

Louisa Adeline Cox was born in Greenville, S.C., November 18, 1835. Her father, Robert Cox, was a veteran of the War of 1812, a planter of considerable means, and the father of 12 children. Her mother's name was Basheba McCoy. On December 12, 1850, she married Dr. Welborn Barton, also of Greenville, S.C. Dr. Barton received his medical education at Transylvania University in Kentucky. Two children, Rebecca and Samuel H., were born to this union in South Carolina.

In 1854, friends and relatives persuaded Dr. Barton to act as pilot for a wagon train whose destination was Texas. An eye witness account of the departure from Greenville, S.C. stated "Some were laughing, some were crying, and the negroes were walking." The total number in the train was about 100, of which one-half were Negroes. The party crossed the Mississippi River at Natchez, and no doubt followed what became known as the Natchez Trace, the location of which has been marked by the Daughters of the War of 1812. (Mrs. Barton joined the Daughters of the War of 1812 while living in Salado.)

After a short stop in Williamson County, the family moved to Burnet County, where Dr. Barton built a log cabin and began to practice medicine. Part of the old cabin is still intact and adjoins a home near Bertram. Many Indians lived in the vicinity at that time and to prevent their theft, the horses were chained to the cabin at night.

Mrs. Barton often accompanied her husband on his rounds to visit the sick; not only to act as nurse but to drive the horses while her husband carried his rifle for instant use if needed. These trips often took several days. While living in Burnet Co., four children were born — Robert W., Addie, Emma, and Sallie.

About that time a college was established in Salado, Bell Co., and no doubt this was the principal reason for moving there in 1865. Twenty-two acres of land were bought from E.S.C. Robertson for \$50.00, and a fine split-level home was built near the Salado Creek. At Salado, four other children were born — Mildie, Evie, Welborn, Jr., and Ruth.

In 1883, Dr. Barton died and was buried in Salado Cemetery. In addition to the home, he left considerable agricultural land to his family. The deed to one of the tract states...to my wife, Louisa A. Barton, received from her father, as separate property, \$1,400 which was used for the purchase of a homestead in Burnet Co., and being desirous to secure my wife have conveyed unto her said real estate, dated December 12, 1868...

Grandmother Barton lived a full and useful life as she raised and educated her unmarried children in Salado. She taught a Sunday School Class in the Baptist church for many years.

On November 17, 1920, Grandmother Barton passed from this life and was buried in the family burial plot in the Salado Cemetery.

Submitted by John A. Barton

This article was forwarded by GWEN BARTON of Rt. 1, Taylors, S.C.

WILLIAM BARTON

“What hath the gray-haired prisoner done?
Hath murder stained his hand with gone?
Ah, no! his crime’s a fouler one —
God made the old man poor!

Thus indignantly did the gifted pen of whittier refer to the brave Colonel Barton, in his noble protest against imprisonment for debt. Barton was a worthy scion of old Rhode Island stock, and was born in Providence in 1750. Of his early life we know nothing, but when the War for Independence appealed to the patriotism and romance of the young men of America, we find him among the most daring of those who gave the British great annoyance after they had taken possession of Rhode Island, in 1776,