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Saturday, May 16th 1:00 p.m. Knowles Center MTGS Regular Meeting

"Publishing the Nashville Retrospect" by Allen Forkum

The Nashville Retrospect is a monthly newspaper devoted to Nashville nostalgia and history. Editor Allen Forkum will present a program this historical newspaper and some of its most interesting topics. Mr. Forkum will also present our annual MTGS Writer's Award for the best-judged article in our previous year's issues of our *Journal*.

Saturday, July 25th 1:00 p.m. Knowles Center Special Seminar

"Discovering Pioneer Ancestors in the Old Southwest"

by Dorothy Williams Potter

MTGS Board member Dorothy Williams
Potter will present four topics focused on
finding your ancestors among the earliest
records here in the "Old Southwest" region
west of the Appalachians. Her lectures will
spotlight often-overlooked records that
pre-date the earliest census records, and in
some cases pre-date Tennessee statehood.
(Fee charged, lunch provided, see web site
for details).

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Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIX, Number 1, Summer 2015

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From the Editor. . .

This issue of the *Journal* brings a variety of articles about our Middle Tennessee ancestors.

Contributing member John Norvell, who lives in New York, dove into research about the Nashville men who served as pall-bearers at Andrew Jackson's funeral in 1845. This led to several other articles focused on the Masonic Lodge in Nashville, with gems gleaned from Masonic records of the 1818 and 1820 – a period when records providing personal information are especially rare.

Shirley Thompson has contributed an article about her Civil War ancestor John Baskerville, which deals in part with how to sort out records of two men with the same name – a problem which has tripped up most of us at one time or another.

The long Southern Claims Commission series came to a conclusion of sorts in the last issue. In this issue are a different class of Civil War claims from Tennessee: those appealed to the U.S. Court of Claims. These contain even more interesting details about the lives and troubles of Middle Tennesseans during and after the Civil War.

I hope you'll enjoy the articles in this issue, and that you will soon contribute an article of your own, discussing your most interesting ancestor, tips for research, or a group of records you have found useful.

Chuck Shevill M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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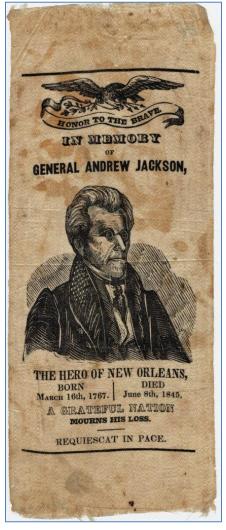
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Andrew Jackson's Pall-Bearers, 1845

by John E. Norvell



Funeral Ribbon (Historic New Orleans Collection)

On June 8, 1845, General Andrew Jackson died at The Hermitage. i

The former president's death was widely reported around the nation. The *Jeffersonian Republican* newspaper of New Orleans noted that he had been in ill health for several months at the time of his passing. The paper also noted that the citizens and authorities of Nashville quickly came together to form a committee, chaired by Felix Robertson, to mark the solemnity of this occasion. A series of resolutions honoring the late president were passed and several of Nashville's citizens were named to act as his pall-bearers: J.W. Horton, Jacob McGavock, John McGavock, Joseph Norvell, Dr. John Shelby, and Major Thomas Claiborne. The mass of Nashville is citizens were named to act as his pall-bearers.

Perhaps the selection of these men connected them to the general through military association, but only Thomas Claiborne was identified with the military rank of major. So then the question arises: Why were these six men chosen to be pall-bearers at the funeral of so distinguished a resident of Nashville and the former president of the nation?

My curiosity about this group of men was piqued because Joseph Norvell is part of my own lineage. I tackled his research first, finding an obituary published at his death in 1847, just two years after Jackson. The *Republican Banner* notice revealed that in 1845 Norvell was serving as the Grand Master of the Freemasons for the State of Tennessee. It seemed possible that it was Norvell's role with the Masons that tied him to Jackson.^{iv}

A history of the Freemasons in Tennessee notes that the first lodge, Saint Tammany Lodge No 1, was established in 1789, later renamed Harmony Lodge in 1800, and notes that Andrew Jackson was a member in 1805. Records are not clear as to just when Andrew Jackson became a mason. In 1825, the Marquis de Lafayette, himself a mason, visited Nashville and was hosted by Jackson at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Vii Today,

at the Hermitage visitors' center a timeline showing the important events of Jackson's life includes the fact that he became a mason. The Masonic connection, it seems, was a significant factor in Jackson's life. viii

Early Freemasons played an important role in the history of Tennessee, Nashville, and the nation. In the north, for example, it was estimated that about 25 percent of clergyman were masons. Early Further, masons were not limited to the upper classes. In Nashville they embraced the entire spectrum of professions. The fraternity had workingmen,

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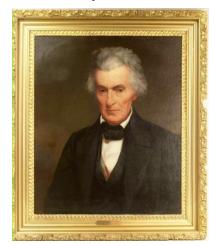
John E. Norvell is a retired Air Force Lt Colonel and former Assistant Professor of American and Military History at the U.S. Air Force Academy. He has written for the Washington Post and for several other newspapers and journals. He can be reached by email at Jenorv66@aol.com

cabinet makers, city officials, tavern owners, bankers, lawmen, farmers, shoemakers, and merchants.^{xi} Future President James Knox Polk, a Jackson protégée, became a mason in 1820.^{xii} It in many ways the masons reflected the ideal of democracy for the "common man" that was sweeping the nation during Jackson's presidency. ^{xiii} Masonic membership and influence might have continued to grow except for a curious incident.

In 1823, William Morgan, a mason of upstate New York, was excluded from membership in the lodge at Batavia, New York. He wrote, possibly for revenge and most likely for profit, an exposé of the masons and arranged to have it published. xiv When the plan was leaked, he was allegedly kidnaped and murdered by those who feared that he would reveal masonic secrets. His kidnappers, it was said, bound him with weights, rowed him into the middle of the Niagara River, and dropped him overboard. xv The lurid story of his death inflamed "anti-masonic" feelings in Western New York, where the citizens were outraged. xvi They demanded an investigation into Morgan's death and when this was met with resistance, it seemed to confirm in their minds that the masons had conspired to kill him as part of their plot to dominate life in America. xvii

The controversy continued for more than five years spreading the anti-masonic movement to many parts of the country. In Tennessee, as well as elsewhere, the result was the formation of the first American third political party, the "Anti-Masons." As a result, hundreds of lodges throughout the nation went out of existence, and the fraternity never again regained the political and public influence that it had in earlier years. "Silve By 1833, the Anti-Mason party was absorbed into the newly emerging Whig party as political causes and concerns shifted again in America. Andrew Jackson and James Polk were Democrats opposed to Whig politics."

I continued my search to see whether Jackson's other pall-bearers were members of the Masonic Lodge.



Dr. Felix Robertson (Wikipedia.org)

Felix Robertson (1781-1865)

Robertson, who organized the funeral and led the pall-bearers, was the son of Nashville's founder, James Robertson. **x** Like Jackson, James Robertson appears on the 1805 list of members of Harmony Lodge Number 1. **x** James died in 1814. Felix, born in 1781, was considered the first white child born in Nashville. He was a prominent citizen, serving twice as mayor in addition to his work as a physician. **x** The report of Cumberland Lodge Number 8, filed in 1825, lists Felix Robertson among the members. **x***

John Shelby (1785-1859)

An article in the *Republican Banner*, Friday, July 2, 1869, entitled "Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished Nashville Masons" contains a short list of the Freemasons of 1818. John Shelby is included with the comment, "Dr. John Shelby came from Sumner County and practiced medicine. He was at one time a partner of Dr. Boyd McNairy, Postmaster at Nashville, Director in the State

Bank, Trustee of the University, etc." xxiv Shelby's obituary further states that he was a founder and benefactor of the Shelby Medical College, and that after the funeral at Christ Church "his remains were followed to their last resting place by the members of the Masonic Fraternity, in which body he had held a high position." xxv

Thomas Claiborne (1780-1856)

Claiborne, the only one among the pall-bearers who is identified with a military title, came from Virginia to Tennessee as a young lawyer. He served under Jackson in the War of 1812, thus earning his rank as major.

Active in politics, he represented Davidson County in the Tennessee House of Representatives and was later elected

to Congress. xxvi Most importantly for the purposes of this article, Claiborne is found as a member of Knoxville's Polk Lodge in 1803, and when Tennessee established its Grand Lodge (the statewide governing organization) in 1814, Thomas Claiborne was named the first Grand Master. xxvii

J.W. Horton (1792-1846)

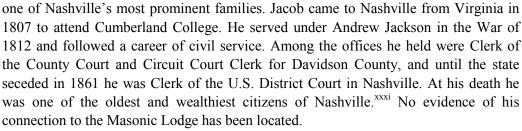
Joseph W. Horton was a leading banker and businessman of Nashville. XXVIII Although his name does not appear on the 1825 report of Cumberland Lodge, he was evidently a member there. In a list of Masons "exalted" in December of 1824 are Joseph W. Horton and Anthony W. Johnson of Cumberland Lodge Number 8. xxix (Exalted evidently means raised to a higher rank of membership.) Horton and his wife, Sophia (Davis) Horton, are buried at Nashville City Cemetery, as so many of these Masons and leaders of Nashville were. xxx

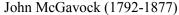


Jacob McGavock (Nashville City Cemetery)

Jacob McGavock (1790-1878)

A son of Hugh McGavock and member of





The 1840 census of Davidson County

lists only one John McGavock, aged 40-49. He was evidently the son of David McGavock and a cousin of fellow pall-bearer Jacob. He was a farmer and slave-owner who lived in the Edgefield suburb of Nashville. Little more was found about this man, and no evidence that he was a Mason came to light. xxxii

Today, there are many masons buried in individual family plots in the City Cemetery as well as a section exclusively housing the graves of masons who lived in Nashville. xxxiii Other masonic graves are in Mt. Olivet. xxxiv These memorials are reminders of an earlier time when the bonds of fraternity joined a great many of Nashville's citizens.



Andrew Jackson as Grand Master of the Tennessee Grand Lodge, 1822-23

(GrandLodge-tn.org)

Maj. Thomas Claiborne's grave marker identifies him as the first Grand Master of Tenn. (Nashville City Cemetery)



Endnotes for Andrew Jackson's Pall Bearers

i. Dyer, Oliver, General *Andrew Jackson: hero of New Orleans and seventh president of the United States* (New York: Robert Bonner and Sons), p. 367.

ii., "Death of Andrew Jackson," Jeffersonian Republican, New Orleans, June 24, 1845, p 2.

iii. Ibid.

iv. "Death of Joseph Norvell," The *Republican National Banner*, January 8, 1847. Also "Tribute of Respect," Nashville City Cemetery, (http://thenashvillecitycemetery.org/1847.htm#norvell p1).

v. Snodgrass, Charles A., Freemasonry in Tennessee (Chattanooga: Masonic History Agency, 1944), p. 25.

vi. Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, p. 25.

vii. Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, 390-393.

viii.Jeffers, H. Paul, *Freemasons: A History and Exploration of the World's Oldest Secret Society,* (New York: Citadel Press, 2005) pp. 166-167.

ix.Cross, Whitley R., The Burned Over District, (New York: Harpery & Row, 1950) pp. 122-123.

x. Nelson, Anson, Republican Banner, Friday, July 2, 1869.

xi.Nelson, Anson, Republican Banner, Friday, July 2, 1869.

xii. Jeffers, Freemasons, 166.

xiii. Huggins, Walter, *Jacksonian Democracy and the Working Class*, (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1960), Introduction, p. 3.

xiv. Cross, Burned Over District, 114-115.

xv. Cross, Burned Over District, 113.

xvi. Cross, Burned Over District, 115.

xvii Cross, Burned Over District, 115.

xviii. Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, p. 391.

xix. Cross, Burned Over District, 116.

xx. "Masonic Record, A Monthly Magazine," Nashville Tennessee, 1870, p. 196. (Digital image, books.google.com).

xxi Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, 25.

xxii "Robertson, Felix, Dr.," Nashville City Cemetery Tombstone Inscription Project,

(<u>www.thenashvillecitycemetery.org/280043 robertson.htm</u>). Robertson's status as the first white child born in Nashville is engraved on his tombstone.

Records of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Mf. 1967, reel 3, Tennessee State Library and Archives. (Records of Cumberland Lodge No. 8).

xxiv. "Old Memories: Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished Nashville Masons," Republican Banner, Friday, July 2, 1869.

"Obituaries, 1859," Nashville City Cemetery, (www.thenashvillecitycemetery.org/1859.htm#page1).

xxvi "Claiborne, Thomas," Biographical Directory of the United States Congress,

(http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000407).

xxviii Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, 35, 59.

xxviii. Hoss, Elijah Embree, and Reese, William B., History of Nashville (Nashville: Barbee and Smith, 1890), p. 286.

xxix Snodgrass, Freemasonry in Tennessee, 222.

"Horton, Joseph W.," Nashville City Cemetery Tombstone Inscription Project,

(http://www.thenashvillecitycemetery.org/250100 horton.htm).

xxxii Gray, Robert. The McGavock Family, (Richmond, VA: W.E. Jones, 1903, reprint 1970).

"Edgefield," Nashville Daily American, 10 July 1877 (death notice). Find-a-Grave.com provides additional details from his cemetery plot at Mt. Olivet.

xxxiii. Cumberland Masonic Lodge 8, Nashville City Cemetery (http://thenashvillecitycemetery.org/masons.htm).

xxxiv. Mount Olivet Cemetery Records, Tennessee State Library and Archives,

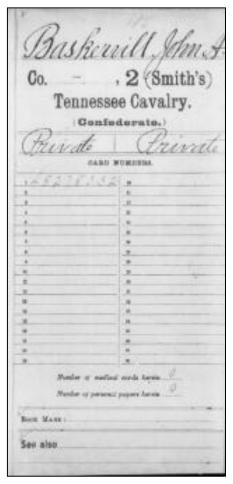
http://www.tn.gov/tsla/history/manuscripts/findingaids/89-123.pdf

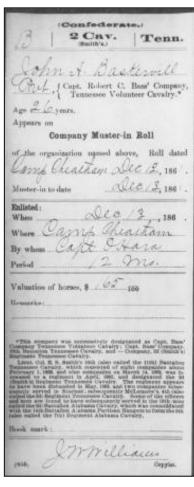
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John Alexander Baskerville of Sumner County: Blacksmith or Confederate Soldier?

by Shirley Roach Thompson

Genealogy is a wonderful hobby for many of us and a vocation for some of the most talented and industrious. Most of us pursue connections to our own family lines, and those of us in patriotic lineage societies are always additionally on the lookout for "qualifying" ancestors in our lines. Organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), National Society United States Daughters of 1812, and others encourage us to document our ancestors for their service. Depending on the particular society, that search usually is for a soldier or someone who had some type of civil service or aid that contributed to that particular cause. Proving qualifying service for an ancestor upon which no one else has ever applied to a society is of special interest. "Filing papers" (patriotic lineage society application papers) on ancestors is one way to memorialize the sacrifice of people whose lives would perhaps otherwise be forgotten, especially if they were not





prominent or famous. The UDC gives us even a more broad opportunity as membership can be approved on the service of a collateral relative, i.e., an uncle. This is especially poignant if that person has no direct descendants to apply for membership under his name.

Such is the case in which I had found myself in these past few years, concentrating my research on collateral ancestors for UDC supplemental applications. I felt I had exhausted most of my direct ancestors, though I'm always hopeful I will break through a brick wall in one of my direct lines.

Ordinarily, a search for a military service record with good qualifying service is the beginning of the quest for a qualifying ancestor. I was excited to find a Confederate service record for John A. Baskerville, a family name. As

Shirley Roach Thompson recently completed a second term on the MTGS Board of Directors. She can be reached via email at srtcpa@bellsouth.net.

luck would have it, there were actually two different John A. Baskervilles with Confederate service from Sumner County, and both were uncles of mine. They have sometimes been confused and thought to be one and the same person, but once the actual documents were laid side by side and compared, they could be easily distinguished by their ages, as they were a generation apart.

Captain John Alexander Baskerville (who often went by his middle name Alexander) was born 1807 and died probably between 1880 and 1891, as he is listed on the 1880 census but not listed on the 1891 Tennessee Voters List. Captain John is the uncle of Private John Alexander Baskerville, the blacksmith, who was born about 1835 and died in 1906. Both of them have Tennessee Confederate srvice records, and their ages on their service records make their identification clear. According to these service records, Captain John A. Baskerville's age is stated as 54, and Private John A. Baskerville's age is stated as 26. I was able to find multiple census records to corroborate their ages, making them readily identifiable as two different people.

The Confederate Service Record for Captain John Alexander Baskerville was straightforward, with no problems in proving good service as required by the UDC. A Confederate soldier must have served honorably to qualify as an acceptable ancestor for the UDC. In general, his service would not be considered honorable if he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States before April 9, 1865 (the date of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox), or if he had been absent without leave or a deserter. If either of these situations are found, don't despair. The Compiled Service Record is not infallible. Further research may uncover additional records proving he returned to service after being absent or other extenuating circumstances. Neither Captain John nor his wife lived long enough to apply for a Confederate pension. Filing a UDC supplemental application on him became purely a matter of filling out the lineage forms and providing the proof to document each generation.

The Confederate service record for Private John Alexander Baskerville, the blacksmith, however, led to more research and more questions.

His service record was found on the Fold 3 web site, and it contains only two items. The first page, which is the envelope listing his service cards, gives his name as Baskervill [sic], John A. in Co. B, 2 (Smith's) Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate). On the lone remaining card, his age is given as 26 years, and lists him as a private in Capt. Robert C. Bass' Company of Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. He appears on Bass' company muster roll dated December 13, 1861 at Camp Cheatham. His enlistment date is given as December 13, 1861 at Camp Cheatham by Capt O'Hara for a period of 12 months. When he enlisted he provided his own horse, and the value of that animal is listed at \$165 (could be \$65). The questions at this point become "Where is the rest of his service record? Was it lost or destroyed? Did he enlist and then never show back up?" There is no card that indicates he was absent, either

¹ 1880 U.S. census, Trousdale Co., Tenn., Rocky Mound, p: 37B; Enumeration District: 225, Household 119; digital image, *Ancestry.com*.

² Betty M. Scott and Nelwyn N. Cannon, *Cemeteries of Trousdale County, Tennessee with Added Genealogical Data* (Hartsville, TN, 1996), page 41

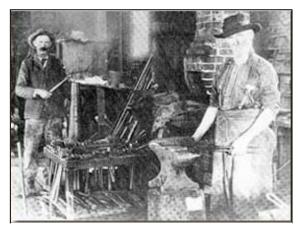
³ Compiled service record, John A. Baskerville, Capt., Company E, 24th Tenn. Infantry. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Tennessee , Record Group 109, National Archives microfilm M268; digital image, *Fold3*.

⁴ Compiled service record, John A. Baskervill[e], Private, Company B, 2nd (Smith's) Tenn. Cavalry. *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Tennessee*, Record Group 109, National Archives microfilm M268; digital image, *Fold3*.

⁵ Capt. Bass' company was later attached to E.S. Smith's regiment of cavalry. This card references a muster roll dated in Dec. 1861, before the company joined the regiment. Smith's Cavalry served in Chattanooga and northern Alabama until it was disbanded in May 1862. *Tennesseans in the Civil War* (Nashville: Civil War Centennial Commission, 1966).

with or without leave, that he was sick and absent, injured, captured, discharged, deserted – the trail on his Confederate service record just ends with his enlistment. Presented with such a scanty service record, the idea that he might have performed significant service and applied for or received a Confederate pension for it in his old age seemed remote.

However, John A. Baskerville, the blacksmith, did apply for a Confederate pension on January 22, 1903, the 4,653rd Tennessean to file a Confederate pension claim.⁶ His answers to the questions in his Confederate pension application explain his service, both military and civilian service to the Confederacy. Baskerville claimed that he enlisted in December 1861 but his unit was disbanded due to lack of arms, and the men were sent home. Thwarted in his attempt to volunteer, he went to the exemption board while at home and requested exemption from military service as he was the only blacksmith in his neighborhood. The exemption was granted because his smithing services were essential to the military as well as the civilian population.



Early view of a blacksmith's shop

James A. Cox, a witness on Baskerville's behalf, made a statement included in the pension application. Cox claimed that he and Baskerville went to "McMinville together where [the] headquarters of the board of exemption met and J. A. Baskerville went before the board and got his exemption papers. [Illegible] . . . home he went to work in his shop and worked the remainder of the war." John Baskerville stated further that he did take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he evidently was forced to do in order to keep his blacksmith shop open after the Union army took control of Sumner County.

The statements regarding the exemption board were interesting as I was not acquainted with the work or any surviving records of the exemption board. Staff at the Tennessee State Library and Archives could not locate any surviving records of these boards. What may have happened to these records is only a supposition – were they destroyed, purposely or not, at the end of the war or were they stored in county offices that later burned? Perhaps, the records still exist somewhere unknown and may still yet be discovered. It would be advisable when researching in other states for Confederate records to determine if such records exist for their area.⁷

In order to attempt to understand the military exemption process in the Confederacy, I searched for more general information, and found an excellent article in an academic journal database called JSTOR.⁸ Entitled "The Confederate Conscription and Exemption Acts," it had been published in 1962.⁹ This article gave a great deal of in information regarding the various laws passed during the war which set forth the requirements for military service

⁶ Confederate pension record, J.A. Baskerville. *Tennessee, Confederate Pension Applications, Soldiers and Widows, 1891-1965*, Record Group 3, Tennessee State Library and Archives. File number S4653. Digital image, *Familysearch.org*.

⁷ The Library of Virginia, for example, holds records of some Civil War-era exemption boards. They were part of the records of the Circuit Court in some counties. *Civil War Records in the Archives (http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/civil-war.htm)*

⁸ JSTOR is a for-profit digital archive providing issues of academic journals. It is available through most college and university libraries. http://www.jstor.org

⁹ Shaw, William L. "The Confederate Conscription and Exemption Acts," "The American Journal of Legal History", Vol. 6, No. 4, (October 1962), pp 368 - 405.

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Daniel. S. Boyd

Testimony of Daniel Boyd, who said Baskerville was the only smith in the community during the war.

and the occupations which qualified a man of military age for exemption. There were many occupations which were considered critical to the welfare of the military and the populace for which men could obtain an exemption from military duty, and these changed over the period of the war. Among the occupations which qualified for exemption were legislators, judicial officials and their employees, some of those working in river or railroad transportation, ministers, educators, certain mining and manufacturing workers, hospital staff and druggists, some categories of farmers, printers, newspaper editors, tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, shipbuilders, and many others. A peculiar religious exemption was made for "members of the Friends, Nazarenes, Dunkards, and Mennonites, who might furnish a substitute or pay a tax of \$500 into the public treasury."

There is a distinction between a military exemption from service and someone who has enlisted in the military but is put on a "detail" outside of ordinary military service. That may have been an important distinction in the Confederate service of Private John A. Baskerville. He was a blacksmith before the war started (as his occupation is given on the 1860)

census)¹⁰; he did enlist, but then was sent home and allowed to stay and operate his blacksmith shop. Probably it was necessary for him to have some sort of paperwork to present if needed by either army or locals to prove that he was not shirking his military duty and was continuing with his blacksmith operations, as ordered. In that day a blacksmith provided essential services to an army as it advanced, retreated and foraged for supplies. Baskerville's home in Sumner County was in an area where the Confederate Army kept troops stationed, such as those of John Hunt Morgan and others.

Blacksmith John Baskerville's pension application was rejected, but not because he wasn't on active duty or because he took the oath of allegiance to the United States before the end of the war. These two facts were evidently mitigated by his continuing service as a blacksmith. His application was rejected, as a note scrawled on

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The 1860 Wilson County census shows John Baskerville, age 25, and his family on the eve of the Civil War. He was working as a blacksmith.

¹⁰ 1860 U.S. census, Wilson Co., Tenn., p.327B (stamped), family 1168, John Baskerville household, digital image, *Ancestry.com*.

The Village Blacksmith

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Under a spreading chestnut-tree the village smithy stands; The smith, a mighty man is he, with large and sinewy hands; And the muscles of his brawny arms, are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long, his face is like the tan; His brow is wet with honest sweat, he earns whate'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man,

Week in, week out, from morn till night, you can hear his bellows blow; You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, with measured beat and slow, Like a sexton ringing the village bell, when the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge, and hear the bellows roar, And catch the burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing-floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church, and sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach, he hears his daughter's voice, Singing in the village choir, and it makes his heart rejoice.

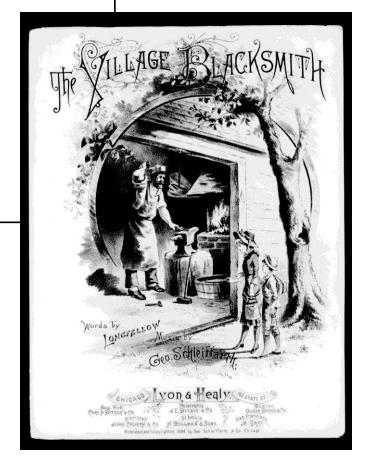
It sounds to him like her mother's voice, singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more, how in the grave she lies; And with his hard, rough hand he wipes a tear out of his eyes.

Toiling,--rejoicing,--sorrowing, onward through life he goes; Each morning sees some task begin, each evening sees it close Something attempted, something done, has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, for the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped each burning deed and thought.

Popular during the Civil War and committed to memory by many Tennessee schoolchildren, Longfellow's 1840 poem is a paean to the hard work and steadfast virtues of the village blacksmith.

The respect engendered by this popular poem, along with the recognition of the blacksmith's value to his community, may have helped keep John Baskerville out of the Confederate Army.



the file indicates, for "not sufficient disability".

The levels of disability for Tennessee pension applicants are explained in the Tennessee State Library and Archives guide to the Board of Pension Examiners Records.¹¹ The severity of the disability required to receive a Confederate pension from Tennessee declined over the years. Originally beginning in 1883, a pension was granted to indigent soliders for loss of both eyes, both legs or both arms. In 1891, eligibility was granted to those who had lost only one leg or arm, or had "a disability equivalent thereto from active service."

By 1927 the eligibility requirements were broadened further to define "deserving soldiers" as "being over 75 years of age, who had served six months or more as bona fide soldiers in the Confederate Army and who did not own property assessed at \$10,000 or over." Baskerville's physical condition in 1903 was, evidently, not so dire as to admit him to the pension roll.

After Baskerville died, his widow Pattie Pursley Baskerville, applied on April 18, 1935, for a Confederate Widow's Pension. ¹² She had been his second wife. Her widow's pension application was approved, which indicates that the pension board deemed her husband's service eligible. Her application was also approved under the less stringent requirements effective in 1935 rather than those in effect in 1903, when her husband had applied. She continued drawing a pension until her death in 1942.

Despite all the initial confusion with the names and service records of the two John A. Baskervilles, the scanty information on the Confederate Service record of blacksmith Private John Alexander Baskerville, his taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States, this research produced the desired results. The service of blacksmith Private John A. Baskerville was not only considered "good service" in order for his widow to receive a pension, it was also considered "good service" in order to qualify as a UDC ancestor. After taking the oath, he continued to serve the cause during the war as a blacksmith. His continuing service took precedence over his taking the oath, according to my interpretation of that provision in the UDC registrar's manual. Each application is scrutinized by the UDC in great detail to adhere to standards of service. Many applications, such as the one of Captain John Alexander Baskerville, have service records that are straightforward. However, there are others that are more complicated and require more research and analysis. The award of a Confederate pension to the solider or widow is supposedly prima facie evidence that the soldier's service was indeed good service as the pension board was in a much better position to make such determinations at the time of the approval of the application than we are decades later.

Documenting military or patriotic service for some of our ancestors may require more research than anticipated, but the rewards and the learning experiences are worth the extra effort. And if our applications to patriotic lineage societies are successful, we ourselves have performed a service in providing documentation to perpetuate their memory.



¹¹ Gregory Poole, *Tennessee Board of Pension Examiners Records*. Record Group 3. Tennessee State Library and Archives. This information is outlined in Poole's descriptive finding aid for the record group.

¹² Confederate pension record, Pattie Pursley Baskerville. *Tennessee, Confederate Pension Applications, Soldiers and Widows, 1891-1965,* Record Group 3, Tennessee State Library and Archives. File number W10867. Digital image, *Familysearch.org*..

Ellenora Allen's Civil War Diaries - and the family of Benjamin Allen

Last summer, at a meeting of the Tennessee Historical Commission at the Natchez Trace State Park, a gentlement from Memphis dropped in and asked to see the State Librarian and Archivist. On being introduced to Chuck Sherrill, who fills that post, this gentleman handed him a large bundle containing several diaries and a framed portrait. He explained that his name was Matt Meador, and that he worked at the Parkview Retirement Community in Memphis.

In the course of his work, Mr. Meador became acquainted with one of the residents, Miss Ann Carolyn Wood. She told him that she had preserved some items that had been passed down in her



family. She was concerned that these heirlooms should not be lost, and wanted them donated to the Tennessee state library or museum. Mr. Meador, a true Good Samaritan, heard about the meeting of the Commission and drove more than 100 miles to set Miss Woods' mind at ease.

The material consisted of a large scrapbook and two small ledgers kept by Ellenora Allen, who was a schoolgirl in Nashville. Inside the scrapbook were Civil War era documents and clippings, along with some correspondence, deeds and other materials relating to the Allen family. The diaries began in 1862 and 1864. Both contained detailed accounts of Miss Allen's activities and experiences.

Another small ledger accompanied these diaries, but it was mostly blank. An inscription in the front showed that it was given to "Miss C. Smythe" at Nashville, Christmas 1860, by her cousin Samuel. It contained entries written for "Kitty" or "Kate" from friends at a school in Lowndesville, South Carolina, in 1861. Additional entries by friends and family were made in Nashville in 1870 and 1876-77. It is not clear how, or even whether, Miss Smythe was connected to the Allen family.

As with most diaries, these belonging to Ellenora Allen give lots of tempting clues but few complete stories. In the first volume she identified herself as a student at the "N.F.A." (Nashville Female Academy) and mentioned after the fall of Fort Donelson that the school had been turned into a hospital. Her family evidently lived near the eastern border of Nashville, as her father went to Edgefield almost daily and brought back news of the war and the neighbors. He also picked Ellenora up at school and took her home for the weekends regularly, until Fort Donelson fell.

Ellenora noted her own 16th birthday on January 16, 1862. She mentioned both her parents, as well as brothers George, Jim and Fonse. She also mentioned an Aunt Mary and Uncle Shadrack. Near neighbors included Mrs. Heston and Landon, the Moormans and Julia, Dr. Searcy and Jo, Dr. Watkins, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mr. & Mrs. Cantrell and Kate.

Chuck Sherrill was able to reach Miss Wood by phone, and gathered more information. The framed picture was, indeed, of Ellenora herself. Miss Wood recalled that her own grandmother had been born on Feb. 13, 1882, exactly one month after the death of her father's sister, the Ellenora who kept the diaries. Her grandmother was given the same name: Ellenora Foley Allen, and eventually the diaries and portrait of her namesake were entrusted to her care.

This younger Ellenora was the daughter of Alphonso S. Allen and his wife Mary. They lived in a home on 18th Avenue in Nashville which had been built in the 1820s. Ellenora and her three siblings were all given Allen family names. In 1906 Ellenora married William Arlington Thompson. Ellenora worked as a teacher and they lived in several places, but eventually they returned to Nashville. Ellenora Allen Thompson died in 1965 in Nashville.

Miss Wood has in her possession notes her mother made from an old family Bible. She provided information from it over the telephone. It was the Bible owned by Samuel M. Allen, born in 1807, and his wife Kittie Doughty, born in 1804. They had four children:

James Henry Allen (1834-1874) Helon Ann Foley Allen (1838-1839) George Benjamin Allen (1841-1864) Alfonso Shadrack Allen (1843 -) Elenora Foley Allen (1846-1882)

Miss Wood also read the following notes found in the Bible.

- "David M. Allen and Sallie Ann Spencer Allen left home in Henry Co. Virginia. they are the parents of Pvt. John Allen of Mississippi." Miss Allen mentioned that a biography of David M. Allen has been published. She recalled that David and Sallie lived in Baldwin, Miss.
- Benjamin Allen died in 1846 at the age of 73 and died of scarlet fever. His wife Anna Allen died in 1846 four days before he did, at age 68.
- Shadrack M. Allen died in 1865.
- "W.L. Allen was lost on board the steamboat Belle of Clarksville which was rammed by another steamboat [illegible] in 1844."

A search for W.L. Allen family on the Internet did not reveal much, but a Chancery Court case file in the Nashville Metro Archives provided more information. From the file we learned that Benjamin Allen and his wife, Ann, moved from Humphreys County, Tenn., to Davidson County around 1845, to be with their sons Samuel and

.

¹ Elisha Hendricks, et al, vs. M.S. and S.M. Allen, et al, Davidson Co., Tenn., Chancery Court. Box 7, file 703, Nashville Metro Archives.

Shadrack. The parents died within four days of each other in March of 1847. Their children as listed in the case file were:

2 60 2 58 2 60 12+ Traveling Epences to Sell Lands ril 1849 Traviling Exchences to Chanery cor 5

Settlement of Benjamin and Mary Allen's estate.

The couple died within four days of one other.

Note the purchase of shrouds and tombstones at the top.

- Sarah, wife of Elisha Hendricks, of Dyer County, Tenn.
 - Richard Allen of Texas.
- Elizabeth, wife of William Dearmore, of Dyer County, Tenn.
- M. Shadrack Allen of Davidson County.
- Samuel M. Allen of Davidson County.
- William W. Allen of Davidson County.
- Rebecca, wife of James Suter, of Missouri.
- Nancy, widow of --- Kirkland, whose second husband was Richard J. Sessums, of Humphreys County, Tenn.
- Tabitha, wife of A. Chitwood of Dyer County, Tenn.
- John Allen, deceased. His brother William was his administrator.
 - David M. Allen.
- Ann, wife of William Blair, of Texas.
- Wright T. Allen, deceased, whose children lived in Madison County, Tenn., and for whom Richard Sessums acted as next friend. Their names were Milly Ann, Lucinda, James David, Arrena and Samuel Wright Allen. This must be the W.T. Allen whose death on a steamboat was recorded in the family Bible.

With the assistance of Fletch Coke of the Nashville City Cemetery Association, it was determined that Benjamin and Ann Allen

once had tombstones in that cemetery, but if still standing they are no longer legible. The cemetery records show that Benjamin and Ann both died of "fever." She was buried on March 11, and he on March 15, 1846.

The materials donated by Miss Wood are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

1844 Steamboat Disaster: The Belle of Clarksville

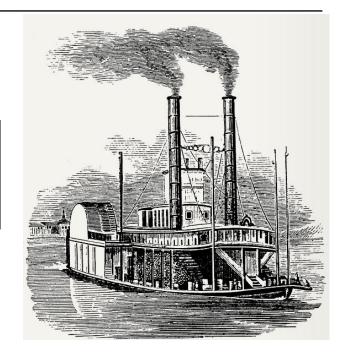
In the previous article about Ellenora Allen, a reference is made to W.L. Allen's death in a steamship accident in 1844. The accident was reported in Nashville's *Republican Banner* on Dec. 23, 1844 as follows.

From the Memphis Eagle 16th Dec. LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT BELLE OF CLARKSVILLE Together with some 30 lives.

Captain Casey, of the steamboat Louisiana, has sent us the annexed painful particulars of the loss of the steamboat Belle of Clarksville, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at Old Town Landing, by coming in collision with the Louisiana. The Clarksville was bound for Nashville, and the Louisiana for New Orleans. Captain Casey writes:

OLD TOWN LANDING, Dec. 16th, 1844

A most important collision took place last night about 12 o'clock, between the Louisiana, bound down, and the Belle of Clarksville, Captain R. Graham, bound to Nashville. We were in the bend about half a mile above this landing, and not over 50 yards from shore. The Clarksville had taken a shear on her pilot, when too close to us to prevent on coming in contact. She was running close to the bar, and not the least fear was entertained of a collision until we reached a false point in the bend, where the timber has fallen in and remains in an upright position, say 30 yards from the bank. The bar opposite this point makes over more than any part in the bend, consequently the channel is narrow; she sheared off and run across our bow; both boats commenced backing before we struck, but the shock was so great that the Clarksville's hull sunk in 2 minutes, the cabin separated from the hull and parted in the middle; the cabin passengers gained the



hurricane deck, as also all the officers except Mr. John Holliday, assistant engineer, and nephew of the Captain. We remained all night with them. Saved the passengers on the wreck, and a small portion of the baggage; also the boat's books and the iron safe containing about \$12,000.

Annexed I give you a list of those lost, taken from the passage book and register, as it will alleviate in a degree the anxiety that must be felt by the relatives and friends of those on board the unfortunate Clarksville. I consider it an unavoidable accident, as the night was clear. Capt. Graham was forward on the hurricane deck at the time. I could hear him distinctly give the order to back her. We had made several revolutions back, and did not cease until we had backed 100 yards up stream from the wreck. Their yawl was sunk with the hull; our yawl saved those floating on small fragments of the wreck, whilst the Louisiana approached the larger portion of the cabin and saved all on it.

LIST OF DECK PASSENGERS LOST

W. Sable J. Peay and 4 negroes

P. Linn T. Whitley W. Lynn W.T. Allen J. Ryan A. Kirkland

H. Malile J.W. Hall's son

W. Sills J. Askew Wm. Jones G. Hyer

Mr. J.H. French (cabin passenger) lost 3 negroes and 3 valuable horses, among them *Ann Hays*.

12 negro firemen (slaves) lost.

The above statement of lives lost can be relied upon, as the Clerk had collected the passage money and had the name registered. Hoping I may never witness or have to record a similar accident, I remain yours.

T.S. CASEY

We (the Louisiana) have not sustained any injury, and after 12 hours delay in aiding the sufferers, we proceed on our trip. T.S.C.

A CARD

"We the undersigned passengers and crew on board the Belle of Clarksville, feel grateful to Capt. Casey and the officers on board the S[team] B[oat] Louisiana, for the prompt and timely aid that was rendered to the surviving passengers upon the wreck of the Belle of

Clarksville, and for the hospitality and kindness that we received while on board the Louisiana.

J. Hopkins French

G.W. Graham

Wm. C. Robbins

John Dauson

P.H. Burnett

John W. Haw

Z. Shaw, Pilot of Clarkesville

James Saddler, Pilot, ditto

W.M. Folwell, Clerk, ditto

W. Louis, Mate

Wm. Beaver

J. Harmon, Engineer

T. Hoffman, ditto

B. Richmond, 2nd Clerk

"MR. LATHAM – Sir: -- I freely concur in what Capt. Casey has related concerning the collision between his boat and the Clarkesville [sic], and tender my thanks to him for his kindness and prompt assistance.

R. GRAHAM, Master of S.B. Clarkesville."

The following story has been passed down in the family of shipwreck survivor John H. French, who later married Lucy Virginia Smith. Mrs. French was a well-known Tennessee poet in the antebellum period, a diarist during the Civil War, and later a novelist.²

A young, handsome, and successful horse trader from McMinnville TN named John Hopkins French, picks up a newspaper while in New Orleans. As he reads the paper he notices a poem entitled, "The Lost Louisiana," a poem written of a recent tragedy regarding the steamship of that name. This Tennessee horse trader had nearly lost his own life in an earlier mishap when the same ship accidently rammed and sunk the riverboat "Bell of Clarksville," on which he, several of his horses and men servants were aboard. Of his party John French was the only one, man or beast, to escape with his life. As he finished reading the poem he noticed the author's nom de plume, "L' Inconnue," and the fact that the article had originally been published in Memphis. He tore the poem from the paper and stuck it into his breast pocket. The same day he boarded a steamship for home which had to stop in Memphis to resupply with coal. As the ship docked John French was first on the dock and soon found a local book store. He inquired of the clerk there, if he knew of this "L' Inconnue," to which the clerk answered as he pointed out the shop window, "there she goes there." As fate would have it she [the poet] was entering the same bookstore. After a short

2

² "Chart #36, Hugh French 1st, 1636," *French Family Association*, (http://www.frenchfamilyassoc.com/FFA/CHARTS/Chart036/Gen6.htm).

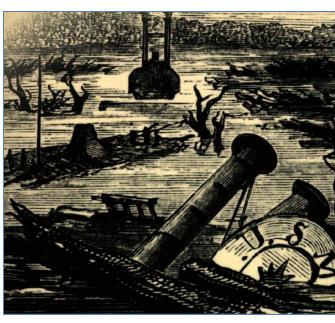
conversation with the lovely, dark haired, green eyed poet, well . . ., John French may have missed the boat back to Nashville that day, but he never regretted it.

An attempt to further identify the passengers who died on the *Belle of Clarksville* did not prove very successful. However the list of survivors was more productive. P.H. Burnett and John Dauson, listed next to each other as survivors, also appear as neighbors in the 1850 census of Trigg County, Kentucky. Both are farmers with large families. Burnett's age is 42, and Dawson is 43. (families 70 and 71, Dist. 2, stamped 332A). As Trigg County is on the Tennessee River not far from Clarksville, Tenn., it is likely these are the same men.

Z. Shaw, listed as Pilot of the *Belle*, is also found on the Trigg County census. Zachariah Shaw's occupation in the census is listed as "S.B. Pilot" so the identification is definite. Shaw, too, had a large family. (family 308, Dist. 2, stamped 348B)

W.M. Folwell, listed as Clerk of the *Belle*, is likely the same William M. Folwell found in Memphis in 1850, working as a broker and living in the home of wealthy merchant. (family 522, 3rd Ward Memphis, stamped 34B)





"Snags" like the floating trees shown in this illustration, were a major hazard to steamboat navigation, especially at night.

Capt. Henry Fuller Shreve invented a steam-operated snagpulling apparatus that could be mounted to the bow of a boat.

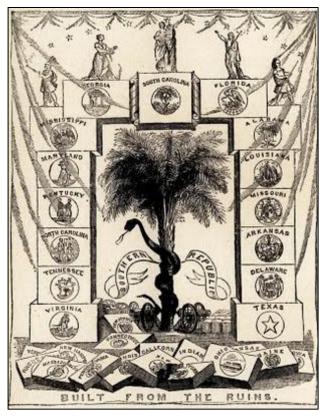
It became known as "Uncle Sam's Tooth Puller."

Life insurance as we know it today was not available in 1844, but property insurance was. In this ad from an 1839 Nashville newspaper, note that protection was offered ",,, on Steamboats and Cargo against fire and the risks of the river."

(Nashville Republican Banner, Nov. 16, 1839)

Middle Tenneessee Civil War Claims

From the records of the U.S. Court of Claims



William Aymett ~ Giles County Thomas Fogg ~ Giles County James Anderson ~ Wayne County

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. Some made their claims directly to the War Department, where they were often tied up in red tape for a decade or more. Others applied to The Southern Claims Commission, 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 from either agency.

The following claims were initially denied by the War Department or the Claims Commission. In 1883 the passage of the Bowman Act permitted reconsideration of those rejected claims by the U.S. Court of Claims. The Tucker Act of 1887 which followed extended the period for an appeal.

These claim files are part of National Archives Record Group 123: U.S. Court of Claims, Congressional Jurisdiction. They are not available on microfilm or online, and must be viewed at the Archives in Washington, D.C.



Aymett resided in Pulaski, Giles County; claim filed with the Southern Claims Commission in 1873; file consists of 100 pp.; Court of Claims file number 225. Claimed \$2,919 for corn, fodder, mules, mares, bacon, pork, sheep, wheat, beef, and "beds, furniture & poultry for hospital."

Southern Claims Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant lived 5 miles from Pulaski on his farm of 316 acres. He and four witnesses testify to his loyalty. It is not claimed that he ever did any loyal acts, or that he was threatened or molested by the rebels. The

testimony is wholly that he expressed himself in favor of the Union and against the war; but no special conversation or specific language is given. The witnesses all lived on his place, except one. One is a young woman, only 19 at the close of the war. Another is his overseer, who lived on his place and saw him every day. He says 'Claimant had but little to say about the war, he said it was very hard upon us, don't recollect I ever heard him say anything about the cause of it, or the Union Cause, further than that he was for the Union, or that he said anything about his sympathies. I heard some say he was a loyal man, recollect of only one. Union men were very scarce.' He gave a second deposition which does not materially alter the first (See Avery's report in this case.)

"Claimant had four sons in the rebel army. He was arrested by U.S. Authorities on what he calls "a slanderous charge," was heard and released; but does

not say what the charge was. He did not take the Oath to the U.S. Govt. till Apr. 18, 1865.

"We are not satisfied he was loyal. He admits he was neutral. Claim disallowed."

Notes:

While Gen. Dodge was stationed at Pulaski in Nov. 1863 his men and Gen. Sherman's filled twenty wagons with Aymett's corn and other property and took it away. Gen. Sherman's men were on their way south, taking 12 cows and the pork with them. Some of the pork was on foot and some was taken out of the smokehouse. When Aymett's son was wounded, he traveled to Jonesboro to get him. Otherwise he remained at home during the war. He was arrested and taken to Pulaski on the "charge of some infamous scoundrel" but released without being charged. His sons who served for the Confederacy were H.H., W.H., H.C. and J.M. Aymett, all living

in Giles County at the time of the claim. J.H. McMillion described Aymett as "the strongest Whig in the County" before the war. McMillion served in the 12th U.S. Cavalry.

Witnesses:

• William C. Ray, age 58, a Giles County farmer, lived on client's plantation during the war. Remembered that he voted against secession and was opposed to his boys going into the Southern Army. Aymett gave the Union solders molasses, honey, turkeys, chickens and "anything he had that they wanted. He often fed officers and soldiers at his table, and did it cheerfully." Other Union men in the area were James Fulks and two Mr. Litterals, all dead at the time of the testimony.

 Martha Childress, age 27, Giles county housewife, has known claimant all her life and lived on his place during the war. Her husband, Gideon

Childress, was a Federal soldier. She saw the items taken and later saw the livestock in Pulaski in the possession of Gen. Dodge's men. She states that Sherman only stayed in the area a day or two, but Dodge remained until the following spring when he left for Georgia.

- Cary Ann Ray, age 47, has known claimant for 35 years and lived on his place during the war. "He was an old Gentleman, staid at home and tried to attend to his own business." She was called to testify again in 1886, giving her age then as 62. Responding to a question of who else saw the property taken, she replied, "My husband, who is now dead, was there, and also my daughter now Mrs. Johns. Also Mr. Aymet's children and a number of colored people on the place."
- James McNeese, age 63, farmer of Giles County, lived about five miles from claimant

during the war and has known him for 25 or 30 years. Saw him in Pulaski two or three times a week, where they talked about "the war, its causes and effects...."



Union General Grenville Dodge of Iowa and his troops were stationed in Pulaski through the winter of 1863-64. As a civil engineer, he later became a key figure in the completion of the transcontinental railroad.

In 1886 additional depositions were taken. Aymett was by then 90 years old. At that time witnesses included:

- Charles M. Robinson, butcher, age 47, formerly of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, who met the claimant in 1865. He heard Aymett say that slavery was a curse to the county. Martha Johns, age 38, was also deposed.
- William C. Hollis, age 68, a house carpenter who described himself as an "old line Whig." Hollis moved to Giles from Cannon Co. in 1847 and

rented a farm adjoining Aymett's. Hollis also had a son in the Rebel army.



Fogg resided in Pulaski, Giles County; age 51; claim filed with the Southern Claims Commission in 1871; file consists of 100 pp.; Court of Claims file number 405. Claimed \$2,999 for mules, horses, sheep, corn, oats, fodder, wheat, bacon and potatoes.

Southern Claims Commissioners' Remarks:

"Mr. Fogg admits that in June 1861 he voted for secession, but he claims that it was under a threat that if he did not do it he would be murdered at the precinct where the

way but the excitement was so high I was afraid to do it ... we might have been mobbed ... taken out and shot Such things were done to men in our country."

James D Anthony, Giles County

Witnesses in 1871:

"I went to the election with the intention of voting the other

he married my 2nd cousin." He was at the polls in 1861 with Fogg and Fogg's cousin (another Mr. Fogg) when they all discussed voting for the Union but instead voted for secession. "I went to the election with the intention of voting the other way

> done to men in our country." When pressed for a name, witness told of Silas Rhea who was taken from his home on Dog Branch and shot or hung. He gave as an example the words of one man who had sons in the Confederate army, who "came and rapped on the table with his walking cane and said angrily 'We will hang any man as high as Haman who votes a Union ticket here – who would vote a halter around my children's neck.' " Capt. George Everly, James Morris and W.J. Craig all made such threats at Cooperton in the 6th District.

threats were freely made that if men did not vote for

secession they would be hung or driven out of the country." Fogg was allowed to pass through Federal

lines and Ashford accompanied him to Nashville

several times. "He always appeared to have the

James D. Anthony, age 71, has known claimant 40

years. He is not related to the claimant "except that

but the excitement was so

high I was afraid to do it

... we might have been

mobbed ... taken out and

shot.... Such things were

confidence of the Federal authorities."

- John W. Jenkins, age 50, farmer and merchant of Pulaski. Has known claimant for 40 years. He also voted for secession against his will because of threats made. George Everly (since deceased) said "Where is the man who will dare to vote for the Union here today? ... God damn, we will hang him." Jenkins' brother was attacked for his Union sentiment and carried into the courthouse. Witness swears he would have been hanged, but Amos Richardson, Edward Marks and Jenkins' father rescued him and got him out of town.
- John P.C. Reed, age 63, farmer living at Aspen Hill in Giles County, swears to Fogg's reputation as a

vote was taken. He produces no proof whatever of the threat, or of any threats or intimidation at the precinct. No other witness speaks of it. He does not tell who made the threat so that the matter can be investigated. Upon such a state of facts we can not find the witness corroborated, or that he really voted under duress. Claim rejected."

Notes:

Claimant has lived in Giles County for 40 years, and during the war lived about 6 miles from Pulaski on a farm of 600 acres. In Oct. 1863 Col. Eli Long's cavalry was returning from pursuing the Rebel Wheeler and came to his place. Fogg was given a receipt but gave it to Tenn. Jackson J. Ashford, age 67, has known claimant since witness was a boy. In 1861 "before the state was voted out Mr. Fogg and myself were at a public speaking one day when the speakers were trying to persuade men to enlist in the Confederate army. When a vote was taken on the question as to who was in favor of men enlisting ... Mr. Fogg, myself, and a few others refused to vote in favor of it." At the time of the secession vote "excitement was very high and

Silus Rhea	31 M	Tragon maller	~ ne
martha.	45 %		V Virginia
Аппе.	9 %		June
Elmanza,	4 %		Da

Witness James D. Anthony said that Silas Rhea was taken by secessionists and shot or hung for his Union sentiments. Here, Rhea appears on the 1850 census of Giles County as a 31-year-old wagon maker, evidently with a wife and two daughters. In 1860 he was still in Giles, living in the household of Joshua Browning without any other Rhea family members.

1850 U.S. census, Giles Co., Tenn., Dist. 3, p. 325 (stamped), family 116, Silas Rhea household, digital image, Heritage Quest.com.

loyal man. Additional troops came in late November and again in Jan. 1864. The latter group was under Gen. Starkweather and stationed at Pulaski. In Nov. 1864 a horse was taken "by a guard stationed at my house by order of Col. Spaulding commanding 12th Tenn. Cavalry. Said soldier was about to be surprized by the sudden approach of Gen. Hood's command and took said mare with a bridle and saddle." Claimant afterward saw the horse in Nashville after Hood fell back. During the war "a lot of to me unknown Rebels come to my place to hang me for my Unionism, but I had made my escape before they got there." Fogg says he has discounted his claim by "\$2,000 worth of property that the United States Army got from me, which I consider a contribution to that extent." He also furnished supplies to the army hospital without compensation. Other Union men in the area were Thomas A. Fogg, Wm. M. Beasly and John Sullivan. The file includes orders of protection issued to Fogg, along with his Oath of Allegiance signed in Aug. 1862.

- Thomas A. Fogg, age 22, son of claimant. At various times in the winter of 1863-4 the command at Pulaski would send out their wagon trains and get corn, oats and fodder. About 1,700 lbs. of pork was taken by the 4th Army Corps "while following Gen. Hood out of Tenn."
- John Sullivan, age 40, rented land from Fogg during the war. Went to Pulaski with Fogg to turn over their crop of corn to Capt. Carrington, with whom Fogg had an agreement. Gen. Starkweather had a skirmish with Forrest's Cavalry while in Pulaski.

- Daniel G. Anderson, age 66, has known claimant for 30 years, and lived near him in 1861.
- J.C. Walker, age 51, has known Fogg for 20 years or more. During the war Walker was "trade agent" for the Federal authorities. "He [Fogg] is a good peaceable citizen and a reliable man... His reputation as a Union man was well known."
- W.M. Beasly, age 40, farmer, has lived in Giles County all his life and has known Fogg for 25 years. He was with his brother, who lived near Fogg during the war, and he saw the mules and horses taken.

Witnesses in 1886:

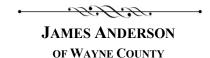
- Jackson J. Ashford, age 67, has known claimant since witness was a boy. In 1861 "before the state was voted out Mr. Fogg and myself were at a public speaking one day when the speakers were trying to persuade men to enlist in the Confederate army. When a vote was taken on the question as to who was in favor of men enlisting ... Mr. Fogg, myself, and a few others refused to vote in favor of it." At the time of the secession vote "excitement was very high and threats were freely made that if men did not vote for secession they would be hung or driven out of the country." Fogg was allowed to pass through Federal lines and Ashford accompanied him to Nashville several times. "He always appeared to have the confidence of the Federal authorities."
- James D. Anthony, age 71, has known claimant 40 years. He is not related to the claimant "except that he married my 2nd cousin." He was at the polls in 1861 with Fogg and Fogg's cousin (another Mr. Fogg) when they all discussed voting for the Union

but instead voted for secession. "I went to the election with the intention of voting the other way but the excitement was so high I was afraid to do it ... we might have been mobbed ... taken out and shot.... Such things were done to men in our country." When pressed for a name, witness told of Silas Rhea who was taken from his home on Dog Branch and shot or hung. He gave as an example the words of one man who had sons in the Confederate army, who "came and rapped on the table with his walking cane and said angrily 'We will hang any man as high as Haman who votes a Union ticket here – who would vote a halter around my children's neck." Capt. George Everly, James Morris and W.J. Craig all made such threats at Cooperton in the 6th District.

- John W. Jenkins, age 50, farmer and merchant of Pulaski. Has known claimant for 40 years. He also voted for secession against his will because of threats made. George Everly (since deceased) said "Where is the man who will dare to vote for the Union here today? ... God damn, we will hang him." Jenkins' brother was attacked for his Union sentiment and carried into the courthouse. Witness swears he would have been hanged, but Amos Richardson, Edward Marks and Jenkins' father rescued him and got him out of town.
- John P.C. Reed, age 63, farmer living at Aspen Hill in Giles County, swears to Fogg's reputation as a loyal man.

Court of Claims Findings:

Upon an appeal, the Court of Claims ruled in 1887 that Fogg had been loyal to the Union. In 1888 they determined that he was due a payment of \$2,167.



Anderson resided in Waynesboro, Wayne County; age 62; claim filed with the Southern Claims Commission in 1874; file consists of 35 pp.; Court of Claims file number 1399. Claimed \$570 for corn, horses and hay; also claimed \$610 for corn, fodder and oats.

Southern Claims Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant was a resident of Wayne Co. Tenn. From his own statement under oath he was not an adherent of the Union cause. He says he had no sympathy with the Southern leaders and didn't fully endorse the course and conduct of some of the leaders on the Union side; thought the Southern people should have been compensated for their slaves. He expects he condemned some things done on the Union side and adds, "I did not approve of everything done on either side during the war. I was no politician and tried to be as near neutral as I could." Neutrality is not loyalty. Mr. Anderson filed two claims ... which were consolidated.... It is apparent from the statements of the two witnesses whom he called to prove his loyalty that he was not an uncompromising Union man."

Notes:

At the time of the original claim Anderson was the Superintendant of Public Schools for Wayne County. He was born in Davidson Co., Tenn., and resided in Wayne Co. throughout the war. When the war began he was a merchant in Waynesboro and was running a steam sawmill in Hardin Co. in partnership with the estate of Thos. Warfield. During the first year of the war he continued these businesses, "but after that I done nothing at all except to close up such business matters as I could." He rented a 60 acre farm adjoining Waynesboro, from which some of the items were taken. When the State Militia was called out by Gov. Harris two companies of men were raised in the south part of Wayne County. "When they came into Waynesboro to go on to Nashville they were very deficient in clothing and wrapping, and a collection was taken up for their benefit." Anderson contributed \$5. Soon after the battle at Shiloh his eldest son, Augustus J., a married man, enlisted in the 8th Tenn. Mounted Infantry (U.S.) under Capt. Roberts, and died near Clifton while in the service.

To Be Continued

James Anderson's entry will be continued in the next issue.

May Meeting Honors and Awards



MTGS President Jim Long (left), presented awards to hard-working members at the May meeting. From left: Kathryn Hopkins; Kay Gregath; Lyn James; Mary Lawrence.



Kathryn Cowan won the coveted Journal Writer's Award for her article "Artificial Ancestors: How I Discovered I was not a descendant. (See MTGS Journal, vol 27, #1, p.23.). With Journal editor Chuck Sherrill, above.



New Board Members were elected. Attorney Paul White (above) and DNA expert David Dowell (below) will begin work at the July meeting.

Half-Pay Pensions to 1812 Widows and Orphans



See the Library & Archives War of 1812 exhibit online at www.tn.gov/tsla/exhibits/1812/

The payment of military pensions to disabled soldiers and their families originated with a resolution of the Continental Congress in 1776 providing for every officer and private soldier who lost a limb in any engagement, or was so disabled in the service of the United States as to be incapable of earning a living. These soldiers were to receive a lifetime pension of one-half of their monthly pay. At that time captains earned \$26 and privates earned \$6 per month.¹

In 1794 a new act was passed, extending pension benefits to widows and orphans of officers who, in the future, should die of wounds while still in the service. This pension was for the duration of five years, and payable either to the widow, or, if no widow survived, to children under age 16. In 1816 this provision was extended to include enlisted men, as well as officers. No provision was made for cases where the soldier died of disease. During the War 0f 1812, these pension benefits were only available to the families of volunteers and militia-men, not to those who served in the regular army.

The following information shows Half-Pay pensions to widows and children of men who served in the Tennessee Militia during the War of 1812 and the Creek War. The following columns are included

- 1. Name of soldier
- 2. Company and Regiment. Most of these are given with the name of the Captain and TM for Tennessee Militia. In the first example, Lewis Autry served in Capt. Barnes' company of Tennessee Militia. For more information about where these regiments were raised and where they saw service, visit the Tenn. State Library and Archives web site and search for the keywords *Regimental Histories 1812*. Using a keyword search (CNTL-K) on the page will enable you to find each captain. Using the Autry example, we find that the only captain named Barnes was George Barnes, who served in Col. John Cocke's 2nd West Tennessee Regiment. We learn that the men in this unit were from Montgomery, Williamson, Dickson, Hickman, Robertson, Rutherford, and Stewart Counties, and that they were present at the Battle of New Orleans.
- 3. Claimant. The person to whom the pension was paid. Widows were named, but children were only listed by number. Lewis Autry's widow, Rebecca, first received his pension. After about six months she evidently died, and the payment was transferred to his four minor children.
- 4. Time paid for Start/End. These two dates represent the period for which the pension was paid. These pensions were authorized for five years. In the case of Lewis Autry the pension was paid to Rebecca Autrey, the widow, for the period from 4 Feb. 1815 (the soldier's death or last military pay) to 31 July 1816

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¹ Waite, Edward F. "Veteran's Pensions: The law and its administration from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War," *Harper's new Monthly Magazine*, vol. 86, issue 512, Jan. 1893. Published online by the Social Welfare History Project (http://www.socialwelfarehistory.com/programs/veterans-pensions-early-history/).

- (the widow's death). After that, the pension was paid to the four minor children of Lewis Autry until the conclusion of the five-year period.
- 5. Date. This is evidently the date on which payment was made, and indicates that most of these pensions were paid in a lump sum long after the benefit had expired. This is probably the result of heirs being slow to learn about the availability of the funds, and a lengthy application and approval process. Note that John Chitwood's widow is the only person on the list who received payment spread out over five years, and her payments did not begin until 1828. Research posted by family members online indicates John Chitwood died in 1814, so it's unclear why Sarah's pension did not begin on that date.
- 6. To whom paid. In some cases the widow received payment directly. In others, she or the children received their payment through an intermediary. In the case of Rebecca Autry, Newton Cannon, a lawyer (later Governor) who was evidently the administrator of Lewis Autry's estate, received the money on her behalf. The post-office to which payment was sent is sometimes given here, helping to identify the widow or children's place of residence.

Information about the amount of each pension has not been included in most entries. The half-pay amounts were as follows:

Captain -	\$20/month	Sergeant -	\$5.50/month
Lieutenant -	\$15/month	Corporal -	\$5/ month
Quartermaster	- \$23/month	Private -	\$4/month
Ensign -	\$10/month		

Surviving records related to these pensions are not found among the War of 1812 Pension Application files at the National Archives, and are not part of the digitization project currently underway. Those records pertain to the pension acts of 1871 and 1878 which were not limited to disability or death of the soldier during the war.² These early Half-Pay pensions are included instead in the "Old Wars" pension files, which have not been microfilmed or scanned. An index to those pension files was published on microfilm by the National Archives (T316, 7 rolls), and in two volumes by Virgil White (National Historical Publishing Co., 1987).

The ledger from which the following records were transcribed is found in National Archives Record Group 271 as Entry #588, "Register of Half-Pay pensions to widows and orphans of War of 1812 soldiers."

Soldier	Company & Regt.	Claimant	Time paid for Start / End	Date	To whom paid
Autry, Lewis	Barnes TM	Rebecca Autrey	4 Feb. 1815- 31 July 1816	Feb. 1823	Hon, N. Cannon, atty for admin
Autry, Lewis	Same	4 children	1 Aug. 1816 - 2 Feb. 1820	Same	Same
Arnold, Benjamin	Looney's TM	Mary Ann Arnold	17 Feb. 1815- 16 Feb. 1820	30 Apr. 1830	Mary Ann Arnold, Hamilton, Miss.
Bogle, Joseph	Bass Co. TM	Sarah Bogle (w)	21 Dec. 1814- 30 Dec. 1819	May 30, 1823	Edward DeKroff, Washington
Barr, Daniel	J. Berrys TM	Elizabeth Bridges	1 Apr. 1814- 31 Mar. 1819	29 Mar. 1832	The widow, E. Bridges, Winchester TN
Bird, Alexander	Holshousers	Mahala Bird	1 Apr. 1814-	3 July 1840	Mahala Bird, care of Hon. J.W.B.

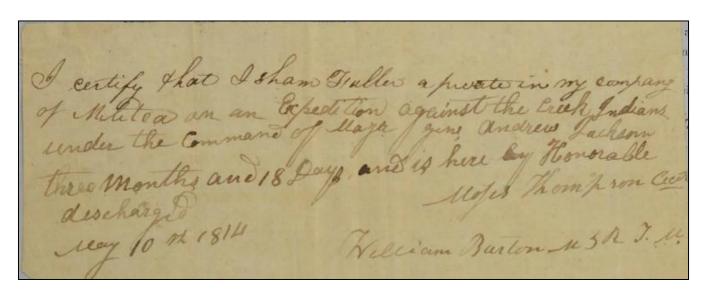
² Butler, Stuart L. "Genealogical Records of the War of 1812." *Prologue Magazine*, vol. 23, no. 4, Winter 1991. Published online by the National Archives (http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1991/winter/war-of-1812.html).

Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History

Soldier	Company & Regt.	Claimant	Time paid for Start / End	Date	To whom paid
	Те Ма		31 Mar 1819		Carkville?
Carter, Bradley	Pearces TM	Elizabeth Carter (w)	2 Apr. 1815- 1 Apr. 1820	7 Sept. 1822	Charles Manning, atty, New York
Cavener, William W.	Cowans TM	Elizabeth Kennedy	19 Dec. 1814- 17 Feb. 1819	May 3, 1827	John Davis, Atty., Washington
Chitwood, John	Capt., TM	Sarah Chitwood	1 Jan 1828- 31 Dec. 1832 Sixty months	Various 1828-1833	Sarah Chitwood, Fayetteville T. (Total \$1,200)
Gray, Harmonius	Powells TM	Margery Monahan	15 Nov. 1814- 2 Jan. 1816	1 May 1824	Margarey Monahan
cc		Children	3 Jan. 1816- 14 Nov. 1819	Same	Thomas Monahan, guard.
Gordon, Frederick	Corp., Porters TM	Nancy Zackary	25 Jan. 1815- 17 Jul. 1816	1 Mar. 1825	Hon. J.B. Reynolds, atty.
Gains, Thomas	Corp., Cowlns? TM	Polly Gray	27 Apr. 1815- 26 Apr. 1820	June 1825	Polly Gray, Gainsboro, T.
Gillespie, James	Gordon's TM	Clarkey Gillespie	4 Feb. 1814- 3 Feb. 1819	29 Apr 1846	Reted? The widow care of Hon H.L. Turney
Gordon, Frederick	Porter's TM	Sarah Dickerson	18 July 1816- 24 Jan. 1820	23 Dec. 1849	Hon. Caleb B. Smith, atty.
Hill, James	Chisms TM	Eleanor Spkman	12 Jan. 1815- 16 Oct. 1819	7 Sept. 1822	Charles Manning, atty, NY
Hardcastle, William	Newman's TM	Lucy Hardcastle	22 Feb. 1815- 21 Feb. 1820	6 Jun 1835	Lucy Hardcastle at Sparta
Holliday, Benjamin	Haynes' TM	Elizabeth Hall	28 Dec. 1814- 27 Dec. 1819	17 Aug. 1839	Elizabeth Hall, Brownsville, Ill. (received 1/3 of \$240)
Same	Same	George Holliday	Same	Same	George Holliday, Brownsville, Ill. (received 1/3 of \$240)
Same	Same	Stephen Holliday	Same	Same	Stephen Holliday, Brownsville, Ill. (received 1/3 of \$240)
Jackson, William	Galt's TM	Sally Smith	3 Mar. 1815- 31 Jan. 1816	27 Mar. 1822	Hon. Newton Cannon
Same	Same	3 children	1 Feb. 1816- 2 Mar. 1820	Same	Same
Johnson, James	Berry's TM	Lucy Howerton	29 Apr. 1814- 7 Jan. 1817	21 Dec. 1824	Hon. Jas. Standifer
Same	Same	Orphans	8 Jan. 1817- 28 Apr. 1819	Same	Same
Jones, Spicer	Porter's TM	Polly McAmy	10 Feb. 1815- 9 Feb. 1820	Mar. 1, 1825	Hon. J.B. Reynolds
Jones, William	Newman's TM	Amelia Jones	13 May 1815- 12 May 1820	21 Mar. 1827	Amelia Jones, care of J.B. Reynolds
King, Abner	McMahon's TM	Rebecca Dodson	23 Dec. 1814- 22 Dec. 1819	15 May 1824	Rebecca Dodson, Columbia, Te
Kavanaugh, Wm. W.	Cowan's TM	Elizabeth Kennedy	19 Dec. 1814- 18 Dec. 1819	3 May 1827	John Davis, atty, Washington
Likens, Peter	Powell's TM	Children	14 Aug. 1817- 12 Nov. 1819	4 mar. 1822	Hon. Thomas Montgomery
Long, William	McMahon's TM	Peggy Long	23 Jan. 1815- 22 Jan. 1820	15 May 1824	Peggy Long, Columbia Te
Lauderdale, John	Sgt. Craig's	Orphans	26 Mar. 1819-	8 Jan. 1825	Hon. James Standifer, atty for

Soldier	Company & Regt.	Claimant	Time paid for Start / End	Date	To whom paid
	TM		1 Apr. 1820		guardian
Lock, Thomas	Prince's TM	Elizabeth Lock	9 Dec. 1813- 8 Dec. 1818	8 Feb. 1825	Elizabeth Lock, Clarksville Tenn.
Lauderdale, John	Craig's TM	Polly Lauderdale	2 Apr. 1815- 25 Mar. 1819	11 mar. 1825	James Cowan, guardian, Pikeville Te
Miles, John	Corp. Collins' TM	William B. Miles	16 Dec. 1816- 18 Jan. 1820	15 Oct. 1821	George Foster, guardian
McCarley, Robert	Smyth's tM	Elizabeth Pointer	30 Nov. 1814- 29 Nov. 1819	11 Dec. 1823	Hon. Robert Allen, atty, Washington
Morris, Thomas	Hunter's TM	Sarah Rinehart	5 Nov. 1814- 4 Dec. 1818	5 Aug. 1824	Sarah Rinehart, Rutledge Te
Same	Same	Children	5 Dec. 1818- 4 Nov. 1819	Same	Same, guardian
Miles, John	Corp. Collins' TM	Marticia Ballentine	18 Jan. 1815- 14 Dec. 1816	15 Feb. 1826	Hon, J.C. Isaacs, atty for widow
Myers, Nicholas	Hallum's 39 th Inf	Elizabeth Phelps	31 Aug. 1814- 26 Mar. 1817	25 Jan. 1825	Elizabeth Phelps, Nashville, Te
McCollum, Thrasher	McKay's TM	Mary Morrow	20 Nov. 1814- 19 May 1817	15 Aug. 1826	Mary Morrow, Columbia, Te
Same	Same	Children	20 May 1817- 19 Nov. 1819	27 Dec. 1826	Same, guardian
McHugh, John	Leavens TM	Susannah McHugh	10 Mar. 1815- 9 Mar. 1820	23 Dec. 1828	Hon, H.H. Gurley, atty
Menasco, Jeremiah	Craig's TM	Widow & child	19 Jan. 1815- 17 Jan. 1820	12 Apr. 1837	Sent each, Crawford Ct. Ho, Arkansas. [\$240 apparently divided?]
McCurry, William	Butler's 28 th Inf.	Lydia Kent and 3 children	3 Mar. 1814- 1 Mar. 1819	3 jan. 1827	Widow and guardian, Fayetteville, Te [\$231]
Neal, James	Waller's Co. TM	Elizabeth Neal	15 Feb. 1815- 14 Feb. 1820	18 Dec. 1834	Hon, Wm. Kelly, atty for widow
Neal, Ezekiel	Sgt. Pillow's TM	Widow & children	30 Jan. 1815- 29 Jan. 1820	Dec. 20, 1826	Hon. J.C. Isacks \$330 at \$5.50/mo
Owen, Samuel	Surgeon of TM	Elizabeth Cook	4 Jan. 1815- 23 July 1817	26 dec. 1826	Hon. Sterling Tucker, atty of widow. She earned \$30 month
Same	Same	Mark Owen	24 July 1817- 3 Jan. 1820	Same	Ditto, atty of guardian
Robertson, Robert	Tunnell's TM	Nolly [Volly?] Robertson (w)	11 Nov. 1814- 8 May 1816	17 May 1826	The widow, Knoxville, Te
Randle, Thomas	TM, Seminole	Children	15 May 1818- 14 May 1823	27 Feb. 1827	Hon A.R. Alexander, atty
Richey, Thomas	Trimble's TM	Elizabeth[?] Richey	12 Apr. 1814- 11 Apr. 1819	4 Feb. 1830	Sent the widow
Roberts, Japtha	Sharp's TM	Widow Mary	1 Feb. 1814- 21 Jan. 1819	24 May 1832	Widow, care of Hon. Gabl. Moore
Rutledge, James	Hubbard's Va Mil.	Sarah Rutledge	20 Nov. 1814- 19 Nov. 1819	3 Nov. 1830	Sarah Rutledge, Rogersville, Te
Stephens, John	Sgt., Tubbs' TM	Polly Stephens	9 Mar. 1815- 5 Oct. 1815	21 Dec. 1822	Robert Allen, atty of admr.
Same	Same	Children	6 Oct. 1815- 8 Oct. 1820	Same	Same, atty of guard
Smith, Charles	Gault's TM	Rachael Smith	6 Feb. 1815-	7 May 1825	Edward Gore, admr., Harpeth Te

Soldier	Company & Regt.	Claimant	Time paid for Start / End	Date	To whom paid
			26 Sept. 1817		
Same	Same	Children	27 Sept. 1817- 5 Feb. 1820	Same	Same, guardian
Shook, Abraham	Hutchings' TM	Rebecca Long	1/4 portion, \$49	26 Jan. 1835	Mr. Long, Somerville, TN
Same	Same	Wm. B. Shook	Same	Same	William B. Shook, Somerville TN
Same	Same	Lurena Harman	Same	Same	Lurena Harman, Somerville, TN
Same	Same	Lucinda Griffin	Same	Same	Lucinda Griffin, Somerville, TN
Stewart, Andrew	N. Davis TM	Elizabeth Martin	1 Apr. 1814- 4 Jul. 1815	26 Feb. 1836	Elizabeth Martin, Salem, TN
Same	Same	Patsey Stewart	4 July 1815- 31 Mar. 1819	Same	Patsey Stewart, Salem TN
Stringer, Wm. B.	Jno. Jones' Co., 39 th Inf.	3 children	10 Dec. 1815- 6 Oct. 1819	30 mar. 1857	Each received 1/3 of \$183.25, paid the children c/o R.M. Edwards, Cleveland TN
Tipps, John	Setton's TM	Barbara Tipps	6 Jan. 1815- 5 Jan. 1820	22 June 1832	Barbara Tipps, care of A.Q. Nicks
Weatherly, Joseph	Capt. Newman's TM	Mary Weather <u>by</u>	28 Dec. 1814- 27 Dec. 1819	18 June 1821	Mary Weatherby, Settle's Store, VA
Warden, William	Barnhart's TM	Sarah Warden	12 Jan. 1815- 11 Jan. 1820	20 July 1823	Edward C. Payne, atty
Wasson, Elisha	Cowart's TM	Leanna Walker	27 Mar. 1815- 26 Mar. 1820	9 Mar. 1825	Hon. Robert Allen, atty
York, Aaron	Trimble's TM	Widow's estate	1 Jan. 1815	13 Dec. 1849	Pension paid administrator (\$240)



Discharge issued to Private Isham Fuller by Capt. Moses Thompson of the Tennessee Militia, 1814 From the War of 1812 pension file of Isham Fuller (digital image, Fold3.com).

These pension files are being digitized as part of a nationwide effort. Files for soldiers with surnames A-M are online at Fold3.

Fold3 is a subscription database, available free to visitors at the Tenn. State Library & Archives.

Distinguished Nashville Masons of 1818

The following is copied from an article in the *Republican Banner* of July 2, 1869. Titled "Old Memories: Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished Nashville Masons," it contains the recollections of an unnamed old citizen of the city. It appears that Anson Nelson found an 1818 report from a masonic lodge in 1869, contacted this old citizen, and went through the list jotting down the man's comments on each member.

Anson Nelson (1821-1892) was a Nashville editor, banker and businessman. He was active in civic affairs, and a member of the Tennessee Historical Society. His work in capturing these memories from 1818 gives us unusual insight into the professional lives and personal qualities of 49 early Nashvillians. The article first appeared in the "Masonic Record," a journal published in Nashville.

Thanks are due to John Norvell for drawing the editor's attention to this fascinating item.

The Masonic Record for this month, contains the following interesting personal notes of celebrated Masons of Nashville in early times, compiled by Mr. Anson Nelson, from the Masonic Code of 1817-18. Most of the names are "familiar in our mouths as household words," and the sketch will be read with interest:

Nearly every man named in the list was more or less celebrated in his day; and all of them were leading and influential men in the community. Mr. Nelson gives a synopsis of who and what they were, as gathered from the recollection of one of our citizens.

Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., the W.M. [Worshipful Master] in 1817, and afterward the Grand Master of the State, as well as the recipient of numerous honors in every branch of Masonry, was an author of considerable reputation and a constant writer for newspapers and magazines.

James Steward, the S.W.[Senior of the Tenne Warden], was a merchant, and died in Nashville many years ago. He came from Scotland, and proved a very worthy citizen.

James C. Craig was also a merchant, and removed from Nashville to Columbia, where he died.

Moses Norvell was from Kentucky; he was at one time the editor of a newspaper, and was a member of the firm of Gordon, Norvell & Co., commission merchants. He was City Recorder in 1817 and 1818.

He lead an active and eventful life.

Samuel B. Marshall came from Kentucky, and was a merchant, but, we believe, not successful in mercantile pursuits. He was appointed United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee by General Jackson, and filled the office with credit to himself

Thomas **Eastland** was commission merchant, connected with an extensive firm, having headquarters at Nashville and New Orleans. During a financial crisis, which was very destructive throughout the country, both houses failed, and Brother Eastland finally settled on the western slope of Cumberland Mounatin, in White

Wilkins Tannehill (1787-1858)
served four terms as Grand Master
of the Tennessee Grand Lodge.
(www.grandlodge-tn.org)

County, where he died only a few years since. He was a dignified, honorable gentleman.

Alpha Kinsgley was appointed Captain in the regular United States Army, by either President Madison or Monroe, and was assigned to duty as Paymaster, with headquarters at Nashville, where he lived for many years. He was a gentle man of taste and elegance, moved in the best society, always lived up to his income, and died poor, but universally respected.

S.V.D. Stout was from Kentucky, a coach-maker by trade, and was an Alderman of the city in 1823-24, 25-26, 1830-31, 32-33, 35-36, 38-39 and in 1840. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1841. He was again returned to the Board of Alderman in 1843, and was reelected for six successive years following. He was for many years Chairman of the Waterworks Committee. He was a correct, good man, and retained, as he deserved, the confidence of the entire community to the close of a long and useful life.

Duncan Robertson was the best man that ever lived in Nashville. We know this is a broad assertion, but we verily believe it to be strictly true. His charities were unbounded, his attentions to the sick and afflicted constant and timely. His visits to those who, from whatever cause, were imprisoned in our county jail, were like those of the good Samaritan. He, literally, went about doing good. No better mason ever crossed the threshold of Cumberland Lodge. He rang the bell for preaching, furnished lights and seats at night, was an auctioneer, kept a bookstore, was an Alderman of the city in 1807, in 1819, in 1820-21-22, but, despite these engagements, he never failed to extend a helping hand to the distressed, needy or bereaved. After his death the citizens of Nashville erected a costly monument in the City Cemetery to his memory, with a most eulogistic epitaph, every word of which is true, which can not be truthfully said of all epitaphs. He has a daughter (Mrs. Carroll) still living in this city.

Robert Searcy was Register of the Land Office, and was afterward appointed Clerk of the Federal Court, by Judge McNairy. He was one of the six Aldermen of the city in 1806, and again elected in 1807, 1808 and 1809.

Thomas Claiborne was a lawyer, and a man of great dignity and decision of character. He was, at one time, United States Marshal. He held various Masonic honors, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. Some of his descendants still live among us. He would have been a man of note in any community.

John Spence came from Ireland, he was a merchant, attended closely to business, and was an upright citizen.

Peter Moseley was a farmer, and lived near the Hermitage; he was a correct, clever man.

Thomas Childress was a hotel-keeper, and was proprietor of the "Bell Tavern" (so called because a bell summoned the guests to their meals). He removed from Nashville about 1819, to Florence, Alabama, where he died. From being one of the most wicked men, he became one of the most pious, and was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Edmund Cooper was Tobacco Inspector for the port of Nashville, and had a tobacco warehouse, etc. He lived in style, but was not wealthy; died about 1825.

Edward Ward was a cabinet-maker, and a good man.

John C. McLemore came from North Carolina, was a clerk in the office of the Land Register, and succeeded Robert Searcy as Register. He was the largest dealer in lands in the State of Tennessee. He was exceedingly popular throughout Middle and West Tennessee. After an eventful career, he finally died in poverty, in Memphis, only two or three years since.

Matthew Barrow was an industrious, energetic man, and was, for a long time, Register of Deeds for Davidson County. His descendants still live among us in great respectability.

James Trimble was a lawyer of considerable ability. He removed here from Knoxville, and was the father of the Hon. John Trimble. For five years he was one of the Aldermen of the city.

David Irwin came here from Pittsburgh; he was a nail merchant, and afterward became a dry goods merchant. A good business man.

Elihu S. Hall was also a dry goods merchant of respectability, and came here from Baltimore about the year 180[5?]. Finally failing in business, owing to the then universal credit system, he was elected a Magistrate, and was one of the best that ever opened a docket.

Joseph Porter was another merchant, and had a store on the corner of the Public Square and Deaderick Street. He was from Kentucky, and died about 1826 or 1827.

Anthony Foster was a brother of Robert C. Foster, and was a highly respectable and influential gentleman. He wore his hair in a queue, wore knee-breeches, etc., after the olden style.

John Overton was a distinguished jurist, and a bosom friend of General Jackson, whose counsellor and adviser he was, on all important subjects. He acquired a considerable landed interest, and left his descendants very rich. He was the father of John Overton, of this vicinity, owner of the Maxwell House here, Overton Hotel at Memphis, etc.

Ephraim Pritchett came from Maryland; he was a merchant, a member of the firm of Pritchett & Sh[alt?], and died in Nashville.

Richard Rapier was a large, fleshy man, weighing over two hundred pounds. He owned a barge, called "Rapier's Barge," and went to New Orleans once a year, bringing back sugar enough to supply this market until his next trip. This was from 1807 to 1813. The trip from Nashville to New Orleans and back occupied about four months time. On one occasion, he made the voyage with his barge and returned, in ninety days, which so pleased the citizens that they gave him a public dinner at one of the hotels. It was considered a wonderful event to make so quick a trip. He was a bachelor, moved to Florence, Alabama, about 1820, where he died, very wealthy.

George and Robert Bell (brothers) were gentlemen of means and leisure, and were "fighting friends" of General Jackson. They owned Capitol Hill, which they sold to George W. Campbell, with three or four acres adjoining, for six thousand dollars. They delighted in horse-racing, but were the very "soul of honor." Judge McNairy married a sister of these gentlemen.

Thomas Shackleford was a bricklayer, an industrious and thrifty man, and father of Judge Shackleford, of this city. He moved to Missouri, where he died.

James Condon was a tailor, and an estimable gentleman. He was High Constable of the city (or City



Silver Tongs, ca. 1820, fashioned by Nashville silversmith Robert Gordon, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity. (www.oldsouthsilver.com/silver_items/ky/gordon.htm)

Marshal) in 1814 and 1815. He was Mayor of the city in 1820.

Robert T. Walker, a Scotchman, was a merchant, a member of the firm of Gordon & Walker. He went to Texas as an agent for a large land company, formed of capitalists here, where he was taken sick, and died. His remains were brought home for interment.

James Donelson was a farmer, and one of the Donelson family of the Hermitage neighborhood, related to General Jackson. A very worthy gentleman, of good lineage.

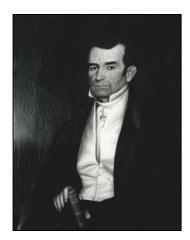
Liston Temple was also a farmer, and lived five or six miles from the city. A highly respectable man. His widow stl survives.

Randol McGavock, Junior, was Clerk of the Circuit Court, a good officer, and a popular man. He was Mayor of the city in 1824. He removed to Williamson County, where, as in this county, numerous relatives reside.

James Roane was a physician, he studied medicine with Dr. Newman, and had considerable reputation, both as a man and a physician. He died of cholera in 1832, in the discharge of his duties.

George A. Bedford was a druggist, and came from Kentucky. He succeeded his brother, John R. Bedford, who opened the first drug-store in Nashville, near the beginning of the present century.

Joseph Keen was a commission merchant and an auctioneer, of the firm of Cowden and Keen. He died in Nashville.



Nicholas Bigbee Perkins (1779-1848) was remembered as the man who arrested Aaron Burr for treason. (Tenn. State Library & Archvies)

Nicholas Perkins was a lawyer, and afterward a farmer. He was at one time United States Marshal, and in that capacity arrested Aaron Burr for conspiracy, and took him to Richmond, Virginia, for trial.

Robert Gordon was a silver-smith, and a brother of James Gordon. He worked his trade in Nashville for several years, and finally removed to Alabama, where he acquired considerable wealth.

James Gordon was a merchant; he lived in Franklin, but came to Nashville, and embarked in the steamboating and commission business. He was a member of the firm of Gordon, Norvell & Co. He died at a good old age.

James W. McCombs, of the firm of McCombs & Robertson, was for many years an undertaker. He was a man of undoubted integrity. He still lives in this county.

Nathan Avery, of the firm of Avery & Ward, was a cabinet maker, a good workman and a good man.

Thos. H. Fletcher was a merchant, but failed in business, and studied law. He was a member of the Legislature, and was the best satirical writer in the state. He died suddenly of apoplexy, after one of the most successful and powerful speeches he ever made before the Supreme Court.

Foster Sayre was a blacksmith, and owned the property now owned by the heirs of Josiah Nichol, on

new Union Street, from Cherry to Summer Street. He had a house and blacksmith's shop on this lot, and sold the property to Josiah Nichol, in 1808, for \$3,500. He died here.

Willie Barrow was the father of the late General Washington Barrow, one of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, and a leading man in society.

John Marshall was a shoemaker, and a respectable man, whose grandchildren still reside here.

Robert Butler and William E. Butler were brothers. They were with Jackson in the Creek war, and were devoted friends to "Old Hickory," always ready to aid him in his personal and political broils, and were noted for their personal courage.

Dr. John Shelby came from Sumner County and practiced medicine. He was at one time partner of Dr. Boyd McNairy, Postmaster at Nashville, Director in the State Bank, Trustee of the University, etc.

John T. Dismukes was raised on Mansker's Creek; he was a Deputy United States Marshal, and an estimable man.

John L. Allen was a plasterer, an industrious workman, and always maintained a good reputation.

John A. Eaton was a lawyer, author of the "Life of General Jackson," United States Senator, Secretary of War under Jackson, etc.

John Cox was a merchant of the firm of Stump & Cox. He failed in business.

Such is the sketch furnished by an old citizen, with the addition of a list of the municipal government of the city.

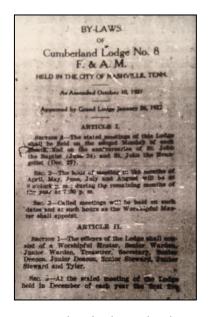
Some of the brethren named were members of the Legislature, members of Congress, Trustees of the University, Trustees of the Nashville Female Academy, leading men in churches, etc., but we have not sufficient data to go into detail.



Sketch of Cumberland Masonic Lodge

Written in 1921 by C.H. Smart

Published as "Sketch of Cumberland Lodge No. 8" in a small booklet titled the "By-Laws of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, F. & A.M., Held in the City of Nashville, Tenn., As Amended October 10, 1921."



From June 24, 1812, to January 1, 1922 – the extreme limit of the age of man – a period of over one hundred and nine years – is the unbroken history of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons. It seems almost incredible that this old lodge, whose name has been a household word in Nashville from the infancy of our oldest citizens, should have passed through so many turbulent scenes and still retained its organization intact, but such is the case.

Born amid the struggles of the last war with Great Britain, at a time when the Indian had scarcely been subdued in the State, in less than two years it saw Andrew Jackson, at the head of a number of its members, march to New Orleans and engage in the battle that decided the contest between the two countries. It came into existence when the entire population of Tennessee did not exceed six to the square mile, and when the brethren residing at some distance from the lodge-room traveled from their homes to town armed with their trusty rifles, prepared for any danger. Nashville then had a population of about 500 to 600 souls, and we can well imagine that the meetings of the lodge were looked forward to with more

eagerness than is shown by the average Mason of today.

The roster of the lodge up to the present time shows that 2,218 have become members by initiation or affiliation – 659 of the number being on the roll at the date of the return October 31, 1921.

The Lodge is in possession of all the record books from 1817 down to the present time, but the first book, covering the period of time from organization to the end of the year 1816, has been lost. Tannehill's Port Folio for September, 1847, published by one of the first members of the Lodge initiated after its institution, partly supplies the missing record, as follows.

Cumberland Lodge No. 8, in the town of Nashville, was instituted on the 24th of June 1812, by dispensation from the Most Worshipful Roger Williams, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, by the name and style of Cumberland Lodge No. 60, and the following persons, named in the dispensation, were duly installed on the same day by Worshipful Robert Searcy, the oldest Past Master present, *viz*: The Hon. John Overton, Worshipful Master; Lemuel T. Turner, Senior Warden; William P. Anderson, Junior Warden. After the installation of the Master and Wardens, the following brethren were appointed and inducted into their respective offices, *viz*: Anthony Foster, Treasurer; Thomas G. Bradford, Secretary; Ephraim Pritchitt, Senior Deacon; John C. McLemore, Junior Deacon; Duncan Robertson, Tyler.

The members who composed the Lodge previous to the presentation of any petition for initiation were the following, in addition to the officers above mentioned: Robert Searcy; Josiah Nichol; William Tait; George Bell; Alexander Richardson; Richard Rapier; Thomas Shackleford; David Irwin; James Condon; R.M. Boyers and George Shall.

The first petition presented for initiation was that of George Morgan, on the 20th of October, 1812; he was elected on the 23rd of February, 1813, and was initiated together with Samuel V.D. Stout and Joseph Ward, on the 25th of March 1813. The first raised to the degree of Master Mason was Wilkins Tannehill, who was initiated on the 24th of April, 1813, and passed and raised on the 28th of the same month. After that time the Lodge rapidly increased in numbers.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee having been established, Cumberland Lodge No. 60 surrendered the charter received from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and took out a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of this State, bearing date February 8, 1814, and at the following annual communication a charter was granted by the name of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, under which it has been in continued existence ever since.

This charter is in the new building, on Seventh Avenue, North, and is evidently in the same frame in which it was originally placed. It is dated Nashville, Tenn., October 20, A.D. 1814, A.L. 5814, and is signed by Thomas Claiborne, Grand Master; W. Tait, Deputy Grand Master pro tem; Robert Searcy, Senior Grand Warden, and attested by John Somerville, Grand Secretary. It shows some signs of age, but can be easily read.

Report of Nashville's Cumberland Masonic Lodge, 1819-1820

Return of Cumberland Lodge No. 8 from 1st October 1819 to 1st October 1820. [Taken verbatim from the Records of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, Mf. 1967, Tenn. State Library and Archives.]

Present Officers

Wilkins Tannehill, R.A. and Master Moses Norvell, R.A. and S.W. Alexander H. Wood, M.M. and J.W. Alpha Kingsley, P.M. and Secry. James [Gor?]don, R.M. and Treasury John Cox, M.M. and S.D. William B. Robertson, M.M. and J. Deacon Samuel Chapman, M.M. and Stewart [Steward] Willie Barrow, M.M. and Tyler

Past Masters at present members¹

John Overton
Edward Ward [Wood?]
S.V.D. Stout
Elihu S. Hall
Edmund Cooper
John Spence
John C. McLemore

Mathew Barrow Thomas Eastland Robert Gordon Samuel B. Marshall John Marshall Thomas Claiborn James Irvin James C. Craig **Duncan Robertson** Joseph Porter William Harper Anthony Foster Dyer Pearl John L. All[en?] E.H. Foster Thomas Welch

David Ivin [Irvin?]

¹ These Past Masters had not necessarily served as Master of a Lodge. The status of Past Master could be conferred on any member willing to pay \$5 for the privilege. The rules were changed in 1826 to eliminate this practice. (Snodgrass, *Freemasonry In Tennessee*, 1944, p. 32)

Master Masons at present members

James Roane

Robert [T?] Walker

Nicholas Perkins

Solomon Clark

Thomas H. Fletcher

James Grizzard

John Catron

James W. McCombs

Joseph Keen

John H. Eaton

James Condon

Williamson Adams

William George

Robert Butler

Ephriam Prichett

John Shelby

John T. Dismukes

Bernard McKiernan

William R. Wood

Addison East

Samuel McManus

William B.Butler

Fellow Crafts at present members

Peter Higgins

John P. Erwin

James W. Hoggatt

Joseph Gould

Entered Apprentices at present members

George Tunstall

Elias F. [illegible]

Richard K. Call

Richard [J?] Easter

R.E.W. Earl

[A?] R. Freeman

Suspended since last return

Archilles Rogers, for unmasonic conduct

Dead

Foster Seayre [Sayers] Robert Searcy

Withdrawn since last return

James Trimble

James Donaldson

Peter H. Martin

Samuel Houston

Daniel Keller

James Turner

A.[J?] Shymanski

Samuel McManus (and again admitted)

Thomas Washington



MASONIC.

THE members of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, and Nashville Lodge No. 37, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the

Masonic Hall, on Monday, June 24th, the anniversity of St. John the Baptist. The former will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. the latter at 16 o'clock. Transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

An Oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. by brother Wirkins Tannentia, where the chizens are invited to attend.

B. F. CURREY, Secretary of Cumberland Ladge No. 8. W. WILLIAMS,

Secretary of Nashville Lodge No. 37. June 19, 1822. A. L. 5822.—1t

Nashville Whig, June 19, 1822

Total number initiated since last return 13 Total number raised since last return 10 Total number admitted since last return 3

Total number members at present

Brother Kingsley, I believe I am correct in this abstract but if you have time you will please look over the book and if you find any mistake rectify it and

Oblige yours

Alex H. Wood



66

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



Robertson (cont.) and Rutherford Counties

Abstracted by Gale Williams Bamman, CG SM Copyright © 2015

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
- location in the population schedule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paupers and Indigent: if supported wholly or partly at cost of city, county, or state; or at cost of institution; whether able-bodied; whether habitually intemperate; if epileptic; if ever convicted of a crime; if disabled; if born in the institution, or date of admission; whether others of the family were also in that establishment; if also blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic. Paupers living in individual

homes who were supported partly or fully at county cost were referred to by the Census Office, as "outdoor paupers," to distinguish them from paupers in institutions.

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

Robertson County (cont.)

Crator, James: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.182; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.26]

Speer, Wm.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.182; see **Pop.Sch.**p.36,ln.37]

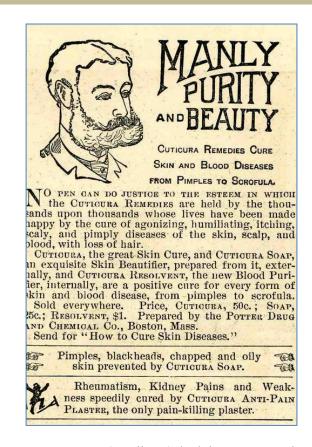
Darden, J. H.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 30; amaurosis and cataract; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.182; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, male, head of household.

Dunnians[?], N. T.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 25; amaurosis and cataract; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.182; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** N. T. Dommans[?], age 34, white, male, in household of Wm. Dommans[?].

Harris, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 75; supposed cause, fever; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.182; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.**: age 85, white, female, in household of W. J. Harris.

Farmer, Nancy: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; form of disease, not known; duration of present attack, 10 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.27] Pop.Sch.: age 30, black, wife, in household of Alexander Farmer.

Lory, Eugenia: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** Eugenia Lory, age 20, white, daughter, in household of Thomas W. Lory.



Ledbetter, Mette[?]: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; scrofula; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.18]

Wells, George: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 45; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.45] Pop.Sch.: age 75, black, male, head of household.

Dickison, Worden: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1 year; scrofula; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see **Pop.Sch.**p.26,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 1, black, son, in household of Silas Dickison.

Cattell, Henrietta: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; totally blind; patient in Blind Institute, Louisville, Ky., 4 years, discharged 1880. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see **Pop.Sch.**p.31,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 15, white, daughter, in household of John N. Cattell.

Couts, Alfred: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at 7 months; fell in fire; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.181; see **Pop.Sch.**p.36,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, father-in-law, in household of Aaron Randolph.

Farmer, Isaac: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; melancholia; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; inmate, State Lunatic Asylum, [number of years illegible]. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.39,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 66, white, male, head of household.

Hart, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.1]

Benton, Sina: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.30]

Holland, Joseph: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.28]

Jones, Catherine: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.35,ln.12]

Clinard, Wesley M.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.23]

Hart, Jennie: Blind Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 60; totally blind. [s.d.3;e.d.180; see **Pop.Sch.**p.25,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, black, aunt, in household of Martin Smith.

Turner, Frances: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co. [s.d.3;e.d.179; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.4]

Randolph, Louisa: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 75; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.2] Pop.Sch.: age 80, mulatto, female, in household of John Frelin.

Krisle, Patrick: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, 11 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 34; inmate, Tennessee Hospital for Insane, 5[?] years; discharged 1875[?]. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, brother, in household of William Krisle.

Jernigan, Tevis[?]: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 50; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.34] Pop.Sch.: T. W. Jernigan, age 52, white, male, head of household.

Winham, Mary: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, 11 months; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 21; not confined; restrained with strait jacket; never in an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.46] Pop.Sch.: age 82, white, mother-in-law, in household of A. J. Martin.

True, Ella: Insane Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.**: age 20, white, daughter, in household of John True.

Summerhill, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see **Pop.Sch.**p.25,ln.35]

Payne, Losson: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Robertson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.178; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.48]

End of Robertson County

Rutherford County

Miles, Mandy: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 25, by fright; medium head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see p.27,ln.16]

Mason, John W.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see **Pop.Sch.**p.25,ln.30]

Harden, Samuel: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting; semi-deaf; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see **Pop.Sch.**p.33,ln.33]

Lavert, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting; partially blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, black, female, boarder, in household of Mattie Coleman.

Williams, Clemmens: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; semi-blind, likely to become total; afflicted at age 4 years; scrofula; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.46] Pop.Sch.: age 14, black, daughter, in household of David Williams.

May, Georgeanna: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; blind. Also: Blind Schedule; semi-blind, likely to become total; supposed cause, scrofula; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.19] Pop.Sch.: age 23, white, female, inmate.

Ivie, Nancy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; blind. **Also:** Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, semiblind, likely to become total; supposed cause, scrofula; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, black, female, inmate.

Cobb, Elizabeth: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; old age.

[s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, female, inmate.

Owens, Lucy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied. Also: Insane Schedule; dementia; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 60; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.6] Pop.Sch.: age 68, white, female, inmate.

Price, Thomas: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, male, inmate.

Jarratt, Isabelle: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; illness, phthisic. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, female, inmate.

Golahane, Nancy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, female, inmate.

Hunt, Patsey: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, female, inmate.

Barlow, Louisa: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled and old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, female, inmate.

Banks, Sallie: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, female, inmate.

Bivins, Emily: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; hare-lipped.

[s.d.3;e.d.204; see

Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, female, inmate.

Bivins, Mary: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; hare-lipped. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see

Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, female, inmate.

Bivins, Thomas: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; hare-lipped. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see

Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, male, inmate.

Bivins, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; hare-lipped. **Also:**

Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 11, white, male, inmate.

Bivins, David: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; hare-lipped. Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.18] Pop.Sch.: age 9, white, male, inmate.

Polk, Direathia: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 28, white, female, inmate.

Cuningham, Nancy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied;

consumption. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, female, inmate.

Adcock, Permelia: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied, cancer. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.22] Pop.Sch.: age 80, white, female, inmate.

Dill, Isac N.: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.23] Pop.Sch.: age 43, white, male, inmate.

Harvey, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.**: age 75, white, male, inmate.

Stallard, Julia: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated

Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied. **Also:** Insane Schedule; dementia; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 37; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female, inmate.

Puckett, Press: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; habitually intemperate; crippled. **Also:** Insane Schedule; dementia; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, inmate.

Hale, Jacob: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, black, male, inmate.

D. ODDBOUL

Colds.

Neuralgia,

Toothache,

Rheumatism,

Cure All Elixir &

Patent Medicine

Influenza

Asthma, Bronchitis,

Bowel Complaints

Coughs,

Gout.

Stomach Chi

Oddbody

Beard, Thomas: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, black, male, inmate.

Hennisee, Susan: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.30] Pop.Sch.: age 95, black, female, inmate.

Floyd, Dock: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. Also: Idiots Schedule. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.31] Pop.Sch.: age 23, black, male, inmate.

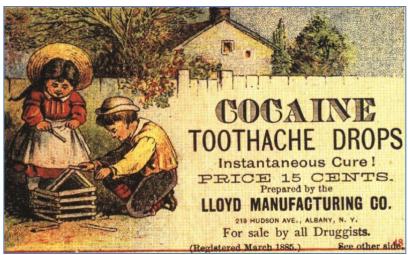
Moss, Sallie: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.**: age 83, black, female, inmate.

Stovall, Harriett: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. **Also:** Insane Schedule; mania; number of attacks, ; age at first attack, 46; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, female, inmate.

Alexander, Agnis: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; epileptic. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, female, inmate.

Woods, Ford: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.35] Pop.Sch.: age 48, black, male, inmate.

Alford, Harriett: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost. **Also:** Blind Schedule; not self-supporting, semi-blind, likely to become total;



supposed cause, scrofula; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, female, inmate.

Black, John: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 79, black, male, inmate.

Keys, Peggie: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, black, female, inmate.

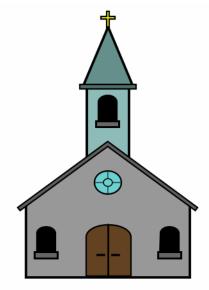
Dement, Austin: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, male, inmate.

Kerby, George: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; epileptic. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, male, inmate.

Patterson, Mary: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; consumption. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see p.34,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, female, inmate.

To Be Continued

Harpeth Presbyterian Church Minutes Williamson County, 1837-1875



The Little Harpeth Church, founded by 1811, is located on Hillsboro Road just south of Old Hickory Blvd. in Williamson County. In the period covered by these records, the congregation of the church appears to have ranged from as few as 15 to as many as 40 members at a time.

The church minutes were transcribed by Miss Emma Isabella Sloan for the Robert Cook Chapter of the D.A.R. in about 1953. A typescript copy is found in the Sloan-Toon-Howerton Family Papers at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The following are notes of genealogical interest from that typescript, including any errors it may have contained.

Ministers Appointed or Mentioned

Cunningham, A.N. (Rev.), May 1868; Nov. 1868; 1869; May 1871

Enloe, A. (Rev.), July and Nov. 1873

Ewing, J.A., of Pennsylvania, 1860

Harrison, W.A., paid for assisting minister Ogden, Aug. 1858

Hayes, O.B. - March 1837; Sept. 1837; April 1846

Henderson, James H., April 1842; Apr. 1843

Hoyte, J.W., Apr. 1859; Apr. 1861; Sept. 1873

Killpatrick, Mr. -- appointed to preach one Sabbath, 1841

Lapsley, Robert A., preached April 1842

Ogden, John W., May 1848; Sept. 1848; March 1852; April 1854; Sept. 1854; Apr. 1855; May 1856; Apr. 1858; Aug. 1858

Rosser, William (Rev.), 1865; 1866

Scott, Wm. A. (Rev.) – Oct. 1838; Apr. 1839

Elders Appointed or Mentioned

Bell, David – March 1837; Sept. 1837; May 1843; April 1846; May 1848; May 1854; Apr. 1855; Apr. 1858; Aug. 1858; Apr. 1861

McCutcheon, James – May 1843; April 1846; May 1848; April 1854; May 1854; Sept. 1854; Apr. 1855; Apr. 1858; Apr. 1861

McCutcheon, Robert – March 1837, Sept. 1837

McCutcheon, Samuel E. (also S. and S.E.) – Aug. 1858; May 1868; Nov. 1868; May 1871

Murrey, John B., Apr. 1870; May 1871

O'Neill, H.W., Dec. 1866; May 1868

Robinson, James [Jos.?], Sept. 1848

Delegates to Synods and Presbyteries

McCutcheon, Robert – to Paris [Tenn.], 1837

Bell, David – to Nashville, 1838; to Huntsville, 1839; to Gallatin, 1847; to Nashville, 1847; to Hermitage, 1850; at Harpeth, 1855

McCutcheon, James – to Clarksville, 1837; to Franklin, 1837; to Murfreesboro, 1838; at Harpeth, 1839; to The Hermitage, 1839; to Clarksville, 1841; to Pulaski, 1861

McCutcheon, S.E.- to Bethlehem, 1871

Membership List

In 1837 James McCutcheon, Secretary, was to make a list of church members. It appears that some additions were made after that date:

John McCutcheon	[page 2 begins]	Wm. Caldwell
Nancy McCutcheon	W.S. McCutcheon	Margaret Bell
Elizabeth McCutcheon	Martha McCutcheon	Alphus Bell
Mary McNeal	Catherine B. McCutcheon	Andrew Crockett
John F. O'Neil	Mary McCutcheon	Cgrem J. Hulme*
Matilda O'Neil	Eleanor T. McCutcheon	John Bell
George W. Highland	Alice Edmiston	Sarah Bell
Elizabeth Wilson	Mary Caldwell	Joseph Pinkerton
Elizabeth Bell	Robert Lazenby	Elizabeth Pinkerton
Matilda Crockett	Priscilla Edmiston	Margaret Campbell
John Bell	Jane Hay	Barbara McCutcheon
Martha Bell	Sam'l. Caldwell	Martha Caldwell
Jas. Dixon	Catherine Caldwell	

Mary I. Caldwell

Baptisms

Abbey - Mary Abbey, Apr. 10, 1858

Catherine McCutcheon

Andrew Crockett's children, Sept. 1844: Catherine; A.E.; George; W.B.; Rufus A.; Wm. A.; and Henry L. Crockett

Bell - David Bell's child, Aug. 1838

Byrn - Martha Matilda, daughter of Mrs. B.H. Byrn, Aug. 1858

Byrne - Anamita Louisa, infant daughter of Montgomery and Barbary Byrne, May 1, 1853

Byrne - Infant child of Dr. M.T. Byrne, Oct. 1865

Byrne - Nannie Ellen, daughter of Dr. M.T. and Barbary H.. Byrne, Apr. 1861

Byrns - Child of M.T. and Barbary Byrns, Apr. 14, 1855

Byrns - Nancy Jane, daughter of D.M.T. and Barbary H. Byrns, May 3, 1856

Caldwell - Mary Caldwell's child, June 1837; Mary Caldwell's child, May-June, 1840; April 1844

Compton - Emmie Compton, Apr. 10, 1858

Crockett - Martha J. Crockett, Apr. 10, 1858

Crockett - Matilda Crockett's child, Aug. 1838

Edmiston - Priscilla Edmiston's 3 children, June 1837; Priscilla Edmiston's child, Nov. 1839, and April 1844

Edmondson - Baptized at the home of Mable O'Neil, May 1866: Jane Perkins Edmonson and William Starnes Edmonson, infant children of J.C. and Priscilla E. Edmondson. Also William Curry, infant sons[?] of N.W. O'Neill.

Fulton - Espy, Sarah and William Fulton, children of W.D. and Sarah Fulton, Nov. 1873

Mallory - Catherine Mallory's child, Sept. 1848

^{*}Perhaps this is Sirena G. Hulme, listed in the 1840 Williamson County census near the McCutcheon and Caldwell families.

Mallowry - Alice Mallowry, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Mallowry, April 1858

McCrory - Thomas Gains, grandchild of Sarah McCrory, Aug. 1849

O'Neil - Alice Elizabeth and Nathaniel Clinton, children of Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, Aug. 1858; Child of Margaret O'Neill, May 13, 1860

O'Neill - John F. O'Neill's child, June 1837; John O'Neill's child, May 1841

O'Neill- Baptized at the home of Mable O'Neil, May 1866: Jane Perkins Edmonson and William Starnes Edmonson, infant children of J.C. and Priscilla E. Edmondson. Also William Curry, infant sons[?] of N.W. O'Neill.

Owen - Mrs. Mary Owen's children, Aug. 1849: Theodosia; Virginia, Caroline; and Mary Bibb Owen.

Primm - Robert Primm, Aug. 1858

Dismissals

Caldwell – Mrs. Mary Caldwell, Mary J., Martha and William Caldwell, July 1852, to join the Brownsville Church, West Tennessee.

Campbell - Mrs. Jane Campbell, Aug. 1838, to join Zion Church under the care of Parson Hodges, Western District Presbytery.

DeMoss - Susan DeMoss, Apr. 1861, to join the "most convenient church."

King - Hiram E. King and Emmaline T. King, March 1853, at their own request, to join the church "wherein the providence of God their lot may cast."

Lazenby - Robert Lazenby, Oct. 1837, to join the Presbyterian Church wherever he may be placed by the providence of God.

Mallory - Catherine B. Mallory, Nov. 1848, "to join some church" in the Western District Presbytery.

McNeill - May McNeill, Apr. 1854, to join Yorkville Church, Western District.

O'Neill - Margaret O'Neill, Apr. 1861, to join the "most convenient church."

Scott - Elizabeth Scott, Apr. 1855, to join Yorkville Church, Western District.

Simmons - Martha Jane Simmons, May 1868, to join a church "more convenient to her place of residence."

Deaths

McCutcheon, Robert (Elder), October, 1839

Edmiston, Alice (Mrs.), May-June 1840

Brian, Mrs. Margaret, an aged member, died July 11, 1840

McCutcheon, Mrs. Nancy, Aug. 11, 1841

McCutcheon, John, July 1, 1842

O'Neal, John F., July 3, 1842

Caldwell, Samuel M., Oct. 24, 1844

Crockett, Matilda, 16 Nov. 1845

Pinkerton, Rachel, April 1846

Pinkerton, Joseph, -- 1846

Bell, Alphus, 8 July 1849

Eliza, "a colored woman," March 1852

McCrory, Sarah, Apr. 28, 1855

McCutcheon, Catherine, Mar. 31, 1857, in her 87th year

Ogden, John W. (Rev.), Apr. 5, 1859, "after having preached at Harpeth Church about eleven years faithfully." Mrs. Ogden was paid the remainder of his salary.

O'Neill, Mrs. H.W., Dec. 14, 1860, "after a long and severe illness, which she bore with much patience."

Allen, Charles, Nov. 20, 1863

Bell, Elizabeth, wife of David Bell, Sept. 4, [1861 or 1862?]

Bell, David (Elder), July 1863

McCutcheon, James (Elder), July 12, 1864, in his 69th year

McCutcheon, Samuel Edmiston (Elder), July 6, 1875, aged 48 years

McCutcheon, Ellen T. (Mrs.), Oct. 7, 1873, in the 71st year of her age

New Members

Abbey, Mary, Apr. 10, 1858, on examination

Admiston, Wm. Jr., Oct. 1865, by profession of faith

Allen, Charles G. Allen, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Bell, Lamisa, May 1854, on examination

Bell, Margaret, May 1843, on examination

Boyd, Elizabeth, Oct. 1865 (also baptized)

Boyd, Sallie, Oct. O'Neil

Brothers, John, Aug. 1875, by profession of faith

Brown, Rose, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Byrn, Araminta L., Oct. 1868, on examination

Byrne - Miss Tenny Byrne, Nany J. Byrne, Mattie M. Byrne, May 1871, on profession of faith

Byrne, Dr. M.T. and Ella M. Byrne, May 1871, on profession of faith (M.T. also baptized)

Byrne, Miss Sarah Catherine, Aug. 1875, by profession of faith

Caldwell, Alphus and William, May 1843, on examination

Caldwell, Catherine and Mary, Nov. 1841, on examination

Caldwell, Martha, April 1846, on examination

Compton, Emmie, Apr. 10, 1858, on examination

Compton, Felix H., May 1871, on profession of faith (also baptized)

Compton, Susan Louisa, May 1866, on examination

Compton, Wm., Oct. 1865 (also baptized)

Crockett, Andrew, May 1843, on examination

Crockett, Martha J., Apr. 10, 1858, on examination

Cunningham, Charles, May 1871, on profession of faith

Dean, Francis, Nov. 1848, on examination

Edmiston, Catherine, Aug. 1858, on examination

Edmiston, Wm., Oct. 1868, on examination

Eina, servant of Wm. Edmiston, Aug. 1858 (also

baptized)

Emily Compton, Apr. 1855, on certificate

Fulton, Mary B., May 1871, on profession of faith (also

baptized)

Fulton, W.D. and wife Sarah, Sept. 1873, formerly of

Chattanooga, by affirmation of faith

Hoskins, Margaret, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Hoskins, Robert and wife Mary, Aug., 1858 (also baptized)

Houston, Miss Irene A., Aug. 1875, by profession of faith

Houston, Wallace C., May 1871, on profession of faith

Hulme, Corene G., Oct. 1841, on examination

King, Hiram E., Nov. 1848, on certificate

King, Mary H., May 1871, on profession of faith (also

baptized)

McCutcheon, Barbary H., April 1846, on examination

McCutcheon, Martha Jane, May 1849, on certificate

McCutcheon, Robert P. Aug. 1875, "made a creditable profession of faith"

McCutcheon, Samuel E., Sept. 1854, on examination

Minot, Mrs. P.E., May 1871, on certificate from Newbery, South Carolina

Motheral, Emmaline and America, Nov. 1848, on examination

Murrey, John B., Oct. 1868, on examination (also

baptized)

Murrey, Sallie E., Oct. 1865 (also baptized)

O'Neil, H.W. and wife, Aug. 1858, on examination (also baptized)

O'Neil, Mary, Apr. 10, 1858, on examination

O'Neill, Priscilla, Sept. 1854, on examination

Owen., Miss Theodosia, Oct. 1866, on examination

Peggy, servant of Wm. Edmiston, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Pomroy, Isabella, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Pomroy, Susan, Sept. 1854, on examination

Robb, Bettie D., May 1871, on profession of faith (also baptized)

Sawyers, Sarah, Aug. 1858 (also baptized)

Scruggs, Margaret (Mrs.), Apr. 1858

Sweeney, A.E., Nov. 1868, on examination (also baptized)

Sweeney, Lucy Ann, Oct. 1868, on examination (also baptized)

Sweeney, Mrs. Sarah, Nov. 1868, on examination (also baptized)

Vaughan, Mrs. Margaret J., Aug. 1875, by profession of faith

Married

Catherine Caldwell was married Sept. 1846

Elisha Stewart - an early free black landowner White County, 1819

Archivist David Ralph Sowell, working with early Tennessee Land records at the Library and Archives, noticed this unusual reference to a free man of color in a survey of land on Calfkiller Creek in White County.

State of Tennessee Third District



Platted by a Scale of 40 poles pr inch

Surveyed on the 26th day of August 1819 for James Chisum ten acres of land by virtue of part of certificate No 2681 located the 14th September 1818 location No 5514. Situated in White County on the west side of the Calfkiller's fork of Cany Fork in the first bend below **Elisha Stewarts** (a free man of colour). Beginning on the bank of the river where said Stewart's north boundary line crosses the same, running then down the river north 46° east 18 poles, thence north 55° east twelve poles thence north 71° east twenty poles, thence east eight poles thence south 32° degrees east ten poles, thence south forty one poles to pointers, thence west twenty two poles [to] a stake and pointers, thence north with Stewart's line to his corner black oak & sourwood thence west thirty two poles with his line to the beginning.

F. Miller)) E. Anderson)) S.C.C. W. [C?] White, D.S.

James Chisum sold his right to the survey to Thomas McClelland on Oct. 15, 1821. John Chisum witnessed the transaction. The grant was issued 24 Sept. 1823, as grant number 20475, entry number 5514, White County.

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Materials should be submitted electronically, and most file formats can be accommodated. Original documents should be transcribed by the submitter. Include your name, address, and phone number or e-mail address on the manuscript. The right to edit material for presentation, grammar, length and form is reserved by the Editor, and all material submitted becomes the property of the society.

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