson
Archey Thompson
James Thompson
John Thompson
John Turley -later settles Wolf Creek, KY with the Froggs & Richardsons

10 Feb 1801 (age 25)

Arthur and Jane give birth to their second child, [Agnes Oliver Frogg](#) (10 Feb 1801 -7 Apr. 1888) in Wythe County, Virginia. After removing to Tennessee as an infant, she would later m. a shoe maker, **Isaac McCollom** (1795 - 1860) circa 1817. Isaac was the son of **Thomas McCollom** and his wife, **Nancy Stanley**. Isaac and Agnes were seen in the 1820 census ^[33] for Wayne County, Kentucky where their oldest son, Arthur is enumerated. They can also be seen in the 1830 ^[30] and 1840 ^[31] census for Macoupin Co., Ill. Agnes and Isaac divorced 9 May 1849 in Macoupin ^[32] after giving birth to twelve children. Agnes can be seen listed as head of household when the Illinois State Census was taken for Macoupin County, Illinois in 1855 ^[29] and Isaac can be seen married to Nancy (__) in Fentress County, Tennessee in 1860. Agnes died near Mt. Zion, Illinois and is buried in Land Cemetery in Palmyra. They had at least twelve children whose research has been well documented by the wonderful research performed by descendant, **Donnie Ruyle**. All children died in Macoupin County, Illinois, unless noted otherwise. These children are as follows:

1. Arthur R. McCollum (12 Nov 1818 - 23 Mar 1847). Died in Mexico
2. Nancy Jane McCollom (29 Apr 1820 - 8 Feb 1882). She m. Austin Ruyle
3. Isaac S. B. McCollom (10 Feb 1821 - 31 Mar 1837)
4. Elizabeth H. McCollom (30 Jan 1822 - 4 Mar 1888)
5. Charity Ann McCollom (25 Jul 1823 - 1880)
6. Thomas Goldsboro McCollom (19 Jul 1826 - 30 Dec 1891).
7. John South McCollom (3 May 1830 - 21 Jan 1888).
8. Jasper Newton McCollom (22 Jun 1834 - 23 May 1906). Died in Pittsburg, Crawford County, KS
9. William Marion McCollom (13 Jan 1836 - Oct 1873). Buried in Land Cemetery.
10. Rebecca McCollom (22 Jun 1838 - 1838)
11. James McKendric McCollom (18 Feb 1840 - 31 Mar 1857). Buried in Land Cemetery.
12. Agnes Oliver McCollom (8 Feb 1844 - 23 Feb 1905). Died in Vernon County, Mo. Buried in Heavensides, Reynolds Cemetery in Vernon County, MO.

Shortly after their marriages, Arthur and Strother move adjacent to their father-in law in (then) Wythe County, Virginia.

1801 Personal Property Tax List for Wythe County, VA

Names of Persons Chargeable with the Tax	No. of Tithables age 16-21	Blacks >16	Blacks <16	Horses
Arthur Frogg	1	0	0	3
Strother Frogg	1	0	0	3

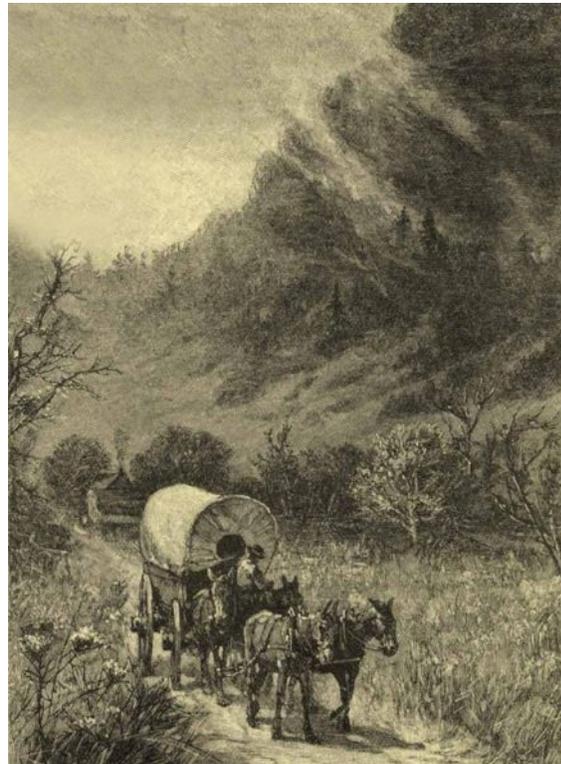
William Hays	2	1	1	14
Charles Hays	1	1	0	3
Jesse Richardson	1	0	0	5
William Richardson	2 (self + prob. Robert)	0	0	3
John Richardson	1	0	0	3
Canaday Richardson	1	0	1	3
Andrew Thompson, Jr.	1	0	0	1
Andrew Thompson	1	1	0	15

1 Dec 1801 (age 25)

Arthur's younger sister, **Margaret Frogg** (1781 - aft 1830) marries **Robert Richardson** (c1781 - aft 1830) on 1 Dec 1801 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia. Robert and Margaret can be seen living adjacent to his father in Wythe County, Virginia when the 1802 tax list was taken and can be seen living next to his Frogg in-laws in Overton, Tennessee when the 1820 census was taken [40]. Robert should not be confused with his nephew? (1787 - a1860) of the same name of Fentress County. Robert and Margaret had at least nine children as shown in the 1820 census.

1802 (age 26)

After witnessing a mass exodus by many of their family and friends to Kentucky and Tennessee, Arthur and Sarah packed up their belongings and sold what they could not pack to prepare for their settlement in the extremely fertile lands of the Stockton Valley Settlement at Wolf River, Kentucky. The trip would have been 300 miles through well-worn and well-traveled trails up until they reached the Cumberland River. They likely rode in flat-boats southwest down the Cumberland until reaching the Burkesville Settlement. From there they would have traveled overland south to an unsettled lands recently surveyed.



Because Indian attacks on settlers were frequent and the manner of which the ghastly stories of the massacres were

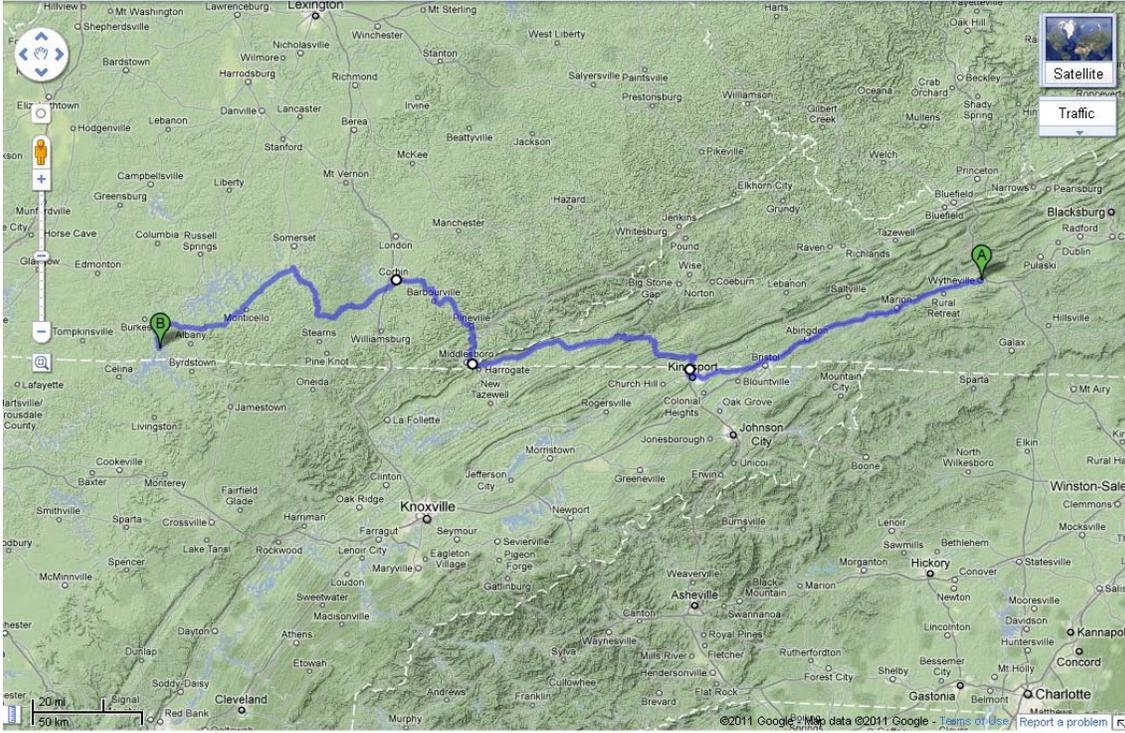
spread throughout the frontiers, the families would have traveled in large groups with armed men scouting the way and following behind as lookouts. By now, Arthur had three years of infantry experience during his Indian Expeditions between 1795 and 1798 and was probably handy with his rifle.

The following family members likely made the trip together:

- Arthur Frogg (age 26)
 - Wife Jane (Richardson) Frogg (age 17)
 - Daughter, Agnes Oliver (age 1)
- Strother Frogg (age 24)
 - Wife Sarah (Richardson) (age 16)
 - Son, Mitchell Hays Frogg (age 1)
- John Turley
- Robert Richardson & Wife Mary Frogg
- John Hays Richardson
 - Wife Abigail Hildreth
- Pearson Miller

Families that would follow in subsequent years include: **Robert Richardson** and **Margaret Frogg, John Frogg** (1768-1808) and **Lucretia Bailes, William Frogg, Sr.** (1740 - c1811) with his wife, Mary (Mitchell) and their son, William Jr. (single) (1780 - c1835).

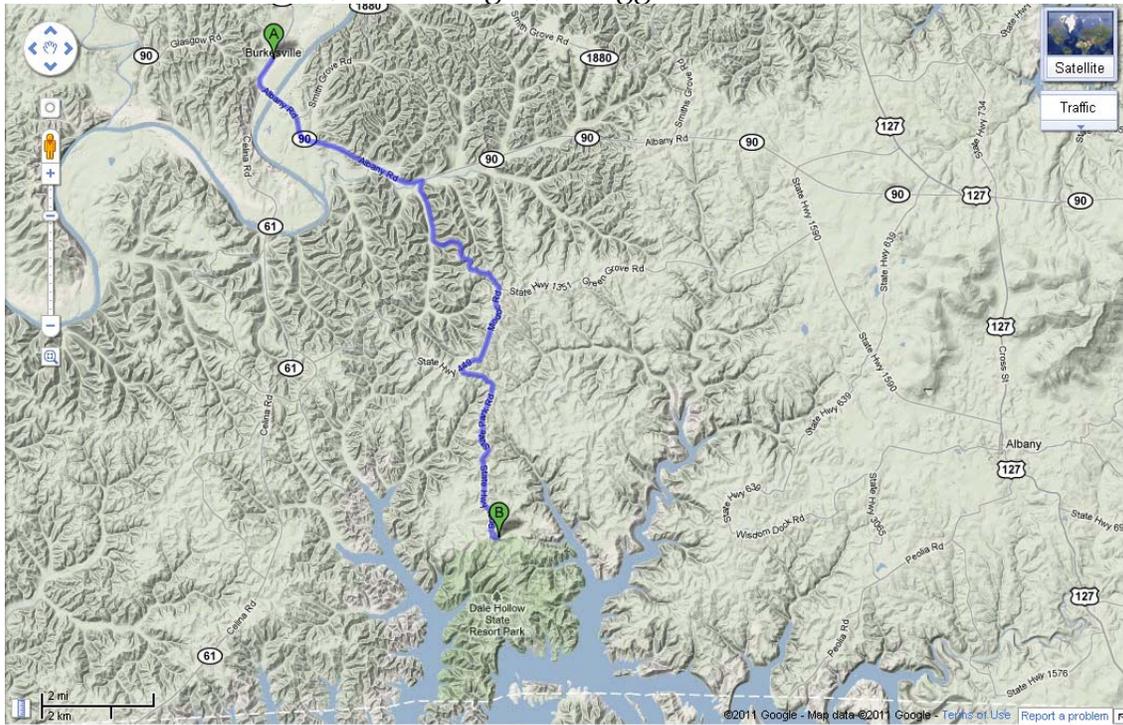
Below is a photo of the likely route from Wytheville, Wythe County to Frogue, Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap



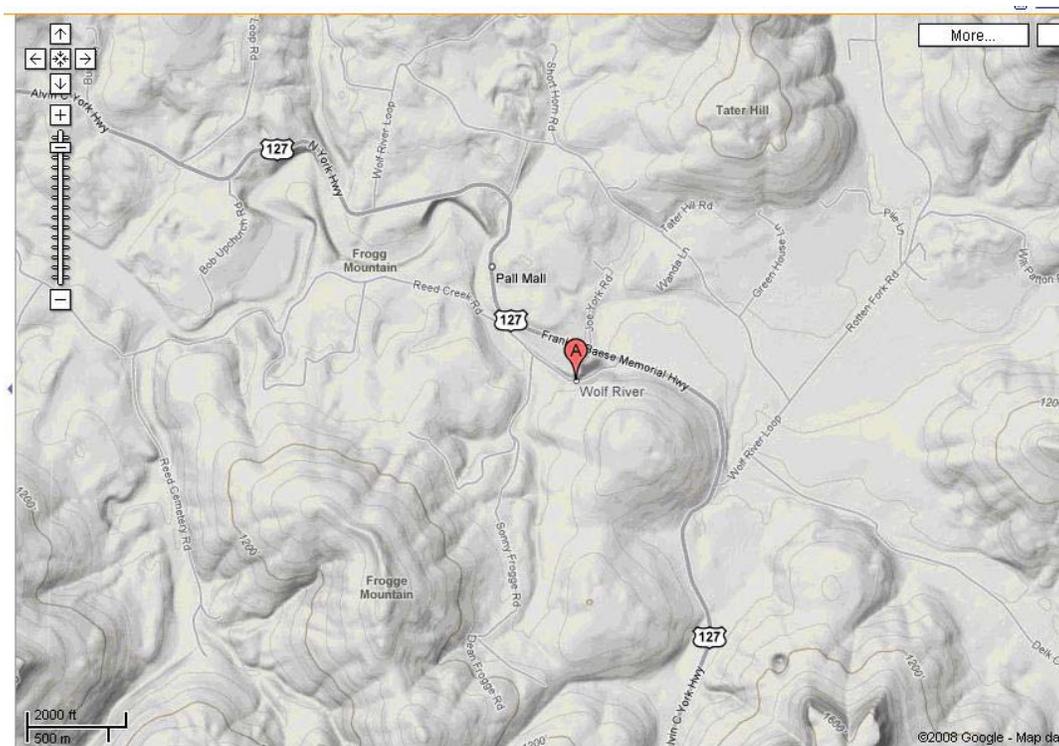
Below is a photo of Dale Hollow, the magnificent area the Frog's settled.



Route from Burkesville, KY to Frogue, "Frogg" KY



Arthur's permanent settlement at the bend of Wolf River near Pall Mall



The following story is taken from the Coonrod Pile genealogy by Roscoe Hollis Wright. Coonrod Pile (1766-1849) and **Arthur Frogg** were among the first settlers along Wolf Creeek:

At the Three Forks of Wolf River, where the village of Pall Mall is now located, Coonrod found a place that was to his liking. He found a spring of flowing water that was cool and clear. And, there beside the spring, he camped. He cooked his first meal on a hot stone, drank his water from a terrapin shell, and made his home, temporarily, in a cave that was directly above the spring. He carried a big batch of dry leaves into the cave to sleep on, and kept a fire burning in front of the entrance. He was all alone -- the first white man in the valley. But, it is said that he was not afraid of man or beast. However, there was one thing that he did fear -- lightning. Every time that he was away from the cave when an electrical storm approached, he would run to the cave as fast as he could go. And he would stay inside it until the storm had passed on. For several years, Coonrod thought that he had settled in Kentucky.

*Other white men traveling that way saw the smoke from his fire, and came and settled in the valley. The first of these were **Pearson Miller, Arthur Frogge, John Riley and Moses Poor**. 80% of the residents of the valley are descendants of these 5 men. For, after a while, Coonrod brought his family there. And he erected a large, well-built house of hewn logs, some of which were over 50 feet long. Coonrod built one of the rooms with no windows and with only one door. That door opened by his bedside. In this room, he kept his valuables. It served as sort of a bank for him. He had a small keg covered with skins in which he kept his gold coins. He kept his rifle by his bedside, and also a pitchfork with the prongs straightened and sharpened. He felt that he was quite capable of taking care of his life savings with these weapons.*

The following excerpts are from the two volume set of books, "Early Times in Clinton County", published by Jack Ferguson of Albany, Kentucky in 1986 and 1993. The 2nd volume is now available at Ferguson Brothers on Cross Street in Albany. The third volume will be published later in 1996. Mr. Ferguson began researching the history of Clinton County when he was a teen-ager and carried on this work for the last 60 years.

"We planted cotton. We would pick the cotton from the patch. When we went to school, Saturday was cotton picking day. Each was allotted our rows and in winter heaps of sweet clean cotton was piled down and allotted to each child to pick seeds out and we finished before we could read or do anything".

"Glee and I carded and spun thread before we could band the wheel. Mother would give us our task and we never played or wasted any time until our task was done, that was one/half yard each - enough to weave one/half yard of cloth. This was cotton. Mother

wove cotton for dresses, indigo color, underwear, sheets, pillow cases, even feather bed ticking. Shirts for the men folks was all made at home. Mother sent the wool to the carding factory and we spun that to weave our dresses for winter, undershirts, blankets, coverlets. They were all sewn by hand. We made the yarn to knit our stockings and socks. I knit my stockings before I was ten years old. Mother would take off the heel then I would knit the toe. She would take it but I soon got so I could complete the stocking. I wove before I was eleven years old and coverlets when I was fourteen years old".

"We were early risers; would be in the fields to work as soon as it was light. Mother would bring us a lunch at 9 a.m. and a bucket of cold water. I have dropped corn, thinned corn, and hoed corn many a day all day....We worked outside and inside. If it rained and was too wet to work in the field the wheel or the loom was standing ready for application. Very little was bought in the homes - sugar or coffee or salt. I have carried many a pail or maple syrup or water for syrup and even made sugar. It was several years after the war before people could buy even calico for a Sunday dress or anything else. My father was one of the wealthy farmers in Clinton County. People were all in the same boat. I went to the milk gap - as it was called-with mother as soon as I was large enough to milk. Then as soon as Glee could milk she and I did the milking. We children tried to save mother all we could.....Glee and I would go to the well and get water when it took both of us to wind up the water. The well was quite deep".

"Grandpa Snow was a wonderful man. He was sheriff of Clinton County and collected taxes. He walked most of the time. He was sheriff for a number of years. He was well liked and everyone had a good word for him. I remember he was at our home one time. Pa brought several sacks of corn at night to shell to take to the mill. It was shelled and sacked to take to the mill the next day. We ate corn bread twice a day then. The scattering corn was swept up for the chickens. Next morning I was sweeping the room. I got near the fireplace. Grandpa said wait Healen, lets pick up this corn. Don't ever burn anything that anything can eat, that was a lesson I remember. I have always kept this in mind and taught my children this same lesson".

Arthur purchased 200 acres of land that was surveyed a few years prior to his arrival. Due to the non-existence of title companies, often times families came over the mountains thinking they had a land grant, only to find it belonged to someone else and spent years in court fighting for ownership. Arthur would stake his claims by marking trees with "AF" ^[37] Arthur's first surveyed land was along Indian Creek was would be located about two miles west of present day, Jamestown. Illwill Creek was lost when the Dam was created to make Dale Hollow Lake.

Grantee:	Frogg, Arthur
Acres:	200
Book:	12
Survey Date:	6- 4- 1799

County: Green [Cumberland the following year]

WaterCourse: Indian Cr

Reference: THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS
Volume 1
Part 1
CHAPTER IV GRANTS SOUTH OF GREEN RIVER (1797-1866)
THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY
page 314

More Info: Grantee: Frogg, Arthur
Acres: 200
Book: 12
Page: 243
Date Survey: 6- 4-1799
County: Green
Watercourse: Indian Cr

Grantee: Frogg, Arthur

Acres: 200

Book: 19

Survey Date: 7-20-1800

County: Cumberland

WaterCourse: Illwill Cr

THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

Volume 1

Part 1

Reference: CHAPTER IV GRANTS SOUTH OF GREEN RIVER (1797-1866)

THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

page 314

Grantee: Frogg, Arthur

Acres: 200

Book: 19

More Info: Page: 351

Date Survey: 7-20-1800

County: Cumberland

Watercourse: Illwill Cr

the 1820 census was taken for Overton, Tennessee, Burrell can be seen listed as head of household while living adjacent to his father, **Hinchey Burrell Barker** and Arthur Frogg. When the 1840 census was taken for Tippecanoe County, Indiana, several Barkers (John Barker and Mrs. Barker) can be found living adjacent to Arthur Frogg. Rebecca and Burrell moved to McMinn County, Tennessee and established the Crittenden family farm in 1841, acquiring 36 acres of land and eventually a total of 78 acres. This land is located four miles east of Etowah. They are buried together in their own private cemetery now called the Arthur R[obinson] Barker Cemetery in McMinn County, TN.

October 4, 1804 (age 28)

Arthur's younger brother, **William Frogg, Jr.** (c1780 - c1835) marries **Polly Merit** near present day Pall Mall. William was born in that part of Greenbrier County, VA that would become Monroe County, WV. William becomes Deputy Sheriff of Fentress County. He was enumerated in the 1810 census and listed as **William Frogg, Sr.** when the 1820 census was taken for Cumberland County due to his younger nephews of the same name. William enlisted as a private under Arthur's command in Taul's 14th Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Militia. He received land grants along Spring Creek, near Albany for his service. He and his wife were members of the Clear Fork Baptist Church.

1 May 1805 (age 29)

John Strother Frogg (1 May 1805- 22 Dec 1879) is born to either Arthur or his brother Strother, it is not certain. He m. **Mary Davidson** (c1818-c1872?) prob 1832 and removed to Indiana where they gave birth to five sons and one daughter. John served in the Black Hawk War under Col. Daniel Lub or Libe, Capt. John Henry. He Enlisted in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois and was discharged at Fort Armstrong. He received 40 acres of Illinois boundy land for his service in 1850 ^[44] . He and Mary lived in Illinois, between the census tract of "Apple and Macoupin Creek" until at least 1860.

20 Dec 1805 (age29)

Arthur Frogg would purchase land adjacent to where his brother, Strother Frogg would live along Indian Creek.

John Ellis, 100 a. Indian Creek; 12/20/1805; orig. B-101; j. William Goodson, James Williams, Arthur Frogg, George Swope; Wm. Wood, Deputy Surveyor; del to JESSE ELLIS; pd. by A. Frogg. ^[38]

April 1, 1806 (age 30)

Citizens of the eastern part of Jackson County and Stockton's Valley petition for a road to Knoxville "from the Head Watters of Poplar Creek in between the **head**

of Wolf and Obey River as far in toward the settlement of Jackson County as the Commissioners shall think proper" no date. (3 pages).

1806 (age 30)

Arthur's mother, Mary Mitchell is received by experience into the Clear Fork Baptist Church near Jamestown.

Recvd Mary [Mitchell] FROGG by letter, Valentine COLLENSON recvd under watch care. Letter of dismissalg [sic] granted James WILLIAMS & wife Patsey. Same for Moses LEE and wife Elizabeth.

9 Nov 1806 (age 30)

Arthur and Jane give birth to **Evan D. Frogg** (9 Nov 1806 - Mar 1878). He m. **Prudence Davidson** (26 Dec 1811 - 21 Jun 1908) about 1828 in Fentress County, TN. He was a farmer and a miller. Evan shot a man c1853 in Tennessee and was charged for the crime. His security was his cousin Mitchell Hays Frogg ^[43]. He and Prudence separated during this time and Evan moved from Fentress County, Tennessee to Metcalfe County, Kentucky. By 1860 Prudence and Evan can be seen living together in the same home for the remainder of their lives. Most of Evan's Children remained close and moved to Metcalfe County, Kentucky.

Evan and Prudence had the following children:

1. John S. Frogg (28 Oct 1829 - 19 Jul 1882) m. Susan Lavon **Pulse or Pultz** (? - b1880)
2. James M. Frogg (9 Apr 1832 - 1 Dec 1920) m. Liza Jane **Scroggins** (c1832 - 21 Jan 1908)
3. Arthur Frogg (9 Apr 1834 - 11 Jan 1920) m. Amanda Jane **Scroggins** (c1836 - a1870)
4. Son [son see 1840 census]
5. Daughter (c1835 - ?) [dau see 1840 census]
6. Alexander Dee Froedge (16 Aug 1836 - 26 May 1909) m. Sarah Elizabeth **Shives** (c1848 - a1880)
7. Mary Ann Frogg (1839 - a1880) never married
8. Thomas Benton Frogge (8 Jan 1841 - 7 Nov 1918) m. Martha Ann **Shives** on 1 Sep 1862
9. Ortha Fetney Frogg (c1846 - a1880) m. Fountain **Hurt** (c1847 -a1880)

1808 (age 32)

Arthur's older brother, John Frogg passes away after a reoccurrence of the measles. Two of his boys are apprenticed away and his daughters remain with John's widowed wife, Lucretia (Bailes). John had eight children all of which would be taken care of by Arthur and his wife at times. ^[see Rev. A.B. Wright]

PETITIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE

Transcribed from Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm,
Roll No. 3, Legislative Petitions 1805-1812

*P. Cherry
James Bowen*

*John Goin
Elias Williams*

*Allen Green
Richard Gordon*

John Anderson
Jesse Gentry Gardner (sic)
Jesse Griffin
Thos Dicinson
John William Green (sic)
William Brown
John Matthes
Samuel Reno
Morris Blackwell
Strauther Frogg
John Roberson
James Flecher

Conrod Pile
John Hutton Charles Harvey
Abner Daveson
Zarabable Stafford
Arthur Frogg
Henry Miller
Alex Daveson
Wil. Leavastone
Reason Wright
Haidon Trigg
Jacob Pile
David Roberson

Jesse Carpenter
William Rennick
Saml Blair
Nathan Roberson
Jeremiah Walker
Henry Rennick
John Evens
Jeremiah Odle
John Parker
Hackley Crump
Josep Daveson

1810 (age 34)

After the 1810 census was taken in August, Arthur and Jane give birth to **McKendrick Frogg** (c1810 - a1840). He and possibly another brother or brother-in-law of the same age are enumerated in the same home in the 1840 census for Clinton County, Kentucky ^[34]. According to Jane Farmer ^[35], he married **Permelia Duvall** (c1810 - ?) and died before 1850 in Kentucky. McKendrick and Permelia gave birth to the following children:

1. (prob) Nancy Frogge (1834 - ?) m. Elisha Keger or **Keiger**
2. Lewis Duvall Frogg (10 Mar 1835 - 25 Apr 1921) m. Victoria **Duvall**
3. Arthur Robert Frogg (22 Aug 1836 - 4 Apr 1921) m. Mary Jane **Robinson**
4. William P. Frogg (1838 - 1 Nov 1861)

William would marry Hester or **Ester Ann Kegier** on 28 Jun 1860 and enlisted in the Union Army at Camp Dick Robinson (Company D of the 12th Kentucky Regiment). He contracted the measles and was sent home when he was shot twice in the head by **Champion Ferguson** while lying sick in bed. According to her testimony, William's wife had was peeling apples at the door when Champ Ferguson dismounted and approached the house. Champion killed as many as 100 union sympathizers and was indicted for 53 before being tried, found guilty and hung. Ghastly details of Ferguson's bushwhacking work were described, one being that of the death of "a man by the name of Frogg, who was on his own bed, and quit sick, he first shot him in the mouth, and then through the brain, the last shot Ferguson said, was to make him die easy". Identifying himself as a "preacher of the gospel". William and Ester gave birth to only one son, James E. Frogge on 14 May 1861 in Clinton County, KY. Hester would apply for a widow's pension.

5. Ellen Jane Frodge (Oct 1842, - April 16, 1875). She married Jefferson Summerville Walker (27 Mar 1846 - 17 Jul 1924)
6. Francis (Frank) Frogge (1843 - 27 Feb 1865) m. Fay. He died with small pox during the Civil War ^[35].

6 Aug 1810 (Age 34)

1810 Census for Burkesville Township, Cumberland County, KY: 32010-30110

Census Name	Assumed Name	Census Age	Census Birth	Known Birth
Arthur Frogg		26 thru 44	1766-1784	1776
Female1	Jane T.	26 thru 44	1766-1784	C1780
Female2	Probably White Servant ^[a]	16 thru 25	1785-1794	
Male1	William Richardson Frogge	10 thru 15	1795-1800	1797
Male2	Cornelius Mitchel ^[a]	10 thru 15	1795-1800	1798
Daughter1	Agnes O.	<10	1800-1810	1801
Daughter2	Rebecca H.	<10	1800-1810	1804
Male3	John S. Frogg ^[a]	< 10	1801-1810	1805
Male4	Evan D.	< 10	1801-1810	1806
Male5	McKenrick Frogg	< 10	1801-1810	1810
Daughter3	Unknown Dau	<10		C1814

^achild of John Frogg (c1768 - 1808), deceased

6 Oct 1811 (age 35)

Arthur and Jane give birth to **Arthur R. Frogg, Jr.** (14 Jan 1811 - 29 May 1890)^[27] in Pall Mall, Tennessee. He should not be confused with his cousin with the same name - son of John. Arthur moved to Iroquois County, Illinois where he met and married **Susanna Mary Conner** (10 Jun 1817 - 20 Dec 1907) on 19 Jun 1834 ^[27] in Montgomery County, Indiana. Susanna was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Susanna's sister, Elizabeth Conner married Arthur's younger brother, John R. Frogg and a third sister, Ellen married **Evan Richardson** (c1810 - a1850). Susanna and Elizabeth were daughters of **James Conner** (c1775 - 1863) and **Jane Brooks**. A Joseph and James Conner can be seen listed as privates under command of Arthur Frogg, Sr during the War of 1812 ^[28]. Arthur and his brother in-law, **Evan Richardson** moved to Missouri circa 1844 where they can be seen as neighbors in the 1850 census for Washington Township, Missouri. By 1855 Arthur moved back to Papineau, Illinois. Both Arthur and Susan are buried in the Beaver Creek Cemetery west of of town. Arthur Jr. and Susan Connor had the following children: James, Elinor, George A., Martha, Lorenzo Milton, Sarah, Arthur, Thomas B., Benton

18 June 1812 (age 36)

The United States declares War on England. The cause is chiefly due to their continual blockade of American ports and aggression on the seas as well as the continued exchange of English guns and gunpowder to the Indians for the exchange of white scalps on the western front. The act of war was signed by Arthur's second cousin, **President James Madison**. The declaration of war was

widely approved by the representatives for Kentucky and Tennessee although many other coastal states desired peace.

22 Jan 1813 (age 37)

British Col. Henry Proctor with 500 British Regulars and a contingent of 500 Indians attack American troops at dawn at their fort near the Raisin River. Many of the massacred were Kentucky Volunteers.

28th April 1813 (age 37)

The Raisin River massacre and Dudley's defeat begins to scare Kentucky settlers as the British and their Indian allies head west. Among the troops that first went forward from Kentucky were the regiments of Lieutenant-Colonel William Lewis, composed largely of Central Kentucky Volunteers, from Fayette, Jessamine, Clark and Scot Counties. William Lewis and General Winchester were captured by the Indians and sent to the British lines, his soldiers were killed and scalped. The British and Indians plundered their way west sacking everything in their path.

13 July 1813 (age 37)

Governor Shelby issued a proclamation for Volunteers to fight the British. The proclamation was printed on hand-bills and posted at all the public places throughout the State. Twice as many showed up than expected. The men donned their hunting shirts and made the best provisions possible for the campaign upon which they were entering ^[10].

20 Aug 1813 (age 37)

The dreadful massacre at Fort Dearborn by British troops, on August 15, the cowardly surrender of American troops at Detroit on the 16th, the savage atrocities at the Raisin, and the fearful loss at fort Meigs...impressed upon the minds of the American people that the war [with Brittan] was a real one ^[10].

In the hearts of all the people of Kentucky burned an intense desire to wipe out in some great victory the stain which had been placed upon national courage by the base surrender of General Hull. No draft or threatened conscription had brought these heroes together. No fear or danger could drive them from their purpose. In those days all frontier men rode on horseback. The rifle was their constant companion; they were accustomed, either in the pursuit of cattle or in hunting, to carry their guns in the forest. They had no swords or pistols - they had nothing but their rifles, muskets, tomahawks, hatchets and hunting-knives ^[10].

Arthur Frogg and his younger brothers, William and Strother Frogg enlist in the United States Army to protect the frontier settlements from **Tecumseh**. Due to

his experience between 1795 through 1798, Arthur enlisted a Lieutenant. He joined the KY Mounted Infantry, 3rd Company; 7th Regiment under Gen. Harrison. (Col Taul; Capt. William Wood) for the Thames Campaign [21]. Arthur Frogg is mustered at Newport where they marched to Urbana, Ohio, one hundred and twenty miles north of Cincinnati. Upon reaching the Thames on the 3rd of October, the Americans camped ten miles above the mouth of the river. Upon the next morning brought a small skirmish in which thirteen Indians were killed and a large number wounded. During the day, a Wyandot chief had deserted the British with a company of warriors and offered to make a treaty

[Micah Taul's Regiment] The army was embarked in detachments on board of small boats (batteaux) for Put in Bay, where we remained for a day or two. From there we were moved in the same way in detachments, not having boats enough to transport all at once, to one of the Sister Islands, near which the great naval battle had been fought. The island is small, not having more than nine or ten acres, on which 5,000 men were encamped for two or three days, and it became in that time the filthiest spot I ever saw. When we landed on it, it was literally covered with snails. Here I became so much worse that I could not be moved when the army was about to embark for the Canada shore, distant about nine or ten miles. A large number besides myself and the friends who were left with me, were also left on the filthy, desolate island, mostly without provisions. Among others was Major Robert P. Henry, son of General C. Henry, who, like myself, was too sick to be removed. A few nights afterwards, at a late hour, an officer of the navy, having the command of a small vessel, called for the purpose of taking us to Detroit. He came first to my quarters and superintended my removal to his vessel, and afterwards sent for Major Henry, who had with him a few friends. I had with me some four or five.

15 Oct 1813 (age 37)

The hour for action had come. The American troops had marched seventy miles in three and a half days. Every heart was full of memories of savage brutality and cruelty to relatives, friends, and fellow citizens for a quarter century. The horrible massacre of the Raisin, its indescribable barbarity and its fiendish inhumanity, was painted on every soul, and the spirits of its slain victims seemed to ride side by side in martial procession with these living horsemen. The long line of cavalry formed in columns, and the infantry, directed by aids and officers, moved with celerity and eagerness to find proper positions in the order of battle [10].

*" Boys, we must either whip these British and Indians, or they will kill and scalp every one of us. We can no escape if we lose. Let us all die on the field or conquer"
Col. John Calloway.*

Col Johnson suggested that they could break the line of the British Regulars with his mounted men. General Harrison immediately gave the order for him to

charge. They were then 800 feet from the British infantry line. Hardly had the horses begun to move when another cry, terrible in its intensity and with foreboding wrath in its tone, filled the space overshadowed by the mighty monarch of the forest. From the stalwart throats of nearly six hundred Kentuckians there arose the cry, "Remember the Raisin!"

Cowering on the earth, or taking refuge behind the trees in their line, the red-coats of the Forty-first British gave way. The second line, one hundred yards behind, fared no better than the first. The Kentucky horsemen were invincible. After the defeat of the British, the Americans chased the Indians and their leader **Tecumseh** to a swamp where the horsemen dismounted, all except for Colonel Johnson. Tecumseh was killed and the Indians lost their will to fight. Rested, satisfied, full of patriotic contentment, on the morning of the seventh the homeward march was begun. The wounded and sick were, after a few mile' journey by land placed in boats and floated down the Thames River to Lake St. Clari, thence to Detroit. The infantry and the cavalry marched to Sandwich, and a few miles below crossed the Detroit River to the American side. and from thence the footmen pursued their way to the camp on the Portage River. The British prisoners were made to tend the horses and were subsequently imprisoned in Frankfurt until exchanged for American prisoners.

Taul's Memoirs

*The detachment was formed into two divisions, five brigades and eleven regiments. The names of the Brigadiers I don't now remember, except Brigadier General Marquis Calmes and Brigadier **General John E. King**. I was appointed to the command of the **7th regiment**, which was considered at the time by myself and my friends as a very high compliment. I was then only 28 years of age, and was the youngest Colonel in commission in the State, having been appointed only a few months before. Colonel Thomas Laughlin, of Knox county, an old officer who resigned, was appointed second Major; **Colonel Samuel Miller**, of Cumberland county, several years my senior as an officer, was appointed first Major. He had the magnanimity not to complain at my being placed above him. General Shelby sent for him when he was engaged in organizing the volunteers, and informed him that he intended to give the command of a regiment to him (Laughlin) and myself; that he deserved it; that although I was the youngest Colonel in commission in the State, he intended to give me the commission of the regiment, as I had already been in service, having served a tour of six months the winter before and had acquired a good deal of character as an officer; to which Colonel Laughlin cheerfully acquiesced. This excellent officer and worthy man was some years afterwards murdered in cold blood in Tennessee by a worthless fellow of the name of Mitchell, who was perhaps hung for it. His cause was two or three times before the Supreme Court, and I don't remember to have heard what was its final disposition.*

My regiment was composed of but six companies, commanded by Captain Wilson (afterwards Major), Captain James Gholson (my brother in law), both from Cumberland;

*Captain Sam. C. Tate, from Pulaski; Captain Thomas Miller, of Wayne; Captains Craig and , of Knox. My regiment and the Fifth regiment, commanded by Colonel William Rennick, of Barren, constituted one brigade, commanded by General John E. King. Major James W. Taylor, at present of Henry county, Tennessee, was his aide. We arrived at General Harrison's headquarters, on the margin of Lake Erie, near the mouth of the Portage river, on the 11th or 12th of September, just as they were landing the prisoners taken on board the British fleet at the battle of **Lake Erie**, on the 10th. They were a motley set of fellows. A large number of them were negroes who had run away from their masters in the United States. The army encamped here for several days in a very unhealthy location, and I was unfortunately taken sick. The army was embarked in detachments on board of small boats (batteaux) for Put in Bay, where we remained for a day or two. From there we were moved in the same way in detachments, not having boats enough to transport all at once, to one of the Sister Islands, near which the great naval battle had been fought. The island is small, not having more than nine or ten acres, on which 5,000 men were encamped for two or three days, and it became in that time the filthiest spot I ever saw. When we landed on it, it was literally covered with snails. Here I became so much worse that I could not be moved when the army was about to embark for the Canada shore, distant about nine or ten miles. I gave orders for my men to have me put in a boat, but Governor Shelby, hearing of my situation, came to see me, in company with Dr. Mitchell, his Surgeon General, who gave it as his opinion that if I was removed at that time and put into one of the boats I would not reach the Canada shore alive. The Governor peremptorily forbade my being removed. A large number besides myself and the friends who were left with me, were also left on the filthy, desolate island, mostly without provisions. Among others was Major Robert P. Henry, son of General C. Henry, who, like myself, was too sick to be removed. A few nights afterwards, at a late hour, an officer of the navy, having the command of a small vessel, called for the purpose of taking us to Detroit. He came first to my quarters and superintended my removal to his vessel, and afterwards sent for Major Henry, who had with him a few friends. I had with me some four or five.*

He immediately gave orders for the vessel to sail, leaving at least one hundred poor fellows on the island. Major Henry and myself remonstrated against his sailing without taking all on board, which he could have done in perfect safety. But he was "half seas over," and was deaf to our entreaties. He landed us the next day at Detroit. The poor fellows left on the island subsisted for two or three weeks on damaged meat that had been thrown from the vessels while lying at anchor at the island. Finding starvation staring them in the face, they ultimately got off by patching up an old boat that had been left, or had drifted up on the island.

Upon my arrival at Detroit I found a large number of the officers and soldiers of the volunteers, who had been unable, from sickness, to march with the army in pursuit of the British army. The battle of the Thames was fought on the 5th day of October, 1813, and the army consisted almost exclusively of the Kentucky volunteers under Harrison and Shelby, including Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted men (the horses of the other Kentucky volunteers had been left at the Portage).

Our army returned to Sandwich, in Upper Canada, opposite Detroit, on the 10th of October. Many were sick and unable to march on foot, and were transported across the lake in vessels furnished by Commodore Perry; but before a passage could be procured .for me the vessels were so much crowded that I could not get in, and I had to recross the lake in an open boat. The weather was then freezing cold, and was stormy, and the lake was very rough, making our passage not only laborious and disagreeable, but absolutely dangerous. We had two boats and about one hundred and fifty men with which we coasted the lake and arrived at Portage in six or seven days. Here we found the most of our horses, but in bad condition. We left for home on the 20th or 21st of October. Our encampment was in a wet prairie, near the lake. When we left the ground was frozen hard enough to bear our horses. I was then somewhat better than I had been, and was able to ride a horse. I was taken with the mumps, from which I did not recover until after I got home. The troops were discharged in Maysville. It was some months before I recovered my health and strength.

4 Nov 1813

According to his pension medical records, while marching around **Lake Erie**, Arthur received a fracture to his ankle on Nov. 4, 1813. Arthur Frogg serves 84 days as Lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of the Illinois Militia. His paymaster reimbursed him two rations per day totaling 168 less ten of which were provided. He was reimbursed \$31.60 sustenance during his term.

The Creek Indian War

On August 30, 1813 (age 37)

Nearly 1,000 Red Stick and Creek Indians massacre 553 American settlers on the Tennessee River at Fort Mimms. The attack was prompted by American born, William Weatherspoon who joined and united the Indians against the encroaching White settlers.

At noon, a drummer sounded the call to mess, and the soldiers and settlers headed for their midday meal. Some of the girls and young men were dancing, and the soldiers were playing cards as they waited for their food. The rattle of the drum was the Creek's signal to attack and the death call for most of settlers and militia. Hundreds of Red Stick warriors, hidden in a ravine only 400 yards from the fort, stormed across the open field and crowded through the open gate, their war whoops mingling with scattered musket shots from the soldiers and screams of terror from the pioneer women and children.

Before the attack, the prophet Welsh had performed a magical ceremony to make four braves impervious to bullets. He stated that the bullets would break in two and pass around their bodies. These warriors were to lead the attack through the gate and divert the defender's attention long enough for other Red Sticks to occupy the stockade's loopholes and fire into the fort from outside the walls. The

"bullet-proof" braves were the first to rush into the gate, and three were immediately shot down. The soldiers tried to close the front gates, but the gates were stuck in mud due to the recent rains. The fastest of the warriors made it through the gate and trampled the soldiers trying to close them. The Indian warriors were heavily painted wielding guns, bows and arrows pointed with iron spikes. Most of the Indians were naked except for a few who wore a girdle with a cows tail hanging from the back.

Despite the failure of the magic, the militiamen were occupied long enough for the Red Sticks to take many of the loopholes and open fire on the whites running for cover inside the fort. As the settlers hid in the stockades of the fort, the Indians set it a fire killing every man, woman and child inside, except for a dozen survivors who cut a hole in the stockage and fled to the woods. A few other survivors were some of the black slaves that were kept by the Indians.

The Indians spared no lives. All were scaled; even pregnant women had their babies cut from their wombs and left to lay by their bleeding mother [2].

18 October 1814 (age 38)

Arthur's brother, Strother Frogg is listed as captain of the 35th Tennessee Regiment

April 1815

Arthur purchases land adjacent to his brother Strother in what would become Pall Mall, Fentress County, TN.

Overton Roll#33 Register of Deeds

Vol. B Pg 336

*Know all men by these presents, that I Jessee Standifer of the County of Madison and territory of Mississippi, Attorney in fact for Thomas Houghton of the County of Greene and State of Georgia, have this day bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and **sell to Arthur Frogg** of the County of Cumberland and State of Kentucky a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Overton and containing by estimation 331 Acres, be the same, more or less, butted and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a black walnut and sugar tree on the north side of **Wolf river** on the east line of the original tract of 640 Acres granted by the State of North Carolina to the said Thomas Houghton; thence north with the said line to the north East of corner of the original survey; thence west 227 poles to a stake; thence south with the original line to where it strikes **Strauther Frogg's** line on the south side of **Wolf river**; thence an easterly direction with said **Strauther Frogg's** line to the beginning, together with all woods, ways, waters, water courses, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to hold to the said Arthur Frogg, his heirs and assigns and from the said Thomas Houghton and his heirs and from the lawful demand of all and every person claiming right thereto, nevertheless, it to be expressly understood that if the said should be lost by any*

older title, that then the said Thomas Houghton is only bound to refund the consideration money paid which is three hundred dollars in horses, rated equal to a good Second cow and calf at Eleven dollars, sixty-six and one half cents and two hundred dollars in cast with interest thereon.

In witness of which bargain and sale I have set my hand and affixed my seal this 10th day of August 1814. Interlined before signed In the presence of

H[enry] Regan

[Strauther Frogg](#)

State of Tennessee

Overton County

April Sessions 1815

Joshua Lewis

William T. Lewis [Capt. Barnhart's free male inhabitants for Davidson Co. 1812]

Robert Estill

Estill Mitchell

Robert Richardson

Sarah Stewart

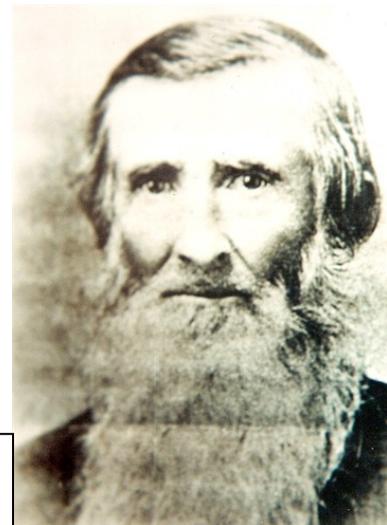
Alexander, Samuel Abner and James Davidson.

According to the Tennessee State Library and Archives, **Arthur Frogg** became Road Commissioner for Overton, Tennessee in 1815.

Frog	Strother	1826	31 Private	176.1	Mount Cumberland Academy trustee
Frogg	Arthur	1815	20	150.2	Road commissioner
Frogg	Arthur	1832	37 Private	105.2	Fentress County - His place mentioned as a turnpike boundary
Frogg	Arthur R.	1833	38	48.6	Tunrpike road commissioner
Frogg	Arthur R.	1835	41 Private	6.2	Middle and East TN Railroad commissioner
Frogg	E. D.	1847	49	219.60	Fentress Co.

July 28, 1819 (age 43)

Arthur and Jane give birth to daughter **Elizabeth Magee Frogg**. She marries **Robert Floyd Sayers** (23 Dec 1804 - 22 Apr 1872) on July 28, 1839 in Tippecanoe, Indiana. Robert first married **Martha T. McMillen** and had five children. Robert was son of Alexander Sayers and Susan Cecil. By 1840, they list



Robert F. Sayers. Photo
Courtesy of S. Rush
Crockett of Wytheville,
VA

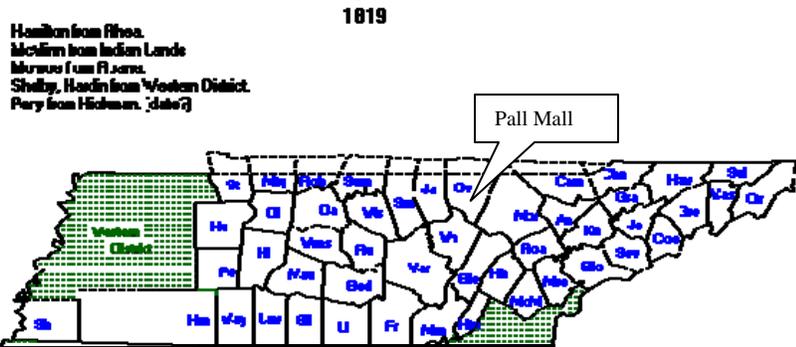
six children in the home. They are both buried in the Sugar Grove Cemetery, Jackson County, Indiana.



Elizabeth Magee (Frogg Sayers). Photo Courtesy of S. Rush Crockett of Wytheville, VA

4 Feb 1820 (age 43)

The States of Tennessee and Kentucky compromised on the boundary dispute separating each state along the [Walker's line](#). The land in Which Arthur Frogg lived was now referred to as Overton County, TN instead of Cumberland County, KY.



DEEDS: Cumberland County, KY; Deed Book D; 1819 - 1820

Arthur FROGG & wife Jane T of Overton Co TN to Thomas THURMAN of Knox Co. Same places John FROGG [(1 May 1805 - aft 1875)], infant of John FROGG decd, [1768-1808] age 14, as apprentice of William W LEWIS. Same places Arthur FROGG [(1802 - Jun 1870)], age 14 as app. of Jasper W LEWIS.

Jasper W. Lewis (c1796-c1843) m. **Sarah Burris Stoner**, daughter of Dr. Michael Stoner and Catherine Thurman. He was the brother William W. Lewis who m. S. A. Galbreath on 31 Jan 1816 in Cumberland County, KY.

Abstracts from Cumberland County Deed Book D (1821-22).
Arthur FROGG & wife Jane T of Overton Co TN to Sally WILLIAMS,
(nee NOLAND), widow of James NOLAND & Emmiline NOLAND.

1820 Overton County, TN (age 44)

1820 Census for Overton (later Fentress) TN: 330010-10101^[b]

Census Name	Assumed Name	Census Age	Census Birth Range	Known Birth
Arthur Frogg		26 thru 44	1766-1784	1776
Female1	Mother ^a	>45	Bef. 1775	c1742
Female2	Jane T.	16 thru 25	1785-1794	c1780?
Male	Arthur ^c	10 thru 15	1805-1810	1802
Son4	John S.	10 thru 15	1805-1810	1805
Son5	Evan D.	10 thru 15	1805-1810	1806
Son6	McKendrick	Under 10	1811-1820	1810
Son7	Arthur Jr.	Under 10	1811-1820	1811
Son8	John	Under 10	1811-1820	1812
Daughter2	Jane	Under 10	1811-1820	1817

^aProb mother Mary (Mitchell) Frogg

^bWilliam Frogg, Jr. s/o John is now head of household and living adjacent to his mother, Lucretia (Miller) Smith

^c Son of John Frogg, (1768-1808) and Lucretia Miller Frogg

^d Agness Oliver Frogg is listed with her husband, Isaac McCollom in Wayne County, TN. [33]

7 Apr 1821 (age 44)

In a Cumberland Co KY deed dated April 7, 1821, **Arthur and Jane T. Frogge** of Overton Co., TN sell their farm to Thomas Thurman of Knox Co TN. This deed was witnessed by **P.H. Williams** and **Wm Frogge**.

State of Tennessee, Overton County

At a circuit Court began and held for the County of Overton at the courthouse in the town of Monroe on the third Monday of August the same being the 20th day of August in the Year 1821, present the Honourable Nathaniel W. Williams, Esquire, Judge of the Third Circuit.

Proclamation be made, the Sherriff made return of the Venue (?) to him directed, executed on the following persons, To Wit:

*Joseph Bates
Henderson Bates*

John Wallace
Isaac Carlock
Arthur Frogg
John Richardson
Enoch Murphee
Thomas Simpson
Zachariah Eldridge
Luanny Burrus
Jonathan Whiteside
Samuel Miller
George Bailey
John Beaty
William Sevier
William Burrus, Sr.
James Cowan
John McDonnold, Jr.
George Christian
Abraham Hayter
Epps Gibbons
Levi Grace
Jacob Beason and
Isaac Johnson

Of whom were elected a Grand Jury, To Wit:

Jacob Beason
Abraham Hayter
Luanny Burrus
Samuel Miller
George Bailey
Isaac Johnson
Joseph Bates
Zachariah Eldridge
Epps Gibbons
Thomas Simpson
John McDonnold, Jr.
Henderson Bates and
John Beaty

Whereupon Epps Gibbons was by the court appointed Foreman & after being sworn & charged retired to consider of presentments ? ----

1824 (age 48)

Arthur's relative, William Frogg is indicted for murder. This William Frogg is either:

1. William Frogg, Jr. (1780-?) h/o **Mary Merit**
2. William Frogg (1797 - ?), son of John who m. **Mary Smith**

3. William Frogg III, son of William Frogg, Jr. and **Mary Merit**
4. William Frogg (c1800 - ?) son of **Strother Frogg** and **Sarah**

Cumberland County Circuit Court

*...And whereas it is reposed that **William Frogg** stands indicted and charged; before the Cumberland circuit court, for maliciously stabbing a man by the name of Rupe, and that owing to prejudices that exist in the minds of the citizens of Cumberland county, against the said William Frogg, he cannot have a fair and impartial trial before a jury of the said county of Cumberland: For remedy whereof, Sec. 11. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a change of venue be granted and allowed to the said William Frogg, to the county of Wayne: and it shall and may be lawful for the said Frogg to appear at the court-house in the said county of Wayne, on the first day of the next term of the said circuit court to be held in and for the circuit and county of Wayne and then there deliver himself up to the sheriff of Wayne county, to answer to said indictment; and it shall be the duty of the said sheriff to present the said **William Frogg** to the said ...*

1823 (age 47)

Fentress County was created from parts of Overton and Morgan counties in 1823. The county was named in honor of James Fentress, the Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, who assisted in passing the enabling legislation for the new county. Jamestown serves as the county seat. Arthur remains in Wolf River which did not annex to Fentress.

13 May 1828 (age 52)

General **John Edward King** of Burkesville passes away. He owned a tract of land two miles north of Burkesville on the road to Columbia, known as Melmont. He commanded the Third Brigade during Arthur's service at the battle of the Thames. He was born where Arthur's grandfather had lived near **Dumfries, Prince William County** in 1757. He moved to Cumberland County in 1797 where he was admitted to the bar.

12 Sep 1829 (age 53)

Arthur's brother, "[Strothers Frogg](#)" is listed in a Washington County sheriff's sale as the recipient of a debt and titled as Chairman of the Fentress county court. [Sparta newspaper]

3 May 1830 (age 54)

Arthur R. Frogge to Polly M. Frogge 200 acres ^[37]

200 Acres in the County of Fentress and State of Tennessee to **Polly M[erit]. Frogge**, of the same County and State. In consideration of the sum \$250 in hand paid by the said Polly M. Frogge for 200 acres on Cumberland Mountain, on the waters of Yellow Creek beginning at a white oak tree marked "AF" [Arthur Frogg] on the east line of a tract of land whereon William Frogge now lives, running east...crossing Pile's old turnpike road ...crossing Buffalo Cove road...including the improvement where James Payne formerly lived.

Arthur R. Frogge (Seal)
 In Presence of
 A. Collom, State of Tennessee, Fentress County

May Sessions Court
 J.H. Richardson, Clerk of said County

Registered April 25th 1832
 Wm. Evans, Register
 By his deputy W.H. Richardson

1830 Census for Overton TN: 00021001-01110001

Census Name	Name	Census Age	Census Birth	Known Birth
Arthur R. Frogg		50-60	1770-1780	1776
Jane T.		50-60	1770-1780	
Son6	Evan D. Frogge	20-30	1800-1810	9 Nov 1806
Son7	McKendrick	15-20	1810-1815	c1810
Son8	Arthur Jr.	15-20	1810-1815	6 Oct 1811
Daughter2	Unknown	15-20	1810-1815	C1814
Daughter3	Jane	10-15	1815-1820	24 Sep 1817
Daughter4	Elizabeth	5-10	1820-1825	c1823

Jul 1831. Arthur's mother, Mary (Mitchell) Frogg passes away.

Aug 1831 - Report of men visiting Wood River, met but no solution. Zephiniah WOOLSEY, Wm WOOD and Thomas WOOD to go back again at their next meeting. Recvd information that Salley MYERS, Viziah WILLIAMS and **Mary FROGG** have died since last associational meeting. Letter of dismissal granted Peggy SMITH ^[42].

1832 (age 56)

In 1832, 56-year old Arthur's name is mentioned Tennessee State Library and Archives online. He becomes Fentress County Road Commissioner and then becomes the Railroad Commissioner which leads his to move his family from Fentress County to Tippecanoe, Indiana. During the 1830's and 1840's many railroads were chartered by the state. Most of these never saw completion.

Middle Tennessee's first railroad, the **Nashville** and **Chattanooga**, made its first run in 1851 and was completed in 1854. The **Nashville** and **Decatur** was chartered in 1854 and completed in 1859. The **Louisville** and **Nashville** railroad was constructed as a result of both cities' attempts to neutralize the other as a source of economic competition. The L&N railroad company played a significant role in the history of transportation in Middle Tennessee for the rest of the century [7].

1833 Fentress County Tax List

1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	Arthur R.	Of Wolf River
1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	Evan D.	Son of Arthur
1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	James	Son of Arthur
1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	John	Son of Arthur
1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	Mitchel H.	Son of Arthur
1833	TN	Fentress	Frogg	Strocether	Strother

Fentress County Land Records: Vol. C 1834-1843

Fentress Roll #7 Register of Deeds: Vol: A-D Nov 1820-Oct 1848:

Tennessee State Archives, Nashville, TN

The Spartanian and Mountain District Advertiser

Vol 1. No. XXXIV Sparta, Tennessee

Saturday August 22, 1829

Sheriff's Sale

*By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued from the office of the honorable, the circuit court of White county, and to me directed, I will expose to the public sale for cash in hand at the court house in Jamestown on the 23rd day of September next, all the right title, claim or interest that **Arthur Frogg** has in and to two tracts of land, situate lying in Fentress County. One tract on Wolf river, where Pile's turnpike road crosses the same, adjoining the lands of **John Moody**, containing Fourteen Acres. The other lying on the said turnpike road where the road leading from Monroe to Kingston intersects the same, and being the same tract of land whereon said **A. Frogg** now lives. Taken in execution to satisfy a judgment that **John Blair** Lessee, recovered against said Frogg in the White circuit court. Sale in legal hours.*

Wm. McClellan shff

A sale of goods by the local sheriff a sheriff to seize and sell the goods and chattels of a Judgment Debtor in order to satisfy the judgment against the debtor. In its original form, the writ directed the seizure and sale of goods and chattels only, but eventually was enlarged to permit levy on real property, too; largely synonymous with a modern writ of execution.

4 Nov 1833 (age 59)

Be it enacted...that Arthur R. Frogg and William Travis be appointed commissioners on the turnpike road leading through Fentress and Morgan counties, and shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, have the same pay on the several roads of which they are commissioners, as directed and given to Abijah Crane and Peter Hoodenpile, by this act on Hale's turnpike Road [22].

1835 (age 59)

"Old Man Stout" of Overton County is accused of practicing witchcraft in Overton County [18].

6 Dec 1835 (age 59)

Arthur's nephews, sons of John move to Illinois

1835 Union County, Illinois Certified by William C. Whitlock

Arthur Frogg: 0001-301; One male 31-40; three females under 10; one female 21-30

John Frogg: 3201-0101; three males under 10; two males 11-20; one male 31-40; one dau 11-20; one female 31-40

Circa 1837, Arthur and Jane move from Fentress County, Tennessee to Tippecanoe, Jackson County, Indiana.



July 28, 1839 (age 63)

Arthur and Jane's youngest daughter, Elizabeth marries **Robert Floyd Sayers** in Tippecanoe, Indiana.

25 Dec 1839 (age 63)

Mary A. Frogge is born to Luvisa Smith. Many researchers have stated her middle name as "Ermine" but her middle initial was stated at least twice using an "A". It is not certain that she is the daughter of Arthur as she is not listed in the 1840 census for Tippecanoe, Indiana. She was raised in Arthur and Luvisa's home in Pall Mall, TN and took on his last name. Mary married **Andrew Jackson Rains** and moved adjacent to her brother Andrew in nearby Jamestown, TN. She then moved to Howel, AK. She and Andrew left issue. She died on 22 Apr 1906 and is buried in the Davidson Cemetery in Pickett, TN.

17 Aug 1839 (age 63)



Arthur's wife of 40 years passes away before the age of 60. She died in Tippecanoe, Indiana and is buried in the Sugar Grove Cemetery. A modern grave has been recently erected in her memory.

Courtesy Donnie Ruyle; Find A Grave Memorial# 22285650

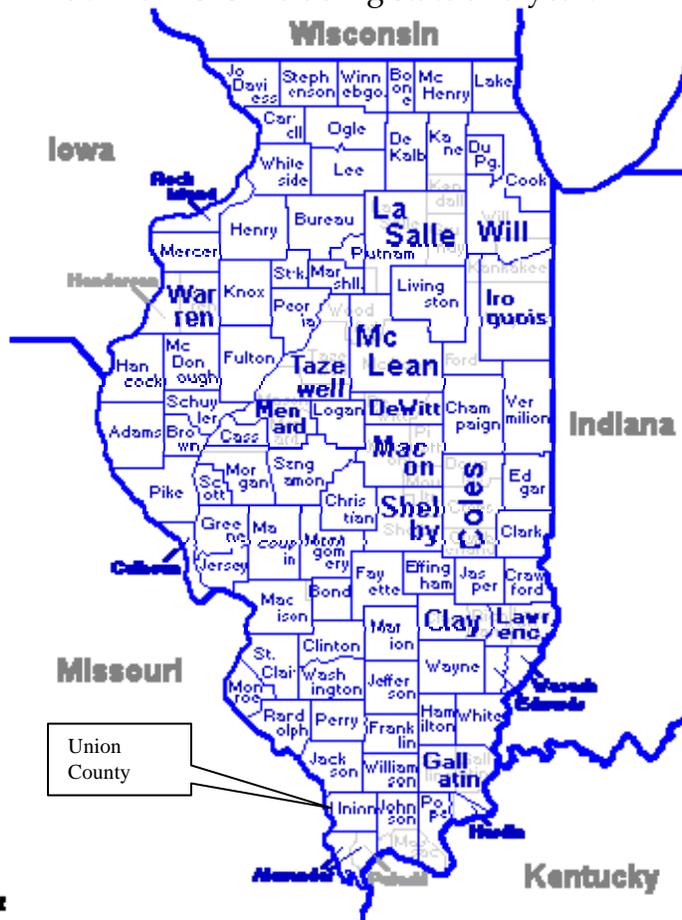
On 22 Aug 1839 (age 63)

Arthur had been receiving correspondence from his son in Illinois about the mass public wholesale of newly acquired Indian Lands as a result of the trail of tears. This land could later be subdivided and sold for profit. **Arthur Frogg** purchased 5000 acres in Union County, Illinois for \$125. Union County can be seen in the lower tip of the state near the Kentucky border. This is verified by Arthur's widows pension file 9 Mar 1878 including state and year.

Illinois 1839

New Counties

- Marshall - Jan 19, 1839**
- Brown - Feb 1, 1839**
- DuPage - Feb 9, 1839**
- Dane - Feb 15, 1839**
(changed to Christian on Feb 1, 1840)
- Logan - Feb 15, 1839**
- Menard - Feb 15, 1839**
- Scott - Feb 16, 1839**
- Carroll - Feb 22, 1839**
- Lee - Feb 27, 1839**
- Jersey - Feb 28, 1839**
- Warren - Feb 28, 1839**
- Williamson - Feb 28, 1839**
- DeWitt - Mar 1, 1839**
- Lake - Mar 1, 1839**
- Hardin - Mar 2, 1839**
- Stark - Mar 2, 1839**



Michael L. Elbert
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Illinois Public Land Sales, Vol 31; pg 144

FROGG ARTHUR	01/22/1839 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE JOHN	02/05/1840 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE JOHN	07/04/1840 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE JOHN	07/11/1840 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE ARTHUR	07/13/1840 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE PRISCILLA	03/23/1848 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGG JOHN S	09/25/1854 MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

FROGG JOHN S 09/25/1854 MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS
FROGGE GEORGE W 03/06/1855 UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1840 Tippecanoe County, Indiana: 000000001-00011

Census Name	Name	Census Age	Census Birth	Known Birth
Arthur R. Frogg		60-70	1770-1780	1776
Daughter3	Not known	20-30	1810-1820	c1814
Daughter4	Elizabeth M.	15-20	1820-1825	c1823

Arthur Frogg returns to Fentress, TN

18 April 1841 (age 65)

A few days after his sixty-fifth birthday, the widowed Arthur Frogg marries **Louvisa Smith** (25 Jan 1814 - Oct 1893) in Fentress County where they can be seen in the 1850 census. Luvisa was born in Tennessee and would have been 27 years old at the time of the marriage. She was thirty eight years his junior and about 10 years younger than his oldest daughter. It appears that she had at least one daughter, Mary from a previous relationship. Five years after Arthur's death, she can be seen raising her children in Pall Mall (Overton County), TN. Luvisa was the daughter of **Andrew Smith** and **Rachael Young**. She died in October of 1893 in Tennessee.

According to Widows pension and an affidavit by his children, the ceremony was performed by minister of the gospel, John Basket. As was common for the era, Levisa could not write and signed with an X on her widows pension application.

*State of Tennessee in this 24th day of May Fentress County 1855, personally appeared before me **James C. Lathrim**? A Justice of the peace in and for said County and State aforesaid **John W Frogge^a & Synthey [Frogg] Wright^b** and made oath in due form of law that **Arthur R. Frogge** and **Luvisa Smith** ever married in their house in Fentres [sic] County Ten, on or about the 18th April 1841 and that they have lived together as man and wife until the death of said Arthur R. Frogge which was on the 15th day of May 1855. and that she still remains a widow given under our hands and seal this day and date above written.*

*Signed: John W. Frogg
Sythia [her mark] Wright*

^aJohn Wesley Frogg m. Nancy Wright

^bSythey (Cynthia) Frogg m. Rev. Absolom B. Wright

24 Mar 1842 (age 66)

Arthur's daughter, Jane (Frogg) Oliver, wife of **William Oliver**, passes away at the age of 24 leaving at least 3 children. They had been living in Apple River, Joe Daviess County, Illinois.

1843 (age 67)

Arthur's niece, Marsha (Frogg) Millsaps, resident of Overton County is accused by Mr. Bledsoe as being a witch ^[18].

Nov 4, 1843 (age 67)

Surgeon's Affidavit

*It Is hereby certified that **Capt Arthur R. Frogg**, a captain in the company of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in the 7th regiment of the Unites States under Gen. Harrison is rendered incapable of performing the duty of a soldier, by reason of wounds or other injuries inflicted while he was actually in the service aforesaid, and in the line of his duty, viz;*

By satisfactory evidence and accurate examination, it appears that on or between the 15th and 20th day of October 1813 being engaged in Marching around Lake Erie in the district or territory of Michigan, he received an injury of his left ankle by fracture of the bones forming the ankle joint and laceration of the capsul? Bar? And connecting ligament of the joint leaving partial Auchulosis?

5 Nov 1843 (age 38)

The day after visiting his doctor to obtain his pension, Arthur and Luvisa give birth to **Andrew Jackson Frogg** (5 Nov 1843 - c1915). He fought for the Union Army in the Civil War and married at least three times and had several children.



On April 15, 1844 (age 68)

Arthur Frogge receives his US Military pension (called "relief") from Congress' House of Representatives. However, his pension is tied up for two years under review.

Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, 1789-1873

MONDAY, April 15, 1844. (Page 233)

Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom the following bills were referred--
H. R. 111. An act for the relief of Arthur R. Frogge;

December 31, 1844 (age 68)

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow. Mr. Tibbatts, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the following bill: A Bill For the benefit of Arthur R. Frogge, of Fentress county, Tennessee.

1 Jan 1846 (age 36)

Arthur R. Frogge begins collecting his pension for his military service as Lieutenant during the war of 1812.

David G. Manning,	Private	4.00	1847	1	3
Elisha Fikes	Lieut	15.00		1	3
Muller Francis	Priv	3.33 1/2	1 st Decr. 1845		
Frederick Fisher,	Lieut.	8.50	1 st Jan'y. 1846		
Arthur R. Frogge,	Priv	6.00	7 th Sept. 1847		
Robert Flanagan	"	5.33 1/2	25 th Aug. 1847		
Thomas J. Ferguson,	Priv	4.00	25 th Sept. 1847	1	3
G. & Herby					
John H. Goolby					

January 8, 1846 (age 69)

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow. Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the following bill: A Bill For the relief of Arthur R. Frogge, of Fentress county, Tennessee.

July 15, 1846 (age 70)

29th Congress, Session I: Approved, July 15, 1846: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, Required to place upon the invalid pension roll of the United States the name of Arthur R. Frogge; and that he pay him at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, for and during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1850 U.S. Census for Fentress, TN

1850 Fentress County, TN: ^[14]

Census Name	Census Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Arther Frogg	74	Farmer	VA
Levisa	36	-	KY
Polly [A.]	12	At School	KY
Andrew [J.]	7	At School	TN
Jane [T.]	5	-	TN
Rachel	3	-	TN

17 Jun 1851 (age 75)

Arthur states his age as 75 and described his military experience to Justice of the Peace, Michael Wright on a Bounty Land Claim for of Declaration for surviving officers or Soldiers.

I served as a private in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Tinsley [(? – 2 Oct 1833)] in the 14th Regiment of the US Infantry commanded by Col Henry Garther? In the war of 1795 for the term of three years and continued in actual service in said war, for the term of three years and was honorably discharged at Fort William in Georgia the fourth of August 1798 ^[7].

*Signed Arthur R. [his Mark] Frogge**

**note the use of the "e" at the end of Frogg*

c1854 (age 78)

Arthur Robinson Frogg passes away at his home at age 75 near Pall Mall, Tennessee.

ARTHUR R. FROGG died May 13, 1855 as stated by his wife in his pension payment schedule. He aged nearly 80 years; born Va. [Greenbrier County] He moved to what was then Cumberland County, Kentucky then to Clinton Co., Ky., then to Indiana where his wife died; moved to Fentress Co., Tenn.; md Miss Luvica Smith; he "possessed an irritable temper." ^[6]

3 March 1855

Now widowed, Louvisa applies to receive Arthur's pension.

1855-1856

Receipts and Expenditures of the Dept of the Interior

A.R. Frogge, deceased \$20.04 ^[25]

1860 Pall Mall, Fentress County, TN: ^[15]

Census Name	Census Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
Luvisa Frogge	46	Tenant	KY

Mary A.	21	-	TN
S. A.J.	17	Tenant	TN
Jane T.	16	-	TN
Rachel J.	13	-	TN
Margaret J.	7	-	TN

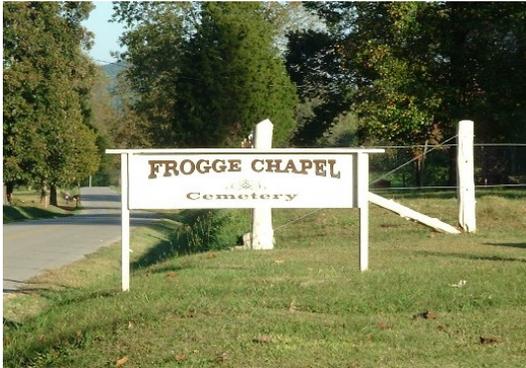
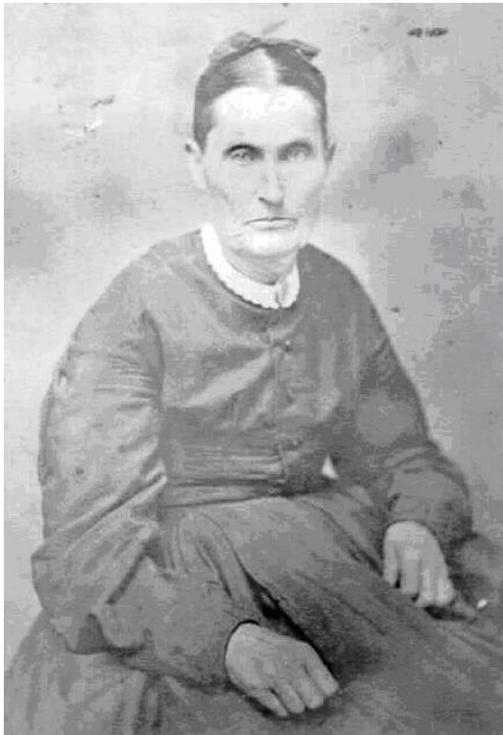


Photo Courtesy of Fentress County, TN Page; by Tami Ramsey



Elizabeth Magee Frogg

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45. William Richardson, Sr. [S.A.R. Membership: 17335](#); 3 Dec 1906

Miscellaneous Abstracts for Mitchell Hays Frogg
15 Feb 1854

Acts of the State of Tennessee

*Section 1: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that **Mitchell H. Frogg, John Putts, John Cob, and William F. Richardson,** securities upon a recognizance entered unto the State of Tennessee for the appearance of **Evan D. Frogg** in the supreme court, to answer a charge of malicious shooting, be, and the same are hereby released and discharged from the penalty of said recognizance; and the attorney General for the State... Provided the said **Mitchell H. Frogg** and others, shall pay the costs of said scire facias.*

William Richardson, Sr.

Will of William Richardson; Liber A, folio 36, Smyth County, VA

Extract of S.A.R: To the best of my knowledge and belief, William Richardson, Sr. located in Rich Valley, VA in 1773 – He lived and died there and is buried on the old estate. “Captain William Richardson” is encribed on his tombstone. His son, William Richardson inherited his lands upon the death of William Richardson, Sr, by cecision his son Wm. S. Richardson inherthed the homestead – upon his deth by decision his son Robert inherited, and now owns the same.