

MARSHALL. John Marshall migrated from Lincolnshire, England, with his wife and two sons, William and Martin, and settled in 1770 on Cedar Creek near Horrell Hill. Here he built a mill, for grinding and sawing, which was used during the Revolution to grind for the American forces. With him came his wife and two sons, William and Martin. The former lived on Cedar Creek. His children were Frank, who did not marry; John, who married Mary Edmunds, the mother of two children that died in early youth; and Sarah, wife of Bigbea, to whom she bore Sarah and Mary Ann; John mentions in his will a nephew, William Thomas Marshall, son of Green B. Marshall. According to the narrative of the Marshall family written by Miss Henrietta Smith, granddaughter of Martin Marshall, he went to the West Indies as a mere boy, married there, and after the death of his wife started back to the United States, but being shipwrecked, was carried to Nova Scotia, where he married again, a Miss Ann Vaughan. Before 1800 he came back with his wife and two daughters, Sarah and Mary. His home, "Hickory Grove," was begun in 1800; it was left by him to his daughter, Sarah, and by her to her sister, Emma Caroline, who married John D. Smith, and was torn down only a few years ago. His granddaughter says that he had eleven children, one a boy, who died in infancy; but she gives only seven names, those found in his will: Ann Vaughan, wife of Robert Edmunds; Jane Staunton, wife of Joseph E. Reese; Mary Pulsifer, wife of Isaac Kirkland; Martha Matilda, wife of John Vinson and after his death of Watson; Rebecca Henrietta, wife of Joseph Thompson (moved to Georgia); Emma Carolina, wife of John D. Smith; and Sarah, who did not marry.

John Marshall (II) was buried in the Edmunds' graveyard; his wife lies in the inclosure on the slope of the hill below the old school house.