

#### SECTION XIV

William James Bobbitt (X - 4), the son of James Bobbitt and Melissa (Hale) Bobbitt, was born at Dyer, Gibson County, Tennessee, on December 2, 1854, and died on his farm near Waitsburg, Washington, on August 7, 1907 (65, 78, 79).

Both of the parents of William James Bobbitt died when he was two years old. William and his three half sisters were then taken to be reared by their uncle and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Bobbitt. (See Sections X and XI) The children were given an excellent home and received the education that the schools of Gibson, County afforded.

In 1860, when William was five years old, his uncle employed an itinerant portrait painter to paint a portrait of his wife, Elizabeth (Berry) Bobbitt and young William James Bobbitt. While the portrait was in the process of being completed the artist lived with the family and enjoyed the hospitality that was typical of the ante bellum South. The finished picture is approximately 19 x 23 inches in size and is an excellent painting and now hangs in the author's apartment. William James Bobbitt is, incidently, the author's maternal grandfather.

When William reached maturity his physical appearance was typical of many of the Bobbitt men. He was over six feet tall, blue eyes, brown hair and of a strong medium build. By occupation William became both a farmer and an experienced railroad man.

On September 18, 1873, William James Bobbitt married Miss Lena Stephenson of Dyer, Tennessee (65). Lena Stephenson was born at Mt. Hope, Alabama, on August 30, 1855, and died at Dyer on June 9, 1930, and is buried in Oakwood cemetery (65, 69).

Lena was the daughter of Dr. Alfred Washington Stephenson and Nancy Adeline (Harvey) Stephenson and a direct descendant of Captain James Stinson of the American Revolution (65, 78, 79, 80). The name Stinson is the Scottish vernacular for Stephenson. By the same lineage Lena Stephenson is the direct descendant of Henry Stephenson, the

Scotsman, who was born about 1698 near Jedburgh, Scotland, and who was the great-grandfather of George Stephenson the inventor of the steam locomotive (79, 80, 83).

Dr. Alfren Washington Stephenson was born on November 16, 1825, at Mt. Hope, Alabama, and died on January 26, 1896, at Dyer, Tenn. Dr. Stephenson was the son of Hodge Lawson Stephenson and Eliza P. (Wasson) Stephenson. Dr. Stephenson was a graduate of the Louisville Medical School at Louisville, Kentucky. After moving from Alabama to Tennessee Dr. Stephenson practiced medicine at Dyer until his death in 1896.

Dr. Stephenson was Surgeon at the LaGrange Military Academy at LaGrange, Alabama, when Union forces swept thru that area and burned the school. It was then that several Union soldiers entered the Stephenson home. Mrs. Stephenson, who was alone in the house with her small children, saw the soldiers approaching the door and she removed an amethyst ring from her finger and dropped it in the ashes at the edge of the fireplace to prevent it being taken by the Union soldiers. When the soldiers left she recovered the ring and that ring is now in the author's possession. However, the soldiers did take Mrs. Stephenson's riding horse but later Mrs. Stephenson walked down to the Union camp and demanded its return, and the officer in charge, admiring her spirit, returned the horse to her.

Three children were born to Dr. Alfred Washington Stephenson and his wife, Nancy Adeline (Harvey) Stephenson. These children were: Lena Stephenson, as previously named; Henry Harvey Stephenson and Ella Stephenson.

Henry Harvey Stephenson was born at Leighton, Alabama, on October 4, 1866, and died at Dyer, Tennessee, on February 6, 1926. On October 11, 1911, he married Idelette Shive. A daughter, Mildred Stephenson, was born at Dyer on September 26, 1912. Mildred married James Ashley Byrd on April 18, 1935. James was born on September 5, 1910 at Dangerfield, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Byrd now make their home in Dallas, Texas. Two children were born to that union: Mary Sue Byrd, born July 16, 1936, at Denton, Texas, and James Ashley Byrd, Jr., born March 23, 1938, at Tyler, Texas.

Ella Stephenson was born at Mt. Hope, Alabama, on September 10, 1857, and died at Dyer, Tennessee, on December 5, 1933. Ella married William Campbell Berry on February 8, 1880, at Dyer. William was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, on January 30, 1850, and died at Dyer on December 11, 1898. Six children were born to that union, as follows: Charles Campbell Berry; Sallie Inez Berry; Will Ella Berry; Lena Belle Berry; Nancy Hazel Berry and Alfred Henry Berry. These children will be further discussed in the following paragraphs.

Charles Campbell Berry was born at Dyer on November 13, 1880, and died at Dyer on August 25, 1969. Charles, called Charley, was Gibson county's most prominent citizen and was the mayor of Dyer for many years. He had great political influence, not only in Gibson county, but throughout West Tennessee. Candidates for Governor would always come to see "Mr. Charley." A highway bridge at Dyer was named by the state in his honor. Mr. Berry was never married.

Sallie Inez Berry was born at Dyer on October 8, 1882. She married Joseph E. FitzSimmons of Corpus Christi, Texas, on October 11, 1920. Mr. FitzSimmons died on May 20, 1932, and is buried at Corpus Christi. There were no children born to that union. As of this writing (1972) Sallie is in a nurseing home at Booneville, Mississippi.

Nancy Hazel Berry was born on January 8, 1892, and died on August 5, 1893.

Will Ella Berry was born on October 26, 1884, at Dyer and died on September 22, 1939. She was never married. Will Ella was a skilled milliner.

Lena Belle Berry was born at Dyer on August 23, 1886, and died at Booneville, Mississippi, on March 28, 1972. Lena Belle married Kedar Miller Morton on December 28, 1910. Mr. Morton was born on May 20, 1888, at Booneville, and died on February 5, 1930. Two children were born to that union: William Henry Morton, born on October 9, 1911, and Jessie Miller Morton, born on December 13, 1913. William married Betty Catherine Lee on May 4, 1934. Betty was born on October 2, 1914, at Booneville, Mississippi. Jessie Miller Morton married Robert Lyon Peel on June 21, 1938. Robert was born at Waynesboro, Mississippi, on August 9, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Peel live in Long Beach, Mississippi.

Alfred Henry Berry, the last child of Ella Stephenson Berry and William Campbell Berry, was born at Dyer, Tennessee, on January 23, 1893. On February 15, 1915, he married Ava Peel who was born on March 8, 1894, in Gibson county. They now make their home in Dyer, Tenn. Five children have been born to that union: Charley Mack Berry, born September 14, 1916; Frances Lucile Berry, born January 4, 1918; Mary Kathryn Berry, born December 19, 1920; Martha Louise Berry, born April 17, 1924, and James Alfred Berry, born April 16, 1927.

And now to return to our story of William James Bobbitt and his wife, Lena Stephenson Bobbitt.

Three children were born to William James Bobbitt and Lena (Stephenson) Bobbitt, as follows (65, 80):

1. Nimm Louella Bobbitt                      See SECTION XV  
Born August 28, 1874  
Died July 13, 1946
2. Alfren Benjamin Bobbitt  
Born January 14, 1877  
Died May 25, 1941
3. Guy Hale Bobbitt  
Born July 9, 1878.

In 1882 the marriage of William and Lena Bobbitt ended in divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Bobbitt. William James Bobbitt then left Dyer and eventually joined the merchant marine on the west coast and during the next few years visited many parts of the world.

In 1887 William returned to Dyer, Tennessee, but in October of that year he left Dyer for the last time and moved to the state of Washington where he secured employment on the Oregon - Washington - Northwestern railroad and in due course became a locomotive engineer. It was during that period that William acquired a farm in Columbia County, Washington. The farm was located about nine miles from Starbuck, between Starbuck and Waitsburg, and along the route of the O.W. & R. Railway. In a letter to his son, Alfred Benjamin Bobbitt, dated March 1, 1903, William James Bobbitt mentions some thirty five acres in wheat, oats and barley and the fact that his nearest neighbor, a Mr. Dodge,

lived three eighths of a mile from the Bobbitt home.

On August 7, 1907, Mr. Bobbitt's dog went to the Dodge home and because of the peculiar actions of the dog Mr. Dodge followed the dog back to the Bobbitt house. There he found Mr. Bobbitt dead from a bullet wound. The circumstances that preceded the death of William James Bobbitt were never fully understood.

Ninn Louella Bobbitt, the first child of William James Bobbitt and Lena (Stephenson) Bobbitt, will be discussed in SECTION XV. The other two children are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Alfred Benjamin Bobbitt was born on January 14, 1877, at Dyer, Tennessee, and died on May 25, 1941, at Jackson and is burried at Henderson, Tennessee. Alfred Benjamin Bobbitt, known as Ben Bobbitt, was a railroad man during all of his adult life and his ability soon earned him the position of train conductor. Ben Bobbitt was educated in the schools of Gibson county and enjoyed a wide circle of friends. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On August 3, 1896, Ben Bobbitt married Lillie Thompson at Dyer. Lillie was born in Gibson county on November 24, 1876. One child, Malcolm Marvin Bobbitt, was born to that union at Dyer, Tennessee. Malcolm was born on August 20, 1898.

Malcolm Marvin Bobbitt was married more than once. His first marriage was to Bernice Turner at Dyer on October 31, 1915. There was no issue to that marriage. Malcolm's second marriage was to Onita Evins on December 16, 1921. Onita was born in Gibson county, Tenn. One child, Mary Margaret Bobbitt, was born to that union at Dyer on October 4, 1922 (62). Mary Margaret died in Jackson, Tennessee on November 19, 1965 (82). Malcolm's whereabouts is unknown to the author.

Mary Margaret Bobbitt was a graduate of the Louisville, Kentucky, high school and attended the Alex Adams Modeling school in Louisville and was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city (82). Mary Margaret Bobbitt married Harry A. Funk on June 8, 1941 (62). Two children were born to that union: Ann Bobbitt Funk and Harry A. Funk, Jr. (81).

Ann Bobbitt Funk married George Sullivan and (1963) make their home in Paducah, Kentucky. They have one child, Lori Ann Sullivan (81).

Harry A. Funk, Jr. was, at last account (1963) a student at Lambuth College in Jackson, Tennessee (81).

Guy Hale Bobbitt, the third child of William James Bobbitt and Lena (Stephenson) Bobbitt, was born on July 9, 1878, at Dyer, Tennessee (65). Guy was educated in the schools at Dyer and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Guy enlisted in the United States Army at the time of the Aguinaldo rebellion in the Philippine Islands and saw extensive service in that theater of war, principally on the island of Mindanao. Guy was a skilled telegraph operator and was used in that capacity by the army.

After his discharge from military service Guy worked as a telegraph operator for various wire services and for railroads.

Guy Hale Bobbitt married Effie Cleveland on November 13, 1909, in Jackson, Mississippi. There was no issue to that union and the marriage was eventually dissolved(62). Guy's movements since the early 1930s are not known to the present writer.

The author has a spiral stemmed brass kerosene lamp, now converted to electric, that was used by Guy Hale Bobbitt to illuminate his telegraph instruments at the railroad station at Dyer, Tennessee, and three small sea shells that Guy brought home from the Philippine Islands.

## SECTION XV

Ninn Louella Bobbitt (XIV - 1), the daughter of William James Bobbitt and Lena (Stephenson) Bobbitt, was born on Friday, August 28, 1874, at Dyer, Gibson county, Tennessee (84), and died at Corpus Christi, Texas, on July 13, 1946, and is buried in Oakwood cemetery at Dyer, Tennessee (69, 91).

At an early age it became evident that Ninn Louella Bobbitt was a very brilliant child, and, as a consequence, she was entered in the first grade when she was four years old. At that time the Academy at Dyer had just burned and school was being conducted in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Waldo Mead was her first teacher and Ninn's cousin, Miss Viola Patton, was also a teacher at the school. Later Ninn attended a private school conducted by Miss Viola Patton that was held in a vacant store building at Dyer.

On August 28, 1888, at the age of fourteen, Ninn Louella Bobbitt went to Jackson, Tennessee, where she finished the final grades of the public school. Ninn lived with Dr. and Mrs. F.G. Overall, who were former residents of Dyer, while she attended the Jackson public school. Their daughter, Mattie, was Ninn's best friend at Dyer.

In the fall of 1889 Ninn enrolled at the Memphis Conference Female Institute at Jackson, Tennessee, and began her residence at the Institute. This was a Methodist girls boarding school that was chartered in 1843, and ranked at the top of the list of schools for young ladies in the South. Ninn Louella Bobbitt was an exceptional student and was graduated with honors in June 1891, and received her diploma with the degree of Mistress of English Literature.

A feature article by Mrs. Howell Ward of Corpus Christi, Texas, about Mrs. J.A. Mount, nee Ninn Louella Bobbitt, appeared in the Sunday, May 13, 1945, edition of the Corpus Christi Caller-Times. This article dealt with Ninn's graduation and graduation arrangements at the Institute, as well as certain other aspects of Ninn's life, and is quoted, as follows.

"Every year, when commencement and graduation preparations fill the air, Mrs. J.A. Mount, 810 Hancock Avenue, is reminded of one held 54 years ago. This is the time when she takes out a sheepskin, with gold seals and yellowed grosgrain ribbons attached, and stops for a moment's revival of the past.

"Ninn Louella Bobbitt, M.E.L.' reads the legend upon the diploma. That means Mistress of English Literature, says Mrs. Mount. "I was so young when I received this that I hated to let anyone know my real age". Her degree is from the Memphis Conference Female Institute at Jackson, Tennessee.

"This school claimed to rank as senior among the then existing female schools of the South. It was chartered in 1843, but was in existence two or three years prior to this date. Dr. Lorenzo Lee of Virginia was the first president.

"There was no less excitement in 1891 than there is at present commencement exercises, though the former was simpler, Mrs. Mount thinks. This was the windup of 10 months of school activity, and the young ladies of the Institute were filled with the mixed emotions of excitement at beginning a new phase of their lives, and sadness at the breaking of many familiar contacts.

"Commencement exercises lasted three days, recalls Mrs. Mount. 'The year I graduated they began on Monday, June 8th. In the mornings of the first two days we read our essays. Everyone had to have an essay. In the evenings there were concerts and plays. By Wednesday noon it was all over.'

"Among the 30 young ladies of the class of 1891, there was a pretty young auburn-haired woman. There was a firmness in her voice as she read from her essay, and a sincerity to her words. It was upon a subject chosen by her teacher that she spoke. It was titled 'Excelsior', based upon the poem of that name, in which Ninn Bobbitt likened her fellow graduates to Longfellow's hero, who in his search for the meaning of life ever 'strove onward and upward'.

"The essay ended in a prophetic note. 'They tell me', Ninn Bobbitt's young voice said, 'that a day is coming when woman, instead of being the tender vine clinging to the rough but stately oak, will stand upright and ask for no support save that which comes from her own exertions. Many women are now their own breadwinners, and every year opens up new avenues of usefulness to our sex without being considered advocates of Women's Rights.'

"Mrs Mount smiles a little over the last words. However, she says, 'I spoke more truth than I realized'.

"The young ladies of the nineties were as much concerned about their dress as the modern miss, Mrs. Mount thinks. 'During the school year we wore what we pleased to class', she says, 'but when we went to town or visiting, we wore a uniform. This was strictly for dress occasions.'



For the fall and winter, the school uniform was a handsome brown wool dress, braided in gold. It was made to a pattern chosen by the faculty. A military cap, with Old English letters 'M.C.F.I.' upon the front, was embroidered in gold.

"In the spring, the brown wool gave way to a two-piece gray flannel dress embroidered in black. A small black straw hat was worn with this. When the days grew warmer, the gray flannel blouse was replaced by one of black China silk.

"Recreation was simple and consisted mainly of afternoon walks chaperoned by teachers. Upon special permission, the young ladies make shopping tours to town, or visit friends in the city. During commencement week, however, graduates were allowed more freedom. 'Every afternoon we could go by ourselves to town' recalls Mrs. Mount, and one can sense the taste of freedom that their new maturity gave the young ladies.

"Mrs. Mount remembers the disappointment she had over her graduation dress. This was somewhat tempered by the fact that she had another dress for other occasions, in connection with the exercises, that boasted a train. 'It was my first train, and I felt very grown up' she says. The dress was of black summer silk with sprays of pink rosebuds. The trimming was black lace.

'My graduation dress', Mrs. Mount continues, 'was of white mull. I had bought a lovely piece of white silk mull, but the authorities made me take it back and get cotton in its place, because some of the girls could not have the silk.' However, the dress was very pretty, she remembers. It was made empire style, with round neck and 'baby' waist. There was no sash, but there were rosettes at the waist. The skirt was ankle length, and worn with black undressed kid shoes. Below three-quarter sleeves, a handsome white chiffon fan, with carved ivory sticks, swung from her wrist on a grosgrain ribbon.

'The girls did not carry flowers' continues Mrs. Mount, 'because some of them were away from home and their families were not present to give them bouquets. All the flowers we received were placed in the library. It was like a flower show, and I can remember the scent of a cape jasmine. To this day the odor always reminds me of graduation.'

"There was no practice of exchanging gifts, but the young ladies frequently exchanged bangles made from dimes. These were smoothed off on one side, and the initials of the donor engraved thereon.

"Mrs. Mount still carries on a correspondence with one of her old schoolmates, Mrs. John M. Senter of Humboldt, Tenn., the former Mattie Elen Tinsley.

"The graduation essay was probably Mrs. Mount's first attempt at serious writing, but she has carried a knack of composition with her always, and a love for putting words on paper. In 1913, she was called on to fill an assignment for the Corpus Christi Democrat, and she received valuable training under Max Bentley, its editor. She handled personals and women's news. In 1918, Mrs. Mount was asked to fill an

emergency vacancy on the Corpus Christi Caller, and shortly found herself permanently installed as Society Editor. 'I do not do much writing now', says Mrs. Mount. 'I give my time to getting together the history of my family. I hope soon to have this finished for the ones I leave behind.'

"This interest in genealogy has come about through her activities in the DAR and the UDC. She has served as an officer in both organizations. She has been vice-regent, regent and now ex-regent of the former. She has also been registrar and chairman of the genealogy committee for the latter.

"During Mrs. Mount's administration as regent of the D.A.R. the local chapter won the flag over every chapter in the state for promoting programs on education in the knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. She served also as state chairman of Constitution Week observance at this time.

"When asked to sketch her family history, Mrs. Mount traced back her ancestry in America several hundred years. The year 1673 saw William Bobbitt leave Wales and come to Charles City County, Virginia. He bought land and settled there. On the maternal side of her family, Mrs. Mount's people came from Ireland, though they were of Scotch descent. William Stephenson was her ancestor. He came with his brother to settle on the coast of South Carolina in 1772, as a member of a Presbyterian colony brought over by the minister, William Martin. The family served their new country illustriously in the legislature of Alabama, produced sons to enter the medical profession and finally served gallantly in the American Revolution and in the Civil War under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"Mrs. Mount attributes her interest in genealogy to a real interest in history. 'It is as satisfying to know one's lineage as it is to know the history of the state and nation. You can't separate the biographies of the people from the history of the country,' she says. 'I learned a lot of history, why people migrate from country to country, and from one location to another, by doing research on my own family history. I believe that if you don't look back, you certainly won't look forward.'

"Mrs. Mount rolls up the sheepskin diploma, and carefully folds the fragile fan. Graduation for 1891 is over for yet another year."

The author of this family history still has in his possession his mother's diploma, fan, gloves and graduation essay that is referred to in the above quoted newspaper article.

At the time of her graduation Ninn Louella Bobbitt lacked two months of being seventeen years old, which again illustrates the fact that she was a brilliant and outstanding student. This unusual ability and keen mental alertness characterized all of her future life.

It is of interest to note that the author's mother-in-law, the late Mrs. John Pence Beck, nee Nelle Tuttle Hurd, also attended the Memphis Conference Female Institute at Jackson, Tennessee, shortly after the author's mother graduated.

Following her graduation Ninn Louella Bobbitt accepted a position as teacher at Roellen in Dyer County, Tennessee, and later at Rehobeth, a community a few miles from Roellen. At the start of the fall term in 1892 Ninn was appointed a teacher in the lower grades in the school at her home town of Dyer, Tennessee.

It was in August 1892, that Julius Allen Mount, Ninn's future husband, came to Dyer as a teacher in the local school. Three years later, on January 27, 1895, Ninn Louella Bobbitt and Julius Allen Mount were married in the Presbyterian Church at Dyer, Tennessee, (65, 85).

Two children were born to Ninn Louella (Bobbitt) Mount and Julius Allen Mount (69, 95), as follows:

1. Mildred Mount  
Born at Lexington, Tenn.  
on February 2, 1896.  
Died at Dyer, Tenn. on  
July 25, 1897. Buried  
at Dyer.

2. Allen Wade Mount  
Born on August 22, 1898  
at Dyer, Tenn.

See SECTION XVI

Julius Allen Mount was born on April 24, 1865, in a log cabin on the Mount farm in Gibson County, Tennessee, not far from the town of Bradford in what is known as the Skullbone community. The farm was located adjacent to the property of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. During recent years the farm was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Dowland, however, the author and his son, Allen Wade Mount, Jr., visited the old Mount farm in May 1972, and found that Mr. Dowland had passed away and that Mrs. Dowland now lives alone in the old farm home. Mrs. Dowland graciously showed us through the old log and frame residence.

Julius Allen Mount died on October 23, 1957, in Humboldt, Tennessee,

and is buried in Oakwood cemerery at Dyer, Tennessee (69, 79, 86).

Julius Allen Mount was the son of James Matthias Mount and Sarah Ann (Flippin) Mount (87, 88), and a descendant of George Mount who was born in England about the year 1635 and who came to Massachusetts in 1660 (86, 88).

Mr. Mount was educated in the schools of Gibson county, Tennessee, and at Union University in Jackson, Tennessee, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891. At the university Mr. Mount was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Julius Allen Mount is the author of the book, History and Genealogical Record of the Mount and Flippin Families, published in 1954, with copies in private hands and in the Library of Congress and in the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D.C.

Following the marriage of Ninn Louella Bobbitt and Julius Allen Mount they moved to Lexington, Tennessee, where in 1895, Mr. Mount had teaching assignments. From Lexington they returned to Dyer where he taught school and then in September 1900 Mr. Mount accepted the position of Principal in the school at Milan, Tennessee, and in 1901 he took the same position at Cottage Grove, Tennessee. In August 1902, the high school at Dyer engaged Mr. Mount as Principal and Mrs. Mount as teacher in the lower grades. Later they both taught at Whiteville, Tennessee.

In the spring of 1905 the family moved to South McAllister, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where Mr. Mount was associated with a district insurance office, but in November of that year they returned to Dyer where Mr. Mount accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Dyer Fruit Box Mfg. Co.

The Mount family made their last change of residence in December 1908. At that time they moved to Corpus Christi, Texas, where Mr. Mount was named manager of the Corpus Christi Steamship Company that operated the ship, The Pilot Boy, between Corpus Christi and other gulf ports. Later Mr. Mount was appointed United States Commissioner and Deputy Clerk of the Federal Court, a position he held until his voluntary retirement

at age 85. Mr. and Mrs. Mount made their home at 810 Hancock Avenue, in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Numerous honors and recognitions of ability came to Ninn Louella (Bobbitt) Mount at Corpus Christi. In 1910 the city of Corpus Christi commissioned Gutzun Borglum, the sculptor, to execute a statue and fountain to depict the natural resources of the city. It was Mrs. Mount who originated the name "Sea - Sun - Soil" for the statue and fountain. That slogan was later widely used by the city in its promotional material.

Max Bentley, the well known Texas free-lance writer, was editor of the Corpus Christi Democrat in 1913. In that year he prevailed on Mrs. Mount to write a woman's news column and personal items for his paper. In 1918 she was made Society Editor of the Corpus Christi Caller and held that position until 1920 when she accepted the same position with the Corpus Christi Times. As a result of these activities Mrs. Mount became widely known and closely associated with women's activities throughout the area and state.

On June 22, 1927, Ninn Bobbitt Mount was elected a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was assigned National No. 234293 (78). Her membership was based on her direct descent from Captain James Stinson (Stephenson) of the Revolution. Stinson is the Scottish vernacular for Stephenson. Captain James Stinson was born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, North Ireland, in 1746 and came to America in 1772, settling in Chester County, South Carolina, on Rocky Creek near the falls of the Catawba River (80), and had a distinguished career as Captain in the American Revolution. Mrs. Mount was also elected to membership in the Daughters of the Confederacy, and served as registrar of the Corpus Christi Chapter.

In the Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Mount served as Registrar, Chairman of the Genealogy Committee, Vice-Regent and then in 1943 was elected Regent, the highest office of the Chapter. Mrs. Mount was state chairman of Constitution Week during her term as Regent and won the symbolic flag over all other chapters in the state for promoting programs on the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Mount celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on January 27, 1945, with a dinner for their many friends at the Princess Louise Hotel at Corpus Christi (92).

Following the death of Ninn Louella (Bobbitt) Mount at Corpus Christi, Texas, on July 13, 1946, the Daughters of the Confederacy passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS our beloved member, Mrs. J.A. Mount, is no more, death has set its seal upon her brow and with bowed heads and heavy hearts we recognize his claim.

WHEREAS Mrs. Mount was a valued member of this Chapter; she performed the duties incumbent upon her as Registrar with willingness, intelligence and exactitude all of which contributed much to the growth of the organization.

WHEREAS Mrs. Mount was a lady with all the attributes of what the OLD SOUTH produced, that she was of gentle birth was evident, her dignified placid demeanor, her cultivated mind, her gracious manner proclaimed it, whose kindness of heart impelled her to shield the faults of others with the mantle of Christian charity.

WHEREAS Mrs. Mount was a loyal Daughter of the Confederacy, unresentful of the fortunes of war, she would erect a shrine in every heart to perpetuate the memory of the grandeur of Lee, the valor of Jackson or the daring of J E B Stuart of cavalry fame.

WHEREAS all that was mortal was consigned to rest in her native State of Tennessee; to Tennessee, battle-scarred to the southern braves who died at Chicamauga, at Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge while all that was immortal was wafted to the feet of the Divine Commander there to enjoy the fullness of His eternal love.

RESOLVED: that these resolutions be written into the minutes of the Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and that a copy be sent to the local paper and to the family.

Committee: Mrs. Vincent Bluntzer  
Mrs. Sam Rankin  
Mrs. C.E. Buck

Mrs. Mount was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Dyer, Tennessee, and of the First Presbyterian Church at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mrs. Ninn Bobbitt Mount was deeply interested in the history of the family and it was through her that the author acquired his early interest in genealogy. Indeed, Mrs. Mount, the author's mother, did

considerable research on her family ancestral lines, and her work has been of great help to the author in directing his further research for the preparation of this family history.

Mrs. Ninn Bobbitt Mount was an educated, cultured, refined, soft spoken and genteel lady of the OLD SOUTH, beloved and highly respected by everyone who knew her. She was, surely, one of the truly great women of the Bobbitt family.