



TARRANT COUNTY TXGENWEB

Barbara Knox and Rob Yoder, County Coordinators

Copyright © 2010. All rights reserved.

Civil War Veterans of Northeast Tarrant County

John Caswell McCormick

Compiled by Michael Patterson
Copyright © 2010. All rights reserved.



John C. McCormick

John Caswell McCormick was a native South Carolinian who served in a Confederate cavalry unit. He spent the last few months of the War in Louisiana. He had three brothers who died while in service in the Confederate Army. He lived in Tarrant County on Grapevine Prairie for a time around 1870, then moved to Denton County and died about two years later.

Many researchers have placed information on this family at ancestry.com. John Caswell McCormick was born September 7, 1820 in Marion County, South Carolina. He was a son of Neill McCormick (1786-1851) and his wife, Catherine (McDonald) McCormick (1794-1874), both of whom died in Marion County, South Carolina.

Some family researchers place John's birth in Dillon County, South Carolina. This is easily explained by the fact that Dillon County was created in 1910 from a part of Marion County, which was formed in 1798. Little Rock, South Carolina, where Catherine McCormick lived during and after the Civil War, is located in present-day Dillon County.

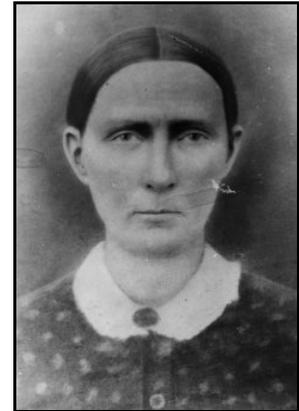
One descendant of John C. McCormick, Pearl (McCormick) Coleman, wrote years ago of him: "Was a farmer, taught school and lived in Ark. And Hebron and Trinity Mills, Dallas Co., Texas. A good story teller, liked company-fair student-excellent penman."

Descendants of the McCormicks are very fortunate in that their ancestors were prolific letter writers and had descendants who kept the family's letters and photographs. A number of letters have survived written by John C. McCormick's mother and her children. Several family genealogists

have compiled and shared the information, including William A. McCormick of Lindale, Texas, who graciously gave copies of letters, his own careful research, and photographs to this compiler.

John C. McCormick was himself quite family-oriented. He made extensive notes in his own family Bible about his parents and grandparents as well as his siblings. Descendants copied the information from the Bible before it was lost in a family move during the mid-1900's.

John C. McCormick married Mary Elizabeth Davis in Ouachita County, Arkansas on February 24, 1847. She was a daughter of Benjamin Elias Davis (1803-1849) and his wife, Priscilla (Lambert) Davis (1810-1857). Mary was born October 20, 1829 in Monroe County, Alabama. Some information about John C. McCormick appeared in 1892 in Lewis Publishing Company's Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas ..., in a biographical sketch about his son, J. D. McCormick: *"...The father [John Caswell McCormick], a native of Marion district, South Carolina, moved to Washington county, Arkansas, in 1847, later to Ashley county, same state, and in 1868 to Texas. After coming to this State he resided for three years in this county, one year at Farmer's Branch and two years on Grapevine prairie, and then to Denton county, where he died February 22, 1872, at the age of fifty-one years. In early life he was a school teacher, having*



Mrs. John McCormick
(Mary Elizabeth Davis)

followed that occupation about eighteen years, but after coming to Texas, he engaged in farm work. He enlisted in Ashley county, Arkansas, in the Confederate service, and served eighteen months, or until the close of the war. Mr. McCormick was a member of the Methodist Church, and was an upright and respected citizen. Our subject's mother, nee Mary Elizabeth Davis, was a daughter of Ben Davis. She was a native of Alabama, and moved to Arkansas with her parents when ten years of age, and is now living in Denton county, this State. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are: Randle; James Davis, our subject; Joseph Addison, who resides in Red River county, this State; John Thomas, a resident of Denton county; Daniel Webster, who died at the age of seventeen years; Thaddeus Sebastian, of Denton county; William Willis, a resident of Crockett, Texas; Catherine Priscilla; Henry, and an infant daughter at home..."

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCormick appear in the 1850 census of Washington Township, Ouachita County, Arkansas.. They had one child with them, a two-year-old son named James. Mr. McCormick does not appear as a slaveowner in the 1850 slave schedules of Ouachita County.

Mr. McCormick received a letter from his brother, Daniel W. McCormick, dated May 15, 1851 in Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, which announced the death of their father in South Carolina on the previous April 8. The letter was addressed to John C McCormick, Esq. Buffalo Springs P.O. Washita County, Arkansas. It said in part, *"...I shall be over there one of these days perhaps next November. I wish you to write to me how far you live above Monroe on the Washita in La. & how I should proceed from there to find you..."*

On December 12, 1858, John C. McCormick's brother, B. F. McCormick, wrote him a letter from Little Rock, South Carolina. It was addressed to John at Berlin post office in Ashley County, Arkansas. Another letter from the same brother dated June 24, 1859 from Little Rock, South

Carolina, mentions the health of their mother, who eventually outlived all her children. Benjamin Franklin McCormick was killed at the Second Battle of Manassas in Virginia. His family has an excellent tintype of him.

A letter dated May 15, 1860 from D. W. McCormick of Yalobusha County, Mississippi to John C. McCormick mentioned having received ambrotypes from John's family, but they had been broken in transit and the letters had been destroyed. In the middle of writing this letter, Daniel found in his trunk the very letter to John he had written on February 22 and for which he (Daniel) had been waiting for an answer... Daniel finished his letter with the statement, "**...My Motto is...The Union Forever. I must come to a close as your affectionate brother and Anti-fire-eater...**" Little did any of the McCormicks know how drastically the coming War would impact the family.

John C. McCormick and his family appear in the 1860 census of Ashley County, Arkansas in Extra Township, in the area served by the post office at Hamburg, Arkansas. They had four children living with them: John D., Joseph A., John T., and Daniel W. McCormick. They also had a seventeen-year-old girl surnamed Cooper living with them; her given name appears to be Martama. She was a native of Arkansas. In 1860, John C. McCormick was the owner of seven slaves.

On September 21, 1862, John C. McCormick's mother, Catherine, wrote a letter to her son, Joseph, in Texas. In part, it said: "**...I am tolerable well as far as bodily health is concerned but I am sadly bereaved the Lord has seen fit to take from me the only three of my children that were near me James fell in the big fight near Richmond on the 27th of June he was killed dead on the battle field Thomas and Franklin both fell in the battle at Manases on the 29th of August they were both killed the same day Thomas was shot through the head and Frank through the side they were in the same division but I don't know whether they met before they died...**"

On December 29, 1862, Catherine McCormick wrote a letter to her son, John, in which she said in part, "**...The Yankies are so near you all that I think I had better stay at home till the war is over, for I am as near the Yankies now as I ever want to be...John I do not think it would be safe for you to try to come here now. & if you or Joseph has to go to the war write to me & let me know where you are. I am living by myself only one negro woman & two little boys...**" When the 1860 federal slave schedules were prepared, Catherine McCormick owned four slaves...a man aged seventy, a woman aged thirty-two, and two boys, aged seven and three.

We have not been able to locate a record of John C. McCormick's Confederate service. The John McCormick who served in the 8th Arkansas Infantry died of exhaustion at Corinth, Mississippi on April 8, 1862. Other John McCormicks who served from Arkansas had middle initials other than C. Letters John sent home while he was in the Army give only a few clues. He was at Camp Hebert on October 26, 1863. There were two Camp Heberts in Texas...one near Hempstead and one near San Antonio. No records have survived of one having existed in Louisiana or Arkansas.

On February 9, 1865 John mentioned hearing that a force of Yankees was coming "up the river" and another from Monroe. He was apparently at or near Alexandria when he wrote the letter. One long letter he wrote from Camp Williams near Alexandria, Louisiana on April 20, 1865 has survived. In it, he says they had been permanently attached to General Brent's Brigade. He was acting as an

orderly sergeant at the time he wrote the letter. He addressed the letter to his wife at Berlin, Arkansas.

The general to whom he was referring was Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Brent, who on March 18, 1865 assumed command of Confederate Cavalry forces in the District of West Louisiana. It was probably this change in command which Mr. McCormick referred to in his letter of April 20. General Brent was paroled at Alexandria, Louisiana on June 5, 1865.

It is not surprising that no record of John's service has survived, especially since his service was at the end of the War. Many Confederate veterans who applied for pensions later found that no trace whatever of their service had survived in the official records which were captured or surrendered at the end of the War. Most of them were able to find comrades-in-arms who made affidavits in support of their service. Neither John nor Mary McCormick lived long enough to apply to the State of Texas for Confederate veterans' benefits.

Three remarkable letters...and two pages of a fourth...John C. McCormick wrote home while he was in service have survived. The earliest, says: *"Camp Hebert Sunday October 26th 1863 My Dear Mary and children I have No News. I have been Very Well ever Since I left home & hope this May find you all in perfect good health & doing fine I expect you Will think I am Som? to Write but I cant help it I feel like I could Write from Now Untill I See you had I the time & paper. I think you had better Stay Where you are Untill the close of the War for there is No telling When I shall have to leave here and as the Mails have all stoped in all directions it Would be impossible for Us to hear from each other Were you to leave then O how thankful I am that you have a good house & a plenty to eat. I enjoy Myself as Well as I expected I am the earliest riser in the battalion I cant begin to lie till day I am Up every Morning 2 hours before day a Smoking & Studying about things in general I wish you to keep Pete at home as long as you think it Safe to do So & I dont Want you to Send my horse Untill his foot gets entirely Well unless I write for him. You must let Jim and Joe come to see Me Some time but if you Should ever come dont come into camps I Would Not have you in camps for a thousand dollars My Mary after taking a Serious review of our lives Since our pledge to each other to become husband & wife I do Most graciously thank My God for the time pleasure & happiness that I have been permitted to enjoy With you just previous to our Marriage I Was Violently seized by disease Which carried Me to the brink of eternity but thank God I Was Spared & allowed to become your husband after this We had our trials as other Mortals but our love & happiness Were Never disturbed. We Were blessed with hearty & lovely children finally the Violent hand of disease Was laid upon yourself there & then Was the trying time of My life but thanks be to heaven you Were Spared and restored to health & again I Was permitted to embrace My dear Mary the idol of My life & during My Wild days hundreds of times I Was Surrounded by dangers of a Vitol Nature but the protecting hand of providence led Me home Safe & Sound & Now it has fell to My fortune to put on battle aray the implements of death and face the enemy of My country in deadly combat and live in the tented field Where disease rages With the cepter of death in his hands but I Wish you to recolect My protector is still living clothed With the Same Might love & power & I do Most ardently hope he Will carry Me through Safe & Sound & Deliver Me home again then I can appreciate the happiness to be enjoyed Around our fireside Where I can hear the Music of your Voice Mingled With the laughs of the little boys While crowding in My lap & pressing around My Ness disputing Who Shall Sleep With Pa then & Not Untill then Will I be happy this day Would I freely give Up*

every thing I have Upon earth but one Shirt & pants for our independance & be allowed to return home a free and independant Man there to Spend the ballance of My Days With you & My children O What a Happy Man I have been. O how I have been blessed but knew it Not tell the boys they know I love them that is enough dont let Thad forget Me as to yourself I know you to be true in every respect. So farewell for the present My dear Mary J C McCormick”

Pages 5 and 6 of one very interesting letter have survived: “...I heard Many a cannon Shell & Minie ball also grape & canister but as God Would have it I Was always at the place to escape I never Saw Soldiers More determined than they were there. The yankies all had long ranged guns & kept Us a constant fire but Would Never let Us get Near enough to Use our Muskets Upon them consequently We kept them Upon the trot When I See you I can give you a More Minute detail then there Were but 8 of our company in the fight the balance Were all on Scout or picket None of My Neighbors Were in it but as We Were going into it I Went to the captain & told him should I be So Unfortunate as to Not com out of it I Wanted him to Write to you & give you every particular in relation to My death as We Were determined to Not be captured by a Set of Negroes and Yankies. I am Very Uneasy about the Small pox Some of our boys Were in the houses Where they had it. one of our Men died as We came up with the brain fever. I do Wish I could be at home 2 or 3 Weeks to fix the boys off for Making a crop. the Yankies got John Shippay of which Grant will give the particulars...”

One letter he wrote home was dated “February the 9th 1865. Mrs. M. E. McCormick, My dear Mary I Was truly glad hear that you Were all Well I assure you there Was Wild shouting in Camps when Sawyers Waggon hove in Sight We have been living high ever since George Kinnard had just arrived from Texas & brought Some old Rio. every thing came Safe I am glad you did Not Sind Me a Saddle rug as I found an old tent cloth and I carry it Under My Saddle. I let D. Englishbee? Have My tie rope I Was offered five dollars for it but Dick had Neither rope for Money and I let him have it and he Said he Would Write home to them to pay you for it in thread. the reason I did Not Nead it Mr. Nixson is Working in the Saddle Shop at Alexr. and he Made Me a present of a splendid halter & gun boot I have drawn a Shirt pair of drawers and a pair of Shoes—I Will Send you the Shirt and drawers a curry com and Jim a knife for a Shoe knife and a horn that I Want to Make a dinner horn of Mary it appears there is a Mistake about the Money I paid Mr. Delamar I paid him Seventy-five dollars in State Money and a hundred and eighty in Confederate—I would be Mity glad to See you all. it Makes Me Sorry to think how Silly I acted When at home allowing Myself fretted at things that could not be helped—I hope that We May Spend Many happy days together yet—if Not I thank God for the Many We have Spent. I have No idea When I Will get to go home. there Was Some excitement in camps a few days ago it Was reported that the yankies Were coming in Strong force from two directions 70,000 Up the river & 12,000 from Monroe but it is Now all quite We are Very Uneasy fearing the Yankees or jayhawkers have broken you Up I Would like to know What you think of the Gibbs religion Now I get Very religious Sometimes Myself but at other times I dont enjoy it So Well—I dont Wish you to allow yourself any Uneasiness about these pretty women that are camping about here in these hollows for Should I bother them I never intend that you Shall know it Nor I don’t intend to tell on Dick & Grant neither No More Nonsense We have had a Week of as bad Weather as I ever Saw. I have Not been able for duty for the last ten days I have the Jaundice but am getting Well dont stint yourselves but if you have any thing to spare Send it by Sawyers Waggon We have been for days at a time With Nothing but bread and only $\frac{3}{4}$ rations of that all I can offer you and

the children is to hope for your Welfare May God bless You With peace & plenty quietude & harmony is the prayer of your affectionate husband J. C. McC.”

His last surviving letter was written at “*Camp Williams. Near Alexr. Thursday April 20th 1865 Dear Mary this leaves Me in reasonable good health hoping in the Mean time that this May Safely reach you in due time and find you all the participants of good health and blessed With the good fortune of having a Plenty of Hog & Hominy---We are Now perminently attached to Gen Brents Brigade Which has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction but as Usual We have very reluctantly Submitted to it We Never knew any thing about Strict discipline Untill Now. We drill every day and dont get a year of corn for our horses they only have one half of the day to graze I have become a Student in My old days I attend School every day. Brent has put all of the officers in School Studying tactics. I believe My progress is equal to the best but being Without Specks is a great hinderance to Me We are getting half rations and am doing pretty Well Upon it. our company is in very good health Now only one reported Sick this Morning All of our Nuse from the other Side of the Mississippi is Very discouraging all of My former hopes are Now entirely blasted Nothing but a Speedy compromise Will Save Us from Subjugation and Starvation. but let What Will come I expect to be at My post Unless You and the children come to sufferance if So Write to Me and I Will go to your relief or die in the attempt—For if I knew that I could Never again enjoy the Sweets & pleasures of home I Would be Willing to risk My Chances of another World. All I can Say is to do the best you can and give My Warmest respects to all My Neighbours omitting None for I yet have a hope of enjoying their society I expect to dispense With the use of tobacco & I know it Will almost run Me crazy there are So many beggars it has taken a twist per day ever Since I got here I have Now got just enough to last Me today Your J. C. McCormick*

P.S. It is thought We Will leave here Soon some think We Will go to Monroe others to Shreveport Some do[hole in page] Upon the coast others to Texas and Some few think We Will be dismounted and put across the Mississippi but this is all Mere conjecture as to Myself I think We had better be Sent Somewheres Where We can be better fed & get Some corn for our horses I have Not been out of camps Since I came back I am acting as Orderly Sergeant and am exempt from all other duties Which is Very fortunate for Me as I am Not exposed to the Weather—So good bye J. C. There are some few things I had better not tell you”

John C. McCormick and his family appear in Precinct 2 of Tarrant County in the 1870 federal census. Judging from the names of their neighbors, they were living in the Grapevine-Eules area, probably not far inside the Tarrant-Dallas County line. A descendant later recalled that they lived on property in Tarrant County which belonged to “Jim Cots.” This is almost certainly James Cates, who was an early settler between Grapevine and Eules. It appears the McCormicks had seven of their own children with them, all boys but the youngest: J. D. (born about 1849); J. A. (born about 1851); J. T. (born about 1856); D. W. (born about 1857); T. C. (born about 1861); W. W. (born about 1863); and C. (a girl, born about 1869). There were two other girls in the family, surnamed McCormick as well, who were added at the end of the list: R. B., born about 1857 in Texas; and M., born about 1864 in Arkansas.

R. B. McCormick was not with John C.. McCormick’s family in the 1860 census. It seems likely, to this researcher at least, that she was Rebecca McCormick, the daughter of John C. McCormick’s

deceased brother, Joseph A. McCormick. One Rebecca McCormick appears as a four-year-old daughter in the family of John C. McCormick's brother, J. A. McCormick, at Starrville, Smith County, Texas in the census of 1860. The M. McCormick with John's family in 1870 was probably Manila McCormick, another of Joseph's children, who spent the rest of her short life with John's family and was buried with them in Furneaux Cemetery in Denton County.

One of John C. McCormick's great grandsons, Thaddeus Charles McCormick Jr., wrote, *"I recall my father saying that his grandfather McCormick had come to Texas after the Civil War not only because of 'losing everything' during the War years, but because his brother had died and left children in north Texas who needed help. There was also a family story about an uncle who had a saloon and billiards hall in or near Trinity Mills. I still have an ivory billiards ball that my father had as a boy that reportedly came from that great-uncle."*

On June 29, 1868 D. W. McCormick of Mississippi wrote a letter to his brother, John C. McCormick. In it, Daniel mentioned a letter John had written him, dated May 31, in which John said he had moved the family to Texas. Daniel also said he had sent a letter to John at Lynn Grove, Louisiana, but had not received a reply. Several of the statements Daniel made hinted to news John had sent him: *"...I was sorry to hear of your misfortune of being broken up in Ark.... Why did you not take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act It was enacted for the relief of men in your condition and certainly there could be nothing wrong either morally or civilly in resorting to it, when your whole liabilities rested principally on the shoulders of other men for whom you had stood security. You could have claimed under the exemption clause of that act, enough to have started you again in the world, and to have secured a support for your wife & children, which was evidently the intention of the act..."*

One letter written by John C. McCormick after he arrived in Texas has survived. It was written in *"Tarrant County Texas Nov 28th 1868 Dear Doc I Seat Myself again to Write you a few lines Merely to let you know how to address your letters I have Moved over here Now & you Must Send your letters to Grape Vine P.O. We are all Well and hope you all are Mary is highly pleased With our New home We have Very good houses good Water two Wells in the yard & one in the horse lot good Smoke house corn cribs Stables grainery and as good land as Texas affords & can be bought for \$12.00 green backs but Still I prefer Dallas county & expect to Settle in it When ever I get able—We got here So late that our crop What little We had Was Very Sorry therefore We are or at least will be tight? [smudge] to Make a full crop Next year If you can Sell Brimmer Sind it in green backs in time for Me to buy pork corn & pork are very cheap 25 miles above here corn is offered & any amount of it at ten cents per bushel but here and in Dallas County it is Worth from 30 to 35 cts. there [illegible] fine prospects for Wheat this fall it looks fine Now Mary Says tell Bay & Sarah that this is far the best country for raising fowls of all kinds She ever Saw they grow off fine & healthy & no hawks nor vermin of any kind to destroy them out here in the prairie, but in the timber I suppose they are bothersome prices, grown hins 12-1/2 turkeys from 40 to 50 cts geese the Same &c if you cant come this fall I Would advise you to not come Untill Spring on account of the Weather & then it will cost you Nothing to come take your time let your oxen graze every Night having every yoke Necked together With raw hide one of them hopped & a bell upon the other & you Will have no trouble. Never be at the trouble of taking off the Necking but let it remain on Untill it Wears out A Texian Will go to Camden & back & not be out five dollars had I Understood this it Would have Saved Me from \$3 to 4 per day. If it Suits you*

to bring our hack you can get it from Mr Stinson—as I Have Nothing to Write I Must close hoping We May Meet in Texas Soon—Write often dont give out Moving for I honestly believe you Would Never regret it yours truly J.C. McCormick”

On July 17, 1868, Mr. McCormick wrote a letter to his mother in Little Rock, South Carolina, which she answered on September 10. In her reply, she told John of the death of his brother, Daniel, in Mississippi on the previous August 13. That left John her only surviving child.

She wrote John another letter on February 23, 1869 in response to one he had written on January 12. Her lengthy reply gave John many details of his family and old friends in South Carolina, but gave no hints as to any of John’s activities in Texas.

Of John C. McCormick’s homes in Texas, Pearl Coleman wrote: ***“Tex 1868—1st yr on Ossie Scott farm. Then moved to Tarrant Co., near Grapevine on Jim Cots [James Cates] farm where C. born 1869. Then to old Foutsplace, Denton Co.—Bought land from Hamp Well (Will). D 1872 with pneumonia.”***

Mr. McCormick died of pneumonia at Hebron, Denton County, Texas on February 23, 1872. He lies buried with a readable headstone in Furneaux Cemetery in Carrollton, Dallas County, Texas.

T.C. McCormick Jr. wrote: ***“Family history tells us that Mary took over the farm and that ‘Uncle Bud’ assumed the father-figure to the younger children. Manila was not to live for long and Daniel Webster was to die on Christmas Day following his father’s death. For the next eleven years Bud with his mother Mary, maintained the family home.. Mary had a reputation for nursing ability and was in much demand to care for the sick....In the early and mid 1870’s a wood yard in downtown Dallas was another source of income for the Widow McCormick and her children. She purchased a 10 acre forest and her children cut the wood and sold it at the wood yard in downtown Dallas at the site later occupied by the Sanger Brothers Department Store”***

Mrs. Mary McCormick appears as the head of a family in the 1880 census of Denton County, Texas in Precinct 7. She had five of her own children with her: Thomas, Thadius, William, Catherine, and Henry. Their next-door neighbors were a family headed by Thirston McCormick, who was born in South Carolina about 1847.

Mrs. McCormick died at the same place on October 27, 1892. She also has a readable headstone in Furneaux Cemetery in Carrollton, Dallas County, Texas.

The following accounts of John Caswell McCormick’s children were taken from internet sources, family reminiscences, headstones, and public vital statistics files.

James Davis McCormick was born February 5, 1849 in Calhoun County, Arkansas. He died August 20, 1934 near Grapevine in Precinct 8 in Dallas County, Texas. He and his wife lie buried in Bear Creek Cemetery in Euless, Tarrant County, Texas. His wife, Mary Edna Crowley (1851-1942), was a daughter of another of our Confederate veterans, Benjamin Franklin Crowley. T. C. McCormick Jr. wrote, ***“...he was a prosperous farmer living near Grapevine. I was impressed by his feather mattresses and four poster beds, and especially impressed by electric lights powered by a Delco***

system consisting of banks of wet, glass storage batteries kept in an out building. No one else in the rural areas outside the cities had electricity at that time.” A biographical sketch of James D. McCormick’s life appeared in 1892 in Lewis Publishing Company’s Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas ...

Joseph Addison McCormick was born January 30, 1851. He died January 2, 1928 at Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico. He married Elizabeth Millican (1857-1947) on June 6, 1872. By 1900 he and his family had moved to Red River County, Texas. By 1920 they had settled in Curry County, New Mexico. T. C. McCormick wrote that at the time his father died “Joe had either gone, or was soon to go to New Mexico.” Pearl McCormick Coleman said that he once lived at Detroit, Texas.

John Thomas “Bud” McCormick was born March 15, 1854. He married Nancy Jane Dudley (1855-1928), the widow of Henry Isom. He died May 18, 1926 at Hebron, Denton County, Texas. He and his wife lie buried there in Furneaux Cemetery.

Daniel Webster McCormick was born January 15, 1857 in Ashley County, Arkansas. He died December 25, 1872 in Denton County, Texas. He lies buried in Furneaux Cemetery in Carrollton, Denton County, Texas.

Benjamin Franklin McCormick was born February 27, 1859 in Arkansas. He was not with the family when the 1870 census was taken.

Thaddeus C(S)ebastian McCormick was born March 17, 1861 in Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Mary O’Baird on July 3, 1892 in Kerrville, Texas. He died of consumption in Denton County, Texas on March 14, 1896. He and his wife lie buried in the IOOF Cemetery in Denton, Denton County, Texas. T. C. McCormick Jr. wrote: ***“...Thad received all the schooling possible and was said to have been an excellent student. He studied to become a school teacher and received an impressive, all Latin certificate attesting to his attainment of the Atrium Baccalaurei degree from the Plano Institute, Plano, Texas, in 1889.”***

William Wallace (or Willis) McCormick was born May 20, 1863 in Arkansas. He married Rachel Cobb. He died at Hebron in Denton County, Texas on April 29, 1914. He married Rachael Cobb (1872-1911) in 1897 at Lewisville, Texas. He lies buried in Furneaux Cemetery in Carrollton, Denton County, Texas. T.C. McCormick, Jr., wrote “Will left home as a young man and spent time in both New Mexico and Oklahoma before returning to north Texas in the 1890’s.”

Catherine Priscilla McCormick was born in Texas on July 5, 1869. She married John William Hardcastle. She died November 20, 1948 at Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico. T. C. McCormick Jr. wrote, ***“Cate remained at home with her mother and Bud. In fact, she did not marry until late in life, and lived with my grandmother and grandfather McCormick after the death of her mother. She was the old maid aunt who helped rear the next generation of children, and family members say that my father, Charlie, was her favorite. I never recall seeing her as she moved to New Mexico after marrying Mister Hardcastle. She was still living when Jerry and I married in 1942 and sent us an electric toaster as a wedding present.”***

Henry Clay McCormick was born August 30, 1871. He died at Frisco, Collin County, Texas on February 4, 1951. His death certificate says his last permanent address was Frisco. He was buried in Little Elm Cemetery. His wife, Mattie F. McCormick (1874-1978) lies buried beside him.

