

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, Sept. 17th
Knowles Center at 1:00

How to Share your Work: Self-Publishing for Genealogists Presented by Jim Taulman

This program will offer genealogists the way
to publish their years of work so it can be
distributed to others. There are some pitfalls
to be avoided but the program will provide
options for you to publish your research.

Saturday, Nov. 19th
Brentwood Library at 9:00

Southern Research Sources and Solutions

The MTGS Annual Genealogy Seminar
See pp. 73-74 for information

Saturday, Jan. 21, 2012
Knowles Center 1:00

Author Showcase

Eight local genealogists who have recently
published the results of their research will
speak briefly about their work.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Paul R. White
Shirley Wilson

Thanks to Jim Taulman
for editorial assistance

From the Editor. . .

When the leaves begin to turn in the fall, a genealogist's thoughts turn to ... Murder? At least that's how it has turned out in this issue, which features two major articles in which a historical murder is central to the theme.

The first article grew out of our series on the papers of Governor Carroll. It focuses on a mysterious dispute that arose in Wilson County and turned murderous in 1831. Although the record is silent as to the cause of the dispute between Joseph Wilson and William Mabry, their story is still compelling.

Paul White's *A Murder for Christmas* began in the previous issue. The second installment appears here and moves the story from the horrors of guerilla rule during the Civil War, through Army court-martial politics, and into the unpredictable politics of Reconstruction.

Members of Enon Baptist Church in Bedford County recently loaned the early records of the church to the State Library and Archives for microfilming and preservation. We took advantage of the loan to extract information about the earliest members, through 1840, for this issue.

Have you run across an interesting ancestor, a humorous historical incident, or a moving obituary during your genealogical research? If so, please share it with us by submitting an article to the MTGS Journal.

Chuck Sherrill
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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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Joseph L. Wilson and William Mabry of Wilson County: A Murderous Pair

Among the papers of Governor Newton Cannon is a bulky file devoted to the case of Joseph L. Wilson, a convicted murderer from Wilson County. The file is highly unusual because of the large number of letters and petitions it contains – it appears as though every literate person in Wilson County wanted the governor to pardon this man. Wilson's story unfolds bit by bit as one reads the dozens of letters written in support of his early release from the Penitentiary. Combining these pieces with county records fleshes out the story of a crime that rocked the community around Lebanon in 1831.



This image titled *Peasants Brawling* is from 17th-century Europe, but similar scenes were enacted on the Tennessee frontier.

Born about 1799, the protagonist of this story was the son of Joseph and Martha (Love) Wilson. Although his family owned property and slaves, young Joseph Wilson probably had a difficult childhood. In 1805 his mother went to court to gain control over her husband's property, declaring Joseph Wilson Sr. to be a lunatic.¹ By the fall of 1816, Joseph Sr. was dead.² Joseph L. Wilson did not have his mother to lean on for long, as she died in the winter of 1820-21. Martha Wilson left a will, probated in 1821, which names her children Joseph L., Ewing, James and Mary. She named her brother Joseph Love of Williamson County as her executor.³

Joseph L. Wilson grew to be an imposing figure. He was described at age 32 as being 6' 1 ½" tall, weighing 200 pounds, with black eyes, dark skin and a heavy beard.⁴ In 1825 he married Margaret Barton, whose father, Samuel

¹ Wilson County, Tennessee, County Court Minutes, Dec. 1805-June 1807: 171, Guardian Record of James Wilson, 25 September 1805; TSLA mf. roll 150. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville. Martha Wilson, wife of Joseph Wilson, was appointed joint guardian of James Wilson for purpose of securing the property of Joseph Wilson, lunatic. Securities were William Steele and Perry Taylor.

² Wilson Co., Tenn., County Court Minutes, Jan. 12-Nov. 1819: 28, Administrators' Appointment, 16 Sept. 1816, TSLA Mf. roll 150. Joseph Johnson, William Steele and Thomas Brevard appointed to settle with Martha Wilson and Joseph Love, administrators of Joseph Wilson, deceased.

³ Charles Sherrill, *Tennessee Convicts: Early Records of the State Penitentiary* (Mt. Juliet, TN: Sherrill, 1997), 147. Entry for Joseph L. Wilson Co. Court Minutes, Nov 1819-Mar 1825: 159, Slave Sale, 3 June 1820; mf. roll 151. Sale of slave from Joseph L. Wilson to his mother Martha. Wilson Co. Wills & Inventories Dec 1802-June 1824: 98, will of Martha Wilson recorded 27 Jan. 1821; mf. roll 191.

⁴ Sherrill, *Tennessee Convicts*, 147.

Barton, had been killed in 1813 during the Creek Wars.⁵ The Barton connection is well documented in the letters that follow. Many genealogists have assumed that Margaret was the daughter of Col. Samuel Barton of Revolutionary War fame, a pioneer settler of Nashville and signer of the Cumberland Compact. However, that Samuel Barton would have been an old man by 1813, and it is more likely that Margaret was the daughter of his son, Samuel Barton, Jr.⁶



A 19th-century shoemaker

Following the occupation of shoemaker, Joseph Wilson also dealt in slaves and real estate, and was evidently a fairly well-to-do man.⁷ Shortly after his marriage he received a settlement from the estate of his father-in-law, Samuel Barton.⁸ In 1826 he was appointed guardian of his minor sister, Mary.⁹ In 1827 he recorded a deed of sale proving his purchase of a slave from his brother, Ewing Wilson.¹⁰ In September 1830 he and Margaret joined with John B. and Ann Barton in the sale of 80 acres on Round Lick Creek to William Shanks.¹¹ Soon after that, his world fell apart.

The Wilson County Court minutes of Friday morning, 29 Oct., 1830, record the early stages of a tragedy beginning to unfold. At that term of court the jury heard an indictment against William Mabry for assault. The court agreed to let Mabry free on bond, “on condition that William Mabry keep the peace toward all the good people of the State of Tennessee, *but more especially towards one Joseph L. Wilson*, and that said William Mabry will pay the costs in a prosecution of the State, against him, for an assault, with an intent to kill.” [italics added] David Mabry pledged his bond of \$500 to secure William’s release until the trial.¹²

What the problem was between Mabry and Wilson is not clear from these records. Many of those who later wrote letters to Gov. Cannon about the case emphasized the good character of Wilson’s wife, which seems to hint that the dispute may have shared the flavor of Andrew Jackson’s legendary defense of his wife, Rachel. Mabry was considerably older than Wilson – according to the 1830 census, he was born about 1775. He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of seven children. Unlike Wilson, Mabry was not a slave owner, and may not have been a

⁵ Wilson Co. Marriages, Loose Records, Jan 1825-Dec 1826, Joseph L. Wilson to Margaret Barton, 5 July 1825; mf roll 180. Reference to Samuel Barton’s death at Talladega in Nov. 1813 is found in “Scenes in the War of 1812: IX. War with Creek Indians,” *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine*, 28 (Dec. 1863):607. Herein is stated “Among the wounded were Colonels William Pillow and James Lauderdale, Major Richard Boyd and Lieutenant Samuel Barton, the last mortally.”

⁶ The older Samuel Barton is well-known, and even has an entry on Wikipedia. The Samuel Barton who died at Talladega evidently had only two children, Margaret Wilson and John Barton, a minor. See Wilson Co. Wills & Inventories Aug. 1824-June 1832: 228, Estate Settlement, Samuel Barton, dec’d., 23 Dec. 1825; mf. roll 192.

⁷ Sherrill, *Tennessee Convicts*, 147. Shows Wilson’s occupation as shoemaker.

⁸ Wilson Co. Wills & Inventories Aug. 1824-June 1832: 228; Division of Samuel Barton’s personal estate, 23 Dec. 1825; mf. roll 192.

⁹ Wilson Co., County Court Minutes Aug. 1824-June 1832: 381, entry dated 17 Jan. 1826; mf. roll 151.

¹⁰ Wilson Co. Deeds, vol. M:194; Ewing Wilson deed to Samuel Wilson, 25 Aug. 1827; mf. roll. 9.

¹¹ Wilson Co. Deeds, vol. Q: 78; deed dated 26 Sept. 1830; mf. roll 9.

¹² Wilson Co. Circuit Court Minutes, Sept. 1810-Sept. 1833: 65; mf. roll 315

landowner.¹³ Genealogists believe this William Mabry was the son of Revolutionary War pensioner David Mabry and his wife Jean Bledsoe of Bute County, North Carolina.¹⁴ He may also be the William Mabry who married Polly King in 1808, in Wake County, North Carolina.¹⁵

Whether the case against Mabry for assault was pressed does not appear in the records consulted. However, the circuit court minutes show that on 30 April 1831 a jury was empanelled to hear evidence against Joseph L. Wilson in a case of murder. That being a Saturday, Wilson was put in the charge of Deputy Alfred Harris and Constable James Davidson to be held until Monday. On that day the jurors heard part of the evidence in the case, but did not reach a verdict. They were “retired to their room” and kept sequestered by Harris and Davidson until Tuesday morning, 3 May. Court then resumed at 8 a.m., and Joseph Wilson was placed at the bar to face the court.¹⁶ The jury issued this verdict:

... that Joseph L. Wilson is not guilty of murder in the first degree, but that he is guilty of murder in the second degree, as charged in the bill of indictment, and that he make his punishment to the State of Tennessee, by reason thereof, by fifteen years imprisonment in the public Jail & Penitentiary House of the State of Tennessee, and was remanded to Jail.”¹⁷



Wilson arrived at the Penitentiary in Nashville on Friday, May 5th. He was just the seventh inmate to occupy the new facility, which had recently opened about a mile west of the Capitol. The officials there recorded that he had been born and raised in Wilson County. They also noted that Wilson had a wife and three children residing near Lebanon, one sister in Davidson County and another in Wilson County – evidently so that they would know where to look if he should escape.¹⁸

Meanwhile, the Mabry and Wilson families were no doubt suffering greatly. Mary Mabry was suddenly a widow, and her husband’s estate had to be settled before she could determine how to take care of her large family. David Mabry, probably her oldest son, was appointed guardian of the minor heirs.¹⁹ He was also the administrator of William’s estate, and held a sale of the personal property in June of 1831. Mary Mabry purchased well over half of

¹³ 1830 U.S. census, Wilson Co., Tenn., population schedule, p. 134 (written), line 24, Wm. Maberry; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA microfilm publication M19, roll 182.

¹⁴ Rootsweb database (<http://homepages.ancestry.com/~mabry/Francis%20Maybury,%20Jr.pdf>), Descendants of Francis Maybury, Jr. Also, Rootsweb database (<http://homepages.ancestry.com/~mabry/revolution.html>), Mayburys ... in the War for American Independence

¹⁵ *North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868*, database, *Ancestry.com*, William Mabry—Polly King, 22 Oct. 1808; citing Wake Co., N.C. marriage bond 000155571.

¹⁶ Wilson Co., Circuit Court Minutes, Sept. 1810-Sept. 1833: 112, 114, entries dated 30 Apr. and 2 May 1830; mf. roll 315.

¹⁷ Wilson Co. Circuit Court Mins., 1830-1833: 115, entry dated 3 May, 1830; mf. roll 315.

¹⁸ Sherrill, *Tennessee Convicts*, 147.

¹⁹ Wilson Co. Circuit Court Minutes 1830-1833: 136, entry dated 9 May, 1831; mf. roll 315.



the items sold, including farming implements, earthenware, bedsteads, trunks and one lot of books. The other purchasers were Milner Walker, John D. Oneal, William Jackson, John T. Robb, Samuel E. Estes, Peter Jones, Radford Walker, William Tarver, John B. Jarrell and David D. Mabry. The latter purchased two pistols.²⁰

Although Margaret Wilson was not a widow, her situation was no less difficult. A husband in prison may have been a greater burden to bear than widowhood. The shame associated with imprisonment would have made Margaret and her children targets of social censure. Moreover, the rules of the Penitentiary did not allow the prisoners to write or receive letters or have visitors, effectively cutting Margaret off from her husband's counsel and comfort.

The convicts shall receive no letters or intelligence from or concerning their friends, or any information on any subject out of the prison; nor be permitted to write letters themselves. No relative or friend shall be allowed to speak to a convict except in some extraordinary case, where the condition of his property or family imperiously requires it.²¹

Those who wrote letters to the governor on behalf of Margaret's husband, often mentioned the challenge she faced of raising three sons without a father. Although she came from a prosperous family, her own father had died when she was young and her only brother was very young. In 1834 Margaret and her brother, John B. Barton, and Ann Barton (perhaps their mother) sold 174 acres on Round Lick Creek. Margaret's status as a married woman did not allow her to make a legal transaction without her husband's consent, but evidently the parties involved chose to overlook this in light of her circumstances.

After Joseph Wilson had served five years of his 15 year term, his younger brother, Ewing Wilson, joined with Margaret to organize what today would be called a public relations campaign to get Joseph out of prison. What caused Ewing to determine that five years was the appropriate point for his campaign is not known, but he must have been a very persuasive young man. The letter-writing campaign resulted in nearly 50 personal letters to the governor from Wilson County men who were obviously well-educated and articulate, and some of whom were personally known to Governor Cannon.

In addition to these letters, a series of petitions was distributed and subscribers across the county added their names to the growing chorus asking for Wilson's release. Along with the petitions transcribed below, long lists of

²⁰ Wilson Co. Wills & Invs. 1824-1832: 228-230, William Mabry estate sale, June 1831; mf. roll 192.

²¹ State of Tennessee, General Assembly, *Acts passed at the stated session of the eighteenth general assembly ... 1829*, (Nashville: Hall & Heiskell, 1829), chapter 38, section 22:4.

signatures from Davidson and Sumner counties were also submitted. It seems unlikely that all of these hundreds of people knew the Wilsons personally, but word was spread quickly and signers jumped on the bandwagon.

Perhaps most remarkable is that two of the letter writers were Mabrys from Wilson County, who were quite possibly relatives of the man Wilson killed. Benjamin Mabry wrote that he had “no hesitation” in recommending a pardon. Sheriff G.W. Mabry of Lebanon recounted his experiences with “Maj. Wilson” who served as a constable under him, and was “honest to a fraction” in his work of collecting fines and taxes.

Ewing and Margaret’s efforts were soon successful, as Gov. Carroll issued a pardon on the 10th of June, 1836. He stipulated that the pardon extended “so far as relates to the balance of the imprisonment only,” perhaps to indicate that this was not an assertion of Wilson’s innocence but merely a reprieve.²² Wilson returned home and stayed for a short time in Wilson County. He and Margaret had a daughter, Mary, born c1838; but they soon left for Texas, where their son Harry was born c1843 followed by a daughter, Anneliza c1845. By the time of the 1850 census Margaret had died, and Joseph and his children, including his three sons born before his incarceration, were living in Gonzales County, Texas. His older sons were evidently loyal to their father, having stayed with the family into adulthood and beyond their mother’s death.²³

At least some of William Mabry’s family continued to live in Tennessee. According to family genealogists, William’s son Francis Mabry became the Sheriff of the county – an interesting choice of occupation for a young man whose life had been touched by violence. In 1850 Francis Mabry was killed in the line of duty, one more tragedy for this family to endure.²⁴

Selected Letters from Gov. Newton Cannon’s file on Joseph L. Wilson

Lebanon, 29 February 1836

William Martin supports the petition for Joseph L. Wilson’s release and mentions that Wilson’s ancestors “were highly respectable, & among the pioneers of this country....”

Lebanon, 15 March 1836

William Steel writes “at the request of a disconsolate female” to request Joseph Wilson’s pardon. “His lady lives near to me & I think [her] a worthy woman. She has three small boys which need the parental care of a Father.” Steel believes the murder was unintended and done “through the heat of an ungovernable passion & a

partial derangement which he was subject to at times....”

Lebanon, 24 April 1836

O.G. Finley requests a pardon for Wilson, with whom he has been acquainted for 20 years. Finley is acquainted with the “peculiar circumstances” under which Wilson was convicted and believes there were many mitigating factors.

Lebanon, 25 April 1836

John H. Dew requests a pardon for Wilson, whom he has known all his life. Dew “was present at the time the fatal act was committed, heard the examination of

²² Sherrill, *Tennessee Convicts*, 147.

²³ 1850 U.S. census, Gonzales County, Texas, pop. sch., Peach Creek, p. 653 and 327 (stamped), family 34, Joseph L. Wilson. NARA mf. 432, roll 910. The family is listed here as: Joseph L. Wilson, age 51, Lena Wilson 17, James Wilson 24, John E. Wilson 22, Joseph P. Wilson 20, Mary C. Wilson 12, Harry Wilson 7, Anneliza Wilson 5, and Aaron Loyd age 30, laborer. Joseph L, James, John E., Joseph P. and Mary C. all born in Tennessee; Harry and Anneliza born in Texas. Joseph L. Wilson had property valued at \$1000.

²⁴ Rootsweb database (<http://homepages.ancestry.com/~mabry/Francis%20Maybury,%20Jr.pdf>), Descendants of Francis Maybury, Jr.

the case before the Coroner and jury of inquest, the committing court, and the Circuit Court that convicted him of the crime of Murder, in the second degree, in April 1831." Dew believes "it is the sincere wish of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of my acquaintance that he should be pardoned."

Lebanon, 25 April 1836

G.W. Mabry states that Maj. Joseph Wilson served as a constable in Wilson County. Mabry found him to be "industrious in collection, anxious to pay over, and honest to a fraction in settlement." He urges Cannon to "say to Maj. Wilson go home to your little family ... and educate them and thereby render them useful to Society and good citizens of our country."

Lebanon, 25 April 1836

Thomas Edwards recommends clemency for Wilson. "I believe him to be an honest man and in the general a friendly & accomodating neighbour notwithstanding he in the Rage of pation [*sic*], struck the unfortunate blow for which he was sentenced...."

Near Lebanon, 25 April 1836

William L.S. Dearing writes at the request of Ewing Wilson to recommend clemency for his brother. He refers to "the lady his wife who for her deportment since the confinement of her husband has called forth the kind and generous sympathies of her friends & neighbors."

Murfreesboro, 27 April 1836

A letter of support for Wilson's pardon from six men of standing in Rutherford County who believe his character and good conduct during five years in confinement merit clemency. Signed by: U.S. Cummins, former sheriff; Robert S. Morris, County Court Clerk; Jno. M. Jetton, Chancery Court Clerk; H. Yoakum and E.A. Keeble, attorneys.

Lebanon, 28 April 1836

S. Anderson was one of the lawyers who defended Wilson at his trial. "I have always thought he was unfortunate in intellect and I think it is to that cause his present situation is to be attributed. It seems to me his case more than any within my knowledge justly claims executive interference in his favor."

Lebanon, 29 April 1836

Michael Yerger requests release for Wilson, whom he has known about 20 years. "In the death of Mabray I

have considered Wilson unfortunate. I do not think he intended to kill him. It was the first blow with the waffle iron I think that caused Mabry[']s death."



Lebanon, 29 April 1836

Jesse J. Finley supports the petition for Wilson's pardon. Finley has known Wilson since childhood and has great respect for his character, "Indeed, his reputation for truth & integrity, became almost proverbial with those that knew him...." Finley considers that in the death of Mabry, Wilson was "unfortunate rather than maliciously guilty." His "helpless children" need his care. His devoted wife is a daughter of Capt. Samuel Barton who fell at Taladega. "Wilson himself at a very early age volunteered in his countries service; and was quite a boy when he encountered the foe on the battlefield of New Orleans." Finley admits that "Wilson's mind sometimes, evidently, lost its balance and I shall always believe that it was in one of these mental hallucinations that he took the life of Mabry."

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

William Martin requests Cannon to exercise clemency in the case of Joseph L. Wilson. Martin was present at Wilson's trial and believes Wilson never intended to commit murder. "When amongst us Wilson was an industrious & enterprising citizen and was considered an *honest man*; his family, which is young, promising and respectable, is in a situation that greatly required his assistance at this time." Most of the people in Wilson County feel that the five years Wilson has served in the Penitentiary is sufficient to atone for his crime.

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

Sam Yerger requests the governor to use his pardoning power to release Wilson. "The causes which led to the melancholy deprivation of his liberty, and forced him to receive the punishment of the violated laws of his country, it is now needless to mention. In the excitement of frenzied feelings, and at a time when reason had in a great measure left her throne, he was hurried into the fatal act of depriving a fellow creature of his existence."

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

Benjamin S. Mabry states he lived a near neighbor to Wilson and has "no hesitance in saying to you that it is

the entire wish of his neighbors that he should be released....”

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

C.W. Cummings requests a pardon for Wilson, who is of “a hily respectable famaly.” His wife, “a first rate woman,” is the daughter of Capt. Samuel Barton who fell in defense of his country at “Talesdigos.”

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

Paulding Anderson supports the pardon in similar language to that of C.W. Cummings, above.

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

Allen W. Vick requests a pardon for Wilson “as he may return to his most amiable wife and children once more in this life.”

Lebanon, 30 April 1836

E.A. White writes in behalf of Wilson, whom he has known for about 20 years. He reminds Cannon of Mrs. Wilson’s father, Col. Sam Barton, who was killed at “Tallisdago, which your Excellency will probably recollect as you were there.” White does not believe Wilson to be “a murderer at heart....”

Lebanon, 1 May 1836

Wm. Seawell writes at the request of Ewing Wilson, brother of Joseph L. Wilson, to recommend a pardon for the latter. “I have been acquainted with Mr. Jos. L. Wilson for some years and I have never heard doubted by any person that he was anything but an entirely honest man and a good citizen except when under the influence of passion or a kind of mental derangement which sometimes appeared to influence his conduct.”

Undated:

This document appears to be a page of rough notes made by the Warden of the Penitentiary, or by someone using information he provided.

“Mem[oran]d[um] of Conduct of Wilson

“Wilson exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to mitigate the cholera during its prevalence & was more serviceable during the first than the latter attack, his health having been too feeble on the last attack.

“He has always evinced readiness & willingness to perform all duties assigned him – has had the confidence of the officers so much as to allow them to place him to guard the prison in foggy & dark weather & on one occasion he detected a convict in an attempt to escape. His general conduct among the convicts has been remarkably good. He has not exhibited passion or ill temper but once – generous & honorable up to the letter. Industrious &c.

“Has been deranged during the first year of his confinement, for about eight days during which time he ate or drank nothing – was entirely deranged. He has generally been of sound mind since with but one or two very slight exceptions.”



Additional Letters sent to Gov. Cannon from Lebanon

John Hearn (has known Wilson since he was a boy); David C. Hibbett (lived a close neighbor to Wilson); J.H. Ray (says Wilson was an industrious citizen who attended closely to his business); Pleasant Kirby (a close neighbor); H.F. Johnson (became acquainted with Wilson in 1824); B. Douglas (neighbor of Maj. Wilson, wrote “I am now on the river destined to Fayette County”); Geo. Bussard; Paulding Anderson; L.W. White; Thomas R. Jackson; John C. Spillars; Jno. Hill; J.G. Roulstone; J.S. McClain; Jos. Johnson; Stith Harrison; A.H. Foster; W.R.D. Phipps; James Foster; John Cox; John Muirhead; Ro. Hallum; Jos. H. Britton; Samuel Stone; W. Hall; M.L.F. Sharp.

Petitions from Wilson County on behalf of Joseph White

Most signatures on the following petitions appear to be in the signers own handwriting. Many of the names are difficult to read. Text in brackets represent the transcriber's best guess of an unclear entry. The numbering of the petitions in the list below is artificial; the originals are not numbered. Petitions identified as "fragments" are pages separated from the original page, and do not contain the introductory statement. The file also includes additional pages of petitions from residents of Sumner and Davidson counties, but those are not transcribed here..

The following statement, or a similar one, introduces each petition:

We the undersigned Citizens of Wilson County request Your Excellency the Governor of Tennessee, to release Joseph L. Wilson from confinement in the Penitentiary and suffer him to return to his family.

Petition #1

A Powell (X)
Hansfield Whery
Anderson Hailey (X)
Wm. [Sytrink]
[J]ohn H. Wood
John E. Hagar
Wm. T. Eatherly
Wm. Solomon
John Tatom
Wm. C. Rutland
Wm. [F] Ligon
James H. Ligon
J.S. Ricketts
P.S. Swindle
Theodore Harington
H.S. Barry
Jas. Ligon
John T. Echols
William Hutcheson
George [Semmes]
Cullen Sanders
David R. Vaughn
Jessee Christopher
Daniel N. Alsup
Thomas Drennan
James Knight
Richard Alsup
Ozburn Thompson
James Coldwell
Christopher Seaborne
Alexander Moss
F. Vick
Robert Donaldson Senr.
William T. Williams
James Wilkins

Petition #1, p.2

Jesseman Knight
James M. Brown

John Culwell
N.A. Clampitt
[Aaron] [Leiren]
Eli Sullivan
Garrett Nelson
Stephen Bateman
Allen Jones
Alexander Jones
Henry Hunt
Josiah Pemberton
George Wollard
John [Coles]
[page 2, column 2]
James R. Johnson
Landon Harrison
Harrison Cam[pb]ell
Bery Cliften

Petition #2

C.W. Cummings
William Hallen
James McAdoo
John J. [Richards]
John Mullon
William S. Sherrill
[John] W. Sadler
William C. Odom
Thomas Williamson
Robert Williamson
Isaiah B. Davis
Isaac Alexander
J[o]siah Pugh
John Hatchaway
John W. Gossett
Alexand[er] Orand
Zaceriah Williamson
William T. Dijumett
Jos. W. Ordl [Wordl?]
E.W. Lester

John Mc[?]on
Milton M Maxwell
Moses Williams
Jane [Lane] Carel
Jordin Donnel
William Hudson
William [Hudeard]
John H. Guill
William Jewel
John Marler
James Marler
Evan Hudson
B. Howard
Riab C. Jennings
Jonathan Turn[e]r
John Dening
T.H. Knight, Statesville
W.S. Allen, Statesville
James W. McAdow
Carroll Lewis
Jacob Adams
Charles [Wil]son
[reverse side of page 1]
Thos. W. Whitlock
Jacob G. [Periman]
James Thomas
John Ormand
Wilson Campbell
Willie M. Reynolds
James [G--r--e?]
E.A. Jackson

Petition #2, p.2

Shadrack C. Smith
Notley Maddox
John Lannom
Nimrod Williams
Edward Williams
Martin Whitton
Lewis Patterson

C.S. Maddox
Charles [blank]
T.W. Edwards
R.B. Edwards
William C. Craddock
C.B. Warren
Alexander Lemmon
Saml. C. Smith
James Williams
John Semones
[Lemones?]
Peter Patterson
Robert Bond [Bone?]
Wm. Howard
Henry Edwards
Thos. J. Merritt
J.H. Williams
Andrew Thompson
Dudly Ware
Lewis Bond
John Belt
Albert Foster
W.M. Cox
John D. Foster
[column 2]
Denny Weatherley
Rich'd. Hudson
Jerves M. Porterfield
~~W.H. Wortham~~ [crossed out]
John Smith
Robert Wortham
Tobias M. Sawyer
John W. Sadler
G.B. Edwards
Wm. Warren
James Johnston
John Blankinship
Turner Patterson
Wm. Hillard

John Campbell	H.S. Wroe	William Tipton	William [J] Marshall
Lard Sellars	Paschal W. Brien	John A. McClain	Joshua H. Tipton
Andrew J. Sellars	R.D. Hubbard	Hardy B. Griffin	[Lairs] C. Hill
Pa[ry] Goodall	George W. Eastham	Webb Bloodworth	John H. Brown, Jr.
Os. Gordon	Thos. C. Wroe	Sion Griffin	William C. Whitson
James Delay	Wm. G. Ricketts	William Pitner	Samuel Coles
Azor Bone, Junior	[Rickells?]	T.W. Winter	John Smith
Petition #3	William Beadles	Thos. Smith	Jesse Hunt
James C. Bradshaw	[Beales?]	[second column]	J.S. Matthews
Booth Warren	John Tarpley	Jas. T. Ellis	William Cagan
John Harrison	John Knox	Edward Howel	Dabny Tatom
Ann Springs	John Bain	Eli Criswell	[John] Williams
Dennis Smith	R.A. Knox	Wm. Willis	Leonard Whitson
Alten Watson	E. [J] Fisher	Jonathan Tipton	Thomas [T]illee
Thomas Cartwright	John Webb	Alfred Webb	[S] D. Gray
Wm. C. Edwards	C.M. Neal	Thos W. Ellis	Saml. Gray Sr.
Evan Tracy	T.C. Smith	Charles Coppedge	Wm. B. Bennet
Wm. Edwards	P. Branch	T.B. Moss	Thomas Howel Sr.
John Taylor	Asa L. Craddock	James Rocheal	William R. Williams
David Beard	James W. Herron	John Hasley	Roberts Howel
John J. Doughty	H.D. Lester	James H. Hasley	William [H]ester
William Carter	Manson Lester	Berry Price	Isaac Green
Duncan Johnson	James Dillon	A.H. Moser	James M. Coppedge
Thomas B. Oakley	Daniel Blakenship	A.F. Blair	William Smith
Thomas Moore	Benjamin Hardwick	Ramsay L. Mayson	Wm. Carington
John Baker	J.W. Smith	Wm. Halbrook	Saml. Corley
Benjamin Corder	[D] [D] Smith	John Mosley	Andrew Gray
	J.C. Hodges	Cyrus A. Martin	Albert H. Smith
	James Branch	Wm. A. Halbrook	John Kelley
Henry Taylor	Geo. Berthall	John M. Davis	L.H. Moseley
Jas. W. Grisssim	Petition #5	Thos. Davis	Josiah Wood
Isaiah Coe	Elisha Vaughan	Petition #6	[J] B. Coles
John Springs, Jr.	James Tipton	J. Kirkpatrick	David Brown
William Boyd	Alfred Williams	Esqr. William Gray	Thos. Vaughan
Charles Henry	Benj. T. Tucker	S[enior]	Petition #7
John George	Claiborn Whitson	John [Phiff]	Wm. D. Smith
Br[i]tain Odom	Motheral Criswell	Robt. Lawrance	A. Johnson
Thomas B. Ruge	Thomas Congers	Martin Criswell	Henry H. Jones
William Vantrease	Hugh Enzer	Anderson Kirkpatrick	Jno. Perkins
Lewis Maning	Jordan Driver	Thos. Williams	John B. Jarrell
William Searcy	Harmon Bass	Jas. Griffin	Jonathan Green
B.D. Spring	Abraham Whitson	Thoomas Howel	C.D. [Rorry]
F.P. Davidson	Tomas Hammond	Frederick Jolley	Thos. J. Thompson
Solomon Caplinger	Jesse Aigin	Geo. Quigley	G. K. Smith
Mortimer Waters	George Whitson	Joseph Wray	Richd H. Johnson
George Clark	William Whitson	James D. Walker [Sr.]	Sam. [Ferber]
Hiram Searcy	William Mosley	Samuel Gray	Geo. Mabry
Hez[ekia]h L. Cartwright	John H. Brown	Samuel [Pusslet]	P. Rison
Geo. G. Dillard	George W. Brown	George F. Harris	R. B. Debnam
Petition #4	Sum[ner] Bloodworth	Gray Williams	

P. Johnson
E[oli] H. Campbell
J. Marks
R. Johnston
R. Fullerton, Jr.
J. G. Roulstone
Saml. Brown
Thomas Vaughan
John Conyors
H. Rose
J. S. Lane Johnson

Robert Johnson
John Billingsley
Z. Davis
John Walden
Brantly Burns
John Davis
John Coppedge
Joseph Temple
George Nickins
Henry Jackson
[J.T.] Hawkins
Berry Wright
Edwin Sentor
James Denton
Saml. C. McWhirter
Lunsford Bagwell
William P. Jarrell
Robt. M. Holman
Wm. Jolly
James Arrington
E. Brantley
H. [Shirreta]
John M. Goldston

Petition #8

L. G. Caselman
Warren Edwards
Thomas Barber
W. H. [Fesith]
Stokes Zachary
Presly Lannom
Dempsey Boon
A. F. [Pass]
A. W. Worsham
C. Johnson
Robert S. Ricketts
Thos. Burke
Jacob Harkreder
Henry Renshaw

Thomas Pace
Thos. Posey
Andrew Thorn
John Briant
[Robt] Baskin
[column 2]
William Bonds
E. Schodes
Redding Fields
[Mittoss] [Lawrence]
Simon [Stacy]
Nathaniel Merrit
William L. Fields
John Epperson
James Walker
Peterson J. Leath

Petition #9

James Cahoon
George N. Williams
Moses Ellis
Samuel G. Eason
David Young
Andrew Swan
Thos. P. Browning
Thos. Lyons
James Stephens
William Hatcher
David Wier
Martin Hobes
Henry Ward
Beverley W. Seacy
[Searcy]
James Wien
Zealous Johnson
James H. Lampkin
Alford Woollard
Alison Provine
Edward B. Wheeler
Wm. Eebb Spedden
Addison W. Violet
James Lowry
Jno. Borum
Jefferson Bell
Robert Rowland
William Hantch
John C. Bullock
Hirum Borum
Answorth H. Harrison
Wm. Tumbillin
Alfred B. Pride

John Langford
Wm. Steele
John Williams
E. R. Harrison
Samuel [Hoceclet]
James H. [Prowne]

Petition #10

Tho. R. Jackson
Rolley Organ
Pleasant Douglass
W. G. Sanford
Micaja Stone
C. W. Jackson
James Hollingsworth
John W. Martin
Mide White
Jno. F. Doak
Tho. D. Price
Jas. Martin
Wm. Mofet [?]
Jas. McDaniel
G. W. Cheatham
A. W. Wynne
Miller Francis
G. H. Hancock
Matthew Wilson
George Rich
Charles Rich

Petition #11

Isham Carlen
Lenice Chinsley
John W. Johnson
Wm. Hill
Robt. H. Bumpass
James Porterfield
William T. Alsup
Jessey Philips
Isaac Belcher
Thomas B. Linn
Philipp Hays
Wm. B. Tarpley
Henry D. Sutter
Isaac Harvey
William Hill
Dennis King
William Lunn
Hugh Campbell
John Ricketts
Thomas H. Primm

[Hagass] [Tarpley]
Yancy L. [Herndan]
Wm. Hopkins

Wm. M. Hallum
[Matthew] Kelley
Hiram Pursell
Johnston Kelley
William Jorge
James Tarpley
John Brogan
Robert R. Whitlock
Alanson Wiley
John Sadler
William M. Muse[well]
John Oakley
Richard Pemberton
E.H. Jennings
W. G. Williams
Thomas H. Smith
Albert F. [Law]
C. C. A. Fowler
Wm. C. Jennings
Archibald Stroud
Andrew Chumbler

Petition #11, p.2

James Cayce
A. W. Brien
Jno. Gossett
Wm. C. Duffer
Robert P. Martin
Y. [M]ulmay
Daniel Chables
James Odom
John Pemberton
Richard Barker
P. Belcher
John B. Arnold
Joseph Hefander
William Weathersby
James Stephens
John Ward
James P. Merritt
Seth R. Williams
Nelson Doak
John H. Porterfield
William Studivant
Wm. Wo[-]
Edmond Gillam
Jas. Baird

Washington S. B[err]y
Joseph Collins
Wm. M. Haney

Wm. J. A. Quarles
Thomas Short
G. W. Martin
Stith Harrison
Henry Thomas
James G[uild]
Elihu B. Jewel
[P] vison J. Thomas
Jethro Pennuel
A. Williams
Wilson Guin
Thomas Gillum
C. C. Alexander
D. [-] Quarles
S. H. Hammons
James [Goulsberry]
Daniel McKee
Samuel [Psretstor]
Jeremiah Webb
Joseph A. Patterson
James Wilson
Hiram Jebb
Wm. Greene
Nelson Hendrick
Anderson Hill
William Williams
Henry Randolph

Petition #11, p.3

William C. Jennings, Jr.
Isaac Harvey
Henry Tarpley
John Jossel
Alexander Blythe
W [--]h Jennings
Robert Jennings
Asbel Jennings
Richard Mount
William Oakley
N. T. McAdow
William A. Russell
John Snider
Anthony Owen
H. L. Brand
Little B. Moore
Asa Brand
John Fisher

Sampson Knight
David B. Smith
Thoms. B. Byrn
F. S. Mindorson
Joseph Tipett
Samuel Alsup
Armistead Brogan
Jeff Barton
L.T. Huston
John A. Smith
William Arnold
[column 2)
David Mooney
Samuel Bango
Wm. Snider
R. W. Cradock
R. C. Jennings
John Haas
R. D. Odam
Saml. H. Porterfield
Jessee Jennings
Jas. Cross
Jonah Festan
Elihu Jewel
John McMillan
A. Campbell
Hardy Hunt
Z. F. Wade
Wmson Bland
T. M. Allison
Abram Cook
Joseph Heaton
James T. Jewell
Richard Bryant
James T. Jewell
Richard Bryant
Francis Thomas
[Gena] [Hembrick]
C. A. [Pasle-----]
J. W. Snell

Petition Fragment A

Samuel Wallace
Aron Mrary
John Cason
Joseph Cason
[S-] eph Cason
Elishu McMinn
W. H. Wortham
Allford Sellars
Alvin S. Sellars

Wesley Sellars
John Carns
Wm. Puckett
A. P. Allen
John Green
John Bell
Thos. C. Shepherd
George Douglass
Samuel Crosswell
Wm. K. Carpenter
George Bond
W. L. C. Smith
Wm. Mann
[column 2]
R. H. Cato
J. G. Marshall
[H. C.] B[r] ass
Wm. H. Rideout
Bryon Balle Pearsom
Johnathan Hall
Jacob B. Lasater
A. V. Johns
Jonathan Williams
Dennis King
Jonathan Shores
Simon Cradoc (should be
Cradock)
George Jones
Alanson G. Wymes
Isaac G. Cales
Elijah S. [Mah]icks
Hiram Jarrell
Green Proctor
Joh[n--] [Potsbury]
Azriah Madak
Robert Lawrence
Thomson Criswell
J. A. Oneal
James Cowen
H. C. Brown

Petition Fragment B

Wm. Carney
William Oakley
Abam Puckett
Solomon Suggs
Wm. C. Winston
Warren Davenport
William Bass
Saml. Harmony
John A. Clopson

John Daughry
Isaac Turney
J. S. Owen
Elbert Owen
Flenery Owen
Levi Mafney
Wm. M. Alexander
Wendell M. Koonce
Abraham Davenport
Warren Bass

John B. Viverett
N. M. Drake
Tanner Arington
Joseph Cloyd

Petition Fragment C

Elam Edge
Warren Cabe
George B. Heatck
John Bradshaw
David Eckols
Moses Spring
Martin Murphey
James Haley
John H. Foust
W. P. Davidson
Joseph Bradford
Joseph Grissom
Wm. Holmes
Preston Chess
Joseph Barbee
Harrison A. Doughty
Samuel L. Spring
Oen Beecher
Ben P. Tyne
M. C. Hankins
James Warren
William H. Massey
William Pemberton
Edward Pate

Jefferson Cable
James Bell
A. T. Branch
G. W. Clark
Thomas Cox
William J. Cragwa[l-]
Joseph Sanders
T. C. Lark
Samuel Massie

Wm. Andeson
Adison Askins
William Harrison
B. G. Barclay
Elias Barbee
Benjamin Spring
Elisa Spring
George H. Virvete
[Viverett]
John [J] Debenport
Josiah W. Inge
D. S. McEachern
Thomas Walker
James Edward
John Hankins

Petition Fragment D

George Hearne
Jeremiah R. Jordan
Henry Tarpley
Henry Hugins
Pleasant [Hays?]
James [J] Bogle
Clabern Haris
Paschal Briant
Geo[r]g[e] Hays

Richard Dodd, Snr.
Thomas Whitlock

Petition Fragment E

William T. Carter
John B. Dupriest
[C] T. Corley
James [T] Murphree
Leroy Bradley
Sollomon Dice
Benj. F. Jones
John D. Hanes
Henry B. Mooningham

Petition Fragment F

[J] H. Britton
Jehu Bradbury
John Blackburn
Price Lambert
Benjamin H. Estnes
John N. Estes
Isaac Mahassa [Mahafa?]
Samuel W. Sherrill

Petition Fragment G

William G. Williams

J [Honest]
L.D. Crabtree
Robert [Campses]
William D. Hickman
Thomas Willis
William Crosswell
Gabriel Thomas
Adam Trout
Thomas M. Brinson
Lytle Wa[l]ker
[Patel] [Law]
Riberson Swann
Nathaniel Hickman
Dickson D. Hickman
Malchijah Zachary
Isaiah Swindle

Petition Fragment H

[Jim] Henson
John Smith
Matthew W. Tigert
A.S. Barker
Charles Stewart
[R] [C] Logan
Dennis Hegerty
[W]m. C. Organ

John Peace
Benjamin H. Gear
A.F. Blair
Jesy Walden
[-?-] Davis
Wm. Hallbrook
John Mosley
Wm. A. Halbrook
A.B. [Nisal]
[Rean] [Mcroy]
Thomas Hill
R.B. Beasley
Henry R. Thompson
Jack [Tr]anpole
James Lovett
Wiley Lovett
Hartly Marbay
Toas [F]uren
William Toam
Sam Mary [Mabry?]
Jo[se]ph [Y]ounger
Adam Hapole
Thom Browk
David Martin
A.B. McNicole
Abner [Pillor?] ■

Thanks to Virginia Watson for help in transcribing the petitions..

Death at the Insane Asylum

“Dr. John Ingram died on the 8th inst., at the State Insane Asylum, near Nashville. He was a native of this county [Madison] and was the Captain of the company raised at Denmark for W. H. Stephens' 6th regiment C. S. A. He was, late in the war, on the staff of Gen. B. F. Cheatham, as Adjutant General and in every position he held he conducted himself as a brave, chivalrous and gallant officer.

“He settled in Memphis after the war and resumed the practice of his profession, and was reaching most eminent success when the scourge of yellow fever came upon that unfortunate city some three years ago, and by his constant and unremitting efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted, constantly by day and by night, the physical man gave way and the temple of thought fell, and from thence until his death he has been an inmate of the asylum.

“He sleeps the sleep of the noble and the just.”

From the Nashville *Daily American*, 15 Feb. 1876, reprinted from the *Jackson Whig and Tribune*
Contributed by Peggie Sides

the

Members of the Enon Primitive Baptist Church

Bedford County, 1821-1840



This structure is typical of pioneer churches in the rural south.

Recently the records of the Enon Church in Bedford County were brought to the State Library and Archives to be microfilmed. Over the years, hundreds of church clerks and historians have brought records of their congregations to the Archives, to ensure their preservation and make them accessible for research. The Enon Church records are notable for their early date (1821) and their level of detail.

The Enon Primitive Baptist Church is located near Unionville, in the northeastern corner of Bedford County. It may well be the oldest church congregation in the county.

At the front of the earliest ledger book is this inscription:

*Enon Church
Constituted September 8th 1821
Nine male members
Nineteen females in the Constitution
John Rushing, Clerk, this 8th September 1821*

The first entry in the minute book is dated Sept. 8, 1821, and records that Brother Elliott Rooker [Rucker] and wife Stacy Rooker were received by experience. However, several factors show that the church was in existence prior to that date and may have been “reconstituted” at this point in its history.

An article in the *Eagleville Times* states that the church was originally established in 1794 and was erected on land granted to Capt. John Byler in 1810. The author references an 1819 deed from Byler to William Wheeler that reserved an acre of ground for a meetinghouse and burial ground.¹ The Bylers remained mainstays of the congregation; as late as 1842 James T. Byler was the church clerk.

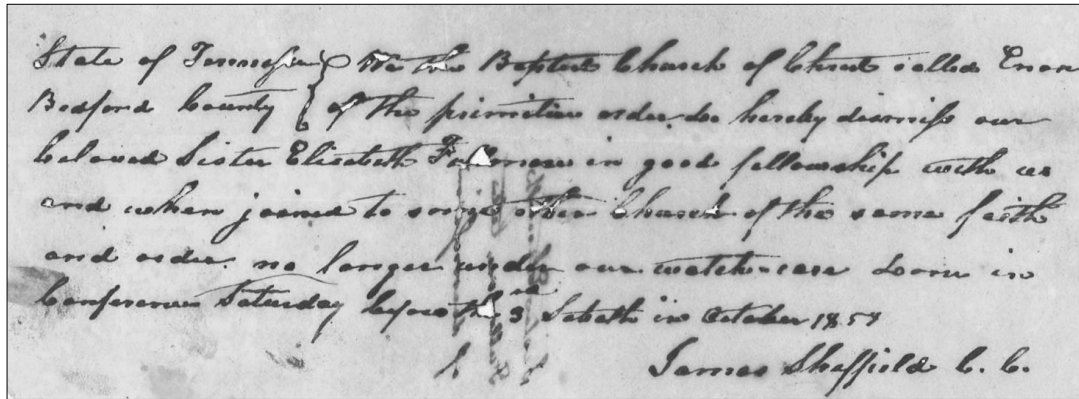
The first pages of the minute book reveal that, although perhaps newly reorganized, this was not a brand-new congregation that fall. In November, two months after the records begin, “letters of dismissal” were granted to Brother Sugg and his wife, who obviously had joined the church prior to the start of the minutes. In January 1822 Brother John Byles “came forward and made Recantation and was Received into full fellowship again and likewise obtained a letter of dismissal.” This entry indicates that Byles had been a member of the church, but he had been away for some time, and came back only to apologize and request a letter he could take to a new congregation elsewhere.

The issuing of letters of dismissal was standard operating procedure for Protestant churches on the frontier. A family leaving one church, often to move further west, would request such letters of introduction to people of like faith in their new community. This helped assure them of a warm welcome and ready-made friends upon arrival.

Fortunately, a few such letters survived by being inserted between the pages of the minute books. An example, pictured below, is the letter issued for Elizabeth Morrow in 1854. It reads:

*State of Tennessee)) We the Baptist Church of Christ called Enon
Bedford County)) of the primitive order do hereby dismiss our
beloved Sister Elizabeth F. Morrow in good fellowship with us*

*and when joined to some other church of the same faith
and order no longer under our watch-care. Done in
Conference Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath [sic] in October 1854
[signed] James Sheffield, C.C.*



Bedford County, like all of Middle Tennessee in the 1820s and 1830s, was a pioneer crossroads, and many families moved in and out after just a few years in the area. Notations in the membership book show that the vast majority of Enon Church-goers requested letters of dismissal at some point. While some may have decided to attend other churches in the area, it is likely that most were on their way westward. In December 1829 William and Rebecca Ussery requested such letters; they were evidently on the cusp of departing as the clerk was instructed “to prepare them by tomorrow.”

The records make clear that the church was particular about the reputation of its membership. New members were received either by letter or “by experience.” The latter group were probably accepted based on their profession of faith before the deacons or the congregation. Continued membership was contingent on good behavior, and at each business meeting the moderator would ask whether there were any issues of “fellowship”—a signal for those with a grievance to speak up.

The case of Berry Smith was one of this type, and his case was no doubt widely discussed among the men and women of Enon. The minutes of April 1835 reveal this entry:

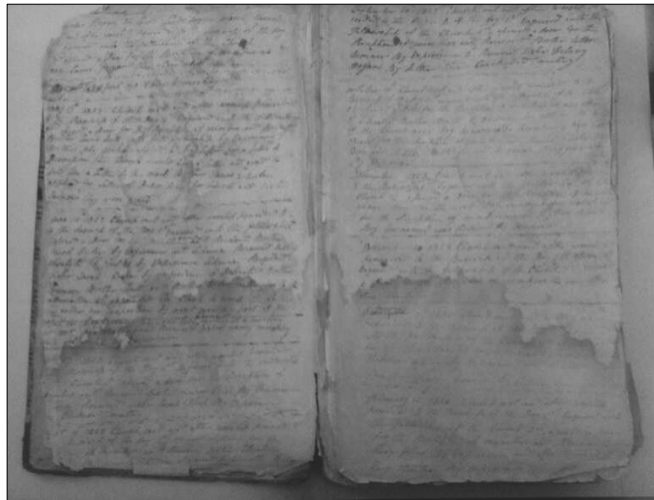
Saturday before the 3rd Lord’s day in April 1835. Church met and after worship proceeded to the business of the day. 1st. Invited brethren and sisters to take seats in order. 2nd. Enquired for fellowship there appears to be a difference existing between Brother L. Blackburn and Brother Berry Smith. 3rd. Invited visiting brethren [and] sisters to take seats with us. 4th. Opened a door for the reception of members. Received none. 5th. Called for reference but none. 6th. Took up the difference between Smith & Blackburn and appointed a committee of 14 Brethren and sisters to set & decide upon sd differences. Viz Brethren Rushing, Pope, Byler, Nowling, Woods and Nichols and sisters Beavers, Rucker, Wood, Cox, Foulks, Rushing. The committee retired to try to settle the difficulty and reported they had done so by Excommunicating Brother Berry Smith for the sin of wanting to have carnal knowledge of sister Elizabeth Blackburn. There concluded.

While Berry Smith’s case may have been more sensational than most, he was not alone in being censured by the church. In October 1821 the business meeting “took up the case of Brother Asa Weaver” who was charged with “the sin of dancing and profane swearing.” Whether these sins were committed concurrently does not appear in the record, but Brother Asa was excommunicated for his offenses.

Mary Pinkerton, evidently a single woman, was accused in May 1826 of “being with child.” She was approached and confessed it to be true, “for which the Church has excluded her out of their fellowship.” No mention was made

of the other party involved in such an offense, and no evidence that Mary and her child were cared for by church members appears in the record.

Some people who fell away from the church were eventually welcomed back. In October 1826 Sister Nancy Cox was received back into fellowship by “recantation.” Some were accepted only provisionally, perhaps because the deacons had doubts about their sincerity. William Dollar was brought “under the watch care of the church” at the same meeting where Sister Cox recanted; he was not brought into “full fellowship” until December of the following year. Hollowill Tatum evidently strayed so far as to attend church with the “United Baptists” for a time. He saw the light eventually, and in November 1828 the Primitive Baptists at Enon accepted his recantation and welcomed him back.



Though stained and tattered, this minute book of the Enon Church has been preserved for 190 years.

Although the congregation consisted mainly of white families, the records show that black members were welcome. In November 1823 Major Byler’s “Black Boy Emmanuel” was received into the church by experience.

Another function of the church was to identify leaders and commission workers. In October 1823 Brother Heath was “liberated ... to exercise his gift in the Bounds of the Church.” Whether this gift was preaching or some other kind of service is not clear. In May 1840 Richard W. Fain, a member at Enon, was ordained as a preacher of the gospel and sent forth “wherever it may please the Lord to cast his Lot by Laying on the hands of the presbyter.”

Among the records which have been preserved by the church’s clerks through nearly two hundred years are two early lists of members. Both have parts missing making

dating difficult. However, both were probably compiled prior to 1830, as annotations added by later clerks bear dates of events beginning about that time.

Comparing the membership lists to the minutes, it is clear that the lists were not compiled from the minute book. The order of names and some spellings differ, indicating separate origins. Taken together, these records provide a great deal of information about the people of the area around Unionville in that period.

Although the records at the Archives continue into the twentieth century, for the purposes of this article we have transcribed the membership list through 1840 only. Researchers interested in the church and in families of northeastern Bedford County should explore further in these fascinating old documents.

Membership List Fragment A

Note: Words in italics appear to have been added later by different writers.

[Fragment A, column 1]

5. [torn] Wheeler *dead*
6. [torn] Wheeler *dismist*
7. [torn]an Welch *dismist*
8. Wm. Card, dismiss’d
9. Jonathan Wood *excommunicated*
10. John H. Sugg, dismissed
11. Asa Weaver *excommunicated*
12. [torn]ry Walker *dead*
13. [torn] Maxwell

[Fragment A, column 2]

- [section torn off]
- [16] Martha [torn]
17. Hannah Cooper
18. Ruhannah Cooper
19. Elizabeth Deason
20. Mary Benson *dism*
21. Rebecca Harris
22. Elizabeth Benson *dis*

23. Lucy Rushing
24. Nancy Cox *dismissed*
25. Mary Pinkerton, Excom.
26. Mary Harris *dismissed*
27. Elizabeth Wood
28. Prissilla H. W[alker?]

[Fragment A, reverse side]
[section torn off]

47. Mary Crisp *dismiss'd*
48. Sarah Sharp *dismist*
49. Elizabeth Heath
50. Olly Byler *dismiss'd*
51. [Fu]lton Sumner
52. Delany Hogan *dead*
53. Emmanuel Blackman *excommun'ted*
54. Rebecca Ussery *dymysd*
55. Willis Span *dismist*
56. Henery Vaerner *dismist*
57. William Ussery [*Deny?*]
58. Martha Jock [Lock?]
59. Susanna Dwiggins

60. Charles *dismissed* [and?] Sister Johnston
dismissed
[section torn off]

[Fragment A, reverse, column 2]

- [79] Nancy [torn]
- [80] Emilia [torn]
- [81] William [torn]
- [82] James Howl [torn]
- [83] Easter Harris
- [84] Marthy Hays
- [85] Mary Pope *dead*
- [86] Hardy Pope *decd*
87. Nancy Taylor *dead*
88. Rebecca Harris
89. William Dollar *dead 26 Jan'y 1831*
90. Timothy Sugg
91. Berry Smith
92. Jane C. Cooper
- 9[3] Rebecca [?]

Membership List Fragment B

[Fragment B, Column 1]

29. [torn] Jaxwell
30. [torn]a Rushing
31. Elizabeth Sugg *dismissed*
32. Elizabeth Rucker
33. Elliott Rucker *excom*
34. Stacy Rucker
35. Samuel Hale *dismist*
36. Mary Hale *dismist*
37. Hannah Harris *excom*
38. Elizabeth Parker *dismissed*
39. Susanna Harris

[Fragment B, column 2]

- [numbers torn off]
- Peggy a Black w[torn] *died 10 May 1828*
- Metildy Rutledge
- Mary Straiter
- Jemimah King
- Elizabeth Blai[torn]
- Charles Teigue[?]
- James Tailor
- Nancy Taylor*
- Elijah Blackbu[rn? torn]
- Nancy Byler
- Jane Heat[torn]
- Martha [torn] *dism*
- Marget [torn]

Membership List

1. Thompson Fulks *exc*
2. Joseph Rushing
3. Nathan Wheeler *dismissed*
4. Sarah Maxwell
5. Margaret Rutledge *dead 1843*
6. Elizabeth Cooper *dead 8 Aug 1830*
7. Martha Rushing

8. Hannah Cooper *dead 1839*
9. Ruhanna Cooper, *dead*
10. Elizabeth Deason *dead*
11. Rebecca Harris Sen. *excom*
12. Lucy ~~Rushing~~ Bandy
13. Nancy Cox *dismissed*
14. Elizabeth Wood *dead May 1839*

15. Priscilla H. Fulks *dis Nov 1835*
 16. Amy Maxwell *dead Sep 1840*
 17. Jemima Rushing *dism'd*
 18. Elizabeth Rucker
 20. Elliott Rucker *excom*
 21. Stacy Rucker
 22. Hannah Harris *excom*
 23. Susannah Presgrove [*dis?*] 1839
 24. Lewis Heath *dis Nov 1837*
 25. Jacob Byler *dis Nov. 1835*
 26. Elizabeth R. Fulks *dis 1835*
 27. Sarah Cooper *dead*
 28. Nancy Murphy *dismissed*
 29. Ruth Pinkerton *dead*
 30. Nancy Crisp *dismissed*
 31. Elizabeth Houth[?] *dis Nov 1837*
 32. Elvira Maxwell *dismissed*
 33. Talton Sumner *excom*
 34. [torn] Rogan
 35. [torn] *dismissed*
- [Page 1, column 2]
- [36] William Ussery *dismissed*
 - [37] Martha ~~Locke~~ Mayfield
 - [38] Susannah Dwiggins
 39. Peggy a black woman *died 10th May 1828*
 40. Matilda Rutledge
 41. Mary Straiter *dead*
 42. Jemima King *dismissed*
 43. Maryann [written over Margaret] Blackburn
[Blackburn?] *dism 1839*
 44. Charles Fain, Jr. *diss*
 45. Elijah Blackburn *diss Apr 1839*
 46. Nancy Byler *dead 3 Nov 1832*
 47. Jane Turner *excommuni*
 48. Margaret White *dismissed*
 49. Martha Putman *dead 1835*
 50. Carharine Fain
 51. Rhoda Beavers
 52. Elizabeth Haines *dis 1837*
 53. Ezekiel Pope *dead 7th Oct 1828*
 54. Sarah Sumner
 55. Nancy Cox *Snr. Dismissed Dec 17 1842*
 56. Emily Teague *dismissed*
 57. William Young *dismissed*
 58. James Howel *dismissed*
 59. Esther Harris
 60. Martha Hays *dismissed 1837*
 61. Mary Pope *dead*
 62. Hardy Pope *dead 183[4?]*
 63. Nancy Taylor [*dead or dis'd*]

64. Rebecca Harris, Jr.
65. William Dollar *dead 28 Jan 1821*
- [66] Timothy Pugg *dismissed*
- [67] Berry Smith *excom*[torn]
- [68] Jane Mitch[el?] [Mitchel crossed out, new name
torn off, may be Coe...]
- [69] [torn]ea N[torn]

- [Page 1, reverse side]
70. Charles Fain *dismissed*
 71. Margaret Pope *diss.*
 72. Juda Fain *dismissed*
 73. Drusilla Nicols *dismissed March 1837*
 74. Nathan Nicols *dism. March 1837*
 75. Elizabeth P. Wood *dis 1843*
 76. Rebecca Kener *excl*
 77. Jesse Alexander *dismd*
 78. Cassa Patterson *dismd*
 79. Zilpha Dollar *dismd*
 80. Susanna Merchant *dismd*
 81. William Taylor ~~*excl'd 1838 dis. Oct 1840*~~
 82. Elizabeth Taylor *excl'd*
 83. Hollowill Tatum *dis*
 84. Ann Tatum *dismissed*
 85. Elizabeth ~~Winters~~ Martion [Martin?] *dis May '42*
 86. [torn]lias Barnett *dismd*
 87. Elizabeth Smith
 88. Elizabeth Cooper *dis August 1837*
 89. Nancy Cox Jnr. *dismd*
 90. Elizabeth White *dism*
 91. ~~Judith~~ Barbara a black woman *Sanders*
 92. Enoch Deason *decd*
 93. Agnes Allen *diss May 1839*
 94. John Webb *d[blotted]*
 95. Martha Webb *dead 1842*
 96. Mary a black woman
 97. [torn] [L?]amb *dead*
 98. [torn]aylor

- [Page 1, reverse, column 2]
- [99 torn off]
100. Sarah Low not baptized *ded*
 101. Emilia Rushing *dsmissed April 1841*
 102. Rebecca Deason *dismd*
 103. Young Trail *leters*
 104. Katharine Trail *leter*
 105. Lettita ~~Hays~~ Atkerson *diss March 1839*
 106. Jane Taylor *dismissed*
 107. Mary Ann Westermom
 108. John Wood *dismissed*
 109. Williamson Browning *dismd*

110. Sally Browning *dms*
 111. Mary McKinzie *dismiss*
 112. Mary Woods *dismissed*
 113. Eleanor Nicols *dismiss March 1837*
 114. Nancy Phillips
 115. Cassa Merchant *dism*
 116. Martin Lamb *diss*
 117. Francis Lamb *diss*
 118. Asa Doughety *dismd*
 119. Sarah Lamb
 120. Nancy ~~Rushing~~ [Prentice?]
 121. Jane Young *dismiss*
~~122. Asenith Harris~~
 123. Burgett Hester [Hester Burgett?] *dis 1843*
 124. Mary Strong *dis 1843*
 125. Belinda Upton *dis 1836*
 126. Susan Rogers
 127. John Cooper *dismt 1839*
 [128] [torn] Black[torn]
 [129 torn off]

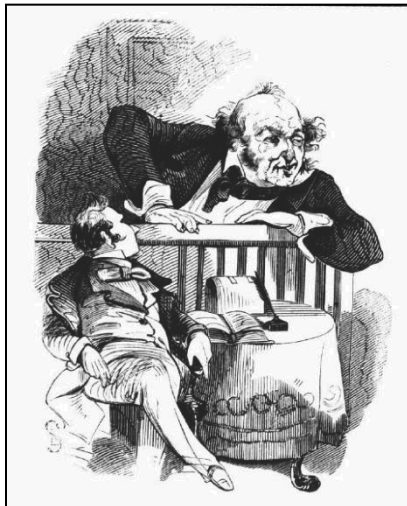
[Page 2, column 1]
 130. Fereba Fowlks *dis Nov 1835*
 131. James Merchant *dism Sept 1842*
 132. Elizabeth Moon *let*
 133. Mary Mullins Negro *dss Ap 1841*
 134. Zilpha Darnell *dis*
 135. William Darnell *dis*
 136. Katharine ~~Rushing~~ [Samp?]son *dis*
 137. Nancy ~~Herenn~~ Pounds *excom*
 138. Sabra ~~Hargrove~~ [Mer?]ley *dis June 183[?]*
 139. Cynthia ~~Walker~~ [no name added]
 140. Delila Little *dis 1842*
 141. Elizabeth Brown *dism*
 142. James Harris *excluded 1838*
 143. Cynthia Rogers *dism Oct 1838*
 144. Jane Putman *dismiss by letter 1837 3d Lords day in March*
 145. Nathan Springer *dismist*
 146. Susanna Springer *dis*
 147. Abraham Teague *dism*
 148. Nancy ~~Cooper~~ Taylor
 149. Agnes ~~Cox~~ [Fail?] *dead September 1836*
 150. Media Byler *ded*
 151. Elizabeth Faine *diss*
 152. John Hazlewood *excom 1838*

153. Rhoda Hazlewood *excom 1838*
 154. William Poplin *ex*
 155. Lewis Avery *diss*
 156. Serena Avery *diss*
 157. Susannah Byler *diss Nov 1835*
 158. James Byler *ex*
 159. Mary Byler *dead 14 Jan 1843*
 160. Charles a black man *diss Feb 1839*
 161. Jesse Atkerson

[Page 2, column two]
 162. Mary Atkerson
 163. James M. Atkerson
 164. Judith Hooper *dismissd May 1839*
 165. Rachel Cooper *dis after they [asoceater?] 1837*
 166. William Corbit
 167. Eliza a black woman belonging to C. [Rucker?]
 168. Elizabeth Putman *dis Dec 1838*
 169. Ruthy Corbett
 170. Susanna Marchant *dis Aug 1838*
 171. Mariah ~~Norman~~ Wheeler *3d Lord day in October 1836*
 172. Elizabeth Layten
 173. Robert Sikes *letter dismist Oct 1838*
 174. John W. Burge *dis letter Feb 18[26?]*
 175. Manerva Thompson
 176. Vicca Corrington
 177. Dicy Jones *by letter dis Nov 1837*
 178. Phebe Prince *dismissed by letter 1843*
 179. Elizabeth K[inns?]
 180. Nancy Rucker *dead Aug 1838*
 181. John Wray *excom*
 182. Lucy Wray *DC*
 183. Green [S?] Poplin *ex Oct 18[??]*
 184. Richard W. Fain *Ex dis 1840*
 185. Joicey Fulmore *Ex*
 186. Rebecca Merchant
 187. Martha Poplin *dead Nov 183[9?]*
 188. Lewis Heath *lett*
 189. Elizabeth Heath *let*
 190. Thomas Johnson *w card*
 191. Mary ~~Johnson~~ Allen *Ex*
 192. Nancy Ann [Byler?] Merchant *dead*
 192. Wilie Cheek *lett*
 193. Martha Cheek *lett*

1st day of January 1842. 17 males members & 74 females. Total amount of members 91.
 [signed]James T. Byler, C. Clk.

ⁱ Bobbie Sue Shelton-Lonas. A Step Back in Time: Enon Primitive Baptist Church. Eagleville Times, July 1-15, 2009.



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 Excilency

Andrew Johnson Govr &c.

We the undersigned petitions your Excilency 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 | 17. J.C. Wileman | 33. C.H. Simmons |
| 2. Isaac Jacobs | 18. T.T. Roberts | 34. J.H. Davis |
| 3. John South | 19. John A. Dalliss | 35. Isaac Carter Jr[?] |
| 4. P. Dunaway | [or Dollins?] | 36. Joseph Dennis |
| 5. John A. Mullenix | 20. Joseph Withrow | 37. J.T. Ewell |
| 6. P.A. Huffar | 21. J. Dickerson | 38. Bids[?] Earles |
| 7. Thos. J. Lindley | 22. J. Cash | 39. [illegible] |
| 8. Alexander Newman | 23. E.B. McArthur | 40. James Jones |
| 9. G.A. Lindley | 24. Mortemer Henry | 41. J.C. Bull |
| 10. Wm. C. Timmins | 25. Zeley R. McPherson | 42. Daniel McLean |
| 11. E. Hall | 26. J.B. Lintin | 43. Wm. Crane (Tullahoma) |
| 12. James M. Timmins | 27. Wyatt Lane | 44. N.W. Carroll (Tullyhmy) |
| 13. T. [?]. McCraw | 28. J. [G?] Wilson | 45. G.W. Roberts |
| 14. Wm. Stowe | 29. James P. Roberts | (Hillsboro) |
| 15. -dy[?] Claybrook | 30. Thomas Lowery | 46. I.W. [G?]wyner |
| 16. J.H. Call | 31. A. Thrower | 47. W.A. Buctcall[?] |
| | 32. J.C. Morrison | (Tulahoma) |

Second Petition

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. W.P. McGriff | 19. John Gotcher | 37. Wm. Sexton |
| 2. J.W. Cunnynggham | 20. S.M. Gentry | 38. N.J. Mitchel |
| 3. T.P. Warren | 21. L.T. Womack | 39. F.M. Womack |
| 4. J.Y. Roberts | 22. John Dunn | 40. Richard Brown |
| 5. Samuel Austell | 23. A.W.B. Dunn | 41. Joel Sexton |
| 6. Andrew Gillaim | 24. William Y. Phillips | 42. J.T.M[?] Allen |
| 7. W.W. Ayers | 25. Lewis H. Douz[?] | 43. John Winton |
| 8. J.A. Burt [Bruit?] | 26. Levi Ruddy | 44. W.D. Carden |
| 9. Abraham Howard | 27. J.N. Pendergraft | 45. M.A. Carden |
| 10. Leroy D. Bean | 28. A. Lambert | 46. W.M. Cunnynggham |
| 11. J.J. Hill[?] | 29. W.J. Thomas | 47. John Rankin |
| 12. C.C. Stearnes | 30. Thos. P. Stephenson | 48. S.J. Crockett |
| 13. Uriah Sherrill, Jr. | 31. J.F. Cunnynggham | 49. Jacob Rowland |
| 14. J.D. Hess | 32. Thos. Lemming | 50. Jesse Binum |
| 15. Richard Glass | 33. G[?] H. Long | 51. F.H. Thomas |
| 16. E.A. Rutherford | 34. Henry Cargile | 52. P.J. Thomas |
| 17. A.C. Tatum | 35. A.A. Knott | 53. Leroy Moore |
| 18. D.M. Roddy | 36. Clinton Tucker | 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

Death of Spencer Bedford, Former Slave Wilson County, 1912

From the *Johnson's Store Trumpet**
Mt. Juliet, Tennessee
Vol. 1, No. 3, Dec. 1912

115-Year-old Negro Dies While on Visit "Uncle Spence" Bedford Lived in Parts of Three Centuries Being Born in 1797

Having lived in parts of three centuries, Spencer Bedford, a negro died yesterday morning at the age of 115 years, at the home of his step-daughter, Fannie Holden, 17 Maury Street. Bedford, who was born in 1797, was the second negro centenarian to die within a week. The other was Nancy Polk, aged 103 years, who died Sunday at her home, 1303 Harding Street.

Bedford's home was in Mount Juliet, Tenn., but he came to Nashville to spend the winter. Very little is known of his past life. He made his appearance at Mount Juliet more than thirty five years ago, when he was then an old man according to those who knew him then. He said at that time he had been a blacksmith at Nashville for more than fifty years.

Uncle Spence told that he was born in Virginia and was sold to a slave trader. He was brought to Nashville, he said, when the only business houses were built on the Square. Here he was sold to the Bedfords.

He was a blacksmith and did all the blacksmith work for his owners. Near where he died yesterday lives and old man apparently as old as Bedford, Wash Campbell, who learned the blacksmith's art from Uncle Spence after he was an old man.

Bedford was married twice but no children survive him. Uncle Spence was a man of medium build, but was said to be exceedingly strong. Up to ten days ago he would cut wood and was able to work in a garden all summer.

It is said that he made all the hinges that were used in the old State prison. His body will be taken to Mt. Juliet this morning, where reinterment will take place.
— *Nashville Democrat* of Nov. 21

The subject of the above sketch was for many years a resident of our town, having plied his trade as a blacksmith for about thirty years. He worked at his trade until after he had passed the century mark. As long as the present state capital [sic] stands, some of Uncle Spencers work will remain – he having helped hand forge the heavy iron girders under that building.

When he came to Nashville where the Custom House now stands was a cotton field. The now great city was then only a small town. He saw Nashville's first brick building go up. Speaking of this not long ago he said – After they build the first brick house they put them up right along. Four or five head bosses [contractors] working at it.

What would four or five "head bosses" amount to now in "Greater Nashville"?

Uncle Spencer lived under all the Presidents of the United States, having been born during the administration of George Washington. He has lived under every governor of Tennessee except Wm. Blount, Territorial governor.

While Uncle Spencer made no pretensions to religion until after he was 100 years old, yet, even then he sought and found protection and said he was ready to go.

While the Democrat places his age at one hundred and fifteen, we have good reason to believe he was born not far from 1790. Doubtless he was the oldest man in the State, if not in the entire South.

*The short-lived *Johnson's Store Trumpet* is found on microfilm at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, filed with issues of the *Lebanon Chronicle*.

Southern Research: Sources and Solutions

MTGS Annual Seminar
Saturday, November 19th
at the Brentwood Library



Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FNGS, FASG and FUGA, has been cited by her peers as “the genealogist who has had the most influence on genealogy in the post-Roots era.” She has represented genealogy on CNN, BBC, PBS, and other networks internationally; heads the Advanced Research Methodology track at the Samford University Institute of Genealogy & Historical Research; and is a past president of both the Board for Certification of Genealogists and the American Society of Genealogists.

J. Mark Lowe, CG, FUGA, a professional genealogist, lecturer and author for over 40 years from Robertson County, TN, has held many offices

with genealogical groups and professional organizations. He is an instructor for the IGHR (Samford University in Birmingham, AL), Director of the Regional In-depth Genealogical Studies Alliance (RIGS Alliance) and is an Instructor for the Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy.



You're Invited!

Join us for this annual seminar on November 19, from 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. with doors opening at 8:15 a.m.

Registration fee is \$40 members, \$45 for non-members which includes lunch and handouts. Walk-ins (on a space available basis) will be \$60 (no lunch or handouts for walk-ins).

For your enjoyment, coffee, tea, water, pastries, chips and goodies will be available all day.

Registration form and more information on our web site: www.mtgs.org



Charles A. Sherrill, M.A., M.L.S., is the State Librarian and Archivist of Tennessee, having been appointed to that position in January 2010. As librarian, archivist and genealogist, he has served as Editor of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of History and Genealogy* since 2002, teaches an

on-line genealogy course, and has written and edited more than 20 books of Tennessee genealogical records. A graduate of Case Western Reserve University, Chuck has a broad knowledge of Tennessee and southern research. In 2008 he authored the guide to “Research in Tennessee” for the National Genealogical Society. Other works include the two-volume “Tennessee Convicts: Early Records of the State Penitentiary” and “The Reconstructed 1810 Census of Tennessee.”

Southern Research: Sources and Solutions

Program Schedule

"Problem Solving in the Problem-Riddled Carolina Backcountry"

9:15 a.m.

The Carolina backcountry is known for its genealogical roadblocks, pitfalls, record losses, and failure to create records in the first place. Mills presents strategies and sources for overcoming all these obstacles. (Mills)

"Inheritance Laws and Estate Settlements in the Carolinas"

10:45 a.m.

Learn the basic elements required upon the death of an ancestor. Understand how changes in law resulted in differing documentation, and how those documents can help us solve genealogical problems. (Lowe)

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

1:15 p.m.

Genealogists who find an ancestor's service record are often baffled at the lack of detail provided there. Attendees will learn how to glean information from the service record and use that to locate additional sources to help tell the broader story of a soldier's experiences in the Civil War. These include the "Official Records," along with prisoner of war, Provost Marshal, financial and other records maintained by the Federal and Confederate governments. (Sherrill)

"The Late Unpleasantness: Research in Civil War records created after 1865"

2:45 p.m.

When the Civil War was over, the paperwork was just beginning. Find out where to look for information in a variety of sources both official and private. Records of government agencies such as the Commission on Southern Claims, the Pension Bureau and the Freedman's Bureau will be described. Locating private records such as reminiscences, regimental histories and photographs will also be discussed. (Sherrill)



2011 Annual Seminar

Southern Research:
Sources and Solutions

November 19, 2011



REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY November 12, 2011

Name _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____ E-Mail _____

Member of MTGS? _____ or THS? _____ // Registration fee includes a box lunch and handouts

\$40 members -- Number attending _____ Total Registration fee enclosed \$ _____

\$45 non-members -- Number attending _____ Total Registration fee enclosed \$ _____

ENCLOSED is my check or money order payable to MTGS in the amount of: \$ _____

Please mail to:
MTGS
c/o Brenta Davis, Registrar
300 Wheatfield Circle -- B221
Brentwood, TN 37027

PLEASE REMEMBER: Lunch is NOT GUARANTEED for
registrations received past deadline of November 12th, 2011
IMPORTANT NOTE: Walk-ins on space available basis at
\$60 with no lunch and no handouts

A Murder for Christmas (part 2)

Herrin-White incident in Giles County, 1864

by Paul R. White

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

In the first installment, we followed the ragged and disorganized army of John Bell Hood as it made its way in defeat South through Giles County, Tennessee to the Alabama State Line. In that gray, cold, no-man's land between the lines of the two armies, a group of renegades, bushwhackers, or soldiers under orders accosted and shot a Giles County farmer named William Clark White. As the war wound down the following spring, one Herrin, a native of



Lawrence County, Tennessee was arrested for the crime and brought to trial before a Court Martial Commission in Pulaski. Both Herrin's real identity and his connection with the Southern military were murky and indistinct in that lawless and wild period. We now resume with this interesting narrative:

The Proceedings of the Military Tribunal

"By the authority of Special Order No. 136⁴⁰ issued at Pulaski, Tennessee 21 June 1865, headquarters of the Sixth Division Cavalry Corps, Military District Middle Tennessee, and "in view of the absence of all Civil Courts within the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Lincoln, and Wayne and the disturbed state of Society and the prevalence of crime within these and neighboring counties, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to convene at the Courthouse in this place on Monday the 26th instant at 9 o'clock a.m. for the trial of such persons as may properly be brought before it."

Paul R. White, a native Nashvillian, is an attorney and historian. He lives and works in Nashville and may be contacted by email at prwhitelaw@bellsouth.net.

The author wishes to thank Lloyd Jackson of Muscle Shoals, Alabama for obtaining the records of the Judge Advocate General's proceedings from the National Archives from which the transcripts of records for this monograph were made, as well as Lota Etu of Athens, Alabama for finding the records of the Southern Claims Commission. The assistance of these individuals was invaluable to the completion of this research.

Correction: In Footnote 33 of the first installment, the term "outlaw Band" was from Paul Welch's article. As the quote from the document in the remainder of the footnote indicates, the group that pursued the felons was a duly constituted posse to pursue and arrest the perpetrators of this act.

⁴⁰All of the following documents, unless otherwise indicated, are from the United States National Archives, Washington, D.C., Office of the Secretary of War, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Army Court Martial Case File 00-1393, Box 2109, W. F. Herron. Also, may be catalogued under Case File No. MM2755. (Referred to as *JAG Case File 00-1393*.)

Major N. S. Boynton, Capt. Erwin Ellis, and Capt. M. A. McDonnell, all officers of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, were appointed to the commission and Capt. J. P. Rexford was designated judge advocate and recorder, all by order of Brevet Maj. Gen. [R. W.] Johnson and E. T. Wells, asst. adjutant general. Adjourning until 6 July 1865, they were joined by Major N. J. Leaming of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, he having been appointed by Special Order No. 140 at Pulaski 28 June 1865, Boynton being relieved, due to a reassignment. The commission, thus constituted, then proceeded to the trial of "William F. Herron" [note: the cited name of the defendant and this spelling are both used consistently throughout these records].⁴¹

The defendant introduced Solon E. Rose to the commission as his counsel. Rose, formerly attorney general in Lawrenceburg, was a prominent lawyer in Pulaski.⁴² Herron was arraigned upon a charge of murder of [William] Clark White in Giles County, Tennessee, on or about 24 December 1864. The defendant pled 'not guilty' to both the charge and the specification. Mrs. Eliza White, widow of the murdered victim, was called as the first prosecution witness. She positively identified the defendant as the murderer and stated that he came upon her farm in company with Jenks Walls, Jim Tucker, John Tucker, George David, Tom Greyson, Buck Pugh, and Bill Shelton, all men from the neighborhood, the Tuckers being nephews of her husband, and that all were dressed in gray clothes except the defendant, and he was dressed in a federal uniform throughout. The attack occurred between 1:30 and 2 o'clock p.m. She further testified:

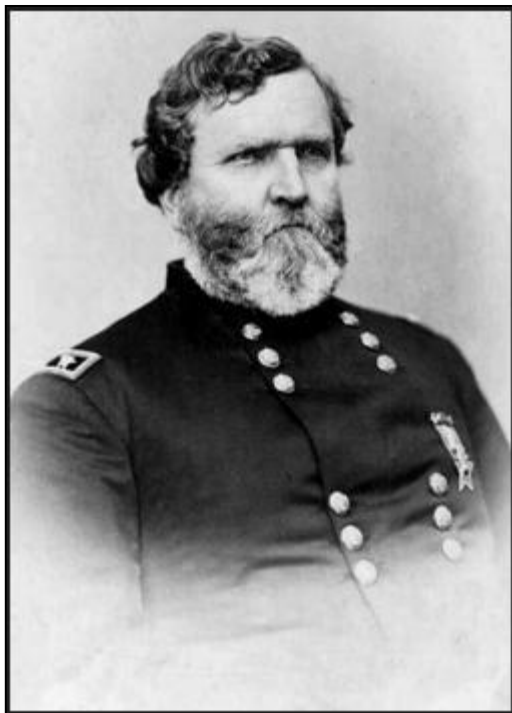
I heard a gun fired and went to the door and saw the parties mentioned coming up towards the house. They stopped and drank whiskey in the lane, and rode up to the gate where they drank whiskey again. They all rode up to our stable except two—Jim Tucker and another man stayed at the gate.

They rode around the stable hunting for stock and called a darkey to them and tried to make him tell where my boys and the horses were and my husband. They cursed and jabbed their pistols against his breast and into his face, and swore they would shoot him if he did not tell him where they were. George David, Buck Pugh and Tom Greyson was [*sic*] the most active around the Negro.

My husband started to go out of the house and I begged him not to go out. The Negro told them when asked by George David "Where the D----d old Tory was?" that he was in the house. Bill Shelton said let us go and fetch the old Tory out and kill him. George David said let us ask the nigger a few more questions and make him tell where the boys and horses are.

⁴¹One William Frank Herron was a Private in Company H of the 24th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The Civil War Centennial Commission, *Tennesseans in the Civil War*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1989 (reprint), 2:202; also, see United State National Archives, File No. 936, W. F. Herron, which indicates that he was a deserter. A pertinent portion of that unit's history indicates: "On December 10, 1864, Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Colonel James D. Tillman was composed of the 4th /5th /31st/33rd/38th and the 19th/24th/41st Tennessee Infantry Regiments with the 19th/24th/41st commanded by Captain Daniel A. Kennedy. As such, the brigade was engaged at Nashville in the Granny White Pike area, and formed part of the force under General [Edward Cary] Walthall which covered the retreat of the army to Corinth, Mississippi." *Ibid.*, 1:225. It seems likely that B. F. Herrin was a kinsman to the W. F. Herron of this service record. Perhaps the latter was killed or missing in action, which fact was known to B. F. Herrin, and it became expedient to assume W. F. Herron's identity for young Herrin's bushwhacking career. B. F. Herrin consistently went by the name *Frank*, the middle name of both persons from the Confederate records. No other explanation seems to be available for the obvious error in the name contained in the court-martial record, although that error is corrected in the later applications for pardon.

⁴² *The Goodspeed Histories of Giles, Lincoln, Franklin and Moore Counties of Tennessee* (Columbia, Tenn.: Woodward & Stinson, 1972), 867. Originally published in 1886 as *Goodspeed's History of Tennessee*.



Gen. George H. Thomas
The Rock of Chickamauga

I told my husband I would go out and talk with them. He said I must not as they would frighten and perhaps harm me; he said he would go out if they killed him as he would not be trampled upon in any such way. I started out and went into the yard and I heard Jenk Walls order the nigger to throw down the fence and told the accused to go and kill the D---d old Tory. Accused charged up towards the house on horseback. My husband was following right behind me and met the accused about ten steps from the door. The accused had a revolver cocked in his hand and as he charged up my husband said "Come Gentlemen do not scare my wife." The accused leveled his revolver upon him and said as he shot him "G-d D--n you, you have good horses." I was within two steps of my husband when he was shot.

After the accused had shot my husband he charged around the yard and cursed and swore and acted as if he had intended to kill us all; he did not get off of his horse at all. He stayed at least an hour; as soon as my husband was shot, he fell forward upon his face and died immediately. The ball entered near the right shoulder in front and came out on the left above the hip. I implored them to help me get [him] into the house. I begged them on my knees and they would

not do it. I sent my oldest girl after the neighbors. The accused chased after her with his pistol cocked and swore he would shoot her if she attempted to go, and nobody should come. I sent another girl in another direction, for the next nearest neighbors, and the accused chased her some 200 yards and I got Jim Tucker to run through the field and turn him back, who brought him back, and the girl went on.

I think about half an hour after my husband was shot, four of them helped me take him into the house. The four men were Buck Pugh, Tom Greyson, John Tucker, and Jim Tucker. My husband was an uncle to the Tucker boys. I asked Jim Tucker who the man was that killed my husband; he refused to tell at first but finally said his name was Herron. I looked at him long and well that I might know him if I ever saw him again. The accused is the man who killed my husband. The party rode off laughing and talking and seemed in fine spirits over the deed. I was pregnant at the time and was confined within 48 hours afterwards.

Andrew J. Pickett, a neighbor of the deceased, also testified, as well as Charlotte I. White, daughter of the deceased, and her brother James M. White. These were all of the witnesses, the defense choosing not to put the accused on the stand, having no witnesses to call, and relying totally upon the brief of counsel filed as Exhibit A of the trial transcript which alleged:

- (1) sufficient drunkenness of the defendant so as to negate *malice a prepense*⁴³,
- (2) that the prisoner was in Confederate service at the time of the offense and was acting under orders of his superior officer,
- (3) that the President had issued a proclamation declaring the State of Tennessee no longer in a state of insurrection, which declaration implied the existence of civil authority and thus negated the validity of the commission's jurisdiction,

⁴³ This is now the legal doctrine of malice aforethought.

-
- (4) the denial of the Sixth Amendment right to a trial by jury and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses for the defendant's benefit and
- (5) the denial of the Fifth Amendment right to grand jury indictment.

Solon Rose's brief in the defendant's behalf urged upon the commission not a "spirit of revenge, but with the holy purpose that crime shall be punished only through the sacred forms of law." The commission, apparently disregarding the brief in its entirety, then found the defendant guilty of the charge of murder and of the specification and sentenced him to be "hanged by the neck until dead at such time and place as the general commanding may direct," the verdict being by a two-third vote of the commission.



A military court martial was serious business, and officers dressed in full uniform for the occasion. This famous photograph shows officers of a Pennsylvania unit in the Army of the Cumberland gathered at Chattanooga for a court martial. The group which tried Herrin was probably similar in appearance. (Library of Congress)

On 1 August 1865, by order of George H. Thomas, major general, United States Army, commanding the Military Division of Tennessee at Nashville, the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the commission were all confirmed and the sentence was ordered to be carried out between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Friday 11 August 1865 in Pulaski by Brevet Major General R. W. Johnson, commanding District of Middle Tennessee.

Andrew Johnson Grants a Commutation

On 10 August 1865, J. C. Walker, styling himself "Judge" from Pulaski, Tennessee, penned a letter of introduction to President Andrew Johnson on behalf of Mrs. John A. Jackson.⁴⁴ "Herrin's family had been very politically well

⁴⁴ JAG Case File 00-1393, J. C. Walker letter. From other sources we learn Mrs. Jackson was the wife of Jonathan Ajax "Johnny" Jackson, erstwhile sheriff of Giles County (1842–48). She was the daughter of Elder Anderson, of the Disciples' Church, and a native of Giles County, Tennessee. She was born 12 December 1821 and died in 1910. A notice of her death appeared in the *Confederate Veteran*, 18 (1910): 135. It contained the intriguing account that: "Her husband was a Union man, so that she was safer than most Southern women in aiding Confederates. She was extraordinarily tactful and fascinating, so that she had much influence with the federal commanders. One of the evidences of her influence is given in the assertion that she saved the life of Frank Herron. There was intense excitement in regard to Herron. (Particulars cannot be given here, but it was a very sensational case, and much praise was given Mrs. Jackson by Southerners for what she did in connection with it). Her greatest disappointment in life, and her greatest sorrow evidently, was in not having been able to save Sam Davis from the gallows. It was a topic which in later years she refrained from discussing; but the impression was made upon the editor of the *Veteran* in an effort to learn particulars from her that she grieved in not having been able to save him. It is stated by one who lives in Pulaski that 'she did more for the people there than any other woman.' Even to very old age Mrs. Jackson was vivacious and most fascinating. She was a devout Christian withal and a blessing to the community. Conspicuous in her life work was the exquisite order in which she kept her husband's grave. He had been dead many years.

connected and active before the War, and the record seems to indicate that they were utilizing every contact they could muster in their effort to save him, for on that same day a telegram was directed from Pulaski to General Thomas at Nashville from John H. Sanchley and James M. Rossman, both lieutenants in the 110th U. S. Cavalry, asking for the suspension of the sentence until General Thomas could examine a promised petition for clemency. Bvt. Major Gen. R. W. Johnson then replied to Gen. Thomas from Murfreesboro, Tennessee on the 11th by telegram acknowledging receipt of Gen. Thomas's telegram granting Herrin a two-week reprieve. Then under date of 11 August 1865, Thomas M. Jones of Pulaski penned another letter of introduction for Mrs. Jackson and urged the President's consideration for clemency and pardon of the son "of one of your oldest and truest friends, Charles Herrin of Lawrence County, Ten." Jones continues:

A boy scarcely seventeen years old, amiable & gentle, & peaceable heretofore, of the most respectable parents, in an unguarded moment under the influence of intoxicating drink & led on by bad associates, takes the life of his fellow man. There was no deliberation, no premeditation, no cool purpose, all of which are indispensably necessary, by the laws of Tennessee, to constitute murder in the first degree. Your excellency must remember, too, the time when this offense was committed—the Federal & Rebel armies at the time were occupying the country—outrage on the one side led to outrage on the other . . .⁴⁵

Another letter of introduction was written at Pulaski on the eleventh by Colonel Elisha Mix, commanding the Eighth Michigan Cavalry and offering interesting vignettes of Mrs. Jackson's loyalty to the union.⁴⁶ Then under the same date, a petition for absolute pardon, or, in the alternative, commutation of the sentence, was addressed to the President by R. Cardwell; Wm. Simonton; R. H. Allen; J. C. Walker; John A. Jackson; C. N. Ordway; Hilary Ward; William Sanders; Daniel G. Anderson, J. P. & Register; Levi Reed, Trustee for Giles County, Tenn.; Edw. W. Rose, County Court Clerk; W. Williford, Clerk, Circuit Court.

R. H. Allen, under date of 12 August 1865 from Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, then added his own note, calling upon the President in an "appeal to your Excellency for grace and pardon in his behalf, and I have taken the liberty as an old friend and acquaintance to add my earnest desire to further her [Mrs. Jackson's] success. If the excited and earnest state of the public mind to procure his pardon is an argument in his favor, it is all pervading and powerful for his reprieve."⁴⁷

By military telegraph dated 17 August 1865, Andrew Johnson commuted the sentence of death to one of life imprisonment and so advised General Thomas.⁴⁸ The order further directed that the sentence is "at hard labor at such penitentiary as the Secretary of War may direct." On the back of one of the petitioners' envelopes, Edwin McMasters Stanton, secretary of war, directed "the state prison at Nashville is designated as the place of imprisonment, if General Thomas can make arrangements for terms, the U. States paying the expenses at usual rates; General Thomas to report his action." This order must have been entered on the 17th, because the official engrossed order from the War Department confirming the commutation and designating the place of imprisonment

They were childless."

⁴⁵ JAG Case File 00-1393, Thomas M. Jones letter.

⁴⁶ JAG Case File 00-1393, E. M. Mix letter. "During the recent retreat of Hood's Army from this place, while the two armies were contending for this town and fighting through its streets, Mrs. Jackson stood upon the porch of her residence and boldly waved the Stars and Stripes in encouragement of our men, and that at no slight risk to herself . . . It would be impossible, in a note of this character, to pin [*sic*] in detail the many patriotic and self-sacrificing acts of Mrs. Jackson during the Rebellion. That she has, with her husband, rendered efficient service to a large number of our most reliable officers and soldiers can [*sic*] testify . . ."

⁴⁷ JAG Case File 00-1393, R. H. Allen letter.

⁴⁸ United States Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Microfiche 15, Presidential Executive Orders and Proclamations - 1865-17-556.

was issued to General Thomas on the 18th, dispatched by mail, with a telegram advising of the commutation and mail order to follow. On the 20th, E[lisha] Mix, colonel commanding cavalry brigade at Pulaski, acknowledged receipt of the telegram of the 19th from Gen. Thomas advising of the commutation of sentence. Gen. Thomas then directed that Herrin be transported to Nashville for imprisonment.

Herrin was received by officials at the state penitentiary in Nashville, Tennessee on 25 August 1865.⁴⁹ This record indicates that at the date of reception, he has a father and stepmother, two brothers and four sisters residing in Lawrence County, Tennessee, and one sister in Texas. He is described as having dark hair, a sallow complexion and grey eyes, being of a height of 5 feet 8 inches, weighing 140 pounds, and being then seventeen years of age.⁵⁰ On 2 September 1865, Mrs. John A. Jackson wrote to the President:

After reaching my home I feel that I cannot rest until I thank you cordially for your kind reception of me, and the interest you took in my mission to Washington. The commutation of young Herrin's sentence has had a most salutary effect upon the community, and they bless you for your clemency, and graciousness, to a subdued and suffering people. I most solemnly believe, my dear President, that God in His wise providence has selected you in mercy to reign over us, to heal the evils brought about by political and social confusion, and that you will be sustained and blessed in your efforts to administer the government for the benefit of the whole people. Our Southern brothers are beginning to know that you are their friend, their protector, and to feel that "in thy hands a nation's fate lies encircled" its dangers great and its peril imminent! To you they look and pray for pardon, believing great misfortunes would be theirs if the reins of government should unfortunately fall into the hands of the radicals! . . .⁵¹

The First Petition for a Pardon

There the matter stood, with Herrin in prison, until the spring of the following year when Brice M. Moore of New Orleans, writing from Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, brought the subject of a pardon to the attention of the president once more. In a letter dated 9 April 1866, after making his plea, Moore signed himself "your old personal friend." Moore was evidently a Herrin family friend of some considerable influence. He appears on the Lawrence County census of 1860 as B. M. Moore, a farmer with real and personal property valued at \$67,000, a vast sum for that time and place.⁵²

In July of 1866, the judge advocate general reported to the secretary of war, upon presidential inquiry, the inability of his office to locate a file and the consequent assumption that Herrin was not tried by a military court. As further evidence of the actions of the family and its political adherents, the War Department file also contains a letter from one A. R. Alley of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, to the Hon. Edmund Cooper, congressman from Tennessee, which letter the latter obviously forwarded to either the president or the secretary of war.⁵³

⁴⁹State of Tennessee, Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, Record Group 25, State Penitentiary Records, Convict Record Book, 87: 273.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*

⁵¹United States Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Manuscript Section, Papers of Andrew Johnson, Microfilm Reel 17, Folio 6501-6503, copied 3 January 2002; this letter is also noted in Paul H. Bergeron (ed.), *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, May-August 1865* (Knoxville, Tennessee: The University of Tennessee Press, 1967), 8:585.

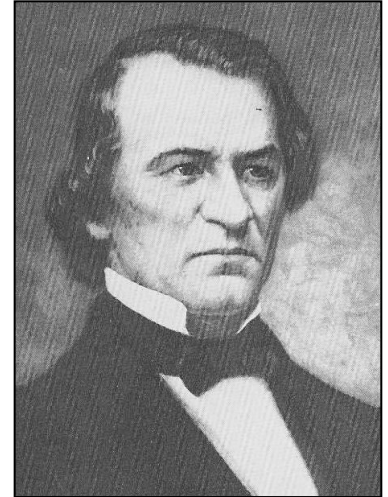
⁵²1860 *United States Census*, Lawrence County, Tenn., Civil District 10, Household No. 841, stamped p. 471.

⁵³JAG Case File 00-1393, A. R. Alley letter. Cooper was one of several brothers who rose to prominence in Tennessee politics. He was a United States Congressman and later became private secretary to President Andrew Johnson. His brother William was a Davidson County, Tennessee, chancellor and later a judge of the state Court of Civil Appeal and associate Supreme Court Justice for the State of Tennessee. Another brother, Duncan B. Cooper, a Nashville newspaper editor and liquor lobbyist, was later convicted of the notorious murder of former United States senator and fellow Nashville newspaper editor, Edward Ward Carmack. Yet another brother, David Cooper, was a United States senator from Tennessee. Kenneth D.

On 8 September 1866, the third petition was received by the president from R. H. Rose, chancellor of the Fifth Chancery District; S. A. Carrell, clerk of the county court; John McLaren, clerk of the circuit court; A. R. Alley; N. B. Chaffin; J. W. Reavis, M. D.; N. D. Garner; W. H. Dustin; John H. Harrison, deputy sheriff of Lawrence County; J. H. Boswell of Lawrence County; J. B. Oldham, deputy sheriff of Maury County. A fourth petition, dated only “Sept. 1866”, bearing many of the same signatures, contains the interesting statement:

. . . young Herrin was only fifteen years of age and of a very tractable disposition and was in company with some very corrupt men, one of whom was an officer, and all neighbors who had an old grudge against the deceased. They having given young Herrin to drink inveigled him into the commission of the act.

We admit the act was rash but there was neither malice nor premeditation, having never seen the deceased before. His youth rendered him ductile to the persuasions of older and corrupt men. The officer who commanded the squad has left the country or wanders unknown in consequence of the deed, and the infant we apprehend cannot appease Justice. The stern goddess would turn with horror from such a sacrifice and intelligence, goodness, fame and a train of other virtues step forward to excuse the rashness and claim their child for future usefulness.



His mild, gentle and generous treatment towards Federal officers while in Southern prisons indicated a sensitive appreciation of their condition; ever ready and willing to contribute to their wants and anxious to relieve their sufferings.⁵⁴

On 12 September 1866, James H. Thomas of Columbia, Tennessee, directed to the president a letter of introduction for one of Herrin’s brothers. Thomas describes the father as “one of the best citizens I ever knew and one of the truest friends I ever had and I would gladly do anything in my power to relieve his son. I have entire confidence in every sender of the petition and hope—anxiously hope—to enlist your kind and zealous aid in procuring a pardon.” Herrin’s father, C. J. Herrin, posted an entreaty to the president from Nashville, Tennessee, 6 November 1866.⁵⁵ He wrote:

The youth was about fifteen years of age and, as I have learned and am satisfied, he felt himself forced to do the deed by threats against his own life by others who were present and under the influence of liquor. These latter facts, however, could not be proved on the trial, as the guilty

McKellar, *Tennessee Senators As Seen by One of Their Successors* (Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1942), 353–55; also, Frances Williams Kunstling, *The Cooper Family Papers: A Bibliographic Note*, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Nashville, Tennessee: The Tennessee Historical Society, Inc., 1969) (Summer 1969, no. 2), 28: 200–01.

⁵⁴ *JAG Case File 00-1393*, petition dated Sept. 1866.

⁵⁵ *JAG Case File 00-1393*, letter of C. J. Herrin. Charles Joel Herrin, father of Benjamin Franklin Herrin, was evidently a relatively prominent prewar Democratic functionary in Lawrence County, Tennessee, and known to Andrew Johnson from his days as prewar governor of Tennessee (see page 16 *supra*). The elder Herrin had served previously as chairman of the county court for Lawrence County, 5 November 1828 (Lawrence County, Tennessee Tax List 1826, line 8; also, County Court Minutes, 5 November 1828), surveyor for the county (1850 United States Census, Lawrence County, Tennessee, Civil District no. 1, p. 296B; also various Lawrence County, Tennessee, Deed Books between 8 May 1839 and 16 August 1856), constable, notary public, magistrate and register of deeds. He was also appointed United States postmaster at West Point, Tennessee, in 1842. Nellie Louise McNish Gambill, *Kith & Kin of Captain James Leeper and Susan Drake, His Wife*. (New York, New York (?): by the author, 1946), 46; also, <http://www.chrisnchris.com/cgi-bin/igmget.cgi/n'MtFamilyTree?11340> (1/21/2002); also, http://www.chrisnchris.com/ccfamtree/documents/Herrin/charles_joel_herrin.htm

parties had escaped. I am, of course, exceedingly anxious to have my son relieved from his present condition, and his tender age is referred to as the main ground for asking your interposition in his behalf, not being able to establish the facts in mitigation. I trust you may feel warranted in ordering his release and restoring him to his disconsolate home.

Another letter, under date of 19 November 1866, is penned from Nashville by none other than James S. Hull, warden of the Tennessee State Penitentiary, where Herrin was incarcerated. Directed to whom it may concern, Hull certified “that Frank Herrin, now a convict in the State Penitentiary, has uniformly conducted himself with uniform [*sic*] good conduct and gentlemanly bearing while I have been in charge of the Penitentiary. I therefore most cordially and heartily recommend him for executive clemency.”⁵⁶ It is curious to note that in the following month Herrin escaped from this man’s custody, and was never pursued by state officials for recapture. On the same date from “Representative Hall” in Nashville, William A. Garner, state representative from Lawrence County, wrote to the president:

I have the honor to submit to your consideration the case of Franklin Heron of Lawrence County who is at this time a convict in the state prison for life and has been in said prison for more than 12 months. I will state, your excellency, that I have, since my earliest recollection, been well acquainted with the father and family [*sic*] this young man and I am happy to say that we have no family of people in all of the county that stands higher for honesty and integrity and the family have always been quiet and orderly disposed.

I have taken some time in investigating the case of young Heron and find that it was by a decision of a military commission before which he was accused for having killed one Mr. White, a citizen of Giles County, Tenn., in or about the year 64. This young man did, as he acknowledged, kill said White under the immediate orders of one William Shelton who was sent to White’s house by orders of one Maj. Gilbert who had at that time in his command a squad of Confederate cavalry. This fact can be proven, and I have not the least bit of doubt but this boy was under the influence of whiskey and entire at the control of those cowardly villains who dared not do this dirty deed themselves. Capt. Rexford examined in my presence one Franklin Walls, who testified upon oath that Gilbert did order Shelton to go to White’s house and kill White and burn down his house over his wife’s head! Upon this evidence Capt. Rexford, who was then the Judge Adv. of the com[mission] preferred charges against Maj. Gilbert and Gen. R. W. Johnson, who was then in command at Pulaski, Tenn., where said com[mission] was sitting, disapproved said charges and Gilbert⁵⁷, who was the man who should have been held accountable, was permitted to go at liberty

⁵⁶ JAG Case File 00-1393, letter of James S. Hull.

⁵⁷ Gilbert, as has been noted previously, was in Confederate service. He was first in Company B, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment but resigned 14 October 1863 to form a cavalry battalion. His cavalry unit was causing some difficulty to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson’s command in Pulaski in March and April 1865, and reports reaching Nashville indicated that he still had more than 200 men under his command in the vicinity of Lamb’s Ferry. 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, 1897), 1st series, pt. 2, *Correspondence, etc.*, 49:157, 219, 240. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson reports to the chief of staff from Pulaski, 8 May 1865, that Major Gilbert had been brought in with five of his men. *Ibid.*, 668. Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger reports from Decatur, Alabama on 12 May 1865, to Brig. Gen. William D. Whipple, assistant adjutant general, that Major Gilbert surrendered there the preceding day with one company. *Ibid.*, 735. The final mention of Major Gilbert appears in a curious letter from Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson at Pulaski 15 May 1865, to Brig. Gen. William D. Whipple, chief of staff, intriguing in its brevity, which says: “Gilbert, faithful to his promise, has returned, having surrendered his men at Decatur, the nearest point to his old camp.” It may, therefore, be surmised that Johnson refused to endorse Rexford’s preferment of charges because Gilbert had been instrumental in the surrender of fairly large numbers of Confederate cavalry in northern Alabama. Gilbert was himself subsequently killed in a duel by Dr. Pomp Westmoreland on 13 February 1868 over a disagreement arising when Gilbert took a herd of swine to Nashville to sell, and, upon his return, secreted the sale proceeds of the

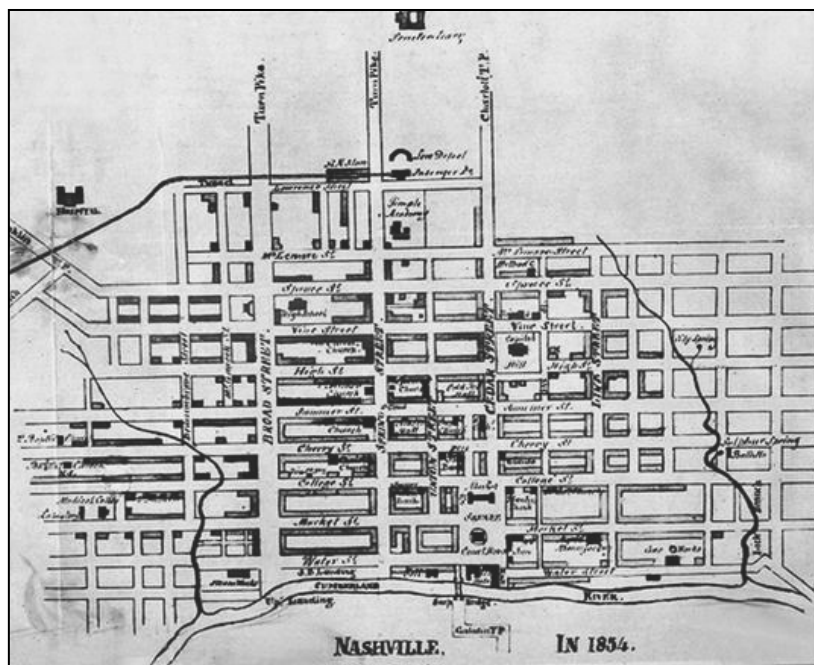
—while this boy who but about 15 years of age was to suffer the heavy penalties of imprisonment for life for having done the wicked work assigned him by Maj. Gilbert's subaltern, William Shelton.

To prove that young Heron is not the responsible party, I will inform your excellency that he did not know where such a gentleman as Mr. White lived as he had not been in the county where White lived and lived at least 30 miles from White's house. Mr. White was a gentleman and he and the Herron family had never had any acquaintance. I will further say that the Herrons are yet acting the part of good citizens and I am not in any manner disposed to believe that young Herron would act otherwise should he be so fortunate as to obtain the pardon of your excellency.

Therefore I pray your excellency to give this case a fair investigation and if you do not deem it inconsistent with your duties, I hope to find at an early day the pardon of young Herron and to see him around his father and family hearth acting the part of a good son.⁵⁸

On 16 November 1866, also writing from Nashville, J. J. Noah, chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division of the State of Tennessee wrote to the president. After reviewing the circumstances of Herrin's conviction and commutation, Noah continues:

There were very cogent reasons for this exercise of clemency. The crime (killing a citizen) was committed under orders of his superior officer, while in the Confederate service, and under duress of this officer, who threatened to kill this youth if he disobeyed. But the main reason why I interceded for him was the fact that, at the fight with Forrest's command at Sulphur [Branch], Trestle⁵⁹, a Federal officer was captured, belonging to the Colored troops, and the rebel soldiers threatened to kill this officer. Young Herrin interposed for him, and saved his life, by permitting him to escape while under his guard. While this youth was in confinement at Pulaski this officer came to his prison, shared his confinement, and with tears and protestations begged the Federal officers to spare his life in return for the life he had saved! I was personally a witness to these facts



The state penitentiary is shown at the top edge of this 1854 map of Nashville. It was located near the present route of I-40 between Church and Charlotte.

transaction from Westmoreland, his partner in the deal." *The Lure and Lore of Limestone County, Alabama* (Limestone County Historical Society. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Portals Press, 1978), 200, 223.

⁵⁸ JAG Case File 00-1393, letter of William A. Garner.

⁵⁹ This battle was fought in Limestone County Alabama, September 23–24, 1864. Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was the commander of Confederate forces during this attack and many of the defending forces were United States Colored Troops. A list of those captured was published in the October 6, 1864, edition of the *Mobile, Alabama Advertiser and Register*. *The Giles County Historical Society Bulletin* (Pulaski, Tennessee: July 2002), 28:15.

and this officer related to me all the circumstances, begging what influence I might possess to be used in reprieving young Herrin. I have seen them with their arms around each other's necks, mingling their tears, and even the guard of soldiers who had Herrin in charge shared their emotion, and implored me to aid in saving this youth. Application is now being made for Herrin's release and I would feel myself untrue to all the dictates and duties of humanity, did I not do all in my power to forward this end. The crime was in the course of war, done by a mere boy under duress, and the really guilty parties have escaped. He has been imprisoned a long time, and his release would comfort the gray hairs and old hearts of his aged parents. But apart from this, this youth, through motives of humanity, saved the life of a captive Federal officer, and, I trust, that fact alone would move largely in his behalf . . .

Former Tennessee Governor (1847–49), Neill S. Brown, wrote from Nashville to the president under date of 19 November 1866. This correspondence identifies Chancellor J. J. Noah as former Major Noah of the Pulaski command. Brown wrote:

The boy is about fifteen years old, and I am satisfied that he acted under duress and threats by a drunken crowd who were with him and who were too cowardly to do the deed themselves, but mean enough to impose it upon a timid boy. But these facts could not be proved because the rascals made their escape. I feel that the boy's youth and inexperience makes a just appeal to Executive Clemency, more especially when one considers the difficulties of a fair trial in the midst of war and confusion and before a military court. I know the father of the boy well. He is a most estimable citizen and I hope your excellency may feel warranted in restoring the boy to his disconsolate home. I am informed that he has behaved well in prison and has manifested a hopeful regret for what he did. The application by his father was made out to General Thomas under the supposition that he had the jurisdiction over the case . . .⁶⁰

It is at this point the case takes a most curious turn. Records of the Tennessee State Penitentiary indicate that young Herrin escaped "in the night of 25 December 1866."⁶¹ Although the penitentiary record indicates the state had knowledge of the fact that Herrin's sister lived in Texas, and that most of his family lived in Lawrence County, Tennessee, it does not appear that any effort was exerted to locate him, and the state's record does make clear that he was not ever apprehended or returned to custody as an escaped convict.

To Be Continued

⁶⁰ JAG Case File 00-1393, letter of Neil S. Brown.

⁶¹ *Convict Record Book*, 87:273. In this connection, it is of interest that the records of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee are nonexistent from the point in February 1862, after the fall of Fort Donelson and the evacuation of the Capitol at Nashville when the General Assembly adjourned *sine die* (literally, to go hence without day, or an indefinite adjournment). Thus, the first records of its proceedings *post bellum* were in 1867. The *Senate Journal of the Second Adjourned Session of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, convened at Nashville, Monday, 5 November 1866 (Tennessee's General Assembly is a biennial one like the United States' Congress), contains an appended report of the condition of the state penitentiary. Entitled "Table of White Convicts Received by Andrew Johnson, Agent, (Military Governor appointed by President Lincoln) and James S. Hull, Warden, Tennessee Penitentiary from October 1, 1865 to November 1, 1866," it lists 240 confined on October 1, 1865 [of whom Herrin would be one] 443 committed since October 1, 1865, 325 discharged, 28 died, and 19 escaped (an escape rate of better than 4%), leaving a total of 311 as of November 1, 1866. Of these, 146 were white and 165 Negroes; 297 convicted by civil courts and 14 by military courts. State of Tennessee, *Senate Journal of the Second Adjourned Session of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee* (Nashville, Tennessee: S. C. Mercer, Printer to the State, 1867), pp. 97-144.

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

Giles County



Reading Braille, ca. 1900

Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman, CGSM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paupers and Indigent: if supported wholly or partly at cost of city, county, or state; or at cost of institution; whether able-bodied; whether habitually intemperate; if epileptic; if ever convicted of a crime; if disabled; if born in the institution, or date of admission;

whether others of the family were also in that establishment; if also blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic. Paupers living in individual homes who were supported partly or fully at county cost were referred to by the Census Office, as "outdoor paupers," to distinguish them from paupers in institutions.

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

Giles County

Kennedy, Elex: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3,e.d.110; see **Pop.Sch.** p.31,ln.39]

Abernathy, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3,e.d.110; see **Pop.Sch.** p.13,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8, black, male, son, burned; in household of Champ Abernathy.

Bass, William: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; dementia, 2 years, not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.13,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, male, son, in household of James Bass.

Smith, Nancy: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; dementia, age at 1st attack, 20; not confined, not restrained; inmate, State Asylum, Tenn., 1 year. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, white, female, daughter, in household of Mary Smith.

Hopkins, Norge: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.3,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** Norge Hopkins, age 22, black, male, son, in household of Clayborne Hopkins.

Blair, Chanie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.34,ln.45]

Hollis, Nancy: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; afflicted at age 12; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.34,ln.9]

Williams, W.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate at Tenn. Institute, discharged 1860. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.13,ln.48]

Williams, Robert Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate at Tenn. Institute, discharged 1860. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.20,ln.19]

Martin, Thomas: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; illegitimate, not separated from living mother, origins not respectable. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, black, male, orphan, in household of Carey Tucker.

Williams, Mary: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.14,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, female, granddaughter, in household of Julia Williams.

Shurbut, James: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; mother deceased, abandoned by parents, illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.16,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, white, male, grandson, in household of John Shurbut.

Shurbut, Benjamin: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; mother deceased, abandoned by parents, illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.16,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2, white, male, grandson, in household of John Shurbut.

Cheatham, Margret: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.17,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, mulatto, female, boarder, in household of Dallas Tucker.

Cox, Mary: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father deceased, mother not deceased, abandoned by parents, illegitimate, origins not respectable. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.17,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, female, servant, in household of Alexander Phelps.

Maples, Ella: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.22,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 10, mulatto, female, servant, in household of Martha Wells.

Maples, Samuel: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.22,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8, black, male, servant, in household of Martha Wells.

Rowe, Marion: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father deceased, mother not deceased, not illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.23,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, male, boarder, in household of Wm. J. Moffett.

Harwell, George: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; mother deceased, abandoned by parents, illegitimate, origins not respectable. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.25,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, black, male, boarder, in household of Alexander King.

Harwell, Clarence: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; mother deceased, abandoned by parents, illegitimate, origins not respectable. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.25,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 3, black, male, boarder, in household of Alexander King.

Cole, Robert: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father deceased, mother not deceased; not abandoned, illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.118; see **Pop.Sch.** p.34,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, white, male, boarder, in household of Pleasant J. Hollis.

Campbell, Letiica: Insane Schedule; enumerated Franklin Co.; dementia, 1 attack, at age 24, confined at night, attendant needed; inmate, Nashville, Tenn., 8 years. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, female, wife, in household of Robt. Campbell.

Campbell, Wash: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; 1 attack, at age 30, not confined, not restrained,

never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 61, white, male, brother, in household of Robt. Campbell.

Rea, Evaline: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3, e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.19,ln.26] **Pop. Sch.:** age 37, white, female, head of household.

Lamar, Catharine: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.[s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.115,ln.19]

Calloway, Mack: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.7,ln.12]

Morris, Ardena: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 2, burned, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.9, ln.36]

Page, Enoch: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at 2/50, by fall, natural head; also deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.29,ln.39]

Birdwell, Sarah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.10,ln.43]

Birdwell, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.10,ln.44]

Pennegan, Martha: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.6,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, black, female, in household of Mack Pennegan.

Pennegan, Jane: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 55, cataract, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.117; see **Pop.Sch.** p.2,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 58, mulatto, female, wife, in household of Mack Pennegan.

Riddle, Irine: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.16,ln.46]



Moore, John J.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.25,ln.17]

Harwell, Sarah A.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, Tenn., 8 mos., discharged, 1871. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.8,ln.31]

Harwell, Martha J.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, Tenn. 8 mos., discharged 1871. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.8,ln.32]

Harwell, Samuel W.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, Tenn., 8 mos., discharged 1871. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.8,ln.33]

Harwell, Lou L.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 18, semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.24]

Rambo, Ben: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, hereditary, large head. [s.d.3,e.d.116; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.24]

McCunley, J. Green: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause: fright of mother, large head. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.15,ln.12]

Burgess, Willie p.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause: fright of mother before birth, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.16,ln.14]

Irwin, Mary Ann: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause: calomel, natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.18,ln.12]

Beaver, Martha: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 56; cause: bilious fever, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.1,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, white, female, mother, in household of Wm. A. Beaver.

Marsh, Isaac: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 20; cause: scrofula, semi-blind.[s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.1,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, male, in household of Jack Marsh.

Woods, R. G.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 49; cause: scrofula, partially blind; inmate, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Ky., 2 weeks. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.2,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, head of household.

White, Walter R.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1 4/12; cause: paralysis; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.6,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, male, son, in household of Sallie M. White.

Rumbo, Walter R.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 15; cause: poison; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.12,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, black, male, servant, in household of May F. Emerson.

Phillips, Chas. H.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 59; cause: neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.17,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 68, white, male, head of household.

Oliver, Jas: Blind Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3,e.d.115; see **Pop.Sch.** p.2,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8, black, male, step-son, in household of Geo. Dangerfield.

Kinkade, E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; melancholia, age at 1st attack, 28; not confined, not restrained; inmate, Tenn. State hospital, 2 years, discharged 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.114; see



Calomel (mercury chloride) was a popular purgative in the 19th century. It was said to be the cause of Mary Ann Irwin's birth defect. Because of the toxicity of mercury, calomel was dangerous if taken in large doses.

Pop.Sch. p.16,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, female, head of household.

Ingram, Mary: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; melancholia, duration of present attack: 2 months; number of attacks: 1; age at 1st attack: 61; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.114; see **Pop.Sch.** p.25,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 28, white, female, daughter, in household of Sarah Ingram.



Dunevan, Benjamin: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; epilepsy, age at 1st attack: 8; confined, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.42,ln.26] **Note** {by enumerator}: "This person was kicked by a horse when 8 years old. After his recovery he was partially idiotic but learned to read. At age 20 he became epileptic & at times very dangerous. Is now locked in small house most all time. Parents passed & he poorly attended to." **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, male, son, in household of Wm. Dunevan.

Bugg, John L.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; epilepsy, age at 1st attack: 20; continually shackled; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.49,ln.34] **Note** {by enumerator}: "This was a bright young man til 20—at which time he had a slight spell of sickness after which he became slightly epileptic for 8 or 10 years, since which he has been closely confined having grown unquiet." **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, son, in household of Robert M. Bugg.

McQuig, Martha: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; melancholia; duration: nightly; age at 1st attack: 24; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.39,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, female, wife, in household of Abner T. McQuigg.

Knox, Geo. E.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.35]

Davis, James W.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 3/12; cause: measles; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.11,ln.44]

Ursery, Ardeena: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 5, paralysis, medium head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.24,ln.38]

Dunevan, Benjamin: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; afflicted at age 8, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.42,ln.26]

Cross, Sarah: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 years, discharged 1882[sic]. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.9,ln.14]

Cross, James J.: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.9,ln.15]

Cross, Anna: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.9,ln.20]

Boatwright, Joel: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.48,ln.20]

Boatwright, John: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.48,ln.21]

Boatwright, Nancy: Deaf-Mutes schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.113; see **Pop.Sch.** p.48,ln.23]

Williams, Elmira: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; melancholia, duration of present attack: 1 month; number of attacks of attacks: 20; age at 1st attack, 13; inmate, Asylum at Nashville, one year, discharged 1864. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.6,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:**

age 58, white, female, wife, in household of John Williams.

Winn, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.9]

Yokely, Dealy: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; helpless, afflicted at birth, very small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.9,ln.7]

~~**Baker, Sallie:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1879; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.3,ln.50] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials. Enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white female, homeless, in household of John p. Shirley.~~

~~**Knox, John T.:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.39] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials. Enumerator was F. J. Wood.]~~

~~**Baker, Thomas:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.3,ln.49] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials. Enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, male, homeless, in household of John P. Shirley.~~

~~**Prentice, William:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.35] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials. ; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 16, white, male, nephew, homeless, in household of John Prentice.~~

~~**Prentice, Houston:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.36] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 12, white,~~

male, nephew, homeless, in household of John Prentice.

~~**Brummet, David:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.8,ln.39] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2, white, male, boarder, homeless, in household for Henry Meece.~~

~~**Meece, Charity:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.8,ln.41] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, black, male, homeless, in household of Henry Meece.~~

~~**Prentice, Ella:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.19,ln.27] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 10, white, female, boarder, homeless, in household of Thos. Williamson.~~

~~**Morris, Maggie:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; father & mother deceased; admitted to institution, 1876; deaf mute, idiotic. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.20,ln.8] “Erased by enumerator.” [signed, but with illegible initials; enumerator was F. J. Wood.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 15, white, female, granddaughter, homeless, in household of Hue Yokely.~~

Hendrick, Albert: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Giles Co.; imprisoned State Penitentiary, Nashville, as state prisoner, serving a term of imprisonment; incarcerated 14 Feb. 18 [?]; alleged offense: burglary; at hard labour – stone cutting. [s.d.3,e.d.112; see **Pop.Sch.** p.7,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** age, 25, white, male, son-in-law, prisoner; in household of Burton Grigg.

Clay, Sarah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Giles Co. [s.d.3,e.d.111; see **Pop.Sch.** p.4,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, black, female, mother, in household of Caesar Redus.

To Be Continued

From the Papers of Gov. Newton Cannon

Middle Tennessee items, 1837-1838
(continued)

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 5. Correspondence, 1837

Baltimore, Maryland. 7 Jan. 1837

Albert Miller Lea writes to accept the appointment as chief engineer for the State of Tennessee. He wishes to serve his native state and will return with his family in early March. Lea lists the equipment he will need to purchase and describes the composition of the sixteen-man surveying team he will need.

Nashville, Davidson County. 27 Jan. 1837.

Thomas O'Riley's letter to Luke Lea, Secretary of State, accepting an appointment as assistant engineer for the state.

Stewarts Borough, Rutherford County. 28 Jan. 1837.

Clement W. Nance writes to accept the appointment offered him [as a surveyor], adding a complaint about the meager compensation offered.

Readyville, Cannon County. 26 June 1837.

Albert Miller Lea reports that he has examined the country from Columbia eastward towards Shelbyville, and as far east as the head of Stone's River, endeavoring to find a practicable route for the railroad. He believes the route will have to follow Charles Creek of Stone's River, as it is impracticable to cross the Caney Fork below the Falls. Lea plans to spend two weeks surveying in this area and will then go to Cedar Spring in Maury County to examine the southern route. The bad weather has caused some sickness among the surveyors but "every member of the party seems to do his duty cheerfully and industriously."

Readyville,

Cannon County. 26 June 1837.

Albert Miller Lea writes to the executive board in confusion over the role of Thomas O'Brien, who was informed by letter from the Secretary of State on June 9th that Mr. Thomas was being sent to take O'Brien's place on the survey team. O'Brien discussed the matter with Lea and decided to resign immediately. "I appreciated his delicacy, did not object to his leaving me, accepted his resignation (a verbal one), paid him off and took a friendly and final leave of him, and lo, here he is again!"

Readyville, Cannon County. 26 June 1837.

In this letter to Gov. Cannon, Lea begins: "It has chanced to me to hear that one of my assistants, C. W. Nance, Esq., has been in the habit of writing to you in relation to the surveys under my charge. If those letters are a part of a private correspondence between you . . . I have nothing to do with them, certainly; but if they are to be regarded as official letters . . . they ought in courtesy to pass through me; and I must respectfully beg of you the favor so to inform Mr. Nance. As to his interference in the affairs of Mr. O'Riley, you will please excuse me for saying, that he would do well to learn the duties of an assistant himself before he undertakes to vouch for the ability of another."

Tampa Bay, Florida. 6 Sept. 1837

Maj. Gen. Thomas Jessup of "the Southern Army" calls on Gov. Cannon to provide 1,200 volunteer soldiers for six months' service in the war in Florida. 400 of these should be mounted in order to form a spy



Albert Miller Lea (1783-1851)

Brother of Cannon's Secretary of State Luke Lea, Albert Miller Lea was appointed State Surveyor in 1838. He had recently returned from a surveying expedition in the far north. Lake Albert Lea, and the town of Albert Lea, Minnesota, are named for him.

battalion; the remainder to be organized into ten "companies of foot." An officer of the army has been ordered to report to the governor to muster the troops into service and accompany them to Florida. If Cannon is unable to provide the foot soldiers, he may substitute a mounted regiment instead.

Box 1, folder 6. Correspondence, 1838

Nashville, Davidson County. 25 May 1838.

The Board of Directors for the Bank of Tennessee announce the appointment of directors of the branch bank at Clarksville in Montgomery County. Those appointed are: John H. Poston; Joshua Elder; Gust's. A. Henry; George Pattison; Fielding L. Williams; Allen Johnson; Thomas W. Barksdale; Benjamin W. Wilkins; Thomas Williamson; Aretus W. Hicks; Benjamin Collier; Richard Batson.

Nashville, Davidson County. 26 May 1838.

The Board of Directors for the Bank of Tennessee announce the appointment of directors of the branch bank at Columbia in Maury County. Those appointed are: William J. Polk; William E. Kennedy; John W. Cheairs; Gardner Frierson; George G. Skipwith; Hilary Langton; Archibald Wright, J. R. Hill; Bowling Gordon; Maj. T. M. East; William Davis.

Nashville, Davidson County. 26 May 1838.

The Board of Directors for the Bank of Tennessee announce the appointment of directors of the branch bank at Shelbyville in Bedford County. Those appointed are: John Eakin; Erwin J. Frierson; Thomas Davis; George Davidson; James Deary; Daniel Barringer; Clemens Cannon; Benjamin Decherd; Anthony Dibrell; William Black; John Hickerson; Samuel E. Gilliland.

[Columbia, Maury County?] 16 July 1838.

Directors of the Columbia Central Turnpike notify the governor that \$150,000 of stock in the road has been "subscribed for," with 30 percent of the amount subscribed having been paid to the treasurer. Signed by P. R. Booker, President, and W. D. Cooper, Lucius J. Polk, G. A. Pillow, J.B. Pillow, James Walker, Leonidas Polk, Gideon J. Pillow and W. M. J. Polk.

Perryville, Wayne County. 10 Sept. 1838.

Petition protesting the route chosen for the Columbia Central Turnpike. Instead of routing it through Perryville as described in the charter, the chief engineer has terminated the road above Carrollville, twenty-five miles above Perryville. This will make it impossible to connect with the Perryville, Lexington and Jackson road. Petitioners allege that many of the turnpike's stockholders have an interest in ironworks in Wayne County, and this new route is serving their interests. Signed by H. H. Brown, Jas. Doherty, Jesse Gray, W. G. Porter, W. Welch and about fifteen others.

Lebanon, Wilson County. 17 Sept. 1838.

Robert L. Caruthers writes that he has seen an article in the *Banner*, which states he has been selected as a director of the Cumberland & Stones River Turnpike Company. Although he is in favor of the work being done on the road, he has declined allowing his name to be presented as a director on any turnpike and feels that his obligations prevent him from performing this duty. He recommends that Albert Foster or Dr. M. McCorkle be appointed in his place.

Lebanon, Wilson County. 27 Sept. 1838.

Robert M. Burton resigns his appointment as a director of the Cumberland and Stones River Turnpike Company. He suggests George D. Cummins as a replacement. In a postscript, Burton advises that either Judge Anderson or Judge Rucks will hold court in Lebanon.

Shelbyville, Bedford County. 14 Nov. 1838.

James L. Armstrong requests that the governor appoint a board of directors for the Shelbyville and McMinnville Turnpike Company. He provides a list of potential members from each of the counties through which the road will run. From Bedford: Geo. W. McQuiddy; Col. James Mullins; Joseph C. Strong; Newcom Thompson; C.W. Black; Samuel Doak; Tho. M. Coldwell. From Coffee: Lorenzo Norton; William Moore; Will P. Harris; William Suttons. From Cannon: Jacob Spangler. From Warren: Stokely D. Rowan; Thomas Parris Sr.; Isaac Young; – Tolliver; – Brewer; Michl. Derryberry. On 4 Feb. 1839

Cannon's list of appointments was added to the letter above. From Warren: Stokeley D. Rowan; Thomas Parris Sr.; Michael Derryberry. From Cannon: Jacob Spangler. From Coffee: Lorenzo Norton; Wm. Sutton; Wm. P. Harris. From Bedford: Joseph C. Strong; Michael McQuiddy. [Armstrong did not receive a reply and sent a similar letter to the Governor on 30 Jan. 1839 from Beech Grove, Tenn.]

Shelbyville, Bedford County.
3 Dec. 1838.

James L. Armstrong informs Gov. Cannon that he is the sole owner of shares in the Shelbyville and McMinnville Central Turnpike Company, having purchased all 1,700 shares at Davis' Mills in Bedford County on 27 Aug. 1838, according to public notice.

Box 1, folder 7. Correspondence (A-M) 1838

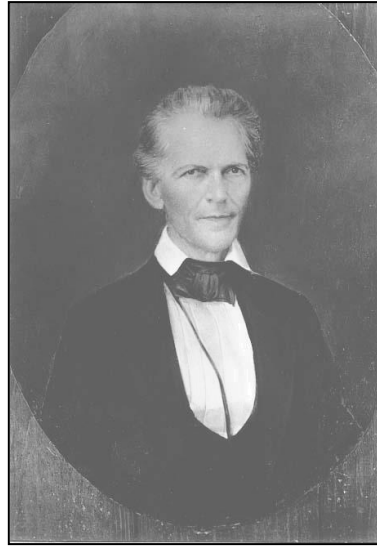
15 June 1838

Request from a convention of citizens of Rutherford, Warren, Cannon, White, Jackson, Smith and Overton counties that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Tennessee be directed to locate a branch bank in the Mountain District. The petitioners claim to represent a "large and intelligent" portion of the residents of their counties, and complain that there are no banks in the

district. Signed by Wm. M. Clain, President, and Secretaries Alvan[?] Cullom and John W. Childress.

Nashville, Davidson County, 17 Sept. 1838

Letter from Ephraim H. Foster reluctantly accepting an appointment to serve as U.S. Senator pro tem in the place recently resigned by Felix Grundy.



**Robert Looney Caruthers
(1800-1882), Lebanon lawyer,
was elected governor of Tennessee
in 1863 by the Confederates
but never took office.**

Clarksville, Montgomery County,
10 July 1838

G. A. Henry writes to request that the governor appoint three additional representatives to the Board of Directors for the Russellville and Clarksville Turnpike Company. George C. Boyd, one of the state's current representatives on the board, adds in a postscript his recommendation that John D. Tyler, Isaac Dennison and Eli Lockhart be so appointed.

Oct. 6, 1838

D. C. Kinnard submits his resignation from the Board of Directors of the Harpeth Turnpike Company.

Lebanon, Wilson County, 6 July 1838
Robert L. Caruthers inquires of the governor regarding an extension of the

Nashville and Lebanon Turnpike to Trousdale's Ferry on the Caney Fork. Questions have arisen regarding the act passed allowing bonds to be issued for the project. Caruthers feels that the people of Jackson, Overton, Fentress and a part of White County will all benefit from this extension, as well as travelers from the eastern counties along the Emory [Turnpike?]. Caruthers requests a prompt reply as the directors are to meet at Clinton College next Saturday.

Monroe, Overton County, 8 Aug. 1838

Edward N. Cullom writes on behalf of the directors of the Livingston Turnpike Road to inform the governor that half of the stock of the road has been subscribed. According to the act of incorporation, the state should now appoint representatives to the board. "Believing that Your Excellency has but a limited acquaintance in this section of country," Cullom recommends the following potential representatives: Col. Henry Gore; Col. Harden P. Oglesby; Robert S. Windle, Esqr.; William Wray; Dr. John S. Daugherty; William Gore,

Esqr.; George Christian, Esqr.; Matthew Reynolds; Adam Winningham, Esqr.; and John Mongold[?], Esqr. Cannon's notations on the outside of the letter indicate that he appointed Henry Gore, Oglesby, Wendell, Wray, and Dougherty.

Alexandria, DeKalb County, 13 July 1838

John Hearn, president, and the directors of the Lebanon Sparta Turnpike, certify that they have examined the stock purchased by individuals and find that 10 percent of the value has been "paid in."

Roseborough, Cannon County, 12 Dec. 1838

William B. Foster forwards to the governor the certificate of the sheriff and jailer of Warren County, proving the capture of Pleasant Waters. He states that Waters is being kept in the Warren County jail, which is safer than the one in Overton. Foster inquires whether this proof is sufficient to draw the reward offered for Waters.

McMinnville, Warren County, 13 Dec. 1838

William Winnard[?], jailer, reports on behalf of Warren County Sheriff Samuel McGee that he has received into his jail one Pleasant Waters, who was indicted by the Circuit Court of Overton County for the murder of Daniel Carmichael. Waters was brought to jail by Wm. Foster, John Eddy, Lewis T. Foster, Wm. Carmichael, James M. Carmichael, Wm. Bozier, and Russell Dean. [A notation appears following Dean's name which may read 'a damned clever man.']

Box 1, folder 8. Correspondence (N-Y) 1838

Columbia, Maury County. 24 June 1838.

Request from J. H. Thompson for muskets from the state armory to supply the Columbia Blues, a company of forty-three "tolerably well organized and drilled" men. He writes that it is known the State Guard at Nashville has drawn muskets from Mr. McIntosh at the Penitentiary, but as the guard numbers only thirty-five or forty men he feels his request can still be supplied.

Perryville, Decatur County. [1838?]

Petition signed by forty-two residents regarding the route of the Columbia Central Turnpike. They believe the directors are planning to site the road to cross the Tennessee River at Ross' Old Ferry near Carrollville, where some of them own an iron works, instead of near Perryville. Petitioners caution that the turnpike needs to intersect with the route of the Tennessee and Jackson Central Railroad. Signed by Jesse Taylor, Hugh Dickson, J. S. Houston, W. G. Porter and others.

3 Oct. 183[8?]

Moses Ridley refuses an appointment as a director from the Hart's Spring neighborhood to the board of the Nashville, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Turnpike. He recommends that Tennessee [sic] Mathews, Esq. be appointed in his place. A note on the outside of the letter indicates Carroll's appointment of Matthews.



Clarksville, Montgomery County. 9 Nov. 1838.

W. L. White writes to inform the governor that Eli Lockhart has refused an appointment as a director of the Clarksville and Russellville Turnpike Company. In a postscript, White suggests several men who might be appointed in Lockhart's stead: Allen Johnson; Wm. Beaumont; Matthew Ligon; Thomas J. Donoho; M. Rowley.

2 Feb. 1838.

W. B. Reese, Wm. B. Turley and Nathan Green, Judges of the Supreme

Court of Tennessee, write regarding the case of Isaac Dole who was convicted in the Circuit Court of Giles County of murder in the first degree. His case has been heard in the Supreme Court and the judges feel that extenuating circumstances justify a request that his sentence be commuted from death to life in the penitentiary.

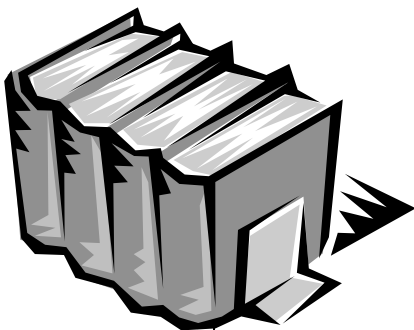
McMinnville, Warren County. 8 Oct. 1838.

S. D. Rowan enclosed a petition on behalf of James Bradford, who was convicted in the Warren County Circuit Court to three months imprisonment for carrying a Bowie Knife. The petitioners wish the governor to pardon him. [Petition not in this file.]

To Be Continued

Book Reviews

by Shirley Wilson



Revolutionary War Pensions

by Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck. 1042 pp., soft cover, index, 2011. \$89.50 plus \$5.50 shipping from Clearfield Company, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 221211 (www.genealogical.com).

This compilation was prepared in the hope of identifying and recreating pension records that were destroyed in two different disastrous fires in the War Department.

The pensions were awarded by State Governments between 1775 and 1874, the General and Federal Governments prior to 1813, and by private acts of Congress to 1905.

There is an appendix listing Pennsylvania pensioners with unidentified war service.

The arrangement is alphabetical and includes all sorts of military and family information as well as identifying injuries. Birth, death and marriage dates are often included along with references to parents, wives, children and grandchildren. The index is huge and does not include the names of the pensioners who are listed alphabetically.

This is truly a work of great value and one you will want to have on your library shelf.

Rutherford County's Civil War

by Barry Lamb. 158 pp., hardcover, index, photographs, 2011. \$30 plus \$5 shipping and insurance from Barry Lamb, 1911 Fern Drive, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130 e-mail: lamb_barry@hotmail.com or 615-893-2849.

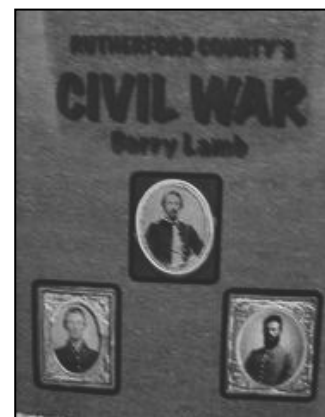
Divided in to four sections, the first is a history of the war as it relates to Rutherford County.

The second section, and by far the largest, is an alphabetical listing of men who fought from Rutherford County or served the Confederacy in

some capacity. Each entry includes a detailed biographical sketch that abounds with genealogical information. Surprisingly, each sketch includes a photograph of the individual. There are at least two African Americans and one woman, who served as a spy, all with photographs.

The third section is comprised of photos of veterans' reunions and the fourth lists Confederate Regiments and the men who served in them.

Published for the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War in 2011, Lamb has created a beautiful book and a warm tribute to those who fought and died from Rutherford County. Don't miss this one!!



The Ultimate Search Book

by Lori Carangelo. 294 pp., soft cover, index, 2011. **\$39.95** plus \$5.50 shipping from Clearfield Company, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 221211 (www.genealogical.com).

Worldwide adoption, genealogy and other search secrets are addressed in this publication from the files of Americans for Open Records. There are chapters on search tips, missing and runaway children, family members separated due to adoption or divorce, and Internet resources.

An alphabetical listing by state and also by country identifies numerous resources available, providing contact information.

There is a lot of useful information in this book. A helpful improvement for the next edition would be an increase in the font size.

Complete Delaware Roll of 1898

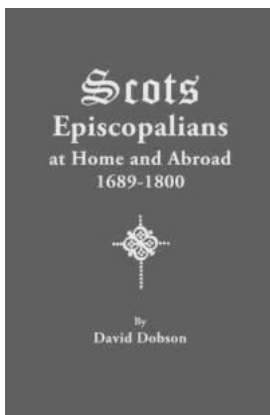
by Jeff Bowen. 120 pp., soft cover, index, 2011. \$17.95 plus shipping from Clearfield Company, address above.

The history of the Eastern Delaware Indians includes more than eight major moves. By 1827 they were in Kansas Territory. An 1860s treaty between the Delaware and the U.S. government granted land to the surviving Delawares (approximately 1000) in Oklahoma. The terms of the treaty also granted Cherokee citizenship to the Delaware.. The land had been acquired from the Cherokee who later challenged the "permanence" of the purchase by the Delaware. The court sided with the Cherokee and the 1898 roll of some 990 enrollees was submitted to the court as evidence.

The book includes a copy of the treaty. The claimants are listed by name and whether living or dead, along with members of the family. In many cases relationships to the claimant are given and most ages are shown.

Members with Delaware Indian ancestry will want a copy of this book for their library.

Scots Episcopalians at Home and Abroad 1689-1800



by David Dobson. 160 pp., 2011. \$18.95 plus shipping from Clearfield Company, address above.

Dobson states that about 25% of Scotland's population in 1688 were Episcopalian; and were members of the Church of Scotland, along with Presbyterians. Following

that year and until 1788, Episcopalians were persecuted and restricted and thus parish registers comparable to those of the Church of Scotland disappeared.

This publication, while admittedly not a comprehensive list, includes information from a multitude of primary and secondary sources on Scots Episcopalians. The arrangement is alpha-

MTGS at Maury County Archives

Colonel Bob Dennison led a class on using Family Tree Maker software at the Maury County Archives recently. Shown below is a shot of Col. Bob helping a student with her questions.



Col. Bob is joined by MTGS officers Virginia Gooch Watson, Sue Edwards and Kath Cowan.

betical and the information is varied. There are births, deaths, marriages, occupations (lots of ministers), and immigrations. The entry for each person includes a date and a location as well as a source code that indicates where Dobson obtained the information.

Thus is a must for anyone who has Scots ancestors and suspects they might be Episcopalian.

The Claiborne Family History

by Helen Avis Briggs-Lonnroth, no pagination, three ring binding, illustrations, photographs, 2011.

This compilation includes information on the Allen, Briggs, Duke, Fulmer, Lonnroth, Maxwell, and Markham families. Most are Tennessee families, many with roots in Virginia. They are arranged in a scrapbook style that includes news clippings, pictures, photos, family group sheets and

copies of census, vital records, tax records and Internet documents.

The Briggs Family History

by Helen Avis Briggs-Lonnroth, no pagination, three ring binding, illustrations, photographs, 2011.

This compilation includes information on the Bridges, Browne, Grundy, McWhirter, and Wroe families and is presented in the same manner as the author's previously reviewed book.

NOTE: *Mrs. Briggs-Lonnroth is to be commended in compiling the above two volumes so that others may benefit from her work. They are not for sale, but can be examined at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville, Tennessee. The*

In Memoriam

We regret to announce the deaths of two long-time members of the Society.

Mrs. Nida B. Wheeler died in early September. She served on the MTGS Board of Directors from 1989 to 1995, and was Hospitality Chairman for the National Genealogical Society Conference in Nashville in 1996.

Mary Lurleen (Dill) Rushing passed away on April 28th in Murfreesboro. She was a charter member of MTGS.

We live in the hearts of those we leave behind.