John Cain was born March 27, 1842 in Georgia. He enlisted in Polk County, Tennessee in Co. D, 3rd Tennessee Infantry, as a part of Johnson’s Division. It appears from the surviving records that there were two men named John Cain who served in Co. D of the 3rd Tennessee Infantry… one as “John Cain” and one as “John A. Cain.” The one who did not settle here was born in Kentucky in 1827.

Both men appear in the 1860 census of Polk County, Tennessee, and both men’s military records are available, but more research will be needed to make a determination about which man is the one who later settled here. Both men were captured at the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863, and both were paroled on July 8.

He was a member of the R. E. Lee Camp of United Confederate Veterans in Fort Worth. In a statement he made to that group, he said he took part in the first battle at Manassas, Virginia, the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and in Mississippi at the battles of Vicksburg and Baker’s Creek. He surrendered at Morganton, Georgia.

Our John Cain lived in the Grapevine area by 1884. On July 14, 1885, he was a presiding officer representing the Easter School at the election for school trustees. In 1895 he was living on the north end of the J. N. Gibson Survey, in present-day Southlake along the south side of Continental Boulevard, a few yards southeast of the intersection of Continental and Carroll Road.

His wife, Elizabeth, was born December 10, 1833 in Tennessee and died May 24, 1922. According to the 1910 census, Mrs. Cain had given birth to no children of her own. The 1880 census of Tarrant County shows them with two adopted sons, William M. Cain and Charles Cain, both of whom were born in Missouri.

Elizabeth Cain’s death certificate says she was the daughter of James Runnion, a native of South Carolina, and an unnamed Tennessean mother. The place of death on the certificate looks like
“Stop Kokes” in Fort Worth. Her birth date is shown as December 4, (the year is unreadable), her age is shown as eighty-three, and her date of death is shown as June 4, 1922. The cause of death is unreadable, a two-word term, with the second word perhaps being “rheumatoid.” The informant was her husband, John Cain.

John Cain died March 21, 1935 in Collin County and was buried at White’s Chapel. No obituary for him or Mrs. Cain has been found in any surviving issue of the Grapevine Sun. His death certificate discloses that he died at 1417 North College Street in McKinney. He was born March 26, 1842 in North Carolina; his parents names were “undeterminable.” He was the widower of Elizabeth Runnion Cain. He died of bronchopneumonia. The informant was Ed Cain of Allen, Texas.