

MIDDLE TENNESSEE



GENEALOGY

VOLUME V, NO. 3 WINTER 1992

MARCH PROGRAM

Tennessee Court Records in Genealogy

Speaker: Charles Sherrill, Director
Cleveland, TN Public Library

March 21, 1992 - 1:00 P.M.
Auditorium, Ben West Library
Eighth Avenue, North & Union Streets, Nashville

published by
MIDDLE TENNESSEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 3016/NASHVILLE, TN 37219-0016

**MIDDLE
TENNESSEE
COUNTIES**

Bedford
Cannon
Cheatham
Clay
Coffee
Davidson
DeKalb
Dickson
Fentress
Franklin
Giles
Grundy
Hickman
Houston
Humphreys
Jackson
Lawrence
Lewis
Lincoln
Macon
Marshall
Maury
Montgomery
Moore
Overton
Perry
Pickett
Putnam
Robertson
Rutherford
Sequatchie
Smith
Stewart
Sumner
Trousdale
VanBuren
Warren
Wayne
White
Williamson
Wilson

POLICIES

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SUBMITTING ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION: Please do. We'd like to see Bible Records, Family Histories, County Records, Cemetery Records, "how-to" articles of general interest, historical anecdotes--any useful or interesting tidbits happened upon while researching that other members may never see. Material should be limited to a published length of 5 pages.

Please make sure hand writing is legible or the document is typed. If you are writing with a word processing program on your computer and can export to ASCII, a computer disk and hard copy is the easiest way for the editor to deal with material. If you happen to use WordPerfect 5.0 a simple disk copy or backup will work fine.

Please include documentation and, in the case of Bible records, written permission from the owner of the Bible. In addition to your name and address we'd appreciate your including your phone number. A final note--if you've got something you just can't quite, but can almost, pull together we'll be happy to work with you on a final edit.

ASK US: Specific research questions and problems will be discussed as space permits in the quarterly.

QUERIES: Will be included in order of receipt as space permits.

BOOK REVIEWS: Books or unique source material available for a fee should be sent directly to Mrs. Shirley Wilson, Book Review Editor, 106 Leeward Point, Hendersonville, TN 37075. All materials become property of the book review editor to be distributed as appropriate.

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1991 - 1992

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Volume 5, Number 3 -- Winter 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Thoughts	110
President's Page, Patricia G. Hastings	111
Terms in Description of Coats of Arms by Louise Cox.....	112
Cox Crests and Coats of Arms by Louise Cox	113
George Bennett Family Bible contributed by Carol Farrar Kaplan	116
The Census by Byron Sistler	119
Robertson County Beginnings contributed by Mary Sue Head	124
Sons of Confederate Veterans by Gene Andrews	127
Obituary Collections at The Nashville Room by Mary Glenn Hearne	128
Death by Murder, Franklin County, TN 1846-1933 contributed by Lelia Anderson	129
Genealogy Study Course by Mary Glenn Hearne	133
Daughters of the Republic of Texas by Loretta Elliott Burns	134
The Rule of Three contributed by Bobby Ezell	136
Bethel Church of Christ at Greenwood contributed by Mary Sue Smith	138
Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson	140
Sumner County Sketch from <i>Rural Sun</i> contributed by Mary Glenn Hearne	141
Sumner County Research by Myra Hayes.....	143
Minutes of the Superior Court of North Carolina and Mero District 1788-1798	145
Tennessee Supreme Court Records contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Bamman	149
Queries	153

Editor's Thoughts

First let us welcome Bobby Ezell to the staff of volunteers. As of this issue he is Query Editor. We have on hand one short article he has pulled together for the spring. Lots of the time involved in "editing" a quarterly is spent "typing." After spending 15 hours on the list of Confederate Dead for the fall issue (and I'm a FAST typist) was finally forced to admit I'd better find help. Or retire. So I'm hoping to keep Mr. Ezell just the right amount of busy.

* * *

We've received inquiries about genealogy courses available in Middle Tennessee. Several courses for adults are offered in the fall by various institutions and individuals. Included are:

Watkins Institute--instructor Forrest Tyree
Volunteer State Junior College (Gallatin)--instructor Shirley Wilson
Green Hills YWCA--instructor Mary Glenn Hearne
Columbia State Community College (Franklin Campus)--instructor Virginia Watson
Franklin Recreation Complex--instructor Richard Fulcher
Austin Peay University--instructor Irene Griffey

At present we know of only one which will be offered in the Spring. An eight session course by Virginia Watson is scheduled for March and April, 1992. This is at the Franklin Campus of Columbia State Community College. Phone 794-3312 for details.

* * *

You may have noticed over the months that many items on the "Of Interest" page (inside back cover) have been from *FORUM*. This is a quarterly publication, small but filled with much useful information. *FORUM* is available at no cost to any individual who is a member of a genealogical or historical society which is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies. Our Middle Tennessee Society has joined for the express purpose of allowing our members to take advantage of this publication. To receive your subscription to *FORUM* fill out the following form--it's ok to make up your own, just make sure you've included all the information. **Please print legibly or type the information.** bjs

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Happy New Year, Genealogy Friends! Even though the first of January has passed, it's not too late to include the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society in your resolutions.

How about a resolution to contribute something to the Quarterly? It's the life blood of our Society. It's the best reason that members who live at a distance have to join the Society, and it's the one really tangible product that our organization has. The Society has been extremely fortunate to have had the services of editors Irene Griffey and Barbara Sistler. In order to continue to attract editors of this quality, we must contribute. The purpose of an editor is to edit; we must not put the burden of creation on the editor's shoulders. So dust off that mouldy manuscript that you intended to finish someday, polish it up, and send it to Barbara. Sit down at your typewriter with those notes that you took, organize your thoughts, and write. Select or collect a picture or two to accompany your work. Transcribe or photograph those original records. It's an excellent, accessible forum for the unpublished writer, yet sophisticated enough to attract the accomplished author.

Don't just sit back and mourn the closing of the Tennessee State Library and Archives on the weekends; do something. Write letters. Write them to Senator Doug Henry and to Secretary of State Bryant Millsaps. Write letters to other legislators as well. Organize letter-writing campaigns and collect names on petitions. Tell our elected and appointed officials that they've effectively closed the door on genealogical research to the average working person who can't take time from earning his or her daily bread during the week. There's money to open five days a week--the question is just which five days it will be. Let's explore some new ideas that would reopen the library, too--the utilization of experienced volunteers, the institution of user fees, the reallocation of existing resources. I'm not making suggestions here on behalf of the Society; I'm merely suggesting the "open" and "closed" aren't the only alternatives, so let's at least discuss other options.

Attend our meetings. The bigger the audience we can muster, the better speakers we can attract. I am especially excited about Jill Garrett's appearance in January. She makes few appearances these days and has so much experience to share with us. Support our bi-monthly meeting format by your attendance. Like most of what a relatively new organization does, the bi-monthly format is experimental. Likewise, please support the new computer interest group that Ray Harris is spearheading at 10:00 before our regular meeting at 1:00. We hope to make this a regular session.

Make acquaintances and friends at our meetings. You know the faces already--we see each other at the library. So just take a moment and introduce yourself to the persons sitting around you. Not only will you enjoy the interaction, your friendliness just might make the difference in whether those you greet remain faithful attenders.

The New Year makes it fitting that we recognize those who give of their time and resources so that the Society might operate. I learned many years ago that a listing of those who contribute carries with it the danger of mistakenly leaving out people who also give. But with apologies to those whom I inadvertently omit, I would like to say a big, happy "thank you" to Nida Wheeler, Sue Smith, Juanita Patton, Jeanne Ilgner, Barbara Sistler, Byron Sistler, Hugh Logan, Norman McGee, and Mary Glenn Hearne for their enthusiasm, energy, and support on the Board of Directors during the past year. I'd like to thank everybody who has contributed to the Quarterly even though I can't list all of the contributors here. And I'd like to thank all of our members who continue to support our mutual endeavor to have more and better resources, study, and experiences for genealogists in Middle Tennessee. Keep the faith!

Patricia G. Hastings

TERMS IN DESCRIPTION OF COATS OF ARMS

by Louise Cox

In England, Scotland, and Ireland most of the technical terms on the arms are old French words. Below are the English equivalents:

Shields are divided into 3 main divisions: chief (top); fesse (center); & base

crest = sits on top of helmet which sits on top of -----	escutcheon = shield
dexter = right, as dexter chief -----	the top right-hand side
dexter base -----	the right-hand side of base
fesse point -----	the center
honor point -----	between the fesse point and chief
naval point' -----	between the fesse point and base
in pale -----	placed in line vertically
per pale -----	divided in half vertically
per fesse -----	divided in half horizontally
per bend -----	divided from the dexter corner of the top of the shield diagonally
per chevron -----	divided chevron-wise across the middle as the Chevrolet & Chevron Oil Company
symbol -----	
per satire -----	divided by 2 or 4 crossed diagonal lines
grand quarter -----	a main quarter of the shield which has itself been divided into quarters
quarter -----	the dexter chief quarter of shield
quarterly -----	divided in 4 parts
sinister = left, as sinister flank -----	the left-hand side
sinister base -----	the left-hand base

barry = placed in a bar-type strip
 cabled = interlocking/overlapping as in a chain or cable knit sweater
 canton = figure which occupies less than a quarter of the shield
 couped = straight across the bottom
 crased - jagged across the bottom
 couchant = lying down or crouching keeping the head up as "a lion couchant"
 ducally = of or pertaining to a duke
 gardant = looking toward you
 gorged = collared
 proper = depicted in its natural color
 potent = powerful
 counter potent = weak
 rampant = on hind legs w/one foot on ground, facing right side view
 regardant = looking away from you usually to right

Metals: argent = silver (pictured white); or = gold (pictured yellow)

Palls = "Y" shaped charges

Roundles = circular shaped charges

These are called: bezant - if gold as the Byzantine gold coins of the Crusades;

golps - if purple; hurts - if blue; pellets or ogesses - if black; plates - if silver; pommes - if green; torteaux - if red.

Colors: azure = blue; gules = red; purpure = purple; sable = black; Vert = green

Furs used were: ermine, vair (squirrel)

Mullett = a star

Griffin = a mythical creature part eagle/part lion

Helm = helmet pictured over top of shield is portrayed full faced for knights or princes; in profile for peers and gentlemen.

Quarterly divided shields are done to disply arms inherited through female lines where no male line to carry on arms of her father.

Each family arms is depicted in a portion of the shield--see Cock of Broxbourne, or Queen Elizabeth's arms,, and Prince Charles'.

THE RED HAND OF ULSTER

Once upon a time, around 250 AD, there lived a young man named CAIRBRE LIFFECHAR. He was 47 generations from Heremon, the second monarch of Ireland in 1699 BC, and 72 generations from Noah and 82 generations from Adam and Eve.

Cairbre lived in a kingdom ruled by a king whose daughter was extremely beautiful. Every eligible male in the kingdom was in love with the princess, and the competition was fierce. Finally the king decided to hold a contest and award his daughter to the winner.

The king assembled all the young men in the kingdom on the bank of the river. He announced the princess would be awarded to the first man to lay his hand upon the opposite bank. Without hesitation, they all dived into the river and struck out for the other side. All except Cairbre - he could not swim!!

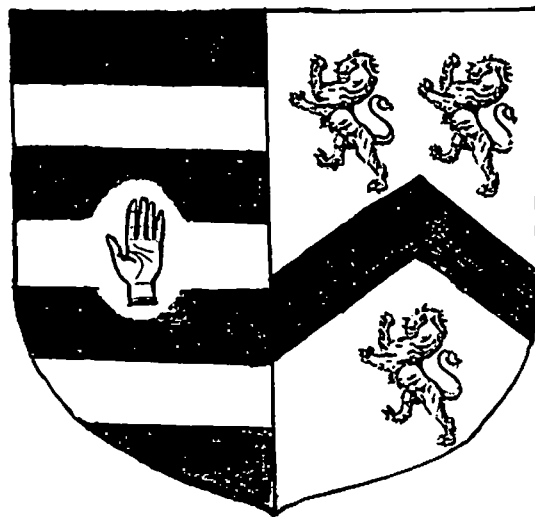
But Cairbre's love for the princess was so great that he drew his sword and chopped off his left hand and threw it across the river. He won the contest and the princess.

They married and lived happily ever after. Their children were so impressed with their father's love for their mother that they proudly decorated their shields with a bloody hand. As time went by the symbol became known as the RED HAND OF ULSTER.

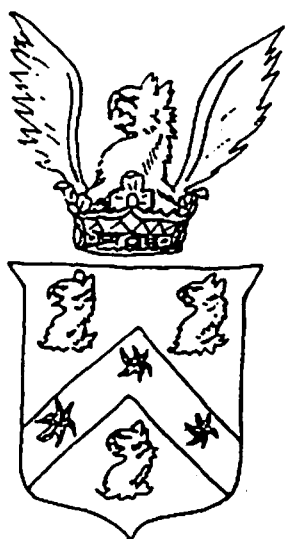
*In the transept of St. Mary's Church,
Dunmanway, Ireland, a tablet reads:*

"In hope of a joyful Resurrection is
Deposited the body of Mary, Lady Cox,
The beloved Wife of the Honorable
Sir Richard Cox, Knight and Baronet
Who was Successively Lord Chief Justice
of Both Benches and Lord High Chancellor
of Ireland and Three Times One of the
Justices Generall and Generall Governor
of that Kingdom."

Ob, June 1, 1715



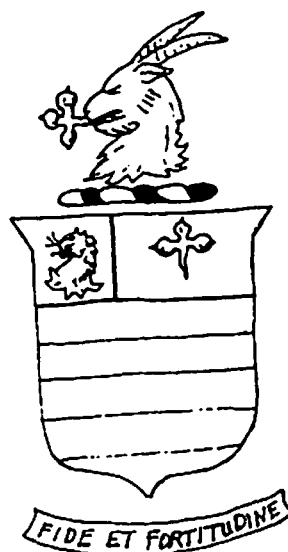
An ornament above the tablet shows the Coat of Arms of Mary, Lady Cox. It has her father's crest on one side and her mother's on the other. One of these has in it the red hand of Ulster; this would mean that person is of the oldest family of Ulster.



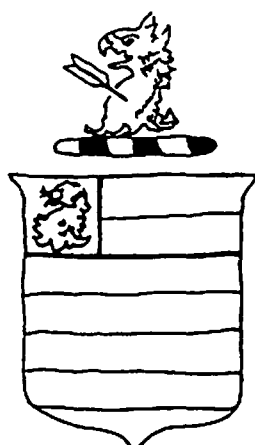
Cox of Bromerton
County Norfolk



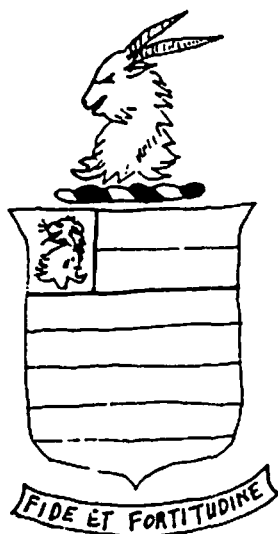
Cox of Beamond
Hertfordshire Co.



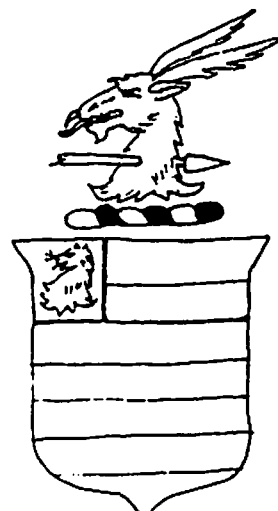
Cox of Coodcliffe
County Wexford
Ireland



LAWRENCE COX
OF MONMOUTH
— and —
COX OF SUSSEX



Sir Richard Cox
Lord High Chancellor
of Ireland



Cox of Broxwood
and Eaton Bishop
Hereford County

COX CRESTS AND COATS OF ARMS

There are thirty-seven or more coat-of-arms registered to Cox families in England. Many of them indicate kinship to the others. The arms of the father went to the eldest son, then his eldest son, on down. The younger sons had to change the arms to some degree to show their own families etc.; hence, the many different but similar arms indicate kinship and where identical are most definitely kin:

1. Cox, Bromerton, County Norfolk: Sa. on a chev. betw. three griffin's heads erased or, as many estoiles gu. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head betw. two wings.
2. Cox, of Beamond, County Hertfordshire, England: Or, three bars az. on a quarter gu. a lion's head couped ar. Crest: A goat's head erased sa. horned, bearded, and pierced through the neck with a arrow or, the wound guttee' de sang. --same as Wm. Cox, Esq., of Ballynoe, County Limerick, Ireland; and others--see below. Motto: "Fortiter et Fideliter" meaning fortitude and fidelity. The pedigree of this family of Beamond begins with John Coxe of Monmouth, Wales (given in "Visitations of Hertfordshire and VA Mag. of H. & B.; V, pp. 322 & 323). The GENERAL ARMORY shows the above Crest for Beamond, but VA Mag. shows crest as an antelope's head etc.
3. Cox, Col. Sir William of Coolcliffe, County Wexford, Ireland: Or, three bars az. in chief a trefoil slipped vert on a canton gu. a lion's head erased ar. Crest: A goat's head, erased az, armed or, holding in his mouth a trefoil slipped vert. Motto: "Fide et Fortitudine"--same as Cox of of Beamond, Ballynoe, Hereford, Sussex, and Bishop of Ely.
4. Cox, Sussex County, England (descended from Lawrence Cox, son of John Cox of Monmouth, Wales): Or, three bars az., on a canton gu. a lion's head erased ar. Crest: A griffin's head, erased, sa. pierced through the neck with an arrow, gu. headed and feathered ar. --same as Cox of: Beamond, Ballynoe, Hereford, Wexford, and Bishop of Ely.
5. Coxe, Sir Richard of the famly of "Coxe of Beamond," an officer of Queen Elizabeth, and who was interred (1623) in Westminster Abbey, Where there is a monument in his memory. (ref. V.M.H. & B., Vol V, p. 314)...same as #2 above.
6. Cox, Sir Richard Cox (1650-1733), Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland; who is of Dr. Richard Cox (the Bishop of Ely), Buckinghamshire/Herefordshire Co., England: Or, three bars az., on a canton, gu., a lion's head, erased arg. Crest: A goat's head erased az. armed or. Motto: "Fide e5 fortitudine" -- same as Cox: of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop; of Sussex; of Beamond; of County Hereford, in England; and Cox: of Ballynoe, Co. Limerick; of Coolcliffe, Co. Wexford, in Ireland.
7. Cox, Richard Snead Cox of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, Co. hereford, England: Or, three bars az. on a canton gu. a lion's head erased ar. Crest: An antelope's head erased ppr. pierced through the neck by a spear. --same as Cox of: Ballynoe; Cork; Beamon; Sussex; Hertfordshire; etc.

The family Bible of the George Bennett Family is owned by Carol Farrar Kaplan, 713 Barlin Court, Nashville, TN 37221

GEORGE BENNETT FAMILY BIBLE

Title page: Potter's Standard Editions. The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments: Translated out of the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised; together with full and complete marginal references, notes and readings, and the psalms of David in metre. Dei Verbum - Lux Mundi Philadelpia John E. Potter & Company nos. 29, 31, 33 and 35 North 10th Street

Family Bible of George Bennett Farrar, 1865
First entries in handwriting of Lucretia Moulton Farrar

Births

George B. Farrar was born June 15th., 1838. Son of Wm. B. Farrar and Martha W. Farrar

Lucretia J. Moulton, daughter of Thomas J. and Amanda F. Moulton, was born Aug. 31, 1844

Lee H. Farrar was born Nov. 28, 1865

Fannie Forrest Farrar was born Feb. 13, 1867

Moulton Farrar was born April 19, 1869

Clement V. Farrar was born Nov. 29th, 1870

Annie Laurie Farrar was born Jan 3, 1873

Hattie Lucretia Farrar was born Sept. 28, 1874.

George B. Farrar was born Sept. 24, 1876.

Our little babe was born June 17 and died June 25, 1878

Henry Cheairs Farrar was born Jan. 5, 1879 [this is wrong, should be 1880 CFK]

Etta May Farrar was born May 19th 1882

Martha J. Farrar was born Dec 26, 1886

Mary Farrar Lee's wife was born Feb. 14, 1868

Frances Anne Scoby adopted daughter of Robert Harris and Etta Farrar Scoby, born April 14, 1924

George B. Farrar, who was born in Maury County, and Lucretia J. Moulton of Williamson County, were married in Williamson County. Most of their married life was spent in Davidson County. Their farm was located at present Hillsboro Road and Overhill Drive. Farrar Avenue is there today.

George and Lucretia Farrar and several of their children are buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville. Marv-ine S. Farrar is buried at City Cemetery, Nashville. Fannie F. Sowell is buried at Rose Hill, Columbia, TN. Henry C. and Nina Farrar are at Woodlawn Cemetery, Nashville.

Marriages

George Bennett Farrar and Lucretia J. Moulton were married January 19 1865

Lee H. Farrar and Marvine C. Shirer were married April 9, 1889. Lee H. Farrar and Mary Johnston were married Nov 1890

C. V. Farrar and Emma Compton were married Nov. 4, 1895

Hattie L. Farrar and Samuel E. McCutcheon were married Jan. 11, 1899

Moulton Farrar and Lillian Ford were married July 5, 1902

George B. Farrar Jr. and Maud Wheling were married Dec. 10, 1903

Fannie F. Farrar and Wallace T. Sewell were married Dec. 14, 1911.

Etta May Farrar and Robert H. Scoby were married Feb. 25, 1920.

Henry C. Farrar and Mrs. Nina Mills Smith were married Sept. 15, 1922



Deaths

Marvine E. Farrar, wife of Lee H. Farrar died August 27, 1889. Age 21 years & six months.

Martha J. Farrar died Jan 2, 1898. age 11 years, 1 week

George B. Farrar, our father, died Feb. 9, 1908, age 70 years, 7 months 24 days

Lucretia J. Farrar, our mother, died Oct 31, 1921, age 77 years, 2 months.

Wallace T. Sowell, husband of Fannie F. Farrar, died August 12, 1921, age 58 yrs.

Mary J. Farrar died March 13, 1923. age 55 years. Wife of Lee H. Farrar

Annie Laurie Farrar died March 23, 1950 7 a.m.

Robert Harris Scoby died March 11, 1938. husband of Etta F. Scoby.

Fannie Farrar Sowell died August 3, 1953

Etta Farrar Scobey died Dec. 6, 1956

George Bennett Farrar, Jr. died Nov. 6, 1958

Hattie Farrar McCutcheon died Dec. 1958

Henry Cheairs Farrar died Sept 20, 1959

Agricultural Schedule, Montgomery County, TN

Agricultural Schedule of Agriculture in
enumerated by me, on the 7th day of September 1880.

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm.	Acres of Land		Cash value of Farm.	Value of Growing Crops, Horses and Machinery.	Live Stock, Jan 1st, 1880.										Products during the year.				
	Improved.	Unimproved.			Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milk Cows.	Working Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Value of Live Stock.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Lard, Cows, bushels of.	Corn, bushels of.	Other, lbs. of.	Value, lbs. of.
Isaac Hagan	+				2	1	2	2	2	2			100			200			
Joseph Whetstone	10		100	20	2	1	2	2		10			250			350			
Thomas Williams	+				1	1	1	1					100						
Wade Thompson	32		100	5	2	1	2	11		10			150			1000	100		
Leigh Whetstone	50	100	350	100	4	2	2	1	22	40			400			1200	50		
J. M. Whetstone	+				1	1							20						
W. P. Thompson	100	100	900	50	5	2	2	15	24	70			500	40		900	200		9000
John L. Whetstone	90	210	350	100	4		4	4	10	15			150			1500	200		
William Taylor	60	200	300	50	5	1	2	11	25	40			400			1000			
R. L. Swift	40	120	150	50	2	2	2		1	10			300			500	100		
Timothy Tompkins	30	50	300	50	2		2		2	20			150	50		200	100		4000
J. T. Mitchell	100	50	1000	1000	2	12	5	20	10	100			2000			2500	500		
John L. Boyce	50	50	200	50	4	2	4	2	15	30			500	40		1000	200		
Thomas Braxton	12	20	100	12	2		2		1	40			220			300	90		
David D. Lyne	40	75	175	20	11		2	2	5	12			250			500	40		5000
Reuben Hall	10	200	250	100	1		4		2	1			250	15		1000	40		2000
Richard Brown	14	120	200	50	2		4		2	7			40			300	40		2500
R. P. Haywood	15		300	10	1		2		2	40			150			400			7000
John D. Lawrence	15	65	150	50	5	1	2	2	6	21			300			750	40		
William W. Ford	20		100	10	1					15			70			500			
Abner	50	150	100	70	5	1	5		2	50			250			750	50		
Thomas Heath	6	60	150	70	4		2	2	2	20			270			500			
James L. Williams	7	55	150	10	2		2		5	15			200			275	50		
William D. Waddell	50	224	500	125	6		4		5	30			450	50	10	400	75		5000
John M. Pope	+				1		2						15			40			
J. H. Harrison	40	50	200	25	4		2		1	50			100			500	100		
Whitfield Hill	200	550	1000	150	5	7	2	2	14	100	150		1500	40		2250	150		10000
John Bradley	175	450	300	125	1	19	1	1	5				2000			1000	200		
Robert H. Hager	30		300	100	4		4		1	40			100	40		750			2000
Henry Hagan	30		100	100	2		2			30			100			450			
Abraham Anderson	+				1		2			5			60						
William Barry	100	575	7000	200	7	2	5		45	100			900			2000			
Jack Ray	+				2		2		2	25			60						
R. E. M. Hunt	24	60	140	10	2		2			15			140			250			1000
James White	+									10			15						
G. E. Woodward	+									10			25						
W. D. Beach	40	115	100	100	5		2		10	25			250			240	100		
W. D. Beach	34	265	500	100	4	4	2		7	25			700			1000			1000
Richard Thompson	40	60	200	100	4	2	4		9	15			500			1000	100		
W. D. Beach	40	200	500	20	2		2		12	25			500	40		1000	200		

Do you know how difficult it is to do a proper intro of one's husband? Byron and I have been compiling Tennessee records for nearly 25 years, much of our work being census records or their substitutes. In addition, Byron has logged nearly as many years using these records in doing research for clients. I dare you to find a better "expert!" bjs

THE CENSUS

by Byron Sistler

Census schedules are perhaps the most utilized of any public records available to genealogists. Rightly so, as they contain much information not to be found elsewhere. With the publication, mostly in the past 20 years, of indexes to many of these schedules, access to the data is fairly easy. Unfortunately most genealogists do not exploit the census to the fullest. Like most tools, this one requires some training and/or experience to learn how to use.

History

A census, to the ancients, was simply a method of counting "inventory," the human and material assets of a people. Thus at an early time civilized nations began counting such matters as the number of people, property values, etc., the purpose being to establish military resources and taxation.

The obvious benefit of a census (usually taken every five or ten years) should, one would suppose, have caused the usage to continue through the ages and into modern times. Something happened which stopped the practice for most if not all civilized peoples; it was the coincidence, among the Hebrews, of a national disaster after there had been an "enumeration of the fighting men." This was duly recorded in the Old Testament, and it was thought the counting of people would lead to divine wrath. Thus a superstition persisted among Christian nations that censuses were evil and would lead to great suffering.

Consequently censuses were discontinued and not again attempted on anything like a regular and systematic basis until the United States, in 1790, commenced a decennial census.

What made the taking of a census every ten years necessary in this country was the wording of the Constitution. The Founding Fathers, in order to resolve a conflict between large populous states and small states with few people, provided for a House of Representatives which would have a membership based on population of each state. This would offset the small state advantage in the Senate, which had two members from each state regardless of size. Since it was anticipated that populations would not only grow but shift, it was determined that a new count of the people must be had each ten years, followed by reapportionment of the House.

Thus a group of politicians, not thinking of future genealogists but of their own need to work together, came up with something for which we are today deeply indebted.

Information Available on the Census Schedules

What follows, while dealing in general with successive censuses nationwide, specifically discusses what can be found in Tennessee, and how modern transcribers of these schedules have prepared them. As is generally known, Barbara and I have published indexes of a number of 19th Century Tennessee censuses, so much of what will be said deals with our work and how best to use it.

A population census of Tennessee has been taken every decade starting in 1790. The first ones that are extant today are those of 1810, and that for only Rutherford and Grainger Counties. The earlier ones are thought to have been destroyed when the British burned Washington during the War of 1812.

1820 census.

The 1820 census of Tennessee exists for the west half of the state only. At least three indexes to what was saved of this census have been published--by Accelerated Indexing Systems (AIS), Elizabeth P. Bentley, and Martha Lou Houston. Two of these include the statistical detail as well as names of household heads. (The statistical detail is the listing of the number of males and females in each of several age groups; this was done for each family). For earlier censuses and for the East half of the state in 1820, county tax lists are a partial substitute. There is an alphabetical listing of tax lists statewide--*Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists* (Sistlers); there is also Pollyanna Creekmore's *Early East Tennessee Taxpayers*, plus a statewide tax list card file at the State Library. Another tool, which was reviewed by Shirley Wilson in a recent issue of *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*, is an index to Davidson Co. county records up to 1800, done by Marjorie Fischer of Vista, CA. This has not been published but information can be obtained from it for a fee. A somewhat similar work, *1770-1790 Census of the Cumberland Settlements* by Richard Fulcher is available in book form.

1860 census.

There is a statewide index available in five volumes (Sistler). In this index the "lost" souls were combined into the main body under their own surnames. We usually did not show the entire household twice, but where only part of the household was on an entry we placed an asterisk at the beginning. In order to determine who the other household members were you probably have to go to the original schedule, unless you already know who the household head was. In any event, always go back to the microfilmed schedules.

The AIS index to this census is useful because it is an every name index, not alphabetical by family. If you know the name of your ancestor but not the name of the household head, and the surname is a common one, you may save much time by referring to the AIS index. However, you must keep in mind when using this index that it covered only people in counties alphabetical from Anderson to Knox. If your subject was living in Madison Co., for example, you are out of luck.

1870 census.

Published in two volumes (Sistlers). It does not list all the names, only household heads plus selected other household members. This work, as all census indexes, is intended as a finding tool. It is essential to go to the original schedules.

1880 census.

This census is particularly valuable because then, for the first time, places of birth of parents of the enumerated were listed. Unfortunately there is no real statewide index to this census. There is the "Soundex" system which is a rough index by phonetics. When I say rough I mean just that; the groupings are so broad that in the same section one will find such varied surnames as Arp, Arbuthnot, Arbuckle, Ary, Arbrams. It is manageable if you know the household head. Each surname group is alphabetized by first name of head of household. If you don't know his name you may have to crank your way through hundreds or even thousands of entries to find the person you seek.

The Soundex for 1880 was to include only households with children under age 11. The reason for this strange situation was that the original purpose was to help persons seeking Social Security benefits substantiate their ages--not many people born before 1880 had birth certificates. Of course the Soundex could be easily used for this purpose, as most people know the names of their parents.

County books for the 1880 Tennessee census partly allay these problems. In 1988, when I gave a talk on the subject of census usage I counted 21 county books for 1880 at the Tennessee State Library. We know that there are at least 32 of them now, as we have put together an additional ten ourselves and published one for Sumner Co. which was prepared by that County's Archives volunteers. So about a third of the 95 counties then in existence are represented by these books.

1890 census.

Almost all schedules from the 1890 census were destroyed by fire. Fortunately there are two sets of records which partly replace them--the 1890 Civil War Veterans Census, the Tennessee portion of which was saved and the 1891 "Male Inhabitants Enumeration." The veterans census was supposed to list only Union veterans, but about 10% of those enumerated were Confederates. About 26,000 of these were named, with useful information, and this is available in book form (Sistlers).

The listing of the male inhabitants was for the purpose of determining who was eligible to vote. They were supposed to show age, race, county and Civil District, but often some of this information was omitted. Missing entirely were the counties of Bledsoe, Campbell, Perry and Sequatchie. Much if not most of this material has been published, but the indexes are on an individual county by county basis.

1900 census.

For 1900, there is again no statewide index except the Soundex, but here at least the Soundex was supposed to include all individuals, not just those in families with children under 11. Some interesting additional data called for: how long a couple had been married, how many children a woman had borne and how many of these were still alive in 1900. In conjunction with other information this can be most useful to the genealogist.

1910 census.

The 1910 Soundex is similar to the one for 1900, except that for many areas it was badly prepared. Sometimes what is shown as page # turns out to be household number. According to my count in 1988, there were only six county books for this census,, and I'm sure little has been added since then.

If the family you seek in 1910 lived in one of the four major Tennessee cities--Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville or Chattanooga--bear in mind that there were separate reels of microfilm for the soundex covering those cities.

1920 census.

At this writing it is due to be released in March 1992. Orders for the myriad reels of microfilm have been solicited by the National Archives and the American Genealogical Lending Library, and it may well be that your library already has this film on order.

Later censuses.

For later censuses, one encounters difficulties. By law these records are closed to the general public until released by Acts of Congress. Traditionally this has meant a wait of up to 75 years from date document was created. It is possible for an individual or the lineal descendant of an individual to obtain this data, or part of it, through the Bureau of the Census. The latest address

I have for this department is PO Box 1545, Jeffersonville, IN 47131 (812-285-5314). The search, by the way, is unrealistically expensive.

Special Censuses.

The 1890 Union Veterans Census. This census is quite helpful, but diminished somewhat by inaccurate reports. Since its primary purpose was to locate Union veterans who would qualify for pensions, there was undoubtedly an incentive to fictionalize service. But by far the majority of these reports were factual.

Manufacturing Schedules. These hold more interest for the historian than the genealogist, as the only names listed are those of the entrepreneurs. They seem to have been taken for all census years 1810 through 1910 except for 1840. None are available after 1880. The Tennessee State Library has only those for 1850, 1870 and 1880. They shed light on factory life of the period, but one can probably learn more on this subject from histories of 19th century industry in the United States. Of course, if your ancestor was a manufacturer you would want to peruse the schedules showing his product, capital invested, raw materials used and their value, number of employees, etc. For 1870 and 1880 you could determine from these schedules the distribution of his employees by sex and age (how many children, etc.), average length of work day and wages paid. One will note that these later schedules reflected a rising concern for abuses such as child labor.

Agricultural Schedules. Since your ancestor was in all likelihood a farmer, there is a good chance he would appear on one of these. They were taken all census years from 1840 to 1910. There was considerable detail on each farm--number of acres improved and unimproved, value of land, number of horses, mules, cows, oxen etc.; detail on crops produced; how much spent on farm labor. You can learn quite a bit about your ancestor from these schedules. The originals, inexplicably, are not located at the National Archives, but at Duke University Library in Durham, NC.

Slave Schedules. Before 1850, information on slaves was minimally recorded as part of the regular schedules. In 1850, and again in 1860, data was required showing name of owner but not of the slaves--their age, color, infirmities, whether a fugitive from the state; also the number manumitted.

Mortality Schedules. These may be the most useful of the various special schedules to the genealogist, even though the extant ones cover at most about 7-1/2% of deaths during the 30 year period from 1850 to 1880. Those which have been saved for Tennessee--1850, 1860 and 1880 are in book form (Sistlers). The schedules were prepared by the regular enumerators at time the census

was taken. They were supposed to record the name of each person who had died in the "census year," which was June 1 to June 1. For 1850, for example, all deaths between June 1, 1849 and June 1, 1850 were to be recorded. Considerable information was requested: name of deceased, age, sex, color, free or slave, marital status, place of birth, place of birth of parents of deceased (1880 schedules only), occupation, month of death, cause of death.

Using the Census Records

It has been said that these population schedules are often the most over-utilized and over-weighted records employed by beginning genealogists. This may be true, particularly where the published transcriptions contain considerable information from the originals. However, used with proper care and caution, and in conjunction with other sources, they can be a real gold mine to the genealogist.

To obtain maximum benefit from the census schedules **IT IS MANDATORY THAT ONE EXAMINE THE ORIGINALS.** No matter how complete a published transcription may appear to be, it will not have ALL the data. In addition there are errors in even the most carefully prepared transcriptions.

Then there is the matter of interpretation of handwriting. With your own knowledge of a given family you may be able to read an otherwise illegible rendition of a name which would elude others.

A Case Study

Some months ago a client, Mrs. Barbara E. Davis of Lansing, Michigan, presented me with a question which points up the value of census schedules in solving genealogical problems. With her permission I will summarize the course of the investigation.

Mrs. Davis' question: "On the 1850 census of both Decatur Co. and Henderson Co. TN, Mary Loflin is shown as head of household, born in 1804. With her are her two daughters, Angeline D. and Martha A....Who was the husband of Mary Loflin and the father of Angeline D. Loflin?" She goes on to suggest that one Richard Loflin may have been the husband and father, but there were other candidates, including a Shadrack Loflin. She states that the family had previously lived in Randolph Co. NC, where the name was spelled Laughlin or McLaughlin (this name, of course, is found spelled various ways, including Loftin). Interestingly, this is a case of a family living right on a county line being enumerated twice. There are, of course, families that were missed entirely.

Turning to the Tennessee census of 1840 we find Richard Laughlin in Perry Co., with one male 50-60, one female under 5, one female 5-10, and one female 30-40. According to the 1850 census, Mary Loflin was 46, Martha A. 16, and Angeline D. 14; this exactly fits the composition

of Richard Laughlin's 1840 family except that Richard is no longer there. Also the birthplace of Mary and Martha was North Carolina, and Angeline Tennessee.

The Shadrack Loffin family, on the other hand, had an entirely different composition in 1840 from what would be expected of Mary's in 1850, and we find that in 1850 Shadrack was still alive and still in Maury Co. where he was in 1840.

Then I found that Richard Laughlin married Polly Lytle in Randolph Co. NC on 2-11-1828. This came from the master NC marriage index that was prepared by the North Carolina State Library and Archives. Checking the NC 1830 census index I could find only one Richard Laughlin, and he was in Randolph County. Unfortunately the enumerator had failed to show statistical detail for this

family, but it is quite obvious this is the same Richard Laughlin who within a few years moved to Tennessee.

Other documentation developed from this search, but the point to be made here concerns the use of the census data to (1) determine from statistical detail on schedules prior to 1850, clues as to identity of persons found on later schedules, (2) establish from original schedules information not found in the published transcription; in this case the place of birth of the two daughters of Mary Loffin tell us Mary and her husband were married in North Carolina, not Tennessee.

**Census schedules are invaluable.
Use them wisely.**

ALWAYS GO BACK TO THE MICROFILM!

USEFUL ADDRESSES FOR THOSE WISHING TO RENT CENSUS MICROFILM

National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, PO Box 30, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. (Phone 1-301-604-3699)

American Genealogical Lending Library, PO Box 244, Bountiful, UT 84011. (Phone 1-801-298-5358)

Migration Patterns Revealed by Census Statistics

The Compendiums of the U. S. Censuses of 1850 and 1860, prepared by the Census Bureau, point up some interesting facts about migration through places of birth of inhabitants.

The most notable bit of information revealed is that the overwhelming majority of Tennesseans were born in this state. In 1850 almost 77% of the free population of the state were born here; in 1860 the figure is over 79%. Considering that the nineteenth century was a period of great mobility by the American populace, and that an enormous number of people moved into Tennessee between 1800 and 1860, it is indeed remarkable that so many of the inhabitants are found to have been born here.

A second remarkable fact is that very few of these people were foreign-born. While migration into other states from Europe was heavy in these years, the immigrants did not as a rule come to Tennessee. In 1850 only 3/4 of one percent were born outside this country. By 1860, largely because of a heavy migration of Irish into the state in the

1850s (to build the railroads), the percentage had risen to 1.2, and in this latter year over half the foreign-born were Irish.

Other facts about nativity of Tennesseans in these years are less surprising. North Carolina had been the chief source of the population increase as of 1850, with 40.4% of those born outside the state. Virginia was second with 26.2%, and South Carolina and Kentucky a distant third and fourth, with 8.5% and 7.1%, respectively. No other state contributed as much as 4% of the total.

If we had figures for earlier censuses we would probably find that Pennsylvania and Maryland had been heavy contributors to Tennessee's population growth. These people are hidden by the fact that by 1850 and 1860 their descendants are classified as Tennessee-born. Some of them, however, might show up as parents in the 1880 census.

The following sketch of Robertson County is excerpted from The American Historical Magazine, Vol. V, October 1900, No. 4, published by The Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn. Of particular interest is the section of pioneers from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1789-1795

ROBERTSON COUNTY BEGINNINGS

contributed by Mary Sue Head

**Robertson County. Established April, 1796.
Organized July 18, 1796.**

Upon the establishment of our State, in 1796, one of the three Counties which had been erected in the Cumberland Country by the Legislature of North Carolina, was called Tennessee. When the Convention appropriated the name of the County and gave it to the State, Tennessee County was divided into two distinct counties, one being called Robertson and the other Montgomery.

Robertson County was organized at the house of Jacob McCarty, on Sulphur Fork, 1-1/2 mi., west of Springfield, July 18, 1796, the following named gentlemen being commissioned as Justices of the Peace, to wit:

William Fort, Isaac Philips, William Miles, Benjamin Menees, Bazel Boren, Martin Duncan, John Philips, Zebulon B. Hobart, James Crabtree, Charles Miles and Hugh Henry, who took the several oaths required by law.

William Fort was elected Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; Thomas Johnson, Clerk; Hugh Henry, Sheriff; Bazel Boren, Register; Josiah Fort, Trustee; John Philips, Ranger; Isaac Brown, Coroner; and Stephen Boren, Isaac Menees, Daniel McKindley, William Brown, James Crabtree and John Mercer, Constables in and for said County.

Samuel Donelson, Esq., was appointed County Solicitor.

The Court adjourned on the following day to meet at the house of Benjamin McIntosh, October Term, 1796. McIntosh lived north of the site of Springfield about one mile, that is, he is said to have lived there. The Court was held here until April Term, 1798, when it adjourned to meet at the "Town of Springfield," July Term, of the same year.

Springfield

Springfield, the County-seat, was founded in 1798, on a tract of sixty acres of land, donated by Archer Cheatham and Thomas Johnson, Sr., and named for the many springs which broke out on the town site. The town is pleasantly located on the south side of Sulphur Fork of Red River, in a high and rolling, healthy and fertile section, near the geographical center of the County, and about 30 miles north-west from Nashville. The first settlers in

Springfield were Archer Cheatham, John Hutchison, Thomas Dickson, Jonathan Ferguson and Thomas Johnson. Col. Cheatham was a farmer, hotel keeper, and land speculator. 'Squire Hutchison was a hotel keeper at an early day in the town, but whether he or Cheatham was first, is not now known. He subsequently held sundry offices of trust in the County. Mr. Dickson was a one legged man, and a farmer by occupation. John Ferguson was a hatter, the first in the place. Dr. Levi Noyes was the first physician to locate in Springfield, about 1802. He was succeeded by Dr. Archibald Thomas. The Martin Brothers were the first merchants in the town, beginning business about 1800. James McMeans was the first attorney at this bar, about 1811. Springfield grew very slowly, and as a consequence the educational facilities were meager. The first school was taught here by Avery Clark, about the year 1809. The first postmaster was Nicholas Conrad, who was among the first merchants, at an early date, but the exact time cannot now be ascertained. The Methodists erected the first church in the place, about 1822, and the Rev. William Peters was the first pastor to preach in it. Previous to this the Court house had been occupied by the ministers of all denominations.

Springfield was incorporated in 1853, and Eaton A. Williams elected the first mayor. The first newspaper--the "Cumberland Presbyterian"--published in the County was issued in 1839, Rev. David R. Harris, editor and proprietor. It was a religious paper, devoted to the interests of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was subsequently removed to Lebanon, Ten.; thence to Nashville. The first bank--Springfield National Bank--was established in 1872; capital, \$60,000; John Woodard, President.

Springfield is directly connected with Nashville and St. Louis by the St. Louis & South-eastern Railroad, constructed in 1857-8, and with other points by its connections.

Springfield has grown but slowly, the construction of the St. L. & S. E. Railroad connecting it with Nashville and St. Louis having but little effect upon its growth. It has never suffered severely from fire, only a few houses having been burned. It is now in its most prosperous period, building up slowly but substantially. Her business men have generally been successful, and the credit of her merchants as good as in most of her sister towns. She has a number of handsome private residences, as well as public buildings.

Springfield has now 4 dry goods stores, 8 grocer stores, 3 drug stores, 1 furniture store, 6 saloons, 2 millinery shops, 1 undertaker, 1 silversmith, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 wagon shop, 2 livery stables, 3 hotels, 2 shoe and boot shops, 3 saddler and harness shops, 2 steam flour-mills, 1 tobacco warehouse, 4 wholesale whiskey houses; 3 schools, with six teachers and about 160 pupils; 3 churches--Methodist, Baptist, and Cumberland Presbyterian; 1 colored school, with 1 teacher and about 50 pupils; 2 colored churches--Methodist and Baptist; 5 preachers, 4 physicians, 12 lawyers; 1 newspaper--Springfield Record; postal, express, and telegraphic facilities; and a population of about 1,000, of which about one-fourth are colored.

Courthouse.--The first Courthouse was a log building, 18x18 feet, covered with boards. It was the "temple of justice" until 1819, when the present Courthouse, an old fashioned brick building, 40x40 feet, with court room below and Sheriff and Clerk's office above.

Jails.--Robertson County has had three jails, one wood, one brick, and one stone, the latter very substantial, with nice brick apartments for Jailor.

Turnersville,
a straggling, dilapidated post village, on Miller's Creek in the western part of the County, 10 miles from Springfield, in a broken and much worn section, was established in the early part of this century, and named for Major John E. Turner, a North Carolinian of Scotch descent. In its earlier days it was a place of some little local importance, having a number of stores, mechanic shops, hotel, saloons, etc., but now it has an old appearance and is evidently on the decline. It has now but one store, a blacksmith shop, school, Methodist Church, 2 physicians, and a population of about 100, of which about one-third are colored.

Coopertown,
a small post village on the Nashville & Clarksville road, 8 miles southwest from Springfield, was established about 1858, and its name suggested by David Nave on account of the cooper shops then in operation here. It is pleasantly located in an undulating, healthy and moderately fertile section, and has a store, some mechanic shops, school house, Christian Church, two physicians, and a population of about 75 inhabitants.

Barren Plains,
a post village at the crossing of the Gallatin and Hopkinsville and Springfield and Russellville roads, about -- miles north from Springfield, was established in 1825 by "Buck-eye" Mason, its name having been suggested because the land was then barren of timber. It has now two stores, a family grocery, some mechanic shops, school, Masonic hall, two physicians, & about 60 inhabitants. It was about six miles north of this place, just beyond the Kentucky line,

that the duel by Andrew Jackson and ----- Dickinson was fought, 18--.

Blackjack,
a post village on the Franklin and Springfield road, 11 miles northeast from the latter town, was established about 1859, and took its name from the blackjack timber in which it was located. It is situated in a pleasant agricultural district, and has three stores, one grocery, 1 saloon, some mechanic shops, schoolhouse, church, 1 physician, & about 100 inhabitants.

Villages of Robertson County.

Cross Plains, a post village on the South Fork of Red River, 11 miles east from Springfield, and about three-fourths of a mile east of the site of "Kilgore's Station," was founded about the year 1812, and took its name from the crossing of the Nashville and Russellville and the Gallatin and Hopkinsville roads, where it is located. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated and rolling plain between the Middle and South Forks of Red River, on land formerly belonging to James Yates, who was the first merchant in the place. It has always been a live village, in the midst of a thriving community, noted for its health and morality. It has now 5 dry goods and grocery stores, 2 drug stores, 1 saloon, 1 blacksmith, 1 wagon, 1 tailor, 1 saddle and harness and 1 boot and shoe shop, 1 hotel; 1 school--Stonewall College; 1 church--Cumberland Presbyterian; 1 Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall, 1 steam saw and grist mill, a number of handsome cottage residences, and a population of about 150, of which about one-third are colored.

Cedar Hill, a post village on the St. L. & S. E. Railroad, 7 miles north of west from Springfield, was established on the land of J. W. Gooch, in 1857, and took its name from the few cedars near by on the highest elevation between Nashville & Guthrie. It is delightfully located in a healthy, fertile and slightly undulating section of the County, surrounded by an intelligent and religious community. The village has now 2 dry goods stores, 3 grocery stores, 1 drug store, some mechanic shops, 1 steam flouring mill, school, a Methodist Church, Masonic Hall, hotel, 2 large tobacco houses, and a population of about 100, of which about one-tenth are colored.

Adam's Station, a post village on the St. L. & S. E. Railroad, 12 miles north-west from Springfield, was founded in 1859, on the lands of Jas. M. Adams faro whom the place was named. It is pleasantly located in a broken, healthy and fertile section, on the south side of Red River, and is the largest village in the County. Thomas J. Adams & B. O. Crenshaw, J. M. Adams & Jas. Chambers, were the first merchants; F. J. Adams, first postmaster; M. G. Alexander, the first school teacher; the Methodists erected the first church in 1870, and Rev. John H. Reynolds was

the first pastor. Dr. P. A. Williams was the first physician to locate here, about 1863. It was incorporated in 1870, and W. C. Tomerlin elected mayor. The place has grown slowly, having been pretty well destroyed in the late Civil War. It has now 3 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, 2 drug stores, 2 saloons, some mechanic shops, good school; 2 churches--Methodist and Baptist; hotel, steam grist mill, 2 tobacco factories, 3 preachers, 3 physicians, 1 lawyer,, & about 250 inhabitants, of which about one-fifth are colored.

Beginnings--Improvements.

Mill.--The first water mill, in Robertson County, was built on Sulphur Fork by Maj. Charles Miles, about 1793.

School.--The first school in this County was taught by Robert Black, on Sulphur Fork, near Capt. Isaac Dortch's, about the year 1798.

Church.--The first church erected in the County was a Primitive Baptist Church, called "Grammer's Meeting House,

on Sulphur Fork, about 1790, and the Rev. Mr. Grammer & Rev. Nathan Arnett, it is thought, were the first pastors. Preaching had been had at the cabins of the pioneers by ministers of various denominations before as well as after this.

Camp Ground.--The first camp ground, it is thought by some, was Mount Zion, on Carr's Creek, established about 1800. Others are of the opinion that the Ridge Camp Ground was the first, and that it was built much about the same time, the Revs. Finis Ewing, Daniel McGready and others being the officiating ministers.

Cotton Gin.--The first cotton gin in Robertson County was built, it is thought, by James McFarland, on Brush Creek, about 1802-'5.

Distillery.--The first distillery, it is thought, was built by Jonathan Darden, on Sulphur Fork, about 1800. It was a small affair, but the County has long since become noted for its many distilleries & for its excellent whiskey. In fact, Old Robertson is quite as familiar a brand as Old Bourbon, in the marts of trade. Daniel Hollman built the first distillery.

Pioneers from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina--1789-1795

On Red River: William Johnson, Elias Fort and sons--Rev. Sugg Fort and brother, Josiah Fort; Daniel Holman, John Phipps, Charles and Thomas Kilgore, James Yates, George Bigbee, David and Hugh Henry, Samuel Mason, Augustin Cook, John Bell, Rev. Thomas Plasters.

On Sulphur Fork: Henry, John, and James Gardner; Isaac Dortch; Carr, Holland, and Jonathan Darden; John

Hutchison; Col. Archer Cheatham and his brothers, John and Anderson; John Crane, William and Jeremiah Batts, Charles and William Miles, James Norfleet, Elias Fort, Archelaus Mahan, Nathan Clark, John Coutts, James Appleton, David and James Jones, Dr. Richard Nuckolls, Benjamin Porter, Patrick Patterson, Martin Walton, Robert Kerr.

On Caleb's Creek: Caleb Winters, Joseph Washington, Azariah Dunn, Henry Ayres, George Murphy, Rev. William Carter, George Williams, Thomas Farmer, David J. Justice.

On Beaver Dam Creek: Thomas Woodard, Arthur Pitt, John Chambers, James Owens, Joseph Winfield, William Benson, John Krisle, John Draughon, Martin Walton, Meredith Walton, Thomas Baird, Waddy Stark.

On Carr's Creek: Michael Fiser, Matthew Day, James Connell, Jacob Binkley, James Culberson, Jacob Fiser; Henry Johnson, grandfather of Hon. Cave Johnson and William and John Huddleston; Henry Johnson, son of Hon. Cave Johnson.

On Brown's Fork: Henry Frey, Jacob Binkley, Henry Childress, Samuel and William Crockett, Patrick and Thomas Martin.

On Elk Fork: William Fort, James Mitchell, David Smith, Andrew Shanklin, Joseph Wimberly.

On Miller's Creek: Robert Head, Richard James, John Carr, James Bryan, Nicholas Conrad, Jesse Martin, Rev. John LeMaster, James Elliott, Samuel Walker.

On Brush Creek: Col. Benjamin Elliott, Benjamin Jordan, Giles and William Connell, James Atkins, John Stephenson, Mark Noble, Frank Grimes, Matthew Luther, Sr., Matthew Luther, Jr., John and James Yoes.

On Sycamore Creek: Hardy Bryan, James Ventriss, Anthony Hinkle, Shadrack Rawls, Lawrence Clinard.

On Spring Creek: Rev. Joseph Dorris, who built the first shingle-roofed house in the county; Daniel Hysmith.

On Battle Creek: James Jamison, Elisha Pilant, Elisha Bellamy.

On Buzzard Creek: Reuben Rose, William Mason, Joseph Perry, Howell Sellars.

On Wartrace Creek: James Bell, Matthew Rose, John McIntosh, John Chowining.

We can tell you that although we knew absolutely nothing about this organization a year ago they happened to be meeting in an adjacent room to the one we were in for a miniatures meeting. They opened up with such a rousing rendition of "Dixie" that it was difficult not to join them!

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

by Gene Andrews, Commander, Sam Davis Camp 1293

Within months following the end of hostilities between the South and North in 1865, informal groups were formed throughout the South to give aid and comfort to the soldiers, sailors and marines who had worn the gray in the struggle for Southern Independence. These groups of sons and relatives soon realized that they would be more effective if they joined together to offer assistance and support to the United Confederate Veterans which had been organized in New Orleans in 1889. Today we would wonder why the veterans waited until 1889 to organize; large gathering of ex-Confederates were banned by the Federal government until many years after the war.

On July 1, 1896, during the annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Virginia, the Sons of Confederate Veterans was formally organized with 24 local chapters or camps 5 southern states and J. E. B. Stuart, Jr. was elected the first leader.

The original objectives of the SCV were "to comfort and assist needy Confederate veterans, their wives and orphans...and to see that the events of the War for Southern Independence are authentically and clearly written, remembered and defended."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans today is still concerned with the accurate presentation of our Confederate history, flag and heritage. One of the many tragedies of the South losing its war for independence is the fact that our history is written by our enemies. The SCV attempts to insure that an



historically accurate account of the causes and conduct of the war is presented in school textbooks and in the media.

The local camps have numerous projects including the preservation of Confederate historic sites, marking and maintaining Confederate graves, giving lectures and programs on Confederate history and generally promoting our Southern heritage.

Membership includes a subscription to *Confederate Veteran* magazine which is published six times a year, and contains articles on not only Confederate history but modern events such as Confederate Memorial services, re-enactments and editorials.

Just recently, the National SCV has purchased the Elm Springs plantation home in Columbia, Tennessee to be used as our permanent National headquarters. Within the year, our headquarters will be moved to Columbia from our temporary home in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

All male descendants, lineal or collateral, of those who served in the Confederate Army or Navy to the end of the war, or who died in prison or while in the actual service, or who were killed in battle, or who were honorably retired or discharged, shall be eligible to membership in the camp; provided, that no member under sixteen years of age shall have the right to vote; and provided, further, no member shall be admitted under twelve years of age.

For more information on the Sons of Confederate Veterans please contact the Tennessee Division Commander: Dr. Anthony Hodges, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 6414 Brian Ln., Hixson, TN 37343. In Middle Tennessee: Gene Andrews, Sam Davis Camp 1293, SCV, 309 Timberdale Ct., Nashville, TN 37211

OBITUARY COLLECTIONS AT THE NASHVILLE ROOM

by Mary Glenn Hearne

Obits can be quite useful. Generally you have three generations: the deceased, his parents and his children, probably with their current place of residence.

The Nashville Room of the Public Library of Nashville/Davidson County has had an interest in newspaper obituaries for a considerable length of time. After moving into this new building in 1966, the staff began indexing on slips the classified obituaries in *The Tennessean*. These were limited to those that bore the heading "Nashville" above the paid insertion. Therefore, persons who died in Carthage, Dickson, Gallatin, etc. were not included. The slips were alphabetized and compiled annually into a volume which was bound and cataloged in The Nashville Room. Actually the first index was in two volumes since it covered an eight year period. The title was INDEX TO CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES, THE TENNESSEAN, 1966-1973. It included the following information: the full name of the deceased, the date it appeared in *The Tennessean* along with the page and column number.

For the next four years we did an annual index and included only the paper and the date on which it first appeared in the paper. Thus we have separate indexes for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Since 1978 the staff has indexed by computer all the classified obits in cooperation with the library's newspaper indexing done in-house by the reference department. In summer 1991 the library's indexing of the local newspapers ceased because the local newspapers had picked it up. *The Tennessean* currently indexes both the classified obits and also the feature write-up of the deceased. The library obits are currently still on-line and we can check for a name since 1978 in a couple of minutes. There is no backlog since we manage to keep abreast of them daily.

Once the name has been entered and appears in the computer index we check to see if the entry

says "obit." If so the proper keys are entered for that information and the next item on the screen displays the deceased person's name, the newspaper, the date and the page. The computer does not have the classified ad itself, but with information from the computer one may go to the reference department downstairs, find the local paper on microfilm and then find the article.

Remember the computer obits are classified entries; that is, they have been paid for by the family members of the deceased. A prominent deceased person would also have a write-up in the regular part of the paper. That article should also be looked for when examining the microfilm.

Some years ago, the people at The Tennessean, knowing our interest in obits, cleaned house and in so doing gave The Nashville Room all of their clipped obituaries. These items are not from the classified section but are the full article(s), sometimes from each local newspaper, that is, both *The Tennessean* and *The Nashville Banner*. Some thirty boxes of these obits are alphabetically arranged, filed within an envelope which includes the deceased person's name and the death date. The time period covered is roughly the 1940's through the 1970's.

Depending on the time period there could be three places to check for an obit in The Nashville Room:

1. the computer which includes all classified obits since 1978
2. the clipped obits which covers 1940's-1970's
3. the bound book indexes titled INDEX TO CLASSIFIED OBITUARIES which cover the period 1966-1977.

There is a charge for looking up and copying the obituary.

DEATH BY MURDER, FRANKLIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE 1846-1933

submitted by Lelia F. (Peggy) Young Anderson
Franklin County Tennessee Project Preservation

VICTIM	MURDERED BY	DATE
Aylor, J. W. (R.R. Conductor)	James McClaren/McLaren	November 1, 1900
Arledge, James C. (Coroners Inquest)	James McClaren	August 23, 1895
Baker, Charley	James Huston	May 17, 1893
Brown, John	Andy Winkler	December 8, 1907
Bryant, George	Bob O'Neal & Lige Hall	August 18, 1909
Bucher, Bettie (Husband and wife) Bucher, Simon	Joe Delp/Depth/Debbs and John Evans. Hired by Henry Judge	August 3, 1903

Joe Delp and John Evans were hired by Henry Judge to kill Bettie & Simon Bucher. He would pay them \$10.00 each. He wanted them killed so he could steal timber, cattle & hogs from their farm. On November 3, 1903 Joe Delp & John Evans went to the Bucher farm. After visiting a while Simon wanted to show Joe Delp his potato patch. on the way to the patch, Joe Delp shot Simon in the back. It made a horrible wound, and he assumed he was dead. Back at the house John Evans shot Bettie Bucher three times, once being in the back of the head. Then he set fire to the house by throwing a shovel full of hot coals onto a bed. Mrs. Bucher was burned with the house. At 7:30 A.M. the next morning, Simon was found by N. G. Shook and his son Russell and Simon's stepson Joe Clark in the potato patch. He was completely paralyzed, but still alive. He was able to speak and told them what had happened. He was moved to his son, Jim Bucher's house and died at 5:30 p.m. Joe Delp was captured the same day as the crime. John Evans surrendered the next day. Henry Judge was captured two days later as he returned from Alabama. Because the crime was so terrible, there was a movement afoot August 8th to lynch all three. Every highway leading to Winchester was guarded by armed men. A friend of the Sheriff tipped him off about the lynching. The Sheriff gathered his prisoners together, explained the situation to them and took them by carriage to the depot. It was past train time, but because the train was late, the prisoners were saved from being killed by the mob, and reached Nashville safely. The trial started August 31, 1903. It lasted one week and they were found guilty of murder in the first degree. They were sentenced to hang in October. The sentence was stayed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court and which Tribunal affirmed the sentence of the lower court and set the day of execution for May 5, 1904. Jurors were very difficult to get, for nearly everyone had read or heard of the crime, and were thus excused. Attendance at the trial was the largest ever assembled in Winchester. The *Truth* sold over 1000 copies of an extra sheet of its front page at 5 cents a copy. Information obtained from *The Franklin County Truth* supplement May 5, 1904

Burks, Poke/Polk	George W. Stephens	July 6, 1908
Cash, Cleo Murdered by automobile	Emmett Wilhoit	May 12, 1930
Clepper, Jim (this murder occurred in Grundy County)	Jurd/Jourdan Aylor	December 26, 1919

VICTIM	MURDERED BY	DATE
Corn, Eafrom	Rube Simmons & John Taylor	May 18, 1933
Damron, Ed (Coroners inquest)	S. B. Agee	October 30, 1906
Duncan, William	Jake or Charley Young	August 19, 1931
Dunn, Percy	Will Hill	April 13, 1907
Goff, Martha	Houston Goff, Jr.	April 1922

Martha Slaughter married Hughston Goff, Sr. March 10, 1898, and was a Step-Mother to Houston Goff, Jr. While preparing for bed, a shot through the window struck her. She died the next day, but not before telling witnesses what had happened. Other witnesses testified that Houston Jr. had previously stated he was going to kill his step-Mother. Houston Sr. later remarried Lace O'Neal on May 12, 1923.

Halkersmith, James	James Riddle	October 11, 1897
Pistol shot, and died in the road near A. L. B. Austell's Mill.		
Hampton, Jonattra	James M. Davis	August 30, 1874
Harrison, T. J.	Sam Darnell	November 3, 1909
Hinson/Henson, Frank	Fred Wenger	August 10, 1904
Hill, Mark	Jim Tom Long	August 24, 1899

Jim Tom Long also murdered Tom Walker October 28, 1895

Hockersmith, John	Edward Williams	November 28, 1886
Hockersmith, Thomas	Edward Williams	October 23, 1886
Infant female Negro	Clarissa (col) a slave for life of William Darwin	February 23, 1846

The infant was struck on the right side of the head and face with a stone. On May 13, 1846 Clarissa was sentenced to hang by the neck on June 12, 1846. However, records show that she was still alive on August 3, 1846. Although her owner did not condone her actions, he probably also would not want her to be hanged, as she was a prime field hand, whose value to him was certainly worth several hundreds of dollars. *Review Volume XV, No. 2*

Infant Child	Miney Wilman (Mother)	January 30, 1897
The sex of this child was never determined. Miney lived at the residence of George McAthey. This information found in Coroners Inquests, Andersonn through Wilson. Project Preservation.		
Jenks, Robert (col)	George Oakley	December 3, 1894
Johnson, Bill (col) (Coroners Inquest)	John Moss (col)	October 30, 1896

VICTIM	MURDERED BY	DATE
Knies, Alfred	Jim Sanders	January 20, 1908
Lee, William (col)	William Taylor (col)	June 3, 1879
Lipscomb, Hamp	Oscar/Judge/Judd Warren	June 12, 1896
Long, Joseph	John McIver	April 19, 1891
McBride, William (Struck with a rock and died the next day)	W. D./Bud Long	April 2, 1900
McDaniel, John/Bud	F. Marion Wilder	August 29, 1892
Cut with a pocket knife August 15, 1892. The wound was on the left side of his belly. Peritonitis set in on the second day and he died on the fifth day.		
McFarland, John	Will Green (col)	August 1912
Miller, Ernest	Henry Mangrum	July 10, 1890
Pack, Bruce	Carl O'Dear	May 27, 1917
Peter (a slave of William Sargeant)	Peter (a slave of Daniel Champion)	January 5, 1860
He died of a mortal knife wound to the neck, 2 inches wide and 6 inches deep. He languished until January 8, 1860. Peter, the slave of Daniel Champion was charged with voluntary manslaughter. His sentence was 75 lashes on his bare back with a leather strap. Twenty five that evening, 25 the next day and 25 the following day.		
Poe, E. H. (Coroners Inquest)	Daniel Weaver	April 26, 1871
They fought over a sheep-killing dog. Weaver was committed to prison in default of \$2000.00 bail. <i>Home Journal</i> , Winchester, Tn. May 4, 1871.		
Prince, Tom	Lonnie Neal	March 3, 1825
Reeves, Robert W.	James Hawkins	April 28, 1883
Shetter, Emmett (Coroners Inquest)	William Stevens/Stephens	September 27, 1896
Simmons, Ross	Jack Wiseman	April 9, 1924
Smith, Albert	J. H. Mangrum	January 25, 1926
Walker, Tom	Jim Tom Long and Joe Hendley	October 28, 1895
Weaver, Daniel (Coroners Inquest)	John, Thomas & Dock Poe	July 18, 1871

The Poe brothers were sons of E. H. Poe whom Weaver killed April 26, 1871. He was stabbed and shot on the way to his home on Hurricane Creek. He had been released from jail on bond two weeks earlier in the killing of Poe. John and Thomas were found guilty in the 2nd degree and sentenced to 18 years in the Penitentiary. Dock Poe fled. He was said to be in Texas. *Home Journal*, Winchester, Tn. August 19, 1875.

VICTIM	MURDERED BY	DATE
Wileman, William (Coroners Inquest)	Dallas Wiley, Arthur Long and David Perryman	September 25, 1870
Williams, Rufus (col) (Coroners Inquest)	Steve Whitson	June 23, 1892
Williams, William	Bob Harris (col)	December 25, 1875

Death was from a blow to the head with a stick, causing a fracture of the skull.

These dates represent the date the defendants were accused of murder and not always the death date. All cases may be found in the Circuit Court Minute Books under STATE VERSUS and in the State Vs loose papers on file at the Tennessee State Library and Archives--403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37219, under the name of the defendant.

THIS IS A FANTASY-- I CAN IMAGINE ANYTHING I WANT TO!

I can see every member of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society sitting at his (I'm an old fashioned feminist type, to me his also means hers) table poring over stacks of papers and photographs, trying to select one item to send in for publication in the quarterly. Unable to decide on one, he narrows it down to a small selection--a Bible record, a couple old letters, a short sketch of an ancestor, a log of a genealogy research trip, a memoir of a family reunion, a few yellowed newspaper clippings, a pile of wonderful photographs.

I see my researcher smiling at something that happened on a research trip and wondering if he'll ever get that missing information to go with the pictures. I think I even see a few copied documents--wills, deeds, land records and the like. Now we're coming to my favorite part of the fantasy. My researcher decides he can't decide so he'll just send it ALL.

Now I see me sitting at a table poring over stacks of papers and photographs, trying to decide which ones to use first. I smile as I see the x'd out typing--our genealogist just knew we wouldn't care if the typing is pretty--and the apology that always accompanies these items--maybe we'd like to use them. MAYBE? Then I see how pleased our member is when he shows off the published material at the next family dinner. I'm smiling, our researcher is smiling, his whole family is smiling!

I hate to leave the fantasy, I've been enjoying it so much. But I do want every one of you to know that any material that is marked precious and irreplaceable will be handled with utmost care and returned, just in case my fantasy inspired one of yours that wasn't as pleasant. bjs

GENEALOGY STUDY COURSE

by Mary Glenn Hearne

Some time ago interest was expressed by our members in taking a group genealogical course sponsored by the National Genealogical Society (NGS). Toward that end, information was secured from NGS. Generally, their classes are done by mail, one-on-one, but recently they have begun experimenting with group classes with the class in Florence, AL recently receiving notice in the NGS BULLETIN. Our MTGS participation has been mentioned both at the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society Board and general membership meetings. To ensure that all our members know about it we felt we should publish their guidelines and other information.

The basic fee is about \$300 but may be paid in installments as the course could run for two years. Six persons are required for group sponsorship but more are encouraged. Papers are graded by NGS and exams are given. If interested please let your editor or Mary Glenn Hearne know. *The following information is excerpted from NGS literature.*

American Genealogy...is the widely acclaimed home study course offered by the National Genealogical Society. First published in 1981, it is now available in a revised and updated edition. The course is designed both for beginners and for experienced researchers who wish to upgrade their knowledge and skills. This comprehensive course provides an introduction to each of the major groups of records used in American genealogical research, requiring "hands-on" experience in the use of the records. Also included is instruction in basic record keeping practices and in the interpretation and evaluation of evidence.

Among the subjects covered in the course are:

- *Family records
- *Census records
- *Vital records
- *Probate records
- *Land and tax records
- *Military records
- *Immigration records
- *Church and cemetery records

Learn how to find the records you need. Learn how to search systematically. Learn how to document each item. Learn how to evaluate genealogical evidence. Learn how to maintain orderly family records.

Group Enrollments in the NGS Home Study Course

The National Genealogical Society (NGS) will provide tuition discounts for group enrollments in its home study course, American Genealogy: A Basic Course, with the following conditions:

1. The project must be sponsored by a genealogical or historical society that is an institution member of NGS > Institutional membership is \$25 per year. Institutional members receive a number of other benefits including the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, the NGS Newsletter, discounts on NGS special publications, and the opportunity to publicize their programs and publications in the NGS Newsletter column "News from Member Societies."
 2. Enrolling students must be members of and apply through the sponsoring society.
 3. A minimum of six enrollment applications must be submitted as a group, with a cover letter from the president of the sponsoring society.
 4. Tuition discounts, to be agreed upon, will be provided to those who enroll as part of the group. If the student is a member of NGS, or becomes a member, the tuition for members will be discounted. If the student is not a member of NGS, the tuition for nonmembers will be discounted.
 5. The sponsoring society is encouraged to arrange for group sessions in which the students discuss the subject matter of the lessons; such group activity can be expected to enhance the learning experience and motivate students to complete lessons on a regular schedule.
- Whether or not class sessions are held, students must take exams and prepare assignments without assistance and submit them to the NGS Education Division for grading and comment.
6. The sponsoring society must designate a person to act as project director or point of contact.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

by Loretta Elliott Burns

Tennessee and Texas have a strong bond as so many single persons or families came to Texas from Tennessee to settle. One colonization project was the Robertson Colony that originated with the Texas Association of Nashville, TN in 1822 and the group contracted to bring eight hundred (800) families to Texas. They settled an area one hundred (100) miles wide and two hundred (200) miles long that now covers all or part of thirty (30) counties. Two of the more famous persons who came to Texas from Tennessee were David Crockett and Sam Houston and there are too many accounts of their lives to dwell on them here. Checking the 1850 and 1860 census records, you will note that many residents gave their birthplace as Tennessee with the record indicating they came to Texas prior to 1846 making their descendants eligible to become members of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Originally the DRT was known as "Daughters of the Lone Star Republic" and functioned as a companion society to the Texas Veterans Association. At the last meeting of the TEXAS VETERAN ASSOCIATION held in Austin in 1907, the six members who had answered the roll call stated that owing to their increasing age and bad health, they could not continue to attend the reunions and voted to dissolve their association. Before adjournment, they resolved that "the holy memories clinging around it should be merged into the patriotic association, "The Daughters of the Republic of Texas." Whereupon, these veterans retired to the Presbyterian Church and without the furling of a banner or a strain of martial music, these heroes laid aside their badges, bequeathed their memories and deeds as a precious legacy to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to be held in "Trust Forever."

In 1881, Col. N. L. Norton and two partners who owned all the granite in Granite Mountain gave it to the state of Texas if the Confederate Veterans and their ladies would always have a place for their meetings and their museum in the state capital. ON April 19-21, 1901, HCR 18 and SCR 15 bills gave to the UDC and DRT a room in the state capitol building. In 1921, the DRT moved to the Old Land Office Building and was used for many years with the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Austin, Texas. The DRT Museum artifacts are currently in storage.

In the summer of 1891, Miss Hally Bryan and Betty Ballinger conceived the idea of an organization to commemorate the people and events that made Texas possible. On November 6th, 1891 at a meeting in Houston, a group of ladies organized the Daughters of the Lone Star Republic with Mrs. Anson Jones, President.

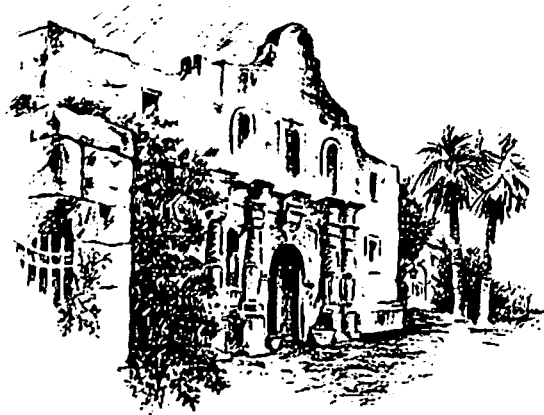
On April 20, 1892, the first annual convention of the organization was held at Lampasas, Texas and the name changed to "DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS."

The objects of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas are to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved and maintained the independence of Texas. The Daughters, also, encourage historical research into the earliest

records of Texas, particularly the period from the time of the Texas Revolution to statehood; encourage preservation of documents and relics from the same period; publication of records or service of soldiers or patriots of the Republic of Texas. Members are encouraged to erect historical markers at historical sites.

A woman of the age of sixteen (16) years or older and a lineal descendant of a man or woman who rendered loyal service for Texas prior to the consummation of the Annexation Agreement of the Republic of Texas with the United States of America, February 19, 1846, is eligible for membership if she is personally acceptable to the Association.

The following capacities constitute services for eligibility: colonist with Austin's Old Three Hundred, or any other colony authorized under the Spanish or Mexican governments before the Revolution or authorized by the Congress of the Republic of Texas; military personnel in the service of the Colonies of the Republic of Texas; loyal citizen, regardless of age or sex, whose residence was established in Texas prior to February 19, 1846; recipient of a land grant from Provisional Government of the Republic of Texas, such as "Toby Script," headrights, first, second or third class grants, Preemption Grants, landscripts, Colony Contracts, Bounty Certificates or Donation Certificates.



THE ALAMO

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas were responsible for placing statues of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin by Elizabeth Ney in the capitols at Washington, DC and Austin, Texas. On October 5, 1905, custody of the Alamo was given to the DRT by Governor S. W. T. Lanham. This was the result of a crusade by the Daughters begun in 1903 after they learned of a plan to use the site to build a hotel. The Alamo complex consists of the Chapel, Long Barracks Museum, Alamo Hall (a meeting room), a Support Complex and the DRT Library, an excellent reference library on Texas history.

The DRT also has in its custody The Cradle, the building where the first meeting and organization of the DRT took place. This building is in Galveston and can be seen only by

appointment (Telephone: 409-765-5570) at 2902 Ave. O 1/2, Galveston, TX 77551.

The Daughters maintain the old French Legation Building in Austin, Texas. The Legation was built in 1840 by Comte Alphonse Dubois de Saligny, Charge d'affaires of His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of France, to the Republic of Texas. In 1948, the State of Texas purchased the house from the Robertson family who had possession of the Legation for over one hundred (100) years and put in it the custody of the Daughters who restored and maintain it for the public after the opening as a museum on April 5, 1956. It is open from 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM every day except Mondays at 802 San Marcos, Austin, Texas 78702.

The San Jacinto Monument located on the Ship Channel near Houston and the preservation of the battlefield where it

stands is another project made possible by the Daughters but under the control of the Parks and Wildlife Department of Texas. A library with Texas Historical documents is at the Monument and the surrounding area can be observed from the top of Monument Observation Deck. The Battleship Texas is moored at the San Jacinto Battlefield and open to the public. For information on hours and fees to visit the Observation Deck and the Battleship contact: San Jacinto Battlefield, 3523 Hwy. #134, LaPorte, Texas 77571. There is no fee to visit the park or the museum on the first floor of the Monument.

For more information concerning the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, you may contact: Mrs. Barry S. Martin, President, James W. Brown Chapter, 11214 Sagecountry, Houston, Texas 77589

*Loretta Burns (Tommy) has credits that would make an article unto themselves, having pursued genealogy as a hobby for over thirty years and professionally for twenty. She is a member of many lineage, genealogical and historical societies, as well as the Society of Southwest Archivists. Most important for this article is her "honorary" membership in the DRT. And what we find most impressive is the fact that she has edited two quarterlies including *Stirpes* for the Texas State Genealogical Society. For more information we refer you to *Who's Who in Genealogy and Heraldry* ed. by P. William Filby and Mary Keysor Meyer.*

ABOUT OUR MARCH SPEAKER

Charles A. Sherrill, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, served five years as Librarian at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland. For the past seven years he has been Director of the Public Library of Cleveland, Tennessee.

All Mr. Sherrill's ancestors were from Middle Tennessee, mainly Grundy County. He took an early interest in genealogy and is the compiler of several books of genealogical records, including *Grundy County Marriage Records 1844-1880*, *Tombstone Inscriptions of Grundy County*, *Grundy County Wills and Estates 1844-1900*, and *Revolutionary War Pension Applications from Franklin County, Tennessee*. In addition he has written several articles on Grundy County and has published histories of the Willis and Sherrill families.

For the past three years he has been working on Chancery and Circuit Court records, mostly in Bradley County. This led to his interest in Tennessee Supreme Court records, which he has studied extensively.

From:

Mitchell Clay

His Book

June 26th 1822

Lunenburg Co. Virginia

The Rule of Three

So cald by reason of its excellency and universal use in arithmetic hath always three numbers given to find a fourth.

The Golden Rule hath numbers three
 the first and third must so agree
 that of one kind they may remain
 if to the truth these will attain.
 then third by second multiply
 - divide by the first ingeniously
 so will the quotient be the same
 that you in second place did frame.

The Rule of Three

So cald by reason of its excellency and universal use in arithmetic hath always three numbers given to find a fourth.

The Golden Rule hath numbers three

The first and third must so agree
 that of one kind they may remain
 if to the truth these will attain.

Then third by second multiply
 divide by the first ingeniously

So will the quotient be the same
 that you in second place did frame.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} 4 \\ \textcircled{3} 12 \end{array} = \frac{5 \textcircled{2}}{x \textcircled{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \times 12}{4} = 15$$

THE RULE OF THREE

contributed by Bobby Ezell

Lawrence County Tennessee
County Court Minute Books

1851-1858

Page 383, 6 August 1855

This day came William Ezell into court and the court proceeded to bind to said Ezell - Elizabeth Ezell whereupon William Ezell made bond etc.

(see copy of Bond below)

State of Tennessee Lawrence County

Know all men by these presents that we William Ezzell are held and firmly bound unto the state of Tennessee for the use of Elizabeth Ezzell in the sum of one hundred dollars for the true and faithful payment when (sic) of well and truly to be made we bind ourselves each and each of us our heirs Executors and Administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 6th day of August 1855.

The conditions of the above obligation is such that whenever the County Court of Lawrence County has this day bound Elizabeth Ezell an orphan of the age of about ten years to the said William Ezzell with him to live and work as an apprentice until she attains the age of eighteen years during which time the said Elizabeth Ezzell shall obey the lawful commands and faithful serve the said William Ezzell and be in all respects subject to his authority and control according to law and her duty as an apprentice and the said William Ezzell on his part covenant that **he will teach and instruct the said Elizabeth Ezzell in the art or occupation of housekeeping and to read and write and cypher as far as the single rule of three or cause the same to be done** if she has sufficient capacity and he will also constantly find for the said Elizabeth Ezzell sufficient diet, lodging, washing and apparel and other necessities suited to an apprentice both in sickness and in health and also take care of her morals and treat her with humanity and at the end of the time will give the same Elizabeth Ezzell one good feather bed and clothing and one cow and calf.

Now if the said above bound William Ezzell shall well and truly furnish the said Elizabeth Ezzell with the above named articles upon her arrival at the aforesaid age and shall faithfully and honestly discharge all his duty to the said Elizabeth Ezzell then the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

s/William Ezell (seal)
s/Jacob Springer (seal)

"The Church of Christ at Bethel Was organised, the first Lords day in October 1846 by T. E. Jones Taking the word of the Lord as there only Rule of faith and practice Consisting of the following Members Viz 9 Males and 8 Females 17 in all"

BETHEL CHURCH OF CHRIST AT GREENWOOD

Wilson County, Tennessee

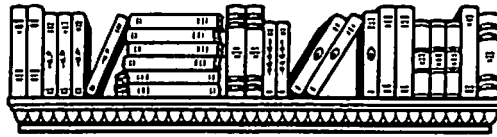
contributed by Mary Sue Smith

1	Henry R. Cox		51	Robert Cox	Do " "
2	Berry Cox		52	Andrew J. Whitehead	Sept. 12th "
3	Robert Cox		53	John Carson	By confession & Baptism
4	J. P. Scott		54	Giles H. Glenn	Sept 22 1860
5	H. T. Cropper		55	Harbert H. Whitehead	Sept 22, 1866
6	Joseph L. Chasten		56	Alfred Coe	Sept 23, 1866
7	Barton S. Green	Expeled for bad conduct 1868	57	Thomas Phelps	Sept 24th 1866
8	James Coc		58	Marion Whitehead	Sept 24, 1866
9	Wm. M. Shores		59	Wm. H. Bennett	" " 1867
10	Bengamin G. Barclay		60	James Handkins	Sept 12th 1867
11	Jas Cropper	Died 1848	61	John S. Smith	Sept 12th 1867
12	Joseph Callahan	Moved away	62	Mathew C. Handkins	Sept 12th 1867
13	Enos B. Scott	2nd Lord day, August 1847	63	George V. Chastain	Sept 12th 1867
14	Wm. W. Vood	Moved away	64	Francies M. Donnell	Sept 12th 1867
15	Thomas Cox	Moved away Letter	65	Henry Trice	Sept 12th 1867
16	Wm. Cox	Moved away Letter	66	R. F. Bowers	Sept 12, 1867
17	Wiley Powel	With drawn from Feb 1st 1852	67	Bengamin C. Forbis	Sept 12, 1867
18	Seaburn Powel	Expeled for bad conduct 1849	68	William C. Green	Sept 12?, 1867
19	John Green Sinor	1st Lords day Dec 1847	69	S. D. Williams	Sept 15, 1867
20	Wm Green	Do Bethlihem		Tennessee	Sept " 1867
21	James R. Green	by Immersion... Sept 1848	69	N. J. Williams	Sept 1868
22	Wm Whitehead	Do 2nd June 1849	60	Wm. Carter	Sept 1868
23	William H. Palmer	Do Do 2nd L D June 1849	61	Jems Elis	Sept 1869
24	John G. Green	" " " July 1850	62	R. M. Williams	Sept 1870
25	Lewis B. Green	Excluded for bad conduct...	63	Coleman Talley	Sept 1870
26	Micager T. Bennett		64	Joseph Whitehead	Sept 1870
27	John Scott	1st L D August 1850	65	R. H. Padghett	Aug 1871
	Jack Whitehead	Aug 1850	66	S. F. Forbis	" " 1871
28	Armsted J. Taylor	Do	67	J. C. Cartrigt	" " 1871
29	Jas. Ward	from Lebanon Sept 1, 1850	68	W. L. Redditt	Sept 1872
30	Joseph P. Whorton		69	B. H. Hankins	do 1872
31	Edward Cartwright	March 1st 1858	70	W. W. Pool	do 1872
32	John Shanks	Expeled	71	Robert Whitehead	Sept 1873
33	Wm. Shanks	By Emmerson 1st L D Sept 1850	72	J. T. Hankins	" 1873
34	Payton Smith	" "	73	G. B? Johnson	" 1873
35	George Edwards		74	Lilard Hankins	" 1873
36	Sam Slave	August 1st 1851	75	Lafayette Lane	Sept 1876
37	John Cox	By Emmerson, 1st L D in Sept	76	L. B. Green	Reclaimed May 5th 1877
38	Phillip Shores	1st L D May 1852			
39	Samuel T. Green	" " " "			
40	Hankins	" " June 3rd 1855			
41	Stephen Rainy	Sept 6 1857			
42	James Whitehead	Oct 4th 1857			
43	James H. Powell	Do " " 57			
44	Joshua Cox	Do			
45	John Jones	by Letter March 14th 1858			
46	Edison A. Donnell	Sept 12th 1858			
47	Robert R. Spears	Do " "			
48	Alfred Hankins	Do " "			
49	John Cates	June 10th 1860			
50	Marcus L. Palmer	Do " "			

Names of Females

1	Lucy Cox	Dismissed by letter 1848
2	Jane C. Scott	
3	Malinda C. Scott	
4	Rebeca Cox	
5	Lucy Cox	
6	Jane T. Cropper	
7	Martha Green	
8	Martha Chasten	
9	Louiza Barclay	

10	Roda C. Cropper		66	Vinney Mayfield	Sept. 12th 1858
11	Martha Coe		67	Marthajane Cox	do
12	Milly Shores		68	Loucinda Cox	do
13	Elisabeth Cox	Dismist by leter	69	Elizabeth L. Palmer	do
14	Sopha Irby	Do " " 1848	70	Elizabeth Allison	Sept. 12th 1858
15	Marthann Scott	from the Babtist	71	Sarahann Palmer	June 10th 1860
16	Micky Jones	Dismissed by Letter 1847	72	Mary Philips	by Letter July 1860
17	Rachel Barclay	from the Babtist	73	Martha Cox	by confesion and Babtism
18	Margaret Barclay		74	Susan C. Green	do do
19	Matha A. Callahan	Mooved away	75	Mary L. Weir	do do
20	Tobitha J. Scott	August 1st 1847	76	Elizabeth Bone	do do
21	Sarahann Cox	now Scott	77	Emily Phelps	do do
22	Perlina Cox		78	Sophia Organ	by Letter do
23	Arlamacy Barclay		79	V. C. Carson	do do
24	Louisa W. Edwards	now Shakes	80	N. F. Handkins	do
25	Mary Green	from Bethlahem	81	Josephene Coe	Sept 23rd 1866
26	Mary Green		82	Elizabeth Williams	Sept 12th 867
27	Vicky Phelps		83	Cornelia Palmer	Sept 12 1867
28	Susan F. Waters	from Alexandria	84	Eliza F. Chastain	May 10 1868
29	Mary Allexander	by Letter	85	Mattie Lane	May 10 1868
30	Elizabeth Green		86	Nancy A. Powell	July 12 1868
31	Treacy Green	from Bethlehem, 1st Sept 1850	87	Tennessee Williams	Sept 15 1868
32	Nancy Palmer		88	N. J. Williams	Sept 15 1868
33	Susan Andrews		89	William Carter	Sept " 1868
34	Nancy Bennett		88	Ann Smith	Sug 1869
35	Matilda Carruth		89	O. D. Hankins	Aug 1869
36	Eliza F. Green	Sept. 1st 1850	80	Amanda Donell	Aug 1869
37	Francis West	dismised by Letter Oct. 1851	81	Matilda Johnson	Aug 1869
38	Mary J. Irby	dismised by Letter Nov 3rd 1851	82	Loucinda Johnson	Aug 1869
39	Maryann Cox		83	Fannie Coe	Aug 1870
40	Mary Hankins		84	Mildred Donell	Aug 1870
41	Louisa Mikles		85	Sopha Coe	Aug 1871
42	Jane Shaks		86	Amanda Octava Chastin	Aug 1871
43	Louisa Ward	from Lebanon	87	A. D. Hankins	Sept 10th 1871
44	Elizabeth Burgss	by Letter July 1st 1851	88?	Climentria Cox	1871
45	Elizabeth J. Cox	with drawn from	88	Clarrie M. Buchannon	1871
46	Mary D. Anderson	from Lebonon 1st L D 1851	89	Nancy P. Cox	1871
47	Fany M. Peace		90	Fannie W. Johnson	1871
48	Laurana Weir	by immersion	91	Saroah J. Whitehead	1871
49	Jane Barclay	June 3rd 1855	92	Mariah C. Cox	1871
50	Octavia Rainy	September 6th 1857	93	Delian A. Graves	1871
51	Sarah Alison	October 4th 1857	94	Telitha J. Coe	Sept 1872
52	Lucy Ward	" " "	95	Elizabeth Lance	do 1872
53	Mary Francis Powel	" " "	96	Lina Hankins	do 1872
54	Emily Cox	" " "	97	Martha A. Hankins	Sept 1872
55	Sarah Phelps	Oct. 4th 1857	98	Cornelia C. Carson	do 1872
56	Elizabeth Ward	do " "	99	Saroah T. Donell	do 1872
57	Elizabeth Handkins	do "	100	M. A. Smith	Sept 1873
58	Marinda H. Green	do "	102	Margret Hankins	1873
59	Marthajane Phelps	do "	103	Mary E. Hankins	1873
60	Maryelizabeth Green	do "	104	Martha L. Hankins	1873
61	Mary E. Handkins	do "	105	Elizabeth Cartright	Sept 18 1874
62	Lucyann Jones	by Letter March 15th 1858	106	Matta Compton	1874
63	America S. Davis	May 9th "	107	Mildred Hankins	1874
64	Elizabeth Thompson	Do	108	Ermanilda E. Green	Sept the 11th 1877
65	Mary Tibble	Do	109	Wm. Simes	from the M. E. Oct 6, 1878



BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson

The Lane-Robertson Families of Amherst County, Virginia and Descendants by Lyle K. Williams. Soft bound 8 1/2 x 11, 157 pages, complete index. Order from Lyle K. Williams, 5000 Rock River Drive, Fort Worth TX 76103-1226 \$17.50 prepaid.

This book records the descendants of Samuel Lane (1800-1838/1839) who died in Knox County, Tennessee and the descendants of Harvey Henry Robertson (1768-1848) of Roane and Knox counties in Tennessee. It includes transcripts and abstracts of documents and a reproduction of the information in the Robertson/Robinson Family Bible. Among the other related surnames are Rice, McGuire, Turner, Littleton, Heffron, Withers, and Williams.

* * *

Malone Family History 1840-1990 by Royleta C. Malone. Soft bound 8 1/2 x 11, 48 pages. Order from Mrs. Royleta C. Malone, 1097 Yarrow Lane, Salt Lake City, UT 84123-3348 \$10 prepaid.

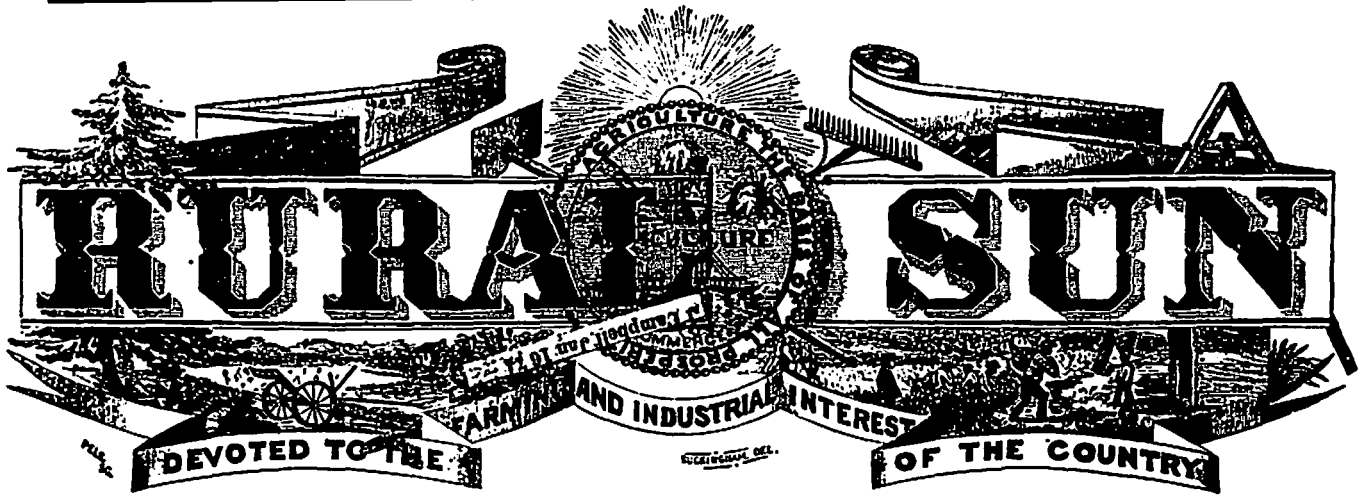
This book records some 500 descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth Malone and her two sons Andrew Jackson and John Wesley Malone. The family moved from Madison County, Alabama to Lincoln County, Tennessee after the Civil War. This genealogy is well organized and prepared. It includes Xerox copies of actual documents and several pages of old and very interesting photographs.

While the book does not have an index, on page 25 there is 10 page descendency chart which is an adequate substitute for an index in a small family history such as this one.

* * *

David Jean, Sr. and his Descendants 1790-1990 by Royleta C. Malone. Soft bound 8 1/2 x 11, 31 pages. Order from Mrs. Royleta C. Malone, 1097 Yarrow Lane, Salt Lake City, UT 84123-3348 \$10 prepaid.

Prepared in the same manner as the above book, this book follows David Jean Sr. who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina to Lincoln County, Tennessee where he died in 1878. Information on the William Robert Bryant family of Lincoln County is included in this book as well as some interesting old family photographs, maps and documents.



Vol. 1.

Nashville, Tennessee, June 19, 1878.

No. 87.

SUMNER COUNTY.

Settlement and Organization--Boundaries--
 "The Ridge"--The Slope or Basin Part--
 Gallatin--Saundersville--"Old Cairo"--
 Castalian Springs and other Places--North
 of the Ridge, or the Rmlands--Mills--
 Statistics, Etc.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1772, Joseph Drake, Isaac Bledsoe and Casper Mansker traversed portions of Middle Tennessee, and discovered, in this county, the three noted licks which still bear the names of their respective discoverers, viz: "Bledsoe's Lick," "Mansker's Lick," and "Drake's Lick."

In 1775, Mansker renewed his visit and encamped at "Mansker's Lick," and with three other persons commenced hunting and trapping. In 1776, Thomas Sharp Spencer and others came to Middle Tennessee and built cabins. The greater portion of them returned, leaving Spencer and Holiday, who cleared a field at Bledsoe's Lick and planted it in corn in 1778, which was probably the first corn planted in Sumner county. Holiday returned in 1779, leaving Spencer, who remained at Bledsoe's Lick, living for a time in a hollow sycamore tree. Spencer broke his only butcher knife in two pieces, and Holiday one part when he left.

In this year (1779) a number of families settled permanently at Bledsoe's and Mansker's Licks, and the news of the abundance of game and of the fertility of the soil, soon induced others to come, until in 1786 the population was sufficient to establish a county, which was named in honor of Colonel Jethro Sumner, a brave pioneer. In 1799 it was reduced to its constitutional limits, the State having in the meantime been admitted into the Union on the 6th day of June, 1796.

The first General Assembly of the State was convened at Knoxville on the 28th of March, 1796, in which James Winchester was Senator and Stephen Cantrell and Wilson Montgomery were Representatives. Winchester was elected

Speaker of the Senate. The names of the three are still well preserved, and all of them have living descendants in the county.

BOUNDARIES.

Sumner county is bounded on the north by the counties of Simpson and Allen in Kentucky, on the east by the counties of Macon and Trousdale, on the south by the Cumberland river, which separates it from Wilson county, on the southwest by Mansker's creek, which is the line between Sumner and Davidson counties, and on the west by Robertson county. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by

"THE RIDGE"

which extends through the county in a direction nearly northeast and southwest, and which is a portion of the "Highland Rim" to the "Great Central Basin" of Middle Tennessee. The southern slope of the ridge is rather abrupt and the general height is about three hundred feet. A great number of finger-like spurs project southward from the main ridge, and the valleys or "hollows" between these spurs furnish the various springs from which flow the different creeks traversing

THE SLOPE,

which descends from the ridge or escarpment of the Rim Highlands to the Cumberland river. This portion of the county lies in the Central Basin, and embraces a succession of minor valleys, separated by the prolongation of the finger-like spurs of the Rim, which are bold and rugged near the ridge, but run down to low hills near the river. The soil of this southern half of the county was once probably unsurpassed in fertility by any portion of the State. It is beautifully undulating, giving good drainage, while near the ridge the hills are too steep for cultivation, but afford the finest blue grass imaginable. Corn, wheat and cotton are the principle staples, and fine stock of all kinds, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised for market. Several farmers have made successful experiments with broom corn, and the sorghum or Chinese sugar cane is produced in

quantities for home consumption. Hungarian millet and German millet grow well and yield large crops.

The average width from north to south of this part of the county is about eight miles, and its length from east to west is twenty-eight miles.

The principal streams south of the ridge are Bledsoe's Creek, Station Camp, including East, West and Big Creeks, Drake's Creek and Madison Creek. Some of the head branches of Bledsoe's Creek arise in Macon county east of the Rock House, and several others, as Rogue's Fork, Brushy Fork, Dry Fork and Desha's Fork have their source at the ridge, and flow southeasterly till they all unite with the Rock House branch, when the general direction is southerly to the Cumberland river, about three-fourths of a mile above Cairo.

East Fork of Station Camp Creek rises at the ridge north of Gallatin, and flows southeasterly, gathering many small branches and the other "forks" on its way, and empties into the Cumberland four miles southwest of Gallatin.

Drake's Creek and its tributaries rise in the hills east of Tyree's Springs, and flow in a general southerly direction by the towns of Shackle Island and Hendersonville, and empties into the Cumberland southeast of the latter place.

Madison's Creek rises southeast of the Tyree's Springs, and flows southeasterly, emptying into Mansker's Creek below Goodlettsville.

The towns in the county south of the ridge are

GALLATIN,

the county seat, population over three thousand; has a fine court-house and jail, a female college, male school, over forty business houses, twenty lawyers, six regular doctors, Masonic hall and lodge, Odd Fellows hall and lodge, nine turnpike roads, one railroad (Louisville and Nashville railroad) and another in course of construction (the Cumberland and Ohio road), a woolen factory, foundry, and cotton factory building.

SAUNDERSVILLE,

eight miles from Gallatin on the Nashville turnpike, is a flourishing village.

HENDERSONVILLE,

two miles southwest of Saundersville, is also a flourishing village with railroad depot.

CAIRO,

a very old town five miles southeast of Gallatin, on the Cumberland, was once the centre of a large trade, and was a great shipping point, but is not much used now, and is considerably dilapidated.

CASTALIAN SPRINGS,

also called Bledsoe's Lick, is a flourishing village in a beautiful and fertile section of country, has several stores and other business houses, and is noted for the mineral water, much resorted to by invalids and pleasure seekers, and "mounds" and other antiquities. It has a Masonic lodge.

BETHPAGE,

ten miles northeast of Gallatin, on the Scottsville pike, a noted church, with store and blacksmith shop near it, is noted as being one of the places at which the religious revivals of seventy years ago were held. A concise account of the same can be found in "The Early Times in Middle Tennessee," by an old pioneer, John Carr, who lived and died near this place.

BEECH CAMP-GROUND,

on or near Drake's Creek, has a Presbyterian church, Masonic hall, and two or three business houses near it. It was also one of the points where the great revival took place in early times.

COTTON TOWN,

on one branch of Station Camp, is about seven miles northwest from Gallatin, on the Red River pike, and is in a good section of country.

North of the ridge are

THE RIM LANDS,

which, in many respects, differ from the southern part. This half of the county belongs to that portion of the State commonly called the "Barrens," but with some exceptions this is, in this county, a misnomer. The uplands north of the ridge are generally thin but with careful cultivation can be made to produce good corn and wheat, and a remarkably fine quality of tobacco. Fruits of all varieties, in this climate, grow well, and herds grass will flourish on the poorest soil. The creek bottoms are richer, and there is a marked difference in the fertility of the north slopes and south slopes of the hills; the north slopes being very superior in timber and productiveness. Tobacco is the main staple. Sheep pay better than most other stock, but many are improving their breeds of hogs and cattle, and some of the best mules of the county are raised north of the ridge. The uplands between the creeks are sparsely inhabited, but the valleys are all occupied. All kinds of vegetables grow well, and from the nature of the soil, dry weather does not affect the crops so severely as in the limestone soils.

The new railroad now building through the northeast part of the county will afford market for immense amounts of timber which is otherwise a burden to the owners, who cut and burn thousands of cords yearly to get it off the ground.

Wild grapes grow profusely north of the ridge, and the cultivated varieties, so far as they have been tried, do well.

A few deer and wild turkeys are still found occasionally, and the blating of the cock pheasant (grouse) can be heard on a still morning in spring almost everywhere among the hills.

The freestone water of this region is unsurpassed, and there are many springs of mineral

water, but few of which have been tested. The **TYREE'S SPRINGS,**

once a famous watering place, are near the Robertson county line, about twenty miles from Nashville, but the improvements were all destroyed by fire during the war.

Many of the streams afford pretty good water power, some of which have been applied to machinery.

Indications of iron ore are found in several places, but no specimens have been tested.

The people of this part of the county in general will compare in point of intelligence and general information with those in any part of the State, yet there are localities which stand really in need of good schools, which we hope soon to see in operation.

East Fork, Middle Fork, Cany Fork and other branches of North Drake's Creek (a tributary of Barren River), are streams running in a general northwest direction north of the ridge, with ridges or highlands between them. North Drake's Creek rises at the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and flows in a general northerly course eight miles, then northwesterly through Simpson county, Ky., to Barren River, above Bowling-green. West of this creek is some flat level country, widening in a northwesterly direction, which intervenes between Drake's Creek and the waters of Red River, which rise along the ridge, southwest from the tunnel and flow a general southwest direction, several of them uniting in Robertson county and forming Red River, which empties into the Cumberland near Clarksville.

There are many

MILLS

in this county, both sawing and grist. The principal are Steele's steam saw mills on Sharpe's Creek, a tributary to Red River, in the west part of the county; Rodemer's steam saw mill, near the Tunnel; Hester's steam saw and grist mills, seven miles southeast of Mitchellville; Groves & Bryant's saw and grist mills, at Mitchellville; Ausbrook's steam saw and grist mills, ten miles northeast of Gallatin; Barbour's water saw and grist mills, four miles northeast of Fountainhead, a flourishing village on the railroad, twelve miles north of Gallatin; Duffer's water mill, eleven miles northeast of Fountainhead; Eque'l's steam saw mill, on the Scottsville pike, four miles from the Kentucky line; Nimm's steam flour and saw mills, near the Macon county line, four miles from the Kentucky line.

Near this last mill is a Masonic lodge and Methodist church; also a splendid high school, under charge of efficient teachers where boarding can be had at from one and a half to two dollars per week. Churches of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations are conveniently located in different parts of the country, and much interest awakening on the school question.

The south of the ridge has several fine mills, viz.: Green Harris' water-power saw and flour mills, on Bledsoe's Creek; Dr. Johnson's water flour mill and Branham's flour mill, on the same; Lyon's steam flour mill at Gallatin; Col. Peyton's fine water-power flour mill, four miles from Gallatin, where Station Camp Creek crosses the Nashville pike; Davis' mill, on Big Station Camp, and others.

There are five churches in Gallatin, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian and Presbyterian, besides one Methodist and one Baptist belonging to the colored people. The latter have also two schools which are well attended.

There are in the county six Masonic lodges, one at Saundersville, one at Fountainhead. The other four have been mentioned.

There is an effort being made by the lodges to get the "Masonic Orphan's Home" established here, and our venerable brother, John Bell, of Gallatin, proposes to give his farm near Gallatin as a portion of the grounds.

STATISTICS.

The following were the productions of Sumner county in 1870, according to the Census Report. The part of Trousdale recently cut off was included in Sumner when the census was taken:

Wheat, winter	163,074 bushels.
Wheat, spring	40 bushels.
Rye	7,222 bushels.
Indian Corn	1,155,914 bushels.
Oats	40,017 bushels.
Barley	40,017 bushels.
Tobacco	909,568 pounds.
Wool	38,860 pounds.
Cotton	170 bales.
Irish Potatoes	35,253 bushels.
Sweet Potatoes	25,074 bushels.
Wine	363 gallons.
Butter	224,295 pounds.
Cheese	715 pounds.
Hay	4,921 tons.
Sorghum molasses	38,563 gallons.
Wax	920 pounds.
Honey	15,668 pounds.
Hemp	150 tons.
Flax	75 pounds.

Sumner was the second county in the production of oats, Knox being the first and producing 259,047 bushels. This county was second also in Irish potatoes, the first being Davidson, which yielded 66,243 bushels.

J. A. N.

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The Nashville Room of the Davidson County Public Library has a collection of bound originals of the *Rural Sun* dating from October 1872 through December 1879.

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SUMNER COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH HELPS

by Myra Hayes

Researchers coming to Sumner County really hit a bonanza! Sumner County is an old county, older than the State of Tennessee, and most public records and documents have been preserved intact with few exceptions. This was accomplished through more luck than foresight. This county has been lucky not to have any court house fires, no floods or tornados, or pure carelessness from public officials. Probably no public official ever felt any great burden of responsibility for preserving records for future generations, he was mainly concerned with protecting them during his reign of office.

Until the 1930's there had only been two court houses in Sumner County's history. At that time plans were developed to build a new court house on the same spot on Gallatin's square. Probably the greatest stroke of luck of all occurred at this time. During the dismantling process of the old court house nearly 150 boxes of public records were removed to the State archives for protection. By this time some organized interest in genealogy was developing. Many counties had records copied and printed as a part of the WPA program. The protection process worked perfectly! The preservation lasted over 40 years! Until the mid 1980's when Shirley Wilson, a local Certified Genealogist, happened onto them in the State Archives. She immediately recognized what a tremendous amount of Sumner County historical and genealogical history was stored in those volumes.

Mrs. Wilson called on several local historians for help in recovering and restoring to Sumner County so much of its rich past. Through their combined efforts and support from many others, the Sumner County Archives was formed and opened in 1987. The preservation and cataloging goes on but nearly all documents have been restored and indexed, many are available on microfiche. These present an almost clear track of Sumner County court records, tax records, deeds, sales contracts, etc. from 1786 until today.

The Sumner County Archives is open during regular county office hours. It is located one block east from the public square in Gallatin. Cora Harper is supervisor and she is ably assisted by several really expert volunteers. In addition to public records, the Archives is regularly acquiring new research books from areas that preceded the development of Sumner County, books on North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky history.

Marriage records from 1786 forward, cemetery and funeral home records, local family histories and all the usual census records, DAR records, etc. that are found in most research areas are collected here too.

About the only county records not stored in the Archives are the deed books which are maintained in the Register of Deed's Office in the Sumner County Administration Building on Belvedere Drive in Gallatin. They are intact from 1786.

Each municipal area of Sumner County has its own library, and each of these libraries will offer some items unique to their area. If you have been able to pinpoint a particular location for your family, a visit to that area library may be very helpful.

Portland Library is located at 301 Portland Blvd., in Portland. It has an extensive genealogy collection particularly on Upper Sumner families. This Library is closed on Sunday and Monday and open until 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday.

White House Library is combined with the local museum and is located at 412 Highway 76, in White House. A small genealogy collection but many pictures and artifacts from the early days are collected in the museum. These may be helpful to someone from that area. This library is closed Friday and Sunday and open until 8:00 P.M. on Thursday.

Hendersonville Library is located at 116 Dunn St., Hendersonville. It is closed Friday and Sunday and open until 8:00 P.M. on Monday and Thursday nights. A small research collection, but I found some periodicals there that I have not found in other local libraries.

Sumner County Library in Gallatin is at 658 Hartsville Pike. This library has minimal research material available which is kept under lock and key and requires the aid of an employee to use. The library is closed on Sunday and Monday and open until 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday.

Volunteer State Community College Library has been very helpful to me. There are some of the usual research books available, census records and the like in the genealogy section, but this library has a good collection of

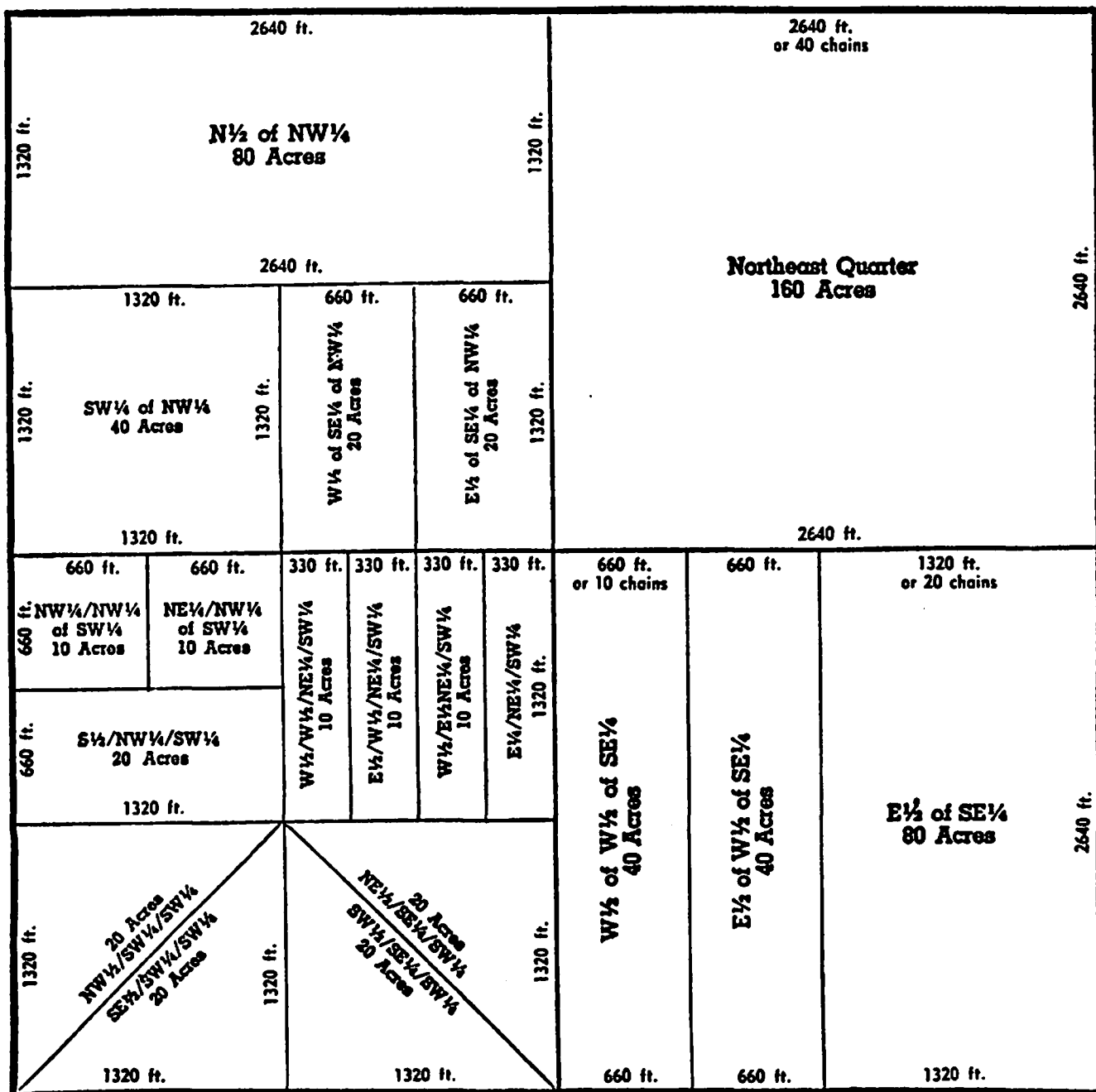
Tennessee County histories and books on local interest all over the state. It was the first local library that I found to have all the Goodspeed books and many other authoritative books that have interesting aspects of the early settlers' lives. Many of these are on the open shelves and can be checked out by any registered student at the college. Also, all existing issues of early Sumner County newspapers from about 1840 are available on microfilm there. The library is open during all school sessions and at night.

Although there aren't too many descendants of the builders of some of Sumner County's historic homes, I

think that the letters and journals of Daniel Smith at Rock Castle and the Winchester papers at Cragfont might be helpful to some. Particularly Daniel Smith who commanded an Army unit and surveying crew and mentions people who were with him.

Happy Hunting in Sumner County. I think you will find many varied research tools here and many knowledgeable, helpful people who will assist you.

LEGAL METHOD OF DESCRIBING FRACTIONAL PARTS OF A SECTION



**MINUTES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
OF
NORTH CAROLINA AND MERO DISTRICT
(PART ONE 1788-1798)**

(Continued from last issue. Copied exactly as written in the WPA record)

*[Editor's Note: The many **** used in these minutes indicate the original was in bad condition when first copied by the WPA. It is recommended whenever an item of particular interest is found that the microfilm for these minutes be consulted. The microfilm is filed with the Davidson County, TN records in the Tennessee State Library and Archives.]*

EDGAR & TAITT

vs

SAPPINGTON & NEVILL

On motion of John Overton Esq. Attorney for the Plaintiffs, praying Liberty to amend his declaration from seven hundred and twenty pounds, eight shillings, to read thus, seven hundred and seventy four pounds, eight shillings in order that the seven hundred and seventy four pounds, eight shillings in order that the same may correspond with the writ, it is granted by the court, on its appearing tht the mistake originated froma mistake in the sum set forth in the writ and the defendants have liberty to amend their plea, whereupon Josiah Love, their attorney amended their plea and plead met est factum, payment and that the Bond was delivered as escrow, therefore the defendants prayed a continuance of the Cause on a/c of the Amendment, which was done on aff,ds of the debbt,ts filed.

(p 52) Tuesday

**J. Kyrkendol
released**

Joseph Kyrkendoll who ws summoned to attend last term, as a Juror was fined (nisi) comes into court and makes affidavit of his being prevented by the Indians, making Excur sions into the settlemtns where he lives, which was adjudged sufficient for him to be exempted.

John Hays Released

JOHN MINOR

vs

SAM'L MARTIN

Trover, Not guilty and Release

Justiman Cartwright a witness being Solomly called and fialing to apear, ordered that he be fined agreeable to act of assembly.

MARTIN WEATHERFORD

vs

JOHN DODGE

This cause dismissed by Turner--Williams attorney in falt for the plaintiff-----

ELIJAH ROBERTSON

vs

MOSES SHELBY

Set for argument on Friday next--first cause--

HARDEE MURFEE

vs

HUGH LEEPER

Set for argument on Friday next

WILLIAM GILLESPIE

vs

LARDNER CLARK

Set for argument on Friday next

Declaration

THOMAS BLACKAMORE

vs

THOMAS HICKMAN

Appeal not guilty and release

Be it remembered that this appeal was up and filed in the office of the Hon,ble Superior Court the 4th day of march 1795 and at this term the parties appearing in Court and being ready for trial. The Plaintiff by his attorney Howel Tatum declared as follows viz, Thomas Blacamore complains of Thomas Hickman in custody S. C. for that to wit for that whereas the aforesaid Thomas Blacamore was passed of a negro boy named Henry as of his own proper Goods and Chattels and being so possessed the said Blackamore on or about the day of ____ In the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty nine at the County of Davidson the Aforesaid negro slave Casually lost of his hands and possession which negro slave as aforesaid, on the Same day and year as Aforesaid at the County Aforesaid came to the hands and possession of the Said Thomas Hickman, is binding; and which altho known to the Said Thomas Hickman, to the proper goods and Chattels of the Said Blackamore: he the said Hickman, doth altogether refuse to diliver unto the Said Blackamore, though often required so to do but the Same hath converted to his own use to the damage of the Said Blackamore five hundred pounds therefore he brings suit.

(p 53) Tuesday-----Jury----

To which Charge the defendant plead not Guilty and release and thereon the parties Joined issue therefore there came a Good and lawful Jury (viz) Thomas Johnston, Geore A. Sugg, Ezekill Norris, Epphriam Payton, James Foster, George Nevill, Hugh Lewis, Anthony Foster, John Edmondson, jason Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Sam,l Crockett who being impannelled and sworn truly to try the issue Joined the Council being heard on both sides, the Witnesses Examined, say they find for the plaintiff and assess his damage to eighty five pounds & costs.

WILLIAM QUALS & CO---

vs

JAMES BOSLEY

Debt---

Judgement confessed for two hundred twenty pounds sixteen shillings and four pence, three farthings and costs of Suit with stay of execution till May term 1792---

Jury- ved,t 1 penny & 6 pence costs-

OLIVE SHAW

vs

THOMAS JIMISON

T. A. B. Judgement by default-----

Be it Remembered that Jimison was attacked to answer Oliver Shaw of a Plea of Trespass Assault and Battery and the defendant having failed to appear and plead to issue a Judment by default was taken and at this term there came a Good and lawful Jury (viz) William Overall, William Frazier, Reason Boyce, James Frazier,

Benjamin Rutheford, Faulkner Elliott, Isaac Pennington, Elisha Rice, James Boyd, William Montgomery, Joseph Motheral, Thomas Murry Who being impanneled, and sworn truly to inquire what damages the plaintiff sustained in the suit brought against the defendant, Say that they find for the Plaintiff and assess her damages to one penny and six pence costs-

FREDERICK STUMP

vs

THOMAS MARTIN

Sci Fa tor statute--

Judgement according * _____

Fav. and costs of suit

Jury - Judg t to 1 penny & costs

JAMES SANDERS

vs

SELIS MCBEE & JOHN LEFEVER

Case - Judgment by default---

Be it remembered that Selis McBee, and John Lefever were attacked to answer James Sanders of a plea of break of Covenants broken and the defendants having failed to appear and plead to issue a Judgments by default was taken and this term there came a Good and lawful Jury (viz) William Orr, William Frazier, Reason Boyce, James Frazier, Benjamin Rutherford, Faulkner Elliott, Isaac Pennington, Elisha Rice, James Boyd, William Montgomery, Joseph Metheral, Moses Shelby, Who being impannelled and Sworn truly to inquire What Damages the Plaintiff has sustained in his suit brought against the defendant say they find the plaintiff and assess his damage to one penny and costs of suit.

Declaration

Plea

Gen,l issue--Jury--Judgt. L178:13:4

Damage 20:15.1-3/4

JAMES BOSLEY

vs

ANTHONY CRUTCHER

Debt Gen. Issue

Be it Remembered that Anthony Crutcher was attacked to answer James Bosley of a plea of Debt and the parties at the term appearing in Court and praying that a determination Might be had there on therefor the Court ordered them to proceed (p 54) Tuesday--proceed upon Which the words following (viz) James Bosley, Bosley Complains of Anthony Crutcher in Costody S. C. for that Whereas the Said Anthony by his obigatory Writing under seal. signed With his own proper hand and dated the 15th March 1787 by his Writing so as aforesaid acknowledged himself indebted to the Said James the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds, Virginia Currency to be paid unto the said Bosley or assigns by the first day of Nov. 1789 provided the said Anthony fail to pay said James two hundred and sixty six pounds North Carolina Currency, when he should be therefore afterwards required, and being so liable the aforesaid Anthony, in Consideration thereof Afterwards, to wit, the first day of Nov. 1789 upon himself assumed to the said James, and there faithfully promised to pay unto him the sum of two hundred and sixty six pounds North Carolina Currency, Nevertheless the Said Anthony his promise and assumption aforesaid, not in the least regarding, but Contribing & Fraudulently intending the said James, in this behalf Craftily and Subtily to deceive and defraud the Said James, hath not paid nor any wise Contented the said James, and hath altogether refused and still doth refuse to the damage of him the said James fifty pounds, & therefore he brings the suit S. C. to a nick Complaint the said Anthony plead the Gen,l issue therefore theyjoined issue and there came a Good and lawful Jury (viz) William Orr, William Frazier, Reason Boyce, James Frazier, Benjamin Rutherford, Faulkner Elliott, Isaac Pennington, Elisha Rice, James Boyd, William Montgomery, Joseph Motheral,, moses Shelby Who being impannelled and sworn truly to try the issue Joined the Counsils being heard on both sides, witnesses examined S. C. say they find tht the defendant and thirty four pounds Virginia Currency of the value of one hundred and seventy eight pounds, thirteen shillings & 4. p North Carolina Currency and assess the plaintiff damage to twenty pounds fifteen Shillings

* _____ 3/4 - -

J. Boyd Ale.
fined, but
Remitted

Ordered that John Boyd and Thomas McCurdy be fined agreeable to act of assembly for attending this term as Constable agreeable to their subpoenas, remitted.

JAMES CLAMORGAN

vs

JAMES FORD

Continued on affidavit of Pl,ff. Attorney ____

Declaration

Jury - Judg,t L116 & 6 p. lost ____

RALPH FLEMING

vs

JESSE MARTIN

Cor,t Plea Covenants Performed

Be it remembered that Jesse Martin was attacked to answer Ralph Fleming for a plea of Covenants broken and at this term the parties appearing in Court by their attornies & praying that a final determination might be made of their controversy was declared as follows (viz) Ralph Fleming by Howel Tatum hs Attorney Complains of Jesse Martin ~~costody~~ S. C. of a plea of covenants Broken, for that, to wit, for that whereas the aforesaid Jesse Martin on the first day of May in the Year of our Lord (p 55) Tuesday ____ one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight and the XIIth year of American Independance, by his certain writing obligatory, Signed with his hand and sealed with the seal of the Said Jesse Hath Granted himself to be bound unto the said Ralph in the summ of five hundred pounds, Good and lawful money of the State of North Carolina to be paid unto him the said Ralph, his Heirs of Assigns S. C. for which payment will and truly to be made he bound himself his heirs Executors or assigns do pay and deliver a Negro Boy of fifteen years of age, at or upon the first day of May insuing the date hereof, the boy to be healthy and sensible, likewise three likely cows and calves unto Ralph Fleming or his Heirs or assigns that then the Said obligation should be void or otherwise continue in full force and virtue in law, and he also brings into court the said Writing obligatory which testifies the covenants aforesaid in form aforesaid the date whereof is the same day and year, as aforesaid yet the aforesaid Jesse, altho. often requested to keep his said covenants the aforesaid Negro boy, hath not delivered unto the said Ralph, but to deliver or pay the same unto the said Ralph hitherto refused and still doth refuse, Wherefore he the said Ralph saith he is worsted and hath received damage to the value of five hundred pounds, and therefore he brings suit ____ to which Complaint the defendant plead Covenants performed, upon Which the Plaintiff and defendant Joined issue therefore there came a Good and lawful Jury (viz) John Coutts, Henry Bradford, James Rutherford, Azariah Thompson, James yates, Archibald Marlin, John Titsworth, Sion Perry, Ephraiam McLain, Lewis Ford, George Ridley, James Hamilton, Who being impannelled and sworn, truly to try the issue Joined the Council being heard on both sides and sitnesses Examined, say the find the Covenants laid in the plaintiffs declaration not performed and assess the Plaintiffs Damage by reason thereof to one hundred and sixteen pounds, & six pence costs ____

JASON THOMPSON

vs

THOMAS THOMPSON

Case, Non Assumit & Star Limi, - -

Fined Same Jury as Number eight except William, Gunn & Sam,l McMurray instead of Jason Thompson and Anthony Foster - Nonsuit

A. Foster

Ordered that Anthony Foster be fined agreeable to Law not attending this day as so Juror agreeable to his subpoena as a talis Juror ____

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS

(Contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Bamman, CG)

**Supreme Court Records, Box 155, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

**John W. Lackey et als vs Oneal and Brown, Extrs. et
als**

(Original Bill heard in Montgomery County Chancery
Court 3rd Monday in October 1860)

The bill of complaint of William Lackey John W Lackey James Adkins and wife Lucy Ann Adkins George E. Lackey Wm. H. Carroll and Reuben Carroll Mariah Carroll Lucy Carroll and Wm. Gladish and wife Louisa Jane Gladish, the said John W. Lackey being a citizen of Montgomery County, Tennessee and the other complainants being citizens of the State of Kentucky, the said Reuben Carroll Mariah Carroll and Lucy Carroll being infants under twenty one years of age who sue by their father and regular guardian and next friend the said Wm.H. Carroll against Peter Oneal and A. G. Brown executors of John C. Michel, deceased and Lucinda Michel all citizens of Montgomery County, Tennessee and George W. Clanton and wife Sallie A. Clanton R. A. Michel H. B. Michel Melville Michel and Ann Michel a minor about seventeen years of age all citizens of the State of Kentucky and J. G. Michel a citizen of the State of Arkansas and Franklin Michel a citizen of the State of Texas.

Humbly complaining orators and oratrixes state unto your honor that they are the brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces and heirs at law of one Polly Lackey who in the State of Kentucky Christian County in the fall of 1851 intermarried with the said John C. Michel the testator husband and father of the defendants that at the time of the marriage the said John C. Michel lived in Montgomery County, Tennessee and the said Polly Lackey in Christian County, Kentucky; that at the time of the said marriage the said Polly Lackey was an old maid about fifty six years of age and the said John C. Michel was about forty five years of age; that the said Polly had no children and the said John C. Michel had seven children of a former wife; that some few days after the marriage the parties moved or came to Tennessee and took up their residence at the former residence of the said Michel where they lived until the death of the said Polly in June or July 1855 that at the time of the marriage the said Polly was seized and possessed in her own absolute right of about fifteen slaves which have since increased until they number twenty one or more....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

Coots vs Ramsey
(Original bill filed in Davidson County)

The bill of complaint of Letitia Coots, a citizen of Davidson County, State of Tennessee, against John Thompson, Trustee etc., A. J. Ramsey, administrator, etc. and John Overton, all citizens of said county and state and James C. Cunningham and Miss Roberts non-residents of the State of Tennessee and residents of the State of North Carolina and all other persons who are interested in the subject matter of this suit and to be made parties whern their names and residences are discovered.

Complainant would show unto your honor that her father John Coots by his last will and testament dated 28th day of April 1821 devised to his wife Mary Coots for life a tract of land lying and being in the County of Davidson within a few miles of Nashville containing 150 acres, with remainder to complainant and her sister Elizabeth equally and said Elizabeth departed this life the 7th of May 1826 before said land had been partitioned and before the death of her mother Mary who died 23 December 1826 and said Elizabeth by her last will and testament devised her undivided interest of one half to John Boyd and wife Lavinia and complainant during the year 1826 purchased of said Boyd and wife all their interest so devised taking a bond for a deed of said parties....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1870**

Morgan Vance vs J. C. Thompson, Extr. et als
(Original bill heard in Davidson County)

Statement of J. C. Thompson: The silver pitcher in question between Mr. Vance and myself was purchased originally for the sum of one hundred dollars, which had been left to her our mother for that purpose by the first clause of her father's will in these word: "First I give and bequeath to my four daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, and Catharine one hundred dollars each to be laid out and kept as a commemoration of their deceased mother." This will of her father Morgan Brown was recorded on 22 Setpember 1840 in Book 12, page 74 of Wills and Inventories in the County Court of Davidson County. Mrs. Elizabeth Th-

ompson the mother of Morgan Vance and of myself bequeathed the pitcher in question to Mr. Vance by the following words of her will: "I give to my son Morgan my silver pitcher and I leave to my son William one hundred dollars to purchase one like it." This will of our mother is recorded in Book 16, pages 533-534 of the book of Wills and Inventories in the County Court of Davidson County. My mother told me when she wrote her said will that the pitcher cost one hundred dollars for which reason she left exactly that sum to William Vance to purchase a similar memorial of her. She left the pitcher to Morgan because he was his grandfather's namesake... My mother died on the 10th December 1854....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1868**

Loftin vs Weaver

(Original bill heard in Davidson County Chancery Court in November 1866)

Mary A. Loftin, Ellen M. Richardson, Margaret L. Bosworth, W. H. C. Bosworth of Davidson County, children and heirs at law of William Bosworth, deceased, and George E. Thompson and Annie B. his wife and Ida J. Bosworth an infant who sues by her next friend, the said George C. Thompson of Shelby County the said Annie and Ida being children of Felix Bosworth, deceased, who was one of the children and heirs at law of William Bosworth being this their Bill of complaint against Lampsey Weaver of Davidson County....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

Wilson vs Waters

(Original Bill heard in Davidson County Chancery Court in November 1866)

The bill of complaint of William L. Wilson and T. B. Wilson, executors of E. P. Wilson, the latter a citizen of Davidson County, Tennessee and the former a citizen of Rutherford County, Tennessee vs John Waters, a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

And thereupon your orators would show that they as the executors of E. P. Wilson hold a promissory note for \$5,000.00 drawn 14th of February 1862 by the said Waters and Alexander Fall...with the payment guaranteed by James H. Wilson and Robert Lusk, which note remains unpaid...that the said Waters is the owner of a valuable house and lot situated on College Street in the City of Nashville, Tennessee...that the said Waters has been only occasionally in Nashville for several years and then only temporarily his main place of business being at his cotton plantation in the State of Arkansas where he has been nearly all of his time for the last four or five years and where he now is....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1868**

Johnson vs Coleman

(Original bill heard in Davidson County Chancery Court)

The bill of complaint of Baily Johnson, wife Caroline, Leroy C. Smith, Mrs. Helen M. Harrison, residents of Davidson County and J. McLeod Keating and wife Josephine Keating, residents of Shelby County, John Henry Smith of Davidson County, the four last children of Caroline against Robert Lusk, Executor, John Coleman and Thomas L. Marshall all citizens and residents of Davidson County and State aforesaid and W. J. Doyle and John Doyle citizens and residents of the State of Georgia now residents of the State of Tennessee and H. C. Jenkins, citizen of Davidson County, State of Tennessee.

Complainants would show to the court that S. C. Coleman intermarried many years since with complainant Caroline who was then Caroline Smith, a widow with children, that the said Caroline and her husband lived together as man and wife until the death of said L. C. Coleman sometime in the year 1863 and since that time she has intermarried with Baily Johnson, that after the death of said L. C. Coleman a will was found and the same was probated in the county court of the said county on the 12th day of December 1863....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 157, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

Williams vs Saunders

(Original bill filed in Davidson County Circuit Court in September 1867)

Your petitioner Thomas C. Williams would represent unto your Honor that on the 29th day of June 1867, he appeared before William A. Glenn, County Judge of Davidson County in the State of Tennessee, and presented in open court a certified copy of the last will and testament of Cynthia P. Williams, deceased, which had been duly admitted to probate in the State of Pennsylvania, City and County of Philadelphia...as follows: "I, Cynthia P. Williams of sound mind hereby make my last will and testament; I give devise and bequeath to my beloved husband Thomas C. Williams all the property both real and personal of every description of which I may die possessed or in or to which I may have any right title or interest at the time of my death; to have and to hold in fee simple. The above mentioned property includes all my part or share of the estate of my deceased father John W. Saunders and all the property of which I may become possessed or acquire any title to hereafter. But in case of the death of my said husband during my lifetime it is my will that the above mentioned property

shall go to my children and their issue, who shall take by representation. If neither my said husband nor any of my descendants shall be living at the time of my death, it is my will that the above mentioned property shall go to the legal heirs of my said husband Thomas C. Williams. I hereby constitute and appoint my said husband my executor and declare this to be my last will and testament, made with his concurrence and approval, both before our marriage and since.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of July eighteen hundred and sixty five.
[signed] Cynthia P. Williams

Witnesses: George C. Ferree, Alex. S. Bradley

In 1866 sometime after the death of Cynthia P. William, a certified copy of said will was presented to be filed and recorded in the County Court of Davidson County aforesaid, but Narcissa P. Saunders and J. E. Saunders, who were the brother and sister of said Cynthia P. Williams, and her next of kin, appeared and contested the validity of said will....

Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1867

M. C. H. Puryear, Admr. of Patrick Reese, dec'd. vs
Sallie Reese

(Original bill heard in Williamson County County Court
in February 1866)

Your petitioners, Sally Reese, Elizabeth M. Currin, Elizabeth H. Bennett by her next friend James Park and Mary W. Park by her next friend and husband James Park respectfully represent that at the ___[blank] term of your worshipful court 1865 a writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Patrick Reese, dec'd. was admitted to probate ...at the instance of Mordicai C. H. Puryear who duly qualified as administrator with the will annexed, there being no executor nominated therein.

Your petitioner Sally Reese is the widow of said Patrick Reese, dec'd. who died leaving no children, or the issue of such and is interested in the distribution of the personal estate of said decedent. Your petitioner Elizabeth M. Currin is a niece of the decedent, being a daughter of his deceased brother Beverly Reese who died many years since and your petitioners Elizabeth H. Bennett and Mary W. Park are also nieces of deceased being daughters of his deceased sister Elizabeth Old who died many years since. Petitioners charge that said instrument is not the will of said Patrick Reese, deceased because as they are informed and believe he was insane or mentally incapable of making a will when the same was executed....

Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1868

Lemuel B. McConnico vs David Campbell, Admr. of Mary B. Massey, dec'd.

(Original bill heard in Williamson County Chancery Court in 1860)

Lemuel B. McConnico of the County of Davidson in the State of Tennessee brings this his bill of complaint against David Campbell, Administrator of Mary B. Massey, deceased of the County of Williamson in said State, Sallie B. Massey of the County of Pontotoc in the State of Mississippi, John C. Kerney[?] and Josephine O. Kerney his wife of the County of Madison in the State of Mississippi, John R. Massey, Thomas J. Massey, John Goodrick and Anna Goodrick his wife, and Sarah Clark and Thomas Clark, minors, children of Jane E. Clark, dec'd. formerly Jane E. Massey of the County of Lincoln in the State of Tennessee and Elizabeth Drake of the State of Alabama and Robert Farguhanon[?] her trustee of the County of Lincoln in the State of Tennessee and Joseph L. Brown and Margaret L. Brown his wife of the County of Davidson in the State of Tennessee.

And thereupon your orator shews to your Honor that on the ___ day of ___ [blank] he was by the County Court of Williamson County appointed guardian for the said Sarah B. Massey and the said Mary J. Massey, that he continued guardian for the said Mary J. Massey from thence until her death...that he is still the guardian for said Sallie B. Massey who is now about sixteen years of age.... The mother of the said Mary J. and Sallie B. Massey was the wife of your orator who accepted their guardianship at her request.... The said Mary J. Massey continued to be an inmate of his house and a number of his family until her demise and so did the said Sallie B. Massey for most of the time until she went to reside with her sister in the State of Mississippi....

Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1868

James Thompson, Admr. of Philip Wolf, Dec'd. vs
Caty Watson et al

(Original bill heard in Davidson County County Court)

James Thompson, Administrator with the will annexed of Philip Wolf, dec'd., presents his petition against Caty Watson a citizen of the County of Davidson, the unknown heirs of James Wolf, dec'd., non-residents of the State of Tennessee and Andrew Wolf, a non-resident of the State of Tennessee but whose place of residence is unknown, Thomas Wolf, a citizen of Illinois, George Wolf a citizen of Illinois, Pleasant Chambers a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and Polly Chambers his wife of Davidson County, Green Stanfield and Elizabeth Stanfield his wife both of

Davidson County, Thomas Briley and Rebecca Briley his wife both of Davidson County, Isaac Whitley and Tempey Whitley his wife both of Davidson County and John Wolf a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and whose place of residence is unknown, beneficiaries under the will of Philip Wolf, dec'd.

Your petitioner would respectfully show unto your Honor that Philip Wolf died in the County of Davidson about the year 1835, and that at the May Term of the County Court of Davidson County for the year 1836 his last will and testament was admitted to probate as will be seen by reference to the records of your Honor's court. That the said testator provided that his wife Elizabeth Wolf should have all his property both real and personal during her natural life with liberty to give off to the children as they grew up or married as he himself had been in the habit of doing. He further provided that at the death of his said wife all his property both real and personal should be sold and equally divided amongst his ten children, excepting from the share of each child the amount of advancement to such child during his or her lifetime.

Petitioner would further show unto your Honor that George Wolf, one of the Executors appointed by the said last will and testament qualified as such at May Term 1836 of said county court and afterward removed from the State and that at the Juy Term 1863 said county court your petitioner was appointed administrator with the will annexed of said Philip wolf, dec'd. Your petitioner would further show that the widow of said Philip Wolf, to whom was devised a life interest in his property departed this life in the month of June 1863.

Your petitioner would further show that the land of which said Elizabeth Wolf, dec'd. was the owner for life consists of about 160 acres lying in the 6th Civil District of Davidson County, Tennessee....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 158, Middle Tennessee,
1868**

**Warden vs Steelman
(Original bill heard in Lincoln County)**

Your petitioners John H. Steelman and wife Emily, Hardin Warden, Halifax A. Steelman and Nancy his wife, Daniel Warden, Malinda J. Warden, Elizabeth Warden all of Lincoln county, State of Tennessee would respectfully represent unto your worship that Robert Warden late of said County and State departed this life intestate in said County and State about the 6th day of August 1862, leaving him surviving your petitioner Emily who has intermarried with her co-petitioner John H. Steelman, Hardin Warden,

Nancy who has intermarried with her co-petitioner Halifax A. Steelman, Daniel Warden, Malinda J. Warden, and Elizabeth D. Warden, and the following defendants, Mary C. who has intermarried with William D. Brown, John Warden, Franklin H. Warden, and James M. Warden his only children, heirs and distributees at alw, the wife of said Robert Warden having died in his lifetime....

Your petitioners would now show unto your Worship that said intestate was the owner at the time of his death of two slaves, viz, George aged about 30 years and Orange aged about 9 years.

Your petitioner Hardin Warden would show to your worship that he has disposed of his interest in said two slaves to his co-petitioner Daniel Warden.

Your petitioners would show to your Workshops that the defendant John Warden who is of full age is beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee being now in the State of Mississippi and belongs to the Army of the Confederate States of America, that Franklin H. Warden is a minor under the age of twenty one years and is beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee, being now in the State of Mississippi and belongs to the Army of the Confederate States of America, and James M. Warden is a minor under the age of twenty one years....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 154, Middle Tennessee,
1866**

**Smith vs Rooker
(Original Bill heard in Dickson County Chancery Court
21 March 1866)**

The bill of complaint of Patrick Smith a citizen of Cumberland County, Virginia would show your Honor that he is the legal and bonafide owner of a certain Negro slave, Amanda, a woman about twenty two years old until the last few days in possession of his brother Wm. C. Smith a citizen of Dickson County, Tennessee to whom orator had loaned her, being himself in easy circumstances in life and being willing to assist his said brother who is poor with the use and services of said slave. Orator is advised that some time since one James Rooker sued said William C. Smith in an action of slander in the Circuit Court of Dickson County and recovered a judgement against him for about nine hundred dollars, that prior to the recovery of said Judgement said Rooker had attached said slaves claimed as the property of said Wm. C. Smith to hold her bound as he supposed for any amount he might recover....

QUERIES

Ed. by Bobby Ezell



BARNES, James, P.: Pictured is Peggy Barnes FOX of Hillsboro, Hill Co, TX. The grave site (located in the Itasca Cemetary in Hill Co. TX) is of her grandfather, James P. BARNES of Williamson Co., TN.

James P. BARNES (son of Bolin BARNES of Williamson Co. TN) fought in the Civil War from the state of Tennessee and came to Texas after the Civil War. The fifth of eight children, he ran away from home at the age of seventeen and enlisted in the Confederate Army. After a brief service around Murfreesboro, his company was

detached and placed in General MORGAN's company for a raid into Ohio, and he was captured with the band and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was later taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and then to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was released in 1865. After an experience of twenty-two months and ten days, he was furnished transportation home and given six crackers for six day's rations.

Mr. Barnes then re-engaged in farming in Tennessee until coming to Johnson Co. TX in 1868 where he worked two years as a farmer on shares for Thomas STANFORD. In 1872 he came to Hill Co. and bought 268 acres. In the fall of 1873, he married Maria ?, and they had three children: Mary, George, and James. Maria died in 1879, and in 1889 he married Joanna Tennessee Smith. They had a daughter, Jessie and a son, John Allen "Dewey" BARNES, father of Peggy. James P. Barnes died in January 1902.

Peggy has met only one member of the BARNES family, John Albert BARNES (now deceased), one of the sons of James P. BARNES from the first marriage. Peggy would enjoy and appreciate hearing from any member of the BARNES family as her genealogy of the "BARNES" family is quite sketchy. Peggy is employed at Hill College in Hillsboro, TX, as Executive Secretary of the Confederate Research Center and she feels her grandfather would be pleased to know of her position. To write Peggy: Peggy Barnes Fox/1028 E. Franklin, Hillsboro, TX 76645/after 5:30, (817)582-8127.

* * *

ALVIS: Need information about Margaret (Peggy) ALVIS who married Jacob BURPO 17 Apr 1827 in Maury Co. TN; son, George W. married Mary E. McNEELY 3 Nov 1850 in Maury Co. TN. Edith Hankins/4200 Long Creek Rd./Memphis, TN 38125

ASHLOCK: Seek information on wife, 4 children (2 boys, 2 girls) of Isaac ASHLOCK. Married ? THURMAN in Overton Co. TN or Cumberland Co. KY before 1810. Listed in 1820 Overton Co. census. Isaac in household of John and Nancy THURMAN in 1850 Overton Co. census. Ty Ashlock/2923 San Mateo NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

BERRY: I am researching the John Franklin BERRY family. John b. TN/VA 17 Apr 1793. He lived most of life in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co. KY. The first record on file is 1815 where he bought land from Jane BERRY on Harpers Ridge Road, Montgomery Co. KY. Jane later m. James GILL of Nicholas Co. John and brother Francis BERRY believed to have been born in TN. I would like proof of their parents. I am also interested in the following surnames: HANKS, ELLIS, HONS, COONS, McCORMICK, HILL, PHLEPS, REDMAN, FICKLIN, HOWARD, RUSSELL, KEMPER, JUDY, and LANE. Patricia M. Roy/7600 Carmelita Ave./ Atascadero, CA 93422.

BOYD/WAGGONER: Seeking info on ancestors of William Patrick BOYD (b. 1817 in VA, d. 12 Feb 1896) & his wife Catherine WAGGONER (b. 1815 in TN, d. 18 Feb 1903). They were m. Dec 1840 in Davidson Co. TN and had a farm on Stewarts Ferry Pike in District 2. Their children were: (1) John W. b. 1842 (2 & 3) twins Mary and Martha b. 1844 (4) William b. 30 Sep 1846 - a doctor in Donelson and my grandfather. Steve Boyd/Rt 3, Box 82A/McMinnville, TN 37110.

BRANSON: Need parents of Rev. Levi BRANSON b. 10 Feb 1847 at Danridge, Jefferson Co. TN, d. 19 May 1922 at Tecumseh, OK. He m. Penelope E. LANGSTON 14 Jul 1867 in Sevier Co. TN. Children: (1) James Albert b. 1868 (2) John Columbus b. 1871 (3) William Thomas b. 1873 (4) Beecher b. 1879 (5) Samuel McElroy b. 1885 (6) Benjamin Walker b. 1886 (7) Mary Ellen b. 1889. Rev. Levi BRANSON married second wife Mary Emiline NIPPER 27 Aug 1909 in Bradley Co. TN. Children: (1) Lilly Ella b. 1911 (2) Claude b. 1912. Rev Levi BRANSON, a Southern Baptist Minister, came to Oklahoma in 1905. Desire'e Y. Eakle/P O Box 215/Calera, OK 74730.

COTTON: Allen COTTON & wife Mary ALLEN of Davidson Co. TN, in early 1800's, reportedly had 3 boys & 11 girls. Was Jemima, b. 1818, one of the girls? COTTONs went to Tuscaloosa Co. AL early 1820's. Jemima m. ? DOLLAR 1835-37. Need proof of parents and marriage in Alabama. Nina M. Martin/34953 Mathews Rd./Eugene, OR 97405.

DANIEL: Seek parents of Woodson DANIEL, b. 1800 in NC; in Dickson Co. TN by 1830, probably by 1817. Nathan RAGAN and E. H. ROGERS witnessed his deeds. Woodson DANIEL married Mary SMITH. Among their children were Nancy Glenn, James Wesley, Allen F. & Wiley J. DANIEL. Carolyn Odle Smotherman/P. O. Box 130/College Grove, TN 37046.

FERGUSON: Would like to contact descendants of Richard C. FERGUSON and Elizabeth BROGDON who m. 26 Dec 1814 in Granville Co. NC. They were in Hickman Co. TN by 1830, then moved to Williamson Co., and at some point lived in Davidson Co. They were back in Hickman Co. by 1860 where Richard died 17 May 1869 and Elizabeth died 21 May 1879. Known children: (1) Eliza W. b. 28 May 1825 in NC, m. Elijah James WHEELER 20 Dec 1845 in Williamson Co., at least 6 children (2) Clarissa W. m. Elisha James CRUTCHFIELD in 1849 in Davidson Co. (3) George Meredith b. 1836 Williamson Co., m. Sarah Frances COLLINS (4) Timothy Jackson b. 1840 Williamson Co. m. (1) Martha J. ? ; children Richard A. & Virginia E. (2) L. A. BREWER; children Maggie L., Franklin J., Frances H., Rosa M. & Anna Lou. Richard and Elizabeth's 3 other children unknown. Frances Wheeler/15200 Timberlane Place/ Loxahatchee, FL 33470.

GUINN: Seeking parents and siblings of James Edward GUINN (b. 31 Dec 1850 TN, d. 6 May 1925 Lawrence Co. TN). He m. Mary Elizabeth HUGHES (dau of David James HUGHES & Martha Jane SMITH). Was Jeff H. GUINN (b. ca 1856) a brother? Bobby A. Ezell/5004 Bonnahill Dr./Hermitage, TN 37076/(615)883-1726.

HERRON, HERREN, HERIN: Would appreciate information regarding William HERRON (or similar spelling) and wife Eliza/Betsy CLOSE and also Jane PEARCY/PEARSY wife of James HERRON. All resided in Warren Co. TN ca 1815-1820. Hazeldean (Clark) Ballard/P O Box 140/Vina, CA 96092-0140.

HILL: Need parentage and info on Henry HILL b. Aug 1816 in TN (probably Nashville) d. Nov 1905-Nov 1906 in Hawthorne, Esmeralda Co. NV; both parents b. in NC. He m. Ellen M. (Nellie) FLANDERS/FLANNERY (b. 1849 in Maine) 10 May 1875 in Silver City, Lyon Co. NV. Children: (1) Aba Marion Louise (1876-1900) m. John Henry HITCHENS by 1895 (2) Henry H. (Edward) (1877-1958) m. with two sons (3) Nellie Evangeline (1879-1928) m. George Franklin WATSON Sr. (4) Ida Marie Hawthorne (1881-1964) m. John Henry HITCHENS (5) ? 1881-1900. Mrs. Virginia G. Watson (Mrs. George F. Watson Jr.)/613 Hillsboro Rd./B-17/Franklin, Tn 37064.

HOLLIDAY: Seeking parents and siblings of John C. HOLLIDAY b. ca 1798 NC, d. 1863, Chickasaw Co. MS, m. Sarah TRANTHAM 26 Jan 1824 in Williamson Co. TN. (Is this the same John that m. Sarah TRUETT ca 1829?) Children: Francis Gideon, Amanda M., Sarah Jane, John Quincy, Henry Lafayette, Massie S., Thomas Jefferson, William Trantham, Andrew Jackson (all born in Williamson Co.) & Elizabeth (b. MS). Any information will be greatly appreciated. Netta (Holliday) Satterfield/3161 Milton Dr./Mojave, CA 93501

JERDEN/JORDAN/HARRIS: Looking for info on early JORDAN's in Hickman Co. area. James JORDAN m. Mary "Polly" HARRIS (of Burke Co. NC) in 1823 in Hickman Co. TN. Would like to hear from any TN JORDAN researchers. William JERDEN/2050 Pinetree/Trenton, MI 48183.

JERNIGAN: Would appreciate biographical/historical sketch for the family of Rev. Jesse JERNIGAN (Baptist). Born 16 Jan 1808 Richmond Co. NC, m. Annie WYLIE of TN ca 1828, d. ca 1890's Cannon Co. or Coffee Co. TN. Son John Wylie JERNIGAN m. Mary Melvina TODD. They were in Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co. TN 1870-1880's. I will remit all fees. Sue Lambright/102 Heritage Pky/Fort Mill, SC 29715-8314.

JOHNSON: Want to prove that Isham JOHNSON, whose family was in Wilson Co. TN by 1805 from VA, was the father of James JOHNSON b. ca 1772, d. 1 Mar 1848 in TN. James's heirs were William, James, Peter, Robert, John, & Nancy JOHNSON (later marries C. P. JENNINGS), Keziah (Thomas) PHILLIPS (widowed), & Emily (Hosea) WARD. Isham's heirs in 1833 were wife Susannah (SMITH m. 1824) and children: Jane PEMBERTON, Isham, Peter C., Elizabeth CHAPPELL (1st m. RIDING), Nancy BANDY "Niece of Charles CLAYBROOK", John W., James, and heirs of William. Mrs. Pauline Webb/656 S. Fairway Ter./Springfield, MO 65802-3236.

MALONE: Need parents of Andrew Jackson MALONE who was born 21 Oct 1837 in TN. He lived in Lincoln Co. TN and died there 14 Nov 1897. His mother Mrs. Elizabeth MALONE was a widow in 1850 Madison Co. AL census. She died in Lincoln Co. TN after 1880. What was her maiden name and who was her husband? Mrs. Royleta Malone/1097 Yarrow Lane/Salt Lake City, UT 84123.

MATTHEWS: Burgess MATTHEWS b. 1785 Greene Co. TN to Joel and Sarah Coffee Weakley MATTHEWS. Seeking parents and siblings of Joel and Sarah and the names of their other children. It appears Joel and several other MATTHEWS, including Daniel, Obediah and Joseph, moved from Greene Co. TN to Pulaski Co. KY about 1800. What was the relationship, if any, of these men to Joel? John R. Walker/3840 Arroyo Rd./Fort Worth, TX 76109-3411/(817)926-0925.

MILLER: Seeking information on John MILLER & Family. John & wife Sirrah were Pennsylvania Dutch. He died 1841 in Sumner Co. TN. Lawsuit dated Oct 1841 names heirs. Children: James, Jesse, Henry, Simon, Willis, John, George, Barbara (wife of Joseph CARR), Ann (wife of Houston D. THURMOND), Polly (wife of Joseph C. MONTGOMERY) & Sally (wife of Alexander BROWN). Grandchildren: Polly (wife of William STARRETT) & Peggy (wife of William CAPLINGER). These are children of John's daughter Betsy and husband Wyatt LINDSEY who died 1822 in Wilson Co. TN. If you have any further info on these families, please write. Margie Garr/1505 Mistletoe/Mountain Home, AR 72653.

MILLER: Seeking info on 1800's Maury Co. TN families of Vincent MILLER who m. Mildred ? 14 Jul 1828 and son Alfred C. MILLER b. ca 1829 who m. Minerva J. AKIN (dau of William AKIN) 28 Feb 1854. Both were farmers and Vincent died in Maury Co. In 1860 census Alfred, 31 yrs old, lived in Dist. 19, Springhill, with the following: males; W. V. MILLER age 3, E. F. MILLER age 36, M. C. MILLER age 16 & females: Inez MILLER age 5, M. A. MILLER age 3 mo., E. C. AKIN age 57. W. V. MILLER was William Vinnie MILLER, my gr-grandfather. Alfred C. MILLER moved to Obion Co. where, according to records, he was still living in 1893. I would appreciate any information you can provide on these relatives. Scott Miller/8100 North Mopac #109/Austin, TX 78759-8813/(512)795-8310.

MORRIS: Need parents of Margaret Anne MORRIS b. 1826 in TN m. James R. FRANKIN in 1843 in Merriwether Co. GA. Nina M. Martin/34953 Mathews Rd./ Eugene, OR 97405.

PROCK: Seeking any information on parents, siblings, or other ancestors of my gr-grandfather James C. PROCK. According to military records he was born 13 Oct 1837 in TN. I'm trying to find the county and who were his parents. He was in KY by 1860, m. Lucy Ann DEHART of Wayne Co. KY 15 Feb 1864. He enlisted in the 1st Ky Calvary, Co. H, Aug 1863, d. 14 Jul 1864 in a Nashville TN hospital and is buried in the National Cemetery in Nashville. Johnnie O. PROCK/1417 Riverglen Way/Berthoud, CO 80513.

RALPH/FAIRLESS: I am researching the RALPH family of Sumner Co. TN. William RALPH, my gr-gr-gr-grandfather, m. Charity FAIRLESS in 1821, then moved to Madison Co. IL before 1830. Who was William's father/mother? Any information on RALPH or FAIRLESS family would be greatly appreciated. Lee Ralph/59 S. W. Mary/Topeka KS 66609.

REID: Joseph REID, b.ca 1780-5 in ?NC, m. Isabella SLAVIN in 1803 in Garrad, KY. Isabella & son Alexander Hamilton & three daughters went to Jackson Co. AL but Joseph did not show in 1830 census. Possibly buried in Franklin Co. TN. Ester Mae Cervetto/24 Sea Way/San Rafael, CA 94901.

SHARBER(SHARBOROUGH)/HUEY/WHITE/HENDLEY: Need info on SHARBER family of Williamson/Maury Co. TN. John E. SHARBER(SHARBOROUGH) b. ca 1790, Pasquotank Co. NC, d. ca 1860, Rutherford Co. TN, m. Parthenia JONES (b. ca 1790 in NC) 10 Aug 1812 in Williamson Co. TN. Their son Dr. John H. SHARBER (b. 1 Dec 1832, Williamson Co. TN, d. 29 Oct 1892 Maury Co. TN) m. Annie Lelia HUEY (b. 9 Jan 1842 TN, d. 1 May 1917 Maury Co. TN) on 28 Dec 1858 in Maury Co. TN. She was dau of James H. HUEY (b. 1812 TN) who 1st m. Elizabeth P. MOORE (b. 1817 NC) on 23 Mar 1841 in Maury Co. TN. John & Annie's son James Huey SHARBER (b. Mar 1869 Maury Co. Tn, d. 12 Jul 1920 Maury Co. TN) m. Kathleen H. WHITE (b. 14 Jan 1882 Maury Co. TN, d. 5 Mar 1941 Maury Co. TN). Her father Edmund D. WHITE (b. 1847 Tn) m. Mary A. HENDLEY (b. 1833 SC). She was dau of Thomas HENDLEY (b. 1814 SC). Any info will be greatly appreciated. Will gladly pay for postage, copies, etc. Tracy Breeden/P O Box 601/Alcoa, TN 37701-0601.

SHIVERS/FOSTER: Searching for marriage date and ancestors of John Mack SHIVERS (b. Mar 1828) and Sarah Katherine FOSTER (b. Oct 1828, dau of William). Married about 1849/50 probably in Davidson Co. Tn. Also looking for death dates and burial places for both. Pat Hollingsworth/R#1, Box 183/Paola, KS 66071.

SIMPSON: Need info on parents & siblings of David Marshall SIMPSON, b. 1814, maybe TN, first recorded in Humpreys Co. in 1838. Need info on wife Susan J. HAMILTON, b.1815 in ?. Did she & her parents, Wm. & Mildred HAMILTON, live in the Nashville area in the 1820-30's, then move to Humpreys Co.? Wm HAMILTON's family reportedly were involved with a steamship company in Nashville. Will be happy to share info on these & related families. Barbara McKeel/275-B Hickory Hedge/Manchester, MO 63021.

WHITE: Need parents of Mildred WHITE who married Lawson Harrison NUNNELLY in Davidson Co. TN on 7 Dec 1824 and died prior to 1850. They resided in Hickman Co. TN. Mrs Joe T. Cooke/6325 Chickering Woods Dr./Nashville, TN 37215.

BRYANT: Joseph BRYANT had land in Grainger Co. TN in 1800. Thomas, Joseph and John BRYANT had deeds for land there in 1819. Thomas was there in 1837, not in 1820 census. Any info about these BRYANTS would be appreciated. Nina M. Martin/34953 Mathews Rd./Eugene, OR 97405.

HARRIS/PEEPLES/BUFFORD: Need info on Claiborne HARRIS b. ca 1760, d. 1833 Fayette Co. TN. Came to Dickson Co. 1807 from NC, m. Alice Young HILL. Children: (1) Mumford Monroe b. 1787, d. 1815 (2) Claiborne in Fayette Co. 1830's possibly m. to Diana BOONE (3) Dorrel Young m. Harriet PEEPLES 1819 Dickson Co., moved to Fayette Co. ca 1830 then into Marshall Co. MS in 1837. (Dorrel m. Eudora Alice BUFORD 1866 Mt Pleasant, MS (4) Robert Park (5) Nancy D. m. George J. GOODRICH (6) Stephen b. ca 1793, d. 1854/55 Marshall Co. MS (7) Sarah L. m. ? CAIN, son George D. CAIN (8) Louisa m. ? BIRTHRIGHT, moved to TX (9) Samuel (10) Wesley (11) Mary m. John WIMBERLEY. Sarah Andrews/1845 Mosley Ferry Rd./Chapmansboro, TN 37035.

HARRIS/STANFIELD: Any info on James HARRIS (son of Claiborne and Alice HARRIS) m. Elizabeth STANFIELD in 1811 Maury Co. TN. Was in Hickman Co. 1827. Children: (1) Mary S. m. William BRYANT (2) Sarah m. ? ELLIS (3) James Douglas (4) Stephen J. b. 1826 (5) Claiborne b. ca 1815, d. 1853 Marshall Co. MS (6) Elizabeth J. m. Col. Alfred DUMM (7) John O. HARRIS. Sarah Andrews/1845 Mosley Ferry Rd./Chapmansboro, TN 37035.

* * *

OF INTEREST

We are pleased to announce that *Middle Tennessee Genealogy* has been invited to participate in the *Genealogical Periodical Annual Index*. The *GPAI* is issued annually and is currently in its twenty-eighth year of publication. The latest edition contains about 12,000 surnames, locality or topical citations to 274 different genealogical periodicals. Genealogies and related articles are indexed under the name of the male progenitor of the line. His date of birth, or other vital statistic, is given along with the names of his wives, and the localities where he and his descendants settled. The *GPAI* is available in many libraries, including The Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The *Nashville Banner* is running a regular genealogy column by David R. Logsdon on Wednesdays. We intended to keep track of this and give you more information but have found it very frustrating--apparently does not necessarily appear in every edition and there's no telling which one. We'll try to check this out further before the next quarterly.

Following is a list of all Family History Center locations (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) in Tennessee. Use of these centers is open to the public during regular operating hours. Gail Cherry, Director of Public Affairs, Franklin TN Stake, writes "the staff is helpful and knowledgeable and willing to give personal assistance. Assistance and use of the facilities is a free service. Workshops are held occasionally and are also free to the public....Many of these centers are equipped with computers that make millions of names from many different countries available to patrons....Even though computerized research can speed up the research process, the same information is available on microfilm and microfiche in centers without computers."

Franklin Stake Center, Spencer Creek and Gray Fox Lane, Franklin, TN (794-4251)
Hayood Lane Chapel, 364 Haywood Lane, Nashville, TN (no phone # given)
Nashville Stake Center, 107 Twin Hills Drive, Madison, TN (859-6926)
Clarksville Chapel, Hwy 41A South, Clarksville, TN (358-9365)
Cookeville Chapel, Bunker Hill Road (behind Fair Grounds), Cookeville, TN (526-3911)
Murfreesboro Chapel, East Clark Blvd, Murfreesboro, TN (893-1349)
Tulahoma Chapel, Just off Hwy 55 onto Hwy 103, Tulahoma, TN (455-9681)
Jackson Chapel, 923 Pipkin Road, Jackson, TN (668-6706 or 772-4534)
Memphis Chapel, 8150 Walnut Grove, Cordova, TN (901-754-2545)

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