

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, Aug. 13
Knowles Center 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Land Platting Workshop presented by Mark Lowe

This 4-hour hands-on session will teach how to
plat a deed using the metes and bounds system,
identify a neighborhood and locate the plat on a
current map. A very down-to-earth presentation
you won't want to miss. Fee \$40, includes lunch
and materials.

Saturday, Sept. 17
Knowles Center 1:00 p.m.

How to Share Your Work with Self-Publishing presented by Jim Taulman

The September meeting is open to all. Jim
Taulman will share his experiences with self-
publishing, and discuss how genealogists can get
their family history into print economically.

Saturday, Nov. 19
The Brentwood Library 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Southern Research: Sources and Services MTGS Fall Seminar

Featuring Elizabeth Shown Mills,
Mark Lowe and Chuck Sherrill.

Topics

Problem Solving in the Problem-Ridden
Carolina Backcountry

Inheritance Laws and Estate Settlements
in the Carolinas

Service Records are Just the Beginning
Finding your family's whole Civil War story

"The Late Unpleasantness"
Civil War Records Created after 1865

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXV, Number 1, Summer 2011

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*Journal Policy and Information
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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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From the President. . .

It is a privilege and an honor to serve as your president, but it is the work of many dedicated volunteers that makes MTGS the vibrant organization it is today. Genealogy is one of the fastest growing hobbies in the United States and our mission is to provide educational and informational opportunities to help you stay on the cutting edge of your search for family.

In addition to our regular bimonthly meeting programs, and in response to requests on the 2010 fall seminar evaluation sheets, we have provided workshops on DNA, beginning and advanced genealogy, restoring and preserving documents, organizing your research using Excel, beginning land platting, learning how to write the life stories of you and your ancestors.

For the coming year our Workshop Coordinator is planning workshops on using Facebook, photo identification, preservation and conservation of artifacts and manuscripts, African-American genealogy, organizing your files, and getting your book published.

Our Webmaster has taken us into the world of social networking this past year with our own Facebook page which many of you have joined. She has not only kept our website (www.mtgs.org) current, but also enlarged to include links to "Our 40 Counties" and "TSLA Holdings" which provide genealogical resources on all counties.

We sponsored a booth showcasing MTGS at the annual meeting of the Federation of Genealogical Societies when it met in Raleigh last year. And we are collaborating this year with the Society of Tennessee Archivists by providing speakers, (Mark Lowe, and Laine Sutherland) at their annual meeting in late summer or early fall.

For the first time in a long time, we had 150 attendees at our November 2010 seminar and, with the new seating chart, we will be able to accommodate 170 at the seminar in 2011.

Our newest project is the publication of records of orphans in Nashville from 1845-1900. Gale Williams Bamman volunteered to transcribe the records and donate them to the Society for publication. Chuck Sherrill is serving as chairman of the project.

In May of 2012 we, as an organization, will be 25 years old. Watch the website for details of the celebration of this special milestone as well as details of regular meetings and other upcoming events. Again, thank you for your support and cooperation. I look forward to seeing you at the Knowles Center on July 16 for our regular meeting.

Sue H. Edwards

President, MTGS

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

From the Papers of Gov. Newton Cannon

Middle Tennessee items, 1837-1838

The papers of Governor Newton Cannon's 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 1. Correspondence, 1837-1838

Nashville, 6 July 1838

Response from Gov. Cannon to Wm. McClain, President, and members of the convention at Sparta convened to protest the locations of the branches of the Bank of Tennessee.

Nashville, 12 July 1838

Proclamation of Gov. Cannon to all sheriffs and constables in the state, requesting their assistance in apprehending Anderson Searcy, who is wanted in Yazoo County, Mississippi, for the murder of James F. Rainey. Mississippi has sent Bethlehem Young as agent to bring Searcy back for trial.

12 Dec. 1838

Appointment of Robert C. Foster, Jr., as a special judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Box 1, folder 14. Miscellaneous Correspondence

Undated

Map showing Kentucky turnpikes leading into Tennessee.

Livingston, 28 Dec. 1837 [or 1839?]

Letter of resignation from A. Cullom as a Special Judge of the Supreme Court.

Box 2, folder 1. Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1837

Maury County, 24 Nov. 1837

Bill from Reuben Smith of Maury County for \$5, for services rendered in settling revenue accounts with Thomas J. Porter. The receipts "according to law ought to have been paid over while Clerk of s[ai]d county" on 1 Oct. 1835.

Mt. Pleasant, Perry County, 23 May 1837

Report of Albert Miller Lea, Chief Engineer for the Central Rail Road, to the Executive Board in Nashville. The Union Bank of New Orleans currency he has been given to pay expenses of the project are so depreciated that no one will accept them, and asks instead for "notes payable at home or in specie." He reports further that his assistant, Mr. O'Riley, has been sick for several days and has left to regain his health among his friends in Maury County.

Nashville, 7 June 1837



Albert Miller Lea (1808-1891)
was a graduate of the U.S.
Military Academy at West
Point. He was only 28 when
he became Tennessee's Chief
Surveyor.

Request from Albert Miller Lea to hire a new assistant to replace Mr. O'Riley [also given as O'Reily], whose health and mental competence will not permit him to perform his duties as Assistant Civil Engineer. Lea asked O'Riley to resign, but he declined. If the Board will release O'Riley, Lea would like to hire John A. Thomas, Esq., of Maury County to replace him. Thomas is "a gentleman, by education and by habit, well qualified to perform the duties of the station."

Rock Island, Tenn. 17 July 1837

Albert Miller Lea reports that he has been examining the country between the mouth of Charley's Creek and Rocky River, seeking a suitable place to ascend the Cumberland Mountain. He will continue searching in the vicinity of the Stage Road.

Rock Island, Tenn. 17 June 1837

Albert Miller Lea writes to inquire why he has not received funds requested for the month of July, and requests permission to hire the Hon. Jacob Peck as a temporary draftsman.

Nashville, 9 June 1837

Letter from Luke Lea, Secretary of State, to his brother A.M. Lea, Chief Engineer of Tennessee. The Board wishes to inform A.M. Lea that Mr. O'Riley should continue in employment until 14 July, at which time Mr. Thomas will be ready to take Mr. O'Riley's place. O'Riley is to be paid \$60 per month at his final settlement.

Maury County, 25 Sept. 1838

Report of revenue collected by William E. Erwin, Clerk of the County Court. Submitted by Reuben Smith and Hartwell H. Brown and certified by Jos. Herndon, J.P.

Shelbyville, Bedford County, 6 Oct. 1838

William Galbreath reports the results of an election held to select Commissioners for the Shelbyville & McMinnville Central Turnpike. Those elected were: William S. Watterson; James L. Armstrong; Theod. F. Bradford; John Eakin; Erwin J. Frierson; Matt Martin, Jr.; William F. Long; Andrew Maxwell; and Smith Carney.

Box 2, Folder 5. Miscellaneous Material, 1836-1838

Nashville, 11 Oct. 1836

Message from Gov. Cannon to the Senate, reporting that Roger Barton has resigned as Attorney General of the 11th District and Thomas J. Turley has been appointed in his place. Cannon also reports that Col. Andrew Hynes has been appointed Inspector of the Penitentiary to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of William Carroll.

Davidson County, 7 Mar. 1838

Subpoena for Washington Hale to appear in Chancery Court in the case of Washington Hale & others vs. John Bell & others. A subpoena for Henry L. Douglass, one of the defendants, is also in the file.

Maury County, 11 Sept. 1837

Report of John H. Terrell and L.H. Duncan, Commissioners appointed to examine the revenue accounts of Chancery Court Clerk George M. Martin. A similar document filed 24 Aug. 1838 is also in the folder.

Liberty, Cannon County, 6 Aug. 1836

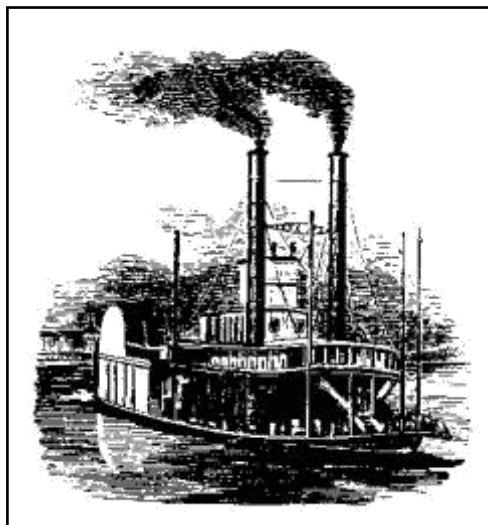
Petition of citizens living in the north part of Cannon County protesting the location of the county seat, which is ten or twelve miles from the center of the county. Signed by about 45 petitioners.

Nashville, 2 Nov. 1837

Receipt given by C.W. Nance for 11 notebooks borrowed from Chief Engineer A.M. Lea.

Williamson[?] County, 31 Aug. 1838

Signatures of about 100 men who volunteer to form a volunteer company known as the Williamson Guard to defend the southwestern frontier. Signed by James M. Carson, Capt.



Wayne County, 1 Sept. 1838

Reports of Thomas M. East, Clerk of the Circuit Court, accounting for revenues received. Certified by Lemuel Dell[ock], J.P.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 22 Nov. 1838

Report from Jacob Forsyth & Co. that eight boxes of "Cavalry accoutrements" have been placed on the steamboat Canter, commanded by Capt. Dennis, and shipped to Gov. Cannon at Nashville.

Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, 3 Oct. 1839

List of invoices and amounts of ordnance turned over to Capt. J.R. Butler of Forsyth & Co. for transportation to Gov. Cannon at Nashville. Details three shipments in 1838 and one in 1837. The ordnance included 1,248 pistols, 180 Hall's rifles and appendages, 624 sabers (new pattern), and other items.

Box 2, folder 9. Petitions for Pardons, 1837

Maury County, 18 Jan. 1837

Petition signed by about 50 citizens urging the governor not to pardon Julius, a slave belonging to their neighbor John Matthews. Julius [also "Jule"] was convicted of assault with intent to murder his mistress, Rebecca Matthews, and was sentenced to death by hanging. At the time of the incident he claimed he also planned to murder the Matthews' three children. The petitioners believe that others will ask the Governor to pardon Julius on the grounds that he is young, "not very bright as to intellect; and that he is the only slave, and perhaps the larger part of the property of his master." The petitioners argue that pardoning this slave so that Matthews can sell him to someone else would put others in danger and send a message to other slaves that one's only punishment for murder will be a change of masters. Among the signers are brothers of Rebecca Matthews.

Columbia, 18 Jan. 1837

Newspaper clipping from the *Tennessee Democrat* of a lengthy article titled "Trial of Julius, a Slave." The article gives a full account of Rebecca Matthews' testimony describing the assault. The statements of neighbors Littlebury Fallen, his uncle William Fallen, David Breckinridge, John Truelove, Thomas Grimes. A.W. Hillard arrested Julius and recounted a conversation in which Julius claimed the Fallens had put him up to the deed. A Mr. Trulove, laborer, is also mentioned.

Pleasant Grove, 26 Jan. 1837

Letter from Jonathan [L.] Hunt enclosing a petition asking Gov. Cannon not to pardon the slave Julius, the convicted slave of John Matthews. "The parties live immediately in this neighborhood, we know the boy to be of a bad character[. H]e told another boy some time previous that he intended to kill his master & mistress & go to a free state." Hunt says further, "Slaves have already made the boast that white men love money too well to have a negro hung...."

Columbia, 2 Feb. 1837

Letter from attorney A.O.P. Nicholson who was assigned by the court to defend Julius, slave of John Matthews, against a charge of attempted murder. Nicholson states, "I understand that your Excellency looks with more attention (and very properly) to the verdict of twelve men sworn to try the case impartially than to petitions which may sometimes be processed very improperly." However, the jury that convicted Julius also passed a recommendation that the governor pardon him. It appeared to Nicholson that Julius had been instigated by white men to attempt the murder while drunk.

Sparta, 13 Mar. 1837

Richard Nelson and five other signers request the governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of Joseph W. Little, who murdered White County Sheriff David L. Mitchell on March 11th. "*It was a cold blooded, cruel, & deliberate murder.*" Little is about 28 years old, 6' 1" high, with blue eyes, black hair and a swarthy complexion. Two of his fingers are crooked and stiff, and he is slow of speech. The reverse side of the paper is marked "Proclamation offering \$100 issued 17th Mar. 1837."

Bedford County, 15 Apr. 1837

Petition from 118 citizens asking for the early release of Littleberry Jolley. The reason given is that of "his family being badly situated and on the cold charity of the world." The outside of the letter is inscribed "Not Granted. N. Cannon."

Franklin, 21 May 1837

Petition with about 250 signatures from Williamson County requesting a pardon for Joel G. Childress, who was convicted of assault and battery upon Solomon Oden. They assert that the fight was between Jones and Oden, and that Childress merely encouraged Jones during the fight. Childress had to travel from Brownsville to Franklin nine times during the prosecution.



Franklin, 22 May 1837

William B. Miller writes that while stopped in Franklin for dinner and a few hours' rest, he was shown a petition going the rounds to relieve "Jos." Childress from a sentence of 21 days in prison for a fight in which Gray Jones was involved. Miller reminds Gov. Cannon that they both know Childress to be a peaceable man with a large family, many of whom are in bad health, and recommends clemency. An enclosed statement from Jno. W. Allen, Clerk of the Williamson County Circuit Court, shows that "Joel G." Childress owes a fine of \$201.

Franklin, 5 Aug. 1837

Petition signed by about 150 men requesting that Felix G. Gunter be released from the Franklin jail because he has "gone deranged ... his health is greatly endangered and his life in peril." He was sentenced to 25 days in jail by the city court for assault and battery on Charles P. McAlister.

Franklin, 7 Aug. 1837

Statement by Dr. F. Stith that he had examined Felix Gunter in jail at his father's request. He found Gunter to be the subject of mania in a slight degree, laboring under the effects of excessive drinking.

Franklin, 10 Aug. 1837

Frances Gunter writes to the governor enclosing a petition from citizens of Franklin requesting the release of Gunter's son, Felix G., from the county jail. Felix had been sentenced to 25 days for fighting. The father claims that Felix has recovered from the "derangement under which he suffered" and needs medical care for the wounds he sustained in the fight. A notation on the outside of the letter: "Pardon iss[ue]d 17 Aug. 1837."



Davidson County, 7 Dec. 1837

John S. Brien wrote Gov. Cannon to explain that he had lost or mislaid a petition handed to him by Isaac Goodall, signed by 250 subscribers, asking for the release of [blank] Gaulding from the Smith County jail. Gaulding was accused of assault and attempted rape by a Mrs. Taylor. He was found guilty of assault only and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Marked "Not Granted."

Nashville, 10 Dec. 1837

J.W. White writes fulsomely of the ill effects of alcohol, including trouble for one's "lovely wife" and "miserable offspring." After rambling for a page and a half he mentions that he has been convicted, is innocent of the charge, and may be sending a petition to the governor in the future. "Were I in my own Country I could prove ... [my] good character." The outside is marked "Not Granted."

Box 2, folder 10. Petitions for Pardon, 1838

Fayetteville, 24 Sept. 1834

Letter from L.M. Bramlitt, Judge, to the agent of the Penitentiary. Judge Bramlitt states that John and Henry Minor were tried at the present term of court in Lincoln County and found guilty of homicide. The jury found the evidence of guilt to be clear and satisfactory. Neither defendant confessed or showed any repentance. The defense did not introduce any information about the character of the Minors into the proceedings.

Tennessee Penitentiary, 12 Feb. 1838

Report from Jno. McIntosh, Agent and Keeper, to Gov. Cannon, recommending Jno. Jackson for early release based on exemplary behavior.

Nashville, 10 Mar. 1838

Request for a new trial from H.B. McCrory, an 18-year-old widow's son who was convicted of stealing a yoke of oxen and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. McCrory avers that his trial was conducted even though his witnesses were not present and is certain that with their testimony he will be acquitted. "Not granted."

Tennessee Penitentiary, 25 May. 1838

Report from Jno. McIntosh, Agent and Keeper, to Gov. Cannon, recommending Asberry Jolly for early release. Jolly was convicted of Grand Larceny in Bedford County in 1835. Jolly's brother carried the note to Gov. Cannon and was prepared "to take him home to his family."

Lincoln County, 20 July 1837

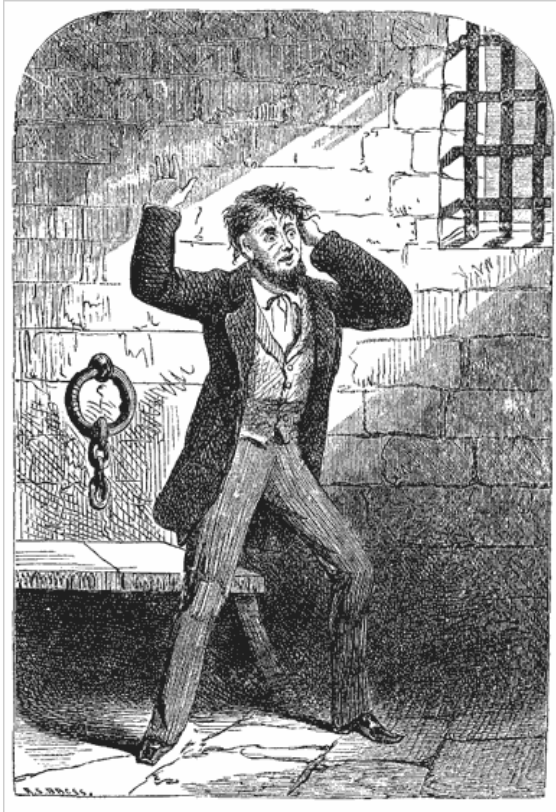
Petition from more than 300 citizens of Lincoln County asking the governor to grant a pardon to Henry Minor. The victim of the Minors' crime is named as Abel Duckworth. The petition states that Henry's father, John Minor, was released some time ago.

Pulaski, 26 July 1837

Letter from Judge L.M. Bramlitt to Gov. Cannon, explaining why he could not agree to sign a petition for the release of Henry Minor from the Penitentiary. Bramlitt found statements in the petition of which he did not personally know the truth. He further explained that Henry was a young boy when convicted, along with his father, of manslaughter for aiding and abetting the murder of A. Duckworth. The murder was actually committed by Henry's older brother Daniel Minor, who fled and was never tried. Bramlitt said he felt at the time that Henry's sentence was too long, and recommended that the governor release him.

Sumner County, 13 Sept. 1838

Four separate petitions from citizens of Sumner County requesting the pardon of Tilmond D. Lovell, who was convicted of malicious stabbing in Oct. 1837. Because of the circumstances of the “transaction” for which he was convicted, they feel justice is due to Lovell and “his starved wife and children.”



Cyrus Lovell, father of Tilmond D. Lovell. “The old man wishes to present you with a petition signed by between two and three hundred citizens of this county for the pardon of his son ... [who] has a wife and two small children and is very poor[. T]his old palsied man has to take care of the family of Tilmond and his own besides....”

Franklin, 18 Nov. 1838

Letter from Robt. C. Foster, Jr., who was counsel for the defendants Samuel and William Doss. He believes their sentence to be excessive. They are men of respectability and character, and Foster recommends clemency. A copy of the Circuit Court record of their convictions in Williamson County, dated July 1838, is enclosed.

Williamson County, [?] Nov. 1838

Petition requesting Gov. Cannon’s clemency for Samuel Doss, William Doss and Peter Rogers, who were prosecuted by John Johnson and his family for assault and battery. They were found guilty and fined \$75 each. Neither is able to pay, and if they do not pay they will be sentenced, one to 20 and the other to 10 days in prison. Samuel has a wife and two children and is in poor health. More than 100 subscribers signed the petition.

Gallatin, 28 Nov. 1838

Letter from Captain [T.] [Kirby] who states he has known Tilmond Lovell since boyhood and commanded the company in which he was mustered for six years. He joins all of the jurors from the trial in recommending Lovell’s pardon.

Gallatin, 28 Nov. 1838

Letter from W. Trousdale to Gov. Cannon, writing on behalf of

Box 2, folder 8. Petitions for Pardon, 1836

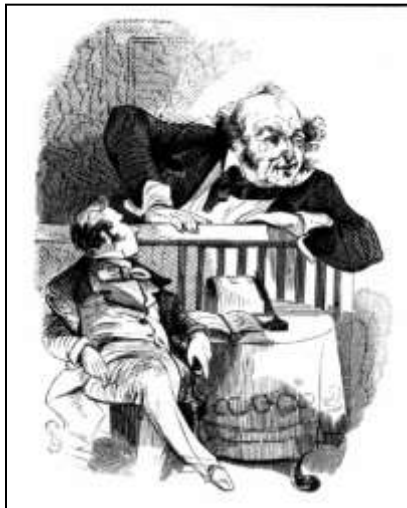
Maury County, 1 J[une] 1837

Petition for the release of Isham Watson, who was convicted of grand larceny in Maury County. Petitioners have been acquainted with him from boyhood “and have always thought him a subject of Pity, on account of the last of Natural mental powers.” Signed by Nimrod Porter, Yerby Adkinson, John Car[ith], Daniel Judd, Elijah Payton, M.D. Peyton and Edwin N. Ewing. Thomas R. [Inman] adds that he has observed Watson in the county jail and he is severely diseased with convulsions and mental derangement. A.G. Goodlett echoed Inman and added “I have written the above at the request of the unfortunate Mother.”

Wilson County, 1837

Petitions relating to the case of Joseph Wilson who murdered William Mabry. [These petitions will be the subject of a separate article about this interesting case, to appear in a future issue of the *Journal*.]

To Be Continued



To The Honorable... Petitions to the Governor

Residents of Coffee County
Ready to Rejoin the Union
1863

*From the Andrew Johnson Papers
Library of Congress microfilm publication
Series 1, reel #7, July 25, 1863*

Military Governor Andrew Johnson, generally despised by Middle Tennesseans, as he ruled over the subdued Confederates following the fall of Fort Donelson, received the following petitions. Written soon after the South lost the critical battle at Gettysburg, it expresses the desire of a large number of residents to rejoin the Union. Although signers came from as far away as Tullahoma, both petitions were dated at the little village of Hillsboro, located in the southwest corner of Coffee County. Since several Confederate regiments were raised in that neighborhood, the number of signers is especially remarkable.

Hillsboro Coffee County Tenn. July 25/63

To his Excellency

Andrew Johnson Govr &c.

We the undersigned petitions your Excellency to give us (as loyal citizens of Coffee Cty to the Constitutions of the United States) a chance to show ourselves such by voting for loyal men for our state officers at the coming August Election or as soon thereafter as practicable for we desire to be represented from this county in Congress of the United States and in the next State Legislature.

Yours &c.

Petitioners names

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. George M Long | 16. J.H. Call | 31. A. Thrower |
| 2. Isaac Jacobs | 17. J.C. Wileman | 32. J.C. Morrison |
| 3. John South | 18. T.T. Roberts | 33. C.H. Simmons |
| 4. P. Dunaway | 19. John A. Dalliss | 34. J.H. Davis |
| 5. John A. Mullenix | [or Dollins?] | 35. Isaac Carter Jr[?] |
| 6. P.A. Huffer | 20. Joseph Withrow | 36. Joseph Dennis |
| 7. Thos. J. Lindley | 21. J. Dickerson | 37. J.T. Ewell |
| 8. Alexander Newman | 22. J. Cash | 38. Bids[?] Earles |
| 9. G.A. Lindley | 23. E.B. McArthur | 39. [illegible] |
| 10. Wm. C. Timmins | 24. Mortemer Henry | 40. James Jones |
| 11. E. Hall | 25. Zeley R. McPherson | 41. J.C. Bull |
| 12. James M. Timmins | 26. J.B. Lintin | 42. Daniel McLean |
| 13. T. [?]. McCraw | 27. Wyatt Lane | 43. Wm. Crane (Tullahoma) |
| 14. Wm. Stowe | 28. J. [G?] Wilson | 44. N.W. Carroll (Tullyhmy) |
| 15. -dy[?] Claybrook | 29. James P. Roberts | 45. G.W. Roberts |
| | 30. Thomas Lowery | (Hillsboro) |

46. I.W. [G?]wyner

47. W.A. Buctcall[?]
(Tulahoma)

Second Petition

This petition bears the same date and introduction, in the same handwriting, as the one above.

1. W.P. McGriff
2. J.W. Cunnyngnam
3. T.P. Warren
4. J.Y. Roberts
5. Samuel Austell
6. Andrew Gillaim
7. W.W. Ayers
8. J.A. Burt [Bruit?]
9. Abraham Howard
10. Leroy D. Bean
11. J.J. Hill[?]
12. C.C. Stearnes
13. Uriah Sherrill, Jr.
14. J.D. Hess
15. Richard Glass
16. E.A. Rutherford
17. A.C. Tatum
18. D.M. Roddy

19. John Gotcher
20. S.M. Gentry
21. L.T. Womack
22. John Dunn
23. A.W.B. Dunn
24. William Y. Phillips
25. Lewis H. Douz[?]
26. Levi Ruddy
27. J.N. Pendergraft
28. A. Lambert
29. W.J. Thomas
30. Thos. P. Stephenson
31. J.F. Cunnyngnam
32. Thos. Lemming
33. G[?] H. Long
34. Henry Cargile
35. A.A. Knott
36. Clinton Tucker

37. Wm. Sexton
38. N.J. Mitchel
39. F.M. Womack
40. Richard Brown
41. Joel Sexton
42. J.T.M[?] Allen
43. John Winton
44. W.D. Carden
45. M.A. Carden
46. W.M. Cunnyngnam
47. John Rankin
48. S.J. Crockett
49. Jacob Rowland
50. Jesse Binum
51. F.H. Thomas
52. P.J. Thomas
53. Leroy Moore
54. C.C. Chapman

Confederate Prisoners Surrender to Gov. Johnson

Johnsons Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1863

To his Exilency Goviner Johnson

Sir we the undersinde Tennesseeians now prisiners on Johnson Island wish to quite the Rebel Service & return home to our native state. belerving that we come under General Rosecranse late order to release all Tenn—who will take the oath & return to There allegiance, we write to you the Gov. of Tenn. to have our cases attended to. we went into the rebil servis under popular sentiment & by perswaysions & wish to come back home. will you please attend to it for us.

*J.S. Beadle
J.C. Mangrum
I.L. Roberts
James Garlin
Thompson Davis
C. Reese*

*J.C. Gaulden[?]
W.V. Daulton
S.W. Simms
W.T. Smith*

*Thompson Davis pvt baxter's l arty
Beadle pvt L co. 1st Fields Arty.
WV Dalton pvt F 20th Inf
James Garlin pvt G Co. 4th Inf. and I
Co 16th Inf.*

From the Andrew Johnson Papers, Library of Congress microfilm publication, Series 1, reel #7, July 25, 1863

James Lauderdale: War of 1812 Hero from Sumner County

by Shirley Roach Thompson

Lieutenant Colonel James Lauderdale (c1785 – 1814) was a native of Virginia and later a resident of Sumner County, Tennessee; and, his military endeavors and heroic death in battle made him a hero in Tennessee and beyond. Three counties were named Lauderdale in his honor: Lauderdale County in Tennessee, in Alabama, and in Mississippi. James Lauderdale's death occurred while serving in General John Coffee's brigade of Tennessee mounted riflemen, during one of the series of battles which preceded the famous Battle of New Orleans.

In the book, *Historic Sumner County Tennessee*,¹ author Jay Guy Cisco devotes nine pages to the Lauderdale family and gives genealogical notes on James Lauderdale's ancestors and family. He was the son of Revolutionary War Soldier John Lauderdale and his wife, a Miss Mills, who came from Botetourt County, Virginia, and settled in Sumner County about 1794. John Lauderdale and his wife had several children and many descendants. Their son James, however, died in battle, never having married. Several of James' brothers also served under General Jackson in the War of 1812 and in the Indian Wars. In Florida, Ft. Lauderdale was named for one of these brothers, William Lauderdale, a major in the Tennessee Militia, who led an expedition into Florida during the second Seminole War and established a fort there at New River.²



The battle in which Lieutenant Colonel James Lauderdale died occurred on the night of December 23, 1814. The National Parks Service estimates that the British troops in that battle numbered 2,610, opposing 2,287 Americans. Brigadier General John Coffee's Mounted Rifles numbered 625, a significant portion of the American troops³.

Casualties of the battle are reported in *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History*⁴:

The British lost forty-six killed, one hundred sixty-seven wounded, sixty-four prisoners. The American loss was twenty-four killed, one hundred fifteen wounded, seventy-four missing. Among the Americans killed was Lieutenant Lauderdale, who had fought with Jackson in the Creek war. The fight began at half past seven o'clock and continued one hour and forty-five minutes.

A "Report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Major-General Andrew Jackson in the actions of the 23d and 28th December 1814, and 1st and 8th of January, 1815, with the enemy" gives the

¹ Jay Guy Cisco, *Historic Sumner County Tennessee* (1909; reprint, Nashville: Charles Elder, 1971), 269-277.

² Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee, from 1805 to 1861* (Gallatin, Tenn.: Sumner County Library Board, 1972), 274.

³ Jerome A. Greene, *Historic Resource Study, Chalmette Unit, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve* (Washington: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985); Digital image, National Park Service, *History E-Library* (http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/jela/hrs.htm) Chapter III.

⁴ S.G. Heiskell, *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History*, (Nashville: Ambrose Printing, 1921), 516.

following statistics for the battle on December 23, 1814 in which Lieutenant Lauderdale was killed, giving by name some of the other casualties:

Action of December 23d, 1814

Killed: Artilleryman, 1; 7th United States infantry, 1 Lieutenant (M'Clellan), 1 sergeant, a corporal, 4 privates; 44th ditto, 7 privates; General Coffee's Brigade volunteer mounted gun-men, 1 lieutenant-colonel (Lauderdale), 1 captain (Pace), 1 lieutenant (Lieutenant Samuel Brooks) 2 sergeants, 4 privates. Total killed 24.

Wounded: General staff, 1 colonel (colonel Piatt), 7th United State Infantry, 1 captain (A. A. White), 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 23 privates, 44th ditto, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 19 privates; general Coffee's Brigade, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, a captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master sergeant, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 30 privates; New Orleans volunteer corps, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 7 privates; volunteers of colour, 1 adjutant, and 6 privates. Total wounded, 115.

Missing: General Coffee's brigade, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Quarter-Master, 3 Ensigns or Cornets, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 2 Musicians, 57 Privates. Total missing, 74.

Total killed, wound, and missing on the 23d, 213.⁵

The following article was published in Washington Irving's *Analectic Magazine* in May of 1815 and would certainly have contributed to spreading the news of Lauderdale's heroic life and death. The author of the article is identified only as "A Soldier and a Friend," though it may have been written by Washington Irving himself.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE LATE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES LAUDERDALE
OF TENNESSEE**

FOR THE ANALECTIC MAGAZINE

When a brave and good man falls in the cause of his country, the memory of his virtues ought not to perish with him. By preserving a memorial of his worth and valour, we furnish to the living both a motive and a model for imitation. When to this consideration is added, the strong feeling of personal friendship, no other reason need be given for offering to the world a brief biographical sketch of the late Colonel Lauderdale, who bravely fell in the memorable battle of *Bienvenu*, on the night of the 23d of December, 1814.

This patriotic soldier was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the most ancient and respectable families of that state. He was bred a land surveyor, and having removed with his father's family to West

Tennessee, he there acquired by the accuracy of his professional knowledge and his habits of attentive industry, a handsome competency. Although no man enjoyed with more sensibility the pleasures of social life, yet his ardent and high-reaching mind panted for a wider field of action--for scenes of glory and brilliant achievement. At length in 1803, when a large body of militia was ordered from Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, to take possession of Louisiana, Lauderdale, with that zeal which ever characterized him, joined a company of militia and marched as far as Natchez by land; when it was discovered that the ceded territory, contrary to expectation, was peaceably delivered to the commissioners appointed for that

⁵ Heiskell, *Andrew Jackson*, 525.

purpose: --The Tennessee militia were consequently discharged, and returned home.

When, in 1812, the secretary at war ordered General Jackson with the volunteers from Tennessee, to descend the Mississippi for the defence of the same country, against an attempt which was supposed to be meditated by the Spaniards, he was among the first who repaired to the standard of his country. Such was the opinion entertained of his merit, that he was appointed first major in the regiment of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Coffee, and though no opportunity was at that time afforded him to display the gallant spirit, for which he afterwards became distinguished, yet such was the cheerfulness with which he bore the hardships and privations to which that expedition was so remarkably exposed, from the inclemency of the season and the scarcity of every necessary supply; such the courage he imparted to his men by his example and exhortation, and such his strict attention to discipline and instruction, that sufficient indications were afforded to those who accompanied him, of the reputation which he was destined to acquire, whenever his country should become involved in war.

The war against the Creeks, at length afforded an opportunity to display his talents, and to realize the high hopes which his friends had so justly entertained. The forces intended to be employed against this ferocious enemy, who had so long ravaged our frontiers with impunity, were to be drawn principally from Tennessee. Lauderdale stood foremost amongst those who volunteered their services on that important occasion. He was now appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the brigade of mounted infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Coffee. It is impossible, and indeed

unnecessary, to particularize the numerous hardships, privations, and dangers, to which all engaged in that expedition were exposed. The mounted men being sent in advance for the protection of Madison County, in the Mississippi Territory, which was hourly expected to be invaded and ravaged, were joined on the 12th of October, 1813, at Camp Coffee, by Major General Jackson with the infantry. --General Coffee was now ordered to scour the *Black Warrior*, and fall in again with the main army on its march to the Ten Islands, where they expected to meet the principal force of the enemy. In this excursion, which was attended with innumerable difficulties, Colonel Lauderdale deserved and received the particular praise of his immediate



General Andrew Jackson

commander. Having rejoined the main army, General Coffee was a second time sent in advance, for the purpose of cutting off a considerable detachment of the enemy posted at Tatushatchie. This was the first occasion on which Colonel Lauderdale had an opportunity to display in battle his bravery and skill as an officer; and his conduct in this successful expedition merited and received the highest encomiums.

A few days after this fortunate and splendid achievement, the commander in chief received intelligence that the main body of the enemy advancing to meet him, had invested Talledega, a fort belonging to the friendly part of the Creek nation, with a view of wreaking their vengeance on those who had refused to join in hostilities against the whites, and of possessing themselves of the stores it contained. He immediately determined on attacking them before they should be able to effect their purpose; and with this view, put his army in motion at midnight of the same day in which he received the intelligence. Having come up with the enemy on the morning of the 9th of November, 1813, a

general engagement commenced, and was maintained on both sides with the utmost spirit and obstinacy. On that memorable occasion, Colonel Lauderdale greatly raised the reputation he had already acquired. His bravery and his skill were alike conspicuous; but unfortunately while at the head of his regiment encouraging their valour by his own example, he received a wound which obliged him to leave the field. His fortitude, on this occasion, was remarkable even among soldiers. The most excruciating agonies were not sufficient to disturb the habitual cheerfulness of his temper, and he seemed only to lament his misfortune, as it deprived him of still further opportunities to distinguish himself.

After the battle of Talledega, the want of supplies compelled the commander in chief to return to his encampment at the Ten Islands. The same cause, combined with the turbulence of a few disappointed officers, produced in the army the utmost disquietude, and a strong inclination to abandon an expedition which had proceeded thus far so gloriously. To so high a degree had this spirit been fomented by the factious and designing, that it broke out on several occasions into bold and wide spread mutiny; and nothing but the energy of the commanding general, could have arrested its progress, and prevented the most fatal calamities.

During this critical situation of affairs, Colonel Lauderdale, though confined by his wound to his tent, made a noble display both of patriotism and of firmness. He exerted every means in his power to bring back the deluded soldiery to a sense of their duty, and those who had led them astray, found in him the bold exposé of their hidden machinations, and the sternest opposer of all their views. Many of these had been his closest friends, and several of them were his near relatives; but idolizing his country, he was ever ready, when duty called, to offer up on her altar, friends, relatives, and even life itself. Never were his feelings observed to undergo so severe a shock, as when he received the intelligence that his regiment, led by the colonel commandant, who was his friend and relation, had abandoned its post and was returning home. He lifted up his hands and exclaimed, "would to God that the ball which wounded me, had passed through my



Canoe Fight in Creek War

head, that I might not have lived to witness the dishonour of my countrymen and friends."

Scarcely had the Creek war been brought to a successful termination, when the citizen soldiers of Tennessee were again called upon to engage in a more important and perilous campaign. Great Britain disengaged from the necessity of maintaining a struggle on the continent, was left with the means of prosecuting the war against America on a broader scale. Baffled and disgraced at every important point of attack, she at last determined to make one great effort to close the war with brilliancy, and accordingly a formidable expedition was planned against the southern section of the union. The forces employed were composed chiefly of the veterans of the Spanish Peninsula, and led by officers of high reputation, experience and merit. Our government had at length been awakened to a due sense of the military talents of General Jackson, and he was appointed to the command of the seventh military district, and charged with its defence. It was to be expected that this great commander, who was so well acquainted with the genius and ability of General Coffee, and who had so often witnessed and directed the bravery of his brigade, would at such a crisis be anxiously desirous of their services. His invitation was obeyed with so much alacrity and despatch, that by the time that it was known to the citizens of New-Orleans, that an army was assembling in Tennessee for their defence, General Coffee had already reached the head-quarters of the commander in chief, at Mobile. Colonel



Lauderdale, though still suffering under his wounds, was again foremost in tendering his services. He was appointed to the command of a regiment, and in the expedition to Pensacola, he displayed all the qualities of an able officer and of a most sincere and zealous patriot. The high and generous ardour that animated his own bosom, he had the happy faculty of imparting to all around him.

The enemy being expelled from Pensacola, the commander in chief immediately determined to place as much of his disposable force, as could be spared from the defence of the frontiers and the posts on the Mobile, in a situation to protect New-Orleans against the attacks which he perceived the enemy meditated against that important place. With this view a part of General Coffee's brigade, in which was included the regiment of Colonel Lauderdale, was ordered to Baton Rouge, there to recruit their horses and keep themselves in readiness, to march to whatever point might be threatened by the enemy. It was not long before a large British force was discovered to have entered Lake Borgne, and to be advancing towards New-Orleans. The forces stationed at Baton Rouge, were therefore ordered to hasten with the utmost

despatch to this point. The order was executed by General Coffee, with his usual promptitude and celerity of movement; and in two days after receiving it, he reached the neighbourhood of the city, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Never was a forced march more necessary--never was one attended with happier or more important consequences. But for that march, the city of New-Orleans must have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Scarcely had this timely reinforcement arrived, when the commander in chief received intelligence, that the enemy had succeeded in entering the Bayou Bienvenu, undiscovered, and had debarked a considerable part of his forces; with which he had advanced to the highlands on the Mississippi, and occupied a position not more than seven miles below the city. The crisis was now approaching. General Jackson foreseeing the danger of suffering the enemy to attack him, determined to become the assailant himself. To execute this bold and hazardous, but wise measure, his eyes were immediately turned to that distinguished corps, whose bravery had been so often and so amply tried. Every disposition being made for bringing on the engagement that night, the left of General Coffee's brigade was confided to Colonel Lauderdale. The action had already been commenced by General Jackson, with the regular troops and the artillery on the extreme right, and the fire was extended to the left, when the right of General Coffee's brigade came in contact with the enemy. This gallant body of men poured so destructive a fire upon the invaders, that their advancing line was instantly halted under cover of a fence. At this moment, Colonel Lauderdale on the left, was seen animating his men, and leading them into action in the most gallant manner. But scarcely had a few rounds been fired, when he received a musket ball in the head, which immediately put an end to his life. This disastrous event produced a momentary confusion in our line, and the enemy now began to advance; but recovering their spirits and order, the followers of the fallen hero soon avenged his death; --the enemy was compelled to retreat; when the smoke of a most incessant fire, together with a thick fog which arose, rendered it prudent for the commanding general to draw off his forces.

Colonel Lauderdale was found on the field of battle, with his sword firmly grasped in his hand, thus evincing in the agonies of death, that determined courage which had marked the whole course of his life.

*in death he laid low,
With his back to the field and his feet to the foe:
And leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Looked proudly to heaven from the death bed of
fame.*

No person possessed in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of his general or of his brother officers. Richly did he merit that confidence and esteem. No officer was ever more correct in his deportment, or more assiduous and faithful in the performance of duty. Decisive and firm in his character, he had introduced the strictest subordination into his regiment; but while he enforced obedience, so impartial was his conduct, and so tempered with mildness, that even those whom he punished, were compelled to approve the sentence under which they suffered. Beloved by all, the whole army mourn his loss as a brother.

In private life, the unaffected worth of Colonel Lauderdale was not less conspicuous than in the tented field. Before his inflexible integrity, vice and crime stood confounded and abashed. Never was man more open and ingenuous. It might truly be said of him, that "he carried his heart in his hand, and those who ran might read it."

His humanity and charity were active and discriminating; not running waste in false sensibility or heartless professions, nor yet with careless profusion

lavishing bounty upon the undeserving as well as upon the worthy. He was the delight and the ornament of the social circle; ever cheerful himself, he diffused all around him the same happy spirit.

Having been buried on the battle ground where he fell, it was an early care of the commanding general, after the enemy was driven from our shores, to have his remains taken up, and interred with the honours of war in the Protestant burying ground, in the city of New-Orleans. His brethren in arms intend to erect a monument to his memory, as a testimony of their respect for his virtues.

The green sod on his grave will oft be watered by the tears of his companions in arms; and the patriot soldier of the west, when he recounts the toils and perils of battle, will heave a sigh to the memory of Lauderdale.

*Fame can twine
No brighter laurels round his honoured head;
His virtue more to labour, Fate forbids;
And lays him low in honourable rest,
To seal his country's liberty with death.*

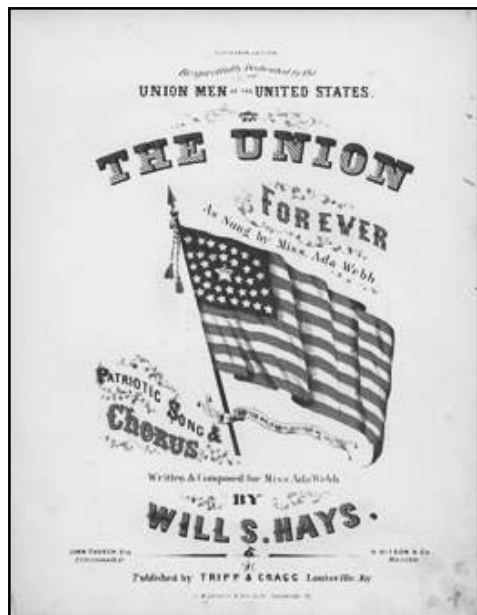
A SOLDIER AND A FRIEND⁶

⁶ _____, "Biographical sketch of the late Lieutenant Colonel James Lauderdale of Tennessee," *Analectic Magazine*, 5 (May 1815), 378-385; digital image, *Google Books* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=SjAYAQAAIAAJ&lpg=PA378&ots=99pY40cgli&dq=analectic%20lauderdale&pg=PA378#v=onepage&q=analectic%20lauderdale&f=false>)



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.

HENRY B. IRWIN

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

(Continued from Spring 2011 issue) During the war Irwin went through the lines twice to see a sick nephew. The rebels took 34 wagon loads of corn from him, paying him with Confederate money.

He had two nephews in the Confederate army; they are both dead. He saw one of them and tried to persuade him to desert under his protection. In Oct. 1864 troops under Maj. John Wortham took a colt belonging to Erwin's son. "I put my son on my fine roan stallion and started him to try to get his colt back as he was too young for the service. The Major gave him up the colt

but kept my horse... a strawberry roan stallion full sixteen hands high, finely gaited...."

Witnesses:

- David M. Logan, age 51, of Marshall Co.; farmer and federal revenue collector; had known Erwin over 40 years. Logan went into the federal lines from Sept. 1862 to Aug. 1863. A rebel mob was stopped from pursuing Erwin one time because another rebel knew him and would not let them mistreat him. On one occasion Logan took Erwin's horse home from town for him, as Erwin had to slip away from the rebels on foot.
- William H. Wesener, Sr., age 61; lawyer; had resided in Shelbyville 38 years. Witness was compelled to leave home for 10 months during the war and go behind the federal lines. Wesener had known Erwin for 50 years.

- Thomas H. Erwin, age 35; merchant of Farmington; son of claimant. His horse was taken and he rode his father's stallion to Mr. Robert Williams' where he found Maj. John Wortham, whom he had known personally before the war. This was in the fall of 1864 when the 5th Tenn. Cavalry was pursuing some of Maj. R.B. Blackwell's men.

JOSEPH GRAGG

Resided in Marshall County; age 40; filed in 1873; file consists of 29 pp. Claimed \$300 for a horse and corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"See claimant's discharge as a soldier after two years of service. The claimant was conscripted by the Confederates in March '63 and put into their army in Walker Co., Georgia. In three weeks he escaped from them and went to Nashville and enlisted in the Union army on 1 May '63 and served till the close of the war. Loyalty proved. The taking of the horse in Sept. '63 and of the corn in Oct. '63 is fully proved by Jos. McCoy and his wife Margaret McCoy and James Gragg. Claimant was then in the federal army and his family was left destitute. The horse was taken by Gen. Wilder's command. The corn by Genl. Thomas'. The horse was a chestnut sorrel, seven years old, 15 or 16 hands high, in fine condition, said by three witnesses to be worth \$150. Regarding him as a superior horse we allow the price charged. The horse and corn were taken when our army was in great need just after the battle of Chickamauga. We allow the account as charged [\$300]."

Notes:

Gragg's family was living in Walker Co. Georgia during the war. He had refugeeed to Kentucky and joined the Union army, serving in Company F, 4th Tenn. Cavalry. His discharge is in the file and shows that he was born in Cocke Co., Tenn.

Witnesses:

- Jacob McCoy, age 40, merchant of Giles Co. Has known Gragg from his infancy, they are



Civil War Refugees

brothers-in-law, having married sisters. Witness saw Gen. Wilder's troops take the horse and corn in Walker Co., Georgia.

- James Gragg, age 69 [also given as 59], of Giles Co. Has known claimant since his birth, "he is my cousin and son-in-law having married my daughter about 1855." Claimant's wife and children came to live with him after their farm was stripped of all supplies. "Union men had to leave their homes on account of threats from rebels. We all left the valley and went to Chattanooga and from there to Indiana where we got enough to keep us alive until the claimant came to us in Indiana."
- Margaret Ann McCoy, age 37, was raised close to claimant; during the war they lived in the same yard. Hannah Jane Gragg, claimant's wife, was also present when the property was taken.

MARTHA E.N. RUSSELL

Resided in Farmington, Marshall Co.; age 41; filed in 1873; file consists of 37 pp. Claimed \$402 for hogs, corn and oats.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimants are maiden ladies. They resided with their mother in Farmington, Marshall Co., throughout the war. The mother died in 1870. They became the owners of two farms which were left them by their father who died before the war. They, with their mother, were in sympathy with the federal cause. They were known and recognized as friends of the union;

furnished union prisoners with food. One of the sisters was arrested by the Confederates and taken before Gen. Polk. They were often threatened, annoyed and called "Lincolnites"; gave information to union men who were concealing themselves to avoid being arrested, and furnished them with provisions. On the 7th Oct. 1863, the day of the battle of Farmington, the federal troops encamped on claimant's farm, where they remained during the following night. It was then, and by these troops, that the property was taken for which claim is made, which taking was justified by the necessities of the army. Ten hogs were taken, worth then about \$8 each. There is a doubt about the quantity of corn. We think something over 100 bushels were taken. The oats are proved. No voucher was given, or payment made. We recommend the payment of \$192."

Special Commissioner John W. Ramsey added: "These girls and their mother were the true Union grit in a little nest of Union people at Farmington, Tenn. Their straightforward honesty probably impresses me [most]. They have some property which they know how to take care of. They are honest and respectable. I found a number of their union friends ready and willing to testify to their loyalty...."

Notes:

The petition is from three sisters: Martha E.N., age 41; Aravilla C., age 39; and Jemima P., age 36. They live together on the property in the village of Farmington which their mother, Priscilla, left them when she died in Apr. 1870. The property was taken after a battle near Farmington when Gen. Crooke chased Gen. Wheeler through the town. Crooke's troops camped there one night (6 Oct. 1863) and foraged off the countryside. Martha went through the lines with another woman whose son was in the federal army, to visit him. On their return they were arrested and taken to Shelbyville and kept overnight. Gen. Polk dismissed them the next day.

Witnesses:

- Henry B. Erwin, age 65; knew claimants before the war.
- David M. Logan, age 51, of Farmington; knew claimants before the war.

- William Thomas, age 63, of Farmington; saw the property taken.
- Samuel D. Russell, age 44, of Farmington, farmer, brother of claimants. Wheeler's rebels made a little stand at Farmington, when the fight ensued some of their artillery was captured and they retreated rapidly. Afterwards large body of federal troops camped all around Farmington and all over the sisters' farm. He saw the property taken. "They just kept coming and taking."
- James A. Warden, age 29, lawyer of Shelbyville, responsible for handling the sisters' claim. He was in the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, in the battle of Farmington, and knows that the troops were foraging on the country. "A stray hog was in *some little danger*." Warden describes the troop movements around Farmington in detail.

DAVID M. LOGAN

Resided in Farmington, Marshall County; age 57; filed in 1873; file consists of 27 pp. Claimed \$140 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant swears that he voted against secession and in favor of the union, that he had no near relatives in the rebel army and that he left his home and went north and remained within the federal lines from the fall of 1862 till fall of 1863, when the Union Army had possession. Two neighbors testify to his loyal conversation and reputation, and that he left home on account of rebel persecution to find protection within the Union lines.... Two or three witnesses testify that his horse was taken by a battalion of cavalry stationed at Pulaski who were marching past on 22 Feb. 1865 and took the horse to mount a soldier whose horse had given out and broke down. We allow the sum of \$140."

Notes:

Logan left Marshall Co. in Sept. 1862 to go into the federal lines; his family followed in April 1863 and they all returned together in August 1863. His farm contained 130 acres. Rebels took seven horses and 500 bushels of corn from him. His brother-in-law was in

the rebel army and imprisoned at Johnson's Island, "at the request of his mother I sent him \$20 which he afterwards paid back to me." His uncle had taken a load of cotton to the gin, using Logan's horse, and was at the gin when Maj. Smith's 8th Michigan Cavalry came and took the horse in Feb. 1865. He went to Pulaski to get it but the troops had been ordered elsewhere.

Witnesses:

- Henry B. Erwin, age 65, farmer of Marshall Co. Has known Logan for more than 40 years. "Sometimes we met at night to consult about our safety." Logan left the county because the rebels threatened him with hanging for treason.
- Hon. Lewis Tillman, age 56, farmer of Bedford Co., has known Logan for 15 years.
- William H. Wisener, Sr., age 61, of Shelbyville.
- William H.H. Dysart, age 33, farmer, had borrowed Logan's horse and had it at the cotton gin of James Ewing north of Lewisburg when it was taken. "My father (who is now dead) was with me and James V. Ewing was present."
- John M. Logan, age 21, U.S. Gauger[?] of Marshall Co., son of claimant. John Dysart and his son W.H.H. took the horse and cotton wagon to the gin.

LOAMMA SANDERS

Resided in Belfast, Marshall Co.; age 51; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 29 pp. Claimed \$150 for a mule.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant swears to his Union sympathies, and that he aided Union men and deserters from the rebel army, that he furnished his son money and sent him north to escape conscription, that he was threatened by the rebels and arrested twice, that they took several of his horses and a large quantity of his corn and never paid him a cent for them. Three of claimant's neighbors confirm his statements and testify to his loyal conversation and reputation. The claimant and two witnesses testify that the mule was taken from his wagon on the street in Shelbyville by soldiers of a

Missouri regiment in Feb. 1865, and that it was put into the service of the government.... It was a large fine mule and we allow \$150."

Additional comments from Special Commissioner John W. Ramsey: "The claimant in this case is one of those old farmers who could not be convinced of the beauties of secession and a southern confederacy. He seems to have been everywhere about Shelbyville and down in Marshall County regarded as a Union man. His witnesses are all men of character and business habits. It seemed rather an accident that he did not get a voucher."

Notes:

Sanders' farm contained 175 acres. He said the rebels "threatened to take me and tie me out in the mountains till I starved to death. I was called all the hard names that malice could invent." When his son turned 18 Sanders sent him north to avoid conscription. Claimant's brother, John H.C. Sanders, served a few days in the rebel army but deserted and joined the federal army and served until the end of the war; he lived in Nashville in 1873. Their brother David Sanders also joined the rebel army but went through the federal lines and remained there during the war; he lived in Marshall Co. in 1873. Another brother, James C. Sanders, went into the rebel army and died in the service after two years. Claimant assisted David's "small and helpless" family while he was gone from home. The soldiers in Col. Stauber's Missouri regiment who took his mule said it was branded, but they had only tried to imitate a brand on it. Jesse McAdams and Judge Thomas Coldwell tried to help Sanders get the mule back, but they were unsuccessful.

Witnesses:

- Thomas H. Coldwell, age 51, of Shelbyville; lawyer.
- Jesse B. McAdams, age 42, of Bedford Co.; farmer and trader. He was passing through Shelbyville and saw soldiers on the public square taking Sanders' mule from his wagon. He went to find Sanders and alerted him.

- William L. McAdams, age 69, of Marshall Co.; farmer. Has known Sanders for 40 years or more. "Mr. Sanders was an old Whig."
- James H. Miller, age 70, farmer of Marshall Co. Has known Sanders 15 years. "During the war there was a little squad of us, say 15 or 20 persons, who were loyal men and Mr. Sanders was one of us, we ... trusted him as a loyal man." Sanders raised greenback money to send his son to Indiana to avoid the draft.

ABNER A. STEELE

Resided in Lewisburg, Marshall Co.; age 41; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 24 pp. Claimed \$150 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is a lawyer, voted against secession, made public speeches against it, refugeeed to Nashville and to the north and kept mainly within the union lines. In 1864 he was appointed U.S. Internal Revenue Asst. Assessor for his district. His life was threatened. He assisted Union soldiers. He was arrested, robbed and kept a day under arrest. Two intelligent and respectable witnesses confirm his loyalty. Loyalty proven. The horse was taken in Nov. '63 under orders of Gen. Dodge and kept and used by one Dalton in Company A (Capt. Hudson's Company) of the 18th Missouri Regt. Horses not high in price at that time. We allow \$100."

Notes:

During the war Steele lived with his mother on his father's old homeplace and had an undivided interest in 130 acres there in Dist. 13 of Marshall Co. He refugeeed by railroad to Nashville, then by steamboat to Cairo, then by railroad to St. Louis, then to Illinois, then to Kentucky where he stayed until after the fall of Ft. Donelson, when he returned home. Confederate Lieut. B. Ervin and men arrested him on 16 June 1862 at his home and robbed him of money, watch and clothes and was made to ride bareback 20 miles. He was released

after one day and night by the intervention of friends. He regarded Ervin as a bushwhacker and robber or plunderer not acting under authority.

Witnesses:

- Robert J. Orr, age 60, farmer of Marshall Co.; has known claimant 20 or 30 years; met him in Nashville where he was a refugee.
- Moses C. West, age 52, of Lewisburg; has known Steele 18 years; they were both refugees in Nashville. Steele had formerly been a member of the state legislature.
- Zachariah Davis (colored), age 61, of Marshall Co.; has known claimant 25 years. He went with Hudson's men to Culleoka in Maury Co. for eight days and helped cut cord wood for the railroad, which had been torn up by the rebels.

JOSEPH ADAMS

THIS CLAIM WAS ORIGINALLY FILED WITH THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION AND REJECTED. IT WAS THEN APPEALED TO THE U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS. THE FILE IS FOUND AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN RECORD GROUP 123, FILE #418.

Resides near Farmington in Marshall Co.; age 69; claim filed in 1878; file consists of about 40 pp. Claimed \$1,310 for horses, mules, corn and hay.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Mr. Adams was a resident of Marshall Co. Tenn. and a farmer. He professes to have been on the side of the Federals during the war. His son was in the Confederate army. The testimony discloses no circumstances that tend to establish his loyalty to the Federal Govt. The Confederates gave him a pass and appear to have treated him as they would any friend of their cause. Neither of his witnesses can testify to anything he said or did, and neither can testify that he



**U.S. Court of Claims Building
Washington, D.C.**

had the reputation of a Union man. The claim is disallowed.”

Notes:

Adams was born in Marshall County near Canary[?] Springs and had lived on the same farm of 265 acres for about 26 years. His son T.R. Adams, then about 25, was conscripted into the Confederate army but was a Union sympathizer. Claimant's brother, John J. Adams, and nephew, William Adams, served in Illinois regiments with the Union army. The nephew's commander, Col Monroe, was killed in the fight at Farmington, Tenn., and William was made commander of the regiment. Claimant took the amnesty oath at Shelbyville and got a permit to carry a gun from Capt. H.N. Sill. Union men of his neighborhood included Richard Glasscock and his boys, three or four of whom served in the Union army; Tom Griffith, also in the army; Newton McQuiddy; R.S. Montgomery; Peter Hoyle; John and David M. Logan. Adams was threatened by Ed Hampton's company of Rebels, "who were skulking about in the country." He went to Columbia to retrieve his property and was told by Col. Monroe that the army was leaving for Chattanooga and needed all the stock they had "and more too" but that Gen. Wilder would give him a voucher. The War Department reported that a man named Joseph Adams of Marshall County sold two mules to Confederate Quartermaster Cheatham for \$500 in 1862.

Witnesses in 1878:

- D.C. Clift, age 61, farmer, was born in Bedford Co. and had lived in Marshall Co. about 35 years. His son served under Capt. Phillips in the Union army. He also had a brother-in-law in the Union service. His brother Joseph C. Clift, age 35, now living in Arkansas, was in the Confederate army. Union men of his neighborhood included Thos. S. Montgomery; Martin Sims; Saml. H. Card; Hames Harris and Wm. Stinson. He was arrested for possessing a branded mule and held for a short time by Col. Staton's Missouri command. Clift testified again in 1887.

Witnesses in 1887 (Court of Claims):

- J.C. Burlin, age 62, farmer, of Lewisburg, lived near Adams until Burlin enlisted in the 1st Ala. Videtts. U.S. Army, in Feb. 1863. He testified to Adams' loyalty. Adams' son was about 23 and living at his father's home when drafted into Capt. Dizard's company.
- William J. Lenard, age 42, lawyer, of Lewisburg, has known Adams since he was a child. He heard Adams discussing the war with his parents (his mother was Adams' cousin) and with "old man" Robert Williams. Lenard says Adams' son was about 19 when he was drafted. "The district in which Mr. Adams lives was a strong Union district during the war."
- W.T. Griffin, age 28[?], lived near Adams during the war. "He [Adams] was and is a very quiet man; stays at home and pesters no one." Griffin was a Union soldier.
- D.C. Clift, age 61, has known Adams 40 years and went to Nashville and Shelbyville with him during the war. Union people in the neighborhood included John Ramsey and A.S. Rankin.

Court of Claims Findings

In an 1888 letter U.S. Attorney W.J. Hill recommended that Adams' claim be denied, stating "the proof of claimant is weak, and does not establish his loyalty." No indication of the Court's final decision is in the file. ■

A Tippling House in Jeopardy

Contributed by Juanita Patton

In the spring of 1858, A.H. Coates, proprietor of a tippling house in Gallatin, found himself deeply in debt. As a result, it was necessary for him to execute a Deed of Trust on 6 April naming Doctor P. Hart, trustee.

*I have this day bargained and sold and do hereby transfer
and convey to Doctor P. Hart of the county of Sumner and
State of Tennessee for \$5.00 and other considerations . . .
my business house and lot situated in the county of Sumner
in the town of Gallatin on the south side of the public square
. . . and all my stock therein of every description . . . set forth
in an attached memorandum*



Coates retained use of "said house for the purpose of conducting my business under the control and direction of said Doctor P. Hart as trustee"

Two notes for \$230.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ each, were due 17 July 1858 and 17 July 1859; another note for \$380.00 was "due immediately." If Coates could pay the debts as they came due, this deed of trust would become void; if not, Hart was authorized to give 20 day's notice in at least three public places offering the building and contents at auction using the proceeds to pay Coates' debts.

Contents of the tippling house as given in the memorandum (spelling and capitalization as they appear in the document):



sixty glass jars worth about 30 cts a piece.....	\$18.00
sixty Bottles worth	16.00
three half Barrels Brandy	150.00
one half Barrel Gin.....	25.00
one half Barrel whiskey	33.00
twenty five Bake pans worth 50 cts each	12.50
one marble Stone	5.00
one Brass lattle [ladle?]	5.00
one hundred pounds of candy	17.00
about ten dollars worth of Bread on hand	10.00
Two show cases worth about	6.00
one clock	4.00
one writing desk	2.50
one pair Scales	2.00

From **Bill of Sale Ledger, 1854-1860**, Sumner County Tennessee, p.347-48. Original at Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tenn.

MTGS Recognizes Outstanding Service

Patton, Gerdeman, Davis and Bamman honored at May event

At the May meeting of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, four women who have served the society for many years and in varying way were recognized with awards.

Juanita Patton – Distinguished Service Award

- MTGS President, 1998 – 2000
- Seminar Registrar, 1998 to 2008 – 10 years
- Mail and Membership Master, 1996 to the present
- Ex-officio member of the Board of Directors, 1996 to the present
- Indexer of the MTGS Journal, XXXX to the present

Martha Gerdeman – Award of Merit

- MTGS President, 2004-2006
- Member of the Board for several non-consecutive periods since the 1990s.
- Editor of the e-Newsletter *The Messenger* from 2008 to present.

Brenta Davis – Award of Merit

- Secretary to the MTGS Board, 2008-2010
- Seminar Registrar, 2009 to the present.

Gale Williams Bamman – Writer's Award

- Guest speaker Paul White awarded the prize for best article in the *MTGS Journal* in 2010 to Gale Williams Bamman for her continuing series on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent census of 1880, a series which began in 2007 and is complete from Bedford through Franklin counties.
- A Charter Member of MTGS, Gale has served in many capacities, including that of board member, NGS conference chair, and Journal contributor.



Juanita Patton (center) is presented with the MTGS Distinguished Service Award by Virginia Watson and Jim Taulman

Don't Miss the MTGS Annual Seminar Southern Research: Sources and Solutions

Saturday, Nov. 11th, 2011

Featuring these fine presenters

Elizabeth Shown Mills

Problem Solving in the Problem-Ridden South Carolina Backcountry

J. Mark Lowe

Inheritance Laws and Estate Settlements in the Carolinas

Chuck Sherrill:

Service Records are Just the Beginning: Finding Your Family's Whole Civil War Story

'The Late Unpleasantness: Civil War Records Created after 1865

For more information visit www.mtgs.org

A Murder for Christmas

Herrin-White incident in Giles County, 1864

by Paul R. White

The first installment of a fascinating article, set in the violent closing days of the Civil War

This is but one of the many stories set in the waning days of the operations of the Confederate Army of Tennessee in its home state. It is a tale of murder and intrigue set against the most turbulent, violent and lawless period in all of the history of Tennessee. The story opens with the retreat of the Army of Tennessee from its decisive defeat south of Nashville on 16 December 1864. For the cause of the embattled South, it was decidedly what Charles Dickens would have called “the worst of times . . . it was the



age of Darkness . . . it was the winter of despair . . .”¹ It literally was the winter, and a bitter one, full of anguish and desolation for the South. The defeat at Nashville accelerated the rapid deterioration of the remainder of the Confederacy. It was the first time a Confederate Army had abandoned the field in completely demoralized panic; but of more importance, it was the first occasion in the war when a Confederate Army was dealt so decisive and devastating a defeat as to destroy its offensive capabilities.² And this was accomplished at precisely the moment when the fortunes of the South would not permit replacement of men, animals, or material, not to mention the very existence of the Army itself.

Before turning to the main account of this story, which is local and concerns the encounter between Benjamin Franklin Herrin and William Clark White, it is appropriate to begin by reflecting upon the suffering endured in that most wretched country by both soldier and civilian alike:

If the Tennessee campaign of 1864 had taken its toll on both armies, it had brought no less grief to the citizens of that beleaguered state. Thousands of homes were in mourning for their dead sons, and a good many more had been reduced to ashes or abject poverty by the fighting.³

One of these homes belonged to seventy-three-year-old Nimrod Porter, who was born during the presidency of George Washington, and who, purportedly, had killed the last bear in Maury County. Over the years his plantation near Columbia had suffered greatly at the hands of both armies, but never more than during the recent campaign. Porter kept a diary in which he wrote that the Confederate Army on its way to Nashville stole hogs, food, and burned [his] fence rails for firewood. But the Federals stole worse. During Hood’s retreat, Porter complained:

Croxtton’s Yankees came through and stole everything. They cooked the last old gobbler and all the

¹Charles Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (Roslyn, New York: Walter J. Black, for the Classics Club, undated), 1.

²Stanley F. Horn, *The Decisive Battle of Nashville* (1956; reprint, Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1984)166; also, Winston Groom, *Shrouds of Glory : From Atlanta to Nashville : The Last Great Campaign of the Civil War* (New York, N.Y.: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1995), 273.

³ Groom, *Shrouds of Glory*, p. 275.

chickens, over a fire. They even took the boots off the blacks. Last night they took all of black Sukey's money, all my corn and what little oats I have left. Tomorrow is Christmas day, a bitter one for us, black or white. A gray fox ran under the kitchen walk. I shot it for dinner. We have a little parched corn.⁴

And then, in a final entry dated Christmas Eve, Porter, who had actually tried to remain neutral over the war, penned this dark sentiment, which probably said it for a lot of Southerners:

I wish there were a river of fire a mile wide between the North and South, that would burn with unquenchable fury forevermore and that it could never be passable to the endless ages of eternity by any living creature.⁵

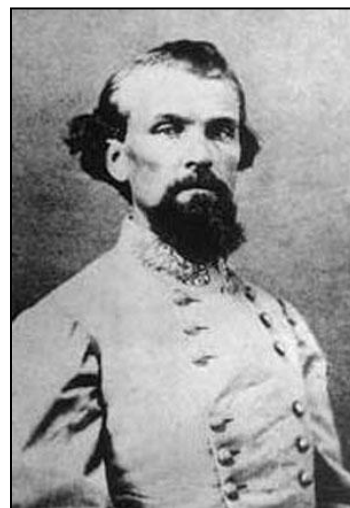
Mr. Porter made this entry on the last day William Clark White would see the sun rise, and Mr. Porter's ire had not been raised by the loss of any family, only property. It was probably the bleakest Christmas season Middle Tennessee has ever seen. Hopefully, there will never be another like it.

The Military State of Affairs

Beginning its retreat from Nashville on 16 December 1864, the once grand and feared Army of Tennessee, now in total chaos, was virtually in a rout as it abandoned its fortified lines south of Nashville and began fleeing toward Franklin on every road leading in that direction. Moving toward Alabama, its movements from the time it crossed the Duck River were being shielded by the action of Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry and the infantry of Edward C. Walthall. The day had begun with rain; it would last for three days.

Amidst the pandemonium of a demoralized army in flight, the din of artillery and small arms fire, the clamor and screams of frightened beasts and of wounded men, the sky had literally opened up as if the very heavens were weeping at the sight below. Now three days later, those tears turned to ice and the winds took up a chorus of a devilish howl as the temperatures plummeted, making it insufferable for man and beast.⁶

Many of the soldiers had thrown their blankets away at Nashville and their uniforms were tattered and torn. With the rain being more relentless than the enemy, the bitterly cold temperatures now froze their clothing to their bodies. On the evening of the 20th, the rain had turned to sleet and by the morning of the 21st, the ground was covered with snow.⁷



Nathan Bedford Forrest

December 21st had been cold and snowy, with blustery winds that cut to the marrow. Yet December 22nd dawned as a cruel new experience, an ultimate misery for Hood's haggard men. The winds were out of the north, whistling like a zephyr across the frozen landscape. The temperature hovered in the teens, and the ground glistened white with snow. With their bare feet, many of Hood's infantrymen shuffled as best they could across the frozen ruts and ice-covered chuckholes. Those with improvised green-hide moccasins fared little better. The hide formed hard wrinkles on the soles as it dried, which chafed and blistered the men's feet. Most threw them away. Along the way men were observed limping with frostbitten feet so swollen they left blood with every footstep.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Mike Harris, "A Hard Place for Glory: The Retreat from Nashville," *The Hero's Herald* (Brentwood, Tenn.: Newsletter of the Sam Davis Camp #1293, Sons of Confederate Veterans, citing Civil War interactive, December 2001), 1. December 12, 1864 went down in history as "Cold Sunday." The temperature in Nashville that day reached -13 degrees.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 4.

Others had legs discolored blue by the frigid wind.

The men did not bother to march in unit formations. Brigade, regimental, and even company formations were forsaken. They moved in squads of from six to twenty men, each halting or marching at their own discretion. Few had little more than parched corn in their pockets. Many had thrown away their rifle muskets, so that only a few guns were available to shoot stray cattle or game found along the road. Along the roadside for miles south of Pulaski virtually everything from abandoned wagons to castaway accouterments littered the ground. Dead horses and mules with blankly staring eyes lay frozen by the roadside. Overturned and looted wagons, broken pontoons, abandoned limbers [cannon carriages], cast-aside rifles and boxes of ammunition – the debris of defeat was strewn everywhere in profusion. No one seemed to care. The agony of the march was the men's only consideration. No one but those who were there would ever know the full extent of the suffering, perceived a soldier. An admiring veteran later reflected on their sad ordeal and wrote, Never was an army made of better stuff. . . .⁸

At daylight on December 23rd their ordeal began anew. On approaching a steep hill in Giles County, some of Frank Cheatham's ordnance and quartermaster's wagons were having difficulty moving up the ice-glazed hillside. Cheatham told his adjutant general to pick out a hundred well-shod men and detail them to help push the wagons forward. As the adjutant walked among the ranks, the men would laugh and stick up their feet. Some had a pretty good shoe on one foot, and on the other a piece of rawhide, or a part of a shoe tied up with strips of rawhide. Others displayed old shoe tops with the bottoms of their feet sticking out. The adjutant found only about twenty-five men with good shoes from the entire corps, but somehow they manhandled the wagons up the hill.⁹

The Federals were pursuing Forrest as vigorously as his resistance and the deteriorating conditions of the weather would permit. "Both armies passed the night of December 24 near Pulaski, but Forrest slipped off early, leaving a small rear guard under Jackson and burning all supplies that couldn't be moved."¹⁰

The Confederate cavalry galloped seven miles out the Minor Hill Road, and by mid-afternoon were atop Anthony Hill. General Forrest stopped, looked back down the valley toward Pulaski, and realized that within minutes the Union cavalry would come charging up the hill. He set a row of artillery along the hill's edge and then waited.

The Confederate cannons boomed their surprise to the first Union brigade that came into sight. Colonel Harrison, the brigade's commander, discovered the Rebels were well entrenched at the head of the heavily wooded and deep ravine. Rather than order an immediate attack, Harrison decided to halt his 1500 or so horsemen until other Federals could catch up. But his Yankees soon found themselves pinned down by the shower of artillery fire from Anthony Hill. Minutes later, hundreds of other Federals neared the limits of the Rebel's cannon range. Then still more came, until finally, the valley and most of the road back to town was jammed with bewildered Yankees. Union General Thomas came through Pulaski with 'all his cavalry and three corps of infantry.' Seizing the opportunity, Forrest's men attacked. They captured the only piece of artillery the Union troops had mustered into service. Some of the Yankees tried to climb a steep hill on the east side of the road, hoping to eventually encircle the Rebels, but a handful of grey coats had moved around the ridge top and beaten them back. After the battle, General Thomas conceded 'the enemy attacked with something of his former boldness.' General Forrest claimed 150 Yankees were killed or wounded near Anthony Hill. Thomas reported the capture of 50 Rebels.¹¹

⁸Wiley Sword, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah : Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville* (University Press of Kansas, Harper Collins Publishers, 1993), p. 414.

⁹*Ibid.*, 415.

¹⁰Jack Hurst, *Nathan Bedford Forrest : A Biography* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993), p. 243.

¹¹Jane Parker, compiler, "A History of Minor Hill and Surrounding Areas" (1979) ; Minor Hill, Tennessee: Minor Hill School, Eighth Grade Class, monograph class project, 95-96; vertical files; Giles County Public Library, Pulaski, Tenn. A copy is now

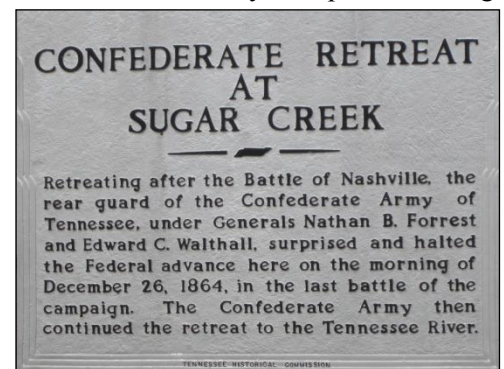


Above, Forrest's route of retreat along Lamb's Ferry Road can still be seen today, as in this photo taken south of Minor Hill. Below: state historical marker at Sugar Creek.

Wiley Sword gives a more detailed account of this skirmish should the reader require it.¹² Road conditions deteriorated the further south the armies moved, and the Lamb's Ferry Road (present Hwy. 11) to Florence was abysmal.¹³

Nathan Bedford Forrest had retreated during the night of the 25th to the vicinity of Sugar Creek, fourteen miles south of Anthony's Hill on the road to Florence. The roads had been as bad as ever before encountered; the men and horses had to wallow through mud and slush often belly deep on their mounts. Many of Walthall's infantrymen were entirely barefoot, but after wading ice-cold Sugar Creek about 1:00 A. M. the men had halted and, washing the mire from their feet, built blazing fires in order to dry out. Forrest learned that night that many of Hood's wagons were nearby, having been stripped of mules to add to the teams hauling the heavy pontoons. If these wagons were to be saved, Forrest would have to hold [Federal cavalry commander James H.] Wilson off until the mules could be returned.¹⁴

The retreat of Hood's Army of Tennessee proceeded along the Lamb's Ferry Road to the Alabama line and then Hood's Army safely crossed the Tennessee River to Florence, Alabama. Stanley Horn wrote that the advanced ranks of Hood's army reached the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, Alabama on Christmas Day.¹⁵ A pontoon bridge was erected for the crossing.¹⁶ On that same day, Forrest and the rear guard made a stand at Pulaski which Forrest, in his report, said resulted in the complete rout of the Union forces and the capture of one piece of artillery on the 26th.¹⁷ Author Hurst places the date of the retreat to Sugar Creek by Forrest's force as occurring on the 24th.¹⁸ Other sources indicate that Hurst's date is in error.¹⁹ The date is particularly significant to this narrative, as it establishes that the band of men who participated in the murder of William Clark White were most likely not part of Forrest's command and were operating in the murky, lawless limbo that then existed between the lines when Confederate authority had withdrawn and Union forces had not yet sufficiently advanced to reestablish their control. Hurst continues:



in the possession of the author.

¹²Sword, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah*, 417-18.

¹³*Ibid.*

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 419.

¹⁵Bainbridge, Alabama was about seven miles east of Florence, Alabama. The town was flooded by one of the T.V.A. projects, but the Bainbridge Road east of Florence still exists. Lloyd Jackson (Muscle Shoals, Alabama) to the author, letter, 25 February 2002; privately held by the author. Telephone conversation with the same of 2 January 2009.

¹⁶Stanley F. Horn. *The Decisive Battle*, 163.

¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁸Hurst, *Nathan Bedford Forrest*, 243.

¹⁹Horn, *The Decisive Battle*, 163; also, Sword, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah*, 418-19.



The remains of Carr Bailey White's 1864 home on White's Ridge could be seen among the trees in this 1995 photo. It has since been removed.

Flanked by the Federals, he [Forrest] had to race them via a parallel road - through darkness, heavily falling 'rain and sleet,' and 'a bitter wind' - to the Sugar Creek crossings. The road had been 'reduced . . . to a terrible state by '[a]lternate rain, snow and thaw.' Perhaps fearing another ambush, the Federals moved more slowly, and Forrest's shivering Confederates reached the crossings first, at about 11 P. M. There they found 'a large part of the army ordnance train, which had been delayed at this point, as we were informed, that the mules which belonged to it might be used to aid in moving the pontoon train to the [Tennessee] river . . .'²⁰

A local account records:

By nightfall, the Confederates had 'retired leisurely from Anthony Hill, and were camping at Sugar Creek, just one and a half

miles from the state line. The Federals, meantime, were untangling their strategy and burying their dead near the Christmas Day's battle site. Their hope of eradicating Forrest was still very much alive. Early on December 26, the Yankees again headed south. Although riding through a thick fog, they were nearly to Minor Hill by sunup. But again, Forrest was ready for them. A mile north of Sugar Creek, in a narrow pass between two hills, the Rebels had blocked the road with fallen trees. Most of Forrest's infantrymen crouched behind the barricade and behind them, around 2000 mounted Rebels were drawn up in columns of four 'ready to charge,' Forrest said. The general told what happened as the Yankees neared. 'Owing to the dense fog, he could not see the temporary fortification,' Forrest said, 'the enemy, therefore, advanced to within fifty paces, when a volley was opened upon him, causing the wildest confusion.' His Rebels 'were ordered to charge upon the discomfited foe, producing a complete rout,' Forrest declared. The rout became a slaughter. In terror, the Yankees ran for two miles back through Minor Hill. All the way, the Rebels were gouging with bayonets and firing rifles at close range. When the fog lifted, Forrest counted 150 more Federals either killed or seriously wounded, along with 400 dead horses. Two hours after the fight, the general moved most of his men on toward the Tennessee River. A minute force remained at Sugar Creek until four P. M. However, the scattered Federals showed no disposition to renew the attack. Forrest's cavalry crossed the River at Bainbridge, Alabama, late on December 27. General Hood, after losing nearly half of his men during the Nashville Campaign, had crossed to safety a few days earlier. 'With men and animals suffering greatly,' General Thomas finally stopped his pursuit at Lexington, Alabama on December 28. Forrest's cavalry was, by that time, on its way to Corinth, Mississippi. General Thomas returned to Nashville after reestablishing a federal occupation in Giles County. He later described the route thus: 'The road from Pulaski to Bainbridge and back to Nashville was strewn with abandoned wagons, limbers, blankets, etc., showing most conclusively the disorder of the enemy's retreat. He failed to mention the roadside graves that marked the apparent disorder of his own pursuit.'²¹

Stanley Horn reports that the last of the rear guard crossed the Tennessee River on the 27th, which account General

²⁰Hurst, *Nathan Bedford Forrest*, 243-44. Also, Sword, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah*, 419. Herein is given Sword's account of the same action north of the Sugar Creek.

²¹Jane Parker, editor, *History of Minor Hill and Surrounding Areas*, 1979, (N.p.: n.p, [c 1979]), 97-98.

Hood also makes in his official report in January 1865; and Union General George H. Thomas entered general orders officially calling off the pursuit of Hood's army on December 29.²²

At Anthony Hill, Gen. Hood made a stand and repulsed the Federals, only to resume his retreat. Another stand was made at a point on Sugar Creek, where the Federals were repulsed a second time, after which they fell back to Pulaski, while Gen. Hood's army proceeded leisurely into Alabama."²³ The crossing point on Sugar Creek was approximately 150 yards east of the present intersection of Hwy. 11 and the Sugar Creek Road, at a place then known as Bailey's Crossing or Ford. At the intersection of present-day Sugar Creek Road, Avery Word Road, and Hwy. 11, the Tennessee Historical Commission has erected a historical marker inscribed thus:

Last Stand in Tennessee - December 27, 1864 - Here Forrest's Cavalry Corps fought its last Tennessee action. Covering Hood's retreat, it erected hasty works in the gap to the north. Upon approach of Federals, fire was opened at close range, followed by a charge of two regiments of Ross' Brigade and two infantry regiments; the Federals fell back two miles. Forrest stayed in position two hours more and crossed Tennessee River December 28.²⁴

The "fortifications" mentioned by General Forrest in his report were astride high ground later to be known as "White's Ridge," and to be owned by Carr Bailey White, and located six-tenths of a mile north of Sugar Creek, and immediately east of the present road. Apparently, the road then traversed the gap several yards east of the present road where the old roadbed can still be seen.²⁵ From the foregoing accounts, it will be easily seen that Union soldiers did not commit the atrocity on the William Clark White family, as the Federals had not yet reached the neighborhood. The story is also preserved that the family knew the parties responsible and that James Monroe White went into Alabama to procure the arrest and conviction of two of the perpetrators, a third having escaped.

Sometime later, as the family account goes--most likely when the Brownlow administration and Reconstruction ended--the felons were released and some of the family sought personal revenge. Supposedly, a Major Thomas H. Gilbert of Company A of the 50th Alabama Infantry, and a native of Gilbertsboro, Limestone County, Alabama, was in command; and he, together with his brother, Van Buren Gilbert, was responsible.²⁶ Company C of the same unit was commanded by Lemuel Green Meade and Company A by a man named Walker. James Monroe White later gave an affidavit which identifies a Major Gilbert as the person responsible.²⁷

²²Horn, *Ibid.*, p. 163.

²³Goodspeed, *The Goodspeed Histories of Giles, Lincoln, Franklin & Moore Counties of Tennessee* (1886; reprint, Columbia, Tennessee: Woodward & Stinson Printing Co., 1972), 760.

²⁴ This marker was originally to the east of the highway at the Sugar Creek Bridge; it is now on the west side of the highway. To the east of the highway, maybe half a mile distant, can still be seen the stone abutments that supported the bridge at the time of the retreat of the Army of Tennessee.

²⁵On Saturday, November 25, 2000, this author visited the site; and two rows of trenches were still visible, the larger atop the hill for artillery and a narrower one immediately below it for the infantry rifle pits. This land can be reached by an unimproved road running east of Hwy 11, formerly known as "White's Ridge Road," but incorrectly shown on some modern maps as "Henry Gore Road."

²⁶Thomas Henry Gilbert, born 1831, as Captain in September 1861, raised troops at Gilbertsboro, Limestone County, Alabama. He later attained the rank of Major and died 13 February 1868. Dr. Van Buren Gilbert began a medical practice in Limestone County, Alabama, in 1857. He was married to Phoebe Jennie Nelson on 29 September 1861, Limestone County, Alabama, died 19 December 1870, and was buried in Gilbert Cemetery, Giles County, Tennessee. Jerrye Todd Austin, *Confederate Soldiers from Limestone County, Alabama*. Athens, Ala.: Joseph E. Johnston Chapter #198, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1996) 63, 97, 181-82.

²⁷Claim of James M. White, administrator of the estate of Wm. C. White, dec'd. and guardian of his infant children, 4 October 1871; claim no. 8375, Allowed Case Files, Southern Claims Commission, 1871--1880, Record Group 217; National Archives, Washington, D.C. James Monroe White filed a claim for the reimbursement for livestock and a wagon taken during the war by federal military authorities. The claim initially filed for \$2045.00 was ultimately approved and paid 13 October 1876 in the amount of \$1235.00. Citing the family bible as the source, the claim lists the children (all minors except for the petitioner), gives their full names and dates of birth. He also asserts his father "was a Union man well known and was killed by the Rebels

Estimates vary, but have placed the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee at between 45,000 and 60,000 total available troops in August 1864 when John Bell Hood was given command before Atlanta. By January 1865, when he resigned command and the army was encamped at Corinth, Mississippi, through death, disease, desertion, and capture, it could muster barely 13,000 total troops in all types of physical condition. Of equal importance to the Confederacy, Atlanta, one of only two remaining cannon and heavy manufacturing centers in the South, was irretrievably lost as was the entire State of Tennessee, and with it the dream of capture of the Federal commissary stores there, which were so vitally needed by the stricken Southern armies. The denouement of Hood's command was playing itself out along the littered shoulders of the Lamb's Ferry Road to Florence, Alabama.²⁸

The Incident at the Homestead on Hulsey's Branch

Family traditions passed down from that time preserve the account that William Clark White was shot by "bushwhackers and horse thieves" on Christmas Eve 1864, because he would not tell them where he had hidden his livestock.²⁹ A recounting of the family tradition is in order, though in certain material particulars, the oral tradition is at a variance with the factual account as reconstructed from the extant records, and much more lurid in its detail than the facts, though they are fantastic enough. Supposedly, as the story is handed down, when the band of "bushwhackers and horse thieves" approached the house, William Clark White had told his son, John Wesley White, to hide in the corn crib and not to come out "no matter what."

White allegedly was supplying Union forces with livestock, encouraging certain of his neighbors to do likewise, and receiving payment in gold, which he secreted in the hollow of a tree on his farm and close by the place where

because he was opposed to the Rebellion and for the Government."

²⁸See also, Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1894), Series I, Vol. XLV - in two parts, Part I, Reports, Correspondence, etc., pp. 42-43, 88-89, 164-65, 566-67, 606-609, 724-29, 758-59, 770-73. These are the official reports of the commanders on both sides detailing the actions from Pulaski, Tennessee, to the Tennessee River in December 1864, and includes the action at Sugar Creek.

²⁹Various records on these White families of Giles and Lincoln Counties, Tenn., include: 1840 U.S. census, Lincoln County, Tenn., population schedule, p. 23 (penned), ln. 24, Wm. White; NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 523; 1850 U.S. census, Lincoln Co., pop. sch., p. 142 (penned), dwelling 1218, family 1218, William C. White; NARA micro. publ. M432, roll 887; 1860 U.S. census, Giles Co., pop. sch., p.173 (penned), dw. 1273, fam.1246, William C. White, NARA micro. pub. M653, roll 1251; 1870 U.S. census, Giles Co., Civil District 4, p. 62 (stamped) dw. 31, fam. 31, Elizabeth White; NARA micro. pub. 593, roll 1529; 1880 U.S. census, Giles Co., C. D. 4, p. 70 (stamped), enumeration district (ED) 102, sheet 14, dw. 119, fam. 121, Eliza White; NARA micro T9, roll 1256. Giles County Historical Society, , *Cemetery Records of Giles County, Tennessee* (Pulaski, Tenn.: Giles County Historical Society, 1986), p. 519. (listing William Clark White, born 8 August 1820, died 24 December 1864). On 3 July 1865, letters of administration were granted to Thomas H. Noblett upon the estate of William C. White, deceased, he posting bond for \$3000. *County Court Minutes, 1865-1868*, Giles County Court Clerk's office, p. 6. On 6 November 1865, the widow petitioned for dower and commissioners were appointed to lay off dower and report to the next term of court (*Ibid.*, p. 18). The commissioners reported that of the lands of the deceased lying on the Little Shoal Creek, they allotted to the widow 110 acres containing the "mansion house, out houses, and orchard," this being dated 1 January 1866 (*Ibid.*, p. 24). Thomas H. Noblett, administrator, petitioned the court to be allowed to sell the uncurrent [*sic*] (i. e. non-negotiable) money of the estate (*Ibid.*, p. 134). The inventory of the estate was filed at the October Term of court, 1865. Giles Co., Tenn. Wills, Inventories & Settlements, Vol. A, p. 69; TSLA microfilm roll no. 65. The estate sale was held 25 August 1865. Giles Co., Tenn., County Court records, File Box IX, filed 13 June 1871, Thomas H. Noblett vs. Eliza White et al., in a Petition to Review Settlement, Noblett represented to the court that at the August term 1865, he was appointed Administrator of the Estate of William C. White, deceased. He appeared before W. H. Abernathy, then Deputy Clerk of the Court on 29 September 1870, for the purpose of making a settlement of his accounts as such administrator. Noblett was a personal friend as well as a relative of the deceased. (For confirmation of the Noblett family information, see *Cemetery Records of Giles County, Tennessee, Ibid.*, p. 426). William Clark White's parentage is confirmed by the entries in the family Bible of Santford Monroe White and the latter's affidavit dated 6 March 1871 and filed 23 January 1871, in the case of *J. M. White vs. Lewis White et al.*, where Santford M. White testified that the decedent, William Clark White was his uncle. Both records are found in the case file *Noblett v. White*.

his house stood. When he would not reveal the whereabouts of his gold or livestock, he was shot in the head. Not losing consciousness right away, he was asked again to reveal his hiding place. When he still refused, his appendages were tied to different horses, which were then whipped up and he was thus quartered. His pregnant wife had been watching, and the villains then turned their attention on her and beat her unconscious. She was still unconscious when she delivered their youngest child two days later.³⁰ The family of Carr Bailey White preserved the story that his brother's murder was the reason that Carr Bailey White moved to Giles County to help in the administration of the affairs of his estate, and to help with the new baby.



Remains of the barn and corn crib where John Wesley White was hiding on Christmas Eve in 1864.

Writing in 1962, Paul J. Welch, a local historian of Lawrence County, Tennessee³¹ had this account of B. F. Herrin's legal troubles:

Ben F. Herrin, at the age of 15, ran away from home and joined Company K, 8th Tennessee Regiment [Confederate] in late 1862. He was captured May 12, 1863 . . . ³² I have heard my folks and others say he was later exchanged and was in the service at the surrender but was not mustered out until sometime later. During the time between the surrender and when he was mustered out of the service, his captain [*sic*, he was actually a major] still harassed the Yankees and their sympathizers in and around Pulaski. One of these sympathizers was a man by the name of White. Mr. White had aroused the ire of his captain and he ordered Herrin to kill him and Herrin did. He was captured by a squad of Yankees³³ from the company stationed at Pulaski and was given a drumhead Court Martial, was convicted and sentenced to hang. However, through the efforts of his brothers, James Herrin and Charles Herrin, he managed to escape the night before he was to be

³⁰The baby was named William Clark White in honor of his father and was known all of his life as "Babe." He was born 26 December 1864 and died 13 October 1940. *Cemetery Records of Giles County, Tennessee*, 494.

³¹Paul J. Welch, *History of West Point, Tennessee* (1962; reprint, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.: Bobby Alford, 1999), 77.

³²This record was provided by his niece, Mrs. Emma Herrin Lynch. She apparently was a resident of Lawrence County and had been interviewed by Paul J. Welch during the preparation of his book in 1962. She does not say where Ben F. Herrin was kept a prisoner or whether he was exchanged, and official records of the Union government do not show him to ever have been imprisoned during the war.

³³One of the outlaw band was apparently James Monroe "Bud" White, son of the murdered man. An order entered at Pulaski, Tennessee 2 February 1865 reads: "The bearer hereof, James M. White, aged twenty-one: black curly hair: blue eyes: florid complexion: height 5 feet 7 inches: slender build - is in the employ of the government as a guide and scout. He will not be molested in the possession of his horse, arms and equipments, and will be suffered to pass our lines at will. By order of Brig. Gen. Johnson, E. T. Wells, A[sst]. A[djutant]. G[eneral]." A further order reads: "Pulaski, Tennessee, 10 May 1865, To the Provost Marshal, Decatur, Alabama: The bearer hereof, Mr. James M. White, is a loyal citizen of this county, employed by these headquarters. He visits Decatur to arrest a man who is implicated in the murder of his father some months since. The man in question was then attached to a bushwhacking co. but is believed to have enlisted in some co. of men . . ." The remainder of the document is apparently missing. White must have rather quickly carried out these orders as the court martial convened in Pulaski, Tennessee 21 June 1865. Claim of James M. White, administrator of the estate of Wm. C. White, dec'd.; claim no. 8375, Allowed Case Files, Southern Claims Commission, 1871--1880, Record Group 217; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

hung. The next day he made his way to Texas. The next day, his father, Esquire C. J. Herrin, not knowing he had escaped, was on his way in a wagon to get the body. He was told of the escape when he reached Lawrenceburg. Mrs. Abernathy [*sic*, Jackson] petitioned each president from Andrew Johnson to Teddy Roosevelt for a pardon. Finally, Teddy Roosevelt granted it . . .

The history would hardly be complete without stating what became of the outlaw band. One was killed while getting a drink at a spring near where the little hill washer above Pinckney was located. I asked both F.C. Wisdom and my father who made the fatal shot but neither would say. I feel sure both knew and that when we had these talks the man was still living. Another was hanged, a third was ambushed and shot to death on Butler Creek in Wayne County, another moved west and through a kinsman I kept track of him until his death at the ripe old age of 94. The three youngest stayed in their respective communities and drew Yankee pensions. They became respected citizens and their descendants are scattered throughout the west and southwest. They became preachers, lawyers, teachers, and farmers, and all became good citizens."³⁴

From the following, which must have been composed from the Herrin family account, it will be seen that the official record varies, in certain material particulars:

His [young Herrin's] education was far from complete when the Civil War broke out, and though a boy of only fifteen, he took up arms with the South. He enlisted under John C. Brown, and was in action in Chickasaw Bayou [near Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 1862], Port Hudson, and was severely wounded at Raymond, Mississippi [May 12, 1863]. His extreme youth and severe injury attracted the attention of a daughter of a Federal family, who had him properly cared for in a hospital. While waiting for his discharge because of his wound, his command took part in the battle of Chickamauga [September 19-20, 1863], and Frank, unable to resist the call of the drums, went with the troops. Following the battle he spent five months at home and then joined General Forrest's Cavalry. In 1864, he was captured and taken to Fort Chase, [Columbus, Ohio] where he was held until the close of the war.³⁵



William Frank Herrin
1848-1922

Texas Ranger records show that William Frank Herron enlisted in Confederate service in April 1862 in Company K of the 3rd Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, Bell's Brigade, in the division commanded by Colonel Calvin H. Walker, in Hardee's Corps, of the Army of Tennessee, and that his captain was B.F. Matthews.³⁶ His brother, C.F. Herron, was lieutenant; and his brother, James L. Herron, was quartermaster. The record further shows that he was discharged from Confederate service in Georgia near the Chickamauga battlefield. His official service records indicate he enlisted in Lawrence County, Tenn., November 12, 1862, was wounded at Raymond, Mississippi, remained in the hospital "severely wounded,"

³⁴Welch, *History of West Point*, 79.

³⁵Carrie J. Crouch, *Young County History and Biography* (Dallas, Texas: Dealey and Lowe, 1937), 273-74. Herrin was born in West Point, Lawrence County, Tenn. 9 February 1848. He would have been sixteen at the time of the shooting, seventeen at the time of his trial, and eighteen when he escaped the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

³⁶Frank Herron (Company B, Frontier Battalion, Ranger Forces out of Graham, Texas), pension no. 14489, in *Case Files of Approved Pension Applications...*, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files, Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; NARA, Washington, D.C. The pension application was dated 21 November 1917. It is interesting to note that all of the Texas records perpetuate the spelling "Herron."

and was subsequently discharged due to his wound at Missionary Ridge, Georgia, September 30, 1863.³⁷ The discharge was processed November 2, 1863. In his Texas Ranger pension application, he stated: "I returned home; and, when the war closed, I came to Texas." Other printed sources say he later joined the 48th Tennessee Cavalry under General Nathan Bedford Forrest, although neither official Tennessee nor Confederate records in the United States National Archives bear out this claim. He bore a scar from a war wound in his right thigh.^{38,39}

To Be Continued

Watch for the Fall issue of the Quarterly to read the next installment of this fascinating story. You will see how diligent research repeatedly provided new twists to this tale, how oral tradition and the historical record vary, and how even the historical record may change over time as stories are told from different points of view by those who were deeply affected by a tragedy like this one.



The White Family Cemetery in Giles County
Burial place of William Clark White
(Aug. 8, 2820 – Dec. 24, 2864)

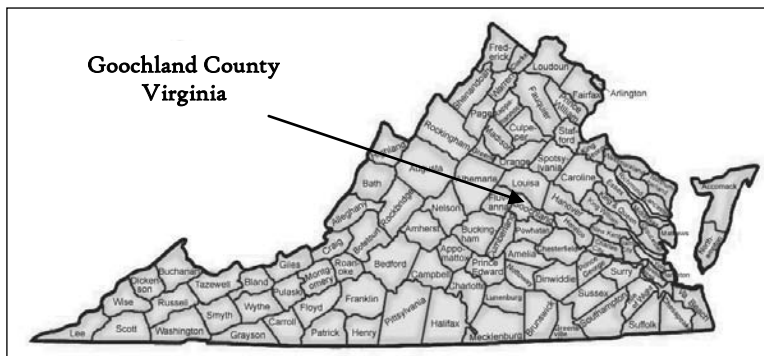
³⁷Compiled service records of Confederate soldiers who served in organizations from the state of Tennessee units, microfilm publication M268 (Washington, D.C: NARA). Compiled service record for B.F. Herrin, Co. K, 3rd Tenn. Infantry, reel 122.

³⁸Mamie Yeary, *Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray, 1861-1865* (Dallas: Smith & Lamar, c1912), 329}; also, Crouch, *Young County History*, 273.

³⁹Civil War Centennial Commission of Tennessee, *Tennesseans in the Civil War* (Knoxville, Tenn.: The University of Tennessee Press, 1989; reprint of 1965 edition), 1:202.

Elizabeth “Bettie” Norvell and Peter Lyon of Tennessee

by John E. Norvell



Over the years, a great deal of research has been done on the family of James Norvell, a Revolutionary War Patriot.¹ James settled in Goochland County, Virginia, about 1756.² He was the father of these eleven children: (1) James Norvell, husband of Mary Knott; (2) John Norvell; (3) William Norvell, husband of Susannah; (4) Christian Norvell, wife of Booth Napier, Jr.; (5) Thomas Norvell, husband of Mary Dawson and then Judith Parish; (6) Spencer Norvell, husband of Frances Hill; (7) Mackie Norvell, wife of William Thurmond; (8) George Norvell, husband of Louisa; (9) Benjamin Norvell, husband of Mary Ann; (10) Anna Norvell, wife of Benjamin Johnson, and (11) Elizabeth Norvell.³ Elizabeth (Bettie) Norvell married Peter Lyon in Goochland County, Virginia, October 8, 1771.⁴

About two years after his marriage, Peter Lyon purchased land in Albemarle County, Virginia, jointly with his brother-in-law Spencer Norvell.⁵ After that, the whereabouts of Peter and Elizabeth Norvell become less clear.

Who this Peter Lyon was and details of his background have been matters of conjecture. The name itself was common during this period. Virginia records show men named Peter Lyon(s) in Hanover County in 1782 and Amherst County in 1783 and 1785.⁶ The name also appears in the U.S. census of 1800 for the District of Columbia,⁷ and the 1810 censuses of Richmond and Franklin Counties of Virginia;⁸ Additionally, there are Peter

John E. Norvell descends from Lt. Lipscomb Norvell, a Revolutionary War soldier of the Virginia Line buried in the Old City Cemetery in Nashville, whom he represents in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. He is a former Assistant Professor of American History at the US Air Force Academy, and a decorated air combat veteran of the Vietnam War. A retired Lt. Colonel, Norvell lives in Canandaigua, New York. He may be reached by email at JENORV66@aol.com.

The author wishes to acknowledge the work of professional genealogist Diane Berry, who conducted research in Salt Lake City on the Lyon family. All of the documents cited have been reviewed by the author.

1. Janice L. Abercrombie and Richard Slatten, *Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims*, Volume II, (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1992), 406. James Norvell, of Goochland County, Virginia, provided service during the Revolutionary War in the form of goods.

2. Grace Norvell, “James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia With Some Indications of His Tidewater Ancestry” (The Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, Volume 26, August 1988, Number 3) pp. 157-168.

3. Norvell, “James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia,” 160.

4. William Douglas, *The Douglas Register : Being a Detailed Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Together with Other Interesting Notes, as Kept by the Rev. William Douglas, from 1750-1797*, (Richmond, Virginia: J. W. Fergusson & Sons, 1928), 32. The record reads “Peter Lyon to Bettie Norvil.”

5. Norvell, “James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia,” 167. Lyon and Norvell purchased land on Green Creek in Albemarle County in 1793.

6. *Heads of Families at the first Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 : Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785 : Virginia* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 47, 84.

7. 1800 U.S. census, District of Columbia, Washington, population schedule, p. 876 (penned), line 9, Peter Lyon; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA micropublication M32, roll 5.

8. 1810 U.S. census, Richmond County, Virginia, Buckingham township, pop. sch., p. 708 (penned), line 4, Peter Lyon; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA M252, roll 70. 1810 U.S. census, Franklin Co., Va., pop. sch., p. 295 (stamped), line 8, Peter Lyon; digital

Lyons' listed in 1790 U.S. censuses of states from New England all the way down to Georgia, including one in Caswell County, North Carolina in 1790.⁹

For many years, circumstantial evidence suggested to genealogists in the family that Elizabeth's husband was the Peter Lyon who is found in Nelson County, Virginia, in the early 1800s.¹⁰ That Peter Lyon was listed in the 1810 United States census of Richmond County, as being over 44 years of age and the owner of ten slaves.¹¹ It was assumed that Elizabeth was the older female listed in his household. However, a Peter Lyon executed his will in the adjoining county of Nelson in 1820 (he mentions but does name his wife), and in the 1820 census we find Frances Lyon, evidently a widow, aged over 44 and with 11 slaves. It seems far more likely that the Peter Lyon of Nelson county in this period was married to a woman named Frances.¹²

If Elizabeth Norvell Lyon from Goochland County was not the wife of Peter Lyon of Nelson County, where then can she be found?

A 1909 biographical entry about Hallery "Hal" Malone, a Revolutionary War soldier who lived in Maury County, Tennessee, provides an answer.

"Hal" Malone, son of Isom and Judy Cole Malone, was born near Petersburg, Va., on December 13, 1758. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin and Methodist in religion. As to when the first of the name came to America, no records have been found. Hallery was a Revolutionary soldier.... Soon after the close of the Revolution he married Katie [Caty or Catherine] Lyon, *daughter of Peter and Bettie Norvill Lyon*.¹³ [italics added]

The sketch, in addition to mentioning Peter and Bettie Lyon, also states that Hallery Malone named a son James Norvill Malone, probably in honor of his grandfather-in-law, James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia.

In tracking these Malones further, it has been possible to determine more about Peter Lyon and his wife, Elizabeth. Daniel Malone, a brother of the above Hallery, was a neighbor of a Peter Lyon in Caswell County, North Carolina in 1784. On November 10, 1784, a land sale was recorded from the State of North Carolina to "Daniel Malone 200 A [cres] ... adj Peter Lyon and Saml McConkey."¹⁴ Peter Lyon was later listed in the 1790 census for Caswell County, North Carolina.¹⁵

By the late 1790s, Peter and Elizabeth had moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, along with their Malone connections. Elizabeth's brother William Norvell had settled in that county before this time, and died there about 1807.¹⁶ A land transaction in 1797 recorded the sale of property, one Negro man, by Peter Lyon of Sumner County to John Morgan.¹⁷ In 1798, a land transaction reported the sale of this property: "Description of Land: ... parcel of

image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA M252, roll 68.

⁹ *Heads of Families at the first Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790:North Carolina* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978), 83.

10. Some of the research on the Lyon family was provided by a professional genealogist, Diane Berry in Salt Lake City, Utah. All of the documents cited have been reviewed by the author.

11. Norvell, "James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia," 167.; 1810 U.S. census, Richmond Co., Va, Buckingham, p. 708.

12. Norvell, "James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia," 167, cites Peter Lyon will in Nelson County Virginia Will Book B, pp. 110-111.

13. Jay Guy Cisco, *Historic Sumner County, Tennessee with Genealogies of the Bledsoe, Cage and Douglass Families and Genealogical Notes of Other Sumner County Families* (Nashville, Tennessee, Folk-Keelin Printing Company, 1909) pp. 277-278.

14. Katharine Kerr Kendall, *Caswell County North Carolina Deed Books 1777-1817* (Easley, South Carolina, Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1989) p. 72.

15. 1790 U.S. census, Caswell Co., N.C., p. 83, Peter Lyon household, *Ancestry.com*.

16. Norvell, "James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia," 162.

17. Timothy R. and Helen C. Marsh, *First Land Grants of Sumner County Tennessee 1786-1833* (Greenville, South Carolina, Southern

land, lying or being in the County of Sumner in the aforefaid [aforesaid] State on the waters of Bledsoes Creek it being the tract of land whereon Peter Lyon now lives and is part of Robert Steels preemption beginning at Henry Malones North west [west] Corner...containing by Survey one hundred and ninety acres..." Hallery Malone sold this property to Peter Barr.¹⁸

Peter and Elizabeth next moved on to Maury County, Tennessee by 1813, when Peter appears in the records there.¹⁹ Elizabeth's sister, Anna Norvell, also lived in Maury County with her husband, Benjamin Johnson.²⁰

Peter Lyon wrote his will on 27 February 27 1819 in Maury County.²¹ A portion of Peter's will is shown here and transcribed as follows:

In the name of God Amen I Peter Lyons of Maury County, and of the State of Tennessee being weak of body but of Sound mind and memory, blessed be God, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form as follows (to wit)

Item 1st. My wish and desire is that at all my just debts should be out of my Estate, and the remainder to be distributed among my wife, Children and grand Children in the following manner (to wit)

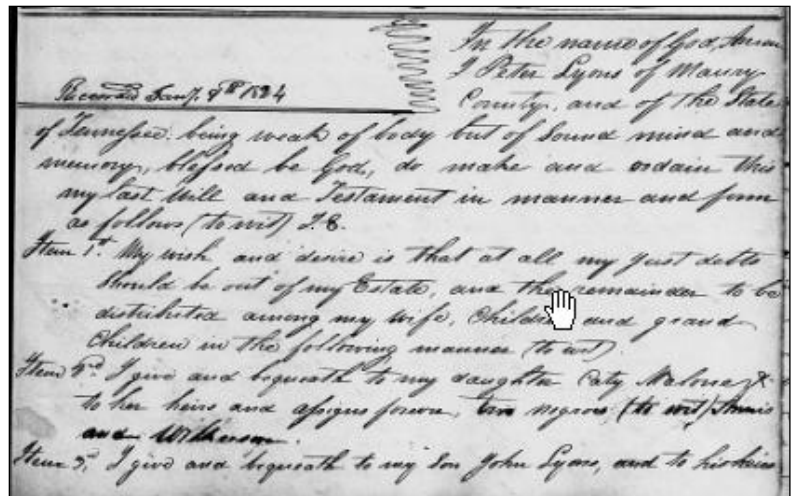
Item 2nd. I give and bequeath to my daughter Caty Malone & to her heirs and assigns forever, two Negroes (to wit) Thomis and Wilkerson.

Item 3rd. I give and bequeath to my Son John Lyons, and to his heirs and assigns forever, one Negro Girl by the name of Channy.

Item 4th. I give and bequeath to my Son James Lyons and to his heirs and assigns forever, one Negro Girl and her increase by the name of little Beck after the decease of my beloved wife Elizabeth Lyons the intent and meaning of this Item is that the above named little Beck, is loaned to my beloved wife Elizabeth Lyons during her natural life, then to my Son James Lyons as Stated above.

Item 5th. I give and bequeath to my Son William Lyons and to his heirs and assigns forever, one Negro girl by the name of Amy.

Item 6th. I have heretofore given to my daughter Jenny Sanders Decd one Negro Girl by the name



Historical Press Inc., 2003) p. 104.

18. Joyce Martin Murray, *Sumner County, Tennessee, Deed Abstracts, 1793-1805* (Dallas: J. M. Murray, c1988), 259-60. Hallery Melone to Patrick Barr, October 3, 1798.

19. Jill K. Garrett and Marise P. Lightfoot, *Maury County, Tennessee, Wills & Settlements, 1807-1824 and 1820 Census*, (n.p.: n.p., c1964), 119. Will of Jane Sanders names as executors Peter Lyon and Hallery Malone.

20. Norvell, "James Norvell of Goochland County, Virginia," 168-169. Garrett, *Maury County, Tennessee, Wills*, 474-475. 1840 U.S. census, Maury Co., Tenn., pop. sch. p. 354, line 13 Benj. Johnson household, digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA M704, roll 532.

21. *Maury County, Tennessee, Will Book C*. Maury County Records, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, microfilm reel 179. Book C, 151-153.

of Tilda, now Decd also.

Item 7th. I give and bequeath to my Son Peter Lyons and to his heirs and assigns forever, one Negro Boy by the name of Dick.

Item 8th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Hunt (relict) one Negro Girl by the name of Philis to her and her heirs forever.

Peter's will, then, identifies his wife as Elizabeth and his children as John, James, Jenny Sanders, Peter, Elizabeth Hunt, William, and Caty Malone, [the wife of Hallery Malone, as mentioned above]. His executor was Henry Malone. Of Peter and Elizabeth's children, little is known of John, James, Jenny Sanders, Elizabeth Hunt, and Peter.

Catherine "Caty" Lyon Malone and Hallery "Hal" Malone lived in Sumner County, Tennessee.²² Hallery died in 1854 and Caty died about 1861.²³ Her will listed her heirs as sons Chs [Charles] B.; Wm [William] L.; and James N. [Norvill] Malone;²⁴ daughter Sally Harper; and granddaughters Catharine Essex, daughter of Nancy Malone Essex; Susan C. Malone, daughter of James N. Malone; and Elizabeth Malone, daughter of Charles B. Malone.²⁵

William Lyon, son of Peter and Elizabeth Norvell Lyon, was married, first, on 3 January 1806 to Rebecca Steel.²⁶ Rebecca died sometime prior to 3 May 1814 when William was married to Elizabeth Norvell in Maury County, Tennessee.²⁷ William and Elizabeth Lyon then moved to Lauderdale County, Alabama, where other descendants of James Norvell had also settled.²⁸ They were the parents of Eliza and John Lyon. William died there in 1826. At the time of William's death, his heirs were listed as James, Robert, Rebecca, Eliza and John Lyon.²⁹

Much evidence suggests then, that Elizabeth Norvell and Peter Lyon, who were married in Goochland County, Virginia, October 8, 1771, moved to Tennessee, where, along with several of her siblings, they lived, raised their family, and died. It is this family of Elizabeth (Norvell) Lyon and her husband Peter Lyon of Maury County Tennessee that is descended from James Norvell, the Rev. War Patriot.

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22. 1850 U.S. census, Sumner Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 14, p. 186B (stamped), dwelling 827, family 827, Hallery Malone household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA M432, roll 897. 1860 U.S. census, Sumner Co., Tenn., pop. sch., District 14, p. 267 (stamped), dw. 471, fam. 471, Charles Malone household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA M653, roll 1275
 23. Hallery Malone is buried in the Lauderdale Cemetery, Trousdale County, Tennessee along with his sons Wesley Malone and Charles B. Malone, daughter Jane "Jennie" Malone Lauderdale, and son-in-law Harry B. Lauderdale. It is also probable that his wife, Caty Lyon Malone is buried there also in an unmarked grave. Betty Scott and Newland Cannon, *Cemeteries of Trousdale County, Tennessee* (Hartsville, TN: Bel-Net Books, 1996).
 24. James Norvill Malone (1796-1890) lived in Sumner County Tennessee. His residence is recorded in the 1850-1880 U.S. censuses. He married Keturah Hannah 15 Oct 1838. Edythe Rucker Whitley, *Marriages of Sumner County, Tennessee, 1787-1838* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981), 106. The record reads: J. N. Malone to K. Hannah. They are buried in the Bethpage Cemetery, Bethpage, Sumner County, Tennessee. Margaret Cummings Snider and Joan Hollis Yorgason, *Sumner County, Tennessee, Cemetery Records* (Owensboro, Ky.: McDowell Publications, 1981), Bethpage Cemetery, 11-25.
 25. Shirley Wilson, *Sumner County, Tennessee, Will Abstracts 1788-1882*, (n.p.: Shirley Wilson, 1987), 70.
 26. Whitley, *Sumner County Marriages, 1787-1838*, 28.
 27. Edythe Rucker Whitley, *Marriages of Maury County, Tennessee, 1808-1852*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982), 185. William Lion to Elizabeth Norwell, 3 May 1814. Bondsmen: William Lion and John McKissick. It is not known whether the surname Norvell was Elizabeth's maiden name or the surname of a deceased husband.
 28. One such descendant was John Norvell, the grandson of James Norvell, who married Eady Gibson in Lauderdale County, Alabama in 1829. The estate sale for William Lyon's property lists a purchase by John Norvelle of One saddle for \$5.37. (The author has a photocopy of this record, but, regrettably, it is not identified as to source.)
 29. It is not known which one of William's two wives was the mother of these heirs. Assumptions can be made that Rebecca was the mother of James, Robert, and Rebecca and that Elizabeth was the mother of Eliza and John Lyon. Pauline Myra Jones Gandrud, *Tuscaloosa County probate records, deeds ...* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, c1980), [page not available]. William's heirs are listed in documents included in *Alabama Probate Records*, Packet #1299, Recorded in Book B, pp. 240-242, William Lyons, April 2, 1827, Salt Lake City Utah, Family History Library (FHL) microfilm #1024663.

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

Fentress and Franklin Counties



Reading Braille, ca. 1900

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.

Fentress County

Rich, Johnathan: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. [s.d.2,e.d.40;see Pop. Sch.p.7,ln.27]

Chapman, Canada: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. [s.d.2,e.d.40;see Pop. Sch.p.12,ln.14]

Crouch, Lucinda: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; 1 attack, age 14. [s.d.2,e.d.39;see Pop. Sch.p.11,ln.39]

Subilit[?], Lizzie: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; 1 attack, at age 40.[s.d.2,e.d.39;see Pop. Sch.p.13,ln.13] **Pop. Sch.:** Sublet, Lizzie, age 70, white, female, insane; in household of Alvin Huff.

Hatfield, Jesse: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.2,e.d.39; See Pop. Sch.p.12,ln.13]

Crouch, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head. [s.d.2,e.d.39; See Pop. Sch.p.6,ln.5]

Pile, Wilson: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.2,e.d.39; See Pop. Sch.p.43,ln.9]

Stuart, Cornelia: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; supported at cost of county, able-bodied. [s.d.2,e.d.39; See Pop. Sch.p.11,ln.50] **Pop. Sch.:** age 31, white, female, niece, in household of Thomas Pile.

Doudy, Rufus: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co., length of attack, 2 days, total number of attacks, 80, age at first attack, 48; confined, restrained (strap); inmate, Tennessee Asylum, 2 yrs., discharged 1879. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.10,ln.1] **Pop. Sch.:** age 55, white, male, head of household.

Reagan, Henry: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; age at first attack, 36, not confined; inmate,

Tennessee Asylum, 4 years, dismissed 1875. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.18,ln.12] **Pop. Sch.:** age 54, white, male, servant in household of Samuel Holding.

Moody, Lissey: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.2,e.d.38; See Pop. Sch.p.15,ln.50]

Dishmon, Calvin: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.2,e.d.38; See Pop. Sch.p.23,ln.27]

Raborn, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. [s.d.2,e.d.38; See Pop. Sch.p.4,ln.16]

Miller, Burt: Blind Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; also idiotic. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.18,ln.13].

Poor, Richard: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co., county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial, incarcerated 20 August 1878, robbery. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.2,ln.32]

Sims, James: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co., county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial, incarcerated 13 May 1880, burning barn. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.2,ln.33]

Smith, Wm.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, never convicted of a crime; parilsy[*sic*] & old age. [s.d.2,e.d.38; see Pop. Sch.p.5,ln.28]

Crabtree, Elizabeth: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, crippled, lost use of legs. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.15,ln.47] **Remark by enumerator:** “We have no established poor houses or institutions in this county. Paupers generally sell yearly, and families rather take it in turn keeping them, at cost of county. [signed] W. J. Gardin, Enumerator.”

Frogge, Vicy B.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2 yrs., from sickness; semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.4,ln.10]



Autason, Benjamin J.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at 11 yrs, scarlet fever, semi-mute, semi-deaf, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.15,ln.36]

Garrett, Isaac P.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 3 yrs., brain fever; inmate, Knoxville Deaf & Dumb School, 36 months, dismissed 1879. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.16,ln.13]

Taylor, Ann: Blind Schedule, enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 73, common sore eyes, negligence in doctoring; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.3,ln.32] **Pop. Sch.:** age 77, white, female, mother; old age and blindness; in household of James Taylor.

Taylor, John: Blind Schedule, enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 70, dry scrofula; semi-able-bodied, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop. Sch.p.3,ln.31] **Pop. Sch.:** age 88, white, male, father, in household of James Taylor.

Smith, Danniell: Blind Schedule, enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 8[?], measles & cold caught in unison in late Nov., semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.37; see Pop.

Sch.p.5,ln.13] **Pop. Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

Conatser, John: Insane Schedule, enumerated Fentress Co.; epilepsy, 1 attack, at age 15; not confined, requires attendant. [s.d.2,e.d.36; see Pop. Sch.p.1,ln.17] **Pop. Sch.:** John Conatser, age 29, white, male, son, in household of Philip Conatser.

Beaty, A.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at cost of county, able-bodied, epileptic. [s.d.2,e.d.36; see Pop. Sch.p.9,ln.5]

Mullenax, Englantine: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.11,ln.5] **Pop. Sch.:** age 57, white, female, wife in household of Eli Mullenax.

Stephens, Jerry: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 35, meningitis; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.5,ln.37] **Pop. Sch.:** age 27, white, male, son in household of Phebe Stephens.

Stephens, Celia: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.5,ln.46] **Pop. Sch.:** age 23, white, female, daughter in household of Phebe Stephens.

York, Franklin: Insane Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.12,ln.26] **Pop. Sch.:** age 17, white, male, son, in household of Mitchell York.

Whitehead, Viann: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.8,ln.31]

Bowden, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; afflicted at age 1, pneumonia fever; semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.14,ln.41]

Allred, William: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause

not known, semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.20,ln.38]

Todd, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, scarlatina, semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.23,ln.46]

Smith, Jane: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause unknown; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.4,ln.11]

Isbill, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Fentress Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, crippled. [s.d.2,e.d.35; see Pop. Sch.p.13,ln.6] **Pop. Sch.:** age 57, white, male, head of household.



**Female Hospital for the Insane,
Ontario, Canada, ca. 1910**

Franklin County

Goodwin, Wm: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 50, sore eyes, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.12] **Pop.Sch:** age 69, white, male, head of household.

Bowers, Abram: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 28, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.34] **Pop.Sch:** age 71, white, male, head of household.

Churchman, W.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.42] **Pop.Sch:** age 62, white, male, in household of Marshall Dally.

Reddle, Linton: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 45, partially blind, general weakness; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.50] **Pop.Sch:** age 58, white, male, in household of Ben Franklin.

Ford, Keziah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; meningitis, one attack, at age 57; not confined; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See

Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.41] **Pop.Sch:** age 74, white, female, mother, in household of Josephus A. Ford.

Tucker, Ann: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; epilepsy, one attack, at age 18, not confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.15] **Pop.Sch:** age 24, white, female, wife, in household of Wily Tucker.

Overby, Sarah A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; epilepsy, 1 attack, at age 9, usually confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.42] **Pop.Sch:** Laura A. Overby, age 21, white, female, daughter, in household of Rob. A. Overby.

Howlett, Martha: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; epilepsy, one attack, at age 15, not confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.26] **Pop.Sch:** age 30, white, female, daughter, in household of Benjamin F. Rowlett.

Rose, Reuphas: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.41]

Rose, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.43]

Rose, Joe: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.44]

Rose, Mary: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.45]

Buchanan, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.10]

Brown, John A.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.25]

Pless, William: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.97; See Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.25]

Hutton, Phoebe: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 86, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.1] **Pop.Sch:** age 88, white, female, head of household. **Note:** Indexed by *Ancestry.com* as Fulton, Pheby.

Dean, Tilitha: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 48, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.97; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.37] **Pop.Sh.:** age 88, white, female, wife, in household of Jeremiah Fulton.

Luck, Saml: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, lost a leg and paralyzed. [s.d.3,e.d.97; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.36] **Pop.Sch:** S. K. Lock, age 63, white, male, head of household, pauper.

McKerr, Robt.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; supported at cost of county, able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.97; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.40]

Pop.Sch: **Robt. McKuin**[?], age 7, black, male, adopted child, in household of Mary Martin.

Lock, L. A.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.97; see Pop.Sch.p. 6,ln.41]

Pop.Sch: age 66, white, female, sister, lung disease, in household of S. K. Lock.

Elliott, Benj. T.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.96; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.20] **Pop.Sch:** age 34, white, male, brother, in household of Marion Elliott.

Vaughn, Jeff: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, crippled in head. [s.d.3,e.d.96; see Pop.Sch.p 6,ln.41]

Champion, Martha: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 70, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.96; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.8] **Pop.Sch:** age 78, white, female, mother, in household of Wm. Champion.

Anderson, W.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.96; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.10] **Pop.Sch:** age 30, white, male, prisoner, head of household.

Wells, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, sore eyes, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.95; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.25] **Pop.Sch:** age 63, white, female, wife, in household of Thomas Wells.

Gamble, James: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 19, totally blind. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, blind. [s.d.3,e.d.95; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.4] **Pop.Sch:** age 26, white, male, brother, in household of Joseph Gamble.

Perry, John H.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.95; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.22] **Pop.Sch:** age 13, white, male, son, in household of Holdman Perry.

Barnes, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Franklin Co., Tenn.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, crippled from birth. [s.d.3,

[s.d.3,e.d.95; see Pop.Sch. p.6,ln.15] **Pop.Sch:** age 66, white, male, brother, in household of George Barnes, age 44.

Alexander, Sarah: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.95; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.38] **Pop.Sch:** age 65, white, female, pauper, in household of James Marlow.

Madden, Sarah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. **Also:** Idiots Schedule, not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.33] **Pop.Sch:** age 12, white, female, daughter, in household of Mike Madden.

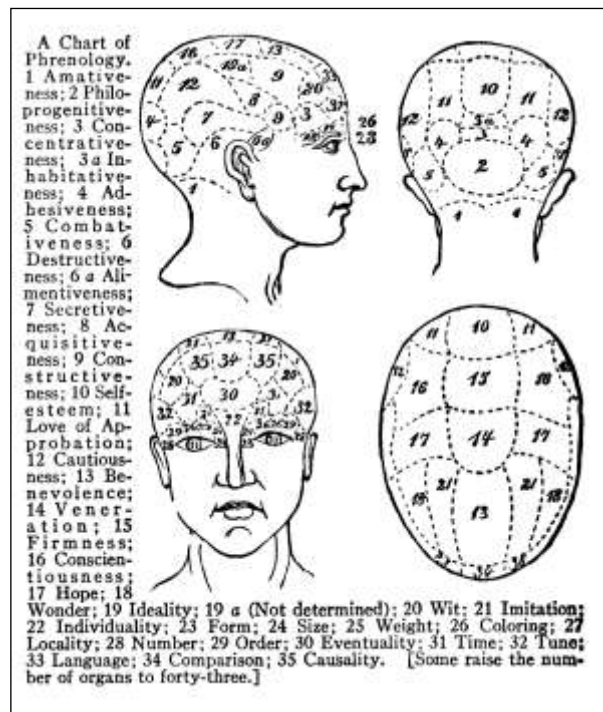
Norwood, A. J.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.3]

Barnes, America: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 28, cataracts, cause: cold; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.94; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.1] **Pop.Sch:** age 36, white, female, head of household.

Harris, Lugurthy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, female, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.93; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.39]

Woods, Pollie A.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.93; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.8]

Woods, Susan S.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.93; see Pop.Sch. p.2,ln.10]



Wilkerson, Tom: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 70, old age, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.92; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.32] **Pop.Sch:** age 72, black, male, head of household.

Miller, Walter: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.92; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.13] **Pop.Sch:** age 1, male, white, [evidently child of Florence Miller, servant,] in household of Dewit Stamper.

Buckner, Press: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 40, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.92; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.22] **Pop.Sch:** age 57, white, male, head of household.

Persell, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, by fright, natural head, never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.91; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.26]

Swartz, Michael: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cataract, illness of mother, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.91; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.16] **Pop.Sch:** age 39, white, male, brother, in household of George Swartz.

Weitz, John: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; Winchester Jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial, incarcerated 3 March 1880, rape. [s.d.3,e.d.91; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.37] **Pop.Sch:** age 48, white, male, head of household, farmer [no mention of being a prisoner].

Terry, Thomas G.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.8]

Trimble, Fannie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.11]

Drinkard, Lander. R.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.38]

Ruch, Allen: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.28]

Ruch, Harry: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.21]

Week, Lucindy H.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.43]

Wood, Betsey: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 52, cause: turn of life; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.22]
Pop.Sch: age 61, white, female, head of household.

Barns, Francis: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 14, sore eyes, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.23]
Pop.Sch: age 29, white, female, daughter, in household of Betsey Wood.

McKinney, Jackson: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.30]
Pop.Sch: age 22, white, male, son, in household of Susan McKinney.

Roberson, Lucindia: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 68, scrofula, semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.2]
Pop.Sch: age 71, white, female, wife, in household of Davy W. Roberson.

Kaserman, Sal.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 65, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.90; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.26] **Pop.Sch:** Samuel Kaserman, age 73, white, male, father, in household of John Kaserman.

Larkin, Christiana: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; dementia, 1 attack, at age 81, not confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.36]
Pop.Sch: age 83, white, female, head of household.

Kennaday, Richard: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; dementia, not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.15,ln.44] **Pop.Sch:** age 68, white, male, head of household.

Horton, Louisa T.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.34]

Simmons, Margret: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.46]

Couch, James: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.29] **Pop.Sch:** age 64, white, male, head of household.

Bluen, John: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; in prison. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.33]
Pop.Sch: age 51, white, male, head of household, "in prison."

Qualls, Harriett: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, 3 attacks, age at 1st attack, 15. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.14]
Pop.Sch: age 64, white, female, daughter, in household of Lizzie Qualls, age 75 [*sic*].

Cranford, Henderson: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, age at 1st attack, 17. [s.d.3,e.d.89; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.25] **Pop.Sch:** age 18, white, male, son, in household of Mary Cranford.

Williams, Murih: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, age at 1st attack, 27. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.30]
Pop.Sch: Mareh Williams, age 37, white, female, sister-in-law, in household of Tom Williams.

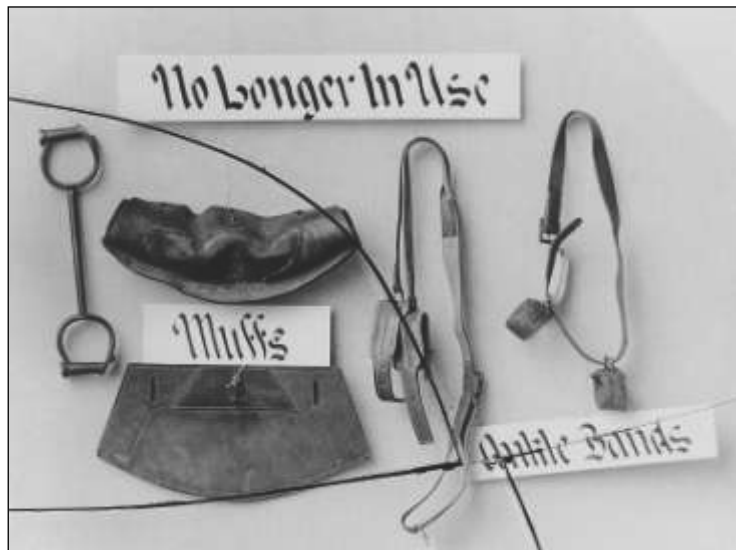
Hutton, Nancy: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.20]

Grant, Jeff: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.20]

Mann, Mathus: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 1, by a fall; inmate, Knoxville, 7 [years?], dismissed, 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.14]

Hutton, Mollie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth.

[s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.24] **Pop.Sch:** age 4, white, female, daughter, in household of Benjamin Hutton.



Patient restraints no longer in use as of 1933

Neal, Sallie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.36] **Pop.Sch:** age 64, white, female, head of household.

Blackwell, Fannie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 65, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.46] **Pop.Sch:** age 30, white, female, wife, in household of Alex Blackwell.

Speck, Wesley: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; penitentiary, serving a term of imprisonment, incarcerated 1873, murder, 20 years, at hard labor: stone cutting. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.10] **Pop.Sch:** age 31, white, male, prisoner, laborer, in household of Matilda Speck, head of household.

Franks, Ben: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; residence, Alabama; imprisoned in county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial, incarcerated 1 March 1880, murder. [s.d.3,e.d.88; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.29] **Pop.Sch:** age 32, white, male, son, prisoner, in household of John Franks.

Cobble, Rachel: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.87; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.11] **Pop.Sch:** age 58, white, female, wife, in household of Allen Cobble.

Osborn, Jesse: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.87; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.7] **Pop.Sch:** age 42, white, male, head of household.

Baker, Sandy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.87; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.23.]

Smithson, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.87; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.1] **Pop.Sch:** age 31, white, male, minister, head of household.

Kinningham, Robt.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.86; see Pop.Sch.p.17, ln.12] **Pop.Sch:** age 54, white, male, paralyzed, head of household.

Gan, Solomon: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.86; see Pop.Sch. p.4,ln.40. **Pop.Sch:** age 90, white, male, pauper, in household of John Laster.

Coble, Susan: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.37] **Pop.Sch:** age 30, black, female, in household of Lucy Acklin.

Lawing, A. K.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; epilepsy. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p 10,ln.37] **Pop.Sch:** age 67, white, male, tailor retired, head of household.

Gibson, D.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; confined, inmate, county jail. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.15] **Pop.Sch:** David L. Gibson, age 54, white, male, head of household [p.19,ln.25].

Coleman, William: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, caused by intermarriage of cousins, totally blind; inmate Blind Asylum, Nashville, March __[illegible], discharged 19 June 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.31] **Pop.Sch:** age 14, white, male, son, in household of Chas. Coleman.

Coleman, Tommy: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, by intermarriage of cousins, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.33] **Pop.Sch:** age 6, white, male, son, in household of Chas. Coleman.

Hunt, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 70, totally blind, never an inmate of an institution.[s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.39] **Pop.Sch:** age 72, white, female, grandmother, in household of David Perry.

Finch, Dick: Blind Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 54, cause: from threshing grain, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.35] **Pop.Sch:** age 63, black, male, head of household.

Wright, John: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial, incarcerated 25 March 1879; assault & rape. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p 19,ln.14] **Pop.Sch:** age 48, white, male, prisoner, in household of James Oakley, Jailor.

Gibson, L. Dulany: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; county jail, state prisoner, imprisoned for insanity, 2 June 1880[?]; alleged offense: being dangerous. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p19,ln.15]

Pop.Sch: age 58, white, male, prisoner, in household of James Oakley, Jailor.

Taylor, Will: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense: murder. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p 19,ln.16] **Pop.Sch:** age 18, black, male, prisoner, in household of James Oakley, Jailor.

Moore, Dinah: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied, “cannot walk.” [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.1]

Lawing, M.M.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; not able-bodied, “cannot walk.” [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.38]

Estill, Henry: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; supported at cost of county, not able-bodied; plethiria. [s.d.3,e.d.85; see Pop.Sch. p.35,ln.29]

Franklin County Concluded

Tennessee Confederate Prisoners at Johnson’s Island

Johnsons Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1863

To his Excellency Governor Johnson

Sir we the undersinde Tennesseeians now prisiners on Johnson Island wish to quite the Rebel Service & return home to our native state. belerving that we come under General Rosecranse late order to release all Tenn—who will take the oath & return to There allegiance, we write to you the Gov. of Tenn. to have our cases attended to. we went into the rebil servis under popular sentiment & by perswaysions & wish to come back home. will you please attend to it for us.

J.S. Beadle	C. Reese
J.C. Mangrum	J.C. Gaulden[?]
I.L. Roberts	W.V. Daulton
James Garlin	S.W. Simms
Thompson Davis	W.T. Smith

Thompson Davis pvt baxter’s l arty

Beadle pvt L co. 1st Fields Arty.

WV Dalton pvt F 20th Inf

James Garlin pvt G Co. 4th Inf. and I Co 16th Inf.

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