

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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Virginia Watson at ginnyology@comcast.net

OUR MEETING PLACE

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

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

Saturday, 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

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Table of Contents

Hill's Road or Savage's Turnpike? Petition from Warren and Bledsoe Counties, 1825....	51
Plight of Tennessee Coal Miners, 1892 (part 3) by Peggie Sides	60
The Allison Murders in Putnam County, 1875 (part 2) by Dr. Mitzi P. Freeman	65
Army Seizure of Montgomery County Plantations.....	71
MTGS Annual Seminar.....	72
Court Martial of Maj. John Elliott, at Nashville 10th Tennessee Cavalry, U. S. A.....	75
Defective, Dependent and Delinquent 1880 Census Schedules: Sumner County (continued) by Gale Willliams Bamman.....	79
News from the Insane Asylum	86
Index to County Manufacturing Statistics, 1877 by Beth Cavanaugh	87
Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson.....	95

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

Hill's Road or Savage's Turnpike?

Petition from Warren and Bledsoe Counties, 1825



Map of Tennessee showing Warren and Bledsoe counties as they were in 1825.
Published by "A. Finley, Philadelphia"
TEvA online collection,
Tenn. State Library & Archives.

The following petition gathered very wide support in 1825, with more than 300 signers from Warren and Bledsoe Counties. At that time (and, to some degree, still today), this mountainous area was sparsely-settled and difficult to get to, so it would have taken an effort to secure so many signatures. Evidently Hill's Road was quite important to the people living in this area, and they were concerned about keeping it open and in good repair.



The area shared by Bledsoe and Warren counties in 1825 was large, and over the next 32 years three additional counties would be formed out of it: VanBuren in 1840; Grundy in 1844; and Sequatchie in 1857. This document, then, provides the names of early settlers in all of those counties. It begins this way:

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. We the undersigned beg leave to represent to your honourable body, that the Road crossing Cumberland Mountain commonly called Hills Road is of great publick utility, and would be more so if kept in good order. We beg leave farther to represent that the citizens of Warren and Bledsoe counties have suffered, and still continues to suffer great privations in opening and keeping said Road in Repair. We therefore pray your Honourable body to pass a law making said Road a Turnpike Road for the benefit of Jesse Savage from the foot of Cumberland Mountain near Benjamin Hills, Warren County, to the foot of said mountain near Esquire Rains's in Bledsoe County, allowing said Jesse Savage such Rates of Toll, as to your Honourable body may seem meet, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray & etc.

There is a notation on the back of the petition that it was considered "Reasonable" and referred to committee on Oct. 8, 1825. The word "Smart" is written below, indicating that the legislator who proposed it was William Cheek Smartt (1785-1863). Smartt was a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans and represented Warren County in the Senate during

this period.¹

The location of Hill's Road is clearly shown on Matthew Rhea's 1832 map of Tennessee. It ran from near where Dunlap is in Sequatchie County today, east to McMinnville in Grundy County. The Higginbotham Turnpike ran almost parallel to Hill's Road, about 25 miles further north. It began near Pikeville in Bledsoe County and also ran eastward to near McMinnville.

The petition states that the road begins (or ends) in Grundy County near the home of Benjamin Hill. This may be the Hill for whom the road is named, but if so one wonders why Hill was not proposed as the operator. Jesse Savage must have been a man with a good reputation to have garnered so many signatures on his behalf. It would take a man of strength and ability to manage the business of a toll road, traveling frequently across the mountain in all weathers to keep it free of fallen trees, washouts and other obstacles.

According to a family genealogist, Jesse Savage was the step-son of a man named Henry J.A. Hill, who may have been the original builder of the road. Jesse's father, Sterling Savage, in Martin County, North Carolina about 1790. After a short stay in Georgia, Jesse and his brother Sterling King Savage came to Tennessee with Henry Hill. Sterling settled on top of the mountain at what is now called Savage Gulf in Sequatchie County. Jesse and his wife Beersheba moved into Warren County.²

When using a petition for research, clues can often be obtained by noting the proximity of names to one another. Generally, influential men took turns carrying the petition around their neighborhoods and asking their friends to sign. In this case, signers from communities in both Warren and Bledsoe counties are included. There is no indication of which county signers resided in, but by studying neighbors and comparing with other records (such as the census), a researcher may make educated guesses.³

The first signature is that of William Armstrong, and the petition appears to have been written by him. Records show that he owned 5,000 acres of mountain land in the area that became Grundy County. In the 1830 census, he is found in Warren County. We know he was a literate and influential man, because in 1850 he is listed as the County Surveyor for Grundy County, still active at the age of 78.⁴ Although the exact relationship is unclear, William Armstrong was part of the family of early Tennessee land agents John and Martin Armstrong, who were made infamous by a land fraud scandal stirred up, in part, by a young Andrew Jackson.⁵

While the paper is well-preserved and the ink not badly faded, many of the signatures on this petition were difficult to transcribe. Many of the signers had poor penmanship, and some clearly misspelled their own name. A considerable

¹ Citizens of Warren and Bledsoe Counties, Requesting a Turnpike Road, for Annexation to DeKalb County, 10 Nov. 1825; Legislative Petition #206-1825, Record Group 60; Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville. Also Robert McBride and Dan Robison, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly* (Nashville: Tenn. Library & Archives and Tenn. Historical Commission, 1975), volume 1, p.677.

² "Martini Family: Moonshine, Hanging and a Savage Murder" *Graveyard Gossip*, (<http://graveyardgossip.blogspot.com/2014/11>).

³ Page one contains signatures numbered 1-9 and 54-65. Page two contains 10-30 and 66-91. Page three contains 31-53 and 92-117. The names on pages 4 and 5 are not numbered. Pages 6 and 7 contain a new set of signatures numbered 1-50, plus some not numbered. The names on pages 8 through 11 are not numbered.

⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Grundy Co. Tenn., Dist. 5, p.348A, family 115, William Armstrong household; digital image, *Heritage Quest*.

⁵ "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Application Files," database, HeritageQuest Online (<http://interactive.ancestryheritagequest.com>), file R258, James Armstrong. Deposition of William Armstrong of Grundy County, 4 Nov. 1852. Also "Military Bounty Land Warrants and the Glasgow Land Fraud" A. Bruce Pruitt, tngenweb.org/tnland/pruitt3.htm.



Hill's Turnpike and Higginbotham' Trace are both found on this 1832 map.

Map of the State of Tennessee taken from survey by Matthew Rhea

TEvA online collection, Tennessee State Library & Archives

number used only lower-case letter, making last names harder to decipher. Brackets and question marks indicate uncertainty in transcription. Anyone using this list to help prove a genealogical fact should consult the original at the State Library & Archives to be certain the name was transcribed correctly.

The following signatures are appended to the petition:

Pages 1 through 3

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Will Armstrong | David Bost | 15. John Cross |
| 2. Jacob Woodlee | 8. William Nabers[?] | 16. Elijah Vicars |
| 3. Rich'd Fuller | 9. Willis Taylor | 17. Aaron Culberson |
| 4. William Morrison | 10. Joseph C. Culberson | 18. James Culberson |
| 5. James H. Walker | 11. John Davidson | 19. Louis Culberson |
| 6. John Lockhard | 12. Clbn [Claiborne?] Sims | 20. Robert Stoker |
| John Rogers | 13. Wm. Vicars[?] | 21. Eli Lowery |
| 7. Isaac Smith | 14. James Davidson | 22. William Myers |
| 23. Elijah Dodson | 30. Charnel Curtis | 37. Henry Seabon |
| 24. Jay McGreger | 31. Ezekiel McGreger | 38. Stanford L. Saunders |
| 25. Stephen [Holt?] | 32. Solomon Cross Jr. | 39. Benjamin A. [Sanders?] |
| 26. Jacob Martin | 33. Isaac Williams | 40. Jesse [Kram?] |
| 27. Richmon McGreger | 34. Obediah Givens [Jenkins?] | 41. William H. Bond [Bone?] |
| 28. Chesley Curtis | 35. Bazel Smith | 42. Thomas Taylor |
| 29. Josh[u]a Freeman | 36. John Lowrey | 43. Jesse Bond [Bone?] |

-
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 44. Hiram C. Gee | 70. Greenberry Hayes | 96. [Absalom?] Brown |
| 45. Thomas Megehee | 71. Joseph Cope | 97. James Bu[rns?] |
| 46. Rich'd N. Cartwright | 72. Thomas Cunningham | 98. John Green |
| 47. Martin Dikes | 73. Jesse Easter | 99. Green Brown |
| 48. Ishom Dykes | 74. J.[R?] Norman | 100. Andrew Brown |
| 49. Joseph Bolajack | 75. James Cain | 101. John Clendenon |
| 50. Philip Hughes | 76. [Tennessee? Calaper?] | 102. James Clendenon |
| 51. Richard Lay | 77. Blair Davies | 103. John Sitz |
| 52. Eleany D. Blevins | 78. Criss Hughse | 104. Peter Countice |
| 53. Hez'kh Sanders | 79. Wm. Thomasson | 105. Samuel Gross |
| 54. Adam Moffitt | 80. Micager Masey | 106. James Levan |
| 55. Samuel Carson | 81. Warran Philpott | 107. Jacob R[--?] |
| 56. John Woodlee | 82. Solomon Massey | 108. Jeremiah Walker |
| 57. James Cope | 83. Stephen Massey | 109. [illegible] |
| 58. Levi Rogers | 84. William Hutcherson | 110. Thomas Trayner |
| 59. John Northcutt | 85. Robt. Carson | 111. James Harvey |
| 60. John Rogers | 86. Samuel Morrison | 112. Daniel Killion |
| 61. Isaac Campbell | 87. Reuben [Windin?] | 113. Jonah Rogers |
| 62. James Edy[?] | 88. John Bragg | 114. Joseph Owens |
| 63. William Crag [Craig?] | 89. [number skipped] | 115. William Moffitt |
| 64. Andrew Michel [Mitchell?] | 90. James D. Newton | 116. Green Woodlee |
| 65. Henry Moffitt | 91. William Stiles | 117. William Cage [Case?] |
| 66. Gilbert[?] Tait[?] | 92. William [Cartwright?] | 118. William Stubblefield |
| 67. Alan Watts [Waits?] | 93. Reuben [-?-] | |
| 68. William Hayes | 94. Thomas Brown | |
| 69. Carter [McLeven?] | 95. James Bond | |

Page 4

Solomon Mayfield	Thomas Shipley	John Bond	Sebun Crutchfield
John Miller	Walton Watley	Jesse Hill	Peter Countiss, Sr.
John [Card or Case?]	Isham We[--?]	Bailey [Jenson?]	John Tate
Moses Burlison	Henry Watson	George Martin	[--?]ter Benitt
James Hunter	Thomas Belt	John Martin	Joseph Smith
[Lowery?] Miller	Payton Christian	Thomas Rogers	James Perry[ton?]
Abraham Griffith	John Turner	Hillry Pippen	Samuel Henson
Jessey Miler [Miller?]	Samuel Simpson	Henry Moffitt	John S. Bost
Joseph Griffith	John Miller	Alx. Coulson	William C. Walker
William Childress	Thomas Stubblefield	Samuel Johnson	John Bosst
William Templeton	Wm. Christ[am?]	Absalom Bradford	

Page 5

Baly Turner	Elijah Toy	[Re?]zia Johnson	John Bond	Isaac Mcgyre
James Mitchell	Richland Cayler	William Rains	James Walker	John Gross
Wm. McGregor	Edward Stephenson	Joshua Hickerson	James Adams	Abraham Argo
Ezekiel McGregor	Wm. Fowler	James Davis	David Bolin	John Henley
John Fleming	Jacob Hellems	Fuller Prewer	John Walker	Benjamin Smith
John Withrow	Theo. Burton	[Pruitt?]	James Campbell	Abner Henley
Lewis Stoker	Edmund Keirsey	Asahel Webb	John Campbell	Samson Vander[?] Jr.
Newton Lowry	Bartlet Carter	John J. Walker	Wm. [Hizt?]	Wm. M. Sampley
Josh B. Cani[--?]	George Goolsby	Abraham Jones	Davidson Tate	
Isaac Walker	[Cooley?]	John Lockhart	Timothy Magyre	

Pages 6 & 7

1. Jesse [Ikard?]	26. William Bordman	G. Moore
2. John Huse	27. Hennerly [--?]ch	Nich's. S. Wall
3. John Russell	28. Edmond Newbury	Archible Haines
4. Nathan Punken	29. William Elliott	John Jones
5. [Suire?] Birch	30. Newton [--?]iatly	John Jones [again]
6. Abner Russell	31. Zachariah Dotson	Elijah Cham[iles?]
7. John H. Sumpter	32. Jame[s] Dotson	Josiah ElliottIsaac Breeden
8. David Hoots	33. Isaac Neighbours	Allen Williams
9. A. Lamb	34. Ezekiel Dunaway	William Barker
10. Wriley Wheeler	35. Jesse Grayson	James Hickey
11. Geo. D. Foster	36. William Grayson	Archibald Elliott
12. William Hancock	37. John Herd	James Baker
13. Chas. Herrin	38. William P. Neighbours	[Tom? Tigert?]
14. Wiley Pearce	39. Johnsey Lasater	Thos. Gunter
15. Vollentine Cagle	40. Thomas McKiney	David Nel[son?]
16. John Handcock	41. Anthony Head	Elijah M. Hicks
17. John King, Sr.	42. Ellison Goss	Richard Bradshaw
18. John Cagle	43. Rich'd. W. Stone	James Burgess
19. William King, Jr.	44. Boas Styll	Thomas Cocks
20. Jacob Wanermaker	45. Samson Mooney	William J. White
21. George Hughes	46. Liggy Styll	James E. [H?]enson
22. [illegible]	47. Isaac Still	[Ja?]mical Frances
23. William Farmer	48. [crossed out]	[-?-] Pearson
24. David Johnston	49. Nicodemus [Smith?]	Jno. Burnett
25. John Berdman	50. Thos. Bacon	Wm. Shelton

Page 8

Hugh [--?--]	Henry Weathers	Alex Kelly, Jr.	Chesley C. Tygart
Thomas Graves	Wm. Boyd	G.W. Allen	Ezekiel McCallister
Jesse Humble	George Aron	George [Halls?]	[John?] Pickett
John [Hawk or Sturk?]	Edward Francis	James [--]fert	[Ned?] Pickett
John Carter	Josea Francis	[Robbert?] Tigert	John Pickett
John Nichols	F[r]ederick Har[r]is	Andrew Cocks	[illegible]
J. Fawcett	James [Cutt? or Ellitt?]	John McMillion	William Dunaway
Joshua Cocke	Ansel T. [Clepp?]	William Branson	Starlin Saveg
Riley Cunningham	[illegible --]nfears, Junior	Thos. McMillion	Warren Saveg
Simion Caplen	Geo. [P?] Caffery	George [Lous?]	
John {D.? Axim?]	John Doss	Isaac Ma[eanin?]	

Page 9

Jesse Pickett	Thomas Jones	Jesse Brewer	Henry Cagle
Curry [Hames?]	William Jones	Edmen Brewer	Charles Cagle
R.W. Moore	Joseph Jones	James [Bath? or Hall?]	Henry Cagle
James Anderson	Abraham Jones	Joseph [Hall?]	Hugh J. Slaughter
Wm. Hillard	Ja[mes?] [---sey?]	Howell Lankford	[Slaughter?]
James White	Siles Bruer [Brewer?]	John Briant	Thomas Stokes
Neely Pryor	Robert Tate	John Smith	John Stokes
Hercules Jones	Anderson [Lord?]	Jacob Smith	

Page 10

John Lea	John H. Dev[er?]	John Anderson	Nathan [B - -lare?]
James Allen	John S. Marsh	Samuel Rainy	J. Rainey
Henry Miller	Lewis Dalton	James Gray	Yancey Rianey
James Mathews	John R[ai?]ney	Jo. Carp[er?]	Thomas Sutherland
Hugh Beatty	Charles Whitly	Danl. Bonds	Eddward [Cokham?]
Oba'd Vernon	John Riddle [or Piddle?]	William Grigsby	William Rany
E.J. Reed	Robert Sand [or Lamb?]	James [Biddle?]	Enoch P. Hale
Thomas Riddle [or Piddle?]	William Barton	Stephen Barker	John Bridgman
William Dalton	Daniel Moran	[Eli Sharp, Jr. ?]	D.R. Rowling
William Miller	Ruben Marcum	Lea Jonson	Scott Terry
James Anderson	Ephriam [Shearman?]	John Thurman	W.C. Dunlap
Isam Hart	Moses Smith	Josiah Anderson	
	Willi[am Foster	D. Spring	

Page 11

William Rainey	Noble Bouldin	Robert Orear	Jesse Harris
Joseph Lusk	John Rainey	Robert Tate	[Alf Janey?]
William Rainey, Jr.	Jonston Riddle	Jo[--] Curtwright	
John Sutherland	Thomas Stokes, Jr.	Wm. Taylor, Jr.	

The Tennessee General Assembly did not pass a law in response to this petition until a full year later, and the final wording of the law included a significant change in the ownership of the toll road. The act, passed Dec. 7, 1826, reads as follows.

CHAPTER CXI

AN ACT to authorize Jesse Savage, and Benjamin Cannon; to open and keep in repair a turnpike road

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Jesse Savage and Benjamin Cannon, be, and they are, hereby authorized to open a turnpike road from the foot of the mountain near Benjamin Hill's, in Warren County, to the foot of the mountain, in Bledsoe County, near John Ra[i]nes.⁶

The legislation went on to specify that the tolls paid would be divided between Savage and Cannon,. Savage was to be responsible for the road in Grundy County, and Cannon was over the Bledsoe County portion. A considerable amount of money may have been lost to Savage by this provision, if he had been planning on having the whole road to himself. The tolls were steep and the potential for revenue was large. The act established the following fees:

Wagon and team 50¢	Each taxable person 6 ½ ¢
Cart 25¢	Each lead horse or mule not in a drove 6 ½ ¢
Four wheeled pleasure carriage 75¢	Each lead horse or mule in a drove 3¢
Two wheeled pleasure carriage 37¢	Each head of cattle 2¢
Carryall 50¢	Each taxable [person] 6½¢
Each man and horse or mule 12 ½¢	Each hog or sheep 1¢

Over the course of a year, with settlers moving west, crops and livestock being taken east to markets and all the other activity passing over the road, the income could have been considerable. Savage and Cannon, or their gate-keepers, needed to know their customers because several classes of people were exempted from paying a toll:

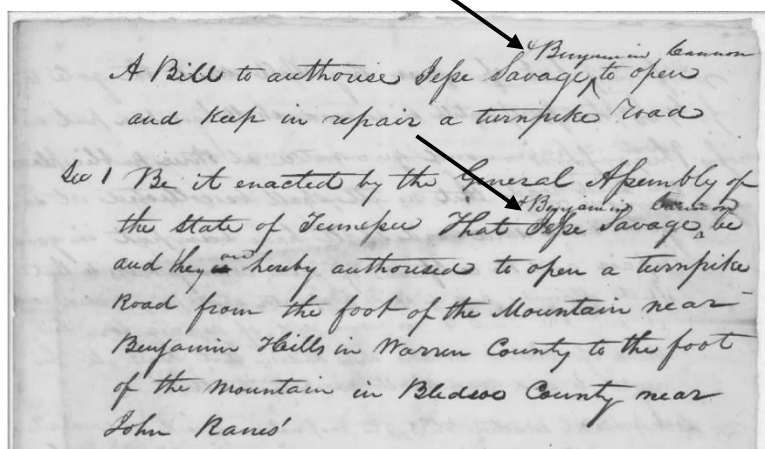
⁶ *Acts Passed at the Extra Session of the 16th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1826* (Knoxville: Heiskell & Brown, 1827), pp. 101-103, chap. 111, "An Act to authorize Jesse Savage . . ."

- any person going to or from a mill, blacksmith shop, or preaching
- any person living in Warren or Bledsoe counties who helped to open Hill's Road over the mountain.

The act made it clear that collecting these tolls was not just a matter of setting up a gate and stopping each traveler who came down the mountain on some narrow path. Savage and Cannon had to have a first-class road for that time, and had to meet very strict standards, as stipulated in this section:

SECTION 2. *Be it enacted*, That said road shall be found at least twenty feet wide, except on steep hill and mountain sides, which shall be sixteen feet wide, free from all roots, stumps, rocks or any large stones, or any thing that will, in anywise, obstruct the passage of carriages, wagons, or horsemen, and that the hills shall be cut down, and the vallies [*sic*] filled up, so that no elevation in said road shall exceed seven and a half degrees; all the large streams to be bridged, with good substantial wooden or stone bridges, at least fifteen feet wide.

Two commissioners were named to oversee the road. Absalom Brown and Isaac Hill would have the authority to determine when the road was ready for its initial opening as a turnpike. And if the proprietors failed to keep it in repair, they had the authority to open the gates and allow free traffic until the situation was remedied.



The image at the left shows the original bill as passed by the legislature. You can clearly see that the name of Benjamin Cannon was added after the bill was first written. This is was the first hint that there was some disagreement in the legislature about allowing Jesse Savage sole control over Hill's Road.

Savage and Cannon evidently got right to work, but Savage made a change in the path of Hill's Road which stirred up a hornet's nest among his neighbors. The old road passed near "Hill's

stand" – an inn or tavern originally built by Benjamin Hill but by 1827 owned by his son-in-law, Gideon Bouldin. Savage, perhaps to avoid a steep and rocky place on the road between his home and Bouldin's, re-routed the new road some 250 yards distant from Hill's stand. In the late fall of 1827 a new petition was presented to the legislature, protesting the change and asking that Savage be required to keep to the original path of Hill's Road.⁷ This petition points out that "the old road was laid off by a sworn jury and has stood there twelve years without a murmur."

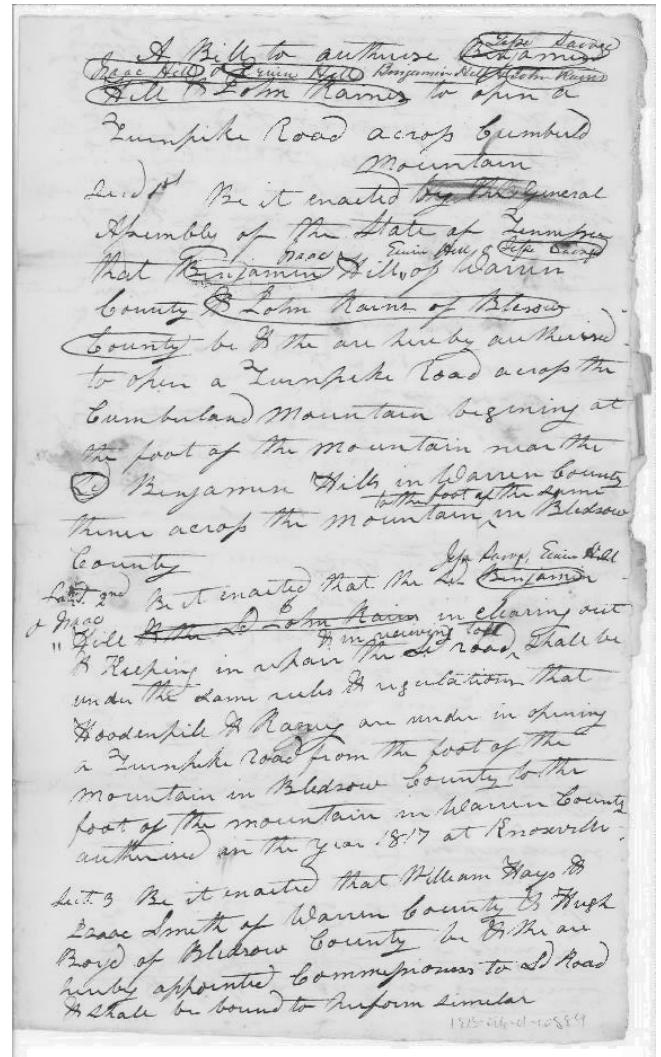
Soon afterward, another group petitioned the legislature to allow Savage to make the change in route, saying it was a straighter and flatter, and an advantage to travelers. The petition file includes letters written by Benjamin Hill, Gideon Bouldin and Jesse Savage, along with the several petitions of their supporters. According to Bouldin's very neatly and carefully written letter, he has "got fair view of the unfair turn that Mr. Savage has taken to try to injure me, in the capacity of entertaining travelers, and that is his only view in turning the road away from my house and sink the value of my land." The records shows that Savage and Bouldin lived only about 700 yards away from one another, and it seems probable that their relations were already strained before this occurred.

⁷ Citizens of Warren County, Petition Regarding a Turnpike Road, 11 October 1827; Legislative Petition #261-1827, Record Group 60; Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville. The accompanying letters referenced are filed with the petition.

Savage's letter, which in contrast to Bouldin's appears to be scrawled in haste and anger, states "I Shal not Be Satisfied to Be moved from my road just for the Satisfaction of Ben hill tho if you think it Should Be Best I must submit." He asks that Absolom Brown, Jacob Cagle, Sr, Charles Cagle, William [Kase?] and Thomas Brown be appointed to review the road from his house to the Big Opening, and signs his own name Jesse "Savedge."

Savage recruited a committee of 12 men to review the road, and they reported that the new portion ran on the best ground and was 190 yards shorter. "There are [sic] one very rocky hill between said Bouldins and Savages which is almost impracticable to make such a Road as the law required." A separate petition had already been filed asking that the 7 ½ degree slope requirement established in the 1826 law be removed, as it was impossible in that terrain.

Finally, a letter from the two commissioners appointed in the 1826 law to review the turnpike settled the matter. Absalom Brown and Isaac Hill wrote on Oct. 29, 1827, to "Mr. Perkins" that they had reviewed the road and "that part by Mr. Bouldins that is in dispute would run on better ground and nearer if it was carried through the field and we cannot conceive wherein it could injure any person in going through as it would run nearer enough to the house for any person to call that wished to do so."



This 1825 bill originally proposed Benjamin Hill as the operator of the turnpike, but it was never passed.

Looking again at the legislative documents of 1825, we find that a bill was proposed in that year to give Benjamin Hill the right to operate the turnpike.⁸ As can be seen from the numerous strike-throughs and additions, there was considerable debate in the legislature about the matter. The names of Jesse Savage, Isaac Hill, Ervin Hill and John Rains were all inserted. This bill was "laid on the table" and never passed. But it does shed some light on the enmity Hill and his family evidently felt toward Jesse Savage.

Signers of the petition to allow Savage to reroute the road:

William Mitchell	Wm. Morrison, J.P.	Levi Lowry	Samuel Morrison
Obediah Chester	Ezra Chester	Wm. Cartwright	Oli. Lowry
Jon. Cartwright	Peter Cartwright	Thomas Cunningham	Abijah Oliver, Sr.
Isham Dykes, Sr.	Jesse Branch	Jeremiah Walker	John Argo
Willis [Hiliard?]	Laben Elis	Hemmans Argo	Martin Dykes
			John Sitz

⁸ Record Group 60, 16th General Assembly, document 1825-016-01-00889, dated 24 Nov. 1825. Box 80, folder 3.

Commissioners who reviewed the road and agreed with the new route (Bouldin charged that these men were hand-picked by Savage because they were his tenants or relatives):

Wm. Morrison, Esq.	John Rogers, Sr.	Charles Cagle	Henery Cagle
James Smith	Reben May	Henry [May?]	James [Di----y?]
Robt. Orare	William Nabors	Thomas Brown	William Armstrong

Petitioners in support of Gideon Bouldin and the old roadway:

John Johnston	Charles Cagle	Thos. Griffith	Leonard Dudley
John Rains	John Burgis	John Cannon	Samuel Ranes
James Raines	David Bandy	William Carmack	Robert Snodgrass
James Cowan	Robert H. Snodgrass	John [Sagarson?]	William Moffitt
Lewis Carmack	John Sutherland	Ruben Holman	Noble Bouldin
Lewis Bouldin			

The legislature responded to all this by passing a new law in November 1827, which removed the requirement that grades on top of the mountain were limited to 7 ½ percent. They also added this provision:

Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the proprietors to construct said road through the plantation of Gideon Boulden at a convenient distance from his dwelling house should the said Boulden desire the same.⁹

One might hope that this would be the end of the matter, but disputes among neighbors in the Tennessee mountains are not so easily set aside. According to a descendant:

In 1848, four years after Jesse and Bersheba Savage had lost a son to a murderer, another evil act would befall my 4th great grandfather and his wife. It all began in the early 1820's when a man named Hill chartered and built a wagon/stagecoach road between Warren County and lands to the east, know as "Hill's Road". Meanwhile, Jesse Savage and a partner chartered a Turnpike along a section of the same route, and Hill's Road began to be known as " Savage Road". This resulted in a long lasting dispute in the Hill's Creek Community over who really had the rights to the road. The dispute ended in 1848, when an unknown assailant/assailants ambushed and shot dead Jesse Savage "at his own place of residence" in Warren County, Tennessee.¹⁰

The End

⁹ *Acts Passed at the Stated Session of the 17th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1827* (Nashville: Nashville Republican, 1827), p. 52, chap. 63, "An Act to repeal a part of . . . " passed Nov. 17, 1827.

¹⁰ "Martini Family: Moonshine, Hanging and a Savage Murder" *Graveyard Gossip*, (<http://graveyardgossip.blogspot.com/2014/11>).

The Plight of Tennessee Coal Miners

From the Inspector's Report of 1892

by Peggie Sides

This is the third article in a series



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.

**Dixon Mine
Wm. McNellis, Mine Boss**

July 16, 1892—An accident happened at this slope whereby R. Bigrigg (foreman), C. M. Gamble, John Young, and S. Stover were more or less seriously injured.

About 4:30 P.M. they were in the act of removing the “Tamping” out of a hole which had been drilled and charged on the previous shift, but had, for some reason, failed to go off with the other shots. In their work they used a hammer and a piece of steel about three feet long, Bigrigg guiding the steel, while Gamble delivered the blows. They had not been long so engaged when the charge (dynamite) exploded. One man, named Dillard, who was in the heading at the time, escaped injury by taking refuge behind a set of timbers the moment he saw the hammer and steel brought into use. Bigrigg was the most seriously injured of all, his head and hands being

badly cut; amputation being necessary in the case of the right hand, while it was thought he would lose the sight of his right eye. All the persons were white men and married.

**Roane County, Tunnel Mine
John Josephs, Mine Boss**

During October, 1891, John Millican and Thomas Worms, while employed in these mines, were severely burned by gas; and during the year 1891, previous to August 21, Will Cody, a boy, met with an accident here, and had to have one foot amputated. John Grant had a leg broken, resulting in death.

November 14, 1891—An explosion of gas took place at the head of the slope entry about 3 o'clock P.M. John Gill and John Skinner were burned by it, but not seriously. It was at this point that the Mine Boss was cautioned, on November 12, two days previous, not to

allow any person to work there until the gas was distributed.

April 25, 1892—George Folding, while at work at the head of the Slope entry, was severely burned about the hands and face by an explosion of gas.



September 19, 1892—William Kendrick, a miner, was killed in this mine. He was at work in a room on McPherson entry when the coal fell on him in two pieces, the small one falling direct on his body. He lived twenty minutes after being taken out. He was twenty-five years old, married, left a wife and one child, and worked at mining five years. The Coroner's jury reported that he came to his death by coal accidentally falling upon him.

(Signed) Henry Richards
George Folden
George Norman
J. R. Nance

J.B. Nance
Sam Taylor
G. W. Galyon
M. F. Millican, J. P.

**Scott County, Lehigh Mine
C. C. Pemberton, Mine Boss**

March, 1891—Cammie Dew and George Dew, two miners employed in this mine, were suffocated. They had gone back to work in the mine, in the night time, after firing hours, and were overcome by the air.

December 8, 1891—Richard Stringer, a miner employed in this mine, met with an accident by a fall of slate. The accident did not result seriously, but it was his own fault, as he did not use sufficient props in his room.

**Paint Rock Mines
E. B. Taylor, Mine Boss**

November 28, 1891—Alfred Laxton, a miner employed in the mine, was injured by a blown out shot; but injuries were not serious.

September 26, 1891—The boiler of the locomotive exploded while making a trip to Oneida. W. H. McLaughlin, engineer, sustained several cuts, and was scalded on the lower part of the body and legs. Charles Gilpin, fireman, sustained scalds and burns on the greater part of his body. Both men received proper medical attention at once, and the doctors reported that neither of them were dangerously hurt, their wounds being of a superficial nature.

December 31, 1892—John Diskin, a miner, was injured by a fall of slate. When it fell it knocked him down, injuring his back, and causing internal injuries. The latest report is that he is improving, and will recover.

Poplar Creek Coal Company

**Morgan County, Queener's Mine
A.J. Queener, Superintendent
Samuel Craig, Mine Boss; Oliver Springs**

August 5, 1891—John Skidmore, a miner employed in this mine, was killed, and the next morning the mine was inspected. It was found that he was killed in room No. 2, middle entry, by a shot from the next room, caused by A. S. Steelman (his brother-in-law) putting a shot through the rib. The rib, at the place it was blown through, was only two feet four inches thick, and the room was twenty-four feet wide. Skidmore must have been in the act of fixing his hole, and in a stooping position, when the shot was fired in the next room. About 500 pounds of coal was blown across the room, striking him on the right side of the head, and crushing his body from the hips down. When his next-room mate came into the room Skidmore groaned twice and was

dead. Skidmore was married, was twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

November 10, 1892—Henry Miles, a colored miner, died in this mine from the effects of powder smoke.

November 11, 1892—The mine was inspected, and it was found that Miles had returned to work after six o'clock on the night of the tenth, and was found dead the next morning in the middle entry. The firing in the mine took place after 4:30 P.M., and the powder smoke had not cleared away when he returned to his room, contrary to the rules of the company. The Coroner's jury found that Henry Miles, of about the age of thirty-eight years, came to his death by his own carelessness, and that no other person is responsible for his death.

(Signed) Joe Hinds,

A.M. Simpson

W. L. Cox

J. F. Hurt

B. Clark

Isaac Galbrath

W. A. Hurt

**Winters's Gap Coal Company
Phillips Mine, T. Phillips, Mine Boss**

February 9, 1891—Ballard Burns, employed in this mine as a mine boss, was burned by an explosion of gas on the main entry. His injuries were not serious.

Hawkins Mine, John McDonald, Mine Boss.

September 4, 1891—Wm. Gouge, a miner, was badly burned by an explosion of gas in Hawkins Mine, and was disabled from doing any work for the next two months. His face and Hands were severely burned.

May 9, 1892—The timber gang of three men were timbering on the entry in Wylie mine. When coming in with the timber, a large piece of slate sloughed off the side of the entry, falling on John Butler and Marshal H. Livingston, both of them convicts.

John Butler was a colored convict, single, age not given, was injured internally, and died shortly afterward. Marshall H. Livingston was a white convict, single, age not given, and had both arms broken. This man was pardoned by Governor Buchanan January 14, 1893.

**Bald Knob Mine
J. T. Evans, Mine Boss**

August 12, 1891—Upon entering this entry a convict named Luther Moore was found leaning against the

entry timber in a weak and feeble condition, looking as if he did not have strength enough to stand up. When asked why he was there he said that the physician had heard the Prison Inspectors were to be there that day, and so as not to have too many in the hospital the physician had ordered him out to work, but he felt too weak to stand up and could not work. He was conducted to a seat near the mouth of the mine.

Near the head of the right entry, John Mack and George Robinson were working when a fall of about two tons of slate took place, just missing Mack and knocking the cap and lamp from Robinson's head.

**Anderson County, Knoxville Mine, Coal Creek,
Floyd Peak, Mine Boss**

August 21, 1890—Henry Gordon, a colored convict, was injured by a fall of slate on the Faulkner entry, having his leg broken, and as late as July 20, 1891, this man was yet using his crutches. He has since then entered suit in the Circuit Court at Nashville against the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company for \$15,000 for personal injuries sustained while at work in the mine.

March 15, 1892—Fayette Jones, a colored convict employed in this mine, was killed by a piece of slate falling on him.

Will Moore and Alex Randolph, miners, testified that it was an accident.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CERTIFICATE

I, Jesse Wilson, a Justice of the peace, having examined into the cause of death of Lafayette Jones, find that he came to his death accidentally by slate falling on him in the Knoxville Iron Company's mine, this fifteenth day of March, 1892.

Jesse Wilson, Justice of the Peace

August 30, 1892—Thomas Newman, a colored convict, was killed in this mine by a fall of slate.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Date of death, August, 30, 1892; name, Tom Newman; age, thirty years; sex, male; color, black; single; nativity, Tennessee; occupation, none; cause of death, falling slate;

F. G. Kyle, M. D.

Attending Physician

Coal Creek, Tenn., August 30, 1892

I did not see the slate fall on Newman, but heard it fall; went to him; he was not dead; Wash Martin, George Roberson, and Rufus Smith helped me to get the slate off of him; carried him out in the entry; I went after mule and car and brought him out; was accidental; no one was near him.

Walter Lewis [signed with X]

Anderson County, Rose Mine, Briceville.

November 4, 1891—The mine was inspected. David Jones, who was then employed as Mine Boss, was absent, his place being filled by Britton Johnson. Henry Johnson was found working as trapper, who did not appear to be the required age, but he said he was twelve years old on October 12, and that his father's name was Britton Johnson.

**Fraterville Mine, John Conway
Mine Boss**

John Sharp was found working as a trapper, who claimed he was twelve years old in October. He has been to school only one term. Charles Starks, another trapper, claimed he was thirteen years old, and had been to school for a short time, and had worked in this mine for two years.

November 26, 1891—George W. Black, a miner, while working at the head of the left ninth entry, a portion of slate fell in on him, weighing about 400 pounds, breaking one rib, straining another, and injuring his back.

**Hollow Entry
P. A. Adkins, Contractor**

April 10, 1891—Horace Black, a miner, while working in this opening, was killed by a "horse-back" falling out on him. At the time of the accident, he was working alone in his room, the Mine Boss having been in with him about an hour before he was discovered under the slate and rock by the driver. He was twenty years old, and had worked at mining for two years. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, "That the cause of death was the fall of slate, adjudged to his own neglect at his own hand." The company failed to send notice or record of this death to Commissioner of Labor.

January 20, 1892—James Rich, a miner, while at work slabbing pillars in room 13, was injured by a fall of slate, and one of his feet had to be amputated. The Company failed to send notice of this accident.

**Anderson County, Thistle Mines, Briceville
Abe Hale, Mine Boss.**

January 25, 1891—John Elkins, Tom Elkins and N. D. Gwynne, while working in room 12, on the first left entry, were burned about the hands and face by gas, but their injuries were but slight.

July 27, 1891—Joseph Francis, a miner, while employed in this mine, was injured by a lighted shot going off. His neck was badly burned. Six or seven deep cuts in head and neck, and a depression in the skull. He died the next day. He was thirty-five years old. Born in Tennessee. Married man. Left a wife and four children, and had worked at mining fifteen or twenty years.

August 15, 1891—Albert Titts, aged nine years, was found in the mine helping his father mine coal. Mine Boss was ordered not to allow him in the mine again.

Walter DeKalb Maples, was found working as a trapper. At first we were informed he was only ten years old, and he did not appear to be any older. The Mine Boss was ordered to place an older boy in charge of the door, and hereafter, not to allow any boy in the mine who was under twelve years old.

October 28, 1891—Peter Yount, a miner, while working in this mine was killed by a fall of slate.

October 30, 1891—Another miner had been in the room with him at 11:30 A.M., and cautioned him to place a prop under the roof where he was working. Yount was discovered by the driver an hour afterwards, and it was found that a bell weighing about two tons had fallen in on him, breaking his neck and back. He was twenty-eight years old; born in Campbell County, Tenn.; was married, and left a wife and one child, and had worked at mining for ten years. This accident was unavoidable, and, by the number of props and their positions, it would indicate that the miner had used all due caution.

To Be Continued

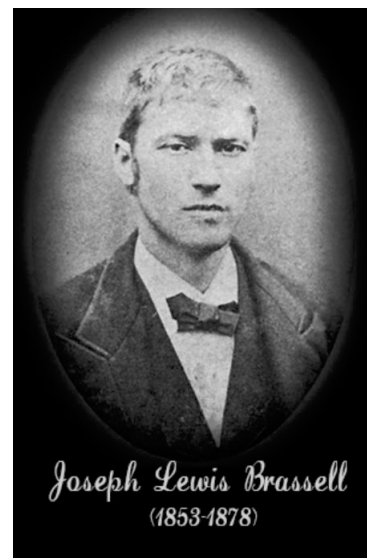
The Allison Murders in Putnam County (part 2)

by Dr. Mitzi P. Freeman¹

Continued from the Summer 2016 issue (vol. XXX part 1)

Introduction

After a night of heavy drinking, brothers Jo and Teek Brassell and their two friends, Dop Johnson and Dol Bates devised a plan to rob a wealthy neighbor of money they believed hidden in her house. Arriving at her door about midnight, Teek called out to Angie Isbell that they were railroad men who wanted supper. Russ Allison, asleep in the upstairs bedroom, assured Angie that there was nothing to be afraid and that it was only the Brassell boys -- neighborhood boys he had grown up with. When he opened the door, Teek rushed in and pointed a gun at Russ. After struggling with Teek for control of the gun, Russ turned and ran. Teek shot and mortally wounded Russ. He died 36 hours later. The four men returned to the Brassell house, fully believing that they would never be caught.



The next day, news of the shooting spread like wild-fire throughout the community.

Friends and neighbors were incensed at the senseless killing. Before he died, Russ identified the Brassell brothers as the men at the door and Teek as the shooter. Authorities assembled a posse to apprehend and bring to justice the perpetrators of this heinous crime.



The Still House

Early the next morning, several men arrived at the Brassells' Still House to buy whiskey. One man later reported that he saw Teek examining and cleaning a derringer. He overheard Teek offer a nickel to anyone who could give him a round of waterproof caps. He then loaded his pistol and proudly announced "When this goes off, then death and hell depending!"ⁱ

Bates and Johnson left for home around 10am. They returned the way they came.

The Shooting of John J. Allison

By the evening of the 30th, word of the shooting had rapidly spread through the community. People were outraged. Constable James K. P. Stewart assembled a posse of 5-6 men to apprehend Jo and Teek at the Brassell farm. John Allison, Russ's older brother, joined the posse.

(The newspapers from that era offer relatively few details of the events that transpired during the arrest. A detailed account was probably given during the testimony at Teek's trial for the Murder of John Allison. However, since this case was never appealed at the state Supreme Court, the court transcripts remained in Putnam County and

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burned during the courthouse fire in 1899. The following account was given by Jo Brassell to the Daily American. At the time of this interview, the Tennessee Supreme Court had recently upheld their conviction and death sentence. Jim Brassell had just presented to Governor Porter a petition with 400 purported signatures of citizens requesting that he commute the Brassells' sentence from hanging to life in prison. The Governor was currently reviewing the petition but had yet to publicly reveal his decision. According to the Daily American in a later article, the Brassell brothers were attempting to garner public sympathy in hopes of getting their sentences commuted. It is with this caveat that Jo's version of the events at the still house are presented in the following.)



Arriving shortly after dark, the posse of men found Jo alone inside the Still House. With their guns drawn, they slowly approached Jo and surprised him.

"Hello! Do you mean to scare a fellow to death?" he cried.

One of the men responded "Don't be scared, we have only got a warrant against you for stilling."

"Well, that is all right." he replied.

When asked where Teek was, Jo told them that he has gone over to the mill and would be back shortly.

Within minutes, the posse of men spotted Teek running towards the Still House.

Someone in the crowd whispered "Shoot him as he comes in sight."

John Allison screamed at Jo "You boys shot Russell last night!"

As Teek rounded the corner of the Still House, one of the officers yelled "Shoot him just as he turns the corner!"

Jo, trying to prevent further trouble, exclaimed "Let him come into the light, if you have got any business with him; if you commence your foolery with him out in the dark some of you are liable to get hurt."

Then, Jo suddenly cried out "LOOK OUT! I am arrested!"

Teek drew his pistol, ran towards Jo and cried "I am coming to you or die!"

As he rounded the corner of the Still House, Stewart and Allison grabbed him. Allison swore at Teek and accused him of killing his brother the previous evening.

"Teek Brassell, I am the best man that ever had hold of you!" cried Allison.

Allison and Teek struggled for a few seconds, when a gunshot rang out. Allison screamed "Oh, lordy, my leg's broke! I'm shot in the leg!" and fell to the ground.

Others rushed in, grabbed Teek, and violently threw him to the ground. While in the background, there were cries of "Shoot out his brains! Kill him! Choke him down! Stamp out his entrails!" and "Stamp him to death while you have got him!"



The Allison House

Once Teek was subdued, he demanded “What does this mean? What do you want, and who are you?”

One of them said “Why, don’t you know me, Teek?”

Teek replied “No, I don’t.”

He said “It’s James K. Poke Stewart.”

Maxwell, another member of the posse, disarmed Teek by removing his derringer and his knife. As they pulled Teek upright, several men rushed to the aid of Allison. They carried him into the Still House, fixed him a pallet on the floor near the fire, and gently lay him

down on the pallet. He died later that night – a few short hours before his brother.

For the first time, officials finally told the Brassells why they were being arrested: “Russell Allison was shot, and it is supposed that you boys did it.”

Initially, the prisoners were held at John Allison’s house. Later, they were transferred to the Allison/Isbell home. While Russ lay dying downstairs, the Brassells were held in the upstairs bedroom. To show their displeasure with their situation, they banged the floor with the heel of their boots and danced around while announcing they were “Bullies.” They remained confined in that room until Thursday when the Coroner’s Inquest was held.

Just prior to the Inquest, when the prisoners were moved to a downstairs room, Angie met them in the hall and confronted Jo and Teek. A heated conversation took place between them. A neighbor overheard Jo tell Angie “It is done and it cannot be helped!”

After the inquest as they were being taken to the Cookeville Jail, Teek jumped up, put his fists together and declared “By God, I am a HORSE yet!”ⁱⁱ Initially, Jo and Teek were confined to the Cookeville Jail. Since public sentiment was so overwhelmingly against them, officials feared for their safety. They were taken to the Nashville Jail.

The Capture of Dol Bates

Johnson and Bates had safely returned to their homes in DeKalb County. Officials were unaware of their participation in the *robbery-turned-murder*, because the victims could not identify them by name. The Brassells refused to name them since they were loudly proclaiming their innocence. Thus, Johnson and Bates were temporarily safe from being arrested.

In late 1875, the High Curtis Gang was arrested after they stole \$1500 [\$32,000 today] in goods from a store near New Middleton, Smith County. Johnson, who was rumored to member, was called to testify at their trial on 27 December 1875. Fearing that he too might be arrested, he confessed to officials that he was present at the

Allison/Isbell home on the night of the murder. In exchange for turning States Evidence in both the Allison Murder Trial and the High Curtis Gang Larceny Trial, officials granted Johnson immunity from prosecution. During questioning, he named Jim Brassell as architect of robbery conspiracy and Dol Bates as the fourth man present at the Allison/Isbell home. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Bates. Sheriff Monroe Flowers Doss of DeKalb County was assigned the task of locating and arresting Bates. Doss tracked Bates for almost a month before locating him. Once Bates was arrested, he joined the Brassells in the Nashville Jail.

Johnson remained free.

The Brassell Trials

The trials of Joseph Lewis and George Andrew “Teek” Brassell began the last week in June 1877 at the Putnam County Courthouse. Previously, officials had attempted to conduct the trial on three separate occasions, but each time the case was continued until the next term.

The first trial date was 19 June 1876. During this court appearance, Bates was granted a Severance from the Brassell Case and a Change of Venue to DeKalb County. From this point going forward, Bates journey through the legal system was separate and apart from the Brassell brothers.

TWO ESCAPE ATTEMPTS

During their confinement at the Nashville Jail, the Brassell brothers were incarcerated in Cell Four. Around 5am Friday morning, 29 September 1876, Deputies Morrow, Costello and Walsh surprised them by ordering them to get up. One by one, each prisoner was physically searched and then transferred to Cell One to await further orders. After thoroughly searching their cell, deputies discovered the following items hidden in a crevice in the wall: two saws – one broken in two places – a knife, and a file. The contraband was immediately confiscated. It was the prisoners’ suspicious behavior the previous afternoon that prompted the search.ⁱⁱⁱ

Their second court appearance was scheduled for October 1876. Knowing that Sheriff Campbell J. Bohannon and his posse would be escorting them back to Putnam County, the brothers concocted the following scheme to escape. Unbeknownst to Jailer James H. Yarbrough, someone smuggled arsenic into the jail. Jo and Teek requested a dozen apples with which they planned to inject with the arsenic. While on the trip back to Putnam County – somewhere between Lebanon and Cookeville – they planned to offer each guard an apple. Once the guards were overcome with the poison, they would make their escape. Their plan was foiled when another prisoner reported it to Deputy Morrow. Again, the brothers’ cell was searched, and the poison and the apples were confiscated before doing any harm.^{iv}

THE STATE VS THE BRASSELL BROTHERS

In June 1877, *The State vs. George A. Braswell alias Teek Braswell* – Teek’s trial for the murder of John Allison – was held at the Putnam County Courthouse. Unfortunately, the trial transcript did not survive the Putnam County Courthouse fire in 1899, and the trial details are lost to history. The *Daily American* reported that Teek was convicted of Murder in the Second Degree of John Allison and sentenced to serve 20 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

On 23 June 1877, *State vs. Joseph Braswell alias Jo Braswell, George A. Braswell alias Teek Braswell* began. The Prosecution called Dobson Johnson to testify about the events that transpired on the night of the murder of Russ: traveling from DeKalb County to the home of Jim Brassell, plotting to rob Allison/Isbell home, shooting Russell M. Allison, and returning to the Brassell farm.

The Prosecution called Angeline Allison Isbell, Joseph C. Allison, Amanda Pippin, and Archibald Bryant to testify about the events that transpired in the house. He called Rev. John Lansdon, William L. Ray, Dr. William S. Robinson, Robert L. Gentry and wife Jane Gentry, and Elizabeth Maxwell to testify that they heard Russ’s dying declaration: Jo and Teek had shot him.

The Prosecution called the following witnesses, who were present at the Still House on the morning of 30 November 1875: W. W. Maxwell, Robert Gentry, Samuel Vaughn, George Jones, and Asa Y. Gibson. They testified about the behavior of the Brassell brothers the morning after the murder.

The Defense's case consisted of two parts:

1. An Alibi Defense where family members testified that the defendants were home the night of the murder. Amanda and Mary Brassell were Jo's alibi witnesses; and Harriet Brassell was Teek's alibi witness.
2. An attempt to discredit the State's star witness: Dobson Johnson.

Amanda testified that she was the sister of the defendants. On the night of the murder, she was home with her parents. She was awake all night with a toothache. Her parents slept in the only bed in the room, and she slept on a lounge. Sometime after dark, Jo came in and said that he had gotten his feet wet at the mill. Since he wanted to sleep with his feet near the fire, he dragged in a feather bed and placed it on the floor in front of the fire. He slept there the rest of the night.

Mary testified that she was the mother of the defendants. She said that since her husband worked that day, he had retired to bed early that evening. She went to bed shortly afterwards. She corroborated Amanda's story about Jo getting his feet wet, placing the feather bed in front of the fire, and sleeping on it. She knew that Jo had been in the room all that night, because Amanda had kept her awake most of the night with her constant activity.

Harriet testified that she was married to Jim Brassell and was the sister-in-law to the defendants. On the night of the murder, she was home with her infant son. Her husband had gone to Noah Deering's farm earlier in the evening and did not return until after dark. Before Jim came home, Jo and Teek came to her house. Teek was clearly drunk, and Jo had been drinking. Jo stayed about 25-30 minutes before he left. Then, Teek went to bed. He pulled off one of his boots but was unable to remove the other. When he asked Harriet for help, she pulled off the other boot. Jim and Harriet went to bed shortly after Jim arrived home. Around 11pm, Teek groaned. Jim got up, asked him if he was cold, and covered him with a blanket. Harriet knew that Teek was there all night, because she was awake most of the night tending to her baby. Sometime between midnight and day break, two men arrived on horses and requested food. They wanted to leave before daybreak. Jim told the men that he had no barn, but they were welcome to turn the horses loose in the front yard. They asked if they could hitch the horses over in the backfield and feed them there. Jim replied that if they wanted to hide their horses, then he did not want them or the horses on his property. They then left.

Samuel G. Brassell, alias Buck Brassell (the defendant's brother), testified that on the morning after the murder, he saw two men between Jim's home and the mill. Although he knew Bates and had seen him a couple of times before, he did not know the other man, who called himself "Anderson." He later found out that the unknown man was actually Dobson Johnson. The men said that they had been over on the creek and had gotten lost. They requested directions to the Still House.

Testimony began on Monday afternoon, 25 June 1877, and concluded Friday morning. Judge Newton W. McConnell handed the case to the jury at noon. Early Saturday morning, the jury delivered a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the First Degree*.

Judge McConnell said "You will both please stand up. Mr. Joseph Braswell, the jury has found you guilty of murder of Russell Allison, as charged in the indictment. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

There was no reply from Jo. The same question was asked of Teek. He sternly answered "Yes, I'm not guilty."

The Judge admonished:



N. W. McConnel

Judge Newton W. McConnel issued the verdict condemning Teek Brassell to death. McConnel (1832-1915) was a Marshall County native but left Tennessee for Montana soon after the Brassell trial. He was later Chief Justice of the Montana Supreme Court
(Internet Archive)

“This is the most solemn spectacle that can be presented in a court of justice. It was written long ago, by the hand of God himself upon the table[t] of stone, ‘Thou shalt not kill,’ and it was also written thought the great Law giver of Israel that ‘whoso sheddeth man’s blood by man shall his blood be shed,’ and the law of Tennessee says, ‘every person convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, or as accessory before the fact to such crime, shall suffer death by hanging.’ You have had a fair and exhaustive trial. You have been zealously defended by the most able and experienced attorneys that the country affords. You have had the benefit of every rule of law applicable to the facts of your case. You have been convicted by an honest jury of your peers, selected under the laws and constitution of the State. Their verdict of murder as charged in the indictment, the Court thinks, is fully sustained by the law and evidence, and that there can be no reasonable doubt but that you did, on the night of the 29th November 1875, murder Russell Allison in the county of Putnam. Having thus violated the law, that has not only the sanction of the people of the State expressed through their Constitution and laws, but also the direct sanction of Almighty God Himself, you have forfeited your lives to the people. The Court and jury and Sheriff are but humble instruments to execute the commands of the law, made in obedience to the will of the whole people of the State. It is a

solemn thing to die when nature yields to the inroads of disease or decrepitude and age, or when some sudden calamity overtakes us; but it is a more solemn thing to die at the hands of the public officer under the judicial sentence of a court of Justice.

“The jury having found you both guilty of the murder of Russell Allison, in the first degree, it is the judgment of this Court that you pay the costs of this prosecution and that you each be hanged by the neck until you are dead, in the county of Putnam, and within one mile of the courthouse, on the 9th day of August, 1877, within the hours prescribed by law, and that the Sheriff of this county duly execute the judgment. You have the benefit of an appeal and this may result in a new trial. This holds out to you the allurements of hope, but the Court anxiously commends to your earnest attention the ample provisions made by a crucified and merciful Redeemer for the most criminal in the world. These Christian people are not your enemies but while your lives are forfeited by the reason of the violated rights of society, they earnestly pray that you may be happy in eternity. In your present wretched condition, you have no resource for relief save the comforts of our holy religion.”^v

To Be Continued

ⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ “AWAKING THE JAIL BIRDS.” *The Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 30 Sep 1876: 1.

^{iv} “The Brassells Hung.”

^v “Blood for Blood, Salutory Samples of Stern Justice in Putnam, Two Braswell's Sentenced to be Hanged for Allison Murder – Another Gets Twenty Years Imprisonment.” *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 07 Jul 1877: 3.

Army Seizure of Montgomery County Plantations

On March 12, 1863, the United States Congress passed the Captured and Abandoned Property Act, which allowed the army to seize property that had been abandoned by owners who supported the rebellion. Men who were serving in the Confederate army, and families that had fled southward when the Union Army took over Middle Tennessee, left their homes and farms vulnerable.

In practical terms, the Federals did not confiscate much land in the south, but they considered it. Most of the seizures were of slaves (still considered 'property' under the law) and cotton. The document below shows that the occupying forces at Clarksville were casting their eye on several plantations with the idea of taking them over under the Captured and Abandoned Property Act.

Report of abandoned plantations within the jurisdiction of the military post at Clarksville, Tenn. March 4, 1864. Sent to Capt. B.H. Polk, Nashville.¹

J.W. Madok. Forage master in Rebel service. Farm 3 miles north of Clarksville. Upwards of 200 acres, 100 fenced for cultivation. Suitable for raising tobacco, corn, wheat and grass. Good frame dwelling house of four rooms. Occupied by Madok's family. Two negro cabins, three tobacco barns, stables, corn cribs and horse lot, all in good condition.

P.A.V. Johnson. Deserted his home in Montgomery County four miles northeast from Clarksville on the Russellville Turnpike. Occupied by R.A. Barnes by permission from J.L. Johnson, acting agent for P.A.V. Johnson. 400 to 500 acres nearly all under good fence and fine for cultivation. Soil good for tobacco, corn, wheat and grass. Good young orchard. Good frame dwelling house of six rooms. Two double negro cabins, two tobacco barns, one log dwelling unoccupied but no out houses attached. Horse lot, stables and crib. Mules, horses, sheep and hogs.

Major J.B. Dortch farm, 13 miles north by east of Clarksville, north side of Red River. Over 700 acres, upward of 500 in cultivation, under good fence. Soil adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat and grass. Good orchard, both peach and apple. Fine brick dwelling, occupied by Mrs. J.B. Dortch. Negro cabins, stables and all necessary out houses attached. Double log house occupied by overseer, four good barns. On hand are mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn and hay.

Col. C.A. Sugg farm, 12 miles north by east of Clarksville, north side of Red River. Over 400 acres, 200 under cultivation. Soil well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat and hay. Nice frame dwelling house of four rooms. 5 or 6 good negro cabins, good barns, stables, cribs and fences. Good young orchard. Blacksmith shop and tools. Occupied by Mrs. Col. Sugg.

F.A. Hannum farm, adjoining corporation of Clarksville, northeast of town. Occupied by H.A. Fowlks by permission of Dr. Merritt acting agent. Frame dwelling of three rooms, two negro cabins, stables and other necessary out houses. Good orchard. 100 acres of land, 50 under cultivation. Soil adapted to corn, grain or grass. Maj. F.A. Hannum left his home and went south seeking his rights. Report says he has found them. He leaves no family.

J. Samuel Dunn farm. 20 miles from Clarksville, in Robertson County. 258 acres of land, 100 under good fence and in cultivation. Soil adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat and clover. Nice frame four room dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Dunn. Stables, tobacco barn and all necessary out houses. Apple and peach orchard. Mules, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, corn and hay. Mr. Dunn was an officer in the Rebel service.

¹ War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Manuscripts 1861-1865. Entry 183, Box 8, File 850. U.S. National Archives.



*The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society,
The Tennessee Historical Society &
The Brentwood Historic Commission*

Present

The 28th Annual Genealogical Seminar

Saturday, November 19, 2016

9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

(Doors open at 8:15 for registration)

at the Brentwood Library, Brentwood, TN

Judgement, War, Taxes and Tales: A Day Among the Records

Genealogy is all about finding records that will document our family's story. This seminar will explore a variety of records that can reveal clues about our ancestors – whether they served their country, spent time on the more interesting side of the law, or were just looking to make ends meet. The records might be closer than you think, easier to use than you thought, and more genealogically rich than you imagined. Join us to learn how to find your ancestors among some great record collections.

Sessions

Stories from the Stacks – Gordon Belt

Evidence of our past – found in the documents, photographs, maps, and artifacts left behind by our ancestors – helps us to tell a story about our collective history. In this presentation, Gordon T. Belt, Director of Public Services for the Tennessee State Library and Archives, will share a wide range of historic items and collections discovered “in the stacks” of the Library and Archives, each item with a unique story to tell.

Moonshiners and Horse Thieves: Ancestors in TN Supreme Court Records – Chuck Sherrill

Court cases from every county in Tennessee were appealed to the Supreme Court. The detailed case files date back to the early 1800s and fill a whole floor in the Archives building. A new online database indexes more than 50,000 cases and leads to records chock full of genealogical and historical information. Learn what records are available, what genealogical gems they contain, and how to use them effectively in your research.

Making the Supreme Sacrifice: Tennessee World War I Gold Star Records – Allison Griffey

The Tennessee State Library & Archives is commemorating the 100-year anniversary of World War I by launching a new digital collection on the Tennessee Virtual Archive (TeVA). The Tennessee World War I Gold Star Records, 1918-1924 is a memorial collection honoring over 1,000 of the Tennessee servicemen who died during the Great War. The records collected include a broad range of materials, such as soldier portraits, unique genealogical source material, and battlefield correspondence.

You Can't Evade Taxes...At Least Not in Genealogy – Jim Long

Tax records are a rich but often under-utilized source of genealogical information. From poll taxes to real estate taxes to luxury taxes and even dog taxes, few of our ancestors have successfully evaded the tax system, and we can use that to our advantage in our research. This session will explore the types of taxes levied on our ancestors, where to find Tennessee's tax records, and how tax information can solve genealogical problems when no other record can.

2016 Seminar Speakers

*This year we are fortunate to be able to feature some of our "own."
All belong to one or more of our sponsoring organizations and are recognized
as authorities in genealogy circles.*



Gordon T. Belt is the Director of Public Services for the Tennessee State Library and Archives, and author of *John Sevier: Tennessee's First Hero*, published by The History Press. He is past president of the Society of Tennessee Archivists, and holds memberships in the Society of American Archivists, National Council on Public History, and the Tennessee Historical Society. Gordon holds a master's degree in History from Middle Tennessee State University, and a bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. He is also the founding editor and publisher of *The Posterity Project*, an award-winning blog offering reflections on archives, public history, and memory.



Charles A. "Chuck" Sherrill (M.A., M.L.S.) is State Librarian and Archivist of Tennessee, with responsibility for the state's legal and historical records. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, he has been active in genealogical research and publishing since he was a teenager. His publications include the NGS *Guide to Research in Tennessee*, two family genealogies, the two-volume *Tennessee Convicts*, and *The Reconstructed 1810 Tennessee Census*. Sherrill has been the editor of *The Middle Tennessee Journal of History and Genealogy* since 2002.



Allison Griffey is a librarian at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, where she works in the main reading room assisting researchers. She received her Masters of Information Science from the University of Tennessee in 2015. After working as a reader's advisor in the Library for the Blind, she transferred to the Public Services section in 2013. Along with staff in the Digital Work Group, Allison began working on the Tennessee World War I Gold Star Records in 2015. She often finds herself researching the families of soldiers in the collection to find out what happened to them after the war. She is a native of Clarksville, TN. Many MTGS members will know her grandmother, Irene Griffey, who is a long-time member and genealogy author.



Jim Long has been an avid genealogist for over 35 years and has deep roots in Tennessee. He is a regular volunteer at the Stewart County Archives and has written 12 books of Tennessee genealogical records, in support of his goal to increase access to original records for fellow researchers. A graduate of Vanderbilt University with a degree in Computer Science, he serves on the Executive Board for MTGS and maintains its web site. He also maintains the web site for TSLAFriends and the USGenWeb county web sites for Stewart and Montgomery Counties. When he's not doing genealogy, which is rare, Jim works in the IT department at the General Motors plant in Spring Hill.

Register Today!

MTGS/THS/BHC Genealogical Seminar, November 19, 2016

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

Space is limited, so please pay attention to the deadline. Either register online *by November 12th* or send your registration form to the PO Box listed on this page.

Registration fees include handouts and a box lunch.

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

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

Mail registrations to:

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

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Phone: 931-455-4603

REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOVEMBER 12, 2016 (Please print)

Registrations received after the November 12th deadline will be returned and you must register as a "walk-in" on the day of the seminar.

Name _____ Name on Badge (if different) _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

E-Mail _____

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

Box Lunch Choice (included with registration): Turkey _____ Ham _____ Chicken Salad _____

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

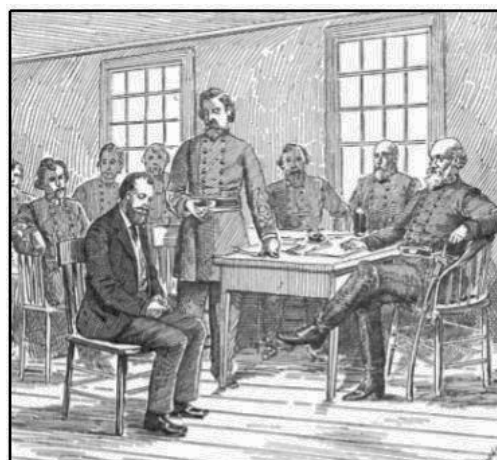
NOTE: \$60 walk-ins welcome if space is available (no lunch or handouts)

Court Martial of Maj. John Elliott, at Nashville 10th Tennessee Cavalry, U.S.A.

In many Tennessee families, stories have been passed down about the harsh treatment locals received at the hands of the occupying federal army. With tens of thousands of conquering soldiers tramping through the state, it is not surprising that theft, murder and rape took place. The Union army did not turn a blind eye to all such offenses. Orders about civil treatment of locals were issued regularly, and were sometimes enforced by bringing offenders before a military court.

The record transcribed below describes one such court martial proceeding, which took place in Nashville in 1864.

The 10th Tennessee Cavalry was formed in Nashville in August of 1863. General Rosecrans was back in town, having forced the Confederates back through Middle Tennessee to Chattanooga. Rosecrans began preparing the Army of the Cumberland for an attack on Chattanooga, and evidently formed this new cavalry unit to bolster that effort.



Civil War Court Martial

Recruiting for the 10th Cavalry was mainly done among Unionist strongholds in East Tennessee, bringing in men from Bradley and McMinn counties and the vicinity of Chattanooga. Lieut. Col.

George Washington Bridges, an attorney and former member of Congress from that area, had spent the past year imprisoned by the Confederates. Upon his release he was put in command of this new unit. Bridges had no prior military experience.

Bridges and his men spent the rest of 1863 on patrol in Northern Kentucky. In January 1864 they were dispatched to guard and repair the railroads running west out of Nashville. In February, John Elliott, age 55, joined the regiment as a Major. He and the regiment spent the next two months at Camp Gillem, on the site where Fisk University was later erected. In early April they were sent into Dickson County, riding horseback out the Charlotte Pike, to begin guarding the railroad there. Elliott's military career was short, as he went absent without leave on April 26, 1864. By June 8th he was under arrest in Nashville, awaiting trial before a court martial.¹

Although the military record does not provide much identifying information about Major Elliott, a search of census records for men of the right age indicates that he was an attorney from the town of Benton in Polk County, in the southeast corner of Tennessee. His age in 1860 was 54, and he had a modest \$1200 in real estate. Franklin Elliott, who was in John Elliott's household in 1860, joined the Union Army in 1862.

¹ Compiled service record of John Elliott, Major, 10th Tenn. Cavalry. *Compiled Service Records of Union Soldiers who Served in Organizations from the State of Tennessee*, Record Group 94, National Archives microfilm M395, online image, Fold3.

Unlike most soldiers in the Union Army, Elliott owned slaves before the war. The 1860 census records two slaves in his household, a 55-year-old black female and an 8-year-old mulatto girl.²

The following record is found among the War Department Collection of Confederate Records, housed at the U.S. National Archives. It is in box 9, file 880, of Entry #183, which is the Manuscripts portion of that record group. These records have not been microfilmed or digitized.

General Orders
No. 143

Before a General Court Martial which convened at Nashville, Tenn., . . . May 20th, 1864, and of which Colonel J.B. Dodge, 30th Indiana Vol. Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried:
Major John Elliott, 10th Tennessee Cavalry

CHARGE FIRST: *Violation of the 42nd Article of War*

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, did at different times during the months of February and March, 1864, lie out of camp at night without leave from his Commanding Officer. All this at or near Nashville, Tenn., on or about the months of February and March, 1864."

CHARGE SECOND: *Disobedience of Orders*

SPECIFICATION 1ST: "In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, having received an order from his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Geo. Spalding, through Lt. Thomas J. Cox, A.A.I. Genl., 2nd Brigade, 4th Div. Cav., A.C., to remove from camp a colored girl in his employ, did fail to do so. All this at the camp of the 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in the County of Dixon [*sic*] and State of Tennessee, on or about May 11th, 1864."

SPECIFICATION 2ND: "In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, did wear Colonel's shoulder-straps after being ordered by his Commanding Officer, Lt. Col., Geo. Spalding, through Lt. Col. George W. Bridges, Commanding 10th Tenn. Cavalry, to take them off. All this at the camp of the 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in the County of Dixon [*sic*] and State of Tennessee, on or about May 6th, 1864."

CHARGE THIRD: *Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline*

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, did keep repeatedly in the tent in which he slept, and at the same time, a colored girl, since, on or about May 6th, 1864, at the camp of the 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in the County of Dixon [*sic*] and State of Tennessee."

CHARGE FOURTH: *Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in his tent at night a colored girl, and was found by Lieut. Colonel George W. Bridges sleeping in a nude condition on his bed, and the girl present at the same time. All this in the camp of the 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in the County of Dixon [*sic*] and State of Tennessee, on or about May 17, 1864."

CHARGE FIFTH: *Neglect of Duty*

² 1860 U.S. census, Benton, Polk Co., Tenn., dist. 4, p. 70 (handwritten), family 481, John Elliott household. Also 1860 U.S. slave schedules, Polk Co., dist. 4, p. 5. The Elliott household included John, age 54, Mary 50, and what appears to be their seven children ranging in age from 10 to 29. Digital images, *HeritageQuest.com*.

SPECIFICATION: “In this, that the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, being in command of said Regiment, the Lt. Col. Commanding being on other duty, did fail to appear on dress parade with his Regiment. All this at the camp of the 10th Tenn. Cavalry, in the County of Dixon [*sic*] and State of Tennessee, on or about May 20th, 1864.”

To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded, *Not Guilty*.

FINDINGS:

Of the specification, 1st charge, *Guilty*.

Of the 1st charge, *Guilty*.

Of the 1st specification, 2nd charge, *Guilty*.

Of the 2nd specification, 2nd charge, *Not Guilty*.

Of the 2nd charge, *Guilty*.

Of the specification, 3rd charge, *Guilty*.

Of the 3rd charge, *Not Guilty*.

Of the specification, 4th charge, *Guilty*.

Of the 4th charge, *Guilty*.

Of the specification, 5th charge, *Guilty, but attach no criminality*.

Of the 5th charge, *Not Guilty*.

Cash-ier
/ka ‘SHir

verb

past tense: cashiered; past participle: cashiered

dismiss (someone from the armed forces
in disgrace because of a serious
misdemeanor.

“he was found guilty and cashiered”

SENTENCE:

And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, the said Major John Elliott, 10th Tennessee Cavalry,

“To be cashiered.”

It is ironic that the court found Maj. Elliott guilty of sleeping with a negro girl in his tent, but not guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. However, the end result was that Elliott was cashiered, or forced out of the army dishonorably. He seems to have landed on his feet, as in 1870 he was living in Cleveland, Tenn., a lawyer with \$1,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal property. He was still living with Mary and some of the children. Also in the household was a black woman named Mindy Elliott, age 68, with no occupation given.³

Major John Elliott was not the only problem in the 10th Tennessee Cavalry. Capt. Calvin P. Simmons of Company D was under arrest in Nashville at the same time as Elliott. He had enlisted at about the same time as Elliott. The 1860 census records Simmons as a bartender in the Chattanooga area. His military record does not reveal the cause of his dismissal.⁴ The official record shows that both Simmons and Elliott were both formally and finally dismissed by the army on Oct. 4, 1864.

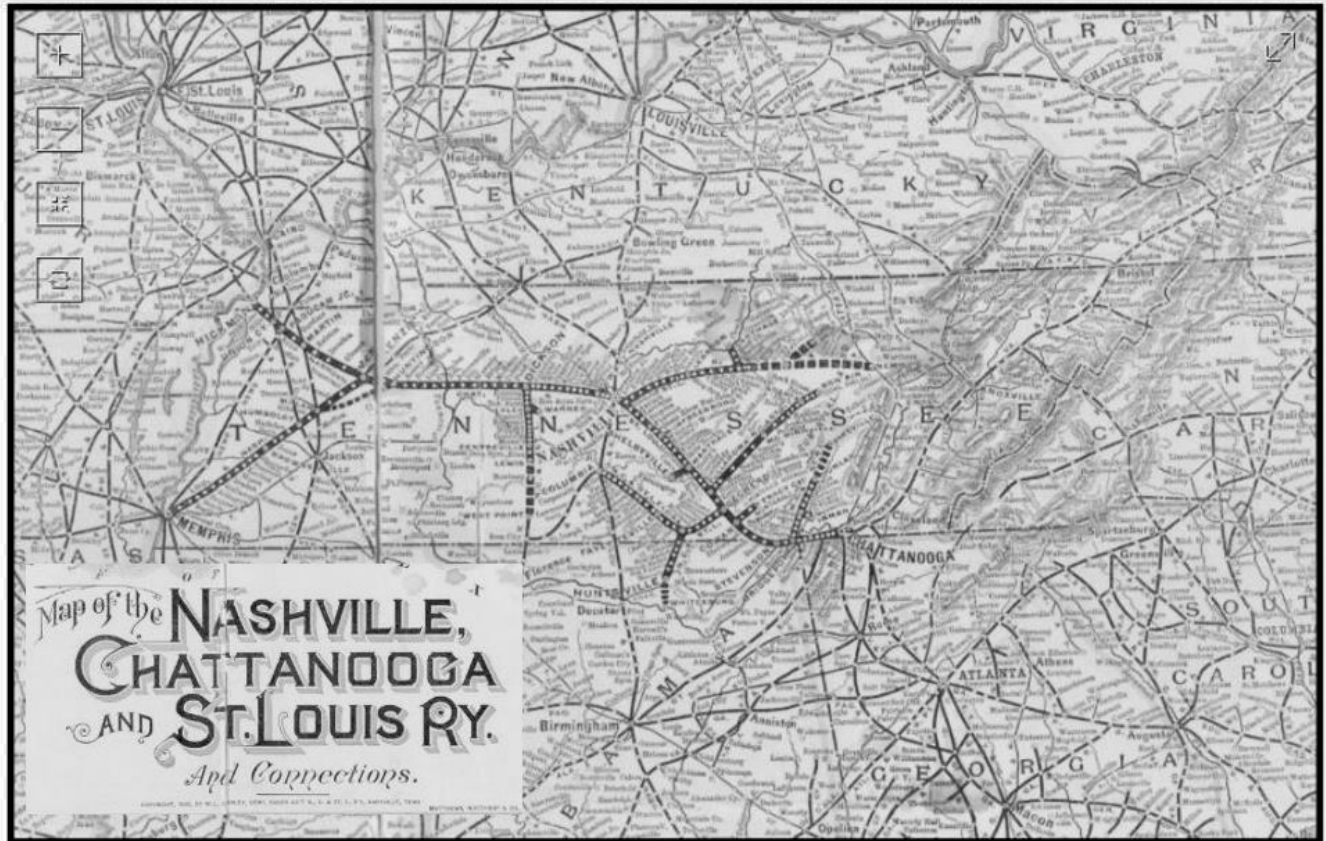
The former member of Congress who was their superior officer also failed to be an exemplary leader. After trying to discipline Major Elliott for sleeping with his hired girl, Colonel George Bridges was accused of failing to leave Nashville in November of 1864 when his unit was ordered to depart to Pulaski.

³ 1870 U.S. census, Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn., dist. 13, p. 409B (stamped), family 145, John Elliot household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*

⁴ Compiled service record, Calvin P. Simmons, Captain,, 10th Tenn. Cavalry, Company D. *Compiled Service Records of Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Tennessee*, Record Group 94, National Archives microfilm M395; digital image, *Fold3*.

The regiment left without him, because Bridges and several of his soldiers were too drunk to ride their cavalry horses. Major E.B. Beaumont reported that Bridges “has been very neglectful of his duty and it would be well to get rid of him.” Bridges was arrested, relieved of command and dishonorably discharged.⁵

Morale in the 10th Cavalry went from bad to worse. Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson, commanding the 6th Division, at Fayetteville, Tennessee, reported on February 8, 1865: “The troops under my command have killed 18 guerrillas and captured 12, since my arrival here, not counting a number of men belonging to the 10th and 12th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, (U.S.A.) who had deserted and become guerrillas of the worst type, who have been captured and forwarded to their regiments.”



Major John Elliott and the 10th Cavalry were assigned to guard the railroad running west out of Nashville to Dickson. This map from 1889 shows how that road was eventually subsumed into the complex network of rails known as the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which connected thousands of towns and villages in the southeast.

(Map of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry.; and connections, Buffalo, New York: W.L. Danley and N.C.& St. L., 1887. Library of Congress, American Memory Project, www.loc.gov/item/98688723)

⁵ James Alex Baggett, *Homegrown Yankees: Tennessee's Union Cavalry in the Civil War* (LSU Press, 2009).

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

Sumner County (continued)

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.

Sumner County (cont.)

Weatherford, Wm. A.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.7]

Shaw, Moses: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.9]

Gregory, Joel L.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.20]

Key, Catherine: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 66, cause not known, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, sister, in household of Allen Graves.

Hodges, John C.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied, deformity of limbs from birth. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 67, white, brother-in-law, in household of William Egnels.

Hodges, Chloe: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supported at cost of county; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.218; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, sister-in-law, in household of William Egnels.

Hunter, Ann: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; insane; duration of present attack, 6 years, age at first attack, 40; not confined, restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 52, white, female, in household of Thomas Hunter.

Fikes, Jim: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.6]

Malone, Henrietta: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth;

large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.25]

Johnson, Archie L.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.17]

Atkerson, Mary E.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; supposed cause, hereditary; an inmate at Danville, Ky. and at Knoxville, Tenn. __[illegible] years. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.3]

Oglesby, Silvy: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting; supposed cause, scrofula; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, female, in household of John Senter.

White, Rachel: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting; supposed cause, scrofula; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age, 80, black, female, head of household.

Rogan, Hiram: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co., Gallatin jail, awaiting trial; incarcerated 1 March 1880; alleged offense, attempt to commit rape, appealed to Supreme Court; number of years in penitentiary, 3. [s.d.3,e.d.217; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, black, son, in jail at Gallatin; in household of Jane Rogan.

Tomkins, J. M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 10 [illegible word, perhaps "mos."]; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 46; confined, requires attendant; inmate, Nashville Insane Asylum, 8 __ [years or months not stated] [s.d.3,e.d.216; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, white, male, head of household, cashier in bank.

Gardner, Ceallie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2, supposed cause, brain fever; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.216; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.17]

Patterson, Mollie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth;

natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d. 216; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.21]

Bell, Martha: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 15, supposed cause, brain fever; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.216; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.8]

Reed, William: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 9; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.216; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 54, white, male, head of household.

Simmons, S. V.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth, semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.216; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** Susan V. Simmons, age 21, white, sister, in household of A. Simmons.

Cotton, Patience: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 15 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 35; not confined; inmate, Tennessee Asylum, [amount of time illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, sister, in household of Cullen Edwards.

Peyton, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; form, deterioration. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male, boarder, paralyzed; in household of Moses Ireland.

House, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; mania; duration of present attack, 2 weeks, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 50. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, male, head of household.

Hobday, Fannie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.30]

Green, George W.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.31]

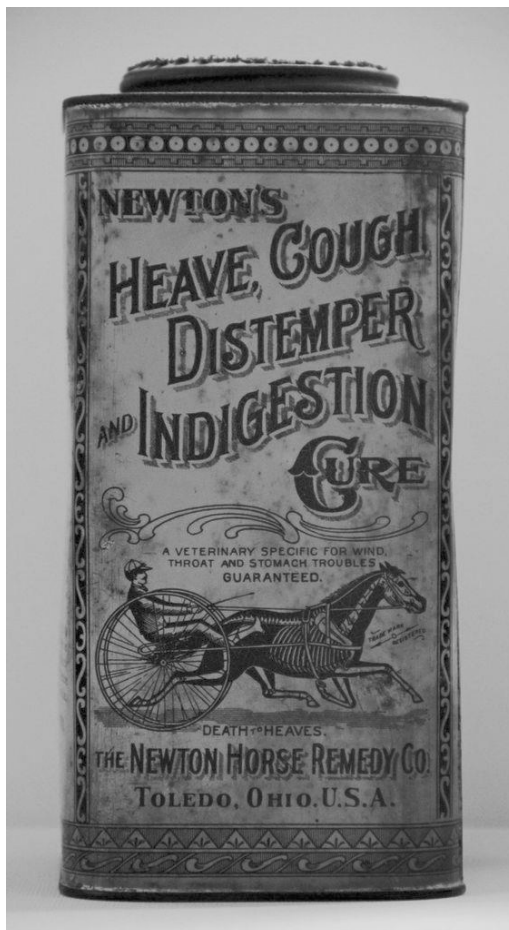
Cage, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.40]

Gregory, John: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.17]

Killback, Bettie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; crippled by deformity. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head, never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** Bettie Killbuck, age 68, white, daughter, in household of

Patience Killbuck [*sic*].

Killback, Hester: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; crippled by deformity. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** Hester Killbuck, age 57, white, daughter, in household of Patience Killbuck [*sic*]. **Jones, Hardy:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.16]



Buntin, Hiram: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, step-son, in household of Hiram Groves.

Randolph, Lydia: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.11]

Duke, Sarah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.12]

Horn, Nicie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 7; supposed cause, inflammation from scrofula; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8, black, granddaughter, in household of Lottie Horn.

Baker, Mallie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, form, from infancy; inmate, Nashville Blind Asylum, 10 months. [s.d.3,e.d.215,see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 11, white, granddaughter, in household of Leonedas Baker.

Odom, Louisa: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; supposed cause, scrofula, totally blind.[s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** Louise Odom, age 3, mulatto, daughter, in household of Maud Odom.

Jamison, Celia: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.215; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, wife, in household of Charles Jamison.

Patterson, Sarah: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 16, black, daughter, in household of Elmo Patterson.

Glover, Tom: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 6; supposed cause, brain fever; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.9]

McGee, Richard: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 10; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** Richard McGee, age 30, black, male, pauper.

Malone, Harvey: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; asthma; admitted 2 February 1876. **Also:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, male, in poor house.

Malone, H. A.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; able-bodied; admitted 2 Feb 1876; **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 12, white, son of Harvey Malone; family in poor house.

Malone, John: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; form of disability, [illegible]; admitted 2 February 1876; **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.24; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 8, white, male, son of Harvey Malone; family in poor house.

Malone, L. E.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; able-bodied; admitted 2 February 1876. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, white, daughter of Harvey Malone; family in poor house.

Malone, R. W: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; admitted 2 February 1876. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 1, white, son of Harvey Malone; family in poor house.

Thomas, Benj. S.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied; broken arm; admitted Feb 187_[illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 79, white, male, in poor house.

McAdams, John: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost

of county; not able-bodied; dyspepsia, admitted [date illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.214 see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.37]
Pop.Sch.: age 76, white, male, in poor house.

Ellis, Susy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; womb disease; admitted 187_[illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white female, in poor house.

Barnett, Darkice: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; weak breast; admitted 1867. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16, ln.39]
Pop.Sch.: age 58, white, female, in poor house.

Walton, Patsy: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; residence, Wilson Co., supported at cost of county; [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female, in poor house.

Walton, S. A. P.: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; residence, Wilson Co.; supported at cost of county; able-bodied. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at [age illegible]; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age, 15, white, daughter of Patsy, Walton; both in poor house.

Lunten, Mary: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; supported at cost of county; not able-bodied, rheumatism; admitted 1878[187_?]. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.42]
Pop.Sch.: age 71, white, female, in poor house.

Avritt, Thomas: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; not able-bodied, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.43]
Pop.Sch.: age 75, black, male, in poor house.

Tabb, Polly: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; not able-bodied, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.44]
Pop.Sch.: age 75, black, female, in poor house.

Mathews, Emaly: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; residence Davidson Co.; not able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see



Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.47] age 65, black, female, in poor house.

Patterson, Clara: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; not able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.214: see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, black, female, in poor house.

McGee, Richard: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; not able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, male, in poor house.

Horton, Mallie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house; not able-bodied; scrofula. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 11, black, female, in poor house.

Body, Isaac: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, mulatto, male, in poor house.

Garrett[?], Dick: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. poor house. [s.d.3,e.d.214; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** Dick Green, age 65, mulatto, male, in poor house.

Harrison, Thos. M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 4 months; number of attacks, 6; age at first attack, 17; not confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.18] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, son, in household of Orville Harrison.

Wilson, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 7; supposed cause, intermittent fever; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.42]

Drake, Nancy: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 4/12, supposed cause, fall; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.23]

Watkins, William: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.22]

Williams, Robert: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 66; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 77, white, male, head of household.

Perry, Jane: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; afflicted at age 67, supposed cause, cold; partially blind. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 72, white, wife, in household of Zechariah Perry.

Wells, Augustine: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 67; supposed cause, neuralgia, totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.213; see Pop.Sch.p.12, ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, male, head of household.

Saveley, Wilber H.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** Willie H. Saveley, age 12, white, son, in household of William Saveley.

Clark, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.39]

Smith, Abe: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.45,ln.4]

Scott, Carole: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.50,ln.18]

Shute, Ellen: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.5]

Colbert, Phoeby: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 82, black, mother-in-law, in household of Charlie Brown.

Ponds, Rachel: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.212; see Pop.Sch.p.49,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, white, aunt, in household of W. K. Rice.

Peyton, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-deaf, semi-mute; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.211; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.50]

Rand, Kate: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.211; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.13]

Shelby, Milly: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 23; amaurosis; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.211; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, black, wife, in household of George Shelby.

Rand, Fred: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; congenital cataract; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.211; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, black, son, in household of Jim Rand.

Roggers, Geo.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.210; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.32]

Lee, Isaac: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.210; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.28]

Williams, M. K.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.210; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.15]

Wylie, Bush: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.210; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, black, son, in household of Wallace Wylie.

Parker, S.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.210; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** Sony Parker, age 57, black, male, head of household.

Baker, William: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; duration of present attack, 5__ [years, months?]; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 25; confined, not restrained; in an institution 3 years. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 68, black, male, head of household.

McGolric, E. P.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** Edward P. McGolric, age 77, white, male, head of household.

Bush, Sarah: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** Sarah Bush, age 96, black, mother, in household of William Head.

Burton, Miles: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, black, male, head of household.

Chambers, M.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** Mary Chambers, age 39, black, female, head of household.

Smithson, George M. D.: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. county jail; residence, Cannon Co., Tenn.; teacher; state prisoner, awaiting trial; incarcerated 16 August 1878; alleged offense, horse[?] stealing. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 28, white, male, prisoner, county jail.



Baker, William: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 5 [years, months?]; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 25; confined, not restrained; in an institution 3 years. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, male, prisoner, county jail.

Randle, Jeff: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. county jail; state prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, stealing. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male, prisoner, county jail.

Harper, Hiram: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. county jail; state prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, rape. [s.d.3,e.d.209; see

Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, male, prisoner, county jail.

Baker, Tobe: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. county jail; residence, Robertson Co.; state prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, selling whiskey and carrying pistol. [s.d.3,e.d.209, see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 41, black, male, prisoner, county jail.

Littleton, Wm.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; dementia, duration of present attack, 16 [years, months?; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.208; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, son, in household of John Littleton.

Mansker, Willie: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; dementia; requires attendant; in State Asylum 2 years.[s.d.3,e.d.208; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:**

age 17, white, son, in household of James Mansker; “in State Asylum.”

Tyree, Jessie: Insane Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.208; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.28]

Stanfield, B.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.208; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.26]

Young, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co.; in asylum 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.208; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.26]

Youree, Larson: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Sumner Co. [s.d.3,e.d.208; **Pop.Sch.:** p.24, ln.26]

Sumner County concluded

Trousdale County will appear in the next issue

News from the Insane Asylum

Taken to the Asylum for the Insane

Policemen Roberts and Fields carried to the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane, last night, J.H. Russel, of Trenton, who has been here three or four days. Russel was laboring under the hallucination that a conspiracy had been made up to kill him. The Cause of his malady was a wound he received on his head when he was a boy. He is said to have been in the asylum before and was much improved by his treatment there.

From the Nashville *Daily American*, Feb 6, 1882

Shot in the Head

Two men named Jackson and Jones got into an altercation at Murfreesboro Wednesday, which resulted in Jackson shooting Jones in the forehead. Jackson escaped. Jones' wound was probed and the ball found to have gone into the head three inches. He is said to be an employee at the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane, whither he went yesterday morning, the ball not seeming to trouble him much.

From the Nashville *Daily American*, Jan. 16, 1880

A Nest of Thieves

For the past two years the people living along the Murfreesboro pike have been robbed of all kinds of provisions . . . Yesterday morning [the police] arrested John Jordan, the leader and the worst and most desperate of the gang . . . Jordan was arrested . . . at his house, two miles beyond the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane. He was represented by the neighbors as being a very bad man . . . Jordan acknowledged having stolen [Mr. Lang's] bacon, and said that he had been carrying on his depredations for the past two years; that he had stolen butter and eggs from the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane many times. His mode was to go to the spring, put the butter in a coal scuttle, cover it with a little hay to hide it and go off in the most unconcerned and indifferent manner.

Index to County Manufacturing Statistics, 1877

by Beth Cavanaugh

The Bureau of Agriculture, Mines, and Statistics was established in 1875 by General Assembly Public Act #13 to examine Tennessee's manufacturing capacity, soils, mines, and agriculture in order to encourage economic growth and "attract capital and labor to the State." This interest in business creation stemmed from a movement in the Reconstruction South to transform a predominantly agrarian economy to a mixed economy with a stronger emphasis on manufacturing. The creation of the Bureau of Agriculture, Mines, and Statistics directly reflected this change as Southern economy tried to maintain pace with the North's fast-growing industries.



Many Tennesseans saw the destruction and defeat from the Civil War as a sign of a broken Southern economic system, and increased manufacturing became a solution to foster self-sufficiency. Factories were promoted as a way to prevent the outflow of Southern money to pay for Northern goods. They offered employment opportunities for widows and war-orphaned children, and an alternative to farming for others. Tennessee's push to industrialize its economy demonstrates the idea of the "New South" prevalent during this period. Capital was a primary force of this industrial spirit, demonstrated by the founding of the Bureau of Agricultural, Mines, and Statistics to promote the state's natural resources, especially coal, iron, and timber. Luring potential workers to the state also became a key component in the Bureau's agenda.

Although a variety of mills and industrial businesses thrived in Tennessee before the Civil War, some industries never fully recovered after 1865. Antebellum Montgomery County, for instance, produced nearly all of the region's tobacco but, in the postbellum period, tobacco production dropped by ninety-nine percent. While many other businesses suffered, others were created out of the war. For example, J.W. Morton in Davidson County founded an artificial limb business in 1864, an obvious response to the many soldiers who lost arms and legs during the war. From 1860 to 1870, the number of industrial plants doubled, and the number of industrial workers increased by about eighty percent from 1870 to 1880. A decrease in agricultural profits contrasted this increase in manufacturing: in 1868, cotton was worth twenty-three cents per pound but dropped to nine cents per pound by 1878.

While the Southern economy was adversely affected by the national economic depression of 1873, Southerners hoped that the economic slump would prompt a transfer of Northern capital to make use of the South's natural resources and expand industry. As a result, Tennessee industry began to progress rapidly after 1875. Iron manufacturing, a booming Tennessee industry in the late 1860s, continued to grow. Hamilton County exhibited the most impressive growth with an increase in capital investment of about 450% between 1870 and 1880, including the addition of Providence Steel Works, the first permanent steel mill in the South. An even greater escalation of Tennessee industries

occurred during the 1880s and, by 1890, manufactured products in the state were valued at \$72,000,000 (while farm products had a value of \$55,000,000). Lumber production, or planing, served as a major manufacturing business, with Memphis becoming the largest supplier of hardwood in the world by the end of the nineteenth century.

At the Tennessee State Library & Archives, Record Group 40 comprises the records of the Bureau of Agriculture, Mines, and Statistics from 1875 to 1881. It contains county manufacturing statistics, quarterly reports to the governor, geologic analysis of soil and ore samples, and financial statements of the Agricultural Bureau. The County Manufacturing Statistics of 1877 detail, by county, the manufacturing capacity of the state. The record lists manufacturer name, date of establishment, capital invested in the company, employment, wages, annual production value, and type of product made. This index only includes the business name, date of establishment (note that many of the entries use the abbreviation “PB” for “postbellum”), and type of business or product. The additional information can be found in the records themselves in Record Group 40, which are open for research on request.

The County Manufacturing Statistics list is important because it shows how Tennessee began to recover after the Civil War by promoting industry over agriculture. This industrial hallmark of the “New South” actively sought to draw Northern financial support, thus aiding in the process of healing the sectional wounds inflicted during the Civil War. These statistics provide data and references for researchers interested in Tennessee’s industrial history, Reconstruction history, and genealogy.

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Anderson County		
<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
John L. Shipe	Postbellum	Shoe and Book Maker
Cates and Mason	1875	Lumber
Lamar and Margrave	1872	Tanner
Charles Leonhardt	1861	Flouring
R.H. Scarborough	Not Given	Merchant
J.C. Wilkinson	Enlarged Postbellum	Merchant (Grist and Saw)
J.A. Moore	Not Given	Merchant, Saw and Cord
Anderson County Coal Company	Postbellum	Coal
Bedford County		
F.J. Landis	1876	Merchant, Saw and Grist

<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
W.L. Smith	1875	Wagon
Landis Manufacturing Company	1873	Cotton
Wallis and Moore	Postbellum	Flour and Saw
A.L. Landis	1876	Wheat Fans (Agricultural implements that separate grain from chaff)
C.N. Allen	Postbellum	Saddler
Felix Mines	Postbellum	Cooper
G.M. Lykes	1875	Sorghum
Pearson Brothers	1875	Saw
Wiggins and Black	Postbellum	Saw
L.H. Russ and Company	1873	Wagon
Powell and Coldwell	1875	Sorghum
G.W. Gregory	Postbellum	Merchant (Saw and Grist)
Pearson and Company	1869	Saw
W.C. and J.C. Blanton	Rebuilt Postbellum	Carriages
Benton County		
Hudson's Mill	1872	Merchant (Lumber, flour, meal)
Camden Mills	Postbellum	Merchant
W.C. Harply	Postbellum	Saddler
G.W. Hooten	Not Given	Confectioner
W. Caraway	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour and Meal)
Enterprise Mills	1876	Merchant (Flour and Meal)
S. Smith	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Lumber)
John Poeringer	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour and Meal)
Bledsoe County		
Samuel Agee	Postbellum	Wagon
Samuel Agee	Postbellum	Furniture
Walkers Mill	1846	Flouring
Cedar Mill	Postbellum	Merchant (Lumber)
Blount County		
Rockford Manufacturing Company	1844	Cotton
Maryville Saw and Planing Mills	1875	Planing
Little River Mills	1870	Flouring
Hanner, W. and Small	1875	Woolen
Henry Blevens	Postbellum	Merchant
Alleghany Tea Company	1876	Sassafras Tea
Bickell and Robinson	1874	Tanner
Maryville Broom	1873	Broom (Merchant)
E. Brown	Antebellum	Grist and Saw
J.H. Henry	1875	Planing
Harold and Hartsill	1874	Harness
J.G. Lee	Postbellum	Tanner

<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
J. Mead	1873	Timber
A. Mahoney	Postbellum	Merchant
Bradley County		
No Name Listed	Postbellum	Boots and Shoes
J.M. and P. Smith	1874	Merchant (Grist)
Dixie Pumps Factory	Postbellum	Wooden Pumps
Elias F. Hartherly	Postbellum	Merchant (Wheat, Corn, and Leather)
J.J. Kennedy	Postbellum	Furniture
"All Right" Works	Postbellum	Wagon
J. McReynolds	1868	Merchant
Lakes Mills	Antebellum	Merchant (Lumber, Meal, and Flour)
Sloan's Mill	1872	Lumber
Chatata Mills	1856	Merchant (Flour)
H.H. James	Postbellum	Wool Carding
G. Williams	Rebuilt Postbellum	Flouring
Williams and Smith	1875	Marble (Tombstones and Monuments)
T.J. McCully	1870	Flouring
J.D. Robertson	Postbellum	Furniture
E.A. Freeman	Postbellum	Tanner
Mee's Mills	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour, Mill, and Lumber)
Campbell County		
Holt's Corner	1876	Wagons, Agricultural Imports
William A. Young	Postbellum	Wagons
Little and Longmire	1876	Merchant (Flour, Meal, and Lumber)
David Shorty	Antebellum	Grist
McNew and Mansin	Postbellum	Merchant (Plows, Flour, Meal, and Wool)
Bebee and Hunter	1868	Tanner
G.W. Crawford	Postbellum	Tanner
Cannon County		
Justice Mills	Rebuilt Postbellum	Flouring
T.B. Bevards	Postbellum	Flouring
Brewer and Shephard	1874	Tanner
J.N. Patton	Postbellum	Wool Carding
J.W. St. John	1870	Tanner
Carroll County		
Carroll County Foundry	1868	Foundry
Newson Hillsmount Agriculture	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour, Meal, and Lumber)

<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
J.N. Sturdivant and Cannon	1875	Wagon
Timb's Saddlery	Postbellum	Saddlery
D. Humphrey	Postbellum	Wagon
Steam Flouring Mills	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour and Meal)
L.J. Fletcher	1875	Wagon
W.Y. Fugua	1875	Marble (Tombstones)
Snead, Gilbert, and Company	1871	Merchant (Planing and Grist)
Caldwell and Sanders	Postbellum	Foundry
William E. Wiley	Postbellum	Saw
B.F. Weynick	1854	Carriages
Heaton and Company	1875	Tobacco
Carter County		
Doe River Manufacturing Company	Postbellum	Woolen
Hart Tannery and Company	Postbellum	Tanner (Boots, Shoes, Etc.)
John M. Smith	Not Given	Iron and Merchant
C.C. Wilcox	Antebellum	Saddlery
Wautaga Mills	Postbellum	Woolen
H.C. Beasley	Antebellum	Saddlery
J.B. Fellows	Antebellum	Furniture
G.W. St. John	Improved Since War	Flouring
Cheatham County		
Sycamore Manufacturing Company	Rebuilt Postbellum	Powder (Flour and Meal; Shooting and Blasting Powder)
Champion Mills	1870	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Bran)
Tobacco Manufacturing Company	Postbellum	Tobacco
Joseph Higgins and Son	1876	Saw
Thomas F. Bell	Not Given	Saw Mill
Claiborne County		
J.C. Carr	Postbellum	Wool Carding
Cumberland Gap Iron Works	1854	Furniture (Pig Iron and Castings)
Jacob Meyers	Postbellum	Grist (Flour, Meal, Bran, Lumber, Etc.)
H.C. Hodges and Company	1874	Tannery
Susan Kincaid	1852	Iron
Clay County		
McMillan and Lore	Postbellum	Merchant (Lumber, Meal, Flour)
Cocke County		
Newport Mills	Postbellum	Wool Carding
G.P. Mims	Postbellum	Merchant
Newport Mills	1871	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Lumber)
W.W. Bebee	1873	Saddlery

Coffee County		
<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
Card and Walker	1868	Wagon
Rowena Mills	1862	Woolen
Campbell and McLemore	1876	Hub and Spoke (Hubs, Spokes, and Handles, Linings, Stocking)
W.R. French, Lecy, and Freas	1873	Woolen
E.N. Mancell	Postbellum	Wagons and Buggies
Hill and Adelo H.	Postbellum	Wagons and Buggies
Campbell and Dickenson	1873	Wagons and Buggies
Hawkins and Anderson	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Etc.)
Cumberland County		
John Frey and Company	Postbellum	Merchant (Shingles, Flour, and Meal)
T.B. Irvin	Postbellum	Wagons, Buggies
Thomas E. Brady	Postbellum	Wagon
S.H.L. Huntington	Postbellum	Cigars
Crockett County		
Robertson Perry	1872	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Grist, and Cotton)
J.P. Limmons	Postbellum	Wagon
J.D. Smith	Postbellum	Flouring
J.N. Hicks	Postbellum	Cotton Grist
L.H. Taylor	1873	Saw and Grist
Cannon and Sons	Postbellum	Merchant (Flour and Meal)
William M. Quarrie	1874	Wagons and Buggies
Davidson County		
Stewart and Bruckner	Postbellum	Foundry
P. Buttorff and Cooper	Postbellum	Tinware
Rodenhauser Brothers	Postbellum	Pottery
Jungerman and Company	1864	Bakery
M. Kophaus	1854	Soap
W.R. McFarland and Company	1864	Planing (Flooring, Etc.)
M.C. Goldburg and Company	Postbellum	Saw(Lumber)
J.N. De Roach	1866	Planing
J.B. Kuhn and Company	1875	Brewery
J.M. Sturtevant Agt.	Postbellum	Brooms and Brushes
J.W. Morton	1864	Artificial Limbs
Slinkard and Reeves	1874	Builders
City Mills	1873	Flouring
E. Fuller and Company	1865	Boot and Shoe
F.M. Allen and Company	1854	Carriage
M. McCormack	1847	Mineral Water
L. Mocker	1855	Cooper
Saddle Tree Manufacturing	Reconstructed 1867	Saddle Trees

Davidson County (continued)		
<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
D.H. Caswell	1869	Mill Wright (Mill Buildings and Furniture)
J.R. Brenneman	Postbellum	Cider and Vinegar
Jackson Mills	Postbellum	Flouring
B. Evans	Postbellum	Cigars
Hurt and Company	Antebellum 1836	Lime
Brentwood Mills	Postbellum	Woolen
P. Graville	1866	Human Hair
Simmons and Phillips	Postbellum	Building
James Farley	1876	Wagon
G.H. Wessel	Antebellum	Confectionary
Murrey and Regan	Postbellum	Tin
Hunts Coach Factory	Postbellum	Carriages
Tavel, Eastman, and H.	Postbellum	Blank Books Printing
Wheeler, Marshall, and Bruce	Postbellum	Black Book Printing
N. and N.W.R.R. Mills	1868	Flouring
Rankin Ordway and Company	1868	Clothing (Men and Boys)
Delany's Agricultural Works	1875	Agricultural Implements
Hermitage Mills	1867	Flouring
McKeon	1864	Saddlery
Rock City Tannery	Postbellum	Tannery
Nashville Mills	1875	Woolen
Dixie Oil Company	1871	Oil
H.M. McCaslin and Company	1847	Tin
S.E. Jones and Son	1863	Foundry
Pruitt Spurt and Company	Postbellum	Lumber
Theo Masky	1875	Cigars
J.A. Hotchkiss	Postbellum	Carriage
Rock City Paper Manufacturing Company	Postbellum	Paper
S. Kirshbaum	1869	Cigars
McDonnald and Byron	1870	Warehouse Elevation
South Western Chewing Gum Factory	1868	Chewing Gun
D.C. Coleman	1865	Marble (Tombstones and Monuments)
Edgefield Broom Factory	1866	Broom
Tennessee Chair and Furniture Manufacturing Company	Postbellum	Furniture
A. Markowerz	Antebellum	Cigars
Charles Hosse	1864	Saddlery
C.L. Howerton	1850	Saddlery
Southern Carriage Mfr.	1852	Carriage

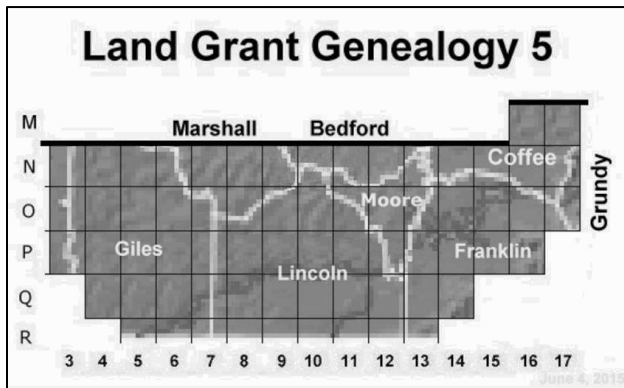
Davidson County (continued)		
<i>Business Name</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Business Type</i>
J.R. Morton	Antebellum	Blank Books Printing
Mullen and Shane	1869	Flouring
Wood and Simpson	1859	Engine Boilers
Wood and Reese	1869	Foundry
Wood and Miller	1869	Sheet Iron Works
Dougger and Lindsley	Antebellum	Bakery
Minton and Cooper	1874	Tin
Hart and Hensley	1867	Pork Packers (Bacon, Lard, Etc.)
Sperry and Company	1869	Distillers
M. Kramer and Son	1870	Brooms
Perry and Dumont	1865	Brass Carriages
I.F. Creswell	Postbellum	Wagon
Tenn Manufacturing Company	Postbellum	Cotton
E. and N. Manufacturing Company	1874	Furniture
Riser Saw Mills	1870	Flooring
J. Bierlein And Company	Antebellum	Furniture
Frank Sigman	Postbellum	Cigars
H.W. and Hancock	Antebellum	Flouring
Gibson and Kennedy	Postbellum	Flouring
R. Bathunss	1874	Tanner
Clees Brothers	1870	Lumber
George Leascher	Antebellum	Mattresses
E.H. Miller	1867	Mattresses
D. Wilerman and Son	Postbellum	Carriages
Gowan and Morgan	1873	Flouring
Southern Pump Factory	Postbellum	Pumps, Lumber, Etc.
Decatur County		
E.M. Gain and Son	1876	Saw
G.M. Hartly and Son	Postbellum	Tannery
W.D. Spencer	Merchant (Lumber, Flour, Etc.)	
Dekalb County		
Allen Wright	1868	Woolen
N. Smith	Postbellum	Woolen
Alexandria Mills	1852	Merchant (Flour, Meal, Lumber, Etc.)
J.F. Luckey	Postbellum	Furniture
Wilson and Brother	Antebellum	Tannery
L.J. Mayness	1874	Merchant (Wool, Flour, and Cotton.)

To Be Continued

Book Reviews *by Shirley Wilson*



Land Grants on Elk River in Tennessee North Carolina & Tennessee Land Grants 1783 – 1831, Land Grant Genealogy 5 by Jack Masters, paperback, 2016, 658 pp., bibliography, illustrations, index (complete name and place). Send check to author \$59 plus \$6 postage, 1049 Robertson Road, Gallatin, TN 37066.

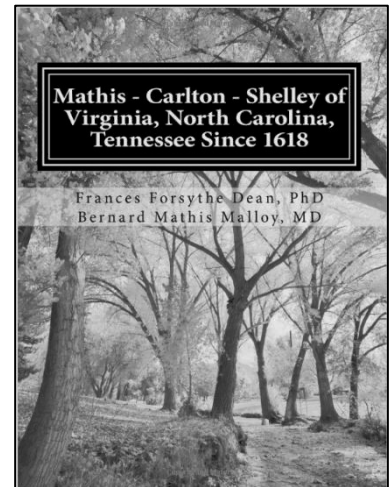


Masters, author of the land grant portion of the three published Cumberland Atlas books, has scored another major accomplishment. While this one lacks the illustrations and narrative history of the previous Middle Tennessee books, it truly excels when it comes to the land grants. Using both the Tennessee and the North Carolina grants, Masters was able to cover a much larger portion of the land area than previously.

The Southern Middle Tennessee counties of Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Lincoln, Marshall and Moore are included. This offering completes the work of the first three volumes, laying grants on Middle Tennessee land from Kentucky to Alabama. It includes 1436 grants shown on 143 map pages. In addition to grant recipients, it includes the names of surveyors, chain carriers, and neighbors. There are three pages that list current waterways along with their pioneer names. A list of surveyors' terminology and a how-to-begin page are both helpful. A complete name and location index (38 pages!!) tops off an astonishingly great book.

If you want to walk the land that your ancestor owned, Masters makes it possible in this area of Tennessee. The book is a must-have if you are interested in history or genealogy in any of these counties.

Mathis – Carlton – Shelley of Virginia – North Carolina – Tennessee Since 1618 and Allied American Families by Frances Forsythe Dean and Bernard Mathis Malloy, hard cover, 2015, 304 pp., documents, illustrations, photographs. \$15 plus postage from Amazon.com



The Mathis family was from Isle of Wight and later Southampton Counties in Virginia, migrating to Edgecombe County, North Carolina and thence to Gibson County, Tennessee. The Carlton family came to Duplin County, North Carolina, after the American Revolution. The surname had many spellings, Charlton being another favorite. The Shelleys were from Rowan County, North Carolina, and also migrated westward to Gibson County, Tennessee.

Allied families researched include Clay, Drew, Harris, Hoskins, Johnson, Johnston, Malloy, Mason, Rust, Smithwick, Swann, and Woollard,

This is a large book containing a massive amount of genealogical material, obviously acquired over a life time of investigation. That said, this book begs for an index. Despite that lack, the author is to be commended for getting the material into print. If these are your families, the book is a huge bargain with a modest \$15 price tag.



History for Genealogists Using Chronological Time Lines to Find and Understand Your Ancestors by Judy Jacobsen, paperback, 2016, 310 pp., bibliography, index (people and places, wars and battles). \$37.50 plus shipping from Genealogical.com. 1-800-296-6687

This book provides a lot of helpful history that is of interest to genealogists. Most importantly, however, are the time lines that will assist the reader in determining why an ancestor left a particular area to find a home in another state. What caused him to make a move from New York to Tennessee at a certain time?

Each state has a time line from its beginning to the 1930s or 1940s. Many different countries also have time lines. The time line lists wars, famines, natural disasters, epidemics, treaties that led to Indian departures, and laws that impacted land purchases. There are time lines for religious factors, for African American slave research, for the industrial revolution and for American immigration among others. There is even a time line for fashion and leisure activities.



Fire of Commitment History of the First Unitarian Universalist Church of Nashville by Deborah Wilbrink, hard cover, 2016, 324 pp., bibliography, photographs. Paperback \$25, hard cover \$35 plus shipping from Amazon.com.

The roots of this church in the 1840s and 1850s make interesting reading. The in-depth history details the formation of the Unitarian Nashville congregation on the Vanderbilt University campus in the 1940s and continues to record its growth until 2015, into a social justice leader, the First Unitarian Universalist Church of Nashville [FUUN]. Special attention is paid to the church growth model and processes so that the history also serves as a case study.



A Wedding at First Unitarian Universalist Church

FUUN is known for social justice and human rights leadership and activism and for leading in reformation of clergy misconduct procedures within its own denomination, Unitarian Universalism. The photographs distributed throughout the book are an attractive addition as is the bibliography, which is done by chapter.



The People of Belfast 1600-1799 by David Dobson, paperback, 2016, 157 pp. \$19.95 plus postage from Clearfield Company, genealogical.com

Belfast was a village of about one thousand inhabitants in 1613 when it received a Royal Charter. Traditionally Irish Catholic, as it grew Presbyterians and other Protestant denominations arrived to swell its ranks. Two centuries later the city had grown to about twenty-two thousand people

Names of residents are alphabetically arranged with occupations and some birth and death dates. Each entry includes a cited source and there is a list of sources at the back of the book.



Storming the Barracks at Belfast, 1770