



**State of Tennessee  
Department of State  
Tennessee State Library and Archives**

**Frazer-Murfree Genealogical  
Collection, 1775-2016**

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**COLLECTION SUMMARY**

**Creator:**

Rose, Stanley Frazer

**Inclusive Dates:**

1775-2016, bulk 1950-2016

**Scope & Content:**

Consists of genealogical research relating to the Frazer and Murfree families as well as its connecting branches. These records primarily contain photocopied research relating to the history of these families as well as a few photographs of family members and the Murfree Cemetery in Williamson County, Tennessee. There are three folders that hold information regarding Hill family membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. Rose also compiled detailed genealogy trees and booklets for several of the family branches.

This collection was kept in the original order in which it was donated. The compiler also created the folder titles.

**Physical Description/Extent:**

3 cubic feet

**Accession/Record Group Number:**

2016-028

**Language:**

English

**Permanent Location:**

IX-C-3

**Repository:**

Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, 37243-0312

**Administrative/Biographical History**

Stanley Frazer Rose is a fourth great grandson of Hardy Murfree (1752-1809). He received his law degree and master's degree in management from Vanderbilt University.

**Organization/Arrangement of Materials**

Collection is loosely organized and retains the order in which it was received.

**Conditions of Access and Use****Restrictions on Access:**

No restrictions.

**Restrictions on Use and Reproduction:**

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**Index Terms****Personal/Family Names:**

Andrews family  
Baker family  
Ballard family  
Bennett family  
Boddie family  
Brickell family  
Brown family

Frazer family  
Frazer, George Augustine, 1879-1962  
Frazer, James Stokes, 1852-1892  
Frazer, Percy Warner, 1906-1999  
Frazer, Mary Washington, 1855-1928  
Frazer, George Preston  
Frazer, Sadie Warner, 1885-1974  
Hill family  
Holladay family  
Mildmay family  
Murfree family  
Rose, Margaret Lindsley Frazer, 1911-1986  
Webb family

#### **Corporate Names/Organizations/Government Bodies:**

Society of the Cincinnati

#### **Geographic Names:**

North Carolina -- Genealogy -- Sources  
Tennessee -- Genealogy -- Sources  
Tennessee -- History -- 19<sup>th</sup> century -- Sources  
Tennessee -- History -- 20<sup>th</sup> century -- Sources  
Virginia -- Genealogy -- Sources

#### **Document Types:**

Articles  
Copy prints  
Clippings (information artifacts)  
Genealogical tables  
Pedigrees  
Photographs  
Wills

## **Acquisition and Appraisal**

#### **Provenance and Acquisition:**

This collection was donated by Stanley Frazer Rose of Naples, Florida, in May 2016.

## **Processing and Administrative Information**

### **Preferred Citation:**

Frazer-Murfree Genealogical Collection, 1775-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

### **Processing Information:**

Processing was completed by Kimberly Mills Wires in November 2016. Duplicates were removed and any items not pertaining to the collection were transferred or removed.

### **Related Archival Materials:**

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, 1894-1974, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, Addition, 1941-1986, Tennessee State Library and Archives

George Preston Frazer Papers (1908-2003), 1978-1992, Tennessee State Library and Archives

## CONTAINER LIST

<b>Contents/Item Title</b>	<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Maney, Baker, Ballard Family Trees, Booklets, & Bibliographies	1	1
Maney Family	1	2
Maney Family	1	3
Maney Family	1	4
Ballard Family	1	5
Baker Family	1	6
Baker Family	1	7
Frazer Family Trees & Booklets	1	8
Frazer Family Trees & Booklets	1	9
George Augustine Frazer & Sadie Warner Frazer and Their Descendants	1	10
George A. Frazer, Sadie Warner Frazer, Preston Frazer, Mary Frazer, Margaret Frazer Rose	2	1
James Stokes Frazer & Mary Washington Frazer's Children	2	2
Frazer Family	2	3
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Bennett, Boddie, Brown, Mildmay Family Trees & Booklets	3	2
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Boddie Family	3	6
Mildmay Family	3	7
Brown Family	4	1
Bennett Family	4	2
Murfree Family Trees, Booklets, & Bibliographies	4	3
Murfree Family	4	4
Murfree Family	4	5
Murfree Family	4	6
Murfree Family	4	7
Murfree Family	5	1
Murfree Family	5	2
Murfree Family	5	3
Murfree Family	5	4
Murfree Family	5	5
Murfree Family	5	6

Brickell Family	6	1
Brickell Family	6	2
Andrews Family	6	3
Holladay Family	6	4

# **George Augustine Frazer's**

## **Paternal Ancestors**

### **Frazer**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2016

## **George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors**

### **Table of Contents**

#### **1. Frazer**

Frazer family in Cedar Grove Cemetery

#### **2. Hill – Bennett – Brown – Boddie – Mildmay**

Green Hill Cemetery

#### **3. Maney – Ballard – Baker**

Maney - Oaklands Plantation - Murfreesboro

Maney family in Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro

#### **4. Murfree - Holladay – Brickell**

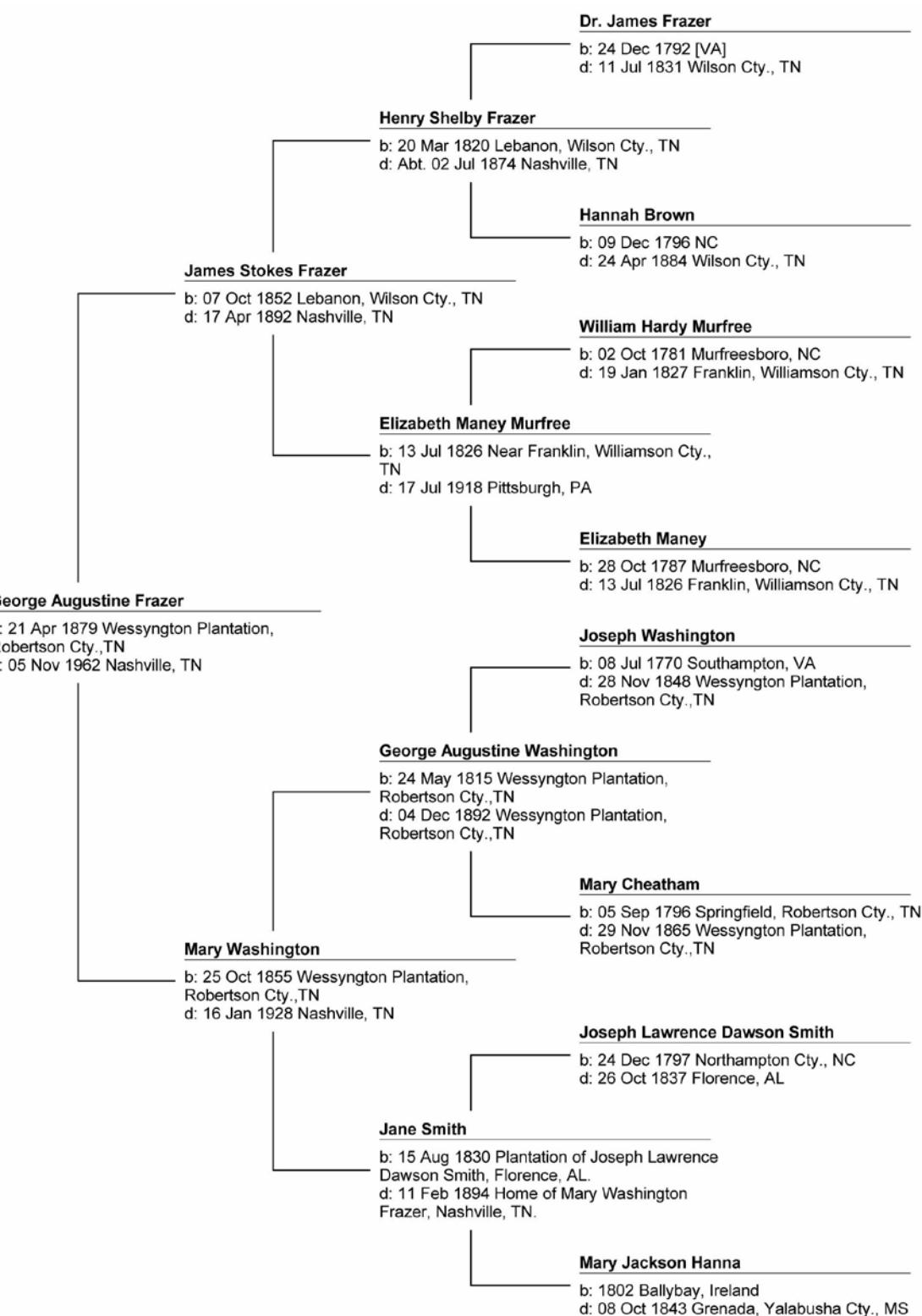
Murfree Family Graveyard

#### **5. Frazer: Twentieth Century**

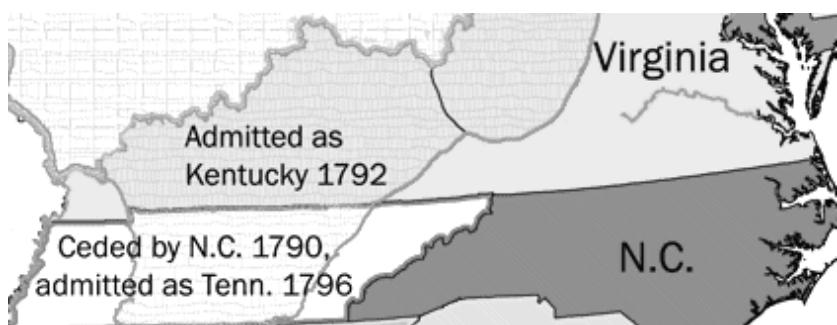
#### **6. George and Sadie Warner Frazer: Twentieth Century**

#### **7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet**

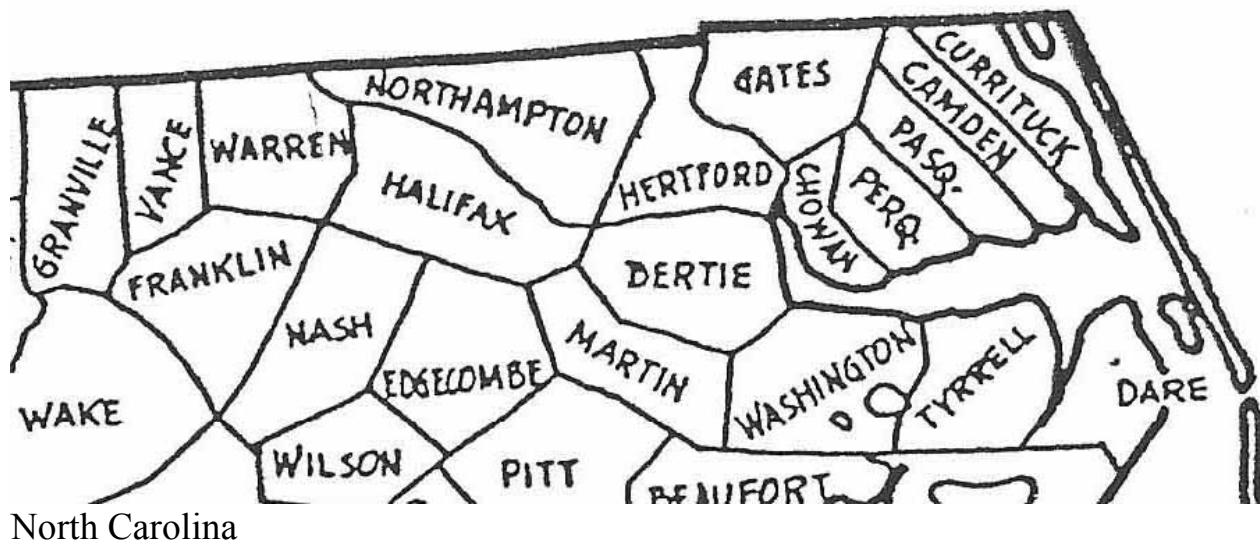
#### **8. Bibliography and Research in each booklet**



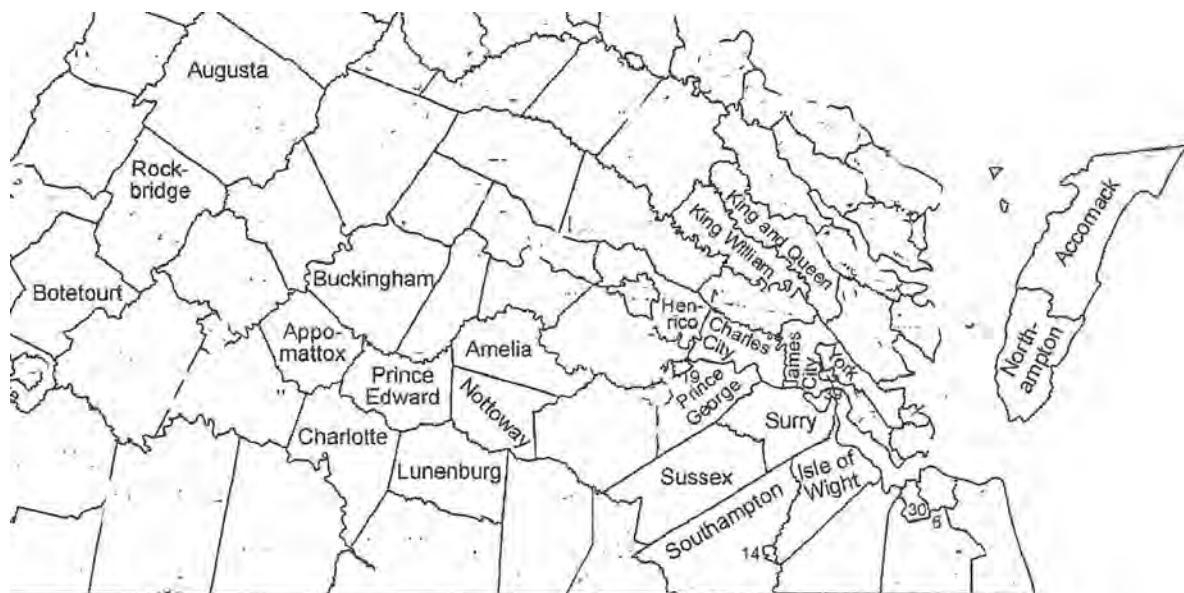
## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors.



Tennessee



North Carolina



Virginia

## Frazer

*Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.*

### Descendants of Hugh FRAZER

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- 1 Hugh FRAZER
  - + NAME UNKNOWN
- ...2 Hugh FRAZER
  - + Jane STERLING ( - 1847)
- .....3 Dr. James FRAZER (1792 - 1831)
  - + Hannah BROWN (1796 - 1884)
- .....4 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1820 - about 1874)
  - + Elizabeth Maney MURFREE (1826 - 1918)
- .....5 Sally Murfree FRAZER (1849 - )
  - + John Hartwell HILLMAN (1841 - 1911)
- .....6 John Hartwell HILLMAN Jr. ( - 1959)
  - + Name UNKNOWN
- .....7 Henry HILLMAN (1919 - )
  - + Elsie Surname UNKNOWN
- .....7 Sally Frazer HILLMAN
  - + Mabon CHILDS
- .....7 Corinne HILLMAN
  - + Name unknown OLIVER
- .....7 Ernest HILLMAN
- .....5 James Stokes FRAZER (1852 - 1892)
  - + Mary WASHINGTON (1855 - 1928)
- .....6 George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
  - + Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
- .....7 Percy Warner FRAZER (1906 - 1999)
  - + Elizabeth Anderson KIRBY-SMITH (1914 - 1961)
  - + Winnifred Loesch DUSENBERRY
- .....7 George Preston FRAZER (1908 - 2003)
- .....7 Margaret Lindsley FRAZER (1911 - 1986)
  - + Stanley DeLury ROSE (1916 - 1977)
- .....7 Mary Washington FRAZER (1914 - 1974)
- .....6 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1882 - 1964)
  - + Milbrey Ewing KEITH
- .....7 Emily Kent FRAZER (1914 - )
  - + Eugene Brayton WALLING
  - + W. CAPERS
- .....7 Milbrey Keith FRAZER (1916 - )
  - + Allen COVERT
  - + John CULLOM
- .....6 James Stokes FRAZER Jr. (1884 - 1953)
  - + Anita LEWIS (1885 - 1965)
- .....7 Eugene Lewis FRAZER (1906 - 1974)
  - + Mary Varina GAITHER (1908 - 1988)
- .....7 James Stokes FRAZER III (1907 - 1975)
  - + Ruth MITCHELL
  - + Emily Robinson EWING (1904 - )
- .....7 Lewis FRAZER (1909 - 1998)
  - + Beverly ROBINSON (1918 - )
- .....7 Washington FRAZER (1910 - 1987)
  - + Louise BICKFORD (1908 - 1971)
- .....7 Dudley Dunn FRAZER (1912 - 1992)
  - + Elizabeth Ratleph LOLLER (1914 - )
- .....7 Anita Lewis FRAZER (1914 - )
  - + Henry AMBROSE Jr. (1912 - )

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+ Robert A. SHADOIN (1911 - )  
.....7 Livingfield More FRAZER (1915 - 1974)  
    + Virginia HUGGINS ( - 1961)  
    + Sarah SMITH  
.....6 Lawrence Smith FRAZER (1886 - 1957)  
    + Frida TILLMAN (1894 - )  
.....7 Frida Kondrup FRAZER (1915 - )  
.....6 Mary Washington FRAZER (1888 - 1962)  
    + Hickman PRICE (1886 - 1939)  
.....7 Hickman PRICE Jr. (1911 - 1989)  
    + Margaret BAYNE (1912 - 1968)  
.....6 Elizabeth Murfree FRAZER (1890 - 1899)  
.....6 Joseph Washington FRAZER (1892 - 1971)  
    + Lucille FROST (1895 - after 1974)  
.....7 Arielle Frost FRAZER (1917 - 2006)  
    + Hon. Michael STRUTT (1914 - 1942)  
    + Eric EWESON  
.....4 Martha Jane FRAZER (1826 - 1883)  
    + Jordan STOKES (1819 - 1886)  
.....5 Mariella STOKES (about 1852 - )  
    + Charles BUFORD  
.....6 Elizabeth BUFORD  
    + Clarence WOODCOCK Sr.  
.....7 Clarence WOODCOCK Jr.  
    + Anita GREEN  
.....7 Martha WOODCOCK  
    + Robert ARNING Sr.  
    + Dr. Paul TESCHAN Sr.  
.....7 Elizabeth WOODCOCK  
    + George GORIN Sr.  
.....5 Walter STOKES (about 1862 - )  
    + Nellie TRAINOR  
.....6 Thomas STOKES  
    + Katherine HICKMAN  
.....7 Ellen STOKES  
    + Paul M. DAVIS Jr.  
.....6 Ellen STOKES  
    + E. Livingfield MORE  
.....7 Livingfield MORE (1924 - )  
    + Agnes FORT  
    + William WEMYSS  
.....6 Walter STOKES Jr.  
    + Ophelia PALMER

The first verifiable Frazer is Dr. **James Frazer** (Fresser, Fraser, Frasier, Fraizer, Frazier)

(1792-1831).<sup>1</sup> He was probably born in Virginia. James graduated from the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania. His wife was Hannah Brown (1796-1884), granddaughter of Green Hill [See Hill, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].  They married in 1818 in Wilson County, Tennessee. James practiced medicine in Lebanon, Tennessee.

James was second surgeon's mate (a commissioned officer) in the Mounted Gunmen, Tennessee Volunteers (under Col. Robert H. Dyer). He was mustered in on September 11, 1814; appointed Surgeon's Mate on September 28, 1814; and was discharged April 27, 1815.  With his regiment he was at the Battle of New Orleans, January 3, 1815. Family lore (no documentation found) is that James Frazer was the Surgeon General in the War of 1812 and also fought in the First Seminole War (1817-1818). Dr. James Frazer is eligible to be represented in the Society of the War of 1812 and the Daughters of 1812.

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## Early Frazer Genealogy

Researching the Frazer family genealogy is more difficult because of the various spellings of Frazer: bibles, documents and headstones used Fresser, Fraser, Frasier, Fraizer, or Frazier. In doing this research, I did not dismiss information based on a variation on the spelling of Frazer.

Two sources provide the best information: Hannah Brown Frazer's Family Bible (present location unknown) transcribed by Joseph Washington Frazer; and "Family records given to me [Joseph Washington Frazer] by Cousin Bettie Stokes Waters [granddaughter of Hannah Brown Frazer]," from the Bible of Hannah Brown Frazer.

The founder of this family in America was Hugh Frazer of Scotch birth and ancestry.

He came to America [the Colonies] in 1746 after the battle of Culloden settling near the Cape Fear River Basin on the southeast coast of North Carolina. He belonged to the clan whose habitation was on Mora Firth and he was one of the supporters of Prince Charles, the Young Pretender. He was the son of Simmon Frazer (Lord Lovat) who was beheaded for being a friend and supporter of the Young Pretender. It was after this disastrous defeat of the Pretender that Hugh Frazer with large numbers of Highlanders left Scotland for America [to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, or Virginia] after the Battle of Culloden, marking the final extinction of the Stuart cause in Scotland. Hugh Frazer was both a soldier and a farmer.

His son bearing his name, Hugh Frazer, immigrated to what is now Tennessee and was a pioneer in the neighborhood of the present Bedford County. His wife was named Jane Sterling. His occupation was farming. (Source: Hannah Brown Frazer's Bible, copied by Joseph Washington Frazer).

The Hannah Frazer Bible also stated that Hugh [Sr.] had a brother who went to Alabama, and a brother Sterling who went to Illinois.

Hugh Frazer [Jr.] married a Martha or Jane (or Martha Jane) **Sterling** (Stirling, Merling) in Augusta County, Virginia. We always knew Jean as Jane. The marriage bond of "Hugh Freser" and "Jean Sterling" was dated 1789 in Rockbridge, Virginia.<sup>1</sup> One witness was John Sterling, probably her father. (Lyman Chalkby *Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume II, p. 361). It is likely that the family moved to Bedford County, Tennessee between 1800 and 1806. However, the family is not shown in the Census of 1800 in Bedford County.

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<sup>1</sup>  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

Hugh Frazer [Jr] died probably between 1807 (date of his last child's birth) and 1813. If that is correct, then the family lore that Hugh died en route to Tennessee was incorrect. Jane Frazer purchased land as a widow in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1813. She owned land and "negro slaves" per her Will. (Bedford County Deed Book, PP). She died in August 1847. Her will was probated in September, 1847.

\*\*\*

Hugh Frazer and Jane Sterling Frazer had other children who lived in Bedford County, Tennessee:

**Preston Frazer** (1800-1865) married Eliza Guy. They owned almost 600 acres and some slaves in Bedford County. He was medical doctor as in his will he bequeathed his medical books, and his headstone reads Dr. Preston Frazer. Preston Frazer's will mentions he owes Henry Frazer [his nephew, James' son] about \$400. He bequeathed his slaves, his medical library and shop furniture and instruments. He was buried in the Guy Cemetery, two miles north of Deason, Bedford County, Tennessee; Dr. Preston Frazier, Dec 31, 1865, age 65 yrs. (Tim Marsh, *Cemetery Records of Bedford County*). He is listed as Frazier, not Frazer.

**Granville Frazer** (1803-1868) was sometimes shown as Granville H, probably for Hugh. He never married. Granville went to Texas for a time where he owned land. A land deed in 1846 stated that Granville was "late of Texas, now of Bedford County." Granville was buried in the Old Salem Cemetery in Bell Buckle, Bedford County, Tennessee: Granville H. Frazer, Jan 27, 1803-Feb 23, 1868, age 65 yr. 27 d. (Tim Marsh, *Cemetery Records of Bedford County*). The Texas property was mentioned in the January 27, 1858 will of Granville Frazer in Bedford County, Tennessee. His will gives his Texas land and land claims to various persons, among others "Henry Frazer and Martha [Frazer] Stokes, wife of Jordan Stokes," [his niece and nephew (children of James Frazer)]. (Sadie Warner Frazer told a story about the times before anyone had information about Granville Frazer or his will. Sometime

in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Frazers sat around to contact “the spirits” with a Ouija board. They claimed the message was to go to Texas where there was a lot of land they owned, but they had to find a man “Bilbo.” Was it just a coincidence?)

**John Sterling Frazer** married Eliza Jane Hobdy and they had children. His will was probated July 1849.

**Mary Frazer** married Dempsey P. Temple of Bedford County before 1836 (date widowed) and then William F. Long ca. March 1841. Her minor children were listed with the guardianship of John S. Frazier.

**Catherine Frazer** (b. 1798) married Rodgers Snell.

**Jane T. Frazer** (1807-1833) never married. She was buried in the Old Salem Cemetery, Bell Buckle, Bedford County (Jane T. Frazer, Mar. 13, 1807-Aug. 7, 1833, “The youngest dau of Hugh & Jane Frazer.” (Tim Marsh, *Cemetery Records of Bedford County*).

\*

James Frazer's wife was Hannah **Brown**. She was the granddaughter of the famous Methodist Circuit Rider, Green **Hill**. [See Hill, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] Her parents were Martha Hill (1769- bet.1862-1863) and Jerry (Jeremiah) Brown (1765-1833) who married in 1790.

To follow the Frazer line from James Frazer on to the present is easy as it is well documented in bible, marriage, and cemetery records. The story of James and Hannah Brown is part of family lore:

Hannah Brown's first husband was Dr. Henry Shelby, and they lived in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee. Dr. James Frazer and Mr. [Dr.] Henry Shelby were dear friends, and when at one time they were going to the war, Mr. Shelby made his friend promise him to be a true friend to his beautiful young wife, if anything should ever happened to him. Henry Shelby was not killed in that engagement, but died of fever a short time after he returned. His friend Dr. Frazer was true to his promise: he was a good

friend to the young widow. In the course of time they were married.

The naming of the little boy who came to them was very beautiful and very unselfish. I have heard my grandmother [Hannah Brown Frazer] tell it many times. Grandfather James Frazer brought the large family Bible to her bedside and said, "Hannah, the boy is named." For a moment she felt hurt that he would name the baby without even consulting her, but then he showed her his name, already in the Bible, Henry Shelby Frazer; she thought him a very grand character and was well pleased with the boy's name. (Source: Mrs. Bettie Stokes Waters, granddaughter of Hannah Brown Frazer).

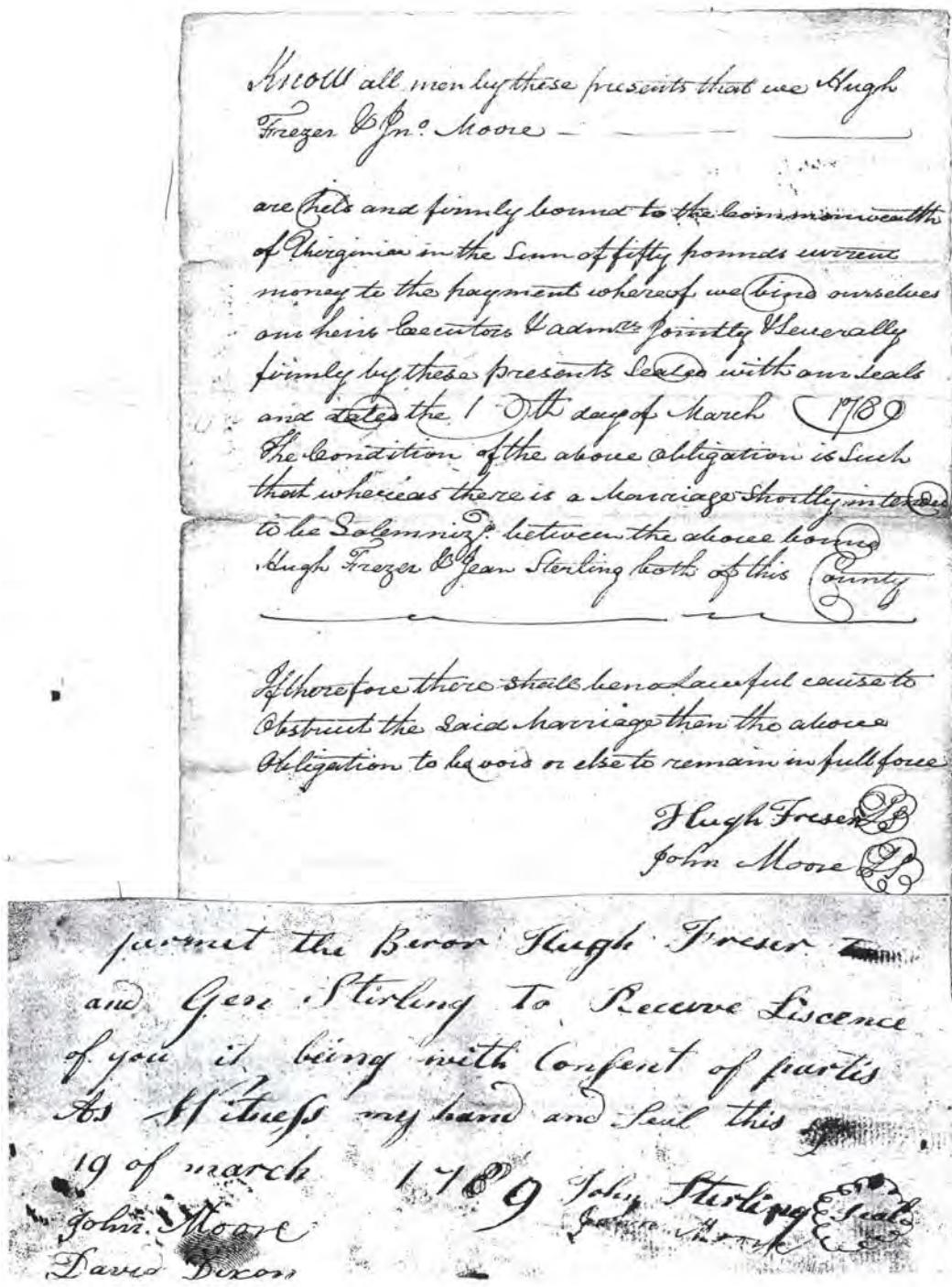
James Frazer and Hannah Brown had two children: Henry Shelby Frazer (1820-1874) and Martha Jane Frazer (1826-1883) (perhaps named for Martha Jane Stirling). After James Frazer's death in 1831, Hannah Brown Frazer married a third time to Dr. Adam G. Muirhead (1800-1882).

**Martha Jane Frazer** married **Jordan Stokes** in Wilson County in 1842, and they were buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Lebanon, Tennessee. The Frazer and Stokes families were very close in the nineteenth century.

**Henry Shelby Frazer** (1820-1874) married Elizabeth Maney **Murfree** (1826-1918) from nearby Franklin, Tennessee. [See Maney, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] [See Murfree, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] In 1850, Henry Shelby Frazer was a lawyer and lived in Nashville. By 1860, he had an immense cotton plantation in Mississippi and other property in Tennessee. He owned many slaves, none of whom were sold. He was very opposed to the Civil War, but, like many others, went with his State. He probably died of yellow fever on the plantation. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They had a son, James Stokes Frazer, and a daughter, Sally (Sallie) Murfree Frazer.

**James Stokes Frazer** (1852-1892) graduated from the University of Nashville and graduated from Cumberland Law School (circa 1868) in Lebanon, Tennessee and was in the Phi Kappa Psi

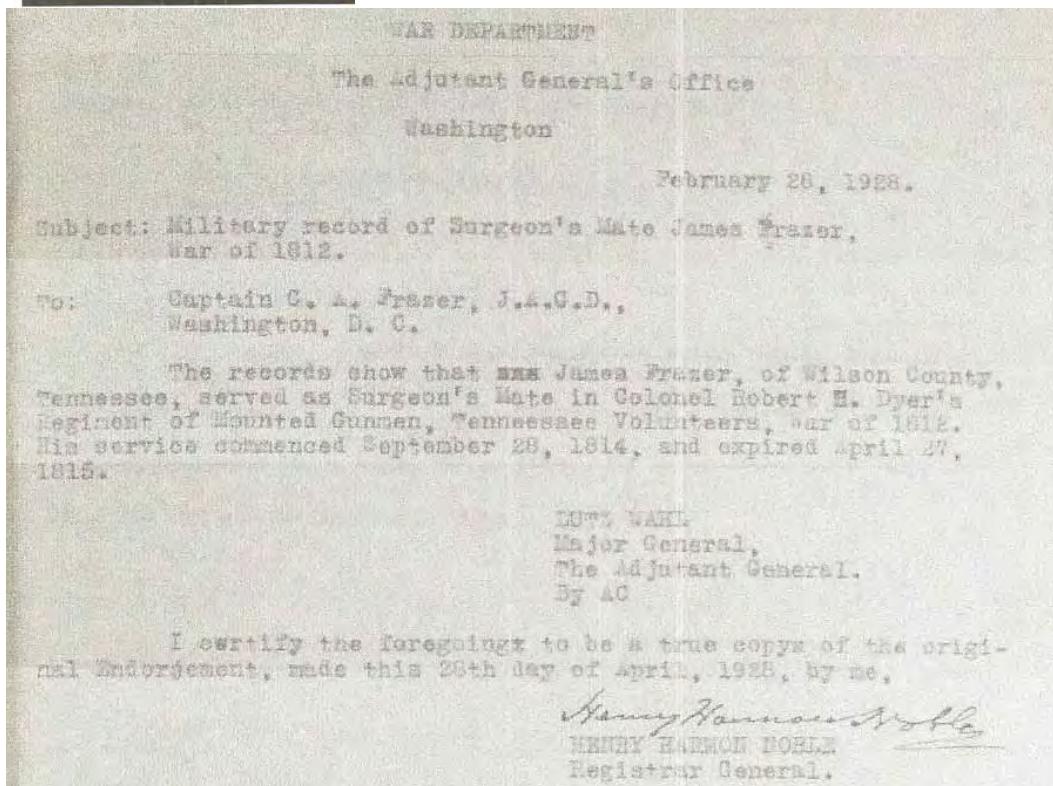
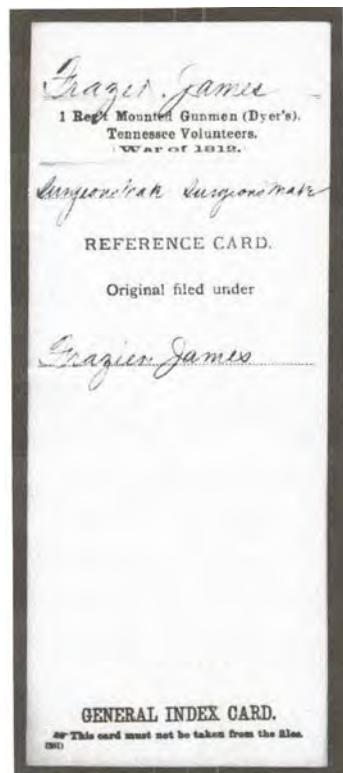
fraternity. I have his fraternity pin, which is much more ornate than mine. James Stokes Frazer married **Mary Washington** (1855-1928) on May 8, 1878. She was the daughter of George Augustine **Washington**, owner of Wessyngton Plantation in Cedar Hill, Tennessee [See Washington, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors]. James Stokes Frazer was a lawyer in Nashville, Tennessee. He practiced law with Jacob McGavock Dickinson who became president of the Tennessee Bar Association, 1889-1893; counsel for the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903; and President William Howard Taft's Secretary of War, 1909-1911. He was the attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and was elected to the Tennessee legislature. After they had seven children, James became ill, perhaps from typhoid fever. He died of a hemorrhage at age of 39 in 1892. Mary Washington Frazer inherited a great deal of property and assets when her father died in 1892.



Marriage Bond: Hugh Freser [Frazer] and Jean Sterling [Stirling] March 19, 1789, Rockbridge, Virginia.



James Frazer, b. 1792. 18" x 23," on wood. Private collection, Lynn Frazer Henslee.



Dr. James Frazer (1792-1831), Surgeon's Mate, War of 1812.



Dr. James Frazer (1792-1831)



Hannah Brown Frazer (1796-1884) Copy of 1830s portrait.



Dr. James Frazer (1792-1831) Copy of 1830s portrait.



For Margaret L.  
Frazer, made by  
her Great Grand  
Mother.

Elizabeth Maney Murfree Frazer (1826-1918). A gift for Margaret Lindsley Frazer, born 1911.

1	16	1833	Henry S. Frazer	28 m	Lawyer	4000	"
1	17		Elizabeth	23 f			"
1	18		Sally	10 m			"

1850 US Census, Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee.

Henry S. Frazer (28, Lawyer), Elizabeth Frazer (23), Sally Frazer (10 months); Real estate value: \$4,000. All born in Tennessee.

23	1214	1814	Henry S. Farzer	36 m	Famer	99,000	124,270	Tenn
4			Bettie	32 d			"	
5			Sallie	10 f			"	
6			Jones	6 m			"	

1860 US Census, Wilson County, Tennessee.

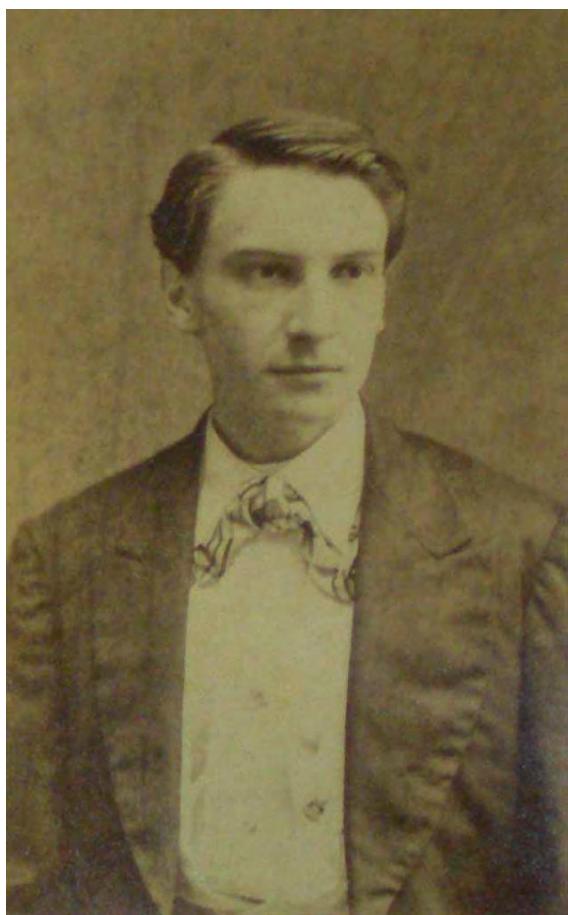
Henry S. Farzer [sic] (38, Farmer); Bettie [sic] (32); Sallie (10); James (8).

Real estate value: \$99,000; Personal assets: \$124,270. All born in Tennessee.

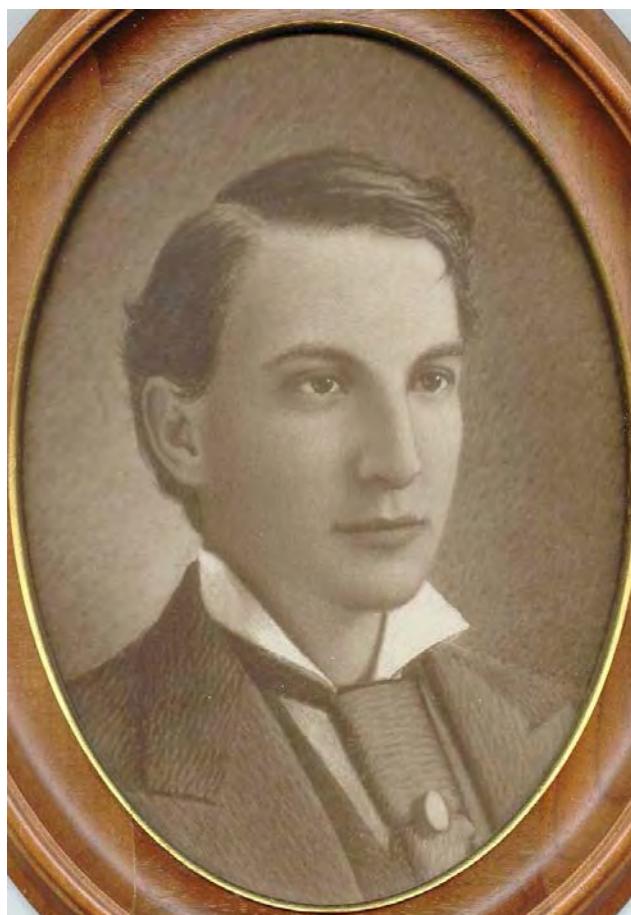


Sallie Murfree Frazer (b. 1849) and James Stokes Frazer (1852-1892).

Sallie Murfree Frazer married John Hartwell "Hart" Hillman of Tennessee. In 1886, they moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where J. H. Hillman & Sons, iron brokers and pioneers of coke manufacturing in West Pennsylvania, became an extensive industrial empire.

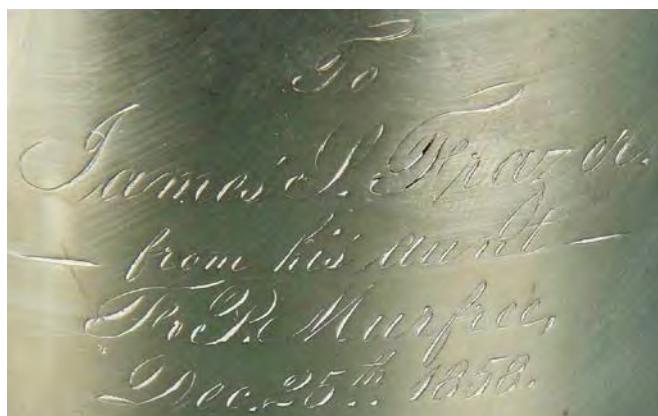


James Stokes Frazer (1852-1892)

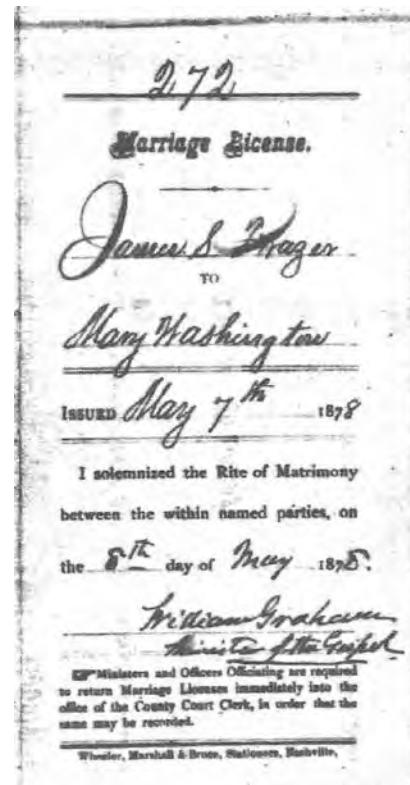
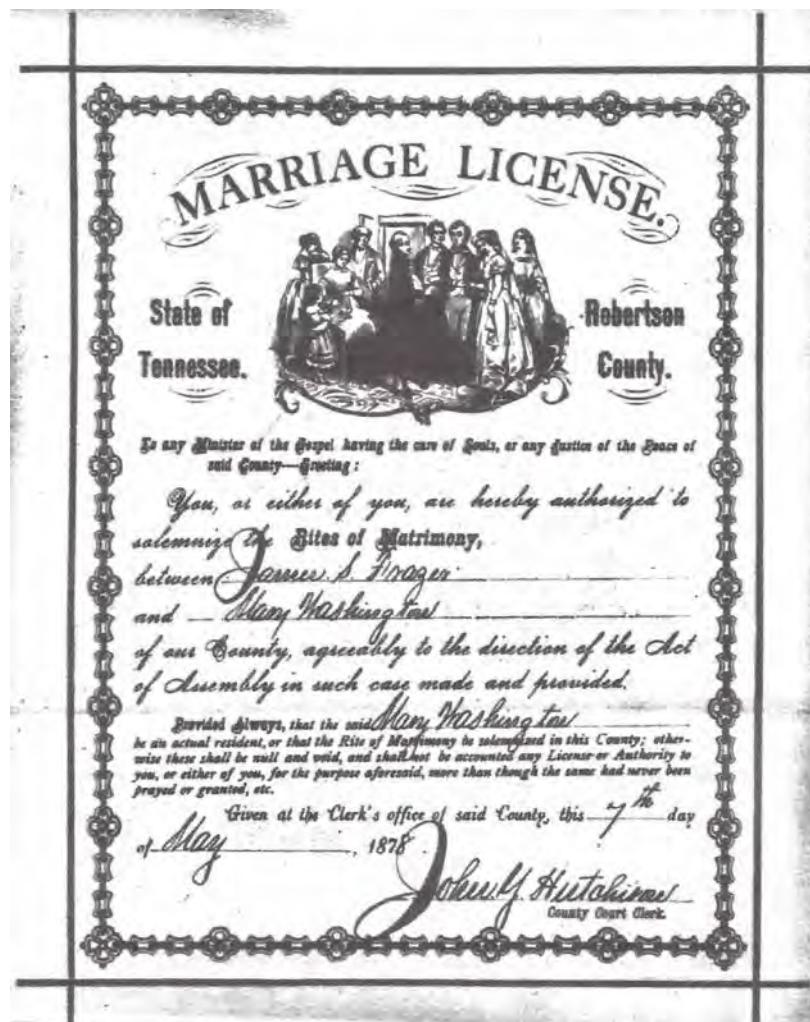




James Stokes Frazer's Fraternity Pin, Cumberland University, Phi Kappa Psi



Coin silver beaker or julep cup with beaded rim and footring, marked on base W.H. Calhoun in rectangle (William Henry Calhoun, working Nashville, 1835-d. 1865. Inscription: "To James S. Frazer from his aunt F.P. Murfree, Dec. 25, 1858." His aunt, Fannie Priscilla Dickinson Murfree (1816-1902), was the wife of William Law Murfree (brother of his mother Elizabeth Maney Murfree). 3-1/2"H, 4.07 oz troy.



Marriage, James Stokes Frazer and Mary Washington, May 8, 1878 at Wessyngton Plantation.

## DEATH OF JAMES S. FRAZER

(BORN OCTOBER 7, 1852-DIED APRIL 17, 1892) HE WAS STRICKEN WITHOUT WARNING AND DEATH CAME IN A FEW MINUTES.

JAMES S. FRAZER DIED YESTERDAY (APRIL 17, 1892) MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK AT HIS HOME, ON THE CORNER OF BELMONT AND DIVISION STREETS. HIS DEATH CAME WITHOUT WARNING AND WAS A SAD SURPRISE TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, AS IT IS A BEREAVEMENT OF INCALCULABLE DEGREE TO HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY. HE WAS IN THE ACT OF ARISING FROM BED FOR THE DAY WHEN A HEMORRHAGE ATTACKED HIM, AND THE LIFE WHEN OUT FIVE MINUTES LATER. HE HAD BEEN IN IMPAIRED HEALTH FOR SEVERAL YEARS, BUT NO APPREHENSION EXISTED THAT HE WAS IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH. HE WAS ATTENDING TO BUSINESS SATURDAY AND RETIRED AT NIGHT FEELING UNUSUALLY WELL.

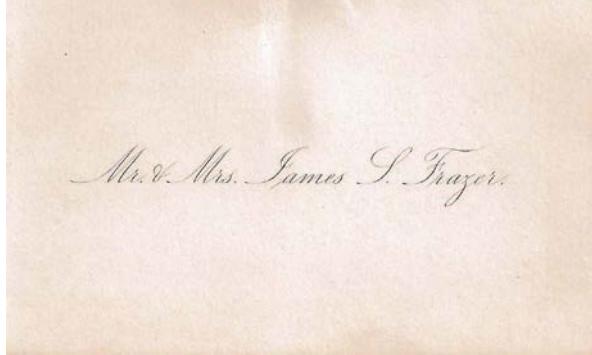
NO MAN IN NASHVILLE WAS MORE WIDELY OR MORE FAVORABLY KNOWN. HE WAS BORN IN WILSON COUNTY, IN THIS STATE, OCTOBER 7, 1852. HE EXHIBITED EARLY IN LIFE STUDIOS HABITS AND A TASTE FOR LETTERS. HIS LITERARY EDUCATION WAS AT NASHVILLE IN THE MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE. HE GRADUATED WITH HONOR IN BOTH OF THESE INSTITUTIONS AND MANIFESTED A CHARACTER WHICH WON HIS FELLOW-STUDENTS. HE RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF LEBANON. BEFORE ENTERING ACTIVELY INTO HIS PROFESSION HE FURTHER ENLARGED HIS LEGAL ATTAINMENTS BY READING A YEAR IN THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. DEMOSS & MALONE.

IN 1876 HE BEGAN THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN NASHVILLE, AND FROM THAT TIME TO HIS DEATH EACH YEAR HAS BEEN ONE OF INCREASING PROFESSIONAL HONOR AND EMOLUMENT. HE EARLY ACHIEVED AND ALWAYS MAINTAINED THE HIGHEST ETHICAL STANDING, AND HIS CAREER HAS BEEN A BRIGHT ORNAMENT TO HIS PROFESSION, AND IS WORTHY CAUSE FOR PRIDE TO HIS PROFESSIONAL BRETHREN.

IN 1876 HE WAS ELECTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF DAVIDSON IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE. HIS RECORD THERE AS A FAITHFUL, UPRIGHT, BROAD-MINDED AND COURAGEOUS PUBLIC SERVANT, IS WELL KNOWN. HE NEVER HELD AND NEVER SOUGHT ANY OTHER PUBLIC OFFICE.

MAY 8, 1878, HE MARRIED MISS MARY, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF ROBERTSON COUNTY. HIS WIDOW AND SEVEN YOUNG CHILDREN, BESIDES A LARGE FAMILY OF RELATIVES AND CONNECTIONS, MOURN HIS LOSS. SPRUNG ON BOTH SIDES FROM OLD AND HONORED FAMILIES, SUCH AS HAVE GIVEN TO TENNESSEE HER PROUD HISTORY; INSPIRED BY THAT KIND OF FAMILY PRIDE WHICH URGES TO NOBLE ENDEAVOR AND THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH PRINCIPLES ILLUSTRATING IN HIS LIFE THE VERY BEST TYPE OF CHRISTIAN MANHOOD, FULL OF ENERGY, COURAGE AND HIGH PURPOSE, MR. FRAZER HAS BEEN A CITIZEN WHO NASHVILLE CAN ILL AFFORD TO LOSE, AND WHOSE LIFE IS DEEPLY LAMENTED.

HE WAS AN EARNEST CHURCH WORKER, AND WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF STEWARDS OF THE WEST END METHODIST CHURCH. THE CHURCH CONGREGATION MET YESTERDAY AND ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS UPON THE DEATH OF THEIR DECEASED MEMBER.



Mary Washington Frazer (1855-1928) ca 1892.



James Stokes Frazer residence, Belmont Avenue and Division Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

**Mary Washington Frazer:** was left a widow of James Stokes Frazer with six children in 1892. She owned a house in Nashville which she kept after her husband's death. Their daughter, Elizabeth Murfree Frazer died at nine in 1899.

Mary Washington Frazer married David Shelby Williams in 1897. She spent a large part of her large inheritance from her father and her half-brother William Lewis Washington to enlarge and lavishly renovate Williams' home Glencliff. Mary Frazer left Glencliff in 1915 over Shelby William's affair with a "mulatto" in Nashville and sued Shelby Williams for divorce after eighteen years of marriage. Due to her leaving Glencliff, contrary to her lawyer's advice, the divorce did not go well for her because her leaving was considered desertion of her husband and in the strange legal world was equal to his adultery. Her settlement was less than expected especially since she had used her money to improve Glencliff. Divorce details were all in the newspapers and included the information about his "mulatto" mistress. On the day Williams had to hand over her securities, all her sons went to his office. Williams returned her estate; he had not touched the principal, but had spent a large part of the income. She also retrieved her possessions from Glencliff.

When George Preston Frazer was born in 1908, he was named Shelby Williams Frazer after Shelby Williams. When Mary Washington Frazer and Shelby Williams bitterly divorced in 1915, "Shelby" was legally renamed George Preston Frazer and told at the age of 8 that he had a new name when the school year started. Preston told me people used to call him Shelby years later, and then apologize. Preston is an early Frazer name- the first James Frazer's brother.



Portrait of Mary Washington Frazer by Willie Betty Newman, 1910.



Mary Washington Frazer at Glencliff



Mary Washington Frazer, Warner Frazer, 1906

## Mrs. Frazer's Death

~~MS. AC. 84. 1. 11~~

Mrs. Mary A. Washington Frazer's death is a distinct loss to the community. Descended from the strongest, most influential and respected families among the pioneers of this state, possessing a rare charm of manner, endowed with the finest attributes that make the Southern woman, Mrs. Frazer had endeared herself to an unusually large circle of friends.

Her family had a most distinguished and unusual record for achievement. Her father, the late George A. Washington left his impress indelibly upon the State of Tennessee, where as an extensive planter, railroad builder and civic leader he long wielded great influence. She was a sister of Joseph E. Washington, who for a decade was the representative of the Hermitage district in the Congress of the United States. Her other two brothers, George A., and William, men of influence and character, preceeded her to the grave. Her sisters were: Mrs. George N. Tillman of Nashville; Mrs. Felix G. Ewing of Robertson county; Mrs. Helm of Kentucky, and Mrs. Hillyer of Atlanta.

Mrs. Frazer's husband, the late James S. Frazer, was a distinguished member of the bar. Her life had been long and useful. No woman ever held her friends with stronger ties than Mrs. Frazer. She was a devoted follower of her Savior and gave much of her time and thought to the service of her church. She was a cultured, educated, Christian woman of that type that always elicits from those with whom she come in contact, the very highest appreciation. Her death has caused genuine mourning among a very wide circle of friends.





Mary Washington Frazer family, 1894. Bottom row: James Stokes, Mary Washington, Elizabeth Murfree, Lawrence Smith. Top row: Henry Shelby, Mary Washington Frazer, George Augustine Washington, Joseph Washington (baby).

## Children of James Stokes Frazer and Mary Washington Frazer

George Augustine Washington Frazer, (1879-1962). As an adult, he used only "George Augustine Frazer" or "George A. Frazer"



George A. Frazer at Kenyon Military Academy



George A. W. Frazer, Campbell Pilcher, Sigma Chi



Sigma Chi Fraternity ring, University of Virginia



Sigma Chi Fraternity pin, 1898



George A. Frazer, Senior Law Class, Vanderbilt University. Sigma Chi, Theta Nu Sigma.  
Top row of students, third from right.

See George A. Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer Booklet.

Henry Shelby Frazer (1882-1964): contracted rheumatic fever while attending Hotchkiss. He came back to Nashville, was ill for a long time, and did not go back. He went to work for Orr-Jackson Company, wholesale grocers, as a salesman. Around 1915 he was in the investment business in Nashville; he is listed in the 1917 American Bank Reporter.

James Stokes (Jim) Frazer Jr. (1884-1953): attended Branham, Hughes (Spring Hill, TN), and Gilman School (Cambridge, MA) boarding schools. He graduated from Cornell University. He was president of the Frazer Motor Company in Nashville (the Packard dealership).

Lawrence Smith Frazer (1886-1957): attended Blease's Military Academy, Missouri, for a year or two. He worked in the real estate department of Nashville Trust Company, and then in other enterprises.

Mary Washington Frazer (1888-1962) graduated from Ward Seminary in Nashville and then Mrs. Finch's Finishing School in New York City. She married Hickman Price from Middle Tennessee, who at one time was the largest wheat producer in Texas until the depression. See Frazer, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Booklet

Joseph Washington (Joe) Frazer (1892-1971) attended Wallace's Boarding School as soon as he was old enough. He then went to Hotchkiss and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University from 1909-1911. He is listed as a member of the Yale Class of 1914, but Sadie Warner Frazer stated that he did not graduate from Yale. In the early years of the automobile industry, he went to Detroit where he became an automobile executive. During World War II, as president of Willys-Overland, he developed the Jeep. He was a founder of the Kaiser-Frazer Automobile Company (1945-1955). The Frazer car was in production from 1946-1951. He married Lucille Frost.

See Frazer, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Booklet.



Henry Shelby Frazer (1882-1964), 1902



James Stokes (Jim) Frazer Jr. (1884-1953), 1902



Lawrence Smith Frazer (1886-1957)



Mary Washington Frazer (1888-1962), 1902



Joseph Washington Frazer (1892-1971) ca. 1898. Playing football, Yale University, 1909-1911

**CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY**

609 South Maple Street  
Lebanon, Tennessee 37090  
Phone: 615-449-3475/615-443-2885  
Fax: 615-257-2020

The first mention of the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, was in 1823.

Graves in the Frazer Family Plot (adjacent to the Stokes Family Plot):

James Frazer (1792-1831) When Hickman Price (a Frazer descendant) visited the graveyard in the 1930s, the James Frazer tombstone was broken in half; he informed the administration, and when he returned in the 1950s, it had vanished. The James Frazer tombstone has reappeared, but according to the handwritten map, it is in the incorrect location in the plot.

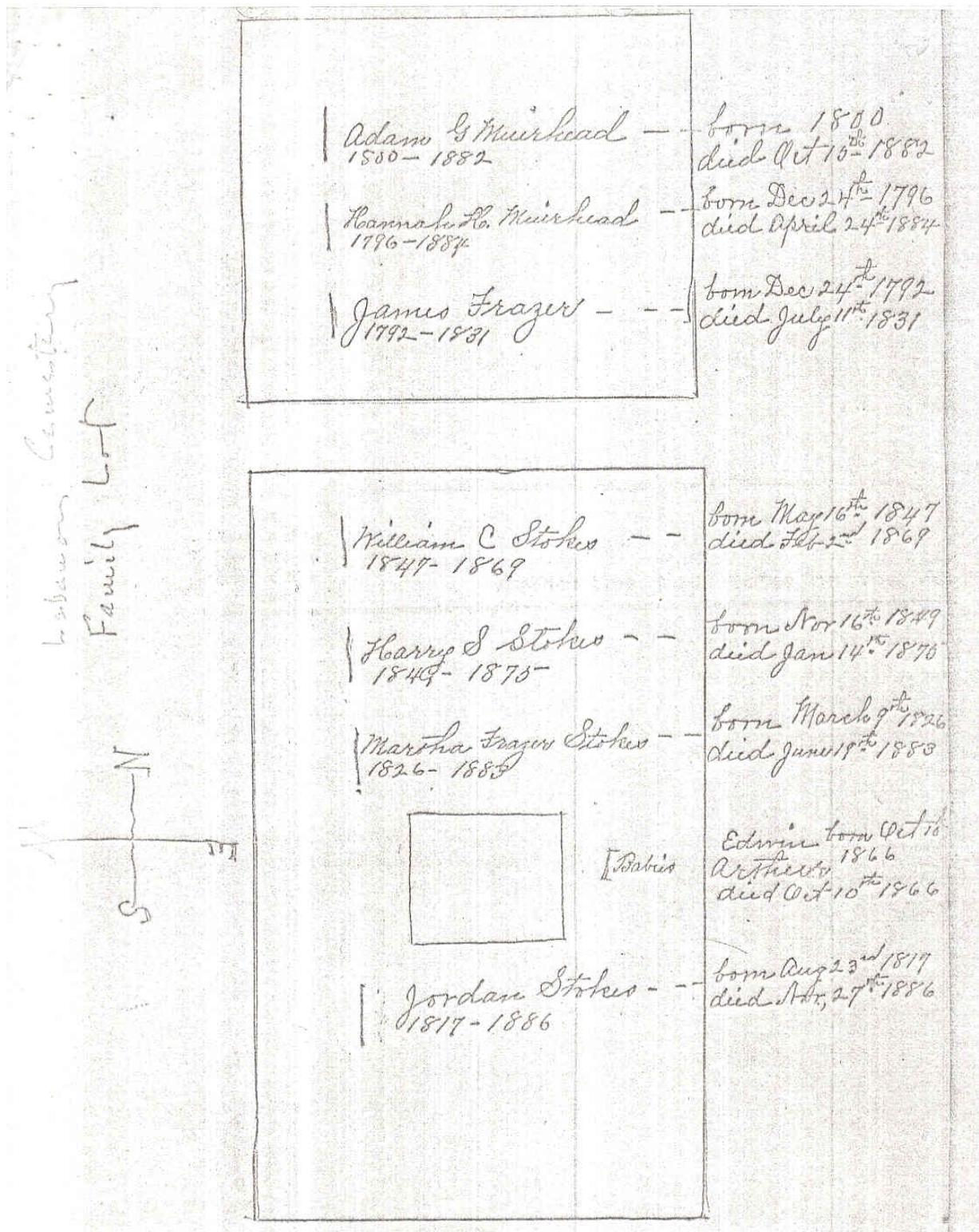
Hannah Brown Muirhead (1796-1884); James Frazer was her second husband.

Hannah Brown's third husband Adam Muirhead (1800-1882).

Frazer-related graves in the Stokes Family Plot (adjacent to the Frazer Family Plot):

Martha Jane Frazer Stokes (1826-1883), daughter of James Frazer and Hannah Brown Frazer.

Jordan Stokes (1817-1886), husband of Martha Jane Frazer



This diagram was made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



James Frazer (1792-1831)



Hannah Brown Muirhead (1796-1884)

# **George Augustine Frazer's**

## **Paternal Ancestors**

**Hill**

**Bennett - Boddie - Brown – Mildmay**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2016

## **George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors**

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Maney - Oaklands Plantation - Murfreesboro

Maney family in Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro

#### **4. Murfree - Holladay – Brickell**

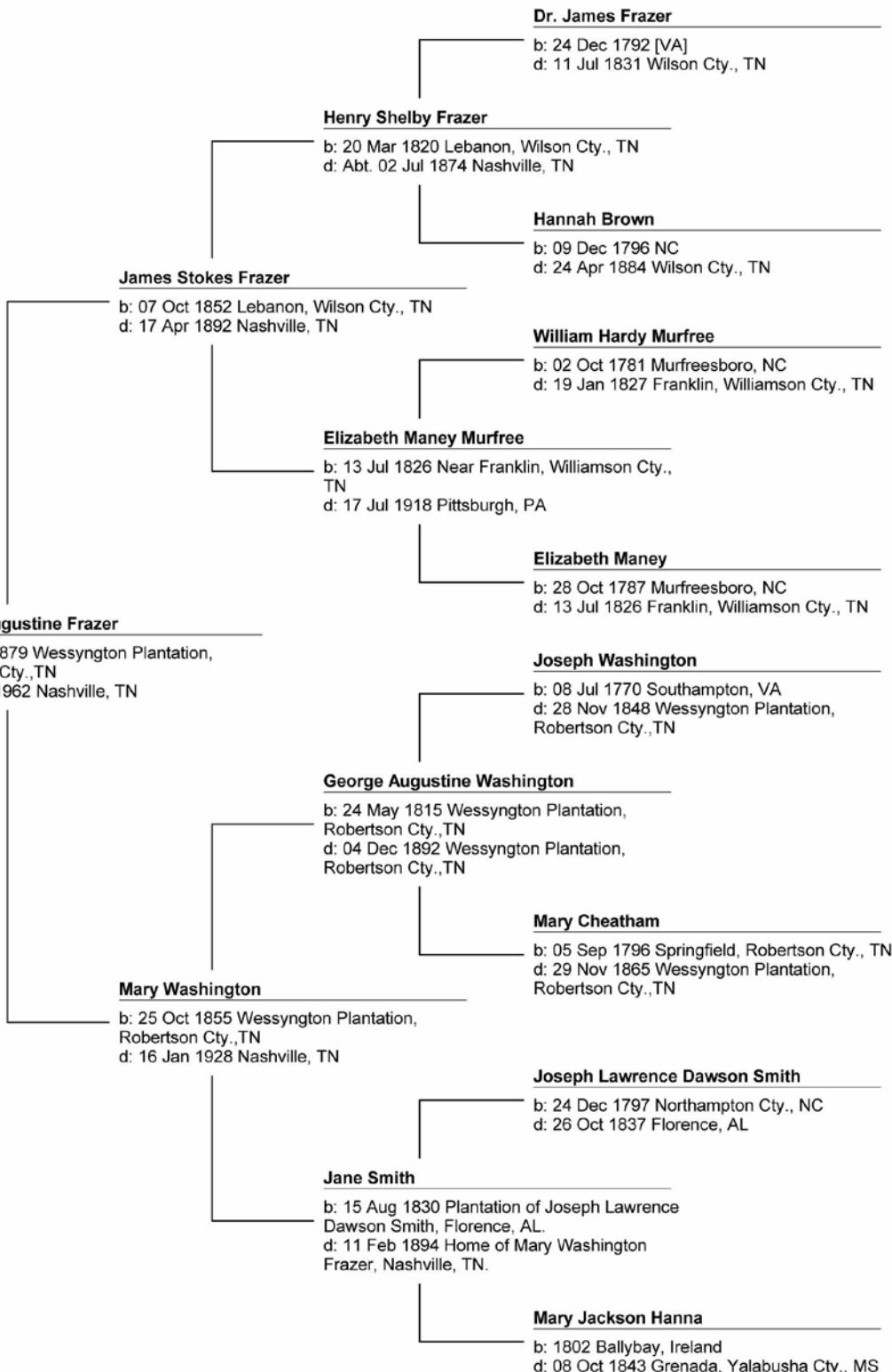
Murfree Family Graveyard

#### **5. Frazer: Twentieth Century**

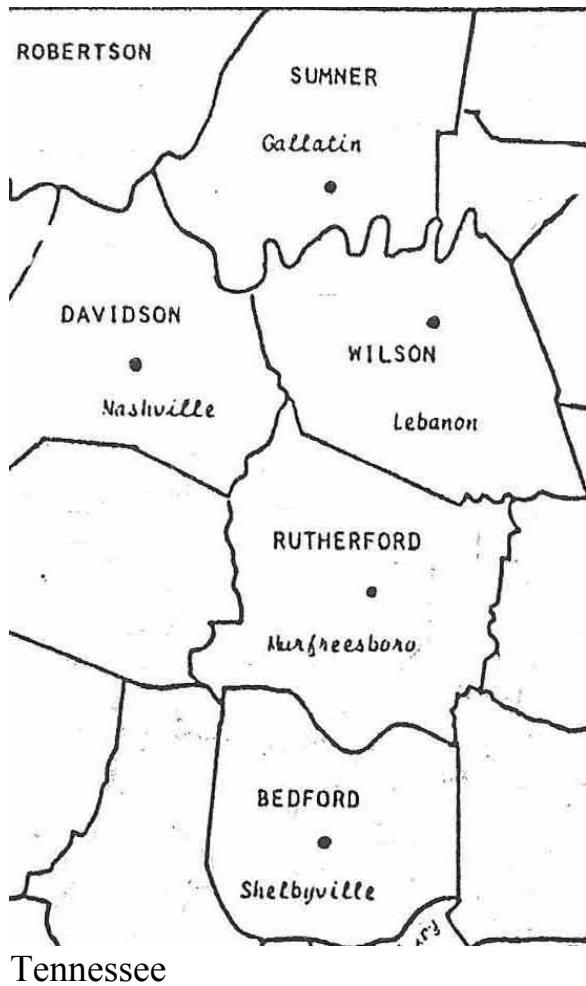
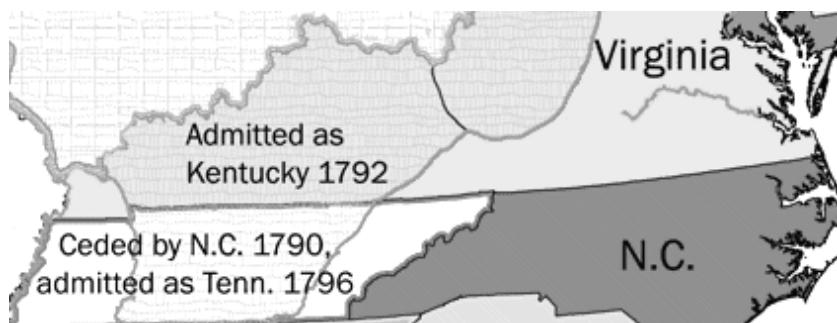
#### **6. George and Sadie Warner Frazer: Twentieth Century**

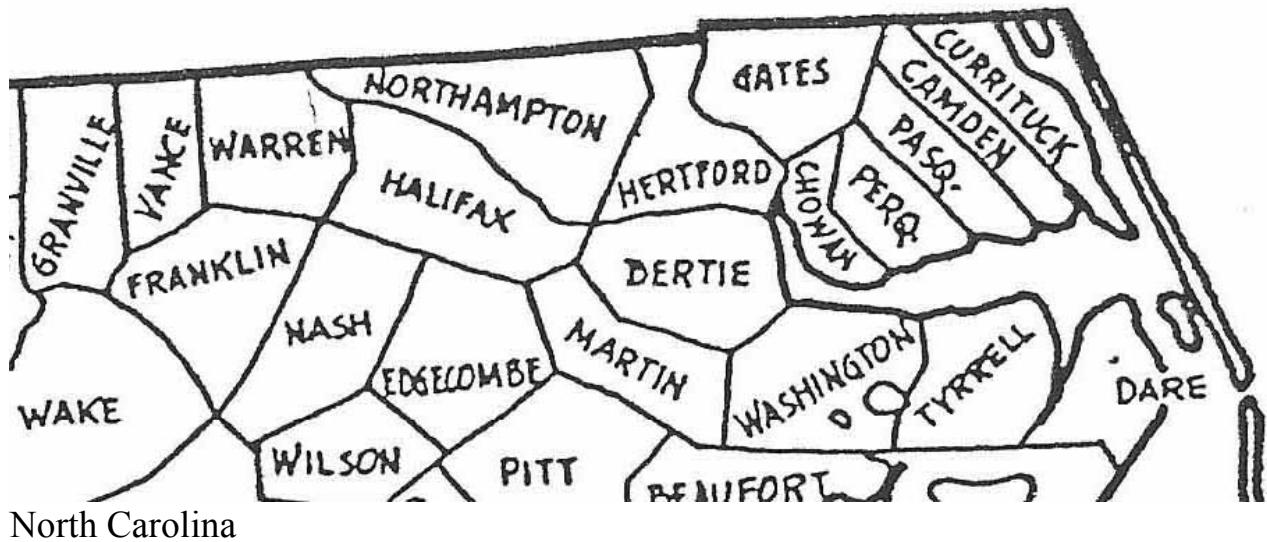
#### **7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet**

#### **8. Bibliography and Research in each booklet**

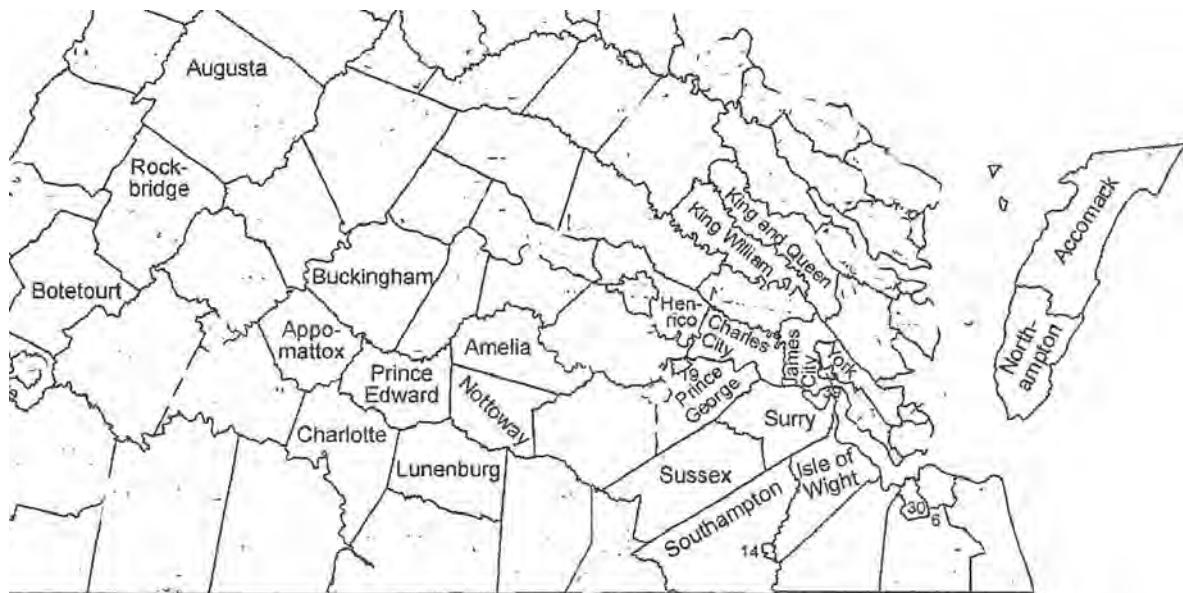


## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors.





North Carolina



Virginia

**Hill**

*Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.*

## **Descendants of Robert HILL and Mary WEBB**

---

- 1 Robert HILL (1615 - 1682)
  - + Mary WEBB (about 1621 - )
- ...2 Sion HILL (1654 - 1705)
  - + Elizabeth SMITH
- .....3 Richard HILL (1684 - about 1723)
  - + Hannah BRIGGS (1692 - )
- .....4 Green HILL (1714 - 1769)
  - + Grace BENNETT (1721 - between 27 Aug 1772 and Nov 1772)
- .....5 Rev. Green HILL (1741 - 1826)
  - + Nancy THOMAS (1745 - 1772)
- .....6 Martha HILL (1769 - about 1862)
  - + Jeremiah BROWN (1765 - 1833)
- .....7 Hannah BROWN (1796 - 1884)
  - + Dr. James FRAZER (1792 - 1831)
- .....8 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1820 - about 1874)
  - + Elizabeth Maney MURFREE (1826 - 1918)
- .....9 Sally Murfree FRAZER (1849 - )
  - + John Hartwell HILLMAN (1841 - 1911)
- .....9 James Stokes FRAZER (1852 - 1892)
  - + Mary WASHINGTON (1855 - 1928)
- .....8 Martha Jane FRAZER (1826 - 1883)
  - + Jordan STOKES (1819 - 1886)
- .....9 Mariella STOKES (about 1852 - )
  - + Charles BUFORD
- .....9 Walter STOKES (about 1862 - )
  - + Nellie TRAINOR
  - + Dr. Adam MUIRHEAD (1800 - 1882)
  - + Dr. Henry SHELBY
  - + Mary SEAWELL (1751 - )

The main people in the Hill family of whom we were all aware were **Green Hill** (1741-1826)

<sup>1</sup>and his granddaughter, **Hannah Brown** (1796-1884), who in 1818 married, as her second husband, James Frazer (1792-1831) [See Frazer, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

The **Hill** family of Surry County, Virginia is very well documented, at least in the United States, in John Bennett Boddie's *Southside Virginia Families*, Volume II, (Pacific Coast Publishers, 1956); and in Boddie's *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia*, (Chicago Law Printing Company, 1938).

The Hill family's first person to the Colonies was Robert Hill (1615-1682). Robert Hill was listed as a headright of Francis England.<sup>2</sup> He married Mary Webb, who immigrated in 1642 from England to Virginia. Her father Stephen Webb is eligible to be represented in the Jamestowne Society. They lived in the Isle of Wight, Virginia. Their son Sion Hill (1654-1705) married Elizabeth Smith in 1677. She was the daughter of Nicholas Smith. [See Smith, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors]. Elizabeth was the widow of John Spiltimber. Their son, Richard Hill (1684-1723), lived in Surry County, Virginia and married Hannah Briggs (b. 1692). He owned 300 acres in Surry County, VA. Richard Hill's son Green Hill (1714-1769), sold the 300 acres he had inherited from his father in 1735, and then moved to Bertie County, North Carolina where he bought 330 acres in 1736 (at half the price). Green Hill married Grace

**Bennett** (1721-1772) in 1739. 

\*

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<sup>1</sup>  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

<sup>2</sup> Headright: A headright represented the entitlement to a certain amount of land acreage granted by the Virginia Company of England under a system begun in 1618. Colonists already living in Virginia received a headright; new immigrants received a headright when they arrived in Virginia; and colonists received a headright when they paid for the passage of another individual to Virginia.

**Bennett****Descendants of Thomas BENNETT and Alice PIERCE**

---

- 1 Thomas BENNETT (1580 - )
  - + Alice PIERCE
- ...2 Richard BENNETT ( - 1709)
  - + Mary Anne BARHAM
- .....3 Richard BENNETT Jr.
  - + Ann SURNAME UNKNOWN
- .....4 William BENNETT
  - + Grace SURNAME UNKNOWN
- .....5 Grace BENNETT (1721 - between 27 Aug 1772 and Nov 1772)
  - + Green HILL (1714 - 1769)

We do not have much knowledge about the **Bennett** family. To a great extent this was due to our lack of the knowledge of colonial Virginia as one of the Bennetts was an early governor, and it was clear that he was directly connected with the Bennett family of Wivelscombe, Somerset, England from which three brothers who invested in and came to Virginia (Isle of Wight County) - Edward, Richard, Robert - are descended, and whose families or parents were in the colonies as early as 1624. Some of the Bennetts received headrights. The Bennetts are discussed exhaustively in the books by Boddie due to their connection with many of the early First Families of Virginia (FFV).

This lack of knowledge bothered me even in 1986 when I was putting a number of things together (based on our grandmother Frazer's papers) and knowing the name Grace Bennett, I wrote Hickman Price (son of Hickman Price and Mary Washington Frazer, our grandfather Frazer's sister) who replied that he had at one time a lot of information on her, but had lost it, and could only comment that she had FFV genealogy. The John Bennett Boddie books were of great help, but there are still unresolved issues. Grace Bennett's father was a William Bennett (who really is first mentioned in those documents still extant commencing in 1704 and appears to be

one of the “Blackwater” [an area of land] Bennetts of the Isle of Wight, Virginia). It is quite possible that he was a son of Richard Bennett Jr. and Ann whose parents were Richard Bennett and Mary Anne Barham (widow of Captain John Utie of Ultimanna, York County, Virginia). This Richard Bennett is believed to have been a son of Thomas and Alice Bennett, those Bennetts residing on the south side of the James River near Lawne’s Creek in 1624 (the early Bennetts).

A lingering question for me (and one which I have worked on to no avail) is: who are Grace Bennett’s parents- she is shown on the internet and in some books as Grace (Hannah) (van Rensselaer) van Courtland (Cortlant, Cortlandt). The van Rensselaer, van Courtland names are very well recognized old line names of Dutch aristocratic families who settled in New York and also in Maryland in the 17<sup>th</sup> century - so a daughter named Grace should be easy to find - but no luck in this regard. Her father may have been Daniel Walker (Brayton, Order of First Families of North Carolina, Registry of Ancestors, Vol 1, p. 72). According to Hickman Price, there was some friendship as the van Rensselaer and the Price families visited often.

\*

**Brown****Descendants of John BROWN and Bridget Lewis**

---

- 1 John BROWN ( - about 1685)
  - + Bridget LEWIS
- ...2 John BROWN (about 1653 - 1726)
  - + Mary BODDIE
- .....3 William BROWN ( - about 1719)
  - + Martha GRAY (1675 - 1745)
- .....4 John BROWN (about 1701 - 1750)
  - + Mary FOSTER (1704 - )
- .....5 John BROWN (about 1722 - 1782)
  - + Sarah THOMAS (1723 - 1778)
- .....6 Jeremiah BROWN (1765 - 1833)
  - + Martha HILL (1769 - about 1862)
- .....7 Hannah BROWN (1796 - 1884)
  - + Dr. James FRAZER (1792 - 1831)
  - + Dr. Adam MUIRHEAD (1800 - 1882)
  - + Dr. Henry SHELBY

Green Hill's daughter, Martha Hill (1769-d. ca.1862), married Jerry (Jeremiah) Brown (1765-1833) in 1790. The **Brown** family is one about which we knew little. The first Brown to the colonies was John Brown (Browne) (d. ca. 1685) who came in 1661 to the Isle of Wight, Virginia, as one of the persons transported by William Boddie on his ship as a headright. It is thought that this was not his first trip; he may have been employed by the ship's owner who had brought other colonists. With him was an eight-year-old son, but no wife. The Browns settled in Virginia where John Brown married the widow **Bridget Lewis** who had a son by her former husband.

John Brown's son, **John Brown(e)** (b. ca. 1653-1726) married **Mary Boddie**, a daughter of William Boddie, about 1670. Mary Boddie immigrated in 1661, supposedly on the same ship as her future husband. They remained for about forty-five years in Virginia and eventually found

their way into North Carolina (Albemarle County and Bertie County). As they went along, they accumulated land and slaves; they raised tobacco in North Carolina.

\*

## Boddie

### **Descendants of William BODDIE**

---

- 1 William BODDIE (about 1633 - between 08 Jul 1683 and 09 Aug 1683)
  - + Anne SURNAME UNKNOWN (1635 - )
- ...2 Mary BODDIE
  - + John BROWN (about 1653 - 1726)
- .....3 William BROWN ( - about 1719)
  - + Martha GRAY (1675 - 1745)
- .....4 John BROWN (about 1701 - 1750)
  - + Mary FOSTER (1704 - )
- .....5 John BROWN (about 1722 - 1782)
  - + Sarah THOMAS (1723 - 1778)
- .....6 Jeremiah BROWN (1765 - 1833)
  - + Martha HILL (1769 - about 1862)

The **Boddie** (Bode/Bodye/Boddye/Boode/Boodie/Boddy) family is well covered in John Bennett Boddie's *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County Virginia* and in *Boddie and Allied Families*, by John Thomas Boddie and John Bennett Boddie, 1918. The earliest Boddies in England go back to a William Boddie who served for over 40 years in the Navy of Henry VIII (16<sup>th</sup> century) and rose to the rank of Captain. William Boddie was from Portsmouth, England. His son, John, who seemed also to use a second surname, Thomas, served also in the British Navy rising to the rank of Captain and then Admiral under Queen Elizabeth I. Admiral Boddie received a grant of arms and an augmentation of the arms from the crown. These are for distinguished services and may only be used and displayed by direct descendants. Such individuals were referred to as "gentlemen (gent)" but this in and of itself does not raise the family to noble status.

Admiral John Boddie's grandson, William (born in or before 1633 in England), came to the colonies as early as 1661. William Boddie had been transported earlier (perhaps on an exploratory visit), qualifying as a headright. Over time, Boddie brought over 134 people as headrights, accumulating about 8,000 acres. The Boddie family benefitted greatly from this opportunity. This connection with the Boddies is significant in that it connects us back to substantial English gentry families.

\*

### **Mildmay**

Admiral John Boddie married Thomasine **Mildmay** before 1580. The **Mildmay** family surfaces only if you get back to 1661 and find John Brown(e) transported to the colonies by William Boddie. The Boddies married into the Mildmay family which has clear English aristocratic background, as researched by Herbert A. St. John Mildmay, *A Brief Memorial of The Mildmay Family, Genealogical Memoranda, Family of Mildmay*, London, Taylor and Co., 1871; and Sir Henry Chauncy, *The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, London, Bishops Stortford, 1826 (reprinted). The Mildmay family can be traced back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and actually before, to Alice Fitz Walter (the sister of Robert Fitz Walter, the leader of the Magna Charta barons), and then straight back to Louis IV, King of France (d. 954). Throughout history various direct descendants have been knights, been referred to as "Sir" and Lords of the Manor. The Mildmays are from the Essex, Suffolk area, as well as London, and have their own Arms granted by the Crown.

## Hill, continued

The **Hill** family members were landowners and by Green Hill's time had become relatively well-off both by birth and by marriage. They married well and were connected with the important persons in their communities in Virginia and North Carolina. They were members of the Church of England. Green Hill was a vestryman in St. George's Parish.

Green and Grace Bennett Hill's son Green Hill was born in Bute County, North Carolina, November 14, 1741 (Family Bible stated Nov. 14, 1741; headstone stated Nov. 3, 1741). It is said that he was sent to England for his education. He married Nancy Thomas (1745-1772) in 1763, Northampton County, North Carolina; they had 5 children. He then married Mary Seawell [Sewall] (b. 1751) in 1773; they had 8 children.

Green Hill became a Methodist about 1771 and was an early Methodist Circuit Rider in North Carolina. Rev. Green Hill had an illustrious career in public service:

- Member of the Committee of Safety for Bute County, 1774.
- Representative from Bute County to the Provincial Congress which met at Newbern, North Carolina commencing August 2, 1774. This was the first assembly of the people of North Carolina, in a representative character in opposition to the Royal Government.

- Member of the Hillsboro Congress which met in August 1775.
- Member of the Halifax Congress which met in April 1776.
- Signed North Carolina Currency in 1776. 
- Revolutionary War service: Chaplain, 10th Regiment, North Carolina.

Continental Line. As early as 1780, he visited the soldiers in the camps and preached to

them. He was a major in Colonel Thomas Eaton's Regiment of the North Carolina Militia. He was forced to flee from the British, taking important papers, records and funds. He is represented in the Society of the Cincinnati from North Carolina.<sup>3</sup>

- Elected justice of peace in 1778.
- Member of Colonial Assembly in 1781.
- County Clerk, 1785
- State Treasurer of the Halifax District of North Carolina 1779-1785.
- Eligible to be represented in the Colonial Dames of America.

The First Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was held at Green Hill's home in Louisburg, North Carolina April 20, 1785. The 1790, 1791, and 1794 conferences were held there.  He was ordained a deacon in 1792 and was later made an elder. Rev. Hill received a land grant of 640 acres for serving in the North Carolina Continental Line. The land was located in Williamson County [now Brentwood, south of Nashville], Tennessee, 500 miles away.

In 1796, he and his second wife visited Tennessee. A family connection across ancestral lines: in 1796 the land where Wessyngton [See Washington, George A. Frazer's Maternal

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<sup>3</sup> The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time.

Ancestors] was later founded was owned by Moses and Caleb Winters. In his diary, Rev. Hill noted that while in Tennessee he visited the ordinary (tavern) owned by Moses Winters.

Three years later Rev. Hill moved to Tennessee with 9 of his 13 children. His total land grants from North Carolina were 3,834 acres. His home in Tennessee was called Liberty Hill. Rev. Green Hill's house remained in the family for several generations. It was torn down in 1939.

The Ninth Western [west of the Alleghenies] Conference of the Methodist Church was held at his home, Liberty Hill, in 1808. This conference was attended by Bishop Francis Asbury, Reverend Coke and about 20 lay preachers. This was noted in Bishop Asbury's journal and Green Hill's family bible. About 1807, he was a founder of Liberty Methodist Church.

Although the Methodist Church opposed slavery (policy adopted at the 1808 conference), Rev. Green Hill owned slaves. The 1790 Census for Franklin County, North Carolina lists Green Hill as owning 14 slaves. The 1820 Census Records for Williamson County, Tennessee, shows that Green Hill owned 13 slaves. In his will he wrote: "Respecting my colored people whom I now possess, it is my sincere desire that whenever Government shall permit, that they all be liberated for I consider slaver [sic] to be unjust and inconsistent with Spirit and Doctrine of the Gospel of Christ. But under present law we are restrained that liberty, therefore, until that desirable event shall take place I dispose of them as follows...."

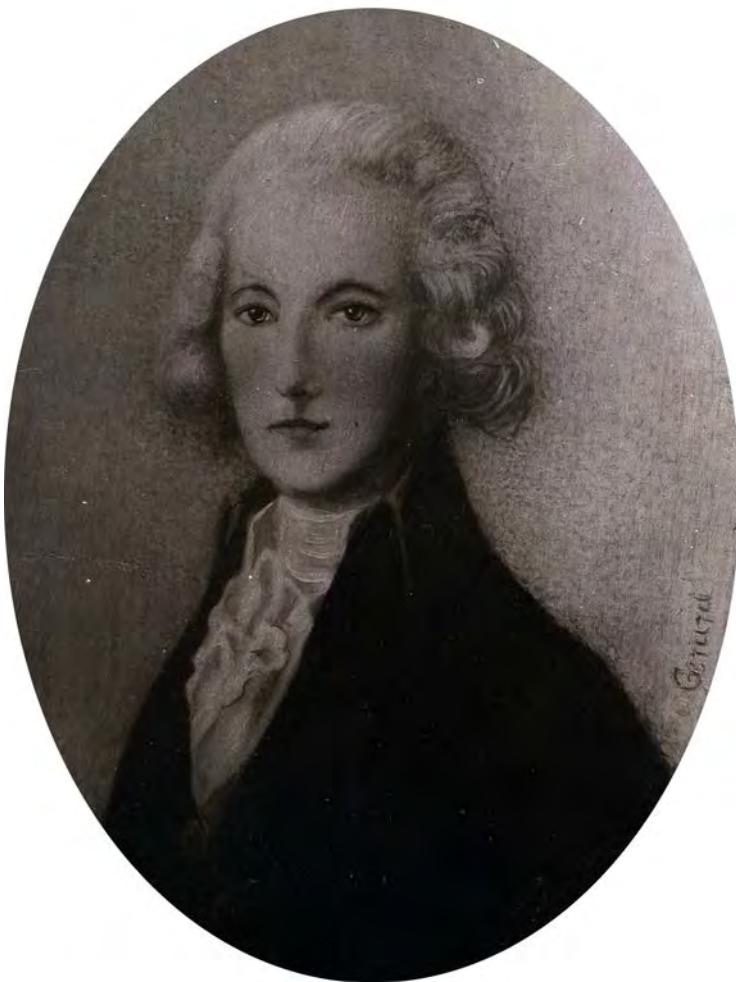
Green Hill was interested in education in Louisburg, North Carolina. He was secretary of the Franklin Male Academy ca. 1810 and was a founder of the Louisburg Female Academy in 1814 on the same campus. 

Green Hill died in Williamson County, Tennessee on September 11, 1826. His grave is at

George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Bennett, Boddie, Brown,  
Hill, Mildmay

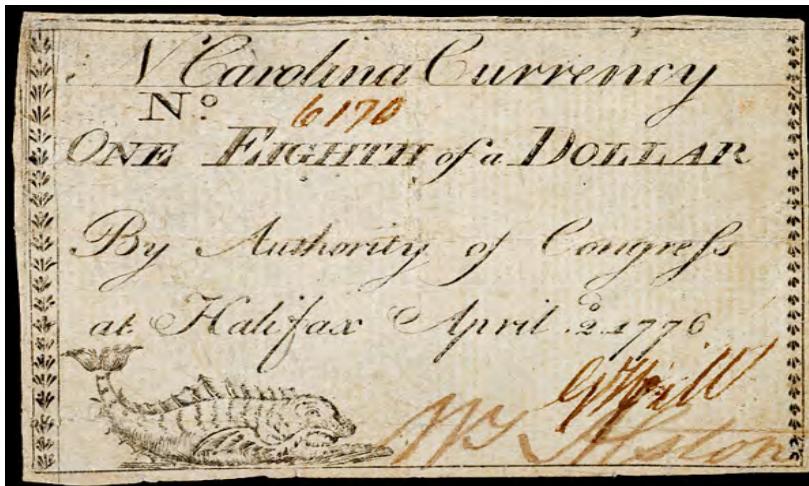
Liberty Hill, just south of his home. It is a Methodist Shrine.



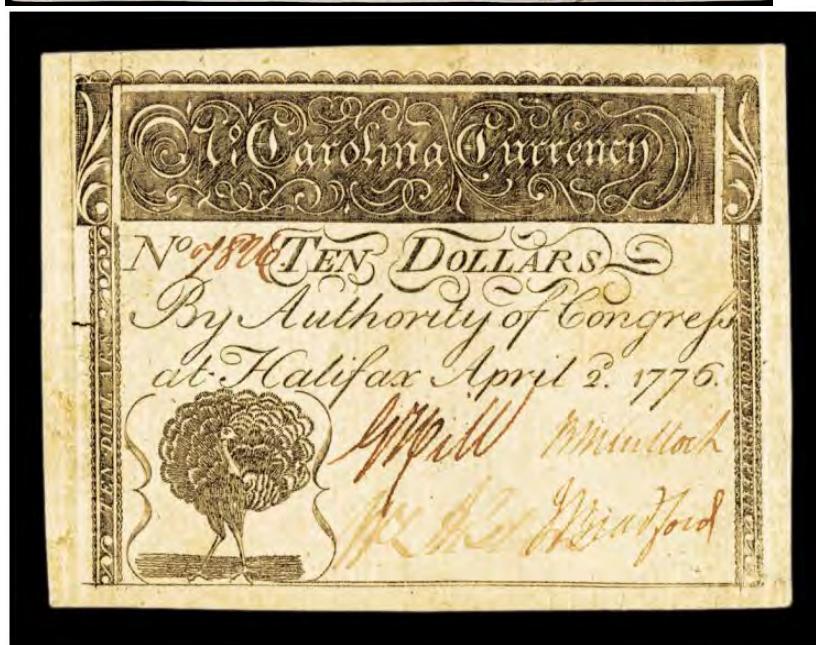
Green Hill (1741-1826)

North Carolina Currency signed by Green Hill, April 2, 1776





North Carolina Currency signed by Green Hill, April 2, 1776







The First Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was held at Green Hill's home in Louisburg, North Carolina April 20, 1785. The 1790, 1791, and 1794 conferences were held there.



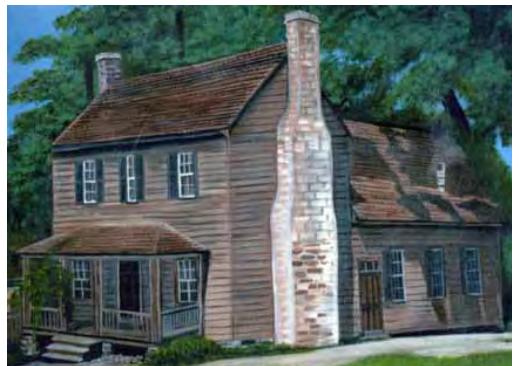
## Franklin Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Franklin Academy will commence on the first Wednesday in June & continue three days. The second and third days will be occupied by speeches and Theatrical exhibitions. On the evening of Thursday will be performed, for the advantage of the Academy, that celebrated Comedy "The Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One," with an appropriate Farce.

May 10, 1810.

GREEN HILL, Sec'y.

Green Hill, a trustee of Franklin Male Academy, Louisburg, North Carolina, ca. 1810.  
*Star* (Raleigh, North Carolina), May 31, 1810.



### A House for a Female Academy,

AT Louisburg, 30 by 20 feet, two stories; 11 and 9 feet pitch; two rooms above, 18 by 20 and 12 by 20 feet—three six-pannelled doors; four 18 and four 8 light windows below, and six 15 and four 8 light windows above—to be built of good hard timber—with two chimneys of brick or hewn Stone and underpinned with the same; to be ceiled through within, and painted without entire.—Will be let by the undersigned commissioners, on Saturday the 2nd, day of July next, at: Louisburg. Workmen are solicited to make their proposals in writing, at or before the day, at which time the contract will be declared, and bond and security required for the completion of the work by the 25th of December next.

RICHARD FENNER,      JOEL KING,  
RICHARD INGE,      WM. MURPHIEY, } Com'rds.  
                                GREEN HILL.

Louisburg, June 6th 1814

24 St

Green Hill, a founder of Louisburg Female Academy, Louisburg, North Carolina, 1814-1815.  
*Star* (Raleigh, North Carolina), July 1, 1814.

## Green Hill Cemetery

9401 Glen Ridge Drive, Green Hill Place, Liberty Hill  
Brentwood, Williamson County, Tennessee

Liberty Hill is one of the twelve Methodist Church shrines in the U.S. because Green Hill was a famous Methodist Circuit Rider. Fifty-eight of Green Hill's descendants in 1960 deeded the cemetery over to the Tennessee Conference of the United Methodist Church, and it was accepted as a shrine. A Tennessee Historical Marker was erected there.

Graves relating to our ancestors in Green Hill Cemetery:

Rev. Green Hill

"Born in the old county of Bute, N.C., Nov. 3, 1741; died, Sept. 11, 1826. He was a major in the provincial army of North Carolina and a member for the first, and each successive sessions of the provincial congress of North Carolina. Blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee."

Mary Seawell Hill, daughter of Col. Benjamin Seawell, of the old County Bute, N.C., the second wife of Col. Green Hill, Aug. 1, 1751-Mar. 29, 1821.

Note: We are descended from Green Hill and his first wife, Nancy Thomas, who died in 1772 and was buried in North Carolina.

George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Bennett, Boddie, Brown,  
Hill, Mildmay



Green Hill grave.

# **George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors**

## **Maney – Baker – Ballard**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2016

## **George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors**

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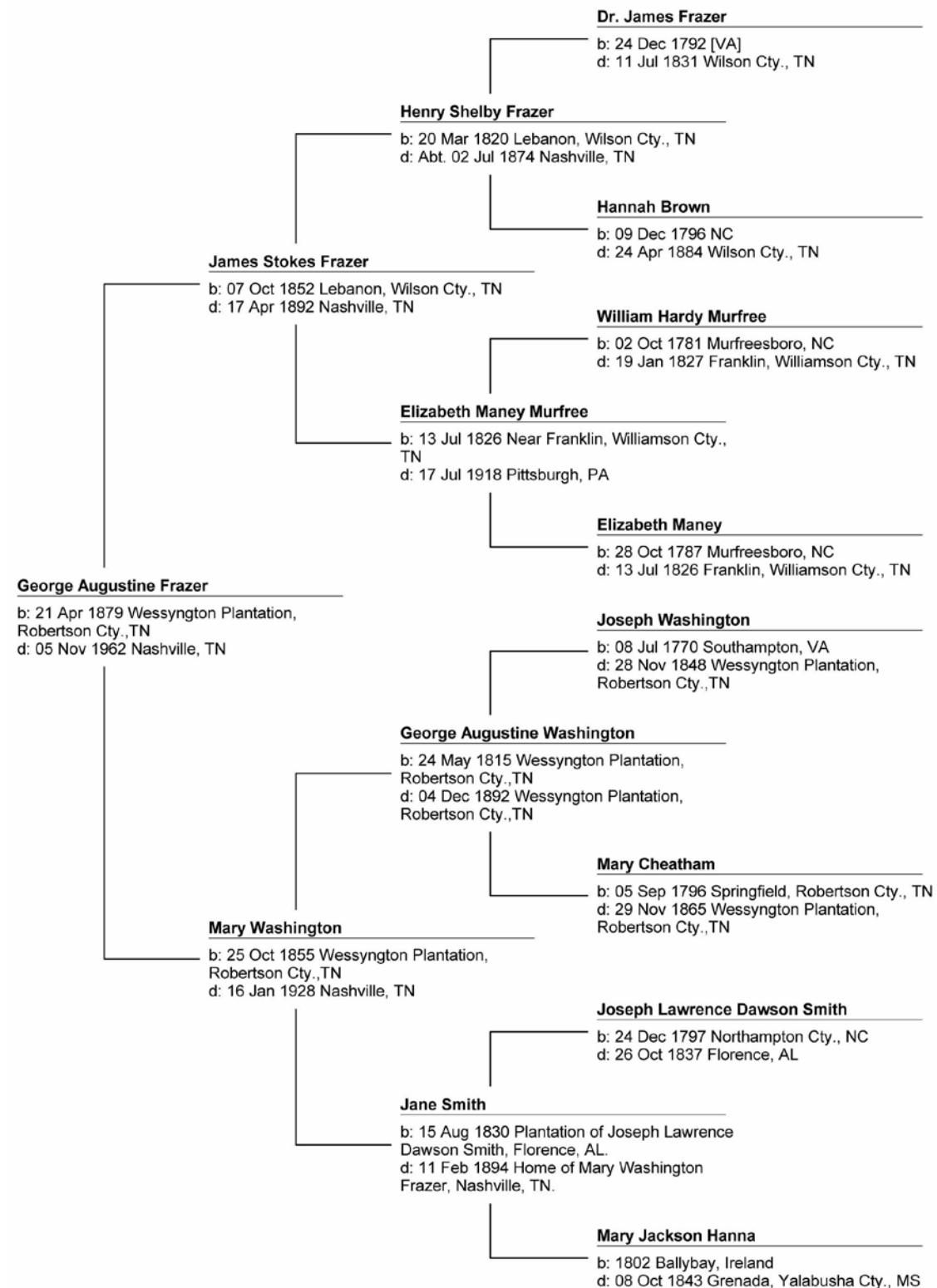
Murfree Family Graveyard

#### **5. Frazer: Twentieth Century**

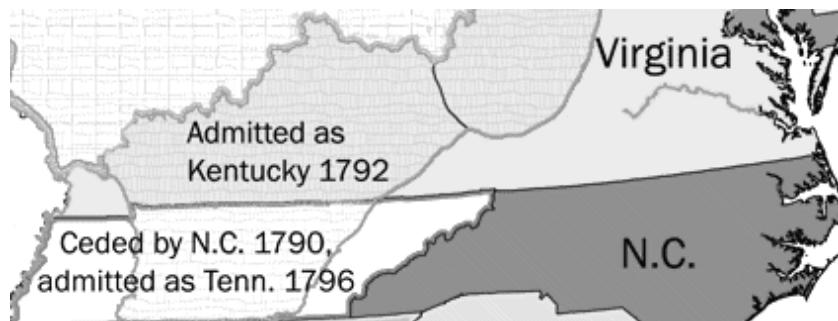
#### **6. George and Sadie Warner Frazer: Twentieth Century**

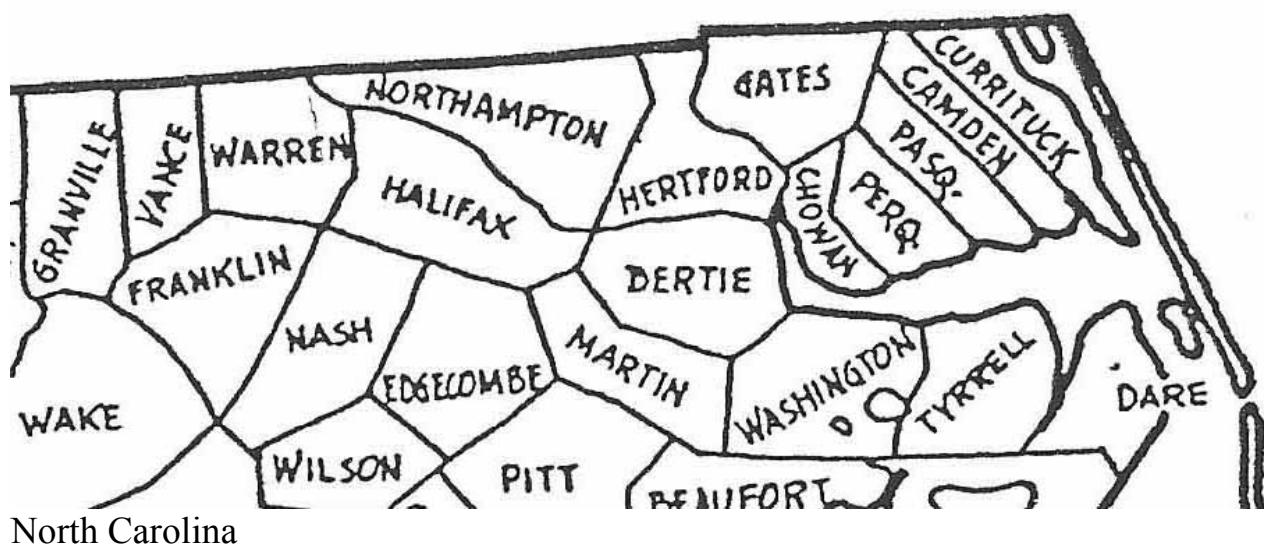
#### **7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet**

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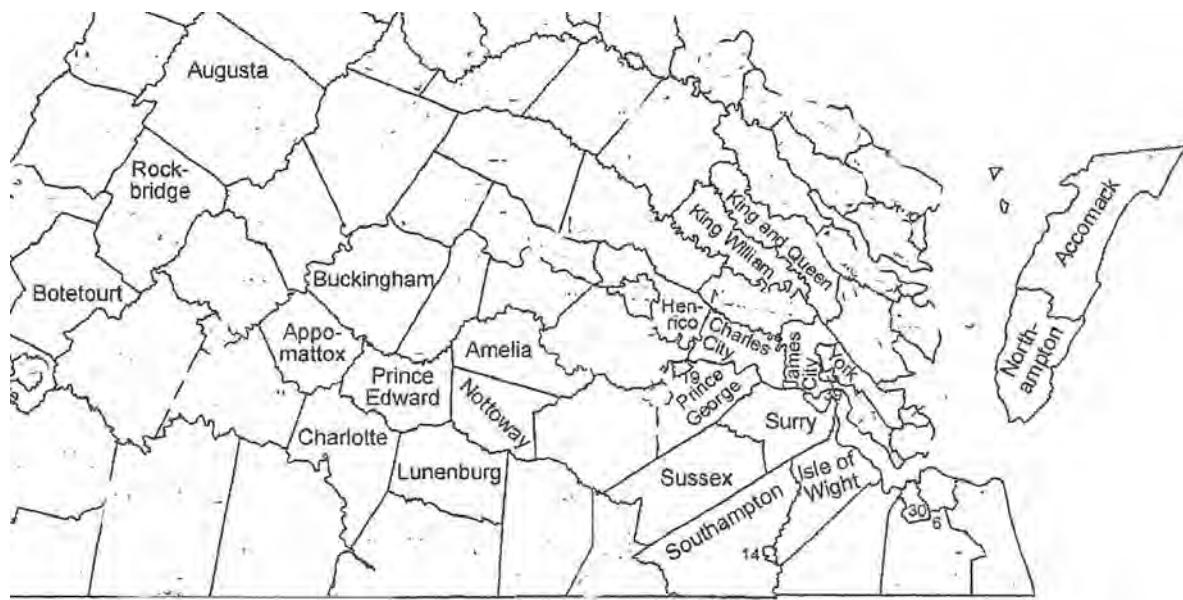


## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors.





North Carolina



Virginia

**Maney**

*Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.*

## *Descendants of James Maney*

---

- 1 James Maney - 1752
  - .. +Name Unknown
  - .... 2 James Maney 1725 -
    - ..... +Susanna Ballard
    - ..... 3 James Maney
      - ..... +Elizabeth Baker
    - ..... 4 James Maney
      - ..... +Mary Roberts - 1815
      - ..... 5 Elizabeth Maney 1787 - 1826
        - ..... +William Hardy Murfree 1781 - 1827
      - ..... 6 William Law Murfree 1817 - 1892
        - ..... +Fanny Priscilla Dickinson 1816 - 1902
        - ..... 7 Mary Noailles Murfree
      - ..... 6 Sally Brickell Murfree 1821 -
        - ..... +David William Dickinson
      - ..... 6 Elizabeth Maney Murfree 1826 - 1918
        - ..... +Henry Shelby Frazer 1820 - 1874
      - ..... 7 James Stokes Frazer 1852 - 1892
        - ..... +Mary Washington 1855 - 1928
      - ..... 8 George Augustine Frazer 1879 - 1962
        - ..... +Sadie Lindsley Warner 1885 - 1974
    - ..... 5 Dr. James Maney 1790 - 1872
      - ..... +Sally Hardy Murfree 1793 - 1857
    - ..... 5 Major William Maney 1799 -
      - ..... +Martha Long Ann Croakely Murfree 1801 - 1868

The Maney family married into the Murfree family in 1808 when **Elizabeth (Eliza) Mary Maney** (1787-1826) married **William Hardy Murfree** (1781-1827), the son of revolutionary war hero and large landholder, Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree, in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. [See Murfree, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] She was the daughter of James Maney and Mary Roberts.

We are clear from the research of the James **Maney** family that the first James Maney (d. ca. 1752) was in North Carolina as early as 1726, although other historical researchers put him in North Carolina as early as 1711. If the 1711 date is not completely provable (which it is not), then the 1726 date of a land patent in the name of James Maney and Joseph Ballard, Jr., is our earliest clear date. The Maney family in North Carolina from the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century was prominent, accumulating over 15,000 acres of land, in areas known as Maney's Neck and Maney's Ferry (Chowan River area). Around 1739, James Maney erected a chapel where Anglican Church services were held. James Maney had a son **James Maney** (b. ca.1725, Chowan County, North Carolina).

\*

## **Ballard**

It is believed that James Maney married Susannah **Ballard** (b. 1729) before ca 1745 in North Carolina. The **Ballards** appears to have come to the colonies sometime in the mid or late 17<sup>th</sup> century (1650-75), but little is known about them except that they may have come from Bitton, Gloucestershire, England, first to Virginia (Nansemond County) and then North Carolina (Chowan County - where the Maney family lived). The first real hard evidence is the land patent

of 1726 between Joseph Ballard Jr. and James Maney; then Joseph Ballard's will (North Carolina Wills 1729), *North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register* (January 1900 Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 31). Another source: Miriam Kathryn Ballard-Pringle, *The Intrepid Ballards*, 1984, 1988.

\*

## Baker

James Maney and Susanna Ballard Maney had a son, **James Maney** (b. aft 1745, North Carolina). James Maney was a wealthy and influential planter. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1762. He represented Northampton County, North Carolina 1778 and 1785 in the state legislature.

James Maney married Elizabeth **Baker** (b. ca. 1745, North Carolina) probably between 1765-1780. There are various accounts of the **Baker** family's prominence. Henry Baker (abt. 1640-1712) came from [Sussex] England to Isle of Wight County, Virginia in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (before 1676). Henry Baker was a wealthy merchant who owned 850 acres in Surry County and 2,500 acres in Nansemond County, North Carolina. He was a Justice of the County Court in 1685, 1698, and 1702; was a member of the House of Burgess in 1692-1693. He died in 1712. His will, written in 1707 when he was 67, was probated in Aug 1712.

Henry Baker's eldest son Henry Baker (d. bef. 1739), inherited a tract of 2,500 acres at "Buckles" in Nansemond County, North Carolina from his father. Henry Baker appeared to have done well in his new home; was a large landowner; and was a citizen of importance. He was sheriff of Nansemond County and Captain (perhaps Major) of the Militia. He was a member of the House of Burgess from Nansemond in 1723-1726.

Henry Baker married **Angelica Bray** (b. ca 1705). Most likely her ancestry in England went all the way back to families in Normandy who came over in the Norman Conquest, 1066,

and even further back as far as Odin, King of Scandinavia (born 210 AD). She was believed to be the daughter of Col David Bray, whose father was Col. James Bray of James City County, Virginia (member of the James City County Council in 1690). Angelica Bray bore one son, Henry Baker (ca 1725-1770). A memoir written by Dr. Simmons J. Baker on February 4, 1847 recounted the events surrounding Angelica Bray Baker. "...The fair Angelica eloped with the captain of a Jamaica merchant ship and is believed to have died in Kingston in extreme wretchedness [ca.1730]. [Henry Baker] ...appears ever to have retained a most affectionate attachment to her. A plate, knife, and fork were always placed at the table for her and no one was permitted to occupy her chair, in token that he was ready to receive the repentant Magdeline [sic] whenever she thought proper to return." After waiting the proper amount of time, or perhaps hearing of her death, he married Ruth Chancey (b. after 1705, Pasquotank County, NC -1769), daughter of General Edmund Chancey.

Henry Baker inherited Bucklands (then in Hertford County). He was a surveyor and agent for Earl Granville. At age 34, he lost the use of his legs, perhaps from gout. He married Catherine [Caty] Booth (b. ca. 1726) from Southampton County, Virginia in ca. 1745. Their daughter was Elizabeth Baker (b. ca 1745, North Carolina) who married James Maney. Their son General Lawrence Baker (1745-1805) was a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina which declared for independence April 4, 1776. Lawrence Baker was a major in the Revolutionary War, becoming a general in the North Carolina Militia.

\*

## **Maney, continued**

James Maney and Elizabeth's son was **James Maney**, born in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. James Maney married **Mary Roberts** (d. 1815) in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. He

established a King's Landing, named Maney's Landing, where exports and imports were inspected by a representative of the English Crown. He had a prosperous ferry-plantation at Maney's Landing. On July 17, 1781, the British cavalry surprised James Maney, fired at him, and chased him from his property. They then torched his dwelling, barns and warehouses. Supplies of rum, ship-rigging, coffee, wine, sugar, horses, and his belongings were plundered and destroyed.

According to the 1790 US Census, James Maney owned 39 slaves. His daughter, Elizabeth Maney (1787-1826) married Col. Hardy Murfree's son, William Hardy Murfree in 1808. [See Murfree, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] His son, Dr. James Maney (1790-1872), married daughter, Sallie Murfree (1793-1857).<sup>1</sup> When the Murfrees moved to Tennessee in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, William Murfree's family and in-laws moved as well. They first went to Franklin (outside of Nashville) and settled in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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<sup>1</sup>  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

## Unproven Early Maney Genealogy

As indicated, the earliest provable Maney was James Maney who was in North Carolina in the 1720s. Information about earlier Maneys is unproven: the Maneys were French Huguenots who came to New York City before going to Virginia and then North Carolina. The detailed source for this information is: *Many Families Named Magny, Manee, Maney, Manney, Manny and Many*, Kenneth B. Schoonmaker, (Magny Family Association, publisher, 1986, Volumes I-IV). To my knowledge, the Maneys in North Carolina were not Catholics, and I was not told of any French Huguenot or Catholic connections of anyone in the Murfree or Maney lines. He is possibly eligible to be represented in the Huguenot Society of America.

**OAKLANDS PLANTATION – MURFREESBORO** 

900 N. Maney Avenue, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130-2955; 615-893-0022

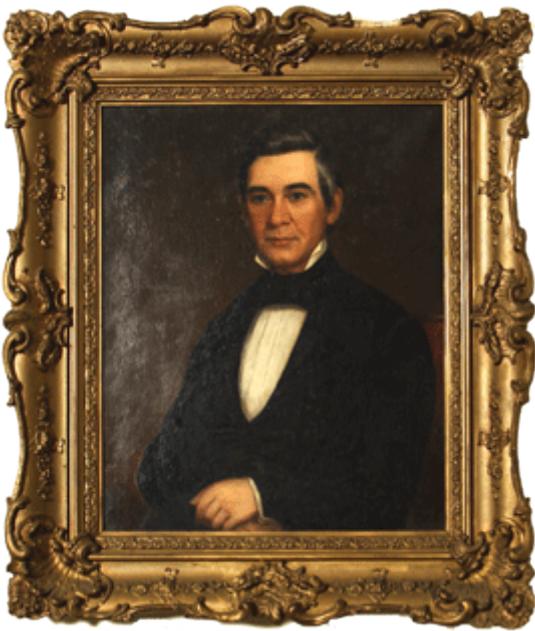
[www.oaklandsmuseum.org](http://www.oaklandsmuseum.org)

National Register of Historic Places, 1970.

In 1813, Sallie Murfree Maney (1793-1857) inherited from her father 274 acres of land north Murfreesboro, Tennessee (named for her father, Colonel Hardy Murfree (1752-1809). [See Murfree, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] From 1815 to 1820, Sallie and her husband Dr. James Maney (1790-1872), added eight rooms to a pioneer house built in the early 1800s, next to a large spring; the plantation was enlarged over the next decades. On July 13, 1862, Confederate cavalrymen under Nathan Bedford Forrest surprised and defeated Federal forces encamped on the plantation grounds.

In 1884, Rachel Adeline Maney sold the house and 200 acres at public auction. Murfreesboro purchased the property in 1956. In 1959, a group of local ladies formed the Oaklands Association and restored the house. Oaklands opened to the public as a house museum in the early 1960s.

The connection of Oaklands Plantation to our family is: Sally Hardy Murfree Maney's father was our direct ancestor Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree. Sally was the sister of our direct ancestor, William Hardy Murfree. In addition, Dr. James Maney's parents were our direct ancestors, James Maney and Mary Roberts. He was the brother of our direct ancestor, Elizabeth Maney, who married William Hardy Murfree).



Dr. James Maney (1790-1872), owner of Oaklands Plantation



Sally Murfree Maney (1793-1857), owner of Oaklands Plantation



Showing the addition to the house.



The portico was added in the 1890s.

Oaklands Plantation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee

## **OLD CITY CEMETERY** Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

A number of the succeeding generations of Murfrees and Maneys are buried here.

However, our direct Maney ancestors are buried in the Hardy Murfree graveyard on the Cannon farm in Williamson County near Thompson Station, Tennessee [See Murfree, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].



Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

# **George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors**

**Murfree – Brickell – Holladay**

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and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2016

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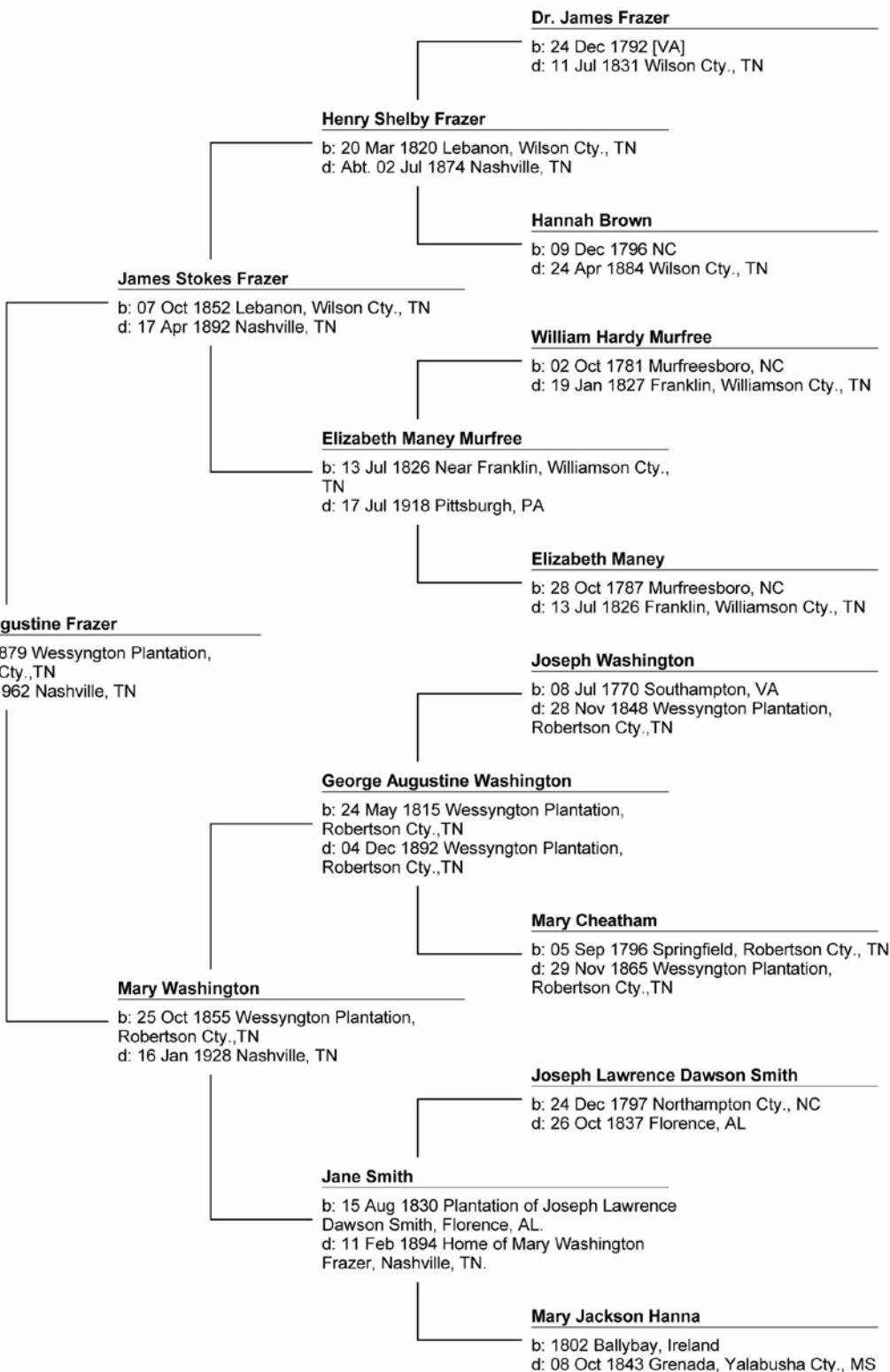
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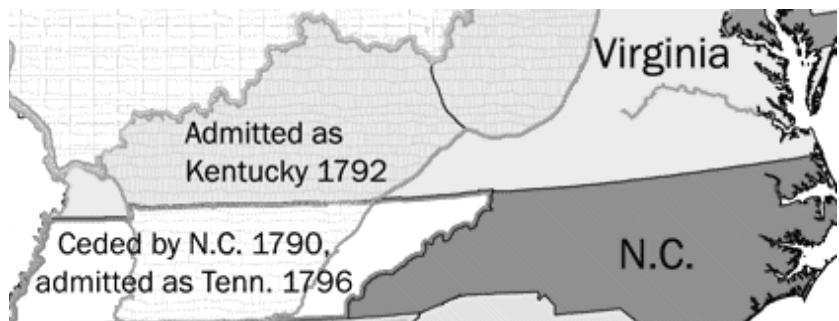
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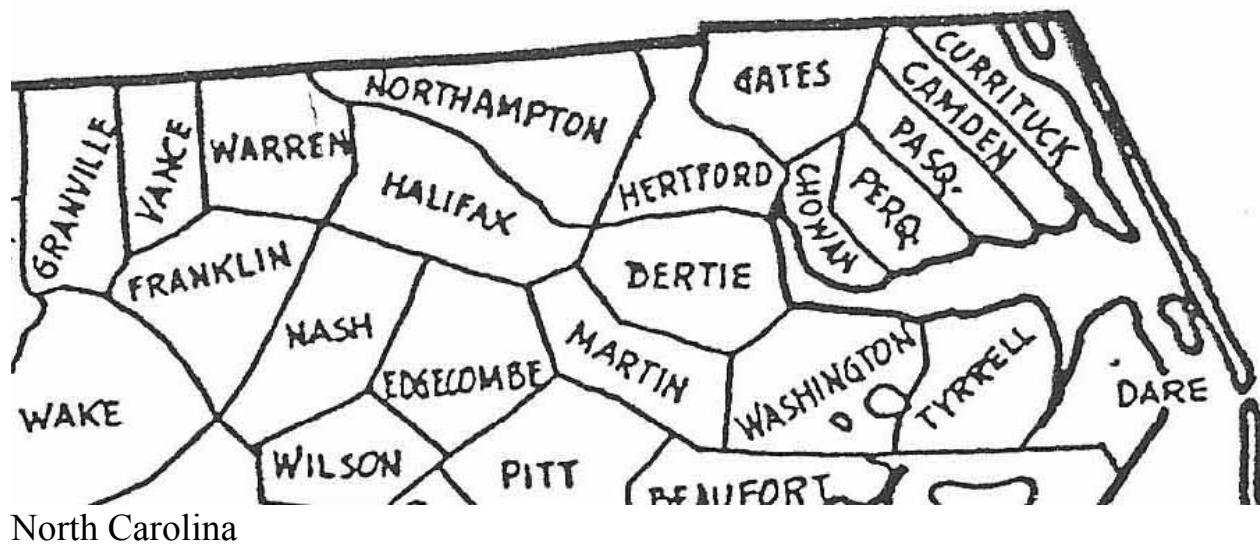
#### **7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet**

#### **8. Bibliography and Research in each booklet**



## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors.





North Carolina



Virginia

## Murfree

*Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.*

### Descendants of MURFREY

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```

1 Name Unknown MURFREY
+ NAME UNKNOWN
...2 William MURFREE (about 1652 - )
+ Sarah HOLLADAY ( - about 1741)
....3 William MURFREE ( - 1793)
+ Mary MOORE
.....4 Lt. Col. Hardy MURFREE (1752 - 1809)
+ Sally BRICKELL (1757 - 1802)
.....5 William Hardy MURFREE (1781 - 1827)
+ Elizabeth MANEY (1787 - 1826)
.....6 William Law MURFREE (1817 - 1892)
+ Fanny Priscilla DICKINSON (1816 - 1902)
.....7 Mary Noailles MURFREE
.....6 Sally Brickell MURFREE (1821 - )
+ David William DICKINSON
.....6 Elizabeth Maney MURFREE (1826 - 1918)
+ Henry Shelby FRAZER (1820 - about 1874)
.....7 Sally Murfree FRAZER (1849 - )
+ John Hartwell HILLMAN (1841 - 1911)
.....8 John Hartwell HILLMAN Jr. ( - 1959)
+ Name UNKNOWN
.....7 James Stokes FRAZER (1852 - 1892)
+ Mary WASHINGTON (1855 - 1928)
.....8 George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
+ Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
.....8 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1882 - 1964)
+ Milbrey Ewing KEITH
.....8 James Stokes FRAZER Jr. (1884 - 1953)
+ Anita LEWIS (1885 - 1965)
.....8 Lawrence Smith FRAZER (1886 - 1957)
+ Frida TILLMAN (1894 - )
.....8 Mary Washington FRAZER (1888 - 1962)
+ Hickman PRICE (1886 - 1939)
.....8 Elizabeth Murfree FRAZER (1890 - 1899)
.....8 Joseph Washington FRAZER (1892 - 1971)
+ Lucille FROST (1895 - after 1974)
.....5 Fanny Noailles MURFREE (1783 - 1843)
+ David DICKINSON (1774 - )
.....6 Fanny Priscilla DICKINSON (1816 - 1902)
+ William Law MURFREE (1817 - 1892)
.....7 Mary Noailles MURFREE
.....6 David William DICKINSON
+ Sally Brickell MURFREE (1821 - )
.....5 Mary Moore MURFREE (1786 - 1848)
+ Isaac HILLIARD
.....5 Matthias Brickell MURFREE (1788 - 1853)
+ Mary Ann ROBERTS (1797 - 1857)
.....6 Dr. James Brickell MURFREE (1835 - 1912)
+ Ada Juliet TALLEY (1843 - 1915)
.....7 Dr. Matthias Brickell MURFREE Sr. (1881 - 1943)
+ Cornelia WENDEL (1890 - 1966)
.....8 Dr. Matthias Brickell MURFREE Jr. (1918 - 1984)
+ Mary Kathryn BELL (1922 - 2007)

.....5 Sally Hardy MURFREE (1793 - 1857)
+ Dr. James MANEY (1790 - 1872)
.....5 Lavina Bembury MURFREE (1795 - )
+ Col. Frank BURTON
.....5 Martha Long Ann Croakely MURFREE (1801 - 1868)
+ Major William MANEY (1799 - )

```

Lt. Col. **Hardy Murfree** (1752-1809) was our most famous ancestor in this line. <sup>1</sup> He was a Revolutionary War hero. Three towns were named after the Murfree family: in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Although I knew about Hardy Murfree, I learned about his ancestors by reading John H. Wheeler, *Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians*, Columbus Ohio, Columbus Printing Works, 1884 and Bill R. Linder's *The Murphrie Ancestry*, 1998.

The earliest Murfree ancestor we know about was William **Murfrey** (b. ca. 1652) who lived in the Isle of Wight, Virginia before 1686. He came from England.

William Murfrey married Sarah **Holladay** (Holliday) as his third wife. Her father Anthony Holladay may go back nine generations in [Gloucester] England. He came to Jamestown, Virginia, and his first Isle of Wight record was in 1671. He was member of House of Burgess, 1693-1695 and 1705-06; he was member of County Court, 1694-1702. Alvis Milton Holiday, Sr.'s *The Holladay Family*, although in places hard to follow, traces the Holladay/Holiday family back into England (Gloucestershire) to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were prominent, well to do. Interestingly enough, it appears that a number of the Holladay family descendants reside in and near Nashville, but I have never met any Holladay descendants.

William and Sarah Holladay Murfrey used the surname spelling Murfree. William Murfree's will was written on November 15, 1717 and probated on June 26, 1721.

\*

Their son, William Murfree (d. 1793), was by 1746 a landowner in Northampton County [which became Hertford County in 1760], North Carolina. In 1747 he bought a tract of land on the Meherrin

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<sup>1</sup>  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

River. There he established Murfree's Landing; it was a King's Landing, where exports and imports were inspected by a representative of the English Crown. William Murfree married Mary Moore. He was a witness to James Washington's 1761 will; James Washington was a member of the House of Commons of the North Carolina Assembly from Northampton County. [See Early Washington Ancestors, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors]. William Murfree was prominent in Hertford County:

- Representative for Northampton County in the Colonial Assembly in 1758, 1759; and Hertford County in 1760 when he actually replaced our ancestor James Washington [See Washington, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors].
- Represented Northampton County's Northwest Parish as a Vestryman.
- County executive officer, High Sheriff, in 1763, 1765-70 (71).
- Justice of the Peace, 1768.
- Representative in North Carolina Colonial General Assembly, 1775-76.
- Delegate in the Provincial Congress of the future State of North Carolina on November 12, 1776, whose aim was to prepare and adopt a civil constitutional form of government.
- 1779 Hertford County Tax List: owned 1,202 acres and 14 slaves.
- Donated the land (97 acres) surrounding Murfree's Landing when a town was chartered on January 6, 1787: Murfreesborough (Murfreesboro), North Carolina took its name from William Murfree. It was the second town incorporated in the county. His house, "Melrose," was the first residence; it still stands there. 
- Town commissioner.
- 1790 US Census: owned 20 slaves.
- Eligible to be represented in the Colonial Dames of America.

**Hardy Murfree** 

*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, 1904:*

**MURFREE, Hardy**, soldier, was born in Hertford county, N.C., June 5, 1752; son of William and Mary (Moore) Murfree. His father was a delegate from Hertford county to the convention at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775, and to the congress at Halifax, Nov. 12, 1776, which framed the constitution of the state of North Carolina in force, 1776-1835. He was appointed captain in the 2d North Carolina regiment, Continental line, Col. Robert Howe, Sept. 1, 1775, and served throughout the Revolution, during the early part of the war in the army of General Washington. He was promoted major, Feb. 1, 1777, commanded a North Carolina battalion of picked men at the capture of Stony Point, N.Y., in July, 1779, his "good conduct and intrepidity" being mentioned in General Wayne's letter to President of Congress John Jay, Aug. 10, 1778, and was sent with his command to the South in 1780, to reinforce General Lincoln. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in 1782 was transferred to the 1st North Carolina regiment, Continental line. He retired to his plantation on the Meherrin river

near Murfreesboro, N.C., after the war and in 1807 removed to Tennessee and settled on Murfree's fork of West Harpeth river in Williamson county, which land was granted to him for military services during the Revolution. The towns of Murfreesboro, N.C., and Murfreesboro, Tenn., were named in his honor. He was married, Feb. 17, 1780, to Sally, daughter of Matthias Brickell (by his first marriage) of Hertford county, N.C., who was a lieutenant-colonel of North Carolina militia during the Revolution and a member of the provincial congresses at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775, and Halifax, April 4, 1776. Colonel Murfree died in Williamson county, Tenn., April 6, 1809. On the following July 9 a public funeral with Masonic rites, military honors and a memorial oration, was held at his grave in the garden of his late residence in the presence of a great concourse of people. The Nashville *Clarion* of July 21, 1809, says: "The surrounding hills were covered with vast numbers of people and the awful silence which pervaded such an immense crowd evinced the feelings of the spectators for the memory and virtues of the deceased."

William Murfree's son, **Hardy Murfree**, was born in 1752. He worked his father's plantation at Murfree's Landing. He was Deputy Sheriff under his father in 1772. He was an Anglican (Episcopalian) vestryman where Rev. Matthias Brickell was the rector. He was an ensign in the Hertford County Militia before the age of twenty. He fought in the Revolutionary War in both the northern and southern campaigns of the North Carolina Continental Line; and served to the end of the war:

September 1, 1775: Captain, 2<sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Continental Line.  
February 1, 1777: Major, 2<sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Continental Line.  
April 1, 1778: Lieutenant Colonel, 1<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Continental Line.  
July, 1782: end of his active service.  
January 1, 1783: discharged as a Lieutenant Colonel.<sup>2</sup>

*Note:* Hardy Murfree's rank in various accounts is confusing. The rank of lieutenant colonel was not issued for a year or so after 1778. Also, after the War he was usually referred to as Colonel, but he never achieved that rank.

Hardy Murfree was at the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, and Stony Point. He was at the encampment at Valley Forge where General George Washington was in command. It was at the Battle of Stony Point that he made his reputation as a Revolutionary War hero, when he was just 23 years old.  Stony Point was on the Hudson River 13 miles south of the Continental Line's stronghold at West Point, New York. It was across from a sister fort at Verplanck's Fortification (Verplanck's Point), Fort Fayette (Fort Lafayette), which had fallen June 1, 1779 along with Stony Point. It was imperative for the Continental Line to take back at least the fort at Stony Point so as to deny the British complete access to West Point. During the battle on July 16, 1779, two North Carolina companies (part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Battalion), composed of 178 men, commanded by Maj. Hardy Murfree of the

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<sup>2</sup> Revolutionary War information regarding Hardy Murfree: Hugh F. Rankin, *The North Carolina Continental Line in the American Revolution*, Raleigh, 1977, pp. 42-45, 232-33, 361; and Hugh F. Rankin, *The North Carolina Continentals*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1971, pp. 164-76.  
Original documents: Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, [www.unc.edu](http://www.unc.edu).

First Regiment of the North Carolina Continental Line, were instructed to lay down a "gauling [galling] fire" with their weapons as a diversionary tactic for about thirty minutes. The Continental Line won that battle.  He received a special commendation from his commander, General Anthony Wayne, in the reports about the battle that were sent to General Washington. Stony Point is a National Historic Landmark.

Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree then went south to the defense of Charleston in 1780, where the entire North Carolina Continental Line eventually surrendered on May 12, 1780. Hardy Murfree was a prisoner of war for at least a period of time, but he was released as he reportedly was at King's Mountain in 1781.

\*

**Brickell***Descendants of Rev. Matthias Brickell*

1 Rev. Matthias Brickell - 1758  
.. +Name Unknown  
.... 2 John Brickell 1723 -  
..... +Name Unknown  
..... 3 Capt. Thomas Brickell 1740 - 1814  
.... 2 [6] Lt. Col. Matthias Brickell 1724/25 - 1788  
..... +Rachel Noailles 1724/25 - 1770  
..... 3 William Brickell 1752 - 1811  
..... +Nancy Jones  
..... 3 Sally Brickell 1757 - 1802  
..... +Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree 1752 - 1809  
..... 4 William Hardy Murfree 1781 - 1827  
..... +Elizabeth Maney 1787 - 1826  
..... 5 [2] William Law Murfree 1817 - 1892  
..... +[1] Fanny Priscilla Dickinson 1816 - 1902  
..... 6 [3] Mary Noailles Murfree  
..... 5 [5] Sally Brickell Murfree 1821 -  
..... +[4] David William Dickinson  
..... 5 Elizabeth Maney Murfree 1826 - 1918  
..... +Henry Shelby Frazer 1820 - 1874  
..... 6 James Stokes Frazer 1852 - 1892  
..... +Mary Washington 1855 - 1928  
..... 7 George Augustine Frazer 1879 - 1962  
..... +Sadie Lindsley Warner 1885 - 1974  
..... 3 Matthias Brickell 1759 - 1797  
.... \*2nd Wife of [6] Lt. Col. Matthias Brickell:  
..... +Nannie Surname Unknown

Hardy Murfree married Sally (Sallie) **Brickell** (1757-1802) on July 17, 1780 when he was on a recruiting trip in North Carolina.  Sally Brickell was his childhood sweetheart. Her father was Lt. Col. Matthias Brickell and her grandfather was Rev. Matthias Brickell (**Brickel, Brickle**) (d. abt. 1758). Rev. Brickell and his brother, John Brickell, came from England to Edenton, North Carolina in 1724 with George Burrington (governor of the Province of North Carolina, 1724-25, and 1731-34). From John Wheeler, *Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians*, 1884:

Soon after the creation of Bertie precinct, as early as 1739, the Rev. Matthias Brickell became rector of St. John's parish [Church of England]. He was the first clergyman west of the Chowan who had a parish. Much of the character and morality and intelligence of the people of St John's, was owing to the efforts of this godly man. He possessed high social qualities and culture, and remarkable for men of his cloth, created in the minds of the people love and confidence. His church at Ahoskie saw, on each Sabbath, the people collected to listen to his advice and instructions.

Rev. Matthias Brickell's brother, Dr. John Brickell, was a historian, naturalist and a physician. He went with a joint commission to the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee. He wrote the well known book, *The Natural History of North Carolina*. The 408-page volume was published by subscription in 1737, with later editions published in 1739 and 1743 (reprinted, 1969). 

Rev. Brickell's son, **Matthias Brickell** (1725-1788) married **Rachel Noailles** (De Noailles) (1728-1770) in 1748; she was born in France. She is possibly eligible to be represented in the Huguenot Society of America.

Matthias Brickell was prominent in Hertford County.

- Executive officer of the county court (the sheriff) in 1760, 1762-1766; he served as High Sheriff in 1767.
- In the Colonial General Assembly of North Carolina 1766-1768.

- Delegate to Provincial Council, 1775.
- Appointed Lt. Col. of the North Carolina Militia, September 1775.
- 1779 Hertford County Tax List: owned 940 acres and 30 slaves.
- 1790 US Census: Matthias Brickle [sic] owned 11 slaves.

Several Brickells are represented in the Society of the Cincinnati: Ensign Matthias Brickell (1759-1797), 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Line and Lt. Col. William Brickell (1752-1811), North Carolina Militia (under exception for an officer in the militia). Captain Thomas Brickell, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina, is eligible to be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati.

\*

## **Murfree, continued**

It should be noted that **Hardy Murfree** is often referred to as “colonel,” in general parlance, but his actual final rank was lieutenant colonel. He came home to a hero’s welcome and a ball on a nearby plantation.

When the “North Carolina State Association of the Cincinnati” [the Society of the Cincinnati]<sup>3</sup> was formed in June-July 1783, Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree was elected treasurer. He held that position until the close of 1786. He is represented in the Society of the Cincinnati from North Carolina. In 1886, a Murfree descendant presented Hardy Murfree’s Revolutionary War sword to the Tennessee Historical Society; it was then given to the Tennessee State Museum.

In 1783 North Carolina started granting lands to Revolutionary War veterans for their services in that war. Many veterans would sell their “granted lands,” because they needed the money or preferred not to move to the frontier of the new nation. Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree received over 6,000 acres of land

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<sup>3</sup> The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time.

in what would soon become the state of Tennessee. By the time that Tennessee was established in 1796, Lt. Col. Murfree owned over 22,000 acres in the new state.

Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree held many important offices:

- Appointed one of the Commissioners of Albemarle Sound, 1784.
- Represented Hertford County in the state Convention to ratify the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and to consider if North Carolina should join the Union, 1789.
- Served for more than ten years representing the Edenton District (Hertford County) on the Confiscated Property Commission.
- Elected lieutenant colonel commandant of the North Carolina Militia for the District of Edenton, 1787.
- Surveyor and survey land inspector, Murfreesboro, ca. 1785.
- Member of the Society to effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade, representing Murfreesboro, 1790.
- By 1790 he was the largest slaveholder (45 slaves; with his father, 65 slaves) in the county and a successful planter. He also made tar, pitch, and turpentine.
- In 1790 and 1794, President George Washington appointed him District Surveyor in Murfreesboro, Customs Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Murfreesboro. He continued until ca. 1803 in these paid federal positions. 

By 1807, after his wife's death in 1802, Hardy Murfree moved to lands he had been granted for military service in Williamson County, Tennessee (Murfree's Fork of the West Harpeth River). On April 6, 1809 he died of a stroke while getting into a carriage.  He was buried in a Masonic funeral in a cemetery nearby, and a subsequent memorial service on July 7, 1809 featured an oration given by Felix Grundy, our ancestor on Sadie Warner Frazer's maternal line. [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors] Felix Grundy was a famous criminal attorney who had moved to Nashville from Kentucky in 1807. He became a U.S. senator, and Attorney General for President Martin

Van Buren. In his funeral oration, Felix Grundy acclaimed Lt. Col. Murfree's valor at the battles of Monmouth, New Jersey and Stony Point, New York. 

In 1811, the Tennessee State Legislature appointed a committee to select a new site for the Rutherford County seat. On November 19, 1811, the Legislature named Murfreesborough in honor of Hardy Murfree, a Revolutionary War hero: "this town shall be forever called and known as Murfreesboro." Captain William Lytle's family lore had it that upon Captain Lytle's request it was named "Murfreesborough" in memory of his friend, Hardy Murfree; this version is in several books and on a historical marker.  In 1817, "Murfreesboro" was recognized as an official city by the State Legislature and, in 1818, was named the capital of Tennessee because of its central location. However, Nashville regained title as the State capital in 1826. Some of the family moved to Arkansas where there is also a Murfreesborough(buro).

Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree died intestate. He was buried in the Murfree Family Graveyard.  An estate administration opened in 1809 and probated in 1813 divided his enormous land holdings, 77,000 acres, amongst the seven descendants of Hardy Murfree and Sally Brickell, who each received about 10,000 acres.

## Interesting Historical Connection

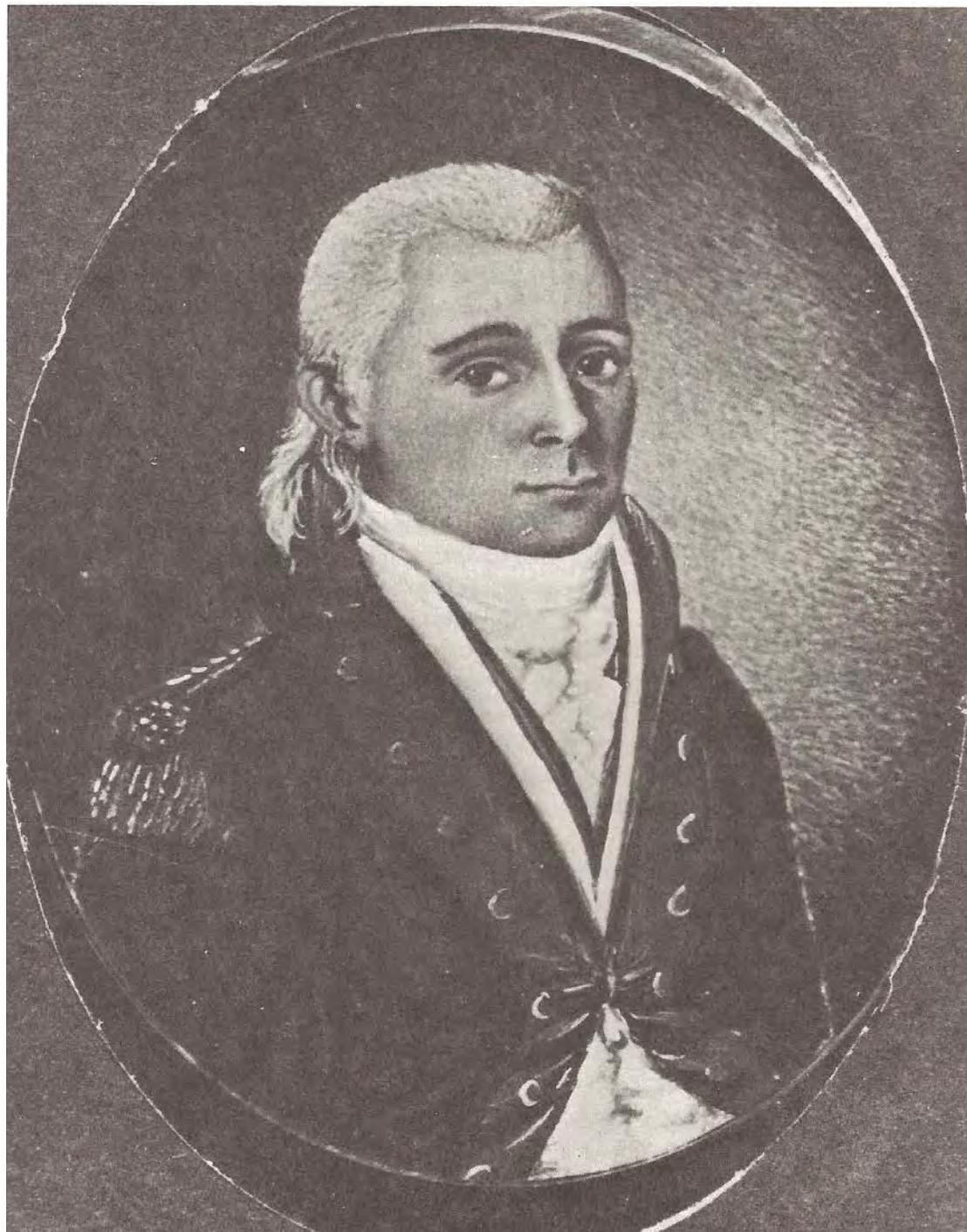
We have cross-family connections in the Revolutionary War. When **Maj. Hardy Murfree** was in the battle of Stony Point, Fort Fayette (Lafayette) was nearby. Fort Fayette was garrisoned by a small group of a hundred twenty colonial troops.

Lt. **Richard Andrews**, the husband of Hardy Murfree's sister, Betty, surrendered at the Battle of Fort Fayette June 1, 1779; was freed in 1781; then fought at Eutaw Springs, North Carolina in 1781; was wounded there; and saw no service subsequently. He is eligible to be represented in the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

The historical connection was related to Lt. **Nathaniel Lawrence** who is an ancestor of Sadie Warner Frazer [See Lawrence, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors, Long Island Ancestors]. Although Nathaniel Lawrence was born in New York, he fought with the North Carolina Continental Line. After he left Princeton University when it closed in 1777, he joined the North Carolina Continental line at Valley Forge. Nathaniel Lawrence also surrendered at Fort Fayette on June 1, 1779 and was imprisoned on a warship in New York Harbor. He was mistreated as he was a rebel from a known New York family, the Lawrences from Newtown, Long Island. He is represented in the Society of the Cincinnati from North Carolina.



"Melrose," Murfreesboro, North Carolina. Built by William Murfree, ca. 1800. Photos date from 1940.



Lt. Col Hardy Murfree (1752-1809), a miniature

March 15, 1777, General Robert Howe in Savannah, Georgia to the governor of North Carolina:  
Captain Murfree...has through the whole service, since he commenced as an officer, every part of which has been very fatiguing, and some of it dangerous, behaved with spirit and in every way worthily. I wish to recommend him to the notice of his country, which he truly deserves.

\*

Hardy Murfree's Sash:

October 4, 1777, the Battle of Germantown: Maj. Murfree "chanced to be near at hand" when Gen. Francis Nash (for whom Nashville was named), the North Carolina commander, was mortally wounded when his leg was blown off with a British cannonball. The major used his crimson sash to bind the wounds of his superior. The "strong, netted silk cords," according to one account, served to convey the wounded officer to a nearby residence where he died. (It was reported in 1937 that Essie Hancock, one of Murfree's descendants, was in possession of the sash still "heavily coated with blood" from the general's wounds. Today the sash is part of the history collection at the national offices (Anderson House) of the Society of the Cincinnati in Washington, D.C.)

In the summer of 1779, it was the fortune of Col. Murfree to take part in an enterprise which caused the liveliest feelings of gratification throughout the whole country, and which, I have no doubt, made his name, with those of his fellow-officers, familiar to every reading man in America. I allude to the battle of Stony Point, fought on the night of June 15th, 1779. In that year there had been formed by Gen. Washington a new organization in the American army, known as the corps of light infantry. A contemporary writer, who, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Stony Point in 1879, gave to the public a very graphic and interesting account of the battle, says of this corps: "It was composed of men carefully selected from each regiment, and then formed into battalions by a field officer. Though a small body, it otherwise represented the very best material in the army, and its main work was to take position in front, perform outpost duty, watch the enemy and be ready for service at a moment's notice. One General and ten field officers, all tried soldiers of three and four years' service, veterans of nearly every field from Bunker Hill to Monmouth, were detailed to commands in this infantry. The leadership fell, by Washington's unerring selection, to that ready, magnetic, dashing, almost reckless officer, who has passed into our fireside tales as Mad Anthony Wayne." Col. Murfree was selected as one of the ten field officers for service in this corps, and was placed

in command of a battalion. To this corps, 1,200 strong, was assigned by Washington the enterprise of the capture of Stony Point. This fortress rose on a precipitous height, the base of which was partly washed by the Hudson, and protected, in addition, by a deep marsh difficult to cross. The place had been so fortified as to be considered impregnable, except by surprise.

Having arrived within a mile and a half of the fort at dark, Wayne formed his plan of attack. To Maj. Murfree was assigned the duty of taking position immediately in front of the fort, and opening a rapid and continuous fire upon the enemy. The whole command crossed the marsh a little before midnight, and, I have heard the incident as coming from Col. Murfree, that the command to his men to hold up their guns above the water was passed in a whisper down his line. Two assaulting columns, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, moved silently right and left and took position on opposite sides of the fort. Almost simultaneously with Murfree's opening gun, they sprang forward and began the steep and perilous ascent. Climbing over felled trees, cutting through the obstructions of chevaux-de-frise, surmounting walls, and springing from rock to rock, they pushed forward steadily and with all the speed possible against the impediments that hindered every forward step. Before they were half way up, Gen. Wayne, who, spear in hand, accompanied the right column, is struck by a musket ball, and, thinking he is mortally wounded, calls upon his aids to support him, that he may go forward and die in the fort. The work becomes hotter, and it is evident that only the desperate courage of a forlorn hope can win the fight. But up they go, like panting tigers, in the face of a furious and incessant fire of musketry. In three-fourths of an hour the invincible pluck of the Americans has triumphed over everything, and Febiger, the first man, mounts the parapet, strikes the British colors, and shouts the watchword of the night, "The Fort is our own." The left column soon appears on the opposite side. All come swarming in, and three mighty, resounding cheers are given in honor of the glorious victory. The victory created intense gratification in the army and throughout the entire country. Wayne and his light infantry were the heroes of the day, and received the congratulations of Washington, LaFayette, Gates, Lee and others, as well as the thanks of the Provincial Congress.

#### Hardy Murfree in at the Battle of Stony Point, Revolutionary War.

Maj. D. D. Maney, "Sword of Col. Hardy Murfree," *Proceedings of the Tennessee Historical Society*, Murfreesboro, TN, Dec 8, 1885, 12-20.

## ORDER OF BATTLE.

"The troops will march at o'clock and move by the right, making a short halt at the creek or run next on this side Clement's. Every officer and non-commissioned officer must remain with and be answerable for every man in their platoons, no soldier to be permitted to quit his ranks on any pretext whatever until a general halt is made, and then to be attended by one of the officers of the platoon.

"When the head of the troops arrive in the rear of the hill 'Z,'\* Febiger will form his regiment into a solid column of a half platoon in front as fast as they come up. Col. Meigs will form next in Febiger's rear, and Major Hull in the rear of Meigs, which will form the right column.

"Colonel Butler will form a column on the left of Febiger and Major Murphey in his rear.

"Every officer and soldier are then to fix a piece of white paper in the most conspicuous part of his hat or cap as an insignia to be distinguished from the enemy.

"At the word March, Colonel Fleury will take charge of 150 determined and picked men, properly officered, with their arms unloaded, placing their whole dependence on the bayonet, who will move about 20 paces in front of the right column by the route 'I' and enter the sally-port 'B.' He is to detach an officer and 20 men a little in front, whose business will be to secure the sentries and remove the abatis and obstruction for the column to pass through. The column will follow close in the rear with shouldered muskets led by Colonel Febiger and Gen. Wayne in person. When the

\*Up to the present time the map to which these marks refer has not been discovered, if it is still in existence. The exact routes of the attacking columns, after leaving the rendezvous at Springsteel's, are, therefore involved in some obscurity.

works are forced, and not before, the victorious troops as they enter will give the watchword \* with a repeated and loud voice, and drive the enemy from their works and guns, which will favor the pass of the whole troops. Should the enemy refuse to surrender, or attempt to make their escape by water or otherwise, effectual means must be used to effect the former and to prevent the latter.

"Col. Butler will move by route '2,' preceded by 100 chosen men, with fixed bayonets, properly officered and unloaded, under command of at the distance of about 20 yards in front of the column, which will follow Col. Butler with shouldered muskets and enter the sally-port 'E' or 'D' occasionally. These hundred will also detach a proper officer and 20 men a little in front to remove the obstructions. As soon as they gain the works, they are also to give and continue the watchword, which will prevent confusion and mistake.

"Major Murphey will follow Col. Butler to the first figure '3,' when he will divide a little to the right and left and wait the attack on the right, which will be his signal to begin and keep up a perpetual and galling fire and endeavor to enter between and possess the work 'AA.'

"If any soldier presumes to take his musket from his shoulder, or to fire or begin the battle until ordered by his proper officer, he shall be instantly put to death by the officer next to him; for the misconduct of one man is not to put the whole troops in danger or disorder, and be suffered to pass with life. After the troops begin to advance to the works, the strictest silence must be observed and the closest attention paid to the commands of the officers.

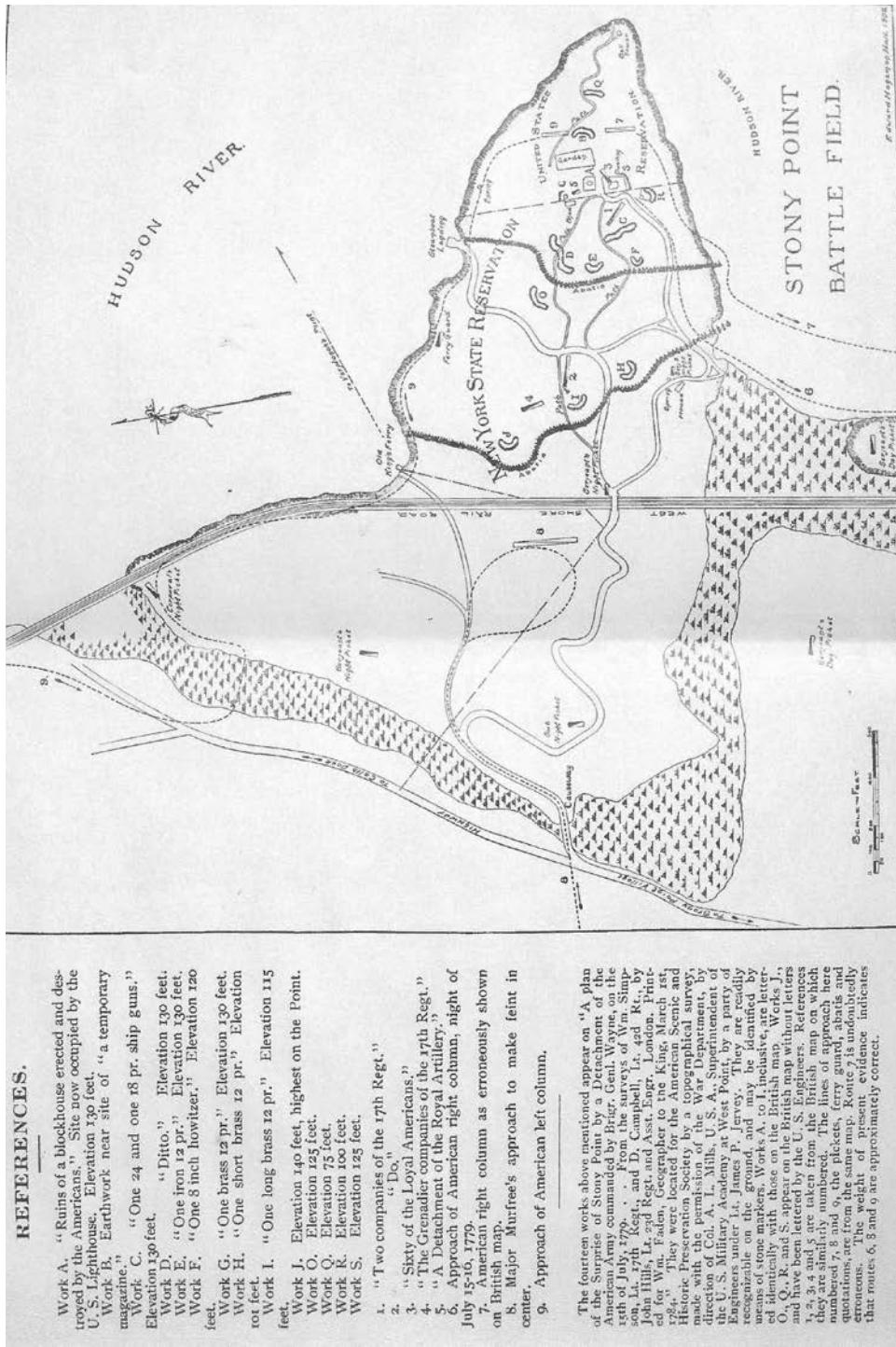
"The General has the fullest confidence in the bravery and fortitude of the Corps that he has the happiness to command. The distinguished honor conferred on every officer and soldier who has been drafted into the Corps by His Excellency Gen. Washington, the credit of the states they respectively belong to, and their own reputation will be such powerful motives for each man to distinguish himself, that the General cannot have the least doubt of a glorious victory. And he hereby most solemnly engages to reward the first man who enters the works with \$500, and immediate promotion; to the second, 400; to the third, 300; to the fourth, 200; and to the fifth, \$100; and will represent the conduct of every officer and soldier who distinguishes himself on this occasion in the most favorable point of view to His Excellency, whose greatest pleasure is in rewarding merit.

"But should there be any soldier so lost to every feeling of honor as to attempt to retreat one single foot or to skulk in the face of danger, the officer next to him is to immediately put him to death, that he may no longer disgrace the name of a soldier, or the Corps or State he belongs to.

"As General Wayne is determined to share the danger of the night, so he wishes to participate of the glory of the day in common with his fellow soldiers."

\* The watchword was "The Fort's Our Own."

Orders for Battle of Stony Brook, Revolutionary War, July 15-16, 1779. Edward Hall, *Stony Point Battle-Field*, 1902, 29-30.



## REFERENCES.

- Work A. "Ruins of a blockhouse erected and destroyed by the Americans." Site now occupied by the U.S. Lighthouse. Elevation 130 feet.  
 Work B. Earthwork near site of "a temporary magazine."  
 Work C. "One 24 and one 18 pr. ship guns."  
 Work D. Elevation 130 feet.  
 Work E. "Ditto."  
 Work F. "One iron 12 pr."  
 Work G. Elevation 130 feet.  
 Work H. "One brass 12 pr."  
 Work I. "One short brass 12 pr."  
 Work J. "One long brass 12 pr."  
 Work K. Elevation 115 feet.  
 Work L. Elevation 140 feet, highest on the Point.  
 Work O. Elevation 120 feet.  
 Work Q. Elevation 75 feet.  
 Work R. Elevation 100 feet.  
 Work S. Elevation 125 feet.  
 1. "Two companies of the 17th Regt."  
 2. "Do."  
 3. "Sixty of the Loyal Americans."  
 4. "The Grenadier companies of the 17th Regt."  
 5. "A Detachment of the Royal Artillery."  
 6. Approach of American right column, night of July 15-16, 1779.  
 7. American right column as erroneously shown on British map.  
 8. Major Murree's approach to make feint in center.  
 9. Approach of American left column.

The fourteen works above mentioned appear on "A plan of the Surprise of Stony Point by a Detachment of the American Army commanded by Brig. Genl. Wayne, on the 13th of July, 1779." From the surveys of Wm. Simpson, Lt. Col. Kent, Lt. and Dr. Campbell, Lt. 42d R., by John Hills, Lt. 23d Regt, and Ass't Eng'r, London, Principals of Wm. and Faden, Geographer to the King, March 1st, 1784. They were located for the American Scenic and Historic Protection Society by a topographical survey, made with the permission of the War Department, by direction of Col. U.S.A., Superintendent of Engineers under Lt. James M. Jackson, in 1800. They are recognizable on the ground, and may be identified by means of stone markers Works A to L inclusive, lettered identically with those on the British map. Works O, Q, R, and S, appear on the British map, Works L, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are taken by the U.S. Engineers, References to them are similarly numbered. The lines of approach here numbered 7, 8 and 9, the pickets, ferry guard, abatis and quotations, are from the same map. Point 7 is undoubtedly erroneous. The weight of present evidence indicates that routes 6, 3 and 9 are approximately correct.

Battle of Stony Point, NY, July 15-16, 1779. Edward Hall, *Stony Point Battle-Field*, 1902, p. after 32.

***Brigadier General Wayne.***

***Letter from General Wayne, to Mr. Jay.***

***West Point, 10th Aug't. 1779.***

Sir,—Your very polite favour of the 27th ultimo, with the extract of an act of congress, I have just now received.

The honourable manner in which that respectable body have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct, in the enterprise on Stony-point, must be very flattering to a young soldier; but whilst I experience every sensation, arising from a consciousness of having used my best endeavours to carry the orders of my general into execution, I feel much hurt that I did not in my letter to him of the 17th of July, mention, among other brave and worthy officers, the names of lieutenant colonel Sherman, majors Hull, Murphey and Posey, whose good conduct and intrepidity justly entitled them to that attention.

Permit me, therefore, through your excellency, to do them that justice now, which the state of my wound diverted me from in the first instance. And whilst I pay this tribute to real merit, I must not omit major Noirmont de Luneville, a French gentleman, who (in the character of a volunteer) stept among the first for glory. I will only beg leave to add, that every officer and soldier, belonging to the light corps, discovered a zeal and intrepidity, that did and ever will secure success.

I am with every sentiment of esteem, &c.

ANT'Y. WAYNE.

Letter including Major Hardy Murfree, August 10, 1779. "Letters, etc. Relative to Wayne's Exploit at Stony-point," The Analectic Magazine, Vol. 13, April 1819, 299.

\*

November 1, 1780, Letter from Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree to the Governor of North Carolina:  
Murfree's Landing, 1st November, 1780.

To His Excellency [Gov.] Abner Nash.  
Dear Sir:

The Enemy landed at Old N. Town 500 men; 250 Marched to Suffolk Friday Morning, and the Other 250 Marched to Milners; since that they have had a reinforcement from Portsmouth, but of how many I could not hear. They are very Active in Collecting Horses, Saddles & Bridles & Provisions. Our Army is but small. We retreated without firing a shott; only the Advance Guard gave Two or three fires. It was on Sunday, 8 Miles above Jo. Scott's, on the road Towards Southampton Court house. We had then in field 250 Men, and Genl. Muhlenburg was at Cabin Point with 1,500 men, 27th Oct., and on his way down. From the best information could be got from Deserters, &c., the Enemies' whole force is Only 2,200 men at Portsmouth, Suffolk & Milners, and between 50 & 60 Sail of Shipping, and between 30 or 40 of which are Top Sail Vessels. I was down near Suffolk and with our Army on Saturday and Sunday last, and the above is what I had from the Commanding Officer and Gentlemen who are Inhabitants of that part of the Country. A great many Negroes goes to the Enemy.

I have enlisted a party of Volunteers to go to Virginia. The most of them are the principle Gentlemen in this County, and the County Light Horse men have agreed to go. These Volunteers have no Swords nor Pistols; if you have any Swords and Pistols, should be glad you will send by the bearer sixty Swords and sixty brass Pistolls, or as many as you can spare, and they will be returned after Expedition is Over. The Volunteers are Light horse men and Muskets are very unhandy. I have only forty men as yet. There is to be a General Muster and a Draught to day, and expect to have a good many more turn out as Volunteers. I shall March to morrow over the River at Winton, and shall wait within a few miles of that place until I hear from you.

I heard that upwards of 200 Volunteers are marched from Edenton towards Suffolk, which party I expect to join in a few days.

I am, Dear Sir, your most Humble Servant,  
HARDY MURFREE.

*Colonial and State Records*, Vol 15. UNC.edu, p. 138.

\*

Events of 1780 (year of his marriage to Sally Brickell) to 1781; Letter to General Sumner from Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree, July 22, 1781:

He was, during that year, on recruiting duty in his native county, also finding occasion in the fall to march into Virginia in pursuit of the enemy. Hertford County and its vicinity were invaded by plundering bands of Tories on several occasions. Speaking of one of these in a letter to General Sumner, dated Murfree's Landing, July 22, 1781, Murfree said: "A party of the enemy came from Suffolk to South Key on the 16th instant and destroyed the warehouses, rum, tobacco, etc., at that place. The next day they marched to Wine Oak and Maney's Ferry, which is within twelve miles of this place, and burned Mr. Maney's dwelling house, with upward of one hundred barrels of sugar, a large quantity of rum, rigging, coffee, etc. They also destroyed a large quantity of rum, sugar, coffee, wine, etc., at Wine Oak, took all the horses, and plundered the inhabitants in a cruel manner. They were expected at the Pitch Landing, which is four miles above this and a place of considerable trade. I turned out and raised between sixty and seventy men and took post at Skinner's Bridge, on the Meherin River, an advantageous post, which is generally supposed to have prevented their coming this far. . . . I should be much obliged to you, if I am not greatly wanted in camp, to let me stay in this part of the country while the enemy continues so near."

\*

September 7, 1782, Letter to General Sumner from Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree:

I have no command, and would wish to be doing something. If I had permission, I could raise a party of horsemen.... After completing the party, with your Excellency's permission, I will march to Virginia.

\*

November 22, 1782, Letter to General Sumner from Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree:

It will suit me to retire, agreeable to the resolve of Congress, having a family that cannot do well without my presence.

**Hardy Murfree as a Mason:**

While a young man Hardy Murfree became a Mason, and took an active interest in the order up to the time of his death. Prior to the Revolution, Provincial Grand Master Joseph Montfort had chartered Royal William Lodge, No. 8, at Winton, in Hertford

County. It was numbered 6 after the war. When the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was reorganized at Tarborough on the 27th of December, 1787, the delegates from this lodge were Hardy Murfree, Patrick Garvey and William Person Little. Anything "Royal" could not enjoy much popularity in the patriotic county of Hertford after independence had been won, so, in 1799, Royal William Lodge surrendered its charter, and Colonel Murfree became connected with a new lodge named for that illustrious Mason who had been his commander-in-chief in the war for independence. This was American George Lodge, No. 17, at Murfreesboro. No sooner had Colonel Murfree gone to Tennessee than he also began to labor for the upbuilding of Masonry in that State. In the archives of the old Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, now deposited at Raleigh, we find a letter from him, dated "near Franklin," October 25, 1808, enclosing a petition, dated October 13th, from nine Masons, asking for a dispensation to establish Franklin Lodge, which was later chartered (December 11, 1809) as Hiram Lodge, No. 55, of North Carolina, and No. 7 of Tennessee.

Marshall De Lancey Haywood, "Hardy Murfree," Samuel Ashe, Stephen Weeks, Charles Van Noppen, *Biographical History of North Carolina*. Vol. 2. Greensboro, NC: Van Noppen, 1905.



Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree (1752-1809) (<http://www.tnportraits.org/murfree-col-hardy.htm>)



Sally Brickell Murfree (1757-1802)

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.  
To all who shall see these presents, GREETING.

Know ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity Diligence and Discretion of Hardy Murfree, of North Carolina, I have nominated, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, Do appoint him Inspector of the Revenue for Survey Number Two in the District of North Carolina, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to Law; and to HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, with all the Rights and Emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said Hardy Murfree—during the Pleasure of the President of the United States for the Time being.

(SEAL) In TESTIMONY whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the Twenty-eighth Day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

G. WASHINGTON  
By the President

Hardy Murfree's appointment as Inspector of Revenue by President George Washington, 1794

N O T I C E.

OFFICES of Inspection will be opened in each county of the Second Survey, District of North-Carolina, the whole of the month of June next, for the purpose of taking in entries of stills, elections, and granting licences. Owners and possessors of stills will prevent seizures of stills or other vessels made use of in distillation, together with a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, by availing themselves of this notice, as they may be assured no indulgence will be granted, or infraction overlooked.

H. MURFREE, Inspector  
of the Second Survey N. D.,  
Murfreesborough, May 16. 1796.

*North-Carolina Journal* (Halifax, North Carolina), May 30, 1796.



In Tennessee on the 6th ultimo after a short illness, Col. Hardy Murfree, late of Murfreesborough in this state, a Veteran Officer of the Revolution.

Hardy Murfree's Obituary, *Star* (Raleigh, North Carolina), May 4, 1809.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, agreeable to notice, the Masonic funeral of Col. Hardy Murfree was celebrated. It 9 o'clock the procession formed in Franklin, in the following order:

Masonic Lodges, preceded by Tylers with drawn swords.

Philanthropic Lodge, Col. Edward Hard, Master, followed by the members.

Past Masters.

Franklin Lodge, Col. N. Patterson, Master. Members.

Nashville Corps of Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. Heussar.

On the procession arriving at the gate of the garden, the Philanthropic Lodge stopped, and the Franklin Lodge advanced first to the grave. At the conclusion of the Masonic funeral rites, the subjoined oration was delivered by Felix Grundy, Esq., after which the military advanced and fired three volleys over the grave.

The surrounding hills were covered with vast numbers of people, and the awful silence which pervaded such an immense crowd evinced the feelings of the spectators for the memory and virtues of the deceased. Col. Murfree was said to be nearly the last survivor who commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary war. The heroes and sages of that day are rapidly passing off the stage of life, but a few years more and nothing will remain but the remembrance of the virtues of the gallant patriots who established the freedom and independence of their country.

"Hardy Murfree's Funeral, July 9, 1809," *The Democratic Clarion*, July 21, 1809.

—————◆◆◆◆◆—————◆◆◆◆◆—————

### LATE COLONEL MURFREE.

—————◆◆◆◆◆—————◆◆◆◆◆—————

The following extract from an Oration, delivered by Felix Grundy, Esq. a Brother Mason, on our late worthy fellow-citizen, Col. Murfree, we believe pourtrays his character with truth and justice, and we have no doubt will be read with pleasure by the numerous friends of the deceased.

**MY FRIENDS,**

Dismiss all your prejudices against our order, draw near and mix your grief with ours—Masons have lost a brother—Soldiers have lost a hero—the world has lost a citizen, and a man worthy to be remembered. Ye military men, he was also your brother in arms—when the voice of an injured country called him to your relief, HE PAUSED NOT; he left his peaceful habitation—he marched to the tented field; he felt the indignity that was offered to his country, while timid and irresolute minds were considering whether submission or resistance to the unjust demands of the old government should be preferred; in his mind there was no conflict—he saw there was but one course honorable for his country—that he adopted and pursued. Although the prospect was gloomy and unpromising, he did not hesitate—he staked his property on the event of the doubtful contest. When in the field he was no idle spectator of events—the plains of Monmouth bear testimony of his courage and intrepidity. In the attack on Stoney Point he held a distinguished, but dangerous command; on both these occasions, as well as many others, he taught bravery to his soldiers by his example—he never shunned danger—his gallant soul was a stranger to fear.

Yon, ye aged men, who also partook in the dangers and difficulties of our country, know, that although he was the greatest advocate for discipline, he had the talent of enforcing it rather by persuasion and example than coercion—those under his command, considered his displeasure as the greatest punishment that could be inflicted on them—military men, remember his name, and imitate his virtues.

Let all present revere his memory, who, with his compatriots, brought liberty and independence in our country—we are now floating on the surface of a smooth sea, THEY buffeted the storm; we now enjoy the cool and refreshing shade—the scorching heat of the summer's sun and the battle's danger WERE THEIRS.

Ye young men, when you pass by a revolutionary man, however humble may be his station and tattered his garments, regard him with respect; for us when we were unable to assert our rights, this man stepped forward, he was a friend to the equal rights of man—we of the present day speak boldly of liberty; they fought for it—we are theoretic men; they were practical—we say, we would fight in support of our liberties; they have fought to obtain them.

Enough of our brother's character has been pourtrayed in the rough field of peril and danger, let us trace him in the private walks of life, where peaceful virtue, with her associates, delights to dwell.

His presence, which was a terror to the enemies of his country—to his family and friends, was a refreshing shower. The implements of war being laid aside he was the affectionate husband and the

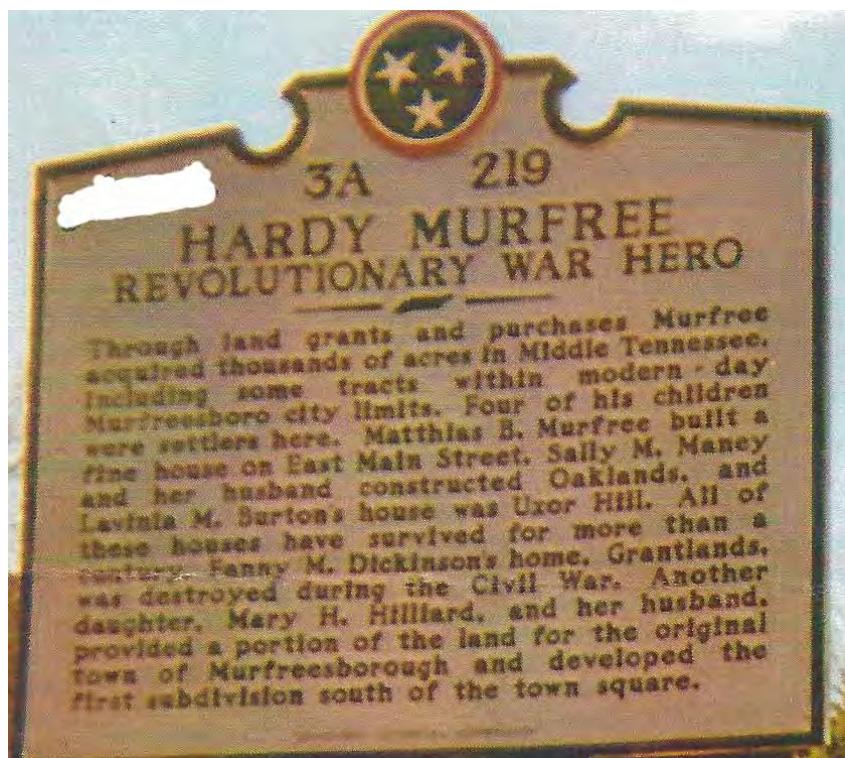
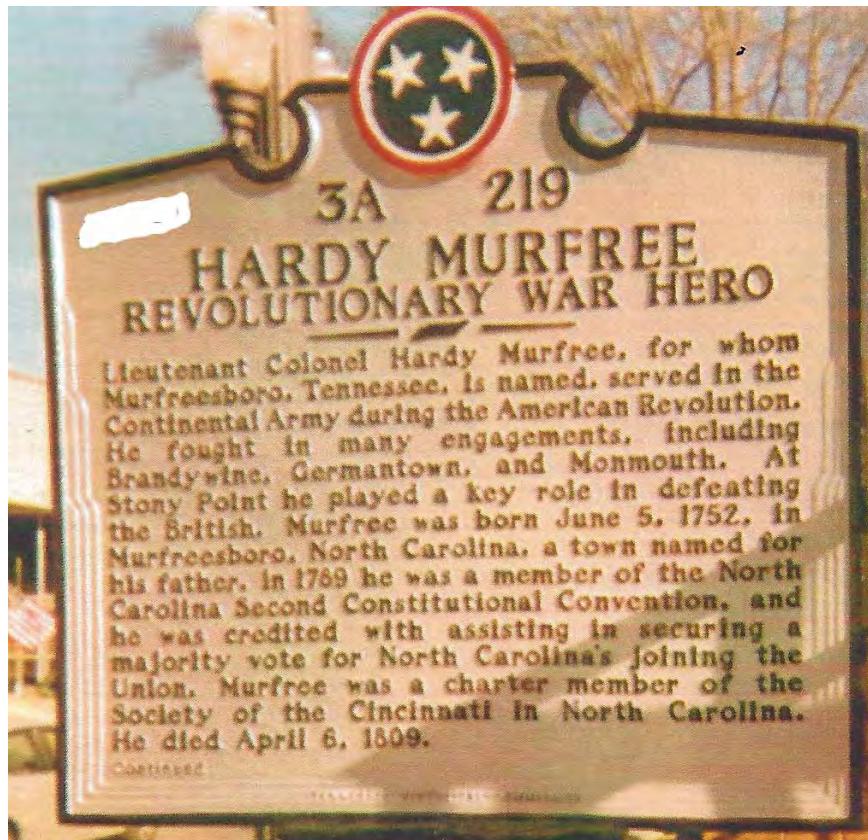
tender father; he has left no consort behind him to mourn his death; his children are with us—often they will revisit this spot—they will view it as holy ground, consecrated by the remains of their father. Of the benevolence of our deceased friend, all who knew him can speak: with a liberal, but unostentatious hand, he relieved the wants of the distressed. With those feelings which Masonry inspires, he has fed the hungry, clothed the naked and dried up the tear upon the widow's cheek.

—————◆◆◆◆◆—————◆◆◆◆◆—————

"Colonel Hardy Murfree Eulogy," given by Judge Felix Grundy [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. *Raleigh Register, and North-Carolina Weekly Advertiser* (Raleigh, NC) Thursday, September 14, 1809.



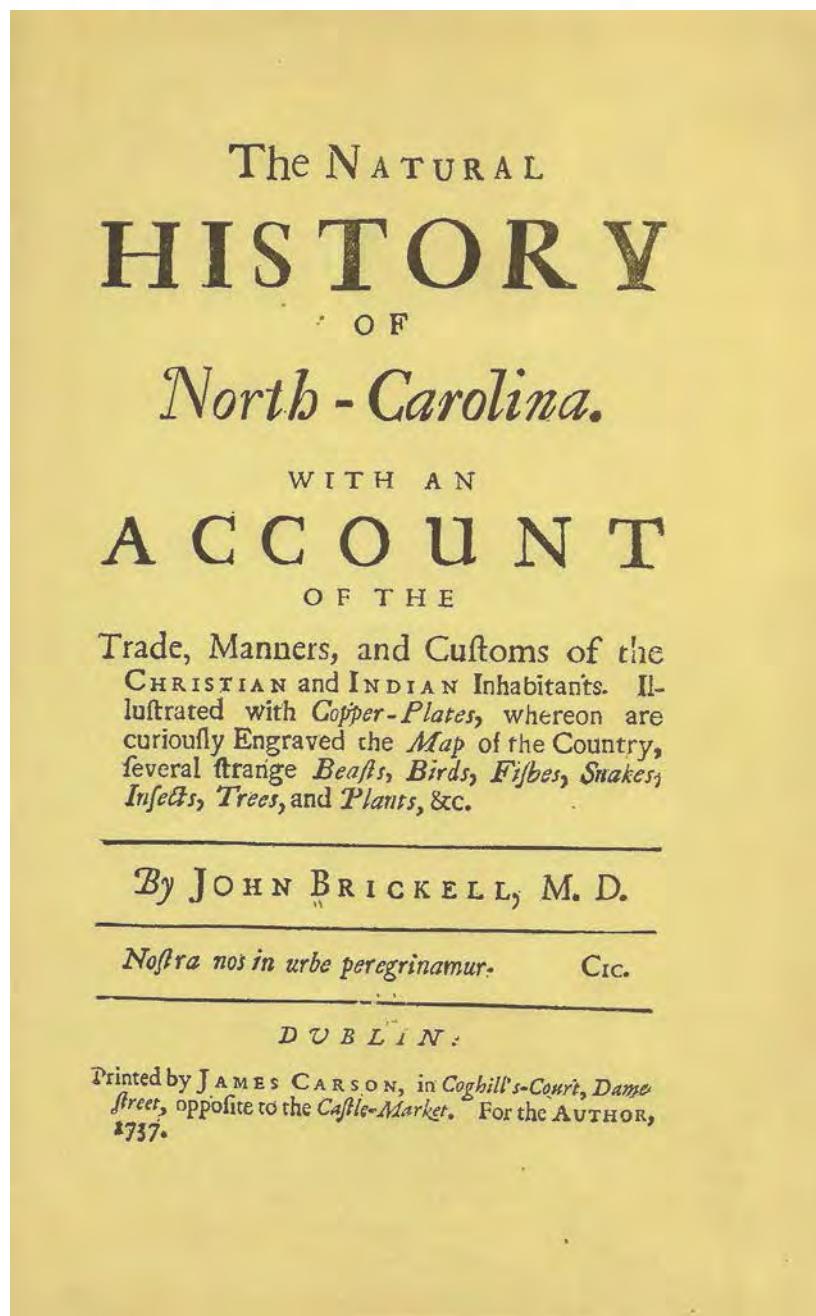
Murfreesboro Historical Marker, Tennessee. This information is based on Lytle family lore. In fact, Murfreesboro was named by the Tennessee Legislature in 1811 in honor of Revolutionary War hero, Hardy Murfree.



Hardy Murfree Marker, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

John Brickell, The Natural History of North - Carolina, 1737 by the author; Reprint 1739, 1743. Reprint, 1969.

PDF file: <http://archive.org/details/naturalhistoryof00bric>





John Brickell, The Natural History of North – Carolina, 1737 by the author; Reprint 1739, 1743. Reprint, 1969.

PDF file: <http://archive.org/details/naturalhistoryof00bric>

## William Hardy Murfree

*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, 1904:*

MURFREE, William Hardy, representative, was born in Hertford county, N.C., Oct. 2, 1781; son of Hardy and Sally (Brickell) Murfree, and grandson of William and Mary (Moore) Murfree. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1801, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. He represented Hertford county in the North Carolina legislature in 1805, and 1812; was a presidential elector voting for Madison in 1813, and a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17, where he supported Madison's administration and the war of 1812. He removed from Murfreesboro, N.C., in 1823 to his estate in Williamson county, Tenn., where he spent the rest of his life. He was married in 1808 to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of James Maney of Hertford county, N.C. He died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1827.

*A Biographical Congressional Directory: 1774 to 1903, U.S. Congress, 1903:*

Murfree, William Hardee, was a native of Hertford County, N. C.; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1801; studied law, and began practice at Edenton; member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1805 and 1812; elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses as a Democrat; moved to Tennessee, where he died at Nashville in 1828.

**William Hardy Murfree** (1781-1827), the eldest son of Hardy Murfree, graduated from the

State University at Chapel Hill in 1801 and then began the study of law in Edenton, North Carolina. 

He was an attorney in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. William Hardy Murfree married in 1808. His wife Elizabeth Mary **Maney** was the daughter of James Maney and Mary Roberts of Hertford County, North Carolina. Elizabeth's brother, Dr. James Maney, four years later married William Hardy Murfree's sister, Sally Hardy Murfree. [See Maney, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

Representing Hertford County, William Hardy Murfree was a member of the North Carolina's House of Representatives in 1805 and 1812; elected as a Republican to the U. S. Congress (March 4, 1813-March 3, 1817); and was chairman of the Congressional Committee on Public Expenditures. He

supported President James Madison and was an advocate of the war with England (1812-15). He moved to his estate in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1823. He died in Nashville in 1827. "He was in very bad health and on his way to New Orleans, for the purpose of going to Cuba to spend the winter; was taken very ill and died age 45 years and 3 months."

**Fanny Noailles Murfree** (1783-1843) (wife of David Dickinson) built Grantlands Plantation on her inherited property north of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

**Mary Moore Murfree** (1786-1848) (wife of Isaac Hilliard, Jr.). Her inherited property was in the southern part of the center of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. After her husband's death in 1832, Mary Murfree Hilliard sold property to the city for the City Cemetery.

**Matthias Brickell Murfree** (1788-1853) inherited property in the southeast section of the center of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He married Mary Roberts in North Carolina. They built homes on their land in Murfreesboro. One of their children, Dr. James Brickell Murfree, was Assistant Surgeon General for the Confederate Army.

**Sally Hardy Murfree** (1793-1857) (wife of Dr. James Maney) built Oaklands Plantation on her inherited property north of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. [See Maney, George A. Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]

*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, 1904:*

**MURFREE, William Law**, author, was born in Murfreesboro, N.C., July 19, 1817; son of William Hardy and Elizabeth Mary (Maney) Murfree, and grandson of Col. Hardy Murfree (q.v.). He removed to Tennessee with his parents about 1823, was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1836 and studied law. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in Franklin, Nashville, and Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was married, Nov. 22, 1843, to Fanny Priscilla, daughter of David Dickinson of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He lost his fortune during the civil war and in the financial panic of 1873, and in 1881 removed with his family to St. Louis, Mo., where he devoted himself to professional and literary work. He edited the *Central Law Journal* in St. Louis, 1886-88. Owing to the loss of his eyesight he relinquished active pursuits in 1889 and returned to his home at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he spent the rest of his life. He contributed sketches of life in Mississippi and Florida and papers on the political and industrial status of the South to leading magazines, also on legal subjects to law journals, and is the author of several notable law-books, including: *A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs* (1884); *Official Bonds* (1885), and *Practice before the Justice of the Peace* (1886). He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1892.

The eldest son of William Hardy Murfree, **William Law Murfree** (1817-1892), married his first cousin, Fanny Priscilla Dickinson (1816-1902) (daughter of David Dickinson and Fanny Noailles Murfree).  They settled on her 1200 acre estate, Grantlands, near Murfreesboro sometime after their marriage in 1843. He was a lawyer.

**MURFREE, Mary Noailles**, author, was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1850; daughter of William Law and Fanny Priscilla (Dickson) Murfree; granddaughter of William Hardy and Elizabeth Mary (Maney) Murfree, and great granddaughter of Col. Hardy Murfree (q.v.), an officer in the Revolutionary army. She became lame in childhood, and thus debarred from active amusements, at an early age devoted herself to books, becoming a hard student, and later earnestly turned her attention to literary work. The family in 1838 removed to Nashville where she was chiefly educated, although she spent some time at school in Philadelphia. In 1872 they returned to Murfreesboro, and from there removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1881, and back to Murfreesboro in 1890. She spent her summers in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, and devoted herself principally to the portrayal of human character as connected with life in the Tennessee mountains. Her first story, "The Dancin' Party at Harrison's Cove," appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* over the signature "Charles Egbert Craddock." Other stories and novels followed, published also in book form, and she succeeded in concealing her identity until 1885. She is the author of: *In the Tennessee Mountains*, stories (1884); *Where the Battle was Fought*, a novel (1884); *Down the Ravine* (1885); *The Prophet of the great Smoky Mountains* (1885); *In the Clouds* (1886); *The Story of Keedon Bluffs* (1887); *The Despot of Broom-sedge Cove* (1888); *In the Stranger-People's Country* (1891); *His Vanished Star* (1894); *The Mystery of Wileh-fae Mountain and Other Stories* (1895); *The Phantom of the Foot-Bridge and Other Stories* (1895); *The Juggler* (1897); *The Young Mountaineers*, short stories (1897); *The Story of Old Fort Loudon* (1899); *The Bushwhackers and Other Stories* (1899); *The Champion* (1902); *A Spectre of Power* (1902), and numerous contributions to leading magazines.

*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, 1904*

William Law Murfree's daughter, **Mary Noailles (Noailes) Murfree** (1850-1922), wrote and published stories and books in the 19<sup>th</sup> century under the name Charles Egbert Craddock.  Mary suffered from a fever in childhood, suffered partial paralysis, and was lame. She studied at a female academy in Nashville. She started writing under a pen name "**Charles Egbert Craddock**" because at that time female authors were not published, and to protect herself from public failure. By the 1870s she published stories for the *Appleton's Journal* under her pen name, and by 1878 she was contributing to

*Atlantic Monthly*. It was not until seven years later that she introduced herself in person to her editor at the *Atlantic Monthly*. She went on to write eighteen novels and seven volumes of short stories set in the mountains of Tennessee and about frontier life such as "Story of Old Fort Loudon," "The Specter of Power," and "The Fair Mississippian," among others. Many stories were set in the mountains where her family spent their summers, and sometime during the Civil War. Neither Mary nor her sister Fanny ever married. She is listed in *Who's Who in America*, 59: p. 1276. 1907.

**Lavinia Bembury Murfree** (1795-1881). (wife of Frank Nash Williams Burton) built Uxor Hill [Wife's Hill] on her inherited property southwest of Murfreesboro, Tennessee near Murfree Spring.

**Martha Long Ann Cookley Murfree** (1801-1868) (wife of Major William Maney) built a plantation, in Jasmine Hill, Franklin, Tennessee.

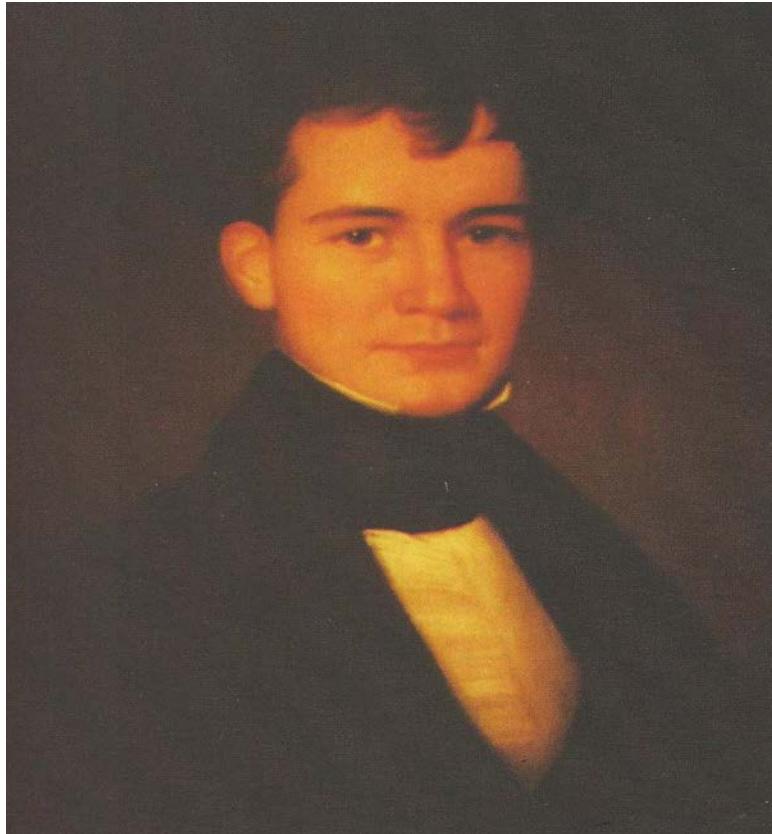
**Elizabeth Maney Murfree** died in 1826 giving birth to **Elizabeth Maney Murfree** (1826-1918). When her husband **William Hardy Murfree** (1781-1827) died a few months later in 1827, their three children (**William Law Murfree**, **Sally Brickell Murfree**, **Elizabeth Maney Murfree**) were raised by Martha Murfree Maney at her plantation Jasmine Hill, Franklin, Tennessee.



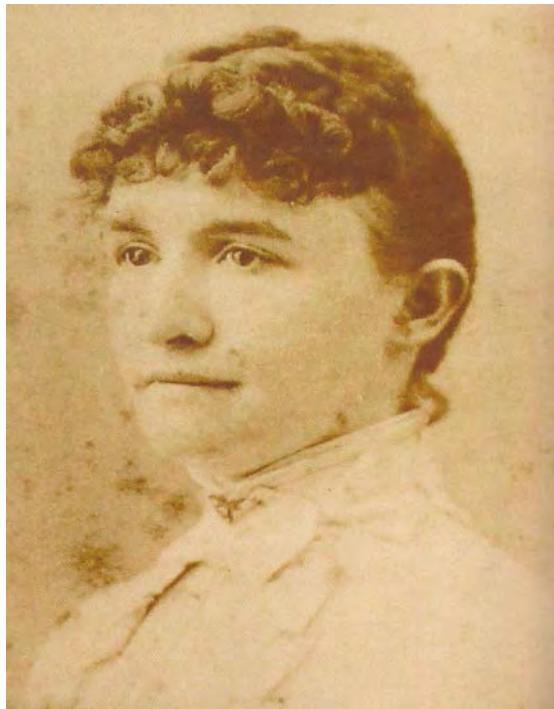
William Hardy Murfree (1781-1827)



Mary Murfree Hilliard (1786-1848)



William Law Murfree (1817-1892)



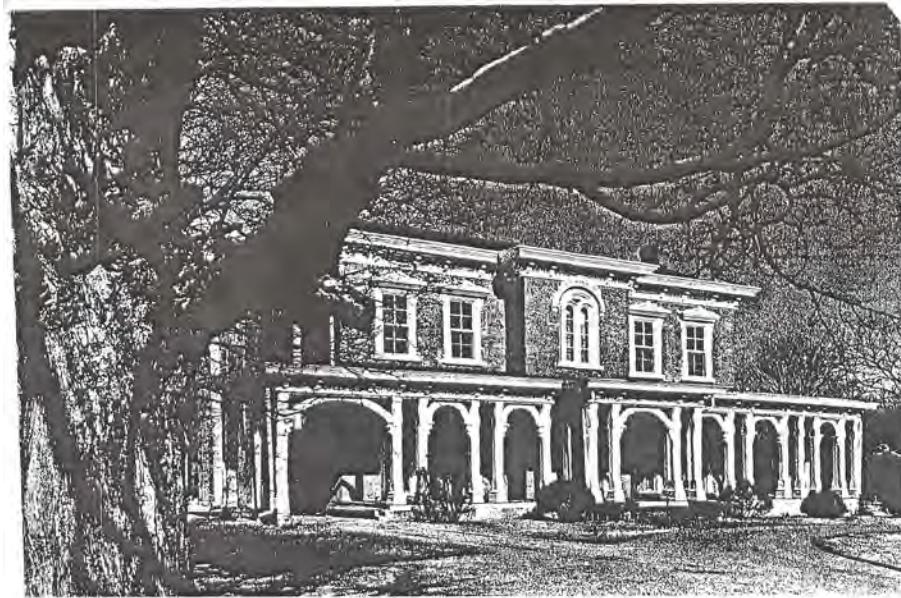
Mary Noailles Murfree (1850-1922), author under the name of Charles Egbert Craddock



Bust of Mary Noailles Murfree by Maria Kirby-Smith, 1987



Sally Murfree Maney (1793-1857)



Oaklands Plantation, Murfreesboro

## Murfree Family Graveyard

Cannon Family Farm

5202 Carters Creek Road, Thompson Station, Williamson County, Tennessee

The graveyard of Col. Hardy Murfree, some of his children, and some descendants is located about 8 miles from downtown Franklin. It is on the “Cannon family farm” on the left side (direction Thompson Station) at 5202 Carter’s Creek Road, just past a small brick church on the right side of the road, (If you get to Thompson Station, you have gone too far). The graveyard is approximately 150 yards down a hill from the house. ([http://www.tncenturyfarms.org/williamson\\_county/#Cannon\\_Farm](http://www.tncenturyfarms.org/williamson_county/#Cannon_Farm))

The graveyard was renovated in 2012. The project was coordinated by Matt Murfree and was financed by descendants of the Murfree and Brickell families.

### Grave Inscriptions:

Col. [sic] Hardy Murfree was born on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of June, A.D. 1752. He died on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April, A.D. 1809. In Peace the Citizen, the Soldier in War, Reverential to God, respectful to Man. [Masonic emblems, the Square and Compass. A Society of the Cincinnati marker next to grave].

Col. Isaac Hilliard, Jr., was born in Nash County, North Carolina, May 19, 1775; removed to Tennessee 1828; died April 18, 1832.  
[Husband of Hardy Murfree daughter, Mary Moore Murfree].

This monument is erected to the memory of William H. and Elizabeth M. Murfree by their children, who deprived, alas, too early in life of their fostering care, feel the magnitude of their loss in the veneration with which their memory is regarded by all who knew them. (East face of monument.)

William Hardy Murfree was born in Hartford Country, N.C., Oct. 2, A.D., 1781. Immigrated to Tennessee, A.D., 1823, and departed this life January 19, A.D., 1827. Able and honest at the bar and in Congress; just in all things, kind in temper, devoted to his family and friends, he lived beloved and died lamented. (South face).

Elizabeth Mary [Maney] Murfree, daughter of James and Mary Maney, was born in Hertford County, N.C., October 28, A.D., 1787, and departed this life July 13, A.D., 1826. Devoted to her

husband and children, affectionate to her friends, kind to all, she was beloved by all who knew her, and it is hoped, is now happy in heaven. (North face of monument.)

Sacred to the memory of William Hardy Murfree and Elizabeth Mary, his wife. United in their lives, in death they were not long divided. They were married in North Carolina, A.D., 1808, shared with constant affection the joys and sorrows of life, and, it is hoped, are again united in heaven. (West face of monument).



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HARDY MURFREE, revolutionary hero for whom the county seat of Rutherford was named. Several Masonic emblems cover the box-like tomb. The tall monument on the extreme right is in memory of his son, William Hardy Murfree. The graveyard is near Thompson Station.

Douglass-Maney Family Papers. (Tennessee Historical Society collection; Accession #306).



Murfree Family Graveyard, Thompson Station, Tennessee.

Large obelisk: William Hardy Murfree (1781-1827) and Elizabeth Maney Murfree (1787-1826).

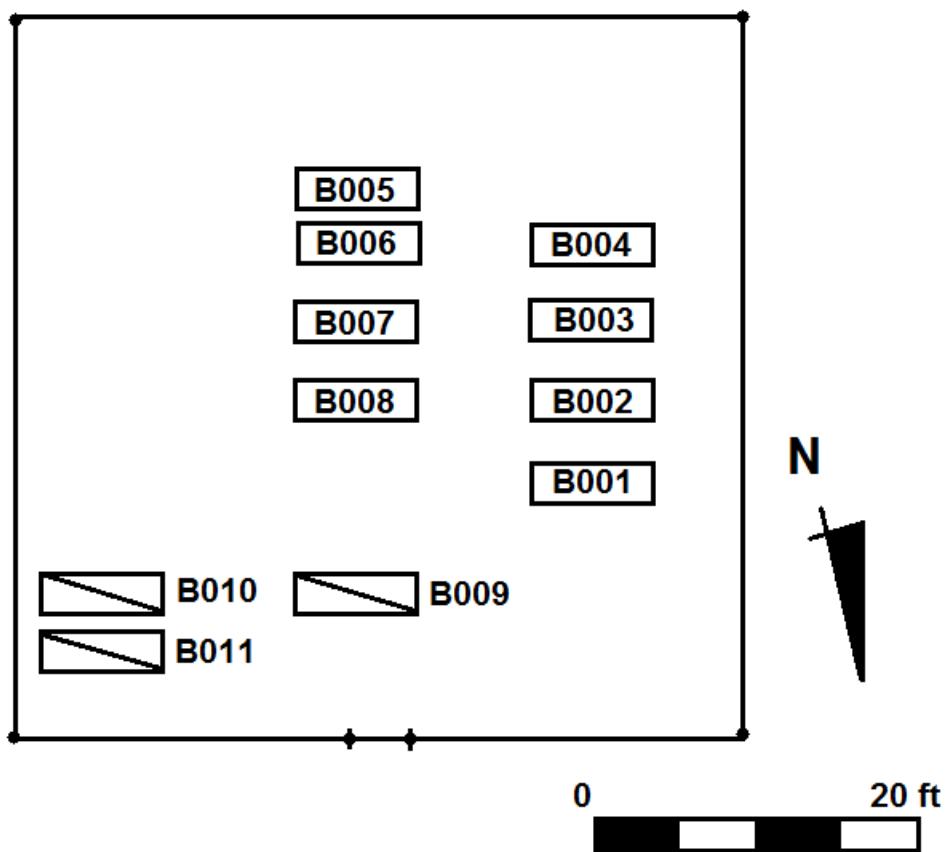
In front of obelisk: Col. Hardy Murfree (1752-1809). Society of the Cincinnati Insignia affixed to grave.



Murfree Family Graveyard, Thompson Station, Tennessee.

Top: Large obelisk: William Hardy Murfree (1781-1827) and Elizabeth Maney Murfree (1787-1826).



**Interments in the Murfree Cemetery:****Burial Name Birth Death Surface marker type**

- B001** Isaac Hilliard Sr. May 19, 1775 - April 18, 1832; Box tomb
- B002** Lavinia Lafayette Hilliard Aug 25, 1824 - Dec 1, 1833; Box tomb
- B003** Eliza Caroline Hilliard Feb 3, 1804 - Mar 21, 1839; Box tomb
- B004** James Carter Hilliard June 2, 1816 - Aug 5, 1841; Box tomb
- B005** Elizabeth Mary Maney Murfree Oct. 28, 1787 - July 13, 1826; Large multi-element obelisk
- B006** William Hardy Murfree Oct. 2, 1781 - Jan. 19, 1827; Shared with B005
- B007** James Mathias Murfree July 1825 - April 1825; Multi-element broken column
- B008** Colonel Hardy Murfree June 5, 1752 - April 6, 1809; Table top (Box tomb)
- B009** Unidentified (Dr. James Noailles Brickell) 1841 none
- B010** Unidentified none
- B011** unidentified none

Dan Sumner Allen IV, CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MURFREE CEMETERY,  
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, 2012

### OLD CITY CEMETERY

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

A number of the succeeding generations of Murfrees and Maneys are buried here. However, our direct Murfree ancestors are buried in the Hardy Murfree graveyard on the Cannon farm in Williamson County near Thompson Station, Tennessee.



Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

# **George A. Frazer's**

## **Paternal Ancestors**

## **Frazer Family: Twentieth Century**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2016

Note: All information, family trees, booklets on the Frazer ancestors have been placed in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA)

George Washington Augustine Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer and their descendants are in another booklet.

## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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#### 1. Frazer

Frazer family in Cedar Grove Cemetery

#### 2. Hill – Bennett – Brown – Boddie – Mildmay

Green Hill Cemetery

#### 3. Maney – Ballard – Baker

Maney - Oaklands Plantation - Murfreesboro

Maney family in Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro

#### 4. Murfree - Holladay – Brickell

Murfree Family Graveyard

#### 5. Frazer: Twentieth Century

#### 6. George and Sadie Warner Frazer: Twentieth Century

#### 7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet

#### 8. Bibliography and Research in each booklet

**Descendants of Henry Shelby Frazer and  
Elizabeth Maney Murfree Frazer**

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1 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1820 - about 1874)  
+ Elizabeth Maney MURFREE (1826 - 1918)  
...2 Sally Murfree FRAZER (1849 - )  
+ John Hartwell HILLMAN (1841 - 1911)  
.....3 John Hartwell HILLMAN Jr. ( - 1959)  
+ Name UNKNOWN  
.....4 Henry HILLMAN (1919 - )  
+ Elsie Surname UNKNOWN  
.....4 Sally Frazer HILLMAN  
+ Mabon CHILDS  
.....4 Corinne HILLMAN  
+ Name unknown OLIVER  
.....4 Ernest HILLMAN  
...2 James Stokes FRAZER (1852 - 1892)  
+ Mary WASHINGTON (1855 - 1928)  
.....3 George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)  
+ Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)  
.....4 Percy Warner FRAZER (1906 - 1999)  
+ Elizabeth Anderson KIRBY-SMITH (1914 - 1961)  
+ Winnifred Loesch DUSENBERRY  
.....4 George Preston FRAZER (1908 - 2003)  
.....4 Margaret Lindsley FRAZER (1911 - 1986)  
+ Stanley DeLury ROSE (1916 - 1977)  
.....4 Mary Washington FRAZER (1914 - 1974)  
.....3 Henry Shelby FRAZER (1882 - 1964)  
+ Milbrey Ewing KEITH  
.....4 Emily Kent FRAZER (1914 - )  
+ Eugene Brayton WALLING  
+ W. CAPERS  
.....4 Milbrey Keith FRAZER (1916 - )  
+ Allen COVERT  
+ John CULLOM  
.....3 James Stokes FRAZER Jr. (1884 - 1953)  
+ Anita LEWIS (1885 - 1965)  
.....4 Eugene Lewis FRAZER (1906 - 1974)  
+ Mary Varina GAITHER (1908 - 1988)  
.....4 James Stokes FRAZER III (1907 - 1975)  
+ Ruth MITCHELL  
+ Emily Robinson EWING (1904 - )  
.....4 Lewis FRAZER (1909 - 1998)  
+ Beverly ROBINSON (1918 - )  
.....4 Washington FRAZER (1910 - 1987)  
+ Louise BICKFORD (1908 - 1971)  
.....4 Dudley Dunn FRAZER (1912 - 1992)  
+ Elizabeth Ratleph LOLLER (1914 - )  
.....4 Anita Lewis FRAZER (1914 - )  
+ Henry AMBROSE Jr. (1912 - )  
+ Robert A. SHADDOIN (1911 - )  
.....4 Livingfield More FRAZER (1915 - 1974)  
+ Virginia HUGGINS ( - 1961)  
+ Sarah SMITH  
.....3 Lawrence Smith FRAZER (1886 - 1957)  
  
+ Frida TILLMAN (1894 - )  
.....4 Frida Kondrup FRAZER (1915 - )  
.....3 Mary Washington FRAZER (1888 - 1962)  
+ Hickman PRICE (1886 - 1939)  
.....4 Hickman PRICE Jr. (1911 - 1989)  
+ Margaret BAYNE (1912 - 1968)  
.....3 Elizabeth Murfree FRAZER (1890 - 1899)  
.....3 Joseph Washington FRAZER (1892 - 1971)  
+ Lucille FROST (1895 - after 1974)  
.....4 Arielle Frost FRAZER (1917 - 2006)  
+ Hon. Michael STRUTT (1914 - 1942)  
+ Eric EWESON

## Frazer Family Stories

### Automobile Tycoons – Joseph Washington Frazer and Hickman Price, Jr.:

*Kaiser-Frazer, the Last Onslaught on Detroit : An Intimate Behind the Scenes Study of the Postwar American Car Industry* (Automobile Quarterly Library Series), 1975, by Richard M. Langworth.

**Joseph Washington Frazer** (1892-1971), was born in Nashville, attended Wallace's Boarding School as soon as he was old enough. He then went to Hotchkiss and Yale University Class of 1914. (Sadie Warner Frazer stated that he did not graduate from Yale). In the early years of the automobile industry, 1910-1920, he went to Detroit where he got involved in the auto industry, first for Packard Motor Car Company as a mechanic. Although this sounds like a step down, he may have done this to allow him to learn the "Nuts and Bolts" of a car.

In 1939, Frazer had moved to Willys-Overland which was in dire financial straits with sales stalled at 16,000 units annually. During his time at Willys, as its president, the company built and unveiled its new military vehicle, with Frazer approving trademark filings to make "Jeep" an automotive nameplate. Frazer claimed to have coined the word jeep by slurring the initials G.P. but this is disputed. Willys won the U.S. Government contract to build the Jeep ["General Purpose" - ("G.P.") military utility vehicle]. The Jeep began production in 1940-1941. Frazer also directed the development of a low-priced car called the Americar which was a sales success. By the time he left in 1944 Willys-Overland had rung up yearly sales of \$212 million. In August 1944 Frazer took control of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation and became president. They were featured in an article "Joe Frazer and Graham-Paige" *Time*, August 21, 1944.

He announced that the company would resume manufacturing automobiles after the war with a completely new car to be called the Frazer. While looking for financial backing for this venture, he met California industrialist Henry J. Kaiser, who also had plans for a postwar automobile. The two agreed to work together and formed the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation in August 1945. Henry Kaiser became the chairman of Kaiser-Frazer, and Frazer became president. Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and Graham-Paige became equal partners. Kaiser-Frazer would make the Kaiser car, Graham-Paige would build the Frazer and agricultural machinery. He was featured in a *Time* article in April, 1945 in an article entitled "From Riches to Riches."

The **Frazer** (1946-1951) was the flagship line of upper-medium priced American luxury automobiles built by the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation of Willow Run Ypsilanti, Michigan, and was, with Crosley, the first American car with new envelope body and fresh postwar styling.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Frazer was styled by Howard "Dutch" Darrin with some input from other K-F stylists. The new Frazer won the Fashion Academy of New York Gold Medal for design achievement. Production began on May 29, 1946 and the Frazer made its public debut June 29, 1946. There was one basic four-door sedan body shell that was shared with the similar but lower-priced (by \$200 to \$600) Kaiser. The Frazer used the Continental Red Seal 226 CID "Supersonic" L-head six powerplant which reached 115 hp (86 kW) by the end of Frazer production at the conclusion of the 1951 model year. The luxury line Frazer Manhattan Series F47C was introduced on March 23, 1947 at a \$500 premium over the original Frazer Series F-47, which continued on as the Standard. By 1948, Frazer sales totaled about 1.5% of all American cars built.

The dramatically-restyled 1951 Frazer models included a four-door convertible, a hardtop sedan, and the Frazer Vagabond, a unique hatchback sedan. The final Frazers—which were actually facelifted leftover 1950 models—were introduced in March 1950 and were an immediate hit with the public. Over 50,000 orders were placed, but at that point Joseph W. Frazer had left the company and K-F management decided to concentrate only on Kaiser production after building 10,214 of the 1951 Frazer, when the supply of leftover 1950 bodies ran out.

By the end of 1946, Graham-Paige was losing money, and couldn't meet its financial obligations to Kaiser-Frazer and in 1947, Frazer sold Graham-Paige's automobile operation to Kaiser. In April 2012, he was inducted into the Automobile Hall of Fame.

Joseph Frazer married Lucille Frost (1896, Chicago-aft 1974) Joseph Washington Frazer owned a home "High Tide" in Newport, Rhode Island. He died of cancer in 1971 at "High Tide."

They had one daughter Arielle (1917–2006, Newport, Rhode Island).

### **Linkage of the Joe Frazer family with the English Royals:**

Arielle (Uncle Joe's only daughter) Frazer married before World War II, Michael Strutt (second son of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Lord Belper). He flew for the RAF (Royal Air Force) during the Battle of Britain and died in 1942 in a RAF aviation accident in which the Prince of Kent also died. They are listed in 1943 in Debrett's Peerage. Arielle was known as Baroness and was shown in Debrett's Peerage as the widow of the second son of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Belper. She died in 2006 in Newport, Rhode Island where she lived for a number of years. After Strutt's death, in the 1950s Arielle married to a Mr. Eweson.

\*\*\*\*

**Mary Washington Frazer** (1888-1962) graduated from Ward Seminary in Nashville and then Mrs. Finch's Finishing School in New York City. She married Hickman Price from Middle Tennessee, who at one time was the largest wheat producer in Texas until the depression. His son, Hickman Price, Jr. made a lot of money running Willis-Overland in Brazil as well as in private investments in manufacturing in Paraguay. His wife was Margaret Price, the Democratic Party chairwoman in the Kennedy era. Joe Frazer sold "High Tide" to Hickman, retaining the right to live in a side cottage until his death. Hickman Price lived in Palm Beach, Florida in the late 1980s.

**Hickman Price Jr.**

Executive, 78

Hickman Price Jr., a former assistant secretary in the United States Department of Commerce and a business executive, died of a heart attack Tuesday at his home in Southampton, L.I. He was 78 years old and also lived in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Price was born in Nashville. He was a former president of Mercedes-Benz in São Paolo, Brazil. He had served in the Department of Commerce from 1961 to 1963 and was a former president and chairman of the International Products Corporation.

Surviving are his wife, the former Dorothy Hurt; a son, Marston, of Recife, Brazil; a daughter, Patricia Geisel of Annville, Pa.; seven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Hickman Price Obituary, *New York Times*, August 21, 1989.



Hickman Price Jr.

\*\*\*\*

**James Stokes Frazer, his wife Anita Lewis, and Viscount Hailsham:**

James Stokes (Jim) Frazer (1884-1953) was married to Anita Lewis. My understanding is that the Lewis family intermarried with the Lytle Brown family in Murfreesboro. A daughter, a Myssie Brown, married a Hailsham of St. Marylebone (English Noble Class) when he was the Governor General of Canada in the 1890s. He was Douglass Hogg, the 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Hailsham, the brother of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Archibald Marjoribanks. His son was Quintin Hogg, the second Viscount Hailsham of Marylebone.

Baron Hailsham was a direct descendant on his mother's side of the great-great grandson of Capt. William Lytle, the Revolutionary War hero who donated the land in Murfreesboro on which the

## Frazer Twentieth Century

courthouse, jail and Presbyterian Church were built. His mother, Elizabeth "Myssie" Brown was the daughter of Neill Brown, governor of Tennessee from 1847-49.

As for his English heritage, Hailsham was the son of Douglass Hogg, who was twice Lord Chancellor of the country. Hailsham himself began as a lawyer, and he was wounded in Egypt in 1940 with the British Army. Hailsham served as Viscount Hailsham, a title he received upon his father's death, in the House of Lords from 1950 until 1963, when he renounced the title so he could serve in the House of Commons. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Lord Chancellor in 1970, and he was created a life peer and took his place in the House of Lords as Baron Hailsham of Marylebone.

Quintin Hogg kept up with his Frazer cousins. He came for a visit to Nashville in 1954 and stayed with Uncle Jim and Aunt Anita Frazer. George Preston Frazer (1907-2003) kept contact with Hogg at least into the 1990s and gave a sculptured head bust of Hogg to the Murfreesboro, Tennessee public library. Preston visited with Hogg when he attended our 200 year celebration of independence (1776/1976) at Williamsburg, Virginia. Quintin Hogg was a leader of the British Conservative Party and Lord Chancellor in the 1970s and 1980s.

### **Connection to the Oil Industry**

Jim and Anita Frazer's daughter, Anita Lewis Frazer, married an Ambrose, and their daughter, Mary Washington Ambrose (born 1941), married a Frank Halliburton Jr., and had two children including Frank James Halliburton III. The founder of the Halliburton Company was Jimmie (James) Halliburton.

**Henry Hillman, billionaire:**

Sally Murfree Frazer (b. 1849), the daughter of Elizabeth Maney Murfree and Henry Shelby Frazer, married John (J.) Hartwell “Hart” Hillman, thus the Hillman family was George A Frazer’s first cousins. His generation kept up with them as did the Murfrees from Murfreesboro. This is our connection to the Hillman Dynasty in Pittsburgh (lead by Henry Hillman who in 2015 was worth \$2.5 billion, (number 268). He is alive at 96, but his son runs the Hillman companies.

I met Henry Hillman once briefly in 1970 and have had some contact with his sister Sally Frazer Hillman Childs whom I met with her and her husband Mabon Childs twice in 1970-71. They have a daughter about 15 years younger than we are, whose maiden name is Sally Frazer Childs. Their fascination, as with the Frazers, is with Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree, grandfather of Sally Murfree Frazer. We have a photo of a portrait of Sally Murfree Frazer and James Stokes Frazer as children (circa 1860); the portrait is in the possession of the heirs of Henry’s sister, Corrine Oliver (died 2005). Henry Hillman’s brother, Ernest Hillman, had a number of the Murfree portraits and willed them all to Matt Murfree and his brother in Murfreesboro in the late 1990s. Matt was the repository of all things Murfree, but he died unexpectedly in 2015.

## Joseph Washington (Joe) Frazer

**Joseph Frazer, 79, Co-Founder  
Of Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Dead**

Reprinted from The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7—Joseph Washington Frazer, a former top executive in the automobile industry, who was founder with Henry J. Kaiser of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, died today of cancer. His age was 79.

Surviving are his widow, the former Lucille Frost a daughter, Mrs. Aeriele Eweson, and two grandchildren.

### Drive of a Fullback

Mr. Frazer, who had the build and energy of a fullback, glowed with a ruddy, virile charm that enabled him to score repeated successes in the motor-car industry. The only auto magnate to have a home in Newport, he was equally at ease in the society of convivial factory foremen.

As president and general manager of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., from 1939 to 1943, Mr. Frazer pioneered in the manufacture of low-priced cars and took a key role in the development and manufacture of the Jeep in World War II.

In 1945, he entered a partnership with Mr. Kaiser in a company that was briefly the country's fourth largest producer of automobiles.

Mr. Frazer was born March 4, 1892, in Nashville, Tenn., the son of James S. and Mary Washington Frazer. His mother's family was descended from an uncle of George Washington. As a youth, he attended the Hotchkiss School and Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Then he headed for Detroit, took a job as a mechanic's helper at 16 cents an hour at the Packard Motor Car Company, after which he switched to selling automobiles at the Packard agency in New York.

From Packard, Mr. Frazer went to the export division of General Motors in 1918, and then served as assistant treasurer of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, taking part in the evolution of automobile-installment financing.

In 1924, after a year as general sales manager of Pierce-Arrow, Mr. Frazer joined Wal-



Joseph W. Frazer

ter P. Chrysler in the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Company, which was absorbed by the Chrysler Motor Company in 1927. Mr. Frazer became vice president of the Chrysler sales division and of its Plymouth and DeSoto subsidiaries.

After 15 years with Chrysler, he left the thriving concern to become president of Willys-Overland, which was having difficulties. Mr. Frazer explained his move by quoting his favorite epigram: "Security is but an illusion, repose is not the destiny of many."

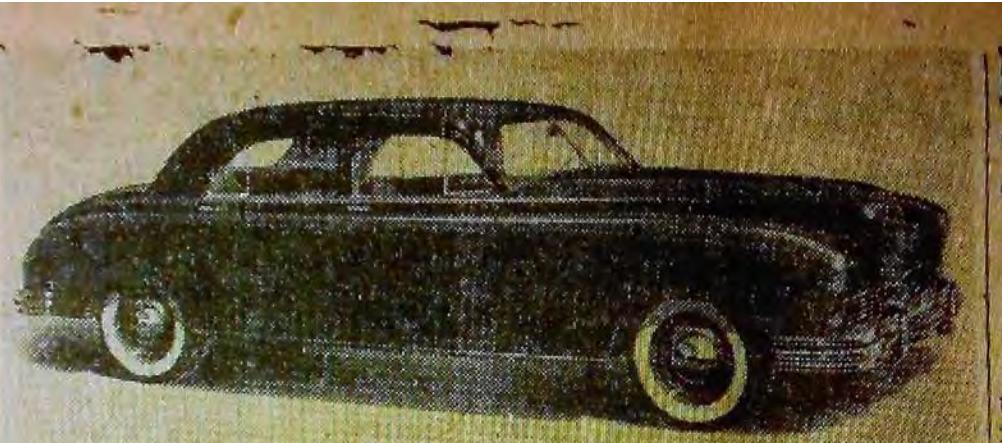
In 1944, Mr. Frazer became head of the Warren City (Ohio) Manufacturing Company, which was merged with the Graham-Paige Motor Company. As chairman of the board he sought to expand.

This led to his meeting with Mr. Kaiser in 1945 and the formation of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, which produced the Kaiser and Frazer cars in the former Willow Run aviation plant in Michigan. Mr. Frazer served as president and then as vice chairman until the company halted production in 1953.

A funeral service will be held Tuesday at 11 A. M. in Newport.

Joseph Frazer obituary, *New York Times*, August 8, 1971

Frazer Twentieth Century



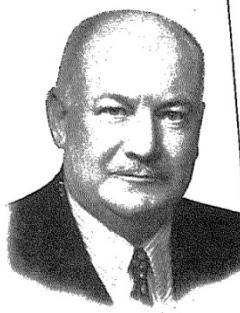
THE FRAZER, AMERICA'S FIRST ALL-NEW CAR since the war, is previewed in the above sketch, showing flowing front-to-rear fender lines. Body features include increased visibility and wide seating capacity. The new automobile has a wheelbase of 123½ inches and a specially designed six-cylinder, 100 horsepower engine. First peacetime product of Graham-Paige Motors, the medium-priced 1946 Frazer will be on the market in January.

There's a Great New Car a-Coming...

TO A NATION AT PEACE

*The Sensational New*

**FRAZER**



"I am unreservedly proud of the car to which I have given my name. You will find it brilliantly engineered, smartly designed and honestly built."

*Joseph W. Frazer*  
Chairman and President

GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS CORPORATION, DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

*Keep watching the news from GRAHAM-PAIGE!*

## Frazer Twentieth Century



1945

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

August 10, 1946



**KAI SER SPECIAL**  
PRODUCT OF KAISER-FRAZER

*Two Cars  
You Should  
Know!*

**FRAZER**  
PRODUCT OF  
GRAHAM-PAIGE

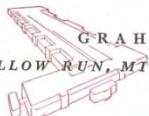
...The KAISER SPECIAL and the FRAZER

Here are two new 1947 cars you'll want to know all about before you buy *any* automobile. You will find the KAISER SPECIAL and the FRAZER as exciting in performance as they are in beauty. Their design was unhampered by any pre-war tools or dies. They were engineered against a background of wartime experience. The result is refreshingly different—really *modern* transportation.

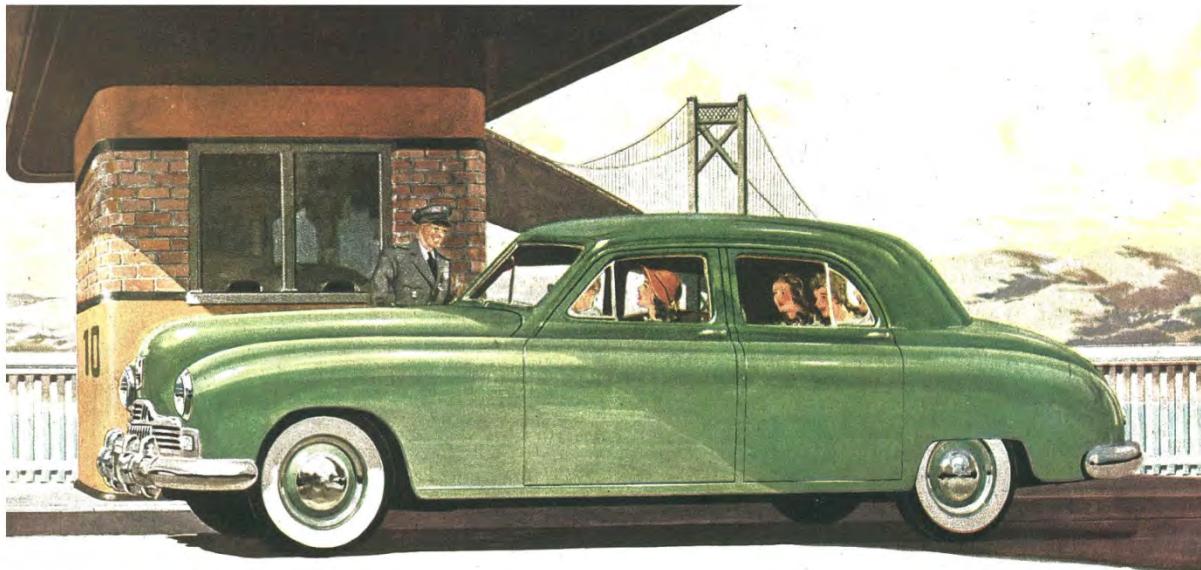
Both of these new 1947 automobiles are now being shown in many large cities, and are rapidly being supplied to our more than 4,000 dealers from coast to coast.



KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION      GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS CORPORATION  
WILLOW RUN, MICHIGAN



Saturday Evening Post, August 10, 1946, 94



BODY STYLING BY Darrin



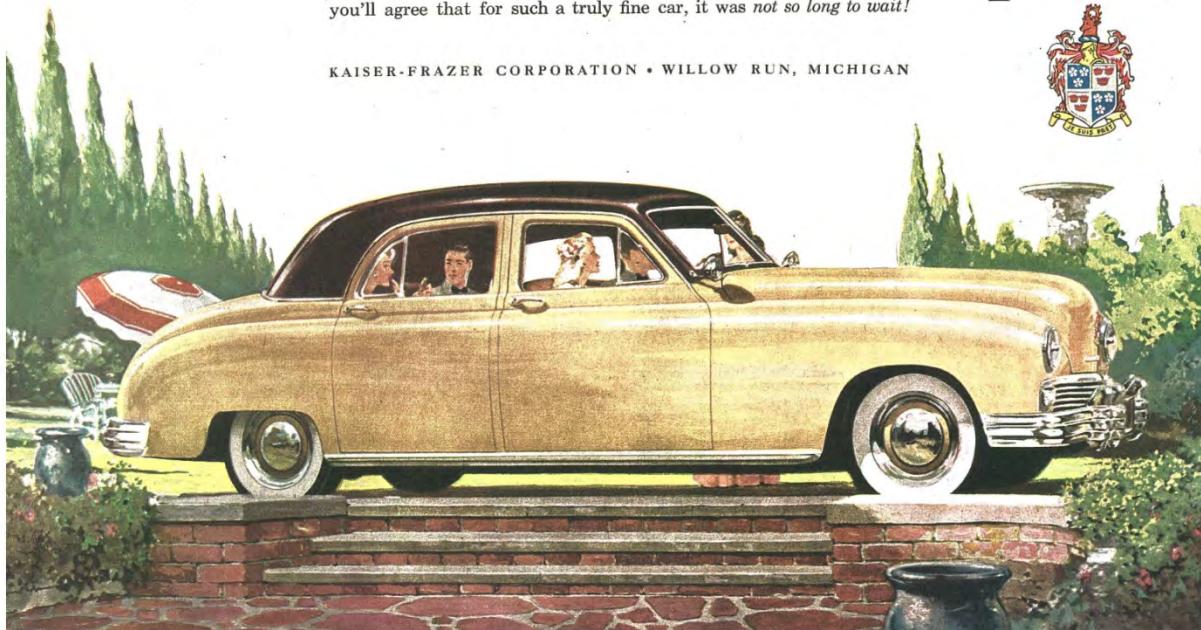
KAI SER

## Not So Long to Wait!

WILLOW RUN is beginning to hit its real stride. Every month new production records are being set, and your local Kaiser-Frazer dealer is now getting a steady, though still inadequate, supply of these 100% postwar cars. Talk with him today—and arrange to *drive* the KAISER or the FRAZER. *Compare the ride!* You will share the enthusiasm of more than 50,000 proud owners. Place your order right now. With today's production, you'll have your KAISER or your FRAZER very soon. And you'll agree that for such a truly fine car, it was *not so long to wait!*

KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION • WILLOW RUN, MICHIGAN

FRAZER



*Country Gentleman*, September, 1947, 31

**K KAISER**

**MOST FOR YOUR MONEY**

One sure way to protect your motor car investment is to buy a KAISER or a FRAZER. For in either of these ultra-modern cars you buy *lasting value*. You buy styling that will still be out ahead when many of today's so-called "new" cars have already been obsoleted by their own manufacturers!

And at the same time you buy *fully postwar engineering*! A new power-to-weight ratio and truly advanced chassis design give results that will mean "money in the bank" for you in years to come. How can you possibly get more for your transportation money than to buy an automobile that in itself offers insurance against high and quick obsolescence?

KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION • WILLOW RUN, MICH.

**FRAZER**

April, 1948

*The most  
distinguished  
value\*  
in the luxury  
car field . . .  
the  
hand-crafted*

# F R A Z E R

*The pride  
of  
Willow Run*

*Manhattan*

*Rose Land*

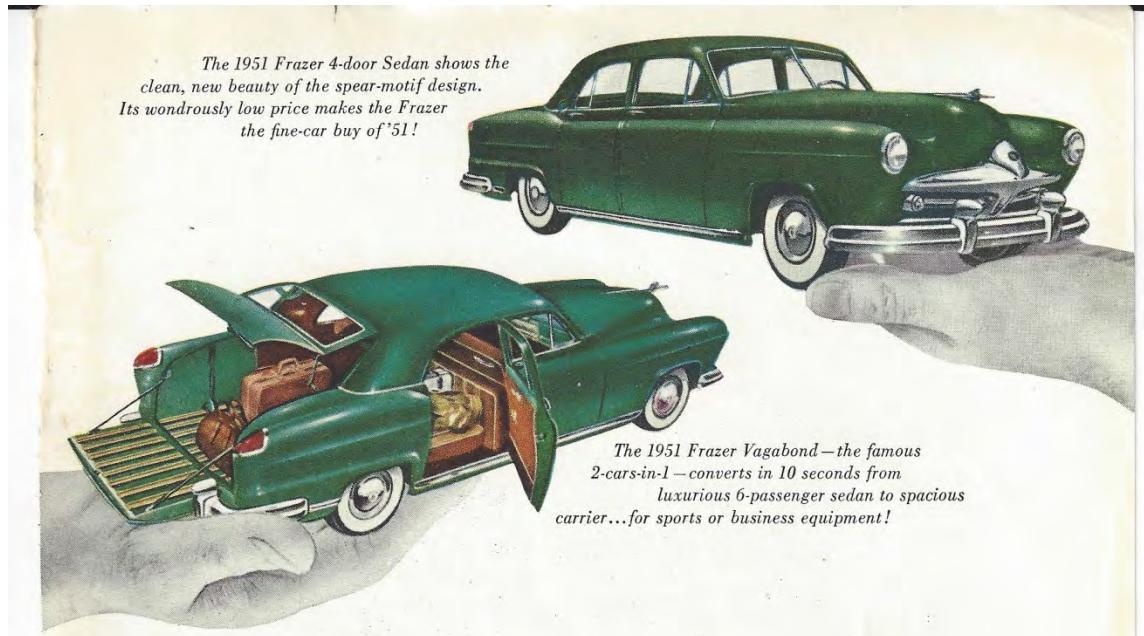


"Custom-fashioned" to compliment your personality...silent-power balanced to assure your comfort...and effortless handling ease. A true milestone in the annals of the automotive industry...a definite departure in performance...a new re-alignment in value. Never before has such mechanical perfection, such distinguished style, been combined in such volume. Never before could so many enjoy such luxury at such moderate cost. Your inspection is cordially invited.  
KAIHER-FRAZER SALES CORPORATION, Willow Run, Michigan. \*Recently revised downward to \$2595 at the factory; only transportation, State and local taxes (if any) additional. Hear! Hear! Hear! Walter Winchell every Sunday night over ABC.

©1949 KAIHER-FRAZER SALES CORP., WILLOW RUN, MICHIGAN

[New Yorker Magazine], July 30, 1949, 35

## Frazer Twentieth Century



### five new handcrafted body styles 1951

# FRAZER

Truly built to better the best on the road, the 1951 Frazers are handcrafted—with regally rich interiors in a wide variety of exclusive colors and fabrics. All models are powered with the new Supersonic High-Torque Engine. Hydra-Matic Drive, optional at extra cost.

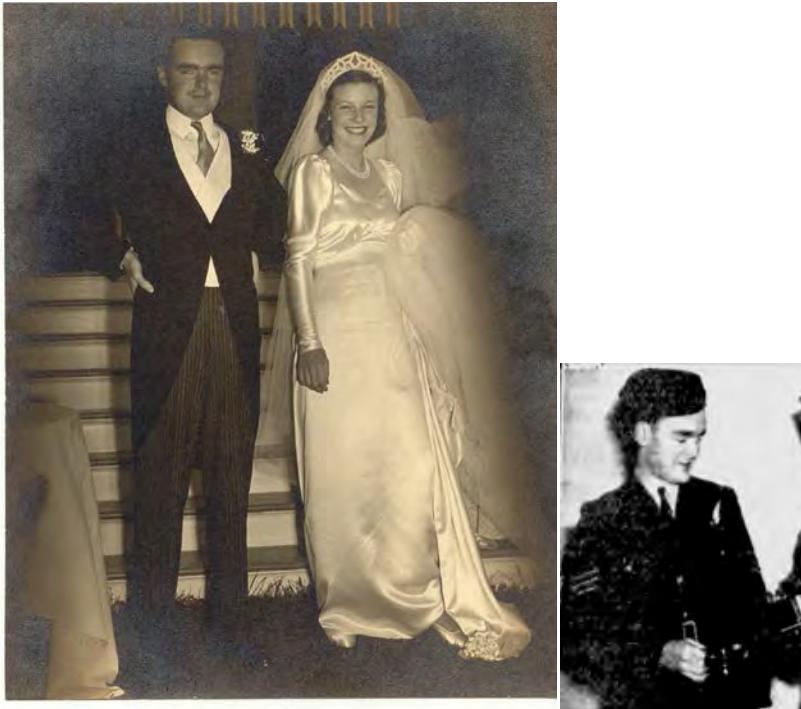
*The Pride of Willow Run*

The 1951 Frazer Convertible America's only 4-door convertible has added convenience, comfort, spaciousness and visibility...of course a fully automatic top!

The 1951 Frazer Manhattan comes in two models—one with its metal top coated in glamorous colors, the other with its top covered in shimmering nylon. Either way enhances to the utmost the convertible look in solid steel.



National Geographic, 1951, back cover.

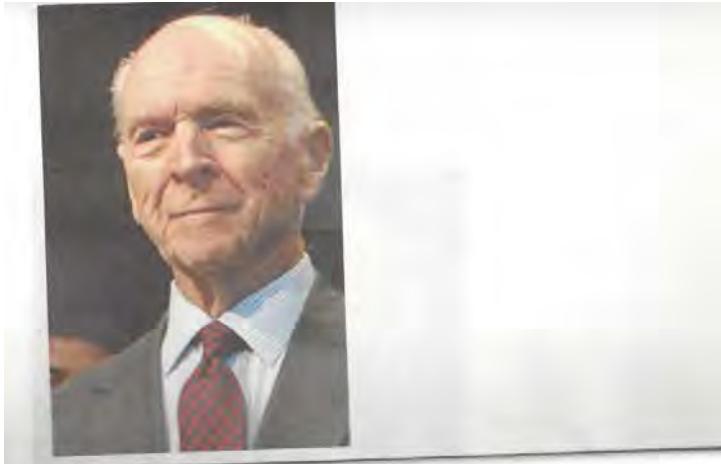


L. Marriage of Arielle Frazer (daughter of Joseph Washington Frazer [brother of George A. Frazer]) to Michael Strutt (the second son of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Lord Belper), August 15, 1939.  
R. Michael Strutt, on left.



Debrett's Peerage, 1947, p.

## Frazer Twentieth Century



Industrialist Henry Hillman, now age 96, spends most of his time focusing on philanthropy, with an eye on his hometown of Pittsburgh. In 2014, his foundation gave \$20 million to local causes, including \$5 million to Carnegie Mellon's brain research center and \$5 million to the University of Pittsburgh's Institute of Politics. He also donated \$2.5 million to the Traffic21 Initiative to fund ideas for fixing the city's clogged roadways. Hillman followed his father into the family business, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical, in 1946. When his father died in 1959, he bought his siblings' stakes and dismantled the business, selling it for parts and reinvesting the proceeds into real estate and investments. He was an early backer of both KKR and Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield and Byers. Elsie, Hillman's wife of 70 years and former Republican national committeewoman, passed away in August 2015 at age 89.

Henry Hillman followed his father J.H. Hillman into the family business, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical in 1946. When his father died in 1959, Henry bought his siblings' stakes and dismantled the business, selling it for parts and reinvesting the proceeds into real estate, private equity and venture capital. He was an early investor in both KKR and Kleiner Perkins. Today L. Hillman spends most of his time focusing on philanthropy. The \$300 million (assets) Henry L. Hillman Foundation donates to philanthropic causes around his hometown Pittsburgh. In 2014 he gave \$5 million to Carnegie Mellon for its brain research center and another \$5 million to the University of Pittsburgh's Institute of Politics. He also donated \$2.5 million to the Traffic21 Initiative to fund ideas about how to fix Pittsburgh's clogged roadways.

Henry Hillman is the son of industrialist J.H. Hillman, Jr., owner of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical. He diversified the family fortune via The Hillman Co., investing in real estate, private equity and venture capital. He was the founding investor in influential Silicon Valley venture capital firm Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, and LBO titan Kohlberg Kravis Roberts. Formerly the owner of downtown Pittsburgh's PPG Place, he has since sold it. In 1964, Hillman began expanding the Hillman Foundation, set up by his father in 1951. It now includes 18 regionally focused foundations run by different members of the Hillman family. His focus remains in Pittsburgh. The University of Pittsburgh Cancer Center bears his name. He funded Traffic21, a Carnegie Mellon-based project devoted to improving transportation efficiency.

### • #268 Henry Hillman

- Real Time Net Worth As of 9/29/15
- \$2.5 Billion
- 2015 Forbes 400 Net Worth
- \$2.5 Billion

Bachelor of Arts / Science, Princeton University  
**Henry Hillman on Forbes Lists**

- #268 Forbes 400 (2015)
- #249 in 2014
- #737 Billionaires (2015)
  - #259 in United States



**Henry Hillman.** His paternal grandmother was Sally Murfree Frazer, sister of George A. Frazer's grandfather, Henry Shelby Frazer.

Frazer Twentieth Century

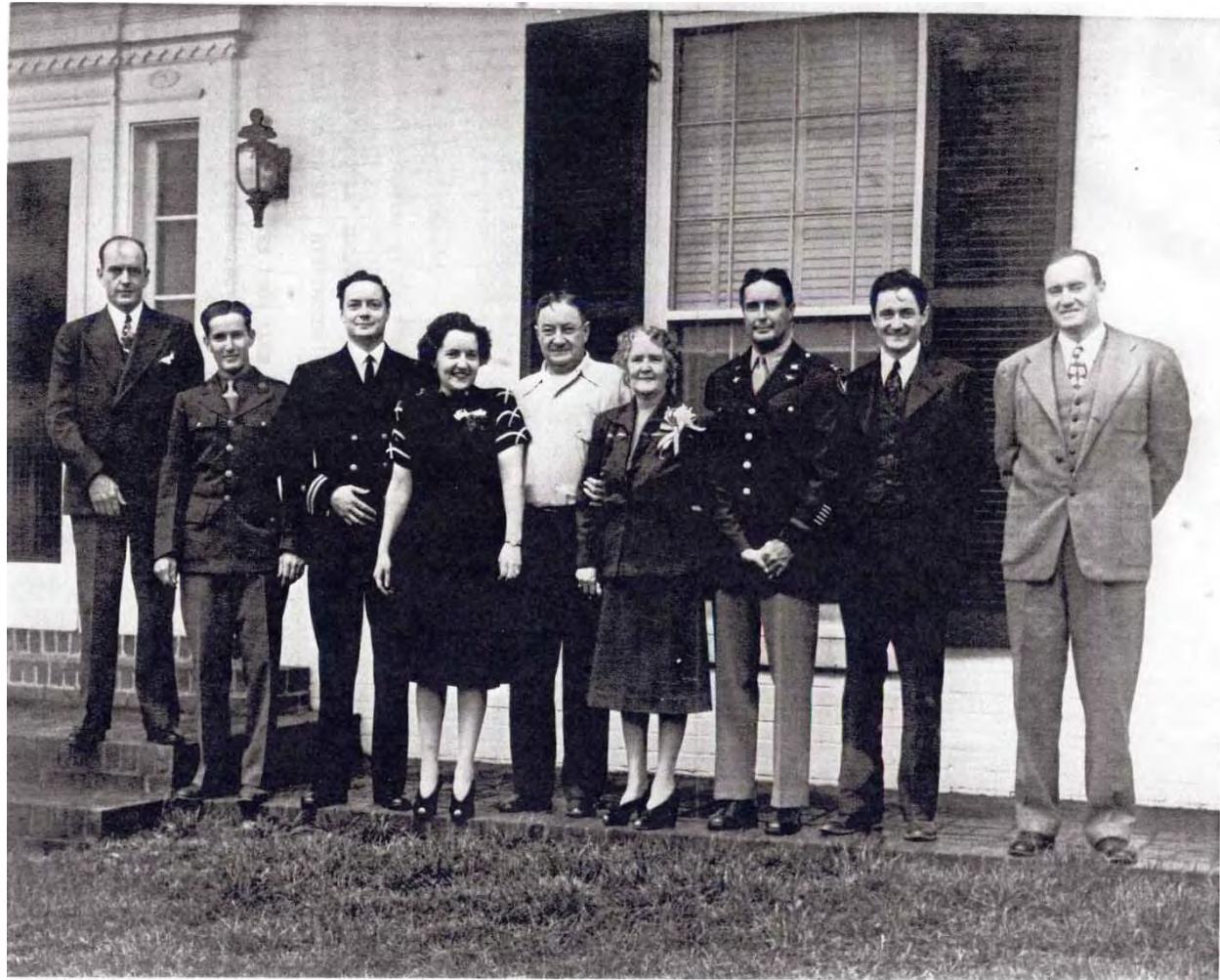


Mary Frazer, Anita Lewis Frazer (b. 1914), Margaret Frazer, 1934 upon return from Hawaii



Anita Lewis Frazer, wife of Jim Frazer

Frazer Twentieth Century



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN CIRCA, 1942 AT RESIDENCE OF JAMES STOKES FRAZER AND  
ANITA LEWIS FRAZER 1908 TYNE BLVD. NASHVILLE, TN

LEFT TO RIGHT: WASHINGTON, LIVINGFIELD MORE, JAMES, ANITA, JAMES, ANITA  
LEWIS, DUDLEY, EUGENE



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN CHRISTMAS, 1943 AT RESIDENCE OF JAMES STOKES FRAZER  
AND ANITA LEWIS FRAZER 1908 TYNE BLVD. NASHVILLE, TN

1. FIRST ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: BEVERLY, MARSHALL, WARREN, JIM,
2. SECOND ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: BEVERLY, VARINA STANTON, MARY VARINA,  
GENE, DANNY, ANITA
3. THIRD ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: JAMES, ANITA
4. FOURTH ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: EUGENE, LEWIS, DUDLEY, ELIZABETH, RUTHY,  
JAMES, ANITA, LOUISE, MARY, WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, LIVINGFIELD MORE

# **George Augustine Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer's Lives and Those of Their Descendants: 1879-2003.**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose

2016, Rev. 2017

Note: All information, family trees, booklets on the Frazer ancestors have been placed in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA)

## George Augustine Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

### Table of Contents

#### 1. Frazer

Frazer family in Cedar Grove Cemetery

#### 2. Hill – Bennett – Brown – Boddie – Mildmay

Green Hill Cemetery

#### 3. Maney – Ballard – Baker

Maney - Oaklands Plantation - Murfreesboro

Maney family in Old City Cemetery, Murfreesboro

#### 4. Murfree - Holladay – Brickell

Murfree Family Graveyard

#### 5. Frazer: Twentieth Century

#### 6. George and Sadie Warner Frazer: Twentieth Century

#### 7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet

#### 8. Bibliography and Research in each booklet

## Descendants of George A. and Sadie Warner Frazer

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George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)  
+ Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)  
... Percy Warner FRAZER (1906 - 1999)  
    + Elizabeth Anderson KIRBY-SMITH (1914 - 1961)  
..... Elizabeth Warner FRAZER (1939 - )  
        + John WISNER  
..... Lee Kirby-Smith FRAZER (1942 - )  
        + Ann CONEY  
        + Winnifred Loesch DUSENBERRY  
... George Preston FRAZER (1908 - 2003)  
... Margaret Lindsley FRAZER (1911 - 1986)  
    + Stanley DeLury ROSE (1916 - 1977)  
..... Stanley Frazer ROSE (1943 - )  
        + Emily Carol CINER (1946 - )  
..... Preston Frazer ROSE (1949 - )  
        + Patricia Kate CRAVEN (1949 - )  
..... Warner Washington ROSE (1952 - )  
        + Brenda Maria CENTENO (1956 - )  
... Mary Washington FRAZER (1914 - 1974)

## George Augustine Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer

Since a number of pictures of both of the above people and their children and grandchildren are included in the pictures portion of the Sadie Warner Frazer and George Augustine Frazer family tree and write-up sections in the TSLA, I believe we need to know more about them and how they lived.

George was born at Wessyngton in Robertson County, Tennessee in 1879 and Sadie at the Warner town house at 125 N. Spruce Street in Nashville, in 1885. The Warners alternated between Spruce Street and their county home, Renraw, 1885-1910. Although George's early years may have been at Wessyngton, the Frazer family moved to Nashville where they lived in a large house in, I believe, East Nashville on Belmont Avenue. Their father, James Stokes Frazer, practiced law in Nashville with Jacob McGavock Dickenson, later President Taft's Secretary of War and counsel for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

After James Stokes Frazer's death in 1892, Mary Washington Frazer married a second husband, David Shelby Williams, in 1898, against advice of family and close friends. They were

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

to spend the winters at Belmont Avenue and summers at Glencliff, Shelby William's home, but this arrangement gave way to Glencliff in short order.

George had teenage growing problems in this time when his beloved father died suddenly in 1892. He was sent for several years to Kenyon Military Academy in Ohio where, he told me, he enjoyed it. When George finished Kenyon, he attended the University of Virginia (approximately 1897-1901) where he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Our mother said he tried to enlist for the Spanish-American War, in 1898. He then went to Vanderbilt Law School (approximately 1901-1904). He played football there and told me he broke a number of his teeth. He also spent a year after Vanderbilt at Columbia Law School where he roomed with Luke and Overton Lea.

It is very bizarre to realize that Stanley Frazer Rose went to Episcopal High School with a Robert Mason Steptoe III (Bob) and roomed (1960-61) with him at the University of Virginia and was a fraternity brother with him at Virginia (1962-65). Robert Mason Steptoe's grandfather roomed with George Augustine Frazer at Virginia in the 1890s and was one of his Sigma Chi fraternity brothers. Robert Mason Steptoe's grandfather went on to found the Steptoe & Johnson law firm in West Virginia, now a multinational law firm.

George married Sadie in late 1905. She had lived all her life at Renraw, with short periods of time 1885-1890 at the Spruce Street house, and they lived at Renraw when they were married until they built a house at 3702 Richland Avenue in West Nashville about 1908. They were creating a family – Percy Warner (1906), Shelby (1908) (our Uncle Preston), Margaret Lindsley (1911) and Mary Washington (1916). Both Preston and Warner Frazer were born at Renraw. Renraw was sold by the Warners in 1910, when they moved to Royal Oaks on Harding Road in West Nashville. Royal Oaks remained the home of various Warners until sold in 1940. Early during this time I believe George took the train several days a week to teach law at Sewanee at Monteagle, Tennessee.

George's widowed mother Mary Washington Frazer married David Shelby Williams in 1897. She spent a large part of her inheritance from her father and her half-brother Will Washington to enlarge and lavishly renovate Williams' home Glencliff. Mary Frazer left Glencliff in 1915 over Shelby William's affair with a "mulatto" and sued Shelby Williams for

divorce after twenty years of marriage. Due to her leaving Glencliff, contrary to her lawyer's advice, the divorce did not go well for her because her leaving was considered desertion of her husband and in the strange legal world was equal to his adultery. Her settlement was less than expected especially since she had used her money to improve Glencliff. Divorce details were all in the newspapers. It dealt with a "mulatto" mistress.

When George Preston Frazer was born in 1908, he was named Shelby William Frazer after George Augustine Frazer's mother Mary Washington Frazer's second husband, Shelby Williams. When Mary Washington Frazer and Shelby Williams bitterly divorced in 1914-15, "Shelby" was legally renamed George Preston Frazer and told at the age of 8 that he had a new name when the school year started. Preston told me people used to call him Shelby years later, and then apologize. Preston is an early Frazer name- the first James Frazer's brother.

Meanwhile, George Augustine Frazer was engaged in the practice of law, first with Luke Lea, and then with other people. He was not overly successful and continued to take German lessons to try to get in the State Department, but did not succeed even with a recommendation of Luke, then a U.S. Senator, due to his language deficiency. The Berlitz method had not caught on yet in Nashville, and they were still teaching reading and writing. Mother told me one time that her father showed her his income ledger for one year, it recorded \$1.00.

These were years of frustration for George, and even his bad eyesight kept him on the sidelines to be able to enter the army as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant. He was finally sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for Officers Training Camp (05/15-8/15/1917). When George graduated as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, he was ordered to Camp Jackson in Colombia, South Carolina. Sadie, Margaret and Mary joined him there while Percy Warner and George Preston stayed at Royal Oaks in Nashville with their grandparents. This started George's army career from 1917 to 1938, (final retirement from active duty 1941). There were no preparations for another war and promotions came slowly, in most cases you were frozen in place until a higher position opened up due to death or retirement of your superior officer. This is clear; General Eisenhower was a Major in the 1935-40 period and a 5 star general in 1945. As you may be aware, this was the "brown shoe" army which after World War I was ill-paid, ill-equipped, and basically looked down upon by the population who believed that after the Great War (World War I), there would be peace forever.

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

I am writing this without the use of George's pension records, but I believe I am able to at least give a list of where they lived, in order, and more or less when and where the children went to school.

My impression is that George stayed in Georgia or South Carolina and at Camp Joseph Johnson at Jacksonville, Florida for several years and commuted back and forth to Nashville, when possible, until they were assigned to a posting somewhere in Georgia, probably Atlanta, and then to Washington DC where they were for a number of years (this is the best of my recollection as I know they were in Georgia and Washington, but I am unsure when).

By 1920 George was able to change to the Judge Advocate General Corps (JAG), the Army military legal unit. They were in Georgia at least time enough for the children to grow into their teens and for Sadie to accompany her family (the Warners) in 1924 to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Warner Mallison was the Naval Attaché. He was the husband of Sadie's fourth sister – Mary Tom. Percy Warner, they say, always complained because all dinners were very late at night, as Brazilian customs were. The group traveled as far over the continent as Santiago, Chile.

When they went from Atlanta to Washington, during these years George was one of the founding members of the Army-Navy Country Club, now a very elite club. The Frazers lived in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on Kanawha Street (mid-1920). Warner and Preston may have attended Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School. Margaret seems to have been there her freshman and sophomore years. Subsequently, Warner and Preston went to Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia.

Preston graduated 1929 in Liberal Arts (BA)

Warner graduated 1929 in Chemistry (BS)

Eventually by 1929 the family was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, where the girls grew up, to a great extent and flourished. Margaret attended the Columbus School for Girls (CSG) (founded 1898 and still in existence), her last two years in high school and graduated in 1930. She got into Sweetbrier, but attended Ohio State instead, September 22, 1930 to June 13, 1932. She was in the College of Arts and Sciences. While at CSG, she was in the French Club, the History Club and the I-Pittori (art club), of which she was president in 1930 when she graduated.

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

She also played on the class and varsity hockey and basketball teams in 1929 and 1930. Her nickname was Cleo. Mary also attended CSG and graduated in 1932. A write-up by a friend eight years after her death (1974) emphasized her interest in biology and outdoor sports, especially field hockey. I enclose here write ups from CSG about our mother and the letter about Mary by her friend.

It appears that in June 1932 the Frazers were assigned to Hawaii where they went by boat through the Panama Canal. The Mallisons were in Hawaii at the same time as their father, by then a commander or captain in the Navy. This tour was one of the better ones for George and Sadie. He was promoted to major, and they had servants, etc. The Japanese servants spoke no English. They were working to save their dowry. Margaret did indicate that they, the family, ate very little meat as it was so expensive. There is a fountain in one of the better areas of the Honolulu designed by Preston.

After Hawaii (the tour ended in 1934), my original recollection is that they were rotated to the Presidio in San Francisco; however, a letter in the files to CSG seems to indicate that they might have come back to Washington because this is probably when Mary attended the University of Maryland and got a MA degree in biology. She had earned a BA or BS at the University of Hawaii. At this time, 1937, George was sick, had a major operation, and by 1938 left the army after 20 years. He had been commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corp. August 18, 1917; he made captain September 4, 1918 and transferred to the Judge Advocate Corps (Law) on October 2, 1920. While in Hawaii, he was promoted to major on August 20, 1935. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel August 18, 1940 even though he was classified as retired and formally retired December 31, 1941.

During this same time Warner attended, I believe, Forestry School at Yale and got a masters while Preston got a MA and an Architecture degree from Harvard. Preston spent a year in Palestine (I believe 1938) and was to go to China, but did not. He then became a teacher at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) in Blacksburg, Virginia until the war started in 1941. While in Palestine, Preston painted a painting of the grand mosque in Damascus. When the war started, Preston was young enough to be assigned to Armor slated for service in Europe, and Warner, who was 35, was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps where he served, because of his age, for the entire war in the U.S., retiring as a Major. Mary served in the Marine Corps, went to basic

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

training at Wrightsville Beach, NC (I believe in 1942), where our mother met our father, and then was probably at Quantico for the rest of the war. She left the marines as a Captain (Major). I believe when she left the service in 1945, she went back to Nashville. She had an offer by the Marine Corps in the 1950's to reenter active service, but she turned that down.

Preston served with the G2 section of the 68<sup>th</sup> Armored Regiment and the Headquarters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Armored Division. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Armored, he was in S-2 Intelligence. He was awarded a bronze star with oak leaf cluster. He participated at the Landings at Tripoli (present day Libya), Anzio (Sicily) and Normandy (D+1). It is interesting to note that Warner's daughter Betty Frazer's husband John Wisner landed at Normandy on D-Day. Preston served to the end of the war as far as Germany. He was released as a Lieutenant Colonel and retired as a full Colonel in the Reserves. After the war he taught at VPI in the Architecture and then Art Department until his retirement, I believe, in 1975.

Warner went back to the Forestry Department at Yale after the War to get a PhD; however, he did not do so and became a Professor of Forestry at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida where he stayed until he retired.

What Mary did from 1946-1952, I am unsure. I am sure she lived at home in Nashville. However, I do know Mary worked as the secretary at St. George Episcopal Church at least in 1957-58 (probably to 1960). In 1954 she went to Spain to study Spanish in Madrid and Salamanca. She said in winter, because there was no heat in the homes, that she had never been so cold in her life. Moreover, the people were neither happy nor open due to the Franco Dictatorship which could imprison you at any time.

Sometime after 1958-60 Mary had a chance to get a scholarship to study Spanish in an advanced program at Vanderbilt where she lasted for one semester. It was really too hard for her.

But, Mary did want to do something, and she went to Peabody College's Library Science program where she got a degree in Library Science, then a job with the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) where she worked until a year before her death of cancer in April 1974. She did a lot of work on the Washington family papers and often shared with her mother the letters of Jane Smith to her husband about Granville Washington, his valet, who made great efforts to protect Wessyngton. My impression is that Mary enjoyed that job. Warner died in

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

1999, and Preston died September 11, 2003. Mary and Preston died without children as they never married. Warner had two children by his first wife, Lee Kirby-Smith Frazer and Elizabeth (Betty) Kirby-Smith Frazer Wisner, both of whom live in northern Florida.

Margaret married Stanley DeLury Rose from New York City in 1943. He was born in 1916, the second of three children of Marie Louise DeLury Rose and Hugh Stanley Rose. I think they lived in New York City on the lower east side, in relatively meager conditions. Hugh worked for a candle company, Will & Baumer, and sold candles. Marie was a housewife, but later on in the 1950's she worked two days a week at a commissary at the women's prison on Ryker Island. During and after World War II, their living standards improved as they were in rent control housing in Stuyvesant Village in NYC. They had three children: Stanley DeLury (1916-1977), Nina Frances (1918-), and John Charles (1924-2013). They were devout Catholics. As adults, John and Nina remained devout Catholics while Stanley did not practice any religion. Stanley went to Dewitt Clinton High School in New York, graduating between 1934-1936 (he was born 1916), and then to the City College of New York (CCNY) where I believe he got a degree in Philosophy. He served in the Pacific in World War II. He graduated from Vanderbilt Law School in 1949 and received a M.A. in history at the same time. He was a prosecutor in the Civil Division of the Justice Department in Washington DC. Each year at the Annual Awards Ceremony of the Civil Division of the Justice Department, they bestow their highest honor, the Stanley D. Rose award, to an attorney in recognition of his or her outstanding contribution to the work of the Civil Division.

## Frazer Family

### George Augustine Frazer

- 1879 - Born - April 21 at "Wessyngton" in Robertson County, Tennessee; Son of James Stokes and Mary (Washington) Frazer
- 1885-95 Educated in public schools of Nashville, Tennessee
- 1895-97 Attended Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio
- 1897-99 Attended the University of Virginia
- 1901 - Graduated from Vanderbilt University with a L.L.B. degree
- 1901-02 Post-graduate course in Columbia University at New York City
- 1903-05 Instructor in the law school of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee
- 1905 - November 8 - married Sadie Lindsley Warner, daughter of Percy and Margaret (Lindsley) Warner, Nashville, Tennessee
- 1905-17 Attorney for Nashville Railway and Light Company, Nashville, Tennessee
- 1917 - Attended the first officers' training camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia; commissioned Second Lieutenant in U. S. Army, August 15
- 1918 - May 30 - promoted First Lieutenant; promoted Captain, September 3
- 1918-20 Served in Washington, D.C., on the Board of Contracts and Adjustments
- 1920-41 Served in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Regular Army in various parts of the continental United States
- 1941 - Dec. 31, retired for reason of physical disability with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel
- 1962 - Died - November 5, and is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville Tennessee

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sadie Warner Frazer with George Preston Frazer (b. 1908) and Warner Frazer (b. 1906), ca. 1910.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Lt. George A. Frazer during World War I



Sadie Warner Frazer, ca. 1920

## National Suffrage Convention. 1914

I was chairman of transportation which meant that my committee had to provide motor cars for the use of our distinguished guests who were here for the Convention. We spent many hours on the telephone asking those who were interested in suffrage for the use of an automobile for ##### part of a day. The response was wonderful and before the convention opened we had a daily schedule with every hour filled for the entire week.

Our headquarters\* in the Hermitage Hotel, where all of the notables were staying, was just about the busiest place you can imagine and I was there daily to see that the cars rolled in on schedule. At this time practically all of the autos were driven by chauffeurs (now almost obsolete) so I never hesitated to line them up and hold them until needed. They were signaled from the Ladies entrance (Union St. door) and by the time the guests walked across the lobby to this entrance a car was awaiting them, chauffeur standing by, ##### cap in hand, with #### the door already open.

Day after day as the Convention progressed our schedule moved so well that we were beginning to feel very well pleased with ourselves. One more day would see us through and maybe we could get to the Capitol to hear Dr. Shaw's address to the Legislature. We hadn't been able to hear any of the other speakers, and of course hers was to be the crowning event.

I was at my desk early this last morning, the lobby was humming with excitement, "Dr. Shaw's going to speak today" was almost a chorus. We were besieged with requests from delegates asking to be sent to the Capitol early in order to get a good seat as seats were going to be at a premium. We sent them up as fast as we could call the cars, we had wisely arranged for an extraordinarily large number, and as soon as all had driven off and we felt we could relax a moment, Dr. Shaw emerged from the elevator, walked directly to my desk and announced that she was ready to go to the Capitol. The car that we were holding for her was not due for another hour. The only thing to do was to temporize, just hold her off until we could get in touch with something on wheels, but at her third request, and realizing that she was getting very nervous (Mrs. Frazer, I really must #### get to the Capitol.), I replied, "Yes, Dr. Shaw, your car will be at the Ladies entrance." I left her in charge of one of the Committee, walked rapidly, I practically ran, across the lobby and out the Ladies entrance, knowing that I was going to commandeer the first car that came in sight.

The street was empty, not a car of any description as far as I could see and I was standing right on the curb and looking hard. I #### stood there a moment, then another moment, knowing that Dr. Shaw would be at my side in the next moment, when to my relief and joy a fancy sports car with top down came around the corner. I recognized the driver as Alvin Graham, hailed him in no uncertain terms, and as he pulled into the curb, a bit startled I must say, I said, "Mr. Graham, I want you to do me a great favor, I want you to take Dr. Shaw to the Capitol."

At this moment Dr. Shaw (a round plump little body) came through the door, the timing was perfect, I made the introductions, and then, "Dr. Shaw, Mr. Graham is glad to have the honor of driving you to the Capitol." He beamed, Dr. Shaw beamed, and I was wreathed in smiles of relief. He opened the door gallantly, she stepped in, he took his seat beside her, and off they went, an amazing sight, Alvin Graham #### in hunting clothes, Dr. Shaw in sober black, and in the back seat three beautiful bird dogs, black and white setters, and all of his hunting gear.

Sadie Warner Frazer, a Suffragette, 1914, p. 1

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Alvin Graham \* was a very fine looking young man, tall with a splendid physique, black hair, good regular features with high color. I had known him in the Market House behind his father's butcher stall and in this fancy sportscar he was a very striking figure. Dr. Shaw said to me afterwards how much she had enjoyed her ride to the Capitol with that delightful young man.

This was a near crisis that ended in a happy climax.

SWF Nov. 25, 1956

I also marched in a parade for the cause of Woman Suffrage from the Public Square to Centennial Park. Our division formed on Market St., down the hill, fell into our place on the Square and never stopped until we were well into Centennial Park. We were heartened along the way by enthusiastic applause, at intervals. At other times we were viewed with grim disapproval. It was late Spring and very hot. We were in white from hat to shoes with wide yellow ribbon bands across our front from shoulder to belt on opposite side. These bands had "Votes for Women" printed on them in large black letters. We made a good showing and the only ill results were sunburn and blistered feet. I had an enormous blister on my big toe (right foot, I even remember which) that burst after I came "to rest" at our allotted place in the park. I could not have made it if it had "busted" a minute sooner.

SWF Feb. 9, 1957

\* I recently saw a notice of Alvin Graham's death. He had been living with a daughter in Atlanta.

SWF Feb. 9, 1957

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as President of the National Association.  
See Encyclopedia for Dr. Shaw (born England, 1847, died U.S.A. 1919)

Woman suffrage was not very popular at this time (an understatement!)

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Sr., was President of our Nashville Chapter and wonderful throughout the Convention.

Our permanent headquarters (Nashville Chapter) were in the corner store of the Hermitage Hotel, Union and 6th St. We paid no rent, they were glad to have us, otherwise the store would have been vacant. We certainly gave life to an otherwise dead corner - can you imagine now!

SWF

Sadie Warner Frazer, a Suffragette, 1914, p. 2



10, Downing Street,  
Whitehall,

I thank you gratefully  
for your kind message  
on my Birthday

Winston S. Churchill

30 November 1953

Response from Winston Churchill to George A. Frazer, 1953

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Annie Dickinson Lindsley Warden ("Aunt D"), Col. George A. Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer, Margaret Lindsley Warden, 1944.



Preston Frazer, Mary Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, Stanley DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1945.

## Mrs. Frazer, 88, Dies at Home

Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer, 88, oldest daughter of Percy Warner and Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, died yesterday at her home, 302 Cornwall Ave., in Belle Meade.

Mrs. Frazer had been ill for the past two months, and had just returned from St. Thomas Hospital when she died.

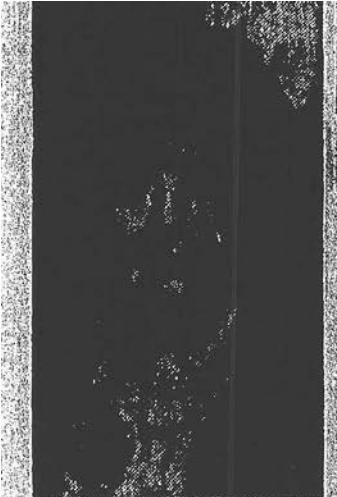
FUNERAL arrangements were incomplete last night. The body is at Martin's & Bracey-Welch Funeral Home. Mrs. Frazer was the widow of Col. George Frazer, attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer, the oldest of five daughters of the Warners, graduated in 1903 from the old Ward's Seminary on Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue. She was married to Frazer two years later.

MRS. FRAZER'S historical material and personal recollections contributed to William Waller's two-volume book on Nashville at the turn of the century and to Dr. Herschel Gower's "Pen and Sword," the story of Randal W. McGavock, Mrs. Frazer's great-uncle. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee and one of the oldest members of the Centennial Club.

"She knew who she was and where she was from, and carried the enduring values of her family and community far into the 20th century," said Dr. Gower.

"As the oldest daughter of Percy Warner and the granddaughter of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, chancellor of the old University of Nashville, she was endowed by birth with affluence on one hand and broad intellectual



Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Frazer  
*Area history contributor*

## Mrs. Frazer's Rites Pending

Funeral arrangements for Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer, 88, oldest daughter of Percy Warner and Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, were incomplete last night, pending the arrival of out-of-town relatives.

The body is at Martin & Bracey-Welch Funeral Home.

MRS. FRAZER died Friday at her home, 302 Cornwall Ave. She had been ill about two months and had recently returned home from treatment in St. Thomas Hospital.

In 1905, she married Col. George Frazer, who was attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer was a graduate of the old Ward's Seminary, which was located on what is now Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Frazer contributed to two histories related to Nashville with her recollections of the life and times during the

Obituaries, Sadie Warner Frazer, April 6, 1974, Nashville newspapers

18—THE NASHVILLE BANNER, Sat., April 6, 1974

## Obituaries

### Mrs. Frazer Dies; Was Warner Kin

Mrs. George Frazer, 88, eldest daughter of the late Percy Warner, prominent Nashville businessman and philanthropist, died Friday at her home at 302 Cornwall Ave. in Belle Meade after having just returned home from St. Thomas Hospital, where she had been ill for two months.

Martin's and Bracey-Welsh Funeral Home is handling arrangements, which were incomplete this morning.

A native of Nashville, Mrs. Frazer was the former Sadie Linsley Warner, also a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Linsley Warner. She was graduated from the old Ward's Seminary on Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue.

She was married in 1908 to Col. George Frazer, a retired Army colonel and attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer was a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee and one of the oldest members of the Centennial club. She attended the Episcopal church.

Historical material and recollections from her past were incorporated in a two-volume work on Nashville in the early 1900s by author William Waller. She also contributed to a work about an uncle, Randal W. McGavock, entitled "Pen and Sword," by Dr. Herschel

**FRAZER, Mrs. Sadie Warner—** Widow of Col. George Frazer, Friday afternoon, April 5, 1974 at a local infirmary. Survived by daughter, Mrs. Stanley D. Rose, Falls Church, Va.; sons, Percy Warner Frazer, Gainesville, Fla., and Preston Frazer, Blacksburg, Va.; sisters, Mrs. John O. White, Mrs. W. T. Mallison, Mrs. Luke Lea, Sr., all of Nashville; five grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Her remains are at the Chapel of Martin & Bracey-Welsh, 200 Louise Avenue, Tuesday morning, April 9, 1974, from St. George's Episcopal Church, Harding Rd. at 11 o'clock with the Rev. James L. Johnson Rector and the Rev. David H. Fisher, assistant Rector officiating. Interment Mt. Olive Cemetery. H. Martin Nunnelley, Herschel Gower, John Kiser, William Waller Sr., Louis Farrell Jr., Marston Price, John Warner White, Overton Lea Jr., Percy Warner Lea, Marshall Gaither Frazer, James Stokes Frazer III, Lewis Frazer Jr. will serve as honorary pallbearers. The family requests those who desire, may make contributions to the Sherwood Episcopal Mission, Sewanee, Tennessee. MARTIN'S & BRACEY-WELSH, INC. 227-1032.

Obituary, Sadie Warner Frazer, *Nashville Banner*, April 6, 1974

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Home of Col. George A. and Sadie Warner Frazer. 302 Cornwall Ave. Nashville, TN, 1945.



Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, TN

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Col. George A. Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, 1947



Warner Washington Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer, Preston Frazer Rose. Showing the Trinket Table, 302 Cornwall Ave. 1956.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sadie Warner Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1946



Col. George A. Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1947

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

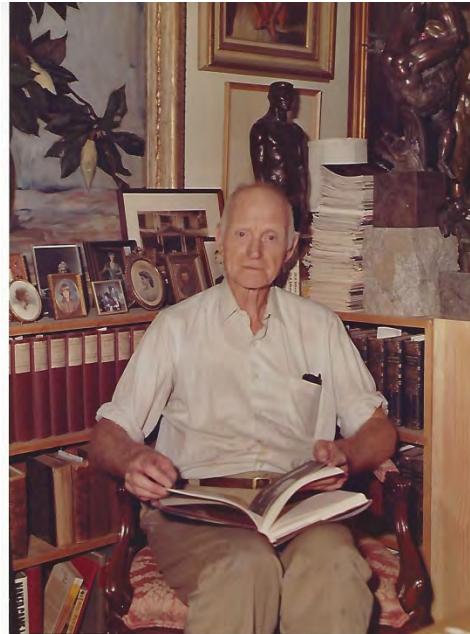


Preston Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1958. Displayed in the Preston Library, Virginia Military Institute (VMI).

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1973



Preston Frazer, Blacksburg, VA.

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



### George Preston Frazer

Born in Davidson County, TN on Feb. 4, 1908  
Departed on Sep. 10, 2003 and resided in Catawba, NC.

Visitation: Friday, Sep. 19, 2003

Service: Friday, Sep. 19, 2003  
3:00 pm

Cemetery: No Burial

George Preston Frazer, 95, Associate Professor Emeritus of Art at Virginia Tech from 1939 until 1974, died on September 10th, 2003 at his residence in Catawba, N.C.

He was born February 4th, 1908 at "Renraw," Davidson County, Tennessee, the son of George Augustine and Sadie Warner Frazer; his father was an Army Officer and lawyer in the Judge Advocate General's Office for many years. After secondary school preparation at the University School for Boys, Atlanta, and Western High School, Georgetown, George Preston Frazer received a B.A. Degree in Liberal Arts from Virginia Military Institute in 1929. During the years of the Depression, 1932-35, the family lived in Hawaii. He received a B.S. Degree in Engineering from the University of Hawaii in 1935 and a Masters of Architecture Degree from Harvard University in 1937. His position at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, including his work as an artist for the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine (1937-38), convinced him to switch from architecture to drawing as his life's work. His drawings in pen and ink and pencil were published in *The Megiddo Ivories*, ed. Gordon Loud (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939). He taught at Virginia Tech from 1939-40, when he was called to active military duty.

During World War II, he served with the Second Armored Division, 1941-46. He was in the following campaigns: North Africa, Sicily (D-Day), Normandy (D-Day +1), North France, Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe. He is entitled to wear the Belgium Fourragere (awarded twice), the French Medal of Liberty and a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, his final rank being Major in the General Staff Corps. He returned to Virginia Tech in 1946 and taught in the Art Department until his retirement in 1974. His principal classes were in Life Drawing and Free Hand Drawing. He also continued to serve in the Army Reserves before retiring in 1968 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Upon his retirement from Virginia Tech in 1974, colleagues and alumni established in his honor the G. Preston Frazer Prize, to be awarded annually to an outstanding graduate in art.

He was a great patron of the arts loved attending opera at the Met and the ballet at the Kennedy Center. He has donated many of his own work and also purchased and donated many works of art of which many are on display (Virginia Tech Library, Virginia Military Institute, Hickory Museum of Art, etc.). He was also a great supporter of the Virginia Tech Wrestling Team. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the Society of the Cincinnati and a 40 year member of the American Legion. Two Sisters—Margaret Lindsley Frazer Rose, Falls Church, VA, and Mary Washington Frazer, Nashville, TN and a

Brother, Percy Warner Frazer, Gainesville, FL preceded him in death. He is survived by several nephews, nieces, a godson and countless friends.

A memorial service will held at 3 p.m. Friday September 19th at Redeemer Lutheran Church on Main Street in Catawba N.C. The remains will be interred in Salisbury National Cemetery, 202 Government Road, Salisbury N.C. with military honors at a time yet to be decided.

Drum Funeral Home in Conover, NC is in charge of arrangements.

In lieu of flowers, friends may wish to contribute to the Redeemer Lutheran Church, P.O. Box 187, Catawba, N.C. 28609-0187.



State of Tennessee  
Department of State  
**Tennessee State Library and Archives**  
403 Seventh Avenue North  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0312

**FRAZER, GEORGE PRESTON (1908-2003)**  
**PAPERS, 1978-1992**

*Processed by:*

Harry A. Stokes  
Archival Technical Services

Accession Number: 94-045  
Date Completed: October 14, 2003  
Location: II-G-4  
Microfilm Accession Number: 1720

**MICROFILMED**

## INTRODUCTION

This finding aid focuses on the papers of George Preston Frazer, Associate Professor Emeritus of Art at Virginia Technical Institute, born in Davidson County, Tennessee. Spanning the years 1978-1992, the papers are divided into two parts: One part deals with a sculpture ("Behold" by Patrick Morelli) donated to the Virginia Military Institute and to the Tennessee State Museum. The second part of the collection consists of materials relating to Lord Hailsham, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, grandson of Tennessee Governor Neill Brown, and cousin of Preston Frazer. Many of the items deal with the creation of a bronze bust and a portrait of Lord Hailsham.

The materials in this finding aid measures .5 cubic feet. There are no restrictions on the material. Single photocopies of unpublished writings in the George Preston Frazer Papers may be made for Scholarly research.

## SCOPE AND CONTENT

The George Preston Frazer Papers, containing approximately 120 items, span the period 1978-1992. The collection is composed of biographical sketches, clippings, correspondence, photographs, and several miscellaneous items.

A major portion of the collection consists of correspondence relating to a sculpture, "Behold," one of which was given to the Tennessee State Museum and another donated to the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. These bronze statues were given in honor of Alex Haley, author of "Roots." Other correspondence relates to Lord Hailsham of Saint Marylebone, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. These letters concern a bronze portrait (bust) of Lord Hailsham, which was given to the Tennessee State Museum to commemorate his visit to the Magna Charta Exhibit, and also in memory of his Tennessee ancestry.

The George Preston Frazer papers supplement two earlier manuscript collections in the holdings of the State Library and Archives: the Sadie Warner Frazer papers, 1894-1974, Accession Number 1983.040, and the Sadie Warner Frazer Family Papers, 1941-1986, Accession Numbers 1994.140; 1994.141; and 1994.142.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

### George Preston Frazer

- 1908 February 4, born at "Renrow," Davidson County, Tennessee, the son of George Augustine and Sadie Warner Frazer.
- 1922-1926 Secondary school preparation at the University School for Boys, Atlanta and Western High School, Georgetown.
- 1929 Received a B. A. degree in Liberal Arts from Virginia Military Institute.
- 1935 Received a B. S. degree in engineering from the University of Hawaii.
- 1937 Received a Masters of Architecture degree from Harvard University.
- 1937-1938 While on the staff at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, served as an artist for the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine.
- 1939-1940 Taught at Virginia Technical Institute.
- 1941-1946 Served with the Second Armored Division during World War II.
- 1946-1974 Taught in the Art Department at Virginia Technical Institute.
- 2003 September 10, died at his residence in Catawba, North Carolina.

#### Honors

Military decorations: Belgium Fourragere; French Medal of Liberty; Bronze Star with Oak leaf Cluster.

G. Preston Frazer Prize at Virginia Tech., established as an annual award to an outstanding graduate in art.

Note: Born at Renraw.

A GUIDE TO THE G. PRESTON FRAZER COLLECTION,  
1939-2003

A COLLECTION IN  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
COLLECTION NUMBER MS2009-098



Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Special Collections  
University Libraries  
P.O. Box 90001  
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Blacksburg, Virginia 24062-9001  
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Processed by: Kira A. Dietz Special Collections Staff

<b>Repository</b>	Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va.
<b>Collection Number</b>	Ms2009-098
<b>Title</b>	G. Preston Frazer Collection, 1939-2003
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>	1 box; 0.2 cu. ft.
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Abstract</b>	The collection contains correspondence between G. Preston Frazer and Marcus L. Oliver. Additional materials include photocopies of newspaper articles, a signed <i>Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.</i> booklet, and Frazer's obituary.

#### **Use Restrictions**

Permission to publish material from the G. Preston Frazer Collection must be obtained from Special Collections, Virginia Tech.

#### **Preferred Citation**

Researchers wishing to cite this collection should include the following information: G. Preston Frazer Collection, Ms2009-098, Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va.

#### **Acquisition Information**

The G. Preston Frazer Collection was donated to Special Collections in 2008.

#### **Processing Information**

The processing, arrangement, and description of the G. Preston Frazer Collection commenced and was completed in June 2009.

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### **BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION**

G. (George) Preston Frazer was born in Davidson, Tennessee, February 4, 1908, to George Augustine and Sadie (Warner) Frazer. He received a BA in Liberal Arts from the Virginia Military Institute in 1929. In 1935, he completed a BS in Engineering at the University of Hawaii, and in 1937, a Masters of Architecture at Harvard University. During World War II, he served with the Second Armored Division in Europe and North Africa. He remained in the Army Reserves until 1968. From 1939 to 1940 and from 1946 to 1974, he taught in the Art Department of Virginia Tech. Following his retirement, Frazer continued to support Virginia Tech, which continues to be among the many institutions to display donations of his work. Frazer died at his home in Catawba, North Carolina, on September 10, 2003.

For biographical information on Oliver, see the Marcus L. Oliver Correspondence, Ms2009-098. [Finding aid](#) available on the Virginia Heritage database.

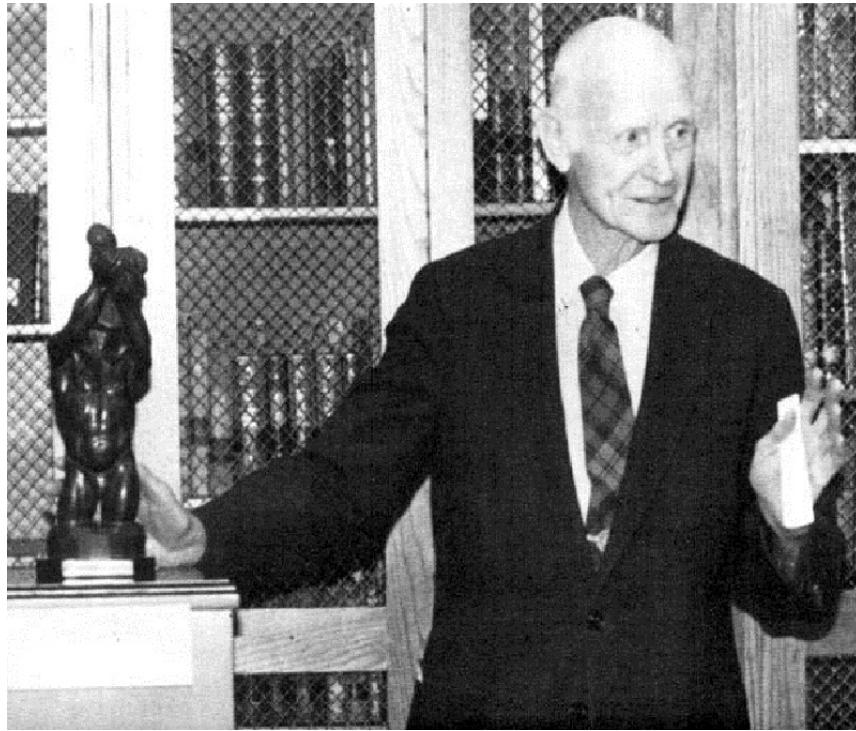
### **SCOPE AND CONTENT**

The collection contains correspondence between G. Preston Frazer and Marcus L. Oliver. The letters are mostly personal exchanges, but there are also several letters relating to Frazer's donation of portraits to Botetourt County, Virginia, and the Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville, Tennessee. Additional materials include photocopies of newspaper articles, a signed *Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*, and Frazer's obituary.

### **ARRANGEMENT**

The collection is arranged chronologically within the series. Series I: Correspondence, 1991-2002, contains mostly letters from Frazer to Oliver. Many of the letters contain attached enclosures. Series II: Published Materials, 1939-2003, includes two articles about the creation and dedication of the Bristol, Virginia/Tennessee, World War II Memorial; a flyer for a Frazer exhibit in Blacksburg, Virginia; and a signed copy of *Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Presenting bronze casting of "Behold" sculpture to VMI to honor African American students and alumni. Lexington, Virginia.



Steeplechase, Nashville. By Preston Frazer. Gift to Margaret Lindsley Warden. Sold at auction 2008 for \$880.

# The Life and Art of G. Preston Frazer

<https://vtspecialcollections.wordpress.com/2015/12/17/the-life-and-art-of-g-preston-frazer/>



G. Preston Frazer, 1969 (Walter Gropius/G. Preston Frazer Papers, Ms1992-052)

G. Preston Frazer (1908-2003), an Associate Professor of Art at Virginia Tech from 1939 until 1974. Frazer graduated from Virginia Military Institute with a B.A. in Liberal Arts in 1929, before earning a B.S. in Engineering from the University of Hawaii in 1935. Two years later, Frazer received a masters degree in Architecture from Harvard University.



Cover of Frazer's *Six Pencil Drawings of Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 1939* (G. Preston Frazer Collection, Ms2009-098)

Frazer began focusing his career on art, following work at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute and the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine. In 1939, he published *Sixteen Pencil Impressions of Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*, inspired by his time in the then-territory. That year, he also began teaching in the architectural engineering department at Virginia Tech, but left to serve with the Second Armored Division of the U.S. Army during World War II, participating in the

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Normandy landings on D-Day. Upon leaving the military in 1946, Frazer had reached Major in the General Staff Corps and earned the Belgium Fourragere (twice), the French Medal of Liberty, and a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster. He served in the Army Reserves until retiring at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1968.

Returning to Virginia Tech in 1946, Frazer taught art in today's College of Architecture and Urban Studies until his retirement in 1974. The university established the G. Preston Frazer Prize, awarded annually to art graduates, and the College continues to award students for their work in the G. Preston Frazer Architecture Fund/Architecture 2nd Year Competition.

One of the paintings by Frazer that Special Collections displayed in the exhibit is *Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds* (photograph from exhibit below). A letter in the [G. Preston Frazer Collection \(Ms2009-098\)](#) explains where the idea came from: "One of my favorite sculptures is an archer shooting a bow – The large life size one by Bourdelle is in the Metropolitan, NY. I went to see it every time I was in NY, and I named it 'Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds.'" (You can see this sculpture online on the [museum's website](#).) He continues, "I painted (oil on canvas) a figure (life size [-] Mike Sr, was the model) – of 'Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds' (a canvas about 5 ft. by 8 ft.)"

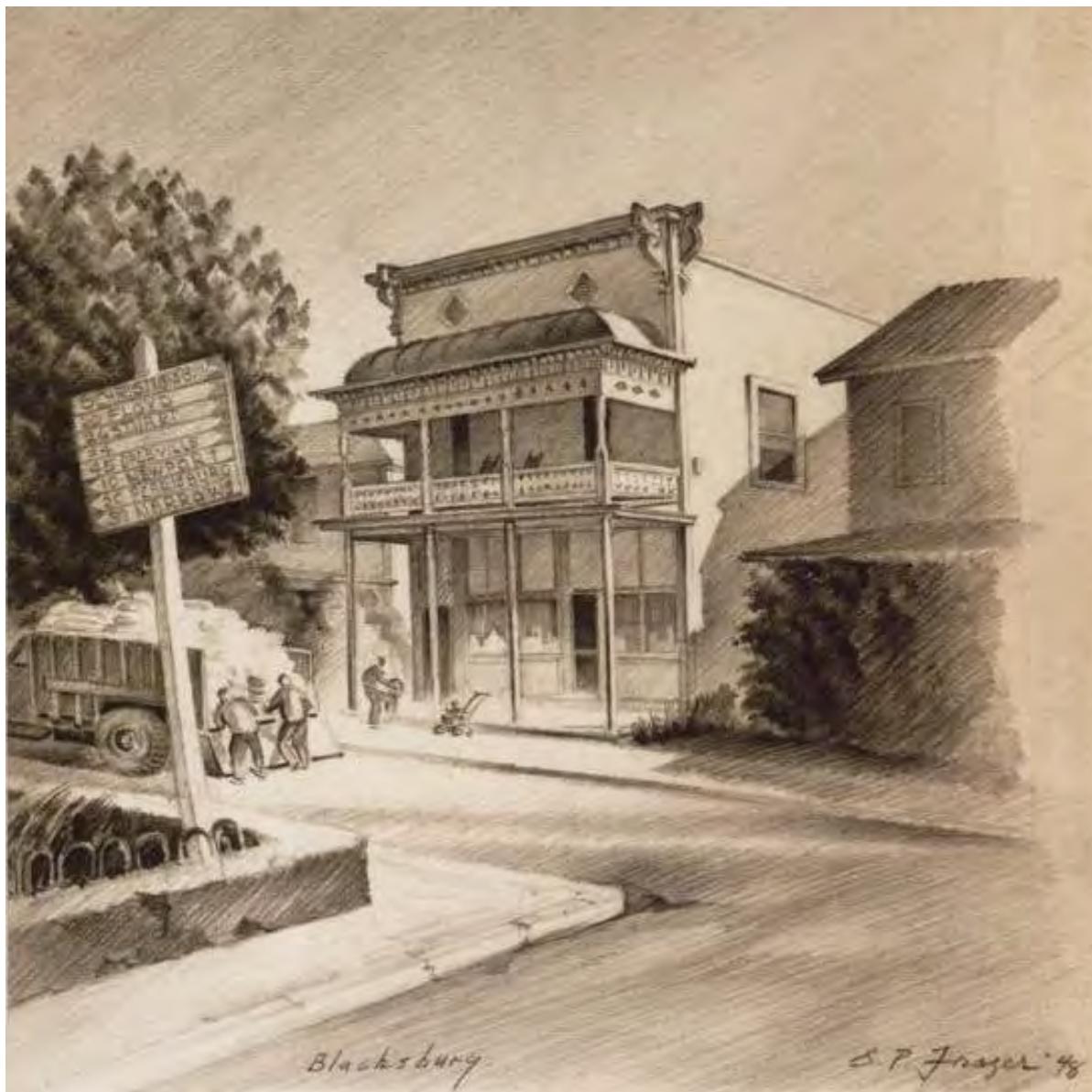




Frazer worked on the painting from his studio overlooking Virginia Tech, where students would visit to see his projects. He recounts a funny incident during his painting, “One of the students who came in saw the buildings and said ‘Oh, that is Burress Hall, V.P.I. I hope Hercules shoots it & burns it down! (said jokingly of course.) It was in the Joan [sic] Fonda anti-establishment, anti-war period, etc. I explained that Hercules was shooting the Stymphalian Birds. Hercules’s labors were good deeds. Hence instead of just shooting the Bow, he was destroying Birds which were enemies of Humans!!”

In addition to *Hercules* and the aforementioned [G. Preston Frazer Collection \(Ms2009-098\)](#), Special Collections has a painting Frazer made of Icarus and the [Walter Gropius/G. Preston Frazer Papers \(Ms1992-052\)](#), with photographs and correspondence between Frazer and Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School. The [G. Preston Frazer Artwork \(Ms1992-055\)](#) contains a beautiful sketchbook of scenes in Spain in 1953 and several artworks. For your viewing pleasure, I end this post with a few of those pieces, including scenes from Blacksburg and the Virginia Tech campus. More can be seen online at [ImageBase](#).

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sketch of Main Street in Blacksburg, Virginia by G. Preston Frazer



George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Mary Washington Frazer



Mary Washington Frazer by Max Westfield, 1966.



Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

## George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Banner  
Miss Frazer, 60,  
Retired Archivist  
March 21 '74  
Dies; Rites Set



MISS MARY W. FRAZER

Services for Miss Mary Washington Frazer, 60, of 36 Cornwell Ave., a retired archivist in the Tennessee State Library and Archives will be at 10 a.m. Saturday at St. George's Episcopal Church.

The Rev. James Johnson, pastor of the church, will officiate. Burial will be at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Martin's and Bracy-Wells Funeral Home is handling the arrangements.

Miss Frazer died at home Wednesday afternoon at St. Thomas Hospital.

A native Nashvillian, she was a daughter of Mrs. Salaria Warner Frazer of Nashville and the late Col. George A. Frazer.

She was graduated from the Columbus School for Girls in Columbus, Ohio, in 1892 and attended the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

She was graduated from the University of Maryland with both a bachelor's and a master's degree in bacteriology in 1906 and received a master's degree in Spanish from Vanderbilt University in 1951 and a master's in library science from Peabody College in 1966.

Miss Frazer had been a senior archivist in the manuscript section of the Tennessee State Library and Archives from September 1906 until her retirement last June because of ill health.

She had served as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from 1943 until June 1945 and was a major in the Marine Reserves.

She served for 11 years as executive secretary of St. George's Episcopal Church.

She was a past member of the Nashville chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, a past chairman of the Oyster Club of Nashville and a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee.

Her grandfather was the late Percy Warner, who was chairman of the old Street Railroad Co. in Nashville and former chairman of the city park board. Percy Warner Park was named in his honor.

In addition to her mother, survivors include a sister, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rose, 80, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; two brothers, Warner Frazer, Gainesville, Fla., and Preston Frazer, Falls Church, and several nieces and nephews.

Mary Washington Frazer, Obituary, 1974

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

NOV. 8. 2007 3:45PM CSG BUSINESS OFFICE

A REMEMBRANCE

NO. 286 P. 2

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Our classmate, Mary Washington Frazer, died eight years ago, on March 20, 1974, in Nashville, Tennessee, where she had returned some years before, after an already eventful life, to settle down among family and ancestral associations.

She was my best friend at CSG and in her sunny company I spent some of the happiest days of my youth. In latter years we rarely saw each other but she continued a lifelong friend, godmother of our first-born child, bequeather of friends who came East to settle, writer of terse but dependably annual news of herself and family.

You will surely remember her, a Valkyrie of a girl, long legged, freckle-nosed, merry eyes crinkled at the corners, a mop of golden hair half-pinned up, constantly losing its amber hairpins. You could track Mary through the School by the trail of her hairpins. Who could pick them up--burdened as we were with those armloads of books. Not that Mary was a scholar by inclination. The hockeyfield was where she shone, and every outdoor sport. But she did love Biology and was teacher's pet of Miss Mary M.M. Miller who let her set up class experiments she entrusted to no one else.

After CSG, Mary's father, a Colonel in the Army, transferred the family to Honolulu where she graduated from the University of Hawaii. Later, when they moved back to the States, she took a Master's degree in Biology at the University of Maryland where I once went with her to the lab to feed her white mice which she loved like a mother. Animals were always irresistible to Mary and their inevitable fate in a lab must have been a factor in turning her from a career in biology research. That and the indoor life.

Not long after college, Mary and her sister Margaret (CSG '30) and I persuaded our courageous parents to let us go to Europe unescorted. Properly hatted and gloved for those times, we sailed off for three halcyon months in a Europe relatively uncrowded, smogless, hospitable, in its golden age it seemed to us in our golden age. Though in fact a tragic year for the world, 1938, youth makes its own history. We were crammed with the art history whose interest started in Mrs. Harriet Kirkpatrick's Appreciation

Mary Frazer, Remembrance by a high school friend.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

NOV. 8. 2007 3:46PM CSG BUSINESS OFFICE

NO. 286 P. 3

-2-

talks, English Lit. early nourished by her daughter, dear Jean Kirkpatrick, and French inculcated by Miss Maddox and Miss Gerfen. Even those arduous years of Miss Newhall's Latin turned out to be useful, as Caesar and his troops seemed to have been everywhere before us. Through all the countries we visited, Mary stayed alert to the biological climate, loyal to the precepts of Miss Miller, insisting that we drink bottled water, and advising us when to wipe our silver discreetly on the napkin. Among the rocks of Scotland she sprained her ankle running after bewitching blackfaced sheep but this did not hold us up long. She bought a cane and we continued our travels without wasting a day of paradise.

For one so fun-loving, Mary had a strong sense of duty, descended as she was from Washingtons related to the Father of Our Country, and when the war came she enlisted in the Women's Reserve Corps of the U.S. Marines, rising to the rank of Major.

In several years of travel after the war she developed an unexpected interest in Spain, the very opposite of Valkyrie country one would have thought, but Mary never followed a stereotype. She stayed and studied the language at Salamanca at a time before much encouragement was given to foreign students and became fluent. She seemed to find in the Spanish a spontaneity and vivacity like her own, and perhaps also a basic gentility and similar sense of grand tradition.

When she returned to Nashville it was a welcome homecoming and her pictures in newspaper clippings she occasionally sent showed her looking exactly the same except that the crown of golden hair, still there, was pinned more securely in these years since CSG, due to the less taxing life of a lady-archivist in the Office of Archives of the State of Tennessee.

Until cancer claimed her, Mary had scarcely been ill a day in her life, a record hard for us who loved her to reconcile with her untimely loss. But she would have been the first to apply objectivity to her illness, by no means taking it as a personal affront but a puzzle of nature to be solved. It is a great pleasure to write of her and remember the happy times Mary always brought like a breath of fresh air!

Mary Walden Bell Jeffers

*Mary W. Bell Jeffers*

Mary Frazer, Remembrance by a high school friend.

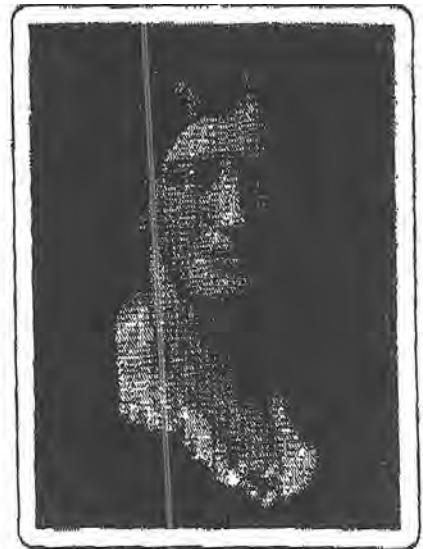


Margaret Frazer, top row, 2<sup>nd</sup> from right.

MARGARET LINDSLEY FRAZER  
2354 Bexley Park Road

*"The work that she does is nothing but the best."*

In School two years  
French Club '29, '30  
History Club '30  
President of I Pittori '30  
I Pittori '29  
Class Basketball Team '29, '30  
Red and Gold Basketball '29, '30  
Class Hockey Team '29, '30  
Red and Gold Hockey '29, '30



[81]

Columbus School for Girls

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS



I PITTORI

The major project of I Pittori this year has been the sponsoring of a group of exhibitions of pictures by outstanding artists in Columbus and elsewhere. "The Little Gallery" of the Columbus School for Girls has taken an important place in Columbus art circles, and has been honored by the attendance of many of the artistically inclined from without, as well as within the School.

The first exhibition consisted of water colors done by our own Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The second was of pencil sketches by Ralph Fanning of Ohio State University. Robert O. Chadeayne, from the Columbus Art School, contributed a group of oil landscapes and pastels for our third exhibition. Block prints by Mrs. James R. Hopkins, an internationally known craftsman, combined with some black-and-whites by the popular *Dispatch* artist, Dudley T. Fisher, Jr., made up the next. Probably the outstanding exhibition of the year was that of Alice Schille,

[58]

nationally famous water colorist, in whose honor a tea was given by Mrs. McCh assisted by I Pittori. The final exhibition was a collection of water colors Josephine Klippert, another Columbus artist. At Christmas time and also at end of the year I Pittori sponsored exhibitions of the best work done by the department.

I Pittori is also proud of the fact that during the past year it has become a member of the *American Federation of Arts*, thus affiliating itself with national organization. During the spring the A. F. A. sent us an exhibition rare old Japanese prints.

Thus by contributing to the art life of the school and of Columbus, I Pittori hopes to go on developing into a finer and more useful organization each year.

OFFICERS

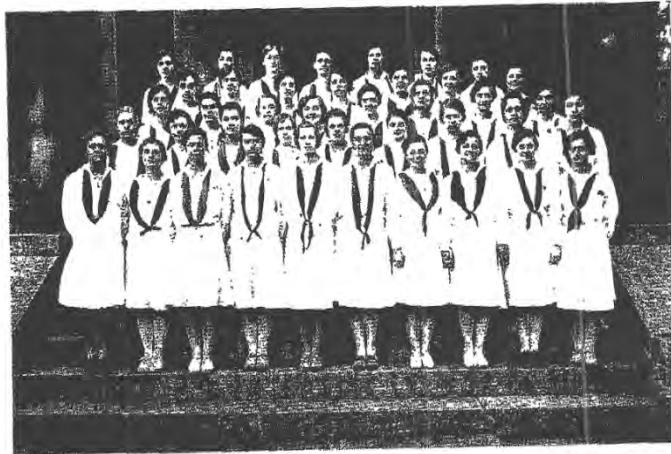
MARGARET FRAZER.....	President
IONE BEATON.....	Vice-President
MIRIAM FRANCISCO.....	Secretary

MEMBERS

Harriet Arwell	Jean Livingston	Virginia Schueler
Barbara Ball	Elizabeth McAllister	Virginia Stark
Ellen Chubb	Charlotte Patton	Janet Westwater
Natalie Howard	Ruth Penhorwood	Mary Winans
Lucia Little	Jeanne Pontius	

Margaret Frazer, president.

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS



LE CLUB FRANCAIS

— Que je suis contente de vous voir ce soir, madame! — Désirez-vous nous débarrasser de votre manteau, m'sieur? — Permettez-moi de vous donner des rafraîchissements, madame, et vous, m'm'selle.

On aurait pu entendre de telles questions et de telles salutations, si on avait été avec un des membres du Club Français un soir du mois de février. Le soir — le vingt et un; la place — la bibliothèque de Columbus School for Girls; l'occasion — la soirée annuelle du Club. Pour amuser leurs invités, amis et parents, les membres offrirent quelques scènes de la vie de Jeanne d'Arc d'une manière assez présentable. Les scènes dramatiques furent suivies de "la Barcarole" de Huffman, chantée par trois jeunes filles, membres du Club. De suite M. le professeur Rockwood de l'Université parla de Marie de France, poétesse du treizième siècle. Son discours fut très illuminant. On regrettait quand il dut finir à cause de l'intérêt de son sujet et de la perfection de son accent français. Le Club lui est fort reconnaissant de sa bonté. Au mois d'avril, le Club reçut dix-sept nouveaux membres, choisis de la dixième, de la onzième, et de la douzième formes à l'école. L'initiation d'elles fut très simple mais aussi profitable. Il leur fallut parler français toute une journée, dans les corridors, au déjeuner et pendant tout le temps non pas passé en classe.

[60]

Voici la liste des membres:

OFFICERS

JANE HOFFMAN.....	Présidente
VIRGINIA SCHUELER.....	Secrétaire
MARY POSTON.....	Trésorière

MEMBERS

Harriet Atwell	Esther Johnson	Mary Powers
Elizabith Andrus	Sarah Johnson	Jean Reeder
Barbara Ball	Elizabeth Kershaw	Caroline Rindsfoos
Virginia Bond	Katherine Kuhns	Elizabeth Rogers
Margaret Cashatt	Virginia Kurtz	Elizabeth Ross
Ellen Chubb	Eleanor Laughlin	Louise Segal
Adabeth Eisele	Virginia Hammond	Louise Shedd
Mary Lou' DeVennish	Jean Livingston	Virginia Smith
Margaret Frazer	Marian Mac Phail	Virginia Stark
Betty Lee Hoffhines	Elizabeth McAllister	Virginia Tice
Catherine Hough	Sarah McKeever	Catherine Weakley
Natalie Howard	Corrille Malloy	Margaret Wilson
Mary June Heaton	Jane Midgley	Mary Winans
Mary Herron	Hester Moyer	Nelliew Winger
	Jeanne Pontius	

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS

THE IDEAL SENIOR

Executive Ability—Esther Johnson	Profile—Nellie Winger
Best Blush—Jean Livingston	Common Sense—Abby Bell
Good Sportsmanship—Marian MacPhail	Disposition—Jane Hoffman
Athletic Ability—Peg Wilson	Dankles—Frank Crippen
Best Alto—Beth Eisele	Complexion—Annabel Dunlop
Dramatic Ability—Betty Lee Hoffines	Style—Sally Johnson
Best All-round Girl—Libby McAllister	Literary Ability—Grace Poston
Dependability—Martha McKinney	Forehead—Liz Caren
Legs—Jo Atwell	Femininity—Jane Midgley
Eyes—Jeanne Pontius	Practicality—Ann Kinney
Nose—Mary Poston	Studiousness—Louise Segal
Mouth—Janet Westwater	Artistic Ability—Cleo Frazer
Figure—Kar Weakley	Sense of Humor—Ellis Laughlin
Teeth—Marj Hildreth	Helpfulness—P. J. Hoffines
Hands—Ginny Bond	Eyebrows—Madge Hubbard
Poetic Ability—Carol Rindfuss	Horsemanship—Virginia Penfield
Tennis Ability—Hadley Lewis	Personality—THE IDEAL SENIOR

Art History Pupil (during discussion of the Venitian school): I never did like halos anyway!  
Mrs. Kirkpatrick: Oh, well you'll never have to worry about them!

\* \* \*

H. A. and B. L. H. (in back of M. J. B.): What's the matter? Is there a funeral in front of you?

M. J. B.: No, but there are a couple of dead ones behind me!

\* \* \*

Miss Hatheway (in phonetics class): Now there are five sounds of "u" so I'm going to give you six.

Artistic Ability, Cleo Frazer. Since Margaret was the only Frazer in the Class of 1930, this was probably her (perhaps her nickname was Cleo).



Margaret Frazer

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Mary Frazer, Anita Lewis Frazer, Margaret Frazer, 1934 upon return from Hawaii



Margaret Frazer, Sadie Warner Frazer, 1941, San Francisco.



Margaret Frazer

**Margaret Frazer Rose and Stanley DeLury Rose's Family**



Marie DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Stanley Frazer Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer.

Hugh Stanley Rose, Col. George Augustine Frazer, 1943-4

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Stanley DeLury. Rose, Stanley Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1945.



Stanley DeLury Rose, Marie DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Hugh Stanley Rose, Falls Church, VA, 1973.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Warner Washington Rose,  
Stanley Frazer Rose, 1956.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Stanley Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose.

By Max Westfield, 1946.



Stanley Frazer Rose at Max Westfield's studio, 1946.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Margaret Frazer Rose, Preston Frazer Rose.

By Gregory Stakpo, 1953



Warner Washington Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Preston Frazer Rose.  
By Gregory Stakpo, 1953

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer Rose, Warner Washington Rose

By Max Westfield, 1963



Max Westfield, in his studio, Nashville, 1963

# Frazer Ancestors:

## Hereditary Societies and Military Service

### Colonial Wars:

<b>James Maney</b> (d.ca 1652) Northhampton Cty., NC.	Major, Militia
<b>Henry Baker</b> (-ca. 1739) Nansemond, NC	Captain Militia. Perhaps major.
<b>Lawrence Baker</b> (1745-1805) NC	Major and then general in NC Militia.
<b>William Bennett</b> (b. ca. 1685-d. ca.1765) Isle of Wight, VA	Captain, Roanoke Company, VA
<b>Matthias Brickell</b> (1725-1788) Hertford Cty., NC	Lt. Colonel. First High Sheriff of Hertford Cty. 1762-1766.

### Colonial Dames of America:

<b>William Murfree</b> (d. 1793) Northampton, Hertford Cty., NC	Member Colonial Assembly, 1758-60; 1776.
<b>Green Hill</b> (1741-1826)* Bute Cty., NC	Member Colonial Assembly, 1781.

### American Revolution: Society of the Cincinnati

Name of Ancestor	State Society: Rank	Represented as of 2014	Has been represented.	Has never been represented. Eligibility.
Brickell, Matthias	NC: Ensign	Yes		
Brickell, Thomas	NC: Captain	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	
Brickell, William	NC: Lt. Colonel	Yes		
Hill, Green*	NC: Chaplain	Yes		
Hill, William	NC: Lieutenant	Yes		<sup>2</sup>
Murfree, Hardy	NC: Lt. Colonel	Yes		
Philips, Joseph	NC: Captain	Yes		

### War of 1812:

James Frazer (1792-1831)	Surgeon's mate.
--------------------------	-----------------

<sup>1</sup> Captain Thomas Brickell (b. 1740) is the son of John Brickell in VA. Ancestry of Thomas Brickell back to John's father Rev. Matthias Brickell would need to be proven. Thomas Brickell is the first cousin of Sally Brickell Murfree.

<sup>2</sup> William Hill is either Green Hill's brother or cousin.

Compiled by Stanley Frazer Rose, 2016. For further information, refer to family database and booklets.

\* indicates that the person is on two lists.

# Frazer Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

## Huguenot Society of America:

Rachel de Noailles, wife of Matthew Brickell.

b. 1725, France. D. 1770, NC

# **George Augustine Frazer's**

## **Paternal Ancestors**

### **Research & Bibliography**

**Frazer**

**Hill – Bennett – Brown – Boddie – Mildmay  
Maney – Ballard – Baker  
Murfree - Holladay – Brickell**

*This information is provided for educational  
and genealogical purposes only.*

**Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose  
2014**

*Notes: Sources are not in alphabetical order or in order of significance. This is a working bibliography; some citations are incomplete.*

## Archival Materials:

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- (B) Washington Family Papers, 1796-1959, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN. Microfilm Accession Number: 1266. Finding aid: <http://www.tn.gov/tsla/history/manuscripts/findingaids/68-029+.pdf>

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