

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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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, March 19th
1:00 p.m. Knowles Center
MTGS Regular Meeting

“Can DNA Breach My Brick Wall?” featuring Dr. David Dowell

Dr. David Dowell, genealogical DNA
speaker and author will explain the basics of
using DNA for genealogy, including case
studies with audience members.

Saturday, May 21st
1:00 p.m. Knowles Center
MTGS Regular Meeting

Tracking the Connections of the Berrys of Elmwood featuring Dr. Judith Morgan

The author of “My Name Was Elmwood”
will discuss her research into the Berry
family and its connections. She will also
present the award for the Best Journal
Article of 2015-16. Our annual honors and
awards ceremony will also be part of this
meeting.

Visit www.mtgs.org for more information.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIX, Number 3, Winter 2016

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Virginia Gooch Watson
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

This issue of the *Journal* comes to you a few weeks late, for which I apologize. My new laptop will, I hope, prevent that from happening again.

This issue opens with an article prepared by past-president Virginia Gooch Watson, who details her efforts to prove that James Barret of Sumner County served in the War of 1812. By taking readers through the steps of her research, Mrs. Watson gives many pointers on effective searching in this time period.

An intriguing letter from an Englishman detained in Nashville's prison by the Union Army during the Civil War is found in this issue. With spicy prose and a gift for literary flourishes, this letter is worth reading. But the story behind the letter, and the path of the writer's later life, make this an unforgettable account.

Fresh from the deprivation of slavery, black residents of Edgefield in brought forth a social service organization called the Benevolent Society. A Supreme Court case provided material for an article that sheds light on the activities of Nashville's emerging leaders among people of color. Don't fail to read about remarkable grasp the women of this community had on their new-found freedom.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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Printing arranged by Bruce Woodard, Brentwood, TN. Cover design by Dorothy Williams Potter. Indexed in the *Periodical Source Index* (PERSI).

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James Barret/Barrett of Sumner County an Elusive War of 1812 Ancestor:

by Virginia Gooch Watson

When my friend Paul A. Matthews,¹ a Memphis attorney and fellow member of the TSLA Friends board, asked me to see if his ancestor served in the War of 1812 from Tennessee and to get a copy of his record, I thought it would be a relatively simple task. However, as we all know from our genealogical research, what first appears to be a “simple” query, can turn out to be far more complicated.



Paul told me his ancestor, James Barret/Barrett (born October 12, 1791 at Caroline County, Virginia, and died December 18, 1868 at Tipton County, Tenn.) was the son of Francis and Elizabeth Lowry Barret. He further said Francis Barret was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1762, served in the Revolutionary War from that county and married Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Martha (Todd) there too. After the war, Francis and Elizabeth migrated to Caroline County, Virginia, where James was born. Francis and Elizabeth, along with other Barret kin, then migrated to Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, where they were among the earliest settlers. This is not too far from the Kentucky/Tennessee line and Sumner County, which is where James Barret first appeared in 1810. Paul also told me James had married Nancy Sanford in Sumner County on September 19, 1818. Paul said James and Nancy lived in Sumner County into the 1820s, moved to Cumberland County, Kentucky, and in 1834 moved by flatboat to Tipton County in West Tennessee, where they died and are buried. Paul felt that James could have served from Tennessee, Kentucky or Virginia. He sent the one page War of 1812 record of “a” James Barret who served in the 1st Regt (Pipkin’s) West Tennessee Militia in the War of 1812 (shown here). Paul also had a reference that on Feb 11, 1811, James Barret had purchased an ounce of crème of tartar at the Winchester and Cage Store in Cairo near Gallatin in Sumner County.

I began by looking at the book *Tennesseans in the War of 1812*, by Byron and Samuel Sistler.² The entry for this soldier read “Barret, James, private, Col. Philip Pipkin, Capt. David Smith.”

As a double-check, I went to the online military database, *Fold3*, but found only a single index card from the National Archives, with the same information. So a trip to the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) was next. Researchers at TSLA are very fortunate to have Dr. Tom Kanon who is the chief Archivist for Public Services and a War of 1812 expert, so I began by talking with him.³

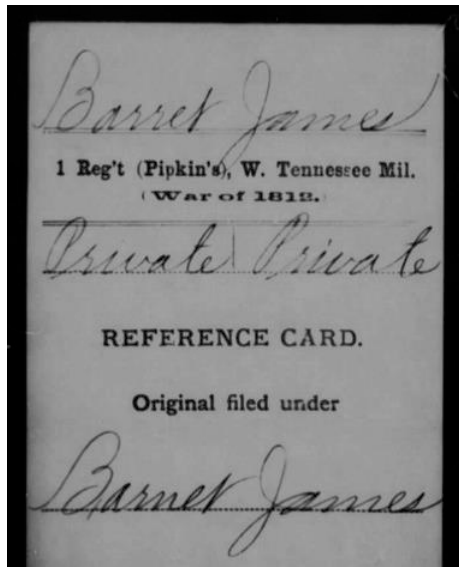
Dr. Kanon verified what I had found so far, and pointed out that studies of military units should focus on the soldier’s company. In broad terms, a company is comprised of 100 men, and often those men are recruited from the same general neighborhood. He directed me to a list of those who served along with James Barret in Captain Smith’s company. Available online, it was originally found in an 1860 government publication, the *American State Papers*.⁴

¹ Paul Matthews is the author of “The James Barret Family . . .” from which family information for this article was taken. That article appeared in Paul’s larger compilation “Early Families of the Memphis Area” (Mempis: Descendants of Early Settlers of Shelby and Adjoining Counties, 2008). He can be reached by email at pmatthews@bhammlaw.com.

² Byron and Samuel Sistler, *Tennesseans in the War of 1812* (Nashville, B. Sistler & Assoc., 1992).

³ Dr. Kanon’s key book on Tennessee and the War of 1812 titled “Tennesseans at War 1812 – 1815: Andrew Jackson, the Creek War, and the Battle of New Orleans” used TSLA’s vast collection of manuscripts as well as the National Archives.

⁴ American State Papers, Vol. III, Military Affairs (Washington DC, 1860), pp. 754-760. Also online at *Philip Pipkin, A Tennessee Militiaman*, <http://www.pipkinusa.org/philipmilitia.txt>.



The captain of James Barret's company was actually David Smythe of Robertson County, according to Dr. Kanon. Smythe's men were enlisted in the summer of 1814 to serve a six month term from June 20 to Dec 20, 1814. Captain Smythe himself, along with many of the members of his unit were from Robertson County, BUT there were men from the neighboring counties too, PARTICULARLY SUMNER COUNTY as well as Davidson, Wilson, Williamson, Giles, Hickman and Maury. Dr. Kanon said he felt that this James Barret was most likely "the" James Barret from Sumner County. The best proof, he said, would be a pension record if one existed.

Dr. Kanon checked to see if the Library & Archives had an original handwritten copy of this muster roll. He looked in the "War of 1812 Muster Rolls, Tennessee Militia and Volunteers," a microfilm copy of six volumes of muster rolls held by the Library & Archives.⁵ He said it was so dim I'd never be able to read it (he was right). He has read the original & this copy so much, he knows what it says but David Smith/Smythe's company was not on there.

Relying on the transcription online, I observed that Smythe's company was comprised of 135 men. A Samuel S. Barret was a 3d Corporal, and possibly a kinsman of James Barret. James Barret is listed in a separate group of names appearing at the end of the alphabetical list AFTER William Youngblood. There were 24 men listed in this added section. I speculate that Capt. Smythe raised most of his regiment from his neighbors in Robertson County, but was unable to muster 100 soldiers. It seems likely that this smaller group of men was added to fill out the company. I also noted a David Love among those 24, and knew that a Love family lived in Sumner County near Gallatin so thought perhaps these 24 men could have all been from Sumner County and the others listed above Barret's name were from other places. I'd like to verify this someday with further research.

There didn't seem to be anything further to learn from the muster roll, so I turned to War of 1812 pension records with hopes of finding an easy solution to the problem.

An index to War of 1812 pension records was published years ago, but today it is simpler to check online.⁶ *Fold3* has the pension index cards created by the National Archives, as well as digital copies of many 1812 pension files.⁷ Unfortunately, James Barret was not listed as a pensioner. According to Dr. Kanon, pensions for 1812 service were not issued until 1871, by which time James Barret and most of his contemporaries were long-dead.

There were pension records for a James Barret from Roane County in East Tenn., and a James Barret from Kentucky. I consulted their pension files on *Fold3* but could find no connection to James Barret of Pipkin's Regiment. Since these records were from the 1870s, I knew they could not be the same men as Paul's ancestor, who died in 1868.

Feeling as defeated as if Andrew Jackson had battled me, personally, I turned my attention to finding James Barret's activities in Sumner County. He was known to have been there between 1810 and 1818, and in Cumberland County, Kentucky, after 1821. In 1810 he would have been about 19 years old, as Paul Mathews had provided his birthdate as 1791. I created this timeline for his Sumner County years:

⁵ "War of 1812 Muster Rolls, Tennessee Militia and Volunteers, volumes 6-10, reel 2, Microfilm No. 1459. The microfilm was made from old photostatic copies of original records at the National Archives. It is an incomplete set of Tennessee's 1812 muster rolls.

⁶ Virgil White, *Index to War of 1812 pension files* (Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Pub. Co., 1989), 3 vols.

⁷ *War of 1812 Index to Pension Applications, 1871-1878* (U.S. National Archives, microfilm publication M313). The actual pension files for soldiers with surnames A-M have been digitized and are available free on *Fold3* (no subscription necessary).

1810 – Tax List

James “Barrott” appears on the 1810 Sumner Co, TN Tax List in Capt. Cook’s Co. He paid tax on 629 acres of land.⁸ The origin of this land is a mystery, as there are no deeds on record in Sumner County for James Barret, and no early land grants from Tennessee or North Carolina for a Barret in this area.⁹ Two other Barrets, George and Thomas, appear on this tax list.¹⁰

1810 -- Militia Commission

James Barret of Sumner County was appointed Captain in the 15th Regiment of Tennessee militia On July 23, 1810.¹¹ (Note: while even an absentee landlord could appear on a tax list, his appointment in the militia definitely marks Barret as a resident of Sumner County.

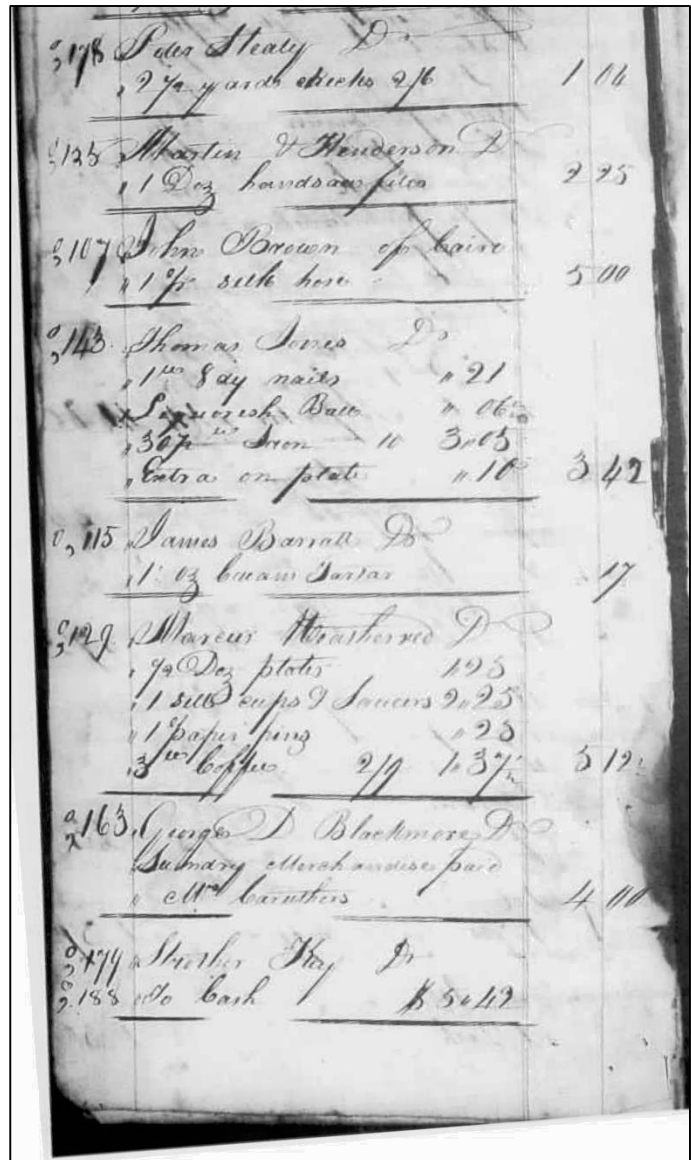
1810 – Guardian Bond

On 7 Sept 1810, James “Barrat” and Hugh Campbell of Sumner County signed a bond to James Winchester, Matthew Alexander & John McMurray, Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in the sum of \$1,200. The condition was that James Barrat was appointed guardian of Anne “Barrat,” a minor orphan “until she shall arrive at full age.” The bond was acknowledged in open court by A. B. Shelby, witness.¹²

Question: Who was this young Ann Barrat/Barret? James hadn’t married yet so she was probably not his child; was she his little sister? In Paul Matthews’ records on the Barret family, James is the 7th child of Francis and Elizabeth Barret, and the 9th child is Ann Lee “Fanny” Barret. But Ann Lee Barret’s parents were living in 1810 and therefore no guardian was needed. Whoever she was, Anne Barret was almost certainly James’ relative.

1811 – The Cream of Tartar Incident

Surviving records of the Winchester & Cage store provide us with an unusual clue about James Barret. On February 11, 1811, James Barret bought an ounce of cream of tartar for 17 cents at this store, located at Cairo in Sumner County. The actual entry reads “O, 115 James Barratt, 1 oz Cream Tartar .17” I have been unable to decipher the system of letters and numbers before the names, but all entries have the “O” before the



Page from the Winchester & Cage store ledger, ca. 1811
James Barret’s entry is fourth from the bottom.

⁸ SOURCE????

⁹ Sumner County Deed Index (Reverse) 1787-1947 does not include any purchases by James Barret. (Tenn. State Library and Archives, Sumner County records, microfilm reel 97.)

¹⁰ George was in Capt. Allen’s company. Thomas was in Capt. Bradley’s company and paid tax on one slave.

¹¹ “Records of Commissions of Officers in the Tennessee Militia 1796-1811, comp by Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Nashville, Historical Commission, 1947. Capt. 15th regt. July 23, 1810., page 102.

¹² Loose Records Lawsuit #12689, Sumner County, Tenn.)Tennessee State Library & Archives, Sumner County records, microfilm reel A5166.) The surname is spelled variously Barrat, Barrot and Barret in this file.

number.¹³ That same day two of Sumner County's most distinguished citizens also made purchases – Isaac Bledsoe, son of the earliest settler of the area, and William Hall, who later became Tennessee's seventh governor.

I wondered if James Barret's militia unit had a chef who made meringue pies! A check of cream of tartar's many uses reflects that besides its common use as a meringue or topping, it has some more practical uses for farmers and militia officers. It can be used with baking soda to make a salt substitute. Beyond the kitchen, it could have been used as a cleaner; when mixed with something acidic like lemon juice or white vinegar to form a paste, it can be used to clean metals and porcelain. Or, if combined with hydrogen peroxide, cream of tartar will clean rust from metal tools. One learns many little known facts as we search down the rabbit trails that genealogical questions uncover.

1816 to 1818 – Tax Lists

No entry for James Barret appears on the tax lists of Sumner County in this period. John "Barrat" paid tax on 50 acres on Sum Branch in 1816. George "Barrott" paid tax on 130 acres on Wellacaville[?] Creek in 1817. David Barrett paid tax on 150 acres in 1817. In 1818 the following were taxed:

- David Barrett, 30 acres on Station Camp Creek, 1 white poll, 2 slaves
- James Barnet, 75 acres on Barnens[?], one white poll
- Elisha Barnet, 323 acres on Drake's Creek, no poll
- Jacob Barnet, 316 acres
- John Barnet, 50 acres
- Zadock Barnet, 305 acres
- George Barrott, 130 acres, 1 white poll

While the James Barnet could actually be a Barret, the presence of other Barnets indicates that was the correct surname.

1818 – Marriage

On September 19, 1818, James "Barrat" secured a license to marry Nancy Sanford. William L. Bledsoe joined him in signing the required bond in the sum of \$1,250. A. Mabry witnessed the bond.¹⁴ It is likely that James Barret had been in the area a while before the marriage, unless he and Nancy knew each other before her family migrated to Tennessee. Their first two children, Martha (1819) and Richard Sanford (1821) were born in Sumner County.

1821 – James Barret, builder

The Tennessee Legislature passed an act in 1821 authorizing a Masonic Hall to be built in Clarksville, Montgomery County. The designated builder was James Barret.¹⁵ This could be a reference to James Barret of Sumner County.

1825 to 1832 – Children born in Kentucky

Paul Matthews' family records show that James Barret's children Sarah E. (1825), Elizabeth (1826), Anthony Robert (1827), Robert E. (1828), Henrietta (1829) and William L. (1832) were all born in Kentucky during these years.

1827 – Sanford Lawsuit

James Barret of Cumberland County, Kentucky, gave his deposition in *Read v. Franklin*, a Sumner County Circuit Court lawsuit.¹⁶ The dispute was over an 1822 deed of gift from Sarah Sanford to her daughter Henrietta Sanford, in which negro slaves Miner and Betty, a husband and wife, were given to Henrietta. Henrietta later married Anthony

¹³ The George W. Wynne Collection 1887-973, Wynne Family Papers 1801-1972, THS mf reel 2, Box 3 f.3 to Box 6 f.12, Ac No.813 at TSLA, in Box 4 Winchester & Cage 1810-1811, Box 5, 1812-1813 AND another reel of the same name, mf reel 180 Winchester & Cage Store Account Book 1811 which is the same book as the above.

¹⁴ (Sumner Co, TN Marriage Records mf reel 296 at TSLA).

¹⁵ Acts of Tennessee, 1796-1850. <http://share.tn.gov/tsla/history/misc/acts02.htm>

¹⁶ Deposition of James "Barrot" 4 Aug. 1827. Sumner Co; Sumner Co, TN Loose Records Vol. 5521-5692, 1786-1930, Index to Law Suits, mf A-5083 at TSLA, NO. 5676)

Read. Barret testified that he knew Sarah Sanford and was familiar with the disposition of her slaves. He said, "Mrs. Sanford informed me that one of Henrietta's Negroes had died and that she, Mrs. Sanford, was owing her for money she had used which belonged to said Henrietta her daughter and in consideration thereof had made the deed of gift to her." Further, "She gave a Negro boy by the name of Winston to George Sanford [in exchange] for the Negro woman Aggy and after the exchange aforesaid George gave a mortgage to Henry Head for Aggy – and Henry Head . . . wished to sell said Negro woman and Mrs. Sanford forbid the selling of the Negro woman under the mortgage. Head insisted on selling her and threatened if Mrs. Sanford would not give up her right he would destroy the deed made to Henrietta and she then yielded her claim & she was sold under the mortgage."

Barret's testimony indicates that he was intimately involved in the Sanford family's affairs. Although his connection is not stated in the file, this must be the family of his wife, Nancy Sanford. As part of the testimony in the case the estate of Mrs. Sarah Sanford's father in Virginia is mentioned. This raises the possibility that James Barret was acquainted with the Sanfords in Virginia, and perhaps the Barrets and Sanfords migrated to Sumner County together.

1830 – Cumberland County, Kentucky, Census

This census shows James Barret living north of the Cumberland River. The oldest male in the household is aged 30-40, with two young boys. The oldest female is 50-60, and the next oldest 15-20, with four other young girls. Barret owned two young female slaves.¹⁷

The Josiah Barrett Angle

After conducting the research reported here, I discovered a Barrett Cemetery in Sumner County, near Cottontown. Buried there is a Josiah Barrett, Sgt. Tenn. Volunteers, War of 1812. Josiah was born in 1790 and died in 1869. Buried next to him is his wife, Levisa Teysdale Barrett 1794 – 1887.¹⁸ Josiah Barrett and James Barret were of the same age and possibly related.

Levisa lived long enough to benefit from the pension act for 1812 widows. Her pension file shows that Josiah served under Capt. Robert Moore in Col. Thomas Williamson's regiment. She married Josiah in Sumner County in 1821, but the marriage record could not be found.

A Genealogist's Work is Never Done

In conclusion, I found quite a bit of information but was unable to answer with certainty Paul's question about whether his James Barret was the same man who enlisted in Col. Pipkin's regiment. However, there are several "Yellow Brick Roads" still to be traveled. Trying to learn more about the other Barret men found in Sumner County records, including Josiah, is one avenue. Another, which I have begun but NOT finished, is to look for pension records of any of the 135 men who served with James Barret in Capt. Smyth's company. My hope is that one of them may refer to Barret or include some document that sheds new light on his identify.

If my further research is successful, and conclusively proves that Paul's ancestor, James Barret, was indeed the same man who served in the War of 1812 from Tennessee, you can depend on seeing a sequel article in this Journal!

Virginia Watson is a board member and past-president of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society. She also recently completed a two-year term as president of the TSLA Friends, a support group for the State Library & Archives. She frequently teaches beginning genealogy classes.

¹⁷ U.S. Population Schedule, 1830, Cumberland County, Kentucky, stamped page 151A. James Barret household. Digital image on *Heritage Quest*.

¹⁸ Margaret Snider and Joan Yorgason, *Sumner County Tennessee cemetery records* (Owensboro, KY: McDowell Publications, 1981).

Ille Gitturate was your Great-Grandfather Or, Beware the Ancestry Indexers

Word on the street is that much of the indexing for online genealogy databases is done by non-English speakers. According to industry insiders, these people approach handwritten records without preconceived ideas, making their letter-for-letter transcription more accurate.

Almost anyone who has used these indexes knows that there is a flaw in this logic – the fact is that most records of the early United States did actually include the sorts of names that English-speakers are accustomed to. The Smiths, Browns and Wilsons, the James'es, Johns and Samuels made up a very large percentage of the population prior to the influx of European immigrants late in the 19th century.

Here's an example noted by Librarian Ron Lee at the Tenn. State Library & Archives. A genealogist looking for their Adamson ancestors in Warren County found this list of death certificates rather confusing.

There had been no family tradition of a Norwegian immigrant in the family, so this information about Ille Giturrate was new! Fortunately this genealogist knew that one should ALWAYS check the

Results 1-20 of 197

View Record	Name	Birth Date	Birth Place	Death Date	Death Place	Father	View Images
View Record	Mary Adamson	7 Feb 1888	Tennessee	31 Dec 1955	Nashville, Davidson	Elbert Adamson	View Images
View Record	Mary Adamson	18 Sep 1924	Tennessee	19 Oct 1924	Warren	Ille Giturrate	View Images
View Record	Mary Jane Adamson	22 Aug 1871	Tennessee	17 Jul 1955	Macon	Wesley Vandagriff	View Images
View Record	Mary Francis Adamson	10 May 1920	Tenn, 929 Servel St Nesbulls	31 May 1920	Nashville, Davidson	J C Adamson	View Images

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Warren
Civil Dist. 13
or Village
or City (No. 490)

2 FULL NAME Mary Adamson

STATE OF TENNESSEE
BUREAU OF
CERTIFICATION

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Female 4 COLOR OR RACE White 5 BIRTH DATE Sept 18 1871 6 DATE OF DEATH Oct 19 1924

7 AGE 53 8 OCCUPATION Domestic 9 BIRTHPLACE Tennessee

10 NAME OF FATHER Illegitimate 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER Illegitimate 12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Mary Adamson 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER Tennessee

14 CAUSE OF DEATH No

15 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE At place

original document, and not take the indexer's word for the accuracy of the information. When she clicked on "view record" the problem began to resolve itself. Take a look at the actual record to the left and see if you can do a better job of deciphering the father's name.

Despite indexing errors like this one, online databases are invaluable to genealogical research. Learning various tricks to help find the records you seek is essential. Methods such as limiting a search to a specific county, or searching everyone with the same first name regardless of surname, and patience in searching through the resulting longer lists of results, will help you avoid having a great-grandfather named Ille Gitturate.

Angry Englishman in a Yankee Prison

John Tovell's 1863 letter from the State Penitentiary

The following remarkable letter appears in the records of the U.S. Provost Marshal in charge of civilian affairs in Nashville after Federal troops occupied the city during the Civil War. It is remarkable for several reasons. First, the writer graphically describes the conditions under which political prisoners were being kept, housed in the State Penitentiary building. Secondly, the writer's excellent command of the language and his clever allusions and not-so-veiled insults make for entertaining reading despite the subject matter.

Rec. at Hdqs. U.S. Forces

February 2, 1863

State Prison, Feby 2nd, 1863

To Brig. Gen. R.B. Mitchell

Commanding

Honored Sir,

I have been confined in this prison now just three months and during that period have suffered intensely from the hardships to which I have been subjected. After every rain the walls and flooring of my room are saturated with water and exhale a cold unhealthy vapour for many days afterwards. Several panes of glass in the windows are broken "and the cold winter winds often whistle in there." The filth in every part of the building is not only excessive but absolutely revolting. Decaying vegetable and animal matter profusely scattered over every hall and passage constantly emit a noxious odor indicating an atmosphere heavily charged with poisonous gases greatly endangering the health of those who are compelled to inspire it.

At night every inch of the floor – I speak now of my own room – is covered with men destitute of so much as a wisp of straw to shield them from contact with hard cold boards, vainly striving under such conditions and in an atmosphere more resembling that of the Black Hole of Calcutta than of a dormitory sufficiently ventilated for the purposes of healthy respirations, to court "balmy sleep" and restore the exhausted energies of "tired nature." So execrable are the arrangements for enabling the prisoners to meet the calls of nature that despite the prohibitions of the guard in charge of the prison every morning in making my way to the ground floor I have to wend my path through heaps of human dung and feel myself fortunate when I succeed in avoiding contact with it.

The quality of my rations corresponds with the other arrangements for my comfort. And as if the object of the authorities was simply to gratify an unworthy sentiment of revenge or spite my family are strictly forbidden, on pain of I know not what penalties, to furnish me with provisions of a wholesome or agreeable character.

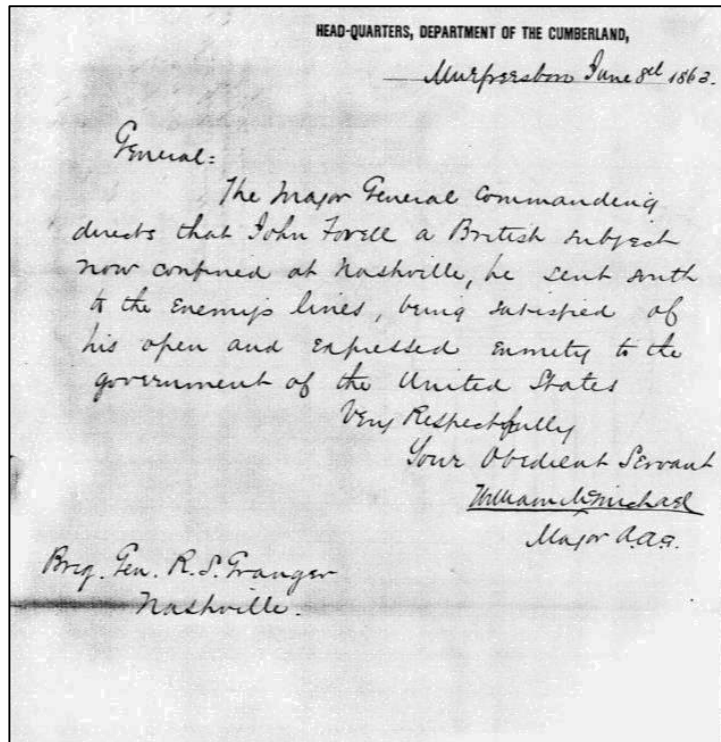
My objective however in addressing this communication to you is not so much to remonstrate against this harsh treatment as to ask you to furnish me with a statement of the charges which have subjected me to the endurance of these indignities. Should I in preferring this request be deemed to have violated any of the conventional properties which in this country regulate the intercourse between the governed classes and their rulers, permit me to plead in extenuation of my fault that I am an Englishman and a British

subject; and accordingly from my earliest years have been familiarized with practices and indoctrinated with maxims so foreign to that spirit of passive obedience and unquestioning acquiescence in the acts of their superiors which constitute so marked a feature of the American character, that it would not be surprising should I discover a kind of constitutional inaptitude for perceiving the justness and equity of a proceeding which to Americans may appear as natural and matter-of-course as an auto-da-fe' to a Spaniard or a banquet of human flesh to the discriminating taste of a Fee Gee Islander.

In view therefore of the natural disadvantages under which I labour, I trust I may be permitted to cherish the hope that if you do not grant my request I shall at least not incur your displeasure by preferring it.

I am Honored Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Jno. Tovell

On the outside of the letter a clerk summarized it tersely:
"Requests a statement of charges against him."



Tovell definitely got results from his letter. The following document next appears in the file.

Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland
Murpersboro [sic], June 8th, 1863

General:

The Major General commanding directs that John Tovell a British subject now confined at Nashville, be sent south to the Enemy's lines, being satisfied of his open and expressed enmity to the government of the United States.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William M. Michael

Major A.A.C.

Brig. Gen. R.S. Granger
Nashville

Major General W.S. Rousseau

Reading all this leaves one with questions – such as: who was John Tovell, obviously an educated man, and why was he in Nashville during the Civil War? And also, what crime did Tovell commit that brought down the wrath of the Union Army on him?

Information about Tovell prior to 1863 has been elusive. One problem is that his name is so easily misread as Lovell, Towell, and other variants that although it may appear in the 1860 census or in passenger and immigration lists, it is not indexed as Tovell.

We can verify that Tovell remained in Nashville, as he appears in the Nashville City Directory of 1866, listed as Rev. John Tovell living on Maury Street.¹ No occupation is given, and he does not appear as a pastor in the list

of churches. The following year the Directory lists John Tovell as principal of the Commercial College in the Union and American block of buildings. He resided on Carroll Street. Also listed in the directory is Miss T. Augusta Tovell, a teacher at Howard School. As Augusta is boarding on Carroll Street, and these are the only two Tovells in Nashville, it is reasonable to assume they are father and daughter.²

Tovell's Rock City Commercial College began with high expectations, even receiving the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, as shown by this editorial:

The Rock City Commercial College

We congratulate the citizens of Nashville on the inauguration of this Institution, and we especially commend the wisdom and discretion of the Chamber of Commerce in according to it their sanction and approval. Prof. Tovell is no mere adventurer or pretender, but is well known as a gentleman of sound acquirements and indefatigable industry. Our young men and clerks general can have no better guarantee for obtaining a thorough and complete equipment in everything essential to make a good accountant and accomplished book-keeper, than the 'Rock City Commercial College' supplies. Every candidate for graduation will have to receive a certificate from a committee of practical book-keepers, appointed by the first business men of the city. . . . We auger for Prof. Tovell and his enterprise no stinted measure of success. (*Republican Banner*, Aug. 4, 1866)

Ads for the school appeared in the Nashville newspaper for three months following this endorsement, but ceased by the end of October. Nothing further has been found; evidently the editor's augury was flawed. Considering the disruption caused by the Civil War and the Union occupation of Nashville, and the general poverty of the South in those years, it was not a propitious time to begin a school.

Failing to establish his school in Nashville, Tovell promptly moved to Memphis and tried again. By the winter of 1867 he was advertising night classes the DeSoto Commercial College.³ Again, references to this college are few, and it appears to have suffered the fate of its Nashville cousin.

The whereabouts of Tovell for the next several years are unknown. Memphis city directory of 1870 lists him as John "Torell" of an unnamed Commercial College, residing on Vance Street.⁴ If he is listed in the 1870 census the entry must be buried by flawed spelling or indexing. He remained in Memphis through 1874, listed in the directory but without any occupation.

By 1879 Tovell was in Texas, working as the Houston correspondent of the *Texas Baptist*. Rev. O.C. Pope, who was for a time pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Nashville, also went to Houston. Pope had been hired as the editor of the *Texas Baptist Herald*, a newspaper evidently in competition with the one Tovell worked for.

¹ King's Nashville City Directory . . . January, 1866 (Nashville: E. Doug King, 1866).

² King's Nashville City Directory (Nashville, 1867), p.106.

³ *Public Ledger* (Memphis), 07 Dec. 1867.

⁴ Edwards' Annual Directory . . . City of Memphis for 1871 (Memphis: Southern Publishing Co., [1871]).

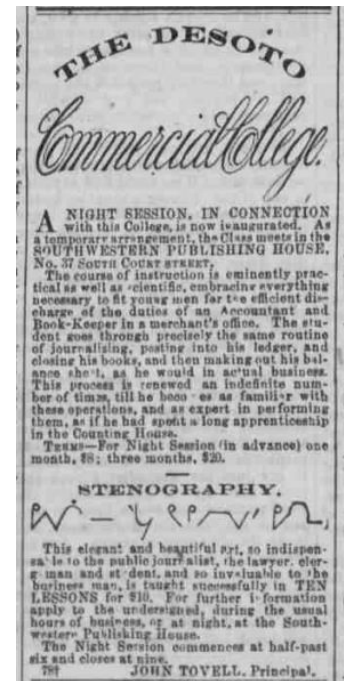
Pope wrote a lengthy article which was excerpted in Nashville by the *Daily American*, informing Tennessee readers about a most unpleasant Texas feud in which Tovell was involved.⁵

To make a long story short, Tovell was upset with J. B. Link, editor of the competing publication. Link left for Ft. Worth, and Pope came to take his place. Tovell transferred his animus to Pope, and even published a defamatory pamphlet against Pope, his publication, and the First Baptist Church of Houston (which threw Tovell out). Among the comments Pope made in his own defense was this one: "Mr Tovel [*sic*] is well known to be a man of exceedingly bitter and vindictive feelings. . . ."

Connecting Tovell to Houston in 1879 gave new hope of finding him in the census. A search of Harris County (Houston) for every male named John who was born in England bore fruit. The following entry was located⁶

John Tovell is listed as John "Toody" age 64, and his occupation is "at Leisure." He is the father-in-law of Edwin Marston, whose wife is Caroline. All of these adults were born in England. One would not be sure this was the right man, except that a grandson named Tovell Marston is in the household with him. One wonders if the little boy was called Toody, and the census taker mistook that for his grandfather's surname.

Augusta Tovell, the daughter who was listed with John Tovell in the 1867 Nashville directory, went on to have quite a career as a teacher and lecturer. She was teaching at a public school in Memphis by 1874.⁷ Tennessee newspapers carried several mentions of Miss Tovell delivering addresses at teachers' meetings in the following years. In the summer of 1879 she was the lone woman amid a group traveling with State Education Superintendent Trousdale to a meeting in Fayetteville.⁸ Another reference from the same year identifies her as a teacher at Leah Institute in Memphis.⁹ By 1890 she had moved to St. Louis, where her life came to a sudden and tragic end.



HORRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOL-TEACHER

St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 6. – Miss Augusta Tovell died today at the City Hospital. Her death was the result of a criminal accident due to the brutality of two men who have not yet been apprehended. A day or two since, while Miss Towell was attempting to cross the street at the corner of Grand and Delmar avenues, she was struck and knocked down by a horse attached to a light wagon, in which were two men. As soon as the accident occurred the driver whipped his horse into a wild gallop. In some way Miss Tovell's foot became entangled in the wheel of the wagon, and she was dragged . . . a distance of nine blocks. When she was found she was unconscious, and was removed to the City Hospital. She was terribly bruised and marked, and never regained consciousness. Miss Tovell came here from Memphis, Tenn., five years ago, and has since occupied a position as teacher in the Normal School. She was attractive, refined and well known.

(*Indianapolis Journal*, 8 Dec. 1890, p.3)

Augusta Tovell's death record in St. Louis provided scant information, although it showed she was born in England. This would indicate that her family came to the United States after 1849. More significantly, it

⁵ "Rev. O.C. Pope's Trouble," *Daily American* (Nashville), 25 Jan., 1879, p.4.

⁶ 1880 Census, Harris County, Houston, Texas, page 9, ed 75, dwelling 388, 279 Fannin St. Household of Edwin Marston.

⁷ Boyle & Chapman's Memphis City Directory (Memphis: Boyle & Chapman, 1874).

⁸ "Personal," *Daily American* (Nashville), 13 Aug. 1879, p.4.

⁹ "Lewisburg: The Institute of Teachers," *Daily American* (Nashville), 27 Sept. 1879, p.3.

revealed that she would be buried in Houston, Texas.¹⁰ A search of *Findagrave.com* did not find a tombstone for her in Houston, but it did record that the burial register of Glenwood Cemetery there records her burial in 1890. She was buried in the same plot with Caroline “Carrie” Tovell Marston (1850-1939). Furthermore, in the same plot were recorded burials for “Mr. Tovell” and “Mrs. Tovell”.¹¹

This find then led to the death certificate of Carrie Marston. It revealed that she was born in England, the daughter of John and Thirza Tovell, both of England.¹² This left no doubt that Carrie and Augusta were sisters, daughters of John Tovell. John Tovell of the Penitentiary letter. Evidently Tovell and his wife both died in Houston, and were buried by Carrie Marston in the family plot.

This completed, more or less, the story of John Tovell’s life after he was released from the Penitentiary and forced behind the Confederate lines. But among many questions left unanswered was why he was in trouble with Union officials in the first place.

Fortunately, *GoogleBooks* revealed an answer. One of the titles digitized by Google was a government document titled “History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a Party.”¹³ The entry reads:

Arrest, Imprisonment and Detention

John Tovell, No. 446, a Baptist clergyman, was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th November, 1862, on the charge of disloyalty to the United States, and of having in the course of a funeral oration delivered at Nashville used language strongly denunciatory of the military authorities in charge of Nashville, and tending to incite disaffection and rebellion. Nashville was a town within the insurrectionary states, captured by the United States in the spring of 1862, and held by them as a military post and under military government at the time of the claimant’s arrest. He was detained in prison till the 8th June, 1863, and then banished into the confederate lines.

The commission awarded him \$830, Mr. Commissioner Frazer dissenting.

An award of \$830 was significant in those days. Commissioner Frazer didn’t have anything against Tovell in particular, he objected to all of the awards listed on the adjoining pages as well.

The information from Tovell’s international arbitration settlement led to a further search, this time at the Library of Congress’ *Chronicling America* newspaper database. An article originally published in the *Atlanta Intelligencer* in 1863, and then reprinted in the *Southern Daily Chronicle* at Knoxville, tells the rest of the story.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN NASHVILLE¹⁴

The *Atlanta Intelligencer* contains a lengthy narrative, from the pen of Mr. J. Tovell, formerly the secular editor of the Tennessee Baptist, of the atrocious Federal outrages in Nashville. Mr. Tovell is a British subject, but was incarcerated in the penitentiary under the circumstances which he details as follows:

¹⁰ Augusta Tovell entry, Register of Deaths in the City of St. Louis, Dec. 1890, page 78. (Digital image on *Ancestry.com*)

¹¹ Augusta Tovell entry, Greenwood Cemetery, Houston, Texas, digital entry on *Findagrave.com*.

¹² Caroline Tovell Marston death certificate, 1939, Texas Dept. of Health, certificate #25432. (Digital image on *Ancestry.com*)

¹³ U.S. Congress, House, *History and digest of the international arbitrations to which the United States has been a party*, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Miscellaneous Document 212, page 3310.

¹⁴ Tennessee Civil War Sourcebook (<http://www.tnsos.net/TSLA/cwsourcebook/>), taken from the *Daily Southern Chronicle* (Knoxville), 28 June 1863.

“Some seven or eight weeks ago a highly respectable citizen, who, for upwards of twenty years had been a magistrate of Nashville, and whose name was John Corbitt, was awakened by the barking of a dog some time after he had retired to bed, and suspecting that somebody was on the premises, got up and went out into his stable yard, where he found three federal soldiers trying to drive off his cow and calf. He remonstrated against their theft, and one of them immediately with a huge stone struck him on the side of his head, completely smashing his skull. He survived but a few days, and was buried on Sunday, in the Cherry street Cemetery. He was seventy-three years of age, and had resided in Nashville, I believe, upwards of fifty years. Having been on terms of intimacy with the old gentleman almost ever since my residence in the city, I was requested by the family to deliver the funeral oration at his interment. The circumstances of the old man's death, and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens, brought together a large concourse of people to witness the obsequies, among whom were perhaps some fifty Federal soldiers.

“As I stated, rapine, murder and theft had been desolating our city for several weeks previously. Accordingly in the course of my address, I adverted to this phase of our social existence as being a strange anomaly in a community where extraordinary measures had been adopted professedly for the more effectual maintenance of law and order, nor was I careful to repress indignation of the crime which had been committed nor of the men who had been committed nor of the men who had perpetrated it.

“I had scarcely left the ground when I was arrested by a band of soldiers belonging to the 10th Michigan Volunteers and taken to the headquarters of the General commanding the post (Gen. Negley.) After a detention of three or four hours in the guard room, I was summoned into the presence of the General who informed me that he understood I had been abusing him and speaking disrespectfully of the military authorities. I assured him that I had neither done the one or the other. That I was persuaded that among the numerous Federal soldiers present at the funeral, there was no one in whose veracity he had any confidence, who would state I have made the most distant allusion either to him or to the military authorities. I owned that I had spoken not merely disrespectfully but in the strongest terms of detestation of the atrocities perpetrated by those in who in the garb of federal soldiers, prowl about the streets at night breaking into hen roosts stealing pigs and cow, and then knocking peaceful citizens on the head for resenting the lawless proceeding.”

The result was that he was marched off, without trial or further investigation, to the Penitentiary. He states that his case has been presented to Lord Lyons, and he expects confidently the protection and justice which Great Britain proverbially commands for her subjects.

This astonishing story is supported by the tombstone of John C. Corbitt, found today in the Nashville City Cemetery. He died on Nov. 8, 1862 at the age of 72, fitting the timeframe of Tovell's account.¹⁵ Interestingly, when his widow Rachel Corbitt died ten years later, her obituary stated “She was the widow of John Corbitt, who was well known in Nashville, and died in 1861 [*sic*] at the age of 72 years. Her funeral, *with that of her husband*, will be preached at her residence”¹⁶ Could it be that her husband's actual funeral service had been interrupted by John Tovell's speech and subsequent arrest? If his widow and children felt he had never had a proper funeral, perhaps they felt this should be remedied at the time of her death.

Although pieces are missing, this research has uncovered a good deal about the man who wrote that startling letter from the Penitentiary in 1863. Although John Tovell did not stay long in Nashville, he certainly made his mark. His courage in speaking against the depredations of Union soldiers led to a terrible and lengthy imprisonment. His failures in the education field after the war must have left him discouraged and frustrated. Did his later reputation as a spiteful and contentious man result from these unhappy experiences? One wonders – and keeps looking for more clues.

¹⁵ John Corbitt entry, Nashville City Cemetery, digital entry on *Findagrave.com*.

¹⁶ “Obituaries,” Nashville City Cemetery (http://www.thenashvillecitycemetery.org/1871.htm#corbitt_rachael).

The Ku Klux, Bootlegging and Murder: the story of Daniel Purdom of Coffee County, his friends and his enemies.

A reader transcribed the following article from the McMinnville *Southern Standard*, dated May 1, 1886. Research into the parties involved revealed a history of violence and a network of outlaws of various sorts that operated in Coffee and Grundy Counties in the 1880s.

Bloodshed at Manchester

Southern Standard (McMinnville), May 1, 1886

Between twelve and one o'clock last Sunday night a body of seven masked men forced an entrance into the house of D.W. Purdom at Manchester, Coffee County, and began firing on Purdom, who was in bed with his wife and children. Purdom rose up in bed and returned fire with his pistol. He emptied his pistol and then followed the maskers to the street and gave them two loads from his shot gun. Purdom received a load of buckshot in his right arm and breast, and wounded one of his assailants so badly that he was unable to get out of the house. The name of this one is Mack Clark, and he lives near Hillsboro in Coffee County. He is now in the hands of the authorities at Manchester. He and Purdom are both seriously wounded, but there is a chance for both to recover. Purdom wounded at least two more of his assailants, who were dragged away from the scene of trouble by their confederates. These are thought to be Jas. C. Clay, of Manchester, and Jesse Cornelison, who also lives near Hillsboro. The latest rumor is that Clay is only wounded in the arm, and Cornelison dangerously, if not fatally wounded.

The sheriff of Coffee County, with a posse of men, have been out through the mountains every day this week in search of the party, but to this date none of them have been arrested. A dispatch in Thursday's *American*, from Chattanooga, says information has been received there that the wounded men are secreted in a cave in Grundy County, and that thirty moonshiners have banded themselves together to protect and defend them.

Purdom has been at times connected with the revenue service, and has been instrumental in the arrest and conviction of a number of moonshiners, and this attach upon him was a matter of personal revenge.

It is a remarkable fact that through all the firing that took place in that room, neither Purdom's wife nor children were hurt. The bed clothes were set on fire, but were extinguished before any damage was done.

It was a reckless, hellish piece of work, and the would-be murderers have paid very dearly for their revenge. Clay is the only member of the band authorities are ever likely to get their hands upon, and his friends will rescue him unless he is taken to a safer place of keeping than Manchester. If Clay and Cornelison recover from their wounds they will likely make good their escape, and thus will go unpunished – another great crime born and nurtured of whisky.

Further reports were published in the Nashville papers, indicating this was a Ku Klux Klan activity. The Klan was not limited to interracial violence. Of the seven masked men reported in the original story, we learn the names of three more: Ike Gilliam; John Dunn; and Jack Chapman.

June 6, 1886

“Manchester Times: Rumor says Jesse Cornelison, one of the assassins who visited this place for the purpose of killing D.W. Purdom and others, was worse hurt than any of his companions, and that he is pretty bad off.” (*Daily American*, June 6, 1886, p.3)

June 18, 1886

“Tullahoma, June 17 – It is now thought that J.S. Clay is making for the Northwest, possibly to St. Louis. Clay is smooth-faced, blue eyes, dark hair and rather dark complexion. Before leaving Manchester he sent word to Purdom that if he would agree not to prosecute him he would pay him \$1,500. Purdom refused to accept any compromise whatever. Mack Clark has been released under a \$2,000 bond; he was the only one of the seven midnight raiders that has been apprehended, and he was shot down by Purdom during the attack and could not get away.” (*Daily American*, June 18, 1886, p.7)

July 20, 1887

Tullahoma, July 19 – In an article on another topic, Purdom is referred to as “The hero of the Manchester tragedy.” He and John Fly became “. . . firm friends after his heroic repulse of the band of armed moonshiners from his bed-room in May, 1866.” (*Daily American*, July 20, 1887, p.5)

April 1, 1889

“The Manchester Times of last week says: During the present week D.W. Purdom, who was attacked and shot by a crowd of masked men in April, 1886, compromised with the members of the gang who had remained in the county, receiving, we are informed, \$100 from each one of the five who are here. As he had already compromised with the tree who are gone, this winds up the celebrated Kuklux case, and we hope the men engaged in it will never again do such a thing.” (*Daily American*, April 1, 1889, p.3)

July 7, 1889

“D.W. Purdom compromised last week with Ike Gilliam, one of the parties accused of being in the raid in 1886. Only two now remain who have not compromised – John Dunn and Jack Chapman – the latter being in the penitentiary for murdering Bynum, of Rutherford County.” (*Republican Banner*, July 7, 1889, p.6)

Daniel Webster Purdom

Discovering more about the victim of this attack began with a look at the 1880 census. There we find Daniel Purdom, age 28, a farm laborer, and his wife Martha (26), with an infant daughter, Olivia.¹ A search of Coffee County marriage records shows that Daniel married Mattie Casey on Dec. 24, 1878.²

Daniel W. Purdom is listed in the 1870 census in the household of his mother, Lydia Purdom. He was then 18 years old and one of seven children still at home.³ Some records refer to him as Webb Purdom. This is clarified by the death certificate of his daughter, Olivia, whose father’s name is given in full as Daniel Webster Purdom.⁴

The article mentions that Daniel had at times worked for the Internal Revenue service prosecuting illegal whiskey distillers. That would certainly be enough to make a man some enemies in the rural south of the 1880s. But further research shows that Daniel was not without his own history of violence.

¹ 1880 U.S. Census, Coffee Co., Tenn., Enumeration Dist. 17, p. 46, family 217. Digital image, *Heritage Quest*.

² Coffee County marriage records as shown in “Tenn. State Marriages, 1780-2002,” digital images, *Ancestry.com*.

³ 1870 U.S. Census, Grundy Co. Tenn., Civil Dist. 10, Altamont, stamped page 489B, family 7. Digital image, *Heritage Quest*

⁴ Tennessee Death Records, 1958, certificate #8-14961, Martha Olivia Holland. Digital image, *Ancestry.com*.



A moonshine still being “busted” in Grundy County, ca. 1900
(Tenn. State Library & Archives, *Looking Back at Tennessee* collection)
<http://share.tn.gov/tsla/exhibits/prohibition/moonshine.htm>

According to newspaper accounts, on Nov. 31, 1874, D.W. Purdom (aged about 22) and three other men in masks attacked J.N. Bauer at his home in Gruetli, the Swiss colony in Grundy County. Bauer was a Swiss immigrant, a store owner, a magistrate, and an agent for the Consul of the Swiss Federation. The motive for the murder was evidently to steal Bauer’s money. The others charged in the crime were George Meyers, Burt (also listed as B.D. or Byrd) Purdom, and William H. Hampton.⁵

The newspaper was careful to report that it could not have been a “political” murder as Myers and Hampton had served in the Federal army and the Purdoms were “supposed to have been of rebel proclivities.” They also outlined other crimes in which the culprits had been involved. Of the Purdoms, the reporter stated that one of them had been the traveling companion of a man found dead in a hotel room in McMinnville; Purdom had claimed the death was a suicide.

While the perpetrators were in the Grundy County jail awaiting trial, Webb Purdom escaped. According to the *Jasper Herald*, he broke through the window and climbed over the jail wall. “The prisoners had laid their plans to

⁵ “Hunted Down: The Grundy County Murderers Brought to Bay.” *Republican Banner* [Nashville] 8 Dec. 1874, p. 4, and “The Bauer Murder,” *Republican Banner*, 19 May 1875.

Those who thought he should have been hanged for murder back in 1875 may have felt justice was served when Purdom was brought back to Tullahoma on July 27th. "The terrible accident that befell him was confirmed by a glance as he was lifted from the train. He has lost the use of both of his eyes. His hair has a singed reddish appearance. His face has the appearance of being a scab. It was a pitiful sight and many turned their eyes, not caring further to gaze upon the misfortunes of the man who left here a few weeks ago in the best of health and physical strength. His mind is affected and it is seldom that he is able to collect his thoughts to utter anything intelligible."¹²

Despite these dire predictions, Webb Purdom lived until 1896. His wife, Martha, preceded him in death in 1895. Their heirs are listed in a 1902 Coffee County court case as Olivia Holland of Davidson County, Marvin Purdom of Alabama, Maude Purdom and Fielden [*sic*] Purdom.¹³ Their daughter Olivia appears in the household of her uncle, William C. Holland, in Decatur, Georgia, in the 1900 census. She was 20 years old. Also in the household is a nephew, William M. Purdom, age 19, who is probably her brother Marvin.¹⁴

Jesse Cornelison

Returning to the other perpetrators of the attack on Purdom in 1886, we previously cited a brief item in the *Manchester Times* that Jesse Cornelison was reported to be in hiding and seriously injured. Cornelison appears to be one of the men who paid \$100 to persuade Purdom not to prosecute him. Cornelison was not a young man, as the 1880 census gives his age as 42. He was divorced at the time, and had two young children at home with him, which is unusual for that era.¹⁵ He stayed in the area and later remarried.¹⁶ Jesse was one of seven children and heirs of E.J. and Rebecca Cornelison, whose estate was disputed in Coffee County in 1896.¹⁷ Although his grave is unmarked, a descendant said Jesse and his (first?) wife Paralee are buried in the Cornelison Family Cemetery.¹⁸

James S. Clay

This member of the gang that attacked Purdom was referred to as James C. Clay in the original account, but later corrected to James S. He is shown in the 1880 census as a 22-year-old farmer living with his widowed mother, Malvina, and two younger sisters in Coffee County.¹⁹ The newspaper reports cited earlier indicate that he fled the area, and no further record of James or his mother has been located.

TULLAHOMA.
D. W. Purdam Hurt by Dynamite
—Business Changes.
Special to The American.
TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 14.—News has been received here that D. W. Purdam, the hero of the Manchester tragedy, was dangerously wounded by an explosion of dynamite twelve miles from **Bardstown, Ky.**, where he has been for some time bossing a gang of hands constructing a new railroad. The particulars have not reached here yet and the nature of the injuries are not known, further than they are very dangerous and may result in his death.

¹² "Purdom's Injuries Very Serious," *Daily American*, 29 July 1887.

¹³ Judy Henley Phillips and Betty Moore Majors, *Coffee County Tennessee Loose Court Papers* (Manchester: Coffee County Historical Society, 1993), #784.

¹⁴ 1900 U.S. census, Morgan Co. Ala., Decatur Precinct, Enumeration Dist. 123, family 197, sheet 10.

¹⁵ 1880 U.S. census, Coffee Co., Civil Dist. 7, family 34.

¹⁶ 1900 U.S. census, Coffee Co., Civil Dist. 7, family 24. Shows Jesse Cornelison, farmer, age 62 with wife Martha and daughter Etta, as 25. Next door is his son John Cornelison, age 30, with wife Louise.

¹⁷ Phillips and Majors, op cit, #343. Jesse's siblings were Peter, William and Franklin Cornelisen, Mary Harman, Betty Eady and Nancy Eady.

¹⁸ Verna Jernigan and Sarah, *Tombstone Inscriptions of Coffee County, Tennessee* (n.p., 1970), p.117. Coffee County marriage records show Jesse Cornelison married Paralie Franch in 1867. Two later marriage licenses were issued to him as well, for Mary Knott in 1877, and Martha Shockley in 1896 ("Tenn. State Marriages, 1780-2002," digital images, *Ancestry.com*).

¹⁹ 1880 U.S. census, Coffee Co., Civil Dist. 6, Enumeration Dist. 18, family 37.

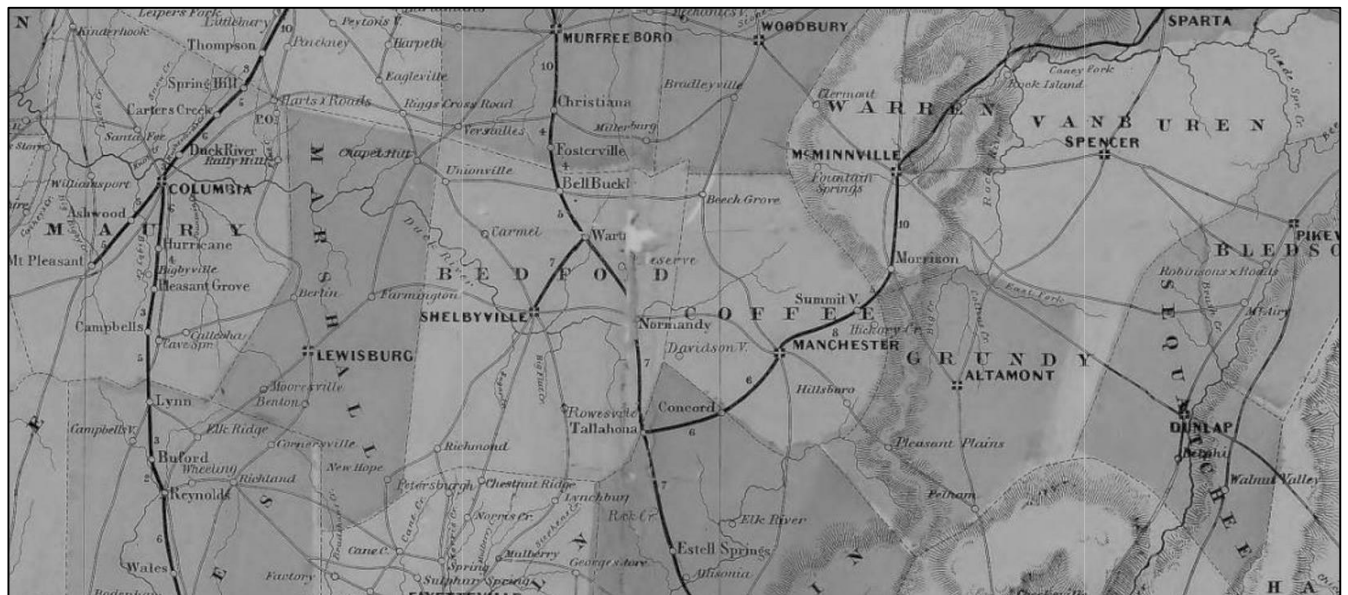
Mack Clark

No reference to this conspirator has been found prior to the 1910 census. At that time there was a Mack J. Clark in Coffee County, aged 59. This man would have been about 27 in 1886, certainly old enough to participate in the raid on Purdom's house. At the time of the census he was a widower with three children.²⁰ Living next door was Fletcher Clark, age 50, likely a brother. Although Mack (probably a nickname) has not been identified in earlier records, we can trace Fletcher back to the 1860 and 1850 census in the village of Salem in Franklin County. His father was a Kentucky-born wheelwright named Alexander Clark. Alexander and Elizabeth Clark had an older son listed as John, ten years older than Fletcher, and this is likely to be Mack.

Ike Gilliam

A death certificate is on file at the Tennessee State Archives for Isac [sic] M. Gilliam, born in 1862 in Coffee County, and died there in 1937. It seems likely that this is the person who "compromised" with D.W. Purdom in 1889, three years after the attack. This Isaac Gilliam was the husband of Vera, and the son of Andrew and Mary (Womack) Gilliam.²¹

One wonders how the families involved in these crimes dealt with them. Were some of the men proud of their vigilante justice? Were they harsh, cold men and violent at home as well? Or were they repentant and eager to carve out a "normal" life as they grew older. That is the sort of history that can normally only be discovered by talking with descendants, and those stories often fade after a few generations. This is just a reminder that all of the family stories we have today, both the good as well as the bad, need to be shared and recorded for our descendants.



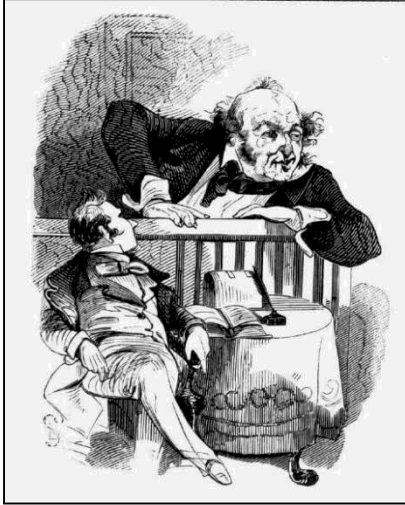
Coffee County and vicinity, 1863

From Lloyd's Official Map of the State of Tennessee

(Maps at the Tenn. State Library & Archives, <http://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15138coll23/id/104>)

²⁰ 1910 U.S. census, Coffee County, Civil Dist 6, Enumeration Dist. 43, family 18. Household of Mack J. Clark age 59 with children Will (19), Burtha (12), and Alton (9).

²¹ Tennessee Death Records, 1937, certificate #26944, Isac M. Gilliam. Death occurred 28 Nov. 1937 and burial was at the Manchester City Cemetery.



To The Honorable... Petitions to the State Legislature

From James Reynolds & John McFarland
Regarding a Slave Hung for Murder
Montgomery County, 1809

*Based on Petition Number 21,
Legislative Records of 1809
Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library & Archives*

When Tennessee became a state in 1796, the Constitution provided that the laws of North Carolina should continue to be in effect in the new state. The North Carolina laws respecting the treatment of slaves were many and complex, but among them was a provision passed in 1781 that owners of slaves convicted of murder should be compensated by the government for half of their value. But in 1786 that law was repealed because “many persons by cruel treatment to their slaves, cause them to commit crimes for which many of the said slaves are executed, whereby a very burdensome debt is unjustly imposed on the good citizens of this State.”¹

It may be that a repayment provision was enacted again later, but that is uncertain. If such a law were in force, the question of who should receive that payment would have been important in Montgomery County in 1808, as the following petition shows.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee now sitting at Knoxville,

The petition of James M. Reynolds and John R. McFarland respectfully represent, that in the Winter of 1807 your petitioners purchased a negroe man named Moses, about thirty five years of age, from a certain Joseph Penrise[?] of the County of Montgomery for the sum of three hundred and thirty three dollars, thirty three and one third cents, which negroe afterwards, to wit, before the delivery of him to us, shot and killed a citizen of Clarksville whose name was Samuel Minott, for which offence he was arrested, tried and convicted, and pursuant to the sentence of the court was executed at Clarksville.²

After the execution of said negroe, said Penrise demanded payment of us, which we refused to make on the ground of his never having been delivered prior to his committing the murder aforesaid, in consequence of which refusal said Penrise commenced suit against us and ultimately recovered of us [\$333.33 and 1/3 cents] . . . , together with the interest thereon . . . [and] the costs of suit, which . . . makes . . . [\$482.82 and ½ cents] , which we paid to the Sheriff of Montgomery County . . .

¹ Walter Clark, editor. The State Records of North Carolina (Goldsboro, N.C.: Nash Brothers, 1905), vol. 24, pp. 383, 809. Laws of 1781, chapter X; Laws of 1786, chapter XVII.

² This name, which could be Penrise, Penrice, Pennie or some other variant, also appears on the 1801 Montgomery County tax list. He owned 300 acres on the waters of Buds Creek and paid tax on three slaves.

Your petitioners having fully and fairly represented their case which they believe a hard one, and knowing no reason consistent with principles of immutable Justice which would prevent the State from making to us full compensation for the loss we have sustained by the mere operation of the laws of the State and conceiving ourselves fairly intitled to receive from the State the sum which we have been compelled by Law to pay and relying on the Justice of your Honorable Body cheerfully submit the decision in our interest in the above recited case to you.

We do not conceive that the State ought to deprive a Citizen of his property by the operation of Law (altho it is right that Culprits should be made to suffer punishment) without making the owner reparation therefore, any more than one Citizen has a right to the use of the property of his neighbour without paying a valuable compensation for the same; all which is respectfully submitted.

Clarksville, Sept. 5, 1809

*[signed] John R. McFarland
James M. Reynolds*

Clarksville, Sept. 8, 1809

The Gentlemen whose names are signed to the foregoing petition are Citizens of the Town, of well established respectability, and we feel no hesitation in declaring, but on the contrary cheerfully give it as our opinion from our knowledge of the Case above recited that the Statement made by them of their case is strictly correct.

<i>John H. Poston [Parton?]</i>	<i>Jas. Huling</i>
<i>J.B. Reynolds</i>	<i>Henry Small</i>
<i>Willie Blount</i>	<i>James Elder</i>
<i>James Carraway</i>	<i>Hugh McClure</i>
	<i>J. Woolfolk</i>

This information on the outside of the packet indicates that the petition was referred from the Senate to the House of Representatives. However there is no legislation on record to show that any action was taken for the benefit of McFarland and Reynolds.

*Petition
John R. McFarland
&
James M. Reynolds*

*In Senate Sept. 19, 1809
Read, referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances
And sent to the House of Representatives.*

*Luke Lea
H. Reprs. 19th Sepr. 1809
Read & Ref'd as above.
[signed] --?--, Clk.*

The petition packet includes the following transcript of the records of the Robertson District Superior Court, which ruled that Reynolds and McFarland pay Penrice for the slave. This is of particular interest because there are no

surviving record books of the Robertson District. The transcript is followed by a copy of the Sheriff's receipt for the payment.

*State of Tennessee
Robertson District*

*December Term
1808*

Pleas before the Hon'ble Parry W. Humphries, Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, December 7th, 1808.

Joseph Penrice

vs.

Reynolds & MCFarland

This day came the parties by their attornies and also a Jury of good and lawful men (to wit) John Johnston, James McCauley, Andrew Shanklin, Caleb Whilliams, James Lochart, Joseph B. Nevill, James Johnston, William Coley, Marvel Low, George A. West, John Grimes, [and] Benjamin Porter, who being elected, tried and sworn the truth to speak upon the issue joined upon their oaths do say that the defendants did assume in manner and form as the plaintiff in declaring hath alledged, and assess his damages to Three hundred and Sixty one dollars and Sixty four Cents. It is therefore considered by the Court that the Plaintiff recover against the Defendants the aforesaid sum . . . and also his costs by him about his suit in this behalf expended and the said defendants in mercy & etc.

I Henry Minor, Clerk of the Superior Court of law for the District of Robertson, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Judgement Joseph Penrice vs. Reynolds & McFarland from the Records in my Office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed by private seal (having no seal of office) at Clarksville the 9th September 1809.

[signed] Hy Minor, Clk.

May 1, 1809

Rec'd of James M. Reynolds & John R. McFarland four hundred and one dollars and eighty two and a half cents, it being a Judgement that Joseph Penrice[?] obtained against them in the Superior Court of Law of Robertson District at December term 1808, being the Judgement and Interest and Cost of said suit.

[signed] John Cocke, Shff. M. Cty.



Freedom from Slavery, Independence from Men

The Edgefield Ladies Benevolent Society Controversy, 1874



Women of the Reconstruction era (unidentified)

(http://usslave.blogspot.com/2014_10_01_archive.html)

The Tennessee State Library & Archives' collection of Supreme Court records contains many little-known treasures for the historian and genealogist. One that recently came to light gives us a glimpse into the early days of freedom for former slaves in Middle Tennessee. That is the case styled *Trustees of the Ladies Benevolent Society No. 2 of Edgefield vs. The Benevolent Society No. 2 of Edgefield*¹.

At the simplest level, this is a dispute between two local charities. But as a window into the early period of Emancipation, it shows us much more. The case did not come into the courts

until the mid-1870s, but the story it tells reaches back to 1866 when a group of freedmen in Edgefield formed a Benevolent Society. Six months later, their wives and other women of the community formed a similar group. Another Benevolent Society was started in Nashville at about the same time.

The Freedmen's Bureau was formed by Congress in 1865 to help former slaves in the South in the aftermath of the Civil War. The Bureau was active in Nashville and especially in Edgefield, where the Union army had established a contraband camp for freedmen. By 1863 some two thousand former slaves had gathered there.² Several mentions of the Bureau in the case file indicate that people working with the Bureau, some of whom were supported by Northern churches and charities, encouraged the founding of Benevolent Societies.³

In 1868, these societies became official when the Nashville Colored Benevolent Society was issued a charter of incorporation by the state.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Nashville Colored Benevolent Society

Section 1. *Be it enacted* by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that Adam Young, R.D. Campbell, Robert Dickerson, Thos. Campbell, Ephraim Pickett, Henry Stockard, Armstead Shelby, Major

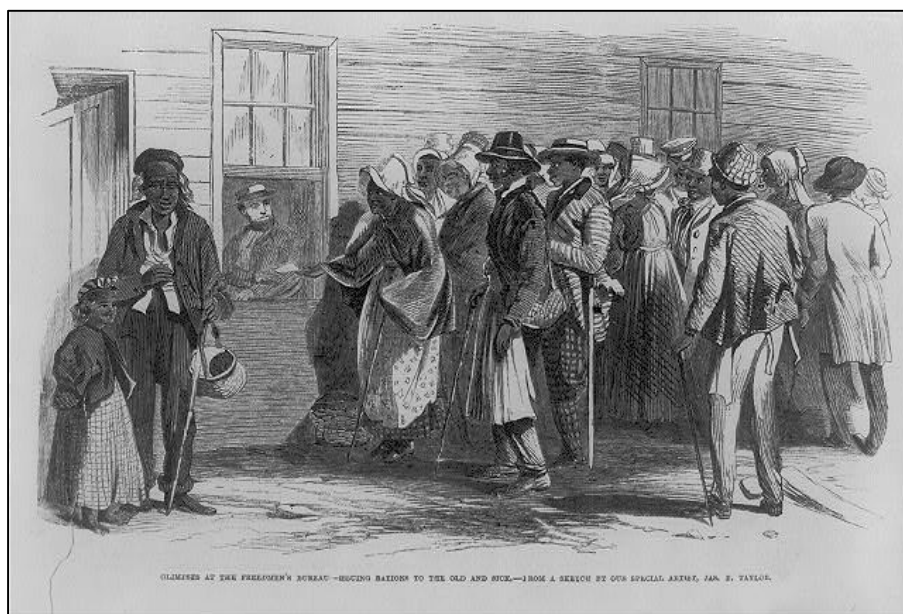
¹ *Trustees of the Ladies Benevolent Society No. 2 of Edgefield vs. The Benevolent Society No. 2 of Edgefield*, Tennessee Supreme Court Case Files, Record Group 191, Tenn. State Library & Archives, Middle Tenn. box 39A.

²² Three such camps were created; the first in northwest Nashville, one in Edgefield in 1864 and later, another in Edgehill. Bobby J. Lovett, *The African-American History of Nashville, Tennessee, 1780-1930* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1999), pp. 55,76.

³ A document found in the Freedmen's Bureau files relating to education strengthens this supposition. *List of Teachers in Charge of Benevolent Societies* [undated, ca. 1865]. Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Tennessee. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870. SeriesM1000, reel9, frames 1695-1697. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

Allen, T.J. Bell, George Dickerson, Mike McKay, Jerry Mallory, Daniel Williams, and all others who are now, or who may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby declared a body corporate, under name and style of the “Nashville Colored Benevolent Society.”

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, that said society shall afford relief and assistance to its members, and of the needy of their race in the City of Nashville, in cases of sickness, death, or disability to work; and also, for the providing for the support of the needy widows and orphans of their race in the City of Nashville . . . and may establish branch societies, for like purposes, in the different portions of this state. . . .⁴



Glimpse at the Freedmen's Bureau
(Library of Congress)

The names of these incorporators represent a new generation of black Nashvillians, determined and able as freedmen to take control over their lives and, at the same time, reach out to help others. The establishment of this organization marked a new era when the state, which had formerly used the law to keep slaves in oppression, found its legal processes used by those same people for their own benefit.

Section 2 of the act above gave the Society authority to establish branches. Although the Edgefield group had been active for years, Adam Young, President of the Nashville group, went to Edgefield in October 1868 and helped establish them formally as “Society Number 2” under the main charter. At that time there were two separate groups in Edgefield, a women’s group meeting at the Colored Methodist Church on Bath Street, and a men’s group meeting at the Christian Church.⁵ Young considered them two parts of the same organization. According to Jack Williams, who joined in 1866 and was Vice President of the Edgefield men’s society for a time, women were not permitted to join the men’s part of the society.⁶

The situation in Edgefield was quite different from that in Nashville, where there were no female members. Adam Young testified about the Nashville group in 1875, “There were men and women in the organization when the charter was issued [in 1868], but no woman has since been initiated into membership.”⁷

⁴ *Acts of the State of Tennessee passed at the first session of the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly, for the years 1867-68* (Nashville: S.C. Mercer, 1868). Chapter CIV, pp.250-252.

⁵ Joseph McClain’s testimony states the men’s group met at “Freedman’s Chapel” for two years, then moved to Ned Govan’s [a residence?] and after six months there they moved to Payne’s Chapel and “met up with the women.” At first the men and women met on alternate Monday nights. Payne’s Chapel is elsewhere referred to as the “Christian Church.”

⁶ Tennessee Supreme Court, Middle Tenn. box 39a, *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Jack Williams, pp. 83-85, Tenn. State Library & Archives.

⁷ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Adam Young, pp. 86-95.

For the first four years, the men's and women's groups met separately in Edgefield. Members were admitted by invitation, and paid \$1 upon entry. Dues were collected at each monthly meeting to help support the work. The dues were 50 cents for men and 25 cents for women, and the funds were deposited to separate accounts at the Freedmen's Bank. The main activities of the group were caring for the sick, providing coffins and burial plots for those who died, and supporting those too ill to work with the payment of "sick dues."⁸

The men's group first met at the Freedman's Chapel, and then moved to Ned Govan's home for several months, after which they moved to Payne's Chapel. During this time the treasurer died and the organization lost all its money. According to longtime member Green Bass, it was during this time that the treasurer died and the organization lost all its money, "but we never stopped, we kept right on," he said with evident pride.⁹

About 1870 the men's group approached the women and proposed they meet at Payne's Chapel, too, in order to save expenses. The women, under their president Rachel McClain, agreed to move their meeting place and share the space. At first they met on alternate Monday nights, each group keeping their own officers and separate dues collections.

At some point thereafter, the men and women decided to meet on the same night, in part "for the convenience of the husbands."¹⁰ Evidently Payne's Chapel followed the old style of worship with the men entering through one door and women through another, as George McFerrin described the meeting thus: ". . . the doors was open on both sides at the same time for males and females . . . [men's president Ben] Williams presided over Brothers and Mrs. McClain over Sisters." After the by-laws were read, men and women would come forward on each side to pay their dues to the respective treasurers, Ed Sanders and Rosetta McFerrin.¹¹ Mr. Williams and Mrs. McClain each kept \$15 in cash to pay out sick dues and other expenses. If they needed more, they drew it out of the bank.¹²

Shortly after the two groups began sharing a meeting room, it was agreed that they purchase a lot of ground for a cemetery. The women understood that the land was to be paid for equally and deeded to them jointly. Acting through a group of trustees, on 8 Jan. 1872 they purchased 17 acres from Thos. W. Ballow on Brick Church Pike for \$1,030, half paid by each group. They also purchased a hearse for \$61 and built a house upon the grounds for \$200, each group paying half of each expense. The women did not at the time realize that the deed for the cemetery was made out to the trustees, all of whom were men.

After several years of operating in harmony, a dispute arose between the two groups. The origin of the problem was described in various ways by different witnesses. Ben East said "it was some bad spirit had got up in the order."¹³ Joseph McClain, who was a member of the men's group but had been elected secretary of the women's (probably because there was no female member with sufficient literacy skills to fill the role), said the division occurred "because the men wanted to take the women's money from them."¹⁴ According to George McFerrin, "the brothers wanted to do away with the female treasury and run them into one. The women were against it, and this caused the split."¹⁵

J.B. Williams cited a specific disagreement as the origin of the trouble. Williams testified that he, as president of the men's group, and Joseph McClain, secretary of the women's group, disagreed over whether the sick allowance for women should be \$1.25 or \$1.50 per week. Williams thought it should be the higher amount, and he directed McClain

⁸ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of J.B. Williams, pp. 96-108.

⁹ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Green Bass, pp. 46-58.

¹⁰ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of George McFerrin, p. 77

¹¹ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of McFerrin, p. 81

¹² *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of J.B. Williams, pp. 96-108.

¹³ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Ben East, pp. 133-142.

¹⁴ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Joseph McClain, pp. 60-75.

¹⁵ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of George McFerrin, pp. 76-82.

to pay it. McClain disagreed (probably believing that Williams had no right to dictate to the women's group), and Williams told him he would take him to court over it.¹⁶

The bill of complaint filed by the women laid the problem squarely on J.B. Williams. They state that the two groups worked together well until Ben Williams was elected President by the men in about 1871. Williams wanted the ladies to "give up their organization and come in with them, and for the two societies to have but one treasury and a common fund." The ladies refused, as they "desired to ... manage and direct their own affairs." Williams became "highly offended" and declared that the women no longer had an interest in their joint property (the cemetery).¹⁷

In response, Mrs. McClain and some 70 other women left the joint organization to re-establish themselves as a separate group.¹⁸ A larger number of women remained with the men, although accounts of the numbers in each faction vary. The disaffected women petitioned the Nashville society to issue them a separate charter, but were rejected. Nashville President Adam Young said the ladies' money belonged to the joint treasury and could not be withdrawn.¹⁹



**Freedmen's Cemetery Monument
in Arlington, Virginia**

President Williams threw down the gauntlet by sending the following notice to Mrs. McClain:

Edgefield Tenn. April 25, 1874

Mrs. Rachel McClain, President of the Ladies Benevolent Society No. 2.

By an act passed by the order on the 20th inst. I must present to your order the copy.

'Resolved that the Party that has left the Benevolent Order No. 2 shall not bury their dead at the cemetery 3 ½ miles from Nashville on the Brick Church pike.'

J.B. Williams, President

D.B. Garrett, Secretary

The cemetery gates were locked against the women, and they were told that if they wanted to bury any of their members, they would have to purchase a lot and pay for the privilege. Mrs. McClain and her supporters were not to be thwarted. As their bill of complaint states, "They desired to place themselves in a condition to insist upon and have their rights . . ." When attempts at mediation were rejected by the men's society, the women proceeded to the Chancery Court and filed suit, demanding that a charter be issued to them as a separate society, and their rights to the cemetery property restored.²⁰

This action is remarkable in many ways. This was 1874, when married white women were not allowed to own property and were in most ways excluded from the legal world and civic sphere, which were dominated by men. That these women were earning their own wages and using them to establish a charitable society is unusual in and of itself. That these were women just a few years out of slavery, many working in menial jobs, most illiterate, all accustomed to households where the man's word was final, makes it something akin to a miracle. They had come to understand

¹⁶ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of J.B. Williams, pp. 96-108.

¹⁷ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, Bill of Complaint, pp. 1-10.

¹⁸ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of George McFerrin, pp. 76-82.

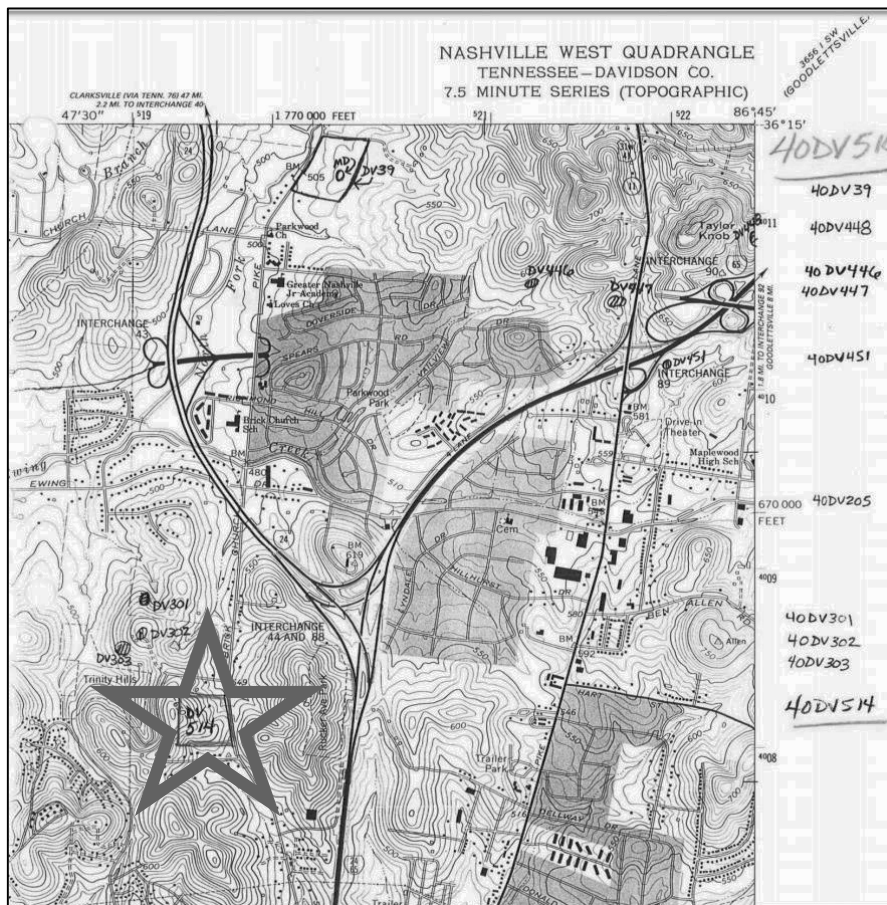
¹⁹ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, deposition of Adam Young, pp. 86-95.

²⁰ *Ladies Benevolent Society vs. Benevolent Society*, Final decree, p. 167. Also recorded in Davidson County Chancery Court, Minute Book Z, p. 106.

what freedom meant, and they were determined to have it – they understood equality and stood up for it long before the white women of Nashville did.

The men, of course, did not see it that way. Their response to the bill filed against them was to say that they had always acted to preserve their assets for their members, while the women “only show a captious self will, to gratify a vindictive spirit by harassing Respondent unjustly and illegally.”

In the trial that followed, a large number of freedmen were called to give testimony. Their statements generally indicated how long they had lived in Edgefield – most of them had come during or just after the war. Richard Johnson stated he had lived in Edgefield “ever since it has been Edgefield.”²¹ Only men were invited to testify, but many spoke in defense of the women. Several, including Green Bass and Joseph McFerrin, said that they had been dismissed from membership in the men’s society because they had spoken out against the injustice done to the women. President Williams denied this was the case.



The Benevolent Society No. 2 Cemetery (marked DV514 on this archaeologist’s map) was located just across the street from today’s Brick Church Middle School.

The Chancery Court ruled in November 1875 that the Ladies’ Benevolent Society had been a separate organization since 1866. Some of its members joined the Men’s Benevolent Society in 1874, but those who did not remain a separate organization and are entitled to half of the cemetery and its use in perpetuity. Chancellor William Frierson Cooper, who had been an ardent Confederate, was remarkably complimentary of these former slaves, writing in his opinion:

“The objects had in view by the Complainants and Defendants representing the two societies are eminently praiseworthy and they deserve credit for the sacrifices they have made in so good a cause. It is to be deeply regretted that any misunderstanding should have arisen to mar the harmony of their action. In union is strength – in division weakness and anarchy. There is no reason why the two societies should not come together under one organization.

“Still, if the female colored citizens desire to keep up a separate society, there is nothing in the law, in this age of woman’s rights, to say them nay,” he ruled.

²¹ Deposition of Richard Johnson, pp. 122-131.

The cemetery continued in operation until the 1930s, and gradually fell into disuse as the generation of people who belonged to the Benevolent Societies passed away. In 1997, a developer wanted to build on this “vacant” land on Brick Church Pike, and discovered it had been a cemetery. By then, only six tombstones remained. Most graves had probably never been marked with a commercial stone, and the hand-made markers had deteriorated over the years. The developer received a cemetery “termination” order from the Chancery Court. This allowed the owner to engage an archaeological firm to locate and remove the graves.

Dan Miller of DuVall and Associates coordinated the removal. He and his team located 379 interments – the largest exhumation project ever undertaken in Tennessee. The six marked graves ranged in date from 1887 to 1928. Allen reported, “It is interesting to note that less than five interments contained shoes, probably a socio-economic statement regarding frugality and reuse of some resources in a period of economic hardship.”²²

Bordeaux graveyard yields Civil War-era history lesson

By **CARRIE FERGUSON**

Staff Writer

No one was buried with their shoes on. Some went into the after-life with their medicine bottles.

One man, whose body is one of 385 removed from an abandoned Bordeaux cemetery, was buried with a dark-haired, blue-eyed porcelain doll and a rat-shaped glass bottle.

The dead may not always reveal their names or offer details of their days on earth. But their clothing, the items buried with them and even the shape of their teeth can provide archaeologists with clues to how they lived.

Such is the case in Bordeaux.

For two years, archaeologist Dan Sumner Allen IV and his co-workers have been unearthing the long dead from an overgrown and abandoned cemetery on Brick Church Pike in Bordeaux.

“To be honest, I don’t like to remove anybody,” said Allen, who is part Native American. “I don’t think removals should be made convenient. My way of apologizing to the population is by telling their story and adding that to the history of Nashville.”

The cemetery, deeded in 1872 to

How to help

If you have any information about the African-American cemetery on Brick Church Pike, call Dan Allen at 354-0586.

Allen’s talk today about excavating the cemetery is closed to the public, but the public is invited to the Society for American Archaeology convention from 1 to 5 p.m. today for a presentation on the life and times of prehistoric residents of the southeastern United States. That presentation is in the Nashville Room of the Opryland Hotel.

infants and small children, indicating a high child death rate among the population. Many of the African-Americans buried there are of mixed race, with Caucasian, Asian and Native American physical traits, Allen said.

The benevolent society collected monthly dues of 50 cents from the men and 25 cents from the ladies. The men’s and women’s money was kept in a separate treasury, and the two groups paid half of all expenses.

Area senior awarded in archaeology

A 94-year-old Nashville woman has received an award for her work in excavating a mummy recently determined to be 9,000 years old.

Georgia Wheeler Felts received the Crabtree Award this week at the Society for American Archaeology convention.

It is given to those who have made significant volunteer contributions to archaeology, but who have little or no formal training. She is only the second woman to win the award.

In 1940, Felts and her first husband, S.M. Wheeler, excavated a mummy at the Spirit Cave site in Nevada.

Felts was one of the first women to work in archaeology in Nevada. She and her husband pioneered cultural

According to the online Davidson County Cemetery Survey Project, the graves were reinterred on another portion of the same tract of land. The location of this tract is across the Pike from today’s Brick Church Middle School.²³ The Cemetery Survey provides these names from the few inscribed tombstones found at the site.²⁴

McClain, Rachel (d. July 8, 1898, age 79)
Armstrong, Mary (no dates)
Harris, Mandy (1871-1904)
Lester, William (1896-1911)
Phillips, Carrie (1887)
Robertson, Tom (1874-1948)
Tilley, J.F. (age 66, no date).

Following is a list of the “cast of characters” from this fascinating suit, which fills a file of 200 pages. More information about them may be gleaned by consulting the original file at the Library & Archives.

Abby, Briscoe

Ballow, Thos. B.

Ballow, Thos. W.

President of Men’s Society until 1870 when J.B. Williams was elected.

Witness to deed of purchase for cemetery.

Seller of land for cemetery.

²² Dan Sumner Allen IV, “Applied Archaeology: removal and relocation of the Edgefield Benevolent Cemetery . . .,” paper prepared for the 9th Annual Meeting of Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology, January 24-25, 1997. Project file #40DV514 at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, 126 Foster Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

²³ Tennessee Site Survey Record, Edgefield Cemetery, site number 40DV514, project files of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville. The topographical map shown here is from this file, generously provided by Paige Silcox, Archaeologist I.

²⁴ “Edgefield Benevolent No. 2 Cemetery,” *Davidson County Cemetery Survey Project*, (www.davidsoncemeterysurvey.com).

Bass, Green	Member of Men's Society; joined in 1867. Has lived in Edgefield 10 yrs. Helped purchase cemetery. Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
Bass, Mrs. Green	Member of the Ladies' Society.
Bell, F.J.	Representative from the Nashville chapter Men's Society.
Bell, Thomas	Member of Men's Society since it was organized.
Bransford, Allen	Served as Secretary for the Ladies' Society in 1869.
Burns, Georgiana	Secretary for the Ladies' Society before the split.
Cary, J.J.	Formerly the cashier for Freedmen's bank.
Childers, Jerry	Vice President of the Men's Society at the time of the cemetery land purchase and in 1874. Presides over a branch society at St. James. Also shown as Jere Childress.
Collins, Lewis review.	Member of Men's Society; Mrs. McClain turned over accounts to him for periodic review.
Conn, Allen	Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
Corder, Jane	Vice President of the Ladies' Society in 1869.
Douglass, Harry	Treasurer of the Men's Society in 1874.
East, Ben	Member of the Men's Society, joined about 1872.
Garland, W.T.	Trustee at time of cemetery purchase.
Garrett, D.B.	Sec. of the Men's Society 1874. Treasurer of the Men's Society ca. 1869-1874.
Gillam, James	Member of the Men's Society, along with his son. Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875. His wife and two daughters were members of the Ladies' Society.
Goodrich, Robert	Trustee of the Men's Society at the time of the cemetery land purchase.
Gormsely, Sarah	Dismissed from the Society for disorderly conduct.
Govan, Ned	Men's Society met at his home about 1869.
Harris, Isaac	Trustee of the Men's Society at the time of the cemetery land purchase.
Hooper, Elvira	Dismissed from the Society for disorderly conduct.
Hooper, Mr.	Succeeded Jack Williams as president of the Men's Society.
Hopkins, Delfy	Chairman of Sick for the females in the Men's Society after the division, 1874.
Johnson, Richard (Dick)	Chairman of the Committee of the Sick in 1874.
Johnson, Robert	Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875
Keel, Amanda	Dismissed from the Society for disorderly conduct.
Maddox, W.R.	Witness to sale of land for the cemetery.
Mathews, John	Vice President of the Men's Society in 1867.
McClain, Joseph	Trustee for the Men's Society at the time land for the cemetery was purchased. Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
McClain, Joseph	Secretary of the Ladies' Society in 1874.
McFerrin, Geo.	Member of the Men's Society since it was organized at Edgefield. Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
McFerrin, Rosetta Mrs.	Treasurer of the Ladies' Society by 1869.
Murray, Sally	Dismissed from the Society for disorderly conduct.
Neal, Cely	Vice President of the Ladies' Society in 1874.
Roberson, R. D.	President of the Men's Society about 1866, and Secretary in 1867.
Roberson, J.D or I.D.	Secretary of the Men's Society about 1866.

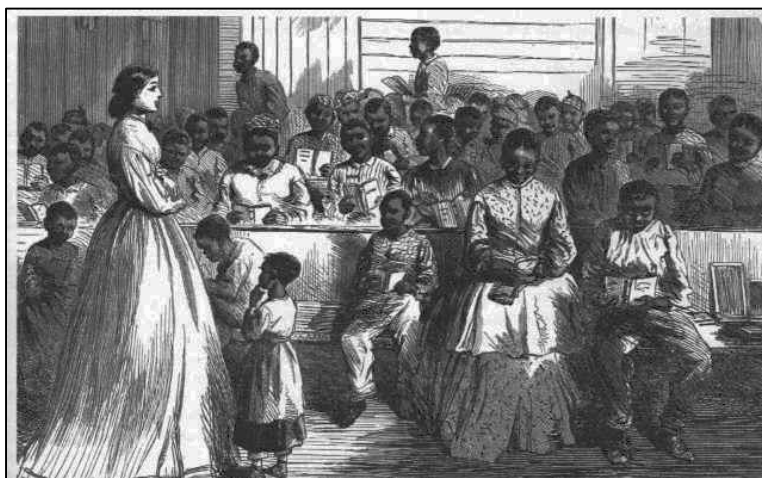
Sanders, Ed	Treasurer of the Men's Society about 1870-74
Southall, Henry	Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
Vaughan, Mary	Dismissed from the Society for disorderly conduct.
Walton, Wm.	Men's Society Trustee at time of cemetery land purchase.
	Trustee of the Ladies' Society after the division.
Washington, W.H.	Men's Society Trustee at time of land purchase.
	Trustee of the Ladies' Society after the division.
Washington, Wm.	Member of the Men's Society. [Same as W.H.?]]
	Mrs. McClain turned over accounts to him for periodic review.
Wigfall, A.	Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875
Williams, I.C.	Ladies' Society Trustee in 1875.
Williams, J.B. (Ben)	Elected president of Men's Society in 1870, still serving in 1874.
	Trustee at the time of the land purchase.
Williams, Jack	Joined the Men's Society in 1866, served as Vice President for a short time.
	[Not the same person as J.B. Williams.]
Wilson, Lewis	President of the Men's Society in 1867.
Younger, Adam	President of Nashville chapter of the Men's Society, 1868-1874.

Missionaries and Social Workers in Reconstruction-Era Tennessee

The following list is found among the papers of the Superintendent of Education for the Freedmen's Bureau. It is undated, but probably was prepared between 1866 and 1870. Providing the names of various missionaries and social workers who were sent to Tennessee by churches and other agencies to assist in the work of helping recently freed slaves begin new lives. Dedicated to education, health care, employment and religion, these workers undoubtedly did much good.

The ecumenical nature of the work is striking, with numerous denominations participating.

More surprising is the scope of the work. These people did not just come into the metropolitan areas, they were placed in many small towns across the state. In most cases their work and sacrifices have been forgotten. Perhaps some reader will go to the effort of finding out more about some of the men and women on the list, so that a more fitting tribute can be published in the *Journal*.



Some entries are notated with "Jan. & Feby" or "March" in the final column. This may indicate that these people came south with a one- or two-month commitment. That was certainly not true in every case, as we know that Rev.

Ewing O. Tade, for one, came from Chicago to labor for ten years providing education to freedmen in Chattanooga.²⁵

List of Teachers under charge of Northern Benevolent Societies

Name of Society	Name of Teacher	City or Town	County
A.M.A. ²⁶ & W.F.A.C. ²⁷	Rev. E.O. Tade	Chattanooga	Hamilton
“	Mrs. A.L. Tade	“	“
“	Miss Mollie Tade	“	“
“	N.D. Brooks	Gallatin	Sumner
“	Ada Clapp[?]	“	“
Am. Bapt. H.M.S. ²⁸	Rev. D.N. Phillips	Nashville	Davidson
“	Andrew J. Cushing	“	“
“	Elizabeth H. Smith	“	“
“	N.G. Merry	“	“
Comm. on Freedmen Pittsburg Branch ²⁹	Rev. Jos. S. Thompson	Columbia	Maury
	Miss Mary Thompson	“	“
“	T.L. Schenk	“	“
“	Elbert M. Watson	Wells Station, P.O. Raleigh	Shelby
“	Maggie Heston	New Providence, P.O. Clarksville	Montgomery
Prot. Episcl. Church Miss. To Col ^d people ³⁰	James Lyon	Orph. Asyl. Memphis	Shelby
Presbt. Committee of Home Missions ³¹	Martha E. Taylor	Brentwood	Davidson
“	O. T. Andrews	Cleveland	Bradley
“	Kate E. Andrews	Clinton	Anderson
“	Frances Kirkpatrick	“	“
“	Emma Graham	Greenville	Green
“	Deborah Visher	“	“
“	Josiah Visher	“	“
“	Mrs. Elizabeth Minor	Knoxville	Knox
“	Miss Sallie L. Daffin	Knoxville – Leverre	“
“	Malvina Higgins	Maryville	Blount
“	Eliza Sanford	“	“
“	Rachel Alexander	Mason Depot	Tipton
“	Mrs. A.H. Stearns	Morristown	Jefferson
“	Miss Hattie Stearns	“	“

²⁵ “E.O. Tade, Freedmen's Education, and the Failure of Reconstruction in Tennessee,” C. Stuart McGehee, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* Vol. 43, No. 4 (Winter 1984), pp. 376-389.

²⁶ American Missionary Association

²⁷ Western Freedmen's Aid Commission (of Cincinnati, Ohio).

²⁸ American Baptist Home Missionary Society

²⁹ This group appears to have been organized by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

³⁰ Protestant Episcopal Church Mission to Colored People

³¹ Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions

Name of Society	Name of Teacher	City or Town	County
"	Mrs. G.W. Hubbard	Nashville	Davidson
"	Jennie Black	"	"
"	Sallie A. Lyon	"	"
"	Sylvester Dillen	New Market	Jefferson
"	Maggie Horton	New Providence, P.O. Clarksville	Montgomery
"	Fannie Mitchell	Pulaski	Giles
"	Mrs[?] Thos. A. Thornton	"	"
"	Wm. L. Copeland	Smyrna	Rutherford
"	Miss Julia Evans	Springfield	Robertson
"	Mrs[?] Fannie Sheerbrooke	Wartrace	Bedford
"	Miss Mattie McKelvy	Louisville	Blount
"	Esther W. Douglas	Nashville, Fisk	Davidson
"	John E. Cross	Scarborough	[blank]
F.A.S. of M.E. Ch. ³²	Rev. John Braden	Nashville	Davidson
"	Minnie Herbert	"	"
"	Maggie Herbert	"	"
"	Mary C. Owen	"	"
"	Josie Avery	"	"
"	Rev. H.C. Eddy	Springhill	Maury
"	Mrs. M.E. Eddy	"	"
"	Mrs[?] Lex McKisock	"	"
"	George F. Bowles	Shelbyville	Bedford
"	Mary Leewood	Johnsonville	Humphreys
"	Jacob Neill	Brownsville	Haywood
"	Levi Patterson	Hartsville	Sumner
"	Henderson Young	Lebanon	Wilson
"	Mrs Mary Graimes	Near Lebanon	"
"	Mrs[?] .F. Andrews	Cleveland	Bradley
"	Charles L. Colary	"	"
"	Mrs. Ann Butler	Sneedsville	Dickson
"	Rachel Alexander	Mason Depot	Tipton
"	Josiah Pemperton	Purdy	McNairy
"	A.H. Duncan	Sparta	White
"	Winter[?] Boods[?]	Mount Pisgah, Brentwood[?]	Williamson
Unknown	Lindsey A. Robert	Lake Providence (7 th Dist.)	Davidson
"	J.M. Jamison	Near Franklin (10 th Dist.)	Williamson
"	J.G. Carstarphen	Franklin	Williamson
"	John J. Banks	Adam's school[?], Gallatin	Sumner
"	I.J. Wendell	Nolensville	Williamson

Source: Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Tennessee. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870. SeriesM1000, reel9, frames 1695-1697. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Posted online by Middle Tennessee State University at <http://digital.mtsu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/p15838coll1/id/211>

³² Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

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

Rutherford County & Smith County

*Abstracted by Gale Williams Bamman
Certified Genealogist EmeritusSM Copyright © 2016*



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
- County and district where enumerated in population schedule
- County of residence when at home

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/or 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 included.

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

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

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

Snell, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 50; supposed cause, chronic sore eyes; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, mother, in household of James B. Jordan.

Seay, Eli: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; afflicted at age 6; supposed cause, kicked by horse; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.198; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, male, head of household.

Arthur, George: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; duration of present attack, 15 years; number of attacks, 1; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, son, in household of Sarah Arthur.

Adkerson, Barberry: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; duration of present attack, 13 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 16; not confined; chained ____ [illegible] days; never in an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23[?], black, daughter, in household of Jerry Adkerson.

Posey, Patsey: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, cataract, partially blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.197; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 67, black, wife, in household of Green Posey.

Hogan, Delila: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.196; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, mother, in household of William Hogan.

Owen, Matilda: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co. [s.d.3;e.d.196; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, mother-in-law, in household of Jo. S. Edmonds.

Moseley, J. B.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; in State prison; serving a term; incarcerated April 1877; alleged offense, theft; 4 years

served; labor, woodworking [s.d.3;e.d.196; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, male, in State Prison, enumerated in household of F. M. Burton.

Blackman, Milly: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, "first all one summer"; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, black, wife, in household of Henderson Blackman.

Haynes, Mary: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, mother-in-law, in household of Dick Hollowell.

Smith, Caldwell: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; afflicted at 1 year; hydrocephalus; large head. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.30]

Batey, Viney: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.16]

Webb, Dock: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.40]

Smith, J. K.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 31[?]; form: opacity of cornea; supposed cause, acute inflammation; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.195; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** James Polk Smith, age 36, mulatto, head of household.

Patrick, Lafayette: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 6 years; measles; small head. [s.d.3;e.d.193; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, white, son, in household of Jesse Patrick.

Lester McFarland of Kentucky and Robert Gardner of Oliver Springs, Tenn., were blind singers of sweet harmonies. They met at the Kentucky School for the Blind and were popular radio performers in the 1930s. (www.richsamuels.com)



Alexander, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, supposed cause, paralysis; semi-mute, semi-deaf; also idiotic. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.3;e.d.193; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.13]

Wooten, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3 years. [s.d.3;e.d.193; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.25]

Cole, Alexander: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 30; both eyes shot out; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.193; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, black, male, head of household.

Smithey, Susan: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; mania; duration of present attack, 12 years; age at first attack, 46; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, mother, in household of Henry Smithey.

Roberts, Susan: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** Sam Roberts, age 17, black, son, in household of John Roberts.

Foster, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.42]

Burton, Rebecca: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.44]

Burton, Elizabeth: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.45]

Hayes, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.7]

Coleman, Alexander: Blind Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 25; accident; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 43, white, male, head of household.

Jarrell, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; size of head, "crown of head is lower sloped"; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.45]

Jarrell, Adelaide: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; size of head, "crown of head is very low"; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.191; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.46]

Robertson, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.191; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, black, male, in household of Moses Davis.

Cannon, Joseph: Insane Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; form of disease, "struck on head"; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 18[?]; confined, requires attendant; inmate, Tennessee Insane Asylum, __[illegible] years. [s.d.3;e.d.190; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 21, white, son, in household of James Cannon.

Foster, Joseph: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Rutherford Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3;e.d.192; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.46]

Rutherford County concluded

Smith County

Bradley, Mary: Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; mania, duration of first attack, 7 [not further explained], 1 attack, age at 1st attack, 40. [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, mother, in household of Windfield Bradley.

Gill, Sarah J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; mania, duration of present attack, 7 or 8 years, number of attacks, 2, age at first attack, 25; inmate, State Asylum, 8 [years?], discharged 1879. [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** Sara J. Gill, age 44, white, mother, in household of Jacob S. Gill.

Flippin, C.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; common head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.40]

Shepherd, Walter: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 8; supposed cause, neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** Walter G. Shepherd, age 9, white, son, in household of Joel T. Sheppard.

Cloud, George: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.19]

Douglass, Elijah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.12]

Smith, Martha L.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 4, small head; also deaf. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.23]

Allen, James H.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 10/12; supposed cause, risings; inmate, Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 7 [not further explained]. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.6]

Ballenger, Mary A.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth, supposed cause, cataracts, totally blind; inmate, Blind Institute, Nashville, 224 days, discharged 1879. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, daughter, in household of Harriss Ballenger.

Steward, Alfred: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 48, supposed cause, neuralgia, totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.126; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** Alfred Stenard [*sic*], age 55, black, male, head of household.

Mathes, Martha: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, epileptic; duration of present attack, 22 years, number of attacks, 150 [*sic*], age at first attack, 18, confined. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** Martha Mathes, age 40, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Pettress, Charlotte: Pauper and Indigent in Institutions Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Reaves, Emily: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** Emly Reaves, age 47, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Armistead, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.28]



Petress, Sidney: Pauper and Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution; admitted 1880, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** Sidney Pettress, age 9, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Petress, Harvey: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution; admitted 1880, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Petress, Florance: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution; admitted 1880, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 4, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Petress, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution; admitted 1880, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 1, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Reaves, Hesther[?]: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.10.] **Pop.Sch.:** Easter Reaves, age 62, white female, boarder in almshouse.

Greyor, Lucy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** Lucy Greyor, age 46, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Greyor, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 16, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Green, Mary: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, female, married, boarder in almshouse.

Green, Anthony: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution; illegitimate; born in the institution. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** Auntny[sic] Greer, age 1, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Fultz, Mary: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age age 23, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Fultz, Mandy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution, born in the institution, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2/12 "(May)," white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Cornwell, Jude: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 51[56?], white, female, married, boarder in almshouse.

Carmon, Darkus: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Idiots

Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, supposed cause, fright of mother; very large head. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Gordon, Mary: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; form of illness, hemorrhage L.[sic]; duration of present attack, 7 years, number of attacks, 6, age at first attack, 87[sic]; **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at birth. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 43[sic], white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Garner, Caroline: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; afflicted at birth, small head. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Hirflen, Lucy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 38, supposed cause, neuralgia. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, female, married, boarder in almshouse.

Bush, Delcy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 18 years, number of attacks, 100 [sic]; afflicted at age 54; confined [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 73, white, female, married, boarder in almshouse.

Smith, Celey: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; duration of present attack, 18 years, number of attacks, 4; age at first attack, 46, confined with strait-jacket. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 56, white, female, married, boarder in Almshouse.

Fredrick, Franklin: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; afflicted at age 53, supposed cause, neuralgia. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** Frankie Fredrick, age 56, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Martin, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Idiots Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.125,p.5,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Wilson, Tennie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 8 months, age at first attack, 33[?]; confined with strait-jacket. [s.d.2,e.d.125 see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, female, boarder in almshouse.

Timberlake, Martha: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 16 years, age at first attack, 38; confined at night. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 52, black, female, boarder in almshouse.

Hail, Jude: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, black, female, boarder in almshouse.

Beasley, Frances: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 5 years; age at 1st attack, 27, confined at night. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, black, female, boarder in almshouse.

Robingsen, Frona: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 2 years; age at first attack, 40; confined at night. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 42, black, female, boarder in almshouse.

Garner, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. Almshouse. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; parents surrendered control to the institution, admitted 1869, illegitimate. [s.d.2,e.d.125; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, male, boarder in almshouse.

Orange, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution.[s.d.2,e.d.124; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.18]

Baker, Fannie B.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; ____ [illegible] menstruation. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, daughter, in household of Solomon Baker.

Robertson, Daniel: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.38]

Gragg, Bird C.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.14]



Library of Congress
American Memory collection.

Slaughter, Henry: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 1 year, supposed cause, scarlet fever; semi-mute. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.19]

Sampson, Amanda M.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.33]

Smith, Tennessee: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 4, supposed cause, scarlet fever, semi-mute. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.24]

Waggoner, Celia. N.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 2, supposed cause, measles; inmate, Tennessee Institution, Knoxville, 19 months, discharged 1861. [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.45]

Bradly, Isaac: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 83; form, old age, totally blind [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 86, black, male, boarder, in household of Robert Bradly.

McGee, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 15/30, cause, yellow jaundice, totally blind [s.d.2,e.d.123; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 6, white, son, in household of Elizabeth McGee.

Shepperd, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 41, supposed cause, neuralgia, semi-blind. **Also:** Blind Schedule; self-supporting; afflicted at age 41; supposed cause, neuralgia; semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, female, in household of Joel T. Sheppard.

Shepherd, Walter: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 8, supposed cause, neuralgia, semi-blind [s.d.2,e.d.122; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, white, son, in household of Joel T. Shepherd.

Wilson, Anna: Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 37[?], white, wife, in household of Jas. Wilson.

Burton, Robt.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 84, white, male, head of household.

McAll, Peter: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.37]

North, Albert: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.36]

Flippin, Carroll: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.14]

Underwood, H.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Smith Co. [s.d.2,e.d.121; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** Harriet Underwood, age 53, white, mother-in-law, in household of Richard Vantreece.

The *Fayetteville Observer*, 1850-1851



It is unusual for the first issue of a 19th-century newspaper to survive, but that is the case with the *Fayetteville Observer*. In fact, both the first and the second issues, printed in December 1850 and January 1851, are available. The following extracts from those papers reveal a southern town with a wide variety of stores and businesses, a broad list of community leaders, and news of improving transportation and communication with neighboring towns.

Volume 1, number 1, was dated Tues., Dec. 17, 1850. Publisher Alfred Berry gave a summary of his principles and ideas for making his paper unique. He explained that the second issue would not be printed until he “heard from our friends” in outlying areas – evidently he had people helping sell subscriptions and needed to raise capital.

Most of the news and ads described below appeared on pages 2 and 3 of the *Observer*. The front and back pages were devoted to “canned” national and international news. Such thrilling topics as clover for horses, pencil lead, and the dead English author Macaulay filled the columns. A story based on prophetic texts in the Bible took up three whole columns on page one in the second issue, dated Tues., Jan. 14, 1851. An article criticizing Vermont for allowing runaway slaves to take refuge there evidently reflected the sentiments of the publisher.

Masthead

“Let all the ends thou aim’st at be thy Country’s, thy God’s, and Truths.”
Virtue, Liberty & Independence

About the *Observer*

- Alfred H Berry, Publisher & Proprietor (formerly one of the publishers of the Lincoln Journal)
- Location: Office at the Old Stand; Sign of the Observer Printing Office
- Subscription: \$2 for one year in advance
- Advertisements: \$1 per square of twelve lines or less; announcing candidates - \$3; advertisements of a personal nature – “invariably charged double price”; advertisements of Patent Medicines - \$30 per column, per year.
- “Of our politics we need say little more than to declare that we are, as heretofore, an unchanged, unchanging and unchangeable Democrat; and that we shall . . . continue to advocate the Union of these federated States just so long as forbearance continues to be a virtue – and no longer.”
- “... as well as to furnish you the means of instructing your little ones in letters; and to point out to your children of a larger growth how they may become fitted to exercise the inestimable privileges of freemen...”
- Runaway Negro and Estray lists will be a regular feature. “We are the *first* in Tennessee to adopt this plan.”

-
- “We shall not publish another paper for a short time, in order that we may hear from our friends in different parts of the County. As soon as their reports are received, we shall commence operations regularly.”
 - Articles signed “M” are written by an old citizen who understands his subjects and is alive to the interests of the town we live in.

“The Town We Live In” (Column by “M”)

- Capt. Thomas Hines is building a three story business house on the ground formerly occupied by the old “War Office.”
- W.H. Moores and Col. L.T. Gray have contracted to build a large three-story building upon the site now occupied by Moores’ store. The Masonic Hall will occupy the third floor.
- Mr. Steele has contracted to put up 800,000 bricks next year in this place and vicinity.
- We shall soon have a beautiful steamer plying the Elk River, opening new avenues for trade.
- The College: The Cumberland Presbyterian Church’s Tennessee Presybtery has determined to establish and endow a college, and Rev. James Kirkland has been in town for several days in an effort to interest our citizens in establishing it here. Eight or ten thousand dollars are needed to complete the college building.

Marriage Announcements

- Aaron Bell to Miss Catharine Biggers, both of this county, by Rev. A.G. Gibson.
- Milton Halloway of Alabama to Miss Amanda Randolph of this county, by Esq. Dowling.
- Arthur Washburn to Mary G. Hodge
- Austin Eslick to Martha J. George
- John A. Norwood to Elizabeth Inman
- Dr. J.H. Jones to Frances E. Smith
- James H. Harrison of Bedford County to Margaret J. Moyers of this place
- David R. Hamilton to Mrs. Sarah P. Moores.

Runaway Negroes

- From Franklin in Williamson County, Albert, age 24, a mulatto, belonging to Wm. Thompson in Hinds County, Miss.
- From Breckenridge County, Kentucky, a 35 year old male, belonging to John Johnson of Tenn.
- From Coffeerville in Yalobusha County, Miss., Dick, age 20, belonging to E.M. Driver or Pontotoc County.

The Gold Rush

- A letter signed by 100 people recently returned from California on the ship Alabama urges people not to go west to look for gold, as the reports have been greatly exaggerated. “All hopes of making a fortune in California were lost sight of in 99 cases out of 100, and the most universal feeling is to get home. . . brave men shed tears at their hopeless condition.”

Regional News

- Nashville: Mr. A.O.H.P. Sehorn who had his jewelry establishment robbed last August received in the mail his celebrated diamond watch valued at \$500. It was sent to him from Cincinnati, accompanied by a note stating that from its notoriety it could not be disposed of, but the residue of his property is lost to him.
- Nashville: The Steamboat *Beauty* from Cincinnati recently brought a locomotive, a tender, 13 freight cars and a splendid passenger car for the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. – *Nash. Whig*.
- Winchester: The 22nd of February will be celebrated at the Tunnel by knocking a hole through Cumberland mountain, according to Mr. Merriwether, assistant Engineer. – *Winchester Independent*.
- New Town: “In all probability, quite a respectable town in point of size, will spring up suddenly where the Mulberry and Lynchburg Turnpike intersects the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road. Tullahoma has been given as a name to that point.”

Turnpikes

- Stockholders of the Shelbyville, Richmond, Petersburg and Fayetteville Turnpike Company met at Shelbyville and elected seven Directors: G.W. Fogleman; A.A. Greer; J.W. Crunk; B. Metcalfe; A. Freeman; H.C. Hurst; D.H. Smyth. The Directors later met in Richmond and elected Col. David R. Smith [also given as David H. Smyth], President, J.J. Gill, Secretary and T.H. Coldwell, Treasurer.
- The following were appointed to assist in selling shares of stock in the Petersburg Turnpike: G.W. Buchanan, T.H. Coldwell and R. Mathews at Shelbyville; H.C. Hurst and B.F. Greer at Big Spring; M. Phillips, A.C. Gambel and W.J. Wakefield at Richmond; Joseph W. Greer, J.W.H. Jones, J.J.S. Gill and J.W. Crank at Petersburg; Joel M. Harris, Pryor Buchanan, N.F. Neil and E.M. Ringo at Fayetteville. The board will meet next at Sugar Creek Church.
- Two new Turnpike Roads have been started, one from Fayetteville to the Rail Road, and one to the county line by way of Boon's Hill. A third will begin soon.

Estrays

- Horse lost by Robert M. Whitman of district 5
- Mare lost by John Brady of district 15
- Mare lost by Howell Johnson of district 6
- Mare lost by E.D. Devers of district 16
- Mare lost by B.P. Gray of district 25
- Mare and colt lost by B.F. Dennis of district 21
- Heifer lost by E. Pickett of district 3
- Ox lost by W.G. Rountree of district 1
- Steer lost by Wm. Mosely of district 16
- Cow lost by J. Broyles of district 12
- Filly lost by T. Finch of Franklin County
- Horse lost by J.W. Mayfield of Bedford County
- Mare lost by N. Anthony of Bedford County
- Mare lost by A.S. Hays of Marshall County

County Officers

- Jacob W. Formwalt, Coroner
- Peter G. McMillin, Surveyor
- Alfred H. Berry, Ranger
- William Neeld, Entry Taker and Sealer of weights and measures
- Wm. Dyer, Tax Collector
- H. Kelso, Clerk of County Court
- W.B. Rhea, Chairman of County Court
- J.R. Chilcoat, Clerk of Circuit Court
- J.S. Fulton, Clerk of Chancery Court
- J.W. Carter, District Attorney
- E.L. Hodge, Sheriff
- James M. Hanks, W.C. Bland, B. Christian, Deputy Sheriffs
- S.J. Isaacs, County Trustee
- John Goodrich, Register

**BERRY'S
JOB PRINTING!**

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE
"FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,"

Having just received, for his PRINTING
OFFICE, (AT THE OLD STAND,) one of the
Best Selected, Most Extensive, and Costly
Assortments of

MATERIALS,
Ever brought to Tennessee.

Is now prepared to execute all

**LETTER PRESS
PRINTING,**

PRINTING IN COLORS.
BLUE, GREEN, RED, ORANGE, AND ALL OTHERS

PRINTING IN BRONZE.
GOLD, COPPER, BRASS, AND OTHER KINDS,
In a style unequalled.

HAND-BILLS
from the largest to the smallest class;
SUCH AS
SHOW BILLS, AUCTION BILLS,
HORSE, & JACK DO, WAY BILLS, &c.
TICKETS, &c.
BALL TICKETS, CARDS, all kinds.
FUNERAL TICKETS, LABELS, etc., etc.,

BLANKS,
Of all kinds always on hand, or printed to
order, at short notice.

A. H. BERRY,

-
- Josiah Norwood, Keeper of the Poor
 - John Kimes, S.S. Buchanan and Joel Harris, Commissioners of the Poor
 - Wm. Neeld

Magistrates of the County Court and Constables

- District 1 – James A. St. Clair, L.S. Woodard. John Silvertooth, Constable.
- District 2 – David S. Cray, William Tolly. B.M Jones, Constable.
- District 3 – Benjamin Howard, John Zead. Wilson D. Wiseman, Constable.
- District 4 – C.B. Cooper, Y.T. Taylor. William Ramsey, Constable.
- District 5 – D. Sullivan, L. Newsom. Thomas Rany, Constable.
- District 6 – Samuel Boon, Travis Ashby. Lewis Lane, Constable.
- District 7 – William B. Rhea, Woodruff Parks. J.H. King, Constable.
- District 8 – William Neeld, William H. Moores, Harvey C. Cowan. W.B. Martin, , Constable.
- District 9 – John Kimes, Amos Small. Alexander P. Smith, Constable.
- District 10 – J. Gillespie, H.H. Rives, G.W.R. Moores. James R. Hester, Constable.
- District 11 – William Cver [*sic*], Con. Smith. John Roach, Constable.
- District 12 -- Benjamin F. Clark, David S. Hobbs. John Cary, , Constable.
- District 13 – Mathew Wilson, Daniel Farrar. M.P. Hedgepeth, Constable.
- District 14 – John McDaniel, P.W. Walton. W.P. Collins, Constable.
- District 15 – Brice M.G. Alsup, Thomas P. Summers. Abner H. Collins, Constable.
- District 16 – James N. George, William Reeves. [blank] Hobbs, Constable.
- District 17 – Sp [*sic*] Leatherwood. Jesse Leatherwood, Constable.
- District 18 – J.L. Henderson, William Martin. Elisha H. Stedman, Constable.
- District 19 – Wm. J. Mitchell, Alx G. Downing. James T, Phillips, Constable.
- District 20 – Arthur S. Randolph, Robt. Drenner. James H. Fuller, Constable.
- District 21 – [blank]. William McGee, Constable.
- District 22 – Wm. Pryor, John Moore. Aaron McDougal, Constable.
- District 23 – T.S. Williams, John Corder. Constable – vacant.
- District 24 – John F. Buckner, J.T. Damron. Constable – vacant.
- District 25 – William C. Jennings. Moses Arnold, Constable.

Fayetteville Mayor and Aldermen

- A.T. Nicks, Mayor. Charles McKinney, John M. Bright, L.D. Akin, Joel Commens, James Cobb and Thomas Hines, Aldermen. W.W. McNelley, Recorder. W.W. Formwalt, Town Constable. Hardy C. Holman, Postmaster.

Fraternal Orders

- Masonic: Jackson Lodge, No. 68, in Fayetteville. Officers: W.T. Ross; S.M. McElroy, A.H. Berry; J.S. Waddle; W.S. Southworth; L.T. Gray; C.A. French; W.W. Formwalt.
- Odd Fellowship: Calhoun Lodge, No. 26. Officers: T.J. Carter; A.P. Neeld; J.I. Neeld; B.L. Russell.
- Sons of Temperance: Fayetteville Division, No. 52. Officers: B.L. Russell; Jas. H. Cobb; Thos. C. Goodrich; Wm. N. Wright; Wm. Bagley; R.A. Gray; Wm. B. Martin; John Bovell; John Jenkins; W.C. Dunlap; Jas. Smith.

Winchester and Alabama Rail Road Company

- Commissioners met at Winchester and appointed a committee to visit Huntsville: W.E. Venable; Hugh Francis; Joseph W. Carter and George W. White. Hugh Francis has already raised \$50,000 in stock subscriptions for the project.

Court News

- Re-elected Wm. B. Rhea, chairman; A.S. Randolph and John McDaniel, quorum.
- Increased the taxes for Bridge purposes from two to four per cent.
- Elected Col. Wm. Dyer Tax Collector
- Elected D.C. Cooper to register the qualified voters “in accordance with an enactment passed by the last Legislature.”
- William Marr, indicted for stablating L. Faxon at Clarksville, has fled from justice and forfeited his bail of \$1,000.

Candidates

- Dr. P.W. Walton announces his candidacy to represent Lincoln County in the state’s General Assembly.
- Col. D.S. Hobbs announces his candidacy for Sheriff.
- Maj. James M. Hanks announces his candidacy for Sheriff.
- Stephen Touchstone announces his candidacy for Sheriff.
- Richard White announces his candidacy for Sheriff.

The 1850 Census

- O.W. Higgins, Deputy Marshal, has obtained the census of the county. Lincoln County has 18,250 white inhabitants, 2,550 black inhabitants, and 2,000 farms.

Education

- Fayetteville Female Academy: James Bright, President; E.M. Ringo, John A. McPhail, and John M. Bright, Trustees; James R. Bright, Secretary; James M. Davidson, Teacher.
- Fayette Academy: Richard White, President; T.C. Goodrich, S.M. McElroy and T.A. Owen, Trustees; W.F. Smith, Secretary; F.A. Dickinson, Teacher.

Clergymen

- Presbyterian – Rev. Wm. C. Dunlap
- Cumberland Presbyterian – Samuel M. Gowan
- Methodist – Rev. S. Record

Business Advertisements

- The firm of Tucker & Higgins is winding up business. G.W. Higgins is collecting accounts due.
- The firm of French & Berry is being dissolved. A.H. Berry is collecting accounts.
- Southworth, Morgan & Neil have a stock of iron available to blacksmiths, as well as fabrics, feathers, wool, was “and all other kinds of barter usual to the country, taken at highest market value in exchange for Goods.”
- J.Hodge & Co. at Shapard’s Corner offers pots, ovens, tubs, churns and invites young married people setting up housekeeping to call. Iron is also available.
- The firm of Scott & Thomson, cabinet makers, has been dissolved. Joseph Scott is settling the accounts.
- Fulgham’s Dry Goods – dress goods for ladies including satin, worsted, bonnets, boots, blankets, ticking, etc.
- L.D. Akins, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer. At the old stand, north side of the Public Square.
- S.W. Houghton, Dentist, is removing his office to Winchester but will visit Fayetteville every Circuit Court.
- Blacksmith – Moses McWhorter continues work at his present stand, near Cobb’s Tanyard. “Being compelled to raise a sum of money,” he asks those indebted to him to settle their accounts as soon after Christmas as possible.
- W.H. Moores’ Dry Goods – new stock just in, including “Bed, Saddle and Negro blankets.” Feathers, Linsey, Jeans, Wool, Socks, Bags, Beeswax and Tallow will be taken in exchange for goods.

- Dr. W.W. McNelley requests continued patronage. Office one door south of Ringo's.
- Wm. H. Webb, formerly of Webb & Thomson, announces a new grocery store in the house recently occupied by Tucker & Higgins, near T.C. Goodrich & Co. Family groceries of every description, fresh from Nashville and New Orleans. "Those desiring to treat their friends with suitable Christmas Presents are respectfully requested to call at my house on that day, and examine my stock."
- Fulgham & Caughran – last call for debtors to settle up, the firm having long since been dissolved. Call at James Fulgham's store.
- John Goodrich, C.A. Buchanan and C.P. Beavers, dry goods, on the west side of the public square.
- Webb & Smith – drug and medical depot, also selling paint, soaps, dyes, and perfumery. West side of public square, next to John Goodrich & Co.
- B. Shapard has sold his stock of goods to John J. Hodge & Co. and will close his business in Fayetteville. He asks his debtors to settle their account on "the first day of January next – I must have money."
- John J. Hodge & Co. has purchased B. Shapard's stock and continues in business at the old stand on the northeast corner of the square.
- James Smith – making wool and fur hats at A.B. Shull's old stand on the street leading out by the Methodist Church.

Kirkpatrick – Crunk Family Bible

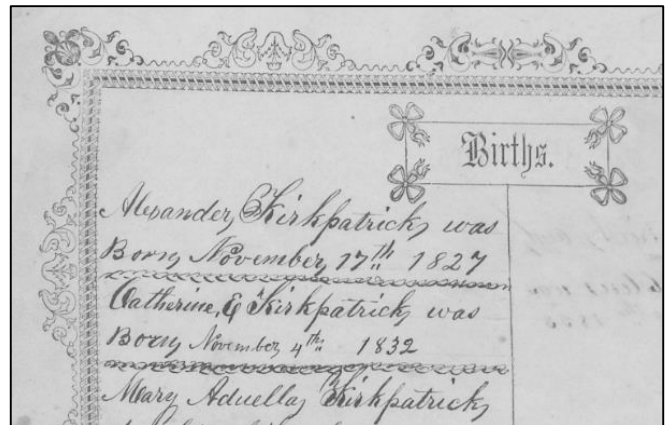
from Sumner County

Births

Alexander Kirkpatrick, Nov. 17, 1827
 Catherine E. Kirkpatrick, Nov. 4, 1832
 Mary Aduella Kirkpatrick, daughter of the above,
 Oct. 9, 1854
 William M. Kirkpatrick, Nov. 17, 1857
 Elizabeth Alexander Kirkpatrick, Feb. 27, 1862
 Luther Myers Crunk, Jan. 19, 1886
 Elvin K. Crunk, Nov. 11, 1888.
 Lizzie Ethleen Crunk, Jan. 17, 1893
 Mary Ethleen Dudney, May 27, 1912

Deaths

Alexander Kirkpatrick, Oct. 30, 1862
 Catherine E. Kirkpatrick, Feb. 14, 1871
 Mary J. Ralston, June 18, 1880



Ekkie Kirkpatrick died Apr. 22, 1896
 William M. Kirkpatrick died May 27, 1909

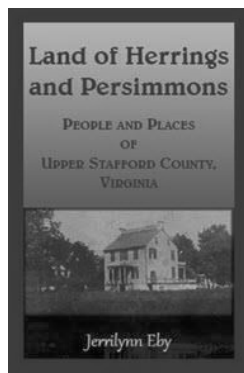
Marriages

Alexander Kirkpatrick and Catherine E. Ralson was married Dec. 25, 1853
 Ella Kirkpatrick and B.W. Crunk were married Feb. 26, 1884
 Lizzie Ethleen Crunk and Frank K. Dudney were married Feb. 12, 1922

From the Family Bible Records Project, Tenn. State Library & Archives
<http://tnsos.net/TSLA/Bibleproject/>

by Shirley Wilson

The review book is Volume 11 and is the comprehensive every-name index to the entire ten volume series and to each name found in that census, citing where it can be found in the book series.



The index is inadequate as it only lists those names not in alphabetical order. Also it does not

include the list of “free Negroes” at the end of each tax year.



1820 Federal Census North Carolina, Supplemented With Tax lists by Dorothy Potter, hard cover, 1993, 516 pp. \$59.95 from [www. Genealogical.com](http://www.Genealogical.com) or 1-800-296-6687.

The alphabetical listing includes the name of the head of the household, number of persons in the family in age groupings, number of slaves, and the county and original page number in the census where the information was found.

Schedules for Currituck, Franklin, Martin, Montgomery, Randolph and Wake counties are missing. However, tax lists for Franklin and Wake Counties are included in this publication.

Anyone who has attempted to read the handwriting in the on-line pre-1850 census records will appreciate the value of this compilation. While it is always important to examine the original, having this printed book to cross check will make life much easier.

Loudoun County, Virginia, Office Judgments 1786-1794 and 1794-1806 by Patricia B. Duncan, paperback, 2015, 257 pp., index. \$26 plus shipping from www.HeritageBooks.com or 1-800-876-6103

In Virginia the law required the clerk of each court in every circuit to keep a record book for a specific amount of money rendered in his court or in the Commonwealth or federal court, when required or requested to do so by any person. It appears that debtors and creditors were using this system as a mechanism to record debts.

Many cases were related to estates and provide the given names of wives and daughters with their husbands. Often, there are names of people who would not appear in other records of the time period. An every name index adds extra value to the book. This is the first in a series of four books all available from the same vendor for \$31 each, plus shipping:

Office Judgments 1796-1817, 1817-1822, \$31.

Office Judgments 1822-1827, 1827-1835, \$31.

Office Judgments 1835-1842, 1842-1847, \$31.

A Northern Visitor Describes Murfreesboro, 1866

Rev. Thomas Eddy, a leading Methodist from Chicago, visited Murfreesboro shortly after the Civil War. While on this trip he wrote a letter addressed to his children, from which we give the following extract:

Murfreesborough, Tennessee, November 13, 1866

"Dear Children,

"We went every-where we could yesterday about the Nashville battle-ground. Arrived on the site of the Stone *[sic]* River Cemetery at ten o'clock, where we got off. It is a beautiful spot, and at the center of the Stone River battle-ground. For miles around it was all one great field of slaughter. Trees are shot to pieces; relics of death and destruction are every-where. Here nearly five thousand Union dead are buried. We found your Uncle John's grave. He was buried with the dead of Hoover's Gap a year ago, and the mound marked, 'Unknown.'

"The identification was made complete a short time since, and now the grave is properly marked. A broad avenue is named for him. It was a privilege, though a mournful one, to stand and weep at his grave. We were met by a Government team which carried us over the battle-ground, and we were then driven into Murfreesborough. All around the town is a chain of fortifications, where very lately cannon bristled. Here are block-houses from which our sharpshooters picked off rebels at long range.

"There are cotton fields growing here now, from which we gathered some balls. We have seen the cotton-gin at work; we have heard rebel soldiers telling exploits, have seen darkies by the thousand, big darkies and little darkies, and have seen 'Dixie.' The climate is delightful, the scenery romantic. Tomorrow morning a party of us are to be off for the mountains – Chattanooga, Lookout, and Mission Ridge. Doesn't it seem strange?"

From Charles N. Sims, "The Life of Rev. Thomas Eddy" (New York: Phillips & Hunt, 1884), pp. 298, 299