

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

For more information about events, visit
the MTGS web site or contact
Virginia Watson at ginnyology@comcast.net

OUR MEETING PLACE

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

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

Saturday, Nov. 21st
9:00 a.m. Brentwood Library
MTGS Annual Conference

“Tracking Elusive Ancestors”
Featuring
Elizabeth Shown Mills

The Grand Dame of Southern genealogy,
Elizabeth Shown Mills, will conduct four
sessions to help solve genealogical research
problems. See the center pages of this issue
for details and registration information.

Upcoming Genealogical Events
Hosted by other Organizations

Saturday, Oct. 10th
Portland Public Library
Fall Genealogy Seminar featuring archivists
Bonnie Martin and Yolanda Reid.

Saturday, Nov. 7th
Tenn. Genealogical Society Annual Meeting
Germantown Church of Christ
D. Joshua Taylor, speaker

Visit www.mtgs.org for more information.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIX, Number 2, Fall 2015

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Journal Policy and Information
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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Dr. Kevin Cason
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor . . .

Excitement is building for the MTGS Annual Workshop, to be held on Nov. 21st. Any time Elizabeth Shown Mills is speaking, genealogists come from near and far to learn from the master. Don't miss this excellent program focused on breaking through difficult research barriers – details are at the centerfold of this issue.

Although taxes are not everyone's favorite subject, this issue will help genealogists find, understand and use Tennessee tax records to track their ancestors. Dr. Kevin Cason's detailed list of tax law changes passed by the State Legislature from 1796 to 1880 will shed light on those often-overlooked columns on early tax lists, providing new details about ancestors and their business activities.

The Tennessee Historical Society's collections are housed at the State Library & Archives, and a recent addition included reminiscences of Thomas Boswell, a Union soldier originally from Wilson County. Written in 1921, Boswell's recollections are full of interesting details about his extended family. Preliminary research on the internet indicates this family's records have not been compiled, so some lucky descendants are in for a treat!

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 Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Annual dues are \$25.00 beginning June 1 of each year. See back cover for details and application form.

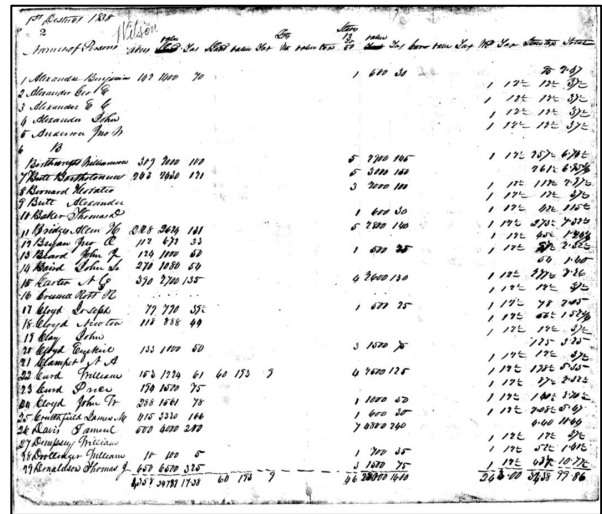
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Visit our website at <http://www.mtgs.org>

Taxation in Tennessee: 1796-1880

Dr. Kevin Cason

The following information was extracted from a more extensive project which Dr. Cason prepared on Tennessee taxation from 1796-1900. That information will soon be available on the web site of the Library & Archives, where Kevin Cason is a member of the Public Services staff.



Name	Address	Assessed Value
Alexander Buchanan	181 1800 70	1 120 00
James Buchanan	181 1800 70	1 120 00
...

Tax records tend to be one of the least used resources available to genealogists and historical researchers. Tax records can be valuable in a number of ways: tax lists offer a better understanding of the status and wealth of people during a certain era of time; such records can help pinpoint when an ancestor lived in a certain community between the years U.S. censuses were taken; they can also be used to help determine when a person died; and land ownership questions are often answered through a search of tax records. In addition, tax data can offer beneficial historical insights about specific taxable items and the rate owners were taxed. For the most part, tax records can be divided into three different categories: poll tax, land tax, and personal property tax.

During early statehood and throughout the nineteenth century, Tennesseans were taxed on a variety of items. One of the major taxes during this period was the poll tax, paid by each adult free male in a household between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. While most Tennessee males paid a poll tax, there were some exemptions, i.e., ministers, men wounded in military service, or those with disabilities such as blindness or deafness. During the antebellum period, slave owners were taxed on the number of slaves they possessed—referred to on tax lists as a “black poll” (as opposed to a “white poll”). All slaves, male and female, between the ages of twelve and fifty were taxed. After the Civil War, enslaved workers were emancipated and tax records reveal this change by combining the polls into “Every Taxable Poll.”

Through the 1890s and into the 1900s, Southern state legislatures began to make the payment of a poll tax voluntary, but if the person wished to vote he or she would have to pay the poll tax a year in advance of any election. Typically, the voters were asked to produce the receipt for payment of the tax at the time of voting. If they did not have evidence of paying the tax, they were prohibited from voting. Since many newly emancipated African-Americans and poor whites could not afford the poll tax fee, many were left out of the voting process. The poll tax continued in Tennessee until 1953 when the Constitutional Convention of that year abolished it.

In addition to the poll tax, another primary source of revenue in Tennessee was a tax on land. For many people during the early statehood and antebellum eras, land became the main source of wealth and farming remained the main occupation for most Tennesseans throughout the nineteenth century. The tax on land was based on the amount of acres, its location, and sometimes its quality. In addition to these factors, improvements made on the property, such as the construction of barns and other structures, generally increased the tax rate. Prior to 1834, land in Tennessee was taxed at a uniform amount per acre;

but in 1834 a provision was made to tax the land according to its value (*ad valorem*). By the 1870s the tax lists included the surnames of the other property owners surrounding each taxpayer—a boon for researchers doing land records.

Although poll and land taxes served as the main sources of revenue, other taxes were implemented that involved personal property. As more people began to acquire goods in the nineteenth century, the *Acts of Tennessee* reveal that more items were taxed. Some of these items included billiard tables, wagons, entertainment shows such as circuses and vaudeville-type acts, and animals, especially stud horses. Each of these items was valued at a certain fee for the owner to pay. Although most items were taxed a specified fee, other items were taxed based on the population of the city or town. For example, in 1889 a theater in a city or town with 20,000 inhabitants or more was charged a tax of \$400; in contrast, a theater in a city or town with a population between 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants was taxed a fee of \$250. While some taxes were based on population quotas, other taxes were determined based on other criteria that made the tax fee differ for a similar item. For example, in 1855 a race track for turf racing was taxed 100 dollars, while a half mile track cost 50 dollars, and a quarter of a mile track cost 25 dollars. Tax fees were also different for people, such as peddlers, who sold goods. As the *Acts of Tennessee* show, peddlers in 1857 were charged a certain fee depending on how they sold their wares. If a peddler sold his merchandise on foot, he had to pay 10 dollars; however, if he sold his goods on horseback he had to pay a 20 dollar tax fee.

Taxes also reflected the social and cultural values of the time period. For instance, in the nineteenth century heavy drinking of liquor was associated with societal problems such as crime, heavy debt, and physical/emotional abuse in alcoholic families. The negative social attitude towards alcohol seems to be reflected in the higher taxation of items associated with places where vices such as drinking liquor and gambling would occur. For example, billiard tables that were often found in taverns and saloons during the nineteenth century are charged a substantially higher fee compared to other items. In 1803, a billiard table had a punishing tax fee of \$1,000 while owning 100 acres of land was only 12½ cents.

In addition to many taxable items, there were exemptions created for certain institutions in society. Some of the exemptions in the nineteenth century included land that was appropriated for the use of schools, as well as land held for any religious society for the purpose of having a church, meeting house, or other building of public worship. Tax exemptions also included all court houses, jails, poor houses and almshouses. In addition, public roads, streets and cemeteries were freed of taxation.

Typically, the fees people owed were collected annually by a district tax collector appointed by the county court. In order to determine the tax districts, the court divided the county into specified numbered districts. These districts were designated by the names of the captains in the county militia and referred to as Captain's Companies until 1836, at which time they then became known as Civil Districts. After the collector deducted his fee, the money was then given to the county sheriff who, at the time, served as the county's treasurer. The sheriff then subtracted his fee and forwarded the tax money to the state treasurer. In addition to taxes assessed by the state, counties and municipalities usually added additional taxes. For example, while the state tax on 100 acres of land was set at 18 ¾ cents per 100 acres in 1813 and did not change until the 1850s, Davidson County's tax on each 100 acres in 1826 was one dollar. Additionally, Davidson County assessed a tax on stud horses or Jacks kept for breeding at that time.

The following list serves as a guide to the different taxes that have been applied to Tennesseans by the state from 1796 to 1880. The information was gathered by searching the volumes of the *Acts of Tennessee* that are housed in the Legislative History section of the Tennessee State Library & Archives. This guide provides a listing of the items that were taxed, the date that the tax on the item began, and some notations of changes in the tax fees.

Most surviving early Tennessee tax lists were microfilmed as a group, while others may be located with each county's records. Many early Tennessee tax lists are available online to Tennessee residents through the Tennessee Electronic Library's partnership with *Ancestry.com*.

References

- Acts of Tennessee*. Legislative History Collection. Nashville, TN: Tennessee State Library & Archives.
- Alley, Ann Evans. "Taxation and Politics: Tennessee Poll Tax Laws." *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, Vol. XI, Number 2/51.
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- Darrow, Carol Cooke and Susan Winchester, *The Genealogist's Guide to Researching Tax Records*. Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, 2007.
- Ogden, Frederic D. *The Poll Tax in the South*. Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1958.

Tennessee Taxation: 1796-1899 (Arranged by Item Type)

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
100 Acres of Land	1797-1802	12 ½ cents
Town Lot	1797-1802	25 cents
Free Poll	1797-1802	12 ½ cents
Negro Slave	1797-1802	25 cents
Billiard Table	1797-1802	25 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
100 Acres of Land	1803-1812	12 ½ cents
Town Lot	1803-1812	25 cents
Free Poll	1803-1812	12 ½ cents
Slave	1803-1812	25 cents
Billiard Table	1803-1812	1,000 dollars
Retail Store	1803-1812	25 dollars
Peddler or Hawker	1803-1812	25 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
100 Acres of Land	1813-1834	18 ¾ cents
Town Lot	1813-1834	37 ½ cents
Slave	1813-1834	25 cents
Billiard Table	1813-1834	1,000 dollars
Retail Store	1813-1834	25 dollars
Peddler or Hawker	1813-1834	10 dollars in each county

Four Wheeled Carriage	1813-1834	2 dollars
Two Wheeled Carriage	1813-1834	1 dollar

1814-1834: Taxes Remain the Same Types and Fees, except the following:

Item Type	Item Type	Tax Fee
Shows*	1811-1818	5 dollars
Shows*	1819	50 dollars

*Although the Acts of Tennessee does not specify the types of shows, the law likely encompassed such 19th century entertainments as vaudeville and minstrel shows and other exhibitions.

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Merchants' Store where inventory does not exceed 3,000 dollars	1821	15 dollars
Merchants' Store where inventory is above 3,000 dollars	1821	One Half of One Percent

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Peddler or Hawker	1822	25 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Merchants' who sell wholesale or vend groceries	1831	100 dollars
Retailers of Liquor	1831	15 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
White Poll Tax	1835-1836	12 ½ cents
Owner of a Tavern or House of Public Entertainment	1835-1836	5 dollars
Owner of Race Track for Turf Racing	1835-1836	25 dollars
Keeper of Toll Bridge	1835-1836	10 dollars
Shows	1835-1836	50 dollars
Playing Cards brought into the state or manufactured for sale	1835-1836	50 cents (on each deck of playing cards)
Peddler or Hawker	1835-1836	25 dollars (on every wagon or vehicle used for the transportation of goods)
Merchants' establishment for any goods	1835-1836	150 dollars

1837-1846: Taxes Remain the Same Types and Fees

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Playing Cards, selling, importing or manufacturing	1847-1848	50 cents per deck
Race Track for Turf Racing	1847-1848	100 dollars
Shows	1847-1848	75 dollars
White Poll Tax	1847-1848	15 cents

1849-1854: Taxes Remain the Same Types and Fees

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Cattle and Sheep over the value of 500 dollars	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Lands and Town Lots	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Saw, Grist and Other Mills	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Distilleries, Breweries	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches (Items over the value of 500 dollars)	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Playing Cards for importing or selling	1855-1856	50 cents per deck
Pleasure Vehicles	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Race Horses	1855-1856	A Yearly Tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars (0.1%)
Race Track for Turf Racing	1855-1856	100 dollars
Race Track for Turf Racing half mile track	1855-1856	50 dollars
Race Track for Turf Racing quarter of a mile	1855-1856	25 dollars
Theater in a city	1855-1856	50 dollars
Theater in other places	1855-1856	25 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Poll Tax	1857-1858	25 cents
Every 100 dollars' worth of property	1857-1858	10 cents
Town Lots	1857-1858	50 cents
Sale of Slave	1857-1858	5 dollars
Peddler selling merchandise on foot	1857-1858	10 dollars
Peddler selling merchandise on horseback	1857-1858	20 dollars
Peddler selling merchandise in a vehicle	1857-1858	30 dollars

Playing Cards: selling, importing or manufacturing	1857-1858	25 cents per deck
Race Track	1857-1858	100 dollars
Race Track, half a mile	1857-1858	50 dollars
Race Track, quarter of a mile	1857-1858	25 dollars
Theatrical Exhibitions in a city	1857-1858	50 dollars
Theatrical Exhibitions in other places	1857-1858	25 dollars

1859-1864: Taxes Remain the Same Types and Fees

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Every Taxable Poll	1865	1 dollar
Every 100 dollars' worth of taxable property	1865	25 cents
Town Lots	1865	5 cents
Sales of merchandize by a peddler on foot	1865	20 dollars
Sales of merchandize by a peddler on horseback	1865	50 dollars
Sales of merchandize by a peddler if by a vehicle	1865	50 dollars

1866: Taxes Remain the Same Types and Fees

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Every Taxable Poll	1867-1868	1 dollar and 25 cents
Every 100 dollars' worth of taxable property	1867-1868	40 cents
Hotel or Tavern Keepers, for each room in the house, except two	1867-1868	1 dollar
Livery Stables, each stall	1867-1868	1 dollar
Express Wagon	1867-1868	5 dollar
Steam Ferries	1867-1868	100 dollars
Peddlers of Sewing Machines	1867-1868	10 dollars
Retail Dealers in Liquor	1867-1868	100 dollars
Horse and Mule Dealers	1867-1868	10 dollars
Cattle Dealers	1867-1868	10 dollars
Brewers	1867-1868	100 dollars
Pawnbrokers	1867-1868	550 dollars
Butchers	1867-1868	10 dollars
Practicing Attorneys	1867-1868	15 dollars
Architects	1867-1868	10 dollars
Plumbers	1867-1868	10 dollars

Marriage Licenses	1867-1868	2 dollars
Peddlers on Foot	1867-1868	20 dollars
Peddlers with Horse or Vehicle	1867-1868	50 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Artists, for each gallery located in a city of over 3,000 inhabitants	1869-1870	35 dollars
Artists, for each gallery located in a town from 500 to 3,000 inhabitants	1869-1870	20 dollars
Artists, for each gallery located in a town of less than 500 inhabitants or in the country	1869-1870	5 dollars
Hotel or Tavern Keepers, for each room in the house, except two	1869-1870	50 cents*
Livery Stable, each stall	1869-1870	50 cents*

**These revenue laws were changed and officially passed by the Legislature in November of 1869.*

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Skating Rink in a city or town with 20,000 inhabitants or more	1870-1871	100 dollars
Skating Rink in a city or town with 10,000-20,000	1870-1871	50 dollars
Skating Rink in a city or town of less than 10,000 inhabitants	1870-1871	25 dollars

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
A Hundred Dollars' Worth of Property	1871	40 cents
Architects	1871	25 dollars
Theaters	1871	100 dollars per quarter

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Poll Tax	1873	1 dollar

***Items Exempt from Taxation: 1873**

- *All property belonging to the United States; to the state of Tennessee; to any county in the state or any incorporated city.*
- *All property belonging to any religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational institution.*
- *All property belonging to public schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries.*
- *All cemeteries and places of burial.*
- *All roads, streets, alleys, and promenades.*

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Dog	1875	1 dollar on each dog
Female Dog (Not Spayed)	1875	5 dollars on each dog

**The Act for the dog law was repealed in 1877*

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Sleeping Coaches on Railroads	1877	50 dollars for each car or coach

Item Type	Date	Tax Fee
Wagons, drays, and all other vehicles drawn by one horse	1879	1 dollar
Wagons, drays, and all other vehicles drawn by two horses	1879	2 dollars

**One dollar was added for each additional horse used after two*

Wilson County Tax List, 1838

[illegible]

On this first page of the 1838 Wilson County tax list the columns are arranged as follows:

Names of Persons	
Acres	
Value	
Tax	
School Land	
Value	
Tax	
[Town] Lots	
Value	
Tax	
Slaves 13 to 50	
Value	
Tax	
Car[riages]	
Value	
Tax	
White Poll	
Tax	
State Tax	
Total	

Middle Tennessee Tax Lists at the Tenn. State Library & Archives

Bedford County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1812, 1814, 1836-1839, 1875-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 1 (Bedford County 1812, 1836-1839); Reel 11 (Bedford County 1812)

Cannon County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836, 1838, 1839, 1853-1856, 1875-1876, 1881-1882, 1887-1889, 1890-1892, 1895-1897, 1898-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 2 (Cannon County 1836, 1838, 1839)

Cheatham County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1856-1861, 1868, 1875, 1877-1879, 1888-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Clay County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1884, 1885, 1897-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Coffee County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836-1839, 1856-1862, 1865-1867, 1870, 1875-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 2 (Coffee County 1836, 1839)

Davidson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1789, 1805, 1811, 1829, 1839, 1871-1873, 1881-1900

Published Indexes: 1812 > 1812 Davidson County, Tennessee Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (Davidson County 1805, 1811, 1829, 1839); Reel 11 (Davidson County 1789, 1798, 1812, 1829)

DeKalb County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1839, 1857-1870, 1889-1891, 1893-1895, 1897, 1899

Published Indexes: 1839 > 1839 DeKalb County, Tennessee, Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (DeKalb County 1839)

Dickson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1831-1836, 1839, 1841-1845, 1847-1856, 1858-1862, 1865-1871, 1880-1900

Published Indexes: 1839 > Dickson County, Tennessee 1836 Civil Districts 1839 Tax listing

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (Dickson County 1839); Reel 11 (Dickson County 1831-1835, 1841)

Fentress County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1833, 1897-1900

Published Indexes: 1872 > 1872 Tax Records, Fentress County, Tennessee [NOTE: TSLA does not have a copy of this tax list]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (Fentress County 1833)

Franklin County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1812, 1816, 1852-1857, 1860-1863, 1865-1900

Published Indexes: 1890 > Franklin County, Tennessee, 1890 Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (Franklin County 1812); Reel 11 (Franklin County 1816)

Giles County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1812, 1836, 1875-1900

Published Indexes: 1836 > 1836 Giles County, Tennessee, Civil Districts and Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 3 (Giles County 1812, 1836)

Grundy County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1850-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 11 (Grundy County 1860)

Hickman County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836, 1837, 1867-1898

Published Indexes: 1836 > 1836 Tax List of Hickman County, Tennessee [NOTE: This book shows if a name appears on the tax list. It does not index the page where the record appears.]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 5 (Hickman County 1836, 1837)

Houston County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1873-1885, 1887-1900

Published Indexes: 1873 - 1900 > Houston County Tax Rolls [vol. 1 1873-1881; vol. 2 1882-1889; vol. 3 1890-1895; vol. 4 1896-1900] [NOTE: TSLA does not have a copy of the 1886 Houston County tax list indexed in this publication]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Humphreys County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1812, 1836, 1837, 1877-1879, 1883-1888, 1890, 1892-1897

Published Indexes: 1837 - 1843 > Humphreys County Tennessee Records [NOTE: TSLA does not have copies of the 1838-1843 Humphreys County tax lists indexed in this publication]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 5 (Humphreys County 1812, 1836, 1837); Reel 11 (Humphreys County 1894, 1895)

Jackson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1802, 1803, 1812, 1836, 1872-1874, 1878-1888, 1890-1899

Published Indexes: 1836 > 1836 Jackson County, Tennessee Civil Districts and Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 5 (Jackson County 1802, 1803, 1812*, 1836)

[*Jackson County tax list for 1812 is shown in the tax list card file as being tax list for the years 1804-1811]

Lawrence County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1826, 1836, 1859, 1861, 1869, 1872, 1875-1884, 1887-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 6 (Lawrence County 1836); Reel 12 (Lawrence County 1826)

Lewis County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1887-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Lincoln County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1829-1833, 1836, 1846-1850, 1865-1867, 1870-1889, 1891-1900

Published Indexes: 1830 > Early Unpublished Court Records of Lincoln County, Tennessee : Guardians, Settlements, Land Deeds, Tax Lists

Published Indexes: 1829 - 1832 > Lincoln County, Tennessee Tax List, 1829-1832

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 6 (Lincoln County 1836)

Macon County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1897-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Marshall County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1839-1843, 1860-1891, 1896-1900

Published Indexes: 1839 - 1841 > Marshall County, Tennessee Tax Record, 1839-1841

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Maury County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1808-1818, 1824-1826, 1830-1837, 1843, 1854, 1857, 1859-1862, 1865-1878, 1883-1890, 1892-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 6 (Maury County 1836)

Meigs County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836, 1839-1863, 1872-1883, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1896-1898

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 6 (Meigs County 1836, 1861)

Montgomery County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1798-1801, 1836

Published Indexes: 1798 > 1798 Property Tax List and 1820 Census of Montgomery County, Tennessee

Published Indexes: 1798 > Montgomery County, Tennessee 1798 Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 7 (Montgomery County 1798-1801, 1836)

Moore County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1872-1874, 1880-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Overton County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836, 1837, 1872-1879, 1883-1900

Published Indexes: 1836 > 1836 Overton County, Tennessee, Civil Districts & Tax Lists

Published Indexes: 1862 > 1862 Tax List for Overton County, Tennessee

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 7 (Overton County 1836, 1837)

Perry County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1837, 1861, 1873-1878, 1880-1884, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1898-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 7 (Perry County 1836, 1861)

Pickett County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): none

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Putnam County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1854, 1855, 1883, 1884, 1893-1900

Published Indexes: 1854, 1855 > Putnam County, Tennessee, Tax Book, 1854-55

Published Indexes: 1862 > 1862 Tax List, Putnam County, Tennessee

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 7 (Putnam County 1855); Reel 12 (Putnam County 1854, 1855)

Robertson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1812, 1836, 1837, 1867-1872, 1877-1880, 1883, 1884

Published Indexes: 1836 > Robertson County, Tennessee, 1836 Civil Districts and Tax List

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 7 (Robertson County 1812, 1836, 1837)

Rutherford County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1809-1813, 1836, 1837, 1867, 1871, 1875, 1877-1881, 1883-1885, 1887-1900

Published Indexes: 1809 - 1813 > Tax Lists [vol. 1 1809-1813]

Published Indexes: 1849 > Tax Lists [vol. 2 1849]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 8 (Rutherford County 1836, 1837)

Smith County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1837, 1838, 1860, 1866-1869, 1872, 1873, 1876-1879, 1885

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 8 (Smith County 1837, 1838)

Stewart County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1808, 1811, 1827-1833, 1836-1838, 1841-1843, 1846-1849, 1850-1853, 1855-1861, 1877-1900

Published Indexes: 1808 - 1812 > Stewart County, Tennessee, Tax Book, vol. 2, 1808-1812

Published Indexes: 1804 - 1866 > Stewart County, Tennessee, Tax Lists [vol. 1 1804-1840, vol. 2 1841-1866]

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 8 (Stewart County 1811, 1837, 1838)

Sumner County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1787-1844, 1856, 1861, 1862, 1865-1870, 1891

Published Indexes: 1787 - 1794 > Sumner County, Tennessee, Tax List, 1787-1794

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 8 (Sumner County 1787-1796*, 1823, 1824, 1838); Reel 12 (Sumner County 1807, 1814) [*Last 14 pages of 1788 for Sumner County is actually 1797]

Trousdale County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): none

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Van Buren County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1886-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: none

Warren County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1805, 1812, 1836, 1838, 1876-1883, 1885, 1887-1900

Published Indexes: 1805, 1812, 1836 > Warren County Tax Lists, 1805, 1812, 1836

Published Indexes: 1836 > Warren County, Tennessee, Research Information & 1836 Tax List, with Index

Published Indexes: 1838 > Warren County, TN, Research Information and 1838 Tax List, with Index

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 9 (Warren County 1805, 1812, 1836, 1838); Reel 12 (Warren County 1812)

Wayne County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1836, 1838, 1873-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 9 (Wayne County 1836, 1838)



The Tax Collector
(Smithsonian National Museum
of American History)

White County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1811-1818, 1821-1829, 1832-1841, 1847-1850, 1863, 1871-1889, 1891-1900

Published Indexes: none

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 9 (White County 1825, 1833, 1836, 1838)

Williamson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1800-1841, 1844-1856, 1859-1861, 1866, 1871, 1873-1900

Published Indexes: 1800 - 1813 > Tax Book I, Williamson County, Tennessee, 1800-1813

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 9 (Williamson County 1805, 1836, 1838); Reel 12 (Williamson County 1805, 1841)

Wilson County

Tax Years on Microfilm (Pre 1900): 1804, 1821-1834, 1836, 1838, 1841-1846, 1851-1853, 1860, 1865-1869, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1884-1889, 1893-1900

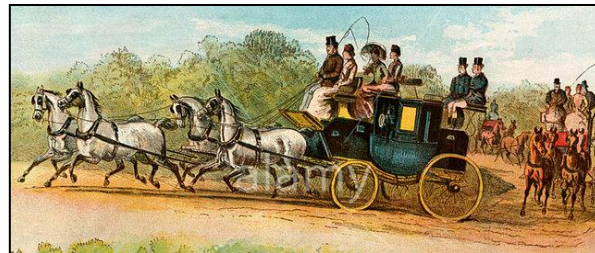
Published Indexes: 1803 - 1807 > Wilson County, Tennessee, Tax Lists, 1803-1807

Published Indexes: 1830 - 1832 > Wilson County, Tennessee, Tax Lists, 1830-1832

Reels Available for Interlibrary Loan: Early TN Tax Lists > Reel 9 (Wilson County 1804, 1835, 1838)

Carriage Owners in Davidson County, 1826

The following list has been abstracted from the 1826 Tax List of Davidson County. The original list is missing from the Library & Archives collection, but a typescript is available. Out of approximately 1,200 taxable inhabitants, only these 66 owned carriages. The record indicates how many wheels each carriage had, as the tax varied accordingly. Edward Ward owned two carriages of six wheels each, the only conveyances in the county of that size. Does anyone know what business he was in?



Brown, John L.
Boyd, John
Bossley, Beal
Buchanon &
Porterfield
Berry, Daniel
Bradford, Simon
Brown, George
Claiborne, Thomas
Craighead, David
Clay, Joseph W.
Campbell, Michael
Craighead, John B.
Campbell, Geo. W.
Demoss, Abraham
Donelson, John
Dodson, Jeremiah
Dunn, Michael C.
Ewing, William B.
Elliston, Joseph T.
Ewing, Nathan
Erwin, Isaac
Foster, Robert C.
Foster, Ephriam H.
Goodwin, Wm. W.
Harding, John
Harmon, John
Harding, Thomas
Hynes, Andrew
King, William
Kirkman, Livingston & Co.
Lewis, William B.

and put up on the lowest terms, either in town or country.
Constantly on hand, and for sale, Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Sheet Iron, Scale Beams, Chains
Counter weights, Tin Kettles, &c. &c.
He also has a quantity of Sheet Iron suitable for Gin Saws.
A. W. JOHNSON, for himself and
D. C. SNOW.
May 21.—1823.

W. A. EICHBAUM & Co.
Saddle and Harness Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF THE STATE,
COLLEGE-STREET, NASHVILLE.

OFFER FOR SALE, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash, the largest
assortment of SADDLERY, &c. of their own manufacture, ever exhibited in Nash-
ville; which, for materials and workmanship, they pledge themselves equal to any work
ever made here.

PREPARING carefully and expeditiously executed.

Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's;	Collars; Hames; Drawing-Chains;
Bridles, ornamented and plain;	Plated Bridle-Bits and Stirrup-Irons;
Stirrups; Girths; Singsles;	Whips of all kinds; Walking-Canes;
Saddle-Bags; Pouches; Trunkes;	Saddling-Materials;
Harness, Gigs, Carriage and Wagon;	Saddle-Trees of all kinds.
70 barrels Monongahela Old Rye Whiskey, best quality;	
1500 yards Flax and Tow Lanes, and Cotton Darning;	
Double and single Thread; Tow Rags; best water-proof HATS.	

NASHVILLE, December 25, 1822.—1y

FOR SALE. Now drawing in the city of
BALTIMORE

Eichenbaum & Co. advertised carriage repair among their
other services (including whiskey) in early Nashville.
From the *Nashville Whig*, 30 June 1823.

Lawrence, Wm. P.
Lewis, William B.
Love, Charles J.
Litton, Joseph
McNairy, Nathaniel A.
McEwin, Robert H.
Norvell, Moses
Nichol, Josiah

Nichols & Williams
Nichol, John
McLemore, John C.
McGavock, David
McGavock, Francis
Overton, Penelope
Overton, John
Payne, Greenwood
Porter, Alexander
Philips, William D.
Paine, Robert (two)
Putnam, James R.
Shute, John
Smith, John H.
Sims, Rebecca
Shall, George
Stump, Rachael
Shelby, John
Vaughn, David
Williams, William
Weakley, Robert
Ward, Albert G.
Ward, Edward (two)
Washington, Gilbert G.
Wise, Henry A.
Wharton, Jesse
Woods, Jos. & Robt. (two)
Yeatman, Thos.

Family Reminiscences of Thomas H. Boswell

Boswell and Eddings Families of Middle and West Tennessee

The following letter was written in 1921 by Thomas Henry Boswell, a native of Wilson County, then living in California. Boswell had apparently received an inquiry from his nephew, Jesse Boswell.

Despite his protest of becoming forgetful, Boswell's letter is full of detailed memories described with more than usual skill in writing.

The location of the original letter is unknown, but a typescript copy was donated to the Tennessee Historical Society by a grand-niece, Mrs. John T. Kennedy of Ft. Lauderdale, in 2001.

503 E. Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, California
April __, 1921

Dear Jesse:

Your real nice and interesting letter came on time and was read with great interest, but I am sorry to say that owing to the general conditions that have come my way lately, I will not be able to give you much light on the history of the Boswell family, for I am now in my 88th year of life, and while I have not yet reached a state of senility, I have reached a stage of forgetfulness that is a good deal more prominent than my memory, and yet there are a few things that seem to stay with me and I remember them very distinctly.

One of the things that I remember quite well, is the fact that our father, William Fenley Boswell, was a "Born Aristocrat", and always claimed to be one of the "F. F. V's of Virginia" and quite often spoke of what he said was a fact, that there was as much "Royal Blood" in his and his Father's family as there was in any one.

Our Grand-Father's given name was Peter, but I do not remember ever to have heard Father speak of his Mother. Indeed he very seldom spoke of his Father or any of his family except his sister Polly and sister Nancy.¹

The sister Polly married Robert Rayburn and raised a mighty fine family that I visited for several weeks at one time, and the sister Nancy married William B. Sorrells, and he had a fine farm near Oxford, Mississippi and lived there until the year 1860 and then sold the farm and moved to Arkansas where his son Theoderic had gone, and as he was a bright young lawyer he soon became Judge of the Circuit court and I think was soon elevated to a seat on the Supreme Court of the State, and that old man was very proud of him.

He also had a daughter named Nancy, who was a portrait painter. She came on a visit to our family when I was 5 or 6 years old.

Father had another sister whose name I have forgotten, but she married a man named Marlow, and I think moved to Texas before the Mexican war. He (Marlow) had a son named Ned. This son visited us in 1849, coming through from Texas on the finest horse I had ever seen up to that time, and as Ned had served in the Texas Rangers during the war he was simply glorified by all of our family, for he was a highly educated young man with a fine

¹ A possible clue as to the identity of William Fenley Boswell's mother appears in the estate settlement record of John Hurst of Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1798. One of the heirs was John B. Fenley's wife, and one of the creditors was Matthew Boswell. This pairing of the names Fenley and Boswell in the county where Peter Boswell lived may be significant. Ruth and Sam Sparico *The Antient Press Virginia County Court Records Will Book Fairfax County Virginia 1794-1798* (n.p., Antient Press, 1992), p.126.

**Estate of Peter Boswell
Bedford County Tennessee**

On Nov. 9, 1825, the heirs of Peter Boswell of Fairfax County, Virginia, "now being of full age" came together to settle his estate, which had never been administered. The estate consisted of slaves, which were divided among five heirs.

Peter's daughters were:

Martha, wife of Walter B. Sorrel
Elizabeth, wife of William Marlow
Mary, wife of Robert Raybourn

Peter's sons were:

George and William F.S. Boswell

The slaves were named Alfred, Bob, Cloe, Henson and John.

The document was witnessed by:

Wm. Beanes Sutton
Charles F. Sutton.

The record implies that Peter died in Virginia, not Bedford County. It does not provide places of residence for the heirs.

(Bedford County Deed Book W, pp. 158-159.)

address and a fine talker.

He told us a lot of wild western and war stories, which, of course, we all enjoyed greatly and many of the neighbors came to see him and hear some of his great stories. He stayed with us a month or two, and was a perfect hero, especially among the young people, and every body regretted to see him leave.

We never heard from him again, and as he had promised to write to us and never did, we finally concluded that he had been murdered by the Indians on his way, in order to get his fine horse.

Father had only one brother, whose name was George. But Father never wrote to him or heard from him. He had a son named Alexander P. Boswell, who served as a Confederate soldier during the civil war, and after the war went to Coffeyville, Kansas, and engaged in the hardware business, and amassed quite a fortune. His only daughter married a man from Owen County, Indiana, by the name of Wagstaff. While on a visit to her husband's relations she heard of me and wrote me, so I invited her to visit us which she did, and we found her and educated cultured woman, and enjoyed her visit greatly.²

Our Father was a little one year old baby when both his parents died, and he was raised by a Baptist preacher. At the age of 21 Father was given a negro man named George, who was a Blacksmith, a fine horse and saddle, a new suit of clothes and quite a lot of money – I don't know how much – He then opened up shop in Statesville in Wilson County, Tennessee, and in a few years became the husband of Malissa Eddings, the 16 year old

daughter of William and Polly Eddings.³

After passing through many vicissitudes [*sic*] of life, and having lost the negro George by death, he settled down for the balance of his life in Dresden, Weakley County, Tennessee, in the year 1849, and died there on September 6th, 1856. He was one of the most popular men that ever lived in that town, as was proven by the fact that every single business house in town and all kinds of business was entirely suspended, and every body in town attended his funeral.

The negro man George, also the money given to father at his majority, was his inheritance from his Father's estate, for the Father, Peter Boswell, was very wealthy, and left quite a lot of money and property for his children, all of

² Connelly, William, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918), vol. 4, p.1977 includes a biographical sketch of George F. Boswell, a merchant and oil and gas well owner born in Missouri in 1859. It states: "The record of his family in America goes back to his grandfather George Finley Boswell, who was born in England of Scotch descent in 1804. After his marriage to Hannah Colter ... he came to America, settling in Tennessee, where he was a planter and also on his plantation conducted a hattery. Of their children the only one now living is Mary, who resides at Stoutsville, in Fairfield County, Ohio, the widow of James Chenoweth. The founder of the Boswell family in Southern Kansas was A.P. Boswell, father of George F. He was born in Decatur County, Tennessee, in 1837." The older George F. Boswell (b. 1804) would have been a brother of William Fenley Boswell. The reference to his birth in England is likely to be inaccurate. The article identifies Mrs. Wagstaff as Sarah S. Boswell, wife of A.L. Wagstaff of Kansas City, Missouri.

³ On Oct. 28, 1833, William F. Boswell and John Webb purchased 80 acres on Smith's Fork below Statesville from Wyatt H. Scott. Thomas Partlow, Wilson County Tennessee Deed Books N-Z, 1829-1853 (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1984), p.71.

them receiving much more than Father did, for he thought a large amount of his inheritance was expended or kept by his Guardian, or wasted.

Father had very high ideals of life and was 100 percent American. He was an enthusiastic military man, being almost unanimously elected as Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia in the year 1840, and was in full command of a Regiment for about 5 years, or until he moved from Statesville to LaFayette in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1845, where another brother Robert – Your Father – was born in 1846. He had a very fine uniform that cost him about \$200.00, and a fine mare named “Lady Jane” that he rode in the military parades, and was said to be the finest looking and best equipped Officer in the State of Tennessee.

Lady Jane was a very fine animal, and being equipped with an extra fine saddle and other paraphernalia [*sic*] and when this caparisoned Father always created a regular sensation, and no man on earth enjoyed the sensation and applause more than he did. I don’t remember the time when Father did not keep 3 horses.

On our Mother’s side, her Father was William Eddings, and her Mother was named Mary E. Her maiden name was Johnson, but I know nothing at all of her family.

I lived with Grand-father and Grand-mother Eddings several years when I was a little boy 5 or 6 years old. Grand-father was a Merchant Tailor, and did a real land office business, working all the way from 3 or 4 to 5 or 6 men. He did not work himself except to buy the stock, sell the clothes, take men’s measure and cut out the suit. He was left-handed and was an expert at the game of marbles and any kind of ball games. He seemed to put in all of his spare time playing marbles and ball with me, and I thought he was the greatest man on earth. He and grand-mother owned a large amount of property including quite a colony of slaves. They had two sons, Leolin and Osburn, and four daughters – Araminta, Susan, Jane and Malissa.⁴

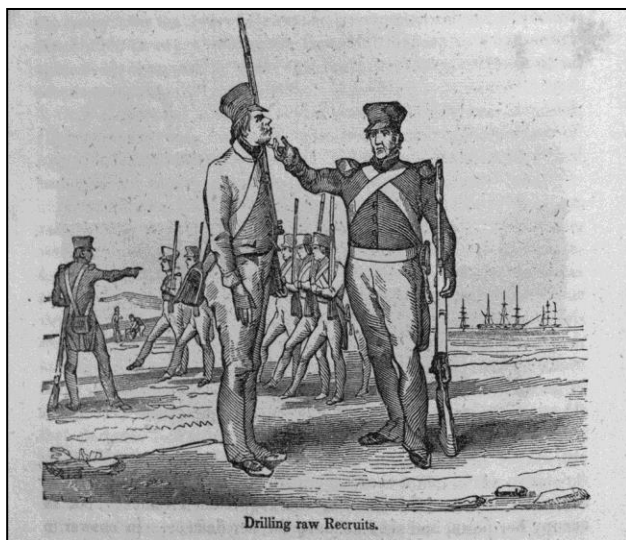
Araminta married Spencer Tully, and had four children: Elizabeth, Wm. R., Monroe and Gideon. She died when Gideon was only 5 years old.

Susan married Peter Elliott, and also had four children.

Jane married James Richardson, and had 7 or 8 children. James Richardson belonged to the high class of Southern planters. He had a big farm with many slaves, and a big pack of hounds, for he was a great hunter.

Leolin married Elizabeth Pickering, and I think only had two children, Levi and Augusta (Gus).

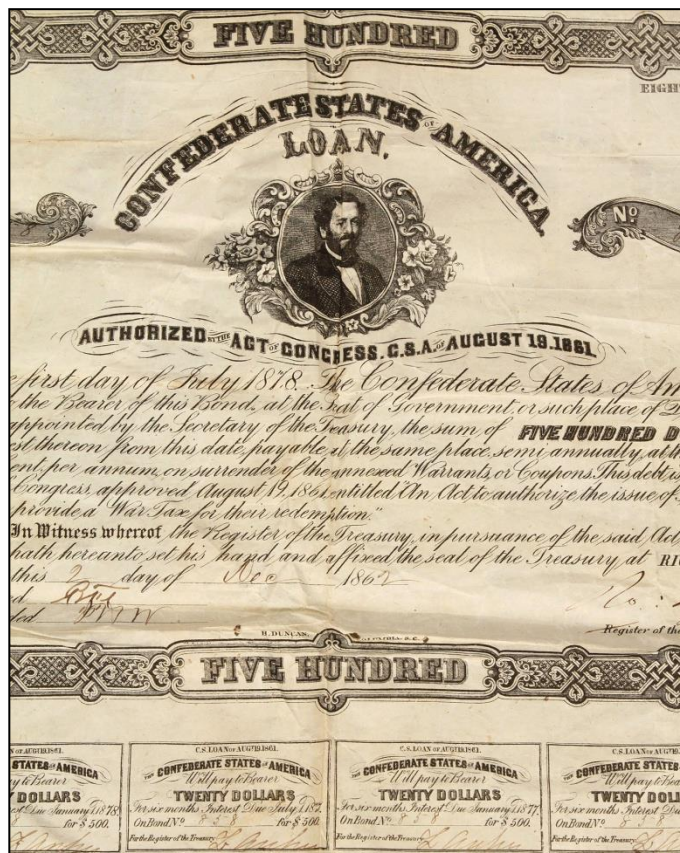
Osburn married ___ [blank], and they had four children: Bruce, Tom, Lavenia and Mary.⁵



⁴ Wilson County Chancery Court records show an 1843 case wherein William W. Berry of Davidson County sued Osborne Eddings, administrator of William Eddings, of Gibson County. The parties included: Spencer W. Tally and wife Araminta; William F. Boswell and wife Melissa; widow Elizabeth Eddings of Wilson County; James Richardson and wife Jane of DeKalb County; Landis Eddings of Montgomery County; and Susan Eddings. Thomas E. Partlow, Wilson County, Tennessee, chancery court records, 1842-1892 (Lebanon, Tenn: T.E. Partlow, [1995]), p.113.

⁵ Osborne Eddings died intestate ca. 1866 in Gibson County, Tennessee. On 8 Dec. 1866 Luke P. Seay was appointed administrator of his estate. Transcriptions of the County Archives of Tennessee, No. 27, Gibson County (Trenton) Wills and Bonds Book D 1846-1852. Tenn. Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, Nashville: Tenn. Historical Records Survey, 1940, page 22.

I neglected to say in the right place, that Grand-father and Grand-mother Eddings made it a point to set all of their children up in house-keeping and giving each one a slave or two, and when Grand-father died he left Grand-mother quite a wealthy woman, and as she was a fine manager she kept the wealth in good shape until the breaking out of the Civil war, when she embraced the cause of the South and invested nearly all of her wealth in Confederate



bonds. She died a Mother's house at Dresden, Tennessee in the year 1863.

I do not think there are now very many of the descendants of Grand-father and Grand-mother Eddings of the second generation alive, and those of the third generation are getting down to quite a slim number.

I do not know of any one of our relatives on either side of the house who were not secessionists, except Wm. R. Tally. I met him in Louisville during the Civil War, and when he saw me in the uniform of a Union soldier he reached out his hand and said: "Thank God, I have one relative in the world that is not a Rebel." As I was compelled to stay over in Louisville all day Will Tally and I had a lovely visit all of the day.

Referring again to our own family, I will tell about all of them not heretofore mentioned.

The oldest child was sister Nannie, who lost her life in the steam-boat disaster in the Mississippi River. The boat took fire, and she, together with a large number of others, jumped overboard and was drowned, and her body was never recovered.

Our next sister Araminta, who was older than Robert, married Dr. James Somers. She became the mother of one child, Ethel, and died before Ethel was a year old. Ethel was taken charge of by Mrs. Ann Gilchrist, a sister of Dr. Somers, and at rather an early age married a man named Miller. She, in due time, became the mother of five girls, whose names are as follows in their order of age, viz: Kleber, Mintie Boswell, Lillie Belle, Ellen Cleveland and Early Cleveland. Kleber is married and the mother of a fine little boy. Ethel and the four other daughters are now living at 1303 West Main Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Of course you know about as much about brother Will and brother L.E. and sister Effie, as I do.

After going home from Grand-father Eddings, Father made a regular companion of me, and I don't remember ever being scolded by him, and he whipped me only one time, and I realized that I was entirely to blame, and I think I apologized to him for acting bad enough to be whipped.

In September, 1856, just before Father's death, and about two months before the Presidential election of that year, Father called me to his bedside and said: "My son, if Fremont is elected the Southern States will rise up in Rebellion and try to dissolve the Union, and set up a government with slavery the chief corner stone. Now, if this should come to pass, I want you to stand by the old flag, [f]or whenever the Southern States lose control of the Federal Government they will try to dissolve the Union, and set up a sort of Government that will recognize slavery, and set up a sort of Government that will recognize human slavery, and my son, human slavery is all wrong

and ought to be done away with in some way, and the time will come when the Freedom loving people of the United States will manage in some way to get rid of it.”

Four years later, on the election of Abraham Lincoln the crisis came, and I followed our Father’s injunction, took sides for the preservation of the Union and served nearly three years in the Union Army, and on being severely wounded in battle was honorably discharged in November, 1864.

I have always been and still am very proud of the part I took in helping to save the Union, for no man on earth can tell what the result would have been if the Union had not been saved.

And your own sainted Father also stood by the Grand Old Flag of our Country, and made a fine soldier. He was several times promoted until when the war closed he was a Captain, having come up from the ranks by attending to his duties as an enlisted man and being always “on time” in all of [the] complicated affairs of army life.

While he was duly commissioned as Captain he was not regularly “mustered in” as Captain, for the war closed rather suddenly and the Regiment was honorably “mustered out.”

Bob had the reputation of being the very finest line officer in the Regiment. He was taken out of his original company and made Lieutenant in Captain Dickerson’s Company, and the Captain simply turned the entire commend of the company over to him, and when a vacancy of the Captaincy of another Company occurred, the Company unanimously petitioned the Colonel to have Bob made Captain and assigned to their company.

These are the facts and it is quite likely that neither you nor your Mother were every made acquainted with, and will no doubt be of great interest to you.

He was never called Robert by anyone except Mother, who always called him “Robert.” Even in the army he was known as “Bob.”

As Thomas H. Boswell and Robert F. Boswell, sons of William Fenly and Malissa Boswell, both participated quite prominently in the War of the Rebellion, or the Civil War of 1861, as it is now called, -- Thomas H. as Major of the 6th Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers, and Robert F. as First Lieutenant in Company F in the same Regiment, it may not be out of order to give briefly some of the conditions and causes that let up to the breaking out of war in the year 1861.

[Here follows a lengthy account of the coming of the Civil War, which is similar to those found in many other historical works, and therefore omitted from this article.]

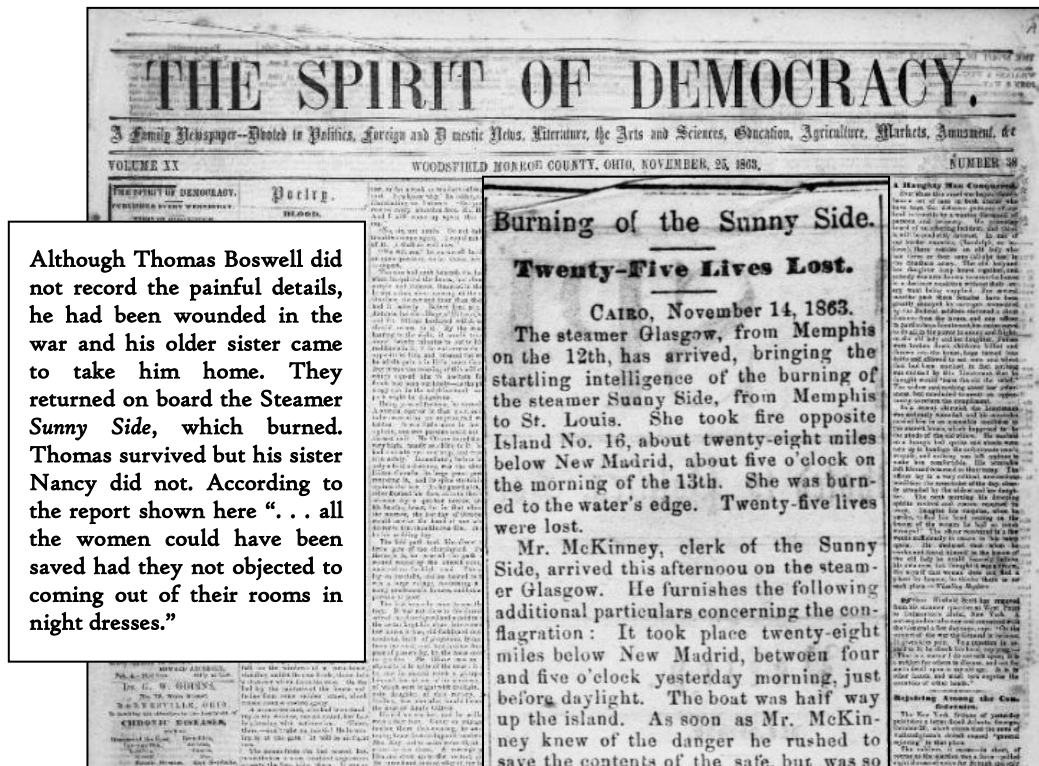
A little episode in my Army life will show the conditions that prevailed at the beginning and for the first years of the War.

While my Regiment was camped at Trenton, Tennessee – I think it was in the early days of September 1862 – a Negro man belonging to one of the farmers in the County, came into our camp with the idea that our Army was there to free the Negroes, and so he left his master and wanted to go with us.

Well the matter was reported to Division Head-Quarters, and very soon an order came directing the Commanding Officer to detail a Commissioned Officer to at once take the negro man back to his Master, and explain to him, and also to the other slaves on the farm, that the Union Army was not out to free the negroes, but to save the Union from dissolution.

It was quite difficult to make the negroes understand but I finally did, and so far as I know there was no more of them that left their Masters for some months, or until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863. The owners of the negro seemed very happy and grateful.

[blank signature line]_____



William Fenley Boswell, son of Peter Boswell, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1806. Married Malissa Eddings at Statesville, Tennessee, December 29th, 1830. As I lived with my Grand-father and Grand-mother, William and Mary Eddings, from a very early age until I was about 7 years old, I know very little about my Father and his family until 1840. His history from 1840 to 1845 is given elsewhere in this history. In 1845 he moved from Statesville, Tennessee, to LaFayette, Kentucky. Moved from LaFayette to Providence, Tennessee, in about one year. Moved from Providence to a farm in McCracken County, Kentucky. In about two years moved from the farm to Dresden, Tennessee, where he died Sept. 7th, 1856.

Malissa Eddings, daughter of William and Mary Eddings, was born March 13th, 1814. Was married to William Fenley Boswell December 29th, 1830. Became the mother of seven children, and died December 29th, 1902.

Nancy Marilda Boswell, daughter of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell. Born at Statesville, Tennessee, Oct. 4th, 1831. Never married. Lost her life in steam-boat fire on Mississippi River Nov. 13th, 1863.⁶

Thomas Henry Boswell, son of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell. Born Nov. 5th, 1833, at Statesville, Tennessee. Married to Unie E. Chester Feb. 2nd, 1859. Unie died Dec. 11th, 1860. Married again to Mary S.

⁶ The steamer *Sunny Side*, which ran from Memphis to St. Louis, burned in the early hours of Nov. 13, 1863 about 28 miles below New Madrid. Among the passengers was "Mrs. [sic] Boswell from the vicinity of Paducah. She had been to Memphis to get leave of absence for her brother, a Major, who was wounded in the arm, he was saved and is here." The boat was burned to the water line within ten minutes. A survivor "... thinks all the women could have been saved had they not objected to coming out of their rooms in night dresses. The four who were rescued were forcibly seized and carried off." "Burning of the Sunny Side / Twenty-Five Lives Lost," *The Spirit of Democracy* (Woodsfield, Ohio), Nov. 25, 1863, page 2, col. 6. <http://ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov>

Tipping Nov. 13th, 1864. Mary died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 3, 1868. Married again to Lida Hale at Indianapolis, Indiana, Feb. 16th, 1870. Lida died April 30th, 1915. Thomas H. is now living in Long Beach, California at the age of 87 years.

William Eddings Boswell, son of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell. Born Dec. 16, 1839, in Statesville, Tennessee. Married to Mattie E. England March 20, 1867, who died Dec. 29, 1887. Married again to Sally Easley Nov. 22, 1893. She died Nov. 5, 1894. Again married to Nannie Smith Nov. 1895, who still lives as the wife of Mr. Tomerlin and lives in Union City, Tennessee. Wm. E. Boswell died February 7, 1901.

Mary Araminta Boswell, daughter of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell. Born at Statesville, Tennessee, June 28th, 1843. Married James Somers June 20, 1868 and died March 15, 1870.

Robert F. Boswell, born at LaFayette, Kentucky, August 21, 1846. Married to Mary I. Armor, who died June 6, 1873. Again married Emma Helber Dec. 3, 1874, and died Feb. 15, 1879.

Leolin E. Boswell, son of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell. Born in McCracken County, Kentucky, Nov. 5, 1849. Married Annie Porter on the 23rd day of January, 1873, and is still living at Memphis, Tennessee.

Effie Fenley Boswell, daughter of Wm. F. and Malissa Boswell, was born July 26, 1854, at Dresden, Tennessee. She married J.W. Brummer on August 7, 1882. Mr. Brummer died July 1, 1895 and Effie married Larkin Y. Cooper in California, on the 19th day of April 1910, and is now living at 503 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California.

Unie Mattie, daughter of Thomas H. and Mary E. Boswell. Born June 14, 1860 at Dresden, Tennessee. Died at Dresden, Tennessee, December 17, 1860.

Harry, son of Thomas H. and Mary E. Boswell. Born October 16, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, and died at Memphis June 17, 1868.

Willie C., son of Thomas H. and Mary E. Boswell. Born March 9, 1868 at Memphis, Tennessee, and died at Greencastle, Indiana, April 26, 1874.

Chippie, son of Robert F. and Mary I. Boswell. Born June 27, 1872; died Sept. 9, 1873.

Charles A., son of L.E. and Annie P. Boswell. Born Dec. 20, 1873. Married Allene Garrett Nov. 25, 1902. They have two children, Virginia P. and Leolin E. II, and are all now living in Long Beach, California.

Hattie P., daughter of L.E. and Annie P. Boswell. Born July 2, 1889, at Union City, Tennessee. Married to Arthur Ward Archer in September 1, 1912, and is the mother of one child, Arthur Ward, Jr., now 2 years old. They live in Kansas City, Missouri.

Harry, son L.E. and Annie P. Boswell. Born in Savannah, Georgia, June 12, 1886. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, August 31, 1896.

Jesse V., son of Robert F. and Emma H. Boswell. Born April 26, 1876 at Farmington, Missouri. Married Anite Campbell at Nashville, Tennessee ____[blank]. They have one child, Mary Kathryn, and are now living at Springfield, Missouri.

Robert Leslie, son of Robert F. and Emma Boswell. Born July 15, 1878, at St. Louis, Missouri. Now living near Farmington, Missouri. Married Anna Leona Krehle. They have three children, viz. Hilda May, Robert Kreble and Mary Eugene.

William Walker Boswell, son of William E. and Nannie Boswell. Born in Union City, Tennessee, January 27, 1897. He is now married and in Union City, and has a little boy over a year old.

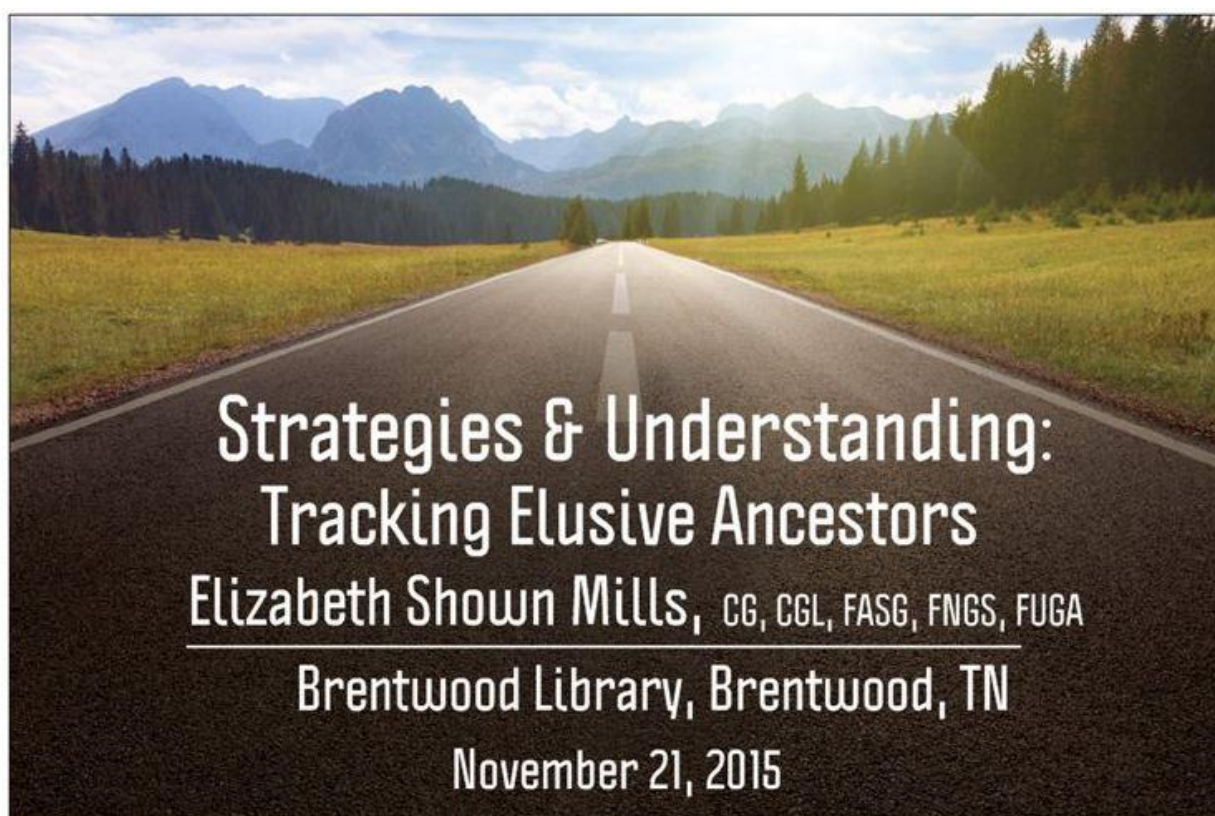
Ethel, daughter of Araminta Boswell Somers and Dr. James Somers. Born April 27th, 1869. Married Early Cleveland Miller at Gallatin, Tennessee, and has five children, all girls, viz. Kleber, Mintie Boswell, Lillie Bell, Ellen Cleveland and Early Cleveland, all living in Knoxville, Tennessee

Tracking Elusive Ancestors

MTGS Annual Seminar 2015

featuring

Elizabeth Shown Mills



Morning Sessions

There's No Such Thing as "Too Poor to Trace"!

Everyone has ancestors who seem to be spontaneously created—existing nowhere except one census or a family letter. Land records, tax rolls, will books, marriage bonds, and other 'everyday' records lead to dead ends. "Too poor to trace!" is the common conclusion—but one that is usually wrong. This session discusses some of the cultural and bureaucratic reasons why ancestors can be hard to find in legal records. It covers many places researchers forget to look, and it teaches an array of methods by which we can find parents and origin for any low-key ancestor.

Using Evidence Creatively to Smash Brick Walls

The evidence we seek often takes forms we do not expect or recognize. This session applies creative-thinking principles to actual genealogical problems, to teach you how to break down the toughest barriers. It emphasizes ways to build upon "trivial details," and to link stray pieces into meaningful conclusions that resolve our problems. If you are frustrated by record losses and tired of 'spinning wheels,' perhaps what you really need are some new ideas for dealing with those records you have managed to find already!

Afternoon Sessions

Okay, I “Got the Neighbors”: Now What Do I Do With Them?

“Get the Neighbors!” is a common mantra among today’s genealogists. But what do you *do* with them, once you’ve copied their names from a census, a tax list, or a cemetery? Just getting their names solves nothing? What specific information do you need? How do you turn those ‘names’ into powerful clues to help you identify unknown spouses, parents, or origin? How do you deal with the mass of data that you can accumulate once you begin to study those neighbors? This session explores the FAN Principle, its problem-solving power, and a practical approach to data management that requires no special software.

Margaret’s Baby’s Father & the Lessons He Taught Me

(about Illegitimacies, Name Changes, and Burned Courthouses!)

Illegitimacy. Footloose males. Burned counties. Common Names. Poverty. Single motherhood. Disgraced mothers. Meager records. Name changes. How does a genealogist handle these common problems—especially when they are all rolled into one? When conventional research fails to produce a document that names a long-absent father, how do we ‘prove’ paternity and extend the line? By the time this session is over, you should be equipped to handle any broken limb on your family tree.

Our Distinguished Speaker

Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FASG, FNGS, FUGA



Genealogical audiences on three continents have dubbed Elizabeth Shown Mills “The Super Genie” and “the person who has had the greatest impact on genealogy in the post-Roots era.”

Elizabeth has been featured on BBC, CNN, PBS, NPR, and other networks in the U.S., U.K., and Australia. She has guest-blogged on genealogy for the NEW YORK TIMES and served as president of both the American Society of Genealogists and the Board for Certification of Genealogists.

Across more than three decades, Elizabeth has pushed the cutting edge of historical research, developing creative methodology for solving difficult problems of identity, origin, and kinship.

Her 13 prize-winning books include two reference works that are now “standards” in the field: *Evidence Explained* (a *Library Journal* “Best Reference”) and *Professional*

Genealogy. But her favorite is her 2004 historical novel *Isle of Canes*. Drawn from Elizabeth’s research in the archives of six nations, this epic account of a Louisiana Creole family through four generations of slavery and freedom was declared a “masterpiece” by *Historical Novels Review*, which promised its readers: “You’ll never look at American History the same way again.”

MTGS Acknowledges With Thanks Our Co-Sponsors for this Workshop

The Tennessee Historical Society

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Register Today!

MTGS/THS/BHC Genealogical Seminar, November 21, 2015

PayPal now accepted for online registrations: www.mtgs.org/seminar.html

Space is limited, so please pay attention to the deadline. Either register online **by November 14th** or send your registration form to the PO Box listed on this page.

Registration fees include handouts and a box lunch.

Note: Sending your registration to the MTGS PO Box will result in a delay getting it to the registrar.

Complete the form below and mail it with your check or money order, made payable to: **MTGS**

Mail registrations to:

Kathryn Hopkins, Registrar
P. O. Box 222
Tullahoma, TN 37388-0222

email: registrar@mtgs.org

Phone: 931-455-4603

REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOVEMBER 14, 2015

(Please print)

Registrations received after the November 14th deadline will be returned and you must register as a "walk-in" on the day of the seminar.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

E-Mail _____

Registration Fee: MTGS Member \$40 _____ THS Member \$40 _____ Non-Member \$45 _____

Box Lunch Order (included with registration): Turkey _____ Ham _____ Roast Beef _____

ENCLOSED is my check or money order payable to MTGS \$ _____

NOTE: \$60 walk-ins welcome if space is available (no lunch or handouts)

Neighbor against Neighbor: Civil War Retribution in Franklin County

Records of the Union Provost Marshal include two lengthy documents compiled at Tullahoma, near the border of Coffee and Franklin counties. These documents, written near the end of the war, reflect the horrific racial and sectional tensions of Middle Tennessee in this period. With tens of thousands of Union troops encamped at Tullahoma, Confederate sympathizers had to be very secretive. Union troops marched and rode through the area confiscating livestock and food and conscripting young men. Neighbors were quick to report on families that were helping the Confederates in any way, and retribution followed.

In December of 1864 the troops stationed at Tullahoma were called away to assist in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. Confederate citizens and guerilla groups took advantage of the absence of the army to strike back at local Unionists. The settlement of former slaves at Tullahoma was burned to the ground, destroying homes and property of newly-freed black families. Guerilla bands visited the businesses and residences of Union neighbors and terrorized them, taking away personal property and livestock. When the Union officials returned, they were incensed to find their friends had been treated so roughly.



With the assistance of a Franklin County man named Moses Pittman, a list of those robbed by Confederates was compiled. Most of these people appear to have lived on the northern end of Franklin County. Each person's losses were enumerated, and a value (often an exorbitant price) was assigned to each item. Moses Pittman appears in the 1860 census of Franklin County as a 53-year-old illiterate farmer of very modest means. His place of birth was North Carolina, and his oldest child was born in Alabama ca. 1837. The remaining eight children were born in Tennessee.¹

A few months earlier, Pittman had already pointed the finger at bushwhackers in his neighborhood. Extensive notes written by an unknown military clerk in October 1864 identify 58 men and women who Pittman felt should be punished by the Union Army. This list was handed to Union General Milroy who added notations in his own hand indicating whether these people were to be run off, burned out, killed, or otherwise neutralized.

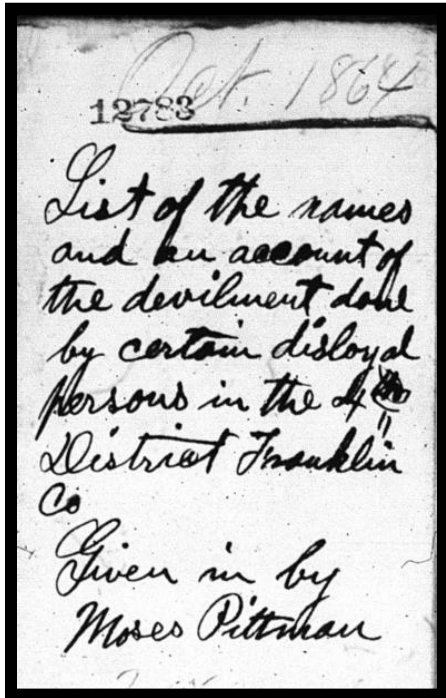
During the Civil War Provost Marshals acted as military police. Appointed by the War Department to serve with Army units, they sought out and arrested deserters, Confederate spies and civilians suspected of disloyalty. They also controlled the passage of civilians into military zones, confined prisoners and recorded paroles and oaths of

¹ 1860 U.S. census, Franklin Co., Tenn., Dist. 5, p. 108B (stamped), family 586, Moses Pittman household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*.

allegiance. The Provost Marshal had the authority to convene a court to try cases involving civilian violators of military orders and other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction.²

*List of the names and an account of the devilment done
by certain disloyal persons in the 4th District of Franklin Co.
Given in by Moses Pittman.*³

**Names of some disloyal citizens of the Fourth District of Franklin County Tenn.,
a narration of their crimes, and the orders of Maj. Genl. Milroy
as to what punishment they shall suffer for said crimes.**



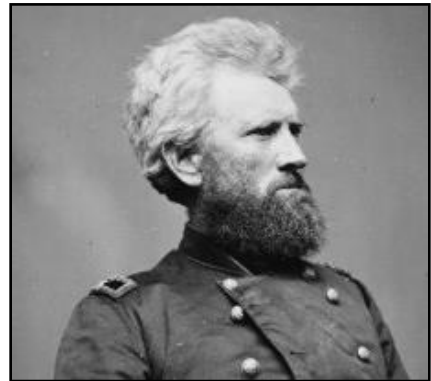
1. Richard Arnold: A Bushwhacker with Hays, he together with two others murdered a loyal man named Samuel Kennedy in cold blood on Oct. 15th 1864. **Kill him.**
2. Hance Allred: Harbors bushwhackers and bushwhacks himself occasionally, is one of the murderers of Kennedy, is a shoemaker and makes shoes for all the bushwhackers in the neighborhood. **Kill.**
3. [Mr.] Bush: Nothing is known of the residence or first name of this man and probably the name of "Bush" is only a nickname. He is a bushwhacker with Hays and is one of the murderers of Kennedy. **Kill.**
4. Joel Cunningham: He is the leader of a gang of bushwhackers 75 to 100 strong. **Kill.**
5. Wesley Davis: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
6. Green Denson: A bushwhacker with Hays. **Kill.**
7. William Dotson: A bushwhacker with Gifford's gang. **Kill.**
8. Riley Dotson: Is a bushwhacker with Gifford's gang. **Kill.**
9. Raleigh M. Dotson: Is a bushwhacker with Gardners gang. He has also a distillery at his house from which he manufactures whiskey from corn and is the chief cause of all the devilment in that neighborhood and would be a good place to lie in ambushade for bushwhackers. **Kill. Burn and lie in ambush.**
10. Wilkins Gifford: Is the leader of a bushwhacker gang, who lurk in the neighborhood of Burk Creek and Moses Pittman is of the opinion that they are the ones that were principally engaged in robbing him. **Kill or clean out.**
11. George Gifford: Is a son of the above and belongs to his gang. **Kill.**
12. Isom Gardner: Is the leader of a bushwhacker gang, gotten up since Hood's raid into Tennessee, and is reported some sixty or seventy strong. **Kill.**
13. Daniel Brewer: Is a bushwhacker with Hays. **Kill.**

² Records of Union Provost Marshals from around the country have been compiled into two large collections by the National Archives. Published on nearly 400 rolls of microfilm, these records comprise a vast storehouse of information about military operations and the activities of civilians during the war.

³ *Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Two or More Civilians* (National Archives Microfilm publication M1098.), document number 12783. Filed at the Tenn. State Library & Archives as Microfilmed Manuscript #1607; also found on the Library & Archives website at; <http://share.tn.gov/tsla/UnionProvostPDFs/12783.pdf>

-
14. Hardy Hill: Is a bushwhacker with Hays. **Kill.**
 15. Preston Hatchett: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 16. Isom Hatchett: Is a bushwhacker with Gardners gang. **Kill.**
 17. Elmore Horton: Is a bushwhacker with Gardners gang. **Kill.**
 18. Clinton Hunt: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 19. Humphrey Irwin: Is a bushwhacker with Hays, and was one of the men that shot Moses Pittman on Oct. 15, 1864 and robbed him of everything that he had. **Kill and clean out.**
 20. Samuel Keith: Harbors bushwhackers and has done so since the commencement of the war especially Hays. **Clean him out.**
 21. Mack Keith: Same remarks apply to him as to his brother above, ~~has also a son James L. Keith with Hays.~~ **Clean him out.**
 22. James Keith: Brother of the above, and the same remarks apply to him. **Clean him out.**
 23. John L. Keith: Is a bushwhacker with Hays and son of James Keith. **Kill.**
 24. Lee Keith: Brother of James Keith, when the Union Army is in his neighborhood, he is a good Union man and when the Rebel Army is in his neighborhood he is a good Rebel, and the most remarkable thing of all is that he has good Loyal men to prove his loyalty, and good Rebels to prove that he is a Rebel. The Board of Trade at Decherd (Mr. Thomas Wood) can probably give some of the names of the men by whom he can prove that he is loyal or rebel as the case may require. Moses Pittman thinks that he harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 25. Stephen Kennedy: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 26. Elias Kennedy: Son of the above and is a bushwhacker in Hays gang. **Kill.**
 27. Solomon Kennedy: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 28. William Kennedy: A bushwhacker with Hays and son of the above. He and another of Hays gang waylid two
 29. Daniel Kennedy: Brother of the above and is a bushwhacker with Hays. **Shoot.**
 30. William Lipscum: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean him out.**
 31. Jane Lipscum: A widow, harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
 32. William Larkins: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
 33. Joseph Larkins: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
 34. Carter McHathney: Is a bushwhacker with Hays. **Shoot.**
 35. William Money: Is a bushwhacker with Giffords gang. **Shoot.**
 36. Morgan Money: Ditto. **Shoot.**
 37. Jasper Money: Ditto. **Shoot.**
 38. Newton Money: Ditto. **Shoot.**
 39. Joseph Money: Ditto. All the persons above named ... are all brothers and are all members of Giffords gang of bushwhackers. **Shoot.**
 40. Martin Mason: Is a bushwhacker with Gardners gang. **Shoot.**
 41. William Mason: Is a bushwhacker with Gardners gang and a son of the above. **Shoot.**

Major General Robert H. Milroy (1816-1890), an Indiana native, was a lawyer and judge before the war. Prior to his assignment in Tennessee, he was in command at Winchester, Virginia, where he was criticized for his harsh treatment of the citizens. He evidently followed the same strategy while in Middle Tennessee. He moved west after the war and died in Olympia, Washington.



42. Curtis McCullum: Harbors bushwhackers and instigated his son and three others to murder in cold blood a Union man named Samuel Kennedy on Oct. 15, 1864. He has tried his best to persuade every young man of his acquaintance in the neighborhood to join the bushwhackers. His wife is as bad if not worse than he is. Has been doing all the devilment that he could ever since the war. **Hang & burn.**
43. Cyntha McCullum: Wife of the above and also instigated her son to murder Kennedy. The same remarks that apply to her husband apply also to her with double force. She is a very bad and a very dangerous woman. **Shoot if it can be done by accident.**
44. George McCullum: Is a bushwhacker with Hays and a son of the above, and the one who murdered Kennedy. **Hang.**
45. Charlotte McCullum: An unmarried sister of the above and is almost as bad as her mother. **Burn everything.**
46. Crockett Nelson [Nelson Crockett marked out] : Is a bushwhacker with Hays and one of the men who shot and robbed Moses Pittman. **Hang.**
47. Mrs. Patrick: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
48. James Simmons: Is a bushwhacker with Hays. **Shoot.**
49. Robert Smith: Harbors bushwhackers especially those of Hays & Gardners gang some of them are almost all the time with him. **Clean out.**
50. John Smith: Son of the above and is a bushwhacker in Gardner's gang. **Shoot.**
51. David Taylor: Is a bushwhacker in Hays gang. **Shoot.**
52. Willis Taylor: Son of the above a bushwhacker in Hays gang, he and William Kennedy were the ones that murdered the two Wisconsin soldiers in cold blood, and then boasted about it. Taylor said that when this war was over he would be one of the richest men in the State. Mr. Moses Pittman requests that if he is every caught that he be turned over to him to be killed as he has already tortured Mr. Pittman and has tried to murder him by piecemeal. **Request granted.**
53. Richard Vandiver: Is a bushwhacker with Hays gang. He voluntarily took the oath, and voted at the last Presidential Election and then went to bushwhacking. He also helped to rob Mr. Moses Pittman during the last raid of Hood. **Hang.**
54. William Woods: Harbors bushwhackers. **Clean out.**
55. Thomas Woods. Son of the above, and is a bushwhacker in Gardners gang. **Shoot.**
56. Carroll Wilson: Is a bushwhacker in Giffords gang. **Shoot.**

57. Thomas Wilson: Harbors bushwhackers. *Clean out.*

58. Arrenton Williams: Harbors bushwhackers. *Clean out.*

22	Mon M Johnson	200	400	12000	100	12	1	7	4	19		200	2100	350		1500
23	Calisha Stovall	50	130	1400	50	9		4	2	2	20	40	1025	10		750
24	A H Jenkins	85	250	1800	100	5		3	2		7	50	811	45		1500
25	Mon Hays	60		1200	75	7		4	3	5		15	565	50		1000
26	Lutitia Gathie	50	200	1000	5	1	1	3	2	1	20	18	285			325
27	Calijah Mason	40	130	400	5	1		3	2	2	15	22	245			250
28	Shamon Mcnamis	145	312	5200	150	7	2	3	2	10	24	100	800	50		2000
29	Geo M Larkin	50		1000	15	3	1	2		4	30	45	350	15		700
30	Quintus A Brown	30		600	10	3	1	2		7		17	400			1000
31	Moses Pittman	45	55	400	10	1		1	4	1		18	250	10		250
32	Sam Vandiver	45	55	150	5	1		3		4		20	175			350
33	Jane L Lipscomb	300	700	13000	700	7	8	8	4	35	90	120	2210	400	105	4000
34	Jane L Keith	250	665	7500	175	15		7	2	7	60	50	2705	450		2500
35	Samuel N Keith	200	215	6000	150	17	3	10	4	16	40	150	2011	75	40	6000
36	Sam A Harris	120	80	4000	300	5	3	4	4	15	25	80	935	100		750
37	A J Pouse	100	80	2500	75	3	3	5		6		35	1000	80	25	1000
38	A Patrick	160	90	5500	75	9	4	6		7	40	70	1050	100	20	1000
39	A L Smith	300	225	12000	200	9	24	7	2	14	40	100	2750	500	30	2000
40	W L Hedline Jr	200	105	4625	100	10	2	3	3	10	30	100	1615	335	40	1500

The Agricultural Schedule from the 1860 Census of Franklin County shows Moses Pittman and his neighbors. Pittman's 55-acre farm was valued at \$400. He owned one horse, two cows and four oxen. Among the neighbors he condemned as Confederate sympathizers was Jane Lipscomb, whose farm was valued at \$18,000. The Keith, Larkin, Mason, Patrick and Vandiver families shown here also appear on Pittman's hit list.

Another list compiled by Pittman is also found in the papers of the Union Provost Marshal. This one focuses on the town of Tullahoma and calls down retribution on Confederate citizens there. It reads as follows:⁴

Head Quarters Dept. N. & C.R.R.
Tullahoma, Tenn. Jan. 3, 1865

Comdg Officer
42d. Mo. Vols.

Sir –

During the temporary evacuation of this place lately by the U.S. Forces under the Maj. Genl. Comdg. The Guerrillas came into town and robbed peaceable citizens of loyal character and behaved in a most shameful and cowardly manner, more resembling savages than persons professing to be civilized. They were particularly severe

⁴ Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Two or More Civilians (National Archives Microfilm publication M1098.), document number 13981. Filed at the Tenn. State Library & Archives as Microfilmed Manuscript #1607; also found on the Library & Archives website at; <http://share.tn.gov/tsla/UnionProvostPDFs/13981.pdf>

upon the negroes who were left in the place and took particular pains to burn every negro cabin home and shanty in town.

Therefore as an example and a warning in future to that class of robbers and murderers and as a simple act of justice to a helpless and inoffensive class of people who are unable to help themselves, and the fruits of whose labor for a whole summer and fall have been swept away in a most wanton manner, it is the intention of the Maj. Genl. Comdg. to make the relatives, friends, their aiders, abettors and advisers of those who committed the act repair the damage which their Bushwhacking relatives and friends have committed. You are therefore ordered to bring them in from the country a list of whom is hereto annexed (marked "A") and compel them to build up every house owned or occupied by negroes that were destroyed and place in as good if not better condition than they were before.

Also the list that is attached marked ("B") will be required to furnish subsistence, and anything that may be necessary for the comfort of their friends in the list of those marked ("A") while completing the job.

Any other details not mentioned within that may be necessary to complete the work are left to your discretion, and a guide will be furnished you upon application to point out the residences of the persons who are in either of the lists.

*By Command of
Maj. Genl. Milroy
[signed] Thomas Worthington
Lieut. 108 Ohio Vols. and A.D.C.*

*Jany. 20, 1865
13981*

***List of the names of citizens who have been robbed by Gurillas [sic].
The amount of their losses and also a list of the disloyal persons
who are assessed to make good their losses.***

Headquarters Depo N.&C.R.R. [Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad]
Tullahoma, Tenn. Jany. 20, 1865

**List of articles taken from citizens of Tullahoma during the evacuation of that place by the Federal Forces
from the 30th of Nov. to the 27th of Dec. 1864 by bushwhackers and disloyal citizens.**

The following are the list of articles robbed from Mrs. Mary A. Norton

8 yards jeans @ \$3.00 per yard	\$24.00	4 silver forks @ \$1.00 each	4.00
12 yards white linsey @ \$2.00 pr yard	24.00	2 pair ladies shoes @ \$4.50 each	9.00
9 yards blue mixed cloth @ \$1.50 per yard	3.50	1 ladies belt	1.00
11 yards extra fine cloth (black & red) @ \$3.00	33.00	1 pair mans socks	1.00
30 [yards] brown muslin @ \$1.25/yard	37.00	\$6.00 in money	6.00
1 bed blanket	10.00	Other articles too numerous to mention	17.00
4 silver spoons @ \$5.00 each	20.00	Total amount in money	\$200.00

James Grant, Joseph Rogers, James Rogers, Marion Rhoton, Kinsey Cobb and a man named Eaton are the persons who robbed her.

List of articles robbed from Mr. Bunn's daughters

7 blankets	\$70.00
1 Government saddle	25.00
Total value in money	\$95.00

The names of the men who robbed them are Byrom, Jones, Allen and another man whose name is not known.

List of articles robbed from Mrs. Mary Lehr by the same persons

6 blankets	\$60.00
Three or four of them government blankets.	
Total value in money	\$60.00

List of articles robbed from Mrs. Malvina Potter

2 coats	\$20.00	1 small gold locket	5.00
3 pair pants	12.00	1 pair ear rings	2.50
5 bed blankets	20.00	Sugar	2.50
1 block of factory thread	20.00	Coffee	2.50
5 shirts	10.00	Cash	6.00
1 pair calfskin boots	5.00	Total amount in money	\$107.00
1 pocketbook	1.50		

List of articles robbed from John F. Thomas, the only one of them known was James Rogers (a one armed man).

15 pounds coffee	16.00
10 pounds sugar	6.00
Total value in money	\$25.00

List of articles robbed from D.P. Rathbone

1 dress coat	40.00	1 pair razors	10.00
1 velvet vest	10.00	2 pair pillow cases @ \$2.50	10.00
4 pair pants @ \$3.00 per pair	12.00	4 bed sheets @ \$4.00	16.00
3 summer vests @ \$3.00	9.00	1 blanket	7.00
3 linen coats @ \$6.00	18.00	1 lot of fine lace	5.00
4 pair drawers @ \$2.00	8.00	1 bolt velvet ribbon	5.00
4 undershirts @ \$3.00	12.00	1 pair kid slippers	4.00
9 linen shirts @ \$2.50	22.50	1 pair gloves	3.00
1 pair suspenders	1.00	1 pair silk stockings	4.00
1 ladies cloak or mantle	10.00	15 yards bed ticking @ \$1.00	15.00
2 ladies dresses @ 7.00	14.00	10 yards white flannel @ \$1.50	15.00
1 lace collar	10.00	3 blue chick linnen @ \$1.00 yd	3.00
1 fancy tuck comb	2.00	4 birds eye linnen @ \$1.00	4.00

20 black domestic @ \$1.00	20.00	1 pocket knife	2.00
5 yards fancy muslin @ \$0.75	3.75	1 wine chest	25.00
4 yards paper cambric @ \$0.75	3.00	1 pistol and box of cartridges	20.00
4 yards toweling @ \$0.50	2.00	2 spice boxes & spice @ \$1.00	2.00
4 spool thread @ \$0.25	1.00	40 pounds coffee @ \$0.80	32.00
4 papers pins @ \$0.25	1.00	2 pounds soda @ \$0.60	1.20
1 sett knives & forks	4.00	Total amount in money	\$389.45
1 carver knife & fork	4.00		

The estimated value appended [to] these articles is such as the articles would sell for in this market and the same as much of it actually cost.

List of articles robbed from Lasater & Rathbone

1 lot of laces	125.00
1 lot of crapes	25.00
1 lot of Florence silk	25.00
1 lot of ladies collars & sleeves	10.00
200 paper collars @ \$3.00 [sic]	6.00
1 yard stick	2.00
2 chairs @ \$1.50	3.00
1 fire shovel	3.00
2 boxes of goods	6.00
Damage done an iron safe	25.00
Total amount in money	\$230.00

**List of articles robbed from the Firm of M. Shoffner & Co. of Shelbyville, Tenn.,
during the last raid of Hood into Tennessee**

Queensware & glassware	150.00
Tinware	100.00
Pepper, ginger & soda	50.00
Tobacco	30.00
1 bolt domestic	25.00
Goods robbed in Transitu	300.00
1 horse	200.00
Sundries	25.00
Total amount in money	\$880.00

The robbery was committed by Rebel soldiers and citizens (names unknown).

**List of property robbed of William Shoffner by Bushwhackers
in August 1862, June & Dec. 1864.**

1 bay mare	500.00
1 sorrel mare	200.00
1 sorrel horse	200.00
2 mules	400.00
5 bridles	15.00
1 pair wagon lines	5.00

1 sorrel horse	200.00
Total amount in money	\$152000

**List of articles robbed from William F. Byrom at the residence of James Holman
by a gang of Bushwhackers, supposed to be Poe's and Grant's Gang**

1 overcoat	60.00	1 handkerchief	2.00
1 jeans coat	15.00	1 pair pocket combs	0.50
1 hat	9.00	1 pocket knife	1.50
1 pair boots	10.00	1 Government blanket	5.00
1 calfskin vest	20.00	Ammunition worth	2.00
1 pair gloves	2.00	Total amount in money	127.00

**List of articles robbed from Mrs. Francis Benton by Bushwhackers, Dec. 12, 1864
Samuel D. Benjamin and David Sharp were present and helped take the property**

1 roan mare	165.00
Total amount in money	\$165.00

List of articles robbed from Mathew T. Cunningham by Bushwhackers on Aug. 1, 1864

1 roan horse	175.00
1 bay mare	175.00
2 bridles	10.00
1 saddle	30.00
1 gun	20.00
Total value in money	\$410.00

Mr. Cunningham thinks that Daniel Wise, James Erwin and Townsend Green should be held responsible to him for the above amount for satisfactory reasons.

**List of articles robbed from Moses Pittman by Bushwhackers
who were invited to do so by Robert Smith and Jane Lipscum**

4 horses	800.00
1 rifle	40.00
1 double barrelled shot gun	30.00
1 colt's repeater	40.00
1 bowie knife	10.00
75 barrells shelled corn	375.00
600 pounds pork	75.00
1 3 yr-old heifer	25.00
Total amount in money	\$1395.00

Recapitulation

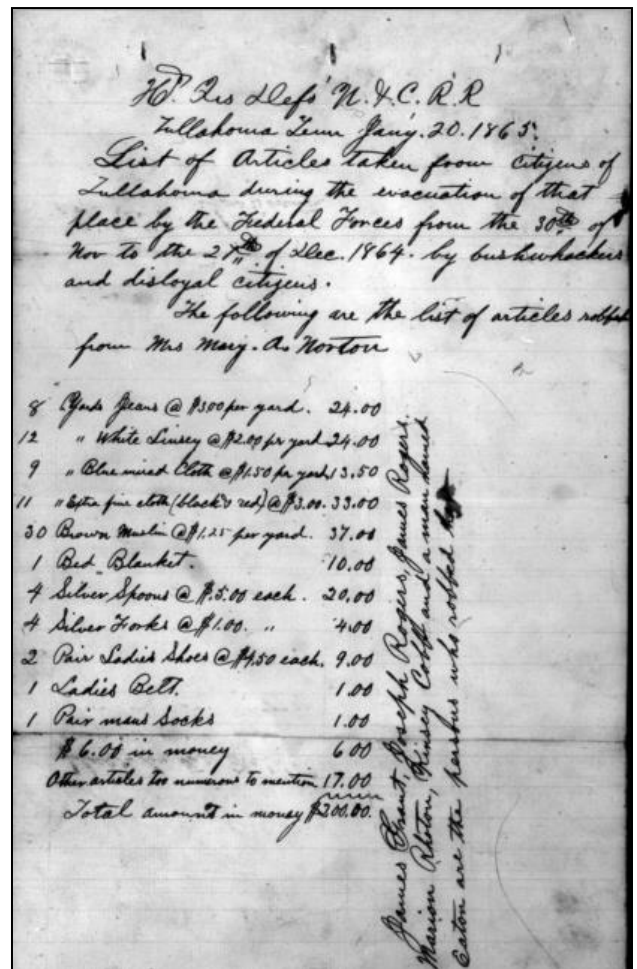
Mrs. Mary Ann Norton	200.00
Mr. Bunn's daughters	95.00
Mrs. Lehr	60.00
Mrs. Malvina Potter	107.00
John F. Thomas	25.00

D.P. Rathbone	389.45
Lasater & Rathbone	230.00
M. Shoffner & Co.	880.00
William Shoffner	1520.00
W. Fletcher Byrom	127.00
Mrs. Bruton	165.00
Mathew T. Cunningham	410.00
Moses Pittman	1395.00
	\$5603.45

The following named citizens are disloyal, and can be assessed for damages done by their Bushwhacking friends for the amount set opposite their names and are perfectly able to pay it.

[List] A

1. Mrs Elizabeth Travis	200.00
2. Benjamin Franklin	200.00
3. S.J. Green	200.00
4. Mrs. Gregory	100.00
5. John Travis	100.00
6. Mrs. Mary Brandon	100.00
7. Bud Bean	100.00
8. William Bean	100.00
9. Mrs. Rosa Bean	100.00
10. Jacob Tipps	100.00
11. Michael Tips	100.00
12. David Tipps	100.00
13. John Sivley	100.00
14. George Sivley	100.00
15. Stanley Evans	100.00
16. Allen Cobble	100.00
17. John Gray	100.00
18. David Wagoner	100.00
19. Phillip Wagoner	100.00
20. Jack Eden	100.00
21. Joseph Adkins	100.00
22. Jesse Sivley	50.00
23. Peter Tipps	50.00
24. Asa Grant	50.00
25. Pack Cole	50.00
26. Alexander C. Cobble	50.00
27. Robert Frame	50.00
28. Dial Simpson	50.00
29. Green Kitchen	25.00
30. Robert Parks	25.00
31. James Travis	25.00
32. Ance Branch	25.00
33. Green Reynolds	25.00
34. G.A.J. Enochs	25.00
35. Pink Cole	25.00
36. James Bedford	25.00
37. William Wagoner	25.00



38. Wilburn Limboch	25.00
39. Pink Branch	10.00
40. Elijah McKinsey	10.00
41. Linsey Harper	10.00
42. Buck Speck	10.00
Total	\$3040.00

The above named persons all live in the same neighborhood and harbor Grant and his gang of bushwhackers.
[List] B

The following persons live also in the same neighborhood & harbor Poe & Grant.

1.	J.A. Silvertooth	50.00	
2.	William Taylor	50.00	
3.	Samuel Roseborough	50.00	\$150.00
4.	Daniel Lasater	25.00	25.00
5.	A.L. Stafford	10.00	
6.	C.M. Johnson	10.00	
7.	William Parks	10.00	
8.	Reuben Allen	10.00	\$40.00
	Total		\$215.00

[List] C

The following persons live in the same neighborhood and harbor Hays and his gang of bushwhackers.

1.	Martin Mason	200.00	
2.	Joseph L. Baker	200.00	\$400.00
3.	Dr. Eldridge Grant	100.00	
4.	Aaron Thompson	100.00	
5.	Arrenton Williams	100.00	
6.	Claybourne Williams	100.00	
7.	Preston Hatchett	100.00	
8.	William Woods	100.00	\$600.00
9.	Nelson Rutledge	50.00	
10.	William Lipscom	50.00	
11.	John Mason	50.00	
12.	H.R. Shores	50.00	
13.	James Hanley	50.00	
14.	Thomas Williams	50.00	\$300.00
15.	Charles Woods	25.00	
16.	William Donelson	25.00	
17.	John Franks	25.00	
18.	Newton Martin	25.00	\$100.00
	Total		\$1400.00

[List] D

The following named persons live in the same neighborhood and harbor Eaton and Green's gang of bushwhackers.

Andrew Casion	300.00	\$300.00
David Wagoner	200.00	
Philip Wagoner	200.00	
Washington P. Bobo	100.00	
William Tolly	100.00	
John Holman	100.00	\$300.00
Noel Driver	50.00	
James Bly	50.00	
Manley Pearson	50.00	
Lodrick Robinson	50.00	\$200.00
James Dowell	25.00	\$ 25.00
Total		\$825.00

[List] E

The following persons live within a circle of ten miles of each other, are bitter “Sesesh” and can well afford to pay a small subscription in lieu of damages done by their bushwhacking friends.

Nathan Boone	600.00	\$600.00
Isaac Rutledge	400.00	
William Thomason	400.00	
Elisha Womack	400.00	\$1200.00
Samuel Rutledge	200.00	
Fredrick Wagoner	200.00	
Jeptha Shoffner	200.00	
Mrs. Motley	200.00	
John Motley	200.00	\$1000.00
Total		\$2800.00
Total sum that can be collected from all the above named persons in the above named neighborhoods.		\$8280.00
		\$5603.45
Total amount of losses handed in up to date at these Hd. Qrs. by loyal citizens.		\$2676.55
Balance remaining		

After stirring up so much animosity, Moses Pittman evidently got in trouble with the Union officials himself. In the Provost Marshal files are papers relating to the murder of Captain Elijah Shasteen, a scout for Gen. Milroy.⁵ The deposition of his widow, Elizabeth, states that guerillas came to their home in the night of May 6, 1865. Her husband ran from them wearing only his night-dress, but was caught and killed. The men stole all the clothing and food in the house, as well as her husband's horse and other valuables.

Moses Pittman was mixed up in the business somehow, and ended up with Capt. Shasteen's horse in his possession. Testimony was given by Ransom D. Smith and by Samuel J. Shasteen, the dead man's brother, showing that Moses Pittman of Decherd was keeping the stolen horse and demanding its return to the widow. Whether Pittman was playing both sides of the bushwhacking game is unclear, but he was undoubtedly despised by most of his neighbors. The name of Moses Pittman disappears from Franklin County records after the war.

Testimony of Elizabeth Shasteen, Franklin County, Tenn.

Just as my husband ... had retired with myself and children we heard horses coming up the creek. I remarked ... 'there are the Guerillas after you.' He answered yes and seizing his pistol and gun went into the loft to shoot them ... but seeing so many [he] sprung down and throwing open the door started to run. ... He had not time to put on his clothes but started out in his night dress. The last words he addressed to me being 'hide my clothes.' I called to him to 'run, run' [and] the guerillas says to me 'shut your d—d mouth or we will shoot you down.' The last I saw of my husband he was running and the guerillas were all after him shooting at him almost insesently [sic]."

⁵ *Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Individual Citizens*. National Archives Microfilm Publication M345 (Washington, D.C.:1966). Filed at the Tenn. State Library & Archives as Mf. Mss. #1047. Files of Elizabeth Shasteen and James Shasteen.

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

Rutherford County, continued

Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman,
Certified Genealogist Emeritus © 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 of residence
- county and district where enumerated
- 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;

Note: In May 2015, Gale Williams Bamman, a Board-certified genealogist since 1972, was elected by the trustees of the Board for Certification of Genealogists as Certified Genealogist Emeritus in recognition of her long and distinguished career with BCG.

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.

Rutherford County (cont.)

Smith, Fannie: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age. **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.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, female, inmate.

Willby, Cassie: Homeless Children Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; father deceased, mother living; illegitimate. **Also:** Pauper & Indigent Schedule, Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; crippled. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, white, female, inmate.

Enumerator's note: "In column 11 [Homeless Children Schedule], a definite answer cannot be given; they are not inmates proper of an institution. They live in houses on the "poor house" farm while they support themselves by daily work on the farms etc. in the community."

Doak, Mary: 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.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, female, inmate.

"(no name), Samuel: 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.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, black, male, inmate.

Nelson, Milly: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; old age and paralysis. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, female, inmate.

Ridley, L. J.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; cause, dyspepsia; duration of present attack, 1 4/12 years; age at first attack, 73; confined; inmate, Tennessee Insane Asylum, 9[?] months, discharged 1880. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** L. G. Ridley, age 24, white, brother, in household of Knox Ridley.

Broils, Melissa: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, daughter, in household of Joel Broils.

Nelson, Mary: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.28]

Payne, Roderick: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.31]

Fox, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.3]

Drake, Ann: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.43,ln.50]

Mankin, Robert: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.33,ln.13]

Summers, Thomas: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; very small head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.5]

Summers, W. P. F.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth;

small head; cannot walk or talk. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.8]

Bullock, Mandy: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.31,ln.14]

Honeycut, Martha: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.47,ln.26]

Honeycut, Mary: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.47,ln.27]

Jenkins, Jacob: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 32; cause, boiler explosion; totally blind. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, mulatto, male, in household of Jack Smith.

Daniel, Mrs. M.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 35; cause, shingles and bad health; semi-blind. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** M. M. Daniel, age 45, white, wife, in household of H. T. Daniel.

Bowers, Isaac L.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at 3 months; totally blind. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.30,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 3 mos., white, son, in household of Vicy Bowers.

Spray, John: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 19, scrofula, semi-blind. [s.d.3;e.d.207; see **Pop.Sch.**p.47,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, head of household.

Insell, Henry: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; old age. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** Thomas Insell, age 78, white, step-father, in household of John F. Gilles.



Dougherty, Isa: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.40,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, female, pauper, in household of Thomas Prater.

Goodman, Cinthia: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; duration of present attack, 15 mos.; age at first attack, 14; not confined, requires attendant; never in an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.206; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, black, daughter, in household of Wm. Goodman.

Wilson, Jas.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; afflicted at age 12 years. [s.d.3;e.d.206; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.46]

Earles, N. L.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 28; cause, not known; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.206; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, male, head of household.

Watkins, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 42; cause, not known; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.206; see **Pop.Sch.**p.3,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 87, black, mother, in household of Nelson Wade.

Rucker, Sarah: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.30]



Helen Keller and her teacher, Anne Sullivan

Baird, Josiah: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.39]

Baird, Charles: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.39]

Yopp, Alex: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. **Also:** Blind Schedule. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.32,ln.18] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, black, son, in household of Mitchell Yopp.

Davis, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 50; cause, not known; totally blind. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, white, mother, in household of Nancy Adams.

Dalton, Susan J.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at

birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.30,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, daughter, in household of Jane Dalton.

Dement, Austin: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; form of insanity, senile; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 75. [s.d.3;e.d.205; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, black, in household of Nelson Rucker.

Jones, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.27,ln.20]

Bivins, Fennie: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 20; scarlet fever; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, daughter, in household of Docie Bivins.

Pincard, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 75; old age; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** James Pinkard, age 86, black, father-in-law, in household of Walter Norman.

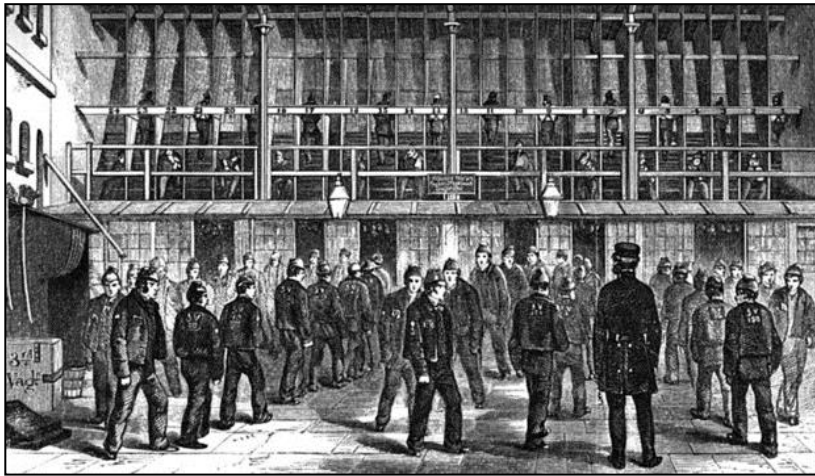
Campbell, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 40; scarlet fever; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, wife, in household of Joe Campbell.

Simpson, John: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 45; cause not known; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, black, male, head of household.

Haynes, Tabitha E.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 10; scarlet fever; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.27,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, daughter, in household of Wm. H. H. Haynes.

Dement, Austin: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3;e.d.204; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, male, inmate in poor house.

Parker, Tennie: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 1 year; supposed cause, congenital; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.49]



McKnight, A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.30,ln.22]

Patrick, Sarah: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 8; ophthalmia; supposed cause, scrofula; totally blind; “at Blind School.” [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 12, white, daughter, in household of Elizabeth Patrick.

Bias, Margaret: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.3,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, wife, in household of Henry Bias.

Brandon, William: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; in State Penitentiary; serving a term; incarcerated January 1880; alleged offense, larceny; incarcerated 3 years; prison duties. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

Bell, Robert: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; in State Penitentiary; serving a term; alleged offense, illicit distilling; incarcerated 1 year; prison duties. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 29, white, male, head of household.

Carter, D.: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: Diretha Carter, age 25, white, sister to head of household, John Carter; listed in the household, but also described as “at poor house.”

Dement, Austin: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.203; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.12]

Pop.Sch.: age 90, black, male, enumerated in household of Sophronia Overall, but also described as “poor house.”

Sherill, Tip: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.202; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.44]

Dement, C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.202; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.8]

McGowan, Susener: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; duration of present attack, 6 weeks; number of attacks, 12; confined; restrained with hand cuffs. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** Susaner E. McGoan, age 22, white, step-daughter, in household of James Alsup.

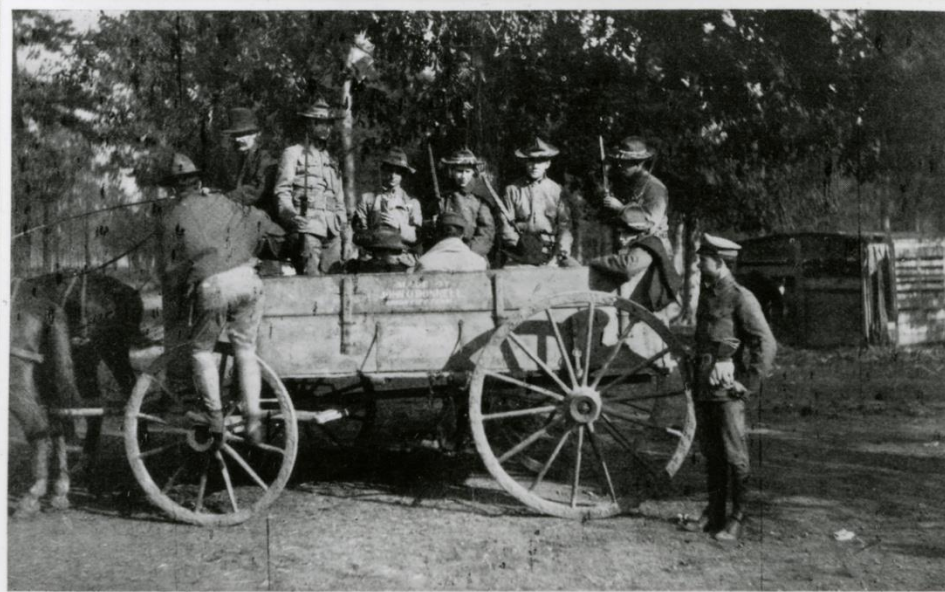
McGowan, Malissie: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; duration of present attack, 6 weeks; number of attacks, 2; age at first attack, 17; confined. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** Malissa McGoan, age 19, white, step-daughter, in household of James Alsup.

Morgan, Caroline: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.39,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, wife, in household of William Morgan.

Clark, Erastis Y.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.9]

Powell, Annie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.26]

Alsup, Josaphine: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 36; totally blind. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, wife, in household of James Alsup.



Three prominent prisoners being escorted through the town of Union City, Tennessee, under military guard. They had been brought in from Camp Nemo

Prisoners in Union City, Tennessee, being transported under guard. This image was taken during the "Night Rider" vigilante attacks in 1908.

Holden, Jordon: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 60; semi-blind. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.47,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 61, white, male, head of household.

Crews, Martha: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.201; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, white, mother, in household of Beverly A. Crews.

Smith, J. W.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

Traylor, J. W.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; residence, Texas; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, white, male, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

Traylor, George: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; residence, Texas; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.37,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** **Pop.Sch.:** age 37, white, male, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

McGowan, Eva: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; in prison for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule; confined; never in an asylum.[s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.38,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, female, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

Officer, Jeff: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, rape. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.38,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, male, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

Wright, Samuel: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, assault and battery with intent to kill. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.38,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, in jail; John Jones, jailor.

Drumwright, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.26,ln.47]

Rosenfeld, Moses: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.24,ln.37]

Gill, Robert: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.**p.50,ln.50]

Bock, Minnie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.p.52,ln.12**]

Nelson, Carrie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.p.56,ln.37.**]

Smith, John: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.200; see **Pop.Sch.p.45,ln.27**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, male, head of household.

Johnson, Ephriam: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2 years; hereditary; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.51;ln.47**]

Jordan, Minos C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at 2 years, cold in tonsils; inmate, Knoxville & Washington, 8 years; discharged 1877. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.42,ln.49**]

Rideout, Jessee: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 10, scrofula; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.60,ln.20**]

Butler, George: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 30; supposed cause, over-heat; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.56,ln.30**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, male, head of household.

Turner, George: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 26, blasting rock; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.59,ln.11**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, black, male, in household of ____ [illegible] Hall.

Hall, Katty: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 75; supposed cause, hard work; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.19**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 102, black, mother, head of household.

Smith, Patrick: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 25; hereditary; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.44**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, black, male, head of household.

Fletcher, Patsy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.12**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, black, mother, in household of Tom Minos Fletcher.

Dickson, Maria: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.199; see **Pop.Sch.p.43,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, black, boarder, in household of Robert Morris.

Finney, Abbe: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; form, "just developed"; duration of present attack, 3 days; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 38; never in an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see **Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.23**] **Pop.Sch.:** Abbe Finney, age 38, white, wife, in household of James J. Finney.

Read, James M.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3;e.d.198, see **Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 37, white, son, in household of Robert Read.

Read, Minos: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see **Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.19**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, male, in household of Robert Fletcher.

Helton, Robert L.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; supposed cause, condition of mother; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see **Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.4**]

Thomas, James: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; totally deaf. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, head of household.

Winsett, Thomas: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 43; supposed cause, sore eyes; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.1**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, male, head of household.

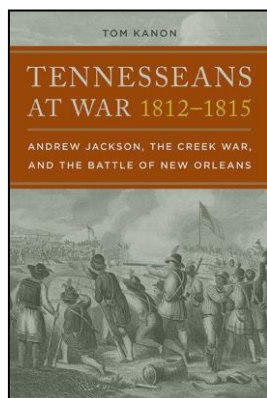
To Be Continued

Book Reviews

by Shirley Wilson



Tennesseans at War 1812-1815 by Tom Kanon, hard cover, 2014, 263 pp., bibliography, endnote, illustrations, index, maps, photos. Order from Amazon.com or <http://www.uapress.ua.edu>



The author, an archivist with the Tennessee State Library and Archives, has two other books on this period of history to his credit. He elaborates on the prominent role that Tennesseans played in the War off 1812. Tennessee is known as the Volunteer State today and the origin of that name developed in the years of the War of 1812.

Andrew Jackson's victory in New Orleans, shortly after the war played a major role in placing Jackson in line for a successful run for the presidency. Dr. Kanon presents a detailed, scholarly version of that event as it relates to Tennessee and its people. His years of research resulted in a comprehensive history of that period of time.

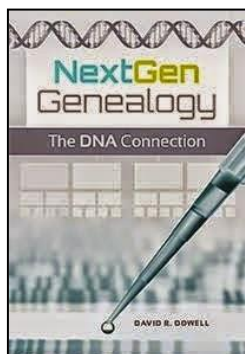
NextGen Genealogy The DNA Connection by David R. Dowell, paperback 2015, 173 pp., glossary, illustrations, index. \$32 plus tax and shipping from ABC-CLIO, PO Box, 1911 Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1911 or abc-clio.com, 800-368-6868.

DNA has now become an important tool for the genealogist to use. Understanding how it can support or refute genealogical research is critical to good research.

Dowell explains the four types of DNA - X and Y DNA, "umbilical" or mtDNA, and autosomal DNA so that it is clear which type of DNA testing will help you the most. It really depends on a multiple factors.

If you are a beginner at this game, the glossary on page 163 will help you to understand what you are reading. The chart on page 13 will be helpful in sorting out the different types of DNA, what they provide and who can be tested for them, etc.

This is a great book for those who want to know more about DNA than the basics and it is explained in simple terms.



Loudoun County, Virginia, Marriages After 1850 by Patricia B. Duncan And Elizabeth R. Frain, paperback, 2014, 292 pp., index. \$28 plus shipping from Amazon.com

Marriages from 1881 to 1900 are included in this second volume in a series. The licenses were supposed to be issued in the bride's county of residence but the couple could be married in anywhere in the state.

The arrangement is alphabetical by groom. The abstracts include the name, place of birth, age, residence, marital status, occupation and parents names of both the bride and groom. The date of the license and the person performing the marriage are also included.

This is a great collection of genealogical information in a time period when the 1880 census is not available to provide it. An every name index to brides makes it perfect.

If you have roots in Loudoun County, you definitely do not want to miss this book.

John Logue of North Carolina, History and Hypothesis by Jane Gray Buchanan, spiral bound, 1980, 64 pp., index (2). \$25 postpaid from author at 500 Elmington Avenue, Apt. 510, Nashville, TN 37205.

Subtitled Logue and related families of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, this was originally compiled in 1980 with an addendum in 1984.

John Logue Sr. left a will dated 1769 in Orange County, North Carolina, and his son John is considered to be the progenitor of most of the Logues of Tennessee. Allied families are DeBow, McAlister, Omohundro, Nichols, Thompson and Walker.

The book is in two sections, each with its own index. The first includes appendixes with transcripts of land and cemetery records and other miscellaneous records. The second part with a 1984 addendum and new information and another index. The author wisely cautions readers not to miss the first index. It isn't always easy to add to an already prepared manuscript, but Buchanan has done a good job of it.

The Journal

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