

October 1998

Dear Family and Friends:

In June, Alix and I moved into our new house after nearly seven years working on plans and more than a year building. A friend tells me it's a federal style with a Creole porch stuck on front. Since Alix had done so much work in the planning stage, the construction was easy. It was great fun to see the blueprints become reality. Our new address is 134 Myrtlewood Lane, Mobile, Alabama 36608-1432. Even though our new house is only a few blocks from the old one, the move was a horror. After eighteen years in the old house, I felt like a hermit crab being winkled out of its shell. The new house is larger than the old house, but its completion coincided with Frank's departure for college, so we're alone with the boxes. This is a long explanation for my sloth in producing a Spring Newsletter and handling the other affairs of The Thornhill Foundation. I'd like to blame it on Hurricane Georges, too, but we emerged from the storm relatively unscathed.

1998 Genealogy Supplement

Our current project is a supplement to Lillian Martin's book *John Hardie of Thornhill and His Family*. This issue of our Newsletter includes a form for updating our genealogical data. Please complete the form and return it in the enclosed envelope. Since this is a supplement, you needn't include information that's already in the book.

We are accepting volunteers to help with the preparation of the supplement. If you'd be willing to help, please let me know.

1998 Annual Meeting and Reunion in Maryland

Our 1998 Reunion was held in Maryland over the weekend of April 17-19, 1998. Thanks to the organizational work of Tom and Dee Hardie and Al and Susan Goetze it was a huge success. We stayed at the Embassy Suites Hotel, a few miles north of Baltimore in the heart of the hunt valley. Beginning early Friday afternoon the hotel filled with familiar faces. Alix and I ran into Al Goetze at the local supermarket as we were stocking up on supplies for the hospitality room. We benefitted from his recommendations of restaurants for Friday dinner. We joined the crowd at the hospitality room as Hardies wandered in and out exchanging greetings and comparing notes on the events of the past year. Since it was a new location for our reunion, there were a number of first time visitors.

Late Friday evening, with the benefit of Al Goetze's excellent directions, I led the way to the Manor Tavern in Monkton where Steeplechase enthusiasts were crowding around the bar. The next morning was cool and bright as we all followed Tom Hardie's map to "Thornhill North" in Butler. It's impossible to do justice to the beauty of the house and surroundings. From the front of

the house the view stretches out for several miles to the south with meadows and pastures and majestic stands of trees. John McCrudden, Pipe Major of the local bagpipe group provided background music for a magnificent luncheon. Then, in anticipation of the races, Col. Edward Murray gave us the hundred year history of the Grand National Steeplechase to be run that afternoon. With a full lunch under their belts a number of Hardies walked the open fields to the race course while others took advantage of paddock parking passes to visit the paddock as well as the race course. Tweeds and sports utility vehicles were the dominant themes for spectators, and concessionaires in circus-sized tents provided diversions between races. The two featured races were three miles long over timber hurdles. The course wandered up and down over the rolling hills, and the horses were out of sight for about half the time. That didn't prevent the crowd from shouting for "Buck Jakes," "Uncle Uno," "Jolly Boo" and the other horses. I don't remember who won, but several horses came back without their jockeys.

After the races we found our way back to the hotel to rest before dinner at the Elkridge Club in Baltimore, Maryland. We arrived at the club at dusk with enough light to appreciate the beautiful old clubhouse. Our dinner menu featured Maryland crab soup and grilled rockfish. Tom Hardie entertained us with a few slides of his trip with Dee to Kinross, Scotland, but the hit of the evening was the violin solo by Tom's granddaughter, Meriwether Lewis Hardie. She even demonstrated how American country music was derived from the wail of a violin made to sound like a bagpipe when bagpipes were banned after the Jacobin rising of 1745.

Attending the reunion activities were Tina Bell; Leila Marie Bristow; Robin and Allen Bristow; Otis Allen Bristow III and his wife; Joan Burguières Brown; Eleanor Denègre; John B. Denègre, Bill and Susan Fearon, Susan and Albert Goetze; Pat and Marilyn Greene; Robin and Dick Griffiths; Delia Hardie and a host of her Sanders relatives; Ruth Hardie; Sandra Hardie; Tom and Dee Hardie; Louise and Bill Isaacs; Todd Dion Hardie and his daughters Meriwether Lewis and Charlotte; Carmen and Tuck Hardie; Alix and Bill Hardie; Louise and Don Hoffman; Donald H. Hoffman; Richard Hoffman and Katherine Feehan; Louis E. Jeffries; Kitty Grey Long; Cokie Rienhoff and Bob Herman; Rose Scott and Carl Rothbart; Helen and Bill Smith; Derek Wadlington and Kim Donahue; Ruth and Walter Wadlington.

We also held the 1998 Annual Meeting of The Thornhill Foundation on Saturday evening, April 18, 1998, The main order of business was the election of our Directors and Officers.

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If you have any suggestions about our activities, please call one of these directors.

1999 Reunion in El Paso

Our next annual meeting is scheduled for the weekend of April 23, 1999, in El Paso, Texas. It's not too early to make your airline reservations. We'll be staying at the El Camino Real Hotel in downtown El Paso with rooms at \$69.00. You should contact the hotel now at (915) 581-0989 to make your reservations. Be sure to mention that you're with the "Thornhill group." If you have any problems, ask for Laura. If you attended either of our two previous meetings in El Paso, you know how much fun it is. It's a beautiful southwestern city on the Rio Grande river, just across from Tiajuana. We'll have more details this winter.

Scotland 2000

Along with everyone else, the Hardies are planning a special event for the year 2000. Preliminary plans call for a reunion in Edinburgh, Scotland, during the summer of 2000, with featured trips to the important Hardie sites in Kinross and Clackmannan. As an advance scout, my sister Robin and her husband Dick Griffiths spent May 1998 reconnoitering. Her report follows.

Dick and I went to Scotland in early May 1998. Our intention was to firm up connections with Hardie family members and look into potential activities for Thornhill 2000 in Scotland. We left San Francisco late morning May 5 and were met in Edinburgh in the afternoon of May 6th by my (non-Hardie) cousin, Frank Hitchman. After a relaxed evening adjusting to the time difference and jet lag, we attacked the next day with some Hardie direction.

On Thursday May 7th Frank, Dick and I went to Leith to the Scotch Whiskey Society to try to get some information on the Antiquary Scotch which is bottled under the name Hardie. The Society didn't have it available, but they showed us a book that described all scotches and told us where we might find it for sale. It seems that Antiquary was developed for sale in the "south" to culture a taste among the less informed British for the "good" stuff.

After lunch in the rain on Thursday, we drove past Britannia, the former royal yacht that is being decommissioned and will reside in Leith. We then called Jim and Margaret Cuthbert in St. Andrews. Margaret is a descendant of the same John Hardie and Isabel Cousin that we are. We were unable to see Margaret, as she was busy settling her mother, Mrs. David Sands, still very sharp but physically failing, into more secure living accommodations before Margaret and Jim left on a long planned holiday. Jim, however, was available the next day to show us some of the things he and Margaret had discovered.

Dick and I first met Jim and Margaret Cuthbert in 1985, and we spent a delightful afternoon with Mrs. Sands during that trip. Margaret is the genealogist of the Sands and Hardie families. She has been very helpful to me in searching further into our common backgrounds. She and her brother, David Lindsey Sands, are descendants of Isabel Hardie Sands, our John's sister as described at pages 313 and 314 of Lillian Galt Martin's book, *John Hardie of Thornhill*. When Margaret and Jim retired from their camping

holiday business in England a few years ago, they returned to Scotland to live in St. Andrews. Jim was born in Kinross not far from the site of Viewfield, the last home of John and Isabel (Cousin) Hardie.

On Friday May 8th, Frank, Dick and I met Jim on the north side of the Firth of Forth Bridge and made some plans over lunch. Jim took us to a map service, affiliated with the Ordnance Survey group, where a young man, who gets paid for a job that looked like too much fun, helped us look for maps of the Hardie locales. He took our described area (Saline to Kinross) and kept enlarging it to find the areas of Saline and surrounds with the intent of finding Broomie Knowes and Thorn(y)hill. When we were less than successful (we found a new Thornhill, which proved to be a recently built home, named after a town northwest of Sterling), he suggested that we go to the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Street, Edinburgh, where we would find antique maps.

Our next stop was the Saline Graveyard to find the graves of John Hardie's parents. Dick and I have been there three times before. On our first trip in 1985, we were able to enter the cemetery grounds without any problem. The grave was easily identified but in disrepair as well as overgrown with thorny brambles. On our second trip the gate was locked, so we had to get the key from the vicar in town. The grounds were well tended. On our third trip in 1995 the new vicar no longer had the key; it had been given to the County Council.

On this trip we were able to circumvent the need for a key. Frank, Dick and I were lucky enough to find the gentleman who resides in the manse behind the cemetery, and he offered to lend us his ladder. We climbed to the top of the wall in the back of the cemetery, lowered the ladder to the inside and descended to the well-maintained grounds to visit the tombstone of John, Isabel, and Joseph Hardie. After this adventure we learned from Jim that we didn't need the key after all; the lock had been broken.

In any event, I was able to locate the grave and headstone immediately. The grounds were newly mown and the thorny bush that had been growing on our first visit was missing. The grave was still in some disarray but in better order than on any of our previous visits. The monument is a long horizontal slab that is intended to be set on six short pillars in the manner of a table top. The pillars are broken and fallen over, so the stone is also fallen. It has a coat of moss, and it has suffered some damage from the elements. We tried to clean off some of the moss in order to read it. The inscription, as best we could decipher it, states:

In Memory
of
John Hardie Fueur of Viewfield
Tenant of Broomie Knowe
died 20th day of May 1833
And of his Wife
Isabel Cousin
died June 12, 1837
And of
Joseph Hardie
Merchant in Kinross
died 11 January 1845

There are many Cousin and Cuzin memorials in the same area of the cemetery as the Hardie monument. We have taken photos of many of them, in hopes that they may later prove helpful. Jim will look into what might be done to set the slab back on its pillars and clean up the face and inscriptions on the stone. Incidentally, I later asked Margaret and Jim to do a rubbing of the headstone, something I didn't think about while we were there.

As we left the graveyard, we met the woman who lives across the road from the cemetery in the building that was once the parish church, and she gave us some of the building's history. She also told us of Jean Wilson, another resident of Saline, living further along Bridge Road, beyond "Kirklands", who knew a lot about Saline and its history. We also noticed that the Saline Golf Course "welcomes visitors at nine UK pounds a round, groups any day but Saturday". Bruce Ritchie, Frank's golfing friend will check out the course and other Hardie area courses and report on them for us. I understand that there are two in the Kinross area.

Our next stop was a hill on a large sheep and cattle farm owned by John Graham. Jim and Margaret had been there before and spoken with Mr. Graham about the possibility that our Thorny Hill might be within his grounds. Jim showed us pictures that he had taken there a few weeks earlier when he had arranged with Mr. Graham, a character in his own right, for us to visit the site while we were in Scotland. We were comforted to learn that he kept the cows in another pasture.

Our not too strenuous climb took us through ewes and their very new little lambs to the rocky remains of a sizable structure that had obviously been a house and barn. We all took photos of this shrine. The building had a very nice view of the Firth of Forth to the south as well as the low rolling hills all around. The only thorns that we saw were the emerging nettles. There were also gorse bushes in bloom on adjacent slopes. I imagine that some gorse had been removed over the years to allow for better grazing, but nettles are ubiquitous. There is one very stark and wind swept tree at the top of this hill next to the ruins. Inexplicably, there had been three when Jim and Margaret photographed the site only a few weeks earlier.

With the advantage of the long summer days in Scotland, we could continue on to Kinross to investigate the location of Viewfield.

In 1985, we met David Lindsey Sands, the owner and manager of the grocery that was started by Joseph Hardie. He lives in Kinross and sent us out to a house that the family had, at that time, thought was Viewfield. We took a photo from the street but were too shy and new to genealogical searching to introduce ourselves to the owner. On this trip, Jim Cuthbert and I approached the residents and explained our investigation. They very graciously assured us that their house indeed had its origins at the time of our Viewfield but had been named "Hopefield" and is still so named.

A bit closer to town is the home that Tom and Dee visited with the town historian, Nan Walker, a few years ago and took the slides shown at our reunion. It is named Viewfield and was built circa 1849. We met the owners, who remembered Tom and Dee's visit, but they could not give us any history of the location prior to construction of the existing house. There are two buildings behind the main house that could easily have been a house and barn prior to the modernization when the present main house was built. Frank directed us, later in our visit, to a government registry that might be helpful in tracing back the history of the property.

At this point it was too late to try to contact David Lindsey Sands or his son, David, who now manages the original Hardie grocery. During each of our visits, we have seen the Sands Market grow in size. It is now a small chain of stores.

On Saturday May 9th, we decided to go to the old map library . We found the 1840 and 1850 Ordnance Survey maps that identify the location of Broomie Knowes where Joseph Hardie was a tenant farmer. Incidentally, a Broomie Knowe is a knoll or small hill covered with broom, a flowering plant. It was indicated on the map as ruins at that time which was some time after the Hardies had moved to Thorny Hill. The library closed midday on Saturdays so we arranged for a copy of the map that we could pick up on Monday.

We crossed the firth to see if we could locate the area that would have been Broomie Knowes. We couldn't pinpoint it, but we did get close. Hopefully the Cuthbert's will pursue the search.

On our way back to the motorway, not far from Saline, we could see the thorny hill just south of the road with the solitary windblown tree we'd visited the day before. It was not a great distance from Saline but in the direction of Kinross. If intuition plays any role in genealogy, I agree with the Cuthberts that this must be our Thorny Hill.

We returned to Edinburgh Saturday evening and walked around Old Town and the approaches to the castle. We also stopped at the Holiday Inn on the Royal Mile, where I spoke with Barrie Bigges, the frightfully young man who works in "Group Marketing". He showed us the facilities. A new wing will be built in the near future. He was unwilling to quote rates for the year 2000, but I did get current rates.

On Sunday May 10th started with our daily effort to get the laptop computer's power supply repaired. (Bill Gates would be pleased to think of us replacing Sunday church services with computer worship.) After an hour or so without success, we returned to Frank's for a delicious "new season" lamb lunch with Bruce Ritchie and then went to Tynningham House for a lovely garden tour.

Before supper we stopped at the Royal Terrace Hotel to check out their facilities, making an appointment to speak with someone concerning potential plans for 2000. This hotel is located a "short" walk from the bottom end of the Royal Mile on the same road as the American consulate. It advertises "full facilities," and the grounds are very pleasant. It plans to expand the number of rooms in the next year.

On Monday May 11th, after another unsuccessful attempt at computer repair, we went to the Registry Office in hopes of finding more historic details on the properties and houses that have been mentioned in the Hardie past. Unfortunately the records didn't go back far enough. More time spent pouring over old maps at the map library produced useful discoveries that were duly ordered for pick-up prior to our departure from Edinburgh. The evening was spent at the theater.

The next day, Frank went to London for interviews, and we wandered among Edinburgh's shops and visited a museum. We also looked up information at Register House and ordered things from the archives for viewing the next day. We also picked up the maps we'd ordered earlier.

For two days we looked into census and cemetery records in the Edinburgh Library. On Thursday May 14th, I returned to Register House to pick up our order and went on to West Register House to order Joseph Hardie's will which was retrieved by Frank after we returned to the States. We had lunch in the pub behind Frank's house and finished our Scottish visit with dinner with Julia Fish, a London business associate of Frank's whom we had met on previous visits to England. On the way to the airport the next morning we stopped by another Holiday Inn for brochures.

Potential activities for a reunion weekend could include excursions to see the cemetery and gravesite of the Hardies in Saline, a short walk to the Broomie Knowes area and up to the Thorny Hill site. We should also consider a visit to Kinross and the Sands' shops and a visit to the garden and buildings behind the present Thornhill. Unfortunately, our tour did not include Clackmannan, but there is plenty of Hardie history there, and the Clackmannan tollbooth is considered an historic site. If we expand our view beyond the Hardies we could include a tour of the castle on the island in nearby Loch Leven where Lady Jane Gray was imprisoned, and a round of golf in one or more of the golf courses in the Kinross areas. I think there are good prospects for including members of the Hardie family who remained in Scotland: David Lindsey Sands, or his son David Sands, who run the Market that has been in continual family ownership for over 150 years, and Jim and Margaret Cuthbert have plenty of interesting information to share.

Thanks, Robin, for all the information.

Mary Mead Hall and John Hardie in Madison County, Alabama

In earlier Newsletters I have written about Mary Mead Hall and her marriage to John Hardie in Madison County, Alabama, on November 27, 1828. It has been difficult to recreate their life in early Alabama because the letters that John Hardie wrote to his family back in Scotland reveal few details. We now have a source for details of their life on the frontier. The Louisiana State University Press has published a book by Daniel S. Dupre entitled *Transforming the Cotton Frontier: Madison County, Alabama 1800—1840* that gives a thorough history of the region and brings to life in vivid detail the world in which John Hardie and his wife began their family. If you're interested in the book, it is available from the LSU Press at (504) 388-3202.

John Hardie arrived in New York on July 18, 1817, and quickly decided that there was more opportunity elsewhere. After a voyage of eleven days he arrived on August 6, 1817, in Richmond, Virginia, where he worked for a year. While he was working out his contract in Richmond, David Ireland, a friend from Scotland, wrote to John about Huntsville, Alabama. Ireland had taken a ship from New York to Mobile and then a boat up the river to Huntsville, a journey more easily said than done in 1817. According to John's letter home, Ireland wrote: "Last year about this time, there was not a house except a hut or two, and now it contains three stores." Evidently this sufficiently whetted John's appetite because in September 1818 he and a friend, James Black, set out overland from Richmond with a horse-drawn wagon. They arrived in Huntsville 24 days later on October 19, 1818.

Unlike most states, Alabama was settled from two directions: first from the south and then from the north. Mobile was settled in the early 18th century and this coastal strip along the Gulf of Mexico remained separate from the northern part of the region. In the treaty of Paris of 1783 England ceded the land north of the coastal strip to the United States. The French revolution and the Napoleonic wars gave the United States an opportunity to acquire the rest of the lands that were held by the European powers. By the treaty of Madrid in 1795 Spain ceded its claims to the land east of the Mississippi, except the coastal strip, and in 1798 the region between the Mississippi and Chattahoochee rivers was organized by congress into the Mississippi territory. In 1813 congress annexed the coastal strip, as part of the Louisiana purchase, to the Mississippi territory, and in 1817 the region was divided into the state of Mississippi and the territory of Alabama. Alabama did not become a state until 1819. Although the United States claimed sovereignty over this territory, the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian nations claimed ownership of most of the area as their traditional hunting lands.

Meanwhile, in 1804, John Hunt moved into the fertile land in the great bend of the Tennessee river. He founded Huntsville at the location of a sixty foot bluff overlooking the spring that feeds Indian creek flowing to the Tennessee river at what would become the village of Triana. Hunts' family, the families of Joseph and Isaac Criner, and Old Man Ditto, who lived on the Tennessee river, were the only Europeans in the area. In 1806 the Chickasaw and Cherokee nations ceded to the federal government the land that became Madison County. The county is bordered on the north by Tennessee and on the south by the Tennessee river. The land on either side remained in the possession of the Indian tribes.

By 1809 about two thousand white settlers lived in Madison County as squatters. The land was not officially sold by the federal government until 1809 when approximately 24,000 acres were auctioned off. By the fall of 1811, when the land office was moved to Huntsville, over 126,000 acres had been sold, leaving over 196,000 acres in federal hands. The next big land sale was in 1818, and Dupre calls it "one of the greatest speculative booms in frontier history."

Dupre cites John Hardie's letters home as evidence of the settlers' enthusiasm. John arrived in Huntsville with \$500 dollars that he had evidently saved while working in Richmond, and he

immediately wrote home for more. It's not clear whether he used the money to buy land or to lend to others for that purpose. Interest rates were very high, and lenders could charge almost 40% to land speculators who expected to earn much more. The federal government sold the land in minimum tracts of 160 acres (a quarter section) at an average price of about \$7.50 per acre. If he bought land during the boom, he must have bought it in smaller lots during the secondary trading.

According to his letters, quoted in Lillian Martin's book, *John Hardie of Thornhill and His Family*, John began working on a six month's contract as a clerk in John Read's store. Read was also the manager of the land office. John later invested in a store with his friend James Black, and ultimately, in 1820, he moved to Ditto's Landing on the Tennessee where he started a store called White and Hardie, in partnership with John Read and James White.

In 1822, the year that Mary Mead Hall's family moved to Alabama, the store was prospering, trading in merchant goods and cotton. By 1825, Read had left the business and Ditto's Landing had become Whitesburg, named for John's partner. It was also the year that Mary Mead Hall moved to Triana, a few miles down the river from Whitesburg. A mortgage in favor of John Hardie in 1832 describes his business as "James White and John Hardie merchants & partners trading under the firm of John Hardie & Co."

John Hardie must also have been investing in land. The early records of the land titles of Madison County can be found in the archives of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, but it's not clear how reliable they are. On November 12, 1825, John Hardie took a mortgage from Michael Ditto on a quarter section to secure a debt of \$863.96. The land title records do not show any purchases prior to 1826 when they show the purchase and sale of the same 100 acres along the Tennessee river. On May 3, 1826 (it wasn't recorded until 1832) John Hardie purchased the property for \$600 from David and Malinda Bellew, and on August 5, 1826, he sold it to William Cloud for \$125. If these deeds recite the actual consideration (and they may not), John Hardie experienced a significant loss on the transaction.

Two years after his marriage to Mary, on December 3, 1830, John Hardie purchased lot 14 in the city of Triana from the trustees of the city. It is described as 99 feet on the east side of B street with its back to Water street. His purpose in buying the lot is not known because he and Mary continued to live in Whitesburg where their first three children were born in 1829, 1831 and 1833. During the early months of 1832, according to the records, John Hardie acquired an interest in about 319 acres in section 13, township 5, range 1 west, in a series of deeds from the owners of undivided fractional shares (which usually means they were heirs of the original owner). This land is on both sides of Indian creek about two miles from Triana. It is now within the boundary of the Redstone Arsenal, and part of the land is within the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge. It must have been beautiful creek bottom land, ideal for farming. He later sold this property to Nathaniel Snoddy for about twice what he paid for it, according to the consideration recited in the deeds.

In December 1833, John Hardie and Solomon Spence (there is no indication that he is related to William Spence who married John Hardie's sister Helen in Scotland in 1825) purchased 120 acres along the Tennessee river from John Timmons for \$500. This purchase is inconsistent with John Hardie's apparent liquidation of his holdings beginning in 1833. On November 12, 1833, John Hardie and his wife executed a deed to William Cloud for 240.33 acres in several locations near Clarksville Landing between Flint river and the Tennessee river for a recited consideration of \$500. The title records don't show when he bought the land which is about seven miles east of Whitesburg. In April 1834 John and his wife executed the deed to sell the land in section 13 to Nathaniel Snoddy. And according to the deed,

they “personally appeared” before the notary on July 9, 1834, to execute a deed selling 40 acres on Barren Fork creek for \$50 to Henry B. Turner. That is the last transaction in Madison County. Soon thereafter John Hardie settled up with his partner, James White, and the family moved to Talladega County.

John Hardie’s correspondence with his family in Scotland doesn’t explain why he decided to leave Madison County. In fact, he seems to have wound up his affairs in Madison County with the original intent of returning to Scotland to visit his parents. In any event, the title records of Talladega County show that John Hardie’s first purchase of land in Talladega County was the east half of section 7, township 19, range 5 east which he purchased from Patrick H. Brown on October 13, 1835 for \$800. This half section, about 320 acres, is located to the west of present state highway 21, and it is the land on which Thornhill was built.

John Hardie’s life and prosperity in Madison County can really be appreciated only in the context of the national and local economy. In his book, Professor Dupre lays out all the intricacies of contemporary finance and their effect on the settlers. Unfortunately, the title records give only the barest outline of John Hardie’s land transactions. Was he caught up in the speculative fever of the 1818 bubble that burst in the “panic of 1819”? Did he really experience a loss on his land dealings, or were they successful? John Hardie’s family was in Talladega by the time of the “panic of 1837”, but it was preceded by several years of significant economic disruption. How did these events influence John Hardie’s decision to leave merchant trading and take up farming? I suspect that John Hardie’s general caution kept him out of truly risky speculation, and that his decision to move was a genuine interest in farming, but wouldn’t it be nice to know all the family debates that must have accompanied these decisions.

Mailing List

Our mailing list is a valuable asset to The Thornhill Foundation, and I very much appreciate your help with new addresses. If any of the members of your family have moved, please send me their latest address so we can keep them informed of our activities.

Thornhill Cemetery Endowment Fund

The Board of Directors has created the Thornhill Cemetery Endowment Fund. Gifts to this fund will be used to create an endowment so that the income will insure continued care for the cemetery. Therefore, if you wish to make a gift in addition to your annual contribution, you may choose to designate it to the Thornhill Cemetery Endowment Fund. Donors of Memorial Gifts may wish to make their gifts to this permanent fund. Memorial Gifts may be sent to the Chairman of the Memorial Gifts Committee, William H. Hardie, III, at his address above. Memorial gifts are recorded in the records of the Foundation, and acknowledgments of the gift are sent to the family of the person honored by the gift.

Family Correspondence

Many thanks for all the correspondence we’ve received. I apologize if we’ve been tardy in responding, but we do our best to keep up. Please continue to write. As you can see we learn something new with every letter. Our thanks to all of you who have provided information for the Newsletter. Please keep up our flow of information. You might consider including the Newsletter on mailing lists for birth and wedding announcements. We’d love to receive Christmas cards with your news, too. Clippings of important events in your family’s life are especially appreciated.

Genealogical Information

Catherine Babin collects the information for the Genealogical Committee and our Newsletter. Her address is also given above.

Civil War Book Still Available

The history of the Hardie brothers in the Civil War is still available, but the numbers are dwindling. Everyone who made a contribution to the Foundation this year should have received a copy at no cost. If you have made a contribution and want a copy of the book, please drop me a note, and I'll send you a copy. We have enough for all the members who have not yet made their annual contribution to the Foundation. We also have enough for your favorite library. If you'll send me the name and address of your library, we'll be glad to contribute a copy to it.

Sincerely



William H. Hardie, Jr.