**Descent of Some Southern Illinois Families from**

**James Hudgens, Sr. and Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua**

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An earlier paper presented evidence that James Hudgens (Sr.) and Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua were children of Robert and Martha ((Parker) Merrick Henrick) Hudgens, identified the children of Robert, James, and Rebecca, and discussed the Revolutionary service of Robert and James Hudgens and of Joseph Fuqua, husband of Rebecca.[[1]](#footnote-1) The purpose of this paper is the trace the lineage from children of James and Rebecca to families that moved from Tennessee and Kentucky to Southern Illinois. The Southern Illinois families were:

Randolph & Mary (Follis) Simmons, of Williamson & Franklin Counties.

Felix & Elizabeth (Simmons) Boyt of Johnson County

Possibly James & Nancy (Simmons) Smith of Williamson or Union County

J.J. & Rhoda (Simmons) Connell of Williamson & Jackson Counties

Lucy (Simmons) Hooper, widow of Ennis Hooper, of Union County

Francis Marion Maxey of Williamson County

Amarillas or Emarilles[[2]](#footnote-2) Maxey, wife of Scott Simmons, of Williamson County

Rachel Maxey, wife of Riley Grimes of Williamson County

William L. & Anna (Durham) Hudgens, of Williamson County

John & Nancy (Durham) Hudgens, of Williamson County

Frederick & Mary (Fuqua) Gulledge of Williamson County

Josiah & Rebecca (Fuqua) Vick of Saline & Williamson County

Possibly James Hudgens, husband of Minerva Oliver, of Williamson County

James Hudgens, Sr. was the ancestor of Randolph, Elizabeth, Nancy, Rhoda, and Lucy Simmons; of Francis Marion, Amarillas, and Rachel Maxey; and of William L. and John Hudgens. Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua was the ancestor of Mary (Fuqua) Gulledge and Rebecca (Fuqua) Vick.

Phebe, wife of James Maxey, was one of the eldest known children of James Hudgens, Sr. and his wife Phebe. James first appears on a public record in the 1784 Buckingham County Personal Property Tax list. As documented in the previous paper, James Maxey and Phebe Hudgens were married on 12 November 1788 by the noted Baptist minister, Rene’ Chastain. James Maxey is last found in Virginia in Buckingham County in 1810 on the Personal Property Tax list and the 1810 census (p. 18a). The Land Tax list that year records that Edward Maxey acquired 150 acres from James Maxey, and indication that he was moving. James and the eldest female were over 45 years of age, placing Phebe’s birth by 1765. James purchased land in what is now Cheatham County when Edward Hudgens and his father, James, Sr., sold tracts of land to close relatives. In 1820 James appeared on the Robertson County census. James Maxey signed his will in Robertson County, Tennessee on 25 January 1834 and it was proved in the January term of 1837 (Will Bk. 9, pp. 328-329). He named Phebe as his wife and Nancy Simmons, Holloway Maxey, James Maxey, Jr, as his children. Although the relationship was not explicit, Judith Sanders and Martha Perry were also children, receiving an equal share with Hollaway and James, Jr. upon the death of Phebe. Phebe is listed on the 1837 Robertson County tax list and made two purchases at the sale of the estate, recorded 7 May 1838 (Will Bk. 10, pp. 149-150; Order Bk. 11, p. 237).

William Simmons, husband of Nancy Maxey, was born in the 1780’s according to the 1830 Davidson County Tennessee census (p. 86). He was in Robertson County, Tennessee as early as 1814, when he served in Capt. Richard Benson’s Co., 2nd (Cheatham’s) W. Tennessee Militia from 28 January to 10 May that year. Robertson County marriage records prior to 1839 are not extant, but Nancy testified that she was married to William by the Rev. Benjamin Darrow when applying for bounty land on William’s 1812 service. She also testified that William died in October 1837 in Davidson County. Randolph Simmons filed a petition on 8 June 1857 to sell the land of William Simmons (Cheatham County Court Min. A, 266-267). The petition names as heirs R. Simmons, Felix & Elizabeth Boyt, G.A. & Phebe Sanders, Nancy Smith wife of James[[3]](#footnote-3), Ennis & Lucy Ann Hooper, James & Roda Conel, and a minor, Isham Simmons (Sarah Simmons, guardian). Felix and Elizabeth Boyt were identified as residents of Illinois and are listed on the 1850 Union County census, aged 39 and 33 (p. 145 right). A license for Edward Simmons to marry Sarah Felts was issued in Davidson County on 25 March 1845 with Randolph Simmons co-signing the bond. Sarah is not found on the 1850 census, but Isham Simmons, aged 4, is found on the 1850 Robertson census in the household Nancy Felts (pp. 364 left & right) and was in Cheatham County as late as the 1880 census (pp. 4-5). The 1830 Davidson County census shows two male children in the William Simmons household, ages under 5 and 5 to 10 (p. 230). Nancy Simmons was listed on the same page with Randolph Simmons on the 1860 Cheatham County census, aged 75 and born in Virginia (p. 144). Nancy and Randolph are also listed on the 1861 Cheatham County tax list in District 1 (p. 34). The next extant Cheatham tax list is for 1865 and lists “Nancy Simmons Hrs” (18-19). Four and possibly five of William and Nancy’s children moved to Southern Illinois. Census records show that all the children who lived as late as 1850 were born in Tennessee.

There were discrepancies about where the William and Nancy were reported to have been born for their children’s entries on the 1880 census, but two reported that William was born in South Carolina and Nancy in Virginia: Elizabeth Boyt (Jackson 548 left), Phebe Sanders (Cheatham 10 right). The South Carolina place of birth for William is plausible. William and later Randolph resided near Jesse Simmons, a Revolutionary pensioner from South Carolina (W-869), but a relationship between the two men has not been established.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Randolph Simmons, son of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons, married Mary Follis. No record of their marriage has been found, but her maiden name is established in the will of her mother. Mary, widow of William W. Follis, died testate in Robertson County, Tennessee (Bk. 14, 383; WS 11 March 1848; WP Sep Term 1850). She named the following children: Henry Robert Follis, Peter Evan Follis, Elizabeth Darrow, Mary Simmons, Sally wife of Alfred Jones, Burgess Marion Follis, and Martha Ravenswift Follis. An account of the estate lists receipts from F.M. Follis, E.L. & Elizabeth Darrow, A.B. & Sarah Jones, Henry Follis, R. & Mary Simmons, and Henry Green guardian of Martha Follis. The 1850 and 1860 censuses for Davidson (p. 348 left) and Cheatham (p. 145 left), Tennessee respectively, and 1870 Franklin County, Illinois census (p. 233 right) place Randolph’s year of birth at about 1816 and Mary’s at about 1825, although the 1850 census is 10 years off for Mary.

The census records show that Randolph Simmons was a miller. The 1850 Davidson census says he was a “Pow Maker”. He was working at the gun powder mill in what became Cheatham County in 1856. This was one of only two major gun powder mills in the South at the beginning of the Civil War. The Union army seized the mill in 1862 and suspended operations. The Cheatham County Court minutes end with the adjournment of the February 1862 term and do not resume until 19 June 1865 (Minute Bk, B, pp. 243, 244). Randolph Simmons was one of five magistrates appointed by the governor who convened the court (County Ct. Minutes B, p. 244). The governor was William G. Brownlaw. Brownlaw had opposed succession and had been jailed by the Confederacy on the charge of Treason. With former Confederates ineligible to vote, Browlaw was elected on 4 March 1865 by a vote of 23,352 to 35. He became a radical Republican. The five magistrates swore to uphold the United States Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution, and to administer justice. Other county officials were then sworn in. Randolph Simmons last appears as a magistrate at the January 1866 term of the Court (p. 352). He is not among those elected and sworn at the April term (p. 385). At the same session he was awarded $5 for his service as a member of the court.

Randolph Simmons soon moved to Illinois. His daughter Elmina married William Rex in Williamson County on 18 September 1867.[[5]](#footnote-5) He last appears on the 1870 census of Franklin County (p. 233 right). Children David (age 16), John (14) Charles (12), Henry (6), and Lewis (2) were in the household. His widow, Mary (aged 45), is found on the 1880 census Williamson County (p. 372 left) with the three youngest sons in the household. Mary’s brother, Evan Peter Follis, is on the same page.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Elizabeth (Simmons) Boyt, daughter of William Simmons, moved to Union County, Illinois before 1850. The 1850 census of Union County, spelling the name “Boit,” shows that Felix and Elizabeth were 39 and 33 years old respectively (p. 364 right). With additional information from the 1860 and 1870 censuses of Johnson County (pp. 27 & 362 left) their children and approximate years of birth are: Wesley W. (1839), Felix A. (1843), Celia C. (1845), James M. (1847), Permelia A. (1849), Melvina (1854), Sarah or Nancy E. (1856), Florence or Fanny A. (1858), and Rhoda A.J. (1859). Felix was a carpenter. Felix and Elizabeth (Simmons) Boyt are buried in the Vienna Fraternal Cemetery in Johnson County. The dates of birth and death on their tombstone are 1811-1896 and 1816-1905. The 1900 Johnson County census gives the Elizabeth’s birth as February 1816 and the state of birth of her parents as South Carolina and Virginia.

Nancy, daughter of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons, married James Smith in Davidson County on 26 February 1845. Their household is not on either the 1850 or 1860 census in Davidson or any of the adjacent counties. A James and Nancy Smith are found on the Williamson County census in 1860, aged 31 and 29 with both born in Tennessee. The eldest child in the household, Thomas N. Smith, is 13 and born in Tennessee. This is consistent with an 1845 marriage. In 1870 a different family is found in Union County, James Smith is 53 and Nancy 43, born respectively in Virginia and Tennessee, with the eldest child, Nancy, aged 17 and born in Tennessee. Evidence is insufficient to identify either the Nancy in either family as the daughter of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons.

Lucy, daughter of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons, was born on 25 December 1827 and died on 29 January 1896, according to her tombstone in the Anna Cemetery, Union County, Illinois. She married Ennis Hooper in Davidson County, Tennessee on 15 January 1853 (Marriage Register, p. 114). The couple is found on the census of Cheatham County in 1860 (p. 142 left) and Washington County, Illinois in 1870 (p. 361 right). Lucy was living in Union County in 1880 (14) Illinois (p. 208 left) heading a household with an occupation of washing. Census records provide evidence of the names and years of birth of other children: James T. (1860), Margaret (1864), Lenora (1866), and Josephine (1869). Lucy’s tombstone names three of her children: Nancy McDonald, John Hooper (16 February 1855-29 October 1878), and Thomas Hooper (14 August 1860-1 February 1883).

Rhoda Ann Simmons, daughter of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons, married James J. Connell in Davidson County. The license was issued on 3 March 1847, but it is one of three on the page with no return entered (Marriage Register 242). Rhoda’s tombstone in the Oakland Cemetery, Jackson County, Illinois gives her years of birth and death as 1831 and 1897. The couple is on the Davidson County census in 1860 (p. 504 left). The children in the household, with approximate years of birth from the ages, are: Nancy (1849), James (1850), David (1842), Martha (1844), William (1847), and John (1860). In 1870 the family is on the Williamson County census (121 left) with two additional children: Ulysses (1866), and Alice (1868). Rhoda appears on the 1880 Jackson County with an 8 year old Arthur Connell in the household, but the age of 42 is not consistent with other information, especially her 1847 marriage.

This completes the children of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons who are known to have moved to Southern Illinois.

Holloway Maxey, also a child of James and Phebe (Hudgens) Maxey, had descendants who moved to Southern Illinois. He was born between 1800 and 1806.[[7]](#footnote-7) Holloway died in Robertson County, Tennessee. Barbary, his widow, was allotted provisions for the family in April 1838 and the administrator’s account records payments as early as 2 January 1837 (Will Bk. 10, 142-143). Henry Moake posted bond as guardian of Holloway’s children, Marion, Rosannah Ann, Rachel, and Amarilies, in the June term 1840 (Guardian Bonds & Letters Bk. 1, p. 1).[[8]](#footnote-8) Barbary remarried in Robertson County on 19 December 1841, taking Hilliard Everett as her husband (Marriage Rec. Bk. 1, p. 48). The family moved to Williamson County, Illinois in the early 1850’s. Barbara is buried in Lake Creek Cemetery in Williamson County with her second husband. Their tombstone gives his date of death and age as 30 November 1881, 71 years 7 months, and 27 days and hers as 2 September 1887, 77 years, 3 months, and 4 days.

Francis Marion Maxey, son of Holloway and Barbary (Moake) Maxey, is buried in Lake Creek Cemetery. He died on 3 June 1878, aged 48 years 2 months and 6 days. According to a newspaper clipping he injured his foot in a reaper and died after erysielas set in. He married twice, both times in Williamson County. He first married Mrs. Susan Arterberry on 29 November 1854. On 6 February 1860 he married Mary Jane Clark. Her tombstone in Roselawn Cemetery, Pueblo, Colorado gives her dates of birth and death as 1838-1910.

Amarillas or Emarilles [[9]](#footnote-9) Maxey, daughter of Holloway and Barbary (Moake) Maxey, married Scott Simmons in Williamson County, Illinois on 29 April 1857. The 1860 census shows that Scott was born in Illinois about 1839 and Amarillas was born about 1837 in Tennessee (p. 262). Amarillas was living with Scott in Williamson County at the time of the 1880 census (p. 496 rev.) The 1900 census shows that Scott was living alone in Williamson County and was born in December 1837 (p. 230). However, he is listed a married for 32 years rather than widowed.

Rachel M. Maxey, daughter of Holloway and Barbary (Moake) Maxey, married Riley W. Grimes in Williamson County, Illinois on 17 June 1852. The 1870 Williamson census shows that Rachel was born about 1834 in Tennessee. The 1880 Williamson census shows that Riley had remarried, that his wife was Melissa (p. 495). The 1900 Williamson census shows that Riley was born in July 1830 in Tennessee (p. 235).

This completes the children of Holloway Maxey known to have moved to Southern Illiniois.

Two men who descend from James Hudgens, Sr. through James Hudgens, Jr. moved to Williamson County, Illinois: William L. Hudgens and John “Jacky” Hudgens,. James, Jr. was identified as a son of James Hudgens, Sr. in the earlier paper. The biographical sketch of Lt. Zachariah Hudgens in ***History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Williamson, and Franklin Counties, Illinois*** (1887) states that James, Jr. was born in Virginia in 1773 (pp. 902-903). This is reasonably close to the 1850 census of Robertson County which gives his age as 80, the state of birth as Virginia, and names the eldest female as Elizabeth, aged 78 (p. 142 right). The 1800 Buckingham County Land Tax List charges James Hudgens, Jr. for 50 acres. Like James Hudgens, Sr. he last appears on the Buckingham County Personal Property Tax and Land Tax Lists in 1809. In 1813 James Hudgens, Sr. sold land in Robertson County to Jr. for 10 cents per acre (Deed Bk. K, pp. 211-212). That land had cost $1.50 per acre a year before. Letters of administration for James Hudgens (decd.) were granted to James Hudgens (the third) on 2 August 1858 in Cheatham County with Polly T. Hudgens and Benjamin Smith as his securities (Minute Bk. A, p. 201). The sale of his estate on 22 November 1858 was recorded in the recently formed county of Cheatham (Will A, pp. 84-85). A petition to sell land and slaves identifies heirs of James Hudgens, Sr. as William L. Hudgens, Polly P. Hudgens, Daniel Hudgens, and John Hudgens (Minute Bk. A, pp. 238-239).[[10]](#footnote-10)

William L. Hudgens, son of James Hudgens, Jr., was born on 30 January 1797 and died in his 68th year, according to his tombstone in Maplewood Cemetery, Williamson County, Illinois. He is listed on the 1850 Robertson County census, aged 52 and born in Virginia (p. 144 right). The eldest female is Anna, aged 48 and born in North Carolina. The children in the household and their estimated years of birth are: Emily (1828), John (1833), Thomas (1834), Mary A. (1838), Rebecca (1840), Anna (1842), and Moses (1844). He is listed in the newly formed county of Cheatham in 1860 (p. 200 left). In 1880 Anna is in the household headed by her daughter, Emily Everett, in Lake Creek Pct. (Twp. 8, Range 3E) (p. 36). Anna was aged 77. Findagrave.com reports that Anna is buried at Harmony Free Will Baptist Church in the northern part of Lake Creek Pct., born on 8 October 1803 and died 29 April 1887, but no tombstone or supporting documentation is posted. The Williamson County death record James S. Hudgens, born in 1830 in Tennessee and died on 16 January 1914, states that he was the son of William Hudgens and his mother Anna’s maiden name was Durham (Death Record 3, p. 7).[[11]](#footnote-11)

John Hudgens, son of James, Jr., also moved to Williamson County. He was born on 8 June 1804 and died on 29 December 1878, according to his tombstone at Fountain Church Cemetery in Williamson County, Illinois. His son Zachariah Hudgens identified his mother as his father’s first wife, Nancy Durham, born in 1809 in North Carolina, married in 1832, and died in 1842. Zachariah names John’s last wife as Delilah Farmer and says she was the mother of the last three children. John and Delila married in Robertson County on 2 September 1846 (Marriage Record Bk. 1, p.121). Zachariah reported that the family moved from to Williamson County in 1852. They settled in the Southern Pct. (Twp. 10S, Range 2E). John Hudgens is found on the 1850 Robertson census adjacent to his brother William L. Hudgens (p. 144 right) and the 1860 Williamson census (p. 258). The 1850 and 1860 census provide evidence of the children of John and his two wives. In addition to Zachariah the names of the children and approximate years of birth from census records are: Alexander (1836), Inda (1837), John (1838), Sally (1839), James (1847), William (1848), and Henry (1851).[[12]](#footnote-12) John Hudgens of Williamson County granted power of attorney to Zachariah Hudgens on 25 May 1861 to represent his interests and receive anything due him from the estate of Polly Tharp[[13]](#footnote-13) Hudgens (Deed Bk. B, p. 121). The property of Polly T. Hudgens, decd., was sold on 18 June 1861 (Will Bk. A, p. 218).

This completes the children of James Hudgens (Jr.) known to have moved to Southern Illinois.

We now turn to descendants of Robert Hudgens from his daughter, Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua.[[14]](#footnote-14) William Fuqua was identified as a son of Joseph and Rebecca Fuqua in the previous paper. William was born on 23 December 1776 and died on 1 March 1857 in Robertson County, Tennessee, according to his tombstone in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Robertson County. He first appears on a public record in 1800 in Buckingham County, Virginia when he is listed as a free tithe in Joseph Fuqua’s household. In 1810 William appears on the Prince Edward County, Virginia census aged 26-45 with one male under 10 and one female 16-26 in the household. In 1820 he is in Davidson County, Tennessee aged 26-44 with one male under 10, one female 26-44, one 10-16, and two under ten. William Fuqua made bequests to his wife, Mary C. Fuqua, his son Samuel Fuqua, and his three daughters Polly Gulledge, Rebecca Vick, and Delila Murray (Robertson Will Bk. 16, pp. 537-539).

Mary “Polly” Fuqua married Frederick Gulledge on 25 February 1822 in Davidson County, Tennessee. Frederick G. Gulledge is listed on the 1840 Logan County, Kentucky census (p. 182). The 1850 Saline County, Illinois census lists Frederick G. and Mary Gulledge as born in Tennessee and Virginia, aged 49 and 48 (p. 26 right). The children in the household with estimated ages are: Sarah (1834), Francis (1839), Jane (1841), and Emily (1850). All children were born in Tennessee except Francis, who was born in Kentucky.[[15]](#footnote-15) In 1860 the family is in the Southern Pct. of Williamson County, Illinois with 14 year old Martha the only child remaining at home (p. 825). She would marry William Cooksey in Williamson County on 23 February 1865. Frederick is last found on the 1865 Illinois State Census in Williamson County listed as F.G. Gulledge, aged 60-70 with the eldest female age 40-50 (pp. 44-45). Polly would have been about 62 by this time and was apparently deceased.

Rebecca Fuqua, daughter of William and Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua and Polly’s sister, married Josiah Vick in Davidson County, Tennessee on 7 August 1826. The definitive evidence linking this family to Southern Illinois is the death record of their son, Samuel S. Vick, Sr. He died in Williamson County, Illinois on 9 March 1916 (Illinois Deaths & Stillbirths Index, 1916-1947). The record gives his date of birth as 23 March 1827 in Tennessee, his father as Josiah Vick born in North Carolina, and his mother’s as Fugua born in Virginia. J. Vick, age 50 and born in North Carolina, is listed on the Logan County, Kentucky census of 1850 with female R. Vick, age 39 and born in Virginia in the household. All children in the household were male and born in Kentucky: J age 17, John age 15, Geo. W. age 5, and M.J. age 1. In 1855 Josiah is on the Williamson County, Illinois state census, aged 50-60, with one male 10-20, two under 10, one female 40-50, and 1 under 10 (pp. 97-97). Josiah died on or about 12 February 1858 and Samuel S. Vick was appointed administrator of the estate (Williamson County, Illinois Will Record A, p. 131). At the April Term of the Williamson County Court Samuel S. Vick was twice appointed guardian of minor heirs of Josiah Vick, possibly to correct the dates of birth: George W. Vick, Nathan S. Vick, and Susan E. Vick (Will Record A, pp. 140, 144). Josiah Vick appears to be the only man named Vick of his generation to settle in Williamson County. Two other men of the surname are found on the 1860 census of Southern Twp. in Williamson County: J.J. Vick, aged 28 and born in Kentucky and William R. Vick, aged 31 and born in Kentucky. Both correspond to males in the household of J. Vick in Logan County in 1850.

One more Hudgens family merits attention: James Hudgens, who appears on the 1840, 1850 and 1870 Williamson County census records (pp. 408, 238 left, 149 left). He was aged 41 according to the 1850 census and 65 according to the 1870 census. Both stated he was born in Virginia. The Hudgens family was still in Virginia in this time period. Illinois records have not been found to place him in any state other than Virginia or Illinois. Tennessee records have not been found to link him to one of the Robertson or Cheatham Hudgens families. James Hudgens, Jr. had a son named James, but it is very unlikely that the man moved to Williamson County, contrary to numerous family trees posted at ancestry.com. He was aged 45 and born in Virginia, in the household of this father, James, on the 1850 Robertson census (p. 142 right). The same year when a James is listed in Williamson with an established family. James, son of James, Jr. was granted letters of administration of his father’s estate in Cheatham County in the August Term of 1858 (Minute Bk. A, pp. 201-202). It would have been unusual for an Illinois resident to administer a Cheatham County, Tennessee estate. Family tradition says that James, son James, Jr., died an elderly bachelor and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Hudgens Cemetery in Cheatham County.[[16]](#footnote-16) It has not been established that the other sons of the senior James (died 1814) had a son named James.

From the ages on the 1850 and 1870 Williamson County census records mentioned above, the children of James of Williamson County, all born in Illinois, were John (1840), Marion (1842), Malissa (1844), Mary A. (1849), Nancy (1852), James (1856), Joseph 1860. Williamson County Marriage Register 1 records marriages for three of these children and establish that Minerva’s maiden name was Oliver: Samuel Marion Hudgens to Sarah Smith (widow White at the time) on 20 December 1883 at James Smith’s residence (p. 79), Nancy (widow Carson at the time) to William Werth Perry at Minerva’s home on 6 November 1878 (p. 14), and Julia Ann to William M. Reese on 27 November 1879 at Minerva’s home (p. 22). This indicates that James Hudgens died before 6 November 1878. It was Samuel’s second marriage. M.M. Hudgens, aged 65 and born in Tennessee, was listed as the head of a household in Williamson County in 1880 with no husband (p. 32D).[[17]](#footnote-17) James T. Hudgens, aged 24, was in the household with his wife, C.F. Hudgens.

In summary, eleven and possibly as many as thirteen different men and women who descend from Robert and Martha (Parker) Merritt Hendrick Hudgens who moved from Tennessee and Kentucky to Southern Illinois have been found. All were from Davidson, Robertson, or Cheatham counties. Only two bore the Hudgens surname, although a third is possible. In some cases, the line must be traced back three generations from the ancestor arriving in Southern Illinois and into the 18th century to find a man bearing the surname. There are undoubtedly many born in Southern Illinois who have no idea that he or she descends from Robert Martha ((Parker) Merrick Hendrick) and Hudgens.

1. John D. Sinks, “Robert Hudgens and His Children James Hudgens and Rebecca (Hudgens) Fuqua: Ancestors of Some Families Who Lived in Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Johnson, and Union Counties, Illinois.” Robert was Martha’s third husband. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Amarillas’ given name is spelled different ways in different records, sometimes beginning with an “E.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This couple cannot be identified on census records. Nancy D. Simmons, daughter of William and Nancy (Maxey) Simmons, married James Smith in Robertson County on 20 February 1845. A James and Nancy Smith are found on the census records of Williamson County, Illinois in 1860 (p. 196 left) and a different couple of the same name are in Union County, Illinois in 1870 (401 left). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Jesse Simmons was born in Richland County, South Carolina in 1761 and served his first tour of duty under Capt. William Simmons, his father. The testimony of Jesse’s wife, Charlotte, establishes that Jesse of Davidson was not the child of Jesse, contrary to a number of family trees posted at ancestry.com. Jesse was on the same page of the 1790 Fairfield District, South Carolina census in 1790 as a Randolph Simmons (170). In 1820 James Maxey is listed on the Robertson County census adjacent to an Edward Simmons (p. 12) and Jesse Simmons is listed on the next page along with a younger James Maxey. The younger James was the right age to be the son of James and Phebe. Many records place the Maxey family in Virginia at the time period of James Maxey’s birth. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Elmina is in Randolph’s household in 1850 and 1860, but her name is not entered completely and accurately. The 1850 Davidson County, Tennessee census lists her are Eveline (348 left) and the 1860 Cheatham County census (144 left) listed her as M.E. Simmons. The initials are consistent with the tombstone inscriptions in the row of children of William and Elmina Rex in Spillertown, Williamson County. George W. is identified as “Son of Wm & M.E. Rex” and Mamie as “Dau. of Wm & M.E. Rex.” Myrtie (Jones) Sinks reported that “M” was for “Matilda” for the death certificate of Nannie Caroline (Rex) Jones in San Bernadino County, California after her death on 6 December 1957. She provided a hand drawn family tree to John D. Sinks giving the name as “Malinda” in 1973.

   The Sons of the American Revolution accepted the evidence cited in this paragraph along with the elimination of other Simmons families found on census records as sufficient to establish that Elimina was the daughter of Randoph and Mary Simmons. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The location of the deaths of Randolph and Mary is unknown. The Follis Cemetery in Franklin County, Illinois is a promising place of burial. I examined every tombstone in the cemetery and failed to find a tombstone for either. Many graves are unmarked. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. James named only two sons in his will: James, Jr. and Holloway (Robertson Will Bk. 9, pp. 328-329). The 1820 Robertson census lists a male child in the elder James’ household (p. 12) and the younger James was head of a household on the following page. James, Jr. was aged 54 on the 1850 Robertson census (p. 142 left). The 1830 census of Robertson census is incorrect in placing his age at 30-40 (p. 373). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Barbary is widely believed to be the daughter of Jacob and Rachel Moake. Jacob made a bequest in his 1822 Robertson County will to his three daughters but did not name them (Will Bk. 1818-18 pp. 435-439). A promising approach would be to examine the death certificate of one of Barbary’s daughters by her second marriage, especially that of Ardella Dell (Everett) Moake, who died on 20 June 1932 in Williamson County, Illinois. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. “Amarillas” given name is spelled different ways in different records, sometimes beginning with an “E.” [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Thomas W. Harris was also one of the petitioners, but the petition states that he purchased his share from John Hudgens. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. James S. Hudgens’ tombstone at the Fountain Church Cemetery in Williamson County gives his precise date of birth as 17 August 1830. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Pvt. Alexander Hudgens, and Pvt. John Hudgens enlisted in Co. E, 128th Illinois Infantry on 26 September 1862 and mustered in on 4 November, the day Zachariah Hudgens became 1st Lt. of the company. Alexander subsequently was promoted to Commissary Sergeant for the Regiment. On 4 April 1863 all but three officers were discharged and remaining men were to be transferred to some other Illinois regiment due to high desertions and lack of discipline. Zachariah was among those discharged. John was transferred to the 9th Illinois Infantry (Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, Vol. 6, pp. 516, 522, 523, 532). He mustered out on 9 July 1865 (Vol. 1, p. 459). All three received pensions for their service. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The lower case “a” and “o” in this document are indistinguishable in this document. The surname provides no context for determining whether the name is “Tharp” or “Thorp.” [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. I am indebted to Marcy Carter-Lovick for references to many of the records cited for this lineage. She also provided a photograph of the complete tombstone of William Fuqua showing the dates of birth and death. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. It is evident that other children would have been born between the 1822 marriage and the 1834 birth of Sarah. I have not succeeded in identifying those children. John G. Gulledge, aged 60, is located on the 1850 Saline census with a woman named Caroline Gulledge, aged 23 well as young (p. 25 left). Davidson County marriage records show that John J. Gulledge married Caroline Dean on 1 July 1846, an indication that Caroline was a recently widowed daughter-in-law of John G. Davidson marriage records show that John Gulledge was issued a license on 28 April 1823 to marry Priscilla Huggins. John G. Hudgens and Frederick Hudgens are on the same page of the 1840 Logan County, Kentucky census (p. 182). A seemingly different John G. Gulledge, aged 55, is in Southern Pct. of Williamson County in 1860 (p. 843) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See https://hudgensillinois.com/james-hudgens-ii-1773-1858/ for this tradition. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The 1880 census lists her father as born in Alabama, which could explain how Alabama was listed as her place of birth in 1850. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)