

*James E. Mink*  
*&*  
*The Mink Family*

## Forward

*This is a narrative about two men: James E. Mink and his son Charles W. Mink. With great respect for these two outstanding gentlemen, this story will be told through their eyes. Jim will tell you in his own words\* about his Civil War experiences and trips to Indiana and Oklahoma. Charlie will tell of his confusing childhood and some mistakes that he made along the way to becoming a hard-working coal miner and the father of eleven fantastic children - the Mink family from Whitley County, Kentucky.*

*13 June 2017*

*\* The facts of this narrative are rooted in the memories of those family members who remain. Family ancestry data was aligned with the website Ancestry.com and quotes of Jim's exact words were obtained from the 1877 legal transcripts, when Jim sued the US Government for \$150 because some Union Soldiers stole his prize horse. These hand-written transcripts have been translated and are included at the end of this narrative.*

*Signed Dave Fashenpour, husband of Janna Sue Mink:  
Daughter of Ray Mink,  
Granddaughter of Charlie Mink and  
Great-granddaughter of Jim Mink*

## Chapter 1

### The 1860's

I'm James E. Mink<sup>1</sup> - they call me Jim. I was born in Ashe County, North Carolina in 1841. My Dad's name is Rufus<sup>48</sup> and my Mom's name is Cassandra<sup>49</sup>. I got married to Susie<sup>2</sup> my school sweetheart on September 12, 1860, when I was 19 years old.

As soon as we got married, Susie and I knew that both of our families would have to move over the border into Tennessee<sup>45</sup> because the country seemed to be falling apart. South Carolina was planning on seceding from the United States of America and we figured that North Carolina would be next. However, once the Union was defeated at Fort Sumter, South Carolina; the rest of the South quickly seceded.

By March 1861, the Confederates ruled Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and even our new state of Tennessee. We felt betrayed with Rebels everywhere - forcefully taking young able-bodied males off to what was then called the War. I had to do something, so I left my wife and our baby Mary<sup>3</sup> with Susie's parents<sup>58</sup>, the Rectors, in Tazewell, Claiborne County. I also entrusted my only horse to my father-in-law, knowing that it would be safe with him.

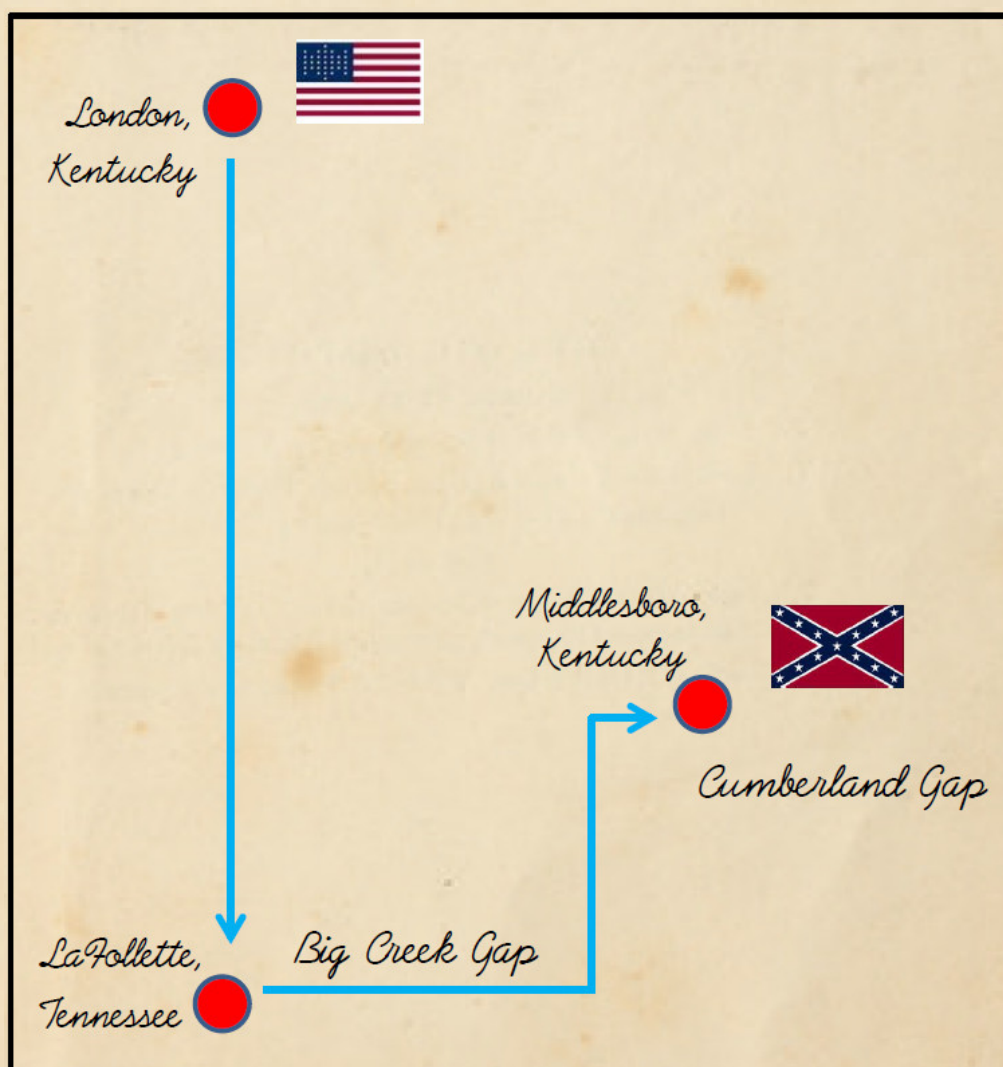
Over the border, in Kentucky, the Union Army was asking for volunteers. So my buddy and I avoided the Rebel patrols that were roaming all over Claiborne County and crossed over into Kentucky, where I joined the U.S. Federal Army<sup>46</sup>. I was now a Union soldier with the rank of Private, a new uniform, and a slightly used musket.



My family was split in half, my wife and child lived in Tennessee of the Confederate States of America and I was in the United States of America at Camp Dick Robinson 8 miles east of Danville, Kentucky. My unit had just defeated the Rebels at Logan's Cross Roads in the Battle of Mill Springs near Nancy, Kentucky, where we had lost 39 soldiers. That was on January 19, but I didn't get mustered in until March 1, 1862.



I met-up with my unit in London the first week of March to prepare for an assault on the Cumberland Gap Rebel stronghold. Some local folks had convinced our commanders that we could surprise the Confederates surrounding Cumberland Gap by crossing over Big Creek Gap, near LaFollette, Tennessee. Our objective was to meet at LaFollette, cross the Big Creek Gap, and to fight our way northeast to the Cumberland Gap, gateway to the northern states.

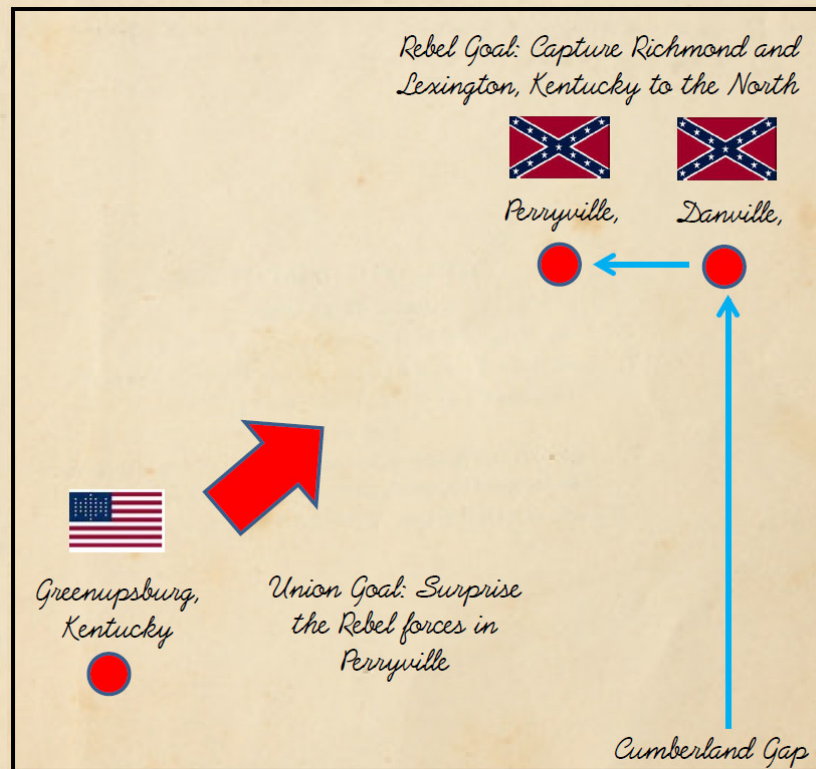


It worked; we captured one of the most highly desired strongholds of the War. The Rebels were surprised to see an attack coming from the southwest and we cleared out every last one of them by June 18, 1862. We moved into the Rebel Regimental Headquarters and setup our defensive positions. Then in August I became sick with painful digestive problems - I think it was the water. My unit took me, along with a dozen of my brothers-in-arms, to the Cumberland Gap Hospital.

By the middle of September, a large Rebel force of over 12,000 men attacked our positions and my unit was beaten and forced to retreat to Greensburg. The Rebels didn't stay long in the Gap but found time to raid our hospital taking all of the medical supplies, along with all of the Union soldiers that were recuperating in the hospital. We were informed that we were Prisoners of War.

The Rebels were heading toward Lexington for a major offensive, but stopped in Danville for supplies. They released us prisoners in Danville, after making us take an oath not to bear arms against the Confederacy. They encamped in Perryville, twenty miles from the Confederate Supply Depot in Danville, and established a perimeter defense around Perryville. Hoping to get better from my illness, I hid in the Danville Courthouse and watched the Rebels return to Danville to gather-up their food and ammunition. They

were moving their supplies to Perryville; thinking there was going to be an attack by the Union forces. I remained in Danville.



Since the Rebels were headed toward the northern cities of Richmond and Lexington, they assumed our Union forces would be defending from the north. However, we were behind their defenses waiting for orders to attack. On October 7<sup>th</sup> one of the most significant battles of the Civil War took place in and around Perryville.

The combined Union Armies of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee were located to the west and south of Perryville, but when the Rebels finally went on the offense and drove north - the Union soldiers



thought they were actually running away from them and attacked from the south and west. The Confederate forces were beaten and retreated back into Tennessee forming-up a mule train of wagons with stolen food and livestock that was 40 miles long.

The Rebels even took the last of the drinking water during the most severe drought in years. The Union soldiers had no fresh water to drink and were forced to hand-cup puddle water, which was full of microbes and caused almost 4000 soldiers to be housed in the Danville Courthouse for many weeks after the battle. In addition, almost 300 Rebels that had to be left behind were also victims of this unknown water-borne illness. I was among the sick and injured in the Danville Courthouse, a structure that had been rebuilt just the year before, as the result of a devastating fire.

I finally reunited with my unit in November, in the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia. After that we skirmished in and around Louisville, Cincinnati, and Nashville. We soon moved out to Stones River in Murfreesboro, Tennessee to capture a Confederate railroad and fought near Blood's Hill on January 3, 1863.

Then we marched to Lexington around the middle of March and then back to Somerset in August, with a minor skirmish at Winter's Gap before leaving for Tazewell in September, 1863. We recaptured Cumberland Gap in September and fought at Carter's



Station, Jonesboro, Blue Springs, Sweetwater, and finally Blountsville by the middle of October.

Then there was the Knoxville Campaign; fighting back the Rebels at Marysville, Stock Creek, London, and dozens of towns and clearings - right through Christmas 1863. The next year went-by quickly, starting in Shoal Creek, Alabama and doubling back to Dandridge, Kimbrough's Crossroads, and Knoxville by August 1864. A few months later, it was time for my discharge while being attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> Division, Army of the Ohio, headquartered at Cumberland Gap. Most of our men had died from disease; with 4 officers and 609 enlisted soldiers contracting dysentery, typhoid, or some other unknown sickness. The deaths can be blamed on poor sanitation, foul water, or just catching the disease from your buddy.

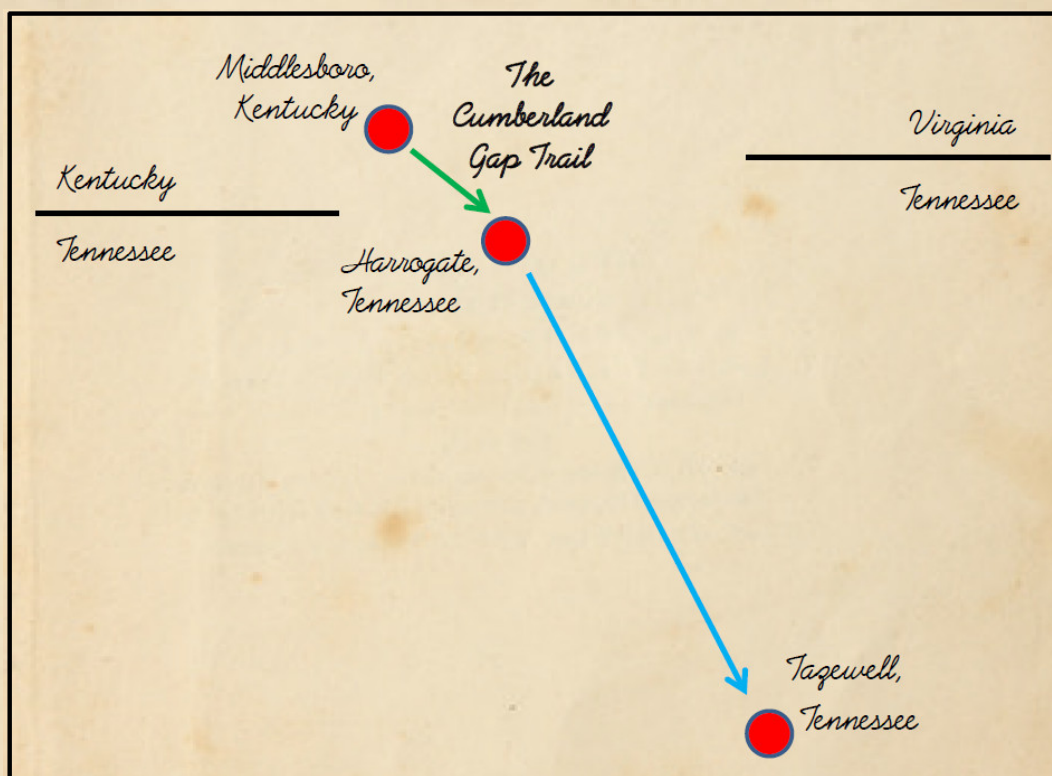


Now it was time to go home. I was skinnier than a rail and weaker than a wet rag; but I received a new pair of shoes, a used uniform, and a handshake from my Captain. Now all I had to do was to cross those Smoky Mountains and get back to my home in Tazewell.

No horse, no buggy, no way to get home - except by walking. I had not yet gained my strength and my arms and legs pained me. I had a headache and my teeth were killin' me! But nothing, not even the gates of Hell, will keep me from going home. The only way over the Smoky Mountains is to follow the Cumberland Gap Trail. In spite of much climbing up one side and being pushed down the other - I finally made it. I was almost to Harrogate, Tennessee when I collapsed from exhaustion and managed to find a fallen tree trunk, sat down beside it, and pulled the leaves over me to hide from any left-over Rebels. I fell asleep and slept 'til dusk.

When I woke up I saw a group of Rebel soldiers standing over me with muskets in hand. One said "Kill 'em," but the other soldier answered, "No, he's just gonna lay there and die!"

Thank God they thought I was a goner, because if they had killed me - I never would be able to hold Susie ever again. I would not be able to live-on through my children and through their children.



*I am blessed that I am very close to home. I can see the Rector farm over the hill and can only hope my family survived through the violence and bloodshed of the war. I see someone - yes, it is her; she is sitting on the front porch waiting for me. She is standing and starting to walk toward me. It is Susie!*

### *Civil War Ballad*

*By: James Mink, Union Soldier*



*Oh, Brother Green,  
Come stay with me  
For I am shot and bleeding  
Two brothers yet, I can't forget  
They are fighting for this Union.*

*Some Southern foe  
Has laid me low  
On this cold ground to suffer  
Oh, could I die no more to see  
My wife and my dear children.*



## *A Sick Soldier - James Mink*

*By: Letha Mink*

Mr. James Mink had served a while in the Union Army. He became a sick soldier so the army officers knew he wasn't able to keep up with the other soldiers. They sent him home. They did not furnish him a horse so he had to walk. This was in Northeastern Tennessee.

On his way home, he got so weak and was so hungry that he had to find a place to rest in the woods. He found a log with leaves piled up by it, so he laid down and went to sleep. Upon awaking, he was being stared at by a group of Rebel soldiers. One of them wanted to shoot him and the others said, "No, he will lay there and die."

After he rested, he got up and walked on to his home and lived many years longer.

## Chapter 2

### The Children

For the five years after the War, life was very difficult. It took me a long time to regain my strength and weight. I got me some store-bought choppers. The Rebels had robbed us of everything, starting with our food and livestock; but that was just the beginning. They removed carpet, paintings, jewelry, and silverware; in fact they took anything that wasn't nailed down.

Susie<sup>2</sup>, Mary<sup>3</sup>, and I did manage to get back on our feet as sharecroppers on a small farm; taking full advantage of credit-liens<sup>47</sup> for farm equipment, seeds and fertilizer from local merchants. We moved next to Uncle Amos<sup>30</sup>, who was able to spare about 50 acres of his assigned fields, and we started farming again.

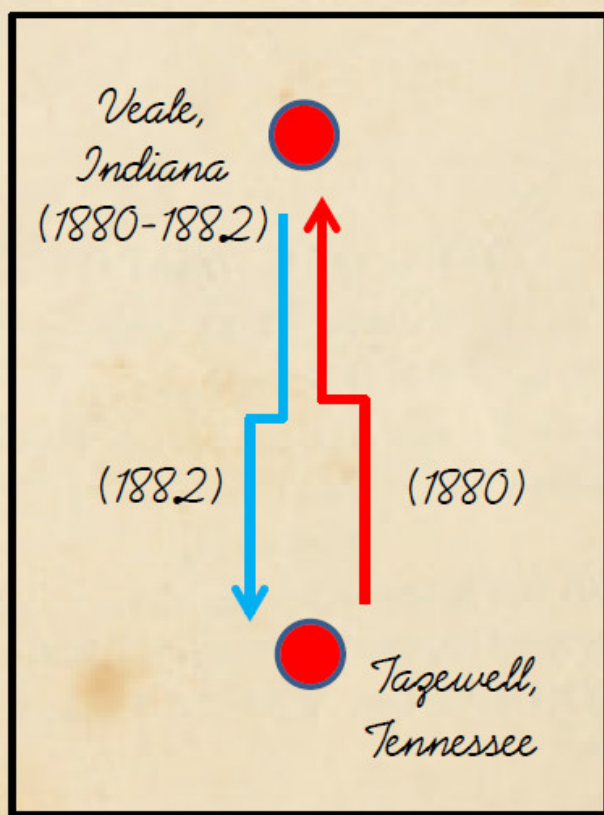
We were able to add pretty little Margaret<sup>4</sup> and our precious Martha<sup>5</sup> to the growing Mink family. Early in 1870 our family received a new arrival; his name was William<sup>6</sup> and he was my first son! Then three years later, my second son John Washington Mink<sup>7</sup> was born, then came Hugh<sup>8</sup>, Calvin<sup>9</sup>, and James Harvey Mink<sup>10</sup> in 1878. The family was growing, but the crops were not paying the bills after the local merchants got their cut off the top of the profits.

After my Dad<sup>48</sup> got sick in early 1880, my older brother Sam<sup>19</sup> and his family moved to Veale, Indiana. Sam had heard about a land owner in Indiana by the name of Veale who advertised for sharecroppers in order to work his rather large track of farm land. Susie and I talked about the idea of moving up to Veale and farming some Indiana farm land because it sounded like a great new start for our growing family. I tried to convince Uncle Amos<sup>30</sup> and his ten kids to move up there with us, but he wasn't too eager to pack up all his belongings onto a wagon. After Dad passed away that spring, Amos became eager to make the move to Veale and we both convinced Mary's<sup>3</sup> new husband, James Meyers<sup>44</sup>, to join us.

Susie<sup>2</sup> was under great pressure, just giving birth to our ninth child Ollie<sup>11</sup> and having to pack enough food and water to last two weeks. We also had to squeeze our nine kids into the wagon which was pulled by our prize (and only) horse. Amos<sup>30</sup> and his pregnant wife Mary Ann<sup>31</sup> had ten kids still living with them ranging in ages from 2 to 22 years old and they all would have to fit into his wagon. His daughter Rhoda<sup>33</sup> passed away a couple years ago, after marrying A.B. Drummmonds<sup>33</sup>. Jim Meyers<sup>44</sup> and our Mary<sup>3</sup> found extra room to ride. So we set out on our 320 mile journey up through Kentucky, which could take as long as two weeks.



Sam<sup>19</sup> had arranged for our farm houses to be set up and had gotten permission for us to work the land - and to pay Mr. Veale his share of any monies that we were able to get for our crops. It was hard work, but we were used to it. This move was difficult on Susie<sup>2</sup>; relocating our home and raising our newborn baby, one right after the other. I was getting worried about Susie's health. The good news was that we were all together and had a roof over our heads with pinto beans in the pot! We were happy.



By the middle of 1882 we were ready to head back to Tagewell. The profits were declining and the dirt was not as rich as when we got there. We heard of some farms abandoned near Tagewell and we

made arrangements to rent them and for the bank to hold the property until we made it back to Tennessee.

Mary<sup>3</sup> and her husband James Meyers decided to try farming in Middlesboro, Kentucky - so we gave them a send-off dinner and wished them well. The rest of our family headed south over the Smoky Mountains to the best place on earth, Tazewell, Tennessee.

It was good to be back-home. We settled into a three room farmhouse on 40 acres of prime soil; great for growing tobacco plants. Susie was pregnant again in September 1882 and had another rough delivery with my new son Charlie<sup>12</sup>. Susie<sup>2</sup> wasn't able to move around much after giving birth and couldn't take care of Charlie<sup>12</sup> the way she normally would have.

Margaret<sup>4</sup> (our next oldest child) was only 16 and busy flirting with JB Smith<sup>4</sup> who lived up the road, but she did help with the baby until she got married to JB. The next year my dear Susie<sup>2</sup> became frail and we lost the heart of our family. The next in line to help take care of the kids was Martha<sup>5</sup>, almost 17 years old and the next best thing to a mother to our three-year-old Charlie<sup>12</sup>.

However, if I was to keep the farm going I would need to find me another Susie. I needed to find another wife.

The General Store in downtown Tazewell was where we traded for all the many things we needed in order to live our lives; but that

spring day in 1886, the store allowed me to meet the new love of my life, sweet Martha<sup>13</sup>. She picked up where Susie<sup>2</sup> had left off and the kids loved her. We started a new family that next year and there was more than enough help in the tobacco fields. We all worked very hard, resulting in many years of profitable crop yield.

The death of JB Smith<sup>4</sup> in 1891 opened up a new world for Margaret<sup>4</sup> and her two kids, James<sup>4</sup> and Mary<sup>4</sup>. Margaret met Hezekiah Mink<sup>4</sup>, travelling from Virginia on his way toward the new territories that were opening up to settlers; The Indian Territories, west of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The fort provided protection to the passage for thousands of settlers looking for a better life.

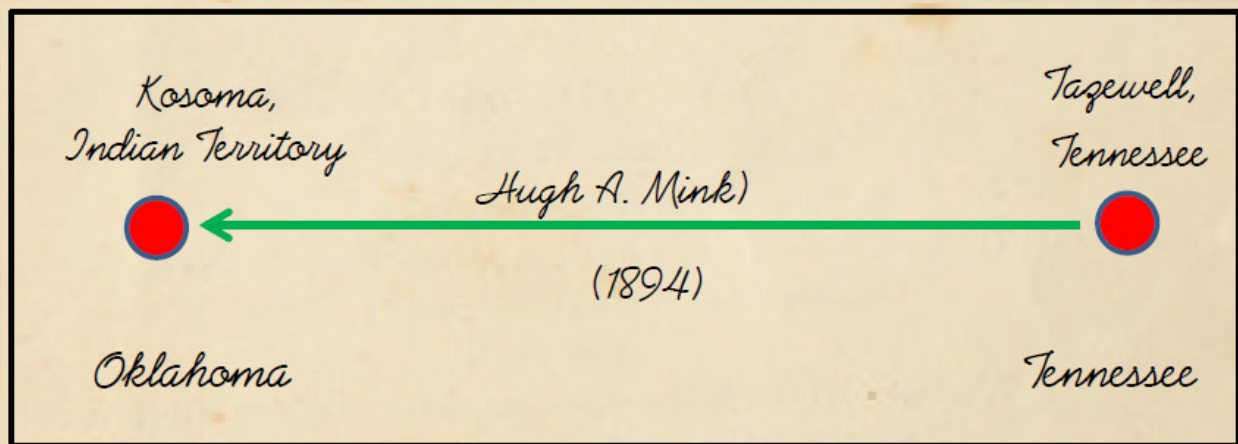
The year 1893 began with a wide-spread panic throughout the nation; the railroads went bankrupt, businesses were going out of business, and banks were closing their doors. People were losing their jobs and money, for buying seeds and equipment, was non-existent. We had never seen anything like this before and it lasted for years. This economic panic made our difficult life many times harder; money for rent and money for food was extremely scarce.

So by 1894, Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> got married and began planning for their move to The Indian Territory because land was cheaper out there and it would be a fresh start. They worked very



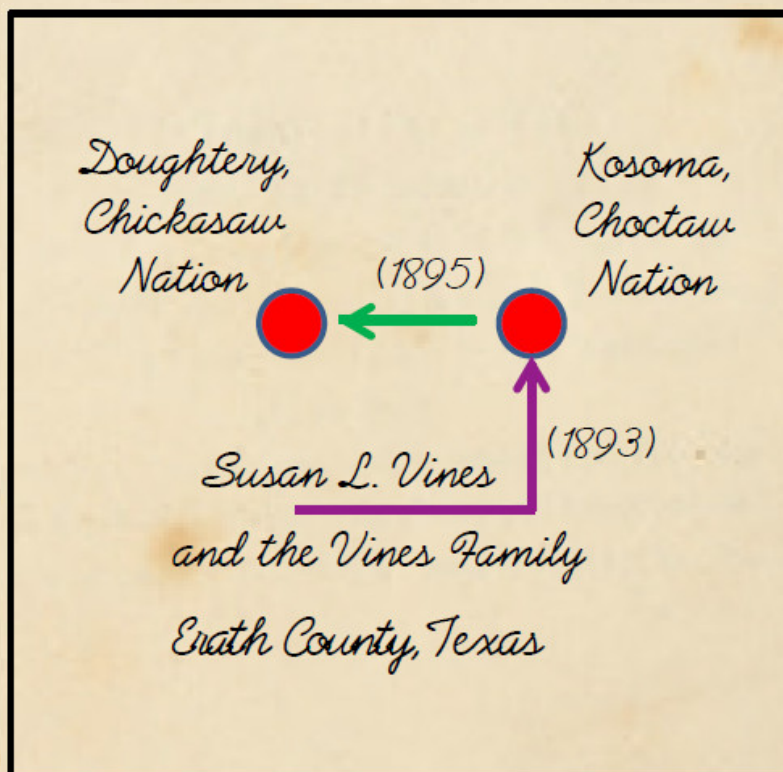
hard saving enough money for a horse and wagon. Horses were hard to find because a horse virus had killed most horses all over the country just the year before. Hugh<sup>8</sup> was just 20 years old and didn't need a horse because he had two legs and a strong will.

With all this talk about a new frontier, Hugh<sup>8</sup> knew that his sister Margaret would be leaving soon, so he decided to pack his belongings and get there before she did. He was lucky because Hugh met folks that were willing to give him a ride, while not being concerned about what the future held. We found out later that Hugh<sup>8</sup> followed the Kiamichi River out of Arkansas and made it to Pushmataha County of the Indian Territory. He got hired as a farmhand near the town of Kosoma, where settlers had started to establish farms, buying parcels of 40 acre tracts from the Choctaw Indians who owned southeast Oklahoma.



Luckily, there was a sweet little 19 year old girl named Susie Vines<sup>8</sup> working in her fields belonging to the farm next door. It

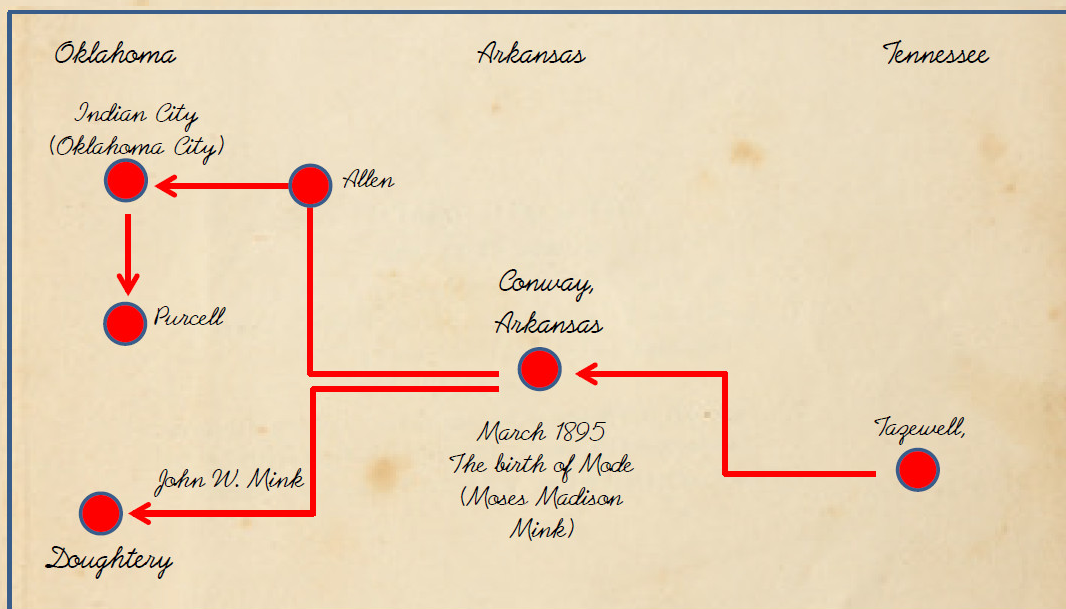
was love at first sight for Hugh<sup>8</sup> and Susie, they were a "match made in heaven" and got married in the spring of 1894. By 1895, Hugh and Susie were living in Dougherty in the Chickasaw Indian Nation with their newly born son James Walter<sup>8</sup>.



We all decided to follow Hugh<sup>8</sup> to the Indian Territories. Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> bought a wagon and horse, with plenty of room for James and Mary<sup>4</sup> during the long trip west. Maynard and Martha<sup>5</sup> already had a horse and wagon, not only for their two kids Mossie<sup>5</sup> and Roscoe<sup>5</sup>, but also for John Washington Mink<sup>7</sup> who was a little bit older than Hugh<sup>8</sup> and very eager to start his own family. Mary<sup>3</sup> didn't go with us because she was in Kentucky and my son William<sup>6</sup> had passed away four years earlier. Everyone else

had to find a place either in a wagon or on a horse. I wasn't sure what road Hugh<sup>8</sup> would take to Kosoma; but the rest of us took the Fort Smith Trail out of Arkansas to Indian City; a well-travelled route with plenty of protection by the soldiers from Fort Smith. We would have gotten there by planting season, if it wasn't for Mode<sup>17</sup> wanting to come into the world near Conway, Arkansas in March 1895.

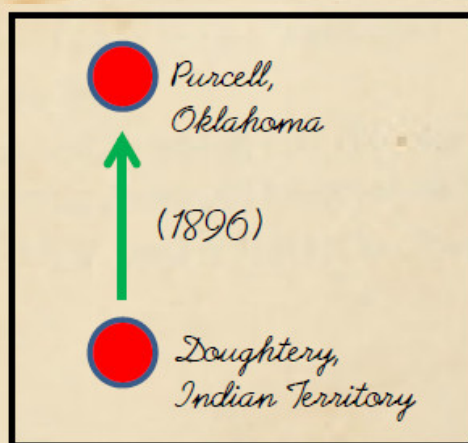
Our family decided to split up in Conway; Maynard and Martha<sup>5</sup> left with their two kids and Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> didn't wait for us either, leaving with their two kids. John<sup>7</sup> being single, took off to the south to see his brother Hugh<sup>8</sup> in Dougherty. The rest of us stayed in Conway, while we nursed Martha<sup>13</sup> back to her travelling strength. Sometimes, it seemed like our plans never worked out exactly like we wanted them to work.





Turns out that Maynard and Martha<sup>5</sup> found a farmhouse in Allen and Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> started building their home in Purcell. When we got back on the road in September, we stopped in Allen to visit Maynard and Martha<sup>5</sup>. Then we made our way through Indian City and went south, past Norman to McClain County, and stopped there at the township of Purcell; where Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> had already built most of their new house.

We all pitched in and by August we were ready for the cold winds of fall. We finished their house and started on another one for our ten kids; which included little Mode<sup>17</sup>. We wrote a letter to Hugh and Susie<sup>8</sup>, asking them to meet us up in Purcell and to be sure to bring the new addition to their family.



John Washington had stopped to see Hugh and Susie<sup>8</sup> in Dougherty and fortunately for John, Minnie Johnson<sup>7</sup> was also visiting them from Erath County, Texas. She was an old friend of

Susie<sup>8</sup> Vines who was also from Texas. John married Minnie and after a time, they both moved from Dougherty back to Stephenville, Texas to be with Solomon and Margaret Johnson.

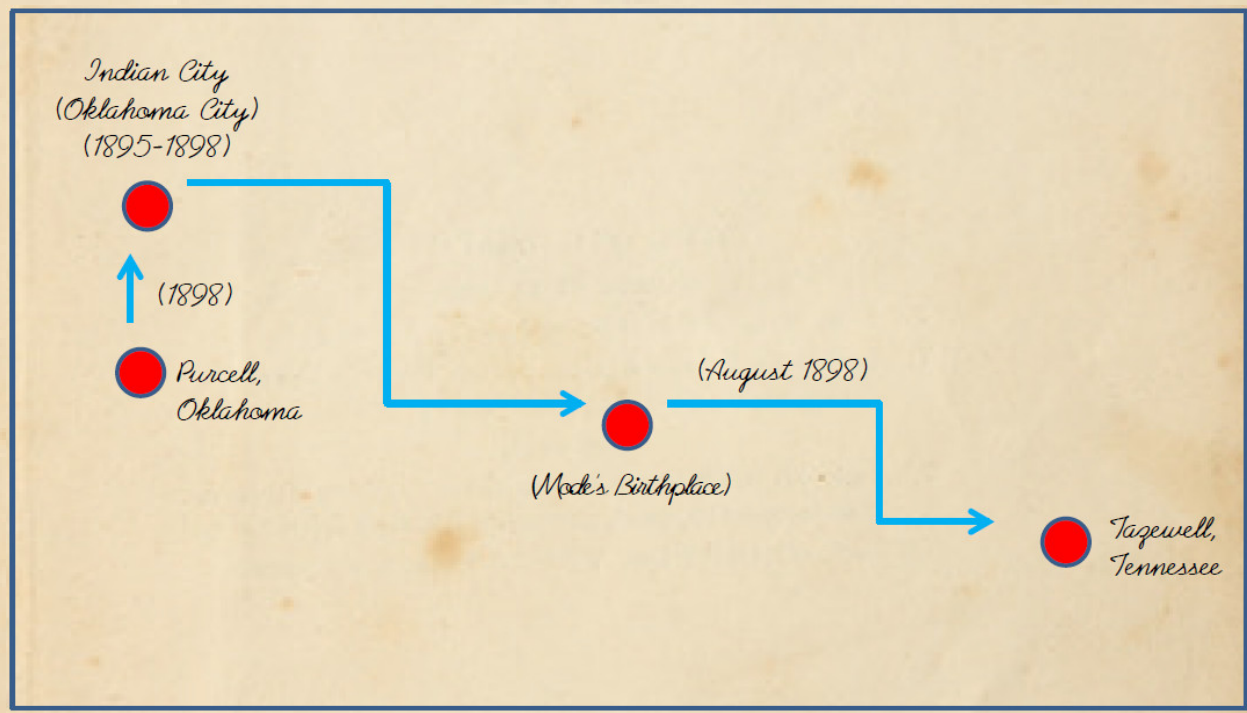


John W. Mink & Minnie (center/right)

We all spent a couple years there in Purcell and helped each other out by raising some wheat and cotton crops, which brought barely enough profit to feed our rather large group of Minks. By the spring of 1898, we prepared to head back home to Tazewell. Our little baby Lafayette did not live long after his birth, so we left him there. We did have a new addition to the family, a baby we called Tennie D. Her father was an Indian that took advantage of my little 15 year old Ollie. I got in a tussle with that Indian and got cut up a few times from the knife he was hiding. I am not feeling too well because my wounds are not healing, but I will bet you his wounds aren't doing any better. Only the younger kids are going back to Tazewell, since the older kids would like to be on their own. Hezekiah and Margaret<sup>4</sup> live right next door to Hugh and Susie<sup>8</sup>

and Maynard and Martha<sup>5</sup> are making their home in Allen. John & Minnie<sup>7</sup> are raising their family in Texas.

So we are heading back home, leaving many fine people behind. I've got some wounds that are causing me a lot of pain and of course, we also have to care for our newborn daughter Tennie D. It is a long trip and as the miles go by - I am wondering if I am going to be able to make it all the way to Tazewell. I am not worried about my family either way because they love each other and will always care for one another.



As someone who has lived a full life and is now facing a certain end - I think about my family and take inventory of my children.



1. Little Mary<sup>3</sup> (age 37) has her own family in Kentucky with James<sup>3</sup> and their son Samuel<sup>85</sup>. She never did return from our Veale, Indiana adventure and never went with us to the Indian Territory out west; but has become an independent woman and devoted wife and mother.
2. Dear Margaret<sup>4</sup> (age 32) lost her first husband, JB Smith<sup>4</sup>, in 1891 but married Hezekiah<sup>4</sup> (from the Virginia Minks) in 1894, just before our move to the Indian Territory. They stayed in Purcell, McClain County, Oklahoma where they had their little daughter Lela Bell in September of 1896, in addition to James and Mollie Smith<sup>4</sup> (by Margaret's first marriage in Tennessee).
3. Martha<sup>5</sup> (age 30) married Horace Faulkner in 1885, about the same time Margaret<sup>4</sup> married JB Smith. The Faulkners had their own home and two kids, Mossie and Roscoe<sup>5</sup>, when they decided to join our migration to the Indian Territories. Now they claim Allen, Murray County, Oklahoma their home, along with their little daughter Ida.
4. William<sup>6</sup> married Ursula Ann Lynch in 1888, but he died from typhoid fever at 21 years old (seven years ago) and was not with us for the move to the Indian Territory.

5. John<sup>7</sup> (age 26) met Minnie Johnson while out in the Indian Territory and, after marrying her, moved back to Stephenville, Texas where her parents were staying.
6. Hugh<sup>8</sup> (age 24) met Suzie Vines in the Indian Territory, and moved to Dougherty, Oklahoma. Their first child was James Walter Mink.
7. George<sup>9</sup> (age 22) came with us to Oklahoma and we brought him back when we returned in 1889; but he was not able to take care of himself. He required all of the family's care and attention to be able to live a normal life. I am afraid that he will become a burden after I am gone.
8. James Harvey<sup>10</sup> (age 20) is planning on marrying Lillie Daniel next year and I wish him the best.
9. Ollie Bell<sup>11</sup> (age 18) brought back Tennie<sup>11</sup>, a half-Indian baby girl, back from our move to the Indian Territory. I hope she marries soon and finds a husband who can help raise the baby successfully. I worry about her.
10. After his return from the Indian Territory, my son Charlie<sup>12</sup> (age 16) has found a job as a farmhand with the Collingsworth family and I think he will succeed as a hard-working young man. He has my blessings.

11. Minnie<sup>14</sup> (age 10) is making friends with one of the Lynch boys and I wish her my very best as she grows into a woman.
12. Rachel<sup>15</sup> (age 9) is a pretty little girl and I know she will become a wonderful wife someday.
13. Bee<sup>16</sup> (age 7) is a feisty little guy and I hope he can figure out what he wants to be when he becomes a man.
14. Mode<sup>17</sup> (age 4) was born on our way to the Indian Territory and claims Conway, Arkansas as his birthplace. I can tell already that he will have a full and exciting life.
15. Lafayette<sup>18</sup> unfortunately will not be experiencing life because he only lived a very short time. We had to bury him in the Indian Territories.



### Chapter 3

## Charlie Mink

I was there in Lilly Grove Cemetery and I touched my father's headstone. It is 1900 and my father<sup>1</sup> is gone and my mother left me years ago. My older brothers and sisters have all moved on to their own lives, raising their own children. Even my dear little sister Ollie<sup>11</sup> has married Tom Poore, who has adopted her little Tennie D.



Me, I got a job on John Collingsworth's<sup>84</sup> farm and have been seeing Vina Lynch<sup>83</sup> who lives a couple miles up the road. John's

wife Ursula Ann Lynch<sup>84</sup>, was married to my brother William<sup>6</sup> and they had two kids, before he died of the typhoid.

Ursula Ann then remarried John Collingsworth<sup>84</sup>. So getting a job at their farm was easy because we all were family; not to mention that Ursula Ann<sup>84</sup> is also Vina's<sup>83</sup> cousin. So I guess you know the Lynch's were pretty important to me. Vina's father Elijah Thomas Lynch<sup>83</sup> was like my father and her brother and sister, Frank and Annie, were like my own.

Coming soon: The Widener connection, The "Whipping Post" incident, Marriage and the hurried move to Kentucky, etc.

## NOTES:

### *Children of James E. Mink*

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Note #1: James Elias Erwin Mink: (1841-1898)      | (Son of Rufus Rogers Mink)     |
| Note #2: Susanah J. C. Rector: (1843-1884) M-1860 | (1st Wife of James E. Mink)    |
| Note #3: Mary Elizabeth Mink: (1861-)             | (Dau. of James E. Mink)        |
| - James Samuel Meyers: (1855-) M-1877             | (Hus. of Mary E. Mink)         |
| -- Samuel James Meyers: (1883-)                   | (1st Child of Mary E. Mink)    |
| Note #4: Emaline Margaret Mink: 1866-1955)        | (Dau. of James E. Mink)        |
| - J. Breakenridge Smith: (1865-1891) M-1885       | (1st Hus. of E. Margaret Mink) |
| -- James Blain Smith: (1886-1938)                 | (Son of E. Margaret Mink)      |
| -- Mary Susan (Mollie) Smith: (1889-1925)         | (Dau. of E. Margaret Mink)     |
| - Monroe Hezekiah Mink: (1867-1947) M-1894        | (2nd Hus. of E. Margaret Mink) |
| -- Lela Bell Mink: (1896-1986)                    | (Dau. of E. Margaret Mink)     |
| -- Rosaline Rosa Mink: (1900-1973)                | (Dau. of E. Margaret Mink)     |
| -- Lucy Lou Mink: (1905-1971)                     | (Dau. of E. Margaret Mink)     |
| -- Charles Leroy Mink: (1907-1984)                | (Son of E. Margaret Mink)      |
| Note #5: Martha Ellen Mink: (1868-1941)           | (Dau. of James E. Mink)        |
| - Horace Maynard Faulkner: (1864-1953) M-1885     | (Hus. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- Mossie Luella Faulkner: (1889-1920)            | (Dau. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- James Roscoe Faulkner: (1893-1966)             | (Son of Martha E. Mink)        |
| -- Ida (Wiley) Faulkner: (1896-1927)              | (Dau. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- Hugh Alexander Faulkner: (1899-1963)           | (Son of Martha E. Mink)        |
| -- Hattie (Pitts) Faulkner: (1902-1976)           | (Dau. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- Headie (Baker) Faulkner: (1903-)               | (Dau. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- Beulah (Jennings) Faulkner: (1904-1972)        | (Dau. of Martha E. Mink)       |
| -- J.D. (Dick) Faulkner: (1909-1971)              | (Son of Martha E. Mink)        |
| Note #6: William S. Mink: (1870-1891)             | (Son of James E. Mink)         |
| - Ursula Ann Lynch: (1870-1944) M-1888            | (Wife of William S. Mink)      |
| -- Charles W. Mink: (1885-1985)                   | (Son of William S. Mink)       |
| -- James Austin Mink: (1889-1891)                 | (Son of William S. Mink)       |
| Note #7: John Washington Mink: (1872-1958) M-1896 | (Son of James E. Mink)         |
| - Minnie E. (Van) Johnson: (1883-1963)            | (Wife of John W. Mink)         |
| -- Daisy Mae Mink: (1901-1998)                    | (Dau. of John W. Mink)         |
| -- Archie Leonard Mink: (1903-1993)               | (Son of John W. Mink)          |



Note #8: *Hugh Alexander Mink*: (1874-1957)

- *Susie L. Vines*: (1875-1905) M-1894

-- *James Walter Andrew Mink*: (1895-1983)

-- *John Dewey Diamond Mink*: (1898-1966)

-- *Charles Fitchlee Mink*: (1900-)

-- *Tennie May Mink*: (1903-1965)

- *Lillian Rebacah Robertson*: (1886-1969) M-1906

-- *O.C. (Hugh Alexander) Mink*: (1907-1998)

-- *Vesta Jewell Ellen (Shackleford) Mink*: (1910-1992)

-- *Bee Erwin Mink*: (1913-1999)

-- *Hubert Alvie Mink*: (1915-2003)

-- *Harvey Monroe Mink*: (1918-2001)

-- *Julia M. Mink*: (1920-)

-- *Herman Jesse Mink*: (1923-2001)

-- *Verle M. Mink*: (1925-)

-- *Doyle Mink*: (1927-)

Note #9: *George Calvin Mink*: (1876-)

Note #10: *James Harvey Mink*: (1878-1952)

- *Lillie Caroline Daniel*: (1882-1903) M-1899

-- *Florence R. Mink*: (1900-)

-- *Charles Edward Mink*: (1902-1923)

- *Tiney Elliott*: (1877-1962) M-1905

Note #11: *Ollie Bell (Curly) Mink*: (1880-1957)

- *Thomas W. Poore*: (1882-1960) M-1900

-- *Tennie D. Poore*: (1898-)

-- *Rosa L. Poore*: (1903-)

-- *Vina E. Poore*: (1905-)

-- *Eliza J. Poore*: (1908-)

-- *Laura A. (Self) Poore*: (1909-1925)

-- \*S\* *Poore*: (1913-)

-- *Gertrude (Holding) (Peters) Poore*: (1915-1996)

-- *William Grant Poore*: (1920-1999)

(Son of James E. Mink)

(1st Wife of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Dau. of Hugh A. Mink)

(2nd Wife of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Dau. of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Dau. of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of Hugh A. Mink)

(Son of James E. Mink)

(Son of James E. Mink)

(1st Wife of James H. Mink)

(Dau. of James H. Mink)

(Son of James H. Mink)

(2nd Wife of James H. Mink)

(Dau. of James E. Mink)

(Hus. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Step-Dau. of Ollie & Thomas Poore)

(Dau. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Dau. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Dau. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Dau. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Son of Ollie B. Mink)

(Dau. of Ollie B. Mink)

(Son of Ollie B. Mink)

Note #12: Charles Amos Wesley Mink: (1882-1955)	(Son of James E. Mink)
- Lavina (Vina) Lucinda Lynch: (1885-1929) M-1900	(Wife of Charles W. Mink)
-- James Robert Mink: (1901-1901)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Bertha Luella Mink: (1902-1962)	(Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
-- Sarah Letha Ann Mink: (1905-2002)	(Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
-- Elsie Augustus Mink: (1907-1908)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Linnie Pearl Mink: (1908-2004)	(Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
-- Joseph Roscoe Mink: (1911-2001)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Ova Ray Mink: (1913-1998)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- William Rondie Mink: (1917-1984)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Roy Perishing Mink: (1919-)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Harlie Archie Mink: (1922-)	(Son of Charles W. Mink)
-- Lillian Lavina Mink: (1929-2008)	(Dau. of Charles W. Mink)

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Note #13: Martha Luella (Ellie) Alford: (1867-1928) M-1886	(2 <sup>nd</sup> Wife of James E. Mink)
Note #14: Minnie Minerva A. Mink: (1887-1946)	(Dau. of James E. Mink)
- John Franklin Lynch: (1880-1974) M-1901	(Hus. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Martha L. Lynch: (1905-2000)	(Dau. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Elijah Roosevelt Lynch: (1906-1962)	(Son of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Moses William Twis Lynch: (1907-1934)	(Son of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Roxie Alberta Lynch: (1909-2002)	(Dau. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Leona Marie Lynch: (1911-2006)	(Dau. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Mary Lillie Mae Lynch: (1914-2000)	(Dau. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Alpha Lynch: (1916-1916)	(Dau. of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Erwin Theodore Lynch: (1919-1995)	(Son of Minnie A. Mink)
-- Charles R. Lynch: (1921-2000)	(Son of Minnie A. Mink)
Note #15: Rachel Anna Mink: (1889-1920)	(Dau. of James E. Mink)
- John W. Peters: (1881-1921) M-1906	(Hus. of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Joseph Garfield Peters: (1908-1992)	(Son of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Linvil Peters: (1910-1918)	(Son of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Nelson Sylvester Peters: (1912-2000)	(Son of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Leondos Peters: (1914-1923)	(Son of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Mattie Lee E. M. L. M. R. Peters: (1918-1919)	(Dau. of Rachel Anna Mink)
-- Virginia Pauline Peters: (1920-2006)	(Dau. of Rachel Anna Mink)

Note #16: William Bee Henderson Mink: (1891-1936)

- Jessie: (1892-) M-1910

-- Eva Mae Mink: (1912-1912)

-- Emory Raymond Mink: (1913-1945)

-- Roy Wylie Marshall Mink: (1917-1990)

- Erma Lutishia (Tiske) Duncan: (1891-1946) M-1920

-- Bee William Mink, Jr.: (1920-1983)

-- Bruce Babb Mink: (1922-1975)

-- Charles Ernest Mink, Sr.: (1925-2009)

-- Bettie Lee Mink: (1927-)

-- John Huffman (Pat) Mink: (1928-1990)

Note #17: Moses Madison (Mode) Mink: (1895-1974)

- Ellen (Elley) M. Miller: (1896-) M-1914

-- Martin Leonidas Mink: (1913-1985)

-- James Woodrow Mink: (1915-1976)

-- Martha A Mink: (1919-)

- Lottie Cecile Riffey: (1901-1963) M-1920

-- Martha Leona (White) (Gorsuch) Mink: (1921-)

-- Ruby Emma Lee Mink: (1925-2005)

-- Virginia Mink: (1927-)

-- Dolores Mink: (1931-)

-- Junior Mink: (1935-)

-- Della Fay Mink: (1938-1992)

-- Mary Jane (Draper) Mink: (1945-1976)

Note #18: Lafayette Mink: (1896-1896)

(Son of James E. Mink)

(1<sup>st</sup> Wife of William Bee Mink)

(Dau. of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(2<sup>nd</sup> Wife of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(Dau. of William Bee Mink)

(Son of William Bee Mink)

(Son of James E. Mink)

(1<sup>st</sup> Wife of Moses Madison Mink)

(Son of Moses Madison Mink)

(Son of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(2<sup>nd</sup> Wife of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Son of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Dau. of Moses Madison Mink)

(Son of James E. Mink)

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*Family of Samuel Owens Mink*

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Note #19: Samuel Owens Mink: (1848-1929)	(Brother of James E. Mink)
Note #20: Mary Ann Rector: (1846-1878) M-1866	(1st Wife of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #21: James Kenrick Mink: (1866-1944)	(Son of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #22: William Thomas Mink: (1868-1911)	(Son of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #23: George Marshall Mink: (1870-1938)	(Son of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #24: Sarah Mink: (1873-)	(Dau. of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #25: John Rufus Mink: (1874-1941)	(Son of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #26: Frances Ann Neely: (1858-1882) M-1878	(2 <sup>nd</sup> Wife of Samuel O. Mink,)
Note #27: Nancy Mink: (1878-)	(Dau. of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #28: Mary Mink: (1879-)	(Dau. of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #29: Sarah Ann Ford: (1864-1931) M-1882	(3 <sup>rd</sup> Wife of Samuel O. Mink,)

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*Family of Amos William Wesley Mink*

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Note #30: Amos William Wesley Mink: (1835-1918)	(Brother of Rufus R. Mink)
Note #31: Marry Ann McGrady: (1840-1907)	(Wife of Amos W. Mink)
Note #32: William Russell Mink: (1858-1932)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #33: Rhoda Elizabeth Mink: (1860-1878)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)
- Abraham Benton Drummonds: (1853-1934)	(Hus. of Rhoda Elizabeth Mink)
Note #34: Susannah Jane Mink: (1862-1900)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)
Note #35: Martha Mahalie Mink: (1866-1937)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)
Note #36: Abraham Lincoln Mink: (1867-1940)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #37: James Cicero Mink: (1869-1953)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #38: Isaac Newton Mink: (1871-1948)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #39: Charles Elbert Mink: (1873-1922)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #40: Ballard L. Mink: (1876-1888)	(Son of Amos W. Mink)
Note #41: Minnie Jane (Jennie) Mink: (1878-1934)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)
Note #42: Cora Ida Mink: (1878-1951)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)
Note #43: Laura Ellen Mink: (1882-1970)	(Dau. of Amos W. Mink)

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Note #44: James S Meyers: (1855-) See #3	(Hus. of Mary E.. Mink)
Note #45: Sumpter District, Hancock County, Tennessee	(1 <sup>st</sup> Residence in Tennessee)
Note #46: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, Company "E"	(Tennessee Volunteers)
Note #47: Credit-liens enabled farmers to recover financially	(From a war economy)

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### *Family of Rufus Rogers Mink*

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Note #48: Rufus Rogers Mink: (1811-1880) M-1835	(Father of James E. Mink)
Note #49: Cassandra (Hassie) Rollins: (1812-1907)	(Wife of Rufus R. Mink)
Note #50: Mary Anna Emiline Mink: (1838-1910)	(Dau. of Rufus R. Mink)
- Thomas W. Stone: (1841-1864) M-1861	(Hus. of Mary A. E. Rector)
Note #51: James Elias Erwin Mink: (1841-1898)	(Son of Rufus R. Mink)
- Susanah Jackson C. Rector: (1843-1884) M-1860	(Wife of James E. Mink)
Note #52: Sarah Malinda Mink: (1843-1880)	(Dau. of Rufus R. Mink)
- James A. Irvin: (1827-1885) M-1865	(Hus. of Sarah M. Mink)
Note #53: William Jackson Mink: (1845-1862)	(Son of Rufus R. Mink)
- Rhoda Jane Phillips: (1840-1904) M-1861	(Wife of William J. Mink)
Note #54: Samuel Owens Mink: (1848-1929)	(Son of Rufus R. Mink)
- Mary Ann V. Rector: (1846-1878) M-1865	(Wife of Samuel O. Mink)
Note #55: Phoebe Catherine Mink: (1850-1933)	(Dau. of Rufus R. Mink)
- Henry Clay Widener: (1844-1908) M-1866	(Hus. of Phoebe C. Mink)
Note #56: Calvin Marshall Mink: (1853-1909)	(Son of Rufus R. Mink)
- Mary Jane Testament: (1850-1899) M-1871	(Wife of Calvin M. Mink)
Note #57: John H. Mink: 1856-1902	(Son of Rufus R. Mink)
- Mariah J. Drummonds: (1850-1932) M-1874	(Wife of John H. Mink)

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## *Family of William K. Rector*

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Note #58: William K. Rector: (1823-1905)	(Father of Susanah J. Rector)
Note #59: Margaret B. Goodpasture: (1815-1888)	(1st Wife of William K. Rector <sup>58</sup> )
Note #60: Susanah J. C. Rector: (1843-1885)	(1st Wife of James E. Mink <sup>1</sup> , M: 1860)
Note #61: Sarah Elizabeth Rector: (1845-1921)	(Wife of Levi Killion, M: 1870)
Note #62: Mary Ann V. Rector: (1846-1878)	(Wife of Samuel O. Mink <sup>19</sup> , M: 1865)
Note #63: Martha E. A. Rector: (1849-1889)	(Wife of Andrew J. Widner, M: 1867)
Note #64: Nancy A. Rector: (1851-1874)	(Not Married & Died at 23 years old)
Note #65: George Washington Rector: (1854-1891)	(Hus. of Victoria Debush, M: 1883)
Note #66: James Harvey Rector: (1860-1943)	(Hus. of Dora O. Bales, M: 1892)
Note #67: Mary C. Parsons: (1846-1926) M-1888	(2nd Wife of William K. Rector)
Note #68: Charles L. Rector: (1889-1969)	(Son of William K. Rector)
Note #69: Mossie Bolton: (1895-1988) M-1912	(Wife of Charles L. Rector)



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*Family of Charles Amos Wesley Mink*

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- Note #70: Charles Amos Wesley Mink: (1882-1955) M-1900 (Son of James E. Mink)
- Note #71: Lavinia (Vina) Lucinda Lynch: (1885-1929) (Wife of Charles W. Mink)
- Note #72: James Robert Mink: (1901-1901) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Note #73: Bertha Luella Mink: (1902-1962) (Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
- Walter C. Wagoner: (1903-1986) M-1925 (Hus. of Bertha Luella Mink)
  - Fay Julia Wagoner: (1926-2010) (Dau. of Bertha Luella Mink)
  - Joann A. Wagoner: (1933-) (Dau. of Bertha Luella Mink)
  - Norma M. Wagoner: (1934-2008) (Dau. of Bertha Luella Mink)
  - Earnest W. Wagoner: (1937-) (Son of Bertha Luella Mink)
- Note #74: Sarah Letha Ann Mink: (1905-2002) (Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
- Note #75: Eelie Augustus Mink: (1907-1908) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Note #76: Linnie Pearl Mink: (1908-2004) (Dau. of Charles W. Mink)
- Keith R. Britton: (1907-2001) M-1928 (Hus. of Linnie Pearl Mink)
- Note #77: Joseph Roscoe Mink: (1911-2001) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Della Kate Terrell: (1916-2002) M-1935 (Wife of Joseph Roscoe Mink)
  - Louis Darrell Mink: (1940-2001) (Son of Joseph Roscoe Mink)
- Note #78: Ova Ray Mink: (1913-1998) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Elsie Delores Wells: (1911-2008) M-1935 (Wife of Ova Ray Mink)
  - Earl Ray Mink: (1937-) (Son of Ova Ray Mink)
  - Lois June Mink: (1939) (Dau. of Ova Ray Mink)
  - Janna Sue Mink: (1940-) (Dau. of Ova Ray Mink)
  - Roger Mink: (1944-2014) (Son of Ova Ray Mink)
- Note #79: William Rondie Mink: (1917-1984) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Lorene Caldwell: (1928-2012) M-1952 (Wife of William Rondie Mink)
  - Rhonda Lynn Mink: (1954-) (Dau. of William Rondie Mink)
  - Charles William (Billy) Mink: (1956-) (Son of William Rondie Mink)
  - Lora Ann Mink: (1963-) (Dau. of William Rondie Mink)
- Note #80: Roy Perishing Mink: (1919-) (Son of Charles W. Mink)
- Rosario Duque Sebastian: (1922-2003) M-1947 (Wife of Roy Perishing Mink)
  - Maridel Mink: (1949-) (Dau. of Roy Perishing Mink)
  - Curtis Duane Mink: (1957-) (Son of Roy Perishing Mink)

- Note #81: Harlie Archie Mink: (1922-)  
 - Wilma J. Cox: (1929-) M-1952  
   -- Dennis Mink: (1953-)  
   -- Sandra J. Mink: (1956-)
- Note #82: Lillian Lavina Mink: (1929-2008)  
 - Jack Miller: (1927-2013) M-1951  
   -- Larry Jack Miller: (1952-2010)  
   -- Glenn Douglas Miller: (1965-)
- (Son of Charles W. Mink)  
 (Wife of Harlie Archie Mink)  
 (Son of Harlie Archie Mink)  
 (Dau. of Harlie Archie Mink)  
 (Dau. of Charles W. Mink)  
 (Hus. of Lillian Lavina Mink)  
 (Son of Lillian Lavina Mink)  
 (Son of Lillian Lavina Mink)

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*Families of Elijah Thomas Lynch & Issac Renfro Lynch*

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- Note #83: Elijah Thomas Lynch: (1856-1923)  
 - Mary Malettha (Fortner) Faulkner: (1859-1934) M-1979  
   -- Sarah E Lynch: (1879-1880)  
   -- John Franklin (Frank) Lynch: (1880-1974)  
   -- Rachel Ann (Annie) Lynch: (1883-1932)  
   \* -- Lavina (Vina) Lucinda Lynch: (1885-1929)
- Note #84: Issac Renfro Lynch: (1848-1912)  
 - Caroline Robertson: (1848-1898) M-1867  
   -- Louisa L. Lynch (1867-)  
   \*\* -- Ursula Ann Lynch (1870-1944)  
   -- Sarah E. Lynch (1873-)  
   -- Mary L. C. Lynch (1876-)  
   -- Lancy J. Lynch (1879-)
- (Son of Jesse Wesley Lynch)  
 (Wife of Elijah Thomas Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Elijah Thomas Lynch)  
 (Son of Elijah Thomas Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Elijah Thomas Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Elijah Thomas Lynch)  
 (Son of Jesse Wesley Lynch)  
 (Wife of Issac Renfro Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Issac Renfro Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Issac Renfro Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Issac Renfro Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Issac Renfro Lynch)  
 (Dau. of Issac Renfro Lynch)

\* Charlie Mink's saintly wife and cousin to Ursula.

\*\* William Mink's wife, who remarried John Collingsworth when William died.

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*Miscellaneous*

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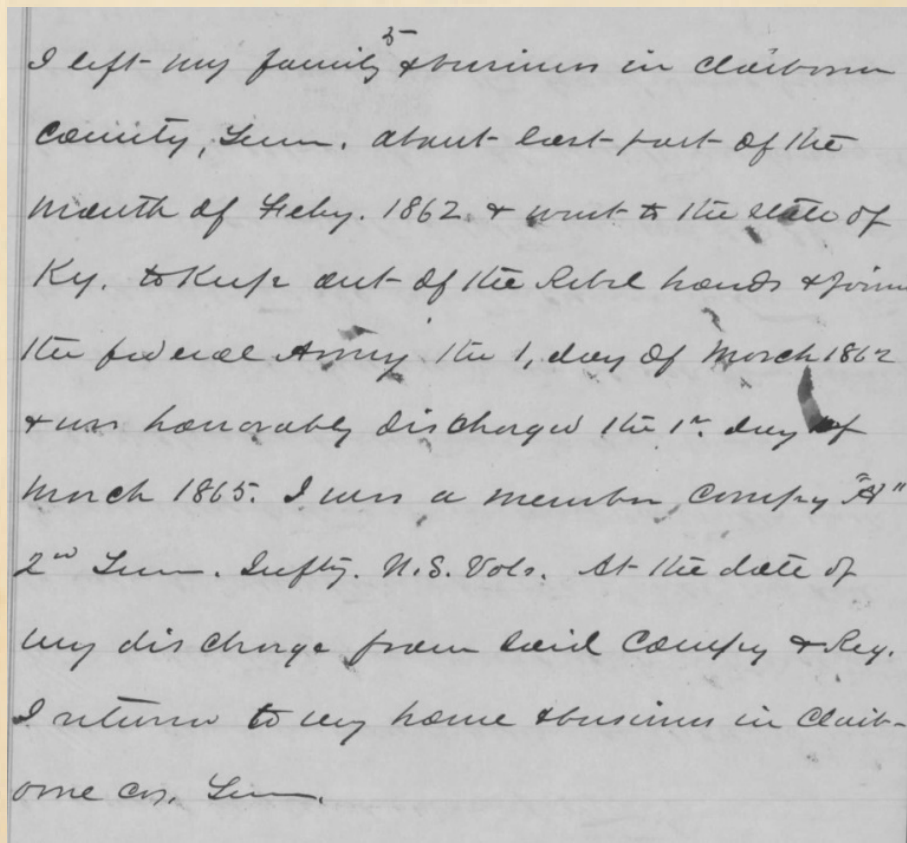
*Note #85: Samuel J. Meyers<sup>3</sup> (1883) married a young lady, had a daughter; then left for WW-I. His Army unit was destroyed by German bombs and all died; all but Samuel and a buddy. The US Government told his wife and child that he had been killed in combat. When he returned after the war, she was re-married and was pregnant - not willing to leave her new husband. Distraught, Samuel went to Oregon to visit his uncle John Washington Mink<sup>7</sup> and John's wife Minnie. Samuel fell for their daughter, Daisy Mae Mink<sup>7</sup>, who was born in Stephenville, Texas in 1901.*

*Samuel and Daisy were married on 26 July, 1919 and they began their new family: son Robert Winfield Meyers (1923), daughter Mary Elizabeth Meyers (1923), daughter Ella Mae Meyers (1927), and finally their son Samuel James Meyers, Jr. (1931). This story had a very happy ending.*



### *BONUS: Translations from a Federal Court Hearing.*

The long-hand script, shown in Figure 1, is one of 30 pages of legal transcripts that were recorded during the testimony of Jim Mink at his Federal Court hearing in 1877. He was attempting to recover \$150 restitution for his horse that was taken from William Rector during the war, by a party of six or seven Union soldiers. Jim's story is possible - partly because of these historic documents.



I left my family & business in Claiborne  
County, Tenn. about last part of the  
month of Feb'y. 1862. & went to the state of  
Ky. to keep out of the rebel hands & join  
the federal Army. The 1<sup>st</sup> day of March 1862  
& was honorably discharged the 1<sup>st</sup> day of  
March 1865. I was a member Company "A"  
2<sup>nd</sup> Tenn. Inf'y. U.S. Vols. At the date of  
my discharge from said Company & Reg.  
I return to my home & business in Claib-  
orne Co. Tenn.

Figure 1

## James E Mink Petition with the Southern Claims Commission

"I left my family and business in Claiborne County Tennessee about the last part of the month of February 1862 and went to the State of Kentucky to keep out of the Rebel hands and joined the Federal Army the first day of March 1862 and was honorably discharged the first day of March 1865.

I was a member of Company H, Second Tennessee Infantry, U.S. Volunteers. At the date of my discharge from said Company and Regiment, I returned to my home and to the very same business in Claiborne County, Tennessee.

I never was the owner or first-comer or in any way interested in any vessel used in navigating any waters in or on the ocean to or from any ports of the Confederacy.

I was taken a prisoner of war by the Rebels, while I was sick in the hospital at Cumberland Gap, having been left there by my Command. About the middle of September 1862, I was taken as a prisoner to Danville, Kentucky, where I was released, upon taking an oath not to bear arms against the Confederacy, until properly exchanged. I never was arrested by the US Government.

I learned that the Rebels took some of my property after enlisting in the Federal Army. I heard many threats against myself, family, or property by the Rebels on account of my Union enlistment, as I kept out of their way, but I heard of such attempts being made. I never was molested or injured on account of my Union enlistment. I never contributed any money or profited from the US Government or the Union cause. I served three years as a soldier in the Union Army as stated above.

I don't know that I have any men relatives in the Rebel Army, but I have heard that I have some cousins in the Rebel Army. I had one brother in the Federal Army, who died in the service. His name was Wm. J. Mink\*. He belonged to Company E Second Regiment."

***Signed: James E. Mink***

\* William Jackson Mink<sup>53</sup> – Born in 1845 in Ashe County, North Carolina to Rufus & Cassandra Mink, was Married on October 9, 1861 (16 years old), and Died on May 26, 1862 in Cumberland Gap, Tennessee (17 years old) as a Union Army Private.

## William K. Rector Testimony to the Southern Claims Commission

"My name is William K. Rector. My age is 49 years. I reside 6 miles west of Tazewell, Claiborne County, Tennessee. I am a farmer by occupation and the Claimant is my son-in-law, but I have no beneficial interest in the claim. About the 28<sup>th</sup> of November, 1864, I had in my possession, belonging to the Claimant, 1 tame horse, some 6 or 7 years old, almost 15 ½ hands high. He was placed under my care by the Claimant. He was in my possession nearly 12 months. About that date last aforesaid I was hitching the horse to a wagon, near Tazewell, Tennessee, when a party of some 6 or 7 soldiers came up to me and took the horse from me and led him off. They said they belonged to the 9th Tennessee Government U.S.A. They were dressed in Federal uniforms. There was a person with the soldiers that I took to be an officer, he said he was such and that he had orders to impress horses for Government Service and must have mine. I told him that horse was not mine, but belonged to a soldier in the Federal Army. I gave him the Claimant's horse. He said it didn't make any difference and that if I would go to Cumberland Gap I would get paid for the horse. The officer gave me no note or voucher for the horse, nor did I go to Cumberland Gap therefore. The officer informed me that they were out impressing in horses for the Government and that they had orders to do so. They were leading 1 horse or mule at the time they took the horse of the Claimant. I saw the horse afterwards in the federal service in Tazewell, Tennessee and I knew the horse to be the property of the Claimant. The horse was a fine work horse and worth \$150."

### (Cross examination by Special Commissioner)

- "I do not know that the Claimant had any other horses of his own at that time."
- "There was no brand on the horse, when he was taken out of my possession."
- "I was working the horse in the lead, my other two horses were blind and they said they didn't want blind horses. They didn't take the blind horses from me."
- "I think all the soldiers had overcoats on. When they were left me, they went in the direction of Tazewell, where there was a garrison of U.S. troops, but I don't know the location thereof."
- "I was not acquainted with any of the soldiers engaged in taking of the horse."
- "It was about four years after the horse was taken, when I again saw him in the service of the U. S. Government."

***Signed: William K. Rector***



## Eliza Guy Testimony to the Southern Claims Commission

“My name is Eliza Guy, my age is 49 years. I reside in Claiborne County Tennessee about 22 miles southwest of Tazewell. I am not related to the Claimant and have no beneficial interest in the claim. Late in the fall or early winter of 1864, I paid a visit to one of my sick neighbors. I rode my horse. A squad of soldiers came up to me and wanted my horse. While they were talking about taking me off my horse, they saw a wagon, drawn by horses coming. One of the soldiers said “By God there are horses -- let's go for them!” They galloped to the wagon and unharnessed the lead horse and took him off in the direction of Tazewell. William K. Rector was driving the wagon. I saw him after the soldiers had rode off.”

(Cross examination by Special Commissioner)

- “I do not recollect the color of the horse, but I saw the soldiers take the horse from William K. Rector and saw them ride him off in the direction of Tazewell.”

- “I was about 100 yards from the horse when the soldiers took him.”

***Signed: Eliza Guy***