

SALLIE



The Life Of
Sarah Surrelda Campbell Stubblefield

by
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In
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**It is our hope that Sallie's life will be an
inspiration for all of us as it was for her children.**

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OUR GRANDMOTHER SALLIE

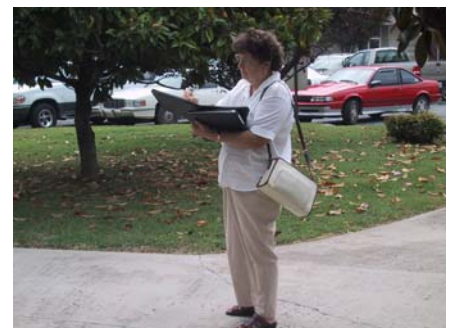
(Mema)

INTRODUCTION

Jewel Murphy, a Viola resident and close friend, lives in the Viola community and attends the Viola Church of Christ. Her husband Tom and his father Fred had both been elders of the Viola church and Jewel has retained many of the old records and correspondences regarding the church. About three years ago she showed Carolyn and I a copy of a letter my grandmother, Sarah (Sallie) Campbell Stubblefield (or “Mema” as my brother Herman remembered her), had written in 1917 to a Brother Sewell who was a well-known preacher in the Church of Christ at that time. In the letter, Sallie requested his interpretation of Luke 7:37, a verse that was used in one of her recent Bible lessons. Her letter explains that others believed that the woman mentioned at the feet of Jesus was Mary the sister of Lazarus, but she did not think so. The letter itself was not particularly unusual, but it raised questions in our minds about Sallie: What did we know about her? What was she like?

It is not surprising that I knew very little about Sallie since she had died six years before I was born and I cannot remember my dad ever mentioning her to me. When we started asking family members about Sallie, nobody seemed to recall very much about her. We then decided we would do some research and share what we found. Thus, we are presenting Sallie this year as the Featured Ancestor at our 2006 Stubblefield Family Reunion.

A significant amount of information about Sallie is contained in letters we recovered from a trunk in the Stubblefield farmhouse. Along with shaving equipment and other personal things that our grandfather JR Stubblefield had kept, he had saved many letters. Included in them were about 25 letters JR had written to Sallie in 1889 and 1890 prior to their marriage and 5 letters Sallie had written to JR during this same time. We also found quite a bit about Sallie in the “Stubblefield Family Heritage” cookbook compiled by Anne Napier and Locksley Stubblefield in 1989. From these letters and other



Carolyn Making Notes

documents, we learned that Sallie grew up in Flat Creek, Bedford County, Tennessee and had become acquainted with our grandfather JR when they attended Winchester Normal. Based on the fragments of information gleaned from their courtship letters, we set out to gather data from public records. Our first search took us to Magness Memorial Library in McMinnville. When we searched the library's genealogical records, we were shocked that Sallie's parents were listed on her death certificate as simply "Mr. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell". It would appear that Sallie's husband, JR, knew little of her ancestry since he did not mention her parents' first names on her death certificate, and her mother's maiden name was listed as "unknown". Therefore, a daunting task lay before us --- Sallie's ancestry would have to be dug out from census data, court records, and other documents in various libraries and courthouses.

Our first visit to Sallie's hometown was in June 2004. The Flat Creek community is located near Shelbyville and not far from Lynchburg. We poked around the Church of Christ building, the cemeteries, and in general got a feel for the place that had produced Sallie Campbell. From there we went to the Bedford County library and courthouse in Shelbyville. Our search was hampered somewhat because the Bedford County courthouse sustained losses three times in its history; in 1830 by tornado, in 1863 by fire during the Civil War, and another fire in 1934. As we dug into the remaining records, we learned that Campbell was an old



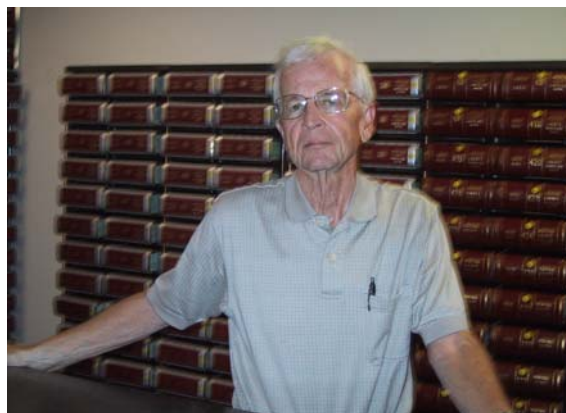
Shelbyville Courthouse



Shelbyville Library

established family name in Flat Creek and the Campbell lineage was fairly easy to trace. We went to Bedford County two times during our research. On the second visit, we confirmed the link between Arthur Campbell, Sallie's grandfather, and Sallie by pouring over microfilms of Chancery Court records for many hours.

Also in June 2004, we visited the city cemetery in Lynchburg in Moore County where we found the grave of Sallie's brother, Green Campbell. Later, in September 2005 we returned to Lynchburg and searched court records pertaining to Green. We found an 1892 deed to a farm that Green bought jointly with WW Setliff (the maiden name of Green's wife was Setliff). Although Green died in 1913, there were no records of his death because Tennessee did not issue death certificates that year. Moore County was said to be the smallest county in Tennessee, also their library and courthouse are small and their records are not very extensive. Incidentally, we also toured the nearby Jack Daniel Distillery during our 2005 visit to Lynchburg. On the day we were there, Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans and we heard first-hand concerns expressed by people native to New Orleans who were fleeing the wrath of the storm and at the same time visiting the distillery.



Charles Looking For Old Deeds



Carolyn Searching Microfilms

To supplement the information gathered directly, we wrote the Flat Creek Church of Christ for their history and they responded with data concerning their membership. Additionally, our daughter-in-law Beth picked up a more extensive twelve-page Flat Creek church booklet for us from the Tennessee Archives. We obtained census records mostly by logging onto the Internet's "ancestry.com" at our local Gastonia, NC library while other census data came from my brother

James who had subscribed to this site and had looked up information for us up until about a month before he died on August 23, 2004. We also consulted with my brother Herman and our cousin Elizabeth Pirtle to find out if they remembered anything about Sallie that might be of interest.

A difficulty arose when we began tracing Sallie's maternal ancestry. We could not find reference to the family of Sallie's mother until April of 2006, after most of this paper was nearly written. It was

only then that Carolyn discovered an Internet site (The Reynolds Family Circle) where the missing information about Sallie's mother was found. Although we knew from an earlier investigation that Sallie's grandmother was Elizabeth Reynolds and had married Arthur Campbell, this site included an extensive genealogy that listed Sallie as a descendent of Elizabeth and included the maiden name of Sallie's mother, Martha J. Mullins. We went back to the Bedford county library (Argie Cooper Public Library) in April 2006 to find more information on the Mullins' and the Nobletts (Sallie's maternal grandmother).

In summary, while we were able to collect quite a bit of data regarding Sallie and her family, there still are unanswered questions. We would have liked more facts pertaining to her personality and her childhood. It seems a shame that we did not begin this investigation while some of her immediate children were still living and could have easily filled in the gaps.

SALLIE'S ANCESTORS



Highway to Flat Creek

Bedford County, Tennessee, the county where Sallie grew up, was established in 1807, when it was a wilderness area, sparsely populated and characterized by dense forests and cane breaks. The first settlements had begun in 1805, and sometime before 1820, Sallie's ancestors moved and settled in the Flat Creek area of the county, about seven miles southeast of Shelbyville. They became landowners and prominent citizens of the community. Flat Creek, located in District 22 of

Bedford County, had a population of 150 in 1894. The community had a local country store and Mr. Rudd, the owner, would buy chicken and eggs from people in the community. In the 1880's there were legal distilleries in the area and the heady product was sometimes used as medicine. Flat Creek at one time had a two-year high school and an orchestra. The earliest ancestor of Sallie that we have been able to establish is her great-great-grandfather Solomon Campbell, one of the early settlers in Bedford County. In the paragraphs that follow we have summarized some of the facts uncovered regarding the Campbell, Reynolds, Noblett, and Mullins families.

Solomon Campbell (1755-1849) and Wife (Unknown)

Solomon Campbell, believed to be Sallie's great-great grandfather, was born in 1755. He was a revolutionary war soldier and fought in several major campaigns. In the book *Patriots at Kings Mountain*, a brief biography from his pension record is included and quoted below:

Solomon Campbell enlisted during the fall of 1776 or the spring of 1777 under Captain Jarvis. He was in the siege and battles of Charleston, Moncks Corner, Camden (where he was wounded four times), Kings Mountain, and Eutaw Springs. Campbell was under Captain Guess at the capture of Cornwallis. He was allowed pension on his application executed 22 August 1820 while residing in Garrard County, Kentucky, and aged sixty-five years. At that time, Campbell stated that his wife was aged about sixty years and that he had a son and a daughter over the age of twenty-one. In 1827, the soldier was residing in Bedford County, Tennessee.

While the above book states that Solomon was living in Kentucky in 1820, The Bedford County Family History Book states that Solomon moved from North Carolina to Bedford County before 1818. In any event, the 1835 Tennessee Pension Roll lists Solomon as having received \$96 annual pay as a private during the Revolutionary War and that he was in the North Carolina Continental Line. In addition, the Internet site “Tennesseans in the Revolutionary War” stated that Solomon began receiving an annual pension of \$204.80 on January 16, 1832 at the age of 79.

A careful analysis of the census records in Bedford County in 1820 and 1830 gives more credence to Solomon’s moving to Bedford County sometime after 1820, but before 1830. Another younger Solomon Campbell (age between 16-26) with young children is listed in the 1820 census but does not appear in the 1830 census. The Solomon Campbell that is reported in the 1830 census is considerably older than the Solomon Campbell listed in the 1820 census. Two adults are listed in this household as over 70 years of age and two other adults between 20-30 years of age. No children are listed. Whatever happened to the younger Solomon Campbell household in the 1820 census is a matter of speculation. Perhaps he died or just moved away from Bedford County.

In 1832, John Rainey, a private in the South Carolina Revolutionary War campaign, applied for a pension but could not prove that he had ever been in the war. He turned to people in the neighborhood who could account for his veracity and knowledge of his war service. Solomon was such a witness for John Rainey. The court record is as follows:

Personally appeared in open court, Solomon Campbell a citizen of the said County of Bedford, who makes the following statement on oath in relation to the services rendered by John Rainey, the before mentioned applicant. That he was not personally acquainted with said John Rainey as he copy, but does believe from having repeated conversations together about the Revolutionary War and said Rainey speaking of certain events happening during the campaign in North Carolina, that he was certainly in the Revolution and a true Whig and that the opinion of the neighborhood and served as he states and the Court further certifies that it appears to them that Melchesadic Brame who was signed the preceeding certificate, a Clergyman, resident in the said County of Bedford and that Will Hazlett and Solomon Campbell who respectively signed the foregoing certificate, are creditable persons and that their respected statements are entitled to credit.

Jno. L. Neill, Samuel Phillips, John B Armstrong

Solomon Campbell died on August 24, 1849 in Bedford County, Tennessee at about 94 years of age.

Alfred Campbell (1806-1863) and Sarah Reaves (1811-1869)

Alfred Campbell, Sallie's great uncle, first appears in the census in Bedford County in 1830 along with the older Solomon Campbell and Arthur Campbell, grandfather of Sallie. Alfred, Arthur, and the older Solomon Campbell were all living near each other in the Flat Creek section of the county. According to the Bedford County Tennessee Family History book, Alfred Campbell was thought to be the grandson of Solomon and a brother to Arthur Campbell. In the 1840's Alfred was involved in a court case regarding Arthur Campbell's wife, Elizabeth, whose parents had died resulting in a dispute regarding her estate. Elizabeth's family contested the will, and Alfred was appointed as the new administrator to settle the dispute. Records indicate that the court case was settled favorably for Arthur and Elizabeth.

Alfred and his wife, Sarah, had eight known children, three sons and five daughters, all born in Bedford County. All three sons died without marrying. The 1850 census shows Alfred farming in District 24, with real estate valued at \$2,000.

Arthur Campbell (1786-1854) and Elizabeth Reynolds (1797-1870)

About 1813, Arthur Campbell married Elizabeth Reynolds. She was born sometime around 1797 in Adair County, KY. She was the daughter of William Reynolds and Jane Milliken Reynolds who were born in Virginia and were married on August 23, 1790, in Green County, TN. William Reynolds died about 1808 in Flat Creek and Jane died about 1839 in Bedford County. Jane Milliken's parents were James and Elizabeth Milliken. In the 1820 census of Bedford County, Arthur Campbell was living in the Flat Creek community with a wife and young children.

Arthur and Elizabeth Campbell were the parents of nine children: Parthena, Carroll, John, William B., Nancy, Lucinda, Henry, Greenberry, and Elizabeth. In the 1850 census, Arthur was living with his family in District 22 (Flat Creek) with property valued at \$1,200. In the 1836 tax list of Bedford County, Arthur is listed as having 104 acres of deeded land, 24 acres of school land (Tennessee Land Grants) and one slave. He was appointed as an election judge for the November 1848 election for District 22. Arthur died in 1854 testate. He left all of his real estate and personal belongings to his wife, Elizabeth, and then equally to his children after she died.

Carroll Campbell (ca. 1829-1859/1860s) and Martha J. Mullins (1838-1880s)

Sallie's father, Carroll, son of Arthur Campbell, was born around 1829 in Bedford County. He is listed in the 1850 census as a 21-year-old laborer living with his father. The 1860 census lists him as a head of the household with his wife's name as Martha J. (Mullins). He was a farmer with property valued at \$300. Carroll would have been about 12 years older than Martha. On Nov. 8, 1860, a son, Green Berry, was born and on July 21, 1862, a daughter, Sarah (Sallie) Surrelda, was born. Shortly after Sallie (as everyone later referred to her) was born, Civil War records indicate that Carroll fought on the Confederate side. A Carroll Campbell is listed as having been a member of the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry (Newman's Battalion) Company C. His rank is given as a private when he joined and as a private when he got out. The 23rd Infantry Battalion was organized at a camp near Murfreesboro in November 1862, and its members were from Lincoln, Hardin, Bedford and Franklin Counties. They fought in battles at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign. William Valentine Mullins, Carroll's brother-in-law, described his circumstances in the Confederate Army following the battle of Chickamauga: *I saw a hard time from then to the close. I went to Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga after the first battle. Had a fight a Resakka, but didn't last long. A few of my regiment were injured. At times we had very little to eat. My clothing very bare. Slept rolled up in blankets part of the time. Had 'beaf' and bread to eat. Was exposed to the cold, but had no disease. Was in hospital from a wound.* William Valentine returned home to Mullins Hollow in Bedford County after the war, but we are not sure what happened to Carroll. The Battalion was included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. Exactly when Carroll died and what caused his death is not known. However, in the 1870 census, Carroll is no longer listed, and Martha, Green, and Sallie are living with Elizabeth Campbell, Carroll's mother.

Jordan Mullins (ca. 1810-1880) and Rebecca Noblitt (b. and d. not found)

Jordan Mullins, Sallie's maternal grandfather, is listed as a tenant farmer in the 1840 census. Brothers Richard and Jordan Mullins came to the Flat Creek District of Bedford County from North Carolina or South Carolina between 1820 and 1830. They were the sons of Valentine Mullins and Patsy Griggs, who settled in Overton County, Tennessee. Jordan, the younger of the two brothers and a true pioneer, lived in "Mullins Hollow" in a 2-room hand hewed log cabin with a hall (dogtrot) between the two rooms.

Jordan, married Rebecca Noblett or Noblitt (many spellings) around 1830. The history of the Nobletts goes back to the very earliest settlements in America. Four Noblett brothers came to the American colonies sometime before 1729 and settled in Pennsylvania. They were of the Quaker faith. John, Rebecca's great-great grandfather, and one of the brothers, had a son named William, who was thrown out of the Quaker Church for marrying Catherine, who was not of the Quaker faith. William's son Robert, Rebecca's grandfather, was granted land in Flat Creek in 1823. Robert's son William, who also lived in Flat Creek, was Rebecca's father. Jordan and Rebecca had four children: Susan, Nancy, Martha (Sallie's mother), and William Valentine. Martha was a young child when her mother, Rebecca, died and soon thereafter Jordan married Mary Farris and they had 8 more children. In the 1860 census, Jordan is listed as having \$700 worth of property and is a farmer. Evidently, he was able to accumulate a little wealth even though he was burdened with 12 children.

Since the Mullins, Nobletts, Reynolds and Campbells were early settlers of Bedford County, Sallie's roots were deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of Flats Creek. She had many cousins, but appears not to have had a close relationship with any of them.

EARLY LIFE IN FLAT CREEK

Sallie was born during the tumultuous time of the Civil War. Although no major battles were fought in Flat Creek, both Union and Confederate soldiers passed through the area on their way to campaigns in other areas and may have caused the burning of the courthouse in Shelbyville in 1863. Even though Tennessee had divided loyalties during the war, Carroll Campbell fought on the side of the rebels and apparently died sometime around the close of the war. Census records indicate that Martha had the support of Carroll's mother Elizabeth, who allowed the young family to live with her after Carroll's death. In 1870 when Sallie was eight years old, her grandmother Elizabeth Reynolds Campbell died at the age of 73. We can imagine that Sallie and her brother Green had a very close attachment to their grandmother and her death must have been a terrible blow. Thus, within just a few years, Sallie had lost both her father and grandmother.



**Believed to be Sallie & Green
circa 1870's**

Because Elizabeth had inherited her husband Arthur's property at his death, when Elizabeth died in 1870 the estate had to be settled. Although it was understood that Arthur's property was to be sold and divided equally among his children, there was just one problem: Arthur's will had been destroyed in the Bedford County courthouse fire in 1863. Thus upon Elizabeth's death the children went to court to have the will reestablished. With things seeming to drag on, sons Henry, John, and others filed suit against their brother William, who was the executor, to have the courts settle the matter promptly. The result was that on September 14, 1870, the Chancery Court reestablished the will of Arthur Campbell. Since Carroll had also died a few years earlier, his and Martha's children, Sallie and Green, were to have Carroll's share of the estate and J.F. Galbreath (also spelled Gailbreath or Galbreath) was appointed as their guardian. Just how much money Green and Sallie inherited from their grandfather's estate is not known, but probably only a modest amount.



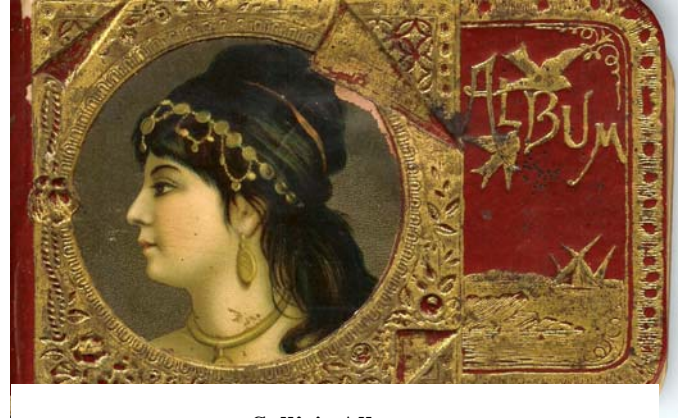
Original Flat Creek Church of Christ

On August 31, 1871 Sallie's mother Martha at the age of 28 married again, this time to Moses Ayers. He was a farmer, he had become a member of the Flat Creek Church of Christ in that year, and was about 29 years old. Sallie was nine years old at the time. In 1878, when she was 16, Sallie also became a member of the Flat Creek church, and in 1884 her brother Green became a member. The history of the Flat Creek church goes back to around 1868 when the original building was completed. Among the early preachers who held meetings or preached at Flat Creek were James Kidwell, Jesse Sewell, Isaac Shook, Rice Sewell, Granville Lipscomb, T.C. Little, T.W. Brents, E.A. Elam, and T.B. Larrimore. We found it surprising that Martha's name did not appear in any of the lists of members of the Flat Creek church.

AS A YOUNG ADULT

We were not able to find records pertaining to Sallie's early education, but have speculated that she attended rural elementary schools in Flat Creek, similar to those that existed in Viola during that period. Most likely, a teacher conducted classes in a home and Sallie and other children that could afford to pay the tuition would attend for five months or so during a particular year.

According to the census, Sallie's mother and step-father were still living in 1880, but because there is no further mention of them it appears that they both probably died sometime during that decade. In December 1885, her brother Green gave Sallie an autograph album and over the next two or three years, her friends wrote little notes in



Sallie's Album

it. On August 22, 1886, an unsigned entry reads: *Our joys may oft be tender shadows that grief alone had power to cast: Yet shine, as shine in summer meadows the bright drops, when the cloud has past.* We have no idea if this was written in response to some grief that Sallie had suffered, like the death of a mother, or if it was just some young person being poetic. In 1883, Sallie reached 21 years of age and most likely received her inheritance from the estate of her grandfather Arthur Campbell. Subsequently she probably enrolled in Winchester Normal. According to a report in one 1888 "Shelbyville Gazette" newspaper article, several young ladies from Flat Creek attended Winchester Normal, but Sallie's name was not among them. Winchester Normal was a co-educational school in Winchester, Tennessee. It received its charter in May 1878 and opened in September of that year with 220 students. The school was successful and increased to 417 students by 1881. Its president during that year was Professor James W. Terrill, who later started Terrill College in Dechard, Tennessee. It was at Winchester Normal that Sallie became acquainted with our grandfather JR Stubblefield. He described her in his diary as an old schoolmate and friend with whom he had corresponded for over five years.

Prior to their marriage, it appears that Sallie, even though she had many cousins in Flat Creek, was not close to anyone other than her brother Green and members of the Flat Creek Church. In none of

the correspondences that we have seen, including letters in 1889 and 1890 that Sallie wrote to JR, did she ever mention anything about her childhood or her parents. She also does not refer to where she was living in the Flat Creek area. Whom she was living with at this time is purely conjecture. There are two references in the 1889-1890 letters between JR and Sallie that indicate that she might have been living with other families. JR had planned a visit to Flat Creek around Christmas of 1889, and Sallie wrote a letter to him describing the best route to take. She said in her letter that she planned to meet JR at the AJ Womack's house because it was near the "hack" line (today we would call it a bus line) and *I have been at Mr. AJ Womack's until I am almost as much at home there as anywhere*. As it turned out however, JR never made it to Flat Creek on that occasion because of conflicts with his teaching or preaching work. In another letter that JR wrote to Sallie in early 1890 he said: *I was sorry to learn of the sadness in the family with whom you stay*. We do not know if this comment might lead to the interpretation that Sallie was staying with a family that was experiencing emotional or physical problems or a calamity of some kind. Another explanation concerning where Sallie lived in Flat Creek might be that if Sallie and Green had a house in Flat Creek, she could have simply stayed with other families when he was away. Green is mentioned in the "Shelbyville Gazette" under Flat Creek news on February 16, 1888 as attending a wedding in Sparta. On March, 22 of that year in the same newspaper he is again the subject of a Flat Creek news item which states: *Green Campbell is the ladies man of this place*. However, by 1890 it is clear that Sallie's brother was not living in Flat Creek, but made frequent visits "home". Green may have been working in Nashville then, because letters state that Green was engaged in some sort of business in Nashville in 1890. In February of 1890, Sallie went to Nashville to keep house for her brother. She looked forward to being with him, but before she went, wondered how she would like city life. In subsequent correspondences, there were no indications that she ever had any trouble adapting.

Sallie may have taught school at times, as suggested by a letter from JR where he expresses sorrow that she did not get a teaching position in Manchester. In one letter Sallie mentions turning down a teaching position because the pay offer was too low. The lack of details about what was going on in Sallie's life at that time is due largely to the fact that we have only a few letters that Sallie wrote. Indeed, she had a beautiful style of writing and a way of conveying her thoughts clearly. There is some indication that she might have attended Terrill College in Dechard. The references to Terrill College in their letters are ambiguous, and it is unclear whether she was going to visit the school

there, or if they were just discussing the successful establishment of a school by their old friend, Prof. Terrill, whom they knew at Winchester Normal. Based on the fact that letters show she actually applied for one or more teaching positions, it is clear that Sallie must have had the necessary education and credentials to teach. However, we found no direct evidence that she ever actually taught in a school.

In reviewing the material we have that pertains to Sallie, there are many clues that suggested she had a wide array of interests. Religion is one that stands out clearly. Not only was she a member of the church, but her strong belief in God is expressed in her writings, and her scriptural knowledge shows through in the letters she wrote to JR before they were married. In one letter she wrote: *True there have been changes in Nature's kingdom. Changes which make every thing look beautiful; and yet there can be nothing more beautiful than the life of a true Christian.* She also wrote: *The most brilliant complexion will fade, and all outward beauty is of short duration; but virtue has charms which survives every thing.* Sallie also seemed to have a sense of humor, which is apparent when she described the church in Nashville that she attended: *The church is in a live condition, and we have something over two hundred regular attendants. Have about eighteen classes. Just imagine eighteen teachers, all talking at once.* (This observation might seem puzzling to young people today, but older folks may remember that before classrooms were built, all these separate classes were held in various parts of the main church auditorium.) Sallie also seemed to participate in the church activities, as indicated by her description of its fellowship work: *Our S.S. (Sunday school) is to have a picnic the twenty fourth of this month, I believe. Think they generally go up the river; but think they are undecided as to where to go this time.* And she also referred to the preacher from Flat Creek, Bro. George Gowen, coming to Nashville and visiting her, saying: *I tell you I'm awful proud to see any of my old home folks.* Additionally, the Christian influence of Sallie and of JR on their children is readily apparent in the life and character of each one and will be noteworthy for generations to come.

Another interest that Sallie had was in spelunking. She wrote to JR on February 2, 1890 about one such venture: *A party of three of us went into a cave this eve. We did not go very far in but saw some beautiful sights in there. Brought out quite a lot of pretty rocks. I like so much to go in them.* She was probably indicating to JR that she had interests similar to his, likely recalling that he had

reported his discovery in 1885 of Skull Cave which was located in the northern part of Grundy County about six miles from Altamont, Tennessee.

And it is also likely that Sallie had an interest in music. We have two music books that have Sallie's name on them: One of them is titled "National School For The Piano Forte", by WF Sudds, copyright 1881. The other is titled "Organ Pearls", a collection of popular song melodies, dances, and sacred compositions, arranged in an easy manner for the clarinet organ by Julian Cramer, copyright 1885. These books were in with music books and sheet music that our Aunt Lota had and that we obtained after Lota's death. If not for herself, Sallie probably used the books in teaching music to Lota and her other children. We discovered in some of the letters that JR wrote, that he also was talented in music and taught in church singing schools. So it is no wonder that Sallie and JR's children exhibited musical talent, played various instruments, and enjoyed singing and playing in musical groups.

After Sallie had moved to Nashville, she invited JR to visit her. In June, after the school where he was teaching was out, he came, and on June 5, 1890 made her a proposal of marriage, which she accepted. Apparently, they told no one except for Green and JR's mother and father. JR said that his parents found her acceptable after viewing her picture and reading her letters. Sallie also let Green read her letters from JR and Green also approved of the marriage, although he was "losing a cook". Fortunately, Green also became engaged at about the same time to Anna Lou Setliff, and they surmised that he would soon gain another housekeeper. They kept the engagement a secret from the community for quite a long time, but rumors about the impending marriage began flying around Viola. After he stopped teaching and returned home to manage the family farm, JR wrote in a letter to Sallie about three weeks before their marriage: *The Viola Correspondent wants to know 'what fair plumage flits through J.R. Stubblefield's imagination while making those long even furrows'. I haven't informed him yet. I will leave that for him to guess until the time for him to know.*

In Sallie and JR's correspondence to each other, there was a great deal of discussion about the date and place of the wedding. JR did not want the wedding any later than New Years, and Sallie preferred to have the ceremony after Christmas because it otherwise might interfere with Green's business, given that Green also wanted to get married at the same time. They talked about having

the wedding in Tullahoma at the home of a Mr. Moore, but evidently, that idea was soon discarded. There were also discussions about the ring. JR decided on a wedding ring rather than an engagement ring, and asked her for suggestions on the motto that would be engraved on the inside. To be certain the ring fit, JR sent Sallie a paper (evidently obtained from a jeweler) with holes of various sizes that she should mark and return so he could get the proper measurement. JR, because of his teaching, preaching and farm work, made few visits to Nashville to see Sallie before the wedding. He did make it down in mid November 1890, about a month before the ceremony, and found *her who is to be my wife as true and faithful as ever*. Both couples, Sallie and JR and Anna and Green, had set a date for their weddings and planned to marry at the Flat Creek Church of Christ in a double ceremony.



Flat Creek Church of Christ after Remodeling

The day they had joyously planned for came at last when on Wednesday, December 31, 1890 at 6:30 pm, Sarah Surellda Campbell, age 28, of Flat Creek became the wife of James Robert Stubblefield, age 29, of Viola. The preacher at the church, George Gowen led the ceremony, and other members of the church, including JD Floyd, an elder, and JW Gowen and JE Reagor were present as witnesses. All of Flat Creek must have come to the wedding because JR writes in his diary that the house was full of spectators. Having the wedding on a new years eve must have caused even more excitement. Also since the wedding was held on a Wednesday night, we can imagine that they likely attended the wedding before

prayer meeting! Brother Bryant who lived near the church gave the young couples a grand reception after the ceremony. No doubt they spent their wedding night somewhere in Flat Creek, but we could find no such record. It could have been that they stayed where Sallie previously lived but never specified in her records.

AT HOME IN VIOLA

The next morning after the wedding, on January 1, 1891, Robert Locksley (RL), and Mary (Granny) Stubblefield, JR's parents, and a few select friends greeted JR and Sallie at his parent's house on the Stubblefield Farm in Viola. Sallie must have been overwhelmed, this was apparently the first time she had ever been to Viola and she came to stay. Even though she had numerous friends and cousins



**The Old House – “Locksley Hall”
Home of RL & Mary**

in Flat Creek, for quite some time she had no close family except her brother Green. By contrast, her husband JR had been living for a long time with his parents and his Aunt Addie, and he had six close brothers and sisters. At first, Sallie probably just had trouble remembering all of their names. Although it is not so stated in the records, given that JR was already operating the farm we have to assume that he and Sallie moved in with his parents immediately and continued to live with them until they built their own house. The house that Robert Locksley and Mary lived in was certainly large enough to accommodate both families.

We believe that Sallie did her share of the chores around the house, and no doubt helped her mother-in-law with housekeeping. Although JR no longer taught school, he continued conducting funerals, weddings, preaching nearly every Sunday and many times on Saturday too. Before they had children, and when it was convenient, Sallie would often accompany JR on his preaching appointments and on visitations to the sick. JR wrote in his diary about four months after they were married that he found more pleasure in marriage than he had anticipated: *I have a most worthy companion: industrious, tidy, religious, and very affectionate.* From the very beginning, they had a Bible lesson and prayer each night before they went to bed. The marriage was a good and happy one.



Baby Royce

As the years progressed and Sallie bore her five children, her load must have increased dramatically. On March 30, 1892, fifteen months after she and JR were married, their first child, Royce Landon, was born. At about the same time, Sallie's brother Green and his wife Anna had their first child whom they named Julian. But, before Anna had her next baby, Sallie learned that Julian had died. Because of their closeness, this must have been a terrible blow to Sallie as well as to her brother. A letter from Green dated October 4, 1894 describes the sadness the tragedy brought to the family, but also the great faith that allowed them to persevere.

Green wrote:

I haven't felt like writing or doing much anything since you all were here. I still have the cold I had then & more added to it. This together with trouble makes me feel sometimes like I'd almost as soon be asleep with Julian. O, if I only knew I'd be as safely sheltered in the arms of Jesus as he is this night. When done with the trials and troubles of this old world it would be a happy thought to me. But when I look back and see duty undone it's enough to fill my heart with sadness. To think that my life in the sight of God may have been such as to cause him in his goodness to take from our care and keeping our darling one is to me a sad, sad thought. Think how smart & sweet he was and how much pleasure to us. O, if (we) could see him work his little hands & feet to night. He knew me so well. He knew my walk in the house. When he would lay in the cradle begging to get up and I'd come in and take him up on my shoulder with his face turned to my back he would say 'cha-cha' as much as to say thank you papa. O, how sweet his little jabber was. But what a change so soon has been made. When I come in now do I see that sweet little smiling face and little working hands? (for they were never still when he was awake.) No. No. He is gone. The place where the cradle stood is so silent and vacant. None but those who knew such to go through with can tell anything about such sorrow. I hope you all may never have to go through with such trouble. When I think of the pleasure Julian was & might have been to us, and the staff on which we might have leaned in declining years. It seems hard to give him up. But on the other hand if he had lived he might have been left to battle his own way through this old world. God only knows these things. So his word for it we have to call it best like it is, and try to leave it all behind us and love & serve him better what few days we have to stay in this life.

Green and Anna were blessed with 7 more children; Ruby, Glendon, Thomas Collins, Roberta, Charles A, Sarah A., and Orbin.

Following Royce, in regular succession every two years or so the other four children were born to Sallie and JR: Herman Powell arrived on April 19, 1894; then Howard Gowan on June 14, 1896, three years later Lota Elizabeth on November 20, 1899, and finally James Grant was born on December 10, 1901. During this period Sallie really had her hands full, as described in a letter she wrote to Aunt Laura Lipscomb on December 6, 1896. This was when Howard was nearly six months old and



Collins Campbell
Sallie's Nephew

before Lota and Grant were born. Sallie wrote: *After answering what to “mamma” about one hundred times almost in succession, I have at last succeeded in getting the little ones tucked in I hope for the night and will try to write a few lines. Though I don’t suppose I can write you any news as mother has written you tonight and I guess has told you all that is important. So, I will tell you a few things about the children. Herman has been quite sick for a week but is better now and is up again, but is looking rather thin. Royce is intending to go out to his uncle Andrew’s (Bonner) tomorrow for his aunt Laura to make him a new suit. He is very anxious about it, and tells what a good time he will have and how he will haul “Aunt Laura” stove wood. I don’t know how he will do when night comes and he has not stayed away from home all night in so long a time. Baby (Howard) has a “breaking out” that worries him a great deal. His face is so swollen he doesn’t look like himself. It makes him so fretful. He doesn’t sleep well at night at all.*

With the family growing rapidly, it would not be surprising if Sallie and JR decided they needed more room. And, perhaps Sallie felt that she would welcome a little space from her in-laws. In any event, they proceeded to build a house several hundred yards south of RL and Mary’s house where they had been living. No record has been found yet regarding the construction of the house, other than a date penciled inside of the upstairs dormer window and a reference to the approximate construction date in the Stubblefield-Bonner lawsuit. Based on these notations we believe the house

was built in 1897. We do have a copy of a deed showing that five years later, RL deeded to JR 44 acres of the farm on which we believe the house is located. (registered July 25, 1903 in Warren County Deed Book No. 29, pages 278-9).



JR & Sallie's New Home on the Farm

In June of 1899, JR wrote to Sallie as she was paying a visit to her brother. According to the way JR addressed the letter, Green and Anna (JR called her Annie in his letters) were living in the Lynchburg area. Sallie would have had Royce, Herman, and Howard with her and been about three months pregnant with Lota at the time. In his letter, JR describes the farm work that is going on, his visit to the church at

Chestnut Grove, the health of those at home, the wedding he had just conducted, and how lonely he is without Sallie and the children.

Concerning the wedding, JR wrote Sallie: *The thing you want to know is, how much money was in it. Well, after deducting \$1.00 for livery expenses and to pay Bob for running the reaper (while JR conducted the wedding), you have \$4.00 to your*



JR Harvesting Wheat

credit, see? Ha! Ha! Although JR was happy for Sallie to be able to make the visit, he urges her to return home by saying: I wish dear you could stay longer, but probably you had better come home. It is a great cross for me to do without you and the children so long, but for your pleasure I would be willing for you to stay another week. I think Friday will be the time for you to come home. Now if you can come then don't send me any word. I guess a letter wouldn't reach me in time. But if you can't come Fri. telephone me Fri. morning at 7 o'clock what time you can come. I don't know but you have spent what change you had, and perhaps you would like to make the new boy a present, so enclosed find check for four dollars (apparently Green and Annie had a new baby). If I do not hear from you I will meet the train Fri. Give my love to Green and Annie and the dear little ones. Tell them all that if I never meet them in this life I hope to see them in the sweet beyond. May God bless

you and the children on your trip home. O, how glad I will be to see you, dear. It seems so long since you went away. It is so lonely here without you.

Sallie seemed to be involved in many activities in and around Viola. She had many friends and in 1909 was a charter member of the Viola Improvement Club. The club was established by women to undertake projects for the betterment of the Viola community. Names of some other members include Bolen, Bonner, Etter, Farris, Hoover, Murphy, Ramsey, Sain, Smartt, as well as Dessie Stubblefield, Sallie's sister-in-law.

Over the next few years it appears that Sallie's health began to deteriorate and that she had terrible episodes of sickness. Sallie is mentioned numerous times in letters and was obviously of concern to all the family. On February 20, 1911, JR wrote from Viola to his mother who was away on a visit that: *Sallie had a severe spell last week. She suffered much for four or five hours, but got relief as soon as the doctor could get here.* Toward the end of the letter JR stated that *Sallie is getting along nicely now. Hope she will continue to improve.* Royce wrote from Nashville to his mother on November 9, 1913 and said: *I got your letter this morning. I am sorry you had to be sick again with your side. I guess I am taking the mumps, though I don't know for sure.* JR's brother Haskell in Texas also wrote on November 9, 1913 to JR that: *I hope you are well and can see the silver lining to the clouds that are passing. I can't help but feel that you are worried about Sallie. It looks as if she is not getting what she might out of life. Bless her, I hope and pray that she may be well again and enjoy life as she is surely entitled to.* Also on November 9, 1913 Sallie is mentioned in a letter Granny received from her granddaughter Mary Wilson: *I am sorry to hear of Aunt Sallie's bereavement (referring to the death of Sallie's brother Green) and sickness and hope she is well now.* On June 10, 1914, JR wrote another letter to his mother while she was away in which he stated: *Sallie was threatened with her old trouble last week. She is better now.* Six months later on January 10, 1915 JR's brother Haskell writes: *I have hoped and prayed that she (Sallie) might have a smooth and pleasant period of her life of worries, yet the Lord tries those he loveth as by fire and blessed are those that endure until the end. May God bless her abundantly. I'm sure God loves her abundantly as the test of faith seems to us weak mortals to be very trying at certain periods of our sojourn in this life.* In Cousin Ida's (Ida Stanton, Granny's niece) July 15, 1915 letter to Granny she writes from California and mentions Sallie's health by saying: *I hope Cousin Sallie is in better health.* On June 3, 1916 Cousin Ida writes Granny again saying: *I do wish she (Sallie) would go to*

Nashville and see a good doctor and be made well. Maybe if I come back this fall I can persuade her to go with me. For without health nothing is much worthwhile and life at best is a drag. On August 11, 1916, JR's sister Mattie (Martha Jane Reagan) writes from Dallas, TX that she hoped that Sallie will soon feel alright.

RL'S DEATH AND THE LAWSUIT

Since JR had managed the farm from the time he and Sallie married in 1890, Robert Locksley (RL) wrote in his will that at his death the farm should go to JR, and Granny should receive a one-third share of the net income until her death. Unfortunately, when RL died in 1909, Pearl Bonner and Ernest Bonner (heirs of JR's sister Mary Louisa Bonner who had died in 1887) contested the will, contending that RL was not of sound mind when the will was drawn up. After a fairly lengthy trial, in mid-1913 the validity of the original will was upheld by the court and JR made distribution to the heirs as the will specified. Because JR's sister Laura (Lipscomb) had sided with the contestants, in December of 1912 before everything was settled, Cousin Ida Stanton wrote Granny (Mary) concerning some things Ida was sending and asked her to: *Give it to Sallie and put my name on it, lest Cousin Laura should claim it also, since to my knowledge she has taken everything regardless of her brothers and sisters. How she can be willing to sadden your few remaining years, and that for a small sum of money, is beyond me.* Ida also wrote that Granny intended that her possessions eventually should go to Jimmie" (JR) and Sallie because of their long and continuing service. She goes on to write: *Aunt Mary, as much as you wish that, unless you get to work at once and do it you run the great risk of something happening to defeat it and you will have a disgraceful continuance of what is now going on.* (Apparently referring to the legal battle surrounding RL's will). Ida goes on to say: *It seems to me it would be more satisfying to you to pay each month your expenses, if you were with strangers you would, and certainly justice demands that Sallie and Jimmie are entitled to remuneration, and not let it go on.* In Mary Wilson's November 9, 1913 letter to Granny she mentioned receiving a letter from JR regarding the inheritance she received from RL's will. She stated: *I suppose now the lawsuit is completely settled. I sincerely hope so anyway. I am quite satisfied with my amount (she received \$233.51), and shall be ready to take care of it when it is time.* She also wrote: *I do not think money is the only thing in this world, although we do have to have it to get along with. I think congeniality and happiness are much to be preferred.* Reflecting on the sadness that RL's death must have caused and the anxiety that the lawsuit brought upon JR, Granny, and the heirs, it is difficult to imagine how Sallie must have felt as she endured her own health problems and the legal turmoil that surrounded her during this period. It is very likely that Sallie's good children and her duties as a mother and wife provided her a way of escape.

SADNESS AFTER GREEN'S DEATH

Because of the close relationship Sallie had with her brother Green, his death was very difficult for her to bear. Green Berry Campbell died on August 18, 1913 and is buried in the Lynchburg cemetery beside his wife Anna Lou Setliff Campbell who died more than 20 years later on February



Green & Annie's Grave Marker
Lynchburg, TN

27, 1935. Over three years after Green's death and a few weeks after visiting Anna, on October 8, 1916 Sallie wrote Granny saying that: *I have not had one word from any of Annie's folks since I came home. I had as pleasant a visit as could be expected under the circumstances. But O, how (I) do miss my dear brother! If I just did not feel it my duty to go I don't believe I would ever go again. So sad! But it won't be long until we all will go. And if I can only live so as to meet him in the home where there is no more parting, for I believe he has gone to that heavenly home.* Among Sallie's letters, we found the following poem that appeared to be written by Anna:

My Song *Lamenting the Death of a Husband*

*My head and stay is taken away,
And I am left alone;
My husband dear, who was so near,
Is taken away and gone.*

*It breaks my heart, 'tis hard to part,
With one who was so kind;
Where shall I go to tell my woes
Or ease my troubled mind.*

*In wisdom's ways we spend our days,
Much comfort we did find;
But he is gone his race is run,
And I am left behind.*

*Naught can find to ease my mind,
In things which are below;
For earthly days toys but vent my joys,
And aggravate my woe.*

*But I'll repair to Jesus where
I'll ease my troubled breast;
To Christ a love who is my love
And my eternal rest.*

*And oh, that he would send for me
And call my spirit home,
To worlds of rest among the bless,
Where troubles never come.*

*Tis for my loss that I complain
But I will mourn no more,
Since my great loss is but his gain,
He has found the heavenly shore.*

*My loss is great to lose my mate,
I am like a lonesome dove;
I'll go alone, and sigh and mourn
My dear, my absent love.*

*May the great God of heaven and earth
Comfort you in your troubles is my prayer.*

THE PIANO

We do not know if Sallie had access to a piano early on, however we do have a letter that Cousin Ida Stanton wrote to her Aunt Mary (Ida was the daughter of Mary Catherine Stout Stubblefield's sister Laura) and to Sallie in 1914 in which she stated: *Am so glad Lota does so well in her music. Tell her when she gets ready to get a piano I will give her twenty-five dollars, but it is bad business to buy on time, it costs a third more and if paid for at once one can do so much better.* Apparently Lota got the piano that same year, because the piano is mentioned in a December 23, 1914 letter from Fannie Lipscomb Porter (Aunt Laura's



**Piano Drawing
From Lota's Catalog**



Lota

step-daughter in Beans Creek) to Mary (Granny) and said that : *I know you practice your music lesson fine now, since you can enjoy the new piano. I'd like to hear you picking out tunes again.* (Incidentally, Granny would have been 84 years old at that time.) On July 15, 1915 Cousin Ida again writes to Granny saying: *Enclosed you will find a P.O. order for five dollars for Lota. I thought it might come in handy for her music lessons.* In later years, Aunt Lota used her piano to teach music to me and other members of my family, and her piano is in the Stubblefield farmhouse now.

HEAVY WORKLOAD

In one of Sallie's letters to Granny, she closes by saying she *must go and feed the chickens*. It is apparent that raising chickens was an important activity of Sallie's and one that other people noticed. Even her grandson Herman remembers that Sallie also raised guineas and he would look for their eggs in the fencerows. In Mattie's December 8, 1916 letter from Dallas she tells Granny that she wished *Sallie could market her eggs and butter in Dallas* (where the price of eggs were) *50 cents per dozen and 45 cents per pound for butter. City folks are sure up against the high prices --- eggs can hardly be bought, so scarce*. And from a review of JR's ledgers that detailed income and expenses for the farm and family, it can be readily seen that a lot of eggs, chickens, and butter were sold to various people in the community.



Sallie Feeding the Cats

The keeping of detailed records was necessary in order for JR to pay Granny her share of the farm income. Also, there were many notations from which conclusions could be drawn regarding what the family was doing. For example, in the period 1906-1907 when the barn was constructed, the entries suggest that JR and the boys built the barn themselves. Records show that Royce and Herman each received 30 cents per day for a while, and after several months, their allowance (pay) increased to 50 cents per day. They would have been a little over 14 and 12 years of age, respectively, at the time construction began. Herman's involvement is supported further by the fact that the date "1906" and initials "HPS" are carved above a stanchion in one of the stables. One can only imagine the concern that Sallie had as she watched these young boys doing such dangerous adult work.

Sallie and Granny were continuously busy. Not only with housework and chicken feeding, but they pieced quilts, preserved vegetables from the garden, prepared the meat from hog killing and many other duties expected of farm wives. Hams were sent to Cousin Ida in California, and sausage was delivered to cousins in Nashville. All chores were done without modern conveniences and very little help. "Aunt" Fanny McGehee (a black lady in Viola and wife of George McGehee, who at

times worked for JR as a farmhand) might have helped some with the washing, but in general, Sallie was on her own.

Cousin Ida Stanton wrote to Granny from California in September, 1917 that Granny should direct her savings to JR and Sallie's family, because the rest of Granny's children didn't need it, quoting the phrase *what I spent I had, what I left I lost, what I gave I have*. She goes on to say in the letter that she appreciates Sallie's diligence and untiring toil. She stresses that this in the time that Jimmie's (JR) and Sallie's children need to *get that most valuable possession, an education. And without some money and effort they cannot have it.*

THE CHILDREN

Royce

To show her love and also to meet their needs, Sallie regularly sent things to her children while they were away from home. On December 10, 1911 Sallie's son Royce wrote a letter to Sallie and asked her to: *Send me some money before Christmas for I haven't got enough to come home on.* On November 2, 1913 while in Kansas City, MO where he was working after attending an Auto School there, Royce wrote his father JR regarding a package of clothing he received: *Tell mama that I got the drawers and socks all right. The drawers were nearly too little for me. I am out-growing all my clothes it seems.* He said: *I am not getting but a dollar and a half a day now, but am still learning. So maybe I can get more some day.* He would have been a little over 21 years old at the time. A week later Royce wrote to his mother that he thought he was coming down with the mumps and that he planned to stay in Kansas City over Christmas because it would take nearly all of his money if he got sick and had to be out of work for a week or more. Less than three years later, Royce married Dolly Holder on May 14, 1916 and lived and worked in Nashville. (Incidentally, she spelled her name as "Dolly" although it is spelled "Dollie" in most correspondences and on her grave marker.) After their marriage Viola gave Dolly a shower. An account of the shower was published on May 19, 1916 in a local newspaper (probably a McMinnville paper):



Verner Garner, left, and Royce Stubblefield take a break during a work day at the old blacksmith shop in Viola. The photo was taken in the 1920s.

Verner Garner & Royce

A Beautiful Bridal Shower

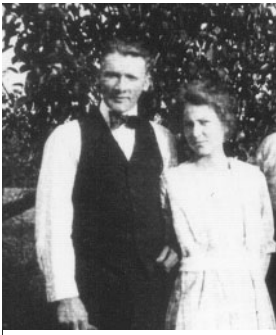
On last Friday afternoon there assembled on the campus of the Viola school a large number of invited ladies and young girls to greet Royce and Dolly Stubblefield, the recent bride and groom with a miscellaneous shower. Beneath the shade of the trees a table decorated with beautiful flowers held in the center a large cut-glass bowl filled with iced lemonade, which was served by a number of young ladies to the assembled guests. While all were enjoying meeting in a social way, two young ladies attired as washer-women appeared on the scene bearing a huge basket, which they placed near a line stretched from two large trees. They hung the damask tablecloths and napkins, towels, pillowcases and many pieces of fancy work on the line. Then all were invited to

come near and view them, as well as a lot of nice tableware, silver spoons, glass and china pitchers, a beautiful lamp, together with many aluminum and tin vessels spread out on the ground.

At the close of the event ice cream and cake were served to all, and as Royce drove up in his auto, the presents were packed therein, and after a speech of thanks to all, he carried them to his father's home to await the time of going to housekeeping.

Thus was given to the happy couple the assurance of the continuance of brotherly love and help, and giving to each and all the pleasure of giving more hope and joy to this happy couple. Thanks to each and all who helped to make the occasion a success, especially Mrs. George Blue, who planned and helped in this unique bridal shower.

One of the Invited



Royce & Dolly

Shortly after Royce and Dolly made one of their visits home, Sallie said in a September 24, 1916 letter to Granny that: *Dolly really seems to be gaining a little. I really believe she is getting a little more color in her cheeks and is not so nervous as she was. But still, there is room for improvement.* Sadly, Dolly's health problems continued and she died October 8, 1922 at the age of 22, less than three years before Sallie's death. Three years later Royce married Ruth Givens and they had no children.

Herman

Herman wrote his grandmother on October 7, 1917 while he was stationed in Camp Gordon, Georgia during World War I, thanking his mother and Granny for sending him a quilt, a bundle of



Herman

clothes, soap and candy. The candy was from Granny. After the war,

Herman returned home and helped his father on the farm, although later he pursued a career in auto and machinery repair and farming. It was lucky for him, that in October of 1916 Mamie Hall moved next door to Sallie with her mother, Mollie Hall, and the rest of her family. This must have facilitated a courtship, for on August 10, 1919

Herman and Mamie were married. It was interesting to learn from Sallie's October 8, 1916 letter that: *Mrs. Mansfield moved to the*

house Mrs. Hall lived in (in Viola) and Mrs. Hall moved up here last Wednesday. How I did hate to



**Granny, JR & Sallie
Mrs. Hall & Mrs. Turner**

give Mrs. Mansfield up. She is such a dear, sweet good person. Certainly Sallie did not know at the time how things with the Halls would eventually turn out. Herman's first three of six children, Herman Hall, Sarah, and Robert, were born prior to Sallie's death.

Howard

As Sallie's children grew older, one by one they went off to school. Sallie must have felt a little lonely, as most mothers do when the children are growing up. She expresses her feeling in a poem she wrote to Howard when he was attending Nashville Bible School in 1917.



Howard

Our Table Setting

*For the table setting
Fewer are the places.
Fewer round the table
Grow the children's faces.*

*Changes, changes, changes,
Life and death are bringing.
Sore my heart misgives me,
Tears my heart are wringing.*

*Otherwise I fancied,
As I hushed their weeping.
Otherwise I fancied,
As I watched them sleeping.*

*Small we keep them near us,
Thou and I together?
Hard the task without thee,
Lonely the endeavor.*

*Round the board so crowded,
Wider grow the spaces.
For the table setting
Fewer are the places.*

Howard reported for military service in World War I but was not inducted because the war was just ending. Afterwards, he opened an automotive repair business in Nashville. On March 9, 1918 he married Annie Hughes. The first three of their five children, Elizabeth, Alethea, and Howard Hughes, were born before Sallie died.



Elizabeth & Sallie

Lota

As mentioned earlier, Lota was a tremendous help to Sallie around the house and her interest in music must have brought joy to Sallie when she played the piano while at home.

When Lota graduated in 1924 from Burrett College in Spencer, TN she played pieces from Schubert and Beethoven in a recital presented by the Piano Department. Lota also became a very good artist and we have several pictures in the farmhouse in Viola and in our home in North Carolina that she painted. Cousin Ida took great interest in Lota's

development and in a letter to Granny in July 15, 1915, Ida said: *I have been interested in Domestic Science Schools, and if when Lota is older and wishes to go I will be glad to help her. In that way she can become a teacher and be fixed*

for life. And if one does not teach, with such a course they become more efficient citizens and more useful people. Knowledge is a great power and the world is calling for those who can do something better than others. Tell me how old she is and if you have a school of domestic science any where near. Well, Lota never pursued that line of study, for in the year after she graduated from Burrett College Sallie died and Lota returned home to keep house for her father. However, Lota did continue her college studies and became a very good elementary school teacher. While she had many suitors when she was young, Lota never married.



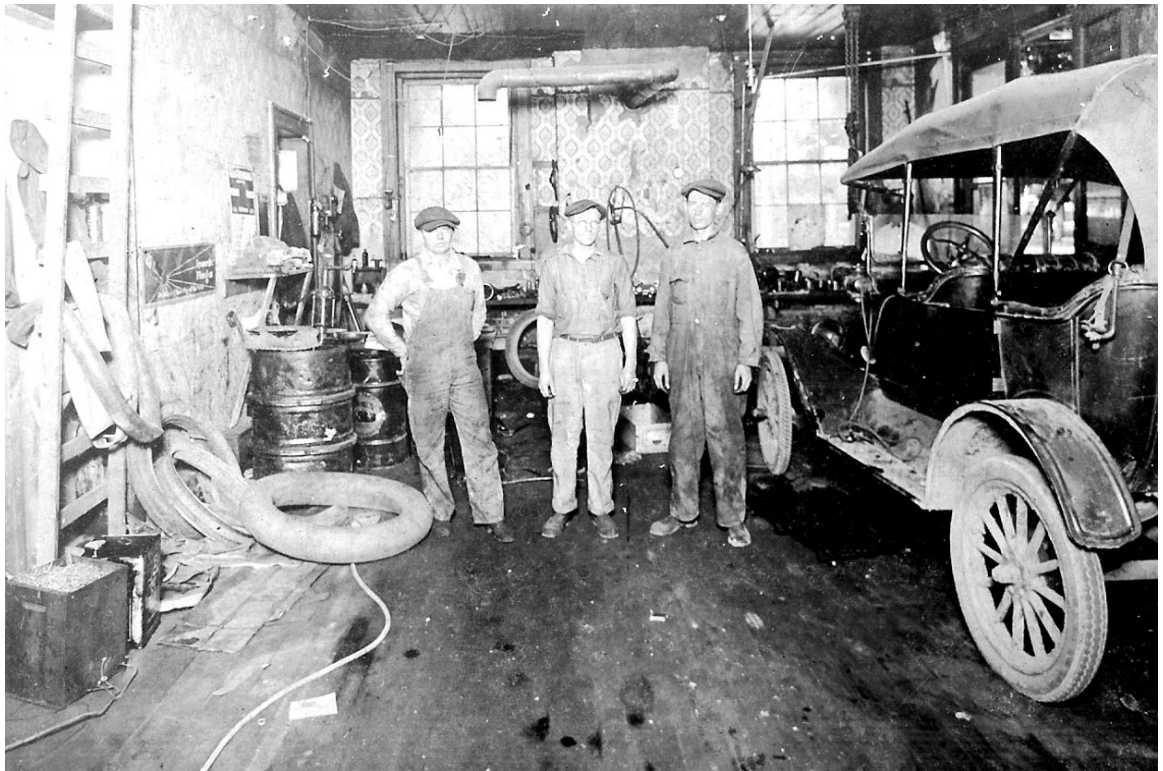
Lota & Grant

Grant

Being the youngest of Sallie's boys, Grant continued in school and worked on the farm after his older brothers had married and gone on to work elsewhere. The expense records that his father kept show entries up through about 1920 for the various clothing bought for Grant and expenses for his tuition. He too followed in the trade of his brothers and worked in the field of auto repair. It was after the death of Sallie that Grant married Hazel King on June 3, 1926. Sallie never got to see their four children.



Grant



Grant, Herman, & Lacy Willis

THE FINAL DAYS

In late 1924 when Sallie was 62 years old, her health took a turn for the worse. At a time when both Granny and Sallie were bedridden, Sallie worried a lot because she was not well enough to help with things as she normally had done. She even had Miss Myrtle (Ramsey) bake a cake that Sallie sent to Lota on November 20, 1924 for her birthday while she was attending Middle Tennessee Normal in Murfreesboro. As Christmas approached, she wanted her children home but found herself unable to fix for them. Sallie's condition is best described in a letter Cousin Pearl wrote to Aunt Laura on December 4, 1924 just after the doctor (presumably Dr. Herman Reynolds, the man Pearl married several years later) had been called to attend to Sallie. Pearl wrote that the *doctor didn't think there was any alarming condition, but Aunt Sallie thought she was threatened with her old gallstone trouble, but he thinks it more 'the kidney'*. Unfortunately Sallie's condition did not improve and on February 1, 1925, slightly less than two months after the doctor did not think her condition was "alarming" she died. The certificate of death, signed by Dr. RL Maloney stated the cause of death was *carcinoma in abdomen of pancreatic or gall bladder region*. Sallie was buried in the Viola Community Cemetery.



**JR & Sallie's Grave Marker
Viola Cemetery**

CONCLUSIONS

Even though we did not believe we would be able to gather much information about Sallie Campbell at the outset, after a fairly extensive investigation many interesting things actually did turn up. Most noteworthy was the fact that Sallie was the kind of person that we would all like to claim as an ancestor. She was a sweet, kind, and loving person who took on a heavy load when she agreed to marry JR Stubblefield. It was unlikely that she was prepared to deal with the complexities that developed within the Stubblefield family, but she must have experienced serious situations within her own family earlier for nothing seemed to surprise her.

Sallie was intelligent, well educated, and seemed to get along congenially with everyone. She was a good parent, as attested by the five children she raised that dearly loved her and grew up to be successful in their chosen careers. There appears to be little doubt that Sallie managed the home largely without JR's help, given that he spent every weekend preaching somewhere and on appointments that often took him away from home over night. She endured a heavy workload while sharing with friends and relatives. It also appeared that Sallie was able to stay out of family squabbles, as exemplified by her not getting drawn into the legal battle surrounding the contesting of RL's will.



Herman, Grant, Howard, Royce, & Lota

While it might seem that the close presence of Granny could have been somewhat overbearing, the letters that Sallie and Granny wrote indicate that they had great love and respect for each other. Because Granny was so much older, it would be easy to conclude that Sallie was a big help to Granny after RL died. However, the serious and repeated sicknesses that Sallie endured and the good health of Granny seem to indicate that Granny was probably an equal or perhaps bigger help to Sallie. Indeed, in a letter just before Sallie died, Pearl stated that Granny was not able to pay a visit to Laura because she could not leave home due to Sallie being sick.

Throughout our research we regularly looked for clues regarding what happened to Sallie's parents after her mother remarried. To our amazement there was never a mention of them in the letters between Sallie, her brother Green, or JR. We were therefore never able to determine with certainty what happened to her mother and stepfather --- it was as if they vanished without a trace after Sallie reached adulthood. Fortunately, Sallie's brother filled the place of her parents as Sallie grew older.

Finally, years after Sallie died, JR wrote that *Sallie was indeed a great woman, a devoted wife and mother, a keeper of the home --- she lived to see four sons and one daughter grown, educated, and all members of the family of God --- what success I have attained is due largely to her untiring devotion to duty.*

A TRIBUTE

Herman Hall Stubblefield remembers his grandmother Sallie as a kind, sweet woman with an outgoing personality who doted on him. He remembers bountiful Sunday dinners at her house, with Lota helping with the food, but does not remember JR being there. Elizabeth Stubblefield Pirtle remembers her visits and Sunday dinners, but does not recall very much about her grandmother. Both Elizabeth and Herman were still very young when Sallie died.

Sallie's son, Howard, wrote a wonderful tribute to his mother following her death. The booklet is titled "*In Loving Memory of My Mother, Mrs. J.R. Stubblefield*" and has a photograph of Sallie and Howard's daughter Elizabeth on the front. Inside were two poems written to his mother and the discourse quoted below:

IN MEMORY

By Howard Gowen Stubblefield

"For the sake of those she left behind, I wish to make this humble tribute to the memory of MOTHER, who left us Feb. 1, 1925.

Her whole life was spent in service for others. She was a living sacrifice, a woman of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

The last selections "'Tis Sweet to Know" (a poem Howard wrote to his mother), I am sorry to say was never seen by Mother, but the first "A Vision of Mother" (another poem written by Howard) was written almost ten years ago while I was away from home in college, and was sent to her at that time as a little token of love and esteem.

I am confident that this little token though small as it seemed, was cherished by her, and found a place in her heart among its dearest treasures, and afforded her much comfort and consolation during the last sad years of her life; years which were filled with many lonely days and much suffering.

As children we did many things that grieved our mother I know, but the lessons she taught, and the example she set before us could never be forgotten, and when we became old enough to catch a glimpse of the realities of life, we began to appreciate her and her beautiful life as we were never able to before.

We than gave her some of our flowers at least, while she was still here with us. And each little act of thoughtfulness on our part in her behalf, caused her tired face to shine upon us with that heavenly glow which it had so distinctly acquired.

Then what could be more fitting when her pilgrimage here was finished, than that on the First Day of the week while she slept she was gently taken from us into that rest she so justly deserved.

The doctors and the nurses could not decide what took her from us, but those who knew her life knew that her earthly body had become so worn out in service to others that it could no longer house the beautiful spirit that dwelt there-in.

The skies wept when she left us, and while we laid her form gently beneath the sod; and well it might, for the earth had lost a rare jewel, and humanity a faithful friend.

And who knows but what her gentle spirit does hover near us while we sleep and fondly kiss our brow.

But this we do know: the lessons she taught, and the beautiful life she lived will ever be in our memory day and night. They will increase our joys, lighten our sorrows, cheer our lonely moments, and guide our steps aright. And when our journeys end is reached and we pitch our tent for the last time, her memory will comfort us in that hour, for we will soon see her form and hear her voice again.”

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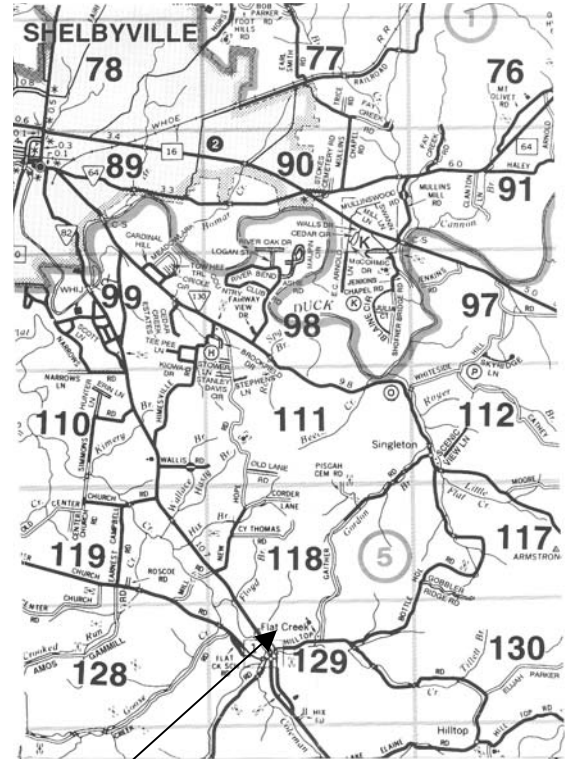
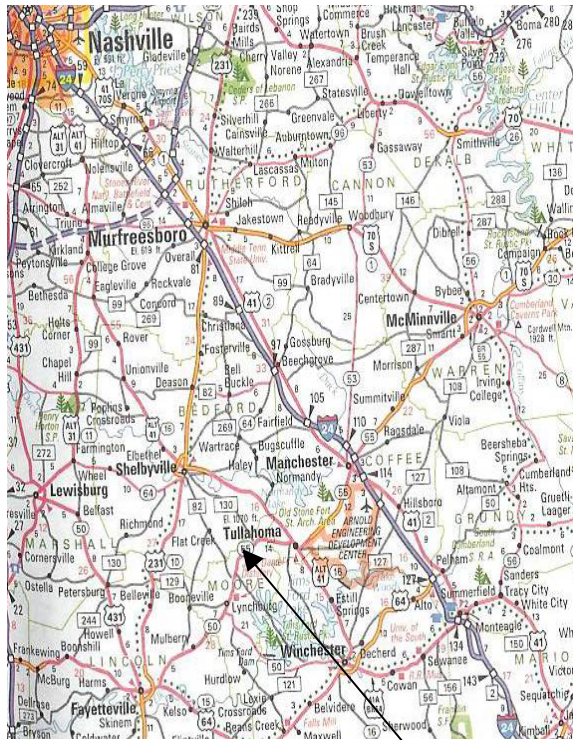
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ATTACHMENTS

1. Maps



Flat Creek, Tennessee

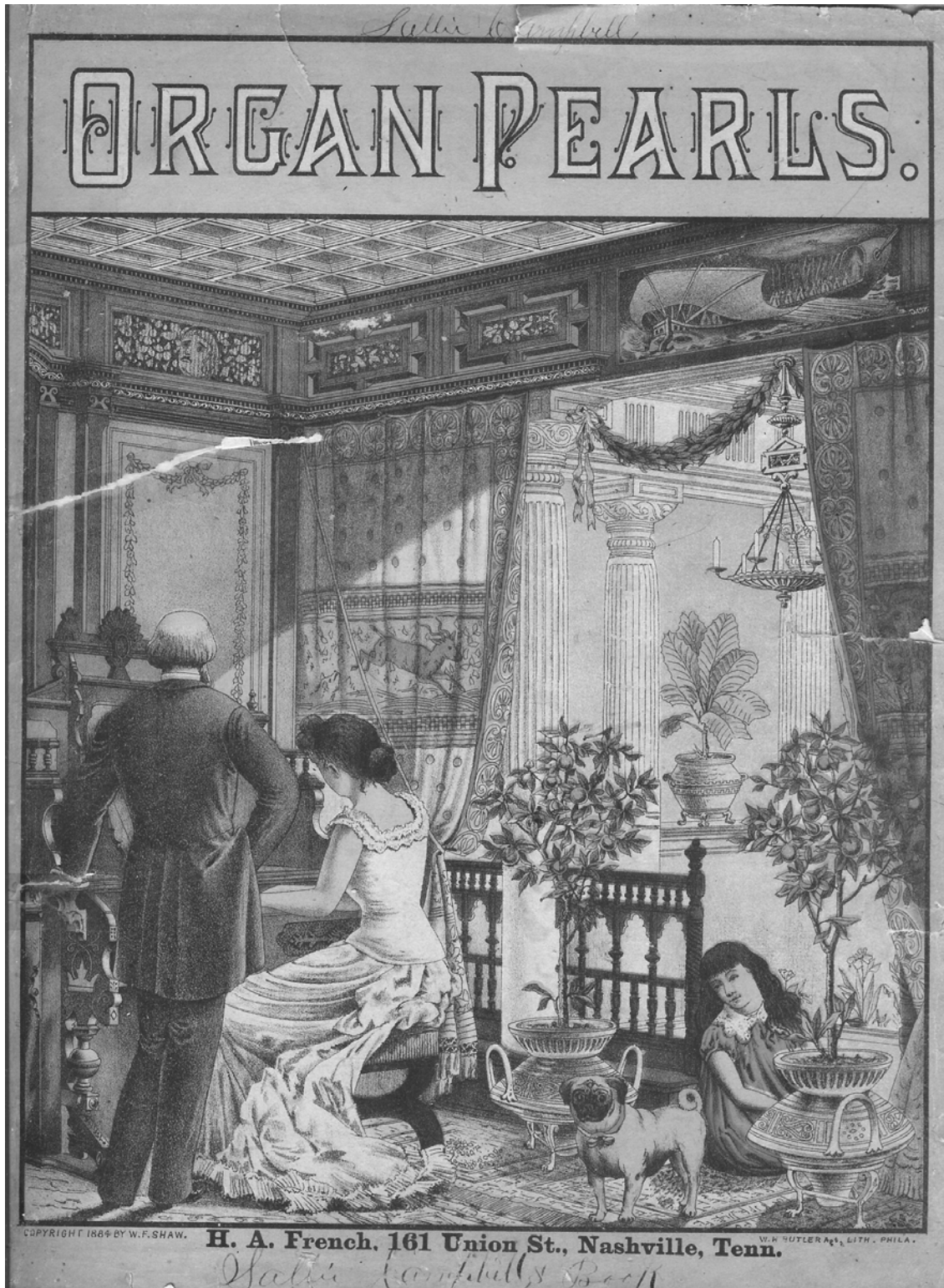
Located 7.3 miles southeast of Shelbyville on Hwy. 82 between Tullahoma and Lynchburg.

2. Sallie's Letter to Bro. Sewell

Viola Tamm
June 3/17.
Dear Mother Sewell -
In our lesson a few days
ago, which was seventh
chapter of Luke - the
question was asked, who
the woman mentioned in
verse 37 that anointed the
feet of Jesus was.
We only took the position
that it was Mary the
sister of Lazarus.
I showed John in betising
it was not & that her
name is not given men-
tioning her only as a
sinner. How will you
please give your expla-

nation of this.
I know Mary Lazarus'
sister did anoint Jesus'
feet - but we do not
have any record given
anywhere as her being
a sinner.
I know this is not a vital
question, but I want
to know whether or not
I am right in my
conclusion.
With very much appre-
ciation and explanation
from you, at your
earliest as not only
was the class against
me, but a preacher
also.
With much Christian
love I am your sister
in Christ Miss J. P. Tamm
- Viola Tamm

3. Music Book



4. Marriage Certificate



That on the thirtyfirst day of
Dec.
in the year of our Lord 1890
J. R. Stubblefield
and Sallie Campbell
were by me united in
MARRIAGE
at Flat Creek Church
according to the laws of the State of Tenn.

Witnesses: }
J. D. Floyd }
J. C. Reagon } Gen. Sounded.

5. Sallie's Postcard to Lota



Thurs. Nov. 20/24
My dear, precious girl:
We are mailing you a cake Mrs
Myrtle baked for me to send you
Mam sent to send fried chicken
& biscuits, but could not ask
her to do more, & so a card will
do it. Hope you will enjoy cake.
Many happy returns of the day.
I'm glad you like better; also that
Mammy & family came out to see
you. Sister on the weeks and then
you'll be at home, we hope.
Grannie still in bed & I have
only sit up in bed a few minutes
in 2 weeks yesterday, except to
take a bath last night. Am getting
mighty tired of the bed, but don't
know what Dr. will let me
sit up.
Wish I could tell a lot that
has been said about you & me.
Dad's arm still hurts him a great
deal. Can't sleep much at night.
Wish I could write you a long letter
but can't this time. Love Mammy

6. Death Certificate

1 PLACE OF DEATH			STATE OF TENNESSEE 21		
County <u>Warren</u>			STATE BOARD OF HEALTH		
Civil Dist. <u>1st</u>			Bureau of Vital Statistics		
OR			CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
Village <u>Warrenton</u>			Registration District No. <u>901</u> File No. _____		
OR			Primary Registration District No. <u>49001</u> Registered No. <u>121</u>		
City _____ (No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____)			[If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]		
2 FULL NAME <u>Sarah Shuttlefield</u>					
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3 SEX <u>M</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u>	5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <u>Married</u>	13 DATE OF DEATH <u>Feb 1 1925</u>		
6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>July 21 1862</u>			17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Jan - 13 - 1925</u> to <u>July 1 1925</u> , 1925		
7 AGE <u>62</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>0</u> ds. or min.?			that I last saw her alive on <u>July 1 1925</u> , 1925		
8 OCCUPATION <u>Housewife</u>			and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>4:30 P M</u>		
9 BIRTHPLACE <u>Tenn</u>			The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Carcinoma in abdomen of</u> <u>pancreatic & Gall Bladder region</u>		
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Wm. Campbell</u>			[Duration] _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.		
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <u>Tenn</u>			Contributory (SECONDARY) _____		
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Unknown</u>			Signed <u>D. Melton</u> M. D.		
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Unknown</u>			<u>2-1-1925</u> Address <u>McMinnville 10</u>		
14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE			* State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.		
[Informant] <u>S. Shuttlefield</u>			18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR RECENT RESIDENTS)		
[Address] <u>Warrenton</u>			At place of death _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. In the _____ State _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.		
15 _____			Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?		
File <u>2-1-1925</u>			Former or usual residence _____		
			19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Wata</u> DATE OF BURIAL <u>2-3-1925</u>		
			20 UNDERTAKER <u>Lovely Ice Co.</u> ADDRESS <u>Wata</u>		

WHITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
 N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

7. Obituary

STUBBLEFIELD.

Our beloved sister in Christ, Sarah Campbell Stubblefield, departed this life in the early hours of Lord's-day night, February 1, 1925. She was born according to the flesh on July 21, 1862, showing the days of her earthly pilgrimage to have been about sixty-two and one-half years. She was "born again" into the family of God early in life. She was the dearly beloved and faithful companion of our esteemed brother, J. R. Stubblefield, of the home congregation at Viola, Tenn. They were married on December 31, 1890. Their home was blessed with five good children—four sons and one daughter. In our association with her in the walks of this life, comparing her earthly life with the admonitions and commandments of the Holy Scriptures, we believe that her spirit has been joyously received in the land of continued joys and eternal rest. Her children delighted to "call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." She literally fulfilled the admonition of the Holy Spirit in giving her body "a living sacrifice," that she might the more perfectly do her Master's will, as mother to her children and companion to her husband. She faithfully ministered to every necessity for comfort and ease of body of the very aged mother of her husband, who is now in her ninety-fifth year. All of her children have obeyed the gospel and are living faithful to their Christian obligations.

Mrs. JESSE N. BONNER.

Mrs. J. R. Stubblefield

Mrs. Sarah Campbell Stubblefield of Viola died Sunday at the local infirmary.

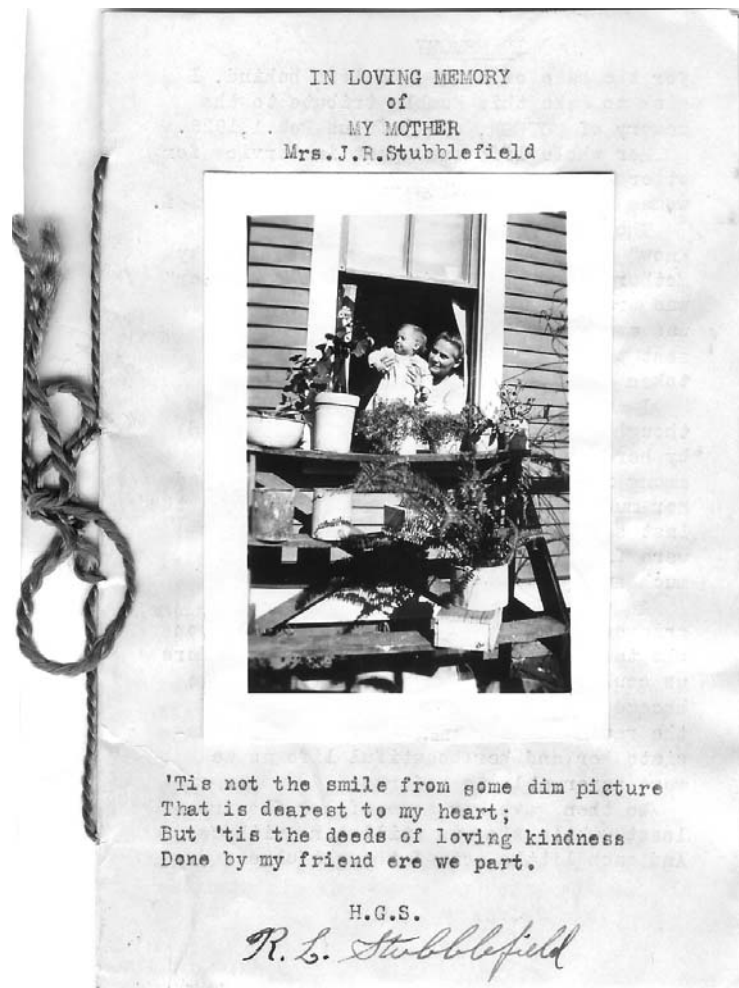
She was 62 years old and the wife of Elder J. R. Stubblefield.

For many years she was a member of the Christian Church, a devout church member, a devoted wife and mother and friend.

Funeral services were held Monday at the Christian Church by Elder Willis. Burial took place in Viola Cemetery.

She is survived by her husband, Elder Stubblefield, four sons, Messrs Howard, Herman, Royce and Grant and one daughter, Miss Lota.

8. Howard's Tribute



9. Reynolds Genealogy

Carroll Campbell/ Martha J. Mullins

Page 1 of 1

The Reynolds Family Circle



Reynolds Family Circle Family Group Sheet

Husband: **Carroll Campbell** (C514)

Born: ABT 1829 at: Bedford County, Tennessee
Married: ABT 1859 at:
Died: BEF 1870 at: During Civil War?
Father: **Arthur Campbell**
Mother: **Elizabeth Reynolds**
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Martha J. Mullins** (M452)

Born: ABT 1838 at: Tennessee
Died: at:
Father: **Jordan Mullins**
Mother: **Rebecca Noblett**
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: **Green B. Campbell**
Born: 8 NOV 1860 at: Flat Creek, Bedford, Tennessee
Married: 29 DEC 1890 at: Bedford County, Tennessee
Died: 18 AUG 1913 at:
Spouses: **Annie Lou Setliff**

Name: Sarah S. Campbell
Born: ABT 1862 at: Bedford County, Tennessee
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses:

| [Home](#) | [E-Mail](#) | [Surnames](#) |

Last updated: 2-5-2004

Created and Maintained for the Reynolds Family Circle by

Joe Reynolds
NEW AGE Resources

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10. Sallie's Genealogy

**ANCESTORS AND BROTHER OF
SARAH CAMPBELL STUBBLEFIELD**

Solomon Campbell/Wife's Name Unknown

—
|
—
Unknown Son
—
|
—

Arthur Campbell/Elizabeth Reynolds

—
|
—
Carroll Campbell/Martha J. Mullins
—
|
—

Green Berry Campbell

m. Annie Lou Setliff

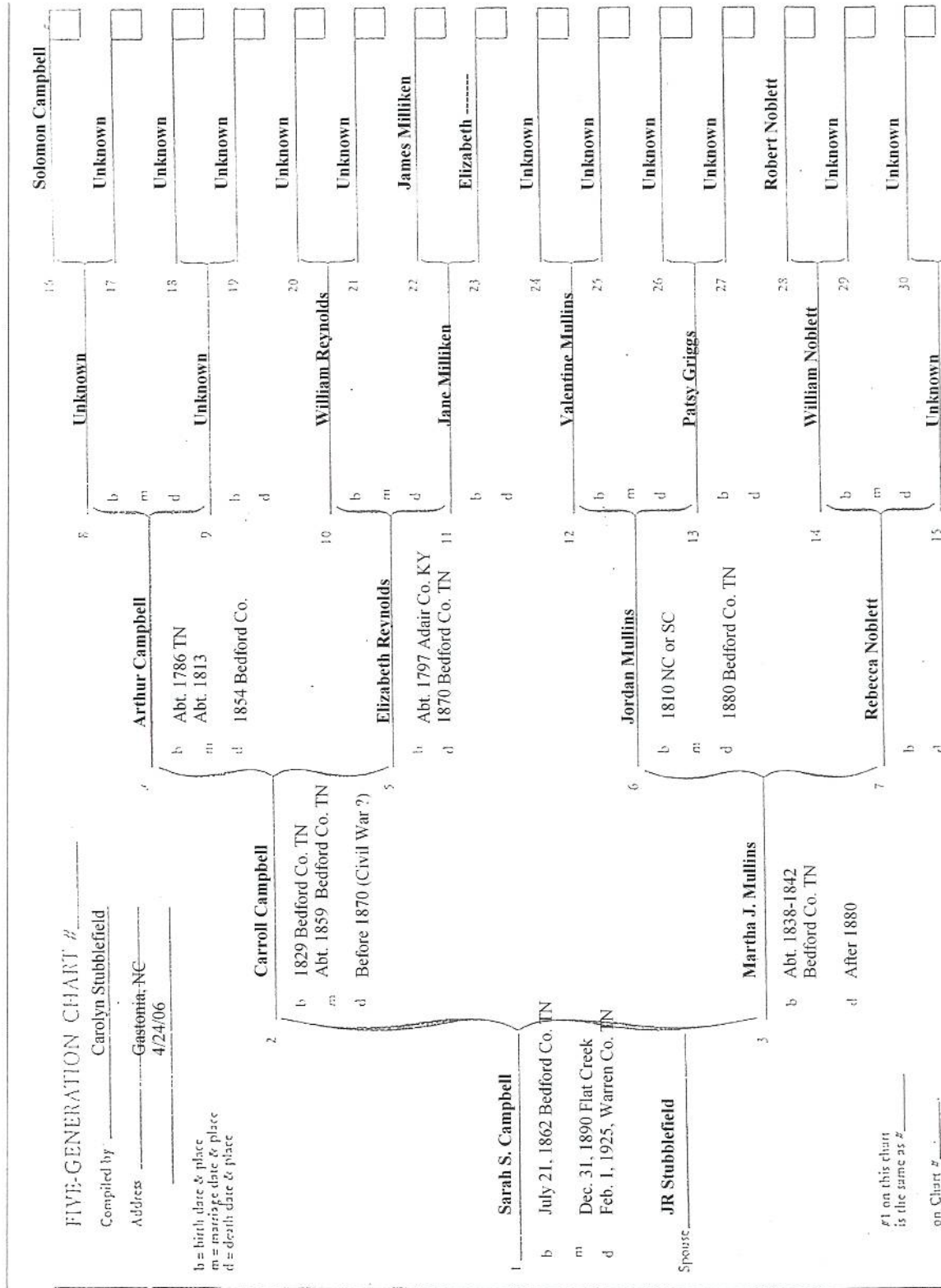
|
Julian
Ruby
Glendon
Collins
Roberta
Charles
Sarah
Orbin

Sarah Surrelda Campbell

m. JR Stubblefield

|
Royce
Herman
Howard
Lota
Grant

10. (Cont.)



10. (Cont.)

Family Group Record

Husband:		Page _____ of _____
Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Father:	Mother:	
Wife:		
Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Father:	Mother:	
M/F (Sex of the Children)	List each child (living or dead) in order of birth.	
Name: Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Spouse: Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Name: Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Spouse: Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Name: Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Spouse: Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Name: Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Spouse: Place: Place: Place: Place:	
Name: Birth: Marriage: Death: Buried:	Spouse: Place: Place: Place: Place:	