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OUR MEETING PLACE

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

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Saturday, Sept. 17th
1:00 p.m. Knowles Center
MTGS Regular Meeting

Research in Records From Other States at the Tennessee State Library & Archives featuring Trent Hanner

Mr. Hanner will speak from years of
experience as a staff member and
supervising librarian at the State Library &
Archives. Learn about little-known resources
from other states in print, on microfilm and
in digital form to help track your ancestors
beyond Tennessee.

Saturday, Nov. 19th
9:00 a.m. The Brentwood Library
MTGS Annual Seminar

Judgment, War, Taxes and Tales: a day Among the Records

Don't miss this full day of genealogical
learning and sharing. Lectures on research in
court records, World War I soldiers, tax
records and treasures of the State Library &
Archives are all on the schedule.

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Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXX, Number 1, Summer 2016

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Sarah Armistead
Gale Williams Bamman
Linda Barnickel
Dr. Mitzi Freeman
Roger H. Futrell
Meg Groeling
Peggie Sides

From the Editor. . .

Genealogists know all too well how one thing leads to another. Tracking down stray ancestors has a tendency to lead us down side paths that can turn into years of additional research. In this issue, an article contributed by Shirley Wilson had a similar effect.

Shirley had found a document at the Sumner County Archives which showed how the Union Army had taken over a sawmill for the production of coffins. The General in charge was Eleazer Payne. As the editor, I went looking for more information on Payne, and found much more than I bargained for. I know you'll enjoy Meg Groeling's article on the hirsute General, also in this issue.

There's nothing like a murder to bring out details of our ancestors' lives, and in this issue two are two murder stories contributed by readers. Sarah Armistead's account of the Wynn murders in Dickson County, and Mitzi Freeman's retelling of the Allison murders in Putnam will both horrify you and give you a fascinating look into these families and their connections.

There is much more to explore in this issue, thanks to contributions by many readers. Please keep those articles coming!

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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

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A Story of the Battle of Nashville

Destruction of the Tyne House

In 1911 Ellen Tynes Morton was called to testify before an agent of the U.S. Court of Claims. She was attempting to pursue a claim for damages which her late husband, Alpheus J. Tynes, had originally filed before an Army tribunal in 1865.¹

Ellen was married to A.J. Tynes in 1857. He was a British subject, and in December of 1864 their home was on the Hillsboro Pike, in the country south of Nashville. Before the battle, the house was in perfect order, full of furniture and clothing, and stocked with supplies which Mr. Tynes had brought from his store and kept in the basement. Thinking back over 45 years, Ellen described her home this way:

There was a nice new house, a very nice house, newly furnished. In the parlor there was a handsome carpet, handsome rocking chairs, real lace curtains, and a piano . . . There was an apartment just across the hall from the parlor, a handsome bedroom, just on a line with it -equally furnished There was a dining room that had everything in it that a dining room could have, nicely furnished, a kitchen off that and a butler's pantry off the dining room. In these rooms there was some china and a very handsome old clock on the mantel-piece, pictures in the dining room; then there was a large porch between these, and it had a refrigerator and such things on it; and then the kitchen was finished with a handsome stove. . . . There were four bedrooms, and a pantry well filled.

In the basement were three rooms . . . [where] our provisions were stored. We had put away everything for the winter – that was meats, beef and pork, potatoes, vegetables, a quantity of preserves, coffee – we had a bag of coffee because coffee was hard to get, then. . . . There was clothing belonging to A.J. Tynes, Ellen Tynes and Mrs. Nowland, my mother, and my sister, Elizabeth Nowland. I was only recently married, so I had more than I have had since.

It was a frame house with a stone basement and foundation. There were eight rooms above, and three in the basement. . . . The building was new and handsomely fitted up. The house was just finished. There was a new wooden cedar fence around the entire place The place as filled up with shrubbery newly planted.

Ellen describes how she went to Nashville on Wednesday before the battle began, leaving her mother in charge of their home. Federal troops were already on the place, “thick as peas.” She did not see the place again until the day of the battle, at the close of it. “The battle was still raging when I went out there, the shots were firing in the distance.” She was accompanied by her husband and Governor Andrew Johnson, as well as her mother and several Federal officers.

They found Union soldiers in and around the house, tearing up and breaking things. Ellen's piano had been carried out onto the porch, and soldiers were tearing out the keys to take as souvenirs, she supposed. The property utterly

BEFORE THE BATTLE

“A nice new house, a very nice house, newly furnished.” –Ellen Tynes Morton

“She went to New York and . . . it was fitted up nice, everything was brand new – Brussels carpets, lace curtains.”

– Fanny Ellison

¹ Claim of Ellen Tynes Morton, .U.S. Court of Claims, Congressional Jurisdiction, Record Group 123, file 14322, United States National Archives, box 1690, file 14322.

destroyed. The barn and outbuildings and all their contents were gone, the house emptied of furniture, clothing, food and supplies. Cannon balls had come through the roof, and the side of the house in view of Fort Negley was perforated with shot and shells.

AFTER THE BATTLE

"I counted in one room sixty-one bullet holes and one cannon shot."

-- W.K. Dobson

It was "more thoroughly perforated by balls than any house I ever saw."

-- E.P. Cone

While she was there, standing on the porch, a train of 150 ambulances came right by the porch and ran down the shrubbery. Dr. Spalding was at the head of the train, and said they were going to take the house for a hospital.

In the year after the battle they repaired and refurnished the house, put a rock wall all around the property, and made a road from the gate to the house fourteen feet deep. They put out new landscaping, built cisterns and wells, and put up new porches.

Among other witnesses called in 1911 was Fanny Ellison. She and her husband had worked for Mrs. Tynes for many years and had lived on the place during the war with their two children. Fanny said that Ellen Tynes had just furnished the house before the war. "She went to New York and came back, and it was fitted up nice, everything was brand new – Brussels carpets, lace curtains."

Also included in the file is the testimony given before the military board in 1865, when Alpheus Tynes was still living and trying to get compensation. Tynes put in a claim for \$22,000 in damages to his property. Several witnesses at that time provided information about the family's property and their loyalty to the Union.

W.K. Dobson, an architect who had lived in Nashville for fourteen years, testified in 1865 that he had formerly owned the Tyne property and had built the house at a cost of \$2,400. Mr. Tyne had since added rooms and doubled the value of the house. He said the U.S. forces' skirmish line was in the rear of the Tyne house, and the house was within range of two U.S. artillery batteries. Dobson visited the house after the battle and counted in one room sixty-one bullet holes and one cannon shot.

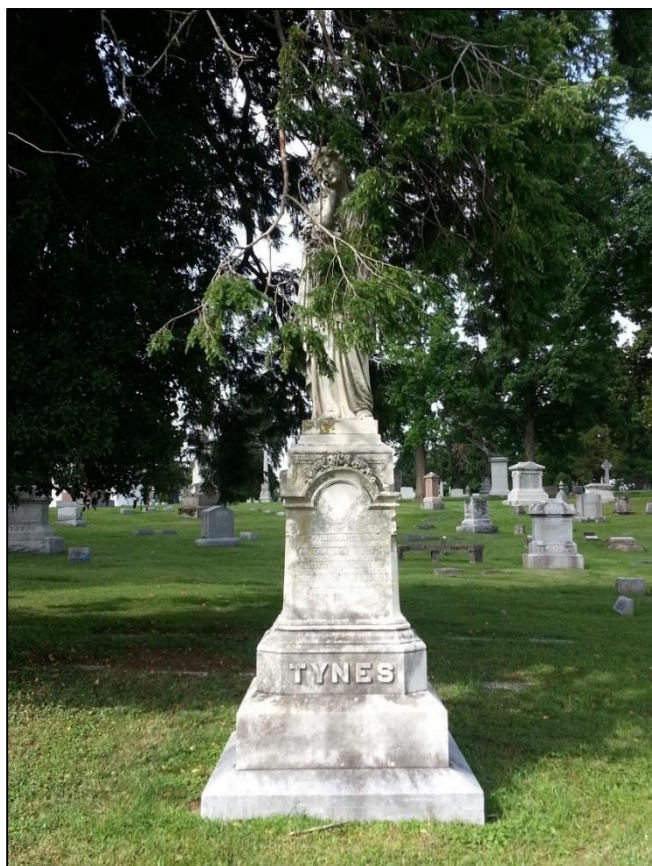
E.P. Cone, a merchant, had lived in Nashville eight years. He visited Tynes' house on the second day of the battle, and found it "more thoroughly perforated by balls than any house I ever saw," and he had seen a great many damaged houses during the war. Cone said the Tynes' furniture was thoroughly ruined, one wardrobe was destroyed by a cannon ball passing through it.

David A. McGready, a nurseryman, lived on an adjoining place just north of Tynes. He had planted the shrubbery around Tynes' house. They had no idea their homes were in danger until Saturday. On that day he went to Tynes and assisted in getting an old lady away [Mrs. Tynes' mother]. The army advanced and the balls began flying around him, and he had to take refuge in Tynes' cellar. He remained there until the next evening, along with two members of his family. On Saturday evening the Federal army fell back toward Nashville, part of Tynes' grounds were occupied by the Rebels until the following Thursday.

Beyond the Claim File

Additional information about A.J. and Ellen Tynes can be found by examining other sources. A family history tells us that Ellen Bournes was born in 1835, probably in County Mayo, and accompanied her mother and step-father, Patrick Nowland, when they came to New York in 1853. In 1857 she married Alpheus Jones Tynes in New York City. They moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, for a short time before settling in Nashville.²

² Mary A. Strange, *The Bourne(s) Families of Ireland*, (n.p., 1970), pp. 124-126.



Tynes monument at Mt. Olivet Cemetery

Alpheus Jones Tynes
Born July 19, 1831
Died Nov. 20, 1881
Ellen Bourne Tynes Morton
Died Aug. 21, 1912

(findagrave.com; posted by Sheila Nimmo)

The 1860 census of Davidson County shows Alpheus J. Tynes, age 27, a carpenter, with Ellen J., age 22.³ Alpheus was born in Bermuda, and Ellen in Ireland. They had no real estate and only \$200 in personal property. Living with them was Ellen's niece, Maria Roland [Nowland], age 11, also born in Ireland. This shows that the Tynes were not a wealthy couple, but working-class people. Alpheus' birth in Bermuda and Ellen's in Ireland would have made them both British citizens.⁴

Davidson County deeds show that Ellen Tynes purchased 8 acres on the east side of Hillsboro Pike in 1863. Shortly afterward, A.J. Tynes purchase a house and lot which evidently adjoined Ellen's land.⁵ Today this property would be in Hillsboro Village near where Acklen Ave. crosses 21st Street. Fort Negley is just two miles away, well within cannon-fire range.

The Nashville City Directory of 1865 lists A.J. Tynes residing at 31 South Summer St. No occupation is given. Mrs. E. Tynes is listed separately as a seller of millinery goods on North Sumner St. between Union and Church.⁶ By 1870, the census lists Ellen as the proprietor of a Fancy Goods Store and A.J. as being retired from that business.⁷ As Alpheus was only in his 30's at the time, too young to retire, he must have come into money or fallen into ill health. Certainly the financial situation of the Tynes had undergone a great change since 1860, as in 1870 they are shown with \$3,000 in real estate and \$5,000 in personal property. Continuing on to 1880, that census lists both Alpheus and Ellen as milliners, at ages 48 and 43, respectively.⁸ Their address is given as 24 Summer Street.

According to the Bourne genealogy cited above, Alpheus Tynes died in 1881 while on a business trip to Philadelphia and was brought back to Nashville for burial. Twenty years

later, Ellen remarried to John Watson Morton, a former Captain in the Confederate Army. She died at her home, "Mansfield," on Murfreesboro Pike in 1912. A fine monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery stands in memory of Alpheus Tynes and Ellen Tynes Morton.

Note: Alpheus and Ellen Tynes are not to be confused with another family named Tyne which arrived in Nashville at a later date, and for whom Tyne Boulevard is named.

³ 1860 U.S. census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville Ward 8, page 488B (stamped), family 331, Alpheus J. Tynes.

⁴ The Tynes are not listed in *Davidson County Naturalization Records* . . ., published by Mary Sue Smith in 1997.

⁵ Davidson County Deed Book 33, pages 73 and 81. Microfilm copy at Tenn. State Library & Archives.

⁶ *Singleton's Nashville Business Directory for 1865* (Nashville: E.H. Singleton, 1865).

⁷ 1870 U.S. Census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville Ward 5, page 304 (stamped), family 190, A.J. Tynes.

⁸ 1880 U.S. Census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville, enumeration dist. 37, page 49 (stamped), family 60, Alpheus J. Tynes.

Methodist Marriages, Fall 1871

from the Nashville Christian Advocate

Contributed by Peggie Sides

From the issue dated 11 Nov. 1871

Oct. 26, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, Triune, Tenn., by the Rev. L. C. Bryan, Mr. Robert E. Hill, of Franklin, Tenn., to Miss Lucy King.

Nov. 2, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson co., Tenn., by the Rev. G. W. Winn, Mr. James H. Hite to Miss Anna K. Douglass—all of Davidson co., Tenn.

Oct. 22, 1871, at the church, in Pinewood, Tenn., by the Rev. Henry S. Ledbetter, Mr. F. E. Priest to Miss Mary A. Southerland—all of Hickman co., Tenn.

Oct. 31, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., by the Rev. S. M. Cherry, Mr. Samuel G. Hunt to Miss Mary Denie Arnold, daughter of Ed. Arnold, Esq., Sheriff of Rutherford county.

Nov. 1, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Nathan Hickman, by the Rev. H. S. Ledbetter, Mr. L. I. Brown to Miss Mary E. Hickman—all of Hickman co., Tenn.

Oct. 31, 1871, by the Rev. J. B. Stevenson, of the North Alabama Conference, Mr. James M. Hampton to Miss Nancy E. Hampton, daughter of Mr. J. M. Hampton, of Shelby co., Tenn.

Nov. 1, 1871, in Holly Springs, Miss., by the Rev. John H. Anderson, of the North Alabama Conference, Capt. B. F. Little, of Tuscumbia, Ala., to Miss Emma I. Jones, of Holly Springs, Miss.

Oct. 11, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. W. Fallin, Mr. Harvey Turner to Miss Sarah J. Hollifield—all of Henderson co., KY.

Oct. 11, 1871, by the Rev. R. W. Fallin, Mr. John Sullivan to Miss Elizabeth I. Maygood—all of Henderson co., KY.

Oct. 18, 1871, by the Rev. R. W. Fallin, Mr. D. L. Scott to Mrs. P. E. Jones.

Oct 18, 1871, by the Rev. R. W. Fallin, Mr. George Martin to Miss Mary R. Clay—all of Henderson co., KY.

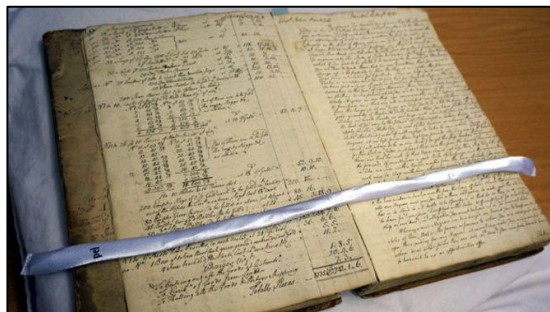
Query: Young, Howard, Hogg, Ayers

Seeking information on Ezekiel Young's parents, John Young (born in N.C.) and --?-- Hogg. Also seeking information about James "Jim" Howard (born in S.C.) and Sallie Ayers (born in TN), parents of Mary E. Howard. Ezekiel Young and Mary Howard Young were born in TN in 1812 and 1814, married in AL in 1832 and are buried in Milam County, Texas."

Contact: Rebel "Dawn" Fendley by phone 281-259-4016, or by email rebelw@gmail.com

Nat Read's Account of Property and Slaves, Rutherford County 1860

Contributed by Linda Barnickel¹



The following is transcribed from the back of an otherwise ordinary account ledger, known as the William and Nat Read Account Book in the holdings of the Special Collections Division, Nashville Public Library. Nat Read lived in the community of Jefferson, Rutherford County. His listing of his slaves – by name

– is significant, filling in a gap left by the nameless nature of the 1860 Federal census slave schedule. Even more remarkable, he provides birth and parentage information for many of them, including a number of births occurring before the Civil War.

List of N.B. Read. Effects as taken by the Census Taker.
Recorded 25 July 1860

Land	
476 ½ acres Home Tract @ \$70	\$33,355
50 acres Cedar Land worth \$5	\$750
	Land \$34,085
44 slaves worth \$800 each	35,200
40 head cattle @\$20 each	800
Waggons, threshers[?], reapers, gin & farming utensils	1200
12 mules & 4 horses average 140 each	2250
amt. notes	3000
60 hogs & 40 sheep say	300
carriage & household furniture &c.	<u>1500</u>
	\$78,335
Growing crop cotton say 80 bales \$45	3,600
Growing crop corn say 400 bbls. \$1.50	<u>600</u>
	\$82,535

List of Negroes

1. Philis	75 years
2. Molly	63 years
3. Anny	25 years
4. Charley	8 years
5. James [?]	2 years
6. Pauline	32 years
7. Wash	15 years

Names & ages

23. Dick	2 years
24. Manuel [?]	43 years
25. Betty	38 years
26. L. Manuel	17 years
27. Barbara	19 years
28. Betsey	14 years
29 Sally	21 years

¹ Supplemental research to enhance Linda Barnickel's transcription was conducted by the editor.

8. Mary	10 years	30. Job	2 years
9. Horace	11 years	31. Caswell	45 years
10. Henry	8 years	32. Nancy	37 years
11. Hannah	13 years	33. George	19 years
12. Harriet	3 years	34. Laura	13 years
13. Kitty	15 years	35. Button	9 years
14. Gilbert	15 years	36. Susan	6 years
15. John	30 years	37. Tommy	2 years
16. Matilda	27 years	38. Jerry	2 years
17. Peter	8 years	39. Isabella	29 years
18. Nancy	5 years	40. Rufus	5 years
19. Jane	3 years	41. Isaac	8 months
20 John	6 months	42. Phil	29 years
21. Charlotte	18 years	43. Ann	22 years
22. Bill	6 years	44. Anderson	8 months

Negro register continues

[editor's note: the numbering for this part of the register begins at number 40]

- 40. Gilbert bought of Va. trader, born 1845 – Went to the Devil²
- 41. Kitty daughter of Delila born 2 July 1844 Died 1865
- 42. Lizzie daughter of Kitty born 6 April 1861
- 43. George son of Nancy & Caswell born 1841 – Went to the Devil
- 44. Samuel son of Nancy & Caswell
- 45. Button daughter of Nancy & Caswell
- 46. Susan daughter of Nancy & Caswell died Feb. 1865
- 47. & 48. Tom & Jerry Twins born of Nancy 17 Aug. 1858
- 49. Nelson son of Ann born 20 June 1857 died July 1858
- 50. Jackson son of Ann born 11 Feby. 1859
- 51. Isabella daughter of Hannah, bought Jan. '58, born 27 July 1827
- 52. Rufus son of Isabella born 5 Dec. 1856
- 53. Isaac son of Isabella born 31 May 1859
- 54. Job son of Sally born 26 Aug. 1858
- 55. William son of Charlotte born 27 March 1856
- 56. Dick son of Charlotte born 14 Aug. 1858
- 57. Annette daughter of Charlotte born 11 Nov 1860 died Feb. 1861
- 58. Diver[?] son of Matilda born 15 July 1861 went off 186_
- ~~Cora~~
- 59. Martha daughter of Ann born 10 Nov. 1861
- 60. Robert son of Charlotte born 26 Jany 1862
- ~~Annette~~
- 61. Fanny daughter of Barbara born 7 Feb. 1862
- 62. Caroline daughter of Sally born 3 Oct. 1862
- 63. Lucinda daughter of Isabella born 1 January 1863
- 64. Solomon son of Matilda & John born January 1863 went off 1864[?]
- 65. Alfred son of Ann born 5 Dec 1863
- 66. Ellen daughter of Charlotte & Caswell born March 1864

² It's unclear what Read meant by this notation, but perhaps Gilbert joined the Union Army.

67. Franky daughter of Paulina & ? March 1864

68. Kate daughter of Barbara Apr.

Rutherford County records assist in identifying the white and black families concerned with this ledger. It seems clear that Nat Read is the same N.B. Read who appears in Rutherford County estate records as the son of John Nash Read and Mary (Barksdale) Read.³

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in *Civil District No 6* **in the County of** *Rutherford* **State of** *Tennessee* **enumerated by me, on the** *24* **day of** *July* **1860.** *N.W. Quarter* **Ass't Marshal**
Post Office *Springma*

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION			VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED		10	11	12	13	14
			Age	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.				
1	538 538	N.B. Read	32	M	W	Minister G.P.	Good	10,000	By			
2		M. H. Hill	22	M					By			
3		N. L. Hill	18	M		Carpenter	✓		"			
4		M. J. Hill	14	M					"			
5		N. Hill	5	M					"			
6	539 539	N.B. Read	13	M		Carpenter	✓	32,000	13,340			
7		M. J. Read	36	M					"			
8		E. R. Read	16	M					"			
9	540 540	N. B. Elder	24	M		Overseer		100	"			
10		E. R. Elder	12	M					"			
11		N. B. Elder	2 1/2	M					"			

N.B. Read household, 1860 Census, Rutherford County, Tennessee

The 1850 and 1860 Federal censuses confirm that Nathaniel B. Read, wife Margaret J. Read, and child, Edmund R. Read (born about 1844) are living in District 6, in the community of Jefferson, Rutherford County, Tennessee.⁴ Their household in 1850 included a young Baptist clergyman, Warren Webb of New York.⁵ In addition, the 1860 slave schedule gives information that correlates neatly with the data from the final pages of the account book. It is unclear if or how Nat Read is related to William Read.

No will or estate record for Nathaniel B. Read is filed in Rutherford County, but surviving records indicate he died in 1861 or 1862. His estate was somehow linked to a lawsuit brought by Jesse H. Strickland against Levi Wade and others in 1868. In 1873 Hardy Bryan was called to court as the administrator of Nathaniel Read's estate, but did not appear. The following year, 569 acres of land belonging to the estate were sold for \$11,000, but the amount was insufficient to cover debts owed.

Although the white Read family appears to have left the area after the Civil War, the 1870 census of Rutherford County does enable us to find some of the slave families, now freedmen, who were mentioned in the ledger. For example, a household headed by Charlotte Read, age 25 [sic], with children Robert (8), Ellen (6), and Mary (5/12) appears to match with these entries:⁶

60. Robert son of Charlotte born 26 Jany 1862

³ Donald Detwiler, comp. *Rutherford County, Tennessee Deaths & Estate Settlements, vol. 2, 1850-1861*. Susan G. Daniel, ed. (Murfreesboro, TN: Rutherford County Historical Society, 2009), entry #992, Mary (Barksdale) Read.

⁴ Nathaniel B. Reed household, 1850 Rutherford Co. Census, Jefferson District [sic], page 181, household 646.

⁵ Warren Sheldon Webb was a graduate of Colgate University in Hamilton, New York. He left Tennessee about 1851 and pursued a career in religious education in Mississippi. (*A General Catalog of Colgate University*, Hamilton, NY: 1913).

⁶ Household of Charlotte Reed, 1870 Census Rutherford County, Dist. 6, P.O. "Florance", household # 134/138, page 294B.

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	REMARKS
Rev. Charlotte	25	F	B	Servant
" Robt	8	M	B	at Home
" Ellen	6	F	B	"
" Mary	5 1/2	F	B	"
" John	19	M	B	Farmer Hand
" Dick	11	M	B	"

Page 10

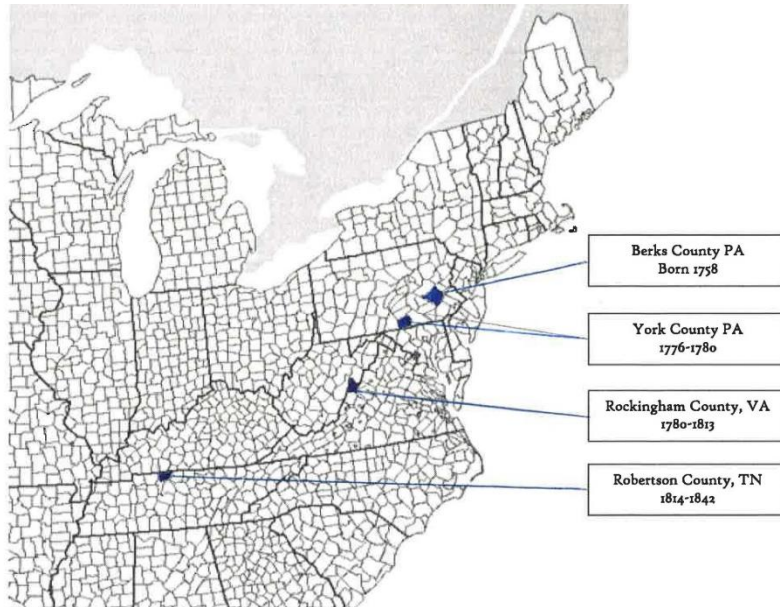
Johannes “Jacob” Zech, Sr.

Pennsylvanian ~ Virginian ~ Tennessean

by Roger H. Futrell¹

Johannes “Jacob” Zech (Oct 1758-19 Nov 1842)² was one of many plain farm folk who rebelled against the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War. He served in the armies of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.³

Zech was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania.⁴ He grew up in Maiden Creek Township some ten or twelve miles from Reading. His family was Pennsylvania Dutch.⁵ His father moved Jacob and the family from Berks County to York County, Pennsylvania at the onset of the War of Independence.⁶ Jacob was drafted into military service shortly after they arrived in York County.



The Migrations of Jacob Zech

Captain John Miller’s Pennsylvania Company

Jacob Zech served as a private in Captain John Miller’s York County, Pennsylvania Company for three months. Miller and the troops marched from Yorktown to Elizabethtown, from Elizabethtown to Trenton, and via Philadelphia on their way back to Yorktown. Jacob did not see combat during the enlistment, but suffered a hernia from lifting a log while building a camp fire. The rupture remained with him the remainder of his life. He was discharged from Captain Miller’s Company at Yorktown, Pennsylvania.⁷

Rockingham County, Virginia

Jacob and his family moved from Pennsylvania to Rockingham County, Virginia shortly after his return from war. They settled in the “New Germantown” community of Rockingham County, near Harrisonburg, about 1780.⁸

¹ Roger H. Futrell lives in Frankfort, Kentucky. Jacob Zech was his great-great-great grandfather. He can be reached at rogerfutrell9@gmail.com.

² Jacob Zech, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S3101; *U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Application Files*, Ancestry.com.

³ Ibid; Lineage application of Marilyn Sue (Chapman) Haney, national no. 822202, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, (Pvt. Jacob Zech), approved 2003; Lineage Application of Roger H. Futrell, Sons of the Revolution in Tennessee, (Pvt. Jacob Zech), approved 1998; Lineage Application of Roger H. Futrell, Sons of the American Revolution, (Pvt. Jacob Zech), National No. 93453, Supplemental, approved 2000.

⁴ Jacob Zech, Revolutionary pension S3101.

⁵ Ralph B. Strassburger, LL.D., *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* (Norristown, PA: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934), vol. 1, 476.

⁶ Jacob Zech, Revolutionary pension S3101.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid; and John Walter Wayland, *A History of Rockingham County, Virginia* (Dayton, VA: Ruebush-Elkins Co., 1912), 270.

Captain Rice's Militia

Jacob re-enlisted in the Revolutionary War shortly after he arrived in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. He volunteered as a private in Captain Rice's Militia at Harrisonburg. Captain Rice raised the militia in the spring before General Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown in October 1781. The company was assigned to Colonel Nall's regiment.⁹ Jacob served with the unit for a little over three months.

Captain Rice and the troops marched from Harrisonburg to Richmond and from Richmond to Portsmouth, Virginia. They setup camp near a British fort at one point. They were eventually assigned to Colonel Boyer's Regiment of Virginia Militia under General Millburgar's command.¹⁰

Rice joined forces with a contingent of North Carolina Militia near the end of Jacob's tour-of-duty. The two units camped beside a large swamp. The swamp was likely the Great Dismal Swamp which runs parallel to the Virginia-North Carolina state line.



Captain Rice and the North Carolina militiamen clashed with the British while at the swamp. Jacob did not play an active role in the confrontation. He stayed in camp and stood watch over a makeshift "bridge" they had built to navigate the lagoon. A detachment of fifty of his comrades went across the swamp to pursue a band of Tories on the other side. They stopped at a farm house where the family fed them. Jacob said the soldiers "feasted on honey." A band of "Red Coats" rushed the house while the Americans were inside, and amid the chaos, unknowingly, shot three of their own.

The following morning Jacob detained two women who approached him at the lagoon. The ladies told him about the skirmish the night before, but he did not trust them since they were dressed in red cloaks. He feared they were spies. Jacob quickly turned the pair over to his commandant. He indicated that all but two of his comrades returned safely from the rendezvous.¹¹

Frieden's Reformed Church

Jacob returned to Rockingham County, Virginia at the close of the Revolution.¹² He married shortly thereafter.¹³ His wife was named Elisabeth.¹⁴ He and Elisabeth were active in the Friedens Reformed Congregation in Rockingham County's "New Germantown" community.¹⁵ The parish registers indicate that several of the Zech's children were baptized at Friedens. Jacob signed the revised covenant for the Calvinistic group in 1801.¹⁶ Frieden's Church remains a viable congregation today, affiliated with the United Church of Christ.

Church and probate records indicate that Jacob and Elisabeth Zech had seven children: Polly; Jacob, Jr.; Kathrina; Elisabeth "Betsy"; Daniel; Susanna "Susan"; and John Zech.¹⁷

⁹ Jacob Zeck, Revolutionary pension S3101.

¹⁰ Ibid; and Jacob Zeck tombstone, Zech Cemetery, Robertson County, Tennessee.

¹¹ Jacob Zeck, Revolutionary pension S3101.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Rev. A.S. Leiby, translator, *Record of the Friedens Lutheran and Reformed Congregations of Rockingham County, Virginia, Begun 1786, Contains Baptismal and Communicants Records from 1786-1834* (Easton, PA: typed manuscript, 1936), 18, 43.

¹⁵ Ibid, 18, 23, 30, 43.

¹⁶ Ibid, 146-156.

¹⁷ Ibid, 18, 23, 30, 43; Robertson County, Tennessee Will Book 11, pp. 322-323, 380 (Jacob Zech Sr.).

Robertson County, Tennessee

Jacob and Elisabeth moved from Rockingham County, Virginia to the Hopewell community of Robertson County, Tennessee in 1813 or 1814.¹⁸ Hopewell Church, which was originally called “Hopewell Meeting House,”¹⁹ is just south of the Kentucky-Tennessee state line.²⁰ The Zechs purchased a 269 acre farm at Hopewell where they lived out their lives.²¹ Hopewell became part of Robertson County’s old Civil District No. 3 in 1836.²²

Jacob referred to himself as “Jacob Zech, Sr.” in legal papers after he settled in Middle Tennessee.²³ He and son, Jacob, Jr., were frequently listed in the Robertson County Court minute books between 1823 and 1846.²⁴ It is often difficult to distinguish between the two. An early entry indicates that Jacob Zech, Sr., and his son-in-law, James Dorris, worked together on a public road project “in the room of Mifflin Hannum” in 1823.²⁵ Later entries suggest that Jacob Zech, Sr. and son Jacob worked on road projects near “Hopewell meetinghouse.”²⁶ The elder Jacob was listed as a head-of-household on the 1830 U.S. census schedule for Robertson County.²⁷ He was taxed for the 269 acre farm in 1836.²⁸

Revolutionary War Pension

Jacob Zech applied for a Revolutionary War pension on 14 Nov 1832 under the *Pension Act of 1832*. His surname was recorded as “Zeck.” His pension file contains a treasure trove of information: it provides his date and place of birth; it lists his places of residence; it outlines his military service; it chronicles his move to the Western Country; and it confirms his date-of-death.²⁹

He was on the Robertson County, Tennessee *Pension Roll of 1835*. The roll indicated that he was approved for an annual payment of \$20.00; that his claim was retroactive to 4 Mar 1831; and that he was placed on the official roll on 9 Apr 1833.³⁰

The 1840 U.S. census named the Nation’s Revolutionary War pensioners. Jacob Zech was enumerated as such a pensioner on the Robertson County, Tennessee schedule. He was listed as “John Zeck, age 81.”³¹

Latter years

Jacob Zech, Sr., wrote his will on 19 Jul 1842.³² He named his late daughter Susan Dorris and her surviving children in the instrument. Guardianship papers indicate that the Dorris’ children were minor heirs of Susan Dorris and

¹⁸ Jacob Zeck, Revolutionary pension file S3101.

¹⁹ Robertson County, Tennessee County Court Minute Book 11, p. 396.

²⁰ *Tennessee County Maps*, “Robertson County” (Lyndon Station, WI: C.J. Puetz, 1988).

²¹ James L. Douthat, *Robertson County, Tennessee, 1836 Civil Districts and Tax List* (Signal Mountain, TN: Mountain Press, 1999), 8; Robertson County Will Book 11, pp. 322-323.

²² Douthat, *Robertson County, Tennessee, 1836 Civil Districts and Tax List*, 8.

²³ Robertson County Will Book 11, p. 322; Douthat, *Robertson County, Tennessee, 1836 Civil Districts and Tax List*, 8.

²⁴ Robertson County Court Minute Book 7, p. 181; Book 9, pp. 159, 356; Book 10, pp. 324, 377, 444, 489; Book 11, pp. 219, 396, 471; Book 12, pp. 7, 20, 30, 80, 96, 159, 162, 235.

²⁵ Robertson County Court Minute Book 7, p. 181.

²⁶ Robertson County Court Minute Book 9, p. 159; Book 11, p. 396.

²⁷ 1830 U.S. census, Robertson County, Tennessee, pop. sched., p. 418, line 4, Jacob Zech Senr.

²⁸ Douthat, *Robertson County, Tennessee, 1836 Civil Districts and Tax List*, 8.

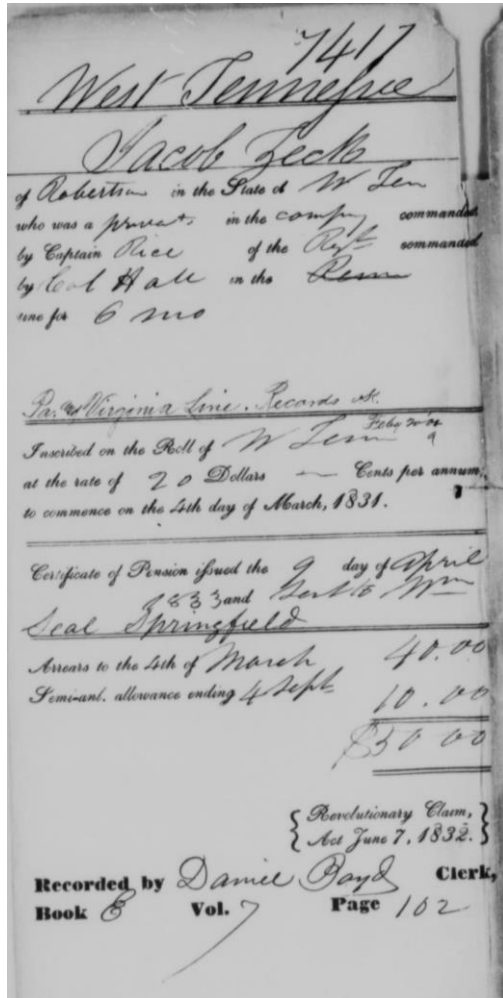
²⁹ Jacob Zeck, Revolutionary pension S3101.

³⁰ *The Pension Roll of 1835, The Southern States*, “Tennessee Pension Roll,” (1835; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), vol. 3, 92-93.

³¹ 1840 U.S. census, Robertson County, Tennessee, pop. sched., p. 197, line 14, John Zeck.

³² Robertson County Will Book 11, pp. 322-323.

husband James Dorris.³³ Jacob Zech died in Robertson County on 19 Nov 1842.³⁴ His will was probated during the December Term 1842 Robertson County Court.³⁵



Patriot Jacob Zech, Sr. was buried in the Zech family burying ground on Hopewell Road.³⁶ The Zech graveyard is cemetery number “18-16” in the *Robertson County, Tennessee Cemetery Records* book.³⁷ The cemetery contains eight marked graves.³⁸ Jacob’s military headstone, inscribed “Jacob Zeck, Pvt. Boyers Virginia Regt., Rev. War, November 19, 1842,” is a mystery.³⁹ The Veterans Affairs shipped the upright marble marker to Springfield in 1937, but the stone was not picked up at the local freight office according to VA records.⁴⁰ The monument was found lying face down at the edge of nearby Widick Cemetery in December 1994.⁴¹ It is not clear how it got there. The headstone was not included in the Robertson County cemetery book.⁴² Zech’s descendants and the Robertson County historian felt the stone should be returned to the Zech graveyard. Dewey Edwards, of Springfield, Tennessee moved it there in 1998.⁴³

Edythe Whitley, a noted Tennessee genealogical researcher included a sketch of the Zech family in one of her publications in 1980. She wrote, in part: “The Zeches [*sic*] came from Pennsylvania. There is very little mention of the name in the deeds and minutes of the county. It is thought that they were not a family of any great means.” She concluded, “Although there is little indication that the Zeches were especially prominent, persons of that name have married into the best families of the Red River community.”⁴⁴

Cover of Jacob Zech’s Revolutionary War Pension Application file.
He received \$20 per year, retroactive to March of 1831.

³³ Robertson County Court Minute Book 12, p. 235; Book 13, pp. 1, 305.

³⁴ Jacob Zeck, Revolutionary pension S3101.

³⁵ Robertson County Court Minute Book 12, p. 7.

³⁶ Lucy Womack Bates, *Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Tennessee* (Brentwood: Tennessee Society, NSDAR, 1979), 188; Jean M. Durrett, Diane Williams & Yolanda G. Reid, *Robertson County, Tennessee Cemetery Records* (Springfield: p.p., 1987), 261. [Note: The Zech Cemetery is located on Hopewell Road off Hwy 49. Mr. Bruce Marlin Warren currently owns the property. The *Histopolis* website incorrectly indicated that the Zech Cemetery is on Charles Dorris Road.]

³⁷ Durrett, *Robertson County, Tennessee Cemetery Records*, 261.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Jacob Zeck tombstone photograph, *FindAGrave.com*.

⁴⁰ Yolanda G. Reid (Robertson County Historian), Springfield, TN, to Roger Futrell, letter, 26 Mar 1998; “Jacob Zeck,” *US Headstone Applications for Military Veterans*, Ancestry.com.

⁴¹ Dewey Edwards, Springfield, TN, to Yolanda Reid, Robertson County Archives, letter, n.d.

⁴² Durrett, *Robertson County, Tennessee Cemetery Records*, 260-61, and index.

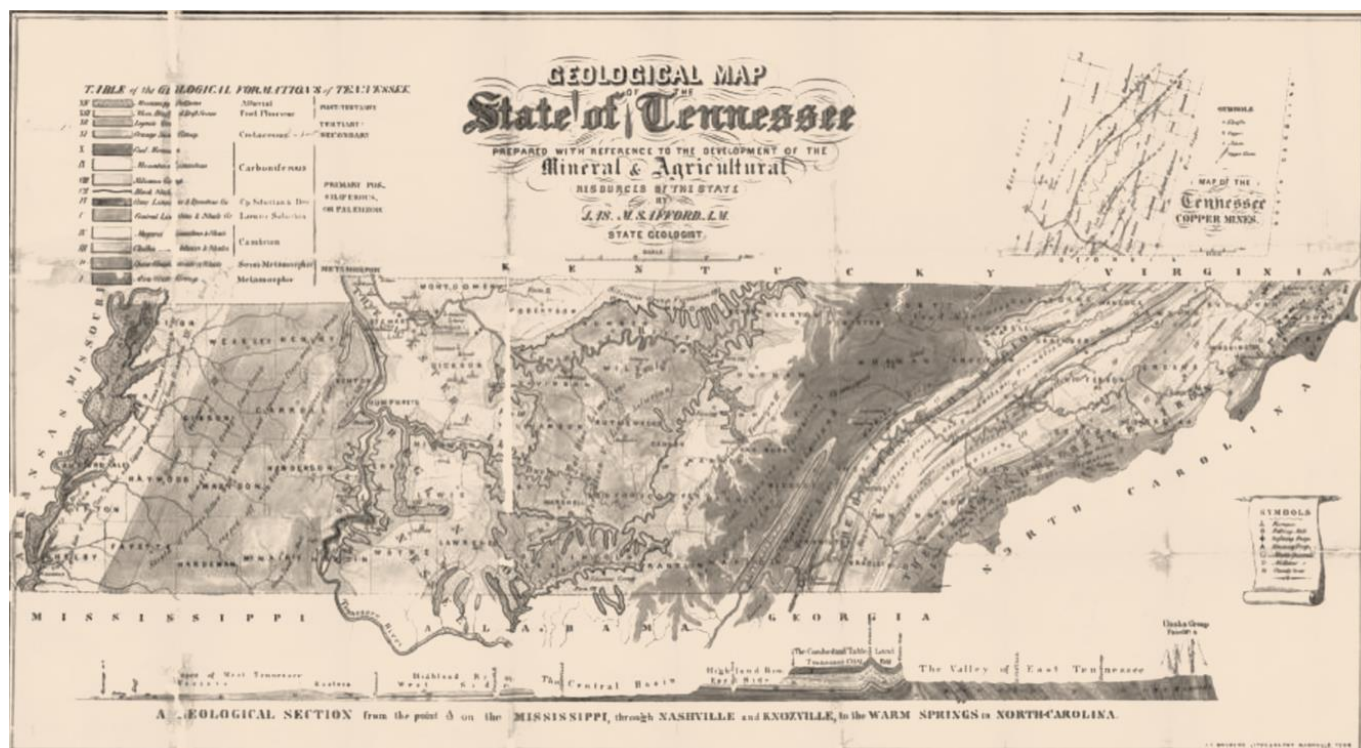
⁴³ Dewey Edwards to Roger H. Futrell, email, 1998.

⁴⁴ Edythe Rucker Whitley, *Red River Settlers, Records of the Settlers of Northern Montgomery, Robertson, and Sumner Counties, Tennessee* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980), 95-96.

The Plight of Tennessee Coal Miners

From the Inspector's Report of 1892

by Peggie Sides



Geological Map of the State of Tennessee (1855)
Historical Map Collection, Tenn. State Library and Archives

The following information is taken from a small volume titled, *Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Mines to His Excellency Governor John P. Buchanan, Transmitted Jan. 2, 1893*. It begins with a letter of transmission, dated December 31, 1892, at Nashville, Tenn., signed by George W. Ford, Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Mines.

The whole Cumberland table-land is a coal field, and the mountain everywhere is either substantially made of coal measures, or else heavily capped with them.

It is estimated that we have within the boundaries of the coal fields of Tennessee over 40,000,000,000 tons, so that it may truthfully be said our supply is inexhaustible, having enough coal in our mountains, in an undeveloped state, to supply the civilized world for a hundred years.

There are only a few mines in the State that are troubled with gas, as they are so favorably located in elevated positions as to escape this danger, which is continually threatening miners in other coal fields, and causing both loss of life and destruction of property. While small quantities of gas are given off by all coal, with a proper system of ventilation the dangers likely to arise can be overcome with very little trouble.

Peggie Sides is a professional genealogist and long-time member of MTGS. She can be reached by email at psides@att.net.

The breathing of men and animals, burning of impure lamp oil, and smoke from the explosion of powder used for blasting, and allowing stagnant water to remain in rooms and entries, tend to contaminate the air, and unless a circulation of air is kept up in the mine, it produces a sickening effect on any person exposed to it.

The coals of our State, with few exceptions, lie horizontal. The entries are driven on a level with the vein of coal, and parallel with the main entry an air course is run, the air being taken in through the main entry to the face of the coal.

It is considered that coal mining requires an average sacrifice of two lives per day, and of each one hundred and fifty men working in the mines, one must lose his life within a year.

When a mine depends upon natural ventilation, nine cases out of ten the miners will be found suffering, and so many cases have I found in this way that I am convinced that natural ventilation is a fraud, and should be prohibited.

The best ventilated mines we have in the State are where fans are in use, and there is rarely any complaint of ventilation in such mines, and it is an evidence that our operators realize this by the number of fans that have been placed in the mines during the last few years.

It is considered that coal mining requires an average sacrifice of two lives per day, and of each one hundred and fifty men working in the mines, one must lose his life within a year.

During 1891 there were 4,742 persons employed inside the coal mines of the State. The fatal accidents that year were 22, the average of deaths being 1 to 215. There were 2,404,484 tons of coal produced that year, showing 109,295 tons of coal produced per life lost.

During 1892 there were 5,080 persons employed inside. The fatal accidents that year were 14, the average of deaths being 1 to 367. There were 2,332,677 tons of coal produced, showing 166,669 tons of coal produced per life lost.

The following are examples of accidents that were reported in the mines.

Wooten Mine #1

June 5, 1891—Robert Echols, a miner, aged 19 years, was killed by a fall of slate in the Streeter entry. Over two tons of slate had to be removed from off his body before it could be recovered.

East Fork Mine

May 8, 1891—Thomas Watley, while passing through the main entry, ran against an auger held on the shoulder of another miner. Watley lost his right eye and was idle for ten weeks.

November 28, 1891—Charles T. Jacobs was killed in this mine. The following is the report of the jury at the Coroner's Inquest:

State of Tennessee, Grundy County: At an inquest held on the 28th day of November, 1891, at the residence of

James Conry, in the county and State aforesaid, upon the body of C. T. Jacobs, then and there lying dead, the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, upon their oaths, do say—

First—That they find the name of the deceased is C. T. Jacobs, of about the age of thirty-one or thirty-two.

Second—That he was killed on the 28th day of November, 1891, in the East Fork Mines, at Tracy City, by the falling of slate while he was at work digging coal.

We, the jurors, after hearing the proof, do say that the deceased came to his death by accident.

[Signed]

W. B. Pattie, Coroner,

A.W. Jenkins

E. H. Bennett

R. T. Myers

J. L. Sartin

Henry Keel

W. S. Worley

G. W. Watley

State of Tennessee, Grundy : James Conry, witness, being called in the inquest that is now being held in the presence of W. B. Pattie, Coroner, and the jurors, upon the body of Charles Jacobs.

State what you know touching the death of Charles Jacobs.

We were working there together in East Fork Mines, and were drawing stumps together at the time Charley was killed. We were slipping the stump where he was working. I considered it very good top, and the piece that fell on him was about five feet in width, and five inches thick, and eight or ten feet in length. I did not notice any seams in the slate. I have been working in the mines about five or six years. I think Charley Jacobs had been working about four years in the mines. I considered he understood coal-mining. J. D. Wiley, foreman of the mines, showed me the place and I accepted it, and he told me to get me a partner to work with me, and I went and seen Charley Jacobs, and we went and looked at the place and accepted of it. We had props to prop with, and had concluded to prop just before the accident. The piece of slate that caught him broke from the solid coal to the track.

[signed] James Conry

H. N. Mitchel: I was at the side-track when John Bin came to the side-track and said Charley Jacobs was dead, and I ran to where he had been working; it was near three hundred yards, and found him under a large piece of slate and was dead. The piece of slate was near five inches thick, and near ten feet long, and five feet wide, and I pulled him out when they raised the slate off him. The same accident might happen to any other man under the same circumstances.

[signed] H. N. Mitchel.

Entry for the Lone Rock Mine

October 30, 1891—Matthew Newton, a colored miner, aged 19 years, was killed in the mine by a fall of coal, in a room where the coal was five feet thick. It was an overhanging block or mass, weighing about 150 or 200 pounds, that fell, breaking his neck. He was carelessly at work under it, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with above.



Grave of Robert Echols (1872-1891), the first miner mentioned in the 1892 report. Old Baptist Graveyard, Pelham, Tenn.
(findagrave.com entry by Alex Harris)

Entry for the Thomas Mine No.

February 28, 1891—As a car was coming up the incline when the motorman went to apply the brake it would not work, the car was drawn up against the drum, with eighteen men on it, resulting in the instant death of two; Jacob Steward, a white man, aged 23; John Abbott, white, aged 14; Lawrence Watley, white, aged 14; John Gentry, white, aged 25, married man, left leg broken twice below the knee; Harry Rider, white, aged 42, married, right leg broken below the knee; Ed. Knox, white aged 15, left thigh broken; several others were slightly injured. After examination of the machinery, it was found that a pin had been withdrawn or become loose and dropped out, from the brake strap around the drum, causing insufficient brake power.

February 26, 1892—Jesse Ballew, a young white man, was working in room 47, No. 6, south entry, in No. 1. Mine. He had two shots, and lighted both; one shot blew tamping. He went to see the results of the shots. As he entered the room neck his light set fire to the gases produced by the explosions, burning his hands and wrists severely, and his face and neck slightly.



Falling slate, as shown here, was a serious risk to Tennessee miners like the unfortunate Charley Jacobs.

brian-mountainman.blogspot.com

April 17, 1892—An accident happened on the incline. The cars are chained together, the links in the chain being oblong. Before starting the cars down the incline, the links became placed so that one of them crossed; when the cars were run down part of the way they were stopped, and, in starting again, the link straightened out, which caused a slack. The line snapped to pieces, and the cars rushed down the incline, taking two men with them, who were at the time riding down on the cars, but, fortunately, they escaped without serious injuries. If the chain had been made of round links, instead of oblong, this accident would not have happened.

Thomas Mine #2, Joseph Cain, Mine Boss

September 16, 1891—John Leonard, white, aged 55; while working in room 46, No. 2 north entry, had a piece of slate fall on him, four feet long, two feet one inch wide, and about six inches thick, crushing the side of his head. He died next day. Was a married man, had a wife and four children, and was a native of Ireland.

February 10, 1892—John Black, white, aged --, had a foot mashed by coal falling on it, caused by undermining for a distance of three feet in the face of the coal and taking away supports too soon. The foot had to be amputated next day.

October 24, 1892—John Vasey, white, aged thirty-seven, while working in room 47, sixth N. entry, met with an accident, from which he died within four hours. He had put his light to a squib, which exploded before he could get away. He was hit in the breast by the coal, injuring him internally.

He had come from England three months previous, having worked at mining there. His brother, in speaking of the case, said that John, while working in England, had been accustomed to the use of fuse, and this was his first attempt in firing a shot with a squib. He was a married man, had a wife and one child.

Soddy Mines Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Wm. J. Williams, Mine Boss

July 22, 1890—William Edington was injured in this mine. The company report he was jammed between the side of entry and the car; survived about one week, and died. Company could not say whether from injury or neglect.

January 26, 1892—Joseph Lloyd, a miner employed in No. 2 Mine, met with an accident while at work in his room. He was 50 years of age, of Welsh nativity, married man, with a wife and three children, and had worked at mining thirty years.

The company notified the Commissioner of Labor on the evening of January 26, and at 5:30 the next morning I was at the mine, and it was found that the room in which he was working had a good roof, and the prop must have been blown out by the force of the shot he had fired. In putting the prop back in its place, a piece of slate of about 250 pounds fell out from the roof, falling partly on a car and partly on him. He managed to crawl from under the debris of slate and out into the entry, where he called for help to the miners who worked near him. He was carried to the entrance of the mine, but he lived only about a half hour. The Coroner held an inquest, at which it was developed “that Joseph

E. Lloyd came to his death from injuries inflicted upon his head by falling slate; said injuries being inflicted in the Soddy Coal Mines, and were purely accidental.” It was found that there were no bruises that could, under ordinary circumstances, be considered even serious, not to say fatal. The general supposition was that he was so stunned, and the shock to his nervous system was so great, that this, and not the blow, caused his death.

Following is a statement from miners who worked at Soddy Mines at the time:

We, the following, examined the chamber, in which Joseph E. Lloyd met his death, and do hereby submit the following report of same:

Joseph E. Lloyd met his death while in the act of standing a prop under some draw slate, which would have weighed from 200 to 250 pounds. It appears from careful examination, the previous evening he had fired a shot, and the same knocked out some props, which he was replacing. He had replaced two, and was replacing the third, which was standing slant-ways, and he knocked the same out, and, by doing so, left the draw slate fall. The roof is in good condition, except a piece of draw slate—a thin piece of slate with some soft clay in it, which could have been easily detected by the eye or by sounding the roof.

(Signed) Wm. Woosman

Wm. Ellison

Sam'l Parry

John Hallett

Wm. Hallett

A. Lloyd

**Sale Creek Mines
John Griffiths, Mine Boss**

Green Hawkins, working as a trapper, aged 11 years and 4 months. Mine Boss ordered not to allow him to come into the mine until he was 12 years old.

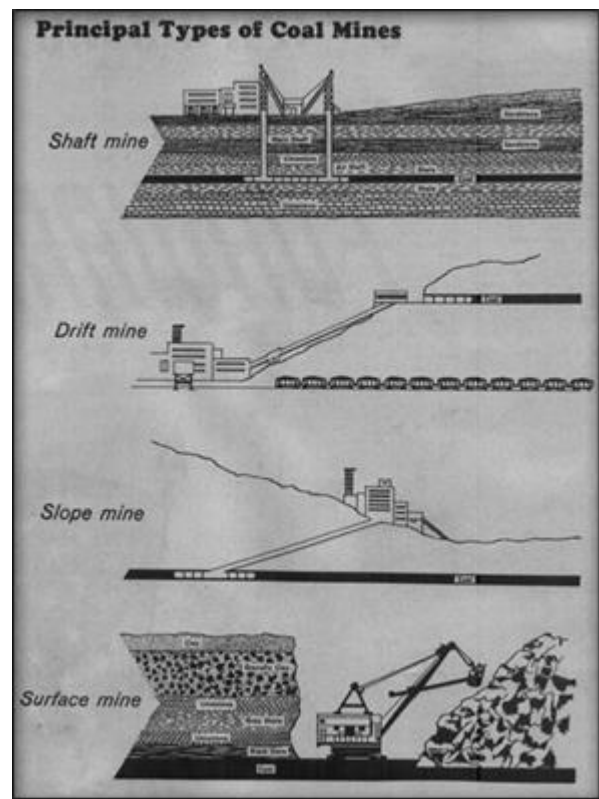
May 16, 1891—Jacob Troutman, employed in this mine, was injured by a fall of slate, but injuries were not fatal.

June 15, 1891—James Sing, a miner, single man, while at work in cross-entry No. 7 was killed by a fall of slate. He had been warned by a fellow-workman of the danger at that point, but paid not attention to it. The company

neglected to send information of this death to the Commissioner of Labor.

January 2, 1892—An accident happened at this mine by which Daniel Smith was killed and S. A. Palmer was injured.

January 4, 1892—The mine was inspected, and it was found that Daniel Smith was a roadman, and laying track on the roadway in cross-entry No. 8, near room No. 2 left, with a laborer, S. A. Palmer, a horse-back, seven feet long, two feet wide, and about one foot thick, fell on both of them killing Smith and injuring Palmer. A room had just been opened, and from the place where the horse-back fell out to the face of the coal was twelve



Principle Types of Coal Mines
(Miners Memorial Park wveha.org/history)

feet. The room was in eight yards from the main entry. Smith was of Welsh nativity, sixty-three years old, and married, his family living at Warren, Ohio. He had worked at mining forty-five years, and at one time operated a mine in Indiana, being worth at that time \$50,000. He had worked at Sale Creek Two years, coming south because of a desire to spend his last days

with some of his old employees. The report of the Coroner's jury is here submitted.

Witnesses: G. F. Burdett, Robert Todhunter, William Williams, Samuel Fleming, Benjamin Hawkins, and E. H. Thompson, Constable.

Jurors: James Burdet, Thomas Thomas, C. A. Coker, Burd Thomas, R. M. Jones, C. W. Gann, J. C. Potter, and Peter Botton, Justice of Peace.

**Nelson Mine
John McArthur, Mine Boss**

September 23, 1889—The driver on the main entry, in making his usual morning inspection, found a quantity of fire-damp in the face of the working place, which the current of air had been unable to remove, on account of the face being ahead of the last section or spout hole.

After giving the necessary instructions to the boy in charge of the hand-fan opposite the said last spout-hole, he retired back the entry about 150 feet, where his comrades were sitting, until the fire-damp could be cleared out. While here, the Mine Boss, G. Branscom, came down the entry, on his usual morning inspection tour, having a naked lamp in his cap, and a safety-lamp in his left hand. When within about forty feet of where the entry-men were sitting, his naked light came in contact with some fire-damp overhead, which communicated the flame to the body below, causing an explosion, burning himself and eight others more or less severely, two of whom, Andy Davis and Walter Robinson (colored men), died the same evening. Branscom lived for two weeks or so. James Knight, James Matthews, David Davis, Henry Robinson, Andrew Holden, and James Fulce, were badly burned.

February 12, 1891—E. A. Leasley, a miner, was injured by a fall of coal, having his left leg and foot crushed.

October 18, 1891—C. T. Ault, a miner, was burned by fare-damp. His injuries were not serious.

November 3, 1891—John Queen, a trapper, who had only worked for four months in the mine, had a leg crushed between two loaded cars working on F. entry.

He endeavored to jump between the cars as they passed his door.

James Hughes, a trapper 11 years old, was found working in the mine, and the Mine Boss was ordered not to allow him in the mine again until he was 12 years old.

December 12, 1891—Lee Robertson, a miner, was burned by fire damp on his neck and arms, but not seriously.

March 1, 1892—Press Clark, a miner, had his left leg injured by a runaway car, but his injuries were not serious.

June 24, 1892—William Poole, working as a pumper, had his head and body bruised by the breaking of the haulage rope, but his injuries were not serious.

June 29, 1892—Eli Holston, employed at this mine was killed.

July 2, 1892—The mine was inspected, and it was found that the accident happened in room 3 on entry X. Holston and a man named Major Jones were employed by a miner, Turner Wilson. Jones was shoveling coal to Holston, and he to Wilson, when a portion of the slate from the roof, in the shape of a bell, fell out, weighing about a ton, falling on Holston, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly.

Wilson claims that a few minutes before the accident he sounded the top, and it appeared as if it was safe. He was under it himself, and it only missed him by a few inches. Holston was a colored boy, aged 16.

The Coroner's jury found that the death was not felonious, nor by unlawful means.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereto set their hands, the day and date above.

F. N. Gathard, Foreman.

F. M. Morrison P. M. England

G. W. Whitfield R. F. Tallent

C. Wilder Young Colville

To Be Continued

BLOOD! The Wynn Family Murder in Burns, Dickson County, 1892

by Sarah Armistead

The following article was compiled by Sarah Armistead from her knowledge of family history and from newspaper accounts in the *Nashville American* and *Nashville Daily Banner*, July 25 through July 27, 1892.

NASHVILLE BANNER, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1892.

NASHVILLE BANNER, Monday Evening, July 25, 1892. The headline reads: "Blood! A Horrible Double Murder Committed in the Vicinity of Burns."

Sarah Frances Lambert, the daughter of William M. Lambert and Harriett H. Grimes, was born in 1850 in Bedford County, Tennessee. She was the second daughter in the family of eight children. When she was about two years old her family moved to Hassell's Creek in Hickman County, where she lived until she married in about 1866. Her husband was John Nix Anderson, son of Thomas Mitchell Anderson and Minerva Ann Nall. John and Sarah were the parents of seven children, including Malinda (Mollie) who was born in 1880. In 1888 they bought 77 acres of land in Dickson County near Burn's Station from Fannie's sister, Mary Jane and her husband, Kendrick Myatt. John Anderson was a section foreman on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad; he died of consumption at their home in Burns in September, 1889.

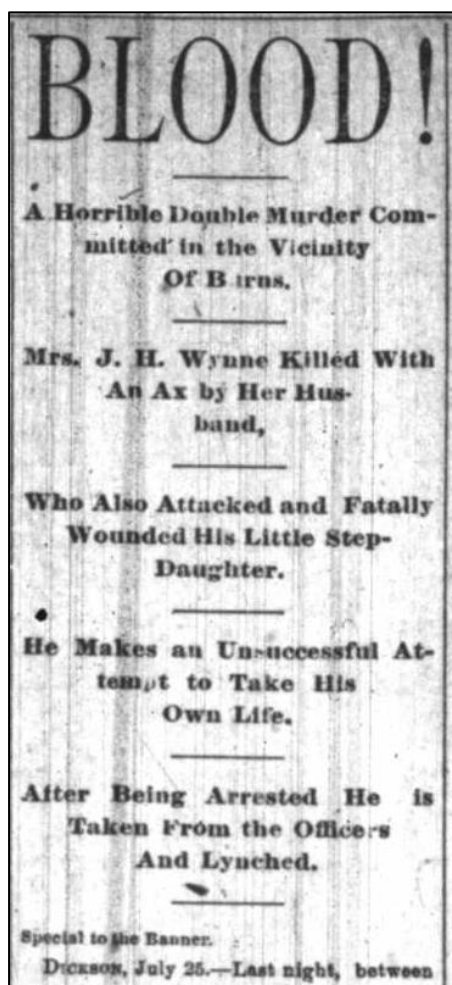
About a year later, on November 28, 1890, Fannie remarried to widower James Henry Wynn. James Henry was about twenty-five years older than Fannie and most of his children were grown and married when he married Fannie. His first wife, Theodosia Hooper, had died

about four years earlier, leaving him with a family of ten children. The youngest Wynn child, Robert, was about four years old when his mother died. James Wynn and his children moved into the home which Sarah had inherited from her first husband.

By July of 1892, Fannie and James were not getting along. Tensions reached the boiling point when one of the Anderson boys discovered his brother James and his step-sister Beulah Wynn in a compromising position (both were 17 years old). When the story was communicated to Mrs. Wynn a stormy scene ensued. She demanded that her husband send the girl away; Beulah was subsequently sent to relatives at Colesburg. Sarah then decided that her husband must leave home as well. James Henry refused to obey the orders of his angry wife. When he returned home the next evening, he found his furniture lying in the

road and the doors to the house locked. Securing an axe Mr. Wynn prized open the locked door and "soundly abused his wife and restored his furniture."

Late the next Sunday afternoon, an acquaintance passed the house and saw Mr. Wynn sitting out in the yard. He told the passersby that he was in deep trouble. Although it was quite early, he mentioned the fact that his wife



and her daughter, Mollie, age 10, had retired for the night. Sometime between 8 p. m. and 9 o'clock, he took a double-bladed axe and entered the bedroom where his wife and step-daughter slept. Raising the heavy axe aloft, he let it fall with terrific force on the head of the sleeping woman. The blow reached from the top of her head to the collar bone. He struck another blow but death is thought to have been instantaneous with the first blow. He next struck Mollie in the head and with a second blow severed two fingers of her right hand. She had probably woken up and raised her hand to her head.

Wynn left the axe smeared with the blood of his victims standing at the door. He aroused his son, Robert, age 10, who was sleeping in the other bedroom, and bade him dress. They started out walking to the home of Wynn's son-in-law, Doc Adcock, in Colesburg, arriving there around 9:30 p. m. Wynn told Mr. Adcock what he had done and, leaving Robert in his care, walked off into the woods where he tried to take his own life, first with a gun and when it didn't go off, he tried to stick a knife in his throat. The neighbors, hearing the report of the gun, searched and found him with the knife sticking in his throat.

The neighbors took James Henry Wynn to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harriett Larkins, who lived near Colesburg. He refused all attention and would not let a doctor be sent for. He wanted to die, he said, and the sooner the better.

A posse was made up to go to the Anderson-Wynn home to see if what James Henry had told Doc Adcock was really true. The group included W. T. Groves, J. E. Tidwell, Hick Myatt, Kay Mathews, Kay Myatt, Luby Thompson, M. B. Donegan, J. H. Wise and John R. Allen. They proceeded to the house near Burns Station, arriving there about 11:00 p. m. They broke open the door to Mrs. Wynn's bedroom and the sight that met their gaze would never be forgotten. There, revealed by the flickering rays of a lantern, lay the woman and child covered with blood. The bed clothing was saturated and great pools had trickled to the floor.

The posse decided to leave the bodies for the undertaker, but a few kept a vigil through the night. Long after midnight a low moan was heard from the bed. An

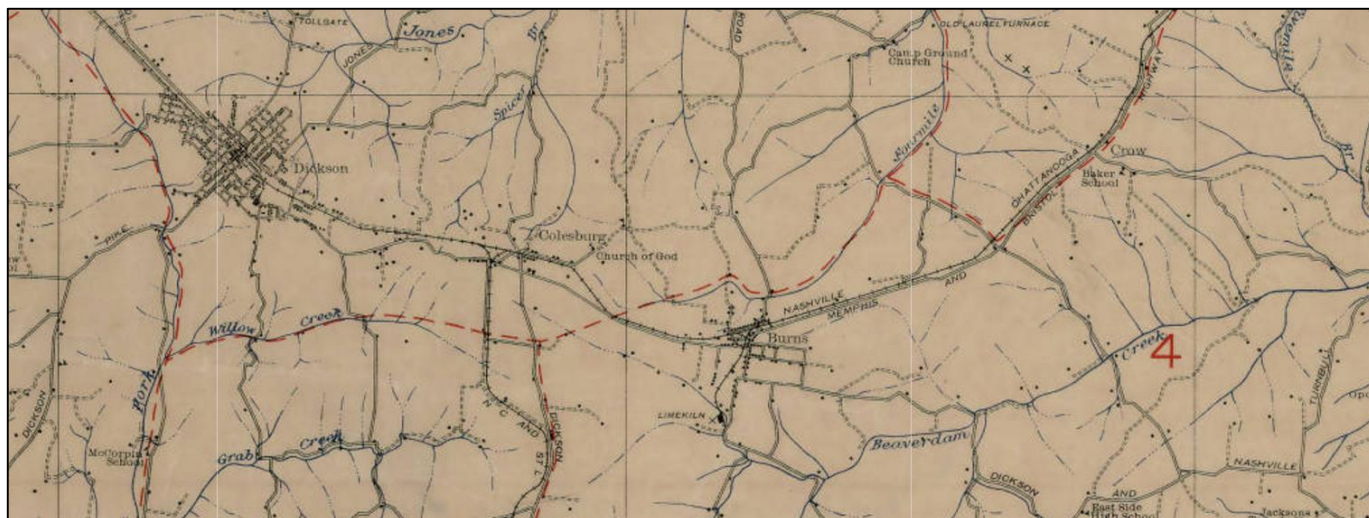
investigation was made and to the surprise of all, little Mollie was still alive. A doctor was sent for and arrived about 3 a. m. and dressed her wounds. Their efforts were futile and death put an end to her sufferings about 10:00 the next night. She never regained consciousness.

While these scenes were going on in the bedroom, others of more ominous nature were being enacted elsewhere. James Wynn had been placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff J. F. Alexander. A preliminary trial was gone through before Judge Larkins. Wynn confessed to everything. He was ordered to jail and arrangement were made for conveying the prisoner to Charlotte, the county seat about ten miles north of Colesburg. A two horse wagon was procured and about noon the officers started for Charlotte with the prisoner.

News of the tragedy had spread like wild-fire and people living for miles around began to arrive in the little village. They began to cluster in little groups and lynching was freely talked of. After discussing this briefly, the horsemen filed out the road leading to Colesburg and Dickson. The mob now numbered 150 to 200 men and was well organized. Each man followed the instructions of the leader who hailed from Dickson as did a majority of the mob. The mob filed quietly out of Colesburg in pursuit of the prisoner. The chase was a short one as the wagon was overtaken about a mile and a half from the village. The two guards, Alf Richardson and Fountain Adcock, surrender the prisoner without any resistance. The mob took the prisoner down the road about a half mile further to a tree by the side of the road where the wagon was driven under a limb. A rope was placed around James Wynn's neck and thrown over a branch while a red bandanna was place over his eyes. The leader then asked Wynn if he had anything to say.

The blindfold was removed in order he might speak.

He talked for about five minutes. He wanted to give those present a little advice. He advised all who had trouble in their families to stop it at once and not allow it to continue longer. What he had done he did with full knowledge of the consequences. He regretted that he had not finished the job by killing himself but he hoped his friends would do that for him. When asked why he killed the little girl, his answer was, "Because



The towns of Burns and Colesburg are shown east of Dickson in this 1923 map produced by the Tenn. Division of Geology.
Tennessee State Library & Archives teva.contentdm.oclc.org

she was just as mean as her mother.”

The blindfold was again adjusted over Wynn’s eyes and the wagon was driven out from under him. The body swung to and fro for some time. The neck was not broken and death was due to strangulation. The remains were turned over to relatives and they were returned to Colesburg where he will be buried tomorrow. According to one report, his body was taken down and burned to ashes. According to another, he was buried in a cemetery in Dickson Co. but there is no record.

Justice Larkins held an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Wynn and her little daughter, Mollie. The jury returned a verdict that they came to their death from wounds inflicted by an axe in the hands of her husband, J. H. Wynn. Rev. J. H. Luther conducted funeral services over the bodies of mother and daughter on Wednesday afternoon, the exercise being postponed until the arrival of some of her other children. The remains were buried beside those of her first husband in the family burying ground near her home.

James Anderson, son of Fannie, and Beulah Jane Wynn, daughter of James Henry Wynn, were married on August 16, 1892 in Dickson County, just about three weeks after the killings. I was told that Beulah died in 1899 but can find no record of her death.

I have been in contact with descendants of the Wynn family, most of whom lived in Dickson County. I am sure this was very difficult for them to live with.

At the time of the murder, Fannie’s oldest son, William T. Anderson was married, the father of three children and the owner of a store in Dickson which sold hardware, groceries and wagons. I was able to locate two of his descendants in Nashville several years ago who were well known people here and have since passed away. Also his father, John Anderson, was a brother to James Anderson, who in the early 1900 was the owner of Hurricane Mills, now the home of Loretta Lynn. There is an Anderson cemetery behind her house.

My grandfather, Elgin Tarkington, was fifteen years old at the time this murder happened. Fannie was his aunt and it has been passed down that he was at the hanging with his father, Richard Tarkington who was married to Amanda Elizabeth Lambert, my great grandmother, and a sister to Fannie.

The murder happened sometimes between 8 and 9 o’clock on Sunday evening. By noon or one o’clock on Monday, James Wynn had been hanged, saving the county of having a trial. It is still amazing to me how so much happened in such a short time. Hassells Creek is perhaps twenty or thirty miles from Colesburg and their only means of travel at that time was horseback. They must have had some fast horses.

A Need for Coffins:

Supplying the Union Army at Gallatin

by Shirley Wilson

The lawsuit of *William C. Youree vs. George M. Allen* was filed in the Circuit Court of Sumner County in 1866.¹ The deposition of Union Brig. General Eleazar A. Payne was taken on 4 January 1866 at the courthouse at Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, as a defense witness for Allen.² This was where Payne, a lawyer born in Ohio in 1815, lived before the war in 1850.³ It was also where he retired to after the war.⁴



Payne testified that he took command of the military district in Tennessee with headquarters in Gallatin on 12 December 1862 and remained there until 1 May 1864. Tennessee was under military law and he had jurisdiction over the counties of Robertson, Sumner, Macon, Smith, Wilson, Putnam, Jackson, Overton, Fentress, White and Dekalb.

The General further stated that there were nearly 6000 sick and convalescent soldiers at the post in Gallatin. There was a need for a great amount of timber to be used, principally for making coffins. He further stated that George Allen owned a sawmill near Cairo, Tennessee, in Sumner County and that he (Payne) told Allen that he could run the sawmill as Payne directed and he would pay him for it. Or, if Allen refused, Payne would seize it and run it himself. Allen thought about it briefly and then agreed to run it himself. However, Allen depleted what wood he had in a few weeks. General Payne then discovered that William Youree had a tract of land with a lot of timber on it. Payne sent “negroes” to Youree’s land to cut the timber and bring it to Allen’s sawmill. He also sent other men to protect the negroes while they cut the timber for the coffins. The timber was then taken to Allen’s sawmill. Payne further testified that both Allen and Youree were following his orders.

The deposition of James Edge was taken at the law office of W. D. Boswell in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, on 9 June 1866.⁵ Edge supported the statements of General Payne and stated he was almost 19 years of age and acquainted with the defendant, Allen. He stated he went to his father’s house in Gallatin in October or November 1862 and remained until 1864. Defendant had a mill close to his father and Edge knew he sawed lumber for the government under General Payne’s orders. Allen ran the mill under compulsion from the government to keep it from being taken from him.

NOTE by compiler Shirley Wilson: It should be noted that while the loose court papers of Sumner County often produce detailed and fascinating tidbits about an event, they quite frequently do not reveal why the lawsuit was filed or the court’s decision. Reading between the lines, it appears that Youree was suing to recover some of his losses from the removal of the timber from his land.

¹ Sumner County, Tennessee, Circuit Court case files: *William C. Youree vs. George M. Allen*, 1866, loose lawsuit #8620. Payne was spelled as such throughout this lawsuit. However, on-line resources spell it Paine.

² This was General Eleazar Arthur Paine who served in the Union Army and the deposition was taken there because it was where Paine lived both before and after the war.

³ 1850 U.S. census, Warren County, Illinois, Monmouth, stamped p. 86. Eleazar Arthur Paine household.

⁴ 1870 U.S. census, Warren County, Illinois, Monmouth, stamped p. 156. Eleazar A. Paine household.

⁵ 1870 U.S. census, Fayette County, Kentucky, Lexington, Ward 2, p. 40. Parker P. Edge household; James A. Edge 22 was living with his father.

Eleazer Paine–The Man, The Myth, The Hair

by Meg Groeling

This article was originally published on the web site "Emerging Civil War" and is reprinted here with the author's permission.¹

Brigadier General Eleazer Paine and I have an interesting relationship. I met him in the dark recesses of the Internet—me, a lonely Civil War widow searching for information about my lost love, Elmer Ellsworth, and Paine?

He was just hanging around in the machine, looking like . . . I don't know what! I have looked at many, many old photos, CDVs, ambrotypes, etc., of people in the middle of the nineteenth century, and I have never seen anyone like Eleazer Paine.

Paine started out in a fairly normal manner for the time. He was born on September 10, 1815, in Ohio, and attended West Point, graduating in 1839. He only briefly served in the Army, participating in the Seminole Wars under General Zachary Taylor, before he resigned his commission, in 1840. He then began studying law and dabbling in the Whiggishly Republican politics of Ohio.



Eleazer Paine

He passed the bar exam in 1843, beginning his law practice soon thereafter. Along with his legal work, and perhaps (the record is unclear) serving as a judge, from 1845 until 1848, Eleazer Paine was active in the Ohio State Militia. During that time, he wrote and published a training manual entitled *Military Instructions; Designed for the Militia and Volunteers*. His book was not nearly as well received as Elmer Ellsworth's *Complete Instructions For the Recruit In the Light Infantry Drill*, written nearly fifteen years later. Nevertheless, Paine was eagerly accepted into the thriving militia movement when he relocated to Monmouth, Illinois to practice law in 1848. While there, he married, raised a family, and became even more involved in the Republican political world.

One of his closest friends was another Illinois lawyer, Abraham Lincoln. Paine had evidently supported Lincoln in his bid for the Illinois State Legislature, (November, 1858), as a letter from Lincoln to Paine still exists, requesting some legal services on behalf of Lincoln's good friend, Dr. Anson Henry:

*E. A. Paine, Esq Springfield,
My dear sir Novr. 19.1858*

¹ This article on Eleazar Paine can be found online at emergingcivilwar.com/2011/10/17/eleazer-paine-the-man-the-myth-the-hair

Inclosed you find a letter and inclosure from my old friend Dr. A. G. Henry—now of Lafayette, Oregon Territory. Please look after the matter and write him or me.

Well, the election is over; and, in the main point, we are beaten. Still, my view is that the fight must go on. Let no one falter. The question is not half settled. New splits and divisions will soon be upon our adversaries; and we shall [have] fun again. Yours in haste. A. LINCOLN

By 1861, Paine had been elected Colonel of the 9th Illinois Infantry. The 9th was organized in Springfield, Illinois. It was mustered into Federal service on April 26, 1861, for a three-month enlistment. Apparently Paine could not talk his men into signing up for the rest of the War, as the unit was mustered out on July 26, 1861, after losing nine men to disease. Paine mustered out with his troops, but was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers two months later. Initially, he was given command of the Third Brigade, First Division in the Army of the Mississippi and sent to Paducah, Kentucky to guard a critical supply depot for the Federal Army.

This was where the trouble started. He ordered all enemy guerrilla fighters caught within his territory to be executed, and he was not very particular as to the facts. If he felt that one of the civilians might be actively supporting the Confederate cause, he considered this to be “guerrilla activity” and ordered the execution. Apparently the executions weren’t exactly regulation either. All General Paine wanted to see was a dead body.

His reputation for cruelty followed him to the command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Mississippi. He commanded troops at the Battle of New Madrid and the Battle of Island No. 10 in Missouri, and fought in the Siege of Corinth under Rosecrans. Even in combat conditions, the effect of Eleazer Paine’s spiteful nature was not limited to the Confederacy.



Eleazer Paine

On March 14, 1862, Paine was in command of a brigade, part of which was the 51st Illinois. The General angrily brought charges against First Lieutenant Theodore Brown, claiming, “. . . he did . . . at a dwelling house in the town of New Madrid . . . feloniously steal and take away certain goods, to wit one colt, . . . being the property of one Mrs. Craig.” The interesting thing about this charge was what happened to Brown. He was promoted to Captain in July of 1862 and given a variety of responsible recruiting positions in the Union Army until his discharge in May, 1865. Apparently being accused by General Paine did not hurt his reputation in any way.

Perhaps Eleazer Paine tried to control himself in the field, but when he was given command as Head of the District of Western Kentucky, the old issues of brutality began anew. From November, 1862 until April, 1864, his men were deployed to guard the railroads around Union Fort Thomas, and Gallatin, Tennessee, from Confederate raiders. The local citizens lived in fear of Paine’s *Reign of Terror*.

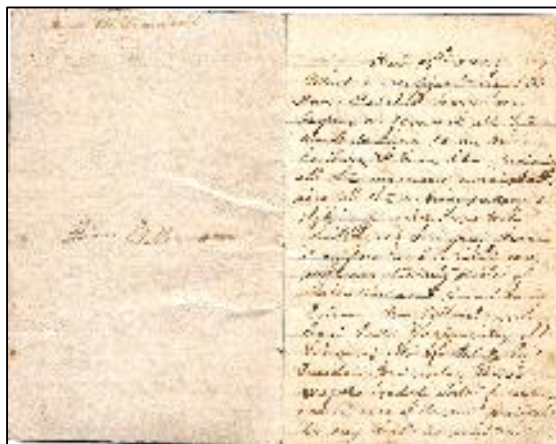
The best source available, besides Paine’s military record, is the thirty-six page diary of sixteen-year old Confederate sympathizer Alice Williamson, a schoolgirl in Gallatin. She wrote from February to September, 1864, and refers to Paine by a number of colorful epithets such as Old Payne (*sic*), Our King, Tempest, His Lordship, Old Hurricane, Thunder Storm, and Old Marster. A few of her diary entries include:

Feb. 19th 1864 Our king (old Payne) has just passed. I suppose he has killed every rebel in twenty miles of Gallatin and burned every town. Poor fellow! you had better be praying old Sinner! His Lordship left Tuesday. Wednesday three wagons loaded with furniture came over. I do not pretend to say that he sent them. No! I indeed, I would not. I would not slander our king. Any old citizen can see by going to his (Paynes) palace that his furniture was not taken

from Archie Miller's house & other places near by. He always goes for rebels but invariably brings furniture. I suppose his task is to furnish the contraband camp. . .

March 3d. Snow all melted and weather fine. Gen. Payne rode out this evening to look at the stock, in his last trip he killed only one man (citizen, he always kills citizens when he cant find soldiers) swears he will kill every man in Gallatin and Hartsville if bush whacking isn't stopped shortly.

March 12th Old Payne dined at Mrs. Hales today: every one despises him but are afraid to show it. Yesterday he went up the country a few miles to a Mr. Dalton's whose son came home from the Southern Army the day before and had the same day taken the Amnesty Oath. Riding up to the door he enquired of Mr. Dalton if his son was at home but before he answered his son came to the door. Old Nick then told him to get his horse and go with him. After insulting the father he carried his son a half mile away and shot him six times. One of Payne's escort hearing the young man groan with pain placed a pistol to his temple and remarked, I will stop that, sir, he shot him again. But this is nothing new this is the fifth man that has been shot in this way, besides numbers that have been carried off by scouts and never return.



Alice Williamson Diary

By April, information concerning General Paine's brutal depredations had gotten as far as the Western Army's high command. Paine was removed from his post on April 29, 1864, by the orders of Major General William T. Sherman, who transferred him to Tullahoma, Tennessee. The following is the text of the order as published in *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*:

April 29, 1864

General Rousseau,

Nashville, Ten: Order General Paine and the regiment now at Gallatin to Tullahoma, and give him charge of the defense of the road, embracing Duck and Elk River bridges. Replace Paine's troops by some guard at the bridges. The road north of Nashville is not important to me but the south is vital. Remember to place gun racks and muskets in all the forts and strong buildings, so that citizens may, if necessary, assist in the defense of Nashville. But there is no danger there now and cannot be for a month to come.

W.T. Sherman

Unfortunately, Tullahoma now became the focus of the General's brutality and he slipped immediately back into his old, bad habits. Paine was quickly put under investigation, and a Congressional inquiry into his actions in Kentucky found him guilty and punished him by reprimand at Paducah.

General Paine resigned from the Army in April, 1865 and returned to Monmouth, where he lived until just before his death in 1882. It is written that he had a large flagpole in the front yard of his Monmouth home, whereupon he flew a "secesh" flag he had taken from an Alabama regiment.

Eleazer was not the only General Paine in the Union Army. Paine had a first cousin, Wisconsinian Halbert E. Paine, who also served as a general. He, too, was a lawyer, a politician, and a friend of Lincoln. Halbert Paine led the Third Division of the Army of the Gulf in an assault on Priest Gap during the Battle of Port Hudson, where he suffered a

wound that required the amputation of his leg. Upon recovery, General Halbert Paine commanded troops in the defenses of Washington, D. C., during Jubal Early's raid in 1864. He resigned from the Army on May 15, 1865, returned to Wisconsin, and served in the U. S. Congress for three terms.



Halbert E. Paine

Apparently the wild, uncontrollable hair was a family trademark. There is only one image of General Eleazer Paine in which his hair is remotely under control, and his expression is not quite so . . . shall we say, "intense?" It comes from the Ohio Historical Society² and at present the Society claims he is "unknown."

I disagree. I'd know that face anywhere.



General Halbert Paine

Meg Groeling currently teaches middle-school math in California and is the author of *The Aftermath of Battle: The Burial of the Civil War Dead* (2015) and *First Fallen: the Life and Times of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth*, in which she uses Ellsworth's life as a lens through which to view the attitudes and events of the urban North prior to the Civil War. She recently earned a new master's degree, in Military History, this spring. Meg may be contacted at bloodnight@aol.com

Rebel Prisoners Sent to Gallatin

From a letter sent by Lt. Col. H. Case, 129th Illinois Vols., to Maj. J.S. Scarrett, Provost Marshal at Gallatin, Tenn., May 12, 1863. Case described three prisoners he was sending to Scarrett at Gallatin:

1. James Jones, a rebel soldier endeavoring to reach home on a furlough.
2. Green H. Birney, lives near Ferry Springs, engaged in peddling business with two other persons in the country between here and Nashville. Has been in the Southern army, is now more or less engaged in the transmission of letters from Southern soldiers to their families in this vicinity. Report says he is connected with the Guerrillas on the sly.
3. Harvey Lovell, lives near Walnut Grove. Lovell gave bond and took the oath on the 9th of May but at that very moment he had a letter in his pocket from a Southern soldier, to his family here, and attempted afterward to send it, knowing it to be such. Circumstances show that he very willingly engaged in that kind of business. He has two sons in the Rebel army, evidently assisting the rebels all he can, notwithstanding his bond and oath.

War Department Collection of Confederate Records
Manuscripts, 1861-1865, Entry 183, Box 8, File 851
National Archives Record Group 109

² "Ohio History Connections blog," *Ohio Historical Society*, (<http://ohiohistory.wordpress.com/2011/08/15/do-you-know-this-man/>).

Employees at the Confederate Percussion Cap Factory Tennessee State Arsenal, Nashville, October 1861

The Tennessee State Arsenal was located in the basement or lower floor of the state capitol building, which was nearly complete but still under construction when the Civil War began. A report published in the *Nashville Republican Banner* in the summer of 1860 describes a tour given to the reporter by Mr. Herriges, the Superintendent of the Arsenal. “We found the gun-racks and cases arranged in excellent order, and the swords, sabres, pistols, muskets, rifles and cannon in splendid condition. . . .”¹

After Tennessee seceded from the Union, activity at the Arsenal ramped up quickly. The Confederate government provided funds for a percussion cap factory to be located there. Recently, a list of employees of the Arsenal was located at the National Archives.² Dated in October, 1861, the list is comprised of four double-ledger sized pages stamped “Rebel Archives.” The entries include name and occupation, along with the number of days employed and the amount paid for the month of October.

The chief clerk of the Arsenal was J.W. Yeatman, and the Keeper of Ordinance & Stores was S.W. Alexander. Each of these men received \$3 per day in pay. There were two superintendents of the percussion works, one in charge of forming the caps and the other in charge of filling them. These men, H.B. North and Thos. J. Hartley, also earned \$3 per day. But the highest paid employee, at \$4.16 and 2/3 cents per day, was William Fay, the chemist in charge of the gunpowder. Other employees earned lesser amounts, down to just 50 cents daily. The total payroll for October was just over \$5,000.

According to Wilhelm’s *Military Dictionary* (revised 1881), percussion caps are “small metal covers, inlaid with detonating powder, and placed on the nipple of a rifle or revolver. The hammer, striking on the outer surface of the cap, causes the powder to explode and ignite the charge.” Mark Boatner, in his *Civil War Dictionary*, says that the percussion cap was invented in 1805 by Scottish clergyman Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, and came into wide use in the 1830s.



The percussion hammer in a cocked position. The cap, about the size of a pencil eraser, fits over the end of the nipple.
www.science.howthingswork.com

The Nashville City Directory of 1860-61 shows that H.B. North was a machinist who lived on Vine Street and worked “at Anderson’s.” Andrew Anderson was the proprietor of a foundry on Broad Street and a manufacturing establishment that made iron railings “and etc.” nearby on College St.³ Mr. North is not listed in 1865 Nashville directory, the next available year.

The 1860 census of Davidson County, ward 6, shows that Horatio North was a 25-year-old native of New York,

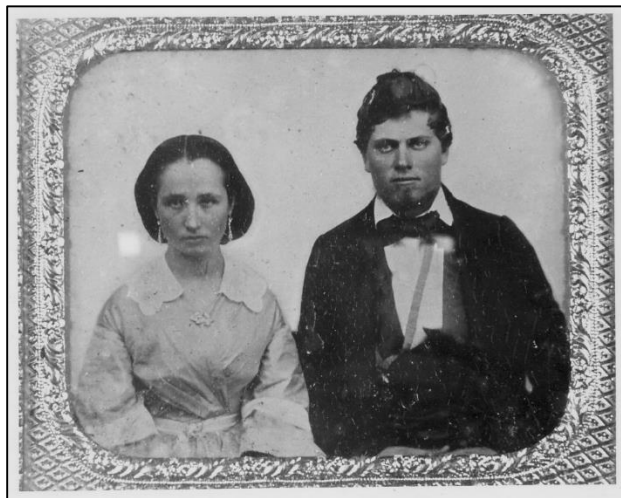
¹ “The State Arsenal in the Capitol,” *Nashville Republican Banner*, 31 July 1860, p.3.

² “War Department Collection of Confederate Records,” Record Group 109, Entry no. 183, file no. 3899. U.S. National Archives.

³ Nashville City and Business Directory for 1860-61 (Nashville: L.P. Williams, 1860).

who worked as a “finisher” in the foundry. He lived with Mary Woodruff, age 56, and Elizabeth North, age 27.⁴ Apparently Horatio North’s New York origins did not result in scruples about working for the Confederacy.

Joseph W. Yeatman, the chief clerk, was a member of an established Nashville family. His father, Henry Yeatman, was a well-to-do merchant.⁵ Joseph graduated from the Nashville public high school in 1859, and headed off to Yale College.⁶ Evidently the war drew him back home, and in June of 1861 as war fever grew in Nashville he enlisted as a private in what became Porter’s Battery.⁷ However, there is no military record on file for Yeatman. By the fall of 1862 the 19-year-old was serving clerk of the State Arsenal. One wonders if Henry Yeatman discouraged his son from active service in the Confederate army and consoled him by securing the Arsenal position supporting the war. In later years Joseph became the Principal of Montgomery Bell Academy, serving from 1874-1886.⁸



**German immigrant and cabinet maker William Fay ,
who became the gunpowder chemist at the Confederate
Percussion Cap Factory in Nashville.**
Vanhorn family tree, Ancestry.com

The well-paid Chemist, 33-year-old William Fay, was a man of many talents. How he got from his occupation as a furniture dealer in 1860, as shown in the Nashville City Directory, to mixing gunpowder at the Arsenal is a mystery.⁹ The 1860 census lists him as Willie Fay, a cabinet maker, and indicates he was born in Baden, Germany, about 1828.¹⁰ Perhaps he had prior chemistry experience in Germany. He and his growing family were still in Nashville in 1870, when he is listed as a retail grocer with \$2,000 in personal property.¹¹ Family records online show that he was in St. Louis by 1880 and died in California in 1895.

From other Civil War records, it appears that the percussion factory ceased operation abruptly in February 1862, which coincides with the fall of Fort Donelson on the Tennessee river and the subsequent capture of Nashville by the Federal troops. The U.S. War Department’s file on J.W. Yeatman provides a possible clue as to what happened to the

percussion caps when the Confederates evacuated Nashville. On Feb. 20, 1862, J.W. Yeatman wrote to W.W. Mackall, Asst. Adjutant General, asking his assistance in dealing with six boxcars worth of ammunition stored at Murfreesboro. According to Yeatman, the train bearing this ammunition was stopped at Murfreesboro and unloaded, on the order of Gen. Hardeman. Evidently unloaded in haste, the ammunition was jumbled up. Yeatman had received requisitions for ammunition, but had no manpower to help sort and haul.¹²

⁴ 1860 U.S. census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville Ward 6, p. 441B (stamped), family 973, Mary Woodruff household. Digital record, *Heritage Quest online*.

⁵ 1860 U.S. census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville Ward 5, p. 421B (stamped), family 1160, Henry Yeatman household. Digital record, *Heritage Quest online*.

⁶ Fifth Annual Report of the Public Schools of the City of Nashville, 1859-1860. As posted on Nashville History, “Graduates of Nashville Schools 1860-1888.” *Nashvillehistory.blogspot.com*

⁷ John W. Morton, *The Artillery of Nathan Bedford Forrest’s Cavalry* (Pickle Partners, n.p., 2014).

⁸ W.W. Clayton, *History of Davidson County* (Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis, 1880), p. 256.

⁹ Nashville City and Business Directory for 1860-61 (Nashville: L.P. Williams, 1860).

¹⁰ 1860 U.S. census, Davidson County, Tenn., Nashville Ward 4, p. 371B (stamped), fam. 614, Willie Fay household. Digital record, *Heritage Quest online*.

¹¹ 1870 U.S. census, Davidson County, Tenn., Civil District 13, p. 445 (stamped), fam. 645, William Fay household. Digital record, *Heritage Quest online*.

¹² “Confederate Citizens’ File,” J.W. Yeatman entry; citing NARA microfilm publication M346. Digital image, *Fold3.com*.

The history books are full of references to the South's inadequate manufacturing capability during the war. The Nashville Percussion Cap factory is one example of the Confederate government's efforts to remedy that situation. Its early demise was one factor in reducing the South's ability to wage war.

Workman	Duties		
J.W. Yeatman	Chief Clerk	Jack Moore	Driller & Varnisher
J.W. Melmer	2 nd Clerk	Thos. Rigsby	Driller & Varnisher
J.W. Alexander	Keeper Ord. & Stores	Elijah Dumm [Dunn?]	Driller & Varnisher
Thomas Stevenson	Assistant	John Dixon	Driller & Varnisher
J.T. Mitchel	Packer	W.J. Holt	Driller & Varnisher
Wm. Jarvis	Packer	John O'Hara	Driller & Varnisher
J.D. Martin	Packer	Joe Burt	Driller & Varnisher
Thos. Moran	Packer	Joe Fields	Driller & Varnisher
Robt. Champ	Packer	John Jenkins	Driller & Varnisher
Thos. Fleming	Teamster	N.S. Horn	Driller & Varnisher
William Sands	Laborer	Ben Reeves	Driller & Varnisher
Mich Downer	Laborer	Wm. Anderson	Driller & Varnisher
Thos. Sullivan	Laborer	H. Davis	Driller & Varnisher
Owen McGovin	Laborer	C. Davis	Driller & Varnisher
John Kain	Laborer	George Trafford	Driller & Varnisher
Jno. McGovin	Laborer	Wm. Hail	Driller & Varnisher
Lou Connelly	Laborer	James Cameron	Driller & Varnisher
Wm. Taffen	Laborer	Wm. Scott	Driller & Varnisher
Pat. McDonald	Laborer	W.H. Scott	Driller & Varnisher
Mich Ford	Laborer	Wm. Trafford	Driller & Varnisher
Green Beckwith	Laborer	H.B. North	Supt. Forming Dept. Caps
James Hasbern	Magazine Keeper	O. Ellis	Machinist
Wm. Harrison	Packer	G.W. Barns	Machine Roller
John Woodhouse	Packer	J. Long	Roller & Former
W.I. Glasscock	Packer	J. Childres	Cutter & Cleaner
R.H. Adams	Packer	J. Hayes	Cleaner & etc.
George Morton	Packer	J. Rolffs	Cleaner & etc.
Tom Alexander	Office Boy	J. Fisk	Cleaner & etc.
E.R. Glasscock	Assistant	J. Bonville	Cleaner & etc.
Thos. J. Hartley	Supt. Filling Dept. Caps	H.A. Simpson	Cleaner & etc.
Wm. Fay	Chemist	J. Moore	Cleaner & etc.
W. Davis	Filler or Charger	J. Nickens	Cleaner & etc.
W. Hazlett	Counter & Boxer	Tho. Brussels	Cleaner & etc.
F. Fields	Driller & Varnisher	F. Nickens	Cleaner & etc. (copper)
A.R. Horn	Driller & Varnisher	J. Chandler	Cleaner & etc.
B. Williams	Driller & Varnisher	S. Kussman	Cleaner & etc.
J.W. Trafford	Driller & Varnisher	J. Hughes	Cleaner & etc.
Geo. Stanback	Driller & Varnisher	T. Shay	Cleaner & etc.
Wm. Autin [Austin?]	Driller & Varnisher	T. Fobry	Cleaner & etc.
James Martin	Driller & Varnisher	A. Willard	Cleaner & etc.
Wm. Dixon	Driller & Varnisher	J. West	Cleaner & etc.
John Martin	Driller & Varnisher	J. Hitchcock	Cleaner & etc.
H. Fields	Driller & Varnisher	B. Rowbey	Cleaner & etc.
E.E. Gower	Driller & Varnisher	P. Hartwell	Cleaner & etc.
		W. Atkinson	Cleaner & etc.
		W. Greer	Cleaner & etc.
		W.F. Baker	Cleaner & etc.
		D. Lysle	Cleaner & etc.
		Pat Skerry [or S. Kerry?]	Cleaner & etc.
		J. Bishop	Cleaner & etc.
Workman	Duties		
W. Fuller	Driller & Varnisher		
J.B. Simms	Driller & Varnisher		
Wm. Roiler[?]	Driller & Varnisher		

J. Matthews	Cleaner & etc.	Wm Rolffs	Friction Primer Maker
J. Hart	Cleaner & etc.	Julius Casparis	Friction Primer Maker
J. Randle	Cleaner & etc.	Lewis Knaffea	Friction Primer Maker
J. Hartnet	Cleaner & etc.	Frances Steif	Friction Primer Maker
Thos. White	Cleaner & etc.	F.A. Dodd	Friction Primer Maker
J. Dolan	Cleaner & etc.	Beda Kubler	Friction Primer Maker
Thos. Dolan	Cleaner & etc.	David Stitt	Friction Primer Maker
J. White	Cleaner & etc.	Fred Wagner	Friction Primer Maker
H. Hitchcock	Cleaner & etc.	Jno. Giniper	Making Fulminate
R. Lacroix	Cleaner & etc.	Pat Omilia	Refining Saltpeter
P. Lark	Cleaner & etc.	Virgilia Vannuch	Friction Primer Maker
E. Willard	Cleaner & etc.	Lewis Vannuch	Friction Primer Maker
J. Buckhanan	Cleaner & etc.	U. Hyne	Friction Primer Maker
E. Hughes	Cleaner & etc.	Eugene Lenhard	Friction Primer Maker
J. Smith	Cleaner & etc.	Hyronems Ehrhard	Friction Primer Maker
E. Gibson	Cleaner & etc.	Fred Schott	Pyrotechnic Maker
R. Campbell	Cleaner & etc.	Henry Harris	Pyrotechnic Maker
W. Bostleman	Friction Primer Maker	Anton Dush	Pyrotechnic Maker
Peter Roth	Friction Primer Maker	John Boehler	Pyrotechnic Maker
L.W. Kreigner	Friction Primer Maker	Joseph Jacob	Pyrotechnic Maker
Jno. Schleicher	Friction Primer Maker	Peter Jacob	Pyrotechnic Maker
Tho. Knoch	Friction Primer Maker		
Peter Meinhard	Friction Primer Maker		
Lewis Ehrhart	Friction Primer Maker		

I certify that the foregoing "Return of Hired Men" is correct, that they were all engaged in government work & that their services were absolutely necessary.
M.H. Wright, 1 Lt. Arty. C.S.A.]

Joseph Woods Yeatman

Prof. Joseph Woods Yeatman, A.M., M.D., (Nashville, Tenn.), son of Henry T. and Sarah (West) Yeatman, was born Feb. 1, 1843, at Nashville, Tenn. In college he was a member of Delta Kappa. He left our class during third term, Freshman Year, and entered the Confederate Army as a member of the Porter Battery, and was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson. He subsequently matriculated as a student in Toronto, and graduated there with honor. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Nashville, and held the position till 1874. To perfect his knowledge in these branches, he pursued a full course in the Nashville College of Medicine, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. He also received from the University of Nashville the degree of Master of Arts. In 1874 he became Principal of Montgomery Bell Academy, which position he held to the time of his death. He died July 14, 1886, beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

Most of the above facts are gathered from a biographical notice published in the *Southwestern Journal of Education*, soon after his death, for a copy of which we are indebted to his niece.

He was married Aug. 21, 1866, at Toronto, to Miss Margaret Helen Fortier, who died October 20, 1869.

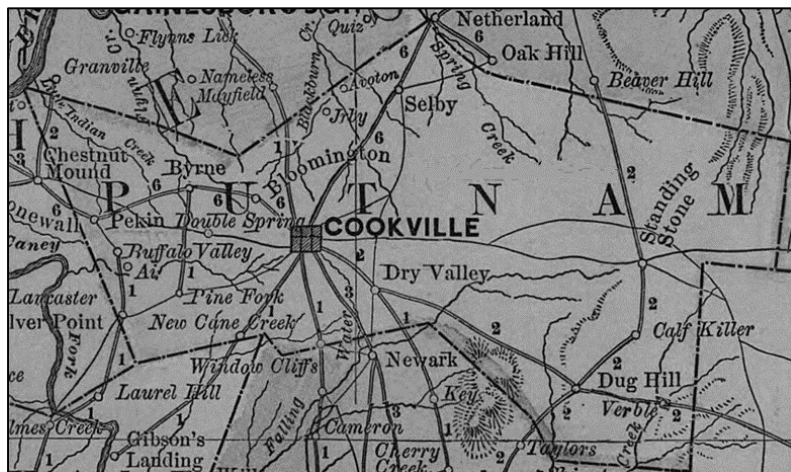
[This obituary was published in the *Nashville American* on July 15, 1888. It appears to have originally been published by Yale University, as it refers to his Freshman year class. The information about his capture at Ft. Donelson seems inaccurate, based on the letter he wrote from Murfreesboro (cited above) and the lack of any military record for him. The obituary appears on the Montgomery Bell Archives web site: montgomerybell.pastperfectonline.com]

The Allison Murders in Putnam County, 1875

by Dr. Mitzi P. Freeman¹

Introduction

On the 27th of March 1878, rural Cookeville, Tennessee gained national attention with the public hanging of brothers Joseph Lewis Brassell and George Andrew “Teek” Brassell for the murders of brothers Russell M. Allison and John James Allison in November 1875. According to the 1880 Census, Putnam County had 11,500 inhabitants living within its boundaries. On the day of the hanging, crowds swelled to an estimate of 10,000 to 12,000 within the city of Cookeville. One newspaper account placed the estimate as high as 20,000. In 1907, the *Putnam County Herald* recalled the observations of some of its older citizens who said that it was “the largest crowd ever seen” in Cookeville.ⁱ Newspaper reporters from around the country descended on the town to report on the hanging.



Map of Putnam County, Tenn. ca. 1885
Burns was located about nine miles east of Cookeville

The following research is intended to be a detailed history of the Allison murders and of the Brassell hangings. The primary sources for this research are two Tennessee Supreme Court Cases: 1) *The State vs. Joseph Braswell, G. A. Braswell alias Teek Braswell, and W. B. Bates alias Dol Bates*; and 2) *The State vs. W. B. Bates alias Dol Bates*; and numerous newspaper articles from Tennessee newspapers from 1875-1883.

Background

THE ALLISON FAMILY AND OTHER VICTIMS

The victims involved in this tragedy were three Allison brothers, Russell M. Allison, John James Allison and Joseph C. Allison; their stepmother Angeline Allison Isbell; and two family friends Archibald Bryant and Amanda Pippin. Angeline Isbell’s stepson, William Jefferson Isbell, was the intended target that night; but he was not present at the scene.

In 1819, the Allison family came to White County, Tennessee from Orange County, North Carolina. They settled in that part of White County that became part of Putnam County when it was created in 1854. Joseph Stewart Allison, known as “Hog Joe,” married Eliza Lyons Rhea on 4 October 1834 and raised a family of eleven children. After the death of Eliza in 1866, Hog Joe married Angeline Beasley. The Allison family was very well thought of in the community.

Russell M. Allison – “Russ” was the first murder victim at the hand of Teek Brassell. He was born 16 December 1856 in Putnam County and was two weeks shy of his 19th birthday when he was murdered. He was engaged to

¹ Mitzi P. Freeman, Ph. D., has been doing genealogical research for nearly 20 years. Her interests are primarily in Putnam, Jackson and White counties. She hosts a website called TNGenes Genealogy at <http://tngenes.net>. She can be reached at tnresearch@tngenes.net.

Rebecca Frances “Frankie” Barnes, who later married Byrd Cantrell Lindsey. Russ continued to live with his stepmother, Angie, after the death of his father in 1873 and her subsequent marriage to James Livingston Isbell. He was asleep in the upstairs bedroom.

John James Allison - John, Russ’s older brother, was the second murder victim. He was not at the house the night that Russ was shot but rather was a member of the posse that went to apprehend the Brassell brothers on the following night. He was born 16 August 1845 in White County (later Putnam County). He married Lee Ann Maxwell on 16 January 1866. By 1875, they had four children under the age of eight years old: Mary Plinie; Joseph Wilson; Eliza J.; and Amanda Angeline.

Joseph C. Allison – “Joe” was the youngest of the Allison children. He was born 30 March 1859 in Putnam County. He, too, was living with his stepmother and her second husband. Although he was at the house the night of the murder, he was uninjured. He was sleeping in the dining room, which was located on main floor of house.

Angeline (Beasley) Allison Isbell – “Angie”, the owner of the Allison/Isbell home, was born about 1829 in Virginia. She married Hog Joe on 22 October 1868 and helped raise his children. He died on 19 November 1873. In his Will dated 21 October 1873,ⁱⁱ he left her the Allison home place and 300 acres of land. She and her stepchildren continued to live there even after her marriage to James Isbell. On the night of the murder, she was asleep in the bed on the main floor. James was not home.

Archibald Bryant – “Arch” was Russ’ childhood friend and was living with the Isbell family at the time of the shooting. He and Russ were asleep in the upstairs bedroom. He was born 20 February 1859 in Putnam County to Daniel Irwin and Arena Irene (Elrod) Bryant.

Amanda Pippin – “Mandy” was Angie’s friend. She was living with and working for her at the time of the shooting. The 1880 Census identified her as a servant. She was born 2 February 1839 in Jackson County to Lewis Pearson and Jane Ann (Lawson) Pippin. She never married. On the night of the murder, she was asleep in the bed with Angie.

William Jefferson Isbell - William was the intended victim the night of the murder. He was born 23 December 1840 in Jackson County to James Isbell and his first wife Rebecca Jones. Since he was a Tax Collector for Putnam County, he was known to carry large sums of money as he traveled throughout the county. The Brassells had expected him to stop and spend the night with his father and stepmother; but for some unknown reason, he spent the night elsewhere. He first married Sarah M. Cameron on 3 February 1861 in DeKalb County. After her death, he married Amanda Helen Starnes on 1 August 1867 in DeKalb County. By 1875, they had three small children under the age of seven.

THE BRASSELL FAMILY AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

The criminals involved in this tragedy were three brothers James Reuben Brassell, Joseph Lewis Brassell, and George Andrew Brassell and their two friends, Dobson Yeargan Johnson and William Bell Bates.

The Brassell family hailed from Barren County, Kentucky and moved to Dixon Springs, Smith County in 1858. By 1870, they resided in the Seventh Civil District of Putnam County, in what is now known as Baxter. Their primary source of income was the distilling and distribution of illegal whiskey. Their reputation in the community was not good, and they had multiple run-ins with the law. The *Daily American* described the parents as having “faces indicative of dark passions” and “are feared by everyone who is familiar with them.”ⁱⁱⁱ

James Reuben Brassell – Although “Jim” did not go to the Allison/Isbell home on the night of the murder, it was generally believed that he was the architect of the robbery plan. The *Daily American* described him as “the shrewest and most dangerous of the whole clan.”^{iv} He was born 27 November 1844 in Barren County, Kentucky. During the

Civil War, he served in the 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry USA and the 8th Tennessee Mounted Infantry USA. His service records describe him as 21 years old, 5' 10" - 5' 11" tall, blue eyes, light hair, and fair complexion.^v Between 1869 and 1872, he was indicted numerous times in Smith County for "gaming." The Attorney General declined to prosecute if Jim agreed to pay the court costs. On 3 March 1874, he married Harriet Zenira Dowell. At the time of the murder, Jim, his wife and infant son were living in a one-room house near Jim's parents, Egbert H. and Mary Louise (Baker) Brassell.

The four men that went to the Allison home on the night of 29 November 1875 were:

Joseph Lewis Brassell - Although "Jo" fired his gun that night, he did not actually harm anyone. He was born about 1853 in Barren County, Kentucky. About 1870, he married a young lady who bore him a son. Jo's wife died of measles shortly after giving birth. Jo's primary source of income was illegally distilling whiskey. He claimed that he could make \$25 [\$531 today] a week from his stills. Jo was described as 6' 2" tall and 155 pounds.^{vi}

George Andrew Brassell - "Teek" was directly responsible for the deaths of Russ and John Allison. He was born 18 December 1855 in Barren County, Kentucky. Prior to the Allison murders, he had been arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury of Smith County for shooting George Allen Sexton on 25 March 1874. By March 1875, the State dropped the charges. Teek was described as 5' 10" tall and 160 pounds.^{vii}

Dobson Yeargan "Dop" Johnson - By turning States Evidence, Johnson avoided any charges in the Allison murders. Johnson was born in March 1846 in DeKalb County and was the son of David and Malvina (Yeargan) Johnson. During the Civil War, he served in the 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry USA. He was 6' 1" tall and 160 pounds.^{viii} He married Mary Pain on 12 February 1863. By 1875, they had five children: three girls and two boys. Prior to the Allison murders, Johnson was accused of many crimes including bacon stealing, hog stealing, and larceny. Along with notorious criminal High Curtis^{ix}, he was arrested for robbing a store in New Middleton, Smith County. He turned State Evidence in this case and was directly credited with breaking up the High Curtis Gang.

William Bell "Dol" Bates - Bates was originally charged with First Degree Murder of Russell Allison along with the Brassell brothers. His attorney requested and received a Severance from the Brassell case and Change of Venue to DeKalb County. Although he discharged his weapon during the night of the 29th, he did not actually harm anyone. He was born 10 May 1847 in Smith County to Cynthia Martin. After his mother's marriage to William Bates, he began using the surname Bates. During the Civil War, Bates served in the 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry USA. His service records describe him as being 18 years old, 5' 4" tall, blue eyes, light hair and a fair complexion.^x He married Sarah F. Manning on 5 December 1875 in DeKalb County (six days after the murder). Johnson and Bates were childhood friends.

PLACES WHERE MAJOR EVENTS TOOK PLACE

Allison/Isbell House - The Allison/Isbell House was located nine miles west of Cookeville on the Nashville Road (formerly the Walton Road). In the present day, the location is in the vicinity of the intersection of the Nashville Highway and 1st Avenue in Baxter, near the Victoria Gardens Retirement Home. The house consisted of two cabins



Illegal distilling of whiskey, or moonshine, was a common practice in 19th century Tennessee.

(Tenn. State Library & Archives - Prohibition Exhibit
sos.tn.gov/tsla/exhibits/prohibition/images)

connected by a passageway between them. The west cabin, where the shooting occurred, was a two-story building with a dining room, a bedroom, and one other room on the main floor. Upstairs, directly over this bedroom, was a second bedroom. A staircase connected the two bedrooms.

Home of Egbert Hickman and Mary Louise Brassell - The Brassell Family home was located about 1.5 miles from the Allison/Isbell Home. Currently, the Baxter Elementary School sits on the land that was once a part of the Brassell farm. The Brassell Family Cemetery is next to the school in a fenced lot (in 1878, the cemetery was near the house). In addition to Jo and Teek, their father Egbert, mother

Mary, sister Amanda, and Jo's son James P. lived in the home.

Home of Jim and Harriet Brassell – Jim and family lived in a one-room house about a mile from Brassell family home.

Billy Goat Hill - Billy Goat Hill was the site officially designated for the hanging of the Brassell brothers. It was located a half of a mile south-west of the Court House and on the property of Thomas J. Shaw. In the present day, the site is approximately located on the Southeast side of the intersection of Jackson Street and Walnut Avenue.

The Conspiracy

On the morning of the 29 November 1875, Johnson and Bates traveled by horseback from their homes in DeKalb County to Putnam County to purchase whiskey from the Brassells. They crossed the Caney Fork River at Moss' Ferry (located near the present day Floating Mill Boat Dock on the Center Hill Lake) and arrived Jim's home shortly after dark.

About an hour later, Jo and Teek arrived carrying a jug of whiskey and a lantern. After dinner, the men excused themselves, went outside, sat down on a nearby log, and began drinking whiskey. Since it was a cold night, the whiskey helped to warm them.

Eventually, the discussion turned to money. Jim proposed that they rob the owners of the Allison/Isbell home. He claimed that he knew that \$4000 [\$85,000 today] was kept in the home, and \$600 [\$12,750 today] was hidden in an old clock. To sweeten the pot, he also claimed that the Putnam County Tax Collector, William J. Isbell would be spending the night there. Isbell was known to carry large sums of money in the course of his duties as a Tax Collector.

As the whiskey flowed, they plotted their strategy. At one point, Johnson pleaded with them delay their plan until another time. Bates responded that if they were going to do it, it would have to be done that night as he could not return any time soon. Eventually, the details of the plan were finalized: they would rob the family of the money, but no one was to be hurt. Fortified by liquid courage, the men headed to the Allison/Isbell home. At the last minute, Jim backed out, because he felt that his wife would become suspicious if he were gone too long.

While Jim returned home to his wife, the other four men put their plan into motion. On their way to the Allison/Isbell home, they stopped by the Brassells' father's house for supplies. Johnson and Bates waited by the field until Jo and Teek returned carrying a box of "blackening," red short coats, two pistols, and a derringer. Jo and Teek needed to don disguises, as they feared they would be recognized. Since Bates and Johnson were unknown in this county, they felt that they would not need disguises. To hide their features, Jo and Teek daubed the blackening on their faces and turned the coats inside out before putting them on. Bates and Johnson turned their coats inside out, as well. Satisfied that they were unrecognizable, the four men continued on to the Allison/Isbell home. In their excitement, Jo and Teek waived their pistols in the air and shouted "We ARE Bullies!!!"

The Shooting of Russell M. Allison

This night, Angie and Mandy were sharing the bed on the main floor. Angie had gone to bed around 9pm and Mandy an hour later. Both women were asleep by midnight. Russ and Arch were asleep in the bed upstairs, and Joe was

asleep in the dining room. Neither James Isbell nor his son, William, was home. Earlier in the day, William sent word to Angie that he would be staying the night; but he later changed his mind and stayed elsewhere. The house was completely dark except for the fire in the fireplace.

Shortly before midnight, the four conspirators arrived at the Allison/Isbell home. As they entered the yard, the Brassells took the lead.

Angie awoke when she heard a noise outside.

“Mrs. Isbell? Mrs. Isbell?” she heard a man’s voice, just outside the door, call out.

When she asked who it was and what he wanted, the voice called out “Mansfield Howell and three men, By God!” He continued by saying that they were four men who were working on the railroad and that they wanted supper.

She replied that she knew it was not Mansfield Howell, because Howell did not swear.

Russ called down from upstairs “Don’t be alarmed. It’s just the Brassell boys.” Having grown up with and attended school with the Brassell boys, Russ readily recognized Teek’s voice.

Angie told Russ that he would have to get up, come downstairs and let them in. Russ descended the stairs, lit a candle, and set it on a small table near the door. Upon opening the door, he exclaimed “Why it’s Teek and Joseph.” With pistols cocked and ready for shooting, the Brassell brothers rushed in the room. Bates and Johnson lingered just outside door.

Teek yelled “By God, I AM A BULLY!” He grabbed Russ, who attempted to free himself, and the two boys grappled with each other until they reached the middle of the room.

Russ cried out “Don’t do so, Teek!”, and he grabbed for Teek’s gun.

Teek screamed “TURN MY PISTOL LOOSE!!”

Jo yelled “Damn him! I can make him turn loose!” as he headed towards them.

Struggling for control of the gun, Teek’s and Russ’ hands and arms rose towards the ceiling. The pistol fired a ball into the ceiling. Russ broke free from Teek and ran toward the dining room. Teek took aim and fired at Russ just as he was passing through the dining room door. The ball struck Russ in the back of the hip and exited just below his navel.

The commotion in the room caused both Angie and Mandy to rise up in the bed to see what was happening. Angie screamed “In the name of God, Jo and Teek Braswell are you going to kill us all!!”

Jo raced over to the foot of the bed and pointed his pistol at Angie. Angie grabbed the covers, pulled them over her head, and fell back into the bed screaming. Mandy’s hands flew to her face, and she too fell back into the bed screaming. Jo fired his pistol. Fortunately, the ball completely missed both women and lodged in the bedding. It was discovered the next morning when Angie changed the bedding.

Arch, in the upstairs bedroom upon hearing the gunshots, quickly scrambled out the window and hung by his fingertips on the window’s ledge. Joe Allison, who was asleep in the dining room, awoke in just time to see his brother, Russ, running through the door.

Realizing that their plan had gone completely awry, the intruders hastily left. As they were leaving, Bates shot several times in the yard – ostensibly at a dog. They went up the road a short distance and stopped to catch their breath. Teek proposed that they go back and kill “the old lady and the rest of the family” to keep them from identifying them. Bates responded that they had already done enough that night!

By the time, the men reached the Brassells' home, it was nearly 1am. Jo and Teek spent the night at their father's house while Bates and Johnson stayed at Jim's house.

"Angie, I'm Shot"

"Angie, I'm shot! And Jo and Teek Brassell are the ones that shot me!" cried Russ as he staggered from the dining room to the foot of Angie's bed, where he collapsed in pain.

"I'm hurting! Do you reckon it will kill me?"

Angie replied "I hope not, Russell."

She immediately jumped from the bed to help Russ. Lowering the waistband of his pants, Russ showed her his bleeding abdomen. She pulled a chaise lounge in front of the fireplace and helped him to lay down. Joe Allison and Arch came running into the room. Russ claimed that he did not realize that he had been shot until after he returned from the dining room.

In all the historical accounts, there is little detail as to series of the events that transpired in the house immediately following the shooting. It is presumed the victims waited a while to ensure that the danger had passed and then summoned help. They tried to render aid to Russ and to make him as comfortable as possible.

Dr. William Samuel Robinson arrived early in the morning to attend to Russ. He discovered that the ball had struck him near the middle of his hip and exited near the navel. The wound was eight inches in depth and two inches in breadth. Dr. Robinson attended to his wounds with the best medical care that he had available for 1875.

The news of the shooting spread like wild fire. Friends and neighbors descended on the Allison/Isbell home seeking news and attempting to comfort the family.

About an hour before he died, Russ, who was extremely pale and suffering terribly, had grown quite still. He told everyone that he was going to die soon. William L. Ray asked him if he knew who shot him. Russ replied that it was Jo and Teek Brassell. He also said that there were two other men present that night, but he did not know who they were. His last request was for Rev. John Lansden to hold prayer. Russ drew his last breath on earth and died between 11am-12pm on 1 December 1875.^{xi}

To Be Continued

ⁱ No Title. *Putnam County Herald* [Cookeville, TN] 27 Mar 1907: 3.

ⁱⁱ This Will is referenced in a deed from Angeline Isbell to James H. Lee dated 4 April 1891 [*Putnam County, Tennessee Deed Book P*, Page 542]. A search for this Will yielded no results. It was probably destroyed in the court house fire in 1899.

ⁱⁱⁱ "BROTHERS FOR BROTHERS – The Brothers Brassell Hang for the Murder of the Brothers Allison at Cookeville, Tenn. – History of the Crime of the Young Ruffians – And Their Pious End." *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 28 Mar 1878: 4.

^{iv} "The Brassells Hung." *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 28 Mar 1878: 4, hereinafter cited as "The Brassells Hung."

^v Brasil, James R., "Civil War Service Records, Union Records," digital images, *Fold3*, 8th Tennessee Mounted Infantry, pg. 2.

^{vi} "Criminal News." *Chicago Tribune* [Chicago, IL] 28 Mar 1878. *Newspapers.com*, <<https://www.newspapers.com/image/28362801>>, hereinafter cited as "Criminal News."

^{vii} Ibid.

^{viii} Johnson, Dobson (Pvt, Co. E, 4th Tenn. Mtd. Inf., Civil War), pension application no. 599,041, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications., 1861-1934; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington, D. C.

^{ix} Hiram Curtis, alias High Curtis, was the ringleader of a gang of thieves that operated in Middle Tennessee during the late 1860s and early 1870s. Other known members were High's brothers Ed and Bill Curtis. They were captured in the Spring of 1876, prosecuted for their crimes and sent to the state prison in 1877.

^x Bates, William B., "Civil War Service Records, Union Records," digital images, *Fold3*, 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry, pg. 10.

^{xi} *State vs Joseph Braswell*, Tennessee Supreme Court Case Files. Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville, TN. Box 35.

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

Stewart and Sumner Counties

*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.

Stewart County

Hastings, Hiram: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, male, head of household.

Kenaly, J. D.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; mania, duration of present attack, 6; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 28; confined, restrained with strap; inmate in Tenn. Hospital for the Insane, [years and discharge date illegible]. [s.d.4,e.d.159; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, son, in household of Joseph Kennelly.

Nolin, Willie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.159; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.14]

Parmer, Alferd: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth [s.d.4,e.d.159; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.14]

Bailey, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.159; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.49]

Nolin, Margaret: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.159; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.19]

Nolin, Charity C.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; supposed cause, hereditary; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.158; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.33]

Shaw, Miranda: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting; supposed cause, deaf from birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.158; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.35]

Shaw, Hester: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting; supposed cause, deaf from birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.158; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.36]

Grice, Cardie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; able-bodied. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, insanity; duration of present attack, 18 years, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, [illegible]; not confined. **Also:** Idiots Schedule, afflicted at age 7. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.40.] **Pop.Sch.:** Cordie Grice, age 24, white, female, pauper.

Shemwell, James.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; form, insanity; duration of present attack, [illegible]; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, [illegible]; confined, with strap. **Also:** Blind Schedule; not self-supporting, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, step-son, in household of Dan Town.

Hart, Wm.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; form, dementia; duration of present attack, [illegible]; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 71; not confined. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 72, white, father-in-law, in household of Pink Sikes.

Seller[?], Bettie: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; form, insanity; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 33; not confined. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** Bettie Sikes, age 35, white, wife, in household of Pink Sikes.

Bowen, Thos.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; number of attacks, 1; confined; Nashville Asylum [no dates]. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, male, prisoner, county jail.

Riggins, Bell: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; afflicted at age 12; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.40]

Wilson, Wyatt: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.8]

Dougherty, Mildred: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 7; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.49]

Milan, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 8, supposed cause, scarlet fever; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, male, head of household.

Varner, James: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; residence, Penn.; in county jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule; number of attacks, 1; confined. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, white, male, prisoner, county jail.

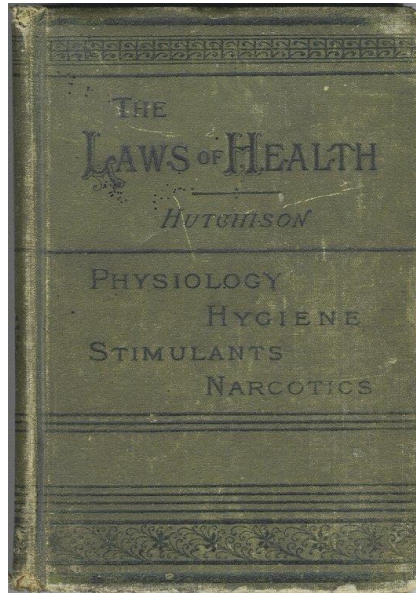
Hasting, Hiram: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; residence, Ky.; in county jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule: number of attacks, 1; confined. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, male, prisoner, county jail.

Hall, Robt.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; able-bodied; habitually intemperate; admitted to asylum Oct. 1879. **Also:** Insane Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, male, pauper, crippled; in poor house.

Allen, Ed: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; crippled. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack 2 years, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 23; not confined. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, pauper.

Tulip, Hansel: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence,

England; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied, intemperate; disability, nervousness; admitted to asylum Oct. 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, pauper.



Melton, William: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; intemperate, never convicted of a crime, crippled, admitted 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, male, pauper.

McClain, John: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Ohio; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied, admitted Oct. 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.[blank]]

[Note: John McClain is in the poor house on the DDDs, but not on the 1880 U.S. population schedule.]

Wilhite, Cathrine: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Indiana; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; not intemperate; never convicted of a crime; disability, dropsy. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** Cath. Welhite, age 40, white, female, pauper.

Simons, Berryman: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; not intemperate; never convicted of a crime; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; father not deceased, mother deceased; child abandoned; illegitimate. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 4/12, [born] February, black, male, pauper.

Fleming, James: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county; able-bodied, habitually intemperate; born in this institution. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 8 years; number of attacks, 1, age at first attack, 20[?]; not confined. (continued)

Fleming, James (cont.)

[s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, male, in household of Bettie Fleming.

Simons, Duck: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; father not deceased, mother deceased; child abandoned; admitted to this institution, 1879, illegitimate. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, black, female, pauper.

Simons, Hannah: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. Asylum for the Poor. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; father not deceased, mother deceased; child abandoned, admitted to this institution, 1879, illegitimate. [s.d.4,e.d.157; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, black, female, pauper.

O'Harrow, Catherine: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; dementia, duration, periodical on change of moon; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, wife, in household of Everett O harrow [*sic*].

Hart, Agee: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; dementia; periodical, short duration; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.25] [Comment by census taker: "The above need no restraint, are only part self-supporting, use profane language, are neither homicidal or suicidal." [Census-taker wrote this information beneath the two named Catherine O'Harrow and Agee Hart.] **Pop.Sch.:** Hart Aga, age 60, black, male in household of Hirem Yeatman.

Jordan, Nettice[?]: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; mania; duration of present attack: attack at age 29 years; in institution in Nashville, 8 years; homicidal. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.38] [Comment by census-taker: "The above has been a maniac about 11 years. She remained 5 years before being sent to the asylum and had to be restrained by chain. Her husband could give no information as to her

condition."'] **Pop.Sch.:** Nettie Jordan, age 40, mulatto, wife, in household of Geo. Jordan.

Woods, Ann: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, black, female, boarder, in household of John Hobing[?].

Parchman, Jacob: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 6, struck on head; natural head; never an inmate of an institution; also epileptic. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.27]

O'Harrow, Benjamin: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 6; supposed cause, hurt; semi blind. [s.d.4,e.d.156; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 16, mulatto, son, in household of Everett O harrow [*sic*].

Wallace, Frank: Insane Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; dementia, duration of present attack, 1 [not further explained]; age at first attack, 27. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, male, cousin, in household of N. G. Wallace.

Rose, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; supposed cause, fright; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.37]

Brewer, Wm.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.39]

Taylor, John Allen: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; Blind Schedule; afflicted at birth; semi-blind; **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, son, in household of Hugh Taylor

Nealey, Robt.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, maliciously

shot; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.40]

Ross, James: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting; supposed cause, gonorrhea, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, head of household.

Ross, Martha: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; partly self-supporting; supposed cause, gonorrhea; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, wife, in household of James Ross.

Parker, Dayton: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.13]

Brewer, Easther: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.46]

Brewer, Ralph: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting; semi-blind, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.39]

Sawyer, Robert: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.4,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.5]

Banks, Harriet: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.153; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.11]

Bibb, Madison W.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; supposed cause, cataract, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.153; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, son, in household of Wm. S. Bibb.

Shadrick, Martin: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.153; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male, head of household.

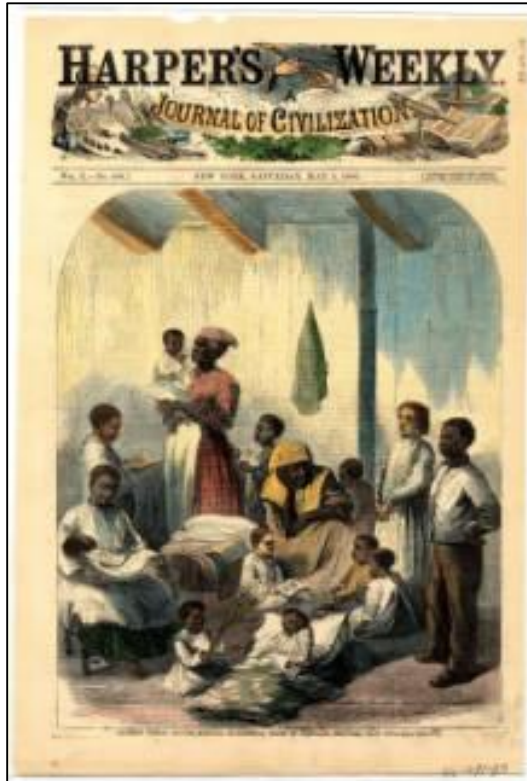
Roe, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co. [s.d.4,e.d.153; see Pop.Sch.p.42,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, male, head of household.

Jackson, S. [sic]: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 30, supposed cause scrofula, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.158; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** E. [sic] Jackson, age 45, white, daughter, in household of Rachel Willis.

Wilson, Wyatt: Deaf-Mutes Schedule: enumerated Stewart Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.8]

Marshall, Juda: Blind Schedule; enumerated Stewart Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 18, supposed cause, scarlet fever, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.155; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, black, female, head of household.

End of Stewart County



Sumner County

Herman, Jane: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.29]

Skeen, Elisabeth: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.9]

Ray, Nancy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.19]

Perdue, Edward: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.41]

Kirby, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.17]

Roney, Polly: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.4]

Johnson, Peter: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.28]

Blain, Harriet: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.222; see Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.14]

Eidson, Thomas: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 2 ½ mos.; number of attacks, 2; age at first attack, 37; confined, requires attendant; never an inmate of an institution [and several illegible words]. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, head of household.

Stricklin, Charlotte: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 3 years; age at first attack, 26; not confined; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2, white, daughter, in household of William Jackson[sic].

Martin, Nancy: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth, supposed

cause, [several illegible words]; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.5]

Riggsbee, Marcus: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, supposed cause, mother was frightened at [illegible word]; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.39]

Webb, Benjamin: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.3]

Harden, Jesse: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 74; form, cataract on left eye; right, [two illegible words]; supposed cause, hard labor; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, male, head of household.

Walker, William W.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 63, wound; now an inmate of an institution; cancerous; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 63, white, male, head of household.

Latmore, Albert J.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** age 72, white, male, head of household.

Kelly, Margaret: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.221; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, female, boarder, in household of Robert W. Boyd.

Gant, Mary: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; form, dementia; duration of present attack, 14 [not further explained], number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 15; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.17, ln.18]

Pop.Sch.: Mary Gant, age 38, white, daughter, in household of Jacob R. Gant.

Lane[?], Drane]: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; form, mania; duration of present attack, 7 [not further explained], number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 15; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** Drane Law, age 63, white, male, head of household.

Tucker, Ida C.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.34]

Maberry, Silus W.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.38]

Gant, Jane: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.11]

May, Susan: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.29]

Perdue, Eddie M.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 5, supposed cause, inflammation of brain. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.30]

McCloud, James: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting; form, opacity of cornea; totally blind [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** James McCloud, age 50, white, male, head of household.

Hadley, William: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting; form, opacity of cornea; supposed cause, granular congestive__[illegible]; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, head of household.

Geddis, Joseph: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting; form, amaurosis; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.220; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, son, in household of Jerry Geddis.

Clampet, Marsha E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.219; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, daughter, in household of Francis Clampet.

House, Asberry L.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.219; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.32]

Neal, Britton J.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 70; supposed cause, amaurosis; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.219; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, white, father, in household of Frances H. Neal.

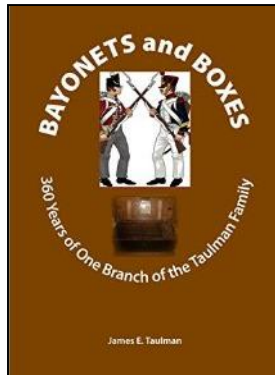
Anderson, Nicholas M.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; place of imprisonment, State Penitentiary; U.S. prisoner, serving a term; alleged offense, illicit distilling; at hard labor, painting, inside prison walls. [s.d.3,e.d.219; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, male, head of household, prisoner.

Tuttle, Thos. F.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supported at cost of county; able-bodied: **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 10 years, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 20; confined, requires attendant; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, brother, in household of William Tuttle.

Caldwell, Allen B.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.44]

Sumner County to be Continued

Book Reviews *by Shirley Wilson*



Bayonets and Boxes by James E. Taulman, paperback, 2015, 278 pp., footnotes, illustrations, index, maps and photographs. \$19.99 plus shipping from Amazon.com

Subtitled *300 Years of One Branch of the Taulman Family in America*, it can best be described as a labor of love. The story begins in the

Netherlands in the early 1600s, continues to the very early years in America, and on in to the 21st century.

Taulman uses a generational format that is easy to follow and includes many historical documents and detailed information, not often found in a family history.

Photographs and illustrations abound and truly enhance the family history. Timelines demonstrate what is happening in the world at the time family events are occurring and ancestors are born.

An excellent index that includes places and happenings in addition to people tops off a well researched history of the Taulman family.

The People of the Scottish Burghs, A Genealogical Source Book. The People of Dumfries 1600-1799, by David Dobson, paperback, 2015, 126 pp. \$17.95 plus \$5.50 shipping 4th class from Clearfield Company, www.genealogical.com or 1-800-296-6687.

This source book is the latest in a series devoted to ancient Scottish Burghs. Dumfries was established as a Royal Burgh in 1186. It has been involved in coastal and overseas trade since medieval times, which led to migration to Ireland, America and the West Indies.

Names are arranged alphabetically and provide a mixture of information. There is always a date and source.

Usually, there is an occupation. Other identifiers that are sometimes found include names of a spouse, parents,

children and the area to which the person migrated in America. Some also provide dates of birth, marriage or death.

There are lots of women listed in the book. Some are the widows or wives of men with different surnames than theirs and others are daughters. A list of sources can be found at the beginning of the book.

Choctaw By Blood Enrollment Cards 1898-1914 I through VII by Jeff Bowen, paperback, 2015, about 327 pp. each, index. Each volume is \$35 plus shipping from Clearfield Company, www.genealogical.com or 1-800-296-6687.

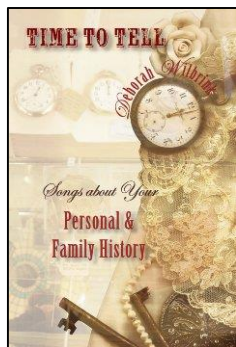
A commission was appointed in each county in the Choctaw Nation in 1896 to make separate rolls of citizens by blood, by intermarriage, and by freedmen to be turned over to the Dawes Commission. This resulted in 6,100 enrollment cards, which comprise the basis for this series of records.

The cards list house holders ages, sex, degree of Indian blood, relationship to the head of household, county, Dawes Roll Number and date of enrollment. Parents names and miscellaneous notes are also occasionally included.

The seven volumes identify about 23,000 persons and the series is not finished. A helpful index to all names in the household is in each volume.

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Time to Tell Your Seasonal & Family History by Deborah Wilbrink, paperback, 2015, 84 pp., color photos. \$18.95 from Parnassus Books and East Side Story in Nashville, Tennessee.



Stories, songs and tips to help individuals preserve their unique memories and family stories for future generations are included in this publication.

Wilbrink, a personal historian and journalist, provides clear step-by-step instructions on how to accomplish this task and how to write a family memoir.

This is a lovely example of how a book of memories and family information can be assembled. The color photos of quilts, clocks, houses and people are truly eye catching and enhance the stories and poems.

A CD is also available, sold separately.

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White Slave Children of Colonial Maryland and Virginia: Birth and Shipping Records, by Richard Hayes Phillips, Ph.D., paperback, 2015, 393 pp. \$39.95 plus shipping from Genealogical.com, see phone above.

This is a stunning collection of materials involving an enormous amount of work by the author. Genealogists have known about indentured servants arriving from England with a contract to work for a given number of years. But in this case, children without contracts, without their consent and against their will were shipped as slaves from England to Maryland and Virginia from the 1660s to the 1720s. Many were teens and pre-teens but some were as young as three.

Records were kept of these white slave ships that sailed from numerous ports in England, Ireland, Scotland and even, astonishingly, Massachusetts.

The arrangement of the book is by where the children came from and is alphabetical within that place. Each

entry provides the name of the child, his birth or baptismal date and place and the names of his parents. It gives his name and age at shipment as a slave and when and where he was shipped to and to whom.

With all of this excellent information, the book has only an inadequate surname index. A previously published book (2013) by Dr. Phillips, *Without Indentures: Index to White Slave Children in Colonial Court Records*, was not provided for review and might help in determining if your ancestor's material is in this book.

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From Across the Spanish Empire: Spanish Soldiers Who Helped Win the American Revolutionary War 1776-1783 Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas Military Rosters by Leroy Martinez, J.D., paperback, 2015, 271 pp., illustrations, index. \$29.95 plus shipping from genealogical.com

Spain, under King Carlos III, supported America's fight for independence in the American Revolution. A discussion of what they did and how they did it is of interest.

A list of Spanish presidios and posts in America prior to 1820 includes two in Tennessee. One was in Memphis and another was in Deep Springs.

Genealogists will appreciate the information on 7,500 Spanish combatants who served in North America. The lists of soldiers are arranged alphabetically within the state where they served. Data includes name, rank, date of service and source. In some cases there are ages, places of origin in Europe and the theater served in, along with other facts.

An every name index to all names will lead the reader quickly to those of interest.

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Beth Cavanaugh
Dr. Mitzi Freeman
Peggie Sides
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

The biggest news in this issue is found in the 'centerfold' where you will find details of the Annual Genealogy Seminar on November 19th. I hope you'll be there to spend A Day Among the Records with us.

The Allison murder story in the Summer issue left many readers on the edge of their seats. Good news: part two is in this issue! Don't miss the next installment of this interesting story, which will continue into the Winter issue.

Readers of this Journal know that petitions to the Tennessee legislature reveal interesting stories and thousands of signatures of our ancestors. The Hill's Road or Savage's Turnpike article in this issue began with a petition but also led to the original paperwork of bills proposed to the legislature. These original bills and the handwritten changes that were inserted during the debate helped flesh out the story of this historical argument.

Beth Cavanaugh makes her introductory appearance in the Journal with an article about manufacturing establishments of the 1870s. With a statewide focus, this article contains helpful information discovered in a ledger at the Library & Archives, where Beth is a new librarian.

Please keep in mind that the Journal is made better by the contribution of articles and tidbits from our members – send yours today!

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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