

I am the family face...

An Introduction to the Autry Family  
and  
the James L. Autry Collection

by

Katherine Kelley Dittmar

New Haven, Connecticut  
March 11, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication .....

I. Introduction ..... 1

II. Autry Family in America ..... 3

III. Cornelius and Theophilus ..... 6

IV. Micajah ..... 8

V. Martha Alone ..... 14

VI. James Lockhart ..... 19

VII. The Civil War ..... 24

VIII. Jeannie Alone ..... 33

IX. Judge Autry ..... 34

X. The Texas Company and Texaco ..... 39

XI. Conclusion ..... 43

Appendix One: Autry Genealogy ..... 45

Appendix Two: Related Families ..... 46

Appendix Three: The Kelley Family ..... 49

Bibliography ..... 51



might simply let the southern states go their own way.

The South was outraged by the election of Lincoln. On Dec. 20, 1860, Mississippi held delegate elections to a special legislative session, called by Gov. Pettus, to consider secession. Lamar was elected as a delegate from Marshall County, and James Autry went with him to. On the first day of the session, Lamar made a formal proposal of immediate secession which was unanimously passed. Lamar was then named head of the committee to draft an official statement. On January 9, 1861, Mississippi formally withdrew from the Union. In early February, Autry and Lamar were again present when the seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama to organize a new government and to elect a President.<sup>96</sup> The next two months were spent in enthusiastic, if somewhat disorganized, preparation to form military companies and seize all the forts in southern territory. Autry and his friend James Chalmers helped form the Holly Springs Home Guards which were then incorporated into the Ninth Mississippi Regiment Volunteers. Chalmers was elected Colonel with Autry as Lt. Colonel, and the company left on March 28, 1861 to seize Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Florida.

#### The Civil War

The military career of James L. Autry is difficult to reconstruct for two reasons. The first is the location of Holly Springs. Due to both its position in the western theater of the conflict and the crucial presence of the Mississippi Central Railroad, the town continually changed hands throughout the war. Despite the fact that Holly Springs shifted between Union and Confederate hands nearly fifty times, only half of the town was truly destroyed. Nevertheless, there is a comparatively small amount of Autry literature from this period. Since the surviving letters are suggest a near daily correspondence between James and

---

to attend the Nashville Convention on the Compromise of 1850 because he believed that the states had nothing left to discuss. In November 1859, he was elected Governor and immediately began preparations for war. However, by 1862, he had strained relations with the Richmond government concerning the lack of attention Davis was giving to Mississippi's particular temptations to the Union troops. Since the Mississippi Constitution prevented him from serving a third term as governor, Pettus enrolled as a private in the Confederate army in 1864. He finished the war as a Colonel on staff duty. He was never reconciled to the Union victory and died in isolation.

<sup>96</sup> A letter from a H. A. Cooke to Autry in Pensacola thanked James for securing a governmental position for Cooke at the Montgomery convention. See Cooke to James Autry, Montgomery, AL (April 12, 1861); Autry Papers.

his family, this must be a significant loss of material. The second reason is that the Pensacola campaign and the first siege of Vicksburg, both prominent periods in Autry's military career, have been largely ignored by historians.<sup>97</sup> What is clear is that Autry remained at Fort Barrancas in Pensacola from April 1861 until mid-February 1862 when the Confederates withdrew their position, and the commanding officer, General Braxton Bragg, took over the Army of the Tennessee. On April 11, 1861, the day before Charleston fired upon Fort Sumter, Union forces began to reinforce Fort Pickens which lay just across the harbor from Fort Barrancas. James, newly arrived in Pensacola and clearly inexperienced, expected to go immediately into battle. That night, he wrote farewell messages to his family:

My dear son,

Your father may fall tonight in battle. Your mother will keep this & when you are old enough to comprehend, she will read it to you. My dear boy, never do a mean or cowardly act. Let all your actions be upright, just, honorable, and in accordance with the bible which you should ever make your guide through life. Be kind to your mother, always listen to her advice & never do ought towards her save in kindness. She is everything that a true virtuous woman can be, as near perfection as any human being can be. "Beware of entrance into a quarrel," but being in (one) act like a man in the truest sense of the term. Never tell a falsehood--die before doing so under any circumstances. Put your trust in God, his love, and revere his name. And now, my son, God bless and protect you through life. Farewell--

Your devoted Father.<sup>98</sup>

He was more at ease two weeks later. In a letter to his sister Mary, he wrote about the discomforts of camp life, the scenery, and his pride in being elected Lt. Colonel by his men. However, the Mississippi river quickly became the focus of early Union efforts to divide the Confederacy. There were several engagements that caused much anxiety in Holly Springs.

We have letters every day or two from Mr. Autry. We received one on Saturday by Mr. Walters, also some flower seed and a box of shells & moss sent to me by Alfred.<sup>99</sup> Mr. Autry thinks there is little or no probability of being withdrawn from that to another point, and it does seem that there is probability of an attack by the enemy at that

---

<sup>97</sup> There is only one major study on the Pensacola campaign. See Bearss, Edwin C. "Civil War Operations in and around Pensacola", Florida Historical Quarterly 37:2 (October 1957), p. 125-165.

<sup>98</sup> Letter, James Autry to James Autry, Jr.; Camp Davis, FL (April 11, 1861); Autry Papers.

<sup>99</sup> Alfred appears to have been James Autry's body servant.

Jeannie Valliant Autry  
taken about the time of  
her marriage in 1858.  
Currently in the possession  
of Mrs. Edward Kelley.



Jeannie Autry Brown in old  
age. This photograph was  
taken after the Browns had  
moved to Corsicana, Texas.  
It almost certainly dates  
from the 1890's. Current-  
ly in the possession of  
Mrs. Edward Kelley.



point (Pensacola, Florida). Yet, I hope not, & always try to encourage Ma in thinking that there will be no battle there. The enemy will now try their power on coastal attacks I fear. And as they have a strong navy, we will have some trouble in driving them off our coast. The evacuation of Ship Island by our forces is quite a misfortune to us.<sup>100</sup>

Despite the Union activities, the Confederate troops at Ft. Barrancas actually spent the majority of their time in drill and training. Even the Confederate newspapers could only describe the enemy positions and predict the probability of conflict.<sup>101</sup> Autry became a first-rate commanding officer who managed to earn the admiration of even the temperamental Braxton Bragg.

From the news received today in camp, I have but little doubt of a long & bloody war & as little doubt of our ultimate success. I don't think the fight will commence at this point for some two or three weeks yet. The great mistake was made in not taking Pickens some time since, when it could have been done without any difficulty. But now the fort is full of men & it may cost us much good blood before our flag moves over it. Seven or eight large Men of War are now outside the harbor in full view of us. The fort (Ft. Pickens) has been strongly reinforced since we have been here. We, on the other hand, are daily increasing in strength & have now encamped some 5 or 6 thousand troops who are eager for the battle.<sup>102</sup>

Autry was not involved in real hostilities until the major bombardment of Fort Pickens began in November 1861. His actions in battle earned him the praise of his senior officers and their recommendations for promotion. Bragg wrote of his junior officer to Jefferson Davis:

Learning that the name of Lt. Col. Autry 9th Miss. Vols. will be submitted to you for promotion, I take great pleasure in awarding him the credit so justly due a faithful and efficient soldier. My official correspondent will show the high estimation in which he is held as a disciplinarian and instructor, his good example as a moral gentleman has been no less conspicuous. I should rejoice at his promotion though regretting the necessity which should remove him from

---

100 The Union army took Ship Island on September 16-17, 1861 and established a major supply depot there. Letter, Jeannie Autry to Mary Greer, Holly Springs, MS (Sept. 25, 1861); Autry Papers.

101 See Charleston Mercury, Nov. 23, 1861, p. 1.

102 Letter, James Autry to Mary Greer, Camp Davis, FLA (April 20, 1861); Autry Papers.

my command.103

After the fall of New Orleans on April 25, 1862, the Confederates retreated from the coast to focus their energy on the defense of Northern Mississippi and the Mississippi river. Autry's regiment ended their year of voluntary service in April 1862. Most men, including Autry, re-enlisted into the regular Confederate army.104 He was soon reassigned to be acting military governor of Vicksburg and to oversee the frantic effort by the city to build their defenses.105 He heard of the death of his friend and law partner, Christopher Mott, at the battle of Williamsburg in May, and the horror of war was obviously more real to him.106 Nevertheless, James remained optimistic about the future:

I have been hard at work, night & day & have constructed some fine batteries.107...The (Union) gun boats are now at Natchez & I suppose will be here tomorrow. I doubt much if we can stop them for very long...I don't think we ought to feel like giving up the ship because New Orleans has fallen.

---

103 Letter, Braxton Bragg to Jefferson Davis, Pensacola, FLA (Jan. 21, 1862); Autry Papers.

104 On February 13, 1862, James Autry was made a Lt. Col. of the 27th Mississippi Regiment, C.S.A. See official order, Benjamin to James Autry, Richmond, (February 13, 1862); Autry Papers.

105 Gov. Pettus is generally credited with realising the necessity of keeping Confederate control of Vicksburg. It was on his own authority that the guns seized from the Pensacola campaign were sent to Vicksburg instead of north to General Lee. It was his efforts that persuaded General Beauregard to send a military engineer to Vicksburg, and he sent his old friend James Autry to oversee the operations until he could convince Davis to make the defense of Vicksburg into a military priority. "It was said by everyone that if New Orleans could not be held with all her defenses and appliances of war, how ridiculous it was to attempt to hold Vicksburg...but for his (Pettus) timely and resolute action, the Mississippi would have been surrendered." From the Natchez Daily Courier, March 27, 1863

106 A daguerreotype of Autry in uniform was taken at this time. It shows a weary and depressed face that will not look at the camera. It is currently in possession of Mrs. Edward Kelley, Houston, Texas.

107 Autry was responsible for overseeing the construction of eight of the final ten batteries. These were strategic emplacement of the Vicksburg artillery into the cliff sides of the river which made the city into a fortress and so difficult for Grant to conquer.

The enemy can gain but little advantage for it. Cotton along the river is nearly all burned. I have sent boats up and down the river to burn it where found. It is a melancholy sight to see a thousand bales of cotton all in flames. The fall of New Orleans may yet be of great advantage to us. The enemy has led Europe to believe that when the Mississippi fell into their hands, cotton in abundance would be sent to them--If it is all burned, Europe will see how badly she was mistaken.108

While military preparations went on, Autry also readied the city's inhabitants for a seige. He stepped into the conflict about nursing which raged between southern women and the medical profession throughout the war; and he took the ladies' part.

Mrs. Eggleston, Vicksburg

Madam:

Most assuredly you have my permission to visit the sick and wounded soldiers whenever he can be found within the limits of my command...when this unhallowed war is ended, the purest and brightest hope in our history will be that which recalls the conduct of our patriotic women...109

On May 16, 1862, Commodore David Farragut's Union flotilla appeared before Vicksburg and demanded its surrender. Autry's audacious refusal to the Admiral stated simply:

...Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore Farragut or Brigadier-General Butler can teach them, let them come and try.110

Vicksburg was bombarded throughout June until July 24. During this first seige, the C. S. ram Arkansas, under the command of Capt. Isaac Brown111, made spectacular run through the entire Union fleet. Firing with great effect as she passed, the Arkansas finally came to rest underneath the Vicksburg batteries. The Union forces, damaged and in disarray, retreated back down the Mississippi river on July 24, 1862.

---

108 Letter, James Autry to Martha Autry, Vicksburg, MS (May 13, 1862); Autry Papers.

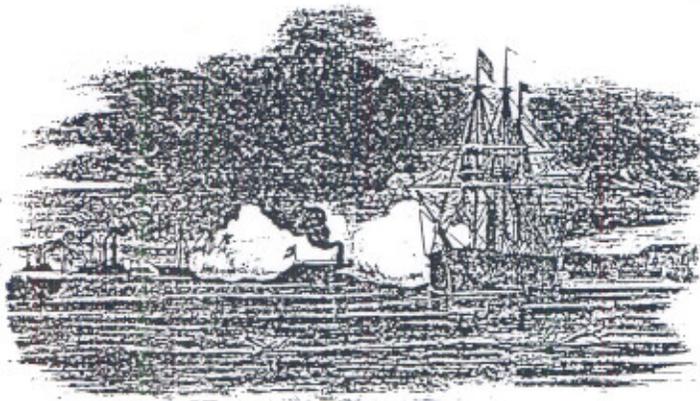
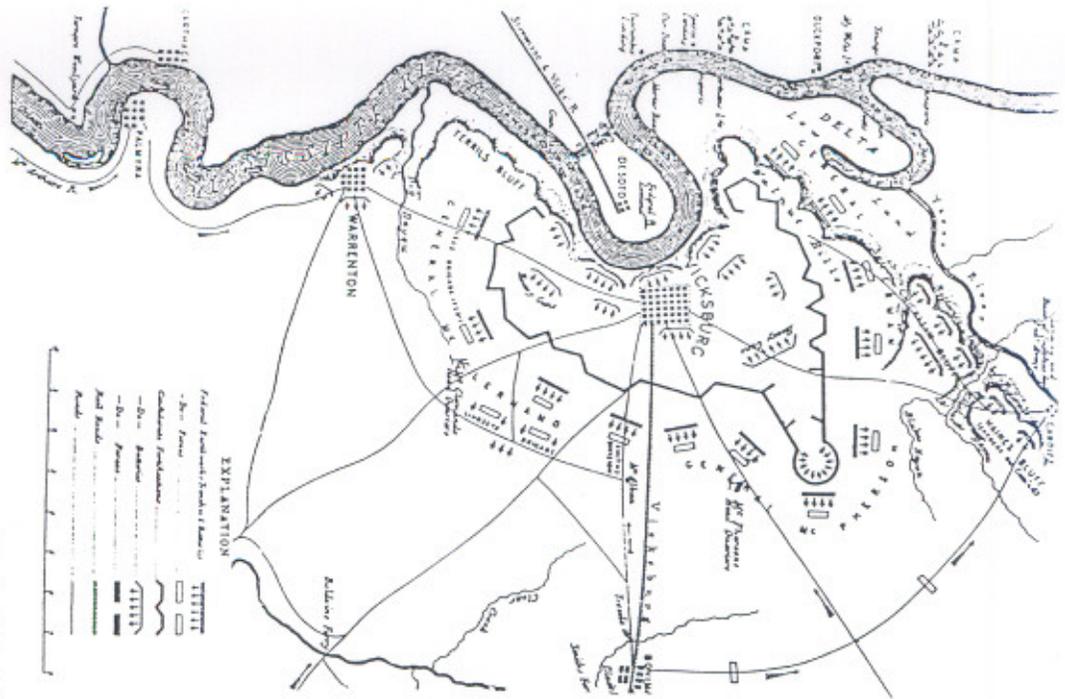
109 Letter, James Autry to E. T. Eggleston, Vicksburg, MS (May 15, 1862), Roach-Eggleston Papers, #2614, Vol. 19, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

110 War of the Rebellion, series I, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office 1887.

111 It is an ironic note to history that Capt. Isaac Brown married James Autry's widow, Jeannie in 1875. Brown made notes on his version of the battle in the margin of his copy of Thomas Scharf's History of the Confederate States Navy, New York: Rogers & Sherwood, 1887. This book is currently in the possession of Mrs. Edward Kelley, Houston, Texas.

11) MAP OF VICKSBURG.

London Illustrated



Harper's Weekly

12) THE CONFEDERATE RAM "Arkansas" under bombardment by Federals before Vicksburg.

Capt. Isaac Brown commanded the ram Arkansas during its spectacular run through the Union fleet.



The only known photograph of Capt. Isaac Brown (undated). Autry Collection.

While James Autry remained officially in Vicksburg until November, there is some evidence to suggest that his privileged relationships with Lamar, Gov. Pettus, General Bragg, and others made him into a highly valuable courier between the Army of the West and Richmond. In fact, he was in Richmond when he accepted his February commission in the regular Confederate army.<sup>112</sup> On September 18, 1862, the Memphis Daily Appeal recorded the following:

Colonel James L. Autry, who rendered such efficient services at Vicksburg, has been assigned to a new command. He left Vicksburg for Yazoo City where he expects to remain some time looking after the interests of the Confederacy.<sup>113</sup>

It seems likely that Autry was engaged in some kind of secret reconnaissance work for the War Department in Richmond. In October, Gen. Braxton Bragg was retreating from his disaster in Kentucky and preparing for another major confrontation with the Union army under Rosencrans. The few vitally important railroads in the lower South and control of the Mississippi river were now being pinched between Butler's efforts from New Orleans and the unstoppable Rosencrans. On November 5, 1862, Autry was transferred to Bragg and the Confederate Army's new position in Tennessee.<sup>114</sup> The Vicksburg Whig mourned his departure:

Colonel James L. Autrey, formerly military commander of this post, arrived here a day or two ago from Richmond and left on the early train this morning to assume command of the 27th Mississippi regiment in Bragg's army. The Colonel carries with him the best wishes of our people for his success in this new field.<sup>115</sup>

Apparently, Autry was granted a furlough before actually joining up with his new command. This must have been an extremely

---

<sup>112</sup> Letter, James Autry to Gen. Cooper, Richmond, VA (Oct. 29, 1862); Autry Papers. There is some question over James Autry's official rank. If the official records still survive, they are buried deep in the National Archives. However, there is almost consistent reference in the Autry papers, both in personal and official correspondence, to Colonel James L. Autry. A former member of Autry's regiment wrote to his son, James Jr. about this question. He said that James Autry had been promoted to full Colonel on the field. However, the official orders did not come through until after his death. See Letter, Smith to James Autry, Jr., Brewster, AL (May 11, 1904); Autry Papers.

<sup>113</sup> Memphis Daily Appeal in Grenola, Mississippi, September 18, 1862.

<sup>114</sup> Orders, Smith to James Autry, Vicksburg, MS (Nov. 5, 1862); Autry Papers.

<sup>115</sup> Memphis Daily Appeal in Grenola, Mississippi on November 8, 1862.

anxious visit home. Northern Mississippi was almost completely in control of the Union troops. The slaughter at the battle of Shiloh had been in early April, and the battle for Corinth had been lost on June 2. Holly Springs itself had the site of several skirmishes in July. State government barely remained in operation, the economy was being eroded by Confederate money, crops were destroyed long before harvesting then never replanted, and the abolishment of slavery was in process. It had already been prohibited in the territories, and Lincoln's preliminary call for emancipation had gone before Congress during the summer.

Mississippi was paying a terrible price for war. In James Autry's last letter to his wife Jeannie, his bewilderment and frustration as to how to protect his family and slaves in the face of very real danger is sadly obvious.

I can't believe that our army will pull back any further south. Holly Springs will therefore be the debateable point where both armies will have occasional skirmishes. I fear much confusion there on Christmas & oh it almost runs me crazy to think that you and Ma will be cut off from me & perhaps treated cruelly.<sup>116</sup>

Like many slaveholders, he believed in the faithfulness of his slaves to care for his family and possessions.

I have endeavored to get someone to go into Washington county after our negroes & to deliver them to Brahan<sup>117</sup> but can not get anyone to go. I have written to Brahan requesting him to send for them & to do with them as he does with his own. They are nearly all women and children & therefore would not be so apt to run away...Let Aunt Tildy & Andy take possession of the house. Tell Ma to send Tom & Harriet south if they are willing to go but not to force them to leave unless it can be securely done...Tell the negroes for me that I have always been kind to them - that they have never suffered for anything in life - that I now rely on them to protect my family - that if freedom is all they want, say so & they may go - but that when they leave home, they leave to be kicked around & murdered by the poor whites of the North & will soon regret that they are not

---

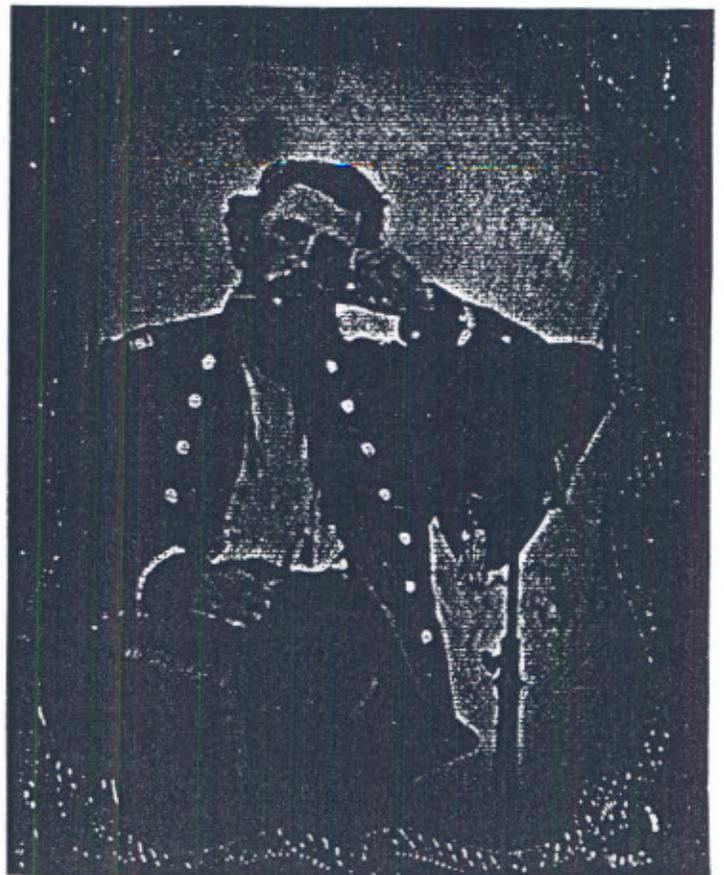
<sup>116</sup> Letter, James Autry to Jeannie Autry, Jackson, MS (Nov. 17, 1862); Autry Papers. In fact, Grant took possession of Holly Springs on November 27, 1862. He made the town into his command center and supply depot for his planned assault on Vicksburg in the spring. Mrs. Grant also took up residence in the city. Confederate General Earl Van Dorn made a daring raid on Holly Springs on Dec. 20th. He destroyed most of the Union stores but not without causing some damage to the town. The Confederate troops treated Mrs. Grant with the utmost courtesy.

<sup>117</sup> Col. James Brahan was married to Jeannie's sister, Martha Valliant. James Autry and Jeannie had been married in their home in 1858.

Very very much faded.  
Once an excellent likeness -  
- taken March 1861, in Mobile on  
route to Pensacola Florida - to  
prepare for the coming of the  
9<sup>th</sup> Miss. regiment - ordered to  
that point. The grave situation  
of affairs was fully realized and  
indeed written on his noble face  
J. V. B.

(Jeannie Valliant Brown)

James L. Autry, probably from  
his service during the first  
siege of Vicksburg in 1862.  
Currently in the possession of  
Mrs. Edward Kelley.



back home.<sup>118</sup>

Once in Tennessee, James Autry was ordered to report to Lieut. Gen. W. Hardee in preparation for the upcoming battle at Murfreesboro.<sup>119</sup> On Dec. 31, 1862, his immediate superior being indisposed again<sup>120</sup>, Autry took command of the 27th Mississippi Regiment. His men, together with the Thirtieth and Twenty-ninth Regiments, stood as the critical linchpin of Bragg's plan to smash the enemy in a pincher-like flanking move. In reality, those regiments looked across two hundred yards of open field and up into a forested knoll into Sheridan's artillery and three full Union regiments. They were ordered to take the batteries at all costs.

The fire of the enemy, of both artillery and infantry, was terrific...Such evidences of destructive firing as were left on the forest from which this brigade emerged, has rarely, if ever, been seen. The timber was torn and crushed. Nothing but a charge could meet the demands of the

---

<sup>118</sup> Letter, James Autry to Jeannie, Jackson, MS (Nov. 17, 1862); Autry Papers.

<sup>119</sup> Official Orders, Bragg to James Autry, Greensboro, TN (Nov. 30, 1862); Autry Papers.

<sup>120</sup> Col. Thomas M. Jones was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and began the war as a captain. Bragg appointed him a Colonel of the newly-formed 27th Miss. Reg. at Pensacola. From the first, he was openly criticized by brother officers for "always feigning sickness, or some other excuse, when a battle seemed imminent. Conspicuous in this respect was his abandonment of his Reg't on the eve of the battle of Murfreesboro, and leaving the command to its only remaining field officer--the gallant Lieut. Col. Jas. L. Autry." (See Sykes, "Walthall's Brigade", 1916, p. 522) After the slaughter at Murfreesboro, Edward Walthall demanded either Jones' resignation or his court martial. On March 26, 1863, Thomas Jones resigned his commission claiming ill health. Walthall's indorsement on his resignation "represented the utter incapacity of the applicant for command in the field, and stated without reservation, the reason why the application should be accepted. A similar indorsement was made by Gen. J. Patton Anderson..." (See *ibid.*, p. 522). Jones was never given a command again. (See Letter, Smith to James Autry, Jr., Brewster, AL [May 11, 1904]; Autry Papers). Walthall ordered James Autry's name to be inscribed on the captured guns and, throughout the spring of 1863, named his base at Shelbyville "Camp Autry" in honor of his old friend. (See Sykes, Confederate Veteran, 1920, p. 512).

occasion.<sup>121</sup>

In his official report, General Anderson recorded:

The ordeal to which they were subjected was a severe one...As often as their ranks were shattered and broken by grape and canister did they rally, reform, and renew the attack under the leadership of their gallant officers. They were ordered to take the batteries at all hazards, and they obeyed the order, not however without heavy loss of officers and men. Not far from where the two batteries were playing and while cheering and encouraging his men forward, Lieut. Col. James L. Autry, commanding the 27th Mississippi, fell, pierced through the head by a minnie ball...The death of this gallant officer at a critical period caused some confusion in the regiment until they were rallied and reformed by Captain E. R. Neilson...<sup>122</sup>

As Rosencrans was left in possession of the field, the Union counted the battle of Stone's River as their victory. Historians generally agree that it was a useless slaughter for both sides. Bragg retreated to Shelbyville, Tennessee to regroup his army once again. James Autry's personal effects<sup>123</sup> were returned to his widow, and his body was given careful burial on the battlefield.<sup>124</sup> Martha and Jeannie Autry were alone in Holly Springs, with the four-year-old James, Jr., when the news of

---

<sup>121</sup> Lieut. Gen. Polk's official report, Shelbyville, (February 28, 1863) reprinted in the Chattanooga Daily Rebel, Chattanooga, TN (June 9, 1863), p. 1. See also The War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. XX, Part One, Government Printing Office, Washington 1887, p. 688.

<sup>122</sup> The War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XX, Part One, Government Printing Office, Washington 1887, p. 764.

<sup>123</sup> James L. Autry's travel kit, his bible, spectacles, family daguerreotypes, and initialed pistol are in the possession of Mrs. Edward Kelley, Houston, Texas.

<sup>124</sup> In an extraordinary letter to Jeannie Autry, Mrs. Fanny Craft described how her husband, Major Addison Craft of the 27th Reg., gathered together Autry's things and tended to his careful burial. This was done in case the widow wished to reinter the body in the Holly Springs graveyard after the war. See Letter, Fanny Craft to Jeannie Autry, ?, GA [1863]; Autry Papers. On February 22, 1866, Major Craft paid 130\$ for Autry's body to be disinterred and transported to Holly Springs for reburial. See Receipts to A. Craft, Holly Springs, MS (February 20-22, 1866); Autry Papers.

Autry's death reached the town.<sup>125</sup>

\* Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863; Camp near Fredericksburg.

The news of yesterday from Tennessee has been confirmed. We are sorry to hear of the death of Col. Autry of Holly Springs, Miss. None more gallant have fallen than he...<sup>126</sup> Holly Springs and the surrounding countryside were recovering from the devastation caused both by the Union occupation and by Van Dorn's daring raid.<sup>127</sup> It seems clear, by the correspondence between Jeannie Autry and Mary Greer, that the Autrys remained in Holly Springs until after the war. In February 1866, James L. Autry's body was returned to his family. The Masonic Lodge #35 paid for his funeral and gave a lengthy eulogy as did the State Circuit Court of Marshall County.<sup>128</sup> Just three weeks later, on March 28, 1866, Martha Wilkerson Autry died and was buried beside her son in the Hillcrest Cemetery in Holly Springs.

#### Jeannie Alone

The next year, Jeannie Autry and little James, now impoverished, left Holly Springs perhaps for the protection and support of her brother-in-law, Col. Brahan in Panola County, Mississippi. The Greers could not help her as they were struggling to hold onto their plantation under a crushing burden of debt and Reconstruction taxes. By 1870, Jeannie was teaching school in Cuomo, Mississippi and living with the M. F. Gilchrist family.<sup>129</sup> It was during these trying years that the close relationship between James, Jr. and his mother developed into an intimate lifelong bond.<sup>130</sup> In 1873, James Autry was fifteen.

---

<sup>125</sup> Condolence letters, containing money and offers of help, began arriving almost immediately. See Letter, George Govan to Jeannie Autry, Holly Springs, MS (Jan. 30, 1863); Autry Papers.

<sup>126</sup> Moore, Robert A., A Life for the Confederacy, 1959, p. 128.

<sup>127</sup> The devastation to the city by these events is described in detail in Deupree, J. G., "The Capture of Holly Springs", Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. IV, (1901), p. 50-60.

<sup>128</sup> See Resolution of the Circuit Court of Marshall County, Mississippi; March Term (April 19, 1866); Autry Papers.

<sup>129</sup> Chudleigh, p. 69.

<sup>130</sup> Jeannie and her son remained weekly correspondents after James had moved to Texas. Despite his feelings, James was respectful of his stepfather and financially supported the Browns during years of bad harvests. After the death of Isaac Brown in 1889, Jeannie moved into her son's home and lived with