

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, March
Knowles Center at 1:00

Solving Mysteries Using County Records

Presented by
Carol Roberts, State Library & Archives

An effort to mark graves in a Bedford County
community led to solving a mystery more than
100 years old. Learn how a "ghost story" was
documented and resolved using local tax, court,
and probate records.

Saturday, May 21st
Knowles Center at 1:00

Annual Awards Ceremony

featuring Paul R. White
attorney and historian
as judge and speaker

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIV, Number 3, Winter 2011

Table of Contents

From the Editor	98
Everyone Has a Story: James Dick Hill's Obituary by Shirley Roach Thompson	99
Historic Tennessee Newspapers will be Searchable On-Line	106
Old News is Good News: Shelbyville's <i>Western Intelligencer</i> of 1828	107
Defective, Dependant and Delinquent ... 1880 Davidson and DeKalb Counties by Gale W. Bamman	110
Petitions to the State Legislature: Liquor License for Wolling Harris (or Wooten Harrison), Hickman County, 1819.....	117
From the Papers of Gov. Newton Cannon Middle Tenn. items, 1835-1836	120
Lawrence, Lincoln, Macon and Marshall Counties, Civil War Claims.....	124
Some Tennessee Widows and Orphans of the War of 1812 (part 2), by Robert S. Davis.....	131
The Dillahunt Migration to Middle Tennessee, and the Connection to Maury County by Virginia Gooch Watson.....	138
The Influenza Epidemic in Nashville, 1807	141

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Robert S. Davis
Shirley Roach Thompson
Virginia Gooch Watson

From the Editor. . .

Spending holidays with extended family members almost always brings out discussions of grandparents and long-gone relatives. Isn't it nice to have some stories to tell about your common ancestors, to pass some of that history and genealogy down to the next generations? That's one of the good things about being a family genealogist.

This issue of the *Journal* will help many of you add to your store of family tales. Perhaps, for example, you didn't know you had an ancestor killed in the War of 1812 until you found his widow listed in Robert Davis' article on page 131.

Or what if your Hill family proves to connect to the remarkable James Dick Hill, whose riches-to-rags story by Shirley Thompson is included in this issue.

Perhaps one of your ancestors was in Hickman County in 1819 when a petition was circulated to help a neighbor who was "decorippled in his hands and Body" – perhaps with arthritis. These pre-1850 petitions are especially helpful in determining who our ancestors' neighbors were, and what they were interested in.

Family members are often fascinated to hear about an ancestor who got in trouble with the law. The article based on Gov. Cannon's papers offers up stories of both criminals and politicians, and perhaps some who wore both hats.

Keep exploring the *Journal* for family stories and ideas about where you might look to learn even more about your ancestors.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor
casherrill@bellsouth.net

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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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Everyone Has a Story ...

James Dick Hill's Obituary (Nashville, 1885)

by Shirley Roach Thompson¹

The following article appeared in the *Nashville Banner* on Saturday evening, June 20, 1885. Brought to light by Anita Coursey of the State Library & Archives staff, it seemed almost too fantastic a tale to be true. Shirley Thompson undertook to transcribe the lengthy article and to determine whether any facts could be found to corroborate this sad and remarkable life story.

JAMES DICK HILL

THE TRUE STORY OF AN EVENTFUL AND ROMANTIC LIFE.

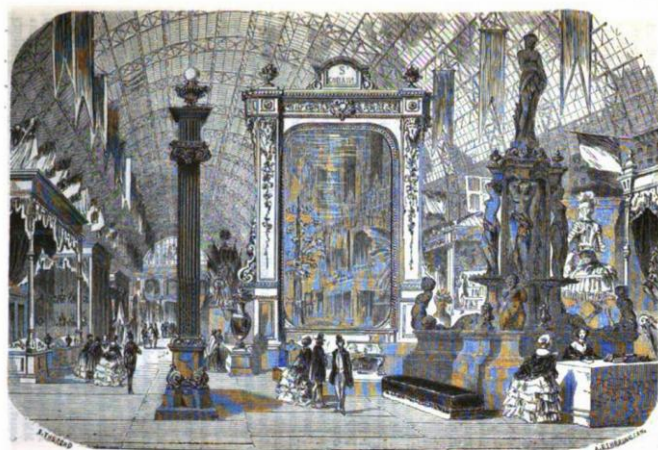
HIS PLEASURES AND TRIALS – INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER.

James D. Hill is dead. He breathed his last at half past 5 o'clock, June 18th, at his apartments in the Scott Hotel, in this city. His death was sudden, and came like a thunder-clap from a clear sky to his friends. Less than a week ago he complained of a slight indisposition, and to-day he is dead. He was cheerful within a few moments of his death. This was eminently characteristic of the man. He had a high appreciation of the humor of life, and no one more than he loved to laugh, or to make those around him laugh. He could no more control his bent in this direction than the brook can change its course. His heart had its burdens – not more, perhaps, than some others, but it seemed to the writer, who knew him and his sorrows better than any other, that one more sip from the cup of bitterness would have crushed it. His troubles were purely of a domestic character, and but few who were familiar with his sunny face knew of the many pangs which he was made to suffer by those whose duty it should have been to cheer and brighten his declining years. "Died of heart disease," the doctor said. Aye! Hearts that are torn crushed and rent in twain truly may be said to be diseased. Hearts like his will bear so much of pain, so much of anguish, and sorrow and longing, but no more.

There is a limit to human sorrow and human suffering. James Dick Hill reached that limit Thursday evening and with a smile on his face – a smile with which he had for years dreamed he would some day greet his loved ones over the sea – he died. No heart could have borne more, and God in his mercy came to its relief.

No man can say with truth that James Dick Hill ever did a mean or low act. He was a gentleman by birth, nature and inclination. He loved his friends and had nothing to do with his enemies. That he had faults, it would be folly to deny, but that he was freer from those faults which, when nursed lead men on a level with the depraved and wicked, all who know him will agree. His life to all but himself was a romance; to him it was sadly real. Its story has been told to but a few bosom friends and the writer is glad to have been numbered among them. To have known Maj. Hill – a title which he was never entitled to, but one which followed him through the latter years of his life – was a liberal education. In conversation he was most charming and brilliant. His education was of the highest order. He conversed as fluently in the French and Italian languages as he did in his native tongue. His fund of general information was perhaps superior to that of any of his extensive circle of acquaintances.

¹ Shirley Roach Thompson, CPA, serves the MTGS as Treasurer and can be reached at srtcpa@bellsouth.net.



The Paris Exposition of 1855

When quite a youth he was placed by his father under the care of a tutor and sent to Europe. He traveled extensively and applied himself industriously to the study of the French and Italian languages. The sudden blow which served to cloud his young life was the death of his mother, which, if the writer's memory serves him well, occurred on board a ship en route from the gulf to New York. He was only a child and was devoted to his mother. Scarcely before he had attained his majority his father Harry Hill, the merchant prince of Nashville and New Orleans, sickened and died, leaving the whole of his immense estate to his son. These estates consisted of large cotton and sugar plantations and farms in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. Besides these, the son came into possession of large sums of money.

An account of Maj. Hill's travels in Europe as a student would fill a large volume. His old tutor, Mr. King, an English gentleman of education, was his constant companion, and together they traveled over a large part of the world.

His first visit to Europe was made in 1852[sic], when he crossed the waters to attend the World's Exposition at Paris. When he came into possession of his immense fortune he married Miss Dessauls, daughter of Col. Dessauls, of New Orleans. They were married according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and to them three children were born, two boys and a girl. The latter died in infancy.



DesSaules Home on Canal Street, New Orleans

After marriage, Maj. Hill and his wife sailed for Europe, taking up their residence in Paris, where they lived in becoming style and where they were frequently the guests of royalty. He has often related to the writer his happy experience at this period of his life. Many fabulous stories were told and repeated of his life at the gay French capital. These stories were a source of annoyance to him. One of his chief virtues was that he never sought notoriety, but on the other hand avoided it. One of these stories was to the effect that on one occasion he entertained some members of the royal family at dinner at an expense of \$5,000. The truth of the matter was that he entertained some distinguished persons together with some celebrated opera singers at his residence in Paris, but that the entertainment cost \$5,000 or the half of it is wholly untrue. That the entertainment was an expensive one there is no doubt, but just exactly what it did cost neither Maj. Hill nor anyone else knew. His fortune was large and the expense of a dinner never entered his mind.

While in Europe Maj. Hill and his family were constantly in the company of wealthy and distinguished persons both in and out of the royal family. His wealth, his education and refinement and that of his wife placed them on an equal with the wealthy and cultivated people of the old country, and it was out of an innate love of the fabulous that led the friends at home to concoct so many ridiculous stories concerning his lavish expenditure of money.



The Prince of Wales, at his wedding in 1863. Son of Queen Victoria, he became King Edward VII in 1901.

It was while he was under the tutorage of Mr. King that Maj. Hill, out of the kindness of his heart, presented his tutor with about \$10,000 in money and land. The land which he gave him lies in Dyer County, Tenn. When this gift to Mr. King became known a story was soon current that Maj. Hill had made his tutor a gift of ten times the real

amount. This will indicate to the reader how much reliance to place on many of the wild stories which they have heard or may hereafter hear concerning him.

Among the stories that used to annoy Maj. Hill was one that he had on a certain occasion entertained the Prince of Wales in princely style and at immense cost. The story was utterly without foundation. Maj. Hill enjoyed an acquaintance with the prince as he did with many of the dukes and lords, and out of this fact the ridiculous story related above had its origin.

Maj. Hill was exceedingly generous, and gave with a liberal hand. He gave largely, as did his father, to the church and the poor. He gave large sums to the confederate government, and with his own private means, equipped a whole battalion and a battery of artillery.

At the breaking out of the war he owned more than a thousand slaves, and all of them who are alive to-day will bear testimony to his kindness. He voluntarily freed several of them and furnished them with means for a livelihood. In his travels he frequently came upon opera and theatrical troupes stranded and unable to proceed further, and he never failed to help them out of their difficulties. Even when his large fortune had been

wasted, and he was making a precarious living with his pen, as a writer for newspapers, he would divide his last dollar with a friend or other person in need. He knew nothing of the value of money beyond present needs. He abhorred miserly men.

Maj. Hill returned from Europe when civil war was declared in his native country. At the close of that great struggle he found his immense fortune gone. His slaves were freed, his land confiscated and his creditors pressing and unmerciful. His last great generous act was accomplished when he called his creditors together, informed them of his condition and told them he was willing to surrender all he had on earth to satisfy them. Bad luck, as he used to express it, seemed to follow him from this time on. His father-in-law induced his wife to remove to France. Out of the wreck of his fortune, Maj. Hill saved his silver plate and valuable jewels. These he bestowed upon his wife just prior to her departure. For a time letters passed between them, but within a year all communication ceased. Divorce proceedings were instituted on the part of the wife, and after a long and tedious trial the court finally decreed that the marriage bonds between Maj. Hill and wife could not be severed. It was no fault of Maj. Hill's that his wife was kept from him. The casual reader may attach blame to the writer for thus going into the family affairs of Maj. Hill. One of the last requests made by the deceased to the writer was that after his death he wanted these facts made known to the people of this city. The writer has fulfilled his promise in as delicate a manner as he could.

Maj. Hill was never ashamed of his poverty, and although he often expressed a wish to die, it was not through humiliation on account of lost fortune, but because of his unwilling absence from his wife and children. Just before his death he remarked: "If I could look my two boys in the eye once more and enfold them to my heart, I could die willingly." As he concluded the remark his eyes filled with tears, and he broke down completely under his emotion.

Once in London, when he was drinking the bottom dregs of his cup of bitterness, when the world seemed coldest and friends fewer than ever before, he

wandered to the Thames, with the deliberate purpose of ending his life. It was night, and as he passed under the glare of a gas lamp, he espied an envelope lying on the sidewalk. Something impelled him to pick up the package. He did so, and to his surprise found it to contain several thousand pounds of Bank of England notes. Prior to his discovery he was penniless. Now he was rich. Would he use the money? It required but a moment to decide. He visited a hotel, where formerly he had on more than one occasion spent hundreds of dollars in a night, and passing to the rear sought a servant that had waited upon him, in better days. To this servant he told the story of his good luck, and informed him that he had made up his mind to return it next day to the bank. From the servant he borrowed enough money to pay for his lodging, and breakfast, and early next day he proceeded to the bank, where he repeated his story and delivered the notes. The bank directors held a meeting and after due deliberation, handed Maj. Hill half the amount, retaining the other half.

With his purse full of money, Maj. Hill hired apartments for himself and went out daily in the great city to hunt up poor men and give them money. In this way his purse was soon again depleted. Wherever he found a man down in the world and in need of help he gave him money.

One night, penniless and nearly clothless, he wandered past a clubroom, of which he was formerly a member. As he arrived opposite the door a lord came out and seeing him in he tatters, and not recognizing him, requested him to call a cab for him. When the cab was called the lord handed Maj. Hill a gold coin as he started off. Notwithstanding the fact that Maj. Hill was well acquainted with this lord and had often entertained him, as soon as he discovered that the coin was of more than usual value for such service, he ran after the cab and called the giver's attention to the size of the coin. With a wave of the hand, the lord told him he could keep it for his honesty. That lord little dreamed to whom he gave that money.

From London, Maj. Hill came to New York, where he secured employment at the office of the Herald. He

was given the position of musical critic on that paper, a trust that he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of his employers and readers. From New York he came to this city and took up his residence in the family of Mr. W. K. McAlister. Four years ago he became connected with the Banner. His faithful work on the journal is well known. About two years ago his old tutor died at Memphis, leaving Maj. Hill all his property and money. Last winter, with part of his acquired means, he visited his old home at New Orleans where he was received with open arms by the best people of that city. While there he was reinstated a life member of the celebrated Pickwick Club, a club of which he was one of the founders. He corresponded for the Banner during part of the time he was in New Orleans.

Returning to Nashville last April in the best of health and spirits he remained here a few days and then visited Louisville to attend the races. He returned to Nashville about a week ago somewhat indisposed.

He retired to his room in the Scott Hotel last Monday and medical aid was summoned. He was first attacked with bilious fever. Thursday after noon at 5 o'clock, just after conversing with a friend, he became unconscious, and died of heart disease within a few moments.

The remains were removed to the residence of Mrs.



Erwin, on Vine Street and from thence to the old city cemetery where they were deposited in the Hill family vault.

After the remains had been lowered into the vault, Rev. Dr. Elliott made a few remarks concerning the

deceased. Some young ladies

Burial Place of James Dick Hill
(thenashvillecitycemetery.org)

present volunteered to sing “There is rest for the weary” a most appropriate hymn. The burial service was then read and James Dick Hill was left side by side with his mother and father.

One remarkable feature of the funeral was the fact that among all those who were present not one more than another had the right to mourn.

Supporting Evidence

There was a James Hill in Nashville, and he lived with the McAllister family as stated in the article.

The 1880 census of Nashville shows James Hill, age 45, occupation Editor, in the household of W.K. McAllister, a Cotton Merchant living on McGavock Stret. Hill is listed as single, born in Tennessee, and one of 13 people in the home. Year: 1880; Census Place: Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee; Roll 1249; Family History Film: 1255249; Page: 70D; Enumeration District: 38.

There was a New Orleans merchant named Hill, whose son was James D.

The 1850 census of New Orleans shows the household of H.R.W. Hill, age 50, born in North Carolina, with Margaret Hill age 35 and James D. Hill age 19. H.R.W. Hill was a merchant, born in North Carolina. Margaret and James were born in Kentucky. James was a student. Year: 1850; Census Place: Representative District 3, Orleans, Louisiana; Roll M432_234; Page: 225B; Image: 302.

This merchant had Tennessee origins...

“The Biographical Sketch of Harry R.W. Hill” undated and unsigned, appears in a manuscript (also undated and unsigned) at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The biographical sketch states

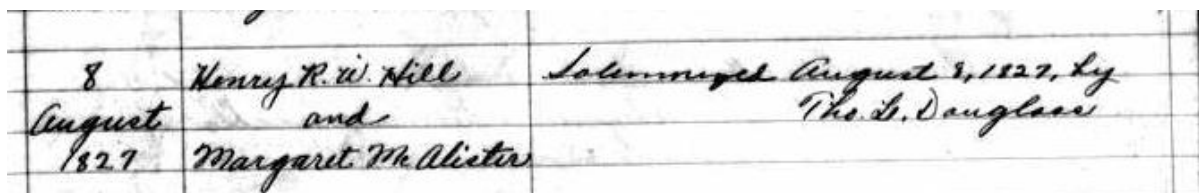
Harry R W Hill was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in the year 1797. His parents were of English extraction; were in moderate circumstances and plain hard - working people. His father died when he was but Five years old, and his mother, marrying again, removed to Williamson County, Tennessee, then a frontier County, adjoining the Indian Nations (The Chickasaws.) ...

In 1818, his employer dying, Harry, being then a very young man, undertook the settlement of his estate, which he did so much to the satisfaction of the friends and neighbors of the deceased, that they united in assisting him to set up in business on his own account ant to go to Philadelphia to buy goods. In the business, he continued for Seven years, realizing in that time a handsome fortune. In 1827, he married, and in the year following removed from Franklin, after a residence there of Eighteen years; But finding the field rather too contracted for his views, ambition and means, selected Nashville as a large arena, and, entering into partnership with William Nichols, embarked extensively in commercial and steam boating business. Fortune smiled on him at every step and he in turn, smiled on everybody. The popularity of Mr. Hill followed him in every position of his active and eventful life.¹

Harry Hill’s business partner in New Orleans was Mr. James Dick, which explains the rather odd name he chose for his son.

¹ Sam Price, "The Deer Creek Plantations of Henry Rufus William Hill or perhaps of Harry R Willie Hill or perhaps H R W Hill including Onward, Realty, Omega, Kelso, Good Intent & Dixie Plantations of Issaquena & Sharkey Counties in the State of Mississippi," document #2, Reality Plantation Archives Part1.doc, The Sam Price Collection, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

... And married a McAllister...



Williamson County Tennessee
Marriage Book 1, 1800-1830, p. 295

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26th, 1853.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Below you will find the report of a Committee, adopted at a special sitting of our Grand Lodge, held on the 21st inst.

“It having pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in the dispensation of an Allwise Providence, to remove from our midst, and the sphere of his usefulness on earth, our beloved brother and Most Worshipful Grand Master, HARRY R. W. HILL, whose many virtues and lofty qualities of integrity and uprightness, won for him universal esteem and confidence, and whose practical illustration of the true principles of Masonry ever distinguished him as a member of our Order. Be it

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, that in the death of H. R. W. HILL, the cause of humanity has lost one of its strongest friends, our country one of its most enterprising and useful citizens, and Freemasonry one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the decree of Omnipotence which has called him hence, we sincerely and deeply deplore his loss, as that of a warm-hearted friend, and a true and faithful brother.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow, and respect for his memory, the Hall of the Grand Lodge, and those of the respective Subordinate Lodges under our jurisdiction, be dressed in mourning until the next regular communication, and that all the members of the Grand Lodge, and of Lodges under its jurisdiction, shall wear a badge of mourning (black crape in the button hole of coat, left side) for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly attested by the Grand Secretary, and under the seal of the Grand Lodge, be conveyed to JAMES DICK HILL, the only surviving child of our late Most Worshipful Grand Master, with assurances of our deep sympathy with him in his melancholy bereavement, and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary send a copy of these proceedings to all the Lodges of this jurisdiction, to all Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence, and to the principal Masonic Journals of the United States, and newspapers of this city, for publication.

All of which is submitted,

J. H. HOLLAND, *Chairman.*”

Fraternally, yours,
SAM'L. G. RISK, *Grand Secretary.*

From *The Masonic Review* by C. Moore
(Cincinnati: Jacob Ernst, 1853), vol. 10, p. 181-182

every where else, except the Lands on Deer Creek and retain the Two houses on Canal Street, New Orleans.³

... And became very successful.

“Equally impressive was the record of Hill, a prominent New Orleans factor who perished in the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 but whose Issaquena cotton empire remained intact under the administration of his son, James Dick Hill. In 1849 the Hill property, comprising four plantations valued at some \$115,000.... Ten years later the same plantations [were] valued at \$300,000.”²

The merchant's will mentions his son James D and his McAlister relatives.

Dated July 29, 1853, and recorded in Issaquena County, Mississippi (Will Book B, page 14 and following), the lengthy will of Harry R.W. Hill includes these provisions.

5th. I give to William McAllister of Nashville, Twenty Thousand Dollars, the interest only to be paid at Six percent for the Five years only, then the principle to be forwarded. This sum is to raise and educate his young children not yet educated.

6th. I give and bequeath to my dear son, James Dick Hill, all the residue of my estate of every variation, which at present is largely over Millions of Dollars and it is my wish that he would never sell his Deer Creek Estates. The Sugar Plantation I would advise to sell - With all the lands in Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas &

² William K. Scarborough, *Masters of the Big House: Elite Slaveholders of the Mid-nineteenth-century South* (Louisiana State University Press, 2003), p. 134.

³ Price, “The Deer Creek Plantations of ... HRW Hill ...”, document #109.

James Dick Hill moved in high circles of the Confederate States.

A letter from James Dick Hill remains among the papers of Jefferson Davis. Hill wrote from Deer Creek, Mississippi, on 23 March 1865 to Davis, who had just another month to serve as President of the Confederate States of America. In the letter, Hill complains of false rumors that he had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the U.S. government, and that more than 30 of his slaves had been impressed into the Confederate Army in Montgomery. Davis added a note to his Secretary of War, "Please give this case special attention.... The writer is known to me and I do not doubt his zeal and patriotism."⁴

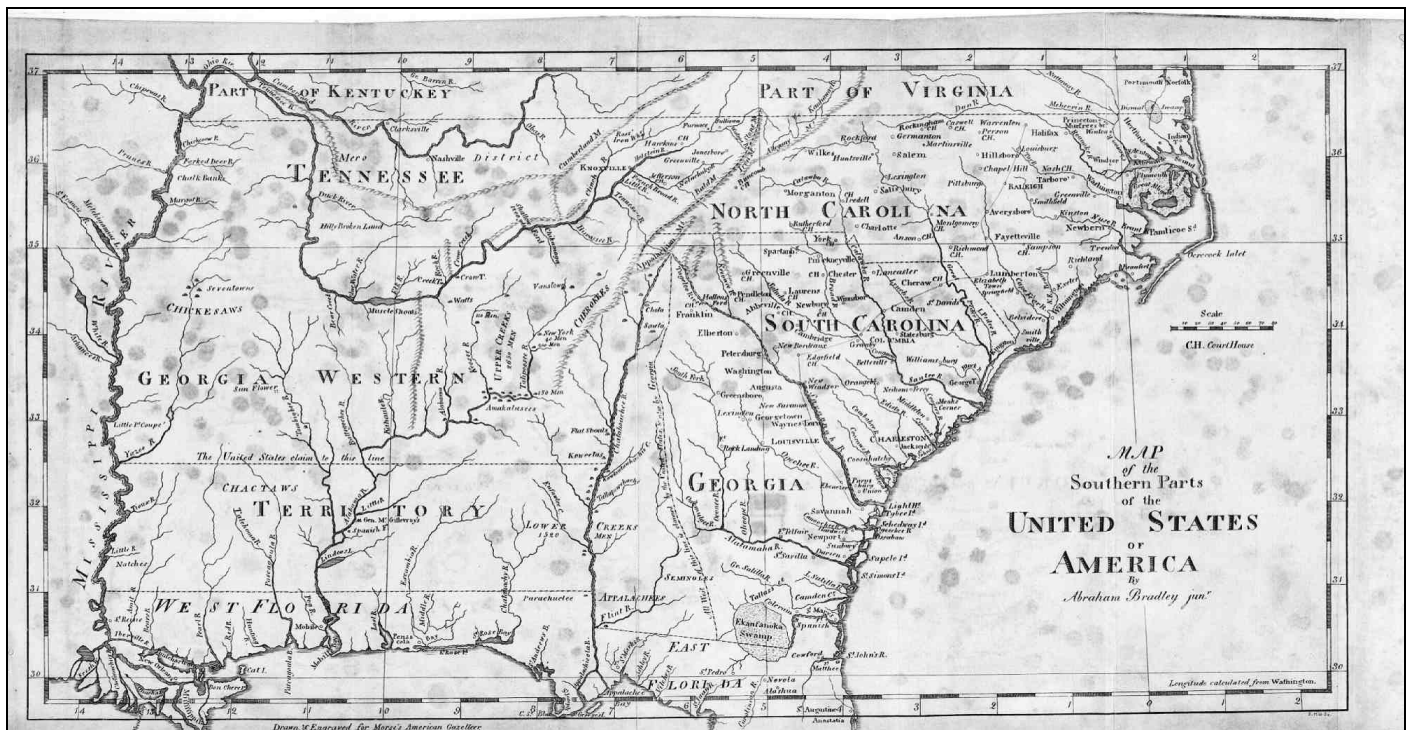
An effort to verify Hill's stint as a reporter for the New York Herald was unsuccessful. A check of New York City directories for 1869, 1872, 1875 and 1878 showed many men named James Hill, but none with the proper initial or occupation.

The evidence indicates that the obituary is true overall, though the account may have been somewhat embellished either by Hill himself as he told it, or by the unnamed *Banner* writer. Everyone does, indeed, have a story, but there is little doubt that the story of James Dick Hill is both more intriguing and sadder than most. ■



Jefferson Davis on the cover of *Leslie's*, March 9, 1861.

Map of the Southern Parts of the United States of America (1797)



Hargrett Library, University of Georgia. libs.uga.edu/hargrett/resources/

⁴ *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*, Lynda Crist, editor (Louisiana University Press, 2004), vol. 2, p. 458.



Historic Tennessee Newspapers will be Searchable Online

Members of MTGS will be eager to search the results of a digitization project for historical newspapers that is just getting underway at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Using grant funding provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities as part of the National Digital Newspaper Program, the State Library and Archives will make available an assortment of newspapers from across the state.

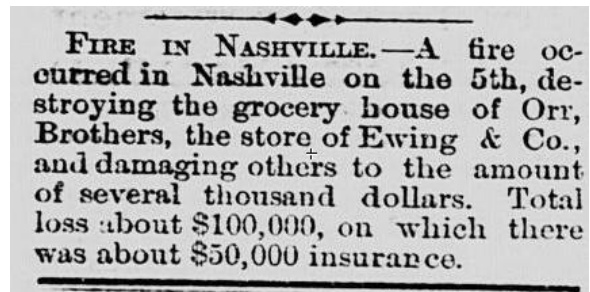
The State Library and Archives has been preserving newspapers on microfilm since 1957. The collection fills 20,000 rolls of microfilm. The newspapers date back to 1791, when The Knoxville Gazette was founded

as the state's first newspaper. This grant will provide for digitization of about 10% of those holdings, including developing an every-word search mechanism.

The two-year process of converting those microfilmed documents into digital records will be managed by the University of Tennessee. A committee of scholars and archivists convened to discuss which Tennessee titles would best represent Tennessee history as part of this grant. Consideration was given to geographic diversity, urban and rural locations, political perspective and coverage of the span of years from 1836 to 1880.

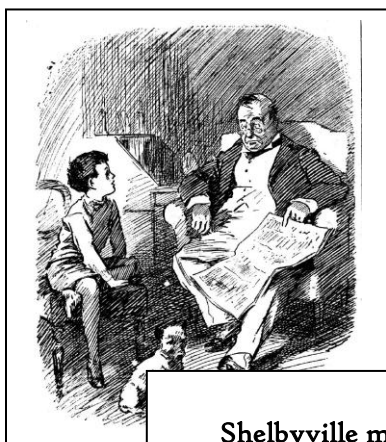
The following titles are being considered for the initial phase of the grant.

Athens Post 1851-1881
Bristol News 1869-1882
Brownlow's Knoxville Whig 1855-1869
Chattanooga Daily Rebel 1862-1864
Chattanooga Daily Republican 1867-1869
Clarksville Chronicle 1855-1874
Columbia Herald 1869-1873
Fayetteville Observer 1850-1877
Jackson Whig and Tribune 1871-1876
Knoxville Weekly Chronicle 1870-1875
Memphis Daily Appeal 1857-1876
Nashville Daily Patriot 1871-1875
Nashville Union and American 1853-1875



Tennessee news item found in a Columbia, South Carolina newspaper.
(Daily Phoenix, Sept. 13, 1866)

Eventually, the digital images of Tennessee newspapers will be part of the Chronicling of America website: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>. Newspapers from 15 other states are already available for use on the site, which is a valuable tool for genealogists and historians and already includes a wide variety of stories originating in Tennessee.



Old News is Good News

Newspaper Sources for Middle Tennessee Genealogy

Shelbyville's *Western Intelligencer* of 1828

Shelbyville must have been a challenging town for printers, as at least 11 newspapers started publication there prior to 1850. One of those was the *Western Intelligencer*, of which only two issues have survived. They are available on microfilm from the Tennessee State Library & Archives.

The information extracted is from an issue dated Friday,
August 29th, 1828, Volume 1, Number 32.

The Newspaper

Subscriptions to the weekly paper cost \$2.00 per year. Advertisements may be placed for .75 at the first occurrence, and repeated thereafter for half-price.

Religion

The Reformed Methodists announced a Camp-meeting to be held Sept. 26th at the residence of Rev. James Ray.

A rift in the Methodist Episcopal Church at its conference in Baltimore, Maryland, resulted in the publication of a long letter from Richard Warner, explaining why he and 13 others from the Salem Class had been "driven from the bosom of the mother church" by Rev. Ambrose F. Driskell, who refused to grant them letters of dismissal from his church. This group formed the new Union Society of Bedford County. William Sutton, Sr., and William Williams were among the breakaway group.

Report of the Duck River Bible Society. Officers Rev. George Newton; Rev. William Jenkins; Rev. A. Newton and Dr. M.D. Mitchell. Met at the Camp Ground near New Providence Church in Bedford County. Rev. Jonathan Nichols gave the sermon. This

was the 11th year since the founding of the Society. New officers elected included Dr. Wm. J. Baskett; John Thompson, Esq.; Archibald Walker, Esq.; John Sims, Esq.; James Johnson; Wm. Gammill; James McCarver; Jas. A. Brantley; Siah Morrison.

Taxes

Sherriff J. Wortham requests all those who "have not paid their tax at their respective muster grounds" to do so at the courthouse in Shelbyville.

Legal

The heirs of Robert Wallace petitioned for the sale of 175 acres on Wartrace Fork, adjoining William McGrew and Richard Cunningham. The heirs were widow Elizabeth; children Thomas, John, William, James, Rebecca, Peggy, Nancy and Betsy; also Wilie and James, children of Robert's deceased son Samuel Wallace. Henry Wallace was the administrator or executor.

Micajah L. McConnell warned all persons from trading for a note given by himself and Jordan Reece [security] to William J. Whitthorne. "I am determined to pay no part of the same unless compelled by law."

Mastin Holland warned all persons from trading with his wife, Susannah, who left his bed and board in February without just cause. "I will pay none of her contracts."

Lost & Found

Jesse Davidson advertised for his lost pocket book, containing notes in his favor on William Ledbetter, John McKinly and William Arnett, along with \$20 or \$30 in paper money.

Thomas Purdie was looking for a brown mare and a bay horse either strayed or stolen from his place one mile above John G. Sims' mill.

Horse Race

"The celebrated horse Peacock will run one quarter of a mile on the 15th of September, against William Smith's Baptist Fill, at P. Singleton's paths, for one thousand dollars."

Education

A. Newton invited scholars to attend his private school in Shelbyville. "No obligation on the Teacher to continue more than six hours in school each day."

Salem Academy announced it would resume classes in English and Classical Education. Students were assured that room and board could be had "upon the most moderate terms" in the neighborhood.

Tradesmen, Artisans and Merchants

Bruner & Batts, painters, were prepared to execute house, sign, and ornamental painting on moderate terms.



James R. White invited guests to return to the Globe Tavern, recently made "more commodious and agreeable."

Joseph Marlow, tailor, announced his permanent settlement in Shelbyville at the house opposite J.A. Marrs' store. "His work shall

be executed in the best and most fashionable manner...."

Richard Davis, cabinet maker, reported that he had moved his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thos. G. Flint as a dwelling house, three doors north of J.A. Marrs' store.



John A. Marrs took out a very long ad listing dry goods available in his new three-story brick house on the northeast corner of the public square. Among the items available were: "casimere" cloth; black, white, green, blue, plaid and striped silks; china and glassware; assorted knives and forks; cross-cut and band saws; anvils and chains; children's shoes; medicines; paints and dye stuffs.

D. Turrentine, clock and watch-maker, announced that he had returned to Shelbyville and could be found in the Brick House on the square, between the stores of R. Stevenson & Co. and Britian & Escue.



Peter Donnelly announced a new shipment of English, Irish, French and German dry goods at his "Cheap Cash Store" in Shelbyville.

W. Galbreath announced that the Shelbyville Wool Factory was now in complete repair and open for carding. Beeswax and Tallow could be substituted for cash, but no credit was allowed.

James Ramsey, tailor, invited customers to visit him at the shop formerly occupied by James Story. "As times are hard, and money scarce, his prices shall be low accordingly."

Dr. B.P. Jett[?] announced his availability at the home of L.B. Green, three miles east of the Fishing ford at Pleasant Grove.

Thomas P. Hill advertised that he had settled in Shelbyville and would practice law in the local courts. He could be found at his dwelling house, opposite N.E. Coldwell's.

Richard Davis informs the citizens of Shelbyville that he has commenced making Windsor chairs, and "will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual men."

J.C. Coldwell & Brothers offered Ohio flour and 10 gallons of good Old Peach Brandy for sale, along with sugar, coffee, molasses and tea from West India.

H.W. Harrell announced a new stock of groceries received from New Orleans, available in his store just opened in the Store House formerly occupied by Col. Giles Burditt. Items available included rum, brandy, whisky, wine, cordial, mackerel, herring, sugar, raisins, figs, almonds, cinnamon and peppermint candy, and the best Spanish cigars.



W.T. Wells, tailor, offered his thanks for the business given him since he established his shop in the house formerly occupied by Charles G. Brooks.

R. Stevenson offered "a few barrels of Ohio flour" for sale, and Wm. Horsely invited customers to purchase flour at his mills.

Jacob Gingry offered hats from Philadelphia, along with those of his own manufacture, from his stand on the public square.

Going West

W.M. Dorman announced his intention to move to Missouri, and invited "all those that has business with me" to find him at home.

Runaways

Rowlin Davis, a "bound boy" ran away from Philip Brooks of Shelbyville in the fall of 1827. Brooks offered a reward of once cent and no thanks for Rowlin's return.



Joseph N. Savery, age about 14, apprenticed to printer Ebebezer Hill of Fayetteville, ran away. He was of "light complexion, dark hair, quick spoken, intelligent and pleasant address." However, Hill warns printers and others against

employing him due to his "strong propensity for pilfering, total disregard for truth, love of liquor and

aversion to labour." A reward of six cents and no thanks was proffered.

Political

Electors for the Presidential race were to be appointed in November. Nominees on "The People's Ticket" were Andrew Jackson for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President. "Let the citizens of Bedford County ... show to the world their readiness to do 'honor to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory.'"

National and World News

Many columns were devoted to news from far away, including an article about the need to mark the abandoned grave of George Washington's mother in Virginia, an article on growing peaches from Ohio, an address on the subject of gout before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, and the war between Russia and Turkey.

Charges that Andrew Jackson was guilty of treason by association with Aaron Burr back in 1804 were refuted by publishing long explanatory letters from prominent Virginians.

Weddings

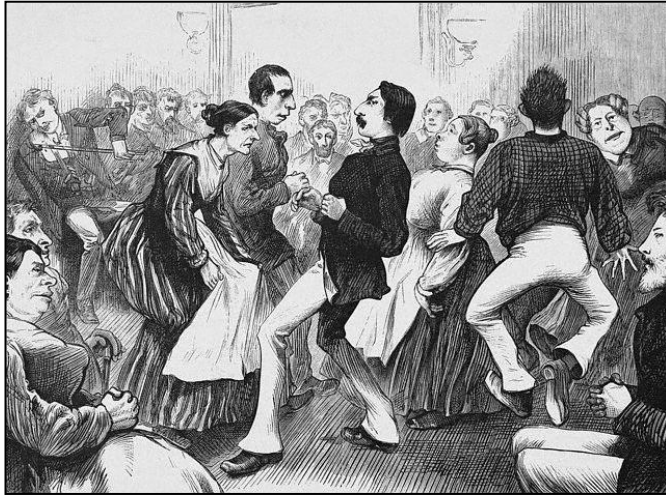
On Aug. 28th, by Rev. German Baker, Mr. William Armstrong to Miss Martha W., daughter of Capt. John Ragsdale, all of this town.

On Aug. 15th, by Wm. J. Whitthorne, Esq., Mr. John S. Brown of Lincoln County to Miss Nancy Chapman of this county.



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

Davidson & DeKalb Counties



Dancing at the Insane Asylum, 1870

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Abstracted by

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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 *Inmates in the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane (concluded)*

Myers, Charles: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident [not stated]; white, male, 40, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.2]

Harkey, George: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Robertson Co.; white, male, 52, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.3]

Rogers, H. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Roane Co.; white, male, 64, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 20 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.45]

Sullivan, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 52, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 16 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 25; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.46]

DeKalb County

McCrae, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.10]

McCrae, Elizabeth: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.11]

Winchester, Edward: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; afflicted at birth, caused by fall, natural head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.3]

Winchester, Frances: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; afflicted at birth; caused by measles, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.4]

Johnson, Monroe: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; caused by parents' consanguinity; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.10]

Maxwell, Ageliza: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., not self-supporting; afflicted at 2 years, caused by burn; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.46]

Johnson, Letha Jane: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; caused by parents' consanguinity; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.25]

Sexton, George: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.8]

Williams, Evangeline: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at birth; caused by measles, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.34; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.11]

Hathaway, Delia: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; epilepsy, 1 attack, confined, restrained by strap and chains; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.33; see Pop.Sch.p.4, ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, female, born Tenn.; daughter in household of Samuel Hathaway.

Driver, Gutridge: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., epilepsy, 1 attack, not confined, requires attendant; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.33; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, male, born Tenn.; son, in household of Thomas Driver.

Davis, Josiah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; afflicted at age 7, congestion of brain; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.33; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.8]

Moss, Elizabeth: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 75; "phelms growing." [s.d.2,e.d.33; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 81, white, female, born Va.; mother, in household of George R. Moss.

Goarham, Sarah: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; mania; duration of present attack, 4 years; 6 attacks; age at first attack, 30; confined; inmate of Kentucky Asylum, 3 years; discharged July 1878; Tennessee Asylum, discharged July 1875; idiotic, deaf-mute. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 42, white, female, born Tenn.; pauper in household of Louisa R. Cantrell.

Steel, Joan: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; medium head. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; admitted September 1870. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.34]

Bonham, Fannie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; fright; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.44,ln.47]

Pack, Martha: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.17]



Clark, Margaret: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, scarlet fever, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.14, ln.1]

Moore, Mary E.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.3]

Beckwith, William G.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, inmate, Knoxville Deaf and Dumb Institution , 7 years, discharged 1868. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.49]

Vaughn, Thos. N.[?]: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; nearsighted, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch. p.27, ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, male, born Tenn.; son, in household of James N. Vaughan.

Cantrell, M. L.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 2, scum over eyes; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.33, ln.32]

Hooper, James H.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 7; caused by whooping cough; inmate, Tennessee Blind Institute, 8 years, discharged 1880. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age

38, white, male, b. Tenn.; son in household of Samuel H. Hooper.

Goodman, Solomon: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 55, cataract; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, born Tenn.; head of household.

Shaw, Stephen: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 37, cataract; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, black, male, born N.C.; head of household.

Shaw, Juda: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 76; old age. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at county cost. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, black, female, born N.C.; niece in household of Stephen Shaw.

Pack, Eliza C.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 7; scarlet fever; inmate, Nashville Blind Institution, 4 years, discharged 1875. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** Elizabeth C. Pack, age 19, born Tenn.; wife, in household of John W. Pack.

Thompson, James H: Blind Schedule, enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.32, see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.** age 32, white, male, widow; boarder in household of Scott W. Tyree, age 36, hotel keeper.

Riggsby, John K: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, white, male, born Tenn.; prisoner in household of John D. Walker, Jailor.

Pack, Martha: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., supported at county cost; not able-bodied; consumption, admitted August 1878. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.32; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, female, born Tenn.; pauper; enumerated DeKalb Co., in household of Louis Lyles.

Hegwood, N.E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; duration of present attack, 20, age at first attack, 7; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.25]

Pop.Sch.: age 27, white, female, born Tenn.; daughter, in household of Jacob Hegwood.

Clemons, Rachel: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, female, born N.C.; partly insane, wife, in household of Joseph Clemons.

Hendrixson, Carrol: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.7]

Trapp, Job, Jr.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.34]

Tramell, Alonzo: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.21]

Fish, J. H.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 5; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.22]

Manning, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.37]

Hendrixson, Smith: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.31; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.41]

Baker, Aider: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 5; also insane, epileptic, paralyzed. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.38]

Benton, M. A.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.29]

Dyer, Emaline: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.45]

Gambrell, T.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.11]

Murdock, Luceda: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville Asylum, 18 months; discharged 1860. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.9]



Reading Braille, ca. 1900

Ashburn, Loucinda: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; whooping cough; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.12, ln.13]

Young, Viola: Deaf-Mutes Schedule;

enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.7]

Malone, James C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 24; worm spasm; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.30; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.24]

McDowell, Frances: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; paralysis; duration of present attack, 5 years, 1 attack, age at 1st attack, 80; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 87, white, female, born N.C.; mother, in household of Cintha Cantrell.

Brock, Ali[?]: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; duration of present attack, 5 years, 3rd attack, age at 1st attack, 35; confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.21, ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** Brock, Alsey[?], age at 1st attack, 30, white, female, daughter, born Tenn.; in household of David Brock.

Gibbs, George: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., not self-supporting; afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.45]

Kirby, Ellen: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.34]

Redman, Madison: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, normal head. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.30]

Cantrell, Layfayette: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at 37; bone scrofula. **Also:** Blind Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.47]

McDowell, Frances: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cold in the head. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.46]

Bratcher, Thomas J.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age, 42, exposure in the war. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, born Tenn., head of household.

Adcock, Wesley: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; neuralgia. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.21, ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 73, white, male, born S.C.; brother, in household of Henry Adcock.

Jones, Wesley: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, male, born Tenn.; son in household of Nancy Jones.

Adcock, Lucinda: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; wild[?] hairs[?]. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 58, white, female, born Tenn.; mother-in-law, in household of Peyton Turner[?].

Mash, Rachel: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 51[?], white, female, born Tenn.; mother, in household of Amos Alley.

Botts, Henry: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; resident DeKalb Co. Poor House; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted April 1880. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2/12, white, male, born Tenn., pauper in household of William Woodridge, Keeper of the Poor.

Williams, Humphrey: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; resident DeKalb Co. Poor House, supported at county cost; not able-bodied; old age; admitted January 1870. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, male, born Tenn., pauper in household of William Woodridge, Keeper of the Poor.

Foutch, Rebecca: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; resident DeKalb Co. Poor House; supported at county cost, crippled; admitted April 1867. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, female, born Tenn.; pauper in household of William Woodridge, Keeper of the Poor.

Botts, Ellen: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; resident DeKalb Co. Poor House; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted April 1877. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. Schedule; afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, female, born Tenn.; pauper, in household of William Woodridge, Keeper of the Poor.

Bullard, Nancy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; resident DeKalb Co. Poor House; old age; admitted February 1879. [s.d.2,e.d.29; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, female, born Tenn.; Pauper in household of William Woodridge, Keeper of the Poor.

Davis, Nellie: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; dementia, duration of present attack, 7 years, age at 1st attack, 80; not confined, requires attendant. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** age 87, white, female, born S.C.; mother in household of William H. Davis

Mullican, Mary: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; dementia, duration of present attack, 3 months, age at 1st attack, 58; not confined, requires attendant. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 58, white, female, born Tenn.; wife in household of Perry E. Mullican.

Davis, Solomon G.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d. 28, see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.47]

Davis, Sarah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d. 28; see Pop.Sch.p Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.5]

Parsely, Patterson: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.27]

Boshears, Martha A.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, fright, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.7]

Vickers, Mary S.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.44]

Driver, Paris: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 55, sore eyes.[s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 61, white, male, born Tenn., head of household

Driver, Minier[?] L.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 6, partially blind; sore eyes. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** Minisa[?] Driver, age 12, white, female, born Tenn.; daughter in household of Paris Driver.

Harmon, William: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at 59, neuralgia. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, born Tenn.; head of household.

Mosier, Harvey S.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at 64, caused by labor as miller. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, born Tenn., head of household.

Vandegriff, Elisha: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 1, scarlet fever. [s.d.2,e.d.28; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, born Tenn.; brother, in household of William Vandegriff.

Viers, Willie: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at 75, old age. [s.d.2,e.d.28;

see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, female, born Va.; head of household.

Durham, Thomas J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; duration of present attack, 7 months, 4 attacks, age at 1st attack, 37; not confined, not restrained, inmate, Tennessee Insane Asylum, 3 years. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, white, male, born Tenn.; head of household.

Fuston, Martha L.: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; pay-patient, female irregularity, duration of present attack, 36[?] years, 1 attack, age at 1st attack, 44; confined at night, not restrained, inmate, Tennessee Insane Asylum 6[?] years. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 42, white, female, born Tenn.; daughter, in household of L. T. Fuston.

Bethel, Green: Insane Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; monomania, duration of present attack, 5 years, 2 attacks, age at 1st attack, 43; not confined, not restrained. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** Bethel Green, age 14, white, male, born Tenn.; son, in household of Elias A.[?] Green.

Officer, Waymon: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.24]

Glen, Mattie A.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, scrofula. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.5]

Alen, Rachael C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; scarlet fever. [s.d.2,e.d.27; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.8]

Heaton, Phebe Parlee: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 1, fits; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.41]

King, William Isaac: Idiots Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, chronic diarrhea; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.17]

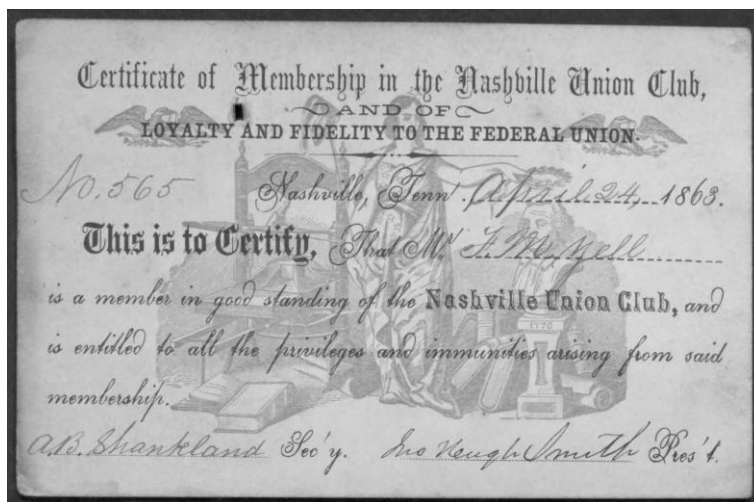
Hale, Henry A.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 1, meningitis. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.20]

Hale, William R.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.10]

Sellers, John L.: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co., self-supporting; afflicted at age 1, scrofula. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.33]

Sullins, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated DeKalb Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 1/12, scarlet fever. [s.d.2,e.d.26; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, born Tenn.; mother-in-law, in household of Robert Davis.

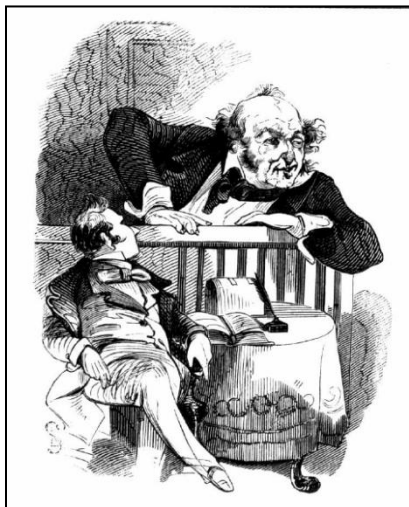
To Be Continued



Nashville Union Club Membership Card,

Dated 1863, this card was used by Francis Yell of Coffee County to prove his loyalty to the United States during the Civil War, as part of his application for payment by the Southern Claims Commission.

From the records of the U.S. Southern Claims Commission, approved claims file of Francis Yell.



To The Honorable... Petitions to the State Legislature

Requesting a liquor license for Wolling Harris (or Wooten Harrison) Hickman County, 1820

*Based on Petition Number 89,
Legislative Records of 1820
Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library & Archives*

The following petition from Hickman County contains the signatures of 81 residents. Unlike some petitions on file at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, nearly all of the signatures in this case appear to be in the owners' own hand. Although this complicates transcription, it does give descendants an opportunity to see an ancestor's original signature.

Some of these signatories appear to be nearly illiterate, misspelling their own names. The variant spellings of the surname McClanaheny / McClannanhan / McClanehan are likely all from members of the same family, but the creative spellings leave the reader in doubt. Likewise, the men who spelled their given names Hiram and Wallis may really have been Hiram and Wallace – they just didn't know it.

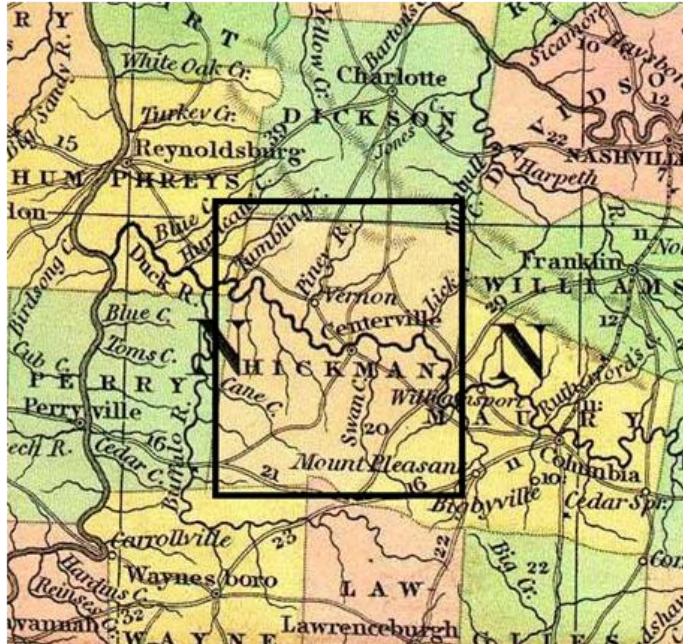
The spelling in the petition itself is highly creative, but the sense of the writer is actually quite clear. The most problematic portion is the name of the disabled man who was the focus of the effort. The handwriting makes it unclear whether he was "Wolling Harris an sitizen" or "Wolling Harrison". This man evidently signed his own petition (see #64) but the surname is unclear there as well, leaving the reader to wonder if he was Wolling or Woolan, Harrison or Harris, Sr.

Fortunately for Wooly (which seems an expedient nickname under the circumstances) his neighbors were successful in getting the Legislature to pass an act for his relief.¹ The printed law spells his name as Wooten Harris. Can we presume that is correct, or did the Clerk of the House of Representatives misread the petition?

The census of 1820 does not give us any help, as none of the variations of the name appear in Hickman County. There is an intriguing entry in Franklin County for a man named Wooten Harris, but his location is off by 100 miles or so.

We will leave the question of identifying Mr. Harris or Harrison up to the lucky descendant who comes across this article. In the meantime, others with Hickman County ancestors may benefit from comparing this list of neighbors to the 1820 census, to see what may be learned.

¹ Acts of a public or general nature passed at the second session of the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (Nashville: G. Wilson, 1820), pp. 78-79.



Hickman County, as shown in Tanner's 1836 map of Tennessee.

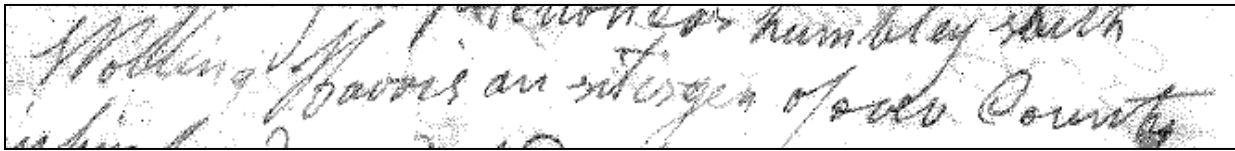
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Henry Munhein senior | 25. Bires Hicks | 50. A.M. Saunders |
| 2. Whitmill Hill | 26. A[?] Walker | 51. William Ren[?] |
| 3. Jn. Muirheid | 27. John Morgan | 52. Abel M. Deen[?] |
| 4. Burris Warren | [page 2 begins] | 53. [blank] |
| 5. Henry Muirheid | 28. Hiram Surratt | 54. Landon Johnson |
| 6. Wiley Richardson | 29. Allen Jones | 55. Moses More |
| 7. John Muirheid | 30. John Lewis | 56. James Melan[?] |
| 8. Hartwell More | 31. William Hubbs | 57. Wm. Carothers[?] |
| 9. Samuel Milam | 32. Isaac McClanaheny | 58. John P[?] Ralston[?] |
| 10. Robert Neely | 33. Francis McClanaheny | 59. Benjamin Harris |
| 11. James Meredith | 34. Edward Blackshalk[?] | 60. Jurdern[?] Milam |
| 12. David Russeel | 35. Elias Deaton | 61. Pertin Jonson[?] |
| 13. John Milam | 36. William Petty | 62. Ephraim Chures[?] |
| 14. St[e]phen Cotoo[?] | 37. Elzah Hicks | 64. Woolan Harrisen |
| 15. William Cragg | 38. Thomas Warran | [or Harris, sr.] |
| 16. G.W. McNutt | 39. Elijah R. Baker | 65. Robert Wright[?] |
| 17. James Bates | 40. Jesse Cury | 66. Jos. Jones |
| 18. William Bates | 41. Levi Garret | 67. John Scott |
| 19. Obi Louis | 42. William Mclanrh[?] | 68. Jahue Hill |
| 20. Johnathan Shallford | 43. Thomas Laxten | [page 3 begins] |
| 21. Ezekiel Smith | 44. James Vonoy[?] | 69. Hickmon Hensley |
| 22. Joel[?] South[?] | 45. John Hicks | 70. James Murrey |
| 23. John Angel | 46. Hugh Jones | 71. David Williams |
| 24. Wilson Pace | 47. Jurden[?] Mellom | 72. Wm[?] Vannoy |
| | 48. John Riddle | 73. Levey Burchanan[?] |
| | 49. James Young | 74. Kentchen Pace |
| | | 75. John Hughlett |
| | | 76. Lorenzo D. Baker |
| | | 77. John McClannanhan |
| | | 78. Abslam McClanehan |
| | | 79. Wallis Hase |
| | | 80. Geo. Junny[?] |
| | | 81. Jesse Wade |

Hickman County June 16 1820

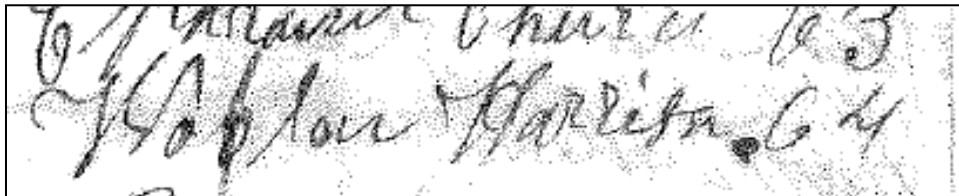
To the Honorable the general assembly in
 Murpheybouroough now seting we your petetioners
 humbly sh[ow]ith that wheir as Wolling Harris an
 sitizen of ouer County is decorippled in his hands and
 Body That he is not able to procure a living with out
 help and not being willing to be come a county Charge
 we pray you will Grant the edbody[?] pervillidg to sel
 Lickeres with out Lisens and in duty bound we shall
 ever pray

Harris or Harrison?

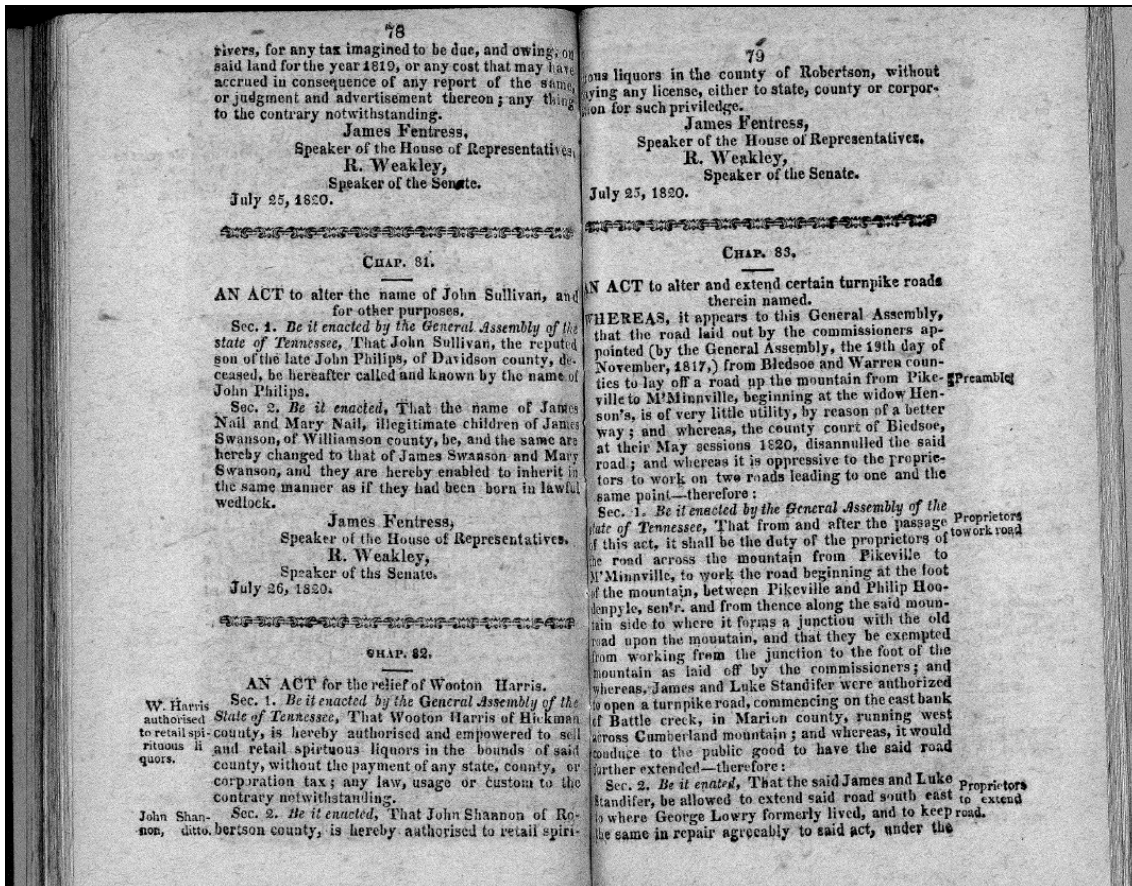
This illustration shows shows the name as written in the petition.



This signature appears on the petition as number 64.



The Published Act providing relief for Wootton Harris Chapter 82 (bottom p. 78 and top p. 79)



From the Papers of Gov. Newton Cannon

Middle Tennessee items, 1835-1836

The papers of Governor Newton Cannon's first administration are full of material relating to Middle Tennesseans. Although born in North Carolina, Cannon was raised in Williamson County where he became a wealthy planter and popular political figure. His connections with Middle Tennessee people both ordinary and influential were many, and his correspondence reflects those connections.



Box 1, folder 3. Incoming Correspondence, 1836

Nashville, 27 Feb. 1836

John Bransford resigns as Surveyor of Smith County and recommends Guilford Jones as his successor.

Franklin County, 7 Mar. 1836

John Handley submits a list of duly elected Justices of the Peace, recently elected to six-year terms.

District 1 – James Robinson; Wallis Estill Jr.; Marshal W. Howell

District 2 – Asa D. Oakley; Andrew Mann

District 3 -- George Hudspeth; Adam L. Hyder

District 4 – William Larkin; John R. Patrick

District 5 – James F. Green; Wesley Shoares[?]

District 6 – William N. Taylor; Zachariah H. Murrell

District 7 – Samuel Corn; Richmond P. Harris

District 8 – William J. Wood; Benjamin S. Knight

District 9 – Myniard Gilliam; John Nugent

District 10 – Barnaby Burrow; John Jones

District 11 – Steward Cowan; Isham Wormack

District 12 – Robert Lackey; James Wilkinson

District 13 – Samuel Miller; James S. Cowling

District 14 – James Keith; James Bledsoe

District 15 – Meredith Catchings; William Crownover

Lebanon, Mar. 29, 1836

Thomas Edwards resigns as Surveyor of Wilson County, having been elected as Register.

Lebanon, April 28, 1836

John Campsey recommends that Joseph L. Wilson be released from the penitentiary. Wilson has lived in Wilson County for the past 10 years. "I believe him to be an honest man and a worthy citizen who has the sympathies of his acquaintances generly in this county...."

You will confer a great favour on his family ... by releasing him...."

Columbia, July 26, 1836

Petition signed by 36 citizens of the town of Columbia asking for construction of a turnpike from Columbia to the Tennessee River "at some point where they will always have Steamboat navigation...."

Perryville, Aug. 5, 1836

Jared S. Allen resigns as member of the Legislature for Perry County, due to his plans to remove from the state.

Columbus, Georgia, Aug. 15, 1836

William B. Campbell resigns as member of the Legislature for Smith County, due to his inability to attend the session called to begin in October.

Camp Chalahoocha, Aug. 19, 1836

Jo. C. Guild resigns his seat in the General Assembly.

In Camp Near Tallahassee, Creek Nation, Aug. 28, 1836

Terry H. Cabal resigns his seat in the state Senate, where he represents Maury County.

Gallatin, Sept. 8, 1836

W.M. Blackman writes on behalf of Col. Jo. C. Guild, tendering Guild's resignation from the Legislature. John J. White's postscript identifies Blackman as a brother-in-law of Guild.

Shelbyville, Oct. 2, 1836

Thomas C. Whiteside and 16 other residents request that S[?].F. Bradford be appointed an assistant engineer for the state, to help determine the route of a railroad from the Virginia line to the Mississippi River.

Gallatin, Oct. 3, 1836

Wm. C. Beck resigns his position as a director of the Union Bank of Tennessee.

Charleston, S.C., 9 Dec. 1836

Robert S. Hayne requests appointment as an engineer for the state. He learned of the position from Tennesseans Wm. Glen of Sparta and Col. Wm. Taylor of Henderson, whom he met while in New York.

Aug. 1, 1836

Petition signed by 56 citizens of Hickman County regarding funds for common schools.

Box 1, folder 4. General Correspondence (L-W), 1836

[1836]

James McDowel offers to distribute [perhaps campaign materials?] in Middle Tennessee for \$150.

Maury County, August Term 1836

Circuit Court indictment of Edward J. Wortham for the murder of Claiburn H. Anderson, prosecuted by James C. Anderson. Designated a True Bill by the Grand Jury, Robert Lockridge, Foreman.

Carthage, Sept. 5, 1836

Petition from the members of the County Court of Smith County, disputing the accuracy of the survey used in laying off the new county of Cannon.

Nashville, Oct. 8, 1836

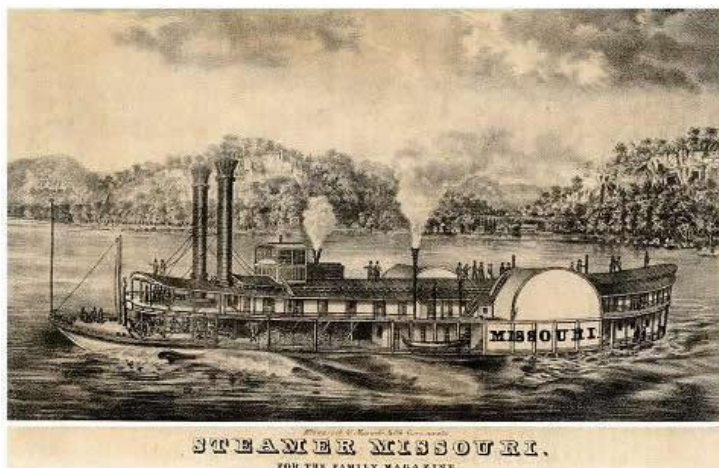
John Summerville of the Union Bank of Tennessee reports that Gov. Cannon owes the bank \$13,002 for advances made for the use of the Tennessee volunteers called into service of the United States.

Columbia, Aug. 25, 1836

Letter of introduction from James H. Thomas, Attorney General, on behalf of James A. Anderson. Anderson is calling on Gov. Cannon to request that a reward be offered by the state for the arrest of Edward J. Wortham, who murdered Anderson's brother. Notation on the back indicates a reward of \$100 was offered Sept. 9th.

Columbia, Aug. 22, 1836

Petition from citizens of Maury County requesting that the legislature allocate funds for alterations to the Duck River for steamboat navigation. "Mr James D. Freeland ... is an old & scilful navigator of all the western waters...." and believes the river can be made navigable from Columbia to its mouth.



Steamboats and other internal improvements were big issues during Gov. Cannon's term.

Dixons Springs, Sept. 15, 1836

Letter from Brice F. Martin enclosing a petition from the County Court regarding the boundary line between Smith and Cannon counties.

McMinnville, July 20, 1836

Josiah F. Morford resigns his position in the Senate in order to accept the appointment of Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at McMinnville.

Pleasant Grove Seminary, Davidson County, Oct. 4, 1836

Clement W. Nance submits his letter of application for the post of surveyor and engineer for the state.

Nashville, Dec. 8, 1836

John Summerville of the Union Bank of Tennessee requests that Gov. Cannon deposit the U.S. Treasury warrant for \$100,000 in his bank, and offers the same terms which the Bank of Nashville has proposed.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, Aug. 26, 1836

W. Trousdale resigns his position as Senator for Sumner and Smith counties, because his present engagements at "this place" will prevent him from attending the next session.

Oct. 1, 1836

Petition from merchants of Williamson County pro-

testing the taxes on "goods, wares and merchandize." Signed by Wm. P. Campbell & Col; Robert Charles; Jno. H. Otey & Co.; John C. Carter; Thomas J. Miller; R.A. Gentry; H.H. Hobbs; Jno. N. Chester; John M. Currin & Co.; James Anderson & Tho. Parks & Henry Baldion[?] Jr.; A.W. Park; C.G. Houston[?]; H[?] D. Ferguson; Thomas A. Handy.

Box 1, folder 14 – Miscellaneous Correspondence

Aug. 1, 1836

Petition signed by 52 citizens of Hickman County regarding funds for common schools.

Nashville, Dec. 4, 1836

Letter signed by James A. Whiteside, W.E. Anderson, Asa Falkner and Jno. Netherland notifying the governor that they have assembled to perform the duties of an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Nashville, Dec. 6th, 1836

Letter from recently elected delegates elected to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, notifying the governor that they have assembled for that purpose. Signed by James Parks, John Gordon, N.S.

Brown, Wm.W. Lea, Jno. Netherland, T.E. Smith and Robt. J. McKinney.

28 Sept. 1836

Certified copy of the Jackson County election return of 7 Mar. 1836, signed by Sheriff Andrew Fernele[?], in which John S. Turner was elected Clerk of the County Court. His securities were William C. Walker, John B. Anderson, Henry L. McDaniel, Jesse Mansell and James Vinson.

[1836]

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting in Davidson County regarding the necessity of internal improvements. Submitted by Wm. T. Brown, Chairman and Chas. Scott, Secretary.

Box 2, folder 6. Petitions, 1835

Davidson County, Oct. 26, 1835

Petition from William Griggs asking the governor to reissue a warrant for the arrest of George D. Terrell and Samuel Kindle, both of Henry County, for forgery and stealing a negro, the property of Thomas H. Griggs. A previous warrant issued by Gov. Carroll had been

fraudulently returned by Constable Jessey C. Garner of Henry County.

Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1835.

Request for extradition of Edward Pierce, evidently imprisoned at Franklin, Tenn., who stole a horse from Wm. D. Barret of Greensburgh, Kentucky.

Box 2, folder 7. Petitions for Pardon, 1836

Dec. 15, 1836

Request from the Judges of the Supreme Court to pardon Mansell Hite, who was convicted of larceny in stealing a \$5 banknote. He was at Haysboro, "in a state of intoxication and in bed, when a negroe slave, mistaking him for another man, handed him a letter having in it the note in question." The judges agree that in his state of mind Hite probably did not realize he was taking another man's money.

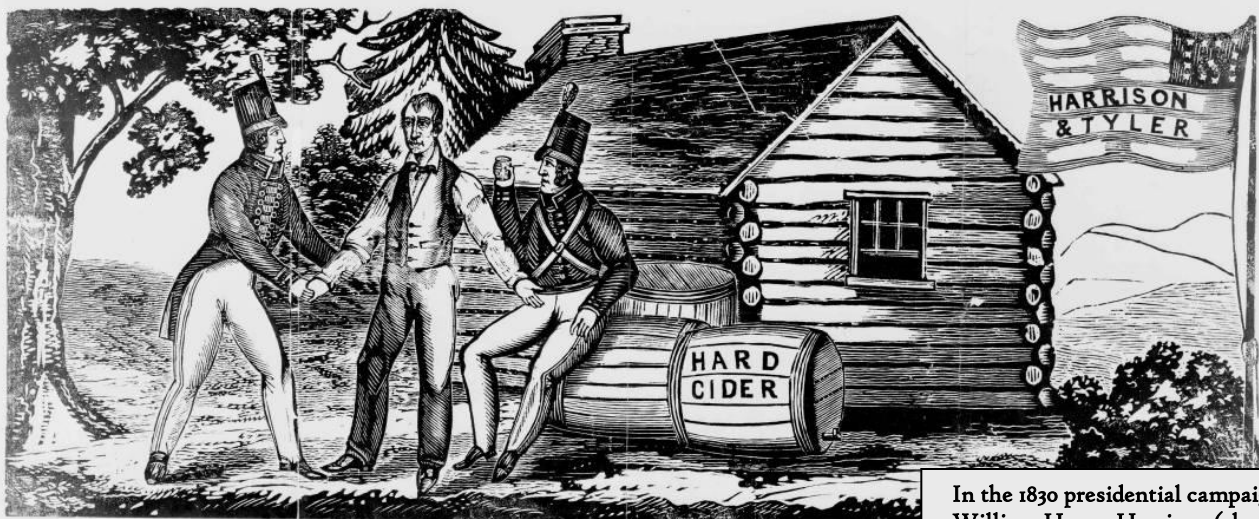
Humphreys County, Mar. 21, 1835

Copy of the Circuit Court record regarding the

indictment and conviction of John Jackson for larceny. A notation on the outside page shows that Gov. Cannon granted a pardon.

Davidson County, Dec. 15, 1836

Petition signed by numerous citizens of Davidson County requesting a pardon for Mannsel Hite, convicted of larceny in the Circuit Court. "... Hite is of highly respectable parentage who reside in the state of Kentucky, ... he has been well raised and educated, ... he became unfortunately addicted to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, said Hite is a young man about 25



In the 1830 presidential campaign, William Henry Harrison (shown here offering drinks to two soldiers) lost to Martin VanBuren, Andrew Jackson's protégé.

years of age and has a wife of highly respectable parentage, as also two young children all now in the state of Kentucky.”

Clarksville, Dec. 1836

Request from citizens of Clarksville for 100 stands of arms to be shipped to them by the first steam boat. “The population of Clarksville are apprehensive of danger from the negroes in the vicinity about the Christmas & New Years Holydays.... We are surrounded by 15 or 20 iron works whose slaves will all be released from labour about that time and by combined action on their part 800 or 1000 negro men might be concentrated here in 24 hours. We are not without good reason to believe the negroes are meditating an insurrection....” Signed by G.A. Henry, D.T. Scott, Ro. W. Galbraith, M. Rowley, Andrew Nance and D. Brodie. A notation on the reverse indicates that Gov. Cannon sent 60 stands of arms.

Nashville, Dec. 17, 1836

Letter from Thomas Washington in support of the petition to pardon Mannsel Hite.

[1836]

Letter from Geo. S. Yerger in support of the petition to pardon Mannsel Hite. Among the extenuating circumstances Yerger mentions that Hite had been “driven as it were from the home of his father”.

Dec. 19, 1836

Statement by John A Puckett that Maunsel Hite was in a state of intoxication at the time the bank note was taken, and had been for some days previous, and recommending his acquittal.

Nov. 8, 1836

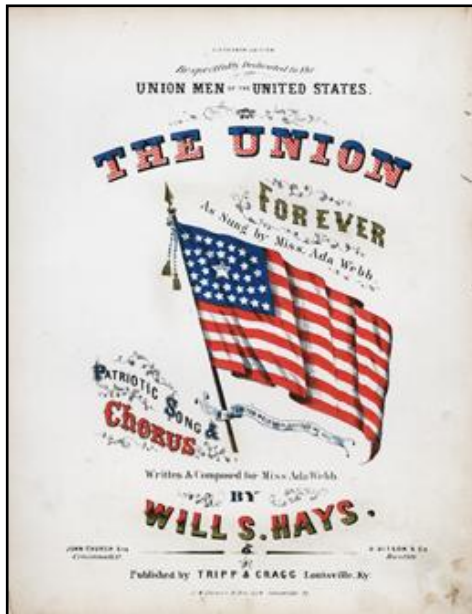
Petition of Rebecca Crossen requesting the release from prison of her husband, Elijah W. Crossen, who was convicted in Maury County in 1834. His sentence has been served but “in consequence of some impropriety whilst in confinement” his term has been extended. Mrs. Crossen states that she is destitute and has five helpless little children to support, the two youngest being twins. Signed by 67 neighbors in support of the petition. Noted: “Granted in part by the remission of a part of the time added to his term for bad conduct.”

Todd's P.O., Lincoln County, June 14, 1836

Petition from more than 100 citizens of Lincoln County requesting a pardon for William McCluskey who was convicted of manslaughter for the murder of John Yeager. “... McCluskey was a brave soulder [sic] and served as a volunteer in the late war against the creek Indians and distinguished himself for his valor at New Orleans ... has always sustained the character of an honest, industrious & peacible man & a good citizen, he is a poor man and has a large family dependant upon his labour.” Furthermore, the killing may have been justifiable or accidental. ■

Lawrence, Lincoln, Macon & Marshall County Civil War Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission



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 can be viewed at the National Archives and digital versions are accessible on *Footnote.com*.

The following abstracts are based on the claims of the residents of Lawrence (2), Lincoln (1), Macon (1) and Marshall (9) counties who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.

FINLEY A. HOUSER

Resided in Lawrence County. Age 60; filed 1871; file consists of 40 pp. Claimed \$200 for a mare and corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is a farmer over 60 years of age. He resided in Lawrence Co., Tenn., opposed secession. Two of his sons-in-law were in the federal army. He volunteered himself and was rejected on medical examination. Was threatened and once arrested by Confederates for loyalty to the Union. The Confederates took his property and made no payment. Mr. Howser was known and recognized as a Union man from the commencement to the end of the war.

The proof of his loyalty is satisfactory. In Dec. 1863 a regiment of Illinois cavalry took from the claimant a mare and in Jan. 1865 Gen. Hatch's troops took from him 50 bushels of corn. A memorandum receipt was given him for the corn and has been lost. No voucher was given for the mare. We recommend payment of \$170."

Notes:

The name is given as Howser on the folder and most documents, but the claimant's signature is clearly 'Houser'. At the time the mare was taken he was absent with the federal army. He had gone to west Tenn. inside federal lines to volunteer to serve. He stayed with the army a year and a half. His sons-in-law

in the federal army were Nathan and Jackson Clifton; he took care of their families while they were gone. A Quartermaster named Kendall took the corn and gave him a voucher. Kendall "said if he had known that I was the kind of man I was he would not have taken my corn." His farm is 10 miles south of Lawrenceburg.

Witnesses:

- James J. Houser, age 23, of Lawrence Co., saw the mare taken by about 50 men of the 9th Illinois Infantry under Col. Phillips.
- T.J. Houser, age 30, of Lawrence Co., saw the corn taken. Claimant's farm is 300 acres.
- Susan A. Clifton, age 27, of Lawrence Co., saw the mare taken.
- J.B. Clayton, age 45, had been Houser's neighbor for 20 years.
- Parris L. Simms, age 55, had been Houser's neighbor for 20 years.
- Andrew H. Shebling testified in 1868 in the state inquiry.

JAMES LOCKE

Resided in Lawrence County. Age 59; filed in 1872; file consists of 45 pp. Claimed \$427 for corn, pork and a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Mr. Locke was a farmer in Lawrence Co., Tenn. He claims to have been loyal and to have suffered much, was threatened by rebels, and Gen. Forrest took corn, cattle and a mule from him. He had two sons. One joined the rebel army against his wishes, was taken prisoner and when he came home "I told him he must give up or leave home." The other son he took to Nashville to keep out of the army. Four witnesses testify to his loyalty, two of whom were Union soldiers. We find him loyal. The taking of the property in Nov. '64 by a party of soldiers under the command of an officer from the camp of Gen. Hatch is fully proved." [Allowed \$350.]

Notes:

Locke's farm of 150 acres was five miles northwest of Lawrenceburg. He was there during the whole war

except a few months in Davidson County. The soldiers were camped about six miles from his farm when they came as a foraging party and took his property.

Witnesses:

- Joseph L. Edmiston, age 24, of Lawrenceburg, lived 300 yards from Locke during the war; saw 40 or 50 soldiers come to his place and start killing hogs.
- R.N. Alford, age 28, lived and farmed 300 yards from Locke during the war. He was at Locke's house when the soldiers came, helping Locke kill six hogs. They took the meat and killed the remaining hogs as well.
- F.A. Houser, age 64, resident of Lawrence Co. for 24 years; had known Locke for 15 years. Witness served in the 6th Tenn. Volunteer Cavalry, Company K.

DOCTOR A. GILBERT

Resided in Lincoln County. Age 52; filed in 1873; file consists of 24 pp. Claimed \$640 for four horses.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant was a poor man and a renter. He swears to loyal sympathies and that he voted against separation. He was threatened and a union neighbor was killed. When the Union army occupied the country he was employed by the Quartermaster to chop wood and get out ties. The claimant was a farmer in Lincoln Co. He says he was always a Union man and that he used violence to prevent his son's joining the Confederate army. Two of his neighbors testify to his loyalty. We find him loyal. Item 2 was a colt; one witness says two years old, another says three years old. Plainly not taken for army use. Item 4 was a colt three years old, not fit for army use. The other two horses were taken for army use, were not worth over \$100 each. We allow \$200. Three or four witnesses testify to the facts and to claimant's loyal conversation and reputation. The claimant and his witnesses also testify that the horse was taken by Col. Straits' command in 1863 and the hogs (11 head) by Col. Murphy of the 2nd Tenn. in Nov. 1864. We allow \$225."

Notes:

Gilbert had lived in Lincoln Co. all his life. The horses were taken in July 1863 by soldiers from Col. W.B. Stokes' troops, then stationed at Shelbyville.

Witnesses:

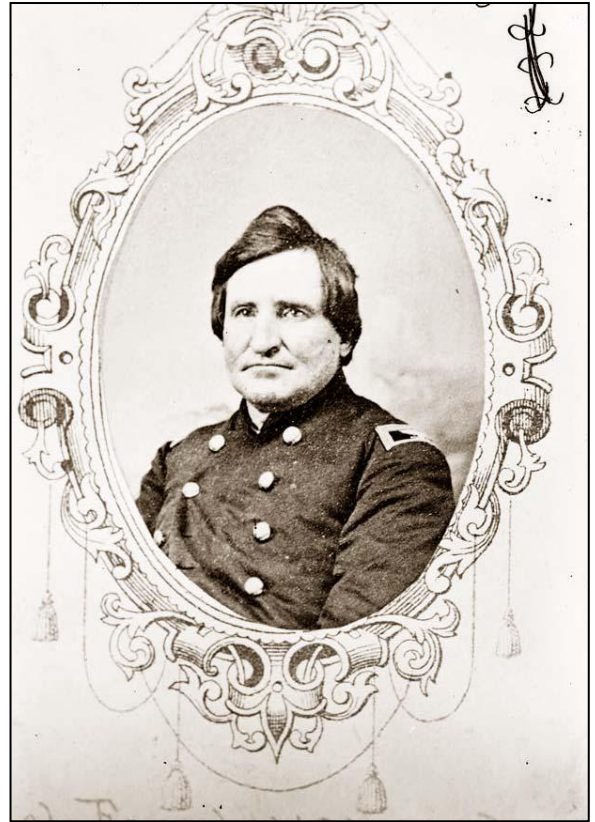
- Peter C. Gilbert, age 23, son of claimant. Said there were about 40 men with Capt. William Smith who took the horses off toward Shelbyville.
- James W. Foster, age 35, lived a mile from claimant and saw the horses taken. Said he was well acquainted with Capt. Smith.
- James M. Dyer, age 60, had known Gilbert 34 years.
- John Dyer, age 65, concurred with James Dyer.

THOMAS J. WAKEFIELD

Resided at Gibbs Crossroads in Macon Co.; age 60; filed in 1878; file consists of 92 pp. Claimed \$565 for fodder, bacon, 2 horses, saddle and bridle.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is an old man, resided on his farm in Macon, Tenn., during the war. Swears to loyal sympathies and sentiments. He voted against separation in June 1861. His three sons left home in the night and went to Kentucky where they enlisted in a union regiment, and remained in the service until the winter of 1864 when they were regularly mustered out. While returning from a visit to them in camp on one occasion during the war, the claimant was arrested and put in jail by the rebel authorities, but after a few days was released on bail. Two or three witnesses corroborate his statements and testify to his loyal conduct, conversation and reputation. Commissioner Trimble certifies that he bore a loyal reputation in the community during the war. This claim was presented to the General Claims Commission of Tenn. in the county of Macon and was by them disapproved, as can be seen by the endorsement upon the papers. This action was undoubtedly through misapprehension or misrepresentation, for the proof of claimant's loyalty as well as the



Col. Frank Wolford of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry (U.S.) and his men camped on Thomas Wakefield's farm near Lafayette in Macon County. (www.old-picture.com)

taking of the property by the Union troops is ample and satisfactory. We allow \$420."

Additional remarks by Special Commissioner James Trimble: "During the war there was a large number of loyal men in Macon County, and a good number of them went early into the U.S. Army. While in Macon County from all I could learn I was satisfied that the claimant was a loyal man and that his claim should be paid, provided the taking of the property was satisfactorily proven."

Notes:

Claimant had resided within a mile of Gibbs Crossroads all his life, about 12 miles from Lafayette; is a farmer. Stayed home during the war except when he hid out in the neighborhood from rebel guerillas. His sons Gilbert H. and P.A. were in the 9th Kentucky and joined early in the war. "They left in the night, went to Columbia, Kentucky, there met the U.S. army and joined it." His third son, Isaac N., joined the 1st

Tenn. Infantry later. His brother's sons were also in the federal army. He "slipped into the U.S. lines" to visit his sons and was captured by rebels and taken to Gallatin, where he heard of the loss at Bull Run. He was imprisoned five days but employed a lawyer to get him released. Union men of his neighborhood were: Thomas Jones; Joseph Meadows; Peter A. Wilkerson (dead); Gilbert Seagraves; James Taylor; Enoch Cartwright; Richard Brooks; claimant's two brothers. "The people about Lafayette were in a great share in favor of the union, but about one mile beyond my home was a fearful rebel neighborhood." Some of his wife's relatives were in the rebel army.

Notes from the 1868 application:

Booker Wakefield and G.H. Wakefield testified that rebel troops under Cols. Stanton and Murry took 2,000 lbs. of flour and 13 bushels of corn meal from Wakefield's, "taken from mill and dwelling house by force of arms; pressed witnesses to grind said flour and meal." He had slaves before the war but by 1868 they were "all scattered" and none lived in the area. Col. Woolford's Kentucky Cavalry camped on his place. There was a skirmish in the neighborhood between some rebels and Col. Graham. Afterwards Graham and his men had dinner at Wakefield's house. When they left they took a mare and horse.

Witnesses:

- I.N. Wakefield, age 29, of Hillsdale, Macon Co.; merchant; son of claimant. Col. Graham was with the 14th Illinois or Indiana regiment, and he himself ate dinner with the Wakefield family after the skirmish. Witness served in Co. E of the 1st Tenn. Infantry.
- Mary Brockett, age 34; has lived near Gibbs Crossroads all her life; daughter of claimant. In the first year of the war her husband joined the Union army and she went to live with her father. Her husband, Harvey Brockett, joined Stokes' Tenn. regiment.
- John B. Carver, age 43, hotel keeper and tobacco trader, resident of Lafayette since 1865. When the war began he was living in Monroe Co., Kentucky, and joined the 9th Kentucky Infantry, serving with Wakefield's sons.

- E.G. Cartwright, age 67, postmaster, had resided near Lafayette 17 years; had known claimant ever since he could remember.
- G.L. Walton, age 55; has lived in Lafayette 30 years; county Trustee; had known claimant since boyhood.
- A letter from lawyer James Trimble of Nashville dated 1878 states that the 1868 commissioners ruled against Wakefield for political and personal reasons. "These Commissioners were Geo. M. Everett, Wiley Woodcock and Wesley Tucker. Of them soon after the war Mr. Woodcock ran as a candidate for ... state legislature. Mr. Wakefield had a brother-in-law H.S. Young[?] as a candidate also, and in the contest Mr. Wakefield supported his brother-in-law.... This no doubt caused some feeling on part of Woodcock and accounts, no doubt, for the disapproval of the three Commissioners, or rather [the] majority, since I am informed that Everett was in favor of the claim."
- A letter from Peter A. Wakefield, son of claimant, dated 1878 states that the family has spent \$100 in pressing their claim and expresses frustration that his father's loyalty is in question. "My father Thomas J. Wakefield was as loyal a man as was in the state."

JOHN H. BRECHEEN

Resided at Farmington in Marshall County; filed in 1873; age 34; file consists of 28 pp. Claimed \$150 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is 34 years old, moved from East to West Tenn., then in possession of the Union troops, in 1862 and then went to Illinois and stayed several months. He moved around and hid out to avoid conscription. Had a brother in each army. Two or three witnesses testify to his loyal conversation and reputation. The horse was taken by a command of Indiana cavalry in Oct. 1864. The horse was a large one 16 hands high and worth \$150 according to the testimony. We allow the sum of \$150."

Notes:

Brecheen resided in Bedford Co. until Sept. 1862 when he went to West Tennessee where the federal army was in occupation. After three weeks he went to Illinois and stayed six months, returning to Shelbyville in July 1863. "I remained at home the remainder of the war, taking to the thickets when rebel raids came in. I had a small farm in Bedford County." In 1862 he was elected constable of the 18th District of Bedford Co., a district largely of Union men where he was urged to run to defeat a rebel conscript officer. His brother in the rebel army was in Missouri. He also had a nephew in the rebel army who quit and joined the Union army. The horse was taken at Levi Madison's shop, and Lt. W.E. Moore of the 6th Indiana Cavalry gave him a receipt, which is in the file.

Witnesses:

- William Collier, age 73, resides near Palmetto, was at Levi Madison's blacksmith shop on the Shelbyville & Lewisburg turnpike and saw the horse taken. "Mr. Madison and myself and the claimant all begged the officer not to take the horse and we told him that there was not a better Union man in the county than Brecheen, and the fact was just that way. They said they must take the horse and did." A receipt was given but Collier could not "read writing." The claimant and his father were both good Union men.
- David L. Clift, age 56, farmer, resides near Palmetto, has known claimant 20 years. Had a son in the federal army.
- Robert S. Montgomery, age 43, resides at Palmetto, merchant, has known claimant 28 years. "Those were troublesome times and the Union men would frequently meet in private and in the most confidential way to confer and discuss to what they would do. And frequently in these consultations he [claimant] was present and in full fellowship."



Civil War Supply Train

Edwin Forbes lithograph, from macro.assumption.edu

ROBERT CANNON

Resided at Belfast in Marshall County; filed in 1873; age 47; file consists of 90 pp. Claimed \$1,249 for corn, hogs, bacon and a horse

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is about 57 years of age and lives in Marshall Co., Tenn., is a farmer with 300 acres. He opposed secession, voted against it and against separation, was known in the community as a violent, outspoken unionist. He was once conscripted, kept about eight days and escaped. He gave no service to the Confederacy. Was again and again threatened with death because he was a union man. The Confederates took large quantities of corn from him and many hogs and told him to go to "Abe Lincoln" for pay. His loyalty is well proven. The horse, item 4, was taken in 1863 by Gen. Dodge's command. The corn, hogs and bacon were taken in April 1864. A voucher was given for the bacon, which was sent by claimant to his attorneys for collection. He swears he has received no pay, but whether the vouchers have been paid does not appear and for that reason we cannot allow for the bacon. The number of hogs taken is uncertain, there may have been 50 or more. Proof shows at least 500

bushels of corn taken. We recommend the payment of \$675.”

Additional Remarks by Special Commissioner John W. Ramsey: “The claimant is an old bachelor and an oddity. He seems to have been a rash, thoughtless union man whose life was frequently in danger. His eccentricities caused some persons to think he was a little crazed, and he was not very bright at best. He did not impress me favorably, though from subsequent inquiry I thought [differently] for he came about a week before he sent part of his witnesses. All that I have approached that sufficiently knew him believe him to have been a union man. The facts are not as well proved as a different sort of man might have done. There is no doubt that he owned and lost a good deal of property.”

Notes:

Robert Cannon’s farm in Marshall Co. consisted of 350 acres. He took the Oath of Allegiance at Shelbyville in 1862. A party of rebels in disguise took \$1,600 in gold from him, and he was robbed several times. “At the time the federal army camped on me I took about 50 of their sick, furnishing them with house room and was so busy waiting on them and attending to their wants that I forgot to ask for receipts.” His brother Michael Cannon was conscripted into the rebel army and remained through the war; he lives in Marshall Co. Claimant was told to go to General Dodge’s headquarters in Pulaski for receipts for the bacon and other items but he did not go. Cannon’s power of attorney to Redford W. Walker of Washington, D.C., dated 1874, states that his claim was originally filed by Jesse B. Ferrill of Murfreesboro who “is insolvent and not reliable in any way, that he, Ferrill, has failed to answer some twenty letters written by me to him in regard to my claim....”

Witnesses:

- Jesse B. McAdams, age 43, of Bedford Co., farmer and stock trader, has known claimant since he can remember. Witness left Tenn. for 10 months during the war. Testified to Cannon’s loyalty.
- Robert S. Montgomery, age 43, merchant; testified to Cannon’s loyalty.

- Peter Looney, age 48, lived near Spring Place in Marshall Co., farmer. At the time of the taking the claimant was living with his mother but working his own land adjoining hers. Looney was working for him, plowing in the field close to the corn cribs when he saw the soldiers throwing the corn into wagons. The next day he helped the claimant put the boards back on the cribs. He heard the claimant complaining about the taking, but was not close enough to hear all that was said. The taking began about 2 in the afternoon and lasted until dark. The soldiers were from Gen. Wilder and Gen. Whitaker’s commands, this was in April 1864. They camped on the land of claimant and his mother and left the next day, going west toward Lewisburg and Columbia.
- James R. Looney, age 21, resided near New Hope in Marshall Co., was working with his father on Cannon’s farm when the soldiers came. It was his job to feed the hogs, which were all gone after the soldiers left, with their heads and skins left on the ground.
- Daniel C. Davis, age 59, twenty-year resident of Marshall Co., had known Cannon for 30 or 40 years. James Adams was Cannon’s tenant and spoke of him as a Unionist. Robert Orr, Beason[?] Woods and James Miller were neighborhood Union men.
- William W. Mount, age 39, of Farmington, was born and raised in the neighborhood. He was a dental surgeon and had known Cannon for 25 years. Witness met Cannon frequently at the home of witnesses’ father, Jno. Mount, during the war. The rebels conscripted Cannon and took him to McMinnville or Tullahoma but he would not go into the ranks. They tried to make him dig stumps but he would not do that, and he finally got away from them and came home.
- Robert A. Adams, age 52; born and raised in Marshall Co.; merchant; had known Cannon all his life. “Was frequently at my house. He cursed and damned the Confederacy and said he was for the union. He always talked that way.”

JAMES P. DYSART

Resided at Palmetto in Marshall County; filed in 1873; age 68; file consists of about 35 pp. Claimed \$275 for a mare and a mule.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is 68 years old. He swears that he voted against separation and adhered to the union, and that the rebels threatened him because he would not betray his son-in-law who was hiding from the conscript officers, and who had to flee to Kentucky to escape the rebels. He gave information of the movements of the rebels to union officers; and two or three witnesses speak in earnest terms of his loyal conversation and reputation. He had no sons or near relatives in the rebel army and don't seem to have been complicated with the rebellion. There is satisfactory evidence that the animals charged were taken by Gen. Croxton's command while in pursuit of Gen. Forrest in the fall of 1864. We allow the sum of \$240."

Notes:

His farm consisted of 200 acres. At the beginning of the war he mustered once with the home guard militia company to which he was assigned, but did no more. He had several nephews in the Confederate army.

Witnesses:

- Thomas S. Montgomery, age 30; resident of Farmington; merchant; had known Dysart all his life. Montgomery's wife was a niece of Dysart's wife. Montgomery went to Kentucky for nine months to escape conscription by the Confederates.
- William H.H. Baxter, age 32; had known Dysart all his life. Baxter was in the 10th Tenn. unit known as Johnson's Body Guard from April to Dec. 1862.
- Robert S. Montgomery, age 43; merchant of Palmetto; son-in-law of Dysart. Had known claimant since 1844 and lived in the same house during the war. "At any rate I lived there when the rebs would let me stay at home While I was in the federal lines I was at Gen. Rosecrans'

headquarters, giving information in reference to men and localities, and while there I would send letters through by the federal spies. They would take them to my father and Mr. Dysart's, and I would get answers from my wife through the hands of these scouts. And the information she would write me she would get from Mr. Dysart ... and my father. And in this way he would give information to the officers of the government." The animals taken were being worked by the negro boy George who had just put them into the stable when Gen. Croxton's Cavalry came and took them. There were 15 men with the Adjutant General who took them. Croxton himself and the main column were marching along the turnpike and small parties were scouting the country in every direction for a mile on each side of the pike.

- George Dysart, age 35, was a slave belonging to the claimant, and lived with him during the war. Witness still lives on claimant's land and tends it.

HENRY B. IRWIN

Resided in Marshall County; filed in 1873; age 65; file consists of 29 pp.; claimed \$500 for a stallion.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant swears to his loyalty, that he voted against separation and adhered to the union and aided union men and deserters through the lines. He had no sons in the rebel army and was himself past conscript age. Two of his old neighbors testify very earnestly and decidedly to his loyal conversation and reputation and to threats of rebels and perils from their malice. He don't seem to have been complicated with the rebellion. Commissioner Ramsey certifies that he was a loyal man and bore that reputation. It is satisfactorily established that the horse was taken in Sept. 1864 by a battalion of the 5th Tenn. Cavalry, for the use of a dismounted private soldier. Said battalion being at the time engaged in cleaning out bushwhackers. We allow the sum of \$150."

To Be Continued

Some Tennessee Widows and Orphans of the War of 1812

(Part 2)

by Robert S. Davis, Wallace State College

The United States officially fought a war with Great Britain from June 18, 1812 to December 24, 1814 although news of the treaty that ended the conflict traveled so slowly that the fighting continued into 1815. This war knew many names including "the late war with Great Britain and the Indians" but eventually it became popularly known as the War of 1812. In the South, except for British raids on the southern coast; the destruction of St. Mary's, Georgia; the siege of Fort Bowyer, Alabama; and the Battle of New Orleans, this war largely involved conflict with certain groups of the Creek Indians.¹



An act of 16 April 1816 and other Federal legislation gave half pay pensions to widows and orphans of the War of 1812 (1812-1815), including survivors of soldiers who died as a result of that conflict but after the war was officially over. Each pension was equal to half of the pay of the deceased soldier from his date of death. Each widow's pension was for five years following the soldier's death or until the widow remarried, whichever came first. Beneficiaries included motherless orphans or orphans whose mothers had remarried.

Reproduced here is a list of the Tennesseans (volume fourteen) receiving half pay pensions, as found in surviving government financial records.² What papers that survive of these pension claims are found in Entry 726 of Record Group 217 and some additional information can sometimes be found in the records of Entry 588. Given below is the name of the deceased soldier, the claimants, the date of commencement of the pension, the date of death of the soldier, and remarks on the claim. The only additional information found in this record is the amount actually paid. Some veterans may be listed as survived only by a widow because their children were all married or over age twenty-one, thereby not technically qualifying as orphans. Most soldiers of the War of 1812 died from disease rather than battle wounds.

For more information about War of 1812 pensions and other records, see the first installement of this article in the Summer 2010 issue of this journal (vol. XXIV, number 1).

Robert S. Davis, is the Director of the Family & Regional History Program at Wallace State College in Hanceville, Alabama.

¹ For the history of the war in the southern states, a researcher should consult such works as Frank Lawrence Owsley, *Struggle for the Gulf Borderlands* (Gainesville, FL, 1981) and Wilburt S. Brown, *The Amphibious Campaign for West Florida and Louisiana* (Tuscaloosa, 1969). Background on the War of 1812 can be found in David S. and Jeanne T. Heidler, *Encyclopedia of the War of 1812* (Santa Barbara, Ca., 1997); Charles Reginald Shrader, *Reference Guide to United States Military History 1607-1815* (New York, 1993); Walter R. Borneman, *1812: The War that Forged a Nation* (New York, 2004); A. J. Langguth, *Union 1812: The Americans who fought the Second War of Independence* (New York, 2009); and C. Edward Skeen, *Citizen Soldiers in the War of 1812* (Lexington, 1999).

² Record Group 217 Records of the Auditor General, Entry 587, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Md. 20740-6001. A microfilm copy of this record is in the Family & Regional History Program, Wallace State College, 801 N. Main Street, Hanceville, AL 35077-2000.

Tennessee Widows and Orphans Pensioned Under the Half-Pay Act of 1816

Information is listed in this order:

Name of the deceased soldier, claimants(in parentheses), soldier's rank; date of commencement of the pension, remarks (if any). Widow is abbreviated "wid."

- Gower, Alexander K. (wid. Edith), Sergt., 25 Mar. '15
Garrett, Catlett (wid. Nancy), private, 21 Nov. '15
Gardner, Josiah (wid. Catherine), private, 1 June '14
Guess, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 20 Jany. '13
Going, Andrew (wid. Lucy), private, 30 Jany. '15
Gibson, Joseph (late wid.), private, 30 Dec. '14 "wid. intermarried 25 May 1816"
Garrett, Joseph (wid. Lydia), private, 22 Feb. '15
Garrett, Edman (wid. Marget), private, 31 Oct. '14
Greer, James (wid. Nancy), private, 19 Jany. '15
Gilaspie, Jeremiah (wid. Elizabeth), private, 7 Mar. '15
Graham, Thomas (wid. Nancy), private, 18 Aug. '14
Garrison, Bailey (wid. Polly), private, 28 Feb. '15
Galligley, Gardner (wid. Dorcus), sergt, 27 Aug. '14
Gibson, Thomas (wid. Mary), private, 15 Dec. '13 "wid. intermarried 14 June 1817 left no children"
Goalden, John (wid. Levinia), private, 12 Feb. '14 transfer: "From South Carolina" [see *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research* 21 (1993): 130]
Gilham, Richard (wid. Pheby), private, 20 Mar. '15
Gill, George (wid. Rebecca), private, 3 Apr. '15
Givins, Jacob (wid. and children), private, 21 Feb. '15 "wid. intermd. 5 Augt. 1817"
Garrett, Thomas (wid. Susannah), Corp., 5 Jan. '15
Gunn, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 1 May '15
Honn, George (wid.), Corporal, 26 Mar. '15
Hamilton, John (wid.), private, 10 Feb. '15
Henderson, James (wid.), Lt. Col., 28 Dec. '14
Hitchcock, Elijah (wid.), private, 27 Dec. '13
Hancock, Clement (wid.), Sergeant, 8 Jan. '15
Hicks, Peter (wid.), private, 1 Jany. '15
Headrick, Joseph (wid.), private, 14 Apr. '15
Harris, John (wid.), Sergt, 17 Mar. '15
Hopkins, John (wid.), private, 12 Dec. '13
Hill, George (wid.), private, 28 Apr. '15 Transfer: "To the Missouri Territory" "wid. intermarried on the 5th September 1818"
Hunter, Aaron (wid. Mary), 3rd lieut. 20 Feb '15
Helton, James (wid. Rebecca), music., 15 Jan '15
Henderson, Nathan (wid. Sarah), private, 4 Feb '15 "wid. intermarried 29 Jany 1816"
Hall, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 5 Feb '15
Hail, Thomas (wid. Jane), private, 1 Dec '13
Henry, John (wid. Nancy), private, 28 Dec '14
Harris, Nathan (wid. Mary), private, 9 Nov '13
Hall, Joseph Jr. (wid. Nancy), private, 30 Sept 1814
Hook, George (wid. Rebecca, children), private, 16 Nov 1814 "wid. intermarried 11 July 1815"
Hart, John (wid. Mary), private, 18 Feb '15
Haas, Albert (wid. Elizabeth), sergeant, 6 Feb '15
Henby or Henly, Joseph (wid. Elizabeth), private, 13 Mar '15
Harris, John (wid. Nancy), corporal, 12 Feb '15
Hite or Hight, John (wid. Mary), private, 16 Oct '14
Haun, John (wid. Hannah), private, 8 Apr '15
Hopper, John (wid. Sally), private, 20 Feb '15
Hutton, John (wid. Jesabel), sergeant, 9 Nov '13
Harrison, Robert (wid. Hannah), private, 15 Jan '15
Hudson, Thomas B. (wid. Eliza), private, 3 Nov '13
Hill, John (wid. & children [?]), captain, 22 Jan '14 "wid. intermarried 14 March 1816"
House, Green (wid. Ann), private, 13 Jan '13
Hutcherson, Josiah (wid. Elizabeth), private, 3 Apr '15
Hopper, Zachariah (wid. Mary Ann), private, 16 Nov '14
Howard, Richard (wid. Sarah), private, 2 Jany '15
Hutcherson, Reuben (wid. Franky), private, 17 Apr '14
Hifley, John (wid. Elizabeth), private, 25 Mar '15
Hall, Dickerson (wid. Molly), private, 1 February '15
Hossell, Elisha M. (wid. Nancy), private, 31 Jan '15
Harberson, Francis (wid. Milly), private, 27 July '14
Hood, John (wid. Agness), private, 13 Mar '15
Harper, William (wid. Pheb), private, 8 Jany '15
Howard, Allen (wid. Ann), private, 25 Jany '15
Hays, Samuel (wid. Eley), private, 18 Feb '15
Hunter, John (wid. & child), private, 18 Jan '15 "wid. intermarried 3 October 1816"

Hale, Jeremiah (wid. & children), private, 20 Jan '15
 "wid. intermarried 18 January 1816"

Hall, Joseph (wid. & children), private, 19 Feb '15
 "wid. intermarried 28 Sept 1817"

Hodge, William (children), private, 15 Apr '15

Hellums, George (wid. Elizabeth), private, 25 Mar '14

Harper, Mark (wid. Sally), private, 26 Nov '14

Hawkins, Richard (wid. Barbary), private, 25 Feb '15

Horn, Theophilus (wid. Sally), private, 20 Apr '14

Hufman, John (wid. Joanna), private, 27 March '14

Hogue, Andrew (wid. Violet), sergeant, 27 Jany '15
 transfer: "To Illinois"

Hill, Samuel (wid. Elizabeth), private, 22 Aug '14

Horner, Robert (wid. Mary), private, 13 May '15 "see
 Agent's Report"

Hill, Spencer (wid. Mary), private, 24 Feb '14

Hall, John C. (wid. Catherine), private, 7 Nov '14

Hiles or Hyles, Peter (wid. Temy), private, 1 Jany '15

Jones, Isaac (wid.), private, 13 Jany '14

Jones, John (wid. Rebecca), private, 1 Dec '13

Johnston, Thomas (wid. Catherine), sergt, 1 Dec '13

Jones, William (wid. Patsy), private, 18 Mar '15

Jones, Daniel (wid. Elizabeth), private, 20 Apr '14

Jones, Reuben (wid. Easther), private, 15 Apr '15

Jackson, Thomas (wid. Elizabeth), sergt, 25 Apr '15

Jenkins, Joseph (wid. Eliza C.), sergt, 20 Feb '15

Jones, David (wid. Isabella), private, 9 Jany '15

Johnson, Thomas (wid. Sarah), private, 14 Nov '14

Johnson, Alexander (wid. and child), private, 1 Apr
 '15 "wid. intermarried 28 June 1817"

Johnson, Jacob (wid. Lavinia), private, 13 Feb '15

Jackson, James (wid. Sally), corpl., 6 Nov '15

Jinnings or Ginnings, John (wid. Ailo), private, 31
 Jany '15

James, Elijah (wid. and children), private, 4 Feb '15
 "wid. intermarried 12 Sept 1816"

Jolly, William (wid. Martha), private, 8 Feby '15

Jones, Willie (wid. Patsey), private, 14 Jany '15

Jones, William (wid. Polly), private, 31 July 1813

Johnson, John (wid. Catherine), private, 15 Apr '15

Inge, Vinson (wid. Catherine), private, 18 Dec '14

Jones, Abner (wid. Sarah), private, 3 Decr '14

Ingram, Thomas (wid. and children), private, 12 Jany
 '15 "wid. intermarried 19 March 1819"

Jarvis, Bennett (wid. Sarah), private, 20 March '15

Joyner, Jephtha (wid. Patsey), private, 20 March '15



Jones, Jesse (wid. Mary), private, 27 March '14

Kelly, David (wid.), private, 27 March 1814

Kerr, Wilson (children), 1st Lieut, 24 Decr '14

Knox, William (wid. Margaret), private, 24 Decr '13

Kavanaugh, James P. (wid. Elizabeth), 1st lieut., 5 Apr
 '15

Knight, James (wid. Anne), private, 20 Feb '15

Knight, Robert (wid. &), private, 22 Jany '14 "wid.
 intermarried 26 April 1816"

Kidwell, Josiah (wid. Mary), private, 10 Jany '15

Kerr, Alexander (wid. Leanna), private, 5 Jany '15

King, Moses (wid. Lucy), private, 31 Dec '13

King, Samuel (wid. Liercy), private, 16 Feb '15

Kelly, William (wid. and children), private, 23 Dec '14
 "wid. intermarried 9 May 1816"

King, Billy F. (wid. Ruth), private, 25 April '15

Kressall, John (wid. Ellender), private, 15 Feb '15
 "See Kentucky"

Lamar, Thomas (wid.), private, 18 Nov '14

Longmire, William (wid.), corporal, 20 Feb '15

Leamons, William Senr (wid.), sadler, 23 Decr '14

Lislie or Lesly, Seth (wid., children), private, Musn., 4
 Dec '14 "wid. intermarried 17 Novr 1816"

Ligget, Daniel (wid.), private, 28 Feb '15

Lawson, Eppy (wid.), private, 2nd lieut., 21 Apr '14

Lambert, Aaron (wid. Mary), 1st lieut, 25 Mar '14

Ledbetter, Lewis (wid. Catherine), private, 1 Feb '14

Little, James (wid. Rebecca), private, 1 Nov '14

Laws, Aaron (wid. & children), sergt, 2 Feby '15
 "wid. intermarried 8 January 1816"

Lewis, Hugh (wid. Sarah), private, 14 Feb '15
 Lathan, Vincent (wid. Elizabeth), private, 15 Oct '14
 Likens, Peter (wid. Susanna), private, 13 Nov '13
 "wid. intermarried 14 August 1817"
 Landrum, Josiah (wid. Charlotte), private, 14 Jan'y '15
 Landrum, Younger (wid. Joannah), private, 15 Apr '14
 Lenoir, John P. H. (wid.), private, QMSgt, 6 Jan'y '15
 Little, Andrew (wid. & child), corpl., 28 June '15
 "wid. intermarried 20 Feby 1817"
 Little, Merrill (wid. Rebecca), private, 14 Feb '15
 transfer to (?): "Dist of Ca."
 Lunsford, Samuel (wid., children), private, 10 Feb '15
 "wid. intermarried 13th June 1816"
 Little, Henry (wid. Mary), private, 26 Apr '14
 Lavander, William A., private, 15 Dec '14
 Loyd, Joseph H. (wid. Polly), private, 26 Jan'y '15
 Ladd, Thomas (wid. Janett), private, 24 Jan'y '15
 Lauderdale, John (wid. Polly), private, 2 Apr '15
 Leech, George (wid. Margaret), private, 15 Feb '15
 Lowery, David (wid. Hester), private, 14 Feb '15
 McMinn, William (wid.), private, 23 Dec '14
 Mallard, John (wid.), sergt, 28 Dec '14
 Merchant, David (wid.), private, 20 Dec '13
 Millard, George (wid.), private, 1 March '15
 Myers, Jacob (wid.), private, 15 Jan'y '15
 Moore, James (wid.), private, 3 Novr '13
 Miller, James (wid.), private, 3 Novr '13
 Martin, Richard (wid.), private, 5 Feb '15
 Moore, John (wid.), private, 20 Dec '14
 McNeal, John (wid.), corporal, 28 Nov '14
 Morris, Mathew (wid.), private, 1 Feb '14
 Morrow, James (wid. Elenor), private, 5 Feby '15
 McDaniel, Joseph (wid. Ann), private, 8 Feby '15
 Murray, Simeon (wid. Temperance), private, 8 Feb '15
 McKinsey, Rolly (children), private, 10 Novr '13
 McBride, Joseph (wid. Priscilla), private, 14 May '15
 Messelwhite, John (wid. Zilpha), private, 8 June '15
 Murphy, Ephraim (wid. Molly), private, 16 Nov '13
 McKee, Levin (wid. Jane), private, 6 March '15
 Moss, Benjamin (wid. & children), private, 27 Feb '15
 "wid. intermarried on 25 Feb 1816"
 Mathews, James (wid. Sarah), private, 9 Nov '13
 Meek, James (wid. Elender), private, 10 Feb 1815
 McMinis, Joseph (wid. & children), sergt, 3 Apr '14
 "wid. intermarried 16 Jan'y 1816"
 Morton, Thomas (wid. Elizabeth), private, 20 Mar '15
 Moore, Marchus (wid. Mary), sergt, 23 Decr '14
 Morgan, William (wid. Polly), private, 18 Oct '13
 Macelyway, Daniel (wid. Betsy), private, 22 Nov '13
 Mowl, Jacob (wid. Catherine), private, 27 March '14
 Morelock, George (wid. Catherine), private, 25 June
 '14
 McFerson, Jonathan (wid. & children), private, 14 Feb
 '15 "wid. intermarried 4 Jan'y 1816"
 Morris, Hezekiah (wid. Eleanor), private, 14 Apr '15
 Moses, Christian (wid. Mary), private, 13 March '15
 Morrow, Daniel (wid. Frances), private, 19 Nov '14
 Meyers, Frederick (wid. Elizabeth), private, 27 March
 '14
 McDonald, Joseph (wid. Maria), private, 17 Feb '15
 McAdoo, John (wid. and children), private, 28 March
 '15 "wid. intermarried 24 Octr 1816"
 Meyers, William (wid.), private, 7 April 1814 "wid.
 intermarried 29 August 1816"
 Mans [Marrs?], Samuel (wid. Mary), private, 31 Jan'y
 '15
 Moring, William (wid. Lucy), corpl, 1 Apr '15
 McCoy, John (wid. May), private, 16 Mar '15
 Massey, William (wid. Sally), private, 4 Mar '15
 Messer, Jones (wid. Polly), private, 2 Feby 1815
 Miller, John (wid. Nancy), private, 3 May '13
 Murphy, Levi (wid. Sally), private, 11 Feby 1815
 Meadows, Joseph (wid. Rebecca), private, 4 Feby '15
 Meadows, Jonas (wid. Maria), corpl, 30 Jan'y '15
 Mays, Jessey (wid. Sally), private, 19 March '15
 Milton, Jacob (wid. Mildred), private, 27 Feb '14
 transfer: "From the state of Kentucky"
 McClain, Alexander (wid. Sarah), sergt, 14 Apr '15
 Martin, Peter (wid. Mary), private, 6 Oct '14 transfer:
 "From the State of Ky" reported to have been paid
 there 4 Sept 1818
 Marcum, Jasper (wid. & children), ens., 2 Feby '15
 McGowan, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 20 Nov
 '14
 Montgomery, William (wid. Leticia), private, 1 Jan'y
 '14
 Manning, Edward (wid. Anna), private, 3 Mar '15
 McGarrah, Thomas (wid. Ann), private, 7 Feby '15
 Marcum, John (wid. Nancy), private, 9 Jan'y '15
 McClure, Robert (children), private, 5 Nov '14
 Malcomb, James Senr. (wid. Elizabeth), private, 30
 Nov '14

Mannin, William (wid. Lydia), private, 20 Feby '15
transfer: "From Kentucky"

Murphy, Thomas (wid. Fanny J.), private, 15 Feby '15
transfer: "To Mississippi"

Minton, John (wid. Peggy), private, 30 Apr '15

McPherson, James (wid. Elizabeth), private, 30 Sept
'13

McVey, Thomas (wid. & children), 3rd lieut., 31 Dec
'13 [?] "wid. intermarried 9 Sept 1817"

Mann, Robert (wid. Mary), private, 10 May '14

Miller, Mathew (wid. & children), corporal, 9 Decr '13
"wid. intermarried 29 June 1815"

Mitchell, John P. (wid. Betsy), sergt, 1 Jany '15

Nichols, David (wid.), private, 4 Feb. '15

Norman, Ezekiel (wid. Phebe), 3rd lieut., 24 Sept '14

Nolen, Abraham (wid. Elizabeth), farrier, 23 Decr '14

Northcut, John (wid. Linchy), private, 20 Febr '15

Nunnery, Nathl. (wid. Rebecca), private, 22 March '15

Norris, James (wid. Elizabeth), private, 12 Feb '15

Noel, Riley (wid. Ann), private, 5 March '15

Nance, Bird (wid. Sally), capt., 9 April '15

Nelson, Ambrose (wid. Polly), private, 22 Feby '15

Noel, William (wid. Margaret), private, 28 Decr '14

Noles or Venoles, Robert (wid. Nancy), private, 17
Feb '15

Norman, William (wid. Hannah), private, 2 Jany '14

Osborn, John (wid.), private, 24 Nov '13

Owens, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 3 March '15

Oliver, Frederick (wid. Rosanna), private, 17 Apr '15

Oneal, Jeremiah (wid. Sarah), private, 28 Dec '14

Owen or Owens, Martin (wid. Phoebe), private, 18
Jany '15

Oneal, William (wid. and children), private, 18 July
1813 "wid. intermarried 26 June 1816"

Overton, Gabriel (wid. and children), private, 26
March '15 "wid. intermarried 30 Jany 1817"

Oliver, Drury (wid. Mary), private, 20 Feby '15

O'Barr, Daniel (wid. Ann), private, 3 Feby '15

Oaks, John (wid. Nancy), private, 15 Feb '15

Privett, Mathew (wid.), corporal, 24 Jany '13

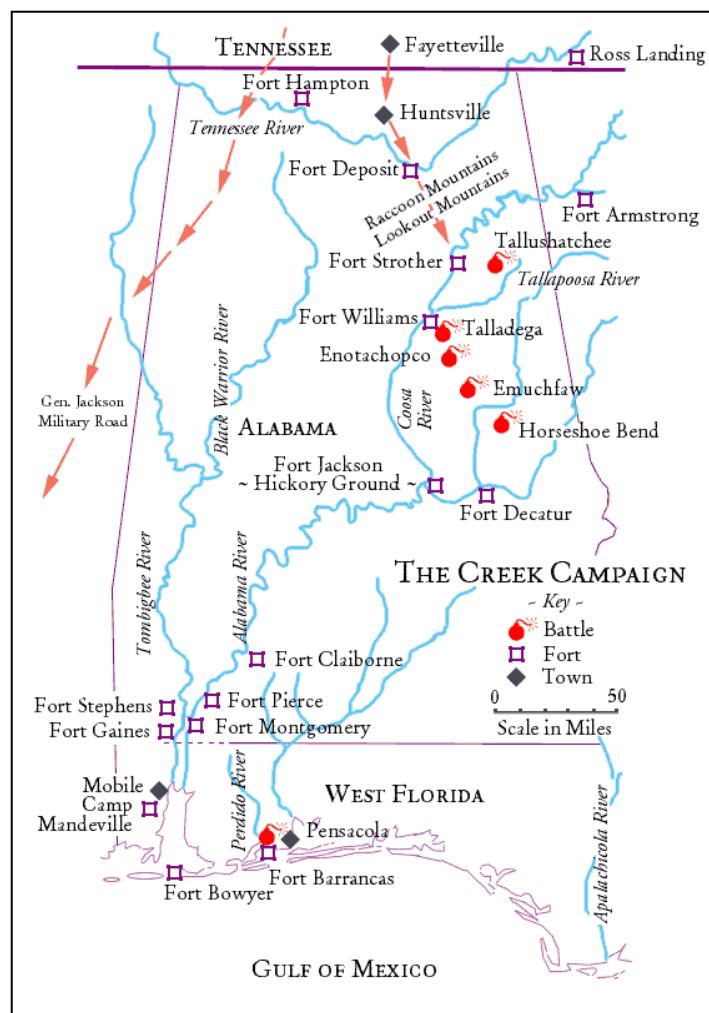
Pace, James (wid.), capt., 23 Decr '14

Pace, , John (wid. Sarah), private, 9 Jany '15

Parker, Winbourn (wid. Susannah), private, 22 Feby
'15

Pybus, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 6 Feby '15

Paty, Jessee (wid. Elizabeth), private, 11 Feby '15



Most Tennesseans in the War of 1812 were involved in the Creek War, fought mainly in Mississippi. This map from the TNGenWeb site shows the sites of battles and forts of the Creek War.(tngenweb.org/1812war/creek-war.gif)

Parker, Winbourn (wid. Susannah), private, 22 Feby
'15

Pybus, William (wid. Elizabeth), private, 6 Feby '15

Paty, Jessee (wid. Elizabeth), private, 11 Feby '15

Nancy, corpl, 1 March '15

Parker, Nathan (wid. Elizabeth), private, 1 Apr '15

Phibbs, Richard (wid. Nancy), private, 28 Feby '15

Perkins, Stephen (wid. Sally), private, 21 March '14

Pankey, Riley or Wm. R. (wid. & children), private, 20
Apr '14 "wid. intermarried 1 July 1817"

Patton, James (wid. Elizabeth, orphan childreb),
private, 23 Nov '13

Perry, John (wid. Clary), private, 10 August 1814

Pankey, Stephen (wid. Elizabeth), private, 6 May '14

- Patterson, Joab (wid. Nancy), blacks., 23 Decr '14
Puckett, Douglass (wid. Jane), private, 18 March '15
Pope, Jacob (wid. & children), private, 5 Decr '14
"wid. intermarried 16 October 1816"
Perkypile, David (wid. Nancy), private, 30 Augst '14
Paine, George (wid. Catherine), private, 5 Jan'y '15
Penick or Penix, Adam (wid. Caty), private, 28 March '15
Pelfry, James (wid. Mary), private, 11 March '14
Pitman, William (wid. Winney), private, 22 Feby '15
Paskel, Samuel (wid. Jane), private, 6 Feby '15
Parker, Daniel (wid. Patsey), private, 3 Jan'y '15
Porch, Henry (wid. & children), private, 28 March '14
"wid. intermarried 9th Nov 1818"
Pedeger, James (wid. Maria), private, 25 Nov '13
Quarles, John B. (wid.), capt., 27 Jan'y. '14
Robinson, Wm. P. (wid.), private, 20 March '15
Roberts, John (wid.), private, Feby 22, 1814
Ruton, Enoch (wid. Polly), private, 13 April 1814
[note written in that this soldier should be Enich Rector according to a letter from Uriah Allison, 28 April 1819]
Rice, Rowlands (wid. Priscilla), private, 8 Nov 1814
Rodgers, Jonathan (wid. Ruth), private, 21 Feb '15
Reese, Caleb (wid. Margaret), private, 23 Feb '15
Robinson, Daniel (wid. Polly), private, 17 Feb '15
Rodden, Jacob (wid. Jane), private, 14 Feb '15
Rhodes, William (wid. Sarah), private, 19 Jan '15
transfer: "To Georgia; see letter of S. Cantrell, Jan'y. 22, 1819"
Russell, Absolem (wid. Nancy C.), private, 23 Nov '13
Robertson, John (wid. Elizabeth), captain, 9 Nov '14
Reding, Lewis (wid. Elizabeth), private, 1 Feby '15
Rogers, Elisha (wid. & children), private, 6 Jan'y '15
"wid. intermarried 9 March 1816"
Rose, Jacob (wid. Lydia), private, 7 Sept '14
Rogers, Jesse (wid. Jane), private, 8 Jan'y '15
Redford, John (wid. Sally), private, 19 Jan'y '15
Richardson, Fisher (wid. Milly), private, 10 Feby '15
Ricketts, John (wid. Elizabeth), private, 15 April '15
Robertson, Allen (wid. Abanny[?]), private, 5 Jan'y '15
Robertson, Danias (wid. Mary), private, 5 Apr '15
Redford, Jesse (wid. Hannah), private, 7 Jan'y '15
Richards, Richard (wid. Mary), private, 1 Jan'y 1815
Robinson, Christopher (wid.), private, 22 Jan'y '14
"wid. intermarried 9 Feby '18 no children"
Ricketts, Willis (wid. & child), private, 2 Feby '15
"wid. intermarried 25 Nov 1815"
Rodgers, Isaac (wid. Sarah), private, 1 Feby '15
Ray, John (wid. Elizabeth), private, 27 Decr '14
Ramsey, William (wid. Sally), private, 18 Novr '14
Rogers, John (wid. & children), private, 23 Jan'y '13
"wid. intermarried 4 July 1816"
Rushin, William (wid. Harriet), private, 28 March '15
Ragsdale, Asa (wid. Priscilla), private, 21 Sept '14
Stockton, Marshall (wid.), private, 15 Decr '14
Stokes, William (wid.), private, 23 Feb '15
Sanders, David (wid., children), private, 25 Feb '15
"wid. intermarried July 22 1816"
Smith, Bird (wid.), brig. genl., 19 February 1815
Shankle, John (wid.), private, 10 March 1815
Spurlock, Harvey (wid.), private, 28 Jan'y 1815
Sams, John (wid.), private, 16 Apr '15
Smothers, James (wid.), private, 26 Aug '14
Stevens, Loami (wid.), private, 21 Feb '15
Stafford, Samuel (wid. Polly), private, 28 March '15
Sampson, Jesse (wid. Elizabeth), private, 19 March '15
Srigley, Samuel (wid. Rachel), sergt., 27 Jan'y '15
Southall, James (wid. Judith), private, 16 Feb '15
Simpson, Gilbert (wid. Elizabeth), private, 3 Nov '13
"wid. intermarried to Mr. Richie on or about the 3rd Oct 1815"
Smith, Kincher (wid. Sally), private, 7 Jan'y '15
Sanders, James (wid. Maryan), private, 21 Feby '15
Shook, Abraham (wid. Elizabeth), private, 10 Dec '14
Skelton, Joseph (wid. Dicy), private, 17 Feb '15
Smith, Edward, (wid. Celia), 3rd Lt., 23 Feby '15
Smalling, Solomon (wid. Christina), private, 22 Oct '14
Spraggins, William (wid. Nancy), private, 15 Oct. '14
Stubbs, Evrett (wid. Sarah), private, 27 Apr '14
Skelton, George (wid. Betsy), Ensign, 26 Feb '15
Sugg, William (wid. Nancy), private, 9 March '15
Simms, James (wid. Polly), private, 2 March '15
Short, Caleb (wid. Sally), 2nd lieut, 7 March '15
Shumake, Andw. (wid. Mary), private, 2 Jan'y '15
Savage, Kendal (wid. Sarah), private, 17 Jan'y '15
Sadler, Thomas (wid. Jane), private, 8 Feb '15

Summers, Johnston (wid. Rebecca), private, 21 May '14
 Smith, William (wid. Margaret), private, 29 Jan'y '15
 Stringer, Ezekiel (wid., children), private, 8 Feb '15
 "wid. intermarried Sept. 6th 1815"
 Simmons, John (wid. & children), private, 21 April '15
 "wid. intermarried 7 Novr 1816"
 Smith, Jeremiah (wid.?), private, 22 Jan'y '14
 Stone, John (wid. Nancy), Cornet, 6 Nov '13
 Slaughter, Abraham (wid. Rebecca), private, 28 Decr '14
 Speak, Thomas (wid. Mary), private, 1 Decr '14
 Stover, Jacob (wid. Elizabeth), private, 20 Jan'y '15
 Sartain, Jacob (wid. Mary & children), private, 10 May '14 "wid. intermarried 28 Dec 1815"
 Stout, Isaac (wid. Manmg), private, 28 June '14
 Smith, Patrick (wid. Lucy), 2nd lieut., 17 Jan'y '14
 Swafford, Moses (wid. Sarah), private, 24 Nov '14
 Sebler or Sevier, Frederick (wid. & children), private, 27 Jan'y '15
 Smith, Fielding (wid. Polly), private, 31 March '15
 "wid. intermarried 28 August 1816"
 Spring, Aaron (wid. Rachel), private, 28 Decr '14
 Smith, Henry (wid. Polly), private, 19 Apr '15
 Shockly, Caleb (wid. Hannah), private, 1 April '15
 Stafford, John (wid. & children), private, 5 Jan'y '15
 "wid. intermarried 25 May 1817"
 Stailey, Frederick (wid. Mary), private, 7 Feby '15
 Shafer, Jacob (wid. Elizabeth), private, 12 Feby '14
 Smith, Claudius (wid. Rachel), private, 22 Dec '14
 Strawmatt, William (wid. Jemima), private, 13 Feb. 1815
 Shinpock, Henry (wid. Betsy), private, 31 Decr '14
 Stone, John (wid. Susannah), musn., 30 Jan'y '15
 Smith, Thomas O. (wid. Sally), private, 20 Jan'y '15
 Street, Joseph (wid. Lucinda), private, 3 Apr '15
 Starky, John (wid. Jane), private, 21 Decr '14
 Stewart, James (wid. Phebe), private, 31 Decr. '14
 Simpson, Gilbert (wid. & children), private, 3 Nov '13
 "wid. intermarried 3 October 1815"
 Smith, Frederick (wid. Delilah), corpl, 2 Feb '15
 Simmons, Robert (wid. Sarah), private, 4 Feb '15
 Ship, Simmon (wid. Livinia), private, 30 March '15
 Stewart, John (wid. Sally), private, 17 March '15
 Stone, James (wid. Nancy), private, 18 May '15

To Be Continued

Letter to John C. Calhoun from Gen. Robert Butler, regarding construction of a military road from Columbia to Madisonville.

In 1818 soldiers were marching through Tennessee en route to the First Seminole War in Florida.

*Hon. John C. Calhoun,
 Secretary of War.*

*Head Quarters, Division of the South,
 Adjutant General's Office,
 Nashville, Sept. 19, 1818.*

Sir On the eve of setting out for the Chickasaw treaty, I deem it necessary to inform you, that no reports have been received as yet, of a particular character, in relation to the military road now opening from Columbia, Tennessee, to Madisonville; but I am enabled to inform you officially, that fifty miles have been completed by the troops on the lower part of the road, making many causeways and bridges of the most durable materials; and the detachment on this end have progressed about forty miles south of Tennessee river, making, in like manner, many bridges and causeways.

It is considered, that the most laborious part of the road has been completed; and, from every information, it has been done in the best manner. An increase of men has been recently afforded to the detachment south of Tennessee river, which will enable it to progress with much greater facility.

Should I receive minute reports shortly, I shall communicate their contents without delay.

*And have the honour to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General.*

Published in the *Philadelphia Register*,
 Feb. 13, 1819

The Dillahunty Migration to Middle Tennessee and the Connection to Maury County

by Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson

The early settlers of Middle Tennessee usually migrated in groups, and these groups generally had lived near one another – most often in Virginia or the Carolinas. Common religious or ethnic roots also bound many groups of pioneers together. In addition to the protection numbers afforded as they crossed the wilderness, traveling together with like-minded people brought social and economic conveniences as well.

In the mid 1790's, one such group arrived in the Nashville area from Jones County, North Carolina, under the leadership of Rev. John Dillahunty. Families in Dillahunty's group included the Huggins, Stanleys, Blackshears, Littles and others. These four families settled in Williamson County in the mid to late 1790's. Rev. Dillahunty became an early Baptist leader in the Nashville area, dying in Nashville in 1816 at age 87.

The party came from Jones County, which had been carved out of Craven County in 1789. The county seat of Craven was New Bern, known as the capital of Colonial North Carolina. Today New Bern is known for the reconstructed and restored Tryon Palace, home to British royal governors. Cotton was king in Jones County as it had some of the richest soil in North Carolina.

Rev. John Dillahunty could trace his roots to a noble French family. His grandfather, David de la Hunte was a Huguenot dispelled from France because of his religious beliefs. He fled to Holland, and thence to Ireland. His son, Daniel left Ireland for America in 1715, settling in Kent County, Maryland. There Rev. John was born on 5 December 1728. John married Hannah Neal in 1747, a Quaker, in Maryland -- after

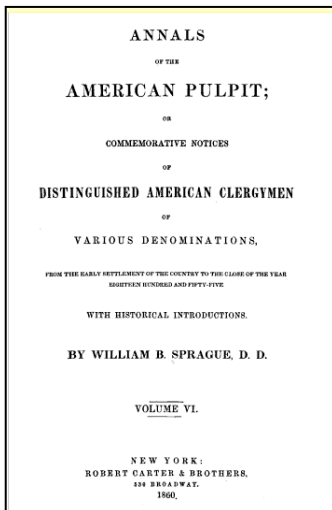
which both of their churches excommunicated them. In about 1751 John and Hannah moved to New Bern and received a Colonial grant which spelled his name *Dillahunty* – all one word instead of the original “de la Hunte.” He and his descendants used that form of the name from then on.

Both John and Hannah converted to the Baptist faith. He became one of the first deacons and often preached at the Trent River Chapel in New Bern. John served as a chaplain during the Revolutionary war. At the end of the war, in 1781, the Trent Chapel (which had evidently gone inactive) was deeded to Dillahunty. He reorganized it, changed the name to Chinquapin Chapel, and served as its pastor until he left in 1794 for Tennessee. During those years Chinquapin Chapel had grown to include two other preachers – Abraham Little and John Koonce.

When Rev. John Dillahunty left for Tennessee, the families of Abraham Little and several others from his congregation came along. Four of the party were licensed Baptist preachers, so we may assume that they saw their move westward in a missionary vein. Abraham Little was the ancestor of the late T. Vance Little, attorney and Brentwood City Historian. Mr. Little wrote extensively of the Dillahunty migration and argued that Abraham and John Little, who also came with the Dillahunty party, were brothers and preachers alike.



Virginia Gooch Watson is MTGS Workshops Coordinator and Past-President. She can be reached by email at ginnyology@comcast.net



A detailed sketch of Rev. John Dillahunt is found in this 1860 publication.

Rev. John, “the father of the Baptist Church in Middle Tennessee,” established the Richland Creek Baptist Church in 1796. It is recognized as the first church organized west of Nashville. It was on the “bank of Richland Creek at General Harding’s,” the owner of Belle Meade plantation. Dillahunt was pastor there until his death at the age of 87, on 5 Feb. 1816. Rev. John was also involved with the Mill

Creek Church, the second Baptist Church in Nashville (founded in 1797), which is the church from which today’s First Baptist Church of Nashville evolved. In 1806, the Mill Creek Church met in conference and chose “Brother Dillahunt” as moderator.

He and his wife are buried in the same grave in a cemetery which once was in the Richland Creek churchyard. Today it is behind the golf course of the Belle Meade Country Club. Also in this cemetery is another Jones County transplant, Dorcas Becton, who died in 1813.

The Richland Creek Church’s stone foundation survived into the 20th century along with the small cemetery. A 1931 survey documented seven tombstones in the stone-walled cemetery. Nashville historian and Harding descendant Ridley Wills II remembers playing among the Dillahunt tombstones on Nichol Lane near Richland Creek. After World War II, the Dillahunt tombstones were moved to the Memorial Chapel at Baptist Hospital, which was dedicated to Rev. Dillahunt. Today the hospital cannot determine the disposition of the tombstones. Fletch Coke, coordinator of the Davidson County Cemetery Survey, located the spot which was most likely this early cemetery. In 2003, then State

Archaeologist Nick Fielder verified there were graves at that spot.

Rev. John was succeeded by Elder Joel Anderson who was soon succeeded by Elder John Little, then Jesse Cox. Elder John Little moved on to Kentucky.

Rev. John Dillahunt left a will which was probated in Davidson County naming his children: Samuel and Daniel, both of whom remained in N.C.; John who married Rachel Baker and then Rachel Koonce (--John, Jr. was the father of Silas Dillahunt of Nashville); Thomas, who came to Tennessee with his parents and married Sarah Becton; William, who married Sarah Johnston in Davidson County; Rachel who married Col. Joseph E. Johnston and lived in Nashville; Mary Ann who married George West and lived in Rutherford County; Hannah; and Anna.

Some of the Dillahunts continued the westward migration, moving on to Missouri in the early 1800s while others remained in Tennessee, married into prominent families, and became leaders in their communities. Rev. John’s son, Thomas, was one of those who remained in Nashville.

Thomas Dillahunt was serving as a Justice of the Peace for Davidson County in 1811. He and his wife, Sarah Becton (surely connected to Dorcas Becton in the Richland Creek cemetery), had four sons: Edmund, Lewis, Harvey and John. Lewis served in the War of 1812 and rose to the rank of Major. When northern Alabama opened for settlement, Thomas and three of his sons became the first white men to settle at Courtland, in Colbert County. Lewis Dillahunt had a distinguished career as an Alabama legislator. Harvey Dillahunt moved to Lawrence Co., Alabama, and it appears that his father followed him there. Thomas died 9th August 1828 in Lawrence County. Sarah Dillahunt, Thomas’ widow, lived a long life and died in 1852 in Memphis.

Edmund Dillahunt, the oldest son of Thomas and Sarah, was born 28 Sept 1800 in Nashville. He settled in Columbia, Maury County, where he married Sarah (Sallie) Gammon Looney on 8 April 1824. Edmund studied law and had an extensive record as a jurist. He

was appointed Judge of the 8th Circuit Court in Maury County, and when the Chancery Courts were formed in 1834 he became the Chancellor for Lincoln County. He also served at various times as Attorney General in Giles County and Circuit Court judge in Marshall and Lewis counties. Nathaniel Baxter, who studied under Judge Dillahunt in 1836, wrote that Edmund was “a sound lawyer, a distinguished judge and an elegant gentleman.”

Edmund was a Mason in the York Rite and was High Priest of the State of Tennessee in 1840 and 1841. He contributed a chapter to the Masonic publication, *The Lights of Temperance*, edited by Rev. James Young. Edmund’s chapter was titled *The Objects of Our Order – Our Duty as Citizens*. On January 9, 1845, Edmund lectured at the Masonic Hall in Columbia before the Mechanic’s Association.

Judge Edmund Dillahunt was also involved in agriculture and education in Maury County. In 1841 he was a member of the Tennessee Agricultural Society; in 1849 he served on the Board of Trustees for Lawrence College; in that same year he visited Jackson

College to lecture on political economy and the law of nations.

Edmund and Sallie evidently had only one child that survived to adulthood. This was Edmund D. Dillahunt, born in Columbia in 1829. He was probably raised in an atmosphere of wealth and privilege for that place and time, as his father’s real estate in 1850 was valued at \$9,000.

Judge Dillahunt died 3 February 1852 in Columbia and is buried there beside his son, R.J.C., who died at age 3 in 1828. The 1860 Maury County census shows the widow, S[arah] G. Dillahunt, as a farmer with real estate valued at \$19,500 and personal property value of \$13,326. She lived between Constantine Perkins and William S. Polk, both wealthy planters.

Edmund Dillahunt found his niche in Columbia, a prosperous town in the antebellum period which offered him the opportunity to succeed. Thus the long avenue trod by his family, beginning with great-grandfather Daniel de la Hunte’s departure from France came to a prosperous end in Maury County.

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Davidson County, Tennessee:

- U.S. Census 1820, 1860, 1880.
- Tax Records for 1812, 1816.

Maury County, Tennessee

- U.S. Census 1840, 1850, 1860.
- Deeds, Volumes A-B, March 1833-September 1857
- Marriage Record Book 1824-1837 (Edmund Dillahunt, 1824).
- Will Book 4 (Edmund Dillahunt, 1852).

The Influenza Epidemic in Nashville, 1807

This letter from Dr. Thomas G. Watkins, a young physician who was in Nashville during the epidemic, was sent to his colleague Dr. Mitchill. Its contents were published in the New York journal *Medical Repository* on July 1, 1808. Dr. Watkins was born in Maryland in 1780 and graduated from Philadelphia Medical College in 1802. The letter indicates he had been in Nashville for three years when the epidemic broke out. He later served as an army surgeon during the War of 1812 and as U.S. Assistant Surgeon General from 1818 to 1821. (The text is transcribed verbatim, with emphasis added by the editor.)

Agreeably to my promise I send you my ideas on the Influenza as it appeared at Nashville, Tennessee, in November last. Previously to entering on the subject, it is, perhaps, proper to premise that along, dry, and sultry course of weather preceded the appearance of it throughout the district which contains Nashville, situated about the thirty sixth degree of north latitude. *This drought continued so late that the Cumberland river, on which Nashville lies, was said, by old settlers, to be lower than they had seen it except once;* others did not admit one exception.

Salt, which is brought here entirely up the Cumberland, rose from two to five or six dollars in consequence of the difficulty of ascending the river in boats, for which it is generally navigable all the year. Grass and corn blades were suddenly parched up early in August, and continued so through autumn, and a great many constant springs were dried up entirely, or sunk from their usual level so as to fail. This state of things continued until a short time before the first of November.

About the first or second day of this month, the sudden arrival of the Influenza, ushered in by cold north-eastern winds and rain, was universally announced; it seemed to fall upon all at once, but most believed they had it first, for few had time to hear it from their neighbours before they felt it themselves.

The superior or district court was sitting about this time in Nashville, which is near the centre of Mero, the westernmost and formerly the only district of our state west of the Cumberland mountains, and respectable characters were there collected from every part of the state. From the most intelligent of these I learned that the Influenza had appeared in the eastern end first, and had travelled on with them west

two or three hundred miles, to Nashville, a brisk gait.

It appeared to pass us there with the triumphant celerity of Bonaparte's army; the rear passing us shortly after the van reached, leaving nothing behind but the ravages it had made, and a few melancholy monuments of its own feeble mortality.

It appeared with the same symptoms generally, which I have learned since, accompanied it throughout its journey from east to west, a minute detail of which would here be, I apprehend, unnecessary. For the most part it attacked the head, breast or bronchia, with the greatest violence, and often all those parts together—a violent sneezing accompanied it in many, and a troublesome discharge of hot rheum; *one man said his "nose would not stay blowed a minute."* I observe in my notes, made under the inspection of my students, before the Influenza appeared at all, that *"I am so pestered with sneezing among my servants that I cannot eat in comfort, and it seems to be epidemic in town."*

The Influenza seized upon all ages, sexes, and conditions, producing violent cough, pneumonia, otalgia, &c. according to the predisposition of the body attacked. Men of intemperate and men of the most temperate habits, in many instances, had it with equal severity or mildness. Women in general had it lighter than men, yet I heard of more deaths from it amongst women than men. Puerperal women had it severely; those who had been giving suck some weeks or months had it lighter; sterile women had it more severely than young women in ordinary health; those with irregular menstruation, in both situations, had it worse.

I heard of its proving fatal in some who had coughs and uterine obstructions of some standing; but I could

learn they were treated not for the Influenza, but agreeable to their own suggestions for having "taken cold," a modest expression among southern and western ladies for suppressed menses. Children in general had it lighter than adults; a few escaped it; sucking infants from one to four weeks old had it worse than older children; older sucklings had it lightest. Fewer negroes were laid up with it than whites; under equal circumstances it yielded more readily to remedies in the former than the latter when timely applied; but more negroes died of it than whites. Some few individuals escaped it entirely.

Mr. Baird, merchant of Nashville, had it in Philadelphia: he did not take it in Nashville, where he had returned a little before its arrival. I heard of no persons having it twice. John Anderson, Esq. of Nashville went west of south from Nashville into the Chickasaw nation of Indians, between one and two hundred miles. He started just before the Influenza lighted upon Nashville, and I think I am correct in saying he told me he returned in within twenty days from his starting out; he had it no where; his clerk and servant man had it in the house he left, uncommonly violent, two or three days only after he started. Those two cases, two hearty women in the third or fourth months of giving suck, and a few children were the only exceptions I knew of in a very extensive practice to the universal dominion of the Influenza.

The district of Mero has been settled rather more than twenty years, at first by a very few. Within twelve years last past, however, the country has been comparatively much opened. I have been told by those on whom I rely, that first rheumatic affections were common, then autumnal intermittents, and then bilious remittents, and finally continued fevers, have in succession pervaded the settled parts of this country; each in their first order of time, simple and uniform in their nature and symptoms, and readily yielding to one simple and unvarying mode of practice, pukes and bark, venesection, purges and bark, and finally venesection, purges, blisters, bark, and spirituous potation, wine, whiskey, &c. For three or four years past however, (I have lived there no longer,) this last simple and easy nature of diseases has very much changed for the worse, and a more complicated, varying and obstinate character, has rendered the duties of a physician much more arduous, and his success much more precarious.

There have been intermittent fevers that would not yield to pukes and bark; bilious fevers, so called, that would not yield to jalap and calomel, the lancet and bark; and continued fevers, with full pulse, florid countenance, and hot burning skins, &c. &c. that have been precipitated to the most dangerous states of malignity by drastic purges, injudicious bleedings, or oppressive stimulation; and indeed such has appeared to me the unstable nature of our diseases of late, and each year, and every season, presents such new unlooked for and complicated difficulties, as to render it impossible for a physician to foreknow how to proceed, until he finds out, by careful enquiries, and a proper application of general principles to incidental fluctuating causes; otherwise he will kill "secundum artem" where his patient might have recovered "secundum naturam."

No season has been more remarkable for this Protean difficulty in the nature and symptoms of our diseases, than the one of which I am speaking, before and when the Influenza came down upon us.

Quotidians, tertians, quartans, and double tertians, fevers without agues, and agues in levers, remitting and continued, alike distressed and destroyed our patients, and embarrassed and perplexed their physicians. But the most prevalent disease, immediately at the time of the Influenza's approach, was a fever with a full flowing and quickened pulse, hot burning skin, and red thickish urine; sometimes a dilated pupil with a weak watery eye, but most generally a contracted pupil, with a wild arid restless look and action; generally a hard, dry, and black or a glassy red and smooth tongue; if the tongue inclined to be furred, white and moist, thirst was more common; if black, dry and hard, or red, glassy and dry, it was otherwise. *This fever was generally preceded by or accompanied with moderate or violent pains of the head, back or limbs, the latter were called by the sufferers "racking pains" in their bones.* In Logan County, Kentucky, fifty or sixty miles northwest of Nashville, a place in general very healthy, this fever proved very distressing; many died, and others with difficulty escaped after long and tedious illness. Their physicians were violently attacked, and incapacitated from attending the sick for many months. I was repeatedly called among them, but being at length obliged to decline visiting there, on account of engagements at home, and my own ill health, I was obliged to content myself with giving such general

directions to the people, as my observations had led me to think best, and particularly to Ninian Edwards, Esq. chief justice of Kentucky, who had like to have fallen himself, ultimately, a victim to his generous exertions in behalf of others. *This fever, in different directions, was treated in different ways, by many, with nearly equal success; drastic purges, bleeding and blisters, proved no more successful in one place than wine, bark, blisters and spirits did in another. Patients died, or got well, according as their constitutions were able, or not, to withstand both remedies and disease.*

It appeared to me, however, that mild emetics, gentle calomel purges, alkalis, mercurials, opium, camphor, cold bath and nutrientia, with constant fresh air and cold drink, all moderately and patiently used, would have borne most constitutions safely out, if applied before any fatal congestion had already taken place. I used these and some other remedies, under various modifications, and could I have seen or known that any other plan succeeded better, I would have adopted that. Bark would not do, and bleeding I felt fully impressed was injurious in most diseases which occurred before the Influenza; but the very moment this transient epidemic took hold, in almost all cases, there appeared contrary indications; the pulse instead of full and flowing, became small and locked; its diameter was reduced to one half, one third, or one fourth, but attended with a sly sharpness. The tongue instead of dry and hard became white, soft, and furred, and the urine assumed a bright yellow or straw colour. Delirium rarely ever occurred; but an almost indomitable dryness of the skin, in the commencement of most cases, seemed to aggravate every other symptom. Pains in the ears, eyes, breast or side were very common and very severe.

In Mrs. Nathan Hooker, a violent pain in the head alternated with an acute pain in the side, and during its prevalence in either part she felt entire relief in the other. In most cases where pains in the ears or eyes occurred pleuro-pneumony did not, or was less violent, but the latter was most common. Upon this sudden change in the symptoms of diseased persons, I found it necessary to change my practice. Bleeding was in many cases necessary, in most useful, and in all these its good effects were instantaneously visible. I have been called in great hurry in the night to persons not used to call on physicians, who had the disease violently, sitting erect and writhing under violent pains and difficulty of breathing, with a hard cough. A pint

of blood drawn directly, and an active bolus of calomel, worked off with sweetened cream-of-Tartar-water, have in a few hours produced the most unexpected relief.

A cooling regimen, particularly cool drinks, appeared most salutary; and indeed those who took the disease, or rather those whom it overtook travelling, (if they continued on, and most did) had it lighter, and rarely required, or had, medical aid until housed. In those cases where pneumonia occurred, I found it necessary, as I thought, to bleed more cautiously than where the head was chiefly affected. In the former, Typhus often succeeded Influenza, in the latter never that I saw. Severe pains in the ears, first in one and then the other, usually terminated in suppuration with or without bleeding, but this course seemed to be sometimes prevented by bleeding. Paregoric elixir for the cough, and opiates, in every shape, seemed injurious in most cases until after bleeding, and other evacuations, and particularly purging; to this there were some, but very few exceptions.

Many who were attacked with violence, if not early and copiously evacuated, especially those who took heating things, inclined to spasms, opisthotonos, paralysis, and tetanus, all of which states myself and others witnessed about the second week from the commencement of Influenza in our neighbourhood, and we neither saw nor heard of them before nor after. These appeared to me the symptoms of Influenza and to give the indications of cure, where it was simple and unmixed; but this, though generally, was not universally the case. In short, the following appeared to me essential general ideas for the medical mind to attain, during the prevalence of the Influenza:

1st. It seemed necessary to general success to conceive, that a sudden universal cause might somewhere or somehow arise, calculated as suddenly to swallow up existing causes of disease, or so bear down their local influence, or incorporate them with itself, as to produce a new disease *sui generis*.

2dly. It appeared equally necessary to success, in particular cases, to conceive, that such an established predisposition might have become already so fixed in some constitutions, to be diseased from a pre-existing cause, as to exclude the influence of a new and supervening cause, in which case I supposed the latter might act principally as an exciting cause to the former.

And 3dly. Universal success seemed to require a further conception, that such a combination of the two causes might exist as to produce, blended together, a contending influence in the system, without a marked ascendancy of either.

I did see cases where bleeding injured during the height of the prevalence of Influenza, and stimulants above ordinary produced restlessness and distraction. These cases seemed to go on best with gentle laxatives, a cool regimen, alkalies, cider beverages, and then opium, calomel and camphor. In many cases the appetite was lost, in most but slightly impaired, but few escaped a depraved state of taste and smell, and deafness was frequent, and in some of several weeks duration. *The muscles of the face, eyes, and mouth, of my friend Dr. Sappington, were so distorted by spasms, paralysis and contractions, from the Influenza, that the fear alone of wounding his feelings prevented me from objecting to his bleeding Mrs. Watkins and myself, after having sent for him for that express purpose.* Having been rather too free in the use of stimulants upon the appearance of paralysis, he was obliged afterwards to have recourse to his first plan of depletion.

Towards the latter end of the second week of the reign of Influenza, it became evident it was going. I left the western country for Washington city before I learned where it went, but not until I had heard of it on the road to Louisiana, and I have no doubt but that it will outstrip the conspirators, and surprise first the Mexicans.

After the departure of the Influenza, the fever which I have described as prevailing before it came, and which I sometimes called one thing and sometimes another of the malignant kind, according to its violence, gradually crept up again, only a little frightened out of its natural appearance, and forced to assume a new complexion from the Influenza's superior power. Instead of pains in the bones, it appeared now with pains in the chest and side, with obstinate cough in the form of a typhoid pneumonia, now a still more mongrel disease, and requiring a more mongrel kind of treatment than before.

There was one thing I thought remarkable in my impressions during the prevalence of Influenza, and I practised very much from my impressions. If I felt a small unfrequent pulse, with a somewhat coolish dry

wrist, with symptoms otherwise pretty bad, I felt no disposition to hesitate about using the lancet; but if I felt a full and quicker pulse and hot skin, I instantly felt doubts. The Influenza seemed determined to enjoy the noblest kind of triumph over its victims, by always leaving them the full exercise of intellects. I neither saw nor heard of many cases of delirium, while otherwise the violence of other symptoms seemed to threaten certain death. Spirituous drinks, with other hot stimulants were used by many people, and great cures were ascribed to them; but I believe, and upon good grounds, that it was only where people could get well in spite of every thing. *Frequent sips of cold water kept the cough under, in my friend Dr. Phillips, better than the usual expectorants or opiates.*

During my own confinement, my house was almost constantly filled with applicants; I shewed them my arm, my laxative and cooling beverages, and advised them to return home and follow my example, and tell their neighbours to do the same; they did so, and always reported favourably. While the Influenza lasted, and when the case was altered, I advised them to alter too.

In many parts of the western country the Influenza was said to prove fatal: some few died in the neighbourhood of Nashville. For my own part I did not see much necessity for any body's dying with it, and if they had been treated right I do not think they would; not even those who had previous indisposition, for in such it was only necessary to strike more immediately at the Influenza. Some who had bad coughs and obstinate complaints of the breast, were cured of them by the influenza or something else whilst it prevailed. Those who were under the use of calomel, when the Influenza came, I thought had it lighter for it. I know there was greater complaint of salivation, from calomel purges during its influence.

These are my ideas, Sir, as they were impressed on my mind by this itinerant pest. If you think they can afford any thing useful to the public, I shall be glad; if not, I shall be quite content if you will accept them as an evidence of my disposition to oblige you in trying what I can to aid your useful exertions for the public good.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,

Thomas G. Watkins