

Date July 1992
 Name of Compiler Diane Hardy Norman
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____
 Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as
 No. 14 on chart No. 5

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

Pedigree Chart

2 Elder Henderson Cain
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. Jan 8, 1842
 p.b. Surry Co., N.C.
 m. Jan 28, 1858
 d. May 1, 1923
 p.d. Surry Co., N.C.

1 Sanford Gardner Cain
 b. Feb 1878
 p.b. Surry Co., N.C.
 m. Jan 17, 1897
 d. Mar 5, 1920
 p.d. Raleigh, N.C.

3 Martha Elizabeth Cook
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. Dec 17, 1840
 p.b.
 d. June 21, 1923
 p.d. Surry Co., N.C.

Jane Elizabeth Owens
 (Husband or Wife of No. 1)
 b. Sept. 25, 1877
 p.b. Surry Co., N.C.
 d. Sept. 30, 1954
 p.d. Surry Co., N.C.

4 John Cain
 (Father of No. 2)
 CA. 1803
 b.
 p.b.
 m. Jan. 10, 1827
 d.
 p.d.

5 Sarah (Sally) Simmons
 (Mother of No. 2)
 CA. 1807
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

6 Abel Cook, Sr.
 (Father of No. 3)
 1808
 p.b. Granville City, N.C.
 m. 1837
 d. June 6, 1874
 p.d.

7 Agnes Clay Hill
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. May 2, 1812
 p.b. Stokes Co., N.C.
 d. Mar. 7, 1900
 p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Benjamin Simmons
 (Father of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 Rebeckah ?
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 James Cook
 (Father of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

13 Elizabeth Johnson
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
 b.
 p.b.

16 (Father of No. 8)
 Continued on chart _____

17 (Mother of No. 8)
 Continued on chart _____

18 (Father of No. 9)
 Continued on chart _____

19 (Mother of No. 9)
 Continued on chart _____

20 (Father of No. 10)
 Continued on chart _____

21 (Mother of No. 10)
 Continued on chart _____

22 (Father of No. 11)
 Continued on chart _____

23 (Mother of No. 11)
 Continued on chart _____

24 (Father of No. 12)
 Continued on chart _____

25 (Mother of No. 12)
 Continued on chart _____

26 (Father of No. 13)
 Continued on chart _____

27 (Mother of No. 13)
 Continued on chart _____

28 (Father of No. 14)
 Continued on chart _____

29 (Mother of No. 14)
 Continued on chart _____

30 (Father of No. 15)
 Continued on chart _____

31

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outside, she said.

The jury later recommended that Jackson serve 125 years in prison, the minimum sentence available under the law. Jurors recommended he receive 20 years in prison for each of the first-degree murder convictions, and five years for the arson conviction. Jackson will be formally sen-

charged in the case last year. Caldwell, who was acquitted of murder in Jones' death, was not home when the fire was set.

Donald Caldwell, who is not related to Willie, said in his closing argument that the men set out to get Willie Caldwell on the night of the fire, but "the only thing was when

the car when he bought the gas in exchange for crack.

Killed in the fire were: Willie Mae Green, 50; her boyfriend, Percy Junior McCleave, 48; her son, Walter Bernard Green, 21; his wife, Summer Green; and Robert Conteh, 51. A sixth victim, William "Red" Jones, 43, died three weeks later.

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@journalnow.com

DEATH PENALTY

Cains are the first brothers to be electrocuted in North Carolina, reports Winston-Salem Journal in 1920.

The first brothers executed by North Carolina went to the electric chair on the morning of March 5, 1920 — for killing the same man with a single bullet.

In the summer of 1918, Joe and Gardner Cain, two Surry County bootleggers, found their still missing. They correctly deduced that Jim Easter, a competing moonshiner, had told the county sheriff the location of their still. The brothers gathered a group of three other men and went to the Easters' log cabin looking to get even.

Jim Easter wasn't home, but his father, Riley, met the Cains at the door. They demanded that he pay for the copper tubing for a new still. He refused and the Cains and their friends surrounded the house to wait for Jim. Later, in the dark, Riley Easter stood in the door of his cabin and words were exchanged.

Riley Easter was shot once in the chest and soon died. Though all five men outside the cabin fired toward the home and prosecutors could never prove whose bullet killed Easter, Joe and Gardner Cain were seen as the ringleaders and were convicted of murder the following February. There was a lot of popular support for commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment, but Gov. Thomas W. Bickett declined.

The March 6, 1920, Winston-Salem Journal reported their execution in a short article in the sports section, next to a story about a Babe Ruth home run and a preview of the Jack Dempsey fight that night. The article, which is harsh and conde-

NORTHWEST ALMANAC PEOPLE AND PLACES OF THE PAST



scending, is written in a sensationalist style common to that time.

Raleigh, March 5 — Joe and Gardner Cain, strapping mountaineers from Surry County paid the extreme penalty for the murder of Riley Easter more than a year ago, when they went to their death in the electric chair at the state penitentiary. The double electrocution today made history in the criminal annals of the state for it was the first time two brothers, white men, have ever been put to death.

Despite the fact the men seemed without emotion and practically numbed with fear, such was their remarkable vitality that it took two long shocks to kill both of them. In a brief statement, Joe Cain said that he had no "hard feelings" against any one. It took two forty-second shocks to kill him. He was followed immediately by his brother Gardner Cain who asked God's blessing on all, and said that he hoped to meet all in heaven where there are no pardons. The current was shot through his body and though it was kept on for fifty-seven long seconds, with every muscle in the man's body straining at the taut straps, it was not sufficient to blot out the spark of life. An additional twenty-five seconds was required before the prison physician announced the man was dead.

... They were just great big ignorant mountaineers, who never had the advantage to which every man in this free country is supposed to heir. They were moonshiners who considered the business all right so long as they did not get caught. ... When Riley Easter stole their still they resorted to the only law they knew and their untrained intellects recognized — the right of revenge.

6-11-00

■ This Northwest Almanac was written by Journal reporter Michael Biesecker. If you have comments or suggestions, please call 727-7234.

Frank Cain, John Cain, Alexander Cain,
Gardner Cain, Joe Cain, Letitia Cain,
intermarried with Frank Cook, Sarah Cain,
intermarried with Abe Jessup, Amanda,
intermarried with Thomas Tucker, Margaret,
intermarried with one Moore, the heirs of law
of Justin Murphy to-wit, Wm. Murphy, Emma
Murphy, Joel Murphy, John Murphy, Mallie
Murphy, Sarah Murphy, Roy Murphy, the 'heir'
of law of Martha Cain intermarried with Ethel
Simmons

Order of Sale

Vs.

Estes Cain, wife of James Cain, deceased, and
Monroe Murphy and Sam Murphy, infants and
heirs of law of James Cain, deceased

This cause coming on to be heard upon the petition of the plaintiffs and the answer of the guardian ad litem filed and being heard upon the proof and affidavits and if appearing to the satisfaction of the court that summons having been issued and served on all parties concerned and that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded in their petition. It is now, therefore ordered and adjudged that it is to the best interests of the plaintiffs and defendants that the land described in the petition be sold for partition and that the said land be sold on the premises to the highest bidder after advertisement for thirty days according to law upon the following terms: One-half cash and the balance in six months.

It is further ordered that the reversionary interest of the widow Estes Cain, wife of James Cain, be sold separate from the other lands.

It is further ordered that John D. Love be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner to make said sale and report to this Court for Confirmation; that the proceeds arising from the said sale after payment of cost and attorney fees be divided as follows, to-wit: Frank Cain is entitled to 1/11, Alexander Cain 1/11, Gardner Cain 1/11, Joe Cain 1/11, and the heirs of Martha Cain Simmons 1/11, Sarah intermarried with Abe Jessup, 1/11, Amanda Tucker 1/11, Margaret intermarried with one Moore 1/11, John Cain 1/11, Letitia, intermarried with Frank Cook 1/11, Justin Murphy, 1/11, to-wit, Wm Murphy 1/9 of 1/11 Emma Murphy 1/9 of 1/11, Joel, 1/9 of 1/11, John Murphy 1/9 of 1/11, Mattie Murphy 1/9 of 1/11 and Samuel Murphy 1/9 of 1/11 and the heirs of Martha Simmons, Zebulon 1/2 of 1/11 and Mary 1/2 of 1/11, share and share alike, to be paid over to them by the Commissioner herein before named upon the confirmation of the said sale.

This Feby 14-1914.

WW Hampton
CSC

**Luther A. Cain, 68,
Taken By Death**

Luther Andrew Cain, 68, resident of Pinnacle, Route 2, passed away at his home Monday morning about 4 o'clock, his death following a lengthy illness of the past several weeks. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Shelton Cain, and by five children.

Funeral services were held from the Pinnacle View Baptist church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial was made in the church cemetery.

CAIN, Luther A.

(MOUNT AIRY TIMES - Fri., May 27, 1938)

Donald & Roberta Cain
2416 Morningside Drive
Lawrence, Kansas 66046

90

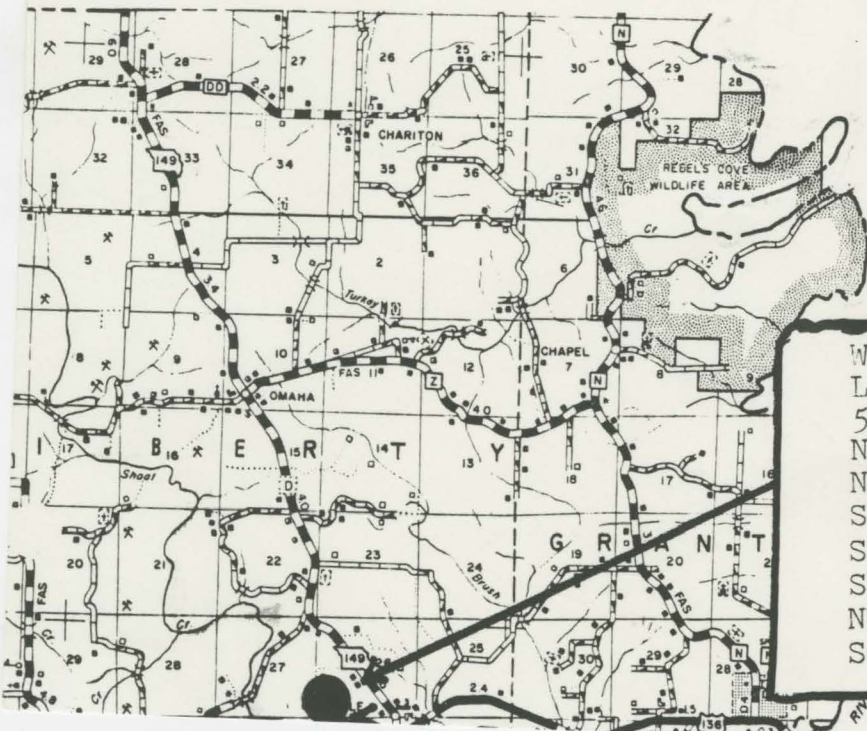
FIRST CLASS



Miss Ruth Minic
341 Franklin St
Mt. Airy N.C. 27030

CAIN MIGRATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI

These maps will show where the Cain families came from and where they owned land. They lived a few miles apart as they moved North into Missouri. They called each other cousin, but no one has been able to connect James Cain to the Thomas Cain family tree.



WILLIAM and MARTHA (WHITWORTH) CAIN
Land holdings in Putnam CO. MO.

5 March 1856

NE1/4 of SW1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

NW1/4 of SE1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

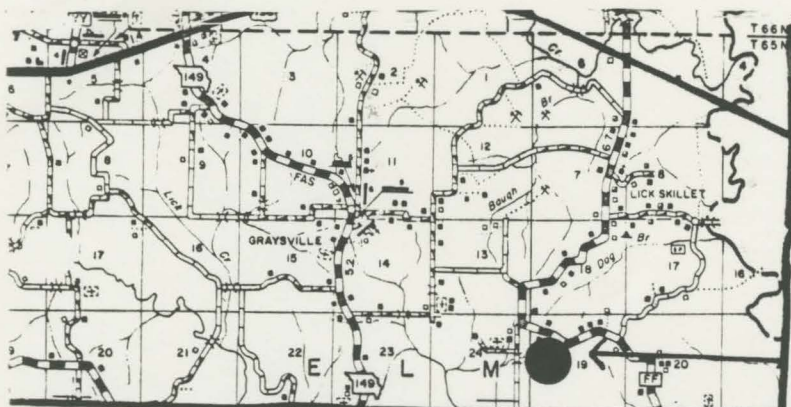
SW1/4 of SE1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

SW1/4 of SW1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

SE1/4 of SW1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

NW1/4 of NW1/4 S26 T66 R17 40 Acres

Son of James and Anna (Ketchens) Cain



JOHN J. CAIN

Land holdings in Putnam Co. Mo.
22 Feb. 1859

E1/2 of SW1/4 of SE1/4 S26 T66 R17
E1/2 of NW1/4 of SE1/4 S26 T66 R17

Son of James and Anna (Ketchens) Cain

THOMAS CAIN

Land holdings in Putnam Co. Mo.
Date ?

NW of SW1/4 S19 T65 R16

NW1/4 of SW1/4 S19 T65 R16

SE1/2 of NE1/4 S24 T65 R17

Son Of James Cain

MARTIN V. CAIN

Land holdings in Putnam Co. Mo.

24 Jan. 1860

N1/2 of Lot 1 of NW1/4 S18 T64 R16

Son of James and Anna (Ketchens) Cain



PUTNAM COUNTY

Low Ground Cemetery

Cain-Fiord Cemetery

Cain Fiord across the Black Bird Creek



JAMES and ANNA (KETCHENS) CAIN

Land holdings in Putnam Co. Mo.

Around 1838

SW of SE S7 T64 R16 40 Acres

NW of NE S12 T64 R16 40 Acres

Father Unknown

MATHIAS (TICE) and ELIZABETH (IVIE) CAIN

Land holdings in Putnam Co. Mo.

3 Feb. 1857

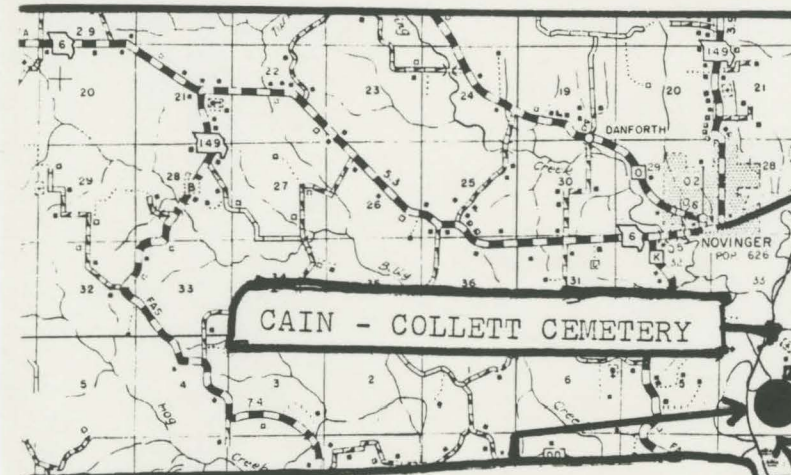
NE1/4 of SW1/4 S18 T64 R16

1/2 of Lots 1&2 NW1/4 S18 T64 R16

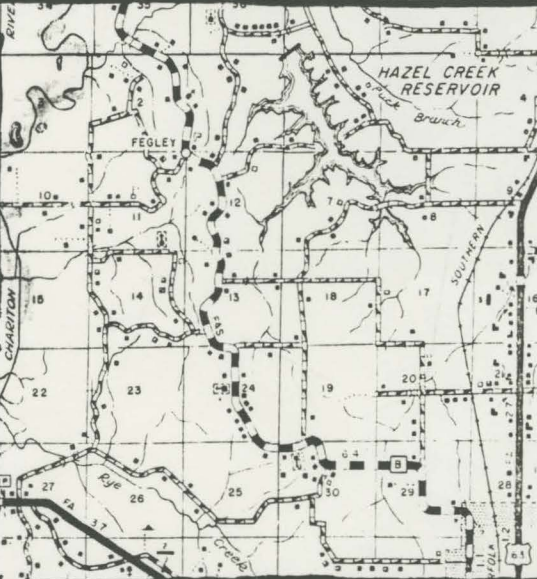
N1/2 of Lot 1 of SW1/4 S18 T64 R16

Containing 164 14/100 Acres

Son of James and Anna (Ketchens) Cain



CAIN - COLLETT CEMETERY

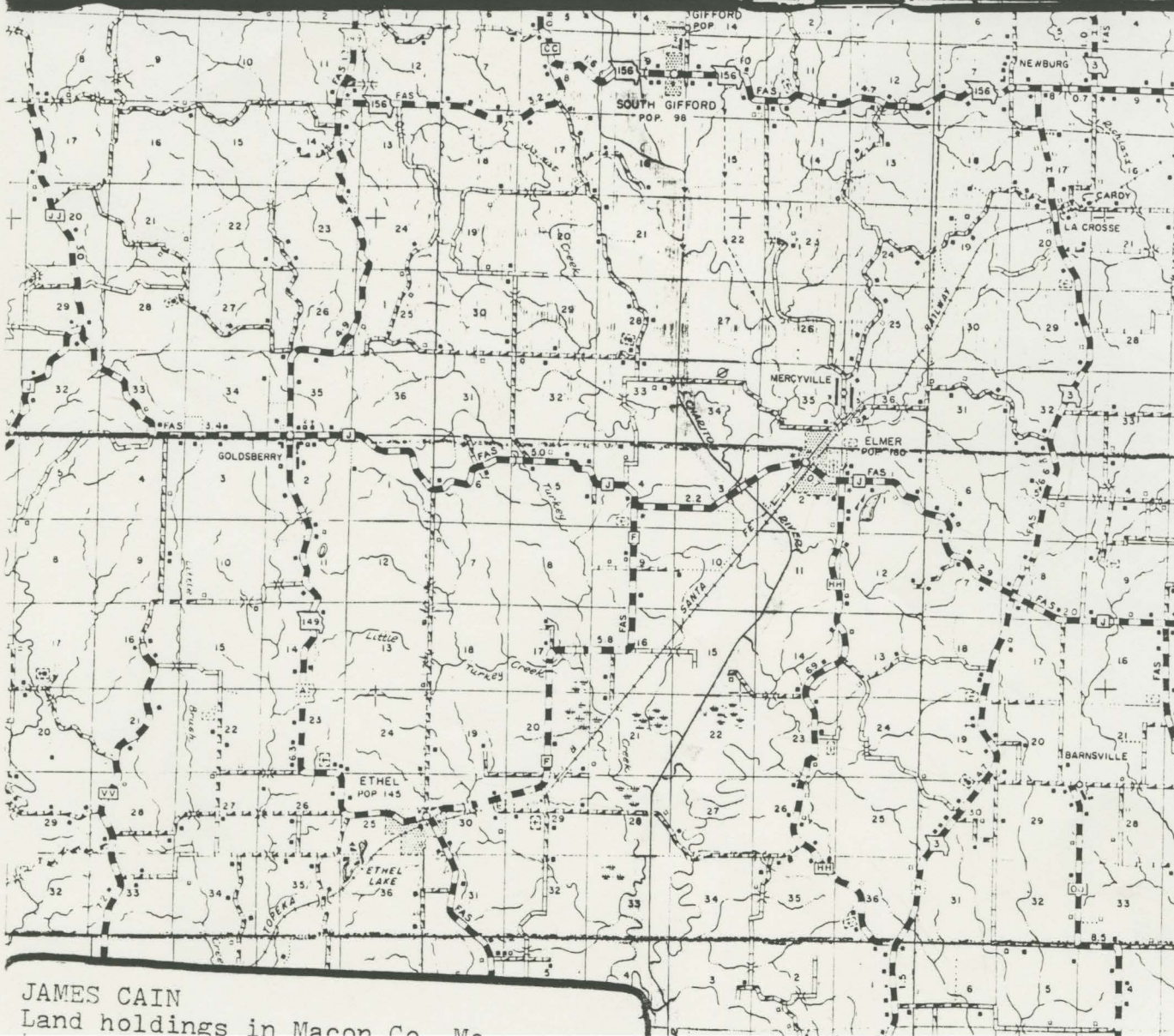
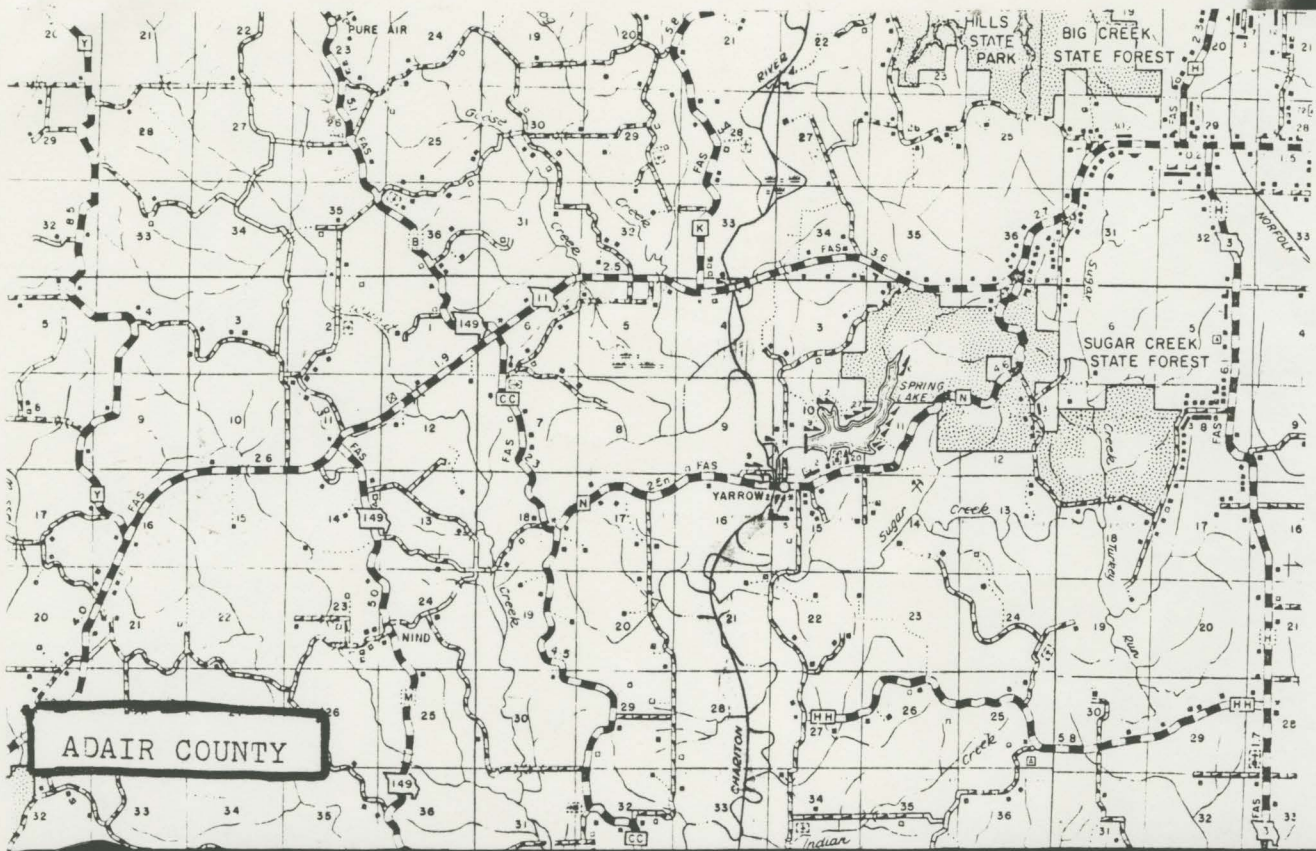


Old John Cain Home is still standing.

Site of the old Fort that John Built.

JOHN CAIN

In 1830 he brought his family to Adair Co. Mo. He owned 840 acres of land at the time of his death in 1853.



January 1837
NW 1/4 of SW1/4 S18 T57 R15 40 Acres
SW 1/4 of SW1/4 S18 T57 R15 40 Acres
Father Unknown

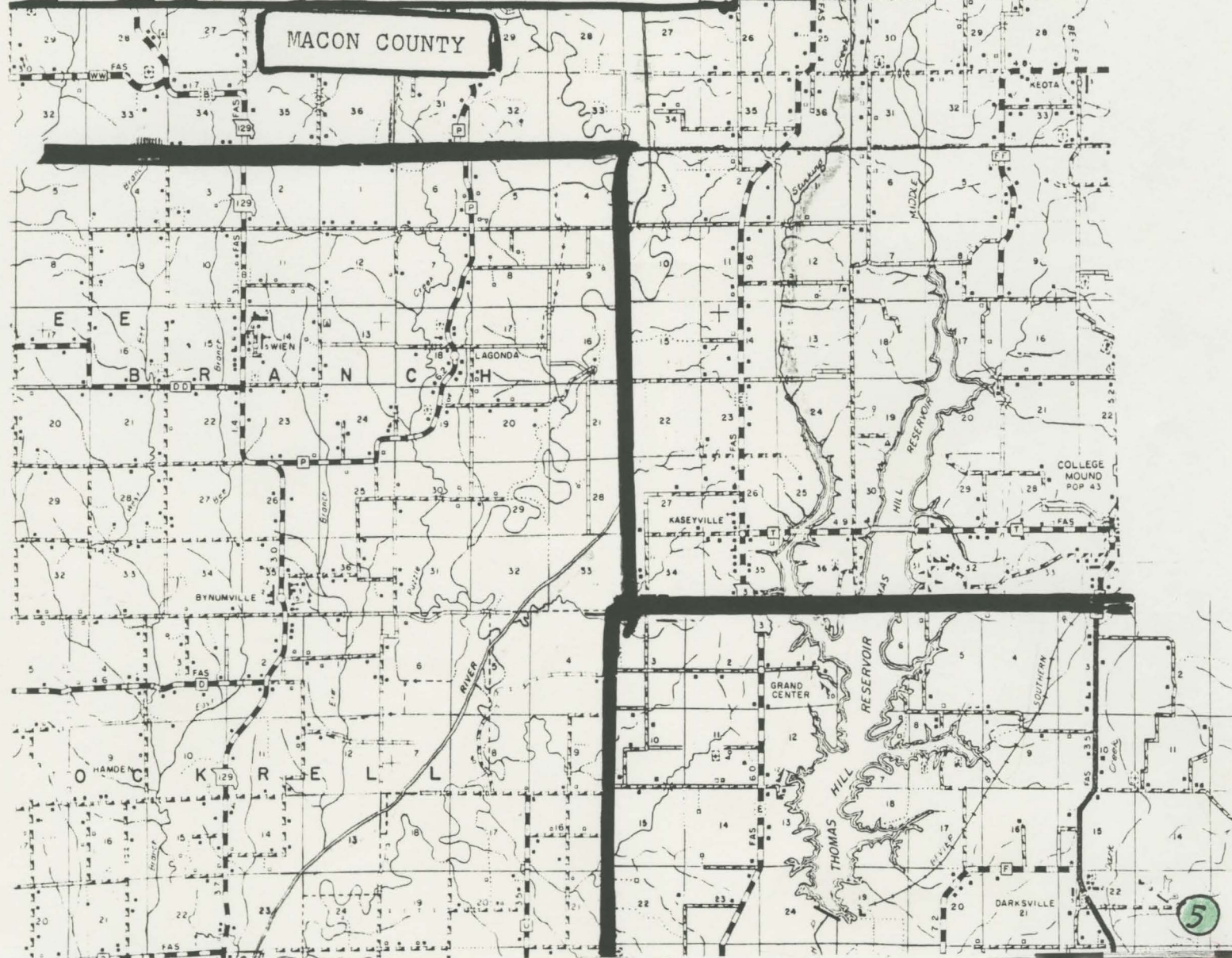
JOHN CAIN

Land holdings in Macon Co. Mo.
4 Jan. 1837
NW1/4 of SW1/4 S-18 T-57 R-15 40 Acres
7 Feb. 1850
SW of SW1/4 S-18 T-57 R-15 40 Acres
Son of George and Elizabeth Cain

GEORGE CAIN

Land holdings in Macon Co. Mo.
11 March 1836 SE1/2 of SE1/4 S1 T57 R16
NW1/4 of NW1/2 S7 T57 R15
12 June 1837 E1/2 of NE1/4 S12 T57 R16
SW1/4 of SW1/4 S7 T57 R15
NW 1/4 of NE1/4 S7 T57 R15
27 May 1839 NE1/4 of NE S12 T57 R16
SW1/4 of SE1/4 S1 T57 R16
NW1/4 of NW1/4 S7 T57 R15
6 March 1840 W1/2 of SW1/4 S7 T57 R16
Son of Thomas and Celia (Stelman) Cain

MACON COUNTY



John Cain

The William Cross book states that John Cain emigrated direct to Buffalo Springs Mo. in 1817. I have not been able to find a land record on him in Randolph Co. Mo.

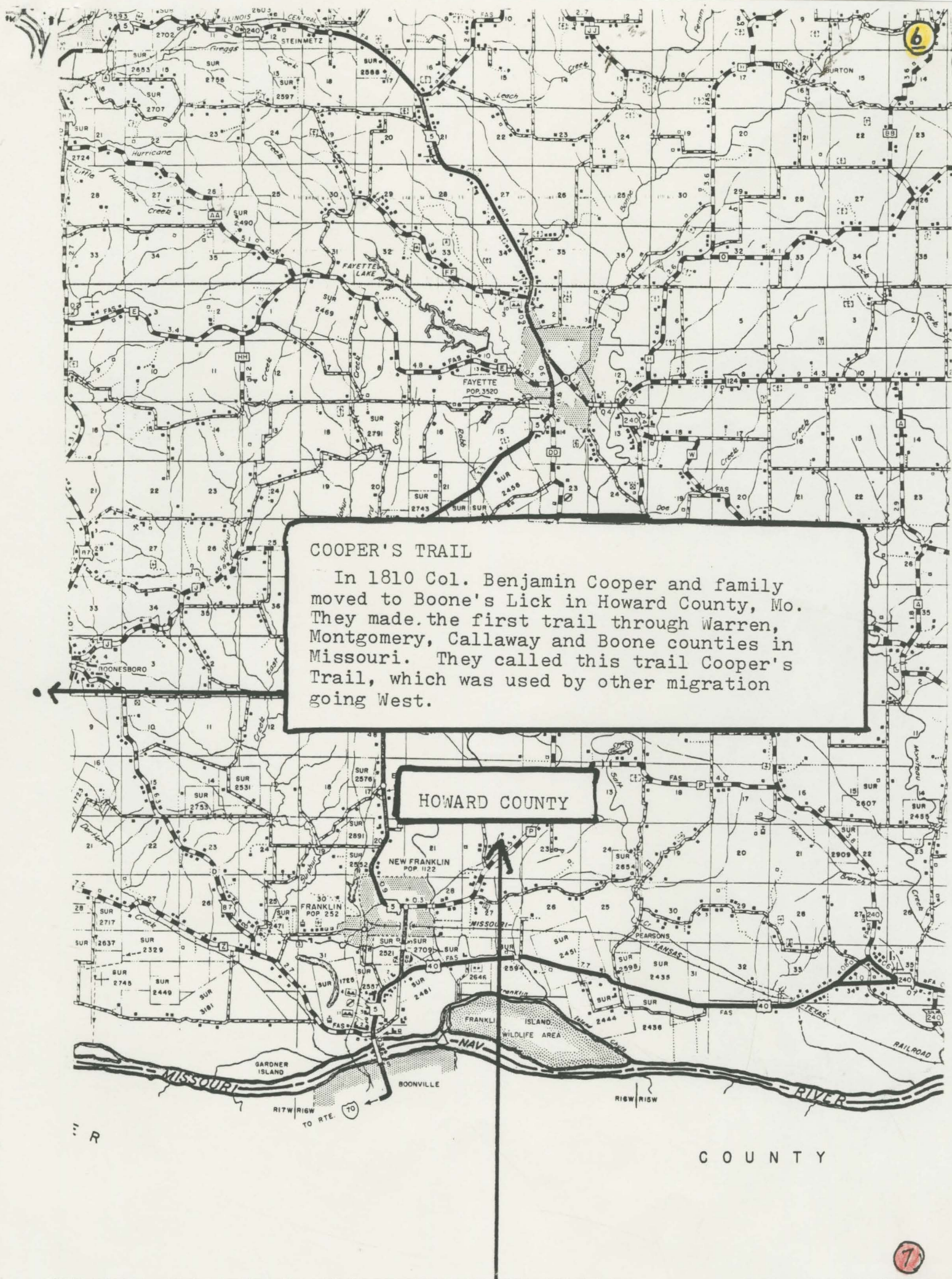
Silver Creek
Named after Silver creek in
Madison Co. Ky.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Cain Robertson Graveyard

John Cain
Sold 160 acers of land in Howard
Co. Mo. 9 April 1831
S W1/4 S33 R15 T52

Son of Thomas and Celia(Steelman)
Cain



COOPER'S TRAIL

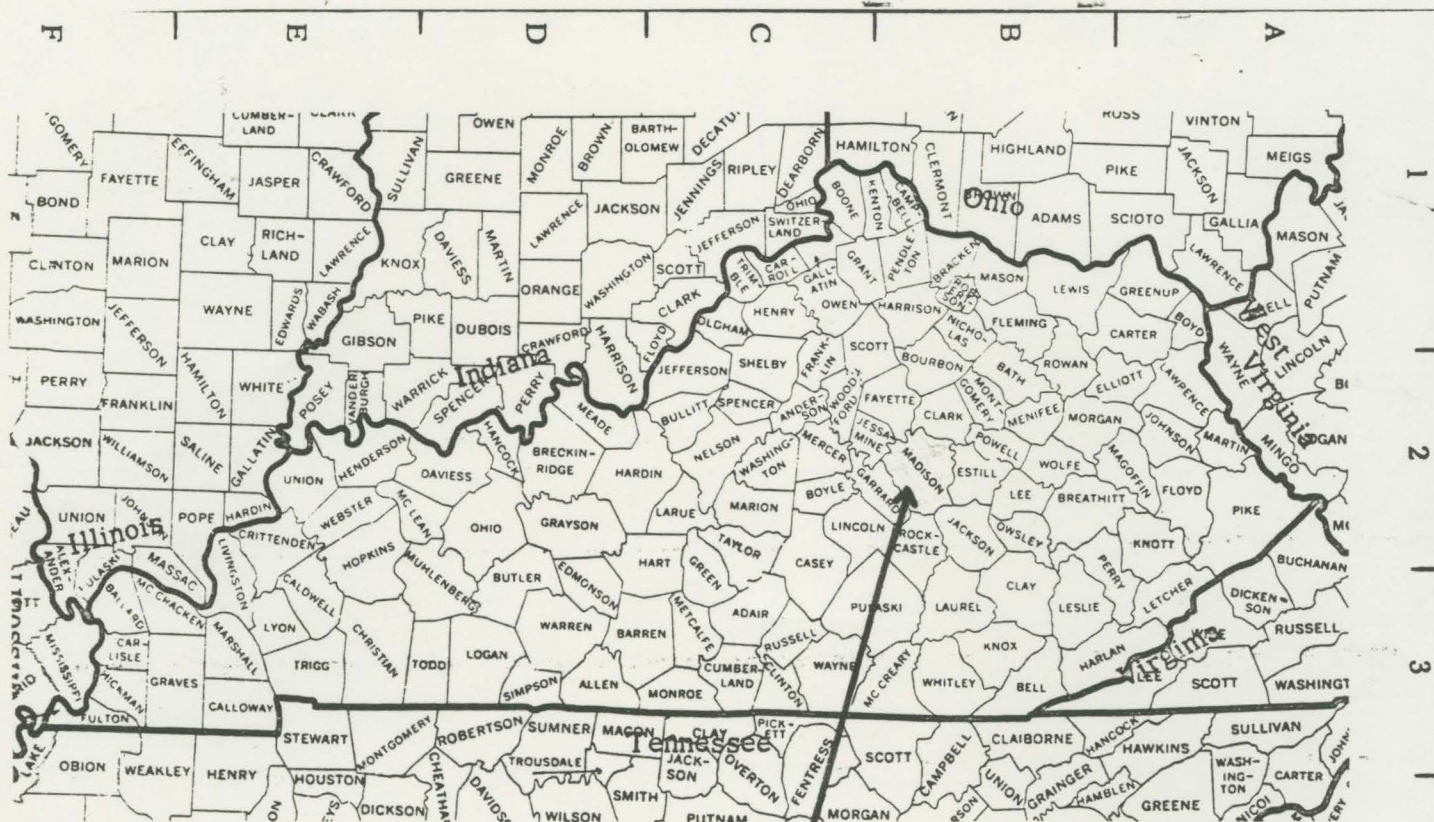
In 1810 Col. Benjamin Cooper and family moved to Boone's Lick in Howard County, Mo. They made the first trail through Warren, Montgomery, Callaway and Boone counties in Missouri. They called this trail Cooper's Trail, which was used by other migration going West.

HOWARD COUNTY

COUNTY

JOHN CAIN

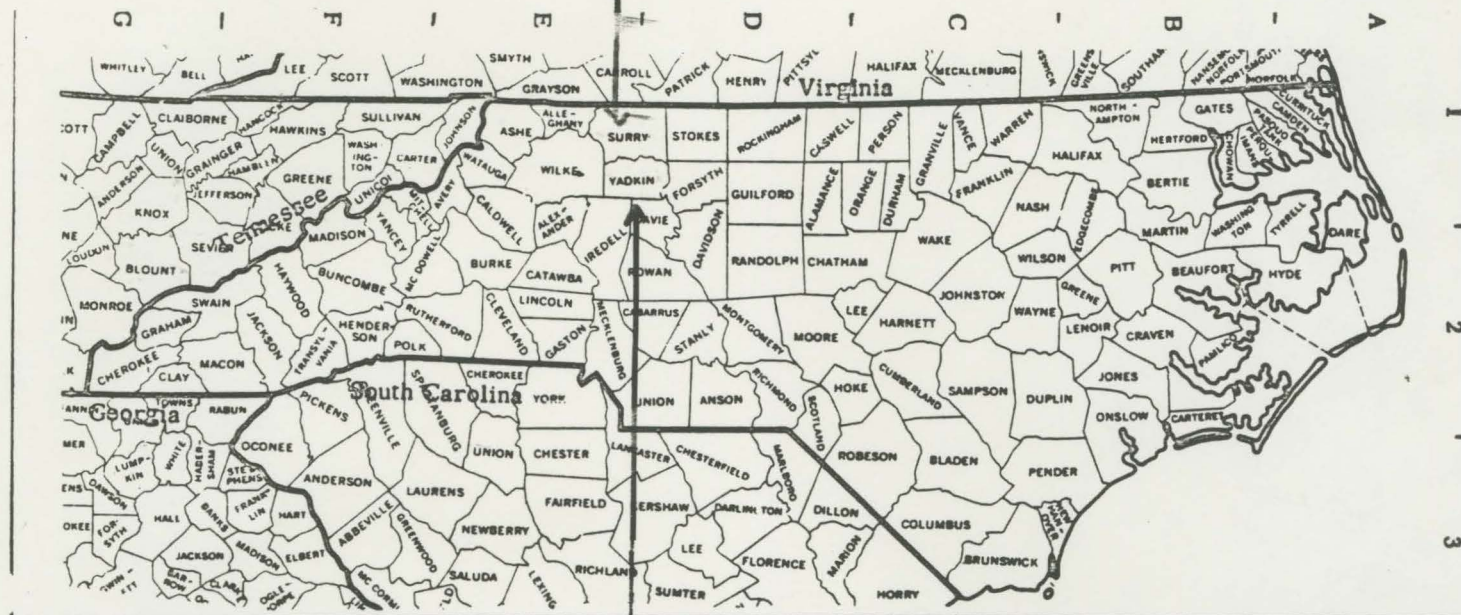
In 1817 a large company of Cross, Martin, Gentry and Cain moved to Howard County, Missouri.



JOHN CAIN

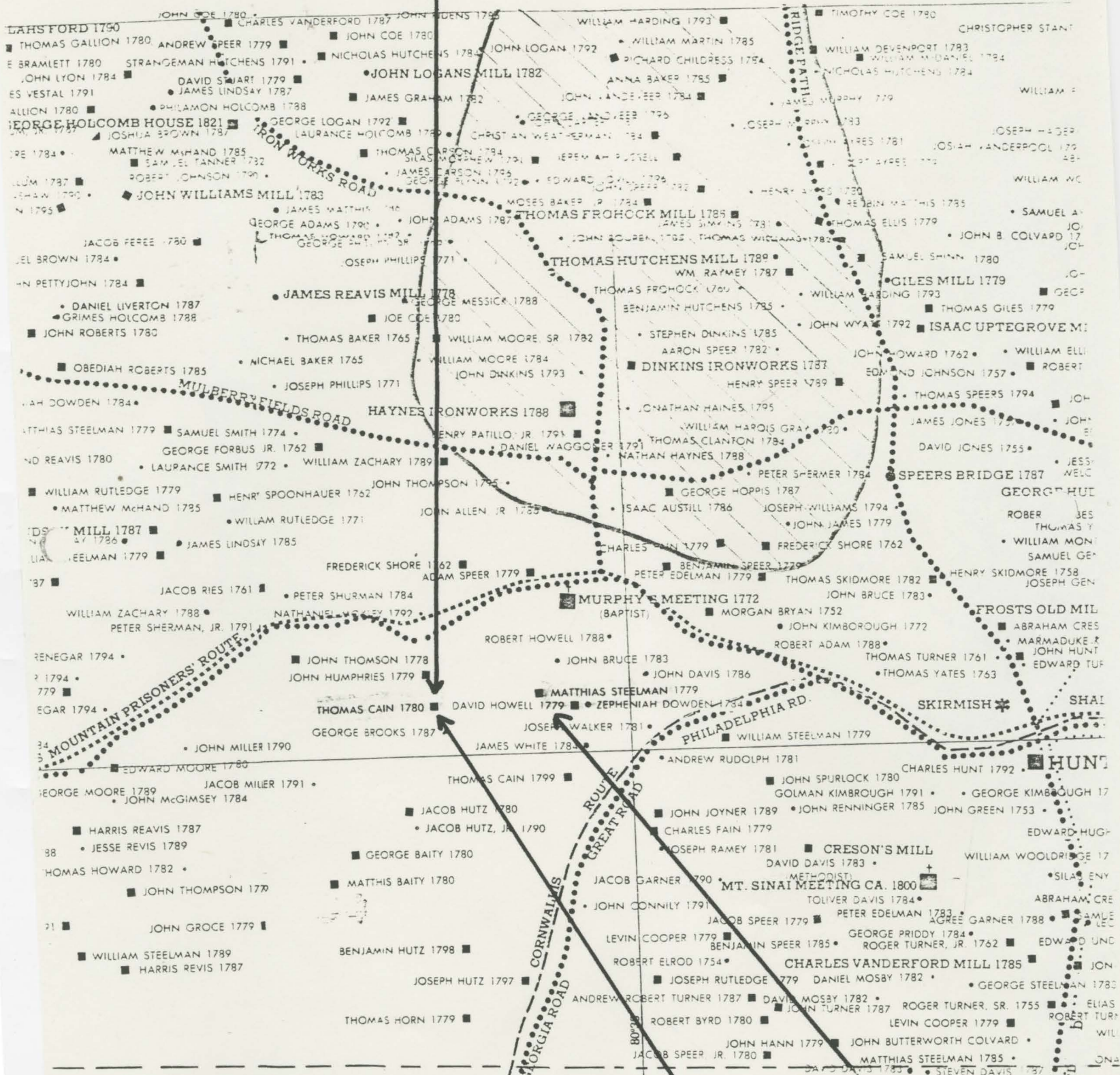
Moved to Madison County, Kentucky in 1802 with his mother Celia(Steelman) Cain and the rest of the family.

Was born near "The Shallow Ford" *Surry
County, North Carolina in 1770



Must have moved his family from "The Shallow Ford" Surry County, North Carolina to the Yadkin County, North Carolina area between when John Cain was born in 1770 and when John Cain moved to Madison County, Kentucky in 1802.

YADKIN COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA



DAVIE COUNTY

THOMAS CAIN

MATHIAS STEELMAN

CHAPTER IV

CAIN-ROBERTSON FAMILIES.

(1CR) JOHN CAIN was born near "The Shallow Ford," Surry County, North Carolina, in 1770. His mother's maiden name was Celia Steelman and his father's given name is not definitely known. In the North Carolina census of 1790, only two families of Steelmans are listed in Surry County, John and Charles. John's children were two sons and two daughters, Charles' children were two sons and three daughters; which makes the last named fit into our picture very nicely (see Robertson manuscript), with Celia as one of the three daughters. The same census report also shows that there was only one Cain family in Surry County. The head of that family was Thomas, and he listed his children as two sons "under sixteen years of age," and four "free white females including heads of families." Thomas was the father of John who was then twenty years old and probably away from home at the time of the census, for he was a great hunter. The two sons listed were probably George and another brother. We infer that George was much younger than John, because George's children were about twenty years younger than John's first set. (Robertson Manuscript). The girls probably married or died before their mother left North Carolina. As further evidence that Thomas Cain was John's father is the fact that John named his first son "Thomas."

Ellen Conner found in the Teachers College Library at Kirksville, Missouri, an old paper that stated that John Cain, at the age of twenty-two married in North Carolina, Ruth Blythe, and two years later moved to Kentucky where she died. The paper contained so many inaccuracies that it could not be considered authentic. However, there was a large family of Blythes in Surry County, North Carolina, at the time mentioned, and we know that John Cain had a daughter "Ruth" by his last marriage which his children called "his second marriage."

At any rate, John and George Cain and their mother moved to Kentucky (date uncertain), and there in Madison County in 1802 at the age of thirty-two, John married Mrs. Oney (Gentry) (Martin) Blythe. She was thirty-five years old at that time, had been married twice before and had four children, of which the eldest, David Martin, was thirteen and the youngest, Sally Blythe, was five years old. John Cain and his wife Oney had one son, Thomas, who died when one year of age, and two daughters, Winnie and Celia.

(174)

When Sally Blythe married John Cross in 1817, a large company of which John Cain, wife and two daughters, George Cain and mother, John Cross and wife, David Martin and wife, were a part, emigrated to Howard County, Missouri.

As Howard County, Missouri, is a pivotal point for much of our history, a few statements gleaned from Switzler's "History of Missouri," and other Missouri publications may set at rest some points, disputed, or not well understood.

About 1800, Daniel Boone came to Missouri from his home on the Ohio River near Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia), and settled on a grant of land of about eight hundred acres given him by Gov. Delassus, and accepted the office of "Syndic" from the Spanish Government. He officiated in the territory allotted to him with signal success till the government changed hands. His grant was on the Femme Osage, twenty-five miles west of St. Charles, and adjoining grants occupied by his sons who had come to this territory about 1796. This was his home till he died in 1820 at the age of eighty-six. His wife died in 1813.

In 1807, Nathan Boone and Daniel N. Boone, sons of old Daniel Boone, with several companions, went from their home on the Femme Osage up the Missouri River in canoes with a salt making outfit, and stopped in Howard County at the salt springs of which they had heard. They spent the summer there making salt which in the fall they took down the river in their canoes. After this, the salt springs were called Boones' Lick and the country around it, comprising territory afterwards made into thirty-one counties, about one-third of them south of the river, was known as the "Boones' Lick Country."

"In the spring of 1808, Colonel Benjamin Cooper and family, consisting of wife and five sons, moved to the neighborhood of Boones' Lick, in Howard County." (Switzler's History.) The Governor sent him an order to move to some place better protected from the Indians. "He thereupon abandoned his settlements and located at Loutre Island (opposite Warren Co.), where he remained till 1810. In February of that year, he and family, with many others, chiefly from Madison County, Kentucky, left Loutre Island for the Boones' Lick Country." (Switzler's History).

It took these people more than two months, to select a route, to find suitable fording places to cross the numerous streams, and cut a road through the wilderness, through Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, and Boone Counties, and on to Boones' Lick where they made the first permanent settlement in Howard County in 1810. This road was ever afterwards known as "Cooper's Trail," and was used by all subsequent migrations to counties west of St. Charles.

Reuben Estes Gentry, an older brother of Gen. Dick Gentry (both of them nephews of Oney Gentry Cain) was one of the party of about 150 families that made the "Cooper's Trail," and came to Howard County in 1810.

Tradition says that the Cains came from Kentucky to Howard County with Col. Richard Gentry and family. "The Gentry Family in America," p. 94, says that Richard Gentry and family came to Howard County in 1817. This Richard Gentry was later "Gen. Dick" Gentry, who was killed in the Florida War in 1837.

Quoting from Switzler again: "The years 1817 and 1818 witnessed a great influx of population to the Boones' Lick Country, as all Central Missouri was then familiarly called. Those early settlers were mainly from Kentucky, principally Madison County, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina."

Stories that the Cains came to Howard County earlier than 1817, are evidently in error, as Indian troubles prevented migrations from 1812 till 1816, and a clause in the will of her second husband provided that Oney Blythe should have the Blythe farm "during her natural life," so she must have stayed on this farm till her Blythe children became of age, which was about 1817, when Sally, the youngest, married (See 7GB-Gentry-Blythe Ancestry).

John Cain was a hunter by profession, and probably, had spent several seasons in the Charlton Bottoms and around "Buffalo Springs," later Randolph Springs, previous to 1817. Traditions from different sources, claim that he and Daniel Boone were intimate friends, and that they were frequently companions on hunting trips. Daniel Boone lived in St. Charles County, but, no doubt, kept in touch with his Kentucky friends, so it would have been an easy matter for John Cain to have arranged to go with Boone on some of his many hunting and trapping expeditions up the Missouri River. There is no evidence that Boone ever lived in Howard County (see Switzler's History), but he hunted and trapped in most of this territory along the Missouri River through Missouri and Kansas.

When John Cain emigrated from Kentucky in 1817, he took his family direct to Buffalo Springs and settled there, while John Cross, David Martin, and many others of their company settled near the present town of Roanoke, fifteen miles south. Silver Creek, a beautiful stream, about midway between the two places above named, was no doubt named for "Silver Creek," Madison County, Kentucky, whence many of these families had come. Capt. James Blythe Anderson (see 12GB, Gentry-Blythe Ancestry) who was born on the banks of Silver Creek, Madison County, Kentucky, and spent twelve years of his life there, thus writes of his early reminiscences:

"Dear Silver Creek, fantastic fairies skip
Across thy dimples; weeping willows drip
Their dewey fringe along thy limpid breast;
The wind comes wheeling o'er thy cedared crest,
With crimson streams of day in rivalship.

The drowsy lolling May-flies loitering, sip
With bees the buds, that o'er thy margin dip,
Like bubble beads, in dancing beauty drest,
Dear Silver Creek!

So long ago, and far away, yet slip
Sweet memories where thy lapping pebbles trip
The bruised toes a-dallying with thy guert;
O happy days! no longing not unrest;
Bright memory bears thy ripples to my lip,
Dear Silver Creek!"

After a few years, the lands around Buffalo Springs and along Silver Creek were found to have defective titles, and so, rather than try to meet the expense of clearing the titles, many of the settlers left their lands, sacrificing their improvements, which were largely measured by the labor required to build cabins without a nail, to build rail fences with rails split nearby, grub out timber and clear off little patches of land, on which to raise corn for hominy and gritted meal, and fodder for the horse. This work was largely done by groups, neighbors working together, and when the work to be done was quite heavy, it was the occasion for a large gathering and a joyous time, first the work, then a banquet, then athletic sports. The women prepared a sumptuous meal and delighted in serving a menu of wild meat—"bar," "venzin," squirrel, possum and turkey, with a relish of lye hominy, honey and hoe-cakes—no changing of plates and no dress coats. What a man ate was measured by capacity, not vitamins. Cows gave milk from three to five months of the year, and the flow depended mostly upon the amount of feed accessible on the out-range. Water came from the spring, somewhere under half a mile away, and always up hill with the heavy load. Slaves could beat the whites "toting" water; they would place a pail on the head, ease down and catch a pail in each hand, and trudge off singing like larks. Whites could not do it; I've tried it. Housekeeping was not much of a job—just push the dirt over a little and it would fall into the cracks between the puncheons; or if the cabin had no floor, the job was easier. The author's grandfather would take pay for his blacksmith work in animal pelts, or in chopping wood for his coal pits which he burned periodically for charcoal for his shop work, or "I will see you later."

In 1822, John Cross bought a farm four miles south of Roanoke on which he reared his family, and spent the rest of his days, and John Cain, in the same year, bought a farm seven miles east of the Cross farm, known in later years as the Cain-Robertson farm. (See Howard County Records). On this farm, John Cain and family lived many years, and his wife Oney died there June 2, 1828, and was buried in the family graveyard on the farm. In 1828 John Cain married Emily Hill of Randolph County, and their first child, Bartheba, was born in 1827 on the Cain-Robertson homestead. In 1828, John Cain's daughter, Celia, married Washington Conner (See 8C.)

John Cain left the Howard County farm in 1829 or 1830. He may have spent one year in Macon County, at any rate he moved to what was afterwards Adair County, in 1830 and took up lands on the Chariton River seven miles west of Kirksville.

In July, 1829, a band of Sac and Fox Indians came down the Chariton River from Iowa and came in contact with cattle that the whites were grazing on the Chariton bottoms. They infuriated the whites by driving off a number of these cattle. The owners of the cattle rushed to the settlements, and gathered up a company of some twenty-five men and went to the camp of the Indians, and asked them to restore the cattle and leave the country, as in a recent treaty the Indians had relinquished all territory south of the Iowa line. The Indians claimed that they still had the right to hunt and fish along the river. A white saw an Indian raising his gun, and shot him. The fight was over in a few minutes, but the whites fled, leaving four dead and wounded in the hands of the Indians. Great excitement prevailed in the settlements, and several hundred men were mustered in the nearby counties and rushed by Gov. Miller's orders to the scenes of the conflict. They scoured the country to the Iowa line but never found an Indian. These men soon went to their homes, and may have built the old fort in the disputed territory. History is not clear on this point. Another rumor of an Indian invasion brought out a regiment under the command of Gen. John B. Clark of Howard County, in 1832. One story is that he built a fort in the western part of Adair County. John Cain was in one of these expeditions, perhaps with Clark. John Cain's lands finally included the old fort where the soil was rich and the location inviting. Here John Cain lived and reared a second family, and here he died in 1858 at the age of 83 years.

The following excerpts are from the reminiscences of John (Uncle Jack) Cross (No. 12, Mo. Crosses) published in the Huntsville, Missouri, Herald, July 28, 1899,

"Along about the first of the century John Cain came to Missouri with a colony of explorers with old Daniel Boone at the head. After prospecting over Howard and Randolph (Randolph then a part of Howard) counties and adjacent territory for a few years, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1815 returned to Missouri and first settled near Buffalo or Salt Lick, now Randolph Springs; but being so far from any settlement, he moved farther south and settled on a tract of land two miles south of Roanoke near where other settlers had settled. It may be disputed, but my grandfather, John Cain, and Daniel Boone were the first white men that ever laid eyes on Buffalo Lick. That was between the years 1800 and 1814. Cain was with Boone most of the time on the exploring expedition, as stated above, and by being direct there in 1815 with his family, would indicate that he had been there before.

"John Cain was my step-grandfather, and was a great hunter. He followed the game as the country became more thickly settled. Some few years before the Black Hawk War he built a cabin on the Chariton River and followed hunting. There were a great many Indians in this country at that time, and they were friendly at first, but when the settlers began shooting too much game to suit them they went on the war-path.

"When hostilities opened, John Cain enlisted under General John B. Clark who had charge of the state troops in that section. In our neighborhood, or colony as it was then called, they got together and took a vote to see who should stay at home with the women and children, and who should go to the front and fight the Indians. My father was one that was voted to stay at home to run his shop, and to look after his neighbor's families as well. John Cain was in the Indian fight under General Clark, on a creek about fifteen miles northwest of Kirksville. After this fight it was named Battle Creek. Several were killed on both sides. Captain Bramble of Howard County was killed in this battle. After this fight General Clark built a fort four miles west of Kirksville. It was built in diamond shape out of White Oak logs. The logs were split, one end was sharpened or pointed like a picket and the other end was put in the ground about three feet. Block houses were built at each corner of the fort, with port holes to shoot through.

"General Clark's men used flint-lock rifles, and the Indians used bow and arrows and some rifles in the fight on the creek. In after years grandfather bought a large tract of land there—five hundred acres including this fort. I was there on a visit to grandfather when I was fifteen years old. His son now owns the lands. Indian Town was about fifteen miles south of Clark's Fort. The town was situated on a high knoll and the surrounding country was the most beautiful I ever saw, that I remember. I think this was about 1840. I stood in Indian Town and could see droves of deer grazing on the lower lands around about. I thought it was the loveliest country I ever beheld. I visited grandfather several times at Clark's Fort. He died there at an advanced age. After his death I visited his son. It has been about twenty-two years now since I was there last. At that time the young Cain sent word to General Clark by me that 'Clark's Fort was still Democratic.' The next time I saw the General I delivered the message and he laughed heartily."

From James H. Robertson, Jr., of Flagstaff, Arizona, we have received two manuscripts, left by his father, dealing with his Cain-Robertson ancestry, from which we take the liberty of quoting extensively.

"The Cain Family.

"Oney Cain, wife of John Cain, was first, Oney Gentry, daughter of David Gentry, of Madison Co., Ky., Silver Creek. She married, first, Martin, about

the year 1788. They had one child, David Gentry Martin, born May 14, 1789. Martin was killed at a house raising. Then she married ——— Bly, by whom she had three children, James, born May 14, 1794, Polly, born March 23, 1796, married and died without issue, Sally, born Dec. 17, 1797, married John Cross (ten children), died in Howard County, Mo., about 1875, Bly died in Kentucky. Ony Gentry Bly then married John Cain. Their child, Winifred Cain (Robertson), born in Madison Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1805, had six Robertson children, died Sept. 10, 1845. Celia Cain was born Aug. 27, 1808, married Washington Conner, died, raising four or five Conner children. John Cain and Ony Cain had one boy, Thomas, born July 31, 1803, died Nov. 17, 1804.

"John Cain and his family moved to Howard Co., Mo., from Madison Co., Ky., in 1814 or 1815. Ony, his wife, died June 2, 1823, and is buried in the Philip Robertson grave yard.

"Reuben Estes Gentry had come to Howard Co., Mo., about 1810. Dick Gentry came out, I think, with the Cains and that party in 1814-15.

"Celia Cain, John Cain's mother, died in Howard Co., Mo., Sept. 8, 1827, aged 80 years, and is buried by Ony Cain, her daughter-in-law. She was a Steelman, and was raised on the Yadkin River, North Carolina, Yatin or Surry County, coming to Madison Co. in an early day, and from there, with John and George, her sons, to Howard Co., Mo., about 1814-1815.

"John Cain's second wife was Emily Hill of Randolph County, Missouri. They moved from Howard County to Adair County seven miles west of Kirksville where he raised another family and died. John Cain's brother George came to Missouri with him at an early day."

"Philip Robertson."

"Philip Robertson was born Oct. 25, 1802, in Orange County, Virginia. Winifred Cain, his wife, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, Nov. 27, 1805. They married July 18, 1833, and the first named died March 7, 1863, in Howard County, Missouri, and the second named died Sept. 10, 1845."

Robertson's notations from the old Winnie Cain Bible, shows that George Cain, brother of John Cain, married Elizabeth ——— and three of their children are listed in that Bible as follows:

"Celia Cain, daughter of George Cain and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 19th day of Nov., 1820.

Samuel W. Cain, son of George Cain and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 30th day of Dec., 1822.

John Cain, son of George Cain and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 18th day of July, 1825."

Nancy Hersely, born in Virginia Jan. 27, 1775, died at the Robertson home July 7, 1861, and was buried in the family graveyard. She came from Virginia with the Robertsons, had been married two times, and cared for the Robertson children after the death of their mother in 1845.

A paper handed to us by Dr. W. J. Conner was written in 1909 by James H. Robertson, Sr. and contains much of the same information, and several dates of births which are incorporated in this

record. In it, it is said, according to the family tradition, that a battle was fought at Shallow Ford, North Carolina, during the Revolution between the forces of General Greene and Lord Cornwallis, and that the Steelmans, father and son, fought with Greene's men while the mother and Celia, and other girls carried water and provisions for the patriot soldiers during the fight and moulded bullets for several days before the battle.

It also contains this important statement:

"The two old ladies, Celia and Ony Cain died in the northern part of Howard County, Missouri, and they were buried in the graveyard side by side. A small rock marks their graves, and a black oak tree stands near the head, or did when I was there last in 1898.

"James H. Robertson."

The two old ladies referred to, were John Cain's mother and his wife. Celia Cain was eighty and Ony fifty-six at the time of their deaths.

The author visited the old Cain-Robertson graveyard referred to above, in 1929, and knowing that his great-grandmother, Ony Cain, was buried somewhere in that graveyard, found two graves as described above, of which the one on the south side was evidently the last one made; if so, it is the grave of Ony (Gentry) (Martin) (Blythe) Cain, for Celia Cain died several years before Ony died. It is to be hoped that the great-grandchildren and the great-great-grandchildren of these "two old ladies," in the near future, will see that their graves are properly marked with enduring monuments.

Children (Cain)—first three born in Ky.; others born in Howard and Adair Co., Mo.:

- i. Thomas, b. July 21, 1803, d. Nov. 17, 1804.
- 2CR ii. Winifred, b. Nov. 27, 1805; m. Philip Robertson.
- iii. Celia, b. Aug. 27, 1808; m. Washington Conner (3C—Philemon Conner).
- 3CR iv. Barthebs (Bash), b. Jan. 27, 1827; m. Asa King Collett.
- v. Jackson Hill.
- vi. John, Jr. ("Little John").
- 4CR vii. George Washington, b. Jan. 2, 1833; m. (1) Christina Shoop, (2) Eva Broyles.
- viii. Ruth, m. John E. Ely. Children: (a) George Ann; m. Mr. Clark, both dead; (b) David Stephen (Bud); (c) Jephth (Chut); (d) Eva, m. Mr. Hannah and lives in Colfax, Wash.
- ix. Wright J.
- x. King, d. in infancy.
- xi. Mary.
- xii. Emily, m. Mr. Fowler. Children: (a) Minnie, m. Mr. Chardd and lives in Bay City, Mich.; (b) Frank; (c) Jennie, m. Mr. King, of Bay City, Mich.; (d) Frederick.
- xiii. William C.

xiv. Melissa Pernes, m. in 1866, James William Jones, son of William Asa Jones and Elizabeth Carpenter of Sullivan Co., Mo., children, b. at Greencastle, Mo.:

(a) Geneva May, b. Oct. 18, 1867; m. Dec. 27, 1889, Fernando Wood Cain (4CR), b. May 15, 1864, children: Hazel Honor, b. at Novinger, Mo., Oct. 2, 1890, m. Sumner Crawford, lives at Greencastle, Mo.; Miriam Bell, b. at Novinger, Mo., Mar. 23, 1900, m. Arthur Broyles, lives at Des Moines, Iowa.

(b) Minnie Bartheba, b. Feb. 26, 1869, m. W. Frank Runkle, lives in Seattle, Wash.

(c) William Asa, b. Oct. 17, 1871, m. twice, one child, lives at Hurdland, Mo.

xv. Philip R., b. Dec. 1, 1851; m. Dec. 23, 1872, Emma Eugenia Lemons, b. Nov. 20, 1855, both Osteopaths, formerly lived in Hannibal, Mo., children:

(a) Alvah Lee, d. young.

(b) Lillie May, d.

(c) Asa Delbert, received degree from A. S. O. in 1900, m. Eva Buchanan, lives in Junction City, Mich., had five children: Albert Francis, d.; Virginia Ruth; Infant, d.; Robert, and Richard.

(d) Ina, d.

(e) Gertrude, d.; m. Murry Farrell, had one child, Lenora Lee, d.

After John Cain's death in 1857, George W. Cain and David A. Ely administered the estate with the widow, Emily Cain. The Adair County records at Kirksville, Mo., contain many receipts signed by the heirs. George W. Cain was guardian and curator for Philip R., William C., and Melissa P. Cain, evidently minors.

SECOND GENERATION

(2CR) WINIFRED CAIN² (John¹), b. in Madison Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1806, d. Sept. 10, 1845; m. July 18, 1838, Philip Robertson, b. in Orange Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1802, d. in eastern part of Howard Co., Mar. 7, 1863. Of the family of Philip Robertson we know but little. He had a brother, Hiram Robertson, who lived near him and reared a family of several children, one of whom, Jeff, was well known by the author. Another one, Philip A. Robertson, corresponded with the author from his home at Fowler, Colo., in 1931. Philip Robertson was thirty-one years old when he married, and Winnie Cain was twenty-seven. In the same year they married, he bought the John Cain farm (See Howard Co. Records), and lived there till his death.

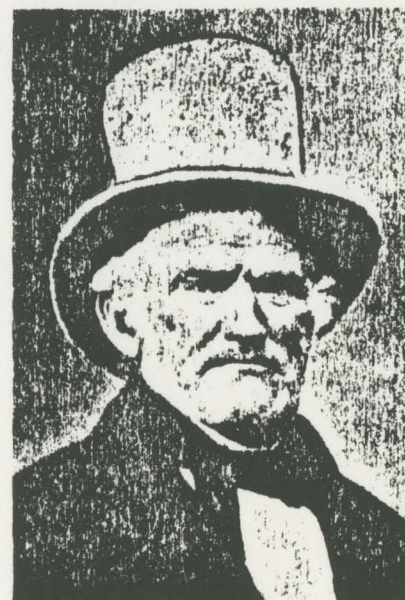
Children (Robertson)—born in eastern Howard Co.:

i. John W., b. July 22, 1834, d. in Ashley Co., Ark., Oct. 18, 1881, at age of 47, not married.

ii. Joseph W., b. Mar. 2, 1836, d. May 3, 1839.

iii. James Hiram, b. Feb. 15, 1838; m. Alta May Parker.

iv. Nancy D., b. Mar. 11, 1840, d. May 27, 1899, at Aspen, Colo., buried in the Cain-Robertson graveyard; m. May 16, 1889, John Lindsey.



PHILIP ROBERTSON



JAMES HIRAM ROBERTSON, SR.

- v. Sally Louise, b. May 5, 1842; m. Aug. 8, 1891, B. W. Malone. She d. in K. C., about 1906.
- vi. Frances C., b. May 3, 1844; m. in 1894, G. W. Lea, a farmer living northwest of Huntsville, Randolph County, Mo., where he had reared his family of children by a former marriage. At this Lea homestead, Fanny (Robertson) Lea, enfeebled by hardening of the arteries, fell and hurt her hip. Suffering from the injury and from the disease she passed away six weeks later, Sept. 14, 1917, and was buried in the nearby cemetery of Fort Henry.

(3CR) BARTHEBA (BASH) CAIN¹ (John¹), b. Jan. 27, 1827, near Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., moved with her parents to Adair Co. in 1880; m. Jan. 9, 1848, Asa King Collett, b. in Ky. Nov. 7, 1821; went from Ky. to Howard Co., Mo., then to Adair. Soon after he married, he served as a soldier in the Mexican War, went to Calif. in 1849 and stayed until 1861, when he returned to his wife in Adair Co. She died Nov. 28, 1897; he died Apr. 8, 1898.

Children (Collett)—born in Adair Co., Mo.:

- i. Ira, b. Feb. 12, 1862; m. July 2, 1889, Emma Grim, b. Oct. 27, 1863, had three children:
- (a) Hubert Lee, b. Mar. 30, 1890, children Ira Lee, b. Aug. 17, 1919; Elsie Joan, b. Feb. 25, 1926; and Hubert Gordon, b. Sept. 6, 1928.
- (b) Ruth Faustina, b. July 9, 1892, d. June 22, 1917.
- (c) Anna Bartheba, b. Mar. 12, 1899; m. Lewis Polovich. No children.

(4CR) GEORGE WASHINGTON CAIN² (John¹), b. Jan. 2, 1833, in Adair Co., Mo., d. Oct. 23, 1919; m. (1) May 13, 1860, near Novinger, Mo., Christina Shoop; m. (2), about 1914, Eva Broyles.

Children (Cain)—born in Western Adair Co., Mo.:

- 6CR i. Oliver, b. Feb. 16, 1861; m. Rozella Moyer.
- 7CR ii. Fernando Wood (Rouster), b. May 15, 1864; m. Geneva May Jones.
- 8CR iii. Margaret Ellen, b. Jan. 20, 1866; m. Jacob G. Hoerrmann.
- iv. William Isaac, b. Sept. 14, 1871; m. Dec. 24, 1896, Charlotte Hoerrmann, b. Dec. 17, 1877, near Novinger, Mo. Address, 503 N. 43rd Street, Seattle, Wash.; two children: (a) Estella, b. Dec. 2, 1897, law student at Stanford University, 1931; (b) Edith, b. Apr. 29, 1899; m. Dewey McMasters, and lives at Nanton, Alberta, Canada.

George W. Cain lived continuously for more than 86 years at the old Cain homestead seven miles west of Kirksville, Mo. He was a highly honored citizen of the county and took an active part in its affairs until a few years before his death.

The "History of Adair County," published in 1911 by E. M. Violette, Professor of History in the Kirksville Teachers College, con-

tains a reminiscent article written by Mr. Cain in which he gives a vivid picture of pioneer life in Adair County. From this article we give the following excerpts:

"My father was a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1770. In his early manhood, he emigrated to Kentucky and became a warm personal friend, and intimate associate of Daniel Boone. When that celebrated hunter and Indian fighter came to Missouri in the early part of the century, my father came with him and settled in Howard County. In about 1828, he made a trip with some others, to this section, but did not stay here. Two years later, in 1830, he brought his family to what is now Adair County, settled here and entered land, a part of which I now own. He lived here till his death in 1853, and at that time owned 840 acres, all in one body.

He was twice married, his first (second) wife being Emily Hill, a cousin of the late Senator David B. Hill. I was a child of his second wife, and was born on the farm where I now live, six miles west of Kirksville, in 1833. I claim the distinction of being the first white child born in the region of what is now known as Adair County. Although there are other claimants for this honor, I believe that I have fully established my claims, to the unbiased and disinterested.

"In 1837, Col. Jesse Jones came here from Macon County, bringing a lot of cattle, hogs, and negro slaves.

"I well remember that trouble Wash Conner had in getting a letter which had been sent here to him by his brother. At that time, the postage was paid by the man getting the letter, when he received it. There was a letter there for Wash, and the postage was ten cents. He had hundreds of hides and leather, but no money. And Mr. Withrow, (the P. M.) would not give him his letter without the money. He came to my father to borrow the amount, but he was in the same condition, for there was no money in the country, our trade being altogether by barter. He then went to Col. Jones, but he had no money. Finally it was found that "Nigger Jim", one of Col. Jones' slaves had just ten cents. Wash borrowed the money from him and got his letter.

"Our food consisted of wild game, honey, maple syrup and corn bread. There were no mills of any kind for the grinding of corn. It was ground either in a 'mortar,' or on a 'gritter'. The 'mortar' was a hollowed out stump of a sycamore log, fixed by burning coals in it. The corn was poured into this and beat up with an iron wedge, fastened on the end of a stick. The 'gritter' was a piece of tin, punched full of holes, like a nutmeg grater, and fastened to a board. The ear of corn was pushed back and forth over this, and the meal was thus ground. This could only be done after the corn had been soaked, or when it was comparatively green. Bee trees were in abundance, and plenty of maple trees to tap for syrup. There was no lack of meat, for wild game was more than plentiful, bear, deer, some buffalo, wild turkeys, pheasants, quails, prairie chickens and pigeons were in abundance.

"I was at least ten years old before I saw any wheat. Our first flour was also beaten, and I well remember the first biscuits I ever tasted, made from this flour. I did not like it much, for I wasn't used to that kind of stuff.

"I am nearing the end of a long journey; my faithful and beloved companion has already 'gone home' and this will be the last time I shall do anything of this sort; so I desire herewith to bid all Godspeed, and wish them success and happiness."

THIRD GENERATION

(5CR) JAMES HIRAM ROBERTSON⁸ (Winifred,⁸ John¹), b. Feb. 15, 1838, d. Nov. 12, 1912, in Phoenix, Ariz., to which place he had moved with his family from Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., in 1899, on account of the failing health of his wife. On Jan. 19, 1888, he m. Alta May Parker, b. Jan. 22, 1870, d. at Beverly, Texas, July 27, 1902, to which place she had gone to visit her mother. Her parents were, Henry M. Parker, b. Oct. 18, 1842, d. Sept. 18, 1874, and Elizabeth L. McWilliams, b. Oct. 16, 1844, d. about 1898. The Parkers moved to Howard Co. from Woodsfield, Ohio, where they were m. in 1865.

From the "History of Howard and Cooper Counties," page 404, published in 1883, from a sketch of "James H. Robertson, attorney and notary public," we glean information as follows: "He was educated in the common schools and McGee College, Macon Co., taught school, enlisted in Confederate Army in the Civil War in 1861, and remained in the army till the close of the war, except a few months spent in prison, was captured three times, wounded once, was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Vicksburg, and seven others, served most of the time in Company C, 3rd Louisiana Infantry, surrendered at Shreveport in 1865, came home and farmed three years, moved to Fayette, and established the Democrat Banner and studied law, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1872, and again in 1878, that his father was born in Orange Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1802, emigrated to Howard Co., Mo., in 1828, settled in the eastern part of the county, and died there May 7, 1863.

Children (Robertson)—born at Fayette, Mo.:

- i. Winifred (Winnie) Frances, b. Apr. 5, 1889, d. at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 19, 1905, aged 16 years.
- 9CR ii. James Hiram, Jr., b. Sept. 2, 1890; m. at Liverpool, Eng., Lily Park.
- iii. Alta Ione (Oney), b. Jan. 17, 1892; m. Frank Pinkerton, of Colo., Apr. 20, 1912, and had child: (a) Grant, b. Mar. 28, 1913, at Phoenix, Ariz. Address, Kingman, Ariz.
- iv. Sawnie, b. July 30, 1894, not heard from since 1914.
- v. Wyley Parker, b. Aug. 19, 1896; m. Feb., 1923, Martha Mullner, of Phoenix, Ariz., and had child: (a) Wyley Parker, Jr., b. Dec., 1923. Address, Torrance, Calif.

(6CR) OLIVER BARKLEY CAIN⁸ (George W.,⁸ John¹), b. Feb. 16, 1861, S. of Novinger, Mo.; m. Mar. 31, 1889, Rosella Meyer, b. in Brooklyn, Ia., July 26, 1870. Address, Millard, Mo.

Children (Cain):

- i. Coonie Prudence, b. Mar. 12, 1890; m. May 15, 1913, Clarence Herbert Pickle, b. at Hamilton, Mo., July 21, 1890, has children: (a) Robert Lee, b. Mar. 14, 1914, at Kirksville, Mo.; (b) Jack Weston, b. Apr. 30, 1921, at Weston, Mo.

- ii. John Wilbur, b. June 2, 1891; m. July 7, 1923, Madonna Elizabeth Powell, b. at Wisner, Neb., Jan. 28, 1901, has children: (a) Francis Raymond, b. Dec. 23, 1924, at Key West, Fla.; (b) Madonna Belle, b. July 9, 1930, at San Pedro, Calif.
- iii. Allen Eugene, b. Mar. 30, 1893; m. Oct. 7, 1922, Jeanette Sullivan.
- iv. Lottie Lee, b. Feb. 22, 1895, near Novinger, Mo.; m. Dec. 27, 1914, Ray Palmer Lantz, b. at Millard, Mo., Apr. 12, 1892 has children: (a) Daughter, d. infancy; (b) Helen Louise, b. June 27, 1916.

(7CR) FERNANDO WOOD (ROUSTER) CAIN⁸ (George Washington,⁸ John¹), b. May 5, 1864, at the Cain homestead near Novinger, Mo. The following paragraphs are quoted from his home paper of Mar. 11, 1926:

"F. W. Cain, known far and wide over this county and many others as 'Rouster', was born May 15, 1864, on the old Cain homestead, only a few yards from the site of his true home in later life. He was the son of George and Christina Cain who were among the pioneers of Adair County. The Cain farm was across the road from the 'Cabins', the homes of the first settlers of this county, and his grandfather was one of the earliest settlers.

"In 1889, December 27, Mr. Cain was married to Miss Geneva Jones and they have worked together through the years on the Cain farm, near Novinger, Mo. Two daughters also survive, Miss Hazel Cain who is at home and Mrs. Marian Broyles of Des Moines, Iowa. Too, there are a host of relatives and hundreds of friends who will mourn the passing of their true friend, a man of sterling character, true to his convictions, and a man of great worth to the community."

Children (Cain)—born near Novinger, Mo.:

- i. Hazel Honor, b. Oct. 2, 1890; m. Sumner Crawford, lives at Greencastle, Mo.
- ii. Marian Belle, b. Mar. 25, 1900; m. Arthur Broyles, lives in Des Moines, Ia.

(8CR) MARGARET ELLEN CAIN⁸ (George W.,⁸ John¹), b. Jan. 20, 1866, d. Mar. 14, 1916, m. Mar. 18, 1896, Jacob G. Hoerrmann, b. Nov. 28, 1865, d. Dec. 15, 1928.

Children (Hoerrmann):

- i. George Bryan, b. Mar. 8, 1897, south of Greencastle, Mo.; m. Aug. 28, 1922, Annabelle Ames, b. Oct. 1900, d. July 14, 1923, has twins, Jacob Bryan and Annabelle Frances, b. July 14, 1923.
- ii. Mabel Leona, b. July 27, 1900; m. Feb. 16, 1919, Richard Hobson Riddle, b. Mar. 16, 1896, in Sullivan Co., Mo., has children: (a) Addison Dale, b. Mar. 4, 1920; (b) Randill Dane, b. Mar. 5, 1922; (c) Ira Allen, b. Apr. 15, 1925.
- iii. Cordie Opal, b. May 27, 1904; m. Sept. 18, 1922, Robert Vance Price, b. Apr. 11, 1902, in Sullivan Co., Mo.; has children: (a) Margaret Ellen, b. Mar. 8, 1925; (b) Robert Lynn, b. July 14, 1926.

FOURTH GENERATION

(9CR) JAMES HIRAM ROBERTSON, JR.⁸ (James Hiram,⁸ Winifred,⁸ John¹), b. Sept. 2, 1890, m. Aug. 8, 1921, at Liverpool, Eng., Lilly Park. He was in the World War and when asked for a story of his experiences, modestly replied, "As for my war experience, it was a long and hard one, and as the war is over, let us forget it. We were married in Liverpool, England, but it was two years after I was discharged from military service, and was in business at Flagstaff at the time. I made the trip for the occasion and brought my bride to my home town, where she is very much liked by all who know her, and I am very proud of her and my two little boys."

Mr. Robertson is owner of a small ranch in Oak Creek Canyon, twenty miles from Flagstaff, and is also proprietor of "The Call of the Canon Resort," snuggled in the rugged mountains there amid the most beautiful scenery imaginable.

Children (Robertson):

- i. James Hiram, III, b. May 8, 1922, at Flagstaff, Ariz.
- ii. Philip Park, b. July 14, 1926, at Long Beach, Calif.

JAMES CAIN, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, MISSOURI

In the preparation of this story of John Cain's family, another family headed by James Cain appears, who seem to have been closely related to John Cain. This James Cain moved with his family, from Putnam County to Adair County, and his children were called cousins by John Cain's children, but we can find no one who knows how the relationship came about. There is a tradition (see 1CR) that tells us that John Cain, at the age of 22, married Ruth Blythe in N. C., moved with her to Ky., where she died. When John Cain married Oney Gentry in Ky., he was 32 years old. He may have had a child when he married Oney Gentry, but no mention is made of it anywhere.

This James Cain married Annie Ketchens, and they had a son, James W. Cain, who married in Adair County in 1848, and went to Calif. in 1849, leaving his wife, Lucinda (Rice) Cain, who stayed, first, with Bartheba (Cain) Collett, whose husband, A. K. (King) Collett, also went to Calif. in the same company with James Cain. Later, Lucinda stayed with her brother, John Rice.

This company was on the road six months, and arrived at Sacramento, Calif., Oct. 1, 1849, "much fatigued with the dust, rough roads and hard sleeping." One year later, Oct. 1, 1850, James W. Cain, after nine days' sickness, died in Sacramento. On the way, and while there, he wrote many letters to his wife and other friends

in Adair County. These letters portray a magnanimous spirit, a deep religious attitude, and an intense desire to reach home alive and be with friends again. They were written to his wife, Lucinda, his parents, Washington Conner and his brother-in-law, John Rice. There is also a letter from Mathias Cain to his wife Elizabeth, telling of his brother James' sickness and death.

A few quotations from James Cain's letters follow. They were fastened with sealing wax, without envelopes, and addressed to Mrs. Lucinda Cain, Kirksville, Mo.

"Lucinda, my dear wife—you write that you are afraid that I see a great deal of trouble—but there is nothing that troubles me as much as being away from home, and especially being away from you all, though there is enough to trouble the heart of the righteous.

"Tell father if he will let Jackson come and stay with you and Basheba that King and I will give him fifty dollars when we return home from California if God will spare our lives to come home again.

"Tell mother that I rejoiced when I heard that she had joined the church, for religion is all that is worth living for in this world."

His wife, Lucinda, writes him that she is living with her brother, John Rice, where she expects to stay until he comes home. Then James Cain writes a long letter dated Sept., 1850, to John Rice, thanking him for his great kindness to his sister Lucinda. He also speaks of his child and other matters.

In a letter to his parents in June, 1850, he says:

"I think that I can come home this fall or winter and be very well paid for my trouble a crossing the Plain, but I shall never get paid for leaving home. I think that if no accident happens to me, I can bring home with me five thousand dollars in gold."

He worked in the mines awhile, but most of the time, owned and operated a ferry boat at Sacramento. His brother, Mathias, writes pathetically of his sickness and death. His tongue from the first was so swollen he could hardly talk, and just a few minutes before he died, Mathias helped him to stand on the floor awhile.

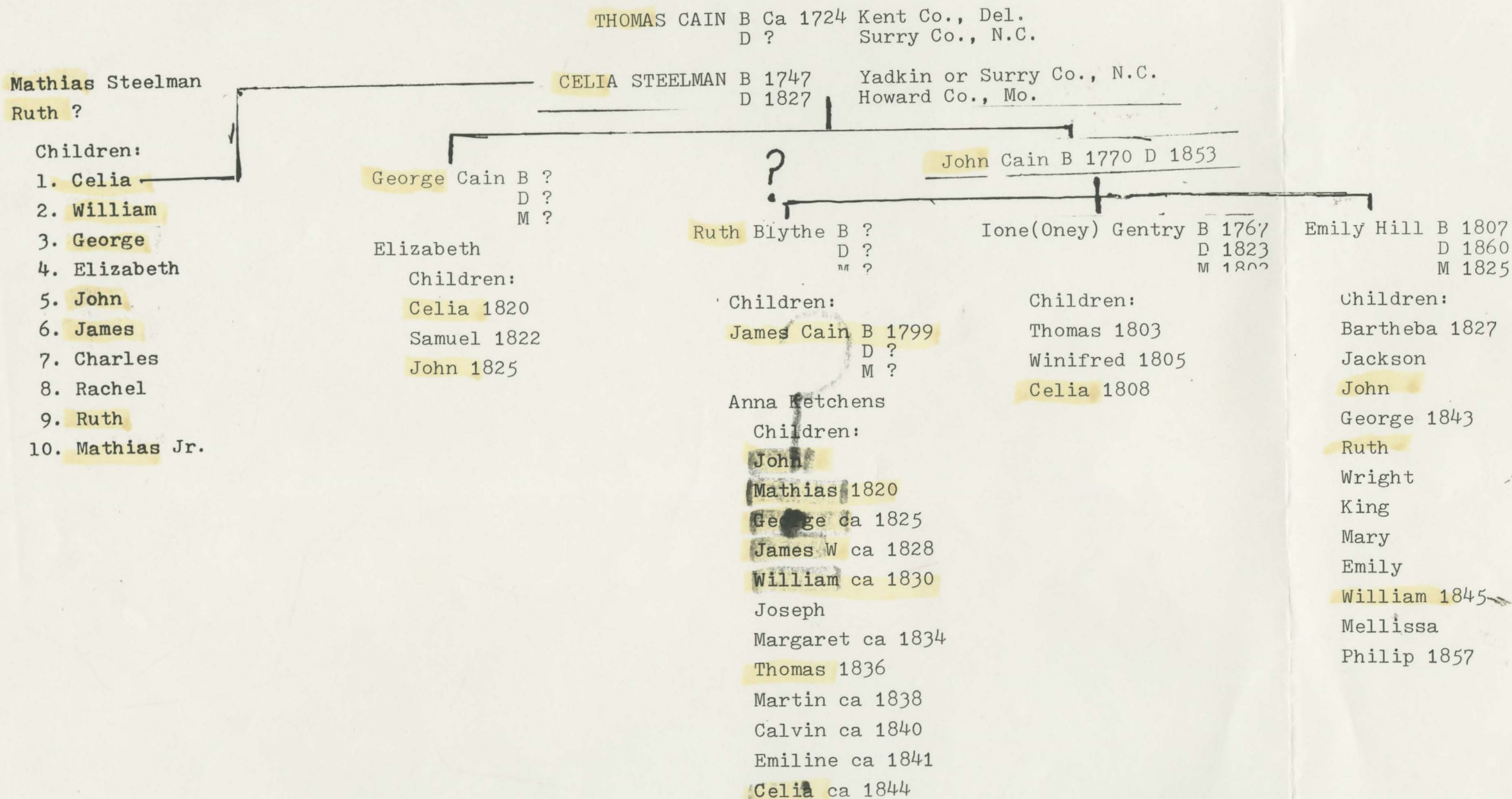
Mathias soon came home and became administrator of his brother's estate which was probated in the Oct. 1851 term of court; but his administering was not satisfactory as old county records at Kirksville show. The records show that Lucinda Cain files resignation of her right as administrator in favor of George Rice.

In the letters, James W. Cain speaks familiarly of Jackson, as though he were one of the family. The only "Jackson" in the Cain families that we can find any trace of, was Jackson Hill Cain, son of John Cain.

"Jackson," a brother to Basheba, was then in his teens and may have been working for, and staying with, James Cain, father of James W. Cain. At any rate, Basheba and Lucinda did not live together long, for in the following September we find Lucinda and her child Delcena, living with her brother, John Rice.

Children of James Cain—order of birth uncertain:

- i. Mathias (Tice), went to Calif. in 1849, was a Confederate Captain and recruiting officer in Adair Co. in Civil War; m. (1) Elizabeth _____, (2) Sarah Ivie.
 - ii. George, m. Rhoda Gates—children: (a) William; (b) John; (c) Thomas; (d) Joseph; (e) Van; (f) Calvin.
 - iii. William S.
 - iv. John J.
 - v. Thomas, m. Jane Sumpter.
 - vi. Joseph, m. Amanda Upton—children: (a) John; (b) James.
 - vii. Van, m. Persley Mills.
 - viii. Calvin.
 - ix. Margaret.
 - x. Emiline.
 - xi. Celia.
 - xii. James W., went to Calif. in 1849, d. Oct. 1, 1850; m. July 15, 1848, Lucinda Rice, b. 1818 or 1828, d. June 10, 1901—one child, (a) Delcena, b. Nov. 1, 1849; m. (1) 1864, William Hall b. Feb. 14, 1841, d. 1891—had two children:
 - (a) James Hall, b. Oct. 3, 1866; m. (1) Iano Thraikill; m. (2) Melissa Mulvie Scofield and had children: Olive Leola, b. Jan. 31, 1895; Virgil Arden, b. July 7, 1898; Harkin E., b. Nov. 17, 1901; m. Mary Medaker. No children. Address, 501 S. Elson St., Kirksville, Mo.
 - (b) Hiram Hall, b. 1868, d. June 10, 1927; m. Myrtle Ebbert. No children.
- Delcena Cain Hall, m. (2) Mr. Medsker, divorced; (3) 1921, Sherman Stookey, b. July, 1847, d. July 10, 1927. Mrs. Stookey's address, 501 S. Elson, Kirksville, Mo.
- Lucinda Rice Cain, m. (2) Nathan Greenstreet and had children: (a) Elizabeth, b. Apr. 17, 1856; m. Cary Thompson and had three children—Myrtle, Addie and Henry; (b) Rebecca, b. 1858, d. 1912; m. Walter Kennedy; (c) John, b. Jan. 31, 1854; m. 1891 and had one child, Cora, who m. Charley Guy. No children.



I have never been able to connect my great-great-grandfather, James Cain, to the Thomas Cain family. As you can see the names Mathias, Thomas, John, George and James are used over and over from one family to the other. These families all lived close to each other in Missouri. I believe that James Cains first child was John Cain. I have not been able to find a birth or census date on him. I do know that one of John Cains sons, Jackson Hill, lived with James Cain because he was in a Putnam County, Missouri 1850 Census with the James Cain family. I believe that James Cain is John Cains son and he named his first child John. What do you think of the way I have the Cains in order here?

CAIN BROTHERS ARE ELEC- TROCUTED

Pay Supreme Penalty for Mur-
dering Riley Easter North of
Mount Airy

BOTH MEN MADE STATE- MENTS BEFORE THEY DIED

One of the Men Had a Wife
and Five Children, the Other
a Wife and Six Children

Raleigh, March 5.—Joe and Gardner Cain, Surry county blockade-murders and slayers of Riley Easter of their county, died in the electric chair this morning at the state prison.

The mountaineers might have lived had they submitted their case to the general assembly of curious beings who crowded death-room to its utmost to see two men die. Always the bleachers around the game of death see it differently from the umpire and no clemency declined by Governor Bickett ever aroused more protests. To those who had no duty of decision no appeal has appeared to have so much merit.

The elements of murder were all present and this was murder plus liquor violations. The fellow who first perceived that it was safer to commit murder than to sell booze probably did not anticipate the double crime, making and selling liquor, dashed with homicide. The Cains blockaded and when one of their crowd informed on them they set out for a general trouble. For blockader's ethics will not stand for treason within the ranks and Riley Easter's son took desperate chances when he carried off the Cain still and let the officers capture it.

For the Cains it was pleaded that their old father, a preacher in the Primitive Baptist church, always had believed in liquor and ballasted his faith in the Bible; that the boys were taught that Sunday schools were hell-holes and the fishing hook, the rabbit chase, or even the still were better employments for Sunday than the school in which the Bible is taught.

Ever a Liquor Depository

Then the Cain home was ever a liquor depository. The old daddy believed in it and found Scriptural warrant, quite sufficient for him, and cited the Bible in support of the right to drink. The right to drink presupposed the right to make and the Cains had a heritage in distilleries. They declared during their confinement here that their father's church never had declared against the illegal traffic in whisky and for themselves they never saw that blockading was even a venial sin. They were taught that whisky has its place, they drank it and made it. They confederated with other blockaders. Their religion is full of the injunction to be honest and tell the truth. They pay their debts and stand by their friends, these Primitives do, so declared the Cains, and they were utterly unable to comprehend the enormity of their offense "against society." They did not seem to feel that society had sinned against them.

These aspects of their unusual case appealed to the crowd which saw them die today. One of their old county residents going out to watch the execution guessed that people had yelled so much at the governor for his past pardons that he could not see any reason for finding something that jury, judge and attorneys had passed over. That feeling seemed to have possessed the crowd today. It was able to

ing to move the governor, and his refusal to commute the sentence stands.

Governor Bickett smashed precedents when he visited the state prison in person to interview the two Cain brothers. Gov. Craig sent his executive secretary to the prison when Charlie Trull, of Charlotte, was making almost daily "confessions." But it was a governor's first visit to the prison on such a mission of investigation. The visit removed what inclination the governor had toward interference. After he had heard the stories, he announced simply that he would not interfere.

The statement of Joe Cain to his lawyer, Mr. John Folger, to the effect that his son, Walter Cain, acquitted of the murder for which the father and uncle were convicted, was guilty, did not move the governor far. Yesterday afternoon, however, Gardner Cain made a confession to Mr. R. J. Collier, superintendent of the prison, admitting his own share in the murder, but maintaining that Joe Cain and Joe Bowles went to the house of Riley Easter unarmed and stood apart during the attack on the house.

Gardner Cain's Confession

The statement which Mr. Collier took from Gardner Cain reads:

"Walter Cain, son of Joe, who was acquitted, was armed with a six-shooter Smith & Wesson. He emptied every chamber.

"Gardner Cain was armed with a five-shot 32-caliber Iver Johnson and a single barrel shot gun. Four shots were fired from his pistol and the shot gun was empty when found next morning, but he did not remember to have fired the gun.

"Joe Cain and Joe Bowles were standing together some distance away and neither were armed in any way."

The confession of Gardner Cain taken with Joe Cain's statement, and indicating that a miscarriage of justice had allowed the principal factor in the crime, Walter Cain, to escape, stirred the governor considerably. He was not inclined to commute the sentence of Gardner or of Joe, but a surprise of Joe Cain for use as a witness on a charge of perjury against Walter Cain appeared likely.

His interview with Joe Cain only increased the governor's conviction of the father's responsibility. The boy, Walter Cain, was only eighteen years of age, and the governor could not avoid the conclusion of the father's guilt. The story of Gardner Cain who claimed that he used two weapons, a shot gun and a pistol, lost its force when the governor talked to the man in person, while the combined statements of the three that they had not gone to Easter's house for an unfriendly visit, did not break down the cumulative testimony in the trial that Easter had received almost daily threats from the Cains.

Bickett Visits Them

Bickett did the best he could for the fellows for a man who believes in the state's right to kill and in the efficacy of terrible judgements. He went to the prison yesterday and talked over the case with them. He thinks they were more intelligent than does John Folger, their attorney, and the governor was not disposed to go far behind the returns. He examined the fellows and last night appeared to have a half a notion to give Joe Cain a chance by respiteing the fellow a few days. Gardner Cain had confessed his part in the killing; he took shot gun and pistol. But his son Walter, acquitted of the crime, was charged with the actual killing. For Gardner there was no hope.

with the ordeal and he came first to the chair.

Rev. Mr. Caviness, of the Methodist church, led the way and Joe Cain, big, powerful mountaineer, walked in to the chair. "Well, I haven't anything against anybody in the world," he said, and primitive prayers were read off as long as the big leatherstraps would allow him to articulate. Through the helmet one could see Joe's eyes looking unto the hills from which he hoped to get help. He never looked down but up and he was whispering prayers when the current struck him. He patted his hands nervously against the arms of the chair and was in motion when the voltage hit him. Paralysis complete followed, the dynamo pulled powerfully and big Joe's full chest struggled against the bonds. The current remained on 40 seconds when the flesh began to fry and great blisters break out from the points of contact.

Then occurred something never seen there in the four dozen slain by the state. Dr. A. W. Knox, prison physician, went over to put the stethoscope on the dead man's heart, and Cain breathed visibly to the whole room. Three times full breaths were registered and the current went on for 25 seconds. Then when the wretched devil was dead he sat bolt upright with eyes wide open looking heavenward. It was an awful spectacle.

They took Joe out and Gardner came in. The smaller man was in the best frame of mind that Mr. Caviness had seen him. "The Lord be with you," said Gardner Cain as he rounded the door leading into the room, "God bless you all."

The second victim stood and smiled

at his preacher, shook hands warmly and took the chair so hospitably prepared for him by a state, such a sanctionous stickler for its own protection, so indifferent to its obligations to its moral morons and idiots. Gardner Cain deserves the reputation that he has won, having more sense than his brother. The smaller man dropped down, chattered off his prayers, looked at all the trappings on the chair and seemed to show the greatest respect. As they harnessed him up to the chain he was all brightness and animation. He went away with grace and abandon.

Warden Bustee would take no chances on him and held the current against him until 57 seconds had fried away. The little man was not then dead. His heart just pumped away. Twenty-five seconds more did the work in a minute or two more the dead Cains were riding side by side in baskets on their way to the undertaker.

Both left letters to their wives and put these unsealed in the hands of their spiritual pastor.

One of the boys had eight living and three dead children; the other six living children. Of course, society, having killed their fathers and their head, has discharged its full obligations to them.

understand how men, in whom whisky is instinct and its use a religion, could participate in an assault in which murder became an incident. Joe and Gardner Cain could have carried the prison party easily on a proposal to let them live out their days and atone with their lives rather than their deaths.

Easter was killed when the Cains and Joe Bowles attacked his home because Joe Easter, a son, they claimed, had removed a whisky still belonging to them and reported them to the county authorities.

They were tried at the January term of the Surry county superior court and were convicted of first degree murder and the three were sentenced to die in the electric chair. Governor Bickett recently commuted the sentence of Joe Bowles to twenty years imprisonment, but declined to interfere with the sentences of the Cains.

Appeals to Governor

An eleventh hour appeal to Governor Bickett for commutation, a confession by Gardner Cain and a personal visit by the governor to the condemned men at the state prison called

Joe Cain denied killing Easter or having anything to do with it. There was evidence that Gardner Cain persuaded Joe to follow him. Joe Cain had no gun, he said, and Gardner corroborated him. The relation of Joe Cain to the murder was similar to that of St. Paul's toward St. Stephen—"consenting unto his death." It was not altogether different from David's toward Uriah. Joe Cain did not actually try to kill. But he was an accessory before the fact.

For a time it appeared that Walter Cain would be tried for perjury and Gardner Cain, his father, would be used as a witness against him. The mercy did not live long. This morning he reiterated his recent decision and the prison officials started up the electric motor.

The tests were all made, the death-wagon with two baskets for the bodies of the brothers rumbled on the sidewalk and everything was ready for the execution. Joe Cain, who finally attained spiritual heights by breaking into semi-emotionalism, appeared least ready to go. He thought he had a right to hope. But this morning he seemed most anxious to get through