

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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OUR MEETING PLACE

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

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

Saturday, Aug. 11, 2012
Knowles Center 10 am – 3 pm
Summer Workshop

Discovering the Records of, Tennessee, Kentucky and Whiskey

Mark Lowe, presenter

Learn about records that tell the story of our
Kentucky and Tennessee ancestors, who were
were searching for limestone-filtered flowing
springs and abundant fruit and grain. Discover the
record groups that will help tighten migration
travel routes and destinations.

Registration fee \$35
Advance registration required.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 2012
Knowles Center 1:00

Tennesseans and the War of 1812

Dr. Tom Kanon, presenter

Consider the War of 1812 from the perspective of
Tennesseans who lived through that era in order
to better understand what Tennesseans went
through during that crucial period of statehood.
Learn from the State Library's expert on this
period about the War of 1812 sources that the
Tennessee State Library and Archives offers for
researchers. This meeting is open free to all.

Save the Date
Nov. 17, 2012
MTGS Annual Seminar
**Discovering Our Ancestors
with Maps and Newspapers**
featuring Rick and Pam Sayre

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXVI, Number 1, Summer 2012

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*Journal Policy and Information
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Contributors in this issue

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John E. Norvell
Shirley Roach Thompson

Thanks to Jim Taulman
for editorial assistance

From the Editor. . .

The faithful workers of the MTGS volunteer corps are gearing up for our Annual Seminar to be held November 17th. Watch your mail for a flyer with details about *Discovering Our Ancestors with Maps and Newspapers*. So much material has become available using these records, you won't want to miss this seminar to learn all about it.

Local attorney Paul White has prepared a thorough account of Brentwood's only Civil War battle – a raid on the Union encampments there by dashing Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. You'll enjoy reading about this surprise attack that helped make Forrest's reputation.

John Norvell makes a return appearance in this issue, with an interesting article based on his ancestor's Mexican War pension application. You will learn more about this little-understood conflict in which so many Tennesseans participated.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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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. Annual dues are \$25.00 beginning June 1 of each year. See back cover for details and application form.

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Heiress or Victim?: Claudie Vester of Nashville, 1910

Herman and Claudie Vester, a young couple with two children, were living in Nashville in 1910. Herman was a house painter by trade, and their home stood across the street from Nashville's Jewish Cemetery on 18th Avenue, North. One spring day, Claudie was visited by a policeman, whose news so shocked her that she fainted. Nashville police chief Henry Curran had received a telegram from Birmingham as follows:

Try to locate Miss Claudia Clark, formerly of Birmingham, last heard from in Nashville. Large estate left to her in Jamaica. Representative here to locate her.

Mrs. Vester was, indeed, that Miss Clark. As her uncle, W.T. Powers of Alexandria, Alabama, later told a reporter, Claudie had grown to womanhood living in the home of another uncle, J.G. Powers, also of Alexandria. In 1894 she moved to Birmingham and soon sent home the news that she was engaged to be married. Claudie mailed invitations, collected her trousseau and made a wedding dress. Shortly before the wedding date, however, Powers said "a veil of secrecy was drawn over her life," and the marriage never occurred. Some years later she married Vester, a "humble painter." Powers mentioned that Claudie's father, Jack Clark, was also a mysterious figure, having run away from his father in Columbia, South Carolina, as a young boy to live "a hard life as a sailor lad, moving to this county in the evening of his life."



Although Claudie did not reveal it to her family, her fiancée, E.D. Ennis, had turned out to be a violent man. He shot a man in Birmingham and fled from the city, leaving his erstwhile bride. Ennis was never brought to trial for the shooting, and it was thought that he left the country entirely. Another secret, not possible to conceal, was that Claudie was pregnant. The census of 1900 reveals that she had a daughter, Pauline, born in 1893.¹

Claudie Clark moved on with her life. For four years she served as the private nurse to an invalid boy. Taking a leave of absence from that work in 1897, she came to Nashville to attend the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. There she met Herman Vester, who persuaded her to stay. They married in 1899, by which time Claudie was 26 years old; Herman was a year older. Vester evidently welcomed little Pauline into the family, but he and Claudie had no children together.

During their first ten years of marriage, Herman and Claudie's lives underwent significant changes. At some point Claudie's daughter, Pauline, left home. No record has been found to indicate whether she married or died, but she was no longer in the Vester household in 1910, at which time she would have been a young woman of 16. The Vesters had, however, added two other children to the family: Horace, age 6; and Ada, age 2. The census-taker recorded that both of these children were adopted.² Although not a wealthy man by any means, Herman Vester

¹ The child is listed as Pauline Vester with a birthdate of June 1893. This predates the 1894 date given as the year Claudie was engaged to Ennis, leaving it unclear as to who the father was. 1900 Population Census Schedule, Davidson County TN, Suburb of West Nashville, Civil Dist. 13, Enum. Dist. 128, Salem Street (no #), page 1B, family #11. No further information about Pauline has been located.

² 1910 Census, Davidson County CD 1. Dated 22 Apr. ED 18, sheet 7B, Family 160. Herman Vester, 38, TN, Claudine 35 AL-SC-SC, marr. 11 yrs, Horace (6) and Ada W. (2) adopted children. Herman is house painter, literate, owns home without mortgage. The "whether out of work" column is blank, unlike the neighbors. 2007 18th Ave. N.

appears to have been a good provider. He owned their home on 18th Avenue without a mortgage, and continued working steadily as a house painter.³

When the policeman arrived to speak with Mrs. Vester, she had no idea what connection she could have had in Jamaica. She did know that the telegram's sender Lige Loy, was an undertaker in Birmingham with whom she was acquainted. After recovering from the initial shock, she traveled to police headquarters and asked Chief Curran to respond that he had located Claudie Clark. She learned that it was her former fiancé, E.D. Ennis, who had died and left his estate to her. She was amazed and excited at the prospect of the unexpected windfall.

On the following day, February 21st, the Vester family was thrust into prominence. The *Nashville American* got wind of Claudie's story and ran it under this headline:

FORTUNE FOR MRS. C. VESTER
Nashville Woman Left \$235,000 by Old Admirer
Will of E.D. Ennis Makes Pretty Romance Public
Claudia Clark Sweetheart of Childhood Days
in Birmingham, Bequeathed Wealth He Amassed
in Jamaica, Where He was Killed – Long Search.

Through this news story and others on subsequent days, the public learned that a man named Daniel Jones, an Alcalde from Jamaica, had arrived in Birmingham looking for Miss Claudie Clark. E.D. Ennis has been killed three years earlier, he reported, in a duel with a Spaniard. His estate was being settled, and Claudia Clark was the heir. Mr. Jones offered a reward of \$1,000 from the Jamaican government to anyone who could give information as to her whereabouts. Mary Lytle, Claudie's cousin, and J.B. Smalley, a former suitor, traveled to Nashville by train to identify Mrs. Vester and claim the reward.

A reporter in Anniston, Alabama, tracked down Mrs. Vester's uncle, W.T. Powers, who shared the information about Claudie's mysterious engagement and its sudden end.⁴ This story was reprinted in Nashville by the *Tennessean* on February 24th with this tempting title:

Secret Shut Up in Woman's Bosom
Uncle of Mrs. Claudia Vester
Tells of Interesting Incident in her Career

Walter Lytle (husband of Claudie's cousin, Mary), and E.G. Hewitt soon arrived in Nashville from Birmingham, along with Lige Loy, the undertaker. There was suddenly a crowd of people waiting to identify Mrs. Vester as Claudie Clark, and presumably to share in the reward or to establish their connections with the soon-to-be affluent woman. All were waiting for the arrival of the Jamaican representative, Daniel Jones, who was to travel from Birmingham to interview Mrs. Vester personally.

The Vesters hired Nashville attorney M.S. Ross to protect Claudie's interests. He reported to the *Tennessean* on February 25th that he had been in communication with Mr. Jones, and expected the Jamaican official to arrive in Nashville that day. The newspaper observed that "Mrs. Vester was seen yesterday ... accompanied by her husband

⁴ Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 24, 1910:5. "Secret shut up in woman's bosom"

... she refused to make any statement. She said, however, that she was grateful for the congratulations which she has received from her friends.”⁵

On February 26th a note of alarm entered the newspaper coverage. The headline in *The Nashville American* read:

ENNIS FORTUNE NOT HERE YET
Jones, Important Man in Case, Leaves Birmingham
Intimated he was going to St. Louis
Has been expected here all week

When Jones did not arrive as expected, a reporter from the *American* called his counterpart in Birmingham. The reporter there confirmed that a clerk at Jones’ hotel had spoken with Jones as he departed. Jones claimed that his sister, Mary Smith, had been injured in an automobile accident in St. Louis, and indicated he was going there. The reporter continued, “Jones is a very peculiar old man. I visited him and talked with him myself. I quizzed him about the whole affair and wanted him to show me his credentials ... but he never did show any papers.... I asked him why he did not go on to Nashville to see the woman. He replied that he had employed an attorney ... and was busy drawing up papers, but I couldn’t learn what papers he was drawing up.”⁶



Meanwhile, the Vesters were beginning to crumble from the strain of waiting for news, and of being under public scrutiny day after day. When Herman Vester read the story of Jones’ departure from Birmingham, he hid the paper so that his wife would not see it, as she was “in such a condition” that he did not want to break the news to her. That evening a reporter from the *American* visited the Vester home and tried to get an interview with Claudie, he was turned away by Herman Vester, who said that his wife was unwell and he himself had nothing to say to the press. The reporter was determined, and returned after dark.⁷

The family had retired when the reporter knocked at the front door about 8:30 o’clock. After two or three strenuous raps the rays of a light was seen through a window, followed by a woman’s voice. ‘Who is that?’ came the voice through the door, which was locked.

As best he could, the reporter explained who he was and shouted that he wanted to see Mr. Vester, that he carried some important news. When the door was finally opened the reporter was standing face to face with a half-dressed woman, who carried an oil lamp in one hand and a Bible in the other. Over in a bed in a corner of the first room the reporter was ushered into [he] saw Mr. and Mrs. Vester. They were not asleep, but simply said they were tired and had gone to bed early.

“We have had so many callers,” said Mr. Vester, “that we are worn out. I had to put a card up at the door telling them to stay away while Mrs. Vester was sick.

⁵ “Daniel Jones will arrive her today”, *Tennessean*, Feb. 25, 1910:3.

⁶ “Ennis fortune not here yet,” *Nashville American*, Feb. 26, 1910:2

⁷ “Great fortune seems mythical,” *Nashville American*, Feb. 27, 1910:8

Reporters in Birmingham began investigating Daniel Jones more carefully, and learned that he was the same man who had recently been employed at a construction camp at Ensley, Alabama. There he had gone by the name of E.D. Ennis. About a week before appearing as Mr. Jones in Birmingham, he left his place of employment suddenly and did not even collect his final pay. Based on this information, the Birmingham papers printed a notice saying that Jones was a fraud, and that promises he had made of donating to Birmingham charities, as well as the Vester inheritance, were false. This was repeated the next day in the Nashville news.⁸

When told that Daniel Jones was actually E.D. Ennis, Herman Vester took in the news with stoic silence:

... [H]e sat silent for a moment, fingering his mustache. The reporter continued by asking Vester if he had read the story in *The American* Saturday morning, in which it was reported that Jones had left Birmingham.

“Yes, I read that story,” said he, “but I don’t believe half I see and hear. But I didn’t want Mrs. Vester to read it so I took the paper and hid it. She doesn’t know anything about it.”

Further than this Vester refused to talk. He refused to discuss Jones or Ennis, saying he knew nothing of them. He also refused to discuss the contents of the letter Mrs. Vester is supposed to have received Friday night and fainted after reading it.⁹

A photograph of the man known as Daniel Jones was sent to Nashville and a reporter took it to the Vester home. He found the following card posted on the door of the little house opposite the Jewish Cemetery:

Mrs. Vester is sick
No Company is allowed
Please do not rap on the
door
She needs rest.¹⁰

The reporter found Mr. Vester at the side door and explained about the picture. The painter responded, “We don’t want to see it. I’m sure I don’t want to see it, and I don’t want Mrs. Vester to see it. I don’t want to do any more talking, either. Enough and too much has already been said.”

Quoting the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, the Nashville paper reported that letters had been received from Kingston, Jamaica, saying that Mr. Jones was unknown there. “The question in the minds of the people of Birmingham is, What was the man’s motive in telling such a tale? Was it done in a spirit of revenge to humiliate the woman, whom he found happily married on his return to Alabama? Or is the man mentally unbalanced.”¹¹

The story came crashing to a close on March 1st when the *Nashville American* ran this headline:

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid.

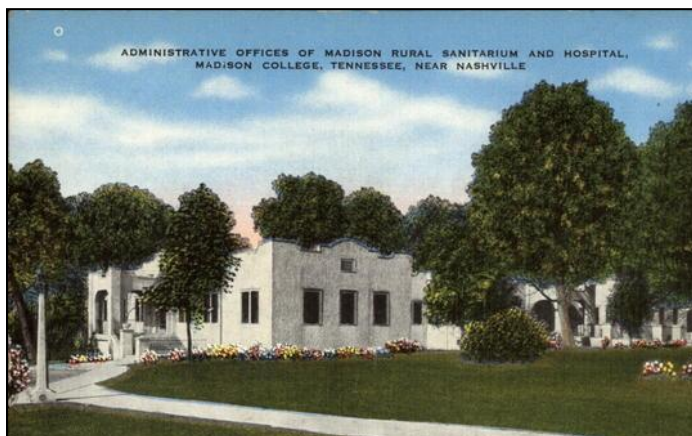
¹⁰ “Wouldn’t look at picture...,” *Nashville American*, Feb. 28, 1910:2.

¹¹ Ibid.

Give Up Hope of that Fortune

Vester Family Believe the Birmingham Story a Hoax

Through their attorney, Montague Ross, the Vesters made a statement to the press in which they revealed that they had suspected for several days that Jones was a fraud, because a physical description of him had so closely resembled that of Ennis. Mrs. Vester said that Jones was privy to information that only Ennis would be likely to know, such as the name of the seamstress who had made her wedding dress. The news from Birmingham identifying him as Ennis "...was rather a relief from suspense than a shock, and she [Mrs. Vester] has borne the entire ordeal with unusual calmness and fortitude."¹²



The story was not over for Claudie and Herman Vester, though. The strain which the whole event had put upon Claudie took a toll on her health. Two weeks after the hoax was revealed, the *Nashville American* reported that Mrs. Vester had been home in bed since the incident, and had been transferred to Battle Creek Nashville Sanatorium for treatment. The report also said that Mr. Vester had been unable to get work and was also under a doctor's care. Their two small children were being cared for by a relative.¹³

Whether time truly did heal the wounds in this case is unknown, but the Vesters appear to have returned

eventually to a quiet family life. By the time the 1920 census was taken, Claudie was back at home. The children, Horace and Ada, were 15 and 11 years old, respectively. Although Herman was still working as a painter, Claudie had taken work outside the home, probably to help make ends meet, and was working in a cigar factory.¹⁴

It's possible that the family moved out of Nashville for a short time during the 1920s. In 1926 Horace and Ada Vester both got married on the same day, in neighboring Cheatham County. On April 9th Horace married Martha Warren Williams and Ada married C.F. Kost.¹⁵

The 1930 census finds the aging couple still at their 18th Ave. address. Herman's age is shown as 57 and Claudie's [Claudia] as 56. Their son, Horace, had married and was living in the household with his wife and two children. Horace was working for a painting contractor, as his father did, and had named his youngest daughter Claudia after his mother.¹⁶ Daughter Ada and her husband, Charles Kost, were not far away. They lived on 14th Ave. North with three small daughters. Charles Kost was a plasterer by trade.¹⁷

Claudia Vester died in Nashville in 1951, and Herman followed in 1953. They are buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The story that rocked their lives in 1910 was just a flash of lightning, but these victims of a cruel hoax undoubtedly had memories that cast a shadow in their hearts for the rest of their lives.

¹² "Give up hope of that fortune...," *Nashville American*, Mar. 1, 1910:7.

¹³ "Mrs. Herman Vester in local sanitarium," *Nashville American*, Mar. 16, 1910:2.

¹⁴ 1920 Census, Davidson County. 4th CD (West Nashville); ED 119, sheet 9A, family 174.

¹⁵ Cheatham County Marriage Book 3, page 262. J.J. Nicholson, Justice of the Peace, performed both ceremonies.

¹⁶ 1930 Census, Davidson County, 8th CD, ED 19-222, family #296. Henry and Buena Jarrell and their daughter lived at the same address. An older Jarrell couple lived nearby.

¹⁷ 1930 Census, Davidson County. Nashville 2nd Ward, ED 19-8, sheets 4B and 5A, family 71. An older couple, evidently Charles' parents, lived at the same address.

From the Papers of Gov. Newton Cannon

Middle Tennessee items, 1838-1839, Part IV

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 8. Correspondence (N-Y) 1838 (continued)

Washington City. 11 Apr. 1838.

Gen. Winfield Scott writes from the headquarters of the Eastern Division of the U.S. Army, requesting troops on behalf of the Executive (President Van Buren). Tennessee is required to provide "by volunteering or by draughting" one regiment of ten companies and one battalion of five companies, "both of infantry to serve on foot." These troops will be employed in the removal of the Cherokees from the east to the west of the Mississippi under the treaty of Dec. 1835. Scott wishes the soldiers to muster on the 10th of May at Calhoun, Tennessee, where he will provide muskets, rifles and ammunition. Each company is to consist of sixty-four privates, two musicians, four corporals, four sergeants, one ensign, one first lieutenant and one captain.

Nashville, Davidson County. 28 Mar. 1838.

George S. Yerger informs the governor that he and Thomas H. Fletcher have been appointed to prosecute the Jones' [brothers] for the murder of Col. Edward Ward. Yerger requests that the governor provide them with a power of attorney authorizing them to appear on the state's behalf in court.

Nashville, Davidson County. 21 Sept. 1838.

George S. Yerger resigns his office as Attorney General and Reporter for the state, effective 15 Oct. 1838. He cites his removal from the Tennessee as the reason, and thanks the governor for his kindness and confidence.



Paris, Henry County. [1838]

Letter of recommendation from citizens of Henry County that William M. Brown, Esq., be appointed to fill the place vacated by the resignation of James Rucks, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Signed by: Willis L. Williams; Wm. Fitzgerald; John [H.?] Dunlap; Ike B. Williams; George M. Porter; Jas C. [Gainer?]; Robt. Rochelle; James D. Porter and Tho. K. Porter.

Box 1, folder 9. Correspondence (A-J), 1839

Bedford County, 30 Jan. 1839.

James L. Armstrong, of the Shelbyville and McMinnville Turnpike Company, reports to Gov. Cannon on the stockholders of the company. They are: Will S. Watterson; Matt Martin; Theod. F. Bradford; John Eakin; Erwin J. Frierson and James L. Armstrong.

Beech Grove, Coffee County, 21 Feb. 1839.

James L. Armstrong (as above) states he has received Gov. Cannon's list of state appointees to the board. He has, however, ascertained that Lorenzo Norton, one of the directors named from Coffee County, left the state to live in Kentucky "where he had some time before married." Armstrong requests that another man from "the" Beech Grove be named, and suggests Adam Raiburne or Robert McCrary. The governor is asked to send the name of his appointee to William S. Watterson, who lives at Beech Grove. Cannon's note on the reverse indicates that McCrary was appointed.

Beech Grove, Coffee County. 13 Mar. 1839.

Wm. H. Harris, one of the state appointees to the board of directors of the Central Turnpike road, writes to ask the governor for a clarification of the law regarding how to certify that a certain percentage of the subscriptions [for stock] have actually been paid.

Hillsboro, Coffee County. 22 Sept. 1839.

Letter of resignation from B. F. Hollins, a director of the Pelham and Jasper Turnpike Company. Hollins suggests that Dr. Stephen Clarke could fill the vacancy. Hollins was the postmaster at Hillsboro. A note on the reverse indicates that Dr. Clarke was appointed.

Lebanon, Wilson County. 6 Sept. 1839.

John Hearn, President of the Lebanon and Sparta Turnpike Company, reports on the progress of the road and requests that the governor issue bonds for \$30,000.

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County. 11 May 1839.

S. Anderson, Judge of the 5th Circuit Court, informs the governor that he has been too ill with fever and chills to hold court in Cannon County. He has had time only to inquire of attorneys in Rutherford about substituting for him. They are Rucker, Ready, Yoakum, Keeble and Sneed, all of whom possess sufficient legal knowledge. Rucker cannot attend due to family matters; Ready Y Yoakum are "too much engaged in politics"; Sneed is not yet 20 years old; Edwin A. Keeble has offered to hold the court. Anderson also asks that Cannon appoint a substitute for the June term of court at Wilson County, as he wishes to recuperate "at some springs."

Grassland, Smith County. 30 Sept. 1839.

Abraham Caruthers, Judge of the 4th Circuit Court, informs the governor that, due to personal sickness, he will be unable to hold court in Sparta in October.

Shelbyville, Bedford County. 3 March 1839.

Ro[bert?] P. Harrison requests redress on behalf of Dr. George W. Haywood. In 1822 Henry C. Bradford deposited his note in the Old Branch Bank at Shelbyville. The note was endorsed by Egbert Harriss, Simon Turner, Larry[?] Bright and Haywood. When the note came due it was discovered to be a forgery. Bradford has absconded to Arkansas and Haywood is being held responsible for the amount by the bank.

Clarksville, Montgomery County. 28 Aug. 1839.

Letter of recommendation for N.H. Allen for the office of Solicitor General in place of W.K. Turner, who has resigned. Mr. Allen is "in political feelings strongly opposed to a majority of the Legislature elect." Signed by G.A. Henry, N. Saunders, P. Henry, N.B. Farrion and [W. Lendby?].

Clarksville, Montgomery County. 23 Aug. 1839.

Letter of application by N.H. Allen for the position of Attorney General at Clarksville.

Box 1, folder 10. Correspondence (M-Y), 1839

Franklin, Williamson County. 22 Aug. 1839.

Thomas Maury responds to the governor's offer of an appointment to fill the place of Judge Rucks. Maury accepts with the proviso that should someone better qualified come forward, he will relinquish his place, being "well aware of my own deficiencies."

McMinnville, Warren County. 4 Oct. 1839.

Allen Minor requests the governor to issue a reward for the capture of Hiram Owens. Minor claims that Owens murdered his father, John Minor, in McNairy County. Owens fled and Minor is in pursuit.

Grassland, Smith County. 30 Sept. 1839.

Wm. McLain suggests that James P. Thompson of McMinnville be appointed to hold court in Sparta during Judge Caruthers' absence.

Amoenian Grove, Rutherford Co. 7 Apr. 1839.

Clement W. Nance reports that he has identified three promising scholars to serve as assistants in his survey of the T&H Canal, and has spoken with their parents. Those selected are Robert Cooke, Newton Burleson and Abner W. Nelson. Maj. Potts will join him at Purdy in McNairy County to begin the work. Envelope shows return address as Stewartsboro, Tenn.

Wayne Co. 9 May 1839

Petition of William Pollard of Wayne County asking that orders be issued for the apprehension of Hamilton Butram who has fled to Conway, Arkansas. The Wayne County Circuit Court issued a judgment against Butram, Delilah Butram and Sarah Butram for attempting to murder Pollard.

Nashville, Davidson Co. 14 Aug. 1839

Letter of resignation from Judge James Rucks of the 6th Judicial Circuit, including Davidson County.



Gov. Cannon was required to provide troops for the Cherokee Removal, better known as the Trail of Tears. (www.intimeandplace.org)

Franklin, Williamson Co. 15 May 1839
R.S. Tappan declines to serve as a director of the Union Bank of Tennessee, due to out-of-state business affairs which will require him to be absent much of the time.

[1839]

Petition signed by about 40 men recommending William M. Brown to fill the vacancy created by Judge Rucks' resignation. The first signatures are those of C.C. Trabue, John L. Hadley and Robert I. Moore.

Clarksville, Montgomery Co. 20 Aug. 1839.
Letter of resignation from Wm. K. Turner, Solicitor General in the 7th District.

18 Feb. 1839.

President and Directors of the Harpeth and Farmington Turnpike Company certify that they have raised \$45,000 in capitol, secured by 15% in cash. Signed by Richard Warner (president), and: Thos. O. Hunter; John R. Jones; James[?] Williams; Jason W. Ogilvie; Ephraim Hunter; [J.H.?] Robinson; John M. Lane; John Ramsey; Andrew Patterson; [?] H. Miller; Jas. M. Riggs; John Orr.

McMinnville, Warren Co. 20 Feb. 1839.

Letter of resignation from L.D. Rowan as a director of the McMinnville & Shelbyville Turnpike Company, due to personal engagements and plans to be in East Tenn. throughout the spring. He recommends James

Glasscock of Miller's Branch in Warren County as his successor.

Gallatin, Sumner Co. 7 Sept. 1839.

Resignation letter from Wesley Malone and Jas. L. McKoin, directors of the Gallatin Turnpike Company. Joseph Robb and Thomas Jenkins are recommended as replacements.

Columbia, Maury Co. 24 Mar. 1839.

Letter from Gideon Pillow in response to one from the governor. Pillow defends the expenditures of \$69,000 made by the Columbia Central Turnpike Company, despite the fact that no portion of the road is yet open. Pillow complains that Gov. Cannon has no grounds for withholding the company's bond.

Box 1, folder 12. Correspondence from Gideon Pillow, 1838-1839

[Maury County?], 1 Aug., 1838.

The President and Directors of the Columbia Central Turnpike Company request that the capitol stock of the company be increased to \$300,000, the amount they believe necessary to complete the road.

Columbia, Maury County, 20 Nov. 1838.

Gideon Pillow notifies the governor that nine miles of the Columbia Central Turnpike are completed, and the company requests that Gov. Cannon appoint three inspectors to authorize the erection of a toll gate.

Pillow recommends Saml. H. Armstrong, Col. Will Pillow, James Jones and Robert Wilson, all of whom live "convenient to the road."

Columbia, Maury County, 26 Nov. 1838.

Gideon Pillow notifies the governor of the death of Royal Ferguson, a director of the Columbia Turnpike, has died. Pillow recommends as replacements Ferguson's partner Roger B. Mays, Dr. John B. Hayes or Capt. Hilary Langtry.

Mt. Pleasant, [Maury County?], 28 Nov. 1838.

The President and Directors of the Columbia Central Turnpike Company certify that \$24,000 in cash has been deposited into the company treasury, which is available for further payments to the road contractor. Signed by: Gideon J. Pillow, Pres.; James W. Frierson; Will J. Polk; Wm. Pillow; Sam. Stockard; M.D. Cooper; G.A. Pillow; Lucius J. Polk; James Walker; J.B. Pillow; Evan Young.

Columbia, Maury County, 6 Mar. 1839.

Pillow reports that Mr. Napier, one of the directors of the Columbia Turnpike Company, has moved to Mississippi. He proposes James Jones, Hugh Dunlap and Saml. H. Armstrong as possible replacements.

Columbia, Maury County, 9 Mar. 1839.

Pillow reports that another \$45,000 has been paid into the Columbia Turnpike treasury by the stockholders.

Columbia, Maury County, 26 Mar. 1839.

The President and Directors of the Columbia Central Turnpike Company, in response to an inquiry from the governor, write to correct misinformation about the project. Details about the road, its importance, the expenditures, and its progress are given. Signed by Gid J. Pillow, President, and M.D. Cooper, Secretary.

Box 2, folder 2. Misc. Correspondence, 1838

Maury County, 25 Sept. 1838

Report of revenue collected by William E. Erwin, Clerk of the County Court. Among the items upon which tax was levied were: eleven town lots; two hawkers & peddlers; five taverns; sixty-three merchants; forty-three stallions; twenty-four jackasses and a dozen retailers of spirituous liquors. Submitted by Reuben Smith and Hartwell H. Brown and certified by Jos. Herndon, J. P.

Shelbyville, Bedford County, 6 Oct. 1838

Certificate of the election of nine directors of the Shelbyville & McMinnville Turnpike, submitted by William Galbreath, J. P. Those elected were: William S. Watterson; James L. Armstrong; Theod. F. Bradford; John Eakin; Erwin J. Frierson; Math. Martin Jr.; William F. Long; Andrew Maxwell and Smith Carney.

Box 3, folder 1. Petitions for Pardons, 1839

Beech Grove, Coffee County, 23 Aug. 1839.

Request from Col. Wm. S. Watterson on behalf of Allen Jernigan, currently in the penitentiary for assaulting a man named Tucker. Watterson says that Tucker was the only witness to the event, and has since been discovered to be a renegade wanted for murder in North Carolina, and a bigamist. Jernigan, he claims, is a harmless old and ignorant man subject to drunkenness. Tucker was "devilish" Jernigan, who was drunk and lashed out with his knife. An accompanying petition bears about 200 signatures.

Senate Chambers, 24 Dec. 1839.

Senator Yoakum forwards to Gov. Cannon the petition of 175 residents of Coffee and Cannon counties on behalf of Allen Jernigan, who was convicted of malicious stabbing by the Cannon County Circuit Court. Wilson Taylor, the victim of Jernigan's crime has since been discovered to be wanted for murder in North Carolina. Since Jernigan's trial Taylor has fled from the area, abandoning one wife and marrying another. Four of the jurors from Jernigan's trial are among the signers. [This additional petition is in the file.]

Rutherford County, 8 Mar. 1839.

Petition from the court and jury who tried the case of Henry, a slave of Maj. Burnett. Henry was found guilty of breaking and entering and sentenced to death. The petitioners point out that Henry broke into Shepherd's storehouse and attempted to steal some items of little value, but was apprehended. They "regret that so trivial an offence should be punished with death" and request a pardon. Signed: W.M.F. Lylett[?]; Alfred Ross; James Rucks; Wm. H. Bowman; W.S. Sublett; Saml. McFadden; Eldridge Loftin; William Mayfield; John M. Wade; John Dobbins; J.W. McElroy; and James F. Ross. Another 60 supportive citizens of Rutherford County signed the reverse side of the petition.

A note from Geo. A. Sublett in the file states:
 "on the morning in which ... Henry was caught
 in the store of Robert P. Shepard said Smith did
 request me as a Justice of the Peace to order him
 to be whip[p]led in any manner I might see
 proper to order, and then he would send him off
 immediately, which request I would have
 complied with but the prosecutor Robert P.
 Shepard would not consent it should be done.
 Mar 9, 1839.

A note from Saml. Winston in the file states that
 Henry had belonged to him a short time before
 the arrest, and that prior to that time he had
 never known Henry guilty of any misconduct.

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, 23 Mar.
 1839.

Letter to the governor from Bennett Smith
 acknowledging Gov. Cannon's letter to him, and
 discussing the 3rd Article of the Constitution,
 informing Cannon that his appeal had been
 denied, and requesting a pardon for Henry.

Lawrence County, 1839.

Petition requesting a pardon for John Posey who was
 sentenced in Lawrence County, Tenn., to four years in
 the penitentiary for receiving and concealing stolen
 goods. Petitioners assert that Posey was duped by his
 wife, who stole the goods in Lauderdale County, Ala.,
 and brought them to him in Tenn. Approximately 40
 signers. The first three are Henry, Richmond and
 Anderson Swiney.

Lauderdale County, Alabama, 1839.

Two petitions requesting a pardon for John Posey, as
 above. About 100 signers on each petition.

Hickman County, 1839.

Petition from 126 Hickman County residents
 requesting a pardon for Alexander Plunket, convicted
 in Circuit Court of bigamy and sentenced to two years
 imprisonment. They assert that Plunket was a minor at
 the time of the offense, and believe that time already
 served is sufficient punishment. Notes from attorneys
 A.O.P. Nicholson and Edmund Dillahunt state that it

To his Excellency Andrew Jackson Governor of the State of Tennessee
 The undersigned believe of the State of Tennessee
 would respectfully represent unto your Excellency that Andrew Milam
 a juror of the County was chosen and impeached as one of the
 jurors to try the case of the State of Tennessee against Michael Leroy
 for counterfeiting. But he was chosen as a juror in the early part of the
 day and was engaged on the bank of said river from that time until
 nearly dark which at night that when the court adjourned the day
 was spent in the study of an officer of the court who stayed with
 with the day to the house of Richard Smith. These being in bed
 the same afternoon for the accommodation of the whole day Andrew
 Milam retired to the house of James M. Milam to rest and
 was unable to look and regard the day and night and during
 he came to the court house and remained there and remained during
 the progress of the trial all of which the undersigned believe and will
 now fully appear from the official books uncontradicted to which they
 pray your Excellency to refer.
 The undersigned Michael Leroy was convicted
 and his counsel applied to the court for a new trial on the ground
 that Andrew Milam had separated from the jury. The court granted
 the new trial and inflicted a fine of fifty dollars and one month
 imprisonment on the County jail and Andrew Milam. The Juror
 thought it his duty to inflict the punishment although he regretted
 himself satisfied that Mr. Milam had no evil intention in leaving
 the jury.
 The undersigned feel confident of the fact and that it
 was owing to his ignorance of the law and the danger to the
 community from his conduct that he separated from the jury.
 Mr. Milam is a respectable man a good citizen he has a wife
 and children who would suffer much from the indignity of his
 being imprisoned in the public jail. They therefore pray your
 Excellency to remit the imprisonment and to make the fine the
 only forfeiture he shall suffer.
 J. H. Hutton
 J. H. Hutton
 J. H. Hutton

This petition on behalf of Andrew Milam, the juror
 who went in search of a bed at night and was sentenced
 to a month in jail, is beautifully written.

appeared at trial that Plunket was guilty from
 ignorance rather than villany.

Coffee County, 1839.

Petition from citizens of Franklin and Coffee counties
 on behalf of John Petty, who was convicted of grand
 larceny in stealing money from James Wilkerson. Petty
 was "quite a youth" at the time of the offense, had no
 father, and his mother lived in another state. He was
 illegitimate but his mother's relations are highly
 respectable. He had fallen victim to "the seductive
 influence of an artful and beautiful but bad young
 woman, and married her against the advice of his
 friends." Among approximately 125 signers are James
 and Isaac Wilkinson, and members of the Grand Jury.
 A note on the file indicates the Governor wrote to
 Capt. James Petty of Pleasant Plains in Coffee County
 about the matter.

Tennessee Penitentiary, Nashville, 10 Jan. 1839

Letter from H.J. Anderson and John McIntosh, prison officials, to Gov. Cannon enclosing information about Jackson Penuel's conviction for horse stealing in Davidson County in 1831. He has served more than seven years of his eight-year sentence, a "useful and profitable" prisoner with good conduct.

Davidson County, May 1831

Copy of Circuit Court proceedings in case of State v. Penuel [or Penniel]. He was charged with theft two geldings valued at \$150 from John Thompson and sentenced to eight years at hard labor.

Davidson County, Jan. 1839

Copy of Circuit Court proceedings against Andrew Milam for leaving overnight when sequestered as a juror in the case of State v. Michael Corley. Milam was sentenced to a \$50 fine and a month in jail.

[Davidson County, c. 1839]

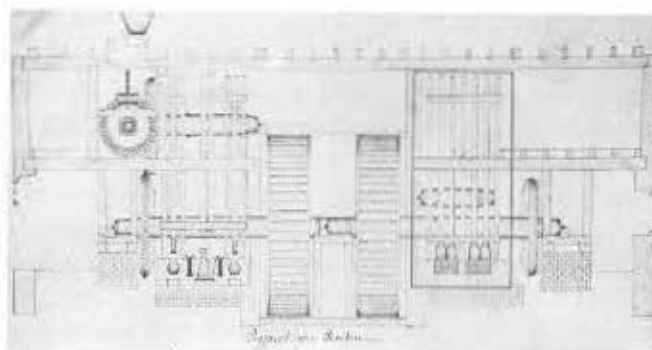
Petition of Andrew Milam requesting release from his jail sentence [see above]. The court adjourned at about 11 p.m. and went to the tavern of William Smith. There were not enough beds there, so Milam went across the street to the house of Jas. McGowen to spend the night. Two supporting petitions are in the file, with approximately 200 signers. Petitioners claim Milam is a respectable man with a wife and children who did not realize he was violating the law. A note in the file reads "Pardoned. Feb. 16, 1839."

Tennessee Penitentiary, Nashville, 19 Feb. 1839

Letter from H.J. Anderson, Agent of the Penitentiary, to Gov. Cannon enclosing court records pertaining to Sutton McGee (Henry County) and Henry Johnson and Jesse Moore (Lincoln County). Anderson recommends early release of McGee but states that Johnson and Moore have not conducted themselves well in prison.

Sumner County, 1839.

Petition requesting a pardon for Joseph Hullet of Sumner County, who was convicted of grand larceny in 1837. Petitioners "having been intimately acquainted with ... Hullet ... since his boyhood," have always known him to be an "honest and well disposed civil man." 30 signers.



18th-century plans for a Hemp Mill

Cannon County, c.1839.

Petition requesting a pardon for Thomas Howerton who was convicted of horse stealing in Cannon County and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Henry Howerton, former owner of the stolen horse, supports the petition. The petitioners believe the conviction was based on the circumstantial evidence that Thomas Howerton left home the same morning the horse went missing. Howerton was found in Bedford County seven days later, but the horse was never found. Approximately 125 signers. A note on the file indicates that Gov. Cannon intended to contact Martin Cox of Woodbury about the case.

Cannon County, c.1839.

Petition requesting release of Joseph P. Holt from the penitentiary. Petitioners believe Holt is an honorable and honest man who was involved in an "unfortunate affair." His health is poor and they request he be sent home to prolong his life. Signers, all citizens of Cannon County, include A.F. McFerrin and Edmund J. Wood. Approximately 50 signers.

Springfield, Robertson Co., 3 Sept. 1836.

Petition on behalf of James T. Gorham, convicted in May 1836 of burglary and sentenced to five years at hard labor. Gorham, aged 18, is the son of William B. Gorham and Polly Gunn (deceased), and grandson of Rev. James Gunn, a distinguished citizen of Robertson County. James T. became an uncontrollable youth, married and fathered two children. Approximately 360 signers.

Springfield, Robertson Co., 22 Sept. 1839.

Gen. Richard Cheatham writes to Gov. Cannon on behalf of his neighbor William B. Gorham, who is applying for the pardon of his son James T. Gorham. A note on the file indicates the governor issued a pardon on Sept. 30th.

Elkton, Giles Co., 18 Aug. 1838.

Thomas Batte writes to Gov. Cannon enclosing a petition on behalf of Joseph G. Fogg, signed by 280 men at Elkton. Soon after Fogg moved to Giles County in 1836 he purchased a horse from John Whitfield. Fogg gave as security a note purported to be from his uncle, James Fogg, who lived about 18 miles distant. A misunderstanding between uncle and nephew resulted in the prosecution. Among the signers of the petition are John Whitfield, James Fogg, and such prominent citizens of Giles County as Aaron V. Brown.

Maury County, c. 1839.

Petition by lawyers and jurors in Columbia on behalf of Jack Claiborne, a free negro convicted and sentenced to a fine of 15-cents and a year in the penitentiary for coming into the state contrary to the provisions of the Act of 1831. Petitioners claim that Jack first came about six years prior at the invitation of E.R. Osburn [sic], to superintend a hemp factory in Maury County. He has since returned to Kentucky. Petitioners do not believe Jack was aware that he was breaking a law. Signers include James H. Thomas, Atty. Gen., jurors and members of the bar. Presiding Judge A. Marchbanks signed but included a qualifying note. E.R. Osburn signed and added a note saying that he brought Jack with him when he moved from Kentucky, where they had also operated a hemp factory. Osburn found in Jack "a stern moral integrity."

CHAPTER III. An Act concerning free persons of colour, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That it shall not be lawful for any free person or persons of colour, whether he, she or they be born free or emancipated agreeably to the laws in force and use, either now or at any other time in any State within the United States, or elsewhere, to remove him, her or themselves to this State to reside therein, and remain therein twenty days; and if any such free person or persons of colour shall presume or attempt to reside therein, contrary to the provisions of this act, every such person or persons of colour shall be liable to be indicted before the grand jury of the county or circuit court of the county where he, she or they may attempt to reside, and if convicted shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to the use of the county, and

Not permitted to migrate to this State, prohibits for doing so.

Hickman County, c.1839.

Petition on behalf of Robert T. Chappel who was convicted of larceny and has served eight months of his one-year sentence. Chappel has a wife and child residing in Hickman County who are poor and dependent upon him. Petitioners request that he may be released early in order to plant a crop for the support of his family. Approximately 80 signers.

PAID AT THE STATED TERM OF THE

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1831.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

shall moreover, be sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than two years, the term of service to be fixed by the judge; and if any such free person or persons of colour as aforesaid, shall fail or refuse to remove him, her or themselves from this State, within thirty days after his, her or their discharge from the Penitentiary, unless detained by sickness, or some unavoidable accident, such person or persons shall again be liable to indictment as before, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to labor in the Penitentiary for a term double the longest term before mentioned, but shall not be liable to any pecuniary fine, as in the first instance is provided.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful, from and after the passage of this act, for any court or any owner or owners of any slave or slaves, to emancipate any slave or slaves, except on the express condition, that such slave or slaves shall be immediately removed from this State, and every person or persons so desiring to emancipate any slave or slaves, shall, before such emanci-

Slaves not to be emancipated, unless they leave the State.

Gov. Cannon was asked to pardon Jack Claiborne, a free negro convicted under the Act of 1831. That act, shown above, attempted stop to the growth of the free black population in Tennessee. In 1830 there were 4,555 persons in that category. Despite the restrictions, births brought that number to about 5,300 in 1840.

Forrest's Brentwood Raid

by Paul R. White

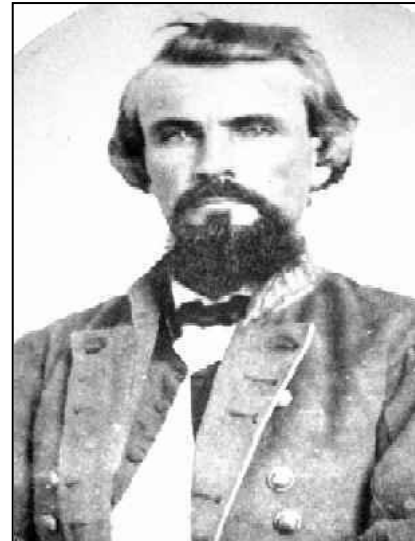
Paul R. White, a native Nashvillian, is an attorney and historian. This paper was prepared and read at a meeting of the Brentwood Historical Seniors in 2009. Paul White lives and works in Nashville and may be contacted by email at prwhitelaw@bellsouth.net.

Nashville, the first and, thus far, the only Confederate capital taken by the Federals, had fallen in February 1862. After Shiloh in April 1862, a disaster of epic proportions faced the nascent Confederacy. By June 6, 1862, all of Tennessee west of the Cumberland mountains was in Federal hands.¹ It has been said that the Confederate Army of Tennessee was a far finer fighting force than its successes in the field would attest. After the death of Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh, the decision was made, the first of many to follow, to pick a commander who failed to grasp the particular capabilities of the Army of Tennessee. President Davis, ever in conflict with General P. G. T. Beauregard relieved that general of command in June 1862, with the army deep in Mississippi, and chose his West Point colleague and friend, the irascible, nervous, argumentative Braxton Bragg over other, perhaps more capable, men to command this army. Always ready to blame others for his own mistakes Bragg did, however, possess a masterful strategic capability that would prove to be of but little benefit in the attempted execution. He would command this army longer than anyone else.² The moment appeared right to seize upon the momentum seemingly moving in the Confederacy's favor in the late summer and early fall of 1862.

The Federals had attempted to consolidate their hold on Middle Tennessee, moving out from

¹Thomas L. Connelly, *Civil War Tennessee*, Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1979, p. 51.

²Ibid., p. 53.



Nathan Bedford Forrest
(1821-1877)

Nashville for their hated foraging expeditions and to occupy the outlying towns. They accomplished

this first by maintaining control of the railroads. Middle Tennessee was granted a respite in the fall of 1862 with Bragg's incursion into Kentucky, but the defeat at Perryville in October 1862, and the one following at Murfreesboro in December 1862 and January 1863 allowed the return of the Federal forces to Middle Tennessee. Thus by the opening months of 1863, they were astride the Nashville and Decatur Railroad south through Brentwood to Franklin. Along another rail line, the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, they were in possession of Spring Hill.

1863 has been called "The Year of the Battle for Chattanooga." Assuming his Duck River line from January until June of 1863, Bragg allowed his three great cavalry generals, John Hunt Morgan, Joe Wheeler and Nathan Bedford Forrest, to launch a series of cavalry raids into Middle Tennessee and behind Federal lines. On March 5, 1863, under the command of Major-General Earl Van Dorn, Forrest, ever resourceful with the enveloping -- or what is now called the pincer -- movement, got around the forces of Federal Colonel John Coburn, foraging en masse from Franklin to just north of Columbia. At Thompson's Station, Brigadier-General William

Hicks "Red" Jackson launched four attacks upon Coburn's line before Forrest, on the far right of Coburn's line, succeeded in surrounding him. As they moved up the Columbia Pike, Coburn determined to charge Forrest's line. He later wrote: "Here we met and attacked Forrest's division, which had gained our rear, and had been posted behind fences, trees, and other favorable positions. The brigade was formed with fixed bayonets,' etc. It was a cardinal point of Forrest's 'military make-up' never to stand and take a charge, but, as he expressed it, to 'charge too.'"³ Short on ammunition after five hours of fighting, Coburn surrendered over 1,200 of his command.⁴ Over eighty fine foraging wagons, ammunition, and other supplies were also taken. The Federals thought it a disaster for themselves. Forrest reported on the fine fighting spirit and morale of his troops. "I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my whole command. The colonels commanding led their regiments in person, and it affords me much pleasure to say that officers and men performed their duty well. I discerned no straggling or shirking from duty on the field. Every order was promptly obeyed, and the bravery of the troops alike creditable to them and gratifying to their commanders."⁵ This battle cost Forrest one of his finest and most favored mounts in the war, Roderick.⁶ The general was not pleased

³ John Allan Wyeth, M. D., *Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, New York and London: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1899, (reprint Harrisburg, Pa.: The Archive Society, 1995), p. 160

⁴ Andrew Lytle reports the total of prisoners at 1,700. Andrew Lytle, *Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company*, Seminole, Florida: Green Key Press, 1931, 1984, p. 145.

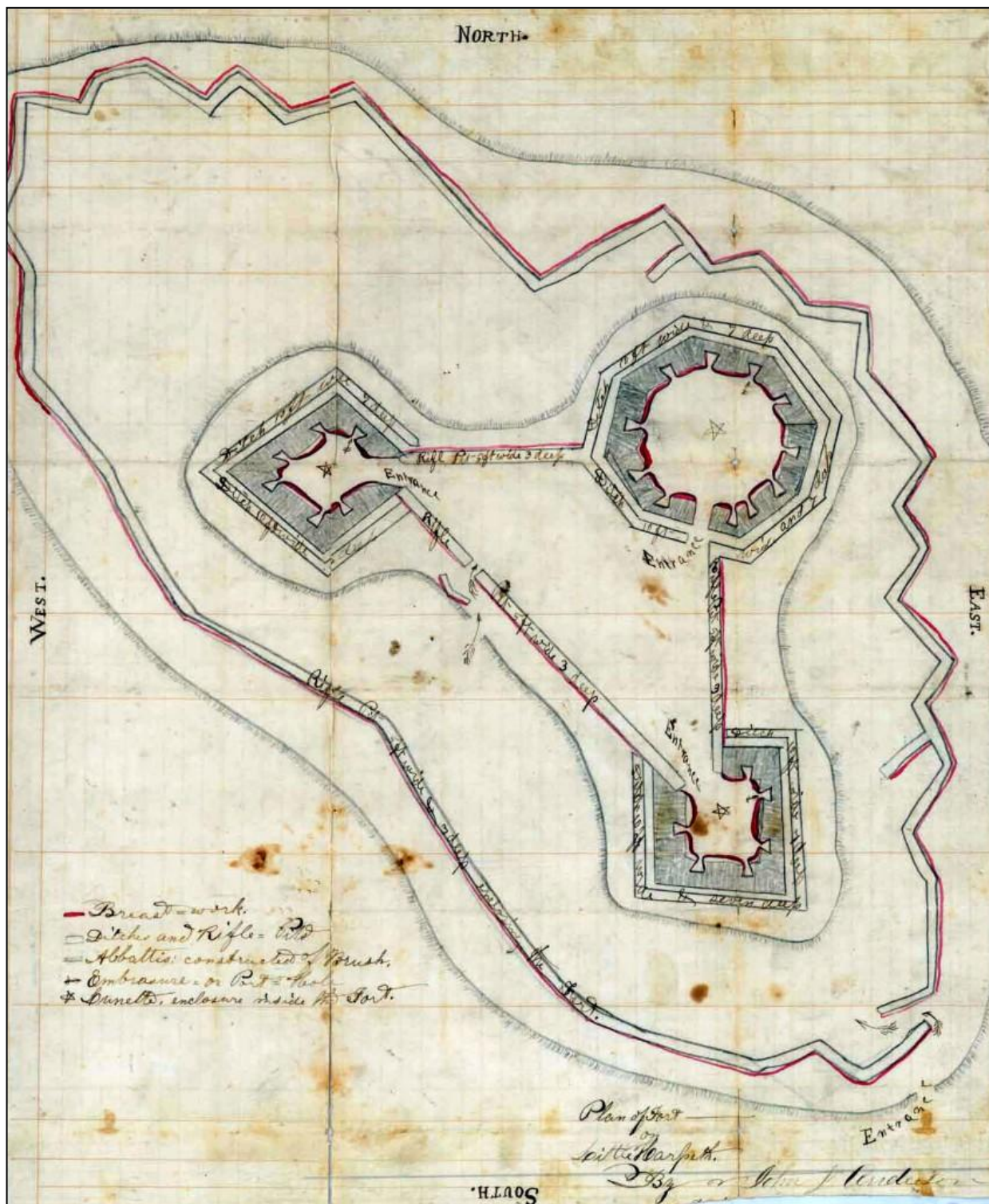
⁵ Brian Steel Wills, *The Confederacy's Greatest Cavalryman - Nathan Bedford Forrest*, Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas (reprinted by arrangement with Harper Collins) [Originally published as *A Fight From the Start*, New York: Harper Collins, 1992], p. 105, citing Forrest's Report, March 1863, *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, 23, Pt. 1, p. 121.

⁶ Jack Hurst, *Nathan Bedford Forrest, A Biography*, New York: Vintage Books, a Division of Random House, Inc., March 1994, pp. 114-15.

with this circumstance, and determined to enlarge upon the success of this raid with a following one upon Brentwood, largely because a portion of the 22nd Wisconsin had so ingloriously fled the field at Thompson's Station and returned there.

The Confederate commander, Nathan Bedford Forrest, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, just slightly west of Chapel Hill, 13 July 1821, the son of William and Marian Beck Forrest. He had less than one year of formal education and was practically illiterate, though far from ignorant. He once said, "I never pick up a pen but what I think of a snake."⁷ His father's death when he was only sixteen left him, as the eldest male, feeling that the responsibility for the welfare of the family rested upon him, as it largely did in that time and place. He rose to meet that challenge successfully, as he would rise to meet so many others. He began trading in horses, cattle, slaves and real estate, and became an expert in the value and marketing of them all. He was worth over 1.5 million dollars when he enlisted as a private in Josiah White's cavalry company on 14 June 1861, almost immediately after Tennessee seceded from the Union. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant General, the only person to do so from private in the Confederate Army. He was a successful businessman, estimable family man, and perceived gentleman in Memphis before the commencement of his outstanding military career. Impulsive, brash, and high-tempered, his instincts for hard hitting military action, though, were seldom in error. True to his perceived responsibility to his family, before the war was over four of his brothers would ride with him: Colonel Jeffrey E. Forrest, the youngest and originally Major of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, would be killed in action; Lieutenant Colonel Jesse A. Forrest of the 16th Tennessee Cavalry; Captain W. H. "Tom" Forrest,

⁷ Vance Little, *Historic Brentwood*, Brentwood, Tennessee: JM Publications, a Division of JM Productions, Inc., 1985, p. 87.



The Union Stockade at Brentwood, built in 1862 to guard the railroad crossing at the Little Harpeth River. In 1863 Confederate troops under Gen. Forrest captured the stockade and its contents, as well as several hundred Union soliders. (Battle of Nashville Preservation Society, Inc. image)

Company D of Forrest's Old Regiment, the Escort; and Lieutenant William M. Forrest, the General's aide-de-camp.⁸ Because of Forrest's pre-war business ventures, all had become expert and highly accomplished horsemen. This was the highly capable, motivated and focused commander of the action at Brentwood.

Brentwood in March 1863 was occupied by the 22nd Wisconsin and the 19th Michigan. The Wisconsin Regiment of five hundred and twenty-one men were in a stockade at the intersection of the Wilson Pike and Franklin Pike, now the site of the Brentwood Town Center.⁹ At that time, Wilson Pike intersected Scruggs Lane [the present Old Hickory Boulevard] just east of its intersection with the Franklin Pike. From this position, the Federals controlled the approaches on these pikes, present Old Hickory Boulevard, and the railroad depot which was used as a supply storehouse. "The timber in all directions had been felled to prevent surprise, and to enable the garrison to cover an advancing party."¹⁰ The felled trees made a quarter mile buffer in all directions for the stockade.¹¹ The Michigan Regiment, two hundred thirty strong, were in a stockade immediately adjacent to and west of the railroad bridge crossing the Little Harpeth River, one and a half miles to the southeast.¹² The position of these

⁸Richard H. Groves, *Blooding the Regiment - An Account of the 22nd Wisconsin's Long and Difficult Apprenticeship*, Scarecrow Press, 2005, p. 135.

⁹The location is the present site of the Ramparts Building, 155 Franklin Road, Brentwood, Tn., T. Vance Little, *Gently Flows the Harpeth*, (Nashville, TN 37219, Panacea Press, 2009), p. 112.. Vance Little related that Forrest marched into the fort through the front gate, located where the main front door of the Ramparts Building is now, Virginia Watson, e-mail of 1 January 2011 to the author.

¹⁰Wyeth, *supra*, p. 166.

¹¹Little, *supra*, p. 89.

¹²There is a green painted barn, the foundation of which is the remnant of this fortification. It is west of present Interstate 65, more readily visible as one comes north, on the back side of the Ashland Plantation property, formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stirton Oman, now the property of

two, at such a distance from one another, made the possibility of attacking and destroying them in detail all the more attractive to Forrest.

The experiences of one young Confederate during the Brentwood raid illustrate one of the reasons for Forrest's military success. Just prior to the operation, Newton Cannon volunteered for scouting duty. He recalled that Forrest asked him to infiltrate the area around Brentwood, taking 'notes of all roads and creeks of any size that [I] crossed and where I saw army boddies [units] of the enemy and report back.' Cannon fulfilled his mission and hastened back to camp where the general laid out a crude map and 'told me to mark out my trip going and coming stop at the crossing of road or creek and explain.' During the raid, Cannon served as one of the pilots, or guides, for the main column. When Forrest released Cannon from his special assignment, he remarked to his adjutant 'that he had sent several of the best men he had and that damned little boy had made him the only sensible report.' Another of Forrest's scouts recalled that he would send out squads 'in every direction . . . constantly reporting to Forrest's Headquarters movement or no movement.' He explained that the general considered it 'just as important for him [using his own language] 'To know where they ain't - as to know where they are.'¹³

Receiving permission from Major-General Van Dorn for the planned attack, Forrest dispatched Colonel James W. Starnes, now commanding the old Forrest Brigade, on the 24th of March, to move east, keeping Federally occupied Franklin on his left and to cross the Harpeth River some four miles east of the town. He was instructed to move

the Cal Turner estate. Little, *supra*, p. 89. The existence and location of this edifice were confirmed for this paper by Joe Lassus, late City Planner for the City of Brentwood, and Tom Bain of the Brentwood Historical Commission in a telephone conversation with Virginia Watson of Brentwood, Tennessee.

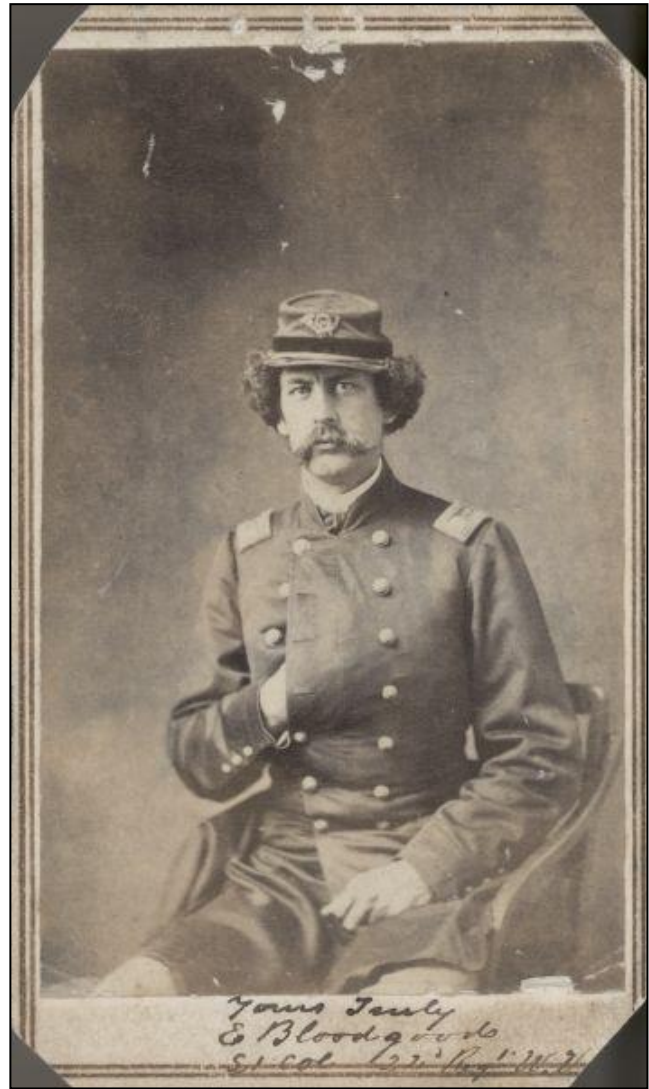
¹³Wills, *supra*, p. 107.

north along the turnpike, cutting the telegraph lines and destroying the rails. On the morning of the 25th, he would be joined by Forrest's and Frank C. Armstrong's commands, with artillery, to assist in the assault. He crossed the Harpeth River around midnight at Davis's Mill. Before three o'clock that morning he was on the Wilson Pike near Brentwood, having destroyed the rails near Mallory Station and cut the telegraph.¹⁴

Dawn comes around six o'clock in late March in Middle Tennessee. On the 25th, dawn broke cold, overcast, and with a misting rain.¹⁵ Many of the troops decided to sleep in, especially since the cooks were having some difficulty starting their breakfast fires due to the damp weather. Starnes positioned himself on a rise just west of the little hamlet, most likely the hill behind the present Shell station at Old Hickory Boulevard and Franklin Road, and awaited the arrival of Forrest, Armstrong and the artillery. Examining the strength of the force arrayed in the stockade before him, and realizing that his own units were inadequate to the task, he waited until half past seven before riding west along present Old Hickory Boulevard to the Hillsboro Pike. Forrest, meanwhile, had been detained by the artillery in crossing the rain-swollen Harpeth River, and made his approach to Brentwood by way of present Moore's Lane and Holly Tree Gap. When Starnes failed to meet with them at the appointed rendezvous, Forrest proceeded toward Brentwood anyway. Two companies were dispatched to the Hillsboro Pike to cover Forrest's rear, two more were dispatched to high ground north of Brentwood on the Franklin Pike to cover any intended retreat, or block help approaching from Nashville to the north. Most likely, this high ground was the site of the present Korean Presbyterian Church on Franklin Road. The six remaining companies, his escort, and the artillery

¹⁴Wyeth, *supra*, p. 167.

¹⁵Groves, *supra*, p. 122.



Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood of the 22nd Wisconsin
surrendered his soldiers at Brentwood to Gen. Forrest.
(Wisconsin Historical Society image)

accompanied Forrest toward Brentwood.¹⁶

Encountering Federal skirmishers, Forrest parlayed with them and asked Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bloodgood, the Federal commander of the stockade to surrender. Bloodgood commanded about nine hundred men of the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 33rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry, 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and the 1st Division 1st United States Cavalry. Not convinced of the vulnerability of his position,

¹⁶*Ibid.*, p. 168.

Bloodgood politely told Forrest to “come and take him if he could.” Forrest then split his command in order to further envelop the position. Freeman’s artillery was positioned on high ground southeast of the stockade, most likely the present interstate highway cut.¹⁷

Meanwhile, Bloodgood had his wagons loaded and ordered them north toward Nashville. Thinking he might still break through toward Nashville before Forrest completed his envelopment, Bloodgood ordered the retreat toward Nashville. The wagons had not proceeded more than four hundred yards before they were attacked by the units Forrest had placed in the hollow just north of Brentwood, and west of the Franklin Pike, the present Korean Presbyterian Church. Bloodgood’s report states: “The last wagon had not left the camp when those in front were stopped by the enemy. The advanced companies had opened fire.” Bloodgood reported that the entire engagement, from start to finish, encompassed about “twenty five to thirty minutes in duration.”¹⁸

The Federals had sustained total casualties of three hundred eleven killed, wounded, and missing to Forrest’s six. Bloodgood surrendered five hundred twenty-one men and officers of the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with a number of teamsters, horses, wagons, stores in the depot, new guns of all types, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, etc. In Forrest’s official report, he listed 275 prisoners, eleven wagons, three ambulances, and all arms and equipment of the Federal post. This was probably a low total, whether by design, or because of the vicissitudes of taking stock under less than ideal conditions is not now known. Bragg, in his report, listed 785 prisoners (probably more accurate if the total included those from the railroad fortification), and sixteen wagons. The Federal official report listed 529 prisoners,

seventeen wagons, and three ambulances.¹⁹

Aware that his position was full of danger, with the possibility of entrapment between two heavily fortified Federal positions at Nashville and Franklin, Forrest enlisted the able General Armstrong to hurry the prisoners and all captured supplies and portable property west to the Hillsboro Pike and thence to the rear, and then to destroy everything in the way of supplies and equipment that could not be carried away. Next, Forrest turned his attention to the stockade guarding the railroad bridge over the Little Harpeth River, some mile and a half distant.

“After he had disposed his troops for an assault, he turned to [Charles W.] Anderson: ‘Captain, take in a flag of truce and tell them I have them completely surrounded, and if they don’t surrender I’ll blow hell out of them in five minutes and won’t take one of them alive if I have to sacrifice my men in storming their stockade.’

“Captain Anderson looked all through his pockets for the little white handkerchief he had used at Brentwood, but it was nowhere to be found. He then suddenly remembered that it had been lost on a like mission to that post. The situation had suddenly grown embarrassing. It was the only white handkerchief in the command. Forrest looked at the bulging form of his favorite aide:

““Strip off your shirt, sir.”

“And this article, although technically long past the stage for such service, announced to Captain Bassett his fate. His 275 men, eleven wagons, three ambulances, and the stockade’s supplies were quickly delivered into the Confederate’s hands.”²⁰ Only one of Forrest’s cannon had been discharged, with no loss of life. Two cannon shots had been necessary at Brentwood.

¹⁷Wyeth, *supra*, p. 168.

¹⁸Wyeth, *supra*, p. 169.

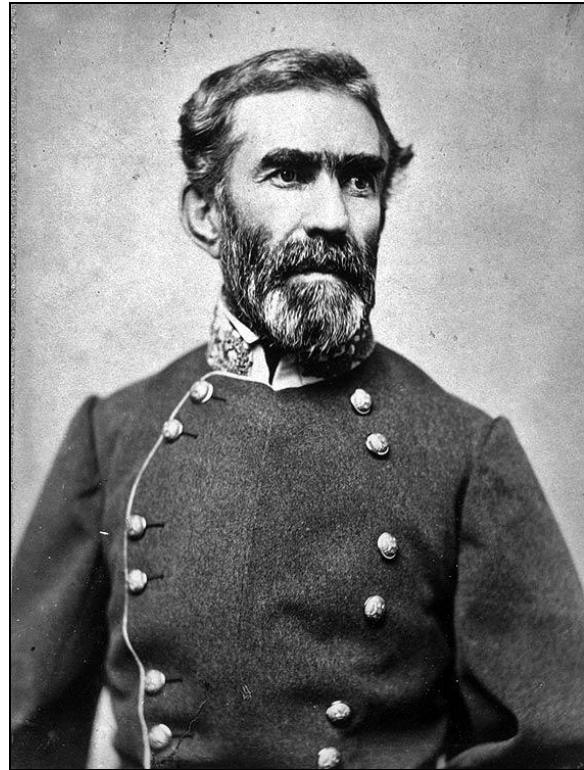
¹⁹Wyeth, *supra*, p. 174.

²⁰Lytle, *supra*, p. 146.

This victory was almost turned into a defeat. General Armstrong ordered the 10th Tennessee to guard the rear of the captured wagon train. They remained too long in their salvage and burning activities at the stockade. Almost immediately upon leaving the Brentwood stockade, they were set upon by units of the Sixth Kentucky and Second Michigan Cavalry in columns of fours. Uncharacteristically, the Confederates broke and ran. Colonel Gordon with only three companies of his Fourth Mississippi, turned and deployed his troops to temporarily check the Federal advance. He was flanked by the 7th Pennsylvania, and just as his line was about to buckle, Forrest himself, with his escort and the artillery, arrived upon the field, having turned when he heard gunfire in his rear. Forrest immediately assumed command, and waving a flag, and cursing vehemently, ordered his fleeing troops: "Fall in, every damned one of you."²¹ Seeing that some would not respond to even this remonstrance, he seized a double-barrel shotgun and emptied both barrels into his fleeing troopers. "This radical measure was immediately effective, and he was soon able to make a very respectable showing with the troops he had rallied."²² At just this moment, Starnes, who had been on the Hillsboro Pike earlier in the affray, arrived upon the field. Federal General Green Clay Smith, perceiving Forrest himself to be in command, and now feeling his own position to be in jeopardy, turned back toward Brentwood. Forrest reported that after hostilities ended, many of his men exchanged their older and inferior weapons for the newer and better Federal ones captured, and placed theirs in the wagon in exchange.²³ Thus ended Forrest's Brentwood Raid.

"The expedition had done the Northerners much damage; and, as Brentwood lay between Franklin and Nashville, two of General Rosecrans's

strongest garrisons, it had been much more hazardous than the affair at Thompson's Station.



Confederate General Braxton Bragg (1817-1876), Forrest's superior officer, was generally considered to be an ineffective commander.

Forrest brought out three ambulances, nine six-horse wagons, two two-horse wagons, sixty extra mules and six horses, besides 796 prisoners, although General Green Clay Smith almost recaptured the booty. This was done by a very small loss: one officer and three privates killed; three officers and thirteen privates wounded; and thirty-nine captured and missing."²⁴

Between 29 March and 1 April 1863, the prisoners were marched by way of Hillsboro, Spring Hill, Columbia, Farmington, and Shelbyville, to Tullahoma. At Tullahoma, they were placed aboard train cars the Federals said had been used for transporting hogs, which were very fouled with

²¹Wyeth, *supra*, pp. 172-73; Groves, *supra*, p. 138.

²²Wyeth, *supra*, p. 173.

²³Wyeth, *supra*, p. 173-74.

²⁴Lytle, *supra*, p. 146; Wyeth, *supra*, pp.169-70; this latter source is the most detailed account of the raid, and written closest to the events described in point of time.

animal feces, and transported to Libby Prison in Richmond via Chattanooga.

Writing to the Army of Tennessee, 31 March 1863, General Braxton Bragg praised both Forrest and Van Dorn, and concluded his message thusly: "The skillful manner in which these generals achieved such success exhibits clearly the judgment, discipline, and good conduct of the brave troops of their command. Such signal examples of duty deserve the applause and gratitude of their comrades in arms and their country."²⁵ The Federal commanders were much less sanguine in their remarks. Writing on the 25th, Mitchell said of Bloodgood: "He seems to have surrendered and without an effort to change position or to make resistance worthy of the name of a fight." On 3 April General Gordon Granger, over-all commander of both Bloodgood and Smith, was then calling both Bloodgood and Bassett "milk and water soldiers." He continued: "From all I can ascertain, Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood surrendered Brentwood and Captain Bassett the stockade, unnecessarily after firing but very few shots, and without having a man either killed or wounded. Had they fought for one hour, our cavalry and infantry would have arrived on the spot and cut the Rebels to pieces."²⁶ Maybe so, but this was Forrest with whom they were contending. Smith had tried and failed, and Granger, not engaged in this fight, had the benefit of perfect hindsight.

With the ammunition and equipment captured at Brentwood, Forrest replenished the supplies of his command, and was able the following month to spring a trap on Colonel Abel Streight and persuade him to surrender his command, 1,466 strong to Forrest's barely 400. Sent to raid through Alabama, and disrupt Bragg's line of supply on the Western and Atlantic railroad running from Nashville to Atlanta, Streight was tricked by

Forrest into believing himself to be outnumbered and surrounded. Forrest used the feint of encircling the place where he was meeting with Streight with his cannon and convincing his adversary that he had more than the thirteen guns Streight had been able to count. After his surrender, and realizing his error, he was told by Forrest: "Ah, Colonel, all is fair in love and war you know."²⁷

Forrest is famously remembered for his oft quoted remark "War means fighting and fighting means killing." He was an exemplary model of both during the conflict, but knew when the fight was over. He surrendered his command under the terms of the surrender of General Richard Taylor at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865.

Robert E. Lee was visited in Lexington, Virginia, after the war by a British aide-de-camp to the Queen, a member of the Coldstream Guards, who asked him in his opinion, who was the greatest general in the Confederacy. Expecting Lee to name himself, the British officer was no doubt taken aback by the response. "That honor goes to a gentleman I have never had the privilege of meeting, Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest of Tennessee." General Hans Guderian of the German General Staff used the tactics of Forrest to craft for his army masters the fabled Blitzkrieg tactics of mechanized armor combat which were so successful in Europe during the early days of World War II. His tactics are studied still at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Forrest's perfection of this tactic was ahead of his time.

It has been said that in war, the generals are always fighting the last war when a new one starts. Such was the situation with many who had studied Napoleon's tactics at West Point, or participated in the Mexican War when the War Between the States commenced. They were ill-prepared to deal with one whose brashness was not constrained by

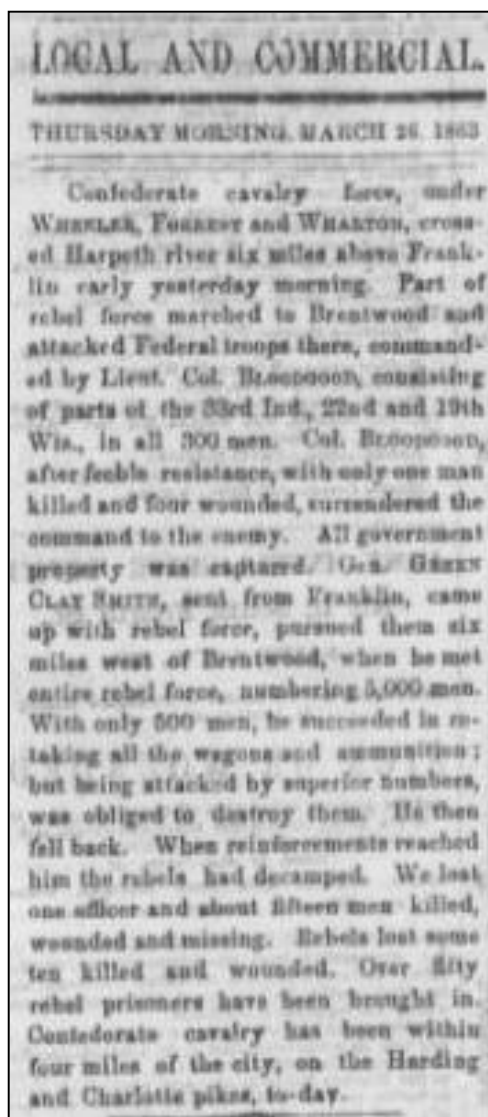
²⁵Wyeth, *supra*, p. 175.

²⁶Groves, *supra*, p. 139.

²⁷Wills, *supra*, p. 119.

the studied tactics of either school of thought. Forrest had studied human nature in the purchase and sale of human beings, a school no military man whom he faced had attended. And Forrest had learned his lessons well. He applied his knowledge to assess the strengths, weaknesses, pride, and gullibility of his adversaries, turning their personality defects against them in many instances. Brentwood is but one example of the success of this psychological game; it played out equally well with Abel Streight. If, however, he encountered someone not amenable to his gentle ministrations to surrender, then he truly would attempt to utterly and ruthlessly destroy them. Fort Pillow is an example of this other tendency of his. He was a self-trained military genius, a Southern cavalier *par excellence*, just the sort of one upon whose brashness and unpredictability the country was founded and perpetuated. He was ever controversial, and after the war is said to have founded the Ku Klux Klan at Pulaski. Congress, after the War, in a lengthy and exhaustive series of hearings, exonerated him of any wrongdoing at Fort Pillow. He died in Memphis, Tennessee 29 October 1877 of what is now thought to have been acute diabetes. He was a mere fifty-six years of age.

Several years ago, while researching another project at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, I casually mentioned to the librarian that the man whose records we were seeking in the State Penitentiary convict ledgers was allegedly once a trooper under Forrest. That lady rolled her



From the
Nashville Daily Union

eyes and said to me: "Ah, yes, Forrest; the American Taliban." I was stunned. What a thoughtless, senseless remark. There is no basis for such a comparison. Of the many things I thought I could have said, I remained uncharacteristically silent, largely out of a desire to have her help me complete my research. I thought to myself "you poor misguided creature, and to think that the good people of the State of Tennessee pay you to be the guardian of the history of this people."

For good or ill, we as a people are the product of all of our history and experience. Take away any part of it, and you alter the composition that made this thing called history turn out the way that it did. We are all, each of us, the guardians of the history of our place, our people, and those also of another time. Guard well this sacred trust. As you execute your responsibility to

this trust, so will another generation learn from you how to care for the record of your own history. And with all of our care, let us also remember that time and circumstance influence what we make of our lives, and one generation cannot, should not, attempt to judge the past by any other standard than that of its time. To do otherwise is to impose the arrogance of cultural relativism on the past. Just as some would seek to excoriate those of the past for failing to live up to the norms and expectations of our time, so a future people might, erroneously, be taught to judge our own time. ■

Claibourn Harp of Coffee County: Petition of an “Old and Decrippd” resident, 1839

“Mr. Woodson Northcut, please present this petition to the General Assembly and oblige yours & etc. [signed] Claibourn Harp.

“To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee now in Session at Nashville.

“The memorial of Claibourn Harp a citizen of the Town of Manchester in the county of Coffee, Sheweth unto Your honourable body that he is old and decrippd [sic], so much so that he is unable to support his family by his labour, that his means of supporting them is very limited and that he desires to follow some occupation, to make his living honestly. He begs leave further to state that some years ago, on account of his crippled situation, the General Assembly granted him the privilege of Peddling without license, that he has become too old and infirm to peddle. He therefore prays your Honourable body to Grant him the priviladge to sell Beer Cakes, nuts, Oranges, Liquers & etc. without license and lay him under any restrictions to keep an orderly house that Your Honourable body may think proper, and as in duty bound will ever pray & etc. [signed] Claibourn Harp

“We the undersigned to certify that we have been a long time acquainted with Claibourn Harp the above named Memorialist, that we have always found him to be an honest orderly man, and the we do believe that if the [permission?] prayed for is granted him he will not abuse it.”

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. John Brew[er?] | 22. Robert Nevils | 43. R.H. Ensly |
| 2. Sandy M. Purdom | 23. Joseph Gentry | 44. Elbum Bowls |
| 3. Henry Brewer | 24. Gabriel Jones | 45. John Adams [Junior?] |
| 4. Stephen H. Ford | 25. John Bell | 46. Nelson Adams |
| 5. Thomas Alison | 26. Jas. M. Stephens | 47. William Newman |
| 6. Milton Fields[?] | 27. Bedford Turner[?] | 48. Hugh Oneall |
| 7. Jurdin Anderson | 28. George Messick | 49. Joseph Carrol |
| 8. Litel Adames | 29. ditto ditto | 50. Moses B. Childress |
| 9. John Adames | 30. Martin Wright | 51. John D. Robertson |
| 10. Thomas Oliver | 31. Abner Kuykendall | 52. Daniel Wiser |
| 11. John K. Turner | 32. Stephen Alllott | 53. William Woodall |
| 12. Arjah Elliott | 33. James H. Daniel | 54. Alford Taylor |
| 13. Peter Arnel | 34. Nelson A. Phillips | 55. Thomas Daniel |
| 14. Will Armstrong | 35. John Charles, Esqr. | 56. W.B. Arnold |
| 15. Daniel McLean | 36. James Richardson | 57. Joseph Rhea |
| 16. [J.?] W. Mosley | 37. Sidney Clay, Esq. | 58. Abraham Williamson[?] |
| 17. H.L. Sheid | 38. Joel O. Thacker | 59. Richard Cunningham |
| 18. Daneil Tylor[?] | 39. Zacriah Austin | Hiram McCoy[?] |
| 19. F.R. Grunt | 40. John Brandon | 60. Joshual Dazell[?] |
| 20. Lecil Bobo | 41. James R. Brandon | 61. James Nicholas |
| 21. F.S. Worley | 42. Merith Stroud | Michael Stroud[?] |

[Notations on reverse] *Referred to Committee on Proportions[?] and G---[?] Nov. 12th. Rejected Nov. 16th. Northcutt. Reported unfavorably by the Committee of Propositions[?] and Grievances [signed] P. Walker, Chairman*

Legislative Petitions, Record Group 60, Petition #1839-11 (Tenn. State Library & Archives)

An Illinois Yankee in Stewart Chancery Court:

Interesting Graffiti Left Behind by Federal Troops in 1862 Dover

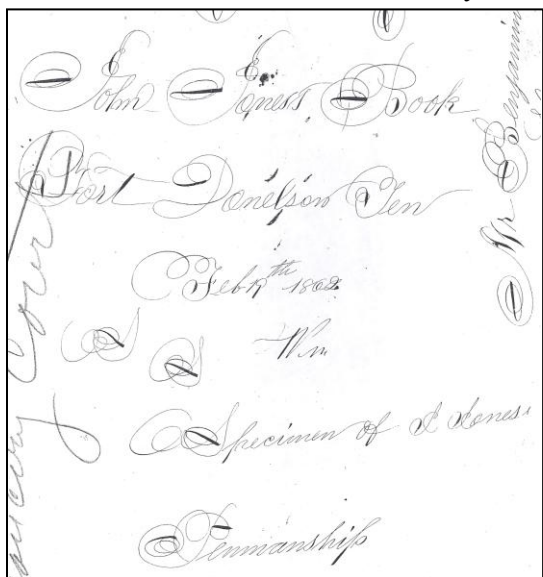
by Jim Long

The Stewart County Courthouse was burned in the summer of 1862 by Federal troops who had occupied the town of Dover following the fall of Fort Donelson in February of that year¹. Prior to the fire, most of the county's records had been removed to safety, and were, according to local tradition, stored in a cave near Tobaccoport, a few miles downriver from Dover. Thankfully, Stewart County is an immensely well-preserved county today, with most county books and thousands of loose records having survived the war. The Chancery Court of Stewart County is a lone exception, with almost all of its pre-war records lost, presumably in the fire that destroyed the courthouse. This is the story of the one Chancery Court record that survived the war, and of the man who saved it.

John Jones was born in 1833 in Fayette County, Indiana². By 1850, he was living in adjacent Rush County, Indiana, with his parents, who were from New Jersey and Kentucky³. The Jones family then moved on to Clay County, Illinois, where John married Mary Jane ____ about 1851. By the time of the 1860 Federal census, John and Mary Jane Jones had 4 children and were living in Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, where John was a laborer.⁴

On September 2, 1861, after the start of the Civil War, John Jones enlisted in Company B of the 48th Illinois Regiment, USA, as a musician⁵. The 48th Illinois spent the winter of 1861-1862 at Cairo, Illinois, and set out on February 2, 1862, for Fort Henry on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. The regiment was involved in the capture of Fort Henry on February 6th and Fort Donelson on February 16th, and was garrisoned at Fort Donelson following the battle there.⁶

On February 19th, 1862, three days after the surrender of Fort Donelson, 28-year-old Private John Jones went from Fort Donelson into Dover and walked into the Stewart County Courthouse, looking for blank paper. It is likely that the courthouse had been deserted by the townspeople when the Union Army marched into Dover. In the Clerk and Master's office, Jones found a Chancery Court minute book with some blank pages inside. With no one there to stop him from doing as he pleased, he opened the front cover, and wrote the following⁷:



**John Jones's Book
Fort Donelson, Ten
Feb. 19th 1862
Specimen of J. Jones's
Penmanship**

Jim Long, the new MTGS Webmaster, is a volunteer at the Stewart County Archives and has compiled several books of Stewart County records, available from the Archives. He can be reached by email at jimlong@comcast.net

In this front cover, he also wrote his wife's name and his brother's name:

*Mary Jane Jones
Louisville, Ky
Ills*

**Mary Jane Jones
Louisville, Clay
County
Ills.**

*Benjamin Jones
Louisville
Ills Clay County*

**Benjamin Jones
Co., Louisville, Ills., Clay**

County

Was he perhaps intending to send this book home to his family as a souvenir?

Evidently, Jones carried the book back to camp and kept it with him. Over the next two weeks in February 1862, John Jones and his fellow soldiers from Company B of the 48th Illinois practiced their penmanship in this Chancery Court book, filling many of the blank spots in the book with words and phrases both mundane and fascinating. Some of the writings suggest that John was thinking not only of his family, but also of his own mortality and the uncertainty of war:

“Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth”

“Remember me, Mary Jane”

Some of the pages simply show, as John Jones had announced, samples of his penmanship, written in the blank areas amongst the Chancery Court entries:

*Bill filed 6 December 1852. Copy & spec April 8 Dec 1852
Answer of J H Biggs filed 18th April 1853. Application filed
Aug 15th 1853. Set for hearing 18 Aug April term 1854*

William Washington Washburn Whale Williams

William Washington Washburn Whale Williams

Amendment Commandment Bombardment January, 1862.

Amendment Commandment Bombardment January 1862

Pennsylvania Pneumatic Penmanship Pilgrim Paymaster

Pennsylvania Pneumatic Penmanship Pilgrim Paymaster

Penmanship

Penmanship

Names of the following men, most Jones' company and regiment, are also written in the book. Some of the entries are the signatures of the men, while others are in John Jones' handwriting.

William Y. Sneed Co. B
William J. Stephenson Captain, Co. B, 48th Regiment
F. D. Stephenson Co. B
F. Cooper
Sirrus D. Kendal
Finemore Williams

Andrew J. Millman Co. B
Anderson Webster Co. B
William Billings
I. N. Haynie Colonel, 48th Regiment
John Brewer Co. B
Elbert S. Apperson Co. B

William C. Corder	Co. B	William J. Brewer	Co. B
Andrew J. Hensley	Co. B	David Brewer	Co. B
Isaac Mullins	Co. B	W. W. Sanford – Col.	Col., 48th Regiment
James Mullins	Co. B	James Limes	Co. B
James Connely	Co. B	Barnet Pedigo	Co. B
William H. Maxwell	Co. B	Gilbert Williams	
Charles D. Monroe	Co. B	George Linch	Co. B
Elihu Pridemore	Co. B	Nathan Etheson	Co. B
Simeon H. Neff	Co. B	John Rose	Co. B
Andrew Fender	Co. B	Anthony McManiway	Co. B
Thomas Keneda	Co. B	James Ranes	Co. B
Andrew J. Beal	Co. B	Rob Ranes	Co. B

Some of John's fellow soldiers took their turns writing in the book as well:

“One million one thousand and thirty two Dol. & 50 cts.” – Finemore Williams

One of the soldiers wrote a riddle:

*There was a man of adams race who had a
certain Dwelling place it was not in heaven nor
yet in hell nor on this Earth where mortals dwell
Pray tell to me this man of fame his place
of Dwelling and his name*

“There was a man of Adam’s race, who had a certain dwelling place. It was not in heaven nor yet in hell, nor on this Earth where mortals dwell. Pray tell to me this man of fame: his place of dwelling and his name.”

Not only was John Jones practicing his penmanship, he was also apparently practicing a more ordinary style of writing:

*Fort Donelson Feb. 27th 1862
This is a fair specimen of my business
writing, with a poor pen
John Jones
of Company B 48*

**“Fort Donelson, Feb. 27th, 1862: This is a fair specimen of my business writing, with a poor pen.
John Jones of Company B, 48th Ill.”**

These ‘boys of Company B’ must have had a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence handy, possibly obtained from the courthouse as well. They also practiced the signatures of several of its signers among the pages of the book:

John Hancock *Stephen Hopkins*
Rotti Morris

Were they practicing signatures just to pass the time in camp, or was there another purpose? Consider the following entry:

Fort Donelson Feb. 27th 1862
Guards pass Wm Billings to Dover on busins and
Return Wm Stephenson Capt Co. B. 48th Regt

**“Fort Donelson, Feb. 27th, 1862 – Guards’ pass, Wm. Billings to Dover on business and Return.
 Wm. J. Stephenson, Capt. Co. B 48th Regt.”**

The entry appears to be in John Jones’ handwriting. Why was he practicing his captain’s signature?

Later in the book is the following, written in the book three separate times, which may explain why John Jones was practicing his penmanship and various signatures:

To all whom it may Concern
The bearer hereof John Jones a privat of
Captain Wm J Stephenson's Company
48 Regiment of Illinois Vol., aged twenty eight
years five feet nine inches high dark complexion
grey eyes auburn hair and by profession a
Carpenter Born in the Town of Summersett Fayette
County Indiana and enlisted at Louisville
Clay County Illinois on the second day of September
eighteen hundred and sixty one. To serve for
the period of three years is hereby permitted to
go to Louisville in the County of Clay State
of Illinois he having received a furlough from
the _____ day of _____, to the _____ day of _____
at which period he will Rejoin his Company
or Regiment at Fort Donelson. Or wherever it
then may be, or be considered a deserter.
Subsistance has been furnished to John Jones
to the _____ day of _____ and pay to the _____ day
of _____ both inclusive,
given under my hand, at _____ this _____
day of _____ 1862

“To all whom it may concern – The barer hereof, John Jones, a private of Capt. Stephenson’s Company, 48th Regiment of Illinois Vol., aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 ½ inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, auburn hair, and by profession a carpenter; Born in the town of Summersett, Fayette County, Indiana, and enlisted at Louisville, in County of Clay, State of Ills., on the 2nd day of September 1861, to serve for the period of three years, is hereby permitted to go to the town of Louisville in the County of Clay, State of Illinois, he having received a furlow from the ____ day of ____ to the day ____ of ____, at which period he will rejoin his Company or Regiment at Fort Donelson, or wherever it then may be, or be considered a deserter. Subsistance has been furnished to John Jones to the ____ day of ____ and pay to the ____ day of ____, both inclusive. Given under my hand at ____ this ____ day of ____ 1862.”

It is unknown whether John Jones actually obtained a furlough and went home to Illinois for a period of time. The

Chancery Court book does have some of its pages torn out, on which may have been written furloughs and other items of company business.

After staying a couple of weeks, the 48th Illinois left Fort Donelson on March 4, 1862⁸. The regiment went south to Savannah, Tennessee, and took part in the battle at Shiloh on April 6-7 and the battle at Corinth in late April. From June 1862 through May 1863, the 48th was stationed at Bethel, Tennessee, in Perry County⁹. In June 1863, John Jones was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and was transferred to a command in the 1st Tennessee Colored Infantry (aka 59th U. S. Colored Troops).¹⁰

John Jones' assignment with the U. S. Colored Troops lasted a little less than a year. By early 1864, he was back home in Illinois, where he enlisted as a Corporal in the 98th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. With the 98th Illinois, John was stationed at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, near Atlanta. In June 1865, he transferred to the 61st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and mustered out of service from that regiment in September, 1865, at Nashville.¹¹

After the war, John Jones went back home to Illinois. In 1880, he applied for a soldier's pension. By 1885, he was in Howell County, Missouri, where he married his 2nd wife, Mary J. Campbell, with whom he had three more children. John Jones died in Howell County, Missouri on February 21, 1901, at age 67, and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Howell County.¹²

The last date written in the Chancery Court book by the 48th Illinois is February 29, 1862, four days before the regiment left Dover. The book may have been returned to the courthouse before the regiment left town, but it would have had to have been placed in an office other than the Clerk and Master's office from which it had been taken, as nothing else from the Clerk and Master's office, except for this book, survived the courthouse fire that occurred later that year. The subsequent Chancery Court minute book, which begins in July 1865, mentions the loss of that court's pre-war records and the need to reconstruct the documentation of the cases that were active when the war began. It also discusses the need to replace the court's incumbent Clerk and Master, Clay Roberts, because he had served in the Confederacy¹³. Possibly it was Roberts' service in the Confederate army that resulted in the records of his Clerk and Master's office being left in the courthouse at the time it was burned, when records of other offices were removed to safety.

Perhaps Jones took the book with him when he left town, and either he or his family sent it back to Dover at a later date. The Tennessee State Library and Archives has a book which was taken from the State Library by soldiers during the war and returned by the family decades later. Regardless, John Jones' selection of this 'penmanship book', saved it. The book is a treasured holding at the Stewart County Archives in Dover.

Have you solved that riddle which a soldier of the 48th wrote in the book? The man's name was Jonah, and his place of dwelling was the whale's belly.

Endnotes:

¹ Report of Maj. James H. Hart, 71st Ohio Infantry, *The War of the Rebellion...*, Series I, Volume 17, Part I, Chapter XXIX, page 37.

² Stewart Chancery Court Minute Book, 1848-1861, Stewart County Archives, Dover, TN.

³ 1850 United States Census, Rush County, Indiana, Union Township, household 458, John Jones Sr. household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*.

⁴ 1860 United States Census, Clay County, Illinois, Town of Louisville, p. 2, household 8; digital image, *Ancestry.com*.

⁵ Pension application of John Jones, Certificate No. 720741, National Archives.

⁶ Regimental history of the 48th Illinois Infantry, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Frederick H. Dyer.

⁷ Chancery, *Ibid*.

⁸ Dyer, *Ibid*.

⁹ Dyer, *Ibid*.

¹⁰ Pension application of John Jones, Certificate No. 720741, National Archives.

¹¹ Pension application, *Ibid*.

¹² Widow's pension application of Mary J. Jones, Certificate No. 720741, National Archives.

¹³ Stewart Chancery Court Minute Book, Volume A, 1865 – 1872, Stewart County Archives, Dover, TN.

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

Hickman and Houston Counties



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.

Hickman County (continued)

Phillips, Grandison: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; supported at county cost, not able-bodied; cause: old age. [s.d.4,e.d.86; see **Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.21**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 110, black, male, father-in-law, in household of Dave Clark.

Williams, Mary: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, never in an institution. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; able-bodied; admitted June 1870. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.15**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, female, pauper, in household of M. L. Ratliff.

Williams, Mit: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, never in an institution. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at county cost; admitted June 1870. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.17**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, female, pauper, in household of M. L. Ratliff.

Jones, J. H. C.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.10**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, male, brother, in household of J. T. Jones.

Lovell, Jesse: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost, able-bodied, born deformed, admitted 2 January 1873. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.36**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, male, pauper, brother, in household of J. A. Lovell.

Richmon, J. D. W.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; supported at county cost, not able-bodied; consumption; admitted July 187[?]. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, male, pauper, in household of M. L. Ratliff.

Goodwin, M.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., supported at county cost; able-bodied, admitted Nov.[?] 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.85; see

Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** M. Goodin, age 30, white, female, pauper, in household of M. L. Ratliff. [Indexed by Ancestry.com as Rattiff.]

Warren, A. J.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; pay-patient in institution, melancholia; duration of present attack, 10 yrs., 3 attacks, age at 1st attack: 17; chained. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.7**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, male, son, in household of W. R. Warren.

Overbey, S. P.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; duration of present attack: 1 year; confined. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.31**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, female, daughter, in household of Edward Overbey.

Cheatham, Jeff: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.15**]

Arnold, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 3; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.39**]

Russel, Margaret: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.38**]

Gordon, Andrew J.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 4 yrs., brain fever; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.42**]

Berry, Jeff Davis: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; afflicted at age 1; semi-mute, semi-deaf, never in an institution. **Also:** Prisoners Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.41**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, male, son, prisoner, in household of James Berry.

Berry, Fannie: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.12,ln.43]

Clymer, J. P.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.17]

Rivers, M. A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.28]

Malugin, M. L.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 11/12, brain fever; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.35]

Ragin, George: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.41]

Allred, W. L.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.26]

Warf, Roger: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.29]

Jones, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, semi-deaf, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.16]

Walker, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.20]

Howel, Mary J.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; semi-deaf, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.7]



Orphanage ca. 1880
from the Library of Congress' American Memory collection

McDowel, L.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 15 yrs., scarlet fever, semi-deaf, never in an institution. **Also:** Blind Schedule; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** Lucindy McDowel, age 25, white, female, wife, in household of Howel McDowel.

Fitzgerald, William: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-deaf, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.20]

Dwire, Ruth: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.22]

Anderson, Charlotte: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.21]

Reaves, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, cause: age; semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.40]

Anglin, W. A.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, fever. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.9]

Green, Virginia: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1; [answer to "if ever in an institution":] in University of Tenn., 3 yrs. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.9]

McKissack, Peter: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 25, ague, semi-mute, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.20]

Jenkins, Elizabeth: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.29]

Warren, Rachel: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.10]

Russell, E. D.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, female, wife, in household of B. T. Russel.

Johnson, N. H.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, female, wife, in household of G. M. Johnson.

Reaves, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 73; semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, female, mother, in household of R.[?] J. Reaves.

Rosson, E.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** Elizabeth Rosson, age 46, white, female, wife, in household of William Rosson.

Andrews, Louise: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 6, scarlet fever, totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, female, daughter, in household of Benjamin Andrews.

McClard, J. W.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 2, nervous fever, semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.46.] **Pop.Sch.:** J. W. McCord, age 21, white, male, head of household. [Indexed by Ancestry.com as McCord.]

Williams, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 36, sore eyes, totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, female, wife, in household of J. R. Williams.

Warf, Elisa: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4, ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, white, female, daughter, in household of Roger Warf.

Bryant, J. C.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, sore eyes, totally blind, never in an institution. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at county cost; disability: old age. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, male, head of household.

Bryant, Sarah: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 20, sore eyes, totally blind, never in an institution. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, female, wife, in household of C. Bryant.

Mayberry, Aaron: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 32; cause: knocked out; semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, black, male, head of household.

Tyler, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 14, stuck in the eye, semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

Anglin, M.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 59, neuralgia, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** Matilda Anglin, age 69, white, female, mother, in household of G. W. Anglin.

Moss, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 37, semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** James J. Moss, age 67, white, male, head of household.

Hooper, M.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 38, neuralgia, totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** Margaret Hooper, age 44, white, female, wife, in household of James Hooper.

Warren, W. R.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, neuralgia, semi-blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.84; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, male, head of household.

Grimes, George: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.83; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.35]
Pop.Sch.: age 12, white, male, son, in household of G. L. Grimes.

Baker, Pamela: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.83; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.14]

Hines, Mary E.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 4, scarlet fever; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.26]

McGee, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, congenital; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.24]

Martin, James B.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, congenital; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.47]

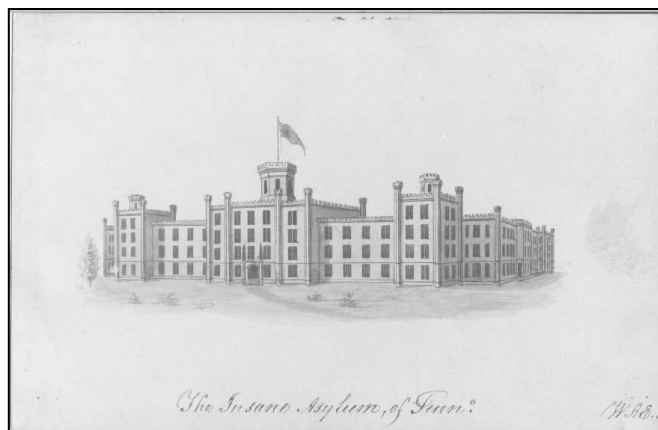
Andrews, S. A. (Della): Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2, epilepsy; small head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.12,ln.30]

Lambert, John A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 4, epilepsy; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.13]

Moore, Clay: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.30]

Totty, E.A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.2]

Martin, G. W.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.1]



Tennessee Hospital for the Insane
 from AsylumProjects.org

Lavender, B. Frank: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.1]

Russell, F. B.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.46]
Pop.Sch.: age 58, white, male, head of household.

Powers, John: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. jail.

[s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 16, white, male, prisoner, confined in county jail.

Berry, Jeff. Davis: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. jail. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.82; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.31]
Pop.Sch.: age 16, white, male, prisoner, in county jail.

Moreau, Columbus: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co. Insane Schedule: Moreau, C. C.; hereditary; duration of present attack: 4 months; total number of attacks: 7; age at first attack: 20. [s.d.4,e.d.81; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 41, white, male, brother, in household of Mrs. Isabelle Wiss.

Wright, Samuel: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; hereditary; duration of present attack: 6 months, total number of attacks: 100 [sic], age at first attack: 38. [s.d.4,e.d.81; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.1]
Pop.Sch.: age 50, black, male.

Bass, Boon: Insane Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; hereditary, duration of present attack: 6 years; age at 1st attack: 20. [s.d.4,e.d.81; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.2]
Pop.Sch.: age 26, white, male.

Alexander, Gray: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.81; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.26]

Huddleston, David: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Hickman Co.; self-supporting; cause: sickness. [s.d.4,e.d.81; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.36]

Houston County

Lewis, Wm. S.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.13]

Walker, John T.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.47]

Fentress, J. J.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., self-supporting, afflicted at birth; very large head. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.3,ln.5]

Allen, Wm. R.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.30]

Breeden, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, typhoid fever. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.24]

Brooks, James T.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Houston Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at county cost; not able-bodied. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 52, white, male, brother, in household of Catherine Brooks.

Allen, Maria R.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 65, cataract, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, female, in household of Mary E. Skelton.

Lewis, Anthony: Blind Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 72; cause: "hand lift"; totally blind. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at county cost; not able-bodied. [s.d.4,e.d.94; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 72, white, male, brother, in household of Vicy Harden.

Averitt, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.93; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.25]

Hinson, John: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.93; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.4]

Hinson, Maria: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.93; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.5]

Hinson, Robert: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.93; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.6]

Dowdy, Harry: Insane Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; form of disease not known; duration of present attack: 8 years; age at 1st attack: 75; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.92; see **Pop.Sch.**p.31,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male, in household of James Breeden.

Love, J. D.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.92; see **Pop.Sch.**p.24,ln.16]

Buque[?], Amy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Houston Co. [s.d.4,e.d.92; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.36]

Jordan, Elizabeth: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; old age. [s.d.4,e.d.92; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, female, pauper, in household of T. L. Richardson.

Keel, J. L.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting; duration of present attack, 1 year; number of attacks, 2; age first attack, 28. [s.d.4,e.d.91; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.18] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, male, son, in household of W. T. Keel.

Lankford, Udorah: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; normal head. [s.d.4,e.d.91; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.1]

Wynne, Thomas: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.91; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.43**]

McAulley, C. M.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1 year, epelethesis[?]; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.91; see **Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.6**]

Fitzer, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.43**]

Lafayette, Bigham S.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Houston Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.5**]

Tennessee Atrocities from the *Anti-Slavery Examiner*

(New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1839. Volume 10, pp. 380-382.)

Tennessee became one of the United States in 1796. Its present white population is about seven hundred thousand. The details which follow, go to confirm the old truth, that the exercise of arbitrary power tends to make men monsters....

The "New Orleans Bee," Sept. 22, 1838, published the following from the "Nashville (Tennessee) Whig."

"The Nashville Whig" of the 11th ult., says: Pleasant Watson, of DeKalb county, and a Mr. Carmichael, of Alabama, were the principals in an affray at Livingston, Overton county, last week, which terminated in the death of the former. Watson made the assault with a dirk, and Carmichael defended himself with a pistol, shooting his antagonist through the body, a few inches below the heart. Watson was living at the last account. The dispute grew out of a horse race."

The New Orleans Courier, April 7, 1837, has the following extract from the "McMinersville (Tennessee) Gazette."

"On Saturday, the 8th instant, Colonel David L. Mitchell, the worthy sheriff of White county, was most barbarously murdered by a man named Joseph Little. He went to Little's house for the purpose of arresting him. He found Little armed with a rifle, pistols &c. He commenced a conversation with Little upon the impropriety of his resisting, and stated his determination to take him, at the same time slowly advancing upon Little, who discharged his rifle at him without effect. Mitchell then attempted to jump in, to take hold of him, when Little struck him over the head with the barrel of his rifle, and literally mashed his skull to pieces; and, as he lay prostrate on the earth, Little deliberately pulled a large pistol from his belt, and placing the muzzle close to Mitchell's head, he shot the ball through it. Little has made his escape. *There were three men near by when the murder was committed, who made no attempt to arrest the murderer.*"

... ■

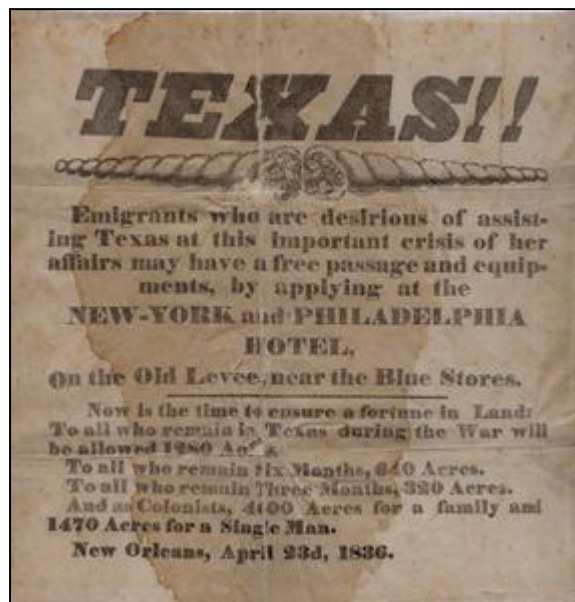
A Narrow Escape: William Norvell of Nashville in the Mexican War

by John E. Norvell

The Battle of the Alamo is one of the best-known events of the war for Texas independence. Its companion event, the so-called Goliad Massacre is seldom recalled outside of Texas. Even less well-known is the role of the 75 men from Tennessee who through a whim of fate were spared their lives, out of the 300 or so men slaughtered at Goliad by the Mexicans on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836.¹

In the spring of 1836, as tensions grew in Texas, William Parsons Miller (ca. 1802-1862) arrived in Nashville to recruit volunteers for an American company to fight for Texas Independence.² Forming a company of 75 men, the group left Nashville en route to Texas debarking from New Orleans.

Among this company was William Lawrence Norvell (ca. 1813-1891), the grandson of Lt. Lipscomb Norvell, a Revolutionary War veteran buried in the City Cemetery in Nashville. Young William had been raised by his uncle Lipscomb Norvell, Jr., almost from his birth. His mother Catherine Crist Norvell had died in 1814 shortly after his birth and his father Joshua Norvell, a frontier politician, left William in his uncle's care as he moved first to serve as a political editor in St. Louis, then as federal attorney for Arkansas, finally as United States Consul to St. Bart's.³ When Joshua died en route to St. Barts in 1821, young William remained with his uncle in Trigg County, Kentucky.⁴ By 1835, Lipscomb Norvell, Jr., had moved to Texas in the first wave of immigrants invited to settle the land there by the Mexican government.⁵ This is where the story continues.



Broadside recruiting soldiers in the fight for Texas independence were carefully worded, as the U.S. was not at war with Texas. They claim to seek "emigrants," not soldiers. Bounty land was the enticement. <http://starmuseum.org>

John E. Norvell is a retired Air Force Lt Colonel, decorated air combat veteran of the Vietnam War, and former Asst Professor of History at the U.S. Air Force Academy. He is also the first cousin three-times removed of William Lawrence Norvell and the great-great-great grandson Lt. Lipscomb Norvell, who is buried in the City Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee. He can be reached by email at jenorv66@aol.com

¹ Harbert Davenport and Craig H. Roell, "Goliad Massacre," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qeg02>).

² Craig H. Roell, "William Parsons Miller," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmi30>).

³ Catherine Crist Norvell obituary, *The Frankfort Argus*, February 12, 1814; for more information on the backgrounds of Lipscomb Norvell, Jr. and his brother, Joshua Norvell, see "How Tennessee Adventurer William Walker became Dictator of Nicaragua in 1857: The Norvell family origins of The Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny," by John E. Norvell, *The Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, Volume XXV, Number 4, Spring 2012, 149-155.

⁴ John E. Norvell, *Lt Lipscomb Norvell of the Virginia Line*, (private printing, Canandaigua, New York, 2012) 50-53.

⁵ Aragorn Storm Miller, "Lipscomb Norvell, Jr.," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fno36>). Lipscomb Norvell, Jr.'s original Mexican Land grant documents are on line at Texas Land Grants Office, *Texas General Land Office Land Grant Search*: (<http://scandocs.glo.texas.gov/webfiles/landgrants/pdfs/1/0/3/1/1031606.pdf>).

In an 1874 affidavit, applying for a pension for his service to Texas,⁶ William wrote:



Francita Alavez, the “Angel of Goliad” saved the lives of the Nashville Battalion, including Norvell.

I was enrolled in a company for service in Texas, 20th February, 1836, at Nashville, Tennessee, under William P. Miller, who signed the law bills he had issued as “Major, 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry.”⁷ We went to New Orleans and embarked in a little schooner for Texas. At Texas, the whole company 3rd March, 1836, enlisted taking an oath for three years or during the war. On the 19th of March, we crossed the bar at Live Oak Point and arrived that afternoon opposite a little old shanty, which the mate of the schooner, a dry old fellow, said was the city of Capano. Miller and another man went ashore, taking the road for Refugio,⁸ arrived there some time in the night, when they were instantly made prisoners by the Mexicans. We landed from the schooner on the 19th and were captured the afternoon of the 20th by a force from Refugio.

We were taken to Refugio that night, where we remained the next day, and the following day we march for Goliad (or La Bahia) where we arrived at 2:30. On the road we passed a pile of corpses, the remains of Capt King’s command, whom the Mexicans had assassinated a day or two previous. At Goliad, we found Fannin’s command, all [were] prisoners of war, and that afternoon, Ward’s battalion of Georgians were also brought in. On Sunday following, (the 27th) early in the morning, these men, to the number of near 400, were divided into three parties, were led out of the fort in many different directions and shot to death. Their murderers then heaped wood over their bodies and burned them.⁹

⁶ Minimal corrections have been made to the grammar and spelling in the pension application as written by Lawrence William Norvell, footnotes have been added to clarify a name or place mentioned.

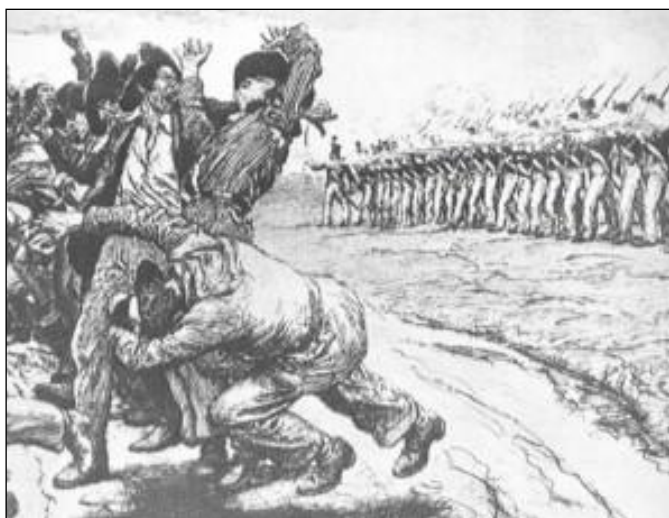
⁷ Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Republic Claims, Application for pension: Name: Norvell, William Lawrence Claim #: N/A Type: PE Reel #: 231 First: 543 Last: 563, (<https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/apps/arc/repclaims/viewdetails.php?id=76642&set=1#viewSet>).

⁸ Refugio, the county seat of Refugio County, is on the north bank of the Mission River. On March 14, 1836, during the Texas Revolution, the battle of Refugio was fought at the town; most of the inhabitants subsequently fled to Victoria, Goliad, and other areas to avoid retribution. Craig H. Roell, "Battle of Refugio," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qer01>).

⁹ General Santa Anna, the Mexican leader, sent General José Urrea marching into Texas to meet the Texian (Texan Americans) army threat. On March 19, he quickly advanced and surrounded the 300 Texas men near La Bahia (Goliad). On March 22, the Texians surrendered and Urrea took them back to Goliad, where they were held as prisoners at Fort Defiance (Presidio La Bahia). The Texians thought they would likely be set free in a few weeks. General Urrea wrote Santa Anna to ask for clemency for the Texans. Santa Anna responded that Urrea was to execute the prisoners. On Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, 303 Texans were marched out of Fort Defiance into three columns on the Bexar Road, San Patricio Road, and the Victoria Road, between two rows of Mexican soldiers; they were shot point-blank, and survivors were clubbed and knifed to death. Due to the intervention of the "Angel of Goliad", (Francita Alavez), twenty men (doctors, interpreters, or workers) and the 75 soldiers of William Parsons Miller and the Nashville Battalion, were spared. Harbert Davenport and Craig H. Roell, "Goliad Massacre," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qeg02>).

An order arrived a few days after to shoot the rest of us, but for some reason it was countermanded that night. The fact is that we were saved through the kind intervention of a charming young Mexican lady, Dona Pachito Alaresque of Durango, the wife of the colonel, to whom also Drs. Schackleford, Bernard, Field, and their four attendants, were wholly indebted for their lives.

Urrea's march from San Pachito to Guadalupe to Victoria was marked by many horrors, shocking to humanity. Mirabeau B. Lamar¹⁰ once in a public speech styled him as "the noble Urrea, shedding tears over the murdered Fannin."¹¹ But he was a damned scoundrel who proved treacherously false to Fannin; and I perhaps the sole surviving witness to the awful tragedy of Goliad, could tell the world the story of Urrea's bloody episode in Texan history, and that my life is so hampered with toil to meet the exigencies of every day, that I have no time for the preparative requisites to do justice to the subject.



Depiction of the massacre at Goliad

In the June following, we were all released, and I joined the Texan Army at Victoria. The company I joined was commanded by Lt. Nicholas Dodson, Rowan the captain being absent. In August, we were ordered to Brazos to take charge of the prisoner Santa Anna.... After the release of Santa Anna, the company was disbanded and I joined the company commanded by Capt McClure, 1st Regiment, Permanent Volunteers. This was at Hatch's on the Lavaca River. With this company, I served until this company was disbanded in June, 1837. In 1838, I was regularly discharged at the land office in Houston. My discharge was filed in the land office in Houston[.] Ward [was] the commissioner at Houston, when I took out my head right of one-tenth of a league of land.

William remained in Texas for a brief period, but by 1850 had moved to New York City, where he became a printer and journalist, the professions favored by many of his uncles. He lived in New York the remainder of his life, but he never forgot the terrible Goliad Massacre and how the men of Tennessee had been saved.¹² ■

For more information about the Norvell family of Nashville,
visit the Nashville City Cemetery web site:
www.thenashvillecitycemetery.org

¹⁰ Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar (born Georgia in 1798 - died 1859). In 1834, Lamar decided to visit Texas, where his friend James Fannin had recently moved. Lamar fell in love with Texas and decided that he too would make it his home. Like Fannin, he became a passionate revolutionary. Lamar went home to Georgia to settle his affairs for the move, only to learn of the massacres at the Alamo and at Goliad, where Fannin and other Texas men had been taken prisoner and executed by orders of General Santa Anna. After the Texan victory, Lamar was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President David G. Burnet, and in the fall of 1836 was elected vice-president of the Republic of Texas. Herbert Gambrell, "Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fla15>).

¹¹ James Walker Fannin was a leader during the Texas revolution of 1835-36, best known for being executed, along with all his troops in the Mexican War. Clinton P. Hartmann, "James Walker Fannin, Jr.," Handbook of Texas Online, The Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/ffa02>).

¹² John E. Norvell, Lt Lipscomb Norvell of the Virginia Line, (private printing, Canandaigua, New York, 2012) 50-53.

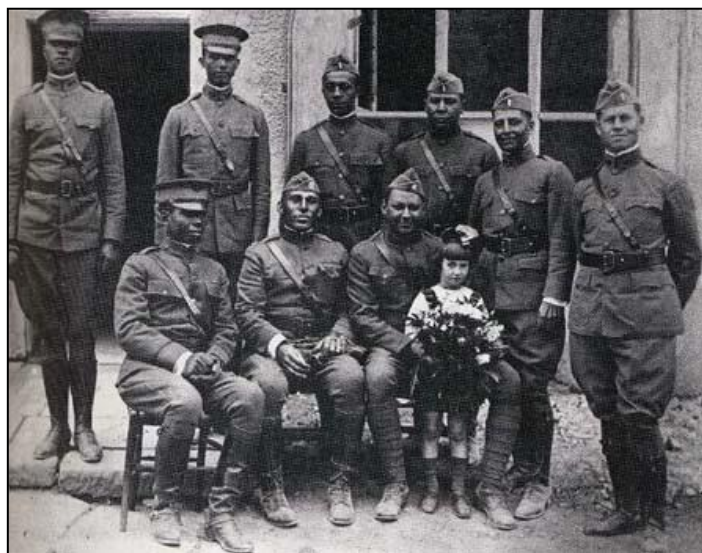
World War I draft registrations

in Coffee County: African-Americans (part 3)

by Debbie McConnel

For the full introduction to this topic, please see Part 1 in the Winter 2012 issue.

The following information was obtained from a study of the draft registration cards of African American men who registered for the draft in Coffee County, along with World War I records housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Record Group 36. In total there were 238 black registrants. On June 5th 1917 men aged 21 to 31 were required to register, and approximately 100 Coffee County African Americans did so at that time. On September 9th of 1918, men aged 18 to 21 and 31 to 45 were required to register. Approximately 113 African Americans registered in Coffee County under that draft. It is interesting that one man who was 47 registered. The majority of African Americans who registered were from Tullahoma. The Federal Government instructed the draft officers to cut a corner off of each black man's card so that they could easily be identified. Coffee County officials did not always comply. Many of the cards, as posted digitally on the Ancestry.com web site, are very difficult to read.



Unidentified African-American soldiers in World War I, with their white commanding officer at right.

By providing this background information about African-American soldiers in World War I, and publishing the following details about the men from Coffee County, I hope to aid genealogists and historians in learning more about African-Americans who were involved in World War I.

Database Key	
Birthdays	Always in 1800's except 00 which is 1900
Occupation	RR is always North Carolina to St. Louis RR unless otherwise stated
Marriage	M is Married, any number is the number of children, not all cards ask
Description	Height, Size, Eyes, Hair in that order
Height	Sh=Short; M=Medium; T=Tall
Size	St=Stout; M=Medium; Sl=Slim
Eyes	Bl=Blue; Lt=Lite; Gr=Green; Dk=Dark; Br=Brown; Bk=Black; Gr=Gray
Hair	Lt=Lite; Dk=Dark; Br=Brown; Bk=Black; R=Red
Military	Ind=Inducted (Drafted), OS=Served Overseas

Patton, Johnson. Age 37, born 3/10/1881. Next of kin: M. Patton. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: Black. Employer/job: J. W. Arbley/Farming. Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Patton, Rice. Age 24, born 11/2/1893. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Polk Tate/Farming. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Patton, Roy. Age 24, born 4/15/1893. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: B. M. Tate/Farming. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Patton, Rufus. Born 1/8/1888. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Polk Tate/Farming. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Peppers, Raleigh. Age 24, born 1/10/1893. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Station Hand. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Co A, 521 Engineers, Co A 523 Engineers to 17th Engineer Service Company.

Phillips, D. Age 29, born 11/22/1887. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: W. J. Davidson/Laborer. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Registered for draft then enlisted in the National Army, Served overseas. Rank: Waggoner. Unit: 824 Co TC. Notes: born Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Powers, Lonie. Age 21, born 8/22/1897. Next of kin: Charlie Powers. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer: M.A. Butler. Physical description: (eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 8/24/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 6 Rct Co, Camp 5, Camp Green, North Carolina. Notes: born in Noah, Tennessee.

Powers, Mose. Age 33, born 10//1885. Next of kin: Sister: ? Frashier. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: John Hitter/Farming. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Price, Col Frank. Next of kin: Wife, Jessie Price. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: Black. Employer/job: Farmer. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Price, H. Age 36, born 2/7/1882. Next of kin: Jessie Price. Residence: Summitville. Race: Black. Employer/job: Tennessee Cement & Lime Co./Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Price, Tom. Age 30, born 1887. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Self/Farmer. Family info: single. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Draft Training Det Fisk University, Nashville and S A T C, Atlanta University.

Rains, William Henry. Age 38, born 10/26/1880. Next of kin: Mother, Martha Rains. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: W. P. Hickerson/Farm Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Ramsey, Charlie. Age 21, born 9/15/1897. Next of kin: George Ramsey. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Physical description: (eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 158 Depot Brigade to Co F, 6th Pioneer Infantry.

Ramsey, Ellis. Age 19, born 7/1899. Next of kin: Mary J. Ramsey. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Pressing clothes. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Ramsey, Frank. Age 26, born 7/25/1890. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Laborer. Family info: married. Physical description: (height

medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Ramsey, Hashel. Age 21, born 4/2/1896. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: G. M. Marlow/Laborer. Family info: single. Physical description: (size stout, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 7/5/1917. Not inducted.

Ramsey, Houston. Age 21, born 5/25/1896. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Tenn/Inmate of Penitentiary. Family info: single. Physical description: (height 5'4", size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: Feeble Mind.

Ramsey, Hugh. Age 18, born 10/27/1899. Next of kin: George Ramsey. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: B. B. Smith/House Boy. Physical description: (height short, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted. Notes: Mentally Defective.

Ramsey, Jeff. Age 40, born 1878. Next of kin: Alice Ramsey. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Ernest Houme/House Boy. Physical description: (height medium, size medium). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted. Notes: Mentally Deficient.

Ramsey, Jesse. Age 21, born 6/15/1897. Next of kin: Sister, Mary Jane Ramsey. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Du Pont, Jacksonville, Tenn./Mason. Physical description: (eyes dark, hair dark). Registered on 8/24/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 51 Depot Brigade.

Ramsey, Mack, Age 24, born 1/?/1893. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Manchester Hotel/Waiter. Family info: single. Physical description: (height tall, size stout, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private 1 class. Unit: Co B 521 Service Battalion Engineer to Reserve Labor Battalion 446 Quarter Master.

Reese, Hence. Age 34, born 10/5/? Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Self/Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size slim, eyes

brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.



Reese, Joel. Age 23, born 8/28/1893. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: Coca Cola Bottling Works/Butler. Family info: married (but separated). Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: Ruptures.

Rice, Andrew. Age 23, born 12/24/1894. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina &

St. Louis Railroad/Laborer. Family info: married, 1 child but not living with wife. Physical description: (height short, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Det San C

Rice, Henry. Age 21, born 2/5/1897. Next of kin: Will Rice of Birmingham, AL. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 51st Depot Brigade. Notes: born in Warren Co., Tenn.

Rober, Chuck. Born 7/25/1886. Next of kin: Perry Rober. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. In Jail. Physical description: (height short, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Shelbyville, Tenn.

Robinson, Henry. Age 24, born 4/1895. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: Black. Employer/job: Farming. Physical description: (height short, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 521 Service Battalion, 542 Service Battalion, 2 Development Battalion, Camp Humphries, Virginia.

Robison, Robert. Age. 25, born 3/30/1892. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: W. T. Boughten Barber Shop/Porter. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Fayetteville, Tenn.

Rutledge, Frank. Age 40, born 1877. Race: Black. Employer/job: C. C. Henley/Farming. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Ryall, William. Age 18, born 7/1900. Next of kin: Noah Ryall. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: George Floyd/Porter. Physical description: (height short, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/19/1918. Not inducted.

Ryalls, Amos T. Age 28, born 11/13/1888. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: Henry ? King Co./Stockman. Family info: married, 4 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Moore Co., Tenn.

Saflen, Lester Earl. Age 22, born 8/9/1894. Residence: Summitville. Race: Black. Employer/job: Not Employed. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Altamont, Tenn.

Scott, Jerry S. Age 26, born 3/19/1891. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: M.R. Campbel/Servant. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark, hair dark). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Corporal. Unit: 154 Depot Brigade. Notes: born in Wartrace, Tenn.

Scott, Jessee Coleman. Age 24, born 4/19/1893. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: Will Hunt/Restaurant Keeper. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark, hair dark). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Wartrace, Tenn. 1 eye almost out.

Scott, Samuel. Age 18, born 7/5/1900. Next of kin: Walter Scott. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: MR Campbell/Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size slim, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Scruggs, Marsh William. Age 41, born 11/26/1877. Next of kin: Theodra Scruggs. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Physical description: (height medium,

eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Sebastion, John W. Next of kin: Reggie Sebastion. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: M. E. Church/ Pastor. Physical description: (height tall, size slim, eyes black, hair black) Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Settle, Charlie. Age, born 1873. Next of kin: Kettie Settle. Residence: Summitville. Race: Black. Employer/job: Laborer. Physical description: (height tall, size slim, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Shaw, William Roy. Age 18, born 11/25/1899. Next of kin: Mrs. Jessie Mae Shaw. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Booth Fish Co., 8th Ave. N, Nashville/ Clerk. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Shelton, Oscar. Age 37, born 7/81. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: W. J. Couch and P. O./Driver. Physical description: (height tall, size slim). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Simmons, Gideon. Age 20, born 3/8/1898. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: M. R. Campbell/Laborer. Family info: married. Physical description: (height tall, size slim, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Smartt, Andrew Jackson. Age 27, born 1881. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Self. Physical description: (height tall, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Smartt, George Brown. Age 36, born 9/12/1882. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Servant. Physical description: (height medium, size slim, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted. Notes: 2 fingers off left hand.

Smartt, John. Age 34, born 3/3/1879. Next of kin: Ophelia Smartt. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Farming. Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Smartt, Zarrie. Age, born 10/22/1876. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/___ hand. Physical description: (size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Smith, Walter. Age 32, born 11/2/1885. Next of kin: Wife, Mary Smith. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Wagon Stock Co./Teamster. Physical description: (height tall, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

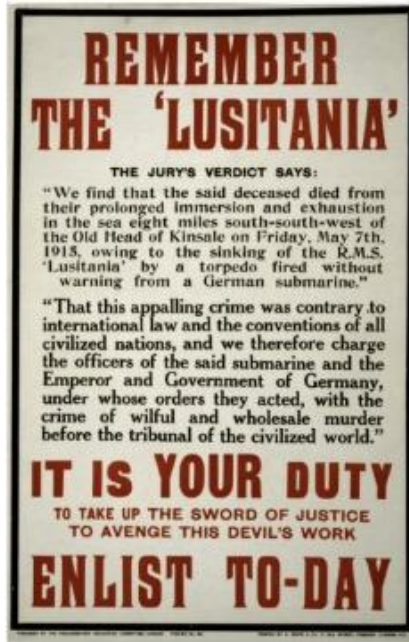
Smotherman, Paul. Age 42, born 1875. Next of kin: Annie Smotherman. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: Black. Employer/job: Farmer. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Stalples, Aaron. Age 43, born 7/1895. Next of kin: Della Stalples. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Jas. Boyd/Farmer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Starnes, E. W. Age 21, born 3/1/1897. Next of kin: Wife, Elva Starnes. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: George Wilson. Family info: married. Physical description: (eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Ret Camp Green, NC.

Stevens, Doyle. Age 19, born 5/10/1899. Next of kin: Gideon Stevens. Residence: Summitville. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Stewart, Louis. Age 36, born 1883. Next of kin: Pearlle Stewart. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: S. S. Blackman/Carpenter. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.



Stone, John Henry. Age 34, born 1884. Next of kin: Tammy Lou Buchanan. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Physical description: (height tall, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Sutton, Matthew. Age 40, born 1878. Next of kin: Peter Sutton. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Taylor, Hillman. Age 37, born 7/5/1881. Next of kin: Betty Taylor. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Section hand. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Taylor, Horace. Born 11/20/1879. Next of kin: Mother, Bettie Taylor. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Reuben McArthur/Farming. Physical description: (height tall, size slim, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Taylor, John. Age 27, born 1890. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Tennessee Penitentiary/Seals cars on Railroad. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 158 Depot Brigade. Notes: I can't read this but it says something like: if not citizen _____,

Taylor, Virgil M. Age 21, born 7/15/1897. Next of kin: Napoleon Taylor. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Napoleon Taylor. Physical description: (eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 8/24/1918. Inducted. Rank: Not Listed. Unit: Ret Camp Green, North Carolina.

Thomas, Clyde. Age 23, born 3/23/? Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: ?/Brick Mason. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black,

hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Bedford Co., Tenn.

Thomas, John L. Age 18, born 4/17/1900. Next of kin: Mother, Stella Thomas. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: ? Davidson/House Man. Physical description: (height short, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Thomas, Oscar. Age 29, born 5/2/1888. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: Fitzgerald & Clark School in Tullahoma/Cook. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark, hair dark). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in Manchester, Tenn., ½ of one foot.

Tipps, Ed. Born 2/15/1892. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: Chattanooga Coal & Iron/ Common Laborer. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/9/1917 in Sequetchie. Inducted. Served overseas. Rank: Private. Unit: Co B 521 Service Battalion Engineers, 18 Engineers Service Company Forestry. Notes: Dropsy.

Trigg, George. Age about 29. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Floating Gang. Family info: single. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark, hair dark). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: 155 Depot Brigade to Co A, 432 Res Lab Bn.

Tubbs, Elder. Age 21, born 9/12/1895. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: No one now/Farm hand. Family info: single. Physical description: (height tall, size medium, eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Served overseas. Rank: Corporal. Unit: QMC. Notes: born in McMinnville, Tenn.

Tubbs, Everest. Age 21, born 1/2/1897. Next of kin: Ruby Tubbs. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: DuPont Eng. Co., Nashville. Physical description: (eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1918. Inducted. No rank or unit given.

Turk, Gustav. Age 18, born 3/10/1900. Next of kin: Mattie Turk. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: J. H. Rutledge/Laborer. Physical

description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Turner, Edd. Age 18, born 7/3/1900. Next of kin: Mother, Sopha Turner. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Walter Corn/Farming. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair dark). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Vanoy, Eldy Lewis. Age 28, born 12/18/1889. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Jeff Bowers in Wartrace, Tenn./Tailor. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Vaughan, William. Age 36, born 9/8/1882. Next of kin: Wife: Madgee Vaughan. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Vocational School/Farmer. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Wakefield, George. Age 21, born 8/4/1896. Next of kin: Mother, Lou Wakefield. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer: Mrs. W. T. Paty. Physical description: (eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1918. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Rct Camp Green, North Carolina, Cas Det Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.

Walker, Arcie. Age 24, born 2/13/1893. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Manchester Mfg. Co./Laborer. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: born in McMinnville, Tenn.

Watkins, J. C. Age 19, born 8/4/1899. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Bernice Tate/Farmer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted. Notes: Asks for exemption but I can't read it.

Webb, John Henry. Age 18, born 1/10/1900. Next of kin: Frances Webb. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Webb, Lewis. Age 21, born 1/4/1898. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Will Hickerson/Farming. Family info: single. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Served overseas. Rank: Private. Unit: 158 Depot Brigade to Co I, 802 Pioneer Infantry.

Whitaker, Earl. Age 27, born 5/18/1890. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Janitor railroad office. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Rank: Private. Unit: Co K, 804 Pioneer Infantry. Notes: He claimed to support 2 children, registrar wrote "does not support anyone."

White, Charlie. Age 45, born "don't know." Next of kin: Minnie White. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: L. B. Thomson/Farm hand. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

White, Lewis. Age 34, born 7/3/1884. Next of kin: Maggie. Residence: Says "Bradyville, Coffee Co." Race: Black. Employer/job: Farmer. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

White, Lewis. Age 44, born 3/2/1874. Next of kin: Mary White. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: Section Hand. Physical description: (height short, size stout, eyes black, hair black, a little bald). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Bishop Quintard Haywood Whittaker. Born 3/3/1880. Next of kin: Magnolia Whittaker. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: ? D Dossett/Cook. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Whittaker, Jackson. Born 8/10/1884. Next of kin: Mary Lizza Whittaker. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Wilkinson, Ike. Age about 45. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Jessie Ray/Farming. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted. Notes: Hand withered.

Williams, Nathaniel Hawthorne. Age 33, born 12/14/1884. Next of kin: Robert Williams. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: M. R. Campbell Engine and spoke factory[should spoke factory be capped?]/may say Fireman. Physical description: (height medium, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Williams, Willis. Age 44, born 11/5/1874. Next of kin: Mary Jane Williams. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: H. W. Stratton/Farming. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Wilson, Ben. Age 21, born 3/26/1896. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: Rob Vannoy/Farmer. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height tall, size medium, eyes dark brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Wilson, Dewey. Age 18, born 6/1/1900. Next of kin: Mrs. Janie Wilson. Residence: Manchester. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Construction Labor. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Winton, Chester. Age 22, born 5/7/1895. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Ethiopian. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/Concrete gang. Family info: married but separated. Physical description: (height tall, eyes black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted. Notes: Born in Haley Station, Tenn. Defective eyesight.

Winton, Henry. Born 9/4/1876. Next of kin: Hattie Winton. Residence: Race: Black. Employer/job: C.H. Ramsey/Farm laborer. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Woods, Frank. Age 21, born 4/18/1896. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: African. Employer/job: W. R. Manley/Farming. Family info: single. Physical

description: (height short, size stout, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Served overseas. Rank: Private. Unit: Co A, 521 Engineers.

Woods, John. Age 18, born 1900. Next of kin: Wife, Lizzie Woods. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: Black. Employer/job: W. R. Manley/Farming. Family info: married. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Wooten, Edd. Born 1891. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: H. B. Bramblett/Farming. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Wooten, Fred Duglis. Age 22, born 2/26/1895. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: Self/Farmer. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height tall, size stout, eyes brown, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Wooten, Lawson Wade. Age 28, born 5/2/1899. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: William Roberts/Farming. Family info: married, 1 child. Physical description: (height short, size stout, brown eyes, black hair). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Wooton, John Marcus. Age 20, born 3/13/1898. Next of kin: Hugh L. Wooton. Residence: Hillsboro. Race: Black. Employer/job: George Roddy/Farming. Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Wright, Jesse. Age 21. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: African. Employer/job: Farming. Physical description: (height tall, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Inducted. Served overseas. Rank: Private. Unit: 154 Depot Brigade to Battery D, 351 Field Artillery.

Wright, Vergel. Age 24. Residence: Beech Grove. Race: African. Employer/job: Farm hand. Family info: married, 2 children. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 6/5/1917. Not inducted.

Young, John Williams. Age 43, born 9/27/1875. Next of kin: Lizzie Young. Residence: Tullahoma. Race: Black. Employer/job: North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad/RR Hand. Physical description: (height medium, size medium, eyes black, hair black). Registered on 9/12/1918. Not inducted.

Concluded

Osteopathy Adjusts. Nature Cures. A Normal Spine is the Key to Health. Dr. J. Eric Collier, 713 Stahman Building, makes a specialty of Nervous and Spinal Diseases.

President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify or reverse any such decision. "Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the nation demands it. "The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft."

enforcement of the registration provisions of the law. Moreover, they and all other persons designated to perform any function whatsoever by the federal draft act are subject to penal provisions of the law, any such person who fails or neglects to perform any duty imposed on him being liable to imprisonment for a period of less than one year.

Mayor's Letter To Chief of Police.

"The mayor's letter addressed to Chief of Police Barthell is as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Section 16, page 3 of 'registration regulations' prescribed by the President under authority of the act of congress approved May 18, 1917, reads as follows:

"Police Officers—Police officers of any grade or class, of town, township, county or state, and all officers or agents of the federal government are required to render every assistance in the execution of this law. It is especially made the duty of such police officers to see that all male persons within the designated areas have registered and to report those who have not registered to the proper registration board for such action as may be necessary. Police officers may require any person subject to registration to exhibit his registration certificate."

"A board of registration consisting of Messrs. Carr, Howell and Turner, and Dr. E. M. Sanders has been appointed to conduct the registration required by this law to be taken on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1917. That board has designated the precincts and appointed registrars. I hand you herewith the published list."

"All male residents of Nashville, between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, are required to register. From time to time, between now and the 5th day of June, the day of registration, please read the above section, quoted from the law to your force and clearly instruct them as to their duties and powers hereunder."

W. M. Carr, secretary of the board of registration, has his office at 259 Sixth avenue, north. Telephone Main 3250. Re-

Registration Regulations Under Draft

Persons Required to Register—Male persons who shall have attained their twentieth birthday and shall residents of this city shall register on or before the day set for registration by the President must register. The only exceptions are persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy, the marine corps, and the national guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in enlisted reserve corps while in active service. All male civil officers of the United States, of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia within the designated ages must register. All male persons within the designated ages engaged in making the present registration must register.

Registration of Absentees—Although registrations must be in the precinct of domicile, and although the burden is on you to see that your registration is entered at your domiciliary precinct on the prescribed day, yet, for your convenience and to obviate the necessity of your going home for the purpose of registration, the following is provided for the registration of absentees:

(a) Immediately after the publication of the President's proclamation there will be

MRS. BURNS' DEATH CAUSE OF SORROW

The body of Mrs. Virginia M. Burns, 61 years old, who died at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon in New York, will arrive in this city Monday morning and will be taken immediately to St. Joseph's church, where the funeral services, with requiem high mass, will be held at 9 o'clock by Rev. Father P. J. Gleason.

Mrs. Burns was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and came to Nashville with her parents when but a baby. She was married here in November of 1870 to the late John Burns, a prominent insurance man of this city. She was a sister of Thomas W. Wrenne and David P. Wrenne of this city and Mrs. Ellen C. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y. She is survived by the following children: John St. Joseph P. and Edward Burns, Mrs. Margaret Burns Armstrong and Misses Elizabeth Burns of Seattle and Robert J. Burns of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Though Mrs. Burns had been ill for some time, her death came as a shock to her many friends.

Interment will be in the family lot in Mt. Calvary.

GOING! HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT

GOING!! HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT

GONE!!! TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE

SAVE YOUR HAIR WHILE YOU HAVE HAIR TO SAVE

An early appreciation of the value of good hair and the intelligent use of Newbro's Herpicide will save many regrets

MOTHER AND CHILDREN HURT IN RUNAWAY

Mrs. Allen Darden of 227 Fatherland street and her two small children were painfully injured yesterday when thrown from a small buggy which turned over in a runaway on Greenwood avenue, East Nashville. A man driving the buggy had

Draft Registration Rules published in the Nashville Tennessean and American, May 26, 1917

Book Reviews

by Shirley Wilson

Texas Cherokees 1820-1839 by George W. Fields, compiled and transcribed by Jeff Bowen. 117 pp., soft cover, illustrations, index, 2012. \$15.95 plus shipping from Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland, www.genealogical.com

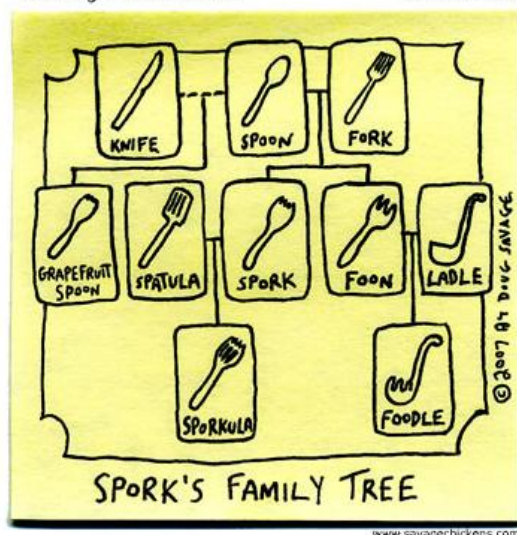


Prior to the Trail of Tears in the late 1830s, many members of the Cherokee Nation East had moved to the Arkansas Territory. Chief John Bowles with some sixty families moved onward to Texas, settling near the town of Nacogdoches. This is the story of their struggle to find land in the west.

What makes this book so interesting is that the Cherokee experience in east Texas is described in a legal document filed many years later in 1921 by George W. Fields, Jr. Fields was a lawyer and the grandson of one of the Texas Cherokee tribal leaders, Chief Richard Fields. Fields (the lawyer)

Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage



was trying to win compensation for the Texas Cherokee after they were forced out of Texas, taking his suit to the U.S. Supreme Court where he ultimately lost.

Also of interest is his correspondence with the well-known Tennessee genealogist Penelope Allen, in an attempt to learn more about his Cherokee ancestors.

The book is nicely illustrated with excerpts from the Cherokee applications as well as newspaper articles. It is a glimpse into a research area where little is available.

Genealogy At A Glance provides concise information on genealogy topics along with quick facts and important dates. It lists the various record groups, the on-line resources, and includes a brief bibliography. Each of the topics listed below is presented in a sturdy four page, laminated format that would be easy to carry on a research trip. \$8.95 each plus shipping. From <http://www.genealogical.com/>

African American Genealogy Research
by Michael Hait, 2011

Ellis Island Research
by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG., 2011.

Immigration Research
by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG. 2011.

English Genealogy Research
by Paul Milner, 2011.