

The MIDDLE TENNESSEE Journal of Genealogy & History



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Volume XXII, Number 3
Winter 2009

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

For more information about events, visit
the MTGS web site or contact
Virginia Watson at ginnyology@comcast.net

OUR MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center (Fifty Forward)
174 Rains Ave., Nashville
From I-65 exit 81 East and follow
Wedgewood Ave. into the State Fairgrounds.
Turn left inside the gate in the black fence.

Check our website for last-minute changes:
www.mtgs.org

Saturday, Jan 17, 2009
Family History Show & Tell
1:00 p.m.

Everyone has a favorite cherished heirloom – the fun part is being able to talk about it and relate a family story. So, on Jan. 17th bring your favorite family photograph, interesting document or great artifact to share with the Society! This is a wonderful opportunity to show off that one-of-a-kind heirloom that is such a strong link to your family's past.

Saturday, March 21, 2008
**Pioneer Land Grants of
North Carolina and Tenn.**
1:00 p.m.

A panel discussion of this complex and important topic will highlight our March meeting. Panelists include Irene Griffey, Doug Drake, Jack Masters and Paul Clements. This panel brings together experts in the field who will share their knowledge and help solve your land-grant research questions.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXII, Number 3, ~~XXXXXXX~~ Winter 2009

Table of Contents

From the President	98
Around the Town Square: Livingston, Tenn. in 1860	99
Old News is Good News: The <i>Clarksville Jeffersonian</i> of 1850	105
Digital Tennessee Newspapers	108
Davidson County Civil War Claims (cont.)	109
Defective, Dependant and Delinquent ... Davidson County by Gale Williams Bamman (cont.)	114
Have You Tried FamilySearch Labs?	120
Reece V. Morrel of Jackson County by John Newton Morrel	121
The Short Story of George Gullett's Headstone by Dean Crosby	130
A Walk Through the Reeves Cemetery in Bedford County, by Robert L. Reeves	131
Tennessee Confederate Graves found in West Virginia	133
Index to Pardons & Paroles from Tennessee State Prisons (cont.)	134
1805 Davidson County Tax List, Annotated (cont.)	139
News from the State Library & Archives	144

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

**Middle Tennessee
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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman	Trent Hanner
Robert L. Reeves	Dean Crosby
Stephanie Sutton	John N. Morrel

From the President . . .

When asked to serve as President of Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, I was hesitant. I wondered if I could balance my day job as Director of Public Services at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, my other duties and responsibilities, as well as serve as president of this organization. In the end, the deciding factors in my decision to allow my name go forward was the opportunity to meet a many new people who I hoped would become friends, the good fortune to work with Virginia Watson and Chuck Sherrill, who I already knew, and the prospect of working collaboratively with the Board towards a common goal – genealogical and historical education.

One of my goals has already been met – we have updated the brochure for the organization. Because of the skill sets the Board brings to the organization, we very quickly updated, printed and distributed the new brochure. Additionally the MTGS website is currently being updated so stay tuned!

If you have ideas about growing our organization, please contact me. I look forward to working with you.

*Laine Sutherland
President, M.T.G.S.*

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Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Dues are \$25.00 per membership year, beginning of fiscal years on June 1. See back cover for details and application form.

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Visit our website at <http://www.mtgs.org>

Around the Town Square: a look at people in business.

Livingston, Tennessee, in 1860

A trip to town was the highlight of a farming family's life during the 19th and early 20th centuries in Tennessee. The scene of buying and selling, of crime and punishment, drinking and carousing, courting and wooing, the town square was the center of public life. Census records from the mid-1800s are arranged so that it is difficult to identify the town residents, but a closer look at the 'occupation' column will often identify a cluster of business people.

Livingston in 1860 was a "flourishing post village" with a population of about 500 people. Although a railroad was being widely talked about, none had yet reached the town.¹ Most of Overton County's 12,000 residents at that time, as now, lived in rural areas. The type of farming done on the Cumberland Plateau did not lend itself to large plantations; only 250 people owned slaves, and the 1,800 slaves who lived in Overton County in 1860 worked mostly on smaller farms. The census recorded just three "manufacturing" establishments in the whole county, employing five men and two women.² While various business enterprises operated in outlying communities such as Hillham, most professional and trades people were located at the county seat in Livingston.

Livingston was located at the line of the 2nd and 6th Civil Districts, and the enumeration of the town itself fills 8 pages of the original census. The outlying

¹ *Tennessee State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1860-'61*. (Nashville: John L. Mitchell, Publisher, 1860.) p.111.

² "Historical Census Browser," *University of Virginia Library* (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/>).



areas in districts 2 and 6 cover another 50 pages or so. The data below has been extracted from digital census images posted on the *Ancestry Library Edition* database.

By studying these records, a genealogist or historian can learn much of interest about Livingston and the individuals who lived there. Many wealthy people are listed, owning more than \$20,000 in personal property and real estate.

The range in wealth is remarkable, from attorney J.D. Goodpasture with \$30,000 in real estate, to daguerreotype photographer R.M. Lenord (Leonard?) who reported nothing. In the outlying areas around Livingston were a number of women, poor and illiterate, who supported themselves by spinning and weaving.

Although not involved in business, the listing for Thomas and Amanda Eldridge is remarkable. Thomas is described as a *Gentleman of Leisure*. He could afford to be, as between them, they boasted property valued at more than \$8,000. Another intriguing listing is that for W.J. Cullom, listed as a *Speculator*; he had no real estate but had other property valued at \$4,000.

The census enumerator reported 48 churches in the county in 1860: 15 Methodist; 13 Baptist; 8 Cumberland Presbyterian; and 6 Christian. The record shows that some clergymen of the community were people of wealth: Cumberland Presbyterian pastor J.G. Carlock reported \$5,500 in property, and Brother Garrott of the Baptist church had \$1,000

more. The census enumerator's abbreviations are hard to decipher, but it appears that the Methodist clergy lived far more modestly: John West had less than \$1,000 and William Potter had nothing.

As is true of any county seat, Livingston was a place with plenty of lawyers. And many of them were well-to-do indeed. Both W.W. and J.D. Goodpasture had extensive property. On the other hand, young J.J. Cullom reported no land and very little else, but he was probably the son and heir-apparent of attorney A. Cullom, who had plenty.

Numerous merchants offered wares to the community. The most successful among them was perhaps A.J. Goodbar, whose property was worth nearly \$25,000. One wonders whether his kinsman J.L. Goodbar, listed as a "Negro Merchant," was a respected member of the community, or whether his odious occupation set him apart.

Although each district of the county had one public school teacher, no solid evidence of the "Academy" mentioned in the 1860 Gazetteer was found. There were three young men listed as "Literary Students": John H Irwin (age 26); John Cannon (age 20) and John Pigg (also 26). Isaac Truett (age 25) was the lone medical student.

Two "Yankee" women taught in Livingston in 1860: Miss Cummings of New Hampshire and Miss Mills

of Ohio, the latter a music teacher. Miss Cummings owned valuable real estate, and could have been the head of the academy.

A surprising number of women had businesses or services of their own. None of them appear to have been married women, though the wives of hotel keepers J.M. Hughes and Andrew Pritchett(?) were listed as the Hotel Keeper's Lady, apparently an acknowledgment of the work they undertook for the family business.

A number of women in the outlying areas worked as knitters, spinners and weavers. Most of them were poor and illiterate, and none had a man in the household to provide an income. It seems likely that these women sold the products of their work to a manufacturing establishment in the area.

Even further down the social ladder were two "farm laborers" listed in Sheriff William Cannon's family. A closer look at the census entry shows a tiny notation "in jail" next to their names, and out to the left is written *counterfeiting* for John Biggs (age 40) and *larceny* for Jesse Daniel (age 18). This proves how important it is to read census entries closely!

The list of professionals and trades-people in Livingston in 1860 shows what a surprisingly busy and prosperous town it was at the time and offers rich data for the genealogist and historian.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Value of Property Real/Personal</i>	<i>Residence & notes</i>
<i>Attorneys</i>					
	W.W. Goodpasture	31	Tenn.	\$6,000/10,855	Livingston
	J.D. Goodpasture	35	Tenn.	\$30,000/13,000	Livingston
	J.W. McHenry	27	Kentucky	\$4,000/11,000	Livingston
	A.A. Swoap	40	Kentucky	\$5,700/3,000	Livingston
	A.F. Capps	28	Tenn.	\$0/1,500	Livingston
	W.E.B. Jones	31	Maryland	\$1,600/3,000	Livingston
	J.J. Cullom	27	Tenn.	\$0/200	Livingston
	A. Cullom	62	Kentucky	\$7,000/16,000	6 th District
<i>Basket Maker</i>					
	Irena Davis	48	Tenn.	\$0/25	2 nd District
<i>Blacksmiths</i>					
	Mathew W. Hall	38	Tenn.	\$88	2 nd District
	Zacharew Kitchen	40	Tenn.	\$0/50	2 nd District
	A.M. Garrett	31	Tenn.	\$100/300	Livingston
	O.P. Grace	29	Tenn.	\$75/150	Livingston

Thomas Bowls	40	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
Jacob Bowls	23	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
W.H. Gunels	42	Tenn.	\$0/290	Livingston
J.E.C. Buck	38	Tenn.	\$1,600/200	6 th District
A.W. Goodpasture	30	Tenn.	\$0/300	6 th District
A.J. Collins	26	Tenn.	\$0/100	6 th District
S.M. Crawford	28	Tenn.	\$0/100	6 th District
Thomas Morelock	45	Tenn.	\$600/600	6 th District
<i>Brick Masons</i>				
James Shields	27	New York	\$0/0	Livingston
William Wright	54	S.C.	\$500/410	2 nd District
<i>Cabinet Makers</i>				
D.M. Sims	35	Tenn.	\$0/150	2 nd District
Jessie S. Allen (male)	30	Tenn.	\$1,400/300	6 th District
G.A. Markrum	33	N.C.	\$600/300	Livingston
G.W. Davis	26	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston; apprentice
<i>Carpenters</i>				
Wesley Hartsock	25	Virginia	\$0/0	6 th District
James A. Estis	36	Tenn.	\$200/560	Livingston
A.W. Richison	27	Tenn.	\$0/200	6 th District
RoscoOgletree	26	Tenn.	\$0/100	6 th District
H.H. Staggs	35	N.C.	\$0/500	6 th District
William German	27	Tenn.	\$0/150	6 th District
C.A. Allison	39	N.C.	\$1,200/2,500	6 th District
J.L. McCormack[?]	27	Tenn.	\$0/500	6 th District
Samuel Brown	29	Tenn.	\$0/200	2 nd District
J.W. Hall	35	Virginia	\$800/300	Livingston
<i>Chair Maker</i>				
Josiah Bilbrey	36	Tenn.	\$0/125	6 th District
<i>Clergymen</i>				
Andrew P. Davis	63	N.C.	\$700/300	2 nd District; Christian Church
Q.D. Elder	37	N.C.	\$1,600/500	Livingston Cumb. Presby. Church
J.G. Carlock	38	Tenn.	\$1,500/4,000	6 th District; Cumb. Presby. Church
John Garrott	41	Tenn.	\$5,000/1,496	6 th District; Baptist Church
William E. Potter	61	Virginia	\$0/0	6 th District; “MP” Church
John D. West	32	Tenn.	\$700/200	6 th District; “PM” Church
<i>Clerks</i>				
W.C. Hickey	27	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
W.M. Pickett	31	Kentucky	\$1,800/7,360	Livingston
<i>Constables</i>				
John C. Flemigan	30	Tenn.	\$700/300	Livingston
J.T. Carr	28	Tenn.	\$0/100	6 th District
<i>Coopers</i>				
Nathaniel Qualls	52	Virginia	\$0/25	2 nd District
Jeremiah Taylor	51	Tenn.	\$100/50	6 th District
Sims Taylor	65	Tenn.	\$0/50	6 th District
<i>County Court Clerk</i>				

F.M. Gaw	29	Tenn.	\$1,000/200	Livingston
County Register of Deeds				
James A. Richison	61	Virginia	\$500/200	Livingston
County Trustee				
William C. Hurt	23	Kentucky	\$0/500	Livingston
Day Laborers				
Clark Cash	18	Tenn.	\$0/200	Livingston
Joseph Taylor	25	Tenn.	\$0/200	Livingston
Peter Arnett	74	N.C.	\$0/0	6 th District
Ditcher				
Harvy Richison	55	Kentucky	\$0/20	6 th District
Grocers				
J.L. Gore	35	Tenn.	\$0/600	Livingston
Anderson Hardy	24	Tenn.	\$0/150	2 nd District
Horseler (Hostler or Hustler?)				
Joseph Richison	17	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
Hotel Keepers				
J.M. Hughs	27	Tenn.	\$2,500/3,400	Livingston
Andrew Prithitt [Pritchett?]	36	Tenn.	\$1,500/300	Livingston
J.W. Roberts	41	Virginia	\$3,500/1,000	Livingston
Knitters				
Emily Copeland	70	Tenn.	\$0/0	2 nd District
Franka Griffon	61	N.C.	\$0/30	6 th District
Magistrate				
John Kindall	55	Kentucky	\$0/500	Livingston
Merchants				
J.F. Goodbar	28	Tenn.	\$500/8,500	Livingston
J.B. Herriford	48	Kentucky	\$0/100	Livingston
John Hurt	48	Kentucky	\$1,500/7,000	Livingston
James C. Smith	53	Pennsylvania	\$900/8,000	Livingston
Thomas Goodpasture	25	Tenn.	\$0/1,000	Livingston
P.P. Goodbar	26	Tenn.	\$0/8,000	Livingston
W.H. Turner	40	Tenn.	\$2,000/18,000	Livingston
A.J. Goodbar	33	Tenn.	\$4,500/20,000	Livingston
D.H. Capps	28	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
John A. Capps	30	Tenn.	\$0/350	Livingston
R.N. Coffee	33	Tenn.	\$1,400/1,600	Livingston
Millers				
L.B. Myres	33	Tenn.	\$2,000/2,000	2 nd District
Jacob Newberry	30	Tenn.	\$100	2 nd District
Jessie [sic] Crawford	29	Tenn.	\$0/2,000	2 nd District
Jacob Ridge	51	N.C.	\$0/150	2 nd District
Samuel Warren	56	Virginia	\$0/50	2 nd District
James W. Mathews	35	Tenn.	\$450/250	6 th District
William Horner	34	Tenn.	\$0/0	6 th District
Isaac Maxfield	55	Kentucky	\$0/0	6 th District
David Gilpatrick	28	Tenn.	\$0/100	6 th District
George L. West	34	Tenn.	\$2,000/1,200	6 th District
Millwrights				
John B. Davis	24	Tenn.	\$0/100	2 nd District
John Mathews	56	Tenn.	\$3,300/2,000	6 th District

<i>Slave Trader</i>	J.L. Goodbar	32	Tenn.	\$3,500/11,000	Livingston
<i>Painter</i>	John J. Wright	38	Tenn.	\$500/300	6 th District
<i>Peddlers</i>	Pleasant H. Livingston	22	Tenn.	\$0/1,500	6 th District
	Forster Bowman	26	Tenn.	\$0/2,300	6 th District
<i>Photographer</i>	R.M. Lenord	26	Kentucky	\$0/0	Livingston; “Deguarian Artist”
<i>Physicians</i>	J.W. McManus	28	Tenn.	\$2,000/2,000	Livingston
	H.M. Colquitt	35	Georgia	\$2,000/9,000	6 th District
	David Graham	50	Ireland	\$3,000/7,000	Livingston
<i>Saddlers</i>	Joseph Williams	22	Kentucky	\$0/100	Livingston
	Felix Gaw	21	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
	Burrell Jones	18	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston; apprentice
<i>Seamstresses</i>	Franka Poston	32	Tenn.	\$0/0	2 nd District
	Martha Hall	35	Virginia	\$0/0	Livingston
	Elizabeth Gore	22	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
	Mary Anderson	40	Tenn.	\$0/100	Livingston
	Ellender Morton	56	Georgia	\$0/0	6 th District
<i>Sheriff</i>	William Cannon	41	Tenn.	\$4,500/7,600	Livingston
	W.G. Roberts	53	Virginia	\$0/200	Livingston; Deputy
<i>Shoemaker</i>	George Wright	50	Virginia	\$0/15	6 th District
<i>Speculator</i>	W.J. Cullom	32	Tenn.	\$0/4,130	6 th District
<i>Spinners</i>	Margaret Arnett	22	Tenn.	\$0/0	2 nd District
	Elizabeth Roaton	65	Virginia	\$0/0	2 nd District
<i>Stage Driver</i>	Marvel Childers	32	Tenn.	\$0/1,000	Livingston
<i>Tailor</i>	Joseph Lucy	32	Tenn.	\$1,000/500	Livingston
<i>Tanners</i>	Henry L. Lynch	27	Tenn.	\$0/0	Livingston
	Edward B. Draper	56	Tenn.	\$6,000/10,000	6 th District
<i>Teachers</i>	Dalana Young (female)	23	Tenn.	none	2 nd District
	Cornelia Mills	23	Ohio	\$0/0	Livingston; Music Teacher
	M.H. Cumings (female)	47	New Hamp.	\$2,000/0	Livingston
	Mary E. Pool	30	Tenn.	\$0/0	6 th District
	Mary K. Sprowls	25	Virginia	\$0/0	6 th District
<i>Waggoners</i>	Crockett Morton	19	Tenn.	\$0/400	6 th District
	Martin Eldridge	37	Tenn.	\$0/700	6 th District

Wagon Maker

Solomon Crabtree	45	Tenn.	\$800/500	6 th District
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Wash Women

Lucy A. Vance	28	Tenn	\$0/0	2 nd District
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Anna Wright	37	Virginia	\$300/160	Livingston
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Weavers

Agnes Maxfield	37	Tenn.	\$0/150	2 nd District
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Susan Greenwood	43	Tenn.	\$0/0	2 nd District
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Matilda Roaton	40	N.C.	\$0/0	2 nd District
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Melvina Wilson	41	Tenn.	\$0/0	2 nd District
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Mahaly Brown	24	Tenn.	\$0/0	6 th District
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Wool Carder

Alexander Crawford	55	Virginia	\$2,500/2,500	2 nd District
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*Tennessee State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1860-61***LIVINGSTON**

A flourishing post village and the capital of Overton county, in the northern part of the State, situated on the line of the proposed South-Western Railroad, about 100 miles north of east from Nashville, 110 miles from Knoxville, and by stage route tri-weekly line, 40 miles from Sparta.

It is situated in a hilly region, which contains extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore. It contains a court house and the public offices of the county, a Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist and Methodist church, an academy, one Masonic lodge, six stores and two groceries, one flouring mill, one fanning mill manufacturer, one carding machine, with numerous and varied trades and professions. Village population 500. District 2,000. Post office established in 1835. John M. Hughs, Postmaster.

County Officers

Sheriff, Wm. Cannon

Circuit Clerk, G.W. Christian

County Clerk, W.M. Pickett

Trustee, John S. Roberts

Register, James A. Richardson

Clerk & Master Chancery Court, W.W. Goodpasture

Village Officers

Mayor, W.E.B. Jones

Aldermen, A.J. Goodbar, D.H. Capps, J.D. Goodpasture, F.H. Daugherty

Recorder, J.W. McManus

Marshal, J.M. Hughs



Old News is Good News

Newspaper Sources for Middle Tennessee Genealogy

The *Clarksville Jeffersonian* of 1850

Surviving copies of *The Clarksville Jeffersonian*, a weekly newspaper published in Clarksville, the seat of Montgomery County, begin in 1843. Most of the extant issues are from 1844-1862. The last issue to survive is dated in 1867. Copies are available on microfilm from the Tennessee State Library & Archives.

The information extracted is from an issue dated
Tuesday, January 8th, 1850: Volume 6, Number 32.

Publisher and rates

The *Jeffersonian* was published every Tuesday morning by Charles O. Faxon, located on Franklin Street opposite the Market House. Subscription price was \$2.00 per year in advance. Advertising was sold "per square of twelve lines or less" at \$1.00 for the first insertion. Faxon also operated a printing service and stationer's store at this location, featuring books, toys and "fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents." Apparently as a side-line, Faxon also sold Dr. Sweet's Bone and Energy Rheumatic Liniment and Indian Vegetable Specific, for the permanent cure of rheumatism, sprains, ulcers and other ailments.

Political News

The lead story covered all six columns of page 1 and the first two columns of page two without a single break in the text. The headline read only "Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives," which did not tell the reader much, but gave a clue that what followed was the full text of someone's speech. At the end was the small by-line "Z. Taylor," revealing that this was the President's annual speech to Congress. It ranged over many topics, from foreign relations to the taking of the 1850 census.

Elections

The election of Mayor and Aldermen for the town of Clarksville was reported on. C.L. Wilcox was Mayor and the Aldermen were W.P. Hume, T. Anderson, E.H. Dean, J.G. McKoin, J.A. Bailey and E. Franklin. T. McCulloch was the Recorder and A.H. Judkins the Town Constable. These candidates beat those of the Retrenchment Party, which had run on a platform of lower salaries for public officials. "It appears from the result, that the citizens are willing to pay good salaries, and have their business well attended to."

John F. Barnes announced his candidacy for reelection to the office of County Trustee.

Where There's Smoke...

The extensive tobacco factories owned by Henry F. Beaumont, along with the home of Egbert Beaumont, were burned to the ground in a fire spread by cinders from a chimney which ignited the dry tobacco. Mr. Beaumont's total loss was estimated at \$15,000. Only the buildings, valued at \$2,500, were insured. The *Jeffersonian* called on the Mayor and Aldermen to purchase a fire engine, "... for our present condition, in case of fire, is a helpless one."

Ironically, an advertisement for the Clarksville Marine Fire Insurance and Life and Trust Company appeared elsewhere in the paper. The president of the company was H.F. Beaumont. One competitor, the Tennessee Marine & Fire Insurance Company of Nashville, also advertised. Their agents in Clarksville were Hart and Kennedy. Also in the business was the Nashville Marine Fire Insurance Company, whose agent in Clarksville was E. Howard.

An ad which must have been paid for before the fire also ran in this issue: “Wanted, to hire, a number of hands to work in my Tobacco Factory for the ensuing season. H.F. Beaumont.”

Advertisements

Blacksmithing – D.M. Woods has removed his shop “a few feet back of the old Brick shop on Strawberry alley in front of the Court House, occupied for several years by Wm. Rogers and others. Work taken upon short notice, including mill work, carriages and wagons, new or repaired farm tools, and shoeing.



Ladies Dress Goods – a beautiful assortment available at the shop of Larmon & Wheelless, for cash.

Toys – W.B. Settle, Grocer and Confectioner, announced a large shipment just received. He also offered apples, almonds, and Ohio Whiskey. An assortment of Fire Works including Sky Rockets, Serpents, Grass Hoppers and Roman Candles was also on hand. Settle’s shop was located at the “head of the square” next door to the Franklin House “where can be had almost every article used by families.”

Boots and Shoes – a new shop opened by Wm. Jones and Francis Holt offered fashionable boots and shoes and work done “as well as it can be done west of the mountains.” Their shop was next door to Dorris’ Tin shop.

Books – Thomas & Warfield’s Drug Store had just received a large lot of school, medical and other books, including poems, Bibles, hymn books and novels. They also offered a handsome variety of cased diamonds.

Dry Goods – W.F. Fall offered an entire new stock of hardware and tools, along with fine twist-barrel guns and new buggies “in superior style.” R.S. Moore advertised hats, caps, and blankets along with boots, shoes and other dry goods. W. and J.E. Broadus were located at No. 5 Franklin Buildings, offering both “staple and fancy” dry goods.

Grocers - C. Williams and J.R. Payne offered items ranging from mackerel to nutmeg at their store on the Public Square.

Piano Fortes & Music – J.P. Wendel announced the recent arrival of several very superior piano fortes, along with sheet music and instruction books for the piano, violin and other instruments.

Portraits – S.L. Shaw invited customers to his National Sky-light Portrait Gallery, where the installation of a sky light enabled him to “execute likenesses in a style far superior to any other operator west of the mountains.” Particular attention was given to “that part of the business so often neglected – the Attitude.”

Livestock- A.G. Wheatley offered cash for hogs delivered to his Pork House in Clarksville.



Hotel – A.M. Lyles announced that he had taken charge of the Washington Hotel and was “ready for the reception of boarders and travelers.”

Attorneys – J.M. and W.A. Quarles, in Strawberry Alley behind the Court House, offered to attend to legal business in Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson and Humphreys counties in Tennessee as well as several Kentucky counties.

Stoves – Wm. Tewart [Stewart?] offered the Imperial Air-Tight Cooking Stove along with Parlor Stoves and other copper, tin and sheet iron ware from his manufacturing establishment.

Slaves

W.M Davie, guardian for the minor heirs of Jones Davis, deceased, advertised the availability of negroes for hire. Interested persons were to come to William J. Lunsford's place to select from forty slaves, including fifteen men and boys, along with women and children.

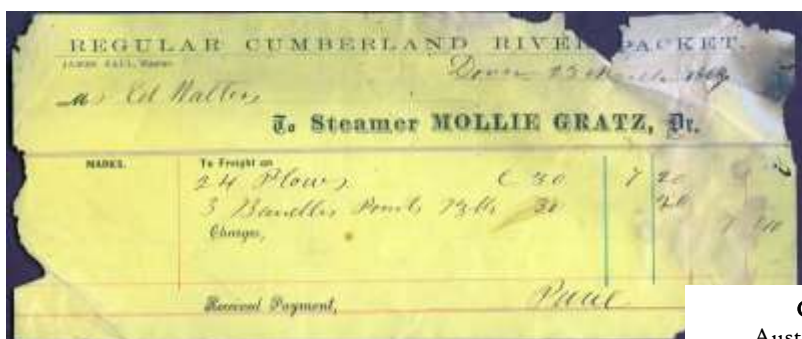
River Transport

The steamer *Brooklyn* leaves Clarksville every other Wednesday at 7 a.m., running from Nashville to Cincinnati. "This fine boat will take her place on the first rise of the water."

The Nashville and New Orleans packet *America*, sailing under Capt. Jesse Johnson, was expected to arrive about Christmas and to depart from Clarksville every 21 days.



Also on the Nashville and New Orleans route was the steamer *Old Hickory*. Mr. G.W. Shields, late of Nashville, an experienced grocer and dry goods merchant, served as agent aboard the *Old Hickory* to buy and sell goods in New Orleans for Clarksville customers. R.Y. Northern was the ship's master. The "comfort and elegance of her cabin arrangements [were] unsurpassed by any boat in this trade."



Among the other captains of steamers and packets advertising service to Nashville, Memphis and Cincinnati were James Siddall, C.T. Reeder, S.J. Fower, and Messrs. Jenkins, Bellsnyder and Leak. The *Countess* ran twice weekly between Nashville and Smithland, stopping in Clarksville, under J.V. Throop, Master.

Cumberland River Freight Receipt
Austin Peay State University Collections.
www.volunteervoices.org

Legal Notices

Creditors of the estate of Nicholas Lankford, deceased, should file with the County Court Clerk, W.H. Hudgens, administrator.

T.J. Pritchett, having withdrawn from the firm of Pritchett & Brother, invited his friends and patrons to visit him in the late counting room of Pritchett & Brother to settle up their accounts.

G. McDaniel and W.A. McClure announced the dissolution of their partnership by mutual consent. Debtors and creditors were asked to call on Dr. McDaniel to settle their accounts immediately.

Town Properties For Sale

W.B. Johnson announced that he had decided to move to the country, and offered for sale his house and lot on three or four acres in the center of Clarksville. Included were the stable, ice house and cistern. Interested parties were to consult Isaac West, Johnson's Trustee of Sailor's Rest Furnace, or Johnson's brother Cave Johnson.

John P. Wendel offered the improvements on his lot fronting Main Street, along with as much of the property behind as the buyer wished to purchase.

Education

The Masonic University of Tennessee, located in Clarksville, operating under the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, offered a term of twenty-one weeks for fees ranging from \$8.00 in the Primary Department to \$20.00 in the Collegiate Department. The faculty included R.N. Newell, Ancient Languages; W.A. Forbes, Mathematics; Rev. A.B. Russell and J.B. Saltonstall, Preparatory Department; and Rev. J.G. Ward; Primary School.

Applicants to the Clarksville Female Academy were invited to call upon R.S. Moore, Receiver of the Board of Trustees, to make payment.



Medical & Dental



The Montgomery County Medical Association was to hold its semi-annual meeting in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, as announced by W.M. Finley, Secretary.

Dentist W.J. Castner had moved his office to Franklin Street, opposite Dr. McDaniel, just east of the Episcopal Church. Another dentist, Dr. B.T. Whitney, was also located on Franklin Street, opposite the Court House.

L.S. House & Co. offered "Genuine Drugs and Medicines" from their shop at the "old stand of J.M. Owen & Co. on Franklin St., just a few steps from the office of the *Jeffersonian*."

A Good Figure

FITCH'S SHOULDER BRACES are just the thing to enlarge the Chest, and give an erect and easy carriage. All who are stooped or round shouldered had better try them. Price, \$2. For sale by THOMAS & WARFIELD.

Dr. McClure "may be found night or day, unless professionally absent" at his office on Strawberry St. near Thomas & Warfield's Drug Store.

Digital Tennessee Newspapers

Newspapers provide one the largest untapped source of information for genealogists. That is changing as the digitization of newspaper issues begins. A subscription database titled *America's Genealogy Bank*, produced by NewsBank, Inc., includes a sprinkling of Tennessee papers. In many cases, only a few weekly issues survive for any given year. The titles included are:

Carthage Gazette 1808-1817
Chattanooga Daily Rebel 1862-1865
Clarksville Gazette 1819-1820
Memphis Daily Avalanche 1866-1869

National Banner and Nashville Whig 1834-1836
Tennessee Herald (Shelbyville) 1817-1820
Tennessee Weekly Chronicle (Clarksville) 1819
Town Gazette (Clarksville) 1819

Ask at your public or university library whether *America's Genealogy Bank* is available. Be forewarned that the indexing is done by computer scanning of the printed letters, and thus can be full of errors. But it's still worth a look!

The Tennessee State Library and Archives has the largest collection of Tennessee newspapers available anywhere. For a detailed list of issues, see: www.state.tn.us/tsla/history/newspapers. The microfilmed papers can be borrowed via interlibrary loan among libraries within the state.

Davidson County Civil War Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission

Part V of a Series



Following the Civil War, many residents of Middle Tennessee attempted to get compensation from the Federal government for damage done to their property by the Union Army as it marched through their towns, raided their barns and camped in their fields. The Southern Claims Commission was established in 1871 to review the claims of Southerners. Only those deemed to have been loyal to the Union throughout the war were eligible to receive payment for damages.

More than 20,000 people filed claims with the commission; the records show that fewer than one-third recovered anything. The records of these “allowed” claims are located at the National Archives. Files pertaining to those who were rejected have been microfilmed and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The files of those claimants who were allowed some payment have not been filmed and

can be viewed only at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland.

The following abstracts are based on the claims of Davidson County residents who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.

WILLIAM H. MOORE

Age 72; filed 1873; file consists of 42 pp. Claimed \$1,852 for cattle, hogs, mule, rails, horse, corn, oats, and rye.

Commissioner's Remarks:

“The claimant is 72 years old. A short time before the war he moved from Sumner Co. Tenn. to Jackson Co. Ala. He adhered to the Union cause and kept his sons out of the rebel army and had no near relatives in the service. One of his sons was in the employ of the U.S. government. After his property had been taken by the U.S.A. Gen. Rosecrans ... furnished transportation for claimant and his family to Nashville. The claimant's statement, the testimony of his witnesses and the certificate of Special Commissioner to his good character satisfies us of his loyalty during the war.

Claimant states that the QM of the 19th Ill. Inf. applied to him for the ox for his men in Apr. 1862. The hogs were taken in May 1862 by Col. Chaffin's special order for the 10th Wis. Reg. then camped in the vicinity. The cow was taken in June 1864. Claimant's son says there was about half a mile of fence burnt for fuel ... [which] amounts to \$96. It would appear from the testimony that the horse was taken for the use of the army. The claimant, his son and son-in-law testify that the corn, oats, rye and hogs were taken by Johnson's command and that the QM receipted for them, and that he sent the receipt to Chickamauga for a voucher but never got one. This property it is claimed was taken from claimant's premises in Jackson Co., Alabama.” [\$1,052 allowed.]

Special Commissioner Richard Tuthill wrote, “I am cognizant of the fact that Mr. Moore is a gentleman of integrity and careful not to overstate his estimates.”



**Claims
Commissioner
Richard Stanley
Tuthill (1841-1920)
was an Illinois-born
Union Army
veteran. Remaining
in Nashville after
the war, he was
elected Attorney
General in the
Reconstruction era,
but soon retreated to
Chicago.**

Notes:

He lived at Bellefont Depot in Jackson Co. Ala. when the war began, came to Nashville in 1864 to live with his daughter, and was living in Nashville at the time of the claim. His stock farm in Alabama comprised 640 acres, about 1/3 paid for. The Memphis and Charleston railroad ran through the middle of his tract. He had gone to Alabama about 1860 from Sumner Co., Tenn. His son, who was a clerk in the post office at Nashville, obtained a pass for him to come there late in the war, and he was in Nashville when the war ended. For a five month period his house was a headquarters for Union troops, with 10 or 15 of them boarding with him and their supplies locked in his building. Col Chaffin of the 10th Wisconsin Infantry boarded with him. They gave him the key and he watched over the rations. "I had a large family to look after and provide for.... I was a Southern born and raised man and sympathized to an extent with southern institutions, but I deplored the splitting of this Union.... In the winter of 1863-64 a portion of Gen. Sherman's army was camped on my place. About two o'clock one morning the command, some 6,000 in number, came and went into camp. They began making their fires out of my rails. I went to their officers and begged that the rails be spared and that the men should be told to go into the woods nearby and get wood to burn. The reply was that soldiers never cut wood when they could get rails to burn." He moved his family to Nashville while these troops were still on his place. "One morning in the summer of 1863 ... three men dressed in Federal uniform came and proposed to take the horse. I thought they were rogues and refused to let them take the horse. They said they would by force.... They threatened to shoot me. Two of them held

me while the other made off with the horse. I followed them towards Flat Rock ... and on my way I met with an officer of the Union army.... I claimed to the officer that they had taken my horse without authority, but he looked at a paper they had and told me they had authority and I could not get my horse back." His son-in-law E.W. Jones, son James P. Moore, daughters Elizabeth (Mrs. Stewart), Catherine (Mrs. Jones), his wife Ann Mariah and two minor sons were present when most of the property was taken. When asked by the Commissioner "Why did you leave Alabama at the time you did?" claimant replied, "My property had all been used up and consumed by the U.S. authorities. I sent to Nashville to my son for provisions. He could not get a permit to send me the provisions but the General commanding at Nashville, Rousseau, I think, gave my son permission to take a car and bring me and the family to Nashville. That was why I came. I could not live where I was."

Witnesses:

- James P. Moore, age 28, of Nashville, night watchman for all the banks in Nashville, son of claimant. He saw the mule taken by Col. Ray's Tenn. Cavalry. "My brother was plowing with the mule ... I was plowing with a horse in the same field. A soldier rode up first and looked at the mule and ordered the mule unharnessed.... A lieutenant told my father if he would tell him where he could get a quart of whiskey he would make the men let the mule alone."
- E.W. Jones, age 43, of Nashville, collector and general agent, son-in-law of claimant. Has lived in Nashville since 1855, has known claimant since 1858. "He may after the Union army broke him have felt outraged and I think he did. But ... he did at all times desire the success of the Union cause...."
- Hon. John Trimble has known claimant "since my early youth." Claimant was an "industrious, persevering and thorough going mechanic."
- Hon. A.V.S. Lindsley has resided in Nashville since 1824, served as U.S. postmaster 1862-1867. "I have known Mr. Moore since I first came to Nashville." His son Turner Moore served as a postal clerk under Lindsley. "There is no doubt in the world but that Mr. Moore was a Union man at all times. He has been always one of our first citizens here and his character is

as high as the highest. Any statement made by him may be relied upon implicitly."

WILLIAM MURPHY

Age 33; filed 1871; file consists of 92 pp.; claimed \$1,150 for corn.

Commissioner's Remarks:

"Claimant was born in Ireland. Went to Cincinnati in 1838 [*sic*] and was naturalized there. In the early part of the war was employed as deck hand on government transport. He left the boat in 1863 in bad health owing to exposure and rented a small farm some four miles from Nashville, which he cultivated for the Widow Rutland on equal shares till after the close of the war. There is ample proof of claimant's loyalty. In '64 he had a crop of some 30 acres of corn and in Dec. of that year government cattle pastured on an adjoining farm broke into his cornfield and consumed all his corn which was still standing in the field, one half of which he was entitled to. Murphy has died since the claim was filed and it is now prosecuted by his widow and administratrix. As at all events the government cattle got the corn and needed it, and the lieutenant in charge recognized the fact by providing Murphy a voucher, which he failed to give him, we allow the usual rate for corn in the field, \$20 per acre.... We allow therefore \$300.

Notes:

He was born in Ireland in 1838 and came to America in 1854, lived in Newark, New Jersey, for six months and settled in Cincinnati. In 1861 he was employed on the steamer *Kenton* running from Louisville to Nashville for the government. In 1864 he had rented 50 acres about four miles from Nashville on the Gallatin Turnpike. Lieut. Festular[?], boarding at the Cumberland Hotel, was in charge of the cattle. In his second testimony he says he left Cincinnati for Louisville late in 1862 and worked for the government on the wharf there, unloading boats, for two weeks. He then became a deck hand on the steamboat *Swallow* carrying army supplies to Cairo and Nashville. About Christmas of 1863 he left that work for farming due to ill health.

Witnesses:

- Rees W. Porter, age 62, formerly a farmer. Thinks there were 1,000 head of cattle in the herd. The Battle of Nashville had occurred a few days earlier, and troops were camped within a few hundred yards of the farm.
- A.V. Rutland, age 40. Claimant rented his farm from witness' aunt, Jane E. Rutland. Claimant had known the place since 1853. It was where Murphy lived at the time of the taking. Examined again in 1875, Rutland said he was a constable of Davidson Co. and had lived there for 25 years.
- J.G. Webb, age 66, of Edgefield, in the produce



A Civil War Steamboat

and commission business, has lived there four years. During the war he resided near claimant, who mentioned that his wife was still in Cincinnati.

- P.W. Maxey, age 65, farmer, neighbor of claimant, has resided there since 1849. Can see Widow Rutland's house from his house.
- Joseph Remarkowitx, age 38, resident of Nashville since 1858, grocer and shipping merchant, has known claimant since 1864. Claimant complained of a soreness in his breast and wanted to quit working on the river, so witness recommended Mrs. Rutland's place to him. Claimant said he wanted to bring his family from the north to live with him.
- Dr. William Williams, age 55, physician, lives near Rutland's, met claimant when he was sick in bed with pneumonia. His wife, upon his recovery, came to live with him at the Rutland place.
- Bridget Murphy, age 36, of Sumner County about two miles from Hendersonville on the L&N Railroad, states that her husband William

Murphy died 14 Feb. 1879 at her home. She lived in and around Cincinnati through the war and joined him in Nashville when it was over. She has heard that he came to this country when he was 18; does not know whether he was naturalized; will look for the papers.

- James Trimble, Special Examiner, states "I have seen a good deal of Bridget Murphy since the death of her husband, she has been to see me very often relative to her claim. She is as plain, simple and honest a person as I ever met. She has three young children, Johanna, Mary and Maggie, aged 11, 7 and 4 years ... and has little or no means.... She returns to Cincinnati to live...."

WILLIAM C. NAPIER

Age 53; filed 1877; file consists of 127 pp.; claimed \$1,127 for hogs, cattle, and six horses.

Commissioner's Remarks:

"Nineteen months after presenting this claim the claimant became a voluntary bankrupt and thereupon ... title to the claim ... vested in his assignee in bankruptcy. No steps were taken by the assignee to administer upon this portion of the bankrupt's estate, and four years later the bankrupt undertook to prove up and recover upon the claim in his own name, for his own use. This was of course inadmissible and in Dec. 1878, after waiting 5 ½ years for the appearance of whomsoever had the legal title, the claim was disallowed.... By act of Mar. 3, 1879, the claim was sent back to us by Congress for a new hearing.... Claimant was born a slave at or near Nashville about the year 1824. In 1850 he was set free by the last will and testament of his master, who was also his father and who seems to have given him an education in Ohio. He settled at Nashville and engaged in the hack business, beginning in a small way and meeting with success. For the purpose of raising feed and providing pasturage for his hack horses he subsequently rented and worked a small farm six miles out from Nashville. This was his situation at the beginning of the war, and there is incidental mention by one of the witnesses of his being in the draying as well as the hacking business. In 1862, at the time the Federal army entered Nashville, claimant was living in town on Line St. and had there 25 hogs

which he was fattening. One day the Lieut. of an Ohio regiment came with a small train of wagons and took, killed and carried off these hogs ... which were needed for food and [said] that he had no authority to receipt for them. In Dec. 1864 the claimant had pastured on his farm four bay horses, a brown horse and a colt. It was just before the last battle with Hood and an Ohio battery, on the search for artillery horses, took all these animals but the mare, and there is direct proof that they went into service and the commander of the battery refused to give them up because, as he said, he needed horses and had orders to press them wherever found. The colt however was but 2 ½ years old ... and was probably carried off just because it was found there.... The Ohio artillerymen who pressed the horses drove off with them a cow and heifer which they found at the same place. The proofs in this case, both as to claimant's having the property and its being taken ... are very satisfactory. In 1888, under an act of the Tenn. legislature, the claimant brought the same claim which he has now presented to us before a board of three county commissioners to whom he was probably known and who reported favorably upon his loyalty and his claim. Major Kercheval, of Nashville ... testifies to knowing claimant ... and gives him a high character for truthfulness, intelligence and ability. H.H. Hanmer, who has been in the livery stable business at Nashville for 30 years, has known claimant all that time and testifies to his good character, intelligence and ability.... Being satisfied of the loyalty of the claimant and the validity and justice of his claim, we allow \$710 in discharge thereof. We omitted to mention in its proper place that [on] several occasions the claimant went inside the Confederate lines to procure information for the Union commander at Nashville, and that he volunteered, with other loyal men at Nashville, to work on the fortifications when Nashville was threatened by General Hood in Dec. 1864."

Notes:

William Carroll Napier was born a slave in Tenn., his father was Elias Napier, a white man, who died in 1850 leaving claimant his freedom. When the war began he was living with his family on Line St. in Nashville and operating a small farm on William Watkins' land about six miles from town. After the troops had been at Nashville about two weeks an Ohio regiment camped "near what is now known as 'Jubilee Hall' about a half-mile from my home...." When the horses were taken

Alfred Watkins, age 46 or 47, colored, was the slave of William E. Watkins before the war, and his owner hired him out to claimant. He followed the soldiers and horses into town and went to tell Napier.

Witnesses:

- Washington Watkins, age about 53, colored, has lived in and near Nashville all his life; was the slave of William E. Watkins before the war. In 1864 he was living in town but worked out on the farm rented by Carroll Napier of young Mr. Bass, a grandson of old man Watkins, about six miles from town by the Cumberland River. Carroll Napier then lived in town on McLemore St. and, though still a slave, was running hacks and wagons in town.
- William Sumner, age 56, hotel keeper, has resided in Nashville 37 years. "I am a person of color, but I have always been a freeman. I was born free. I first came to Nashville in the year 1840...." He became acquainted with claimant while still a slave. "There was a family of colored children living with old man Napier and



James C. Napier (1845-1940), son of William Carroll Napier. A college graduate, lawyer, banker, and City Council president, he was arguably Nashville's leading African-American citizen for many years.

all said to be the children of this white man by a negro woman. About 1849 ... this family of children was sent to Ohio to live, but in a year or so Wm. C. Napier returned to Nashville and settled out near the 'old Watkins' place.... My remembrance is now that old man Napier freed this family before his death and sent them to Ohio.... After Napier came back from Ohio, he married a colored woman reputed to be the daughter of a white man named Watkins....”

- Thomas A. Kercheval, age 36, came to Nashville in Dec. 1862 from Lincoln Co., is at present Mayor of the city. Has known claimant since 1864.
- H.H. Hanmer, age 50, has lived in Nashville 30 years, has been in the livery stable business with his brother Geo. W. Hanmer all that time. "Carroll Napier was a well-known hack man in Nashville, and as much so as anyone in town. I have always known him well, he stands well in Nashville and has a reputation for truth and veracity as good as anyone. He is considered more intelligent and a man of more character than negroes generally."

Twin Pigg-lets! From the Overton County 1850 Census

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1265	1268	Depth Pigs	29 m	Harmur	1284	400	"		
2			Gerilda "	27 f				"		
3			George S "	7 m				"	1	
4			John "	5 m				"	1	
5			Elizabeth "	5 f				"	1	
6			Humus M "	3 m				"		

The Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Schedules of the 1880 Tennessee Census



Nurses tending to smallpox victims.
from *ScienceClarified.com*

Davidson County (continued)

Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman, CGSM
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The DDD Schedules, as they are often called, were part of the non-population schedules supplementing the 1880 federal census, and were created to help the government decide on funding appropriations for institutions and health programs. On each of the following schedules of the DDDs, the census-takers were instructed to give an account of the location and condition of persons who met these descriptions:

The following questions were asked on all seven of the DDD schedules:

name of the afflicted person; county and district where enumerated; county of residence; and location in the population schedule.

The remainder of the questions pertained to each particular class of persons:

Insane Inhabitants: form of disease; duration of current attack; age at first attack; if requires restraint; if ever institutionalized and for how long; if additional features, such as epileptic suicidal, or homicidal. Distinction was to be made between persons with deterioration of mental power, such as dementia and those born defective; the latter were to be classified as Idiots.

Idiots: supposed cause; age of occurrence; size of person's head [at that time considered as significant]; if self-supporting or partly so; if ever in training school and for how long; and if additional illnesses present (insane, blind, deaf, paralyzed).

Deaf-Mutes: supposed cause; age of occurrence; if semi- or totally deaf and/or mute; if ever institutionalized; if also insane, idiotic, or blind. Enumerators were instructed to inquire about deaf-mutes and their residences from physicians in the area and also from schoolteachers.

Blind: if self-supporting; age at occurrence; form; supposed cause; if totally or semi-blind; if ever in an institution for the blind; length of time there; date of discharge; if also insane, idiotic, deaf-mute. Those who could see well enough to read were not to be placed on this schedule.

Homeless Children: whether father and/or mother were deceased; whether abandoned or surrendered; whether born in an institution, or year admitted; whether illegitimate; if separated from his/her mother; if ever arrested, and why; if origins were "respectable;" whether removed from criminal surroundings; if blind, deaf-mute or idiotic.

Inhabitants in Prisons: place of imprisonment; whether awaiting trial, serving a term, or serving out a fine; if awaiting execution, or transfer to higher prison, or if held as a witness; if imprisoned for debt, or for insanity; date incarcerated; alleged offense; fine; number of days in jail or workhouse, or years in penitentiary; whether at hard labor, and if so, whether contracted out. Enumerators were also to ask these questions of wardens or keepers of any prison, "station-house, or lock-up in their respective districts."

Paupers and Indigent: if supported wholly or partly at cost of city, county, or state; or at cost of institution; whether able-bodied; whether habitually intemperate; if epileptic; if ever convicted of a crime; if disabled; if born in the institution, or date of admission; whether others of the family were also in that establishment; if also blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic. Paupers living in individual homes who were supported partly or fully at county cost were referred to by the Census Office, as "outdoor paupers," to distinguish them from paupers in institutions.

For a more-detailed discussion of the DDD Schedules and this abstracting project, please see Part I, in the Summer 2005 issue of this journal (Volume XIX, no. 1), pp. 32-40. The question "Residence when at home" is not abstracted unless it differs from the place enumerated. The additional data in these abstracts comes from the population schedules and does not appear on the DDD Schedules themselves. The interpretation of the records may contain deciphering errors. The reader is encouraged to view the originals on microfilm. If any mistakes are noted, please contact the compiler with that information.

Davidson County (continued)

Stevens, Lizzie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident White Co., TN; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.41]

Pop.Sch.: Stephens, Lizzie, age 18, white, female, born Tenn.

Latimer, Mattie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Williamson Co., TN; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.42]

Pop.Sch.: Latimer, Mollie, age 17, white, female, born Tenn.

Hunter, Maddie[?]: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: Hunter, Massie[?], age 14, white, female, born Tenn.

Hunter, Irene: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.44]

Pop.Sch.: Hunter, Irine, age 12, white, female, born Tenn.

Hughes, Emma: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 11, white, female, born Tenn.

Hughes, Mollie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.46]

Pop.Sch: Hughes, Maesie[?], age 9, white, female, born Tenn.

Hughes, Walter: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.47]

Pop.Sch.: age 7, white, male, born Tenn.

Hughes, Albert: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.48]

Pop.Sch.: age 6, white, male, born Tenn.

Hollinger[?], Kate: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Shelbyville, Bedford Co.; father deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.49]

Pop.Sch: Hollinger[?], Kate, age 12, white, female, born Tenn. [Ancestry indexed this as Tollinger.]

Hollinger[?], Emma: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Shelbyville, Bedford Co.; father deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.50]

Pop.Sch.: Hollinger[?], Emmet, age 9, white, male, born Tenn. [Ancestry indexed this as Tollinger.]

Hobbs, Willimena: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; parents deceased; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.4]

Pop.Sch.: age 11, white, female, born Tenn.

Hobbs, Lida[?]: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; parents deceased; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: Hobbs, Leeta, age 9, white, female, born Tenn.

Phelps, Bettie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; parents deceased; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.6]

Pop.Sch.: age 13, female, white, born Tenn.

Dixon, Lizzie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Huntsville, Alabama; father deceased; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.7]

Pop.Sch.: age 14, female, white, born Ala.

Dixon, Delia[?]: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Huntsville, Alabama; father deceased; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: Dixon, Celia, age 8, female, white, born Ala.

Cook, Viola: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Columbia, Maury Co.; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.9]

Pop.Sch.: age 5, female, white, born Tenn.

Cook, John: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Columbia, Maury Co.; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.10]

Pop.Sch.: age 7, male, white, born Tenn.

Buschard, Dicie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; illegitimate, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.11]

Pop.Sch.: age 5, female, white, born Tenn.

Crockett, Evans: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; illegitimate, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 5, female, white, born Tenn.

Stevenson, Annie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; parents deceased; illegitimate; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 14, female, white, born Tenn.

Scott, Walter: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; illegitimate; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.13]

Pop.Sch.: age 6, male, white, born Tenn.

Counsel, James: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; illegitimate, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.14]

Pop.Sch.: age 3, male, white, born Tenn.

Wheeler, Laura: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; illegitimate, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.15]

Pop.Sch.: age 3, female, white, born Tenn.

Lee, Emmet: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.15]

Pop.Sch.: age 9/12, male, white, born Tenn.

Davis, Eugene: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased, rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.18]

Pop.Sch.: age 6, female, white, born Tenn.

Delany, Minnie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Pensacola, Florida; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.19]

Pop.Sch.: age 2, female, white, born Fla.

Reeder, Lizzie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum, resident Illinois. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.20]

Pop.Sch.: age 12, female, white, born Ill.

Horn, Alice: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.21]

Pop.Sch.: age 8, female, white, born Tenn.

Claiborne, Maggie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Protestant Orphan Asylum; rescued from criminal surroundings. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.22]

Pop.Sch.: age 6, female, white, born Tenn.

Barrow, Washington: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.41; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.15]

Noel, Frances: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.40; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.23]

Rawlston, Nicey: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.40; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.36]

Pop.Sch.: age 83, female, mulatto, born Va.; mother-in-law, in household of John Dyer.

McMurry, Ernest: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.39; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.19]

Tate, Lizzie A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.38; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.10]

Pop.Sch.: age 40[?], female, black, born Va.; wife, in household of Samuel Tate.

Craighead, Robert: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 9, fall from table; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.38; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.47]

French, William: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 6; blown out by gunpowder; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.38; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.48]

Pop.Sch.: age 60, male, white, born Tenn.; head of household.

Clay, Granville: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 12, from fever; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.38; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: age 26, male, black, born Tenn.

Ware, George: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.37; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.17]

Pop.Sch.: age 18, male, mulatto, born Tenn.; tenant, in household of Susan V. Groomes, age 56.

Young, Washington: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.37; see Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 61, male, black, born Tenn.; head of household.

Demoss, Lina: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.35]

Moore, Tom: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.20]

Sweeney, Nancy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.41]

Keeton, Emerson: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 25; optic nerve blindness, caused by fever. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.26]

Pop.Sch.: age 52, male, white, born Tenn.; head of household.

Neely, Sam: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 43; burnt by explosion. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.32]

Pop.Sch.: age 63, male, black, born Tenn.; in household of Emerson Keeton.

Morse, Geo.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; optic nerve blindness. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: age 67, male, white, born [illegible]; head of household.

Bender, Fayette: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.9]

Pop.Sch.: age 33, male, black, born Tenn.; head of household.

Brown, Albert: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.40]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, male, black, born Tenn.; cowboy, in household of Chas. Evritt[?], stockyard keeper, age 43.

Simpson, Alice: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3, e.d.36; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.3]

Pop.Sch.: age 15, female, black, daughter of Maria Simpson, age 38, in household of Alfred McCullough, age 26.

Manier, Hume: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a term and a fine; incarcerated 26 April; stealing; 120 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35, see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: age 12, male, black, born Tenn.

Demoss, Essec[?]: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 4 May; Larceny; 66 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.44]

Pop.Sch.: Demoss, Essec[?], age 10, male, black, born Tenn.

Thompson, Jno.:

Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 9 May; assault and battery; 66 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 45, male, mulatto, born Tenn.

Icard, Sims:

Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 17 May; assault and battery; 66 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3.,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: age 50, male, black, born Mo.

Kennard, Julia: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 17 May; vagrancy; 66 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.47]

Pop.Sch.: age22, female, black, born Tenn.

Bass, Geo.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 18 May; assault and battery; 26 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.48]

Pop.Sch.: age 15, male, black, born Tenn.

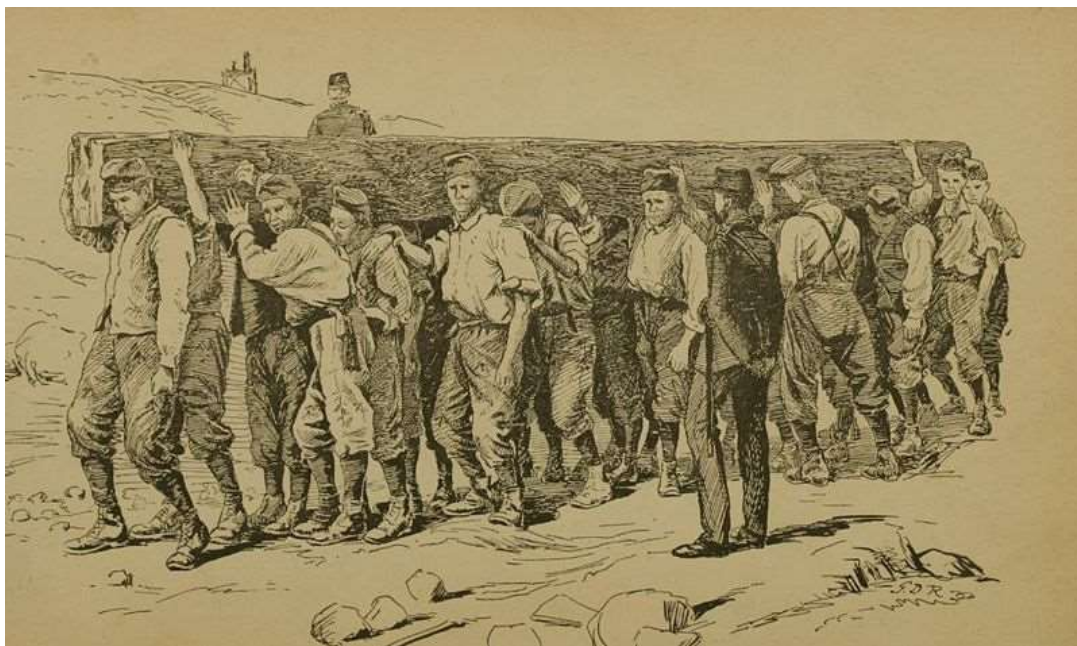
Johnson, Fannie: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 18 May; assault and battery; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.49]

Pop.Sch.: age 21, female, black, born Tenn.

Temple, Alf: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 21 May; 13 1/3 days, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.50]

Pop.Sch.: age 60, male, black, born "unknown."

Johnson, Fran: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine;



Convict Chain Gang at hard labor, 1894

incarcerated 22 May; robbery; 66 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.1]

Pop.Sch.: age 10, male, mulatto, born Ky.

Johnson, Will: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 25 May; drunk; 20 2/3 days, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.2]

Pop.Sch.: age 12, male, black, born Tenn.

Lock, Calvin: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 27 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.3]

Pop.Sch.: age 29, male, white, born Ala.

Maney, Steve: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 27 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.4]

Pop.Sch.: age 15, male, black, born Tenn.

Louis, Albert: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 27 May; assault and battery; 6 2/3 days, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: age 23, male, black, born Tenn.

Thomas, Scott: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine;

incarcerated 27 May, assault and battery, 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.6]

Pop.Sch.: age 25, male, black, born Tenn.

Walker, Bell: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 28 May, larceny; 26 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.7]

Pop.Sch.: age 20, female, black, born Tenn.

Franklin, Tuelton[?]: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 28 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: Franklin, Tuelton[?], age 18, male, black, born Tenn.

Demoss, Lotta: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 28 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.9]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, female, black, born Tenn.

Bell, Kate: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 28 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.10]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, female, black, born Tenn.

Williams, Myra: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 28 May, assault and battery; 66 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.11]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, female, black, born Tenn.

Chandler, Sarah: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 66 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, female, black, born Tenn.

Smith, Fannie: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 92 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.13]

Pop.Sch.: age 13[?], female, black, born Tenn.

Martin, Ida: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 26 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.14]

Pop.Sch.: Marlin, Ada, age 16, female, black, born Tenn.

Fite, Ida: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 26 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.15]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, female, black, born Tenn.

Long, Mary: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 26 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.16]

Pop.Sch.: age 14, female, mulatto, born Tenn.

Simpson, Alice: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.17]

Pop.Sch.: age 15, female, black, born Tenn.

Clark, Emma: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.18]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, female, mulatto, born Ky.

Reynolds, John: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 29 May, assault and battery; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.19]

Pop.Sch.: age 13, male, black, born Tenn.

Caffrey, Mike: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 31 May, drunk in streets; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.20]

Pop.Sch.: age 35, male, white, born Ireland.

Coleman, T. J.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; working out a fine; incarcerated 31 May, drunk in streets; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.21]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, male, white, born Tenn.

Morrow, Bell: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; working out a fine; incarcerated 31 May, vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.22]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, female, black, born Ky.

Vaughn, Lou: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; working out a fine; incarcerated 1 June, vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.23]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, female, black, born Tenn.

White, Chas.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; working out a fine; incarcerated 1 June, throwing stones; 66 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.24]

Pop.Sch.: age 13, male, mulatto, born Tenn.

Noble, Thos.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Davidson Co.; City Workhouse; working out a fine; incarcerated 1 June, vagrancy; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.25]

Pop.Sch.: age 35, male, black, born Tenn.

Jones, Ed: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 1 June; assault with a knife; 66 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.26]

Pop.Sch.: age 19, male, white, born Va.

Taylor, Margaret: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., City Workhouse; serving out a fine; incarcerated 1 June; vagrancy; 6 2/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.27]

Pop.Sch.: age 23, female, black, born Tenn.

Farrell, Mollie: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., "omission in City Workhouse"; serving out a fine; incarcerated 31 May; vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.25]

Pop.Sch.: age 18, female, black, born Tenn.

Logan, Winnie: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., "omission in City Workhouse"; serving out a fine; incarcerated 31 May; vagrancy; 13 1/3 days in jail, breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.26]

Pop.Sch.: age 20, female, black, born Tenn.

Butterfield, A.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., "omission in City Workhouse"; serving out a fine; incarcerated 31 May; resisting officer; 80 days in jail; breaking rock. [s.d.3,e.d.35; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.27]

Pop.Sch.: age 21, male, black, born Tenn.

This ends the entries for the City Workhouse.

More Davidson County DDD entries will continue in the next issue.

Reece V. Morrel of Jackson County

by John Newton Morrel



Reece Vandever Morrel was born on April 25, 1795 in South Carolina. Reece's grandson told his own children that his grandfather was an orphan. To date researchers have been unable to identify his parents. Additionally, it is not absolutely clear how and when Reece arrived in Jackson County, Tennessee, but there is increasing evidence that he probably came with a group of related South Carolina and Georgia families who migrated north between 1803 and 1807.¹

The trip from South Carolina would have been difficult. Ebenezer Newton traveled from Athens, Georgia, to Bedford County, Tennessee, in October and November 1818, probably over some of the same roads used by Reece Morrel and the families who moved to Jackson County from northwestern South Carolina. Writing a dozen or so years later than the Jackson County settlers arrived, Newton noted in his diary:

Reece V. Morrel

October 10, 1818

[We] set off then in high spirits, and came about 20 miles to the Chatahouchie, a considerable river, which we crossed in a ferry-boat, a little before dark. Having now crossed the line, I felt myself exposed to the Indians, and consequence of it [sic], experienced a small degree of fear, although probably there were no Indians nearer than 14. or 15 miles.

October 11, 1818

The last hill we came down this evening, I cannot describe and therefore shall not now attempt it, except only to say that it was very steep and long and stony; and to make it worse to us, we had to come down it in the night with no other light than that of the moon which was partly obscured by clouds. We got down safe however.

October 17, 1818

7 miles further brought us to the foot of the Cumberland mountain, a long and rugged hill indeed, two miles from bottom to top; We were nearly two hours ascending it.... [October 18] One mile further, we were at the North Western foot of the Cumberland mountain. The descent was steep in some places, and very rough, the passage being obstructed by huge limestone rocks, which render the road difficult to pass.²

It may have been exciting for a boy of ten or twelve, like Reece, to make a trip through Creek Indian territory and

John Newton Morrel lives in Boston, Mass. He is a graduate Swarthmore College and retired from a career in management and consulting. Retirement gives him the opportunity to return to an early love of historical research and writing. He is particularly interested in migration patterns in the South during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. John is a ggg grandson of Reece V. and Rachel Carlisle Morrel, a 4th-great grandson of William and Nancy Kirkpatrick Carlisle, and a 5th great-grandson of Robert and Mary Ann Campbell Kirkpatrick, early Jackson County settlers. The photo of Reece Morrel shown above is in the author's possession.

The author wishes to express his profound thanks to Michele Ealey who made countless trips to the Tennessee Archives to retrieve documents and who knows both the back roads and the families of Jackson County well enough to clear up his endless confusion about the location of landmarks and the intricacies of family relationships. Michele is a descendant of Robert and Mary Ann Kirkpatrick through both of her parents.

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over the mountains untroubled by anxieties that weighed on the adults with whom he came. But it is clear from property and military records that at least some of the group formed a close neighborhood once they were in Jackson County. Records demonstrate that Reece was closely associated with the families who lived along Sugar Creek, a stream that begins as two branches running west through gaps in the rugged bluffs that form the Cumberland River basin, join forces and empty into the river at the village now called Sugar Creek about twenty miles from the Kentucky border. Like any families living in the rural countryside in the early nineteenth century, these South Carolinians cleared land, raised crops and stock, cut wood, preserved food and maintained farm buildings. Some, like Reece Morrel, also started small businesses.

Reece first appears in Tennessee records at age eighteen, when he enlisted in the Tennessee Militia during the War of 1812. He served as a private in Capt. Bailey Butler's company of the 1st Regiment of the West Tennessee Militia under Colonel John K. Wynn. Capt. Butler was a Jackson County man himself, as were many of the men in his unit. The company pay roll and muster roll records for Butler's company document Morrel's service.³ Tom Kanon's "Regimental Histories of Tennessee Units During the War of 1812" tells us

*Wynn's regiment totaled approximately 417 men. They participated in Jackson's first campaign into Creek territory where they fought at the Battle of Talladega (9 November 1813). At this battle the regiment sustained heavy casualties, especially in Captain John Porter's company, where the captain himself was among the wounded. Colonel Wynn was a planter and politician from Wilson County who was serving as state senator at the time of the outbreak of the Creek War. His regiment was mustered in at Fayetteville in early October 1813 and mustered out in early January 1814.*⁴



The Battle of Talladega

We have found no record of Reece's activities for a number of years after the militia returned home, but two of his concerns must have been to find a place to live and a way to make a living. Clear title to property in early Jackson County, as in other parts of Tennessee, was difficult to prove. The Jackson County area was part of the North Carolina Military Reservation where land had been set aside in 1783 for officers and soldiers of the American Revolution and their heirs. Relatively few of those eligible for military grants actually settled in the county. Most soldiers sold their shares, frequently to speculators. Fraud was widespread, surveys were sometimes vague and titles could be uncertain. The last of the North Carolina warrants were not issued until 1842.⁵ And to make matters more difficult yet, the boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee (including northern Jackson County) was disputed until well into the 1820s.⁶

Undoubtedly Reece and his neighbors had houses, barns and other buildings on land they had settled and farmed, but some of this land was not registered, surveyed or formally granted until the 1820s. The record is further limited by the destruction of the Jackson county deed books in an 1872 courthouse fire. Fortunately, there is of information about property ownership in other sources. Two of the most important are the records of grants of land by the State of Tennessee and loose papers relative to early Jackson County Chancery Court cases, both of which are preserved in the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Reece's first record of ownership is not from these sources, however, but from the federal Census of Manufactures taken in 1820. He appears as Rece Morrel on the Jackson County schedule, operating a distillery for corn whiskey that consumed 900 bushels of corn annually and employed two men. The distillery is further described as producing 1,200 gallons at a market value of \$600. The record indicates that the business was based on \$200 invested capital,

paid \$150 in wages and had contingent expenses of \$50 annually. Twenty-five year old Reece had plenty of competition in business, as his distillery was one of sixteen reported in Jackson County in that year.⁷

In November 1823, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee passed several acts authorizing the sale of public land. The process involved identifying a tract of land, registering it with the entry taker for the county, having the land surveyed and submitting the entry and the survey to the State for approval. If the survey was accepted - a process that might take several months - the Governor signed a grant in the name of the new owner.

Quite obviously Jackson County citizens were ready to take advantage of this new land law.⁸ Based on a survey of February 1823 taken before the General Assembly had formally acted, Reece purchased two acres of land on the falls of Sugar Creek, east of the large loop of the Cumberland River as it dips into Tennessee “including the place called Murrey’s Mill seat.”⁹ The grant was signed December 2, 1824. Murrey’s mill seat had been on the site by 1816, as is described in a grant to John Murrey for land “where sd. Murrey cut timber for a mill.”¹⁰ The falls are located on the south branch of Sugar Creek and found on modern topographical maps. The “road to Morrel’s mill” becomes a marker in a number of later deeds.

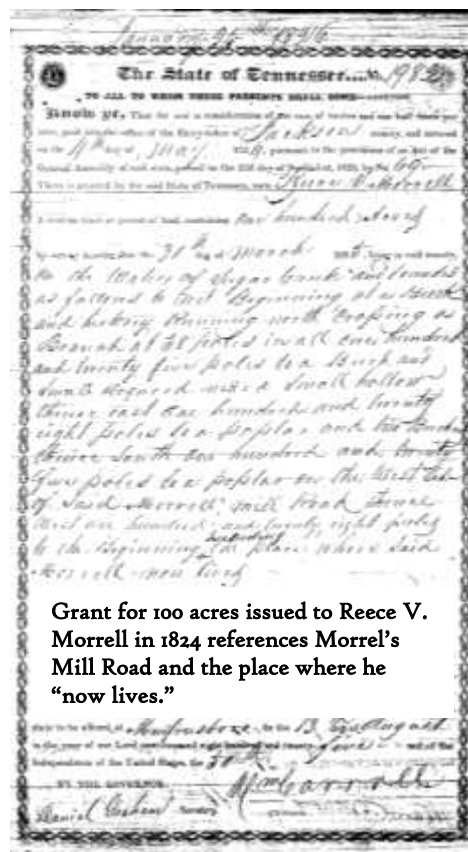
Land titles continued to be a problem even after the General Assembly acted. In the *Sparta Review* of December 15, 1824 there is a notice reading

*“By virtue of an execution from the Warren County Court, I will expose to public sale in the town of Gainsboro (sic) on the 3rd of February next, the right that John Love has in 1000 acres in Jackson County. The property was taken in the case of John Love vs. Philip Mulkey, John Tinsley, Wm. Tinsley, Elizabeth Tinsley, Reuben Tinsley, James Langford, Gabriel Baker, Reese V. Morrell (sic), Samuel Kendall, William Hamilton, Thomas Williams, John Edwards, A. C. Hamilton, David Walker, William Edwards, Erasmus Ford, Isham Kirk, Polly Kendall, Sarah Baker and Lewis Stover.”*¹¹

John Love was a land speculator who lived in Virginia in 1821 and by 1831 had moved to Greene County, Tennessee. It is likely that the defendants listed here, including Reece Morrel, had settled on land which Love claimed under an earlier grant. Records show that Love had purchased huge Jackson County tracts from Stockley Donelson (another speculator) as early as 1795.¹² Love continued to pursue both lawsuits and agreements with various Jackson County residents over disputed land until at least 1831. No further record has been found to provide details about the dispute over the 1,000 acres to which Reece Morrel and others had made a claim.

The year after Reece bought the Murrey mill seat, he acquired two more pieces of property by grant under the same statute. For “consideration of the sum of twelve and one half cents an acre,” he bought two adjacent one hundred acre tracts on the waters of Sugar Creek. The eastern tract has the most critical information for family history since it includes “the place where said Morrell (sic) now lives.” It was granted August 13, 1825.¹³

Bounding it on the west, Reece bought another hundred acres on the same day, including “the place whereon Daniel Stull now lives.”¹⁴ We know there was some family connection



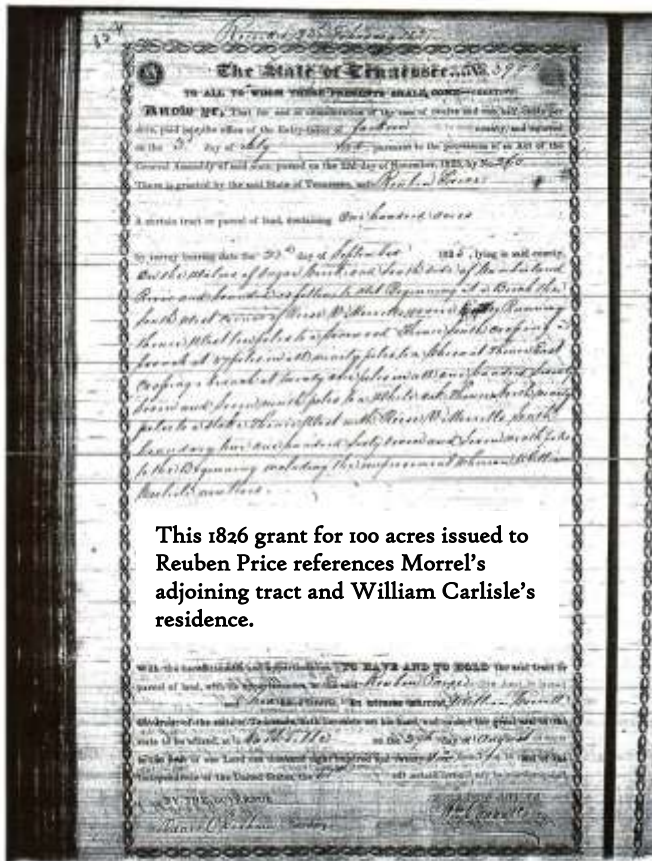
here, because Daniel Stull's wife was Margaret Morrel, daughter of a William Morrel who came to Jackson County from the Pendleton District of South Carolina about 1806 or 1807.¹⁵ Although the relationship of Reece to these Morrels has yet to be determined, it is revealing that one of Daniel Stull's grandsons was named Reece Vandever Stull. He was born in 1841 about the time that Reece Morrel and his family left for Arkansas.

Four years later, another family in the Sugar Creek area apparently named a son after Reece. Reece Vandever Moss was born in 1845 to William Moss and his wife, who may have been a granddaughter of William and Nancy Carlisle.¹⁶ William Carlisle lived with the William Moss family at the time of the 1840 census, which notes that Carlisle is a Revolutionary War veteran.

Bounding the south side of the one hundred acre grant on which Reece V. Morrel lived in 1825 is another one hundred acre grant, this one granted to Reuben Price on August 29, 1826.¹⁷ The grant for this property records that it includes "the improvement whereon William Carlisle now lives." This was Reece's father-in-law. On September 23, 1819, Reece Morrel married Rachel Carlisle, the daughter of William and his wife Nancy Kirkpatrick Carlisle.¹⁸ Rachel's parents apparently had settled on the land or were already Price's tenants when their son-in-law purchased an adjoining tract.

Reece's mother-in-law, Nancy Kirkpatrick Carlisle, was from a family that settled very early in Jackson County.

Her parents, Robert and Mary Ann Kirkpatrick, had been in the area since the late 1790s, although because of boundary confusion the Kirkpatricks and other families in that area believed for years that they lived in Green County, Kentucky.¹⁹ Robert Kirkpatrick and several of his children occupied much of what is now known as Big Bottom across the Cumberland and a little north of the mouth of Sugar Creek. The Carlisles and the Kirkpatricks were from the Carolinas, having come to the Kentucky-Tennessee border by way of Madison County, Kentucky, where they stopped for a few years.²⁰



This 1826 grant for 100 acres issued to Reuben Price references Morrel's adjoining tract and William Carlisle's residence.

By the time Reece Morrel was granted the hundred acres on which he lived, he and Rachel had begun their family. John Montgomery was born in January 1821 and William Hamilton in December 1823. By May of 1838, the family had nine sons including the three younger ones who lived to adulthood: Hiram Robert, born in 1828; Ralph DeKalb, born in 1832; and Green Wood, born in 1838. The last three of the family's twelve children were twins Rachel and Margaret Evelyn born in April 1840, and Nancy Abigail, born on Christmas Day 1843.²¹ Even though two of the children died in infancy, it was a full household.

Neighbors in the Sugar Creek area continued to expand and to consolidate their land holdings. On August 30, 1826, a year after he was granted his first two hundred

acre tracts, Reece bought a third one hundred acres also on the waters of Sugar Creek.²² This was land "whereon Samuel Lovell now lives." The exact location of this particular tract along the creek is not known at this time.

Late in 1838 Reece obtained a grant of 50 more acres.²³ The tract was "on the road leading from Cumberland River to Antioch Meeting House." This road ran up Hamilton's Branch from the Cumberland River to the ridge east of

the river and then turned south toward a community now called Old Antioch that was the location of an early church. The grant joined “the north boundary line of a 100 acre survey in the name of said Morrell [sic].” The 100 acre survey mentioned here may have later been sold to John Osgathorp.²⁴

The 1836 tax list for Jackson County shows Reece was living in the 8th Civil District with 400 acres of land valued at \$3,250 and 50 acres of school land valued at \$10. Taxes from school land were supposed to be set aside to support public schools, though the system generally failed to work in Tennessee. The author has been unable to determine exactly which tracts comprised the 400 acres. By 1836, records show that Reece Morrel owned the mill site (two acres) and three one hundred acre grants. Other property records include a one hundred acre survey which Reece sold to John Osgathorp, the fifty-acre survey of 1837 that was not actually granted until 1838, and later parcels. It is likely that Reece had acquired additional acreage by purchase. .

The Panic of 1837 brought radical change to the communities that made up Jackson County, as it did in many parts of the country. Andrew Jackson had warned about what he believed to be the dire consequences of central banking in his widely published Farewell Address: “We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands and various kinds of stock which within the last year or two seized upon such a multitude of our citizens and threatened to pervade all classes of society.”²⁵ But the worst was yet to come:

“The financial panic that gripped the U. S. economy in the spring of 1837 was among the most severe in its history. In the five years that followed the nation’s first general specie payments by banks, failures and loan losses reduced the bank assets of the state chartered banks by 45 percent, and 194 of the 729 banks with charters in 1837 were forced to close their doors.”²⁶

In 1840, Reece’s family is recorded on the census in the 8th Civil District between the households of Philip M. Kirkpatrick and Reuben Baly (sic) and one house away from Philip and Henry Crowder. It appears that the Morrels may have moved from their property on Sugar Creek near the mill site to the banks of the Cumberland River, about four miles away, by the time of the census.

On September 10, 1840, Reece V. Morrel deeded two adjacent pieces of property totaling 156.5 acres on the Cumberland River at the mouth of Sugar Creek to his neighbor Henry Crowder for \$2,700. Fortunately the deed for this sale with Reece’s distinctive signature survives among Jackson County loose court papers.²⁷ Reece likely have bought this land from an individual since there is no grant recorded for it, though there is an undated record for Reece Morrel in the Jackson County Entry Taker’s Book for 150 acres in this location.²⁸ Or, it is possible that he bought the tract from one Aaron Lambert, Sr. who had one part of it under patent, according to the deed of sale. The date of Reece’s purchase of the land is not known. Any public record would have been destroyed in the courthouse fire.

These pieces of property were the subject of a lawsuit brought in the Jackson County Chancery Court by Henry Crowder in 1842.²⁹ According to the loose court papers, Crowder purchased 189 acres from Reece Morrel in 1839. He paid \$3,000, partly on credit. In 1841 Morrel, by then living in Arkansas, offered to buy the land back. Some time later Crowder received a letter from Morrel repeating the offer. He wrote back and agreed to sell the land back to Morrel. A dispute arose regarding the notes issued in these transactions. Robert Montgomery acted as Morrel’s agent in the matter. When Crowder brought suit against Morrel, Montgomery and Russel M. Kinnard were co-defendants. Eventually, Crowder agreed to sell the land back to Morrel for the price he had paid, plus 120 barrels of corn, representing unpaid interest on the notes.³⁰ The case was settled with Morrel agreeing to share court costs with Crowder. The settlement was noted on an undated document in the file signed by Henry Crowder (by mark) and Reece V. Morrel.

We Henry Crowder & Rice & Morrill have this day
 compromised the suit in the Chancery Court at Greensboro
 in which said Henry Crowder is complainant and said Rice
 N. Morrill and Robert Montgomery & Russell & Kinnaird are
 defendants as follows said Rice agrees to surrender to said Henry the two notes
 executed by said Henry to said Rice in said Montgomery's & Kinnaird's
 hands & enjoined by said bill in consideration of which said Henry
 Crowder has this day executed to said Morrill a bond for title to the
 land described in said bond and said Henry Crowder dismisses
 said suit and ~~said~~ ^{the} parties agree to pay one half of the costs each
 including the fee of solicitor for complainant but in no case
 is Morrill to pay more than twenty five dollars. -
 For
 James T. Quarks
 Henry Crowder
 Rice & Morrill

- Carroll County Arkansas May 1881
 Mr Crowder
 Sir, I am in form by Mr. White
 that you are willing to retain
 the the trade in the place
 I told you to tell me you are
 willing to take the same
 money you paid out and if that is
 all that you can do we can
 make a deal. You must know that
 the land is worth
 more than the value of what
 money I got and if I can get a
 few more I can not take it
 but if you will let me have
 one hundred and twenty five
 or one hundred and thirty
 hundred dollars and the balance
 when you wish if you like

I have turned your ~~business~~ ^{business} over
 it a contract give me an answer as soon
 as possible I have a very good piece
 of land for a ropt we are all well
 I am in better health than I
 have been for ten years give my best respects
 to all inquiring friends. ~~with mine~~
 other country is now broken and
 we are but the bottom is
 and the summer range is good but
 the bottom of good land is low and
 for good settlement rather more but
 yours
 Rice & Morrill

Documents from the loose court papers of Jackson County
 were critical to the author's study of his ancestor.

Top: an agreement between Morrel and Henry Crowder.
 Bottom: a letter Morrel wrote to Crowder from Arkansas.

While Reece's letter from Arkansas makes it clear that he was looking for new land, we do not have any evidence that further explains the Morrell's decision to leave Tennessee. It is worth noting that the banking crisis was still acute in Tennessee in the early 1840s. Governor Polk delivered a message to the Tennessee Legislature that was reported in October 1841 in which he remarks that

*"at the last session of the Legislature, which was two years ago, the banks reported that they were solvent, that they would be prepared at an early day to meet their liabilities, and that their suspension would only be temporary. Consequently no legislative action took place in regard to them. What was the result? Every bank, except a branch of the Railroad Bank at Knoxville, has continued up to this hour in a state of suspension. – Some of them have actually had the audacity, while thus refusing to pay their debts, to extend their business, and declare dividends of profits among their stockholders."*³¹

The documents in the case of *Crowder v. Morrell* make it clear that Reece and his family left Tennessee for Arkansas at some point after September 10, 1840, and were still in Arkansas as of April 4, 1842. Nancy Abigail Morrel, Reece and Rachel's youngest child, was born on December 25, 1843. Although family tradition says that she was born in Tennessee and one census record in 1850 seems to confirm that, the censuses of 1860 and 1870 record Nancy's place of birth as Arkansas.³²

The undated but signed settlement note in the Crowder suit indicates that Reece must have returned to Jackson County sometime after the Chancery Court hearing in April 1842. It is not clear whether he brought the family with him, but it is reasonable to suppose that Rachel would have wanted to visit her family. Rachel's father William Carlisle died on April 5, 1843, in Jackson County. Nancy Abigail Hamilton, the new bride of eldest son John Montgomery Morrel, died on September 23, 1843. Reece and Rachel's teen-aged son, James Morrel, died two months later on November 24th. It is not clear whether these deaths occurred in Arkansas or Tennessee. If Reece and Rachel did return to Jackson County, they may have witnessed the effects on their extended family of a devastating typhoid epidemic that hit the Kirkpatricks and their neighbors in 1845. The diary of Isaac Tipton Reneau, an evangelist who visited Jackson County in that year, reports that seven gruesome deaths took place during his stay. Rachel's mother, Nancy Kirkpatrick Carlisle, appears to have died earlier in 1845, cause unknown.³³

Reece may have continued to own some Jackson County land after he moved from Arkansas to Texas. A 1863 deed used as evidence in a later court case refers to eight tracts of land, two of which mention Reece Morrell's Cumberland River property.

"One tract deeded to me [David Buchanan] from Thomas Harris, date 25th Feb. 1847 . . . begining [sic] at a stake in the East boundary of Rice V. Morrells [sic] land on the side of the road leading up Cumberland River and in the dividing line made by Henry Crowder and Robt. Montgomery, agents for said Morrell Running thence with the conditional line made by said Crowder and Morrell South. . . ."

*"Fourth tract of 30 acres . . . beginning at an Elm on the bank of the Cumberland River running south with the River Morrell & Starling [Sterling] Harris' tract to the Gainesboro Road to a stone near the grave yard then up the road. . . "*³⁴

It is also possible that the author of this deed simply copied the property's boundaries as they were described in the 1847 deed. The fact that Henry Crowder and Robert Montgomery were named as Reece Morrell's agents suggests the land description is from the period of the Crowder lawsuit when Reece was in Arkansas and supports this interpretation.

Because of the almost total loss of Jackson County's records in 1872, it is impossible to know what Reece did with most of his land. With the exception of the sale of the land on the Cumberland River and reference in another grant to a sale of one piece to John Osgathorp, no further record of sales has surfaced in searches of abstracts of the loose Chancery Court papers. Testimony given in a 1901 court case proves that Nathan Vannoy was operating the mill on Sugar Creek that was formerly Reece Morrel's.³⁵

Reece and Rachel, nine children and two female slaves headed south to Texas either from Arkansas or from Tennessee sometime in 1844 or 1845. Rachel and two young sons, Charles and Alexander, are said to have died and been buried during the trip, perhaps on the banks of the Sabine River. The earliest Texas records known for the Morrel family at this time are for Reece, John Montgomery and William Hamilton (called Ham) who appear on Texas poll lists for 1846. John and Ham served in Thomas I. Smith's company in the Mexican War between February 1847 and August 1848.³⁶ Nine years before he died on April 15, 1869, Reece, who had at one time owned some 600 acres of Jackson County land, would report his holdings in Texas as 60 acres of improved land and 1,814 acres of unimproved land with a value of \$3.52 cents per acre.³⁷ The family would participate in a good deal of frontier drama in the next years, but that is a story for another article.

Notes

¹ Another paper currently in process will provide documentation on this group that includes Montgomery, Hix, Fariss, Stull, Bradshaw and William Morrel families.

² [Journal] 1818 Oct. 9 - 1818 Nov. 14 / Ebenezer Newton, *Digital Library of Georgia*, <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/zlna/id:ebn001>. The original journal is in the collections of the Hargrett Library, University of Georgia.

³ Bailey Butler was first commissioned in the Jackson County militia in 1810. Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, compiler, *Record of Commissions of Officers in the Tennessee Militia, 1796-1815* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977), 95. The soldier's name is spelled Reese Morrell on the military records. Though his name is routinely misspelled in every conceivable way, Reece Morrel always signed his own name Reece V. Morrel. On May 25, 1855 in Navarro County, Texas, using his usual signature, Reece attested that he was the same person as Reese V. Morrell and had not previously applied for bounty land.

⁴ Regimental Histories of Tennessee Units During the War of 1812, *Tennessee State Library and Archives*, <http://state.tn.us/tsla/history/military/1812reg.htm>. Morrel served in the 1st Regiment of West Tennessee Militia under Colonel John K. Wynn. The men of the unit were mostly from Wilson, Jackson, Bedford, Lincoln, Montgomery, Robertson, Sumner, and White Counties.

⁵ Military Bounty Land Warrants and the Glasgow Land Fraud by A. B. Pruitt, *TNGen Web*, <http://www.tngenweb.org/tnland/pruitt3.htm>.

⁶ Surveyors Error in Drawing Walker's Line Kept Tennessee, Kentucky at Odds for Many Years, by Dallas Bogan, *Campbell County TNGen Web*, <http://www.tngenweb.org/campbell/hist-bogan/surveyor.html>. On February 4, 1820, the two sides compromised which gave Kentucky the true latitude line as the north boundary of West Tennessee, and to Tennessee the old Virginia line of the Walker and Smith east of the Tennessee River. Significant parts of the boundary remained uncertain until a resurvey was completed in 1859. Also "Boundary Disputes between States: The Impact on Private Rights," *Columbia Law Review*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1969), pp. 129-145.

⁷ 1820 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Tennessee, "Census of Manufactures," p. 459.

⁸ As shown in the illustrations, the face of each grant shows that it was based on an Act dated 22 Nov. 1823. However, a search of Tennessee state laws passed in 1823 does not reveal an act of that date. Other land-related acts passed in Nov. 1823 provided a one-year extension for the filing of grants.

⁹ Grant to Reese Morrel, 2 Dec. 1824, "Tennessee Land Grants," Book 10, p. 504, grant #22825. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁰ Grant to John Murrey, 14 Mar. 1816, "Tennessee Land Grants," Book 30, p. 332, grant #16700. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹¹ Eddlemon, Sherida K., *Genealogical Abstracts from Tennessee Newspapers 1821-1828*, Heritage Books, Bowie Maryland, 1991, p. 115.

¹² Jackson County, Tennessee, Loose Court Papers, agreement between John Love & Moses Fisk. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Jackson County Records, microfilm reel 92.

¹³ Grant to Reece Morrel, 13 Aug. 1825, "Tennessee Land Grants, Middle Tennessee," Book 3, p. 291, grant #1982. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁴ Grant to Reece Morrel, 13 Aug. 1825, "Tennessee Land Grants, Middle Tennessee," Book 3, p. 297, grant #1988. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁵ Reece V. Morrel's relationship to William Morrel and his family is uncertain. Several affidavits taken relative to an estate settlement in the 1840's lists all of William Morrel's children and their spouses as well as members of numerous related families. Reece is not mentioned in any of the affidavits.

¹⁶ William Moss had three sons by his first marriage: John Fleetwood; James R. and Reece V. The name of his first wife is not known. He married secondly Amanda Scantland Parrish, a widow, by whom he had five additional sons. The author is currently working on an article about the Moss family.

¹⁷ Grant to Reuben Price, 29 August 1826, "Tennessee Land Grants, Middle Tennessee," Book 5, p. 356, grant #3900.

¹⁸ Neysa Morrel Chouteau, *The Family of Reece V. Morrel and Rachel Carlisle* (privately printed, 1988), p.11. There is no known record of Reece and Rachel's marriage. In her book Neysa Morrel

Chouteau cites dates from a "family record," presumably a Bible, which had last been seen in 1936 and was then "badly faded and worn, with a portion entirely obliterated."

¹⁹ Robert Kirkpatrick and his sons William and Amos are found on the tax list for Green County, Kentucky in 1799. Amos was married in Green County in 1798. Green County was a parent county of Monroe, established in 1820.

²⁰ Widow's pension application, Revolutionary War (R1698, William Carlisle, Virginia). Revolutionary War Pension Application Files (NARA microfilm publication M805, roll 161). Nancy Carlisle states her marriage to William Carlisle occurred in Madison County, Kentucky, April 19, 1792.

²¹ These birth dates are found in Choteau's *Family of Reece V. Morrel*, q.v.

²² Grant to Reece Morrel, 30 Aug. 1826, "Tennessee Land Grants, Middle Tennessee," Book 5, p. 372, grant #3916.

²³ Grant to Reece Morrel, 15 Nov. 1838, "Tennessee Land Grants, Mountain District," Book L, p. 169, grant #6489.

²⁴ Morrel's sale to Osgathorp is referenced in a grant to Reuben Price, 13 Nov. 1838, "Tennessee Land Grants, Mountain District," Book L., pp.155-56, grant #64900. No grant to Morrel for this 100 acres has been located.

²⁵ *Richmond Enquirer*, Mar 7, 1837, p. 2, vol. XXXIII, issue 99.

²⁶ Peter L. Rousseau, "Jacksonian Monetary Policy, Specie Flows and the Panic of 1837," *The Journal of Economic History*, vol. 62, no. 2, (June 2002), p. 457.

²⁷ Jackson County, Tennessee, Loose Court Papers, deed from Reece V. Morrel to Henry Crowder. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Jackson County Records, microfilm reel 126.

²⁸ Jackson County, Tennessee, copy of Little Entry Takers Book made by W. W. Draper and T. G. Settle Jr. acting as Deputy Entry Takers September 29, 1893. The original was reported to be "in mutilated condition" and apparently no longer exists.

²⁹ Jackson County Tennessee, Loose Court Papers, Crowder, Henry v. Morrell, Reece et. al. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Jackson County Records, microfilm reel 63.

³⁰ As a very rough estimate of the value of the corn that was part of Reece's offer, see *Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick*

Advertiser, Columbia Saturday April 27, 1833 vol. 17, no 44. "The price of corn, during the past winter, has been about one dollar per barrel, which is equal to twenty cents per bushel." It is important to note, however, that the massive depression following the Panic of 1837 may have dropped the price significantly.

³¹ *The (Baltimore) Sun*, October 23, 1841, vol. IX, issue 137, p. 1.

³² 1860 U.S. Census, Navarro County, Texas, population schedule, Dresden, family 592, Reece V. Morrel household;also 1870 U.S. Census., Navarro County, Texas, populations schedule, Dresden, family 200, R. C. Mabary (*sic*, Mabry) household..

³³ The death dates of the Morrels are from Chouteau's *The Family of Reece V. Morrel*. William Carlisle's death date is from his widow's pension application. Some of the seven deaths are described in detail in the papers of the minister Isaac Reneau who visited the Kirkpatricks in the spring and summer. Sections of his notes are found in "Isaac Reneau Visits Old Bethel Church, 1845 – Jackson Co., Tn." *Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association Bulletin*, vol. 16, no. 4.

³⁴ Jackson County, Tennessee, Loose Court Papers, Chancery case file of Loftis v. Anderson, 1892. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Jackson County Records, microfilm reel 91. File includes deed from David R. Buchanan to Luke T. Armstrong (*sic*) and Landon W. Oglesby dated August 6, 1863.

³⁵ Jackson County, Tennessee, Loose Court Papers, T.W. Barlow et al v. Wm. Williams et al. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Jackson County Records, microfilm reel 47. Reference to the mill and roads leading to it are found in the deposition of Jon E. Hammans/Hammon.

³⁶ William H. Morrel (Pvt., Capt. Thomas I Smith's Texas Mounted Volunteers, Mexican War) pension application no. 9576, pension certificate no. 3456. On April 12, 1907, William H. Morrel, age 84, of Bakersfield, Kern County, California, stated he was enrolled from Navarro County, Texas, and honorably discharged at Austin, Texas.

³⁷ About the Agricultural Census 1860 by Bill Young, *Navarro County, TXGen Web*, www.rootsweb.com/~txnavarr/county_history/well_known_land_owners_1860.htm.

NOTICE FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER & WHIG, JULY 9, 1834

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of William Reeves & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts to or by the firm, will be settled by Williams Reeves and G.W. Gardiner, who will continue business at the same place, also under the firm of William Reeves & Co.

JAMES LIGHTNER, WILLIAM REEVES, G.W. GARDINER.
Winchester, Ten. 25th June

The Short Story of George Gullett's Headstone

by Dean Crosby

In January of 2006 Roger Futrell of Frankfort, Kentucky, and Dean Crosby of Clarksville, Tennessee, joined together in an effort to research and verify stories about their mutual 3rd great-grandfather, George Gullett of Carroll County, Tennessee. In the spring of 2006, as a result of their research, Roger Futrell published the book *George Gullett of Carroll County, Tennessee & son James Hickman Gullett of Robertson County, Tennessee*. Roger's article about the Gulletts in the Civil War appeared in the MTGS *Journal* in the Summer of 2006 (vol. XX, no. 1).



Dean Crosby at the Pleasant Hill Cemetery

In late 2007 they again joined efforts, this time to place a memorial marker on George Gullett's grave.

Gullett served our great nation during the War of 1812. Application was made and approved for a memorial marker provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. On July 19th 2008, Dean placed the stone at the old Pleasant Hill Cemetery behind the Pleasant Hill United Methodist Church on Terry Road in Cedar Grove.

George Gullett was born in Delaware in 1773 and resided in Maryland before settling in Middle Tennessee during the Spring of 1808. Then, in March of 1830, George and his family moved west to the Cedar Grove area of Carroll County, in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill Methodist Church. George and his wife had 10 children, 5 boys and 5 girls. In November of 1856 George Gullett passed away in Carroll County.

The Pleasant Hill United Methodist Church and cemetery have history rich with Gullett connections. George Gullett's son Isaac Gullett (1806-1885) & Isaac's wife, Ann (1808-1883), their son William (1839-1866), and their daughter Elizabeth Hickman (1845-1875) are all buried in the old cemetery. Their headstones are still readable, but are surrounded by several other very old sand stones that are unreadable. It is quite likely George Gullett and his wife, along with other members of the family are also buried there. Church records from the 1870s through the 1880s indicate several of George Gullett's children and grandchildren were church members. Marriages between members of the Gullett family and other church members are recorded, linking the Gulletts to the Hickman, Wood, Crosby and Rumley families of Pleasant Hill Church.

George Gullett served in the West Tennessee militia with General Andrew Jackson's forces during the War of 1812. He was a private in the 1st Regiment, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin. The regiment manned forts in the Mississippi Territory. Gullett's service is detailed in his military service record, housed at the National Archives. He was honorably discharged by Col. Philip Pipkin on 27 January 1815. Despite the many hardships of life in his era, he lived to the ripe old age of 83. Dean and Roger found it a pleasure to mark his grave for posterity. ■



A Walk Through the Reeves Cemetery in Bedford County

by Robert L. Reeves

Between Unionville and Shelbyville on Route 41-A a road called Longview Road or Versailles Pike crosses the highway. Located on Longview Road about a half mile from 41-A is a cemetery called the Reeves Cemetery. The cemetery had been overgrown in weeds but the author inquired among the neighbors and found them willing to keep the grass cut if the descendants of the Reeves family would do some maintenance, including filling the holes where some unmarked graves had been. The work has been done and the cemetery can now be visited.

The first person to be buried there was Permelia Wheeler, who died in 1837, followed by her husband Nathan Wheeler in 1842. The Wheelers were the parents of Elizabeth Wheeler Reeves.

Elizabeth Wheeler was married to Absalom Reeves around 1823. The Reeves had eleven children, 7 boys



and 4 girls. The oldest son, Solomon G. Reeves, was born in 1824 and married Rachel Catharine Covington. This couple had six children. Solomon is buried in Bedford Cemetery in Tarrant County, Texas.

The next son of Absolom and Elizabeth Reeves was William C., born in 1826 and married to Malissa Jones. This couple had 15 children born in Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. The family moved frequently during the Civil War, and eventually settled in Texas. William is buried in Grapevine, Texas.

Emily, Nancy and Mary Ann, daughters of Absolom and Elizabeth Reeves, all married, had children and stayed close to home. They were buried in this cemetery. There is not much information on the other children in this Reeves family - Nathaniel, Elliott, Lurena, Thomas, Jordan and James Knox Polk Reeves.

On the first row of the cemetery we find E. L. Dozier (1860-1942), the last person buried in the cemetery. Elliott L. Dozier was the son of Joseph Thomas Dozier and Mary Ann Reeves Dozier. Next is Arie E. Kelley (2/22/1851-3/8/1911), daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Dozier. Next is Mary A. Dozier (2/23/1833-4/21/1909), daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth Reeves. The next tombstone marks the graves of Felix J. Winsett (1845-1909) and Nannie A. Winsett (1850-1920). Nannie was the daughter of R. Frank Norman and Emily C. Norman.

On the second row is E. L. Dozier (died 8/31/1906), son of E. L. and Ella Dozier. Next is Bert Dozier (5/17/1899-10/15/1900) also a son of E. L. and Ella. Next is Elizabeth Reeves (7/20/1803-7/18/1882) daughter of Nathan and Permelia Wheeler. Next is Absalom Reeves himself, (7/12/1802-2/5/1879). Absalom's name was spelled Reaves on the tombstone. The last marker on this row is for William Talbot Nowland (9/3/1900-1/25/1901).

The third row starts with James Edward Call (8/8/1858-11/9/1884). Next is Salie C. Covington (11/27/1857-1/29/1874) daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Covington. The next tombstone lists three graves: Aaron Gambill (6/6/1835-2/8/1902), Nancy E. Gambill (6/5/1830-11/2/1876) and Solomon Gambill (1/9/1870-10/29/1891). Nancy Gambill was the daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth Reeves. Next is Harry Allott Winsett (3/22/1896-11/18/1900), son of Edgar and Mattie Winsett. Next are Joseph Carol Green (7/3/1832-8/3/1905) and Ann P. Green (8/19/1840-8/25/1890). Ann was the daughter of Nathan Wheeler, and probably a niece of Elizabeth Reeves.

On the fourth row the first marker is Luvicy Covington (10/22/1801-11/18/1866). wife of Jesse Covington. The Covingtons may have been the parents of Rachel, wife of Solomon Reeves. Next is Luvicy Casander Murray (10/25/1833-5/18/1857, married 10/25/1851). Luvicy Murray was apparently a daughter of Luvicy Covington. The next tombstone is for R. F. Norman (6/14/1828-10/20/1857) and E. C. Norman (4/5/1827-1/10/1895, married 12/9/1847). "E.C." is Emily C. Reeves Norman, another daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth Reeves. The next tombstone is for Emily Mariah Jennings (8/19/1809-1/23/1869) and next to her is R. C. Jennings (7/30/1789-9/2/1875). Their connection to the Reeves has not yet been determined.



The fifth row begins with the tombstone of Mary Eunice Dryden (7/15/1886-10/31/1911). The next tombstone is Ephrim R. Dryden (1/4/1842-2/1/1911), followed by Elizabeth Norman Dryden

(12/11/1848-9/17/1936). Elizabeth Dryden was the daughter of R. Frank and Emily C. Reeves Norman. Next are Mary Eglintine Graham Jennings (11/28/1849-9/17/1873) and Emmett Cross Jennings (9/19/1847-11/20/1912).

The next row contains the oldest marked graves in the burying ground, Permelia Wheeler (1779-6/25/1837) and next Nathan Wheeler (1783-11/12/1842).

In the back of the cemetery is a marker for Polly Reeves (1/17/1900-10/29/1900), the daughter of Wiley Jackson Reeves and Willie Myrtle Ogilvie. The marker shows the father as "J W Reeves" instead of W J Reeves. This little girl was to be the aunt of the author of this report but the cardboard box she was playing in tipped over in the fireplace and she burned to death at the age of 9 months.

There were a total of 34 marked graves in this old cemetery, ten of them marked the burial places of young people under 25 years of age. A place that has seen much sorrow, this cemetery is now a quiet historical spot in rural Bedford County. ■

Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Graves Found in West Virginia

Genealogist Vonda Dixon searched for two years to find the burial place of her Confederate ancestor, Pleasant Rawley, from Grundy County. She knew that he had died early the war in Huntersville, West Virginia, but it took a great deal of calling and writing to come up with more information. Finally the 'right' person was contacted and the cemetery was located. She wrote "Our boys were buried in the town cemetery amongst the townspeople. Over time the graveyard was largely destroyed but is currently being reconstructed by some terrific folks."

The graves of Pleasant Rawley and 13 other Tennessee soldiers in the Huntersville Cemetery have been verified, though there are probably many others. Vonda provided the following list, and asks that anyone who has information about these soldiers to share contact her by e-mail at backinaholler@yahoo.com.

Below are the graves which have been identified:

8th Tennessee Infantry:

Pvt. Pleasant Jefferson Rawley, Capt. Quarles Co.
Pvt. Samuel Poteet, Co. F, Capt. Cullom's Co.)
Pvt. Harrison Carter, Capt. Quarles Co.
Pvt. M. V. Ashlock, Capt. W.B. Petty's Co.
Pvt. John Davis, Capt. W.B. Petty's Co.

8th Tennessee Cavalry (Smith's) :

Pvt. James Thomas, Capt. D.W. Alexander's Co.,
known as The Marshal Rangers.

16th Tennessee Infantry:

Pvt. George W. Drake, Co. I
Pvt. O.D. Neal, Co. E
Pvt. J. A. Miller, Co. G (drummer)
Pvt. William Womac, Co. A
Pvt. Thomas R. Matheny, Co. K
Pvt. Wallace McPeak, Co. G, (he was only 17)
Pvt. Thomas Knowles, Co.



Index to Pardons and Paroles from Tennessee State Prisons, 1904-1925

Part 10 of a Series

Part 9 was published Summer 2008 (vol. XXII, no. 1)

The following list indexes pardon and parole files available for research at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. It was prepared by Archivist Julia Rather Hammers. Each file may contain a number of items relating to the imprisonment, or there may be very little. The typical file contains the inmate's discharge papers, including a copy of the pardon or parole document. Letters from prison officials, government officials, and family members may also be found. A file often contains petitions sent by members of the inmate's community in order to help the prisoner obtain early release. Trial statements within the file give a summary of the crime committed and the reasoning behind the conviction and sentence. In many files there are newspaper clippings concerning that particular inmate's case. Newspaper clippings can particularly be found in the file of an inmate whose sentence was death.

The index lists the name of the inmate, whether the inmate was pardoned or paroled, the inmate's prison number, the county in which the crime was committed, the length of the sentence served, the prison that housed the inmate, and the crime committed. It is well worth the time of an interested genealogist to view the file. Most files contain information that may prove useful. The type of information depends on the prison where the inmate was institutionalized. Most files for inmates housed at Brushy Mountain prison, for instance, include a copy of a chaplain's report giving the inmate's native state and parents' names, ages, and nativity along with other information.

These records have been microfilmed and can be viewed at the Tennessee State Library & Archives, or the microfilm can be borrowed on interlibrary loan. Additionally, the archives staff can provide copies by mail for a fee (see www.state.tn.us/tsla for details). Refer to Record Group 261, Pardons & Paroles, and the box number given in the index.

Name	Pardon or Parole	File No.	County where Convicted	Sentence d	Released	File Location & Notes
Russell, Will	Parole	9124	Knox	1915	1918	Box 31; Petit larceny
Rutledge, Lee	Parole	10646	Knox	1923	1924	Box 31; Larceny
Rutledge, Edd	Pardon	11632	Coffee	1922	1923	Box 31; Petit larceny
Ryan, Charles Alexander	Pardon		Knox	1910	1922	Box 31; Housebreaking & larceny
Ryan, John	Pardon	9271	Shelby	1917	1920	Box 31; Forgery
Ryan, Mat.			Clay	1920		Box 31
Ryan, Oscar	Pardon	11973	Wilson	1921	1923	Box 31; Robbery
Sanders, A.V.			Fayette	1922		Box 32; Manufacturing whiskey
Sanders, Arch	Pardon		Hamilton	1918	1920	Box 32; Petit larceny
Sanders, Ernest	Parole	7379	Shelby	1916	1918	Box 32; Petit larceny
Sanders, Will	Pardon		Coffee	1919	1920	Box 32; Liquor laws
Sanlin, R.J.	Parole	10021	Hamilton	1919	1921	Box 32; Petit larceny
Savage, M.M.	Pardon		Overton	1919	1920	Box 32; Contempt of court

Sawyer, F.O.	Pardon		Davidson	1919	1919	Box 32; Larceny
Scanlon, T.E.	Parole	8477	Davidson	1915	1918	Box 32; Petit larceny
Scarborough, Bill	Parole	11587	Anderson	1921	1923	Box 32; Voluntary manslaughter
Severly, George	Parole	6161	Davidson	1911	1919	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Sharp, Jesse	Pardon		Rhea	1919	1919	Box 32; Carrying a pistol
Sharpe, Albert	Parole	7622	Shelby	1914	1917	Box 32; Assault to murder
Shawhan, J.M.	Parole	11825	Davidson	1922	1924	Box 32; Forgery
Shelton, Calvin		2759	Davidson	1905		Box 32; 1st degree murder; died 9-30-23
Shelton, Dave	Parole	9806	Harriman[sic]	1917	1920	Box 32; Malicious shooting
Shepard, Carl	Parole	9323	Washington	1916	1918	Box 32; Larceny
Shepherd		10023	Hamilton	1919		Box 32; Grand larceny
Sherwood, Luther	Parole	9372	Shelby	1917	1920	Box 32; Housebreaking & larceny
Shirks, Bob	Pardon	2423	Roane	1905	1919	Box 32; 1st degree murder
Short, Pete	Pardon		Lawrence	1920	1921	Box 32; Bootlegging
Shorter, Robert		12895	Knox	1923		Box 32; Larceny
Sidwell, Herman Dr.	Pardon		Clay	1918	1920	Box 32; Public drunkenness
Sikes, H.M.		10412	Overton	1921		Box 32
Simerly, John			Blount	1921		Box 32; Assault & resisting arrest
Simmons, Bud	Parole	6780	Davidson	1912	1918	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Simmons, Virgil			Davidson	1919		Box 32; Bootlegging
Simmons, Will	Parole	9764	Davidson	1916	1918	Box 32; Involuntary manslaughter
Simonton, Albert	Parole	9054	Lawrence	1916	1918	Box 32; Petit larceny
Sims, George	Parole	7977	Knox	1914	1917	Box 32; Housebreaking & larceny
Sims, Joe	Pardon	1650	Shelby	1903	1920	Box 32; Murder
Sims, Phillip			Shelby	1919		Box 32; Violating liquor laws
Sims, Sam	Parole	9818	Hamilton	1917	1920	Box 32; Voluntary manslaughter
Sims, Will	Parole	9636	Shelby	1917	1921	Box 32; Assault to murder
Sinclair, Mack	Parole	9648	Crockett	1917	1919	Box 32; Petit larceny
Sively, Charlie	Pardon		Hamilton	1920	1920	Box 32; Storing liquor
Skelton, Cully	Parole	9210	Shelby	1917	1918	Box 32; Petit larceny
Sloan, Andrew	Parole	4955	Smith	1909	1921	Box 32; Assault to commit rape
Sloan, Bennie	Pardon		Giles	1921	1921	Box 32; Murder
Sloss, Mary	Parole	9022	Davidson	1916	1917	Box 32; Petit larceny
Smiley, H.O.	Parole	8142	Davidson	1915	1918	Box 32; Forgery
Smith, Alonzo	Parole	7735	Benton	1914	1921	Box 32; Murder
Smith, Avie	Pardon	10725	Knox	1920	1922	Box 32; Larceny
Smith, Ben	Parole	8438	Hamilton	1913	1919	Box 32; Grand larceny
Smith, Bill	Parole	5691	Davidson	1911	1918	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Smith, Bud	Parole	9362	Lincoln	1917	1922	Box 32; Grand larceny
Smith, Charles	Pardon	8974	Sullivan	1916	1919	Box 32; Felonious assault
Smith, Clayton	Parole	8575	Obion	1916	1917	Box 32; Conspiracy
Smith, E.A.			Cumberland			Box 32; Bone Dry Law
Smith, Earl		8424	Knox	1913	1917	Box 32; Larceny
Smith, Earl	Parole	8035	Giles	1915	1924	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Smith, Evelyn	Parole	12058	Hamilton	1923	1924	Box 32; Petit larceny
Smith, F.M.	Parole		Union	1921	1922	Box 32
Smith, Frank	Parole	9115	Hamilton	1915	1918	Box 32; Carnal knowledge
Smith, Fred			Blount	1922		Box 32; Larceny
Smith, Harold	Parole	9935	Hamblen	1918	1922	Box 32; Housebreaking & larceny
Smith, Harrison	Parole	9607	Sullivan	1917	1920	Box 32; Burglary
Smith, Harry	Parole	8405	Shelby	1915	1918	Box 32; Housebreaking & larceny
Smith, Harry	Parole	9924	Montgomery	1918	1922	Box 32; Grand larceny
Smith, Herman	Parole	10234	Obion	1919	1921	Box 32; Voluntary manslaughter
Smith, Hobart			Elizabethton[sic]	1922		Box 32; Transporting liquor
Smith, Irvin	Parole	8905	Lauderdale	1916	1917	Box 32; Petit larceny
Smith, J.A.B.	Parole	9377	Shelby	1917	1921	Box 32; Housebreaking & larceny

Smith, Jesse	Parole	8089	Shelby	1915	1916	Box 32; Assault to manslaughter
Smith, Jesse	Parole	10247	Clay	1919	1921	Box 32; Petit larceny
Smith, Jim	Pardon	3709	Davidson	1907	1920	Box 32; Burglary, assault, murder
Smith, Jim	Parole	10838	Hamilton	1920	1924	Box 32; Petit larceny
Smith, Lee	Parole	10052	Sullivan	1919	1922	Box 32; Forgery
Smith, Lou	Parole	8995	Shelby	1916	1918	Box 32; Involuntary manslaughter
Smith, Mary	Pardon	8253	Tipton	1915	1922	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Smith, R.J.		11511	Blount	1921		Box 32; Larceny
Smith, Robert		13067	Shelby	1924	1925	Box 31; Housebreaking & larceny; escaped, killed by officers
Smith, Rufus	Parole	8193	Lake	1915	1918	Box 32; Voluntary manslaughter
Smith, Rufus	Parole	10174	Hamilton	1919	1922	Box 32; Voluntary manslaughter
Smith, Thomas			Cocke			Box 32; Transporting liquor
Smith, Walter	Parole	9175	Knox	1915	1918	Box 32; Housebreaking
Smith, Will	Parole	8790	Madison	1916	1919	Box 32; Larceny
Smith, William	Parole	7148	Shelby	1913	1921	Box 32; 2nd degree murder
Smith, William	Parole	8964	Davidson	1916	1918	Box 32; Forgery
Smith, Willie	Parole	7089	Davidson	1913	1919	Box 32; Robbery
Smith, Wilson	Parole	9549	Dyer	1918	1921	Box 32; Assault to murder
Sneed, Frank		13187	Davidson		1924	Box 33; Attempted voluntary manslaughter; died 6-30-24
Sneed, William	Parole	7935	Davidson	1914	1922	Box 33; Housebreaking
Snoden, Pete	Parole	9940	Sumner	1918	1919	Box 33; Larceny
Snow, Oliver	Parole	7485	Hamilton	1913	1919	Box 33; 1st degree murder
Snyder, Adam	Parole	8456	Carroll	1915	1920	Box 33; Housebreaking
Solinski, Sam	Parole	12008	Hamilton	1922	1923	Box 33; Petit larceny
Spann, Raymond	Parole	8467	Shelby	1915	1919	Box 33; Housebreaking
Sparks, J.C.	Parole	7865	Davidson	1914	1919	Box 33; Forgery
Speight, Charles	Parole	8867	Dyer	1916	1918	Box 33; Petit larceny
Spencer, Willie	Parole	10097	Shelby	1919	1922	Box 33; Larceny
Spoon [aka Moore], John			Hamblen	1922		Box 33; Transporting whiskey
Spradling, Beaty	Parole	12369	Scott	1922	1924	Box 33; Involuntary manslaughter
Sprangler, Dack	Parole	8244	Marion	1915	1918	Box 33; Burglary
Spraybury, N.J.	Parole	10615	Hamilton		1921	Box 33; Petit larceny
Spruce, Roscoe			Knox	1921		Box 33
Spurling, Charlie	Parole	9669	Sevier	1917	1919	Box 33; Petit larceny
Stacker, D.J.	Parole	12232	Stewart	1920	1923	Box 33; Grand larceny
Stacks, Anderson			Hardeman	1922		Box 33; Transporting liquor
Stafford, Eliza			Jackson	1922		Box 33; Public drunkenness
Stafford, Fowler			Jackson	1922		Box 33; Carrying a pistol
Stagner, Homer			Henry	1921		Box 33; Assault & Battery
Stall, Wilbur	Pardon	8702	Stewart	1915	1919	Box 33; Robbery
Stamps, Ezekial			Putnam			Box 33; Bone Dry Law
Stamps, Jackson			Davidson	1921		Box 33
Stamus, Alvin			Greene	1922		Box 33; Selling whiskey
Stancel, James	Parole	9877	James	1918	1919	Box 33; Petit larceny
Stanley, D.W.			Davidson	1922		Box 33; Manslaughter
Stanley, Robert	Pardon	11623	Smith	1921	1922	Box 33; Forgery
Stanley, Willie Doss	Parole	10422	Davidson	1919	1922	Box 33; Housebreaking
Stanton, Charlie	Parole	10811	Sumner	1920	1922	Box 33; Petit larceny
Stark, Mac	Parole	9481		1920		Box 33; Murder 1st degree
Starkey, Francis E.	Pardon	11042	Carter	1921	1921	Box 33; Bigamy
Stass, Walter	Parole	11066	Shelby	1921	1922	Box 33; Petit larceny
Steel ,Allen	Parole	10757	Wayne	1920	1921	Box 33; Forgery
Steele, Ben	Parole	10851	Blount	1920	1922	Box 33; Larceny
Steele, Bobby	Pardon		Franklin	1920	1920	Box 33; Operating a distillery
Steele, Earl	Parole	10852	Blount	1920	1922	Box 33; Larceny
Stegall, Will	Parole	10803	Madison	1920	1921	Box 33; Petit larceny

Stevenson, John	Parole	8305	Bradley	1915	1917	Box 33; Assault to murder
Stevenson, Will Nye	Parole	9361	Lincoln	1917	1920	Box 33; Grand larceny
Steward, Lee			Jackson	1922		Box 33; Disturbing public worship
Stewart, Alroy	Parole	10224	Davidson	1919	1921	Box 33; Voluntary manslaughter
Stewart, Charles	Parole	12023	Shelby	1922	1923	Box 33; Grand larceny
Stewart, J.E.			Madison	1921		Box 33; Storing whiskey
Stewart, James	Parole	8756	Lauderdale	1916	1918	Box 33; Voluntary manslaughter
Stewart, Jesse	Parole	5414	Madison	1910	1918	Box 33; 2nd degree murder
Stewart, Luther	Comm	11017	Lincoln	1921	1922	Box 33; Voluntary manslaughter
Stewart, Will	Parole	10148	Obion	1919	1923	Box 33; Carnal knowledge
Stinnett, Will	Pardon	10484	Blount	1919	1920	Box 33; Larceny
Stokes, John	Parole	11792	Tipton	1922	1924	Box 33; Bigamy
Stone, Julius	Parole	9810	Hamilton	1916	1918	Box 33; Arson
Stone, Lee	Pardon	11018	Henderson	1921	1922	Box 33; Housebreaking & larceny
Story, Jim	Parole	2470	Davidson	1918	1919	Box 33; Voluntary manslaughter
Story, Walter	Parole	8757	Montgomery	1916	1921	Box 33; Housebreaking
Stout, Hardy			Putnam			Box 33; Public drunkenness
Stout, Henry	Parole	10388	Sullivan	1919	1920	Box 33; Felonious assault
Stover, Winfield			Fentress	1921		Box 33; Bone Dry Law
Strauss, Frank L.	Pardon		Davidson	1919	1919	Box 33; Petit larceny
Street, Charlie	Parole	10297	Weakley	1919	1922	Box 33; Grand larceny
Strickland, Selmar	Parole	11056	Shelby	1921	1922	Box 33; Petit larceny
Suggars, Andrew			Shelby	1922		Box 33; Carrying a pistol
Suggs, Herbert		13716	Crockett	1925	1925	Box 33; Petit larceny
Sullivan, John	Parole	9638	Shelby	1917	1920	Box 33; Assault to commit murder
Summers, George	Pardon		DeKalb	1922		Box 33; Bone Dry Law
Sutherland, Robert	Pardon	9974	Knox	1918	1920	Box 33; Housebreaking
Sutton, A.H.	Pardon	10480	Crockett	1920	1920	Box 33; Forgery
Swafford, Chas.	Pardon	3563	Rhea	1907	1920	Box 33; Murder
Swafford, Rufus		12141	McMinn	1923		Box 33; Housebreaking
Swan, Joe	Parole	7959	Hamilton	1914	1920	Box 33; Burglary
Swanny, A.G.	Parole	9774	Greene	1917	1921	Box 33; Forgery
Swanson, Henry	Pardon		Meigs	1920	1920	Box 33; Violating liquor laws
Swearigen, Millard	Pardon	12049	Weakley	1922	1922	Box 33; 2nd degree murder
Sykes, Joe		6713	Knox	1919		Box 33; 2nd degree murder
Talbut, Ernest	Parole	10929	Dyer	1920	1923	Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Tallant, Clarence	Parole	10910	Hamilton	1920	1923	Box 34; Grand larceny
Talley, Jim	Parole	9894	Dickson	1918	1921	Box 34; Petit larceny
Talley, Sop	Paroe	11273	Dyer	1921	1923	Box 34; Petit larceny
Tallment, Frank	Parole	8393	Bradley	1915	1916	Box 34; Petit larceny
Tanksley, Walter	Parole	7977	Shelby	1918	1920	Box 34; Petit larceny
Tarvis, J.	Parole	9523	Madison	1922	1922	Box 34; Housebreaking & larceny
Tate, Fred		8987	Dyer	1916		Box 34; 2nd degree murder; died 8-1-23
Tate, Ike	Parole	10080	Lincoln	1919	1921	Box 34; Assault to murder
Taylor, Abe		11139	Lauderdale	1921		Box 34; Assault to murder; died 5-3-22
Taylor, Alf	Pardon	10847	Rutherford	1920	1921	Box 34; Attempt to murder
Taylor, Annie	Parole	7697	Davidson	1914	1918	Box 34; Grand larceny
Taylor, Arthur		9412	Shelby	1917		Box 34; Grand larceny
Taylor, B.M.	Parole	9533	Gibson	1916	1922	Box 34; 2nd degree murder
Taylor, Carl	Parole	9893	Cocke	1918	1922	Box 34; Forgery
Taylor, Charlie			Obion	1922		Box 34; Carrying a pistol
Taylor, Felsie	Parole	10001	Lauderdale	1918	1920	Box 34; Involuntary manslaughter
Taylor, Frank	Parole	11888	Lauderdale	1922	1924	Box 34; Petit larceny
Taylor, Homer	Pardon		Sullivan	1921		Box 34; Reform school
Taylor, J.H.	Parole	7995	Knox	1914	1918	Box 34; Forgery
Taylor, Jeff			Elizabethton[sic	1922		Box 34; Sale of whiskey

			J			
Taylor, John	Parole	11735	Haywood	1920	1924	Box 34; Removing RR tracks
Taylor, Lizzie	Parole	10825	Davidson	1920	1923	Box 34; Forgery
Taylor, Richard	Parole	10826	Davidson	1920	1923	Box 34; Attempt to commit a felony
Taylor, Tip	Parole	8619	Cannon	1916	1919	Box 34; Petit larceny
Taylor, Tom	Parole	9230	Shelby	1917	1918	Box 34; Petit larceny
Taylor, Wallace	Parole	9026	Weakley	1916	1918	Box 34; Assault to manslaughter
Taylor, Walter	Pardon	6873	Coffee	1913	1920	Box 34; Rape
Taylor, West	Parole	11369	Lauderdale	1921	1923	Box 34; Attempt to commit a felony
Taylor, Wyate	Parole	10957	Shelby	1921	1924	Box 34; Larceny
Taylor, Will		9375	Shelby	1917	1922	Box 34; Petit larceny
Tean, Will	Parole	8828	Shelby	1916	1919	Box 34; Forgery
Teasely, Will	Parole	7807	Hamilton	1913	1918	Box 34; Felonious assault
Tedford, Grace	Parole	11023	Shelby	1921	1922	Box 34; Larceny
Temple, John	Parole	8199	Obion	1915	1917	Box 34; Housebreaking & larceny
Templeton, Clayton	Pardon	11379	Hamilton	1921	1922	Box 34; Burglary
Terry, Solen	Parole	11196	Bedford	1921	1923	Box 34; Petit larceny
Thacker, Elmer	Parole	8000	Claiborne	1914	1919	Box 34; Grand larceny
Thomas, Carl	Parole	9828	Hamilton	1917	1921	Box 34; Larceny
Thomas, Charley	Parole	10492	Hamilton	1920	1922	Box 34; Felonious assault
Thomas, Chas.	Parole	10721	Shelby	1920	1923	Box 34; Burglary
Thomas, Eddie	Parole	10106	Hamilton	1919	1921	Box 34; Petit larceny
Thomas, Elbert	Parole	9173	Houston	1917	1918	Box 34; Petit larceny
Thomas, John	Parole	8626	Shelby	1916	1918	Box 34; Larceny
Thomas, Leslie	Parole	8185	Scott	1915	1918	Box 34; Grand larceny
Thomas, Lovell	Parole	9463	Carroll	1918	1919	Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Thomas, Will	Parole	8653	Rutherford	1916	1921	Box 34; Attempted housebreaking
Thomison, Joe	Parole	11745	Lincoln	1923	1924	Box 34; Asst. prisoner to escape
Thompson, Billie	Pardon		Putnam	1922	1923	Box 34; Bone Dry Law
Thompson, Bob	Parole	8222	Shelby	1915	1917	Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Thompson, C.F.			Scott	1922		Box 34; Carrying pistol
Thompson, Carl	Parole	9827	Knox	1914	1922	Box 34; Larceny
Thompson, Geo.	Parole	9056	Davidson	1917	1921	Box 34; Housebreaking
Thompson, Hal	Parole	9119	Davidson	1917	1919	Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Thompson, Lon	Parole	12300	Knox	1922	1923	Box 34; Felonious assault
Thompson, Louis	Parole	9229	Shelby	1917	1918	Box 34; Assault to murder
Thompson, Luther	Parole	9833	Hamilton	1916	1920	Box 34; Grand larceny
Thompson, Matt	Parole	9907	Smith	1918	1921	Box 34; Petit larceny
Thompson, Mitrell	Pardon	11782	Davidson	1922	1922	Box 34; Involuntary manslaughter
Thompson, Tom	Parole	7937	Smith	1914	1918	Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Thompson, W.M.	Parole	10066	Shelby	1922	1922	Box 34; Larceny
Thompson, Will S.	Parole	7860	Giles	1914	1916	Box 34; Larceny
Thornton, A.N.	Parole	9901	Polk	1918	1920	Box 34; Attempted rape
Thurman, Henry	Parole	8745	Lauderdale	1916	1918	Box 34; Grand larceny
Thurman, Sane	Pardon		Marshall	1920	1921	Box 34; Petit larceny
Tiller, Joe	Pardon	10389	Campbell	1919	1921	Box 34; Grand larceny
Tillman, George C.	Parole	10869	Shelby	1920	1921	Box 34; Larceny
Tilson, George	Parole	3202	Carroll	1906	1923	Box 34; Murder
Timmons, J.	Parole	11405	Shelby	1921	1923	Box 34; Attempted felony
Tipton, Joe		12829	Blount	1923		Box 34; Voluntary manslaughter
Titus, Rayfield	Parole	8582	Shelby	1916	1921	Box 34; Assault. to murder
Tolbert, Arthur L.	Pardon	11787	Rutherford	1921	1922	Box 34; Violating age of consent
Toney, Manuel	Parole	9490	Benton	1915	1918	Box 35; Voluntary manslaughter
Tools, Laurel	Parole	8395	Knox	1912	1921	Box 35; Robbery

To Be Continued

1805 Davidson County Tax List, Annotated

Part 5 of a series (Part 4 appeared in vol. XXII, no. 2, Fall 2008)

The following list of taxable inhabitants taken in Davidson County in 1805 provides the names of 1,855 free white males and a few females, and enumerates (but does not name) 2,205 taxable slaves. It is one of the most complete records of the early Nashville area that names all taxable settlers.

At the time this tax list was taken, Davidson County encompassed all of its current boundaries plus most of what would later become Cheatham County. Rutherford County had been formed in 1803, considerably reducing the size of Davidson County.

The published laws of Tennessee reveal to us that residents were required to report and pay their taxes each April, and to be listed according to this procedure:

“The clerk of each county court ... shall, on or before the first day of February ... furnish the collector or sheriff of each county with a list of taxable property by them to be collected.... The collector or sheriff shall appoint the day and place in each district of the said county, in the month of April, when and where he will attend.... posting it three of the most public places” in the district.”¹

Subsequent sessions of the General Assembly passed laws revising and adjusting the tax code established by the territorial legislature. By 1805 the following property was taxable at these rates:

- Lands held by deed or entry or lease or right of dower, 12 ½ cents per 100 acres
- Free males and male servants aged 21-50, 12 ½ cents each
- Male and female slaves aged 12-50, 25 cents each
- Stud horses, \$2.00 each
- Town lots, 50 cents each
- Retail stores, \$25 each
- Billiard tables, \$1,000 each (!)
- Peddlers and hawkers, \$25 each

The original list turned in to Sheriff John Boyd of Davidson County in 1805 is not extant. That list would have included columns for all of the information listed above. However, a copy listing the names of taxpayers and the number of black and white polls for which they were charged was made by Andrew Ewing, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. This copy, from which the transcription below was made, is housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.² The list is shown here in the exact order as it appears on the copy, with no information omitted. Ewing’s handwriting was cramped and filled with flourishes that make it difficult to read. Moreover, when he was several pages into the list Ewing must have felt he was short on paper, and instead of listing each name on a separate line he began to run them together, making transcription even more difficult. Question marks [?] have been inserted to indicate where the transcriber was uncertain.

Although the 1805 tax list was carefully indexed by Byron Sistler for his 1977 publication, *Early Tennessee Tax Lists*,³ that index does not show the details provided in the original. This *verbatim* transcription provides the genealogist with new information as well as insightful clues.

¹ George Roulstone, comp., *Journal of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Territory of the U.S. South of the River Ohio, etc. [1795]* (reprint, Nashville: n.p., 1852), Chapter IV.

² Access to the manuscript list is restricted for preservation, but a microfilm copy is available on Manuscript Tax Lists Microfilm, roll 3, TSLA.

³ Byron and Barbara Sistler, *Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists*. (Nashville: Byron Sistler & Associates, 1977).

Heads of Household – The enumerator sometimes listed more than one male per household. These names were separated in the Sistlers’ index. For example, Joseph, Jordan and James Anderson are listed together in one household, making it clear that the other James Anderson, listed separately, was a second man of the same name living in the county.

White Polls – The enumeration shows the number of free white males aged 21 to 50 taxed in each household. Christopher Stump, for example, paid tax on 13 white polls. Who were the other 12 males in his household? Perhaps Stump genealogists can answer that question.

Taxable Slaves – The enumeration shows the number of male and female slaves over age 12 living within each household. Slave ownership can help distinguish records of two people with the same name. In this list, for example, two men named Robert Thompson appear, each paying one white poll. But one Robert paid tax on seven slaves, while the other paid none. With the knowledge that an ancestor owned slaves, the researcher discerns that the ancestor was a person of some wealth and that further clues may be found in deeds and other court records.

Annotations - As a ‘leg up’ for the genealogist just beginning research in Davidson County, this list has been annotated by comparing it with two other sources. One of those is Marjorie Fischer’s masterful index titled *Tennesseans before 1800: Davidson County*,⁴ in which she indexes names found in early court minutes, deeds, and other records. Each name in the 1805 list of taxable inhabitants was compared with Fischer’s index, and the earliest-dated reference to the name in her book is indicated in the annotations. Refer to Fischer’s volume for full citations to the primary sources mentioned here.

Additionally, the 1812 enumeration of free taxable inhabitants in Davidson County was also compared to this list. The 1812 enumeration was previously indexed in Charles Sherrill’s *Reconstructed 1810 Census of Tennessee*.⁵ Any names appearing on both lists have been noted, and the names of the militia captains from the 1812 list are also given. The 1812 list was not rearranged alphabetically and because of that it is useful for determining an ancestor’s neighbors. It did not, however, indicate slave ownership. The Captains and Justices of the Peace enumerated in 1812 were:

Captain of Company	J.P. of Company	Captain of Company	J.P. of Company
Capt. Butler	Alexander Walker, JP	Capt. Wm. Criel	Eli Hammond, JP
Capt. Richard Boyd	Josiah Horton, JP	Capt. Birdwell	Joseph Love, JP
Capt. Jos. Williamson	Thos. Williamson, JP	Capt. Philip Campbell	Robert Johnston, JP
Capt. Hail	Geo. S. Allen, JP	Capt. Jno. L. McCormack	Braxton Lee, JP
Capt. Jesse W. Thomas	Jas. Mulherin, JP	Capt. Bell	Cary Felts, JP
Capt. Wm. Mullins	Robert Thompson, JP	Capt. Rogers	Christopher Stump, JP
Capt. Barnheart	Joel Lewis, JP	Capt. Wm. R. McAdams	Wm. Donelson, JP
Capt. David Cloyd	Samuel Shannon, JP	Capt. Winfrey	Edmond Gamble, JP
Nashville Captains	E.S. Hall, JP	Capt. Jas. Benning	Willie Barrow, JP
Capt. Wm. Henry	Thos. Dillahunt, JP	Capt. Stringfellow	Wm. Anderson, JP
Capt. Liles	Robert Hewitt, JP	Capt. Dempsey Morris	Thos. Hickman, JP
Capt. Dempsey Morris	Thos. Hickman, JP		

“*State of Tennessee Davidson County. To William Martin Esquire Secretary & etc.*
The following is a list of the enumeration of Davidson County as taken & returned to me by John
Boyd Esq. on the 31st of August 1805, To wit”

⁴ Marjorie Fischer, *Tennesseans before 1800: Davidson County* (Galveston, TX: Frontier Press, 1997).

⁵ Charles Sherrill, *Reconstructed 1810 Tennessee Census* (Mt. Juliet, TN: n.p., 2001).

Heaton	Robert	1	2	Two Robert Heaton's are in the 1812 militia list, under Capt. Morris and Capt. Rogers. Robert Heaton appears in County Court minutes in 1786.
Heaton	Elizabeth	0	4	The name of Elizabeth Heaton appears in a will in 1795.
Hoffman	Michael	1		
Hooper	Joseph	2	9	Joseph Hooper appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In the 1812 tax list he appears in Birdwell's militia company.
Hooper	Absalom	3	7	Absolom Hooper appears in County Court minutes in 1785. In the 1812 tax list Absolom Hooper Jr. and Sr. appear in Cloyd's militia company.
Hunter	David	1	3	In the 1812 tax list David Hunter appears in Cloyd's militia company.
Hensly	William	1		
Harwood	John	1	8	In the 1812 tax list John Harwood appears in Stringfellow's militia company.
Harwood	William	1	2	In the 1812 tax list William Harwood appears in Boyd's militia company.
Hargrove	Francis	1	4	Francis Hargrove appears in the Register's book in 1799. In the 1812 tax list Francis Hardgrave is listed in both Boyd's and Mullins' companies.
Hargrove	B. William	1		William Hargrove appears in the Register's book in 1788.
Hatch	Edmond	1	1	Edmond Hatch appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Hargrove	George	1	2	
Hoffman	Balsher	1		
Hooper	Anne	0	1	Ann Hooper appears in County Court minutes in 1800.
Harden	Edward	2	1	Edward Hardin appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Hiat	Meshack	1	3	
Holmes	William	6		William Holmes appears in a Bill of Sale in 1790. In 1812 William <u>Homes</u> was listed in the militia company of Capt. Rogers.
Hall	James	1		James Hall appears in County Court minutes in 1785.
Hall	M. Charles	4	9	Charles M. Hall appears in County Court minutes in 1798. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Thomas.
Hays	William	1	1	William Hays appears in County Court minutes in 1787. In 1812 two men of that name were listed, in Barnheart's and Bell's companies.
Harrison	Jesse	4	1	
Hall	James	1		James Hall appears in County Court minutes in 1785.
Hodge	Francis	2	1	Francis Hodge appears in County Court minutes in 1784. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Mullins.
Hodge	James	1	2	James Hodge appears in County Court minutes in 1797. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Mullins.
Hanks	Richard	1		In 1812 Richard Hanks was listed in the militia company of Capt. Butler.
Hopkins	Joseph	1	2	Joseph Hopkins appears in County Court minutes in 1791.
Hanks	John	1		John Hanks appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Hunt	Sion	1	1	Sion Hunt appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Hewitt	Robert	1	5	Robert Hewett appears in County Court minutes in 1793. In 1812 he was a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Liles' militia company.

Harper	John	1		John Harper appears in the Register's book in 1796. In 1812 John Harper was listed in the militia company of Capt. Kincaid.
Harding	Thomas	1	4	Thomas Harding appears in County Court minutes in 1800.
Harding	Giles	1	3	Giles Harding appears in County Court minutes in 1800.
Holt	John	2	3	John Holt appears in County Court minutes in 1796.
Hays	James	1		James Hays appears in the Register's book in 1791. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Kincaid.
Hays	David	1		David Hays appears in County Court minutes in 1785. In 1812 David Hays was a Justice of the Peace in Nashville, and was listed in Capt. Barnheart's militia company.
Hay	Ann	4	3	Ann Hay appears in the Register's book in 1790.
Hennan	James	1	4	James Hennon/Hennan appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Hammond	Eli	1	1	Eli Hammond appears in County Court minutes in 1789.
Harrison	John, Thomas & John	3		John Harrison appears in an estate inventory in 1791. Thomas Harrison appears in County Court minutes in 1792.
Hoggatt	John	2	9	John Hoggatt appears in the Register's book in 1797. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Thomas.
Hays	Andrew	1	1	Andrew Hays appears in the Register's book in 1792. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Thomas.
Hays	Charles	2	1	Charles Hays appears in an estate inventory in 1792. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Bell.
Hays	W. Joseph	5	6	Joseph Hay appears in the Register's book in 1795.
Holt	James	1	1	
Hartman	John	1		
Hampton	Anthony	1		Anthony Hampton appears in a marriage record dated 1797. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Butler.
Hart	Richard	1		In 1812 Richard Hart was listed in the militia company of Capt. Henry.
Herrin	Ephraim	1		
Hardin	William	1		
Harrison	John	1		John Harrison appears in an estate inventory in 1791.
Harrison	Thomas	1	2	Thomas Harrison appears in County Court minutes in 1792.
Hackney	James	1	5	
Hooper	Jesse	1		Jesse Hooper appears in County Court minutes in 1799. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Hail.
Hubbs	Thomas	1		
Hutton	Charles	2		Charles Hutton appears in County Court minutes in 1800. In 1812 Charles Hutton Jr. and Sr. are listed in Capt. Hail's militia. Charles Sr. is also listed in Capt. Boyd's militia company.
Hooper	Church	1	1	Churchill Hooper appears in the Register's book in 1796 (also listed as Churchwell)
Hubbs	Thomas	1		
Hooper	Thomas	1		Thomas Hooper Sr. appears in County Court minutes in 1800. In 1912 Thomas Hooper is listed in Capt. Hail's militia company.

Hannah	Joseph	2	1	Joseph Hannah appears in County Court minutes in 1785.
Hamilton	Hance	1		<i>Hans</i> Hamilton appears in a will book in 1787.
Harlan	Josiah	1	7	<i>Joshua Harlin</i> appears in a marriage record in 1789.
Hickman	Thomas	2	6	Thomas Hickman appears in County Court minutes in 1786. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Morris.
Hickman	William	1	1	William Hickman appears in County Court minutes in 1790. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Morris.
Harryman	Charles	1	1	Charles <i>Harrimon</i> appears in County Court minutes in 1794.
Hogan	Charles Daniel	3		Daniel Hogan appears in the Register's book in 1784.
Hamilton	James	2	2	James Hamilton appears in County Court minutes in 1786. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Bell.
Hyde	Henry	3	7	Henry <i>Hide</i> appears in County Court minutes in 1795.
Hester	Stephen & William Hergins[?]	2		
Hall	George	1		
Hawkins	James	1		
Hale	Nicholas	1		Nicholas Hale appears in County Court minutes 1797. In 1812 he was captain of a militia company (listed <i>Hail</i>).
Hays	Joseph	1	3	Joseph <i>Hay</i> appears in County Court minutes 1795.
Hutchinson	William	3		
Hamilton	Andrew	1		
Harney	William	1		
Hutchison	Samuel	1		
Hood	David	1		David Hood appears in County Court minutes in 1786.
Huggins	John	2		
Harris	Beveley	2		
Harvey	B. Littleberry	4		
Harper	John	1		John Harper appears in the Register's book in 1796. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Kincaid.
Henderson	William	3		William Henderson appears in the Register's book in 1789.
Herrold	John	2		John <i>Harrold</i> appears in the Register's book in 1792.
Harrington	Richard	1		
Hays	Hugh	1		Hugh Hays appears in the Register's book in 1789. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Criel.
Hicklin	John	1		
Hays	Charles of Mill Cr[ee]k]	3	7	Charles Hays appears in an estate inventory in 1792. In 1812 he was listed in the militia company of Capt. Bell.
Harris	William	1	4	William Harris appears in the Register's book in 1788. In 1812 that name appears in both Butler's and Campbell's militia.
Harris	Archibald	1	2	In 1812 Archibald H. Harris is listed in Capt. Winfrey's company.

To Be Continued

News from the State Library & Archives

by Trent Hanner and Stephanie Sutton,
Reference Librarians



We are pleased to have the opportunity each quarter to update MTGS members on the latest news at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. If you haven't visited us on Capitol Hill or at our online home recently, we encourage you to reacquaint yourself with the wealth of information and resources offered by your State Library and Archives. The following tidbits only hint at our ongoing effort to make TSLA a rewarding and productive destination for your research.

Staff members, led by Assistant Director of Public Services Ronald Lee, have added another year to TSLA's online death indexes. With the addition of the 1927 online index, we continue to narrow the remaining gap between TSLA's index and the Shelby County Register of Deed's online index (which provides a partial index to the years 1949 to 2005; this is accessible at <http://register.shelby.tn.us/index.php>). The Shelby County site complements TSLA's online death indexes, which now cover the years 1908 to 1912 and 1914 to 1927. Patrons seeking death information for the years 1928 to 1948 will still need to consult microfilmed death indexes to begin their research.

In addition to his work with the online death indexes, Mr. Lee is continually adding helpful features to TSLA's home on the Internet. One of his recent improvements is to the Genealogical "Fact Sheets" which summarize the resources available for each of Tennessee's 95 counties. Patrons may now view the full text of the legislative act that created each county. These excerpts from the *Acts of Tennessee* are often helpful to genealogists in placing individuals at certain places at specific times. Visit <http://tennessee.gov/tsla/history/county/factcounty.htm> for more information; please note that this is a work in progress.

Over the past year, Director of Public Services Laine Sutherland has initiated the creation of subject-specific resource guides. These brochures, written by librarians and archivists at TSLA, are now accessible online at <http://tennessee.gov/tsla/history/guides/index.htm>. Resource Guide 5, "Searching for Your Ancestors @ TSLA," provides an excellent primer for the novice genealogist. Other brochures, like Resource Guide 1, "Architectural Resources at the Tennessee State Library and Archives," showcase some of TSLA's lesser-known holdings.

Thanks to all who turned out for Jay Richiuso's recent workshop, entitled "Publishing YOUR Family History." We are pleased to announce our next event in the TSLA lecture series, which will take place on February 28, 2009 from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Greg Poole, an Archivist II at TSLA, will present "Using Obituaries and Death Records in Genealogical Research." Most MTGS members will be familiar with obituaries and death records, but Mr. Poole's years of expertise in researching these resources will provide a unique perspective for even the more experienced genealogists. Attendees will learn what obituaries and death records are and how to find them; a brief history of the obituary in American culture and social history; the terminology used in historical obituaries and death records; some helpful obituary websites; and other non-traditional sources for finding obituaries. Mr. Poole has authored two books dealing with obituaries: *Robertson County Obituaries and Death Records, 1825-1950* and *Cheatham County Obituary and Death Records, 1840-1950*. E-mail workshop.tsla@state.tn.us or call 615-741-2764 to register for this free event.

We hope to see you at TSLA soon!