

Baugh Family Genealogy Notes

Miscellaneous

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Bible of John Baugh [#1-17] & Elizabeth Taylor [#1-17/2] {24945}

“Record of the old Family Bibbel

John Baugh [#1-17] Borne May 1st 1774
Died September 20 1855

Elizabeth Baugh [#1-17/2] Borne
May 6th 1784 Died
Aprile 6th 1860

Moses Baugh [#1-171] Borne January
5th 1807

Bartlett Baugh [#1-172] Borne July
15th 1809

Levina Baugh [#1-173] Borne Feb---
27th 1812

John Baugh [#1-174] Borne October
12th 1814

Van A. Baugh [#1-175] Borne July
2nd 1817

Daniel Baugh [#1-176] Borne January
12th 1820

Mary F. Baugh [#1-177] Borne January
2th 1823

Lee N. Baugh [#1-178] Borne March
2nd 1825

Georg N. Baugh [#1-179] Borne March
9th 1829”

Record of the old
Family Bible

John Baugh Born May
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Cherokee by Blood, Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims, 1906-1910, Volume 6, Applications 13261 to 16745, pp. 366-367 (Mary Evaline Miller Boatright [#6332144/1]) {23364}

"My name is Evaline Boatright. My age is 71 years. I have lived in the Territory 18 years. I lived in Arkansas. I was born and raised in Missouri. I know Mrs. J.W. Ruble. She is my daughter. She claims through me and through my father. She was not enrolled by the Dawes Commission. Our claim was put in but we were rejected, because there were none of us enrolled on the 1886 Roll, and said they had no authority as it was out of the jurisdiction of that court. My daughter did not get the strip (strip mining) money. I think she did not make application. We are Cherokees. I suppose we are what they call Eastern Cherokees. I think we did not make application for the strip money. In 1851, I lived in North Missouri. I was not enrolled in 1851.

When my father and mother were married, my mother's father objected to mother marrying an Indian, and they did not let us children know that he was an Indian. They just said that he was dark, and we did not know it until later years. My father's name was ISAAC NEWTON MILLER. He died when I was 8 years old. He died in Santa Fe; (New Mexico) he went out there on account of his health; he died before 1851, and that accounts for his not being on the 1851 Roll. He was born in Tennessee. He was enrolled in 1835. My father died when I was so young and I never heard of their getting any money from the Government.

He got his blood from his father, ANDREW MILLER or ANDY MILLER, and I understand he was enrolled in 1835. I think they all came from the same place. I have some sisters living; CATHERINE JOHNSON, nee MILLER; MARTHA LOVELANDY, nee MILLER; and ELLEN MILLER who is dead. SARAH MILLER or SARAH WEISMAN, the oldest.

ISAAC N. MILLER had one brother, named JAMES MILLER. I think he lived East with the rest of them. He came to Missouri. ANDY MILLER had a brother named JOHN MILLER, and sisters MARGARET and SARAH MILLER. Margaret married a "GEORGE" and Sarah a "PAULEY"; POLLY LAWSON was another sister and REBECCA NOWLAN also and NANCY LAWSON.

I have of course, heard my husband speak of the "treaties". I have heard him speak of their being parties to those treaties. They were called 'OLD SETTLERS' in the papers that they had there. ANDY MILLER came to Missouri either before or after father did. They all bought land in the same part of Missouri, down about Cooper County. They never got any money. They were regarded as 'WESTERN CHEROKEES'. I do not know whether Andrew and Isaac N. Miller went to Missouri at the same time. I don't know of their ever joining any other tribe.

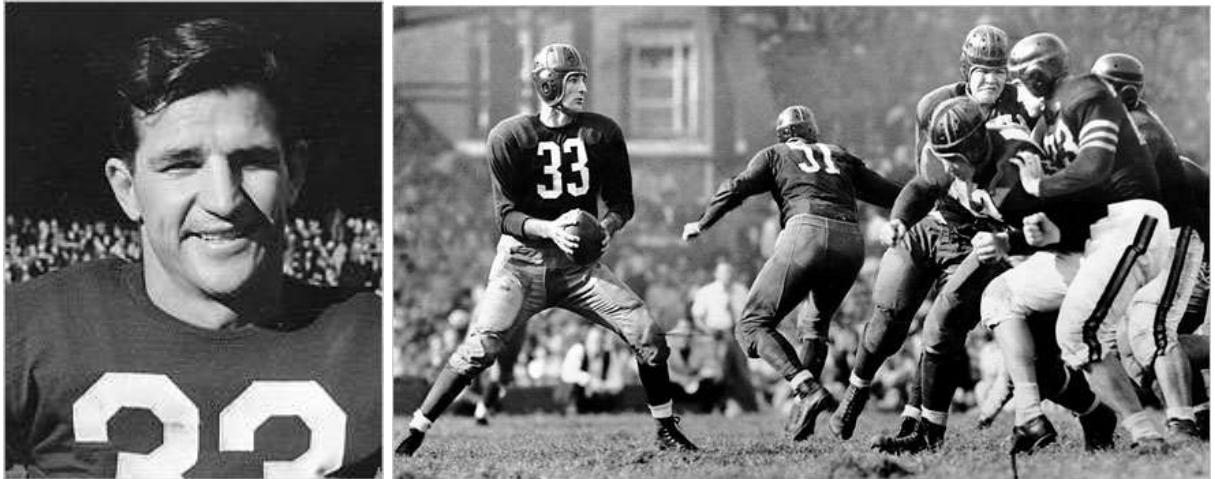
My husband was JESSE BOATRRIGHT. He died 2 years ago, last November. He came here 18 years ago with me from Arkansas. We married in Missouri. He was born in Kentucky, and claimed Cherokee blood. He would be about 78 years old now. Born about 1830. He left Kentucky just a year before our marriage. I think he applied to the Dawes Commission. He did not apply for the strip money. I do not know why he was not enrolled in 1851, if he is not on the roll. He was in Missouri in 1851. He came from near Hickman, Kentucky and his father was WILLIAM BOATRRIGHT. His brothers were FRANK BOATRRIGHT, JACOB BOATRRIGHT, WILLIAM BOATRRIGHT, BENJAMIN BOATRRIGHT and JAMES BOATRRIGHT. They did not move to Missouri. He had two sisters; MARY ANN MacMILLAN and SUSAN SCAFF. Jesse Boatright's grandmother was a **BLACKBURN**, and JAMES BOATRRIGHT'S mother was ELIZABETH **BLACKBURN**. They lived in Kentucky, near Hickman. She ran back to the BALLS and FOLEYS, but I cannot give it clearly.

ANDREW, PEGGY and SALLY are on the 1835 roll."

Signed: no signature, Wagoner, Okla, September 10, 1908

The New York Times, 18 Dec 2008, “Sammy Baugh [#zg114492], N.F.L. Great, Dies at 94”, by Richard Goldstein {25735}

Sammy Baugh, the Washington Redskins quarterback who was one of football’s greatest passers and a pivotal figure in transforming the National Football League from a plodding affair into a high-scoring spectacle, died Wednesday in Rotan, Tex. He was 94.



His death, at Fisher County Memorial Hospital in Rotan, was confirmed by the Redskins. Baugh had had Alzheimer’s and kidney problems, The Associated Press reported.

Baugh joined the Redskins in the fall of 1937, when they were newly arrived in Washington from their former home in Boston. N.F.L. players of that era butted leather helmets in largely dull encounters, the single- and double-wing offenses almost always running the ball. Baugh had displayed his passing prowess as an all-American at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. In his first season with the Redskins, Slingin’ Sammy, as he would be known, provided a preview of football’s modern era with his brilliant passing at tailback. He took Washington to the N.F.L. championship by throwing for three touchdowns in a 28-21 victory over the Chicago Bears in the title game on frozen turf at Wrigley Field.

Baugh played for 16 seasons with the Redskins, leading them to another N.F.L. championship — again over the Bears — in 1942, and five division titles. When he retired, he held all the major N.F.L. passing records. He was also a spectacular punter and an outstanding safety on defense.

In 1994, the N.F.L. named Baugh as one of four quarterbacks on its 75th-anniversary team; the others were Otto Graham, Johnny Unitas and Joe Montana. Baugh was among 17 inductees in the Pro Football Hall of Fame’s inaugural class of 1963, joining figures like Red Grange, Bronko Nagurski and Jim Thorpe, and he was the last survivor of that group. He was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame in 1951.

A lean 6 feet 2 inches and 180 pounds, Baugh grew up in two Texas towns — Temple and Sweetwater — but the Redskins promoted him at first as a rough-hewn rustic, insisting he wear a Stetson and cowboy boots when he met the news media. Baugh obliged, and he was given to chomping on cigars, chewing tobacco and using salty language. But the foremost image he projected was that of a passing wizard, No. 33 thrilling the fans at Washington’s Griffith Stadium.

Weeb Ewbank, who coached the Baltimore Colts and the Jets to championships, was an assistant coach with the Cleveland Browns when Baugh faced them in a game in 1950. “Even at the end of his career, Baugh was something,” Ewbank told The New York Times long afterward,

adding: "I told our defensive linemen: 'We've got to make Baugh throw out of a well. Get your hands up. Don't let him see his receivers.' They went in there with their arms up, but Baugh threw under their arms. One play, he flipped his wrist underhand for an 18-yard completion." Baugh matched his finesse with toughness.

"One time there was a defensive lineman who was coming down on me with his fists closed," he once told *The San Antonio Express-News*. "A couple of plays later, I found a play we could waste and I told our linemen to just let him come through.

"The guy got about five feet from me, and I hit him right in the forehead with the ball. He turned red and passed out. It scared the hell out of me."

Samuel Adrian Baugh was born March 17, 1914, in Temple, but he completed high school in Sweetwater, where his father worked for the Santa Fe Railroad. Gaining renown for his passing, Baugh took Texas Christian to victories in the 1936 Sugar Bowl and the inaugural Cotton Bowl in 1937. He was also a strong-armed third baseman for T.C.U., prompting Flem Hall, sports editor of *The Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, to call him Slingin' Sammy, a takeoff on a radio performer named Singin' Sam. Baugh later played in the St. Louis Cardinals' minor league system.

The Redskins' owner, George Preston Marshall, picked Baugh in the first round of the 1937 N.F.L. draft, and Baugh soon became one of the biggest names in pro football history. He led the N.F.L. in average passing yards per game six times, and he threw 187 career touchdown passes and for 21,886 yards. He completed 70.33 percent of his passes in 1945, ranking second only to Ken Anderson's 70.55 percent, with the 1982 Cincinnati Bengals.

Baugh's Redskins played the Bears four times for the N.F.L. championship. Their best-remembered title game came in 1940, when the Bears, led by quarterback Sid Luckman and using the T formation, emphasizing speed and deception in place of the power-oriented single wing, routed the Redskins, 73-0.

Early in the game the Redskins had botched a chance to score when the usually dependable receiver Charlie Malone dropped a Baugh pass on the goal line. Asked later if the result would have been different if Malone had caught the pass, Baugh said, "Sure, the final score would have been 73-6."

Baugh had better luck on Sammy Baugh Day at Griffith Stadium in November 1947, when he threw for 6 touchdowns and 355 yards against the Chicago Cardinals.

When he wasn't passing, Baugh was punting or playing defense. His single-season punting average of 51.4 yards per game, in 1940, remains an N.F.L. record. He threw four touchdown passes and intercepted a record four passes (a mark since equaled by many players) in a 1943 game against the Detroit Lions.

When Baugh emerged as a pro star, football was gaining a niche in popular culture. As Michael Oriard wrote in "King Football," many nonfootball films of the 1930s introduced the heroes "as football stars or former stars — football simply as shorthand to establish their masculine character."

Baugh became a part of that trend in 1941 when he starred in Republic Pictures' 12-episode serial "King of the Texas Rangers." Playing a college football star named Tom King, who joins the rangers to avenge the death of his father, a ranger, at the hands of Nazi-like saboteurs with designs on the Texas oil fields, he pursued the villains on horseback, fought them with his fists and engaged in gun battles.

Although he had no acting experience, Baugh had been ranching in the off-season and knew his way around a saddle.

"Baugh is no threat to Olivier, but athletically he's perfect for the role of the ever-charging lawman," John Stanley wrote in *The San Francisco Chronicle* in 1992, recalling the Republic serial, Baugh's only acting venture.

Baugh remained a presence in the football world after his playing days. He was head coach at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Tex., from 1955 to 1959, then coached the New York Titans, forerunners of the Jets, to 7-7 records in their first two seasons in the new American Football League. He coached the A.F.L.'s Houston Oilers to a 4-10 record in 1964 before retiring to his West Texas cattle ranch in Rotan.

Baugh is survived by his sons David, of Rotan; Todd, of Billings, Mont., and Stephen, of Midland, Tex.; a daughter, Frances Baugh, of Lubbock; a sister Nell Kindrick, of Garland, Tex.; 12 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

For all of Baugh's exploits, a tale from his rookie season endures. It is evidently apocryphal, but its telling reflects the awe in which Baugh was held for his uncanny passing skills and self-confidence.

Baugh was taking the field for his first practice session with the Redskins when his coach, Ray Flaherty, handed him the football.

"They tell me you're quite a passer," Flaherty is said to have remarked.

"I reckon I can throw a little," Baugh replied.

"Show me," Flaherty said. "Hit that receiver in the eye."

To which Baugh supposedly responded, "Which eye?"