

**RICHARD MYERS
OF CAMPBELL COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

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The Richard Myers family is not the first black family I have researched in Campbell County, Tennessee, but it is the first one with which I have had some success in identifying possible family connections between slaves owned by nonrelated slaveholders. At the time I was researching the Richard Myers family, I was also researching the family of another former slave, Amy Queener. Ironically, these two families may be related, although I was not aware of any connection between them when I first began my research. Another development of my research is that, after finding information that suggests Richard Myers and Amy Queener were once owned by Wiley Smith, I discovered that Wiley Smith (1760/70-ca. 1840) was a brother to my ancestor Robert Smith (1766-1840).

Richard "Dick" Myers was born about 1821¹ in Warren County, North

Carolina.² The earliest known record of him by name is an 1833 bill of sale where Richard was sold to John Moyers [Myers] by Wiley Smith:

Received of John Moyers three hundred and fifty dollars in consideration for a certain negro boy Dick about twelve years of age. And I do hereby Warrant the Right and Title of said boy unto said John Moyers his heirs and assigns forever against the claim or demand of all and Every other person Whatsoever.

Witness my hand and seal the 28th day of September one thousand Eight hundred and thirty three.

*Attest \s\ Wiley Smith (seal)³
David Richardson*

I surmise that Richard Myers was one of possibly three children born to Dudley (b. ca. 1793) and Judah (b. between 1794 and 1806), slaves inherited by Wiley Smith from his

¹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book F, p. 260-61, gives his age as about 12 years in 1833 (b. ca. 1821). The 1830 Slave Schedule, Campbell County, Tennessee, lists his age as under 10 years (b. ca. 1820-30). The 1840 Slave Schedule, Campbell County, Tennessee, lists his age as 16-24 years (b. ca. 1816-24). The 1860 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives his age as 50 years (b. ca. 1810), and the 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, census lists him as age 52 years (b. ca. 1818). The 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives

his age as 56 years (b. ca. 1824). The earliest record is used for Richard's approximate year of birth.

² The 1860 and 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, censuses give his place of birth as Tennessee. The 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives his place of birth as North Carolina. Wiley Smith, the man who owned him in 1830, apparently came from Warren County, North Carolina, to Campbell County, Tennessee, in 1823.

³ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book F, p. 260-61.

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father, Gulielmus Smith, who died in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1814. The possible children of Dudley and Judah were Bob (b. ca. 1815), Amy (b. ca. 1818) and Richard (b. ca. 1821). Judah may also have had another child, Tamer (b. after 1830), after being brought to Campbell County, Tennessee. Very few records exist concerning these slaves, and, therefore, the information given in this work is built on circumstantial evidence. However, I believe that this circumstantial evidence is compelling enough to warrant serious consideration.

Wiley Smith owned slaves prior to his inheriting Dudley and Judah from his father. According to the 1800 Granville County, North Carolina, census Wiley Smith owned four slaves. No ages or sex were given for these slaves. According to the 1810 Warren County, North Carolina, census Wiley Smith owned one slave. Again, no age or sex was given. No bills of sale were found where Wiley bought or sold slaves during the period prior to 1814 in either Granville County or Warren County, North Carolina. It is possible that these slaves died, but there is no evidence to that end at this time.

The will of Gulielmus Smith, dated 10 March 1814 and probated in May 1814, states, "I give to my Son Wiley Smith my Land and Plantation Houses and all that appertaineth thereunto. Also two negroes Named Dudley & Judah to him his Heirs and Assigns forever."⁴ It is my belief that

Dudley and Judah were husband and wife, perhaps newlyweds when they were bequeathed to Wiley Smith by his father. Dudley was about thirty years old in May 1823 when Wiley Smith sold him and another slave to John Fleming in Warren County, North Carolina,⁵ so he would have been about twenty-one years old in 1814. The only record which gives Judah's age is the 1830 Campbell County, Tennessee, census which puts her age as between twenty-four and thirty-six years. Using this

Gulielmus Smith were divided according to the will in the following manner: daughter Nancy Wiggins received two negro girls, Prisey and Phily; son Edmund Smith received two negroes named Phil and Ned; son Ransom Smith received a negro boy named James; daughter Elizabeth Moss received four negroes named Old Jo, Old Tamer, Little Tamer, and Liley; son Robert Smith received a negro man named Sambo; grandsons Jones, Eldridge, and Thomas Smith, sons of a deceased son Thomas Smith, received two negroes named Jinney and Henney, but these two slaves were to be sold and the money from the sale divided between the grandsons (the estate settlement listed Jinney as a woman and Henney as a girl; they were purchased by Bennett Smith, whose relationship to the Gulielmus Smith family is not known); son Jackey Smith received a woman named Amey; and grandson Jaculin Wiggins received a negro boy named Ben. There were also listed "the rest of my negroes not Mentioned in this will...to be Sold...." According to the estate settlement the slaves were one negro girl Lucy purchased by Edmund Smith, one negro boy Hinton purchased by Stephen Rives, one negro boy Harbert purchased by Gulielmus Wiggins, and one negro girl Milley purchased by Harrel Wiggins. The information is provided here because of similarity of names used by Judah in naming her children and some slaves named in Gulielmus Smith's will.

⁵ Warren County, North Carolina, Deed Book, Vol. 23, p. 130-31.

⁴ Gulielmus Smith, Original Will, North Carolina State Library and Archives. This will was probated in May 1814 in Warren County, North Carolina. Other slaves of

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information, she would have been aged between eight and twenty years old in 1814.⁵ Assuming she was somewhat older than eight in 1814, she would have been of marriageable age.

The other slave sold by Wiley Smith to John Fleming in 1823 in Warren County, North Carolina, was "a boy by the name of Bob about eight years old."⁶ He would have been born about 1815, the year after Dudley and Judah were inherited by Wiley Smith. There was no familial connection given in the bill of sale between Dudley and Bob, but if Dudley and Judah are the only two adult slaves owned by Wiley Smith at this time, then it is possible that this is the oldest child of Dudley and Judah. In any case, this shows that Wiley Smith was not averse to separating the slave families by selling off its members.

In 1823 Wiley Smith and his family moved with their remaining slaves from North Carolina and settled in Campbell County, Tennessee. He is found on the 1824 tax list in Campbell County paying one poll tax and one black tax,⁷ which was a tax on all slaves aged twelve to fifty years. Beginning in 1825 and continuing until 1832 Wiley Smith is listed with two black polls, or slaves, aged twelve to fifty years old. One of the slaves would be Judah, but the other slave's name is not known. The tax lists suggest that this slave was born prior to 1813.

The 1830 census, besides listing the white families, also lists the "Free

Coloreds" and "Slaves" in separate columns. Since Wiley Smith sold Richard in 1833 to John Moyers [Myers], Wiley Smith's household was checked to see if he owned any slaves. The 1830 census reveals that Wiley Smith owned four slaves: 1 female aged twenty-four to thirty-six years (b. 1794-1806); 2 females ten to twenty-four years (b. 1806-20); and 1 male aged under ten years (b. 1820-30).⁸ This appears to be one family, but one of the females aged ten to twenty-four years is probably the unidentified slave from the tax lists. I have surmised that the male child is Richard, and the oldest female is Judah. I also am surmising that the other female slave aged ten to twenty-four years is Amy, whom Wiley sold for his son, Archibald J. Smith, in 1832. No bills of sale were found with Wiley Smith purchasing any slaves either in North Carolina or in Campbell County, Tennessee, that would account for the unidentified female slave. It is entirely possible that Wiley brought her with him from North Carolina.

In 1832, the year before John Myers purchased Richard from Wiley Smith, "Archibald J. Smith of the State of Georgia by Willie [Wiley] Smith my attorney in fact of the State of Tennessee" sold a "girl Slave named Amy aged about fourteen years" to Daniel Queener.⁹ I think Amy was one of the female slaves aged ten to twenty-four years in Wiley Smith's household in 1830. Wiley obviously had possession of

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Campbell County, Tennessee, Tax Lists, 1818-1833.

⁸ 1830 Campbell County, Tennessee, census, p. 293.

⁹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book F, p. 107-08.

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her in Tennessee in 1832. Although there is no definite proof that Wiley Smith owned Amy, there is circumstantial evidence that there may have been a connection between Richard and Amy. Amy Queener had two sons, Richard and Benjamin M.¹⁰

The 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, census (p. 38) lists the following household: George Queener, age 40, Tennessee, Farmer; Amy, 50, North Carolina; Francis (female), 80, Virginia; Richard, 29, Tennessee; and Ben, 21, Tennessee. Amy is the slave Wiley Smith sold for his son Archibald J. Smith to Daniel Queener in 1832. George Queener was not Amy's husband, but was a former slave owned by Jacob Queener,¹¹ son of Daniel Queener, who was the purchaser of Amy. Francis is a mystery. Nowhere in my research of the Queeners, the Myers, or the Smiths was there a slave named Francis, although she could have been owned by someone else and came to live with George and Amy after Emancipation.

In the 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census an E. Kincaid, age 30, L. Kincaid, age 4, and J. Kincaid, age 1, are living with Benjamin Queener and his mother Amy. E. Kincaid seems to be Mary E. (Myers) Kincaid, daughter of Richard Myers. L. Kincaid is probably Lou Kincaid, and J. Kincaid is probably John Kincaid, children of Mary E. (Myers) Kincaid and grandchildren of

¹⁰ 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, census. Also, original will of Daniel Queener, dated 15 December 1849, probated January 1850 in Campbell County, Tennessee.

¹¹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book A, p. 27.

Richard Myers.¹² Although no familial relationship is given between the Queeners and Kincaids in 1880, it is curious that they are living together, given their common past.

In April 1840 Wiley Smith's estate inventory was proven in Campbell County, Tennessee. Among the items inventoried were "one negro woman named Judy," and "one negro girl Tamor." They were not listed as mother and daughter. The name of the "negro girl Tamor" is interesting because there were two slaves listed as part of the Guilielmus Smith estate in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1814 named "Tamer." Experience taught Blacks to fear for the preservation of the family, and one device used to keep the family together in spirit was the use of ancestral naming patterns.¹³ Whoever Tamor's mother was, she was likely related to a slave once owned by Guilielmus Smith.

Wiley Smith's estate sale was held on 1 August 1840, but nothing more was mentioned about the slaves.¹⁴ Curiously, the 1840 Campbell County, Tennessee, census lists only two slave children in the household of Wiley Smith's widow, Lucy Smith: one male slave and one female slave, both under the age of ten years (b. ca. 1830-40).¹⁵ While the female slave under the age of ten

¹² Campbell County, Tennessee, Chancery Court Minutes, 1893-96, p. 11-12, 29-30, 98-99.

¹³ Lester C. Lamon, Blacks in Tennessee, 1791-1970 (Knoxville, Tenn.: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981), p. 17.

¹⁴ Campbell County, Tennessee, Estate Book A, 1807-1841, p. 422, 431.

¹⁵ 1840 Campbell County, Tennessee, census.

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years in Lucy Smith's household in 1840 could be the "negro girl Tamor" in Wiley Smith's estate, other evidence suggests that the two female slaves mentioned in Wiley's estate had fallen into the possession of his son, Archibald J. Smith:

Know all men by these present that I Archibald J. Smith of the County of Campbell in the State of Tennessee do hereby Sell & convey to John Kincaid of the Said County & State all the interest I have in and to two Negroes, Judah & Tamor they being the Same negroes that I bought from my Father Willie Smith--and I hereby warrant the title to the Said Negroes against the claim of all persons whatsoever the consideration of this Bill of Sale is this that whereas the Said John Kincaid has become my Security for the prosecution of a Suit in the Chancery Court at Tazwell Tennessee and has thereby incurred a liability for costs, now in case the Said Kincaid Should have to pay anything on account of the Securityship then he is to Sell the Said negro on giving Twenty days notice to the highest bidder unless I pay or indemnify him for any amount he may have been compelled to pay as my Said Security, and if I do indemnify him then he is to reconvey said negroes to me In testimony whereof I have hereto Set my hand & Seal this 4th Jany 1841.

Is\ A. J. Smith (Seal)¹⁶

¹⁶ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book I, 1839-1842, p. 425-26. This deed was proved 4 January 1842 and registered 15 January 1842.

This record suggests that Archibald J. Smith had purchased the slaves from his father, Wiley Smith, although they were listed as part of Wiley's estate in 1840. The reason for this is not apparent, unless Archibald had not fully paid his father for the slaves at the time Wiley died. The 1838 Campbell County, Tennessee, tax list shows Wiley Smith paying tax on one slave aged twelve to fifty years and valued at \$600. Archibald J. Smith is shown with no slaves that year. In 1839 Wiley Smith is not listed on the tax list, while Archibald J. Smith is paying tax on one slave aged twelve to fifty years and valued at \$600.¹⁷ This slave would have been Judah. The younger slave, Tamor, had to have been under the age of twelve years in 1838 and 1839, or Wiley Smith and Archibald J. Smith would be paying tax on two slaves aged twelve to fifty years. Archibald J. Smith was found on the 1840 Campbell County, Tennessee, census, but according to that record no slaves were listed. The slaves may have been hired out that year. There is no record of Judah or Tamor after the trust deed between Archibald J. Smith and John Kincaid.

Sometime between 1833 and 1838 John Myers, who purchased Richard in 1833, acquired another slave, as he was paying a "Black Poll" on two slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years in 1838 and 1839. In 1838 the two slaves were valued at \$900, and in 1839 their value had increased to \$1,000.¹⁸ No bill of sale has been found for this

¹⁷ Campbell County, Tennessee, Tax Lists, 1838-39, n.p.

¹⁸ Ibid.

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second slave, but I have no doubt that the slave was Rebecca, Richard's wife. The 1840 Campbell County, Tennessee, census shows that John Myers had two slaves in his household. One was a male aged ten to twenty-four years (b. ca. 1816-30) and the other a female aged ten to twenty-four years (b. ca. 1816-30). So I believe that Richard and Rebecca Myers married probably in 1839 or 1840. Rebecca was born about 1816¹⁹ in Tennessee.²⁰

As a member of his community, Richard was obligated to provide certain community services. Keeping a road clear for traffic was the responsibility of those living on the road. Usually, these road orders named only the white residents living on the road and listed the slaves owned by the various slaveholders living on the road as "hands." Richard was named on four road orders between 1838 and 1840, as working on a second class road in the Big Creek section [LaFollette] of Campbell County. All four road orders listed Richard as "Moyers Dick."²¹ I believe that this should be read as John Moyers' [Myers] slave Dick. Isaac Moyers [Myers], son of John Myers, is also listed on all road orders. Richard was the only slave in

Campbell County listed by name on a road order.

Richard and Rebecca Myers became the parents of nine children: Keziah A. "Kizzy" Myers (1841-1892) married Watson Miller; Sarah Myers (1846/7-1918) married Squire Sharp; Annie Elizabeth "Bettie" Myers (ca. 1848-1916) married Zachariah Ellis; Mary Elizabeth Myers (ca. 1850-prior to 1893) married Alexander Kincaid; Mariah Myers (1852-1936) married first William V. Sweat and second James N. Kincaid (Sr.); Milton Myers (1854-prior to 1885) married Sallie Kincaid; Barella "Brilly" Myers (ca. 1856/7-prior to 1893) married Harve Kincaid; Henry Myers (1858-prior to 1880); and John Myers (ca. 1862-prior to 1880).

In 1851 John Myers, owner of Richard and Rebecca, died, and a year later John's widow, Mary Myers, died. The ownership of Richard, Rebecca, and their children fell to the heirs of John Myers. John Myers and wife Mary had three children: Anna Myers, who married Laban Sharp; Elizabeth Myers, who married David Sharp; and Isaac Myers. On 7 May 1854 the heirs of John and Mary Myers made a deed of emancipation to Richard and Rebecca to "carry into effect the well known intention of the said John Myers towards the two negroes & a child born to them, sence the decease of the said John & his wife, named Milton." The heirs conveyed their interest in the two slaves and their child Milton to Laban Sharp, a son-in-law of John and Mary Myers, for one dollar and "for the purpose of securing to the said negroes and their increase the enjoyment of their personal freedom

¹⁹ 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, census. The 1860 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives Rebecca's age as 22 years (b. ca. 1838), but this is an error. The ca. 1816 date seems to be correct.

²⁰ 1860 and 1870 Campbell County, Tennessee, censuses.

²¹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1834-39, p. 323, and Campbell County, Tennessee, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1839-46, p. 6, 13, and 82.

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from this time forth, it being the true intent & meaning of each & all the parties to this agreement that said negroes should no longer be held as slaves but that they shall be emancipated & set free....²² For all the good intentions behind this emancipation, the five older children of Richard and Rebecca remained slaves, although the family was allowed to live together.²³ It was not until the Emancipation Proclamation that Richard and Rebecca's children gained their own freedom.

Once freed, Richard continued farming, but now it was for himself. In 1860, he was farming 671 acres of land, of which 260 acres was woodland. He owned a small number of farming implements. His livestock included horses, milk cows, working oxen, other cattle, twenty sheep, and ten swine. His cash crops consisted of indian corn, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter, and molasses. He also had a small amount of homemade manufactures and slaughtered animals.²⁴

On 22 February 1867 Richard Myers purchased from David Hart three hundred acres in the Fourth District of Campbell County, Tennessee, on Indian Creek. This farm was known as the Jesse Elkins place.²⁵ On 8 October 1870 Richard Myers

sold this same piece of property back to David Hart.²⁶ In 1868 Richard Myers purchased about one hundred acres from Daniel Queener. This land was located in the Big Creek area [later LaFollette] of Campbell County in District Five,²⁷ and it is this land his heirs would later inherit. Richard purchased another tract of land in 1869 from S. D. Wilhite. This tract of land contained approximately one hundred acres and was also in the Fifth District of Campbell County.²⁸ The disposition of this land is unknown.

By 1870 Richard owned his own two hundred acres of land. Fifty acres of that was woodland. He had the same type of livestock as he had a decade earlier. In addition to the crops he was producing in 1860, he was also growing oats, but he was not producing sweet potatoes.²⁹ The only change by 1880 is that Richard owned only ninety-five acres of land. Fifty acres of that was woodland and twenty-five acres was in fields. He was also raising chickens in 1880.³⁰

Rebecca Myers, wife of Richard, died prior to June 1875 in Campbell County, Tennessee, as Richard was married secondly on 13 June 1875 in Campbell County to Melvina or Lavina 'Viney' Whitecotton.³¹ She

²² Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book N, p. 139-40. The emancipation was acknowledged on 4 April 1856 and registered on 17 May 1856.

²³ 1860 Campbell County, Tennessee, census.

²⁴ 1860 Tennessee Agricultural Census, Campbell County, 5th Civil District, p. 5-6.

²⁵ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book P, p. 225-26.

²⁶ Campbell County, Tennessee, Deed Book Q, p. 295.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 96-97.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 113-14.

²⁹ 1870 Tennessee Agricultural Census, Campbell County, 5th Civil District, p. 11-12.

³⁰ 1880 Tennessee Agricultural Census, Campbell County, 5th Civil District, p. 6b.

³¹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Marriages, 1868-1881. Her name was Melvina Whitecotton on the marriage record and on the 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census, but in later records she was named

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was born ca. 1835-55, possibly in Whitley County, Kentucky.³² Her parentage is not known. Richard and Viney had no children.

Richard Myers died between June and October 1880 in Campbell County, Tennessee. On 4 October 1880 John Myers³³ was appointed administrator of Richard Myers' estate.³⁴ A sale of Richard's estate was made on 23 October 1880, but for some reason was not filed with the County Court Clerk until May 1891. Some items sold at the estate sale were blacksmith tools, wagon wheels, scrap iron, pot trammel, wash stand, soap can and pot, grind stone and crank, cutting knife, bedstead and bed, trunk, quilt, fiddle, cook stove, bee stand, harrow, wagon, five head of sheep, and a red heifer.

Lavina or Viney. Although no Whitecottons lived in Whitley County, Kentucky, the family who owned her may have lived in the nearby Kentucky counties of Knox, Laurel, Pulaski, or Wayne.

³² The 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives her age as 26 years (b. ca. 1854) and place of birth as Tennessee. The 1882 marriage record of Melvina/Lavina to her third husband, Isaac Gray, says she was aged 27 years (b. ca. 1855), born in Whitley County, Kentucky. She and Isaac Gray (b. March 1844 in Kentucky) were found on the 1900 Whitley County, Kentucky, census. At that time Viney said she was born August 1844 in Kentucky. On the 1910 Campbell County, Tennessee, census it was claimed she was aged 70 years (b. ca. 1840 in Kentucky). According to her death certificate in 1910 she was aged 75 years (b. ca. 1835). Her correct age is not known.

³³ This John Myers was a son of Isaac Myers and a grandson of the John Myers who owned Richard Myers and his family.

³⁴ Campbell County, Tennessee, County Court Minutes, 5 October 1880, p. 46. Richard was alive in June 1880 when the census was taken and deceased by October 1880.

Most of the items were purchased by Richard's widow or his sons-in-law. Richard's grandson Mart Miller purchased the fiddle.³⁵

On 7 February 1881 in Campbell County, Tennessee, just a few months after Richard's death, Viney married secondly to Hiram Sharp,³⁶ who was born about 1822 in Georgia³⁷ and died in Campbell County, Tennessee (likely in 1882).³⁸ On 15 July 1882 in Campbell County, Tennessee, Viney married her third husband, Isaac "Ike" Gray, who was possibly born about 1853 in Boyle County, Kentucky.³⁹ He was still living in Campbell County, Tennessee, in January 1920.

Ike and Viney moved to Whitley County, Kentucky, probably in 1898. The move to Kentucky by Ike and Viney was probably precipitated by a charge of rape against Ike by one Emiline Pike, a white woman, in

³⁵ Campbell County, Tennessee, Inventory of Estates, Book D, p. 239.

³⁶ Campbell County, Tennessee, Marriage Books, 1868-1881.

³⁷ 1880 Campbell County, Tennessee, census.

³⁸ Hiram Sharp was found paying the tax on Richard Myers' land in 1881 after his marriage to Viney. He also paid tax on the land in 1882. Then a few months later Viney married a third husband. There is no divorce recorded for Viney and Hiram.

³⁹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1881-1889. The 1910 and 1920 Campbell County, Tennessee, censuses give Isaac's place of birth as Kentucky. The marriage record gives Isaac's age as 29 years (b. ca. 1853) and his birthplace as Boyle County, Kentucky. The 1910 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives his age as 59 years (b. ca. 1851). The 1920 Campbell County, Tennessee, census gives his age as 75 years (b. ca. 1845). The earliest record found is used for Isaac's approximate year of birth.

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Campbell County, Tennessee, in October 1897.⁴⁰ A trial was held. Ike pled not guilty and put himself on the mercy of the court. A panel of jurors found him not guilty because there was "no evidence against him."⁴⁰ Even though he was found not guilty, Ike may have thought it necessary to leave the county.

According to the 1900 Whitley County, Kentucky, census record, Viney said that she had had three children, and one was still living. There were no children living with them. The 1910 Whitley County, Kentucky, census reports that Viney had had three children, but none were living. The names of any children remain unknown. According to both census records, Ike was working as a coal miner. Sometime after June 1910 the Grays returned to Campbell County, Tennessee.

Melvina/Lavina "Viney" Gray died in Campbell County, Tennessee, on 10 December 1910.⁴¹ It is not known where she was buried, but I think she may have been buried in the Laban Sharp Cemetery near LaFollette, Campbell County, Tennessee. I think it is a good possibility that Richard Myers and his first wife, Rebecca Myers, were buried either in the Laban Sharp Cemetery, where their daughter Sarah (Myers) Sharp is buried, or in the Talley Cemetery in LaFollette, where John and Mary Myers are buried.

Some descendants of Richard and Rebecca Myers can still be found in Tennessee. Others have been found residing in Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. Not all of the descendants have been located, but according to some relatives a couple of the descendants left Tennessee early in this century. Those descendants settled in West Virginia and Indiana, but all contact with them has been lost. It is known, too, that some descendants from Kentucky moved away, and their whereabouts are unknown. ❖



⁴⁰ Campbell County, Tennessee, Circuit Court Minutes, October 1895-October 1898, p. 427, 440, 484, and 507.

⁴¹ Campbell County, Tennessee, Death Certificate No. 4377-A, "Deaths, 1908-1912," Microfilm Roll 2, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.