

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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

OUR MEETING PLACE

Meetings will be held at the Brentwood Library
beginning in March 2017.
The Brentwood Library
8109 Concord Rd., Brentwood 37027.

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

Saturday, May 20th
1:00 p.m.

The Brentwood Library

Annual Awards
and

Notable Books on Williamson County
presented by Rick Warwick

Williamson County Historian Rick Warwick
will present the Annual Award program, and
will discuss resources for research in
Williamson County. Mr. Warwick himself is
the author of 18 books of local history.

Saturday, July 15th
1:00 p.m. Brentwood Library
MTGS Regular Meeting
at The Brentwood Library

Members and visitors are always welcome.

Visit www.mtgs.org for more information.

Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXX, Number 4, Spring 2017

Table of Contents

From the Editor	146
The Allison Murders in Putnam County (part 4) by Dr. Mitzi P. Freeman	147
Forensic Genealogy: Identifying a 19 th century Church Membership List.....	157
Giles County Mexican War Roster with notes from 1883.....	161
Defective, Dependent and Delinquent 1880 Census Schedules: Warren County by Gale Williams Bamman	164
Secretly Married in Pulaski	168
The Plight of Tennessee Coal Miners, 1892 (pt. 4) by Peggie Sides	170
Index to Volume 30 by Mary Lawrence	174

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Dr. Mitzi Freeman
Mary Lawrence
Peggie Sides

From the Editor. . .

This issue opens with a new installment of the Allison Murders story by Dr. Mitzi Freeman. In this segment, we get to the story of the hanging and the spectacle surrounding it. Our ancestors loved a good hanging! Thank goodness, times and attitudes have changed.

The issue closes with the annual every-name index, an arduous task undertaken for the past several years by Mary Lawrence. Every genealogical publication should have a full index, and we try to live out that good example at MTGS. Past indexes can be viewed and searched on our web site.

In 1883 some old veterans of the Mexican War in Pulaski got together and studied a roster one of them had kept ever since the war. They annotated the list to indicate where each of the soldiers had ended up, if known. The results were published in the local newspaper, and are set out here for the benefit of descendants. If you find a relative in this list, don't forget to see if he got a Mexican War Pension!

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

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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

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

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The prisoners requested that Henry P. Davis, the Putnam County Court Clerk, write at their dictation a sketch of their lives which was to be sold after their deaths. Although most of their family members opposed this idea, they persisted thinking that their life histories would sell by the thousands and would yield an enormous profit. Davis agreed to this task with the hope that the prisoners would fully confess.

Davis spent two days writing down their revelations — thirty pages in all. The details included reminiscences of fights, shootings and robberies.

After the hanging, the *Daily American* published an abbreviated version of their exploits. While living in Smith County,

- At ages 3 & 5 years old, they found their father's whiskey bottle in the springhouse, got drunk and swore.
- For their amusement, they killed a scorpion and threw it across the road. They hoped to startle horses and cause them to throw their riders.
- They caught two little "negroes" and hung them until they were almost dead.
- In 1867, they beat a Negro woman with a rock because she objected to them drinking water from a bucket instead of using a dipper.
- In 1868, they shot and killed a Negro woman for stealing a watermelon.
- They shot Billy Reese in the back for taking a watermelon.
- In a dispute over a pistol trade, Teek filled Carroll Minton full of buckshot.

After moving to Putnam County,

- They began distilling illicit whiskey.
- At first, they only drank "singletons." Then they became confirmed drunkards.
- They robbed a man named Skelton and tore up things in his house.
- In 1875, Teek shot a circus man at Carthage in a "drunken row."
- In December 1873, Teek shot Allen Sexton because of an old grudge.⁸
- On 16 July 1875, Teek and Jo along with six other men attacked the Smithville jail and rescued Monroe Wittimy, who was charged with illicit distilling.
- In March 1875, they began dealing in counterfeit notes on the National Banks of Paxton and Canton, IL and another unnamed bank in Chicago.
- A few days before their arrest, they purchased a tool kit specifically designed to counterfeit silver dollars and half dollars. Since their arrest, they had their tools destroyed.
- For a time, they were successful at counterfeiting. However, when John Slyger and William Goss were arrested by the Federal Government, their operation came to a screeching halt. Slyger was bound over to Federal court, but Goss fled the country.

There was more to write, but they concluded the narrative with the following words: "There are a great many other things that occurred, but our time being so short we cannot give them. The time our departure is at hand, and we are ready to be offered up."⁹

Tuesday, 26 March 1878 – 2am

All was relatively quiet in Cookeville, even though there were persistent rumors that a rescue attempt was eminent. Friends of the Brassells had declared that they would “burn the town over their heads and rescue the prisoners.”¹⁰ To prevent a rescue attempt, a picket of men guarded the jail and nearby streets around the clock. Each evening, the guards met to assign positions and change their sign and countersign. At any sign of trouble, a guard would ring the Academy Bell. Upon hearing the bell, all off-duty guards were to grab their guns and rush to the jail.

Around 2am Tuesday morning, *someone* fired at the guards stationed on the west side of town, and they returned fire. Eight or nine shots were rapidly fired. The police abandoned their stations and ran to the Public Square. The Academy Bell was rung, awakening all who lived in town. The off-duty guards grabbed their guns - without dressing - and ran to the jail. Within 15 minutes, 40-50 men stood at the jail ready to do battle (some still in their underwear). With great excitement and with the anticipation of a fight, people began gathering in the streets.

Officers soon discovered that it was just a false alarm. The towns people suspected that someone had fired a pistol for their own amusement. Citizens, who lived in town, heard the disturbance and later remarked “that a dose of ague cure might have been advantageous to them, at that time.”¹¹

After the cause of the commotion was determined and the perceived danger had passed, the rest of the night passed without incident.

Tuesday, 26 March 1878 – Morning

In the morning, Mary and Amanda Brassell arrived at the jail for a visit. As soon as the women laid eyes on the boys, they began to cry. Teek said to them for God’s sake not to weep for them, that they were innocent, their lives had been sworn from them and they were bound to die. His only request was for their family to prepare to meet them in Heaven.

Time was slowly ticking away for the doomed men.

The Hanging of Jo and Teek Brassell

Wednesday dawned as a clear, cold day. The normally quiet little town of Cookeville was bursting at the seams with travelers — from both near and far — who came to witness the hanging of two brothers for the murder of two brothers. The excitement in the city was palpable.

The week before, the following advertisement appeared in the *Carthage Herald*:

“Day & Allen will start an omnibus¹² from this place to the hanging at Cookeville on Tuesday, the 26th, returning Thursday, the 28th. Fare for the round trip, \$3.00 [\$75.50 today]. Unless there is a full load, \$3.50 [\$85 today]. Twenty persons can be accommodated. Fair must be paid in advance or no go.”

From Lebanon, The Special Reporter to the *Daily American* stated:

“The Brassell hanging on the 27th, is creating considerable excitement in our little city. A delegation from this place will attend.”¹³

And from *The Cookeville Chronicle*, the following was printed:

“... [the] execution excited the mind of the public to a greater extent than any like occurrence known in the records of our state. In fact, it is without a parallel, two brothers hanged on the same gallows for the murder of two brothers.”¹⁴

Citizens of Cookeville awoke that morning to find the streets nearly impassable due to the immense crowd. Newspaper reports vary in their estimates of the size of the crowd with conservative reports from 8,000 to 10,000 people and more liberal reports with numbers as high as 20,000 people.

“Since the execution of the Braswell brothers, there has been much talk and conjecturing as to the number of people that witnessed it. Some of our citizens have, for their own satisfaction, put the measure to the space occupied by the crown on that occasion, and their very lowest estimate, after all due allowance is fifteen thousand people.”¹⁵

The hanging had garnered so much attention that even 29 years later, newspapers were still commenting on it.

“Twenty-nine years ago today, March 27, 1878, there was assembled what is said by our older citizens to have been the largest crowd ever seen in Cookeville. The occasion was the hanging of the Braswell brothers, the execution taking place on land now owed by Thos. Finley, in the south part of town. Campbell Bohannon was sheriff at that time, and as such had charge of the hanging.”¹⁶



Although it's blurry, this photograph taken at the hanging of the Brassell brothers in 1878 shows the immense crowd. The spectacle some 10,000 reporters, thrill-seekers and onlookers from near and far, swamping Cookeville.

Reporters from all over the United States were itching to get an interview with the doomed men. Teek had very little to say except to stubbornly assert his innocence. Jo, who had up to this point denied his involvement, revealed he had confessed his guilt to Rev. McFerrin the prior evening.

While reporters were interviewing the prisoners, Revs. John P. McFerrin, T. Sumner McFerrin, S. W. Bransford, John H. Nichols and Thomas J. Clouse arrived to pray with the men. One of the Reverends asked Teek how he felt spiritually. He replied that he was alright and had no fears whatsoever about the hereafter.

The ministers then asked the reporters to leave so that they could conduct private services with the brothers. As they were leaving, Jo again confessed that he did not shoot but one time and that it was at Mrs. Isbell as she lay in the bed. He was confident that it was Dobson Johnson who killed Russell Allison. Teek piped up and yet again proclaimed his innocence.¹⁷

Trip to the Gallows

A few minutes before 11am, 200 armed guards lined up along the street from the jail to the public square. They created an impenetrable human barrier through which the prisoners and officials would walk.

Precisely at 11am, the prisoners and their guards walked from the jail to the Public Square where a wagon loaded with two coffins was waiting. The prisoners climbed into the back of the wagon and sat down on their coffins. In front of the wagon, armed guards stood waiting to clear a path through the hordes of people. Behind the wagon, members of the press gathered. Amanda and her brother followed on horseback.

Once the word was given, the armed guards circled the wagon. This solemn procession slowly made its way from the Public Square to an open field located one half mile southwest of town. The Gallows, which had been constructed in a hollow in that open field, was visible to all who came to witness the execution.

After arriving at the scaffold, the guards cleared an opening of 20-30 feet in diameter for the family, officials, ministers, and reporters. While officials were readying the scaffold and ropes for the hanging, Amanda dismounted her horse and embraced her brothers. She was crying terribly. Although her brothers gently asked her to not witness their execution, she remained near the scaffold throughout the entire proceedings.

At The Gallows

Once preparations were complete, officials ordered Jo and Teek to step up on the scaffold; and they very calmly complied. Revs. John P. McFerrin, T. Sumner McFerrin, and John H. Nichols joined them. Rev. Nichols opened the religious ceremony by reading Romans Chapter 3. Rev. John McFerrin offered a fervent prayer followed by a short message. He asked what they were there for today? He answered by saying that they were there to witness the verification of the divine law which states “The wages of sin is death.” He continued by thanking God for the forgiveness of sin. He stated that he could preach a gospel that would save everybody. A man need not be damned because he is a murderer, drunkard or adulterer. Though our sins are as scarlet, there is an atonement which can make them as white as snow.

Citing the brothers as examples, he warned all the young men present: that if they pursued liquor and bad company, they, too, might find themselves in a similar predicament. He announced that the prisoners wished to address the crowd with a message – “a message that would sink deep into the hearts of those who heard them, that they might be deterred from the path of sin.”¹⁸

He concluded his message by saying that he did not wish to take up too much time and then asked Sheriff Bohannon what time were the men to die? He replied that they had asked to be executed at 1pm. The present time was 12:08pm.

Rev. Sumner McFerrin made a few additional remarks. Turning to the men, he concluded by saying that he hoped that they had made their peace with God, and he bade them *adieu*.

Rev. Nichols addressed the crowd: “that occasion like this was not brought about by the proceeding of a day, but that little sins were at the foundation, the beginning of those crimes which our law punishes with death.” He concluded by bidding the prisoners *adieu* and commending them to the all prevailing mercy of God.

The three ministers sang an appropriate hymn which was followed with a prayer given by Rev. Sumner McFerrin. The ministers then conferred privately with the prisoners, asking if they felt secure. They replied yes. Teek again attempted to assert his innocence.

Officials removed their handcuffs and tied their hands behind their backs with rope. The prisoners rose to their feet, and Jo addressed the crowd:

“Gentleman and Ladies: I will speak a few words to you, if you will give me your attention. I am here today, and what is it for? Murder. What were the causes of it? They were whiskey, hard seeking after money, and association with drunken, reckless boys – and there are hundreds here, today, I will give you some advice. Boys, let whisky alone. Above all things have nothing to do with whiskey. Take warning by this. It brought me here in the fix, and you are all liable to be put in this condition by following the same course. Young men, take warning and be good to one another. Be good to one another. Go to meeting and keep the Sabbath holy. I bid you all farewell and want you to meet me in Heaven.”¹⁹

Teek then addressed the crowd: "This is a solemn hour. It is told that I must die. I am ready, waiting, prepared and willing to die." <long pause> "I hope to meet you all in Heaven." Teek remained facing the crowd and looked as if he wanted to say more, but he made no further remarks.

William J. Isbell, the intended victim, approached the scaffold and asked Jo "Were you not at my house the night the murder was committed?"

Jo responded with "Yes, I was there, and I am guilty." Teek, refusing to confess, proclaimed his innocence. He said he knew nothing about it and cried that his life had been sworn away.

Isbell, again, attempted to get Teek to confess by telling him that there was no hope for him now and imploring him to tell about his involvement. Teek remained resolute.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Bockman read the opinion of the Supreme Court and the death sentence imposed on the Brassells.

Teek arose and cried: "Young men, all of you in my hearing, never touch a drop of whiskey, farewell! I have to die now."

Time was rapidly approaching 1pm. Sheriff Bohannon, aided by Sheriff Doss, began preparing the men to meet their destiny. They tied their ankles and placed a white hood over each of their heads. Sheriff Bohannon placed the noose around Teek's neck, and Deputy Sheriff Bockman placed the noose around Jo's neck. The men embraced each other as much as possible in their current circumstances.

At 1:10pm, as the Sheriff Bohannon was about to let the door drop, the prisoners requested to have their ropes and caps removed and asked if more time would be allowed to them. He granted their request by telling them that he would give them the full time allotted by law, if they wanted it.

Jo surveyed the crowd and said "Boys let this be a warning to you."

John Baker, a cousin, had a brief conversation with them on the scaffold. Jo informed him that he was guilty, but Teek was adamant that he was not guilty.

Isbell, once again, approached the scaffold and implored Teek to tell the whole truth. Teek replied with "I was just getting ready to tell the truth. Hear, you all, I die an innocent man and for what others did."

As the Sheriff began replacing the cap over Jo's head, Isbell turned to Jo and demanded "Was Teek there that night?" Jo simply whispered "Don't press me on that."

Teek spoke again "To all in hearing I have this to say, I am an innocent man. I have got to die for what someone else has done. Understand me; you have got the truth!"

Isbell persisted in his efforts to get Jo to implicate Teek. With cries of disapproval, several in the crowd called out "Don't push him." Isbell turned and left.

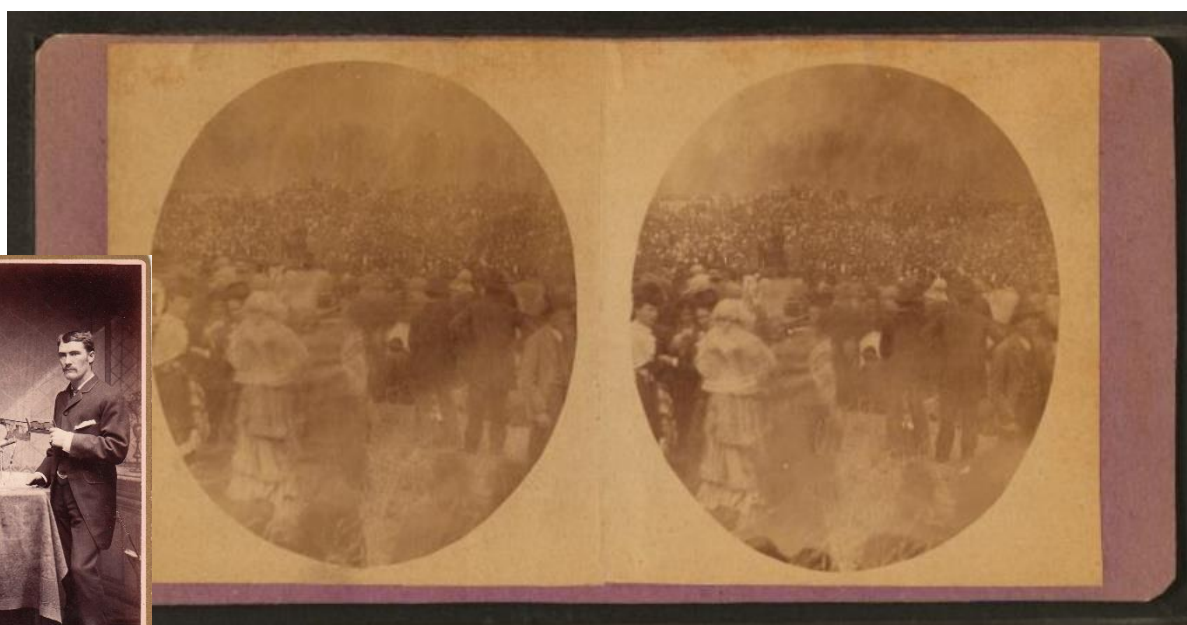
Teek told Sheriff Bohannon "Let us know when the time is out, and when you go to cut the rope."

Sheriff Bohannon replied: "You have only five minutes." Teek tested the rope by drawing himself down. Both men stooped to see how far they would fall. They told Bohannon that they wanted to be sure that they broke their necks.

Sheriff Bohannon ticked off each minute as it passed. At the one-minute mark, Jo told the Sheriff: "Farewell, Mr. Bohannon." The Sheriff replied: "Goodbye Jo."

Teek: "Lord have mercy on those who swore my life away."

Jo: "Lord Jesus, be with me. Lord have mercy on my soul. I am ready to die."



This stereoscope view of the Brassell hanging was produced for a curious public.
(New York Public Library Digital Library)

Right:: Woman with a stereoscope viewer (<https://cabinetcardgallery.wordpress.com>)

At precisely 1:30pm, Sheriff Bohannon said “Look out boys!” With that statement, he cut the rope that supported the two trap doors. The two doors fell open ushering Jo and Teek into eternity.

Within one and a half minutes, the bodies ceased twitching — there were no signs of life except a feeble pulse. Drs. Hugh Hill Lansden and Abraham Hassell King pronounced Jo dead at six minutes and Teek dead at eleven minutes.

Their bodies were placed in the coffins and delivered to the family. Amanda and her brother escorted the bodies to their parent’s home. Jo and Teek were buried in the same grave underneath a tree on the Brassell property. Their final resting place was the place requested by them before their execution.

Throughout the entire process, perfect order was maintained. Rumors were rampant that a contingent of armed men would jump out at any minute and rescue the men. However, no such attempt ever materialized.

In his final hours at the Cookeville Jail, Jo wrote his family the following letter which was delivered after his death.

Cookeville Jail, March 26, 1878

My dea [sic] father, mother, sisters and brother: I wish, as my last testimony, to say to you all that what you did for me in this awful case, you did thinking I was innocent. I have often told you so, and thought I would rather lose my soul than acknowledge it; but my soul is precious, and I cannot go hence with a falsehood an [sic] my lips. I do not want you all to think hard of me for not telling it to you before now. I want to meet my God in peace and can no longer assert my innocence. I expect to go to Heaven. My trust is in Jesus, my Saviour. I hope you all will meet me there. I want you to attend all church, to keep the Sabbath Day holy, and lead new lives from this day. Be friendly with those who swore falsely against us. Forgive, that you may be forgiven. I have no malice or ill will towards any one on earth. Meet me in Heaven, for am doing all I can to go there.

Joseph Brassell

The Rumor

By 2pm, the hanging was over, and the crowds began to dissipate. Cookeville, slowly, returned to normal.

Even though thousands witnessed the execution, many people from Putnam and Smith Counties firmly believed that Teek eluded the clutches of the grave by being successfully resuscitated by his family and that he lived out the remainder of his life roaming the mountains. The prevailing theory was that the family refused to believe that a brief struggle in the air would end it all but rather entertained hopes that life could be restored to their bodies. Once the bodies were cut down and delivered to the family, they were rushed home, arriving no more than 30 minutes after the hanging. Upon examination of the bodies, the family found that the noose had been successfully loosened from Teek's neck; but through some strange oversight, they failed to unfasten the noose from Jo's neck. For Jo, life was over. They quickly laid Teek's body on the floor and attempted to breathe air into his mouth. They sprinkled hartshorn²⁰ and camphor in his nostrils. For hours, Teek lingered between life and death as his family worked on his body. Eventually, life finally triumphed over death.

“...now Teek roams the country round, a free man — one who has paid the extreme penalty of law, and yet lives, a monument to its sometimes lack of efficiency. They say that no one has ever seen Teek but the favored few who swore eternal secrecy, but who, it seems, have ‘leaked’ in some manner. Teek inhabits the ‘desert wild,’ so to speak, living in the mountain fastnesses, and never going into the populous districts where he would likely be known.”²¹

Continued and concluded in the next issue

¹ “Criminal News.”

² A carriage or coach for hire.

³ “The Doomed Brassells. Incidents of the Passage Up the River – Safe Arrival of the Prisoners at Cookeville – The Jail Guarded and a Citizens Patrol on the Street.” *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 26 Mar 1878: 4.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “The Brassells Hung.”

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ “Sixty Years Ago – Local News – Issue 28 March 1878.” Reprint of Article first printed in the *Cookeville Chronicle*, 28 Mar 1878, *Putnam County Herald* [Cookeville, TN] 29 Jul 1937: 6, hereinafter cited as “Sixty Years Ago – Issue 28 March 1878.”

⁸ On 25 March 1874, the Grand Jury of the Smith County Circuit Court indicted Teek for the Malicious Shooting of G. A. Sexton on 20 December 1873 in DeKalb County. The case was dropped 31 March 1875. Source: *Smith County, TN Circuit Court Minute Books, Vol. 1, Pages: 89, 100, 293.*

⁹ “THE LATE BRASSELLS – Further Details of the Hanging and some Biographical Incidents.” *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 29 Mar 1878: 4.

¹⁰ “No Hope for the Brassells.”

¹¹ “Sixty Years Ago – Issue 28 March 1878.”

¹² A large, covered and sprung horse-drawn vehicle used for passenger transport before the introduction of motor vehicles. In a typical arrangement, two wooden benches along the sides of the passenger cabin hold several sitting passengers facing each other. The driver sits on a separate, front-facing bench, typically in an elevated position outside the passengers' cabin.

¹³ “Lebanon - Our Regular Correspondent (Cyrus Blue).” *Daily American* [Nashville, TN] 23 Mar 1878: 4.

¹⁴ “Sixty Years Ago – Local News – Issue 11 April 1878.” *The Cookeville Chronicle*, 11 Apr 1878, as re-printed the *Putnam County Herald* [Cookeville, TN] 26 Aug 1937: 8.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ “Twenty-nine Years Ago Today.” *Putnam County Herald* [Cookeville, TN] 27 Mar 1907: 1.

¹⁷ “Sixty Years Ago – Issue 28 March 1878.”

¹⁸ “Sixty Years Ago – Local News – 4 April 1878.” *The Cookeville Chronicle*, 4 Apr 1878, as re-printed the *Putnam County Herald* [Cookeville, TN] 19 Aug 1937: 3.

¹⁹ “The Brassells Hung.”

²⁰ The spirit of hartshorn (or spirits of hartshorn) is an aqueous solution of ammonia. This solution was a colorless and pungent, consisting of about 28.5 percent ammonia. It was used chiefly as a detergent, for removing stains and extracting certain vegetable coloring agents, and in the manufacture of ammonium salts. – Wikipedia.

²¹ “The Law Eluded.” *New York Herald*, 29 Apr 1878, *Fulton County History*. <http://fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html>

An Account of the Origin of the Elk River Association of Baptists

Formed the 20th of August 1808

“On the tenth day of October 1806, Brother George Foster settled on the head of Elk River from the state of Kentucky and it pleased the Lord to enable him to collect a few Brethren and Sisters together who were constituted a Church by the name of Hopewell, in the month of May 1807.

“In the fall of the same year Bethel Church on the south fork of Duck River was constituted by John Davis, James Walker and George Foster. Shortly afterwards, Bethlehem Church by the same ministers and on the 27th day of March 1808, the Boiling Fork Church was constituted by Elders John Davis, Isaac Reed and George Foster, which churches with the Elk River Church met together by their delegates at Hopewell meeting house on the 19th day of August 1808 and, after divine service, the aforesaid delegates having produced their authority from their respective churches, took their seats and their names were enrolled as follows:

from Bethlehem Church, David Adams and Aaron Gage;

from Bethel, Thomas Crawford and James Walker;

from Elk River, George Foster and William Gotcher;

from Boiling Fork, John Davis and Henry Russell.

“Elder David Adams chosen Moderator and Brother George Foster Clerk and Brethren John Adams, Duttin Sweetin, John Land, Elders John Reed and Isaac Reed invited to seats with us.

“Then proceeded to appoint Elder James Walker, Thomas Crawford and Aaron Gage with the Moderator and clerk as a committee to arrange the business of the present conference and adjourned till Saturday at 10 o'clock.

“SATURDAY, 10 o'clock--Met, and after invoking the Divine blessing on our attempts, proceeded to business. 1st. Brother William Keel invited to seat. 2nd. Elder John Reed appointed to preach to the people. 3rd. The arrangement called for. Read and received. 4th. Agreed, as we hope, in the fear of the Lord, to unite and form an association to be known by the name 'Elk River Association. . . .”

(“Church Histories – Baptist - Elk River Association Records,” Tenn. State Library & Archives, Ms. Ac. 76-172. This information is taken from an undated annual report of the Association.)

Marriages from the 28 August 1886 “Christian Advocate”

July 22, 1886, at the residence of the bride’s uncle, Mr. Wm. Newland, in New York City, by the Rev. L. H. King, Mr. T. J. Rafferty, of New York City, to Miss Ida May, daughter of Mr. Hugh Carroll, of Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 12, 1886, at the residence of the bride’s father, Mr. J. V. Rison, Paris, Tenn., by the Rev. J. H. Roberts, Mr. A. W. Ketchum, of Mason, Tenn., to Miss Nellie Rison, of Paris, Tenn.

Aug. 11, 1886, in the Neapolis Church, Maury county, Tenn., by the Rev. A. T. Goodloe, Mr. W. H. Blackburn to Miss Delia M. Kinnard.

Aug. 11, 1886, in the Neapolis Church, Maury county, Tenn., by the Rev. A. T. Goodloe, Mr. Sam. H. Gibson to Miss Mary L. Collins.

Giles County Mexican War Roster with Notes from 1883

From the *Pulaski Citizen*

Feb. 17, 1883

MEXICAN VETERANS

A Full Roster of Giles' Two Companies and the Survivors

We are able through the courtesy of Esq. J.L. Jones and Mr. B.M. Patteson of Paris, Texas, to present the full roll of the two companies that went out from Giles county to the Mexican war, together with a note to each name telling whether they are dead (d), living (l), or unknown (u). Where it is known the residence is given. Many of them marked unknown are living doubtless elsewhere, and many of their relatives and descendants are in Giles yet. We also append a list of survivors of all commands now living in Giles:

CO. C, 3RD REG. TENN. INF.

Mustered in at Nashville Oct. 1, 1847, and mustered out at Memphis July 22, 1848.

Capt. W.P. Chambers, Coburg, Can.

1 Lieut. A.M. Fleming, Tampa, Fla.

2 Lieut. J.L. Jones, Pulaski

3 Lieut T.M. Gordon, Georgia

1 Sgt. P.H. Chambliss, d

2 Sgt. W.R. Follis, California

3 Sgt. B.C. Dobson, d

4 Sgt. W.D. Everly, Nashville

1 Cor. Milton Rosson, d

2 Cor. Jno. A. Cook, d

3 Cor. Wm. Beatty, Nashville

4 Cor. C.C. Alexander, u

Adams, J.L., u

Anderson, E.S., d

Addison, Allen, Maury Co.

Armstrong, J.B., Texas

Baker, David, died going

Briggs, B.H., d

Buchanan, James, u

Bond, W.D., u

Carr, John, Giles Co.

Chambers, H.C., u

Clark, T.J., widow living

Chesser, Geo. C., u

Coble, Abram, u

Collins,

Elisha, d

Colvett, Harvey, d

Cooper, Wm., u

Edwards, W.R., Marshall [Co.]

Eleff, Sam'l., W. Tenn.

Eleff, Jos., d

Ellis, Wm. B., u

Edmundson, Sam, d in Mexico

Foster, Alex, Texas

Fry, M., d

Farmer, J.M.N., W. Tenn.

Farmer, J.S., d

Fleming, R.W., d

Huggins, John, d coming come

Haynie, Elijah, d in Mexico

Hall, Thos., d in Mexico

Hill, Wm. G., d

James, M., d in Mexico

Lee, Thos., d

Lucy, E.W., d

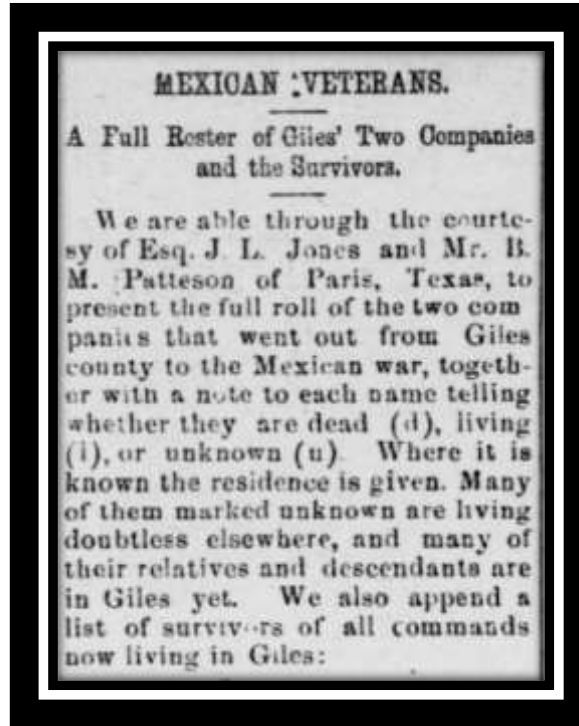
Lloyd, Stephen C., d



Morrison, F.G., Kentucky
 Martin, M.D., d
 Montgomery, A.J., drowned
 going
 Massey, J.H., u
 McKee, J.A., Texas
 Moore, T.P., u
 McCanon, D.L., d
 McCallum, I.N., lost in
 Mexico
 Mitchell, William, u
 Morris, Wm. L., u
 Patrick, Rob't, d
 Patrick, Wm., d.
 Perkins, J.C., died returning
 Powell, J.M., u
 Parks, Arch, Texas
 Park, Wm., u
 Riddle, Jas., died in
 Nashville
 Rossen, E.B., killed at Ft.
 Donelson
 Rossen, M.C., d in Mexico
 Steele, John, u
 Smith, John, u
 Stivers, S.A., u
 Tomlinson, Jesse, u
 Tomlin, S.R., d
 Tucker, Hardaway, Giles [Co.]
 Tucker, C.G., Lincoln
 Williamson, R.H., Maury [Co.]
 Williams, Geo. R., d
 Wood, P.M., W. Tenn.
 Wilson, T.N., died returning
 Walker, A.A., Paris, Texas
 Walker, J.W.N., Georgia
 Wood, Jesse, d
 Webb, Jesse, d at Pueblo
 Kennedy, Jesse, u
 Baxley, C.C., u
 Robinson, Wm. R., u
 Parham, Wm., u

CO. E 1ST TENN CAV.

Capt. Milton A. Haynes, d
 1 Lieut. Wm. Richardson, u
 2 Lieut. Wm. P. Chambliss, Can.
 3 Lieut. Wm. Brownlow, d
 McClure, R.E., d



Clayton, Joseph, u
 Hayens, James R., u
 Patteson, B.M., Texas
 Gresham, Joseph, u
 Taylor, John, d
 Nance, A.S., u
 Bailey, John, u
 Osborn, John C., d
 Adams, Nathan, d
 Alexander, P.S., u
 Anderson, S.S., Giles Co.
 Black, Alex, d
 Brandon, John, d
 Brandon, Alex, d
 Broadway, J.H., u
 Callahan, L.P., u
 Callahan, John, u
 Childress, J.W., d
 Clayhorn, Jas., u
 Collins, Willis, u
 Collins, Henry, u
 Cook, Jas. M., Arkansas
 ??
 Condry, Alpheus, d
 Cox, Gerdine, Giles Co.
 Davis, George, u
 Drake, N.S., d
 Edwards, John, u
 Irvin, David, u

Irvin, Sam, u
 Estell, John, d
 Eleff, E.G., u
 Farmer, J.P., d
 Farmer, J.S., d
 Farmer, S.G., d
 Fleming, W.C., u
 Follis, Wm. R., d
 Garrett, Mike, Texas
 Gardener, R.W., u
 Goodwin, J.D., u
 Glass, J.W. u
 Haynes, P.C., d
 Harmon, D.S., u
 Hannah, D.H., d
 Holbert, J.H., u
 Irwin, Rob't, u
 Irwin, Wm., u
 Johnson, J.G., u
 Johnson, S.C., Giles Co.
 Jackson, John, u
 Kinkaid, W.C., u
 King, W.G., d
 King, Calvin, u
 Kile, W.P., d
 Lee, E.G.B., Giles Co.
 Tucker, D., d
 Tucker, Levi, d
 McCandless, J.G., d
 McCandless, S.F., d
 McClure, G.E., d
 McCoy, W.C., u
 McLeary, W.D., u
 Martin, Ira, d
 Meadows, W.H.,
 Morrison, F.G., Kentucky
 Morton, C.P., u
 Myers, D.C., d
 Parish, S.A., Texas
 Pitts, Henry, Texas
 Quarls, S.W., u
 Reagan, S.M., u
 Richey, J.H., d
 Roach, S.D., u
 Sawyers, J.D., u
 Smith, W.A., u
 Steele, F.A., u
 Tucker, H.H., u
 Taylor, J.A., d
 Tharpe, Thos., d
 Webster, R.A., u

Wheeler, H.C., [?]
Wheeler, J.T., d
Williams, J.P., Giles Co.

Williams, Jeff, u
Williams, B.E., u
Williamson, S.S., Giles Co.

Winsette, N.J., d
Yeatman, Thos., u

SURVIVORS IN GILES

Co. E, 1st Cavalry
S.C. Johnson
Gerdine Cox
S.S. Anderson
S.S. Williamson
Wm. Evans
E.G.B. Lee

Ira Martin
Jno. P. Williams

Malden's Co., 1st Inf.
Thos. J. Stokes
J.M. Park
W.S. Porch

Co. A, 3rd Inf.
John Carr
Hardaway Tucker
J.L. Jones

W.B. Hubbell went from Maury [County]
G.B. Ross went from Alabama
Walter Moffett, 13th Regulars
Mrs. Elizabeth Bowlin, widow of Bailey Bowlin, is entitled to pension.
Mrs. T.J. Clark and Mrs. J.T. Wheeler are both too young to draw pensions.
S.S. Williamson will be 62 next month.
J.R. Bumpass lacks seven years of being old enough.

PRESERVE THIS LIST

There are many inaccuracies, doubtless, but we expect this is the most authentic list in existence. The roll of Company C was taken directly from Mr. Wm. Everly's diary and was made and carried during the war. If all the survivors will take the pains to correct all errors and supply deficiencies, telling where the survivor lives or where he died, we will correct and republish if the corrections justify it. Preserve this one, however, for we fear the survivors will not respond to this invitation.



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