

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

For more information about events, visit  
the MTGS web site or contact  
Virginia Watson at [ginnyology@comcast.net](mailto:ginnyology@comcast.net)

### OUR MEETING PLACE

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

Check our website for last-minute changes:  
[www.mtgs.org](http://www.mtgs.org)

Saturday, Sept. 21  
Knowles Center 1:00

### ***Flatboats to Natchez***

Bob Duncan, presenter

There was only one available market for early  
Middle and West Tennesseans to sell their  
produce, and that was down the rivers to Natchez,  
Mississippi. They floated their products down in  
unwieldy flat boats to trade for hard currency. A  
long walk back home along the dangerous  
Natchez Trace followed. Maury County historian  
Bob Duncan will help us join these folks as they  
prepare and make the journey.  
Free, open meeting. Bring a friend!

Tuesday, July 30  
Knowles Center 12 – 3 p.m.

### ***Civil War Workshop:***

### ***New Tricks with Old Records***

Darla Brock, presenter

Brock, Archivist at the State Library and  
Archives, will help participants learn how to use  
pension records, Southern Claims Commission  
records, Veterans questionnaires, Prison and  
bivouac records, Manuscript collections and other  
resources to prove not only vital statistics but the  
little known facts of your ancestors!  
\$20 fee includes lunch. Advance registration  
required. See [www.mtgs.org](http://www.mtgs.org)

*Save the date!*

*MTGS Annual Workshop*

### ***Struggling on the Homefront:***

### ***Civil War Families***

*Sat. Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> at The Brentwood Library*

# *Middle Tennessee*

## *Journal of Genealogy & History*

Volume XXVII, Number 1, Summer 2013

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Genealogical Society, Inc.**

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**Contributors in this issue**

Gale Williams Bamman  
Katheryn Cowan  
Jim Long  
John Norvell

***From the Editor. . .***

First of all, I want to apologize for errors in the last issue. The table of contents was omitted due to a miscommunication with the printer. Some pages contained spacing errors due to a problem with the transfer of computer files. We will all try to do better in the future!

I was particularly disappointed that my tribute to Juanita Patton was omitted – and am therefore including it in this issue.

Juanita Patton has been diligently indexing the MTGS Journal for the past 16 years, and she has done a fine job. Juanita recently decided to retire from indexing and from her work as the Mail and Membership Master for the Society. She will be missed.

Volunteers like Juanita are rare in any organization. She has held nearly every post on the MTGS board, including a term as President in 1997. She has always worked quietly and efficiently to help the organization and its members. No drama, no fuss, no ego – just getting the job done with a smile.

Although Juanita has turned over her indexing responsibilities to Mary Lawrence, whose excellent work you will find in the Spring issue, she has certainly left her mark on MTGS and on Tennessee genealogy. Tens of thousands of names appear in her annual indexes, helping descendants find their Tennessee ancestors.

We know Juanita will continue to attend MTGS meetings – I don't know that she has missed even one in all these years. If you see her there, please take a moment to say 'Thank You' for all the work she has done.

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

# How “Leafy Lot” became Longview Mansion.

## by John E. Norvell

For generations of Nashville residents, Longview Mansion has been one of the most beautiful, classic Southern homes. Few, however, probably knew of its more humble beginnings as a plantation house, or its ties with the Sevier family.<sup>1</sup>

In the 1840s Henry Laurence Norvell and his bride, Laura Jane Sevier Norvell, took possession of their new farm.<sup>2</sup> Henry was the eldest son of Moses Norvell, an

early Nashville newspaper publisher, banker, and politician.<sup>3</sup> Laura Jane was the daughter of George Washington Sevier and Catherine Chambers, and the granddaughter of John Sevier.<sup>4</sup> John Sevier was Tennessee’s first -- six times -- governor of Tennessee, the only governor of the State of Franklin, elected to Congress four times, and a hero of the Revolutionary War.<sup>5</sup> The couple received the 2000-acre site from the Sevier family as a wedding present when they married in 1842.<sup>6</sup> They named it “Leafy Lot,” due to the many trees, orchards, and vineyards located there.



Architectural plan for Longview, ca. 1889  
On the right side of this drawing is a two-story section marked “old”  
with a columned porch extending from it.  
This would have been the original Norvell home known as Leafy Lot.  
(Asmus Collection, TN State Library & Archives)

John E. Norvell is a retired Air Force Lt. Colonel, decorated air combat veteran of Vietnam, and former Assistant Professor of history at the United States Air Force Academy. He is the first cousin three times removed of Henry Lawrence Norvell, who is buried in Mt Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, and the great-great-grandson of Lt. Lipscomb Norvell, a

Revolutionary war officer buried in the City Cemetery, Nashville. He can be reach by email at [Jenorv66@aol.com](mailto:Jenorv66@aol.com)

<sup>1</sup> , Michael Andrew Grissom, *When the South was Southern*, (Pelican Publishing, Louisiana, 1994), 60.

<sup>2</sup> George Zepp, “Four-room cottage Became Mansion Named Longview,” *Tennessean.com*, Middle Tennessee’s #1 online News Source,, Jul 7, 2004 ([http://vh10317.moc.gbahn.net/learn-nashville/archives/05/03/53883903.shtml?Element\\_ID=53883903](http://vh10317.moc.gbahn.net/learn-nashville/archives/05/03/53883903.shtml?Element_ID=53883903))

<sup>3</sup> John E. Norvell, "How Tennessee Adventurer William Walker became Dictator of Nicaragua in 1857: The Norvell Origins of the Grey Eyed Man of Destiny" *The Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy and History*, Vol XXV, Number 4, (Spring 2012), 149-155.

<sup>4</sup> , Samuel Gordon Heiskell and John Sevier, *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History*, (Ambrose Publishing, Nashville, Tenn., 1920) 348a; Zella Armstrong, *Notable Southern Families*, Vol 1,( Lookout Publishing, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1918) 202.

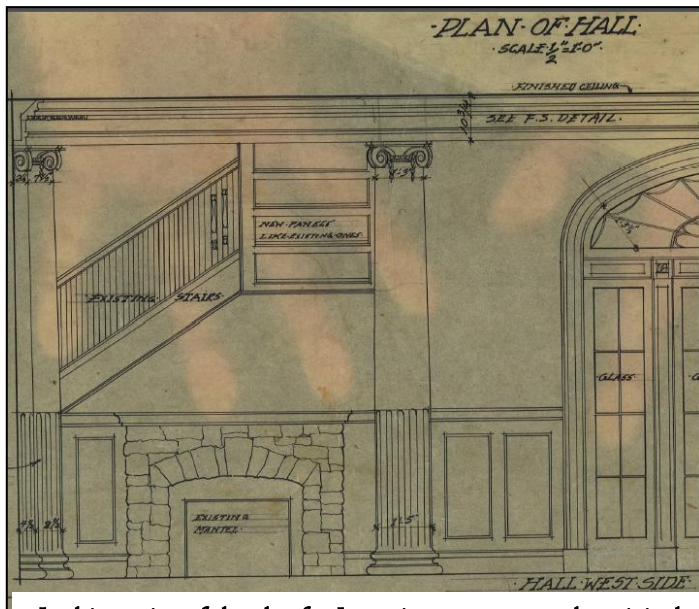
<sup>5</sup> , “Sarah Woods Norvell” *DAR Lineage Book* ( DAR Washington DC, 1899) 36 ; Armstrong; Robert E. Corlew, “ John Sevier” *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1190>)

<sup>6</sup> Zepp.

By 1845, the Norvells had built a five-room cottage and a small brick building which served as the farm office. For nearly 20 years, the farm prospered. Henry raised grain, cattle, and hogs at Leafy Lot, while the family lived in Nashville. According to Mary French Caldwell, a chronicler of Tennessee history in the 1940s:

Henry Norvell loved fruit trees and had not only a magnificent orchard, but a fine vinyard as well. His wife loved roses and had a large collection of the finest varieties of the period. It is a family tradition that each spring there was considerable family discussion as to what proportion of the family funds should be spent for fruit trees and what for roses.<sup>1</sup>

Then the war changed everything.



In this section of the plan for Longview, one can see the original mantel and staircase from Leafy Lot.

(Asmus Collection, Tenn. State Library & Archives)

When the War Between the States began, the Norvell family, like many others in Nashville, was divided in its loyalty. Henry supported the Union, while his wife, Laura Sevier Norvell, and his daughters proclaimed their loyalty to the South. One incident demonstrated this division.

While Henry was proclaiming his loyalty, his daughter Cornelia Norvell was expelled from school for displaying a Confederate flag while a troop of Union soldiers passed.<sup>2</sup> This might have been the only story of the war's impact on the Norvells were it not for the Battles of Franklin and Nashville in 1864.<sup>3</sup>

In 1864, following the Atlanta campaign, Confederate General John Bell Hood moved north into Tennessee in an attempt to draw General William T. Sherman away from Georgia.<sup>4</sup> Hood marched to Nashville to capture the Union supply depot. Unfortunately for the Norvell family, Leafy Lot lay in the path of both

armies. From late November until mid-December 1864, the Battle of Nashville raged near the Norvell farm.<sup>5</sup> On December 3, 1864, Hood and his army encamped around the cottage, which became a field hospital, and the Leafy Lot became breastworks for the southern army. December 1864 was bitterly cold, with rain and sleet, and Hood's troops cut down trees for firewood, decimating the farm.<sup>6</sup> As a result, the farm became known as "Hood's Waste," for little remained of Leafy Lot's lush gardens and wood lots.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Longview Mansion – A Nashville Landmark" by Mary French Caldwell, Mar. 18, 1948. Typescript in the Louise Littleton Davis Papers, 1890-1994. Microfilm 1710, box 26, folder 12, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

<sup>2</sup> Octavia Zollicoffer Bond, "Yester Nashville Names: The Norvell Family," *The Nashville American*, November 7, 1909, 5.

<sup>3</sup> Christopher Kiernan Coleman, *Ghosts and Haunts of Tennessee*, (John F. Blair Publishing, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 2011) 85-86.

<sup>4</sup> Patrick Craddock, "Battle of Franklin," Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, (<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=505>)

<sup>5</sup> Christopher Lesson, "Battle of Nashville," Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, (<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=966>); Bond 5

<sup>6</sup> Grissom.

<sup>7</sup> Zepp.





This story was told in the *Nashville American* by Octavia Zolicoffer Bond, herself the daughter of a Confederate general, in a 1909 column:

After the occupation of Nashville by the Federals in 1862 Mr. Norvell was given a lucrative Government position, he being the first appointee to public office in Nashville under President Lincoln. Except for this good fortune the close of the conflict would have found the family in sadly changed circumstances. Through necessity of war the Federals destroyed "Leafy Lot" at the foot of Campbell's Hill, where Fort Confiscation had risen in grim oversight of the surrounding lands; and on the farm the Confederate breastworks had been thrown up in uncompromising line directly across the site of the generous smokehouse and the surrounding negro cabins. On neither place could one brick be found upon another after the passing of the two armies, and the Norvell children could say impartially to either parent in good-natured raillery, "Your friends certainly treated you handsomely."<sup>14</sup>

Henry's son Joseph Allen Norvell would later relate that during the "Battle of Hood's Waste" fearing for the life of his pet cat, he had "snatched" the key to Leafy Lot's storehouse and given all the hams to the Hood's men, who rescued his cat for him.<sup>15</sup> Others in the family attributed the opening of the storehouse to Henry who, despite his loyalty to the Union, felt he must help Hood's starving army.<sup>16</sup> Given the divided loyalties within the family, both stories are likely to be true at least in part. Be this as it may, Leafy Lot was left a wasteland and the northern army occupied its grounds for several years during the Reconstruction period.<sup>17</sup> Henry Norvell was later given the job of federal collector of internal revenue, most likely due to his loyalty during the war, but the

**A Southern Gentleman of the Old School. Longview owner James E. Caldwell in Nashville, ca. 1937.**

(Tenn. State Library & Archives)

<sup>14</sup> Bond.

<sup>15</sup> "Tales of Pioneers: Joseph Allen Norvell," *Oakland California Tribune*, Editorial Page, February 8 1953.

<sup>16</sup> Bond, 5.

<sup>17</sup> "Eyewitnesses to the Civil War, May Winston Caldwell, A Chapter from the Life of a Little Girl of the Confederacy," 1936 (<http://www.midtneyewitnesses.com/eyewitness-book-series/nashville/civilian>)

Norvells never recovered financially from their losses.<sup>18</sup> After Henry's death in 1874, his widow decided to sell the property.<sup>19</sup> Evidently, Laura Norvell was still receiving payments for the property at the time of her death, as in her will, dated 1893, she specified "All the proceeds from the place 'Hoodwaste' paid me by Mr. Caldwell must be equally divided between my six children."<sup>20</sup>

This might have been the end of the story, were it not for the Caldwells.

The name Caldwell has been well known to many in Nashville, primarily due to the business dealings of Rogers Clark Caldwell, who dominated southern financial circles in the 1920s.<sup>21</sup> Rogers Clark Caldwell has often been called the J.P. Morgan of the South for his financial empire, which lasted from about 1910 to 1930. Then the depression brought about its rather spectacular collapse. It was Rogers' father, Nashville financier James E. Caldwell, who, in about 1878, bought 50 acres of Hood's Waste along with the small cottage which had survived the war, from Henry's widow, Laura Norvell.

James E. Caldwell held financial interests in banking, a streetcar line, and the local Nashville telephone company. He renamed the property "Longview," reflecting his optimistic view of the future after the war. Over the years, Caldwell and his wife, May Winston, added an additional 1,500 acres and enlarged the home. In 1906, a new façade was added which gave the home the Beaux Arts character it has today. Socially prominent, the Caldwells threw parties and dinners at Longview and made it one of Nashville's showplaces. Newspapers of the late 1800s and early 1900s are filled with stories of Longview's parties and receptions hosted by the Caldwells and their children.



**Longview as it appears today.  
The home is now owned by Lipscomb University.**

The Caldwell family continued as the owners of Longview until 1949, when it was sold to Church of Christ. After the church bought the property, it built a new structure which faced the Franklin Pike. The entrance to Longview was moved to a side street, called Caldwell Lane, where it is less visible. Today, Longview is owned by Lipscomb University, which purchased the property in 1999, and it is used as a university center for spiritual renewal.<sup>22</sup>

And that is as it should be: the Caldwell mansion – first Leafy Lot, then Hoods Waste– is and was in many ways a symbol of the renewal of Nashville. In the end it lived up to James Caldwell's prophetic name of "Longview."

<sup>18</sup> Entry: Collector Internal Revenue H L Norvell, 1866 , Street Address: Country on Franklin Pike, Nashville, Tennessee, *King's Nashville City Directory* 1866, 252.

<sup>19</sup> ; Laura Sevier Norvell outlived her husband and died in 1895. Henry L and Laura Sevier Norvell graves Mt Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, <http://www.findagrave.com>

<sup>20</sup> Will of Laura Norvell, dated 8 Feb. 1893, Davidson County probate files, digital images at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). Recorded in Will Book 33, page 264.

<sup>21</sup> Fred Colvin, "Rogers Clark Caldwell," Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, (<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=172>)

<sup>22</sup> Zepp,

# Henry Norvell & Laura Sevier Family Bible

From a copy of the family pages in *The Holy Bible ...* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1844), found in the Norvell-Sevier-Rose Collection at the Tennessee State Library & Archives. It appears that most of the entries in this Bible were made by Laura Sevier Norvell.

## FAMILY RECORD

### BIRTHS

Henry Lawrence Norvell born Feb. 28, 1818  
Laura Jane Norvell born March [3?], 1825  
Joseph Allen, first born of Henry & Laura Norvell,  
was born Jan. 15, 1845  
Cornelia Sevier Norvell was born Feb. 15, 1847, at 4  
o'clock P.M.  
Aduella Bryant Norvell was born Feb. 17, 1849. 9  
o'clock P.M.  
Sallie Woods Norvell was born 20 May 1851 at 5  
o'clock A.M.  
Moselle Norvell was born 2 o'clock A.M. Saturday  
the 9<sup>th</sup> of April 1853  
Laurence Norvell, sixth child of Laura & Henry was  
born July 6, 1855 about 4 o'clock A.M.

### Elliott

Laura Norvell Elliot born 8 o'clock a.m., Wednesday  
May 16, 1884, Nashville, Tenn.  
Elizabeth Porterfield Elliott at 4 o'clock P.M. Friday  
Sept. 22, 1886, Nashville, Tenn.  
Gertrude Elliot McNabb, Feb. 9, 1925  
Charles Elliot Meissner, Oct. 17, 1953

### Father

Henry L. Norvell, Feb. 28, 1818, at Nashville, Tenn.

### Mother

at Locust Shade, Overton Co. Tenn. Laura J. Sevier,  
March 8, 1825

### Colored People

Geo. Washington, Celia's child born July 4, 1845 –  
Slave  
John, Celia's child was born May 9, 1849 – Slave  
Nancy, Celia's child was born 1 Sept. 1850

Harry, Celia's child was born Novr. 20, 1851  
Thomas, Celia's child born Friday 25 March 1853  
[this section crossed out with an "X" by a later hand.  
The word 'slave' appears to have been added  
later, as well.]

## FAMILY RECORD

### MARRIAGES

Henry L. Norvell & Laura J. Sevier married Oct. 6,  
1842 at Waverly near Nashville.  
Cornelia S. Norvell, oldest daughter of Henry &  
Laura J. Norvell, married Oct. 24, 1865 to Albert  
B. Pa[yme?] in the city of Nashville, Tenn. at  
Christ Church by Dr. Ellis.  
Moselle Norvell, youngest daughter of Henry &  
Laura J. Norvell, married Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> 1882 to Frank  
P. Elliott of Nashville, Tenn. at 5<sup>th</sup> Av. Hotel, New  
York City, by Dr. M. Hall.  
Sarah W. Norvell married to Newton W. Leonard,  
April 29, 1896, at Washington, D.C.  
Oct. 4, 1922 Elizabeth Porterfield Elliott to Chas. E.  
McNabb at Baltimore, Md.  
Dec. 26, 1952 Gertrude McNabb & Paul Meissner.

## FAMILY RECORD

### DEATHS

Died June 6 1873 Forrest, son of Albert B. &  
Cornelia N. Payne. Age 11 months and 23 days.  
Died Sept. 11, 1874, Henry L. Norvell, age 56 years.  
Died – Laura J. Sevier Norvell, Jan 17, 1895, at  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Died – Laurence H. Norvell, Nov. 27 1901, at Little  
Rock, Ark. 46 years of age.  
In La. May 1882, Putnam M. Sevier, 45 years of age  
– Our beloved Uncle.  
At Merced, California, Joseph A. Norvell on Dec. 5  
1909.

### Henry Norvell Family in the 1870 Census of Nashville

10	18	18	Norvell Henry	22	"	11	Farmer	2300	3000	"
11			Laura	42	F		Keeping House			"
12			Adeline	20	"	"	at Home			"
13			Sarah	18	"	"	"			"
14			Mozetta	16	"	"	"			"
15			Lawrence	14	m	"	"			"
16			Wintourn Eddy	42	F	B	Cook			"
17			Cozy Blount	60	m	"	Dom Laborer			M C
18			Pete Shadrack	25	"	"	"			Tenn

1870 U.S. census, Davidson Co. Tenn., Nashville, 11<sup>th</sup> dist, p. 378 (stamped), family 18, Henry Norvell household; digital image, Ancestry.com.

At Nashville, Tenn. Frank Porterfield Elliott, Aug. 24, 1916 at 4 P.M.

Aduella B. Norvell at 4 P.M., Feb. 25, 1917.

Cornelia Norvell Payne, March 23, 1917 - 9 P.M.

Moselle Norvell Elliot, May 27, 1927 - 11:30 A.M.

Died at Nashville, Tenn. Eliza Sevier Donald, Jan. 26, 1900, in 75<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Our beloved Aunt.

### FAMILY RECORD

Married at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February (1849) at Melrose Cottage, by the Rev. Dr.

Wharton, Alex<sup>r</sup> Bryant (M.D.) son of Thos. B. Bryant, Prince Geo. Co. Va. to Aduella Price Norvell, daughter of Moses Norvell, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Alexander Bryant was born Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1804, died Feb. 8, 1870 near Petersburg, Va.

Died Sept. 18, 1909 in Nashville, Tenn., Mrs.

Aduella P. Norvell Bryant, widow of Dr. Alex. Bryant of Price Geo. Co. Va. in the 90<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

### UNTITLED LEAF

[evidently from a different Bible.]

Rachel Donald, our Mother died July 17<sup>th</sup> 1858. 11 O'ck A.M., Longwood, Leake Co. Miss.

John T. Donald and Eliza M. Sevier were married at Nashville, Ten., August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1827.

Born - John Sevier, son of John T. & Eliza M.

Donald, June 21<sup>st</sup> 1848 at Oakland College, Miss.

Died - John Sevier, son of John T. & Eliza M.

Donald, March 13<sup>th</sup> 1850 in New Orleans, age 20 months, 20 days, buried at Port Gibson, Miss.

### UNTITLED LEAF

[all births written in same hand and evidently at the same time. Deaths added.]

Moses Norvell to Hannahrotta West, Mar. 1, 1814  
Thos. F. Smiley to Emeline R. Norvell, Mar. 31, 1846

Henry L. Norvell to Laura J. Sevier, Oct. 6, 1842

Wm. T. Stothart to Mary H. Norvell, Aug. 10, 1843

Dr. Alex Bryant to Aduella P. Norvell, Feb. 1, 1849

Claiborne Deloach to Imogene A. Norvell, Jan. 27, 1852

Felix R. Lanier to Martha Norvell, 9 Jan. 1854

M. Norvell - Nov. 10, 1786, died 10 Apr. 1853

H. Norvell - July 29, 1795, died 10 Nov. 1856

Sarah Norvell - Dec. 29, 1804, died 29 Dec. 1814

Emeline R. Norvell - June 13, 1816

H.L. Norvell - Feb. 28, 1818

A.P. Norvell - May 23, 1820 [the word 'daylight' is added in another hand]

J. Norvell - Sept. 27, 1822 4 a.m.

M.H. Norvell - Aug. 3, 1824, died July 19, 1904

Alex Norvell - July 18, 1826

Ellen K. Norvell - July 12, 1828



---

Martha Norvell – July 18, 1830  
I. A. Norvell – Aug. 29, 1832  
Jas. W. Norvell – Nov. 26, 1834, died July 15, 1843

Inez J. Norvell – May 3, 1837  
Ed West Norvell – June 15, 1839

### DEATH NOTICES

[from clippings inserted into these Bible and family records. The following are abstracts.]

**George W. Sevier** [1849]. Col. Geo. W. Sevier died in Overton County, Tenn., in the 70<sup>th</sup> year of his age. He was the son of Gen. John Sevier, “and imbibed in his youth much of the adventurous and energetic disposition of his heroic father. He passed the earlier part of his life among the hardy pioneers who were then making constant explorations of the wilderness of Tennessee, and soon became noted for his active and persevering assistance in the most dangerous exploits. Having received an appointment in the U.S. Army, he proceeded with the American troops to take possession of Louisiana, after its purchase by the United States, and was afterwards station in command at Fort Adams for several years. However, no opportunity presented itself for the display of those gallant qualities which he inherited from his father, and to test his skill in battle. Upon the reorganization of the Army he retired to private life ....” He was thoughtful and generous in his duties as a husband and father. “Copied from the Nashville Banner.”

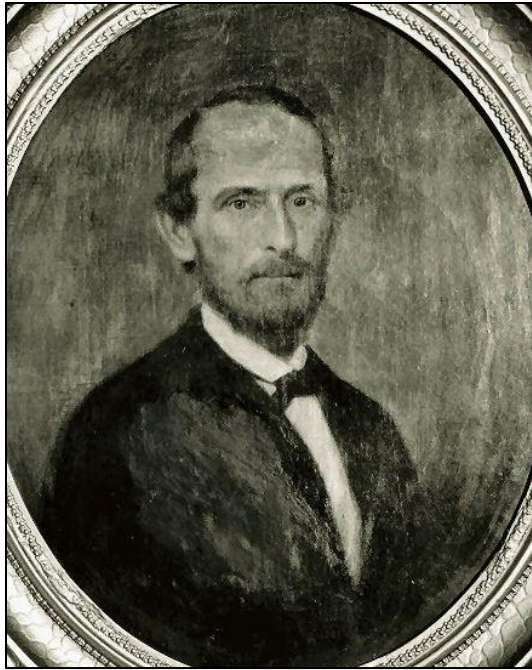
**Mrs. Eliza C. McClellan** [1860?]. Born in Knoxville, Tenn., 15 Nov. 1790, youngest child of John Sevier and the last member of her father’s family. Lived as widow of Maj. William McClelland for 31 years and one month. “At his death the care and responsibility of raising and educating a young and growing family devolved on her.” Leaves four daughters and one son. She died with the promises of Scripture on her lips and in her heart. Died in Marshall, Texas. [undated].

**Colonel A.W. Putnam** [1869]. Colonel Albigece Waldo Putnam was born at Marietta, Ohio, on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, 1799, and was within three weeks of being 70 years old at the time of his death. He was a great-grandson of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary memory. Much of his eventful life was spent at Port Gibson, Miss., in the practice of law. About 1836 he settled in Nashville. A scholar and man of letters, his literary labors are identified with the history of Middle Tennessee. Colonel Putnam sustained a heavy loss of property during the war. During the last years he was connected with the U.S. Internal Revenue Collector’s office in Nashville. Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church.

**Lottie Putnam Adams** [1869]. Died on the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., near Uniontown, Ala., Lottie Putnam, wife of R.H. Adams, Jr., and daughter of Col. A.W. Putnam, of this city.

**Alexander Bryant** [1870]. “Another Good Man Gone.” Dr. Alexander Bryant’s remains were buried at Mt. Olivet yesterday with ceremonies by Dr. Wharton. He died at his residence in Prince George County, Virginia, on Feb. 8<sup>th</sup> in the 62<sup>nd</sup> year of his age. Nearly 20 years earlier he married in this vicinity Miss Aduella P. Norvell, second daughter of the late Moses Norvell. He had planned to return to Nashville to live, and his widow will make her future home here. He occupied a front rank in his profession and was a courteous, honorable gentleman.

**Henry L. Norvell** [1874]. Died at his residence near Nashville on the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup>, in the 57<sup>th</sup> year of his age. Funeral from the Christian Church; services by Rev. T.A. Hoyt and J.S. Fall.



Henry Laurence Norvell (1818-1874)

**Henry L. Norvell** [1874]. "A Well Known Citizen Gone." An old and respected citizen, died yesterday at his residence on the Franklin pike. "During Andrew Johnson's administration he was Internal Revenue Collector and made a most efficient officer."

**Henry L. Norvell** [1874]. He was the eldest son of the late Moses Norvell, and was born in Nashville, Feb. 28, 1818. Was for many years general book-keeper in the Bank of Tennessee, and later at the Union Bank. In 1863 he was appointed U.S. Internal Revenue Collector for this district. He was polite, genial, kindhearted and trustworthy in both official and private life. Leaves a wife and six children.

**John T. Donald**, 1879. Died at his residence in Leake County, Miss. on 21 April 1879, in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of his age. A native of Chester District, South Carolina. He lived for many years in Mobile and New Orleans, engaged in the commission business.

**John T. Donald** [1879]. Col. John T. Donald died at his residence in Leake County on Monday. He was buried at Yockanookany Church. He was in his 64<sup>th</sup> year "and in his day was a man of more than ordinary force of character. Enterprising and enlightened on questions of public concern, he was a useful man of kind impulses and benevolent actions" Leaves a devoted wife and adopted daughter.

**Putnam Sevier** [1882]. As reported in the Vicksburg Herald, Mr. Sevier died near Tallulah, Louisiana, at the age of 55 years. "He was for many years a citizen of our town" [Nashville?]. "Afflicted all his life, and unfortunate in many respects, once the victim of a violent assault and at another time nearly killed by a railroad accident, yet he was of all men seemingly the happiest." He was a kinsman of two great men for whom he was named, Israel Putnam and Gen. Sevier.

**Putnam Sevier** [1882]. The remains of Putnam Sevier of Louisiana were buried at Mt. Olivet. John V. Sevier of Tensas Parish, Louisiana, a brother, and George W. Sevier of Tallulah, Louisiana, a nephew, came in charge of the remains. John V. was formerly a resident of Nashville, but is now a planter in Tensas Parish.

**Laura J. Norvell** [1895]. "The mother of [the editor of?] this paper died at her home at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, at th age of 69 years. The following obituary notice ... is taken from the Nashville American.... The funeral of her grandson, A.B. Payne, aged 24 years, took place at the same hour and place, and their remains were laid to rest side by side in the family plot under the shade of the maple in Mt. Olivet cemetery." She was healthy until stricken with a sudden paralysis, dying within hours. "Her husband was Henry L. Norvell, well-known to all the old citizens, who died in this city 21 years ago." Her relatives are numerous. "She was the oldest daughter of Col George W. Sevier, the oldest son of the great Indian fighter and first Governor, John Sevier, by his second marriage.... Col. George W. Sevier came to Davidson County and settled on White's Creek...." Her ancestry would justify a public tribute, but a "lovable life is sweeter than a great name." Her sister and her children knew the worth of her sweet Christian spirit and true character. Through both the comforts of life and the forced economy of widowhood she maintained a sweet cheerfulness. She raised six children, all of whom survive her: Joseph Allen

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Norvel of California; Laurence Norvell of New York; Mrs. Cornelia Payne, Mrs. Frank Elliott and Miss Addie Norvell, all of Nashville; and Miss Sallie Norvell of Washington. She leaves an aged sister, Mrs. Donald, who lived with her, and many cousins, among them Mrs. W.H. Cherry and Mrs. Putham, the wife of the historian. Mrs. Julia Perkins of Franklin was her sister. Jan. 17, 1895.

**Laura J. Norvell**, 1895. "Died at Nashville, Tenn. ... Mrs. Laura J. Norvell, a native of Overton County, Tenn., aged 69 years. The deceased was the mother of Jos. A. Norvell, of Merced."

**Eliza Sevier Donald**, 1900. Died Jan. 26, 1900, at the residence of her niece, A.B. Norvell, Mrs. Eliza M. Sevier Donald, aged 76 years. Funeral from the residence on Demonbreun Street, by Revs. J.I. Vance and E.E. Hoss, with burial at Mt. Olivet. Pall bearers: Col. A.S. Colyar; Hon. James M. Head; W.E. Eastman; Edward W. Thompson; R. Fulton Roster; Lee Cantrell; E. McIver; F.C. Maury. "Carriages by Cornelius."



**Laura Sevier Norvell (1825-1895)**

**Laurance H. Norvell** [1901]. Laurance [*sic*] H., youngest son of the late Henry L. and Laura S. Norvell, at Little Rock on Nov. 27. Remains will be brought here for interment. [Another notice states that the funeral will be held from the home of his sister, Miss A.B. Norvell.]

**Lawrence H Norvell** [1901]. Son of the late Henry L. and Laura S. Norvell, died at Little Rock. He was about 40 years old and formerly lived "in this city." Survived by three sisters: Miss Addie Norvell; Mrs. Frank Scott and Mrs. Payne. [Evidently from a different newspaper as the notice above.]

**Joseph Allen Norvell**, 1909. Died at his home in Merced, California, on Dec. 5, 1909. Eldest son of the late Henry L. and Laura Sevier Norvell. Remains arrived here last evening and are at the residence of his sister, Miss Addie B. Norvell, 704 Demonbreun St., where the funeral will be held by Rev. H.J. Mikell and W.M. Anderson. Interment at Mount Olivet. Carriages from W.R. Cornelius & Co.

**Cornelia Norvell Payne**. Died 23 March 1917 at the home of her son, Douglas Payne, in Tullahoma, Tenn. She was the widow of Albert B. Payne. Funeral services at Christ Church by Rev. H.J. Mikell; burial at Mt. Olivet.

**Aduella Norvell** [1917]. Died at her home on Demonbreun Street. Her mother, Laura Sevier Norvell, was a granddaughter of the great John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee. Miss Norvell was educated at Ward seminary and was one of the first to enter that institution. She is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Albert Payne and Mrs. Frank Elliott of Nashville, and Mrs. Newton Leonard of Baltimore; also by nieces Elizabeth and Laura Elliott and Mrs. Charles Rose of Nashville. Member of the First Presbyterian Church.

**Mrs. Rachel Adams** [undated]. Departed this life on the 12<sup>th</sup> at the residence of her son John T. Donald in Leake County, Miss., in the 82<sup>nd</sup> year of her age. A native of Chester District, South Carolina.

*The Norvell-Sevier-Rose Collection contains more information about these families.  
Those interested may explore it further at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.*

# Coffee and Franklin County Men in the Second Seminole War

## Rosters of Capt. Isaac H. Roberts' Company, 1836-1837

Two muster rolls of Capt. Isaac H Roberts' company are on file at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. This is the company in which Clinton Hunt served (see the "Hunt Family Letters" in this issue) The first roll is dated July 1, 1836, when the company was mustered into service at Fayetteville, Tennessee. The other was penned on January 17, 1837, at New Orleans, and reflects the composition of the unit at the time of its discharge from service. The names on both lists are almost identical, but the latter list contains detail about soldiers who left the unit prior to discharge.

Each of the men was allowed payment for 60 miles of travel from home to the place of muster, and another sixty from the muster-out place to home. They were also paid for 38 days during which they provided their own subsistence and forage.



A search of the 1830 and 1840 census records shows that most of these men lived in Coffee and Franklin counties, though some were from Marion and Hamilton counties as well. Captain Isaac H. Roberts is listed in Warren County in the 1840 census, but he represented Franklin County in the Tennessee legislature in 1837 and Coffee County in 1845.<sup>1</sup>

"Muster Roll of Captain Isaac H. Roberts' Company of the First Regiment, First Brigade, of Tenn. Mounted Militia, commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bradford and Brig. Genl. R. Armstrong, entered into the service of the United States by Governor Newton Cannon from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July 1836 to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 1837."

Muster Roll of Captain Isaac H. Roberts' Company of the First Regiment, First Brigade, of Tenn. Mounted Militia, commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bradford, Brig. Genl. R. Armstrong, entered into the service of the United States by Governor Newton Cannon from the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of July 1836 to the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of January 1837	
Roberts, Isaac H	Captain
Roberts, Philip	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.
Burrows, Thomas	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.
Burrows, John G.	Ensign. Left sick at Talihassee 19 Sept. and furloughed home.
Lefever, John	1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant
Pattie, James D.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sergeant. Left sick near Monticello Ala. 7 Sept. and furloughed home.
Barbee, Jefferson	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sergeant. Left sick at Camp Jordan on 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. and furloughed home.
Cunningham, Wyley	1 <sup>st</sup> Corpl. Also listed as Wiley.
Samuel Brannon	Brannon was mustered in as 2 <sup>nd</sup> Corpl., but mustered out as 3 <sup>rd</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly* (Nashville: Historical Commission, 1975), p.626.

Muster Roll of Captain Isaac H. Roberts' Company of the First Regiment, First Brigade, of Tenn. Mounted Militia, commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bradford, Brig. Genl. R. Armstrong, entered into the service of the United States by Governor Newton Cannon from the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of July 1836 to the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of January 1837	
	Corpl.
Kersey, Isaac	Kersey was mustered in as 3 <sup>rd</sup> Corpl., but mustered out as 2 <sup>nd</sup> Corpl. Left sick at Talihassee 19 <sup>th</sup> Sept. and furloughed home on 24 Oct.
John P. Miller	Miller is listed as Musician in the first list, but as a Private at discharge.
James Roberts	Roberts is listed as Musician at discharge, but was a Private on the initial muster roll.
Anderson, Cornelius	Left sick at Camp Jordan 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. and furloughed home.
Arnold, Matthew	Left at Tampa Bay on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., hired to work.
Burrows, Anthony	
Bratcher, Allin	
Burgett, Ephram	
Ballard, Henry M.	Left sick from Swany Old Town 29 <sup>th</sup> Sept.
Ballard, John J.	
Bostic, Alfred	Left at Tampa Bay on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., hired to work.
Burgess, Thomas	
Burrows, James	Died 20 Oct. "or thereabouts" at Talihassee.
Barbee, Jephtha	Left at Camp Jordan on 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. and furloughed home.
Brannon, Williamson	
Berryhill, Michael	Left at Tampa Bay on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., hired to work.
Cooper, Charles	
Cates, Elijah	Left at Talihassee on the 19 <sup>th</sup> [illegible].
Carson, James	
Cotton, Hyrum	
Dyer, Abner	Left sick at Talihassee 19 <sup>th</sup> Sept. and furloughed home.
Duncan, Joseph A.B.	Initials "A.B." are only on the muster-out roll. Wounded on the 21 <sup>st</sup> Nov. in battle.
Davidson, James	
Foster, Hyrum	
Green, Elisha	
Gross, Abraham	
Hicks, Perry G	Furloughed home by Gen. Armstrong sometime in August 1836.
Handly, John	Surname writte "Hanly" at muster-in. Sent off sick from Swany Old Town 29 Sept.
Handly, Thomas	Sent off from Swany Old Town sick 29 Sept.
Huddleston, Joseph	
Hunt, Clinton A.	
Jackson, David L	
Jackson, Joseph	
Ingram, Isaac	
King, John	
Kirsey, David	Left sick at Tallahassee 19 Sept. 1836.
Koker, Armon	
Lovelace, Thomas J	
Laxton, Jesse	Appointed 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sergt. from private 7 <sup>th</sup> Sept.



Muster Roll of Captain Isaac H. Roberts' Company of the First Regiment, First Brigade, of Tenn. Mounted Militia, commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bradford, Brig. Genl. R. Armstrong, entered into the service of the United States by Governor Newton Cannon from the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of July 1836 to the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of January 1837	
Morgan, John	
Mackintosh, Laughlin	Not found on muster-out list.
McBride, Jesse	
McBride, Patrick	
Meeks, Solomon	
Meeks, Isaac	
Meeks, James	
Meeks, John	
Myers, Thomas	
Morrison?, John F	Listed as John F. "Morris" at muster-in.
Miler, Carter	Appears to be "Meiler" on muster-in list. Left sick at Talihassee 19 <sup>th</sup> Sept. and furloughed home.
Medlock, Jefferson T	Also listed as "Matlock". Furloughed home in [Aug.?] by Gen. Armstrong.
Morris, John F	
Mays, James	
Nevills, Jesse	
Nichols, John	Listed as "Nicholds" at muster-in
Orear, Benjamin	
Orear, Fields C	Sent off from Swany Old Town sick 29 Sept.
Owins, Beverly B	
Oliver, Asa	
Paine, Zebediah	Died 7 Jan. 1837.
Perry, John M	
Petty, Rufus C.R.	Initial C only on second list.
Roberts, Silas T	
Rawlins, John A	
Starks, Wyley	Does not appear on muster-in list.
Smith, Thomas A	
Smith, John A	
Sanders, Jordan	
Salmon, John W	Left at Tampa Bay on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., hired to work.
Subtliff, William A	Listed as "Setliff" on muster-in list. Left on extra duty at Fort Drum "without leaf."
Starnes, William P	
Stewart, John	Left sick at Camp Jordan and furloughed home.
Tate, David	
Thomasson, Barzilla	Listed as "Barzilia Thomalson" at muster-out.
Vance, John	Left sick at Camp Jordan and furloughed home.
Vibert, Peter	
Webb, Rubin P	
Wilson, John	
Wood, Spruce M	
Hunter, John	John Hunter is the last name on the muster-out roll, and does not appear on the muster-in list.

# **“The place became very disagreeable...”**

## **Clinton Hunt’s letters from the Seminole War, 1836<sup>1</sup>**

The following letters of the Hunt family of Franklin County were donated to the Tennessee State Library and Archives in 1979 by Sarah Moore of Winchester, Tenn. Although there are several different writers and recipients, the main correspondent is Clinton Armstrong Hunt, the man for whom the town of Huntland was named.<sup>2</sup> His letters reveal a man quite well-educated for his day, though he was not a very imaginative writer and his spelling could have used improvement. It is interesting how many people, like Clinton, begin their letters with a windy “I take pen in hand to write you a few lines....” One would think that the difficulty of writing in those days of poor light, difficult pens and expensive paper would have encouraged writers to get to the point more quickly.

According to postings on *Rootsweb*, Clinton A. Hunt was born in 1808, the oldest son of David Hunt and Betsy Larkin, who came to Franklin County in 1804. According to this source:

"David Hunt, son of John Hunt (born ca. 1750 in Virginia & founder of Huntsville, Ala.), left Virginia with his father John & traveled to East Tennessee (Hawkins Co.) In 1804 they traveled to Franklin Co. Tn. where David settled, raised his family & later died as a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When the second war with Great Britain broke out, David organized a company of men and met General Andrew Jackson at Fayetteville, Lincoln Co. Tn. where he and the soldiers marched down to New Orleans, Louisiana. Major David Hunt and his volunteers aided Gen. Jackson with their victorious defeat in the War of 1812."<sup>3</sup>

Two decades later, David’s son Clinton would follow in his father’s footsteps, traveling to Fayetteville to join the army. The oldest letter in the collection was written prior to that, in 1831, while Clinton was living in Missouri. He would have been about 22 years old, and he had just gotten news that one of his brothers had died. Writing to his parents would have been a dreaded and difficult task. In the letter Clinton mentions his three younger brothers: William, George and David. The name of the deceased brother is not mentioned, and the *Rootsweb* post cited above does not provide it.

It was not unusual for young Tennessee men to set their sights on the open land and growing commerce in Missouri in the 1830s; Clinton was evidently one of those. However, he was not cut off from his family. Clinton’s letters mention many friends and relatives. In this first letter he writes, “it is out of my power to come home till D Larkin returns as I have all the business to attend to here,” indicating that he is in business with Larkin. He then mentions that “Uncle H. Larkin” will carry his letter from Missouri to Tennessee. Clinton’s mother was Elizabeth Larkin Hunt, and she had brothers named John, William, David and Henry. In the letter written by Clinton in 1833, he mentions the possibility of traveling home with Uncle Henry, so it appears that Henry Larkin was his well-traveled

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<sup>1</sup> Hunt Family Papers, 1831-1836. Ms Ac 89-184. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Manuscript Collection.

<sup>2</sup> H.R. Moore, “Family Reunion,” *Chattanooga Times*, 21 Jan. 1897.

<sup>3</sup> Dana Larkin Gross, as quoted in “Johnson (Minnesota) and Benson (Tennessee) Connections.” *Rootsweb WorldConnect Project*, updated 27 March 2013. <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=marisabenson&id=I2080>. (This information is not authenticated and should be used with caution -- ed.)

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uncle.<sup>4</sup> Uncle Henry was a traveling preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith.<sup>5</sup> Clinton sends greetings to his Uncle William Larkin near the end of the first letter. The D. Larkin with whom Clinton was in business is not further identified – he could be Clinton’s uncle, or a cousin.

Although Clinton Hunt was not a descriptive letter-writer, there is plenty of history and genealogy in these letters for the careful reader to find. Step back into the 1830s and enjoy reading the lines penned by this good-natured and family-loving young Tennessean of long ago.

The Second Seminole War of 1836 was a short-lived affair, following up on earlier efforts during the War of 1812 and the Seminole War of 1818 to clear hostile Native Americans out of the south. Although there was a group native to Florida called the Seminoles, these military actions were brought against a diverse group of Native Americans who had fled into Florida as white settlers forced them out of their homes. After the 1818 conflict, the Seminoles agreed to confine themselves to reservation lands in central Florida. But by the 1830s whites were demanding they be sent west into Mississippi. Tensions rose, and Indians attacked whites in several isolated incidents. Retribution was swift and overwhelming, with President Andrew Jackson leading Congress to a declaration of war.

Tennessee provided many men to fight in the Seminole Wars. As Clinton Hunt’s letters show, these units did a lot of marching and waiting, but not much actual fighting. Far more soldiers died of illness than in battle. Hunt served under General Robert Armstrong, a War of 1812 veteran who, when the Second Seminole War began, was serving his fifth year as Postmaster of Nashville. The colonel of Hunt’s regiment was William Bradford, and his captain was Isaac H. Roberts, a member of the state legislature from Franklin County.

**LETTER # 1 - FEB. 18, 1831**  
**PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE**

[outside fold]  
Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt  
W. Tennessee  
F. County

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Politeness of A.V. Rutlege

February            State of Mo[Missouri]  
18, 1831            Jackson Cty    Blue Spring cove

Dear father & Mother I now find an opportunity of writing to you you may have thought by my silence that I cared but little or nothing abut you all tho my mind is often engaged in thinking about you all tho the painful inteligence of the loss of my brother has truly been an inestimable one

and was panful to me and to my relations here in this country thou I expect much more so to you as he was dear and near to you there is scarsely a day passes without my heart aching with grief and when compared with yours my misfortune is but small but were all my troubles and losses sum[m]ed

up to that time they would not be equal to that one I have reflected much about your unhapey situation and feel much for you I know what it is to be deprived of dear friends and have our hopes blasted it is best to give up our friends unto the hands of God when he may think proper to call them from us with as little grief as posible but after all the philosophy we can use it is but a source of great sorrow for a long time with us but may god bless you and the remaining part of the

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<sup>4</sup> “Family Reunion,” op. cit. Considerable detail on the Larkin family was obtained from this newspaper article about a Larkin family reunion held in Huntland, Tenn., and attended by Clinton Hunt’s widow, his brother George Hunt, and the widow of his brother David Hunt, Jr.

<sup>5</sup> “Family Reunion,” ibid.

family and afford you much pleasure yet with  
them I [have] nothing more to say to you I would be

[page 2]

glad to render you some satisfaction were it in  
my power I drop my subject being in a hurry  
I am well and all the rest I wish to see you  
all again but it is out of my power  
to come home till D Larkin returns as I have  
all the business to attend to here we look  
for him the first of April I have nothing  
worth telling to you Uncle H Larkin  
who will hand you the letter staid a day  
and two nights with us [and] can give you all  
the news from this part of the country

William Georg & David I wish you  
all well and want to see you I wish  
wish [*sic*] you to be good and industrious boys  
and go to school as much as possible for I  
many a time feel the need of a good  
Education I want David particular to  
go to school and learn to be a good scholar  
give my compliments to all who may  
inquire after me and particular I Mcloid [McCloud?]  
& Manervy I send my compliments to uncle  
William Larkin

Father I want you to inquire at George  
Hudspeth what he will give for cune [coon?] skins  
as I have a great many and cannot get  
sail for them in this country Nothing more  
but Remain[ing] you[r] affectionate son  
C A Hunt

[reverse side]

C A Hunt  
W B Hunt



**LETTER #2 – 13 NOV. 1831**  
**SURROUNDED BY POOR VAGABONDS OF WOMEN**

[page 1]

Larkinsville<sup>6</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> November 1831

Dear Mother

I Red yours of the

7<sup>th</sup> and find that you are all well which gave me  
some satisfaction to hear that you were all well and  
I in reply can say that I am well and have been  
ever since I saw you. I expect to start to the river  
to morrow morning to stay this winter and probably  
longer if I should think that I could enjoy my health  
there[.] I think that I can make more money there  
than any where else that I have ever tried[.] There is a  
good stock of all discription and plenty of good  
land and I have half[.] If I should conclude to  
stay that I can make out of the stock and farm  
and one negro Boy to live with me and an old negro  
woman to cook[.] She is a good a cook as ever I  
saw  
of a negro and I have something like \$1.25 dollars<sup>7</sup>  
which I intend to lay out in some kind of articles  
that will suit the winter market[.] My father told  
me when he was over that you did not want me to go  
to the river to live because you thought that I could  
not have my health[.] I would not do any thing  
contrary  
to your wish or will if I could do as well for nothing  
in the world[.] I am anxious to make something for  
myself and think my river chance a verry good  
one[.] I do not expect to remain there in the sickly  
season if it should be the case that I stay any  
longer than the winter[.]

[page 2]

Dear mother you tell me that the divided situation  
of your children render[s] you unhappy which I  
have no doubt it does in a great measure  
but one thing you know we can not allways live  
with you[.] I would if it were possible like to live  
in your sight but this is not the case and cannot  
possibly be tho my heart is often with you[.] You

<sup>6</sup> Larkinsville, Alabama, is about 40 miles south of the Salem  
neighborhood in Franklin County where the Hunts resided.

<sup>7</sup> Although he inserted the decimal point, \$125 is the more  
likely amount necessary to set up a peddling or small  
mercantile business in those days.

might probably think because I do not come to see you oftener that I think but little or nothing about you and my Brothers and sisters[.] I think often of my sisters and think that if I were with them that I could bee a considerable advantage in their raising[.] You ought often to instruct them in the way of decency and good behaviour for fear the[y] in their rising age might bee led astray[.] I am so much surrounded by such poor vagabonds of woman that I know not what to think of them and when I think how all important it is for girls to act discreet and neat I make there remark to David[.] He tells me that he attach to a debating society which is of great advantage if well improved[.] I attend to one my self but am going to leave it but notwithstanding that I can can as much information elsewhere.

Nothing more at present.  
But Remain your affectionate son C.A. Hunt



**LETTER #3 – 25 AUG. 1833**  
**BURN UP THAT OLD DECK OF DEVILS**

[Outside]  
Wm. B. Hunt  
West Tennessee Franklin Cty  
By the Politeness of H. Larkin

25<sup>th</sup> August 1833

I this ev[e]ning imbrace, Dear Brother<sup>8</sup>  
a favourable opportunity [of] communicating to you by way of leter through the medium of my pen in the first place I will say to you that my health has been tolabler [sic] good since I left that place with the exceptions of the tooth ache I have had a considerable tower [tour?] of that and have not yet got relief from any soucre. I will now say something about the business of this place[.] I] have sold all my goods and am entirely relieved from that business. I have sold 18

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<sup>8</sup> The recipient is likely to have been William Hunt, the brother closest in age to Clinton (who was the oldest son).

steers have purchased some more and design driving them to [H]untsville. I have made a goo[d]ly number of horse trades too men [sic] to mention in my letter as I expect to see you before long. I had some thought of coming home with uncle Henry but finding that it would bee to long for me to leave home had declined untill Camp meeting on paint Rock when I think I will bee there & wish to see you there & a goodly number of the Tennessee girls [in] particular Miss Ann Lipscomb. I want you to go & see her tell her that it is my wish that I should see her there. I here by Uncle that several of the connection have profesed religion which is a very pleasing thing to me to hear [page 2]

of my friends doing well if I do not so well myself[.] Come down to meeting bring Nelson George & David<sup>9</sup> & let us all Join buy the good way which leads to life & glory. I have paid But a verry slighty [sic] attention to meeting here owing to having all the things to see to at home but notwithstanding that there is salvation for all that will seek after it. I am told that Nelson George & David John Mcled [McLeod?]<sup>10</sup> have all made a start try to encourage them in the good way & burn up that old deck of Devils that you took away from here and do not encourage any thing that is evill. I could could [sic] say a great many things to you about our little maters here but hoping to see you shortly I will wind up my subject as the knight is wearing away and sleep has fell on my eyse. Give my compliments to Papa & MaMa & all who may enquire after the sqire[?] your friend & Brother

Clinton A. Hunt



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<sup>9</sup> George and David are younger brothers of Clinton and William Hunt. They would have been 19 and 17 years old at the time of this letter. Nelson is not further identified.

<sup>10</sup> Clinton's sister, Margaret, is said to have married John McCleod in 1829.



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**LETTER #4 – JULY 16, 1836**  
**I AM YET IN SPIRITS**  
**BUT WOULD RATHER BE AT HOME**

[outside fold]  
Green Ala ))  
July 16 ))

George W. Hunt  
Salem Tennessee  
Franklin County

[inside, page 1]  
In Camp 11<sup>th</sup> July [1836]  
I presume that anny thing will bee news from the army[.] We have reached Jones Valey in 8 miles of the town of Eliton & are camped here for the purpose of resting[.] There is a great nu[m]ber of sore backed horses more than anny man would imagine[.] The army are all in verry good health as yet[.] I feel about as usual[.] I do not think that there is 200 men who are willing to go to

Florida[.] It is the opinion of some that we will not bee marched into Florida untill fall about the certainty of that I cant say positivly[.] Times are hard in this county & food for horses scarce altho we have done tolar[b]le well so far[.] The highest price for oats has only been \$1.50 pr dozen[.] I state nothing here but facts[.] All our Salem boys sends there respects to all their friends[.] Tell evry body that I am yet in spirits but I had rather bee at home[.] I cannot write for want of room & leave the mat[t]er for a better opportunity[.] One man has been so unfortunate as to kill a negro man who belonged to one of the Docters in a project they were swaping their guns abo[u]t[.] Yours,

C.A. Hunt

[outside fold, reverse]  
Mr. Jos Crawly Dear Sir  
alls well in Jones Vally  
nothing occured yet worth  
communicating I wrote you

from Montgomery & state  
the whole mater as things  
occur[.] C.A. Hunt



**LETTER #5 – 17 JULY 1836**  
**I WANT TO MARRY WHEN I GET HOME**

[outside fold]  
Mr. John C. Patrick Esqr.  
Franklin Cty Salem W. Tennessee

[page 1]  
Montgomery Ala 17<sup>th</sup> July 1836  
To the Gentlemen in the town of Salem  
Dear Sirs I wish to give you all the news in as short a manner as posible as it is a bad chance to write here[.] I am now lying flat on my belly in the camp[.] Now gentlemen I shall take care to transmit to you as well as the rest of my friends in Tennessee an exact account of all that has hapened & you may rely on the certainty of my letter & not give credit to flying reports[.] We reached this place on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst & we are like a set that was sent for & could not go[.] Our head officers dose not know what to do therefore we cannot tell you what we are going to do[.] There is one thousand of us ordered to Florida & the balance to bee stationed somewhere in this county[.] General Armstrong says that he will not take a part and leave a part[.] He started this morning to Tuskeagee to see Gen. Jessup & get further orders[.] Evry man here is unwilling to go to Florida [-] great confusion[.] Men say they will die before the[y] will go[.] As for my own part I would rather bee in frogtowne riding consto[?]

I have seen harder times all ready than ever I saw before[.] Corn is worth \$13 per barrel & cannot get half enough at that[.] We have been 2 days without anny at all for our horses[.] Horses are very much worsted[.] My horse has given out[.] The creek indians all given up & left this place on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant

[page 2]

for their destined port[.]

They were very much dissat[is]-

fied some kild thereselves before they would go[.]

There has been some severe batles in Florida[.] Out of one company of 112 men only 3 made there escape & 1 of them was kild on their retreat[.]<sup>11</sup> They are trying to raise volunteirs here but they never have got higher than 3 men in 1 county[.] they will be drafted. I cannot tell you much more at present only let you know that I have been promoted to an office of honor in the service[.] I am the capt<sup>s</sup> cook which except[s] me from standing gard or leading the pack horses[.] I [am] much pleased with my capt & I think him to bee a perfect gentleman in evry respect[.] The company are verry much pleased with the treatment they received in the towne of Salem as the[y] came through that place. John R. Patrick when you read this letter send it to Father & Mother & let them hear from me as this will answer in the place of maney[.] I could not write any thing more to them than I have written here[.]

I am in as good health as I am when at home[.] I was sick since I left here about 3 hours[.] Oliver & all our boys send thier respects[.] Tell the girls when I come back I will want to marry.  
[page 3]

This place is verry sickly & a great many people sick here[.] Now I remain yours

Respectfully

C.A. Hunt



**LETTER #7 – 4 SEPT. 1836**  
**I COULD MAKE A PILE OF MONEY**

[outside]

<sup>11</sup> This incident is well-documented in histories of the Second Seminole War. Known as the Dade Massacre, it occurred Dec. 18, 1835.

Mount Meigs al  
Sep 5

To George & David Hunt  
Salem Franklin Cty Tennessee

Sunday morning 4<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1836 South Alabam  
Dear George & David<sup>12</sup>

Brothers you cannot imagine my feelings at this time seperated from you hundreds of miles & making my way some hundreds further on yesterday the 3<sup>rd</sup> we took up the line of march for Florida & reached this place where I now am writing we left our old encampment without the least degree of reluctance as we had been for some time stationed till the place became very disagreeable in consequence of flies & the filth caused by the horses we had about eleven men to leave behind 6 sick & the balance detailed to wait on them to day we lie by for the purpose of getting every thing under good head way making good preparations with good teams & bagage wagons this we were a little difficent in as we some time since thou[gh]t that we would not have to go to florida at all but owing to a recent call to our General from the Govenor of Florida praying our assistance & finding that we would have no fighting to do in the country the request is just about to be complied with the Siminoles are within 22 miles of Tollehasy [sic] taking every thing before them this is what is stated to us whether true or not I am [un]able to say We are going on to see this is all that I can tell you about this trip at present I adressed a letter to Father & mother the other day at that time I thought that I would not have another opportunity till my time

[page 2]

expires & the route being diferent to what I expected I will be able to write you frequently as we will travel the best & most direct rout[e] to Tollehasy what

<sup>12</sup> The recipients were George Washington Hunt and David Larkin Hunt, younger brothers of Clinton Hunt. At the time of this letter, George would have been 22 and 20 years old, respectively.

has been the cause of this is to get into the country quick & to have a good chance to procure such things as we cannot do well without I may write you from the different towns as we go on if [you] write to me direct yours to Tollehasy Florida I recd a letter from you in agust [*sic*, August] which was a gratification to me It found me as you desired in good health I still continue well fellows I wish gr[e]at care taken of my little horses & colts as I have found the best market I ever saw for that kind of property a good sadle horse here is worth from 250 to 300 dollars if I were at home & could embark in the business now I could soon make a pile of money pork will bee worth in this country this fall 12 dollars if anny of our friends wish to engage in the hog trade tell them that Montgomery is the place tho I calculate these articles will bee too high to make much at it this year I will say to you that I wish you Both to conduct yourselvs well & try to establish your characters while young as you know not what you will have to encounter in life & I find that a man of character can get along much better that one who has acted in a way so as to gain the displeasure of anny man of high standing a painful sight to me since I have been in camps was to see a young man drumed out of service for a little disorderly conduct

[page 3]

he had once disobeyed the laws of his country & was sent to the penitentiary & the same man who sent him there was his commanding colonel & a little of the old grudge stuck in him & he cursed the col [*sic*, Colonel] & he was disgracefully discharged. I may never be permitted to write to you again as life is uncertain in any country If I should fall in the field of battle or be cold [*sic*, called] away by god who manages all things for his own glory I hope to join the Blesed saints in heaven & a Dear brother who left this world a few years ago in arkansaw his last dying words were ["tell my friends that I hope to meet them in the kingdome of god[."]] It is highly nesisary that we should all try to prepare ourselves for the solem[n] change for it is certain to take place I know that all things

are possible with god & I trust in him & dread nothing like indians I feel like I can fight bravely if I ever have the chance Acy[,] Mike[,] Rufus Bostick all well & in fine spirits.

Your Brother C A Hunt



**LETTER #7 – 9 OCT. 1836**  
**TIMES ARE VERY HARD HERE**

[outside]

Maj. David Hunt <sup>Seign</sup> Salem W. Tennessee  
Franklin County

9<sup>th</sup> October 1836 Sunday moring

Fort Drane Florida

Dear father & mother

I take up my pen to relieve you of some of the feelings of a parrent to a son who they know not where he is or what might have befallen him I know that my mother thinks a great deal about me & is desirous to either see or hear from me we reached this place on the 1<sup>st</sup> & have been since that time stationed here for the purpose of getting provisions the chance is bad since we have been here we have lived principaly on beef without bread this morning a little has come in times are verry hard here we go in scotting [*sic*, scouting] parties evry day in search of indians & cattle we find plenty of beef & pork & have had 3 little brus[h]es with the indians Kild [*sic*] 4 at 1 time & 3 at another & 4 at another we have not yet reached the placw where we contemp[lat]ed on finding the large body of the indians we are under the command of the Gove[r]nror of Florida our horses are allmost all broke down & starved to death the[y] have had no corn for the last 12 days the[y] live entirely on shugar [*sic*] cane this place where we are is on Gen Clinches plantation about 1000 acres cleared he has left & all his posesions are burnt up it is thought at this time that we will

[page 2]

start home in 2 or 3 weeks at furthest we will

take water at Tampabay & I think we will get home in 1 month from the time we start if we come by water which is the only chance or walk & that would take me about 1 year we are a long ways from home Oliver sends his Respects to his wife & friends he is in good health Bostick Berryhill Pety Alson all well & wishes to be rememered to their friends particularly I could write a good deal of knows [*sic*] if I had time but I will have to close I Remain Your Son affectionately C A Hunt

NB I this morning met with a connection here Solomon Morells[?] son By Both of us being on guard together last Knight C A Hunt

"I will wind up my subject as the knight is wearing away and sleep has fell on my eyse." – Clinton A. Hunt

**LETTER #8 – 28 NOV. 1836**

**I WOULD NOT STAY HERE LONGER FOR \$1000**

[outside]  
the postmaster will please forward this the first oppertunity

Mr. George W. Hunt W. Tennessee  
Franklin Cty Salem  
Tenn

[page 1]  
St. Johns River Volutia Florida 28<sup>th</sup> Novem 1836  
I this morning am permitted in good health to drop a few lines to you merely to let you hear that we are yet alive & in good health Wm Hunt is here within 50 or 60 miles of me but we are seperated & have never been together & as I have travel[e]d oer to the country & the situation of the Siminoles it renders me truly unhappy to think that I must leave him in this country[.] I would not if I live till my time is out stay six months longer for 1000 dollars[.] If I can make anny arrangement

to get him home with me I intend doing so if not he will have to weather along as I have done I have been in several hard batles & have been present when some of my Tennessee friends would fall in the field of battle & all I can say for them [is that] the[y] died in an honorable cause but this does not relieve the broken hearted parrents thire [*sic*, their] sandy graves in Florida will bee the resting place of many of their thoughts I wrote to Wm & told him the difficulties that soldiers had encounter[ed] but I presume he was like me[.] This campaign will completely satisfy me in regard to warfare if I should

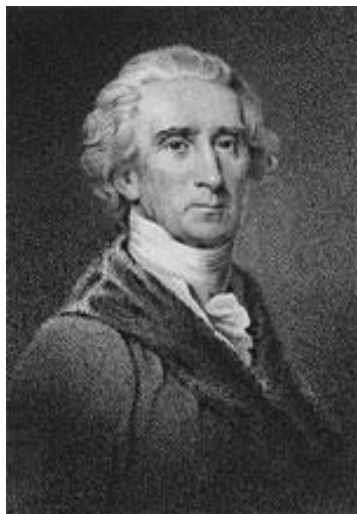
[page 2]  
live to get out of it[.] I once thought that I would never leave Wm here but have finally concluded that my staying with him will not save his life neither do I [k]now that I ever will see him while we stay here[.] But should I meet with him I will use my utmost endeavor to try to get him relieved from the army if it can be done in an honorable way[.] If it was any other country besides this I would as soon he was out as any way but if I leave him I leave him in the care of one who is more able to take care of him that I am[.] I believe god has been with us through this campaign for we have ventured further than any other troops that ever marched oer the sand of Florida & have evinced more bravery than anny army ever did in this country we can proudly say that we have not disgraced Tennessees high & honorable station which she bears over many other states by our lon[g] & tiresome march to this country. [W]e can get a fight here every time we try for it but we allways conquer[.] We have lost about 10 or 12 men & about 20 wounded out of the Tennessee Brigade[.] I could write till I would fill many a page about this campaign[.] But hope that I will soon be able to join my friends in Tennessee again & then I can tell all about it[.]

C A Hunt

[page 3]  
it is thought that we will be in Nashville By the 8<sup>th</sup> January this is all I can tell about home

# Artificial Ancestors: or How I Discovered I Was Not a Descendant

by Katheryne Cowan



Charles Carroll of Carrollton  
1737-1832

Charles Carroll of Maryland, member of the founding family of Carrollton and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is one of those ancestors any good genealogist would be proud to claim. And I did! As a youngster I was told that our ancestor Pleasant Gold, a Tennessee pioneer, married Constance Gwaltney after he moved to Smith County. Constance Gwaltney was descended from this noted Charles Carroll. When my great aunt, Eliza Gold Miller, passed away I was asked by the family to write her obituary. Because Aunt Eliza was so proud of her heritage, I included this information in her death notice.

For many years I proudly claimed this Signer of the Declaration as one of my ancestors. It never occurred to me to question it, though as I learned more about how to do genealogical research I began to think about documenting the connection. About a year ago I visited the cemetery in Smith County where my ancestor, William Daniel Gold, is buried. There I met with John Waggoner, an active local historian whose goal is to photograph all the cemeteries in the Smith County area. As we were talking I casually mentioned my relationship to Charles Carroll of Carrollton; and how I wanted to document the story I had heard. His response was: "Well, you're never going to do it!" I was astonished.

Mr. Waggoner went on to tell me that the Charles Carroll connection had been discussed in Smith County for a long time. Some years back, he said, the Smith County Historian and several other members of the Smith County Historical & Genealogical Society had visited the Gwaltneys of Smith County (also descendants of Pleasant and Constance Gold) at their historic home to explain to them why they were not descended from Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Gwaltneys got so furious, the account goes, that they ran the historians off their property. I was crushed.

Just recently I was at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, where I have been slowly working my way through the Bowen Ingram Collection, a wonderful manuscript collection that includes my Gold family of Smith County. In it I found a letter that appears to be addressed to attorney Hogin Gold of Louisville, Kentucky (yet another Pleasant Gold descendant). The letter is undated. It includes the following passage:

"... The Carrolls come in through the Mangum (Auntie spells it Mangrum) side. Betsy, or Elizabeth on my records, Mangum (or Mangrum) b. Feb 5<sup>th</sup> 1783, is called Elizabeth Carroll on grandfather's records, sister of Richard Carroll, nephew or great-nephew of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

"Auntie's records say she was born a Mangrum but her mother married Mr. Carroll after her father died, and Richard was her half-brother and the half-uncle of grandmother Gold. Maybe you can get this straightened out. One record says she was always called Carroll after her mother's



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remarriage. This appears to knock us out of blood kin to the Carrolls, who are still powerful in Maryland.”<sup>1</sup>

So my ancestor Betsey was the daughter of a Mangrum and her mother married a Carroll as her second husband. Although Betsy took the Carroll name, he was her stepfather. None of that patriotic Carroll blood was flowing through our veins!

Betsy Carroll (actually Mangrum) came to Tennessee and married John Gwaltney. One of their children was Constance Gwaltney who married Pleasant Gold, the Tennessee pioneer.

I still have more research to do. Although the letter is unsigned, because of the family information and links it contains, it was surely written by Bowen Ingram. I hope to find more letters in the collection from this same typewriter. Perhaps one of them will show a signature, so that I can also determine the identity of “Auntie” who provided this information to the writer. And, of course, I want to document all of these connections to ensure that I really know the whole story – and the right one, at last.

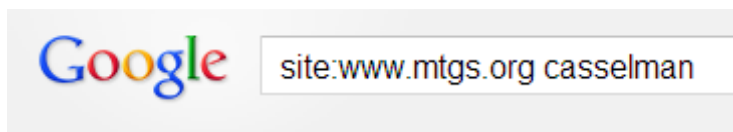
<sup>1</sup> *Bowen Ingram Collection, 1856-1978. Microfilm accession #1364, box 14, folder 6. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Manuscripts Division.*



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## Using Google to Search Back-Issues of the MTGS Journal

Would you like to know if your ancestor’s name has ever appeared in the past 25 years of the MTGS Journal? You could thumb through 25 spring issues and check the index 25 times. Or, you could use Google to do a simple search of the MTGS web site, where the indexes have been scanned and placed online.



To search the MTGS site, or any site with multiple sub-pages, for a specific word or term, first identify the root URL in the site’s address. Looking at the MTGS web site, you’ll see that various pages on the site have sub-addresses such as *www.mtgs.org/officers* or *www.mtgs.org/calendar*. You can easily determine that the root URL is *www.mtgs.org*.

Next, enter the word “site:” followed by a colon into your google search box. Immediately after the colon (no space) type the URL.

Follow the URL with a space, and then your search term. For example, if you want to search for the surname Casselman, your search would look like the example shown above.

If you will give this example a try, you will see that the surname Casselman appeared in the MTGS Journal in volumes XVI, VI, and XII. Once you find references that interest you, you can visit a library to see the back issues, or contact MTGS to order a copy of any back issue.

Remember, you can use this tip to search other web sites, too, so long as the pages share the same root URL.

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# Letters of the Brigham Family of Stewart County

by Jim Long

The Tennessee State Library and Archives holds a collection of letters written by, and to, members of the John H. Brigham family of the Wells Creek area of Stewart and Houston counties during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup> The letters were likely donated to TSLA by a descendant of Georgia Ann (Brigham) Kerr (1842-1930), a daughter of John H. Brigham who was the recipient of many of the letters and who was the last surviving member of her family by age 35.

All but a few of these letters were written during the Civil War, and most were written by William Joseph “Joe” Brigham (1844-1864), a son of John H. Brigham, who served in the 50<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry, CSA. Joe’s letters give a remarkable glimpse into the life of a very young Civil War soldier. Joe Brigham was 16 years old when he enlisted and 17 when he was captured at the surrender of Fort Donelson. His letters home also convey information about his fellow soldiers – an important way for families back home to keep in touch with their faraway loved ones.



## John Breeden to John Brigham, Lewisburg, (Conway Co.) Arkansas, 2 August 1853

*John Breeden was born in 1828 in Stewart County, and was a neighbor of the Brighams before leaving for Arkansas. By 1860, he was a successful merchant in Lewisburg, Arkansas, living with the family of Anderson Gordon, under whom he would later serve in the Civil War.*

Dear Brigham,

After my best compliments to your self and family.

I would be glad to hear from you all and know what you all are doing, whether you are well, sick or dead. I have not heard one word from you since I left Tennessee. I have bin here some 15 months or near about that long. I want you to remember me to your wife & children, also to Nancy<sup>2</sup> and Tomlinson<sup>3</sup> & his family. I would like very much to see you all. I have thought often of you & your family since I have bin here. I wish I could be at your house to get one good drink of water, which I have not had since I landed in this state. I can see more pleasure in Stewart County in one day than I can in one week here, though I am better satisfied at the present time than I have bin since I landed here.

Everything looked wrong to me some way or other for the 1<sup>st</sup> three months after I arrived at this place. I thought that I would be compelled to go back to Tennessee, but I thought it would never do to turn round and come wright back from the place I started, so stuffed it out here among those tallow faced people, and have become very well satisfied and think probably that I can do as well or better here than I could in Tennessee. If not, be so well satisfied I have never bin twenty miles from this place since I arrived here, and hope I may not, for I think if I stay at this place I can

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*Jim Long, an MTGS member, is a volunteer at the Stewart County Archives and has compiled several books of Stewart County records. He is not a Brigham descendant, but, since discovering these wonderful letters, wishes he were.*

<sup>1</sup> Brigham Family Letters. Small Collections III-D-2, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

<sup>2</sup> Nancy Ellis (born 1825), a sister of Mary (Ellis) Brigham, lived with the Brigham family.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly William Thomason (b. 1770), a close neighbor of the Brighams in 1850.

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have my health. It was some 7 months after I landed here that I was sick off and on all the time. I think I used about one ounce of Quinine before I stoped the chills completely on my self.

Camp meeting commences in 2 miles of this place on Friday, 2 weeks from this time. I think I shall go and try to do good. I want you all to pray for me and then I will pray for you. I have bin in the store all this year and it may be that I will stay here next year if I stay at this place. I heard Harvey Brigham<sup>4</sup> preach here one time. I was very glad to see him. I saw Sam Brigham<sup>5</sup> before he started to Calafornia. He looked well then. I did not talk very much with him. Harvey stayed all knight with me when he was here. I would be better satisfied if I could be at Wells Creek camp meeting this fall, but cannot be there.

Lindsey Breeden<sup>6</sup> wanted me to come home this fall and stay a month or 2, and then come back and stay with him next year, but I thought it would be best for me if I should stay with him next year & not come out this fall, as it would cost me some fifty dollars going and coming so if I stay. I shall not come out this fall. I want you to write to me soon as you get the letter, and give me all the news: hoo has married, hoo has died since I left. And you all think of crops, wether you will make enough corn for your bread or not. I think it likely that will have enough to bread us here and be a tight bind for it.

Bacon is scarce – not much. Come stay at your place as long as you can live, and don't swap it for this country. Bacon is low – I price corn 25 per br. Horses & cattle high. Not much sickness at the present time – some fine cases of chill & fever. We have enough doctors here to kill all the world in 12 months – 5 in this place. I want you to give my best love to all inquiring friends. I cannot say positively when I shall be at home, though I would be glad to be there now. At this time, I think I could enjoy myself finely for some 2 months if no longer. I am well and hope you are.

To John Brigham Esqr.

Yours Respectfully,  
John Breeden



**William Joseph Brigham to mother Mary Brigham, Fort Donelson, 6 February 1862**

*Joe Brigham, age 17, writes to his mother Mary from Fort Donelson, where he is garrisoned with Company B of the 50<sup>th</sup> Tennessee. He had enlisted at age 16 the previous September and had been at Fort Donelson for a few months.*

Fort Donelson  
Feby. 6<sup>th</sup> 1862

Dear Mother,

I seat myself this morning for the purpose of writing to you to let you know that I am well at present – and hoping that these few lines may find you and all the family injoying the same good Blessing of life. You don't know how much good it dose me to here from you. When I received a letter from you, I read it and think of the advice you would try to get me to take, but I was so head-long that I never once thought of trying to take your advice as a boy should do, but now I see where I was too negligent.

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<sup>4</sup> John Harvey Brigham (1817-1852), a Cumberland Presbyterian Minister who died in Clarksville, Arkansas, and nephew of John Brigham.

<sup>5</sup> Possibly Samuel A. Brigham (1825-1900), another nephew of John Brigham.

<sup>6</sup> Lindsey O. Breeden (1839-1910), a neighbor of the Brighams who later served in the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry.

Mother, a soldier's life is very hard. Indeed, you don't know what a hard time we seen when we left here and started for Camp Tilghman. Our company went behind the battalion nearly all the way. The mud and water was about shoe-mouth deep. I had to cary my nap-sack and haver-sack and gun. I did not brake down but I blistered my feet so bad I could not hardly walk for two or three days when we got permission to leave Camp Tilghman. It was on Friday morning we traveled all day and reached this point, about sun-set the same day. If ever there was a set of boys glad in their life, we was when we got home to our houses. Old Lincoln's gun-boat come in site of Fort Henry and throwed a few bomshells at the Fort. One of them bursted in about 50 yards of Colonel Lockhart<sup>7</sup>. He saw where a peace fell and he went and picked it up & fetched it in the camps.



**Capture of Fort Donelson**  
(Harper's Weekly)

Well Mother, I will quit talking about the Yankees and return to you my sincere and heart-loving thanks for the butter and milk and all the rest of the good eatables that you have sent to me. I have not seen or tasted a drop of milk since I left home last. All of my mess say when our twelve months is out they are going home with me. They say I have got a good mother they know. G. W. Daniel<sup>8</sup> and Tom J. Duncan<sup>9</sup> & Strong Taylor<sup>10</sup> are my favorites. They are all very clever boys. Tom Duncan is all the time talking to me and telling me how I ought to act – he says I have got a good Father & Mother. George Daniel is my dictionary when ever I want to know the meaning of any word. I go to him to find out. Mother, tell Mary Satterfield<sup>11</sup>, Aunt Nannie & George Ann<sup>12</sup> & Sis Lewis<sup>13</sup> to come down here in about two weeks. I don't want them to come down now until this excitement dies-

down. I have not heard from Mary Satterfield in about three months. I think she has got above writing to me. Tell her if she will condescend to write to me, I will answer her letter with the greatest of pleasure that a cousin could write to a mother. Tell Cousin Caroline Lee I am nearly crasy to see her and I want her to write to me. Give my best respects to Aunt Lee and to Cousin Bettie Boon. Tell George Ann to write to Elleanor Brigham for me and tell her to come down here

<sup>7</sup> Harrison C. Lockhart (1824-1878), then a Lt. Colonel of the 50<sup>th</sup> Tenn. Infantry.

<sup>8</sup> George W. Daniel (1838-1863). He died on 13 September 1863 in the railroad accident involving the 50<sup>th</sup> Tennessee, near Cartersville, Georgia.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas J. Duncan (1839-1904). He survived the war and became a well-known Methodist minister in both Tennessee and Texas.

<sup>10</sup> Strong R. Taylor (1843-?). I have been unable to determine whether or not he survived the war.

<sup>11</sup> Mary Satterfield's exact relationship to the Brigham family is not known, although Joe Brigham refers to her as a cousin. In the 1860 census, she is living with Joe Brigham's aunt and uncle, Fannie and Dr. John W. Lewis, in Humphreys County. Her father was Joseph Satterfield, who lived on Dyers Creek, Stewart County. It is possible that her mother was an Ellis, making her a first cousin to Joe Brigham.

<sup>12</sup> Georgia Ann (Brigham) Kerr (1842-1930), sister of Joe Brigham.

<sup>13</sup> "Sis" Lewis may refer to either Mary C. Lewis (1851) or Florence L. Lewis (1854), Joe Brigham's first cousins.

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with Aunt Nannie, George Ann and Mary when they come. Write to me soon and tell all of the family to write. Tell Aunt Nannie to send me Doctor Vallentine's Comic Lectures<sup>14</sup> if she pleases. Nothing more at present – only remain your affectionate and truly boy.

W. J. Brigham

P. S. Take good care of my saddle and coat. Don't let no any body ride my saddle if you please.

Joe Brigham



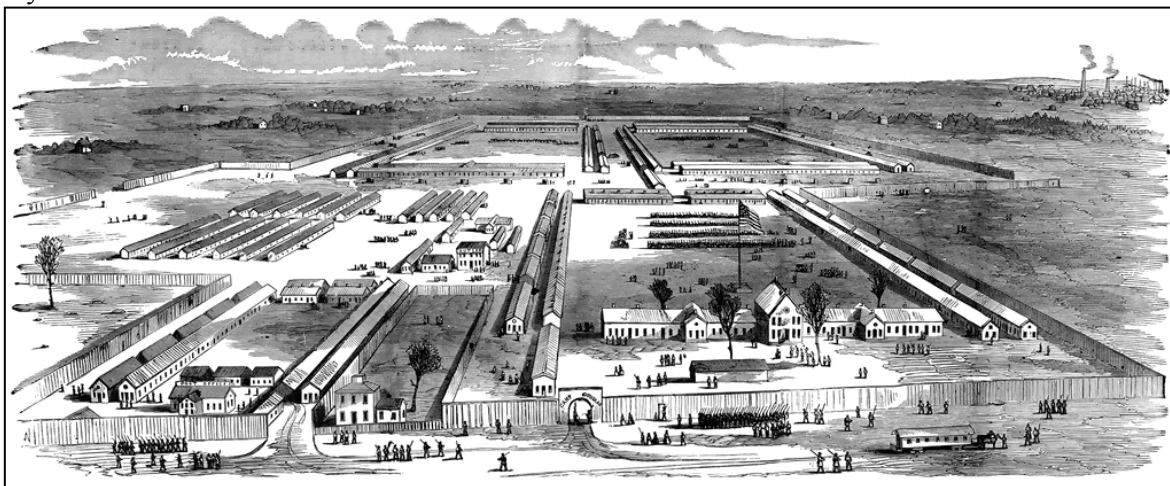
**William Joseph Brigham to father John Brigham, Camp Douglas, IL, 30 March 1862**

*Joe Brigham writes to his father while imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, where the enlisted men of the 50<sup>th</sup> Tennessee had been sent following the surrender of Fort Donelson.*

March 30<sup>th</sup> 1862

Chicago, Camp Douglas, Illinois

Dear Father, I take the opportunity of writing to you to let you know that I am well at present and hoping these few lines may find you and all the family well. Well, I will tell you something about our living. We draw soldiers' rations here, such as it is. We have good warm barracks here and plenty of coal and wood to burn. We are treated here very well. We draw sugar and coffee, meat and bread and potatoes and beans and molasses seasonally. We have tin plates and knives and forks to eat with. You know when Fort Donelson was surrendered, we then left there and went to Cairo, and up the Mississippi River to Alton, Illinois, and got on the cars and came to Chicago, 280 miles from Alton. I have been looking for you to come and see me and Charlie Satterfield<sup>15</sup> and Dunk Tomlinson,<sup>16</sup> both of them are well at this time. Charlie says tell his folks to write to him. Dunk says tell his folks to write to him.



**Camp Douglas, on Chicago's outskirts, where Joe Brigham was imprisoned.**

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<sup>14</sup> *Dr. Valentine's Comic Lectures, or, Morsels of Mirth for the Melancholy: A certain cure for "The Blues," and all other serious complaints*, by Dr. William Valentine, was published 1856.

<sup>15</sup> Charlie C. Satterfield (1842), son of Joseph Satterfield, who lived on Dyers Creek, Stewart Co. He survived the war and received a pension. He may have been a cousin of Joe Brigham.

<sup>16</sup> There was a W. D. Tomlinson in the 50<sup>th</sup> TN who died in hospital at Camp Douglas of typhoid fever on 16 June 1862.



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Father, I would like to see you very well. I would of wrote to you sooner, but I have no money to mail letters with. I think probable that we will get to come home shortly. If we do come, I will quit the war. We are all tired of fighting. We want to try farming a while. I think we will be at home in a short time. Tell Georgie and Ida<sup>17</sup> and Aunt Nannie and Mother howdy for me. Tell all of the folks to write to me soon. Direct your letter to Chicago, Camp Douglas, care of Col. Mulligan, 50<sup>th</sup> Regt., Tenn. Vol Co. (B). You must write soon. Nothing more. Truly your affectionate son,

Joseph Brigham

J. B. Jackson<sup>18</sup> says give his respects to all the folks around. Then tell his people he is well at present and wants them to write to him soon. So nothing more at present.

Joe

Per Chance

State of Illinois, Cook Cty.



**William Joseph Brigham to father John Brigham and sister Georgia Ann Brigham,  
Camp Douglas, IL, 7 April 1862**

*Joe Brigham writes to his father and sister while imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Illinois.*

Camp Douglas, Chicago  
Apr. the 7<sup>th</sup> 1862

My Dear Father,

I appreciate the pleasant opportunity that presented itself to me for writing to you. I would have written to you before now, but did not know I get a letter a letter through.

We are very comfortably situated here and treated quite decently by our enemies. There is a



**Georgia Brigham Kerr**

great deal of sickness among the prisoners, and has been quite a number of deaths. But I am proud to say that I have been well all the while and very anxious to get home. I would give untold wealth if I possessed it to be at home and with you all, a single day even. I can't tell when I will be liberated. Tell mother to be as cheerful as the circumstances of the case will admit, for her long-absent boy will certainly return before very long. My love to all.

Your Obt. son,  
W. J. Brigham

Affectionate Sister,

It is impossible to describe my joy on the reception of your loving letter of the 23<sup>rd</sup> ult. Dear Sister, I have not anything to write that would interest you, only that I am well and in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am frequently homesick on account of my being so far from the loved ones at

home, but those very disagreeable feelings is dismissed with the hope that I will soon be permitted to return to that home from which I have so long been absent.

---

<sup>17</sup> Joe Brigham's sister, Ida Toppin Brigham (1857-1877).

<sup>18</sup> Joseph B. Jackson (1839-?), who lived near Palmyra.

---

Dear Sister, I feel that the prayers of a fond brother and affectionate sister has been instrumental in protecting me from the dangers that have lately beset my path. I often think of home and the joys that are in store for me when I return. God speeds the time. Charlie Satterfield is here and is in tolerable health. Dunk is in good health. All the boys in the fiftieth Regiment are well. Some few have died.

My best respects to Aunt Nannie, and I feel under many obligations to her from her kind remembrance of me. Kiss Ida<sup>19</sup> for me and tell her not to cry about her buddy Joe, for he will come home before long.

Dear Sister, you must write to me often. Tell Aunt Nannie to write. My love to all inquiring friends and to all the family. Hoping to hear from you all soon.

I am,  
Thy Affc't. brother,  
Joseph



**William Joseph Brigham to father John Brigham, Camp Douglas, IL, 26 July 1862**

*Joe Brigham writes again to his father. He had been imprisoned at Camp Douglas for 5 months.*

Mr. John Brigham

Dear Father

Camp Douglas

July 26<sup>th</sup> / 62

Your kind letter came to hand yesterday dated July 19th. It found me in tolerable health. I have been sick but up again. I was not dangerously sick. Don't bee uneasy about me for every dog has a day. Father this leves us all in very good health and in fine spirits. We expect to be exchanged in a short time. Tell mother to bee of good cheer. I will bee at home sometime. Tell Aunt Nannie I thought she would of wrote to me. I have written to her, Sis, and everybody else I can think of and never rec. but three letters. Since here I have had two from Sis and one from Uncle Wilson<sup>20</sup>. I could not get a letter from any of you and I wrote one to Tad and Uncle Jim. I thought that Uncle Jim would get some body to answer it for him. Kiss Ida for me and ask her if she would know me when I come home. Tell Ida she must write to me and let me know how my fine colt is getting along. Tell S. B. T. I want him to write and tell me if he still keeps up his old trade yet, going up the creek to [Mo.?]. I will have to quit writing my hands trimbles so I can scarcely write. One page is all we are allowed to write at once. Give my love to all the family and friends and tell them to write to me. You must write soon. So no more. Only remain your son.

(Tell Mary Satterfield<sup>10</sup> to write)

Joe Brigham



**William Joseph Brigham to father John Brigham, Port Hudson, LA, 24 January 1863**

*The 50<sup>th</sup> Tennessee was reorganized in September 1862 following the release of the regiment from prisons in Illinois and Ohio. The regiment spent the end of 1862 in Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg, arriving at Port Hudson, Louisiana on 7 January 1863. In this letter, Joe Brigham, having been away from home for a year, longs to be with his family again and asks his father about hiring a substitute for him.*

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<sup>19</sup> Joe Brigham's sister, Ida Toppin Brigham (1857-1877),

<sup>20</sup> Dr. John Wilson Lewis (1813-1876), husband of Frances "Fannie" Ellis and uncle of Joe Brigham. He was a physician in Humphreys County. His sister Dialpha Minerva Lewis (1819-1891) was married to William Barber Brigham (1810-1861), Joe Brigham's uncle on his father's side.

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Port Hudson, La.  
January 24<sup>th</sup> 1863

Mr. John Brigham

Dear Father

I send you a few lines to let you know that I am well at present and hoping they may find you and all the family enjoying the same blessing. As to news, I have nothing that would interest you – only, I suppose, to tell you about my getting home. I have had two or three furloughs written and nearly ready to start home every time, and just before starting we would receive orders to march. And now we have come so far south that furloughs have played out, but those who are over and under age can get off. I mean under 18 and over 40 years. Father, I want you to hire a substitute for me, if you can get one. Hire him for three months if not longer. You will please try, for the Colonel says if I can get a substitute I can go home and stay, as long as I hire a man to take my place. Father, I have 40 dollars in my pocket, and we will draw some 75 or 80 dollars in a few days. Our money is here now and it will be paid to us just as soon as our Capt. can fix our pay rolls. Do not think I am in trouble about the war for wanting a substitute. I only want to come home and see all the family once more. If it was so we could come to Tenn. to do our fighting, I would not think so much about going home. But if I can't get to see all the folks before long, I expect I will go distracted. I am nearly dead to see Ida and Mother and Aunt Nannie and Sis and you and everybody. That is a good sick I suppose. Uncle Wilson is one of the greatest Rebels that is in Tenn. I want to see him so bad I don't know what to do. Father if you get a man to take my place, send him down here as soon as you can. If we draw our money before all of the old men gets off, I will send you all of my money. So if you can hire any person to come down here, do so, and if not, use the money as you see proper. Father, tell all my acquaintances to write to me every chance, and you must write, and all the rest of the folks. So no more. Only remain your affect. son.

W. J. Brigham



**William Joseph Brigham to mother Mary Brigham, Camp near Port Hudson, LA, 15 February 1863**  
*Joe Brigham, still only 18 years old, writes to his mother again from near Port Hudson.*

Camp near Port Hudson, La.  
Feb. 15<sup>th</sup> 1863

Mrs. Mary Brigham

My Dear Mamma,

I set myself this morning to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and harty at present, and hoping they may find you and all the family enjoying the same blessing. Mother, I have no news that would interest you, but I will tell you one thing that is so. I do not like to stay down here. It is too far south for an up-countryman like me. I don't like to stay with a Captain like ours. He is so cross and crabbed a white man can't stay under him and be treated right, although he is a very smart man, and all the company dislike him on account of his manners.

Mother, I will send you and father fifty dollars by John Warden,<sup>21</sup> one of the best men that is in the Southern army. He is equal to Billy McCaulay<sup>22</sup> in goodness and in every other respect, and you can guess what kind of a man he is. I have been in the same mess with him and Sam and

---

<sup>21</sup> John Warden (1826-1880), a fellow Private in Company B, who was due to be discharged from Port Hudson in March 1863.

<sup>22</sup> William E. McAuley (1833), a Private in Company D who was at home sick at the surrender of Fort Donelson and apparently never rejoined the regiment.

(Confederate.)

*B* | **50** | **Tenn.**

*W. J. Brigham*  
*W. J.*, Co. B, 50 Reg't Tennessee Infantry.\*

Appears on  
**Company Muster Roll**  
 of the organization named above,  
 for *Oct. 31, 1863 & Feb. 29, 1864.*  
*- dated Sept. 21, 1864.*

Enlisted:  
 When *Sept. 19, 1861.*  
 Where *Ft. Donelson*  
 By whom *St. Col. M. G. Davis*  
 Period *1 yr.*

Last paid:  
 By whom *Capt. Sugg*  
 To what time *Oct. 31, 1863.*

Present or absent *Present*  
 Remarks: *Since killed 22 July 1864.*

\*This company was known at various times as Captain Stack-  
 er's Company; and as Captain Pease's Company and Company B,  
 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.  
 The 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December  
 25, 1861, some of the companies having previously served in a tem-  
 porary battalion. The regiment was captured at Ft. Donelson,  
 Tenn., February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Miss., September  
 20, 1862, and immediately re-organized; and declared exchanged  
 at Aikens Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. About November 10,  
 1862, it was temporarily consolidated with the 1st (Colms') Bat-  
 talion Tennessee Infantry, but each company of the two organi-  
 zations was mustered separately and under its original designation  
 during the period covered by this consolidation. By S. O. No. 45,  
 A. & I. G. O., dated February 24, 1864, it was permanently consoli-  
 dated with the 1st (Colms') Battalion Tennessee Infantry and  
 formed the 50th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated).

Book mark:  
*J. Law*

(642) Copyist.

From Joe Brigham's Compiled Service Record

Bob Walker<sup>23</sup> all the time, and they have treated me like fathers.

Mother, you know how well I like to eat, and I want you to fix a dinner just like it was for me, and I want Mr. John Warden to eat it when he comes to see you to pay you the money I send by him. I told him it would do me just as much good for him to eat that dinner as if I was there myself. Mother, there is two pretty five dollar bills in the roll of money. I want you to have them. They have got blue backs and all the fifty dollars is in five dollar bills. That is our bounty money. I would sent you more but we did not draw as much as I thought we would, so you kneed not get a substitute for me unless you want to. You can spend my money as you see propper, for I don't expect it will be worth anything when Peace is made. Take care of my colt and saddle for me until I come home. Kiss Ida for me and tell all the family howdy. Tell Father I expect to be at home in a short time to work and take care of you and him. You both have to quit work when I get home. It is time for me to do something for you in your old age. Give Aunt Nannie my love and respects, and all the rest write soon.

Your only son,  
 W. J. Brigham

*To Be Continued*

<sup>23</sup> Samuel Walker (1828-?) and Robert Walker (1823-?), both Privates in Company B who were discharged from Port Hudson the following month.

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

## Macon and Marshall Counties



*Abstracted by*  
*Gale Williams Bamman, CG<sup>SM</sup>*

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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.

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**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.

## ***Macon County***

**Kirby, Evaline S.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 31; semi-deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.10**]

**West, William R.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; afflicted at age 18 by noise in battle; semi-deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.19**]

**Crants, Martha D.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 24, cold settled in head. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.35**]

**Roark, Sally A.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 5, cold settled in head. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.7**]

**Jones, Evaline:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; afflicted at age 10, cold settled in head; semi-deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.28**]

**King, William:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 27, cause unknown; semi-deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.21**]

**Brandon, Mary Ann:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 60, cause unknown; semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.46**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, female, head of household.

**Roark, Sally A.:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 2, cause unknown; semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.7**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 10, white, daughter, in household of Asa Roark.

**Jent, Thomas:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 50, cause unknown; totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.**

p.28,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 83, white, father, in household of King H. Jent.

**Canady, Wm. C.:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, cause unknown; partially-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.26**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 61, white, male, head of household.

**Williams, Hester:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; form: dementia; no special attack [re: age 1<sup>st</sup> attack occurred]; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.41**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 10, white, daughter, in household of Green B. Williams.

**Adams, Levi:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth, cause not known; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.49**]

**Williams, Green B.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 3; caused by fits; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.38**]

**Williams, Rutha E.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 4, caused by fits; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.39**]

**Williams, Tim W.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3 or 4, caused by fits; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.40**]

**Sneed, Haynah J.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; big and flat head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.74; see **Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.23**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, sister-in-law, in household of John Goad.



**Thomas, Dixon W.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.74; see **Pop.Sch.**p.24,ln.38]

**Jones, Nancy J.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; afflicted at age 12; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.74; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.2]

**Comer, Mattie J.:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; permanent; caused by granulated ophthalmia; totally blind; Inmate at Tennessee Blind School, 3 years, discharged 1876. [s.d.2,e.d.74; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, daughter, in household of William Comer.

**Key, Nicy:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; caused by congestive fever. [s.d.2,e.d.74; see **Pop.Sch.**p.12,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, female, head of household.

**Kirby, Evaline S.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 31, semi-deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.73; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.10]

**Cosby, John R.:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.2,e.d.72; p.18,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, brother-in-law, in household of Thomas J. Nixon.

**Morgan, Henry F.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co. [s.d.2,e.d.72; see **Pop.Sch.**p.12,ln.9]

**Nichols, Wm. R.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co. [s.d.2,e.d.72; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.40]

**Burrow, Roy:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co. [s.d.2,e.d.72; see **Pop.Sch.**p.3, ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 3, white, grandson, in household of William Burrow.

**Shrum, Coleman:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; caused by fits; duration of present attack 13 years, number of attacks, one; age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, son, in household of Carroll Shrum.



**William West of Macon County had been deaf since age 18 due to the “noise of battle.”**

**Fuqua, John M.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, caused by fright; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.11]

**Adams, Jade:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, cause unknown; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.31]

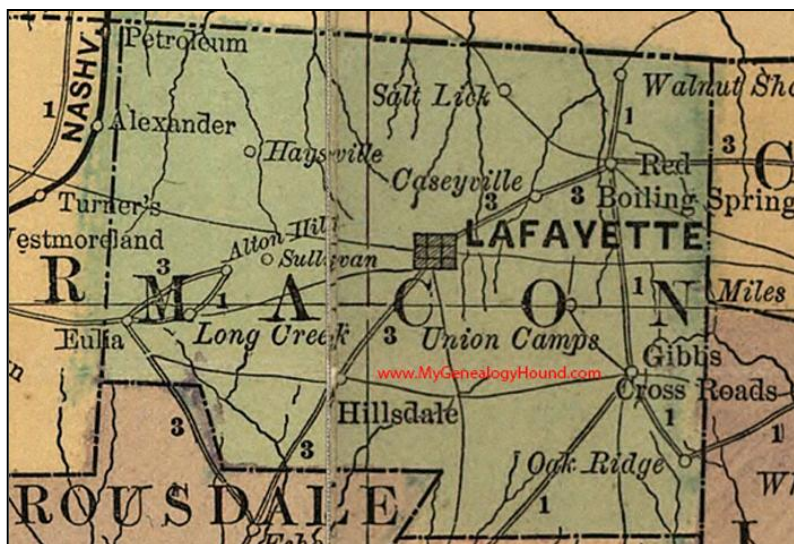
**Jenkins, Frances:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8/12, black, female, [likely related to person on line 8: Lizzie J. Jenkins, age 43, black, female, servant, in household of Caleb White].

**Adams, Eliza:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 60, caused by neuralgia, totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.71; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, white, wife, in household of John A. Adams.

**Duncan, Amanda:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.70; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.37]

**Duncan, Dero:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.70; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.38]





Macon County 1888 Map

**Hanes, Eva:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.70; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.26]

**Douglas, Nancy F.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.70; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.13]

**Robinson, W. H.:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 35, purulent ophthalmia. [s.d.2,e.d.70; see **Pop.Sch.**p.12,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male, head of household.

**Wilmore, Henry:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; melancholia; duration of present attack, 8 years, one attack, age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, white, son, in household of Brantley Wilmore.

**Chandler, Nira:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; paresis; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; inmate, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, pauper, in County Asylum.

**Allen, John:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; size of head, 21 inches; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.46]

**Holland, William:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.31]

**Dunn, Mariah:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. **Also:** Paupers and Indigents Schedule, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.15.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 15, black, female, pauper, in County Asylum.

**Chaffin, William D.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, son, in household of Geo. Chaffin.

**Gammon, Milly:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 72; cause, "skin over the ball," totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, sister, in household of Nancy Hargis.

**Chamberlain, Levi:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; cause, scrofula; partially blind; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, male, son, in household of Nancy Chamberlain.

**Meador, Martha:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 79; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.32,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 84, white, mother-in-law, in household of Martin Meador.

**Carter, Lucy:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting; cause, scrofula; totally blind; never in an institution. **Also:** Paupers and Indigents Schedule; resident, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 68, black, female.

**Hutchinson, David:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Macon Co.; not self-supporting; cause, scrofula, totally blind; never in an institution. **Also:** Paupers and Indigents Schedule, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.13**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male.

**Allen, James:** Homeless Children Schedule,



Tennessee School for the Blind

enumerated Macon Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; inmate, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.17**] age 7, white, male.

**Allen, Sarah:** Homeless Children Schedule, enumerated Macon Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; inmate, Macon Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.2,e.d.69; see **Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, white, female.

## Marshall County

**Stevens, Elizabeth:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, one; age at first attack, 16; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.32**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, daughter, in household of James H. Stevens.

**Walker, James:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.2**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 87, white, male, head of household.

**Woodall, Jerry:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; supported in part by charity; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.6**]

**Burton, James:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 20; epilepsy; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.12**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, head of household.

**Sheffield, William:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 15, sore eyes, not totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.15**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

**Gregory, C. A.:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 25, sore eyes;

partially blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, son-in-law, in household of Wm. Sheffield.

**Harwell, Amanda:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; age at first attack, 35; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.148; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, wife, in household of Alford Harwell.

**Erwin, Alice:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth, natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.148; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.30**]

**Osborne, George:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 19; cause, "one out by blow, other in sympathy"; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.147; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.23**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, brother, in household of M. A. Reed.

**Pearson, Elizabeth:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 73, exposure to sun while afflicted with sore eyes, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.148; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.1**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, female head of household.

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**Brown, Scott:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; one attack, age at first attack, 15; confined at night. **Also:** Prisoners Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.45**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, black, in jail, in household of W.T. Jones, sheriff and jailor.

**McKinny, Louisee:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, daughter, in household of C. C. McKenny.

**Roberts, Levanee:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.33**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, black, daughter in household of Dick Roberts.

**Caulton, Jesse:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.49**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, male, in household of William Caulton.

**Berryhill, Jesse:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co., in county jail. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.43**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, male.

**London, John:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co., in county jail. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.44**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male.

**Lundon, Jane:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.145; see **Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.17**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, daughter, in household of Nancy London.

**Collins, Elizabeth:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.145; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 54, white, sister-in-law, in household of Washington Purdom.

**Hill, Daniel:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.145; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.31**]

**London, Enock:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.145; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.43**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, male, head of household.

**McCorkle, Rachel:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.145; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.33**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, wife, in household of Patrick McCorkle.

**Boone, Nancy:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; number of attacks, one; age at first attack, 40. [s.d.3,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.39**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, mother, in household of John Boone.

**Pickens, Hannah:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 72, neuralgia; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.27**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 83, white, grandmother, in household of Joseph M. Frey.

**Roberts, Johnnie:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, black, son, in household of Amanda Colvett.

**Agnew, John:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 69, cholera; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, grandfather, in household of John L. Caverner.

**Findley, Lilly M. L.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, 18 months, discharged 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.1**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, step-daughter, in household of John Henson.

**Leggett, Feeby:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 30, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, mother, in household of John Leggett.

**Green, Evaline:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.47**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 12, white, daughter, in household of Thomas P. Green.

**Divan, William:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.142; p.5,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, son, in household of Sarah Divan.

**Cook, Charles:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.p.142,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:**

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age 59, white, male, boarder, in household of David Green.

**Moore, Jennings:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; cause, partial paralysis, age at 1<sup>st</sup> attack, 70; never in an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln. 45**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, uncle, in household of R. C. Hardison.

**McLean, Jackson:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head. never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.37**]

**Corlett, Angeline E:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.11**]

**Lanier, Katherine J.:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, mania; duration of present attack, 2 weeks; age at 1<sup>st</sup> attack, 27, confined at night, not restrained; never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.31**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, wife, in household of Rob. N. Lanier.

**Thomas, Patsy:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, unknown; age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.8**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, mother-in-law, in household of Jane Thomas.

**Clapp, Henry:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, old age; age at first attack, 90; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.50**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 110, white, uncle, in household of Peter Hosford.

**Boyd, Gillie:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; caused by fright before birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.26**]

**Stevens, Elizabeth:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, "disappointed"; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, one; age at first attack, 16; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see

**Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.32**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, daughter, in household of J. H. Stevens.

**Woodall, Jerry:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. **Also,** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.139; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.6**]

**Morris, Chloe A.:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, dementia; duration of present attack, 17 years; one attack, age at first attack, 22; confined at night; inmate, Tennessee Asylum, 9 mos., discharged 1866. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.38**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 37, white, sister, in household of Elisha Morris.

**Jones, Eliza:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.1**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, black, female, servant, in household of Thomas Jones.

**Gates, Juliet:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.16**]

**Harris, Arimenta:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 3; cause, fall; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.6**]

**Reeder, Rose:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.45**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, female, boarder in household of Thomas Hutton.

**Harris, Catherine:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at 49; cataract; cause, neuralgia; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.15**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, head of household.

**Mason, George:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 71; cataract; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.36**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, black, father-in-law, in household of Robert McQuiddy.

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**Culberson, Mag E.:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; in an asylum, does not pay; duration of present attack, 4 years; number of attacks, one; age at 1<sup>st</sup> attack, 33; confined at night; not restrained; is an inmate of the Tennessee State Asylum; has been there one year. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.35**] **Pop.Sch.:** Margaret E. Culberson, age 37, wife, in household of H. G. Culberson.

**Darnal, Maggie:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.48**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, daughter, in household of John Darnel.

**Dysart, Allen:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.35**]

**Turner, David. C.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, son, in household of Thomas Turner.

**Stallings, Jesse:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.22**]

**Neil, Thomas:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 38; form, from sore eyes; caused by dust in threshing wheat; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.137; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, male, cousin, in household of Willis Moore.

**Endsley, John M.:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, spinal disease; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, "many"; age at first attack, 19; inmate, Tennessee Hospital, 2 yrs. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, head of household.

**Clark, Sallie:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. Also deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.15**]

**Orr, Catherine O.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; afflicted at birth; also epileptic. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.10**]

**Black, Sallie:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co. Also blind. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.15**]

**McCool, Joseph Y.:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co; imprisoned at state prison, awaiting trial; incarcerated Jan 1879, alleged offense, horse stealing; in penitentiary 2 ½ years; at labor, making wagons. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.30**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, son, in household of Mary J. McCool.

**McCool, John A.:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; imprisoned at state prison, awaiting trial; incarcerated January 1871[?]; alleged offense, horse stealing; in penitentiary 8 years; at labor, making wagons, working inside the prison walls. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.31**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, son, in household of Mary J. McCool.

**Lancaster, James M.:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; in prison, a state prisoner awaiting trial; incarcerated June 1880; alleged offense, carrying pistol. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.45**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, head of household, [with wife and children].

**Wakefield, Richard:** Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; in State prison, serving a term; incarcerated July 1875[?]; alleged offense, robbing a store; in penitentiary 4 years. [s.d.3,e.d.136; see **Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.49**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, male, in household of James McAdams.

**Blackwell, Sarah:** Insane Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; form, mania; duration of present attack, 9 years; age at 1<sup>st</sup> attack, 14; requires attendant. [s.d.3,e.d.135; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.44**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, sister, in household of Thomas Blackwell

**Troop, Mary:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Marshall Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 8 mos.; supposed cause, meningitis; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.135; see **Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.29**]

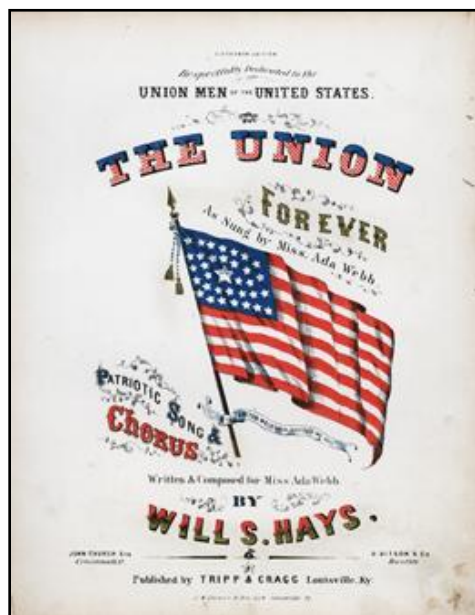
*Marshall County to be Continued*



# Middle Tennessee Civil War Claims

From Rutherford County (continued, part 4)

*Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission*



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

More than 20,000 people filed claims with the commission; the records show that fewer than one-third recovered anything. The records of these “allowed” claims are located at the National Archives. Files pertaining to those who were rejected have been microfilmed and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The files of those claimants who were allowed some payment can be viewed at the National Archives and digital versions are accessible on *Footnote.com*.

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

## HANCEL MITCHELL

Mitchell is a resident of Rutherford County, age 40; claim filed in 1872; file consists of 24 pp.; claimed \$324 for a mare and a mule.

### Commissioners' Remarks:

“The claimant was a slave, but when the federal forces came to his vicinity he went with the federal service and was for two years in the Govt. employ at Murfreesboro. He is stated by three witnesses to be an honest & industrious person, to have worked and earned money & that the mare & mule belonged to him. The mare & mule were taken in Dec. '64, one for the cavalry and one for Govt. use in a wagon train. The taking fully proved.” The Commission allowed payment of \$265.

### Notes:

Claimant had lived in the county about 40 years. He was formerly the slave of William or Addie Mitchell. “When the Union armies achieved a victory I rejoiced,” he said. He was eventually employed in the Federal service by Capt. Porter. The animals were taken from him on Dec. 21, 1864. He had been hauling wood with the mule and they “took her from my hand, and put a saddle on her, and rode her away in the direction of Murfreesboro.” He was referred to Capt. Laporte for a voucher by the officers who took the horse, who said they “had no time to give me a voucher.” The rebels had robbed him of all his household bedding and clothing.

### Witnesses:

- Henry Mitchell, age 33, farmer; brother of

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claimant. Was present when the animals were taken. Was with Hancel when about 50 soldiers came and took the mare and mule.

- William B. Hill, age 50, a "Street Broker," met claimant in 1864. Testifies to Mitchell's loyalty.
- James Hendley, age 42, farmer; claimant's nephew by marriage. He saw the property taken. Mitchell rented 50 acres and had a good crop of cotton and corn. In the previous year (1863) he had raised 12 bales of cotton and about 80 barrels of corn. "We were freedmen and timid, had just begun to try and make a living for ourselves, and did not know what to do.... The claimant thought of resisting the seizure, the troops said he had better go away or he would get hurt.... The captain said if we would be quiet he would see that the owner should be paid...."

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### WILLIAM MITCHELL

Resident of Rutherford County, age 41. Application filed in 1872; file consists of 18 pp. Claimed \$225 for two horses.

#### Commissioners' Remarks

"The claimant was a slave, belonged to Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Murfreesboro. From the time the federal army occupied the country he worked for himself. That was from the Spring of 1862. He earned the money to buy these horses & worked them in a wagon. They were taken from him when he so [sic] had them at work harnessed in the wagon by a Lieut. & a squad of soldiers in April 1864. He is confirmed by the testimony of Alexr. Whiteaker who was present when the property was taken. We allow \$200."

Notes: Mitchell was a laborer at the time of the claim. When he was a slave, Mrs. Mitchell had hired him out for many years as a common laborer. Reuben Ransom, William Scruggs and Benjamin Jones were present when the soldiers took his horses.

#### Witness:

- Alexander Whittaker, age 75, farmer, saw the horses taken. "I lived with the said applicant for the last seven years in the same town."

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### JOHN J. NEELY

Resides in Rutherford County, his age is 37. The application was filed in 1871 and consists of 43 pp. Claimed \$388 for horses, corn and a cooking stove.

#### Commissioners' Remarks:

"The clmt. resided in Rutherford Co. Tenn., was a farmer & schoolteacher. He voted for separation. But he did so from fear of his life, under threats of being killed & great intimidation. He so states & Mr. Webb, U.S. Int. Rev. Storekeeper, says that no vote was cast in that county agt. separation & great terrorism prevailed. Mr. Neeley's conduct shows he was a Union man, for when afterwards he was conscripted by the Rebels he refused to go to their camp but left & went within the Union lines at Murfreesboro & served in the Qr. Mr. Dept. & as a U.S. Detective. Several witnesses testify to his loyalty [and] to his being a Union refugee & we think upon the whole evidence he was loyal. The taking of the property at the respective dates is fairly proved & there is no doubt the horses were taken for Army use. Officers were present at the taking & nothing to indicate lawless taking. Cookstove was lawless taking & not for Army use. Item 1 was an old horse 10 or 11 yrs. old. We allow in all \$301."

#### Notes:

Neely was born and raised in the county. At the time of the claim he lived at Fosterville and was Magistrate of the 20<sup>th</sup> Civil District. He was conscripted by the Rebels in Nov. 1862 and went to McMinnville to report. He was exempted from Confederate service on account of being a school teacher. In Feb. 1863 he was conscripted again and ordered to report to Tullahoma. He instead left home in the night and went into the federal lines at Murfreesboro. There he worked for Capt. Wing until he became ill. Later he clerked in the store of Singleton & Jordan. While clerking he was employed in the Secret Service by Col. Truesdale and a man named Washburn. This was about 18 days before Rosecrans left Murfreesboro for Chattanooga. He stayed with the army for or five months, going as far as his home. In the spring of 1864 he had gone to the mill when a cavalry command came to his farm and took



his horse. His wife and hired man told him what had happened. "Troops were passing along the pike, by my house, frequently, and some were located near me, at Block House No. 11, at Overalls' Creek on N. & Chattanooga Rail Road." Troops camped near him and were repairing Confederate damage to the railroad when they took the cookstove. He had three brothers-in-law in the Confederate Army: H.C. Nailor; W.M. Gilmore; G.W. Beasley. "At the time of the election feelings in the community had been worked up to a fever heat. The [20<sup>th</sup>] District was almost unanimously democratic. I was known as an outspoken Union man. I lived within about a mile of the polls & threats were made that if I did not go to the polls & vote for ratification I would be killed, hanged. It was the general talk that any man who refused to vote for it would be hanged. My friends told me of this & advised me to vote as I did. I had a wife & three children there and being thus threatened I cast the vote ... to save my life...."

Witnesses:

- W.N. Doughty, age 51, banker and Register in Bankruptcy, was a captain in the 37<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry. "For a while during the war I commanded artillery and infantry at Fortress Rosecrans near Murfreesboro." Has been in Murfreesboro since 1862, moved there with his family in 1865.
- M.L. Fletcher, age 50, farmer, has always lived in the county. Has known claimant 20 years, lived near him.
- William Y. Elliott, age 42, "an old resident of Murfreesboro."
- James S. Hull, age 53, commanded the 37<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry in Aug. 1862. He remembers passing Neeley's place as the army fell back from the line of the Tennessee River into Kentucky. "We were tired, wore-out and foot-sore, and our necessities were great, and we took all such things along the route as we could make of any use."
- Tabitha Swan, age 66, lives south of Murfreesboro near the Bedford Co. line. Saw Isaac Prim, who was working Neeley's horse, come in from the fields without the horse on the day it was taken.
- Louisa J. Neely, age 31, wife of claimant, married him before the war. She went to the field and

begged the soldiers not to take the horse the hired man was using, but they took him. Tabitha Swan "and the children" were present.

- M.H. Neely, age 38, school teacher and farmer, is claimant's brother. Lived near the corn-field and heard the soldiers gathering the corn, and saw them pass his house with it.
- Isaac S. Webb, age 50, U.S. Internal Revenue Store Keeper, knew Neely to be loyal.

*"He is a quiet religious old negro man that every body respects and like nearly all of his race was always loyal...."* Witness describing claimant Edmund Murfree.

**EDMUND MURFREE**

Resident of Rutherford County, age 55. Claim filed in 1872; file consists of 31 pp. Claimed \$301 for a horse, a mule and hay.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is a colored man and was formerly a slave. He was in Murfreesboro and in Jan. 1863 Federal soldiers took from him a horse, mule and fodder for which claim is made. His loyalty is proved and he makes reasonable proof of the ownership of the property; as good proof as one in his circumstances could make. We recommend that payment of \$210."

Notes:

Murfree was the slave of E.D. Hancock when the war began. He made his money while a slave by raising and selling cotton. Shortly after the Stone's River battle, he purchased the horse from John McDermott for \$150. The horse was taken before he could pay for it, and Mr. McDermott agreed to take \$100. They took the horse from his stable near Mr. Fly's. The soldiers who took his hay said, "Old man you will get pay for it all if you prove to be a loyal man." In answer to a question about being harassed by the Confederates, he replied, "Some rebels pulled my shoes off one snowy day and took them from me. I do not know who they were or what



**Black Union soldier hung by Confederates.  
(National Park Service)**

they done with them.... I was threatened to be hung and carried to the woods, but one of them begged me off. I do not know whose command they belonged to.”

**Witnesses:**

- John McDermot, age 46, a druggist, sold the horse to Murfree.
- Beeby Covington, age 26, formerly Beeby Hancock, a work woman. “I am not related to the claimant Edmund Murfree but was his former wife.” When the horse was taken Edmund wanted to go down to the stable to object, but she would not let him go. There were four or five soldiers present. Granville Edwards was also there.
- Grant Edwards, age 26, brick mason. The horse was taken one Sunday morning between daylight and sunup. Edmund bought the mule from Bill

Morton who lives on the Salem Turnpike. Witness was a servant to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman during the war. He met claimant about four months before the property was taken. “He is a quiet religious old negro man that every body respects and like nearly all of his race was always loyal....”

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**ESTATE OF JOSEPH MASON  
E.W. OWEN, ADMINISTRATOR**

Resident of Rutherford County, age 47. Claim filed in 1874; file consists of 69 pp. Claimed \$1,025 for cordwood, corn and wood from buildings.

**Commissioners' Remarks**

“Joseph Mason died in May '71 and left eight heirs or their representatives. Three of the heirs were loyal, Julia E. Gregory, Mary G. Gregory & Susan A. Owen. Mason was a soldier of the War of 1812, an officer; was old and crippled during the rebellion, which probably saved him from molestation, for he was at all times an outspoken Union man. He voted against separation, & the evidence is strong that he always talked in favor of the Union, against secession & the secessionists, & always sympathized with the Union cause. He resided in Rutherford Co. Tenn. The proof shows the first three items [wood, corn, fodder] to have been taken & the value as stated. Item 4 [buildings] was the material of two buildings & did not exceed 12 cords of wood. It was used as fuel. For 3/8 of this claim we make an allowance, & recommend the payment of \$352 for the benefit of Julia E. Gregory, Mary G. Gregory & Susan A. Owen or their representatives.”

Special Commissioner Richard Tuthill wrote: “Old man Mason was a soldier under Jackson and seems to have drank in patriotism at the same fount with Old Hickory.... More than that all his near kin so far as I can learn were looked upon as Union people.... The witnesses were all well-appearing farmers who lived in the immediate neighborhood and mostly old men.”

Notes: Joseph Mason died in 1871, nearly 80 years old, at his residence near Lavergne. E.W. Owen thinks Mason was born in Virginia. Mason owned two farms near Lavergne, one of 400 and one of 210 acres. At the time of the battle of Stone's River he left his farm which was on the turnpike about halfway between Murfreesboro and Nashville, as there was "a great deal of skirmishing & shooting all about" and moved to his other farm, where he lived until his death. His son Martin S. Mason was in the Confederate Army, he is now dead. His nephews Payton and John Bell Mason were also in the Confederate Army; Payton is dead and John lives in Wilson County. Joseph Mason held the office of Lieutenant under Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812 and was a pensioner at the time of his death. Owen is his son-in-law and was present when the property was taken. In 1862 after the fall of Ft. Donelson rebels camped on the neighboring farm of Thomas Neil. Mason's heirs were to share equally in his estate. The heirs were:

1. Mrs. Eliza McFerrin, age nearly 60, wife of A.F. McFerrin, lives near Woodbury. McFerrin became Clerk & Master of the Chancery Court after the war.
2. Mrs. Julia Gregory, age "fifty-odd", wife of Maddison Gregory, lives near Bell's Station in Crockett County.
3. Mrs. Mary Gregory, age 50 or 52, wife of Henry Gregory, lives near Smyrna. Next to James Charlton[?] Henry Gregory was considered the most "bitter" Union man in the area. John F. Blair was another Union man in the neighborhood.
4. Allen J. Mason, age about 50, lives in Franklin County near Estill Springs. He was not outspoken either for or against the war.
5. R.D. Mason, age about 48, lives at McMinnville. He went to Nashville in 1862 and contracted to supply wood to the federal army. According to Owen, R.D. "would have worked for the rebels as readily as for the United States" if he could have made as much money.



Joseph Mason's tombstone in  
Mason Cemetery near Smyrna.  
Feb. 3, 1790-May 6, 1871.  
(Findagrave.com)

6. The children of Martin Mason, deceased. Martin was in the Rebel army and died of wounds in 1863 or 1864.

7. Mrs. Susan A. Owen, age 42, wife of E.W. Owen, lives near Lavergne. E.W. Owen was born in Cannon Co. His brother James Owen was in the Rebel army.

8. Mrs. Belle Jetton, age about 39, widow of John H. Jetton, lives in Cannon County. Belle died during the course of the claim (in 1874) and her heirs were Lewis, age 17, Mattie age 12, Wiliam age 8 and James age 5. Their father was not loyal but declared himself in favor of the rebellion.

A copy of Mason's will is in the file.

#### Witnesses:

- John Gowen, age 58, a farmer, lived adjoining Mason's farm and saw the property taken. Afterwards he surveyed the property along with Mr. Mason, John Burnett, Ralph Neil and E.W. Owen and counted the missing fence rails.
- Samuel Merritt, age 55, a farmer, lived adjoining Mason's farm. As soon as the army post at Lavergne was established the troops began hauling away Mason's fence rails. His two cedar tobacco barns were taken apart to make quarters for the soldiers.
- John Burnett, age 62, farmer, lived about a mile from Mason. "Large bodies of United States troops were camped about Lavergne from the Fall of 1862 on up to the summer following, and a considerable garrison on after that till the close of the war almost." He knew Mason for 40 years before his death. "He was as much opposed to the Rebellion as any Yankee in Pennsylvania."
- H.H. Brumbach, age 39, was Quarter Master of the 132<sup>nd</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mason talked to him during the war about his loyal sympathies. "I have heard rebels say, pointing him out, that he was 'a damned old Union man' and that he ought to be hung now. That was after the

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war was over. They would say that they did not blame me because I was a northern man, but that such men as Mr. Mason ought to be driven out of the country." Witness kept the post office and a store at Lavergne after the war.

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### **JAMES MADISON PENDLETON**

Resident of Rutherford County. Claim filed in 1871; file consists of 24 pp. Claimed \$2,525 for timber, cedar rails and outbuildings.

#### Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant's loyalty is established by the testimony of James L. Fletcher, Jackson Todd and Edward L. Jordan. He was a preacher and professor in a Theological Seminary, and was too loyal for that vicinity. He went North early in the War, and has never returned. He was part owner of a hundred acres of land partly within the corporate limits of Murfreesboro from which the property for which he claims compensation was taken by Union troops at Murfreesboro in 1863. He claims in accordance with his interest one half the value of property taken. We allow \$821."

#### Notes:

Claimant lived in Murfreesboro for more than four years prior to the war. On the last day of August 1862 he left for the north, living first in Hamilton, Ohio, and then in Upland, Pennsylvania, where he still lives.

#### Witnesses:

- Edward L. Jordan has known Pendleton since 1853, was a member of his church and a trustee of Union University where Pendleton was professor of theology. Jordan surveyed Pendleton's land after the taking; it was within the city limits and well improved and all fenced. The orchard was almost entirely destroyed. It had been previously owned by Revd. Eugene Strode, now deceased. The stable, carriage house, corn-crib, yard-fence, garden palings and several valuable shade trees around the residence were all consumed for firewood. Jordan lived within 100 yards of

Pendleton's residence and looked after the place during and since the war.

- James F. Fletcher, age 70, has known claimant since about 1850' they visited frequently in each other's homes and talked about the Union.
- Jackson Todd, farmer and livery stable keeper, has known claimant since 1853 or 1854, was member of Pendleton's church.
- William Y. Elliott, age 43. Witness also left Murfreesboro in Aug. 1862 along with Pendleton and other Union men who went north for personal security.

*"Damn you, go away or I will shoot you down. Uncle Sam will pay you for them."*  
– Union Soldier to free negro Edd Peters, while taking his horses.

### **EDD PETERS**

Resident of Rutherford County, age 54. Claim filed in 1877; file consists of about 50 pp. Claimed \$2,125 for 2 mares and corn.

#### Commissioners' Remarks:

"This claimant is a colored man, was free and had been since 1845. His loyalty is proved. During the war he lived seven miles south of Murfreesboro on the farm of one Whitworth. In 1862 he had [rented] the place [in return] for putting up the fences. The next year he gave \$80 in advance for rent and that year raised the corn the pay for which he now claims. There was 150 acres on the place. The corn was gathered and cribbed and was taken by Federal troops; also two horses belonging to the claimant. In this case, as in many others, it is very difficult to be entirely satisfied as to the amount of property taken. The quantity of corn is estimated and experience has taught us that in a very large majority of cases estimated quantities are very uncertain with the probabilities that the amount claimed is much too great; especially does this apply to estimates by colored men, who, if disposed to be honest, have a very imperfect idea of quantities,



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distances or any other kinds of measurement. Peters says he put in 57 or 58 loads of slip-shucked corn in his cribs. This was the corn taken. He estimates 30 bushels to the load, nearly double the amount of an army wagon load of slip-shucked corn. The loads drawn by this negro in all probability did not exceed 15 bushels and may have been much less. If the corn was taken in the latter part of 1863 it was worth, slip-shucked in the crib, about 70 cents per bushel. We recommend the payment of \$773."

Notes:

Peters had purchased his freedom in 1844 from his master, Joseph Newman of Winchester, for \$785. He was born in Franklin County and for 28 years before the war had been living eight miles below Murfreesboro on the Shelbyville Pike. He raised cotton and corn and had two negro hired hands working for him, along with his own boys and girl. The hired men were Henry Kemble and William Winston but he does not know where they are now. After the battle of Corinth, Peters had to leave home and go to the army in Nashville, where he worked in the army corral until after the battle at Murfreesboro. "I was out in the country after chickens ... to sell to the U.S. soldiers. I ran into the rebel command of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, and [learned] that they intended to attack Murfreesboro.... I immediately went and told Capt. Rounds of the U.S. Army.... After I had done this the rebel[s] got after me to hang me, and it was because of this that I had to run off from home to Nashville." Among those who took his corn he recognized Capt. Wortham, who he had known at Shelbyville before the war. Wortham gave him a voucher, which he gave after the war to Jesse Price of Murfreesboro to file and claim. Peters then left for Mississippi where he stayed two years, and does not know what became of the voucher or of Price. He begged the soldiers not to take his horses but they told him, "Damn you, go away or I will shoot you down. Uncle Sam will pay you for them." During the course of the claim Peters moved to Nashville, about 1875.

Witnesses:

- E.L Whitworth, age 32, has lived at Fosterville in

Bedford County all his life, farmer. His father, B.F. Whitworth, died in 1877 and E.L. is his administrator, along with J.H. Orr. During the war his father owned a farm about 10 miles distant and rented it to two negro families who lived there, the other family was named Mitchell. Minos L. Fletcher lived on an adjoining tract and has since purchased the Whitworth land.

- Nelson Waterson, colored, age about 28. Was staying at Peters' place about the time Gen. Hood came and was there when the horses were taken. "I was living at this place since I had to have some place to live and I went to this place to board. I paid to live with him. I ... had ... a wagon and horses and did hauling whenever I could get any to do. I had been living on the place some four or five months... I had hauled some cotton to Nashville and had gotten back the night before." The soldiers were East Tenn. cavalry under Col. Galbreath.
- Lizzie Hicks, age 20, daughter of Ed Peters. She and her brother helped plow and gather the corn crop.
- Minos L. Fletcher, age 56, farmer, was born and raised near where he now lives eight miles from Murfreesboro. His farm adjoined that of B.F. Whitworth, part of which was rented by Ed Peters. Whitworth, a very wealthy man from Bedford Co., told him "he rented the farm to a negro since he could protect the place at that time better than a white man, and that a negro crop would be left alone when a rich white man's would not." A negro named Mitchell lived at Peters' house and rented a small portion of Whitworth's land.
- J.L. McFarland, agent for the claim, wrote "In view of the accompanying statement of the County Judge of Davidson County, Tenn. showing that an application has been made for admission of this claimant into the County Asylum of the poor & that as he is very sick and poor he is now living on the charity of the county, I have the honor to solicit action on this claim."

*To Be Continued*

# Outlaws and Imbeciles Running State Government

## Columbia editor decries Parson Brownlow's administration

The following editorial appeared in the *Columbia Herald* of May 12, 1866, while Reconstruction ruled the South.

### THE SITUATION

Tennessee is today the most unfortunate State on the continent – cursed as never was a State, by a band of political outlaws, who accidentally occupy official positions; her people impoverished by four years [of] war, her limbs shackled and bound by infamous enactments, called laws, -- she is certainly deserving of the pity of all the world.

We venture the assertion that, since the first attempt at representative government, history contains no record of just such a body acting in a legislative capacity, as is now assembled at Nashville. As representatives, they cannot truthfully claim five thousand constituents in the State. In point of information, integrity and respectability, they represent about the same number, and generally the same persons, as do the inmates of the State Penitentiary and Insane Asylum.

It can be established before any honest jury of twelve disinterested and impartial men, that three-fourths of that body have already been guilty of willful perjury. While this is so, it excites no remark, simply because it astonishes no one acquainted with the private character of the individual members.

It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that such a body, imbecile, incompetent, and bent on plundering the coffers of the State, should seek to perpetuate their hold upon the public offices. Their chief sin is plunder, and to gain this they have hesitated at nothing, and will be deterred by none of the considerations that usually operate to control, or govern, the actions of honorable men. To these they are as deaf as is the highway robber to the pleadings of his helpless victims.

It need surprise no one, therefore, if they should attempt to organize an armed band in every county, by which to govern and control the elections, and collect their plunder. Such a step has been, and may yet be, in contemplation.

Then, too, they would like to muzzle the press. They are enraged that their misdeeds should be chronicled, and grow furious when fitting and appropriate terms are applied to them and their conduct. In this they are unreasonable. They can play the tyrant and sport at will with the rights of men, because their position gives them the power so to do; but there is no power on earth can save them from the scorn and contempt of honest men, either as a body or as individuals, and the time is far removed when they can either intimidate or control a free press to overlook or countenance their crimes.

The convict who has served his time in the Penitentiary, rarely returns to the community from whence he was sent; not less respected will be the position of the radicals of the present Legislature, when their terms expire.

