

MIDDLE TENNESSEE



GENEALOGY

VOLUME VI, NO. 2 FALL 1992

NOVEMBER SEMINAR

Tips, Tricks and Traps of Virginia Genealogical Research

Guest Lecturer: John Vogt

November 21, 1992—7:45 a.m. - 3:45 p.m.

Crievewood Baptist Church
480 Hogan Road/Nashville, Tennessee

published by
MIDDLE TENNESSEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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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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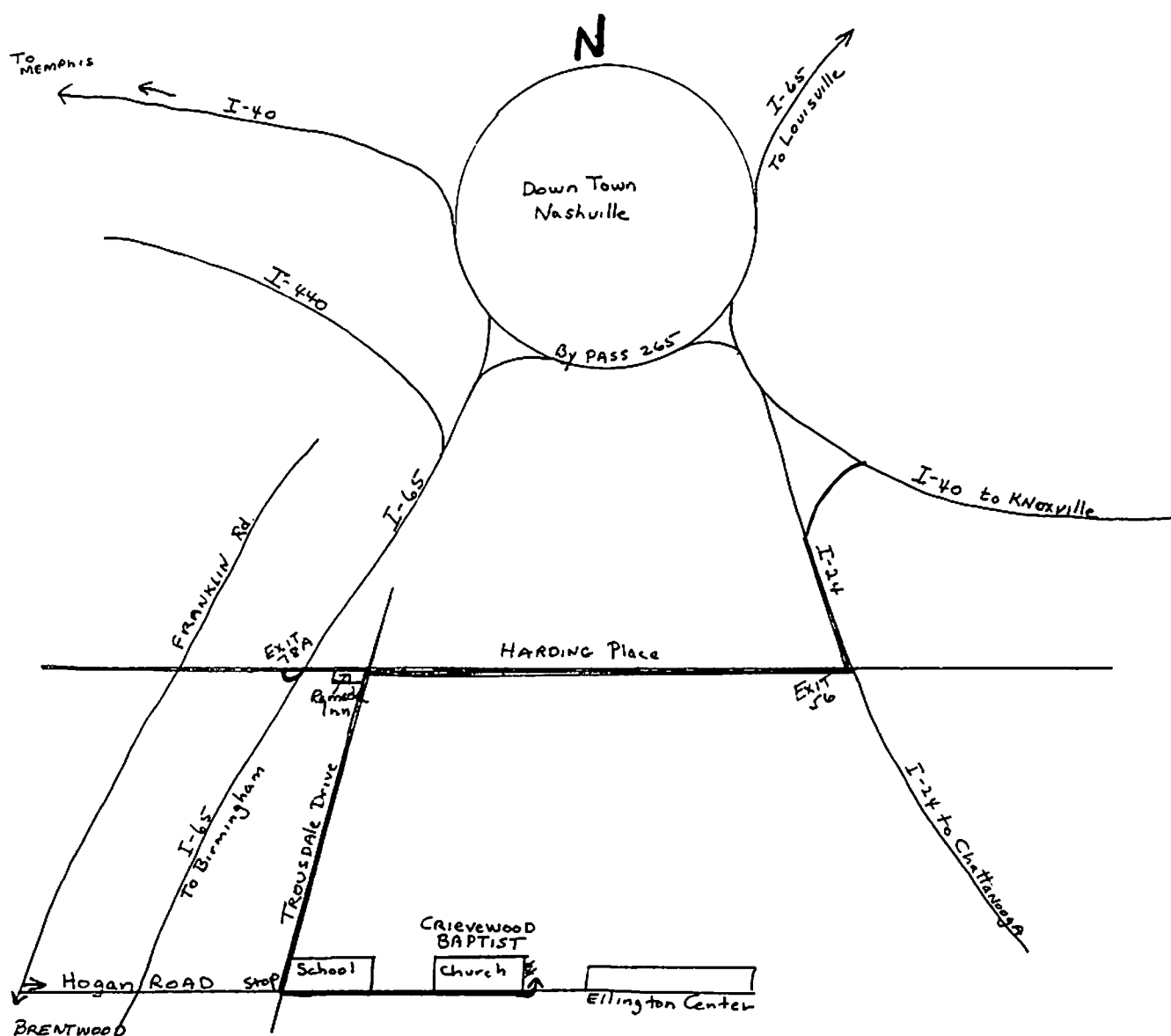
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Editor's Thoughts

The editor doesn't have to do much thinking today. We hope you'll all join us at the November 21st seminar. To make the Crieveewood Baptist Church easier to find Nida Wheeler has drawn a map with everything you need to know. Nida's phone number is 615-832-1572 if you still have questions.



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dear Colleagues,

Your Society needs YOUR help. At our September Computer Interest Group meeting, Ray Harris, founder of the Computer Interest Group, was unable to attend and preside. As you know, we have no way to notify members if the Computer Interest Group is unable to meet. After some panic-stricken consulting with other Board members, Recording Secretary Sue Smith located a substitute. However, on Thursday night, before the meeting on Saturday morning, the substitute also had to cancel. Double panic. Martha Colburn, a retired engineer who lives in Clarksville, came riding in on a white horse to save the day, even though I roused her from sleep Thursday night to issue the invitation. On extremely short notice she prepared and delivered an excellent program. Although the day was saved, we still have a problem. We need someone, or a group of someones, to be in charge of finding a person to speak at the Computer Interest Group one or more times between now and the May meeting. It's not a big job--only three remaining meetings, since the Computer Interest Group does not meet at the November seminar. If you can help, please call me at 889-0804. It will help if you can lead the group once yourself or if you can identify a speaker for only one of those three meetings. PLEASE HELP.

Do you like the new look of this *Quarterly*? In comparing our *Quarterly* to that of other organizations, your Board of Directors found that the content of our publication is second to none. The look, however, needs to be upgraded. A look that was appropriate when we were a fledgling society is no longer fitting. On the other hand, we want to keep dues at the current very affordable \$15 a year (\$18 for paying after June 30. This new look, then, is a one-year experiment. The additional cost is approximately \$400 per quarter. Can we sustain the improvement? I believe we can, by increasing membership and by increasing attendance at our November all-day seminar. So bring your friends, neighbors, and relatives who are interested in genealogy. Encourage them to join our Society. And attend our November seminar! You'll be glad you did!

Speaking of the November seminar, don't miss it. The cost is a little lower this year than in the past--only \$23 for members, \$28 for non-members. There will be no members' discount for those who join the Society on the day of the seminar, so if you're a non-member who would like to get the members' price, send in your membership dues with your seminar registration in order to qualify for the lower rate. We have tried very hard to provide what members want at the November seminar. First, there will be a hot lunch served. Second, we hope to have some seats at tables available. Tables do, of course, take up considerably more room than chairs alone. Depending upon the number of registrants, we hope to have room for some tables. It is unlikely, however, unless we have a disappointingly small number of registrants, that we will have space for everyone at a table. So plan to come early for the best seat selection. This year's location is the Crieve Hall Baptist Church at 480 Hogan Road. Our speaker, John Vogt, the author or compiler of 41 books of Virginia genealogical records, will speak on "Tips, Tricks and Traps of Virginia Genealogical Research." Dr. Vogt is a former professor of history and is a highly entertaining, as well as knowledgeable, speaker. **ADVANCE REGISTRATION IS IMPERATIVE.** We must receive your registration by November 17 to confirm the number of meals with the caterer. Dr. Vogt has agreed that you may tape his lecture for your own use only. The Society requests that you not bring personal computers for note taking, since the sound they make makes it difficult for neighbors to hear. Thank you for your cooperation.

Have you ever identified a "dynamite" project that you would love to publish, spent time—perhaps lots of time—only to learn that someone else was doing the same thing and was almost ready to go to print? Director Norman McGee has some good news for you. The Utah Genealogical Society and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City are providing a registration service for genealogical projects. They will search to see whether the project you contemplate has been registered by another researcher, and they will also register your project. Of course, the fact that someone else has registered a topic does not mean that that person will complete it or, if completed, will publish it. How many projects do you have sitting around right now, for example? However, it will provide a starting point for you to investigate. Norman has the information and will be happy to share it with you.

See you November 21!

Pat

LETTERS FROM A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Contributed by John Stone

John Stone is a great-great nephew of Confederate Orderly Sergeant Allen T. Suddarth, through his mother Mary Shemwell Stone. Pvt. Suddarth, a member of Co. D 14th Infantry Division C. S. A., was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, VA and died a month later, January 12, 1863, at a hospital in Richmond, VA, according to his military record at The Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville, TN.

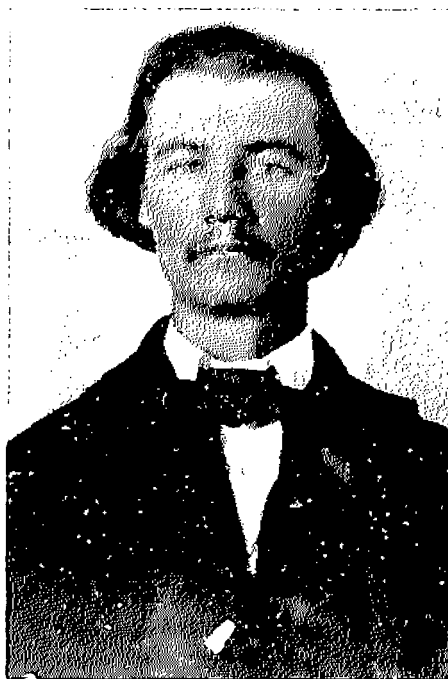
He has no direct descendants but many great-great and great-great-great nieces and nephews survive him. His grave has not been located but on Sunday, August 4, 1991, these nieces and nephews, together with The Sons of The Confederacy, 49 Tenn. Infantry Reenactment Group, erected a memorial marker for him at the Hendon Cemetery in The Land Between The Lakes where his parents, William Tandy Suddarth and Eulala Sills Suddarth, are buried. Participating in the ceremony was great-great nephew and MTGS members John Stone, Executive Director of Nashville Metro Health Services, and his mother Mary Shemwell Stone. Mary Shemwell Stone related Allen Tandy's adventures as obtained from his letters.

The Sons of The Confederacy, 49 Tenn. Infantry Reenactment Group was the honor guard. They are from Ft. Defiance Camp 225, Clarksville, Tenn. and include Capt. Dave Sayre, Sgt. Steve Greenhill, Cpt. Randy Wynn, and Pvt. Randy Rubel. Color bearer was Robbie Sayre. Two of their wives marched to the memorial marker and placed a wreath. They wore dresses with hoop skirts from the 1860's. The Honor Guard wore their Confederate uniforms and fired volley after volley with their Civil War rifles.

Pvt. Randy Rubel, one of the honor guard and the transcriber of these letters, was instrumental in having information from Allen Tandy Suddarth's letters published in Charles Wallace Cross' history of the 14th Infantry Ordeal by Fire.

"Ma, if I never see you no more you may say that your son died in defense of his country and fell at his post, for I would rather die on the field of battle in defense of my country than to be a Coward."

These were the words of Pvt. Allen Tandy Suddarth in a letter to his mother. A. T. Suddarth never married and was a 28 year old school teacher when he went to war. The arithmetic book he had to write to teach from is in the possession of S. S. Shemwell of Bumpus Mills, TN.



ALLEN TANDY SUDDARTH
22 Jan 1833 – 13 Jan 1863

Editor's Note: The following letters from Allen Tandy Suddarth to his family have been edited with the strictly personal information omitted. Every effort was made to retain anything of a genealogical or historical nature. If any one is interested in the "personal stuff" we are sure John Stone will be happy to share with you.

Letter of May 27th 1861 from Clarksville, Tenn.:

Give this note to Mr. Brown and tell him all the principle of this letter but a portion keep secret, don't let any person read it. Tell Bob and Elvira howdy for now for I had not time to stay with them when I was there.

Dear Father, Mother, Brother, and Sisters,

It is with pleasure that I except the present opportunity of compling with my promise. We arrived here Sunday, 1 o'clock 12 minutes. We started from Dover at 8 o'clock, and we had 270 on board. We had a joval time, saluted by all as we passed them on the river. We marched to the fair grounds and commenced our supper. We get plenty to eat but our sleeping appartments are not good. We have to sleep on the promenade. I expect that we will leave here in a few days for Nashville, and there be transferred to the Southern Confederacy by Governor Harris for we don't like to join this regiment. I expect that we will go to Knoxville and from there likely to Washington City or to Harpers Ferry. Just whar I want to go to, I don't know when I will be at home. It may be 6 months or 12 or it may be in 3 months.

I am well and in good spirits as could be excepted. We have no news of any of movements, but when I have any news, I will wright. When we get stationed, I would be glad to hear from you all but as it is now, I don't no when we will and where we will go. We may not be transferred, if not, I will let you know and in a few days. We have 800 men here now, but our Company doesn't like the camp.

Father, I want you to take care of your health as much as you can and not expose yourself. Don't work any until you get well for you will gain more in the long run. Be careful (this is the 4th letter I have written this morning my hand is tired you no) in your diet and don't go in the field to work for Sam can do all the work. I send my best love and respect to you all. I would like to see you and I am in hopes that we will all meet in a short time for I don't believe that there will be any fighting.

I don't want you to grieve about me for I intend to take care of myself and if I am sick my officers will take care of me for they are all clever men. Kiss M.E.W. for me and tell Be to be a good girl. Sam I want you to be a good boy and work your corn and mind what is told you. I will add no more at present. Goodbye to you all. This leaves us and me well, and in hopes that it may find you the same.

I went to Mrs. Brandons Saturday evening, ate supper, and had a long talk with my Gal, and when I left her, the tears came trenkling down. She and several others went about 1/2 mile with us. We left there after dark and got to Dover at 12 o'clock that night. Slept sound, got up soon and took down our tents and started for this place. We came up on the Minatonka. I will have to quit but I could write all day to you.

Good bye, you will hear from me soon.

Your affectionate son until death.

/s/ A. T. Suddarth

Letter of June 12th, 1861 from Camp Duncan:

We arrived here yesterday evening at 3 o'clock 14 minutes Monday. Stayed there until 1 o'clock at night but stopped in the fog and loaded iron until 8 o'clock in the morning when we all joyfully heard the bell ring. We had to pay our passage from Dover, it cost us a dollar, but if all of Brandon Boys had of stuck up to thar word, we would not of payed a cent for thare was upward of 50 men on board. ...Nothing of interest occured on our trip, found all of our boys in good spirits. We will leave this point tomorrow or next day for Tait's Station, 8 miles from this point. There has already five of our Companys left. We will get our uniform today. ...There is no news of any fighting yet nor neither do I believe there will be any or non of much importance. We left George Sinclair, and if you wish to, you can send a letter by him to me but you had better see him soon for he may be well enough to come up in a few days. Also find out how Bud Brandon is and let me know. The boys was all glad to see us when we came in sight of the Camp. They raised a whoop and waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

To: B. H. Suddarth - Iron Mountain Stewart County, Tennessee

Letter of June 19th 1861 from Camp Quarles

Direct [your letters] to Clarksville in care of Captain Buckner, Camp Quarles.

I received your kind letter by the hands of Mr. George Sinclair....I have been very unwell for seven days with dysentry... We moved to this place last Saturday evening....Our Orderly Sergeant went to town and our Captain left me to fill his place and being that we had to move, we had a hard time. I had to see that everything went on the cars and then see that everything came off. We was 19 minutes going 10 miles. Most of the boys was never on a car and they was frightened almost out of thar wits. We had to go on top of the cars and I tell you we was crowded. We are at a healthy location, the best water that I ever drank. The Spring has no bottom or at least they tied 3 bed cords together and _____ and found no bottom. We are all well pleased here fer we are well treated. Plenty to eat and ware. We are in tents and in a mess, and you must know that there is some stir among one thousand men. I have my knapsack already to go.

Letter of June 29, 1861 from Camp Quarles:

... a few hasty lines not knowing when I will have the time or chance to wright for we are held in readiness for a moments warning, tho I don't believe that we will go from here soon. Col. Forbes drilled us this morning and he said that he wanted us to keep packed up for he did not know when we would be ordered. We have the name of being the best Regiment in Tennessee, therefore we will have to go first. ...I have come to the conclusion that 12 months is a mighty long time. I still belong to the same Regiment that I first joined for the next _____ after I writen Colonel Forbes recieved orders from the Governor to go to Knoxville or to Cumberland Gap. But when we got thar the Reg. further order to go to this point Johnson Station for what purpose I do not know

I was appointed serg. yesterday and that will make my portion some lighter and it will increase my wages a little, three dollars, in a month and keep me from standing guard, and being exposed to the weather. We left Tom Brown and Bud Brandon and seven others in Knoxville, with the measles. They will be here in a few days, tha are about well, we have not drawn any money yet and I don't know when we will. Yesterday was two months since we was sworn in the 18th, that mo. that you sent in both letters came in good time for I was out. I want you to write to me, and direct to Johnson Station, Washington Co., Tenn., Colonel Forbes 14th Regiment in care of Capt. Buckner, and write all of the news that is going and how crops are, the health of our friends, an Mr. Knight requests me to ask you to find out how his wife is, he is sick and don't want to write home to her. ...I send this letter in another letter for money is very scarce up here. We will draw our money between the 4th and 10th of July. I intend to send my money home when I draw it and if you kneed any of it I want you to use it for I have no use for it here. We will draw our Regimental uniform this evening. We drew our Company uniform the 14th of this month but it is no comparison to the present one. We have more cloths than we can carry and some of the boys say that tha have more cloths than they ever had in their lives which part is so with some. It was reported that the smallpox was here but that was not so, like all other camp reports. We was all evaxinated, and that gave rise to that report. It didn't take on me, this is the 3rd time that it has bin tried on me so likely if the smallpox got in our camp I will go _____. Crops looks well up here, we are camped in site of the Graysville Pike near that big willow tree where all stoped to get switches. I was out thar yesterday a blackberry hunting the first time since I left Clarksville.

...Tom is well and fat as a bear, he sends his best to his father and mother. I want you to wright and direct to Clarksville, Tenn. in care of Capt. Buckner and tha will come to me. I must quit for want of paper, it is raining now. ... we will get Minnie Rifels next week.

Letter of July 8th 1861 from Camp Quarles:

I am not very well at this time sick from evaciatopm [here he means inoculation for disease] ...Thare is a company getting up to join for the terms of the war, I have not joined yet, but if I could have my provisions, I don't know but what I would join and recon that you know what thas are which I will get. I don't believe that we will have to serve much longer than we would have to serve in our present 12 months. Thare is some 12 already joined out of our company and I believe that we will get almost all, we want 64 privates, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, to complete a Company for the duration....Tom sends his respects to his father and his sister and brothers. He is in good health.

Letter of July 9, 1861 from Camp Quarles:

...thare is some talk of our company agoing to Knoxville, Tenn. and join a Regiment thare. We taken a partial vote today and the majority was for going. I believe that I rather go thare than to stay here, my 12 months for thare is some dissatisfaction with this Regiment as for the enlistment of the duration of the war that is hushed for the present. If we do go we

will not have _____ serve no more than our 12 months that we first enlisted.

Letter of July 11th 1861 from Camp Quarles

I, in the midst of confusion, attempt to write you a few hasty lines. We have recieved marching orders to be ready by 9 o'clock in the morning. Whare we will go we do not know, some think to Cumberland Gap but I believe that we will go to Richmond, Virginia, for tha have bin making sad havock with our men. One North Carolina Regiment was all kill but 4 men and 2 or 3 other Regiments was seriously injured. The South lost 1500 men, the North lost 9,000 men. We whiped them but we lost seven brave men. ...If you wold send one with Mrs. Parkers letters it would be better for if tha don't come to one Company, tha will go to the other. ...We will likely go to Virginia when called for thare is no news of interest. We have some sickness in camp, Measles fever, dysentery. _____, Thom. B. has bin sick for several days but he is now well so that he will be able to drill in a few days. All of our boys are generally well. I have not made any draw for money yet but we will I think by the 15th of the present month. We are all out of money not able to pay postage on a letter.

Letter of July 19, 1861 from Camp Gantt, Washington County, Tenn:

... I doubt my getting it [their letter] if our Ordily Serg. had not of called for it in Clarksville, and take it out. [We left] Our Camp last Friday the 12th and reached here on the 15th, we got to Nashville at 10 o'clock at night the first day, start from the camp at 4 o'clock, stayed at Nashville all night, started on the 8 o'clock train, reached Chattanooga at 6 o'clock in the evening, changed cars and left at 8 o'clock. Reached Knoxville at 12 o'clock Sunday, changed cars and left at 8 o'clock at night and arrived at this point 3 o'clock in the evening. We had a nice trip and saluted at every point and station. We are now five hundred and 25 miles from home in the midst of union men or rather Torys. We see some every day tho tha have not showed the least hostility as yet. We are in 30 miles of Virginia line. We have 2 Regiments here now. The first Regiment and ours the 14th. Captain _____ is here with a Company from Murfreesboro and Nute? _____ Ledbetter is here, we all had a social time of shaking hands. Nute said that he never was as glad to see any boys in his life as he was The Boys from Old Stewart Co. ...We had one death night before last in our company, James Alberts, he died of pheralsis or Apoplexy, the only death in our company, 3 in our Regiment. We have 19 in the hospital of measles, and that is all the sickness that we have, and tha will soon be well. ...write how Jake and Plisner ? is getting along, and whar he will live....

Letter of July 23, 1861 from Camp Gantt:

...Some think that we will go to Richmond, Virginia, some to Cumberland Gap, some to Manassas, some to Washington City. Tha had an engagement at Manassas Junction on Sunday. Jef Davis was thare in person, Buriguard & _____. Tha fought for 10 hours. I have not learned the particulars more than we come off victorious. We will go some distance for we have cooked provisions for 3 days. The first Regiment was paved off yesterday and started and tha have commenced paying off our

Regiment. We will get 22 dollars today, and when I get an opportunity, I will do what I said. Tom Brown is at Knoxville sick with the measles but is about well now. He will be with us in a few days, Bud B. is thar also but is about well. We had 3 new volunteers Sunday, Duke Brandon, Frank Lock, and Mr. Cobb. We have some sickness in camp. ...direct to Clarksville, Tn. Col Forbes 14th Regiment in care of Capt. Buckner.

Letter of July 29, 1861 from Millboro Depot, Bath Co. VA:
 ...I am about one thousand miles from home and in or on the battle ground, for the enemy is all about here for tha are lurking over these mountains and I would not be surprised if we was in an engagement by tomorrow. I seen two of our men today that was taken prisoner at Manassas point and 2 _____ not fight against the south. One of our men that was taken say that we had 35 men killed and 700 taken prisoner and tha was exchanged back. Tha fight yesterday at Manassas Point but I have not heard the particulars. I will now say something of our trip, we came all of our way by rail way, to Nashville, Tn. to Chattanooga, to Haynesville where we stayed 9 days. We then started for Lynchburg, Virginia, pass several towns; stopped at Lynchburg for 1 day thence to Stanton, stopped 1/2 day, thence to this point, and where next I don't know. I seen men in Lynchburg that was in the battle with thare legs broken, arms broken, some shot one place and some another. I have seen more this trip than I ever saw in my life if I only get back to enjoy it which I think I will. We have always come off victorious in all our engagements and the only way is to keep in good spirits, for the yankees can't stand cold iron. In the battle at Manassas our men through down their guns and taken thar Bouy knives, the enemy turned to thar heels and are runing our man says until yet. ...Tell Mr. Brown that Tom was about well the last account he is at Knoxville, Tenn. Bud Brandon is there to but about well. Tell Mr. Brown that I am in old Virginia cocked and primed for a fight, tell Wash that I would like to see him. Tell him to give my respects to all them pretty girls all of them. Pap, I was on the James River, the same river that Grand Pap use to go on which made me feel sirious and to think that I am now in the same state that gave you birth. I must close for I have not time to write anymore. Thar is but two of us to do or to act as sergent and it keeps us busy.

Letter of August 6, 1861 from Huntsville, Pocahuntas Co., VA:

...we are in Aleganey Mountains in 20 miles of the enemy, at the Big Springs, whose number is about 30,000 our number at Rich Mountain is 11,000 which we will join 3 or 4 Brigades in a few days. We left Millboro last Wednesday and came to this portion of the Aliganeys. We was 3 days on trains, we all stood the trip very well with the exception of the first day our boys, was not used to such hills and about 300 give out but at night tha all come up. Thare was no water to be had for 7 miles and the most of our boys could not stand it. I stood the trip finely and I am now stronger and enjoy better health than I ever did in my life and the most of our boys that is with us is well but we left Tom Brown and Dav Parker at Knoxville, Tenn. with the measels. But thar will be with us in five days. I would send some money home but I am fearful of it _____ the mails are unsartin if I get to a more favorable point I will send some to you. My Compnany has conferd the office of Ordily Sergent on

me the wages is fifty dollars per month. I commecd my tow(?) [tour] July 29th. ...Bud Brandon is with Tom Brown.

Letter of August 10, 1861 from Big Springs, Pocahuntas Co VA

We are within 7 miles of the enemy 6,000 strong that is posted out here but, tha are very strong at Beverly. No. [number] not known it is thought that we will have an engagement on the 12th day after tomorrow. We have about 25,000 men at this time, we are all well prepared to meet them and if Providence will smile on us we will gain the victory. We are camped in the Aligania Mountains 150 miles from Stanton and about 1200 Nashville, Tenn. father from home than I ever was before in my life and have seen more and if I ever live to get back this tower [tour] will be worth something to me, and has already. I have so far gained the confidence of my Company that they have elected me first ordily Sergent, which is the most responsible office in the camp with the exception of Captain. I execute the duties of my office satisfactorily to all, it pays very well fifty dollars per month yet a man [not able to decipher] his money, keeping books and records, parading company, drilling, detailing guards, it keeps one busy. To call the roll at 4 o'clock and up until 10, the last to bed and the first to rise. ...We left Tom Brown at Knoxville he will not recover we herd from him the first and he was very low. David Parker and Bud Brandon are at Knoxville but we except them in a few days. I want you to give my best love and respects to Mr. Brown and Family and tell them that I would like to see them, and that I would of stayed with Tommy but I was compelled to go since I command this. I learn that Tom is better and our boys that are able will be here tomorrow.

Letter of August 18th 1861 from Big Springs, Webster Co. VA:

I received your kind and affectionate letter by the hands of Dudley Parker and was glad to hear that you was all well. This leaves me in remarkable good health and in fact my health improves daily. I'm getting as fat as a bear, camp life seems to agree with me exactly. I sleep sound, eat hearty, rise early, and in fact this climate seems to agree with me. We are stationed at the Big Springs, 7 miles from Rich Mountain. We came on foot 80 miles to this point across the Alegania Mountains we are within 150 miles from the Ohio River. Wheeling is the nearest point as for when we will have an engagement we don't know. We understand from our scouts that the enemy has retreated and are still retreating to the Rail Road. At that place, I expect that we will have an engagement for the Yankees will fight like fury to sustain that point, if I can understand wrightly we are closing in for Washington City. We are the Center Column Commanded by General Lee, while Bureaugard is bringing up the right wing for Washington City, but you are aware how I am situated about getting news, even our Colonel and Major are not posted as reguards to our positions. We have some sickness in camp thare was two deaths last night, and one yesterday which caused some sensation. While on drill thar was a command given in the first Regt. some 600 yards from us to make ready and fire and by accident one gun was loaded and the ball passed through a young man and he died in a few hours. He was buried today with military honors. I was sorry to hear of the death of my first and fellow soldier T. J. Brown but he has paid the debt that

we all must pay, he was a true patriot boy. I would gladly of bin with him, but I could not, he died 6 or 7 inst. much lamented by all of our Company and especially our Captain. We have 63 in number in our Company now and 30 absent at home sick which I am in hopes will soon be with us and if we have an engagement to share our victory and applause. G. W. Sanders has not as yet come up with us but will in a few days. I have not time nor space to write as lengthy as I would wish but when I have time I will do so more lengthy. We have a good Captain now better good Lieutenants Hagler and Martin our first Ordely whom I succeeded. I get along very well with my office tho it is a very responsible one. I manage very well, giving general satisfaction. My wages have increased to fifty dollars per month which is paying better than eleven dollars, as for when I will be at home I do not know when but I will be thare by the 18th of next May if not before. George Sinclair, D. Parker, Duke Brandon, H. M. Knight and in fact all would like to see old Stuart [Stewart Co.] once more. I want you to write by David Parker. He is at home or Bud Brandon. ...We will leave this point next Wednesday. We will go 30 miles.

Letter of August 21, 1861 from Webster Co., VA:

... write to me when David Parker comes, for it is uncertain whether we get them by mail.

Letter of August 22, 1861 from Big Springs, Webster Co., Va.:

...we are under marching orders and are prepared with 2 days provisions all ready cooked, this looks like a fight but we have had this done now 3 days and no talk of a fight more than we had 3 days ago, yet we hold our selves in ready and at a moments warning day or night. At every roll call I impress it on the men to sleep with thare guns for we know not at what moment we may be called for but if we don't have a fight in 10 or 15 days, I don't think we will have much fighting to do this winter that is if we stay up in these mountains. We had frost here on the 15th and 16th and now cold enough for November. We are in our coats and blankets daily, it is now raining. It has averaged 4 days in each week since we came in the mountains. The old mountaineers say that it rained every day last [not legible]....give my respects to M. I. Wilkison, -----Brown, E. Sanders, Miss Hicks and all of the guys. ...tha have given me 1st Serjent place.

Letter of October 9, 1861 from Greenbrier, Pocahontas Co., Va.:

I recieved your kind letter by the hand of David Parker dated Sept. 12th ...we have not yet had any fight worth talking about. We was in a small engagement on the 13th of Sept. on Cheat Mountain. Our loss was 9 killed and wounded. That is out of our Brigade. Our Regiment did not fire a gun, tho we seen Yankees and heard bullets whistle. Our Brigade killed a good many and taken 9 prisoners. It was nearly a scouting party of 2 or 3 hundred men. We soon repulsed them. We are now stationed here at this point to reinforce for 2 or 3 points if necessary. We are expecting a fight at Kanauah Valley and if we repulse them thar I don't know when or where we will go....I wrote a letter to father last night concerning the purchase of a tract of land and other maters I think that he had best not buy now for times are too hard and likely to remain so. There is men from Stewart Co.

that lives in the 4th district across Cumberland River that say that land is cheap and good near s our homes are more dear to us than this mountainos country.

Letter of October 31, 1861 from Greenbrier Bridge:

...We heard that the gun boats 3, had come as far as Lineport on the Cumberland River and as far as Fort Henry on the Tennessee River. This is very exciting to our boys heare, tha would be ready to go at a moment's warning. Tha say that tha could sell thare blood with more grace thare than tha could heare, as thare homes and families and everything that is dear to them is thare and to think that tha cannot be allowed to go is disheartening for I do not believe that we ever will have a fight out heare. We never have had but one small fight yet and the Yankees have - Direct to Staunton, Va. 14th Regt. Tenn. Vols.

Letter of November 4, 1861:

I sent ten dollars home by Lt. Cathey he will likely mail it at Dover or give it to Mrs. Buckner. Capt. Buckner and she will mail it to you at Iron Mountain. But if you do not get it by the 15th or 18th of this month, I would inquire at Dover of Miss Buckner if thare was not a package of letters come to Dover by the hand of Lieutenant Cathey.

Letter of November 11, 1861 from Huntersville, Va:

I waid this evening and pulled down 163 1/2 pounds heavier than I ever was in my life. One might suppose that we lived high out in those wild hills, so we do on Bull Beef & crackers without any salts to salt our beef. Yet we get plenty of the finest beef I ever saw. We have moved [not legible] miles from which we was when I last wrote. We moved to this point on the 8th and as we thought we was going to Millboro but we recieved orders today that we would stay at this point for the winter but thare is camp news to night that we will go to the Railroad if so likely we come to Tenn. yet, I heard tonight that thar was 15 of our Cavalry men on a scouting [not legible] on the 8th, tha was [not legible] clift and tha seen a Reg. of Yankees passing. Tha was in the act of crossing a creek when our men rolled a large rock on them & killed 15 of them and fired on them & in thar round tha come up with 15 Yankees & taken them prisoners and brought them to Huntersville. Now I writ this as camp [not legible], but I doubt not its being true for we [not legible] such tricks on the Yankees & that is the reasons that we are kept here to keep back the enemy until the winter sets in so that tha cannot come in and then we will leave and come to Kentucky or Tennessee. We have no news that would be of interest to you for we are all down in the mouth since we heard that the Yankees was so close to our own homes. The winter will set in in a few days. The snow is now on the mountains, the water is getting up and our men are all badly clothed for thar is not 50 good pares of shoes in the Stewart County companies. The Montgomery companies have had clothing sent them but we have bin neglected. To see men going bare footed through the mud and water is hard to behold. But for myself I am very well clothed. I have 2 blankets and a big coat, good pants and drawers so I am clothed for the winter. I have 3 flannel shirts, all that I need is a good wool hat and then I am fixt. You stated in your letter that you had an idea of buying the Sills tract. I don't know how that will suit, it is some what out of the place but if you can get it on

a long trim [term], I don't know but it might be a good buy but money is very scarce and hard to come at. If you could rent a place until this war is closed and we get out [not legible] from Kentucky, you could buy a place for little or nothing for money will be hard to come at and people will be bound to have money and land will be cheap. I think if I was at home I could find a place that would be better than that thar. Do as you think best for times thar are not likely stay as when I left home. If you could rent the place that Ed Vinson was wanting to rent me near old Henry Vinsons on Tennessee River, it would do. I will pay the rent myself, but if you think you can make it pay don't let the chance slip. I would try Jones for the place that William Smith lives on perhaps he will sell that now, look around before you buy, for in my opinion tobacco will be dull sale for sometime to come for soldiers cannot live on tobacco yet we chew a good deal of it and at an exorbitant price. Tho if you think best to buy the place do so and I will help you pay for it. This is what I think of the matter, look before you buy.

I sent you ten dollars in a letter by Lt. Cathey to Dover and likely he will leave it with Mrs. Buckner and she will mail the letter to Iron Mountain. If not I would go to Dover and inquire if the letter come.

Letter of November 12, 1861 from Huntersville, Va:

I eat hearty, sleep sound, and rise early. We get 1.14 lbs. of beef per day, 1.8 oz. of flower or 3/4 lbs. of hard bread. But we prefer the flower. Sometimes we get salt and sometimes we go it gest so. We are use to anything, half starved, lay out all night in the rain on the wet ground and think nothing of it. Our Commisary said to me yesterday that we was proof for we could stand anything. When I went to draw provisions I asked for salt, he then told me that he had none and that we was proof for all the weekly men was dead and gone now. We are a rough looking set - beard long, hair long and uncombed, face and hands not washed for weeks. Clothes dirty and as soon as live as die and rather fight than eat.

We have now bin in service nearly 6 months and I have never fired my gun, altho I seen Yankees and heard bullets whistle over my head and cut limbs off of bushes in a foot of my head, but I can't get a chance to fight and I don't think we will if we stay out here in North Western Virginia. So turn over if you please.

God send that we all may all soon be ordered back to Tennessee for I don't think that we can stand it through the winter here for it is very cold now and from what all of the old settlers say, it will be a very hard winter. From the 22nd of July to the 24th of August., it rained 27 days out of 30. We have went through more hard service since we came out here than all the soldiers had in Mexico in one year. We have wadded creeks, slept on wet ground for days at a time, made our trail on rugged steep mountains for days. At least we was out for 7 days on a scouting expidition when we had that little fight yet we went strong like soldiers. We have a good many sick in our Regiment. So much that we are held in Reserve, our number not sufficient to go in a brigade, tho our sick are improving. This climate does not suit us, it is to cold and wet. The prinicpal disease are chills and fever, flux and typhoid fever. I had one attack of flux in August. I was taken the 20th and was very sick for 2 weeks tho

I am now as strong as ever and enjoy as good health as any in the Regiment. I sleep sound and eat hearty, tho I tell you that we have a very hard time here for it rains almost unanimously 3 days out of 9. Somethimes we are out of tents for we move every 2 or 3 weeks and the men [illegible] our transportation is not to be had so we have to do without tents sometimes for 2 or 3 days at a time and sometimes we have our bagage to carry in tole [tow].

Before I left home if I had of known what I had to go through I should of sayed that I could not go through, but a man does not know what he can do until he had tried. The men have gone through so far and not murmered yet. We have lost 5 out of our Company to wit. T. J. Brown and Robert Fakes, our neighbor boys. The others you do not know. F. M. Knight has bin sick ever since the 16th of August and is very low yet but I think that he will get well. Duke Brandon was taken the same time with fever and got almost well and taken the Measels and is now very low, but with kind treatment he may get well. John Boyle is also very low. Tha are all at Huntersville, Va. 6 miles from us. I have not heard from them for 4 days. As regards to your request, I will attend to it. We have not as yet made but one draw and I only drew \$20 then and I am now about out with the exception of six dollars.

I also sent 1 dollar in another letter and direct to Sam for to mail letters with. I will send you the money when I draw it. I only get 20 dollars per month. I drew for August, tha now owe me for Sept., Oct. & Nov. At least I now have 60 dollars owing me. I can send you 40 or 50 dollars the next time I draw but I don't know when the paymaster comes round. Now if you can make out until I draw and send it to you [,] you will be all right. Do the best you can & I will do all I can for this [illegible]. I drew 20 dollars but I had to buy an overcoat and other things so I could not send you any more. Yes I have about 10 dollars owing to me and I owe about 3 dollars. I made some money by changing money tha give two dollars hear to change ten, so I make some little by that.

Letter of January 20, 1861 from Winchester, Va:

You will excuse me for not writing sooner but I have had a bone Fellon on my thumb ever since the fifteenth of Nov. I had my thumb split twice. I will lose the first joint thare has one bone come out and the other one will come out soon. It is a great task for me to write. I recieved a letter from you the first of Dec. or Nov. which gave me satisfaction to hear from you and to hear that you was all well. I have no news of importance, we left our winter Quarters at Huntersville the 7th day of Dec. for Romney which point we now occupy we had to make the trip on foot about 200 miles. I was with the Regt. until the 25th of Dec. and I was left at Strasburg whare I remained 11 days sick with Billious fever and a combination of cold. I left thare and came to this place unable to go to the Regt. but I will go to the Regt. in a day or two being now able to go and nothing the matter with me but my thumb tho I am not able to handle my gun yet but I want to be with my Regt. Our Tennessee boys had some fun at Bath on the 6th tha run the horses across the Potomac into Hancock, and then bombard the town and run them to Romney. We followed them thare and drove them from thare, so this part of Virginia is clare of Yanks. There was but one of our Regt. hurt, a cannonball scaled the side of his head after it was about

spent. It nocked him down for but he is all wright now. Gen Anderson was heare last night from the Regt. on his way to Nashville, Tenn. he says that our boys are nicely situated in Yankee tents, with plenty to eat. We captured a great deal of plunder, provisions, horses, cattle, ammunition, to pieces of artillery. I don't know how long we will stay heare but it is reported that is Andersons business to Nashville. Now to get us back to Kentucky, tha have been fighting at Greenriver Bridge on the 13th, we have burned all the principal buildings from Bills old stand to Rowlets Station on Greenriver and tore up the railroad to that point. I expect if we are ordered back we will go thare. We have a good deal of sickness in our Brigade only 1200 men for duty on the 12th, yet tha are improving now. We had the misfortune to luse our Captain tho that you are aware of I suppose tho tha have elected one, C. L. Martin, 2nd Lt. in our Co., he is a fine young man yet he cannot fill the place as Buckner did. You must excuse me for not giving you more news of our army, now, but when I go to the Regt. I will wright more fully. Give my respects to all enquiring friends and tell them that I will be at home by the first of June if nothing happens and give them the full history of North Western Virginia. [illegible] a secret movement from Cheat Mountain since Gen. Jackson give them such a brushing on the 7th. we are well fortified out heare at least we have plenty of men thare is now 8 or 10 Regiments heare. The Virginians are preparing to build huts for winter quarters heare but we will have to go some whcare soon for provisions are very scarce now and the transportation is bad. The roads are cut all to pieces and are teams are all broke down.

I would of complied with my promise but Col. Brandon sayed it was not safe to do so. I intended to send it by Buckner but he was gone before I knew it but I will have a chance in a few days I think tha are sending the boys home that have died to thare friends & I think I can get a good opportunity. I want you to write to me and if you stand in immediate need I will send some in a letter by mail and risk it. Direct to Staunton, Va. and tha will be forwarded on to me. Write and give me all the news, my complints to Bob & Elvira, tell to kiss MEW for me. Tell B & E that I will be at home soon to be good children, tell Sam not to go to see tha girls to often and not to go to the place I ole him of. This leaves me fat and find able to eat all that I can get, in hopes this will find all well. Write soon, good bye.

I want you to write to me soon, I sent ten dollars in a letter by Lieut. Cathy to Dover and he will either mail it or Captain Buckners wife will likely leave the bundle of letters with her. If so she will mail them. He started from heare the 30th yesterday and in fifteen days the letter should be in Dover or at Iron Mountain. If you do not get it you had better call at Dover and see Mrs. Buckner. She may neglect mailing it. I would send more but I did not wish to send much at a time. I only drew \$20, one months wages but we will draw all in a few days. Our pay rolls are all made out and we had a general inspection today. I have no use for money out here and I will send it all home and if you need any use it or use all the money I sent was Confederate money good all over the Southern Confederacy. I am doing as well as one could out in Va. at this time. I have the [illegible] as good as any Ordely Sergeant in the Regt. The Adjutant Sergt. Major say that tha have less troubles with my reports than tha have with any. I believe that I have the confidence of all my Company so far as I know. I always try to do my duty as near as I can. I have no difficulties with any tho I have a hard time, I try

to make the best of it. Best thing is we have the best Captain in the Regiment. He has the confidence of the Regt. and it is suggested that he will be Major. I would hate to give him up for I don't believe that his place could be filled as well by any person.

Our mess all buy such things as we can eat, potatoes, milk & butter, for we only draw flower Beef & salt and that is dry eating so when we can get such things but tha sell them very high - 40 cents per gallon for milk, 50 cents for butter and other things in porporation. Tobacco from 50 cents to one dollar per plug, yet I have bin a saving as I could be but I must heare my porportionale part, as for when we will draw I don't know. The 18th of this month tha will be owing us three months wages and as soon as I get my money.... direct to Staunton, Va. Company D. 14th Tennessee Regiment, care of Col. Forbes.]

Letter of January 21, 1862 from Winchester, Va:

I have written one letter home yesterday but as the mails are so uncertain, I thought I would write today. If I had of know it I could of sent my letter by Col. Brandon yesterday. He passed through here yesterday on his way home and I could have sent my money by him. But I did not know it until he was gone. Our troops are at Romney, 45 miles from here. I will start thare in the morning yet it is now snowing very fast it is cold out heare, a great deal colder than it is in Tennessee, but I think I can stand it 4 months longer. Thare is some of our boys that want to take 60 days furlow and 50 dollars bounty money and go in for the war. But I think I will get through with this contract before I go again. I want to see old Stewart [County] one time more and stay with the inhabilance a while.

[Note: The following was undated and unsigned.]

I have no particular news to write but I love to write to you and would be more pleased to hear from you but that is hard for me to do the mailes are so deranged that we seldom get one, but I want you to write to me when David Parker comes and if he don't come by B. L. (?) Brandon or by anyone that you know will come. I want you to give me all the news that is going and I think by the next letter that I may have some news to interest you for if we get half a chance I know that we can whip them. I was sorry to hear of the death of Thomas Brown one of my old friends and mess mates, to think now that his place is empty and when I call the roll I very frequently call his name before I think, which causes me to shudder for Tom was a boy that I liked. He was true patriot and soldier but he has payed the debt that we all must pay sooner or later. G. W. Sanders has not yet come up with us but we are looking for him every day. Give my respects to Mr. Brown and family and G. W. Brown, Jack Magenki(?) and Lady. Tell them I wish them all the joys and [illegible] my compliments to Uncle Sam, tell him that I have learned something of a soldiers life, I sleep on the ground and cover with the campas of leaves....

The following letter was written by B. H. and Mary Suddarth, the parents of Allen Tandy Suddarth to their children in Illinois. The letter is in possession of Joe Boyles of Mt. Vernon, Ill. March 28, 1862:

My dear children,

I received your kind letter of the 23rd inst. which gives

us satisfaction to hear of your good health and well doing. We never heard of your leaving Ky until Glazebrook told us. He says that all is well. Pleased we are, glad to hear it. He also tells us of rich cheap and good land, also of good water, so much so, that we are almost in the notion of moving to that country. I don't think that we could worst ourselves by so doing. We are living on the old farm where you left us. We raised a very good crop last year. We also had a fine garding. We all have had very good health since you left hear. We have not heard from you since last June until now. Tha was all glad to hear that you had [moved] into a rich country or land where you can make plenty and live well and school your children. We have plenty wheat and corn and meat in this country but it is very high. We have a good supply. I have rented a place about 5 or 6 miles from hear. The land, water, and building is all good. It is about a mile and a half or 2 miles from Tennessee River. It is the same place that Tandy rented last Spring. I expect to [be] moved in a few days. I have no news more than you have heard. The red claws of war is spread far and wide. All of your young men in this end of the county is taken prisoners. We heard all the cannon at Fort Henry and Fort Donnelson it made all nature quake and jair and trimble. The battle at Fort Henry was about one day. It was hot and heavy for that time. Our South lost 8 or 10 killed, but the north lost from one to 200. But this is rumer. But the battle at Fort Donnelson lasted 8 days. Tha began to skirmish on Sunday on until Thursday, it was then close fighting until Sunday. There was no cowarddice Shown on either side. Tha stood up like men and fased [fired] the cannon and fell like brave men. Tha never stopped to berry their dead until the fort give up. The woods was covered with dead men in places from one to 2 miles all Round & over. Tha was mostly union men. It is hard to tell how many men the north lost, but is certain tha lost a great number, over half there men. Tha had about 75,000 men. The South had about 25,000 men. This old country is thin and looks lonesome. Champin and old Brown is hear yet and no better. I think Jake is doing very well and we are doing much better than we was when you left. We have plenty of beef, bacon, and corn. I have

paid for 20 bushels of wheet growing, it looks well. Bob is doing very well. Emily and Be grows very fast. Tha crave to see you all. Mary Eliza is a little plump tode. She is very purt. We all would be glad to see you all if we can get off. It is quite likely we will move out to your country next fall. I have a land warrant that calls for 80 achers of land. I want you to see what can be done with it and let me know all about it as soon as you can. Perhaps Saddles might suit in part payment or Something else that I might have to let go in that way together with a little money in the Rounds, enny thing to get a home. As it regards other matters it becomes my painful duty to announce to you that your unkle Samuel is no more. He died on Tuesday morning the 25 inst. His death was sudden it was apparlexy or conjestive chill. It was not exceeding an hour from the time he complained until he was dead. You mother has sent you a lock of his hair and some of his bering clothes. We may all morn his loss. He was kind a kind and loving brother and a kind and affectionate unkle and a useful man in his profession. We give him a decent berrel so there let him rest from the change and troubles of this world. I intend this letter for Louisa as well as I do for George and Josephine. I want you to kiss all of the children for me and your mother. Tell them that we are coming to see them one time more. Tell them that we are getting old and feeble and dim sited but we can love as hard as if we was young people. We are much obliged to you for little Marys likeness. It afforded us much satisfaction to look at the picture and the lock of hair. Well farewell until we meet if not in this world let us try to meet in heaven. Don't fail to rite and rite often and I will do the same. So good by, goodby, goodby. We remain your affectionate parents until death

/s/ Mary and B. H. Suddarth

P. S. We dont know where Tanday is but we believe he is not far from Nashville. I want you after you get better acquainted to rite me all about your's country then if I like your disscription I will come this summer and look at it.

Tangling the Branches of a Family Tree

"Proof that a man can be his own grandfather: There was a widow and her daughter-in-law and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man. The widow was therefore mother to her husband's father; consequently, grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great-grandmother. Now, as the son of a great-grandmother must be either a grandfather or a great-uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather."

—[Alexandria] *Louisiana Herald*, 4 May 1822



BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson

The City by the Lake by Timothy L. Takacs. Hardbound 6 x 9, 504 pp., appendix, footnotes, complete name index. Order from First Tennessee Bank, 429 West Main Street, Hendersonville, TN 37075. \$22.95 plus \$3 shipping and handling. TN residents add 8.25% sales tax (\$1.89 per copy).

Carefully researched and completely documented, this detailed history of the City of Hendersonville in Sumner County, Tennessee covers the time period from 1780 to 1969 and includes information on many different families. It will be of special interest to genealogists researching the early pioneer families of Sanders, Smith, Donelson, Bradford and others. There is a chapter on the historic homes of Hendersonville with information on their owners, the Berrys, Callenders, Lunas, and Comers, among others.

The appendix includes a reproduction of a pamphlet on the city prepared and published by the League of Women Voters of Hendersonville in 1968. There are 12 pages of photographs and illustrations in the book. Anyone with roots in the Hendersonville area will want to add this thorough history of the city to their library!

* * *

Henry Cluck Deceased 1841 and His Descendants by J. Merritt Graves, Ph.D. Softbound 8 1/2 x 11, 74 pp., complete name index. Order from Graves Publishing, 5448 Hill Road Circle, Nashville, TN 37220. \$20 prepaid.

In addition to the Clucks of Wilson County, Tennessee, this book includes information on the families of Burke, Lannom, Vaughter, Daughity, Arnold, Hobbs, Ricketts, Harris, Weatherly and Merritt. The numbering system is workable. A list of sources as well as a section of old photographs are included in this well organized genealogy.

* * *

Colvett Family Chronicles by Latayne Colvett Stanfill. Hardcover 6 x 9, 635 pp. (acid free), complete name index, photographs, illustrations. Order from Heirloom Press, PO Box 6916, Glendale, CA 91225-0916. \$45 prepaid. California residents add 8 1/4 sales tax.

This professional offering includes information on the Colvet beginnings as well as the families in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Four appendices are included as well as thorough footnoting. The every name index features the inclusion of maiden names of wives.

* * *

Genealogies Catalogued by the Library of Congress Since 1986. Hardcover 9 1/4 x 11 3/4, 1349 pp. Order from Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Service Section, Washington DC 20541-5017. \$70 prepaid.

This huge book is packed full of information on family genealogies. It is arranged conveniently in alphabetical order by surname rather than by the author's name. Its usefulness is enhanced by two unique features...a listing of established forms of surnames with cross references to variant spellings and a listing of family histories which have been converted to microfilm. Many of these are 19th century books whose pages have become brittle. This is an excellent reference tool for any genealogist's library and archives and libraries will find it indispensable!

NATURALIZATION PROCEDURES

by Irene Griffey

Tracing the family back to the first generation American and the country of its origin is the goal of every genealogist. Early America was filled with immigrants. The alien attained American citizenship by naturalization and a knowledge of the naturalization process is of the greatest importance to the genealogist in attaining this goal. Different naturalization laws applied during different periods of American history. The researcher must place the immigrant ancestor in time and place and become familiar with the prevailing naturalization laws at that specific time before beginning the search. It must be remembered, however, that not all aliens were naturalized; some just failed to comply with the naturalization laws and went unnoticed. Only requirements for citizenship before 1848 will be discussed.

During the colonial period only those persons not from the British Isles were aliens. Those persons from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland were considered citizens already because of British control of the colonies.¹ When immigrants of other nationalities began to arrive, they were required to take oaths of allegiance and become naturalized by presenting themselves in court.² After the revolution, persons from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland were also required to complete the naturalization process.

An English Parliamentary Statute in 1740 required the applicant to have resided in a particular colony for seven years. Any free, white male, twenty-one years of age was eligible to apply for naturalization. Before land could be purchased in the colony it was required that the alien make a declaration of his intent to obtain citizenship. Naturalization in groups was permitted. After the seven year waiting period, a prospective citizen could appear before a magistrate and take an oath of loyalty to the Crown and the colony and thus obtain citizenship.³ Before and just after the American Revolution some of the colonies enacted naturalization laws of their own.⁴

At the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, any white person of European descent who had been born in the colonies and who was loyal to the cause

of the American Revolution automatically became a citizen of the United States. Many new colonies enacted their own laws pertaining to citizenship in that particular colony. A citizen of one particular colony was not, however, considered a citizen of the other colonies. In 1778, the Articles of Confederation decreed common citizenship in America regardless of the state from which a citizen came.⁵

Although naturalization records may be found in local courts, after the revolution naturalization was begun and controlled by the federal government. The first federal naturalization law was enacted March 26, 1790 and was probably based upon the 1779 statute of Virginia, one of the seven former colonies who had enacted state naturalization laws between 1776 and 1789. The 1790 law enacted by the federal government required a two year residency in the United States and one year residency in the alien's home state. No declaration of intention was required. All free white males twenty one years old were eligible. Loyal indentured servants who had resided in the colonies at the time of the revolution were automatically citizens.⁶

The 1790 naturalization law was repealed and replaced by an act of January 29, 1795, which required an alien to have been (1) a resident of the United States for five years instead of two (2) a resident of his home state for one year (3) to file a declaration of his intent to become a citizen three years before he could be admitted as a citizen. This act required the applicant to be of good moral character, to denounce any title of nobility, and to swear an oath of allegiance to the United States.⁷ Wives and children automatically became citizens. Single women over twenty one years could apply for citizenship.⁸

The 1795 law was repealed and replaced by an act of June 18, 1798 which increased the requirements for citizenship from a five year residency in the United States to fourteen years and increased the years of state residency to "declare intent" to five years.⁹ The new law required clerks of courts to forward copies of declarations of intention, the court of registry and naturalization proceedings to the United States Secretary of

State. It is believed if any lists were sent to the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., they were lost by fire during the War of 1812.¹⁰

In 1802, the years for residency was lowered from fourteen years back to five. This law reduced the time required to file an intent to become a citizen from five years back to three. The alien was required to have resided in the state only one year. All free, white males, of twenty one years were eligible to apply for citizenship. Other changes at this time required aliens to register with the court on arrival but this requirement was repealed in 1828. If an alien died after declaring intent, his widow and children became citizens automatically. Those serving in the military could become citizens after honorable discharge.¹¹

In 1804, naturalization was permitted to aliens residing in the United States between June 18, 1798 and April 14, 1802, without previously making a declaration of intent. On March 3, 1813, the alien's residency was required to be continuous. An act of 1824 again required the time between the filing of an intent and naturalization to have been two years. In 1828, an alien living in the United States between April 14, 1802 and June 18, 1812 and who had continued his residency was not required to have filed a declaration of intent.¹²

Basically, there were five steps to be taken in obtaining American citizenship. The alien could apply to any court of record.

1. Aliens were required to register from 1798-1828.
2. A declaration of intention to become a citizen was required.
3. A petition for naturalization was required.
4. The court granting citizenship was required to issue an order based upon the petition and oath of allegiance.
5. A certificate of naturalization must be issued.¹³

These laws continued, with minor changes, until 1906, when a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was created "to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States."¹⁴

If the country of birth can be obtained from census records of 1850 and after, the researcher will have some direction in which to proceed. It should be remembered, however, that not all immigrants entered the country via the port nearest their final destination. Records have been found for those persons immigrating from Ireland ca 1850, with family in Pennsylvania, to have entered the country through New Orleans.

¹ Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy* (Baltimore: Gen. Pub. Co., Inc., 1977). page 350.

² George K. Sweitzer, *Pennsylvania Genealogical Research* (Knoxville: Priv. Pub., 1986), page 133.

³ Arlene Eakle & John Cerny, *The Source* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Pub. Co., 1984), page 470.

⁴ Exceptions were Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. See James C. & Lila Lee Neagles, *Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor* (Logan, Utah: The Everton Publishers, Inc.), p. 33

⁵ Ibid, page 34.

⁶ Arlene Eakle & John Cerny, *The Source* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Pub. Co., 1984), page 470.

⁷ John J. Newman, *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures 1790-1985* (Indianapolis: Indiana Hist. Soc., 1985) pages 6 & 7.

⁸ Arlene Eakle and John Cerny, *The Source* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Pub. Co., 1984) page 470.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ John J. Newman, *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures 1790-1985* (Indianapolis: Indiana Hist. Soc., 1985), page 7.

¹¹ Arlene Eakle & John Cerny, *The Source* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Pub. Co., 1984) page 470.

¹² John J. Newman, *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures 1790-1985* (Indianapolis: Indiana Hist. Soc., 1985) page 7.

¹³ Ibid, page 3.

¹⁴ Ibid, page 10.

After reading the following naturalization papers, Juanita Patton became interested in Hugh Calgy's identity. The Calgy surname does not appear in the current telephone directories. This article may be of help to the descendants of Hugh Calgy in finding their lost ancestor.

HUGH CALGY BECOMES U. S. CITIZEN

Contributed by Juanita Patton

United States of America
State of Tennessee Sumner County
Circuit Court

"Be it remembered that on this 18th day of October 1843 personally appeared in open Court Hugh Calgy aged about 52 years a native of Ireland who declares on oath that he landed in the City of New York direct from Ireland early in September last, where he remained but a short time, then then set out for the town of Gallatin in the aforesaid County and State where he arrived on or about the 25th of September 1843, the place of his distination when he left his native country, at which place he has fixed his Domicil, That it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince potentate state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to her present Reigning Majesty Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of which he is now a subject He asks to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of an American Citizen.

"Sworn to before me in open court
this 18th day of October 1843
/s/ G. F. cket, Clk

/s/ Hugh Calgy"

United States of America
State of Tennessee Sumner County
Circuit Court for Said County
October Term 1848

"Be it remembered that on this 3rd day of October 1848 came personally into open Court Hugh Calgy a native of Ireland and produced to the Court his declaration showing to the Court that the same had been filed in said Court on the 18th of October 1843 in the County of Sumner and State of Tennessee at Gallatin wherein he had solemnly declared on oath that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince Potentate State or Sovereignty whatever, and more particularly to her then Reigning Majesty Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of which he was then a subject. And the said Hugh Calgy having now on oath absolutely and entirely renounced an abjured all allegiance and fidelity to any Prince Potentate State or Sovereignty whatever and more particularly to her present Reigning Majesty Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as aforesaid And having also taken an oath to support the Consitution of the United States He further states that he has borne no hereditary title of nobility in the Kingdom from which he came and hereby renounces especially all titles of nobility in said Kingdom or elsewhere, And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Hugh Calgy is a person of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same And that he has been an inhabitant of the United States for the period of more than five years, and of the State of Tennessee for more than one year the Court do therefore declare the said Hugh Calgy a citizen of The United States with all the rights privileges and immunities to such citizenship pertaining."

WHO WAS HUGH CALGY?

In the U. S. census of Sumner County, TN 1850, Hugh Calgy, age 56, is listed as a farmer and owner of real estate. In the household were the following persons: his wife, Mary, age 48; Daniel, age 18; Michael, age 16; Hugh, age 13; and William, age 10. This census record also reveals that all members of the family were born in Ireland. The 1860 census record shows the household occupants as Mary Calgy, age 64; Daniel, age 29; Mike N., age 27; William, age 21; and Daniel's wife Mary.²

Daniel and William Calgy, sons of Hugh Calgy, Sr., are mentioned in the Goodspeed History of Sumner County, Tennessee. Their biographical sketch reveals that they "farmed the home place [in District 3] as partners for twenty years." The Calgy brothers and their parents, Hugh and Mary [McCauley] Calgy, were natives of the County Termaugh, Ireland.³

The family of Hugh Calgy, Sr. is buried in the Gallatin cemetery:

Calgy, William D., 1890-1950

Hugh, Sr., d. 8 Apr 1854, Age 66 yrs

Mary, Wife of Hugh Galgy, Sr., d. 18 Oct 1864, Age 80 yrs

Hugh, Jr., 19 Sep 1835 - 25 Nov 1858

M. N., d. Sep 1864, Age 33 yrs

Mary D., Wife of Daniel Calgy, d. 11 Jan 1884, Age 65 yrs

Daniel, d. 20 Jun 1908, Age 82 yrs

William, d. 7 Jan 1890, Age 52 yrs⁴

¹ Hugh Calgy Report, Document No. 9053, Lawsuits, Microfilm, Sumner County Loose Records, Sumner County, TN Archives, Gallatin. Transcribed for publication by permission of SCA.

² U. S. Census of Sumner County, 1850 and 1860, Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville, TN.

³ The Goodspeed Histories of Sumner, Smith, Macon, Trousdale Counties of Tennessee (Originally published 1887; Reprinted Columbia, TN: Woodward & Stinson Printing co., 1972), page 861.

⁴ Margaret Cummings Snider and Joan Hollis Yorgason, Sumner County Cemetery Records (Owensboro, KY: McDowell Publications, 1981).

The Family Tree

*I think that I shall never see
The finish of a family tree,
As it forever seems to grow
From roots that started long ago
Way back in ancient times,
In foreign lands and distant climes,
From them grew trunk and branching limb,
That dated back to times so dim.*

*One seldom knows exactly when,
The parents met and married then;
Nor when the twigs began to grow
With odd-named children row on row,
Though verse like this is made by me,
The end's in sight as you can see,
'Tis not the same with family trees
That grow and grow through centuries.*

Author unknown, quoted from "Gates Researcher"
sent in by Louise Cox

TENNESSEE'S SCHOLASTIC CENSUS RECORDS

by Shirley Wilson, CG

A little known source for twentieth century genealogical research in Tennessee can be found at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, among the county records of the Board of Education. These records are sometimes referred to as Scholastic Census or Tennessee Educational Census records.

In 1945 the Tennessee State Legislature passed a law requiring all county and city school systems to take a census enumeration of all children up to 18 years, biennially, beginning in 1946. The enumerator was required to visit the residence of the family and obtain the full name, date of birth, age, sex, nationality, place of residence, name and address of parent or persons in parental relation, the name and location of the school where the child is enrolled, the distance of the school from the home, and the name and address of the employer of any child [Tennessee Public Acts, 1945 Chapter 141].

Although originally intended as an every other year process, it must have become apparent that a complete census enumeration was too time consuming to prepare so frequently. The census was taken in 1946 and 1948, but it was 1952 when a third one was completed and 1956 before a fourth was completed.

A typical record used a regular census format and, in addition to what was required by law, included such information as the name and birth year of the parents, and both of their occupations. In some counties in certain years, the maiden name of the mother was listed. The children were listed in birth order with first, middle and last names and their exact birth date. Their address, school and grade were also listed [see example].

While the majority of the records now available at the state library are for the years 1946, 1948, 1952 and 1956, there are some records for other years in some counties. Earlier records are available for Obion and Robertson counties. The information on these early records includes only the names of the parents and their birth years and the birth years of the children.

UTILIZING THE RECORDS

While these census records vary somewhat from year to year and from county to county, they include much information of value to the genealogist and are well worth pursuing. There are several factors to consider when using these records at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The records were microfilmed by county, apparently in the order in which they were kept by the individual county. Most are arranged by year, then in alphabetical order according to school or school district. In most cases you will need to know the county and the school the children attended if you wish to locate a family quickly. In Carroll and Henderson counties, the records for the entire school system for all four census year have been arranged together alphabetically.

It should also be remembered that this is strictly a school census. If there were no children in the family under 18 years of age, no census would have been taken. Family members other than the parents, such as grandparents and other relatives, would not be listed.

AVAILABILITY

The state of Tennessee has microfilmed only a small portion of the records which must have been created by this law. These are available for research at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. A listing of the counties available is included with this article. Information on the records has been added to the individual county listing of microfilms and the films themselves have been added to the county microfilm collection.

Because these records are not indexed, the Tennessee State Library and Archives will not search them for you through a mail request. You must visit the library or hire a researcher to obtain them.

The state microfilmed only those records which were made available to them during the process of their regular county microfilming. If you do not find the records you seek, you may want to inquire at the office of the Board of Education in the county to determine if the records still exist.

Persons needing family information after the federal census in 1920 will find these records extremely helpful. Their preservation is important in that future generations will benefit from the availability of census records between the regular federal census years.

Anderson - 1948, 1952, 1956
 Carroll - 1946 to 1956 alphabetically arranged
 Chester - 1956
 Clay - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Fayette - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Fentress - 1946, 1952, 1956
 Franklin - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Hamblen - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Hardeman - 1946, 1956
 Haywood - 1948, 1952, 1956, 1964, 1968
 Henderson - 1946 to 1956 alphabetically arranged
 Lauderdale - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Monroe - 1946, 1948
 Morgan - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956
 Obion - 1919, 1927, 1946, 1952
 Robertson - 1907-1911, 1912-1916, 1917-1919, 1921-1925, 1927-1933, 1935, 1937-1939
 Unicoi - 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956

TENNESSEE EDUCATIONAL CENSUS																																									
1. Name of Head of Household <u>Burchett Melvin</u>												Date <u>March 15, 1946</u>																													
2. County <u>Henderson</u>												3. School System <u>Henderson County</u>																													
5. Names of Living Parents or Guardian												6. Year of Birth		7. Mailing Address						8. Employed		10. Principal Occupation																			
Father <u>Burchett Melvin</u>												1944		<u>Lexington, Ky.</u>						10. X		<u>Farming</u>																			
Mother <u>Burchett Clara Mae</u>												1910								9																					
Guardian																																									
11. Names of Additional Persons (Less than 19 years of Age Dec. 31, 1943) Living at Residence												12. Sex		13. Place of Residence		14. Date of Birth				15. Age		16. Sex		17. Nationality		18. Unemployed		19. Name and Location of School in which Enrolled or Belongs				20. Enrolled		21. Enrolled		22. Enrolled		23. Enrolled		24. If Employed Name and Address of Employer	
(Last) (First) (Middle)												M		F		Mo. Day Year				Yr.		M		F		Yes No		School				In		Out		School		Employer			
1. <u>Burchett Marguerite Ruth</u>												F		<u>Lexington, Ky.</u>		<u>8 19 1928</u>				<u>17</u>		X		F		X		<u>Lexington, Ky.</u>				<u>9</u>		<u>9</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>Gen. Store - Putnam</u>			
2. <u>Burchett Mary Ann</u>												F		<u>"</u>		<u>10 4 1933</u>				<u>15</u>		X		F		X		<u>Lexington, Ky.</u>				<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>"</u>			
3. <u>Burchett Albert Dudley</u>												M		<u>"</u>		<u>11 4 1932</u>				<u>13</u>		X		F		X		<u>"</u>				<u>"</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>"</u>			
4. <u>Burchett Joseph Dalton</u>												M		<u>"</u>		<u>10 4 1934</u>				<u>11</u>		X		F		X		<u>"</u>				<u>"</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>"</u>			
5. <u>Burchett Carl James</u>												M		<u>"</u>		<u>6 10 1937</u>				<u>8</u>		X		F		X		<u>"</u>				<u>"</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>"</u>			
6. <u>Burchett William Larry</u>												M		<u>"</u>		<u>4 5 1941</u>				<u>5</u>		X		F		X		<u>"</u>				<u>"</u>		<u>"</u>		<u>"</u>		<u>"</u>			
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• A Separate form for Handicapped should be made in triplicate.

Remarks:

I hereby certify that the data furnished on this census card is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Granville Butcher

Mr. Vogt is the speaker for our November 21st Seminar. This article is just the tip of the iceberg of his impressive knowledge.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PUBLIC CLAIMS

by John Vogt

A Study in Depth—The Revolutionary Public Claims and their genealogical value.

Background

In many ways, the haphazard manner in which America slid into conflict with the British over the period 1756-1775, and particularly in the latter years (1774-1775) set the tone and conduct of the war, both on a national and state level of fighting. Correspondence to administering committees often began with the phrase "Everything is all right now, but..." or something similar.

The Continental Congress, which came into being in 1774 and was the only agency which functioned with the authority to prosecute the war, represented a united protest against the long-standing claim of the destruction of colonial rights by an arbitrary and capricious British governing system. The First Continental Congress adopted a ringing Declaration of Rights, directed a boycott against British goods (an act of rebellion in itself), and then awaited British reaction. When no redress of grievances was forthcoming from Britain, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May 1775. Although a clash of arms had occurred between British forces in Massachusetts and local militia units, and armed citizens were streaming into the Boston area from outlying areas and from other New England colonies in anticipation of further armed conflict. Siege had been laid to the British in Boston, and the Congress's first concern was finding a commander for this loosely-organized group of militia.

Into this picture came, of course, George Washington, and we are perhaps all familiar with some of the circumstances of his appointment. What is sometimes overlooked, however, is the behind-the-scenes discussions of the Congress delegates about the qualifications of their new commander. As equally important as his prior military experience was the fact that 1) he was a conservative Southern planter, and could bring the South into a conflict which was still localized in what many Southerners looked upon as Radical New England; and 2) he was a Virginian. No one disputed that without the material assistance of this state, the coming conflict would be most difficult if not impossible to prosecute. America was at a turning point--arbitration of arms--many Americans were reluctant to

use the term "war"—and Virginia stood squarely in the conflict, although more than three years would pass before serious fighting reached the Commonwealth.

Within a very short time, the colonial governments had transformed themselves into "states" as, in the case of Virginia, the royal authorities simply vanished overnight, leaving an administrative vacuum into which more radical colonials stepped. While the Continental Congress was coping with the monetary problems of paying for a war with little or no specie (from this experience came a whole series of paper money issues and the corresponding depreciation of these emissions--hence the term "Not worth a Continental) similar fiscal experiments were taking place on the state level. In Virginia, for example, paper money continued to depreciate precipitously as the war progressed, until by the end of the struggle, the rate of exchange was 1:800. (Continental currency was then trading at 1:40).

Shortages existed everywhere, but they were especially critical in supplying the continental and state forces engaged in fighting the British. Correspondence continually speaks of shortages of salt, meat, fodder, horses, and any and every thing which keeps an army in the field.

Record Keeping

Auditors' accounts still survive in the Virginia State Library and Archives which reflect the continuing reliance of military forces on provisioning from the local inhabitants, either voluntarily or against their will. The Virginia Public Claims is just a small part of this collection. Anytime state money was used to pay someone or whenever money was collected as the result of an act of the Virginia legislature, or even when funds were collected or disbursed on the county level, an account had to be sent to the state auditor. Thus there are many different types of records among this collection.

There are militia lists for a number of counties for the Revolutionary War; lists of delinquent and insolvent taxpayers; license reports; pension papers; records of the

Poor-House keepers; tobacco inspectors and warehouse reports. The list goes on and on and is well worth the time to examine.

Hening's Laws of Virginia contains many acts of the General Assembly to enable the Governor and the Council to supply the armies and navies of the United States and their allies, with grain and flour, clothing, provisions, wagons, beef, etcetera. To supply men and money seems to have been the greatest business of the Legislature. The regular army was recruited by promise of liberal bounties, by volunteers, and by drafts from the militia. For the assistance of the Carolinas, as well as to repel the invasion of our own State, the militia was called out. Provisions, clothing, wagons, and horses for the army were procured either by an assessment among the divisions of the militia or by impressment or purchase.

The land war was not concentrated in Virginia until late 1779 into 1780 and 81. Most of the goods impressed in these "publick claims" took place during that time period. There also are a few claims for impressments made for fighting the Indians on the western frontier. Presumably impressments prior to 1779 were settled on a case-by-case basis between the government and the individual claimant, and no organized record of the transaction was kept.

From Hening's Statutes..., May 1780 the need for provisions from the Virginia citizenry and the growing volume of military impressment resulted in the following legislation, entitled "An Act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessaries for the use of the army." Whereas in the present alarming and critical situation of the war with a powerful enemy in the neighboring southern states, it may be indispensably necessary to provide and collect in proper places, with the utmost expedition, large stores of provisions, either to supply our own militia or Continental troops or for supplying the troops sent by our good allies to the assistance of these United States; Be it enacted by the General Assembly, the governor with the advice of council, be empowered to appoint commissioners in such counties, within this Commonwealth, as they may think necessary for the purpose of carrying this act into execution."

The commissioners were to take an oath saying they would "diligently and faithfully, without favor, affection, or partiality, execute the duty and trust reposed in them." they were to examine the state and quantity of the provisions in the possession of every person and family within their counties, find where the supplies could be obtained and to purchase the same at prices set by the General Assembly. If the holder of such provisions or other necessaries refused to sell, then the commissioners were to seize them for the publick use with some restrictions.

The commissioners were to leave in the hands of tavern-keepers (publicans) a sufficient quantity of articles not only for the use of the family of the tavern-keeper but

as much as would be necessary to the accustomed consumption of the tavern.

Commissioners were to give receipts or certificates for the provisions at the rates set by the General Assembly. The certificates were to be payable at the treasury within six months of issuance at 6% interest allowing for the difference of value between the time of payment and the delivery of the articles which difference shall have been settled by the board of auditors. The holders of these certificates could use them to pay their next money tax or specific tax in kind or quantity. the certificates were also used as currency and assigned to persons in lieu of a bond or note of hand. The person who accepted them then went to court with the claim.

If any person should refuse to show to the commissioners his stock of the articles enumerated by the Assembly, the commissioners were authorized and required to break open in the daytime, any house, barn, outhouse, mill, or storehouse, or other outhouses where any such enumerated articles were suspected to be and seize them for the "Publick use" after leaving sufficient amounts for the use of the family. If flour was seized by the commissioners from bakers it could be stored with the baker for the purpose of being made into bread, paying for the baking with a reasonable allowance. If the baker refused to make the bread then the flour could be removed to a place where it could be made.

If anyone did try to hide or conceal their property the commissioners needed, and were they proved guilty in any court of record of so doing, they would then forfeit three times the value of the articles so secreted or concealed.

The commissioners were to make monthly returns of their collections to the governor. There were authorized storehouses for the safekeeping of the articles and they were authorized to hire or impress any horses, carriages (and their drivers), boats and other vessels and their crews for transporting the same and to hire persons and procure materials for making sacks, barrels, or other proper casks, or boxes for containing or transporting the same. In general to do all and every thing which was necessary for the procuring, collecting, and transporting the articles to such places either within or without the county as directly by the governor.

It was also enacted that any person who might forge, counterfeit, alter or erase any certificate granted shall be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, and would suffer capital punishment.

The court of each county was to ascertain and certify the proper allowances to the commissioners for their expense and trouble, which being examined and the errors corrected by the auditors for publick accounts, were to be paid by the treasurer. Any commissioner refusing or neglecting to act would forfeit and pay the sum of £1000 to the use of the commonwealth, to be recovered with costs by action of the debt in the county court of record.

In October 1780 the General Assembly passed an act for supplying the army with clothes, provisions and wagons. Each county was given a specific number of outfits to provide, each outfit consisting of: 2 shirts of linen or cotton, 1 pair of overalls, 2 pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes, one wool, fur, felt or leather cap. The county lieutenant or commanding officer of the militia in each of the counties were to be the judge of the quality of the goods. The county of Accomack was required to furnish 47 outfits; Albemarle 47; Brunswick and Greensville 102 suits, Caroline 93 suits, Goochland 43; Hampshire 26; Hanover 87; Louisa 41; Mecklenburg 54, Surry 28; York 24 suits.

In May 1779 the General Assembly repealed their act passed in 1778 preventing the distillation of spirits from corn, wheat, rye, and other grain. From the correspondence of the officers of the war we learn that one of the big complaints of the soldiery was they were not getting enough liquor; they were continually requesting additional supplies for their men. England had always issued a ration of spirits to her armies and navies, and the revolutionaries and their recruits expected and needed the same. From the records of the public claims, we can see that the army traveled well throughout Virginia; one of the major items listed, just behind beef and flour in quantity, was liquor in every conceivable variety.

It was of vital importance to the treasury of the state that the accounts be separated out into what was owed for the use of the state militia vis-a-vis the Continental forces. Therefore each item requisitioned had to be accompanied with the notation of its ultimate destination. Some counties did little more than list the commissioners, the names of the people from whom goods were received, their quantity and value, and whether the items was for state or Continental use. the "charts" or "tables" are found in the case of Elizabeth City County, Essex, and Hanover. A few other counties merely listed the name of the person and the goods themselves.

Most of the county commissioners were quite diligent in their record-keeping and give us a treasure-trove of genealogical and historical information about Revolutionary Virginia and her inhabitants.

Selected Examples

Louisa County - Isaac Ware for maintaining Robert Durram a sick militia man from King and Queen County 4 days, for burying sd. Durram and finding a coffin - allowed £3.

Orange County - Rowland Thomas for 3 diets, 6 bundles fodder for 2 horsemen with a prisoner cert. by Harrison Sevilant Sept. 1780 4s; said Thomas an ordinary keeper for sundries furnished a party of Dragoons from Albemarle barracks in pursuit of deserters from Col. Crockets Regt. Sept. 1780 £1-15-3; for fodder impressed

by a party commanded by Col. Samp. Mathews cert. by Mat. Kennedy baggage master Jan. 1781 £1-4.

Stafford County - Anthony McKettrick cert. by Geo. Burroughs for 114 gal. rum for militia on duty at Hunters Forge £45-12; cert. by William Price baggage master for Gen. Weedon for 20 quire paper, £3; cert. by Richard Young, Quarter master for a horse for the Marquis troops £22-10; cert. by Maj. Neilson for a ream paper £3.

Henry County - Frederick Fulkerson for 21 bu corn furnished Samuel Moore forage master to a brigade of wagons belonging to Gen. Sumpter of South Carolina; 3 bu corn for waggon horses belonging to Virginia militia on return from the southern army.

Documents

The documents known as the court booklets in the Public Service Claim Record Group 48, Virginia State Library and Archives are part of the Virginia auditor's records. the haphazard nature of the impressment rendered compensation difficult. Some officers and commissioners provided no certificates and many were lost. During the first Assembly session following the British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781 the General Assembly passed an act for adjusting claims for property impressed or taken for public service which said "sundry of the inhabitants of their several counties throughout this commonwealth, have labored under many hardships and inconveniences from the mode which has lately been pursued in impressing their property; insomuch that the auditors of public account have in divers instances refused to grant warrants upon certificates given for such impressment."

The law required persons with claims against Virginia or against the United States first to submit their claims and documentary evidence to the local county court. In each instance the court was to inquire into the accuracy of the claim, ascertain the fair market value of the commodity taken, and adjust all disputes before sending the claims to Richmond for payment. The claims for supplying goods to the Continental forces were forwarded by Virginia to the Continental Congress.

Full or partial reports from the county courts to the state auditors in Richmond survive for 69 of the 75 Virginia counties then in existence. Included are the accounts of most of the "burned counties" in existence at that time.

Not everyone who supplied articles to the armies is listed in the surviving records and not everyone who supplied articles did so willingly. It appears from many of the court booklets surviving that there was a prior court held to settle claims as many of the documents begin with "At a court continued and held for adjusting claims...." Many counties records these transactions in their minute

books or order books or made separate booklets out of them and kept a copy at the county of origin. You might be able to find these in the county courthouses today. For example, the Louisa clerk made a special booklet for the Louisa records as well as sending a copy to the state auditor. In one of the acts, the General Assembly required these lists to be done in alphabetical order. Fortunately, some clerks ignored this requirement and transcribed the summaries as they took place. Thus, if you are familiar with a particular area or county, you can detect families and neighbors traveling to court together on a given day to settle claims.

The Public Claims are also invaluable for placing a person in a particular county at a particular time. Numerous persons have said they have found ancestors listed in public claims records who simply did not appear on tax lists, deeds, or any other county records.

Not everyone gave freely of their goods; however, it is difficult to determine the extent of Tory or Loyalist feeling among the populace from the public claims summaries. The fact that Henning's Statutes are replete with legislation regarding the actions of Tories, their enlisting in the service of the King, being committed to jail, and then being allowed to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. The disposition of treasonous persons and deserters were frequently mentioned in the claims certificates, but little is known of their ultimate disposition.

A Case in point--Rowland Wheeler was discussed in the records of the General Assembly in October 1780 as being one of a group of persons from Henry, Bedford, Pittsylvania, Botetourt, Montgomery and Washington counties who since 1776 had taken an oath of allegiance and enlisted in the service of the King; subsequently they were seized and imprisoned by Virginia authorities. The General Assembly enabled them to take an oath of allegiance in the presence of a county magistrate and secure their release. In 1780 John Mead, a jailer in Bedford County, entered a public claim for the costs of keeping Tory prisoners. Rowland Wheeler was among the Tory list. At another public claims court in Bedford on 25 February 1782 Rowland Wheeler was allowed his claim for 375# of beef impressed from him. Whether the goods were given freely by him, we do not know. It would appear that he had taken the oath of allegiance, presumably in 1780, and was at least publicly at this time on the side of the United States.

Personality and Human Interest

As other authors have commented, the volume of goods impressed from Virginia citizenry was enormous. Yet no where is mention made that families were deprived of their livelihood by these actions. It confirms the fact that Virginia was very productive, and the public claims offer wonderful vignettes on social and economic history of Virginia at this time.

Troop movements can be charted occasionally by a local historian familiar with a particular county. And also important were many place names given in these records. A number of persons were allowed compensation for their homes being used as hospitals. Tavern-keepers who provided meals and lodging to small groups of soldiers were often required to go to public claims court to obtain compensation. Similarly ferries provide a good glimpse at the volume of movement of the army. For example, between March 1781 and November of the same year (following the British surrender at Yorktown), Samuel Noland and John Luckett, proprietors of a major ferry on the Potomac River in Loudoun County, laid claims for the following totals: 145 wagons, crews and horses, including fifty field guns and their caissons; 2,838 soldiers, including 1,200 British prisoners being transferred north after Cornwallis' surrender; 121 horses; 20 head cattle; 17 sheep, and pasturage for the animals. It would appear from this account that a significant volume of traffic was on the Virginia trails during this critical period.

Not every encounter between the army and the private citizenry ended peacefully. John Hereford, of Leesburg in Loudoun County, laid claims for the following in his deposition to the Public Claims court: for stablage furnished the horses belonging to the Virginia Line & other corps in Continental pay, also 1/2 cord firewood furnished the same £3-5-4; damage done a valuable dwelling house in Leesburg by a detachment of Continental troops for whose accommodations it was impressed (no person at that time living in it), & who left it on fire at their departure £40.

Finally, the names of service men occur throughout these records, and this is their primary value for genealogists: for example—

Botetourt County—Andrew Henry allowed for 32½# flour, 3/4 mutton for John Craig a Continental soldier; for boarding nursing the wife of Alex. chambers, a continental soldier, when in child bed; keeping her 8½ weeks and keeping her child 3 months by order of a magistrate.

Buckingham County—Randolph Jefferson for 7 bu oats, pasturage for 18 horses furnished by Stephen Perkins his overseer for the 3rd Regt. of Light Dragoons per cert. July 1781 by Presly Thornton Capt., 5 days service of Negro fellow for removing military stores to fork of Tye River per cert. by William Moseley. Or to John Hodnet for 6# bacon for Botetourt Militia on return from Marquiss head quarters pr cert. Aug. 1781 by Joseph Luney, Captain.

The list goes on and on. The various Revolutionary War patriotic organizations accept an ancestor's contribution through impressment as contained in these records as a qualification for membership.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

by Mrs. Betty M. Majors, Chairman
Coffee County Records Commission

Few counties in Tennessee can boast of a heritage of genealogical and historical records as comprehensive as that of Coffee County. Unlike some courthouses where housecleaning destroyed more records than the Civil War did, most Coffee County records are still intact. The county has been blessed with officials who cared about the preservation of the papers and books of their office. Of the large volume of records that has been left in their care, little has been destroyed.

In addition, the county has only suffered one disaster to its courthouse—a fire in 1872. Even this was not of significant magnitude to destroy many of the records. In fact, an original apprenticeship record dated Sept. 1836—an unbound half sheet of paper—still exists. Fortunately, some of the county officials who were in office at the time had “predicted” the fire, and were said to have hauled the deeds and other court records out of the courthouse in a wheelbarrow, thus preventing their destruction.

History of the County

Evidence of occupancy of the Coffee County area by Indians of the Archaic period as early as 8000 B.C. has been found on 31 sites within the southern two-thirds of the county. Also there are 28 Woodland Indian sites (1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.) recorded here. In the Dearborn Treaty of 1806, Fort Nash in the north-western corner of the county was called out in one of the boundary lines.

The earliest settlement within the county was near the current community of Needmore on Noah's Fork of the Duck River. By 1812 there was a grist mill, a tavern and a distillery within the county. Between 1820 and 1830, a cotton gin, saw mill and corn mill were built on Duck River.

In January of 1836, after a political struggle of about seven years, Coffee County was formed from the older counties of Warren, Franklin and Bedford. It was named for General John Coffee, a hero of the War of 1812. By the time of the 1840 Census, the population of the county was 8184, including 7079 free persons and 1105 slaves.

The first Circuit Court in the county was held at the Stone Fort Tavern in June 1836, but the records of this court, along with some of the early Chancery Court records, were destroyed in the 1872 fire.

Census Records

The earliest enumeration of the inhabitants of the Coffee County was the 1836 Tax List. Federal census records exist for the county for the years of 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920, and are all available on microfilm.

[For those who dislike reading microfilm, the 1836 Tax List and the census for the years of 1840 through 1870 have been published by the Coffee County Historical Society.]

In order to research your Coffee County ancestor before 1836, check the 1840 Census for several of his neighbors, then go to the 1850 Census and find the District in which he lived. An early map showing the districts before 1900 is available, and can be used to find the general area of the county in which he lived. Given this, one can ascertain which of the parent counties to search, going to Warren County for those in the northern part of the county, to Bedford County for those in the south west area, and to Franklin County for the south east section settlers.

Probate Records

The earliest will recorded in Coffee County, TN was that of John Messick, signed on 15 May 1836 and probated on 6 June 1836. Copies of the recorded wills are available in the bound will books in the office of the County Court Clerk in the County Office Building in Manchester, along with many of the original wills. The will books have been microfilmed by the state. The wills contained in these books have been abstracted and published for the years 1836 to 1906 by the Historical Society. Books containing administrator's, guardian's, and executor's bonds, letters and settlements are also found in this office, and most of these are available on microfilm from the State Archives.

Deeds

The office of Register of Deeds in Coffee County maintains the deed records from 1836 through the present day.

Also in this office are plats, deeds of trust and warranty deeds. Between 1806 and 1836, deeds covering land now within the boundaries of Coffee County were recorded in the parent counties of Bedford, Franklin or Warren. Curiously, some deeds before 1805 in Sumner County, TN give the Old Stone Fort (near present day Manchester) in their meets and bounds.

The genealogical value of deeds is well known. Deeds of gift showing relationships, sale of property for division among the heirs, powers of attorney, individual deeds from joint holders of property (usually held through inheritance), assignment of dower and the like provide priceless proof of family connections. The index to the deed books generally list only the first grantor and the first grantee, these sometimes being sons-in-law or administrators of estates. Each index entry showing any family name related to one's family by blood or marriage should be noted, and that deed read in its entirety.

Coffee County boundary lines have been moved many times since the county was formed, sometimes just a few feet, sometimes entire farms. The line between Coffee and Grundy Counties was especially susceptible to change. This necessitates anyone researching families living near one of the county lines to search the records of both counties with equal thoroughness.

One very important source of information on land records in Coffee County is the book Original Surveyor's Record Book, 1836-1887 by Dorothy W. Potter. This transcription not only gives the complete description of the land, but is illustrated with the hand-drawn plat of the property.

Military Records

Charles Sherrill, in his excellent article on Grundy County (Middle Tennessee Genealogy, Vol V, No. 4) lists sources of military records. All of these sources also apply to Coffee County, so they will not be repeated here. One should always remember to check the end of the original 1840 Census enumeration for Revolutionary War veterans living within the county. Often these veterans are not heads of household and so not listed in the body of the census. This is a very valuable proof of military service sometimes not available elsewhere.

Marriage Records

The originals of the recorded marriages of Coffee County are held in the office to the County Court Clerk. These are in bound volumes covering the years 1853 to the present and are available on microfilm. The Coffee County Historical Society has published the earliest marriage books in two volumes (1853 to 1870 and 1871 to 1897).

There also exist eight large boxes of individual marriage bonds for the years 1862 through 1922. Some of these bonds for the years 1882 through 1886 give additional information on the bride and groom, including their place of birth, age, and place of residence at the time of the marriage.

Church and Cemetery Records

The church within the county having the earliest existing records is the Garrison Fork Baptist Church near Beech Grove. The minutes of this church have been published by the Coffee County Historical Society (Volume IX, Number 4), and cover the years 1809 through 1910. The society has also published minutes of other churches within the county whose minutes begin at later dates.

The tombstone inscriptions found in Coffee County were read and published in 1970 by Verna Jernigan and Sarah Shapard. This 690 page volume has long been out of print, but is available for use at most local libraries.

Vital Statistics

Except for a handful for individuals in the early 1880s, birth certificates for persons born in Coffee County prior to 1914 do not exist. Those persons born before 1914 who were in need of proof of birth date could apply for a Delayed Birth Certificate. Several files of these delayed certificates for the years 1900 to 1913 can be found in Coffee County Archives.

The death certificates for the years 1908-1912 have been abstracted by this author for publication in the Historical Society Quarterly at a later date. The information from these certificates include name of deceased, date of death, sex and race, age at death, place of birth and place of death. Later death certificates give, besides the above, the name of the spouse, the name of the parents of the deceased and their birth place, the name of the attending physician, the cause of death and the name of person giving the information on the deceased.

Guardianship Records

Early guardianship information was recorded in both the County Court and the Circuit Court Minute Books. A Guardian's Settlement Book covering the years 1838 through 1869 has been found in the loose court papers and abstracted by this author for publication by the county historical society. Later Guardianship Books are kept in the office of the County Court Clerk. Adoptions are sealed documents, and not available to the public. Individual adoptees may petition the court for access to their own papers.

Published Sources

Several histories of Coffee County have been published. These include Coffee County, Then and Now and Mystery of Old Stone Fort, both by Basil McMahan, Old Stone Fort by Alexander Kocsis, The Old Stone Fort by Chas H. Faulkner, and Coffee County from Arrowheads to Rockets by Corinne Martinez. Articles on various aspects of the county's history have been published in both the Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly and the Tullahoma Timetable (the publication of the Historic Preservation Society of Tullahoma).

Early newspapers of the county have been microfilmed by the Tennessee State Library and Archives. There is no complete set of the early (pre-1930) papers, but isolated dates exist for the following newspapers printed within the county: *Manchester Conservative*, *Coffee County Democrat*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Times*, *Weekly Guardian*, *Tullahoma Guardian*, *Weekly Tullahomian*, and *Coffee County News*.

Anyone interested in history and genealogy in Coffee County owes a real vote of thanks to Mrs. Betty Bridgewater, editor of the Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly, and her group for collecting private and public records and making them available to us. Although some of the 20 volumes which have been published are out of print, the Manchester-Coffee County Library has a complete bound set of these valuable resources.

Court Records

The minutes of the court systems in Coffee County provide an outstanding source of genealogy. Any of these courts can yield information on probate, guardianship, estate disputes, divorce, etc. They all have Minute Books, Enrollment Books, Rule Dockets and Cash Books. The indexes to all these books are woefully inadequate and researchers should check each page by page for the time frame of interest.

The Coffee County Court Minute Books cover the years 1836 to 1969 when the office of County Judge was abolished. At that time, probate of wills was moved from County Court to Chancery Court and the wills were then recorded by the Clerk and Master.

Early county court minutes include appointment of guardians and administrators, estate settlements, juries to view, hands on roads, paupers burials, and repairs to the courthouse, jail, poor house and other public buildings. Occasionally memorials to deceased members of the court and commissioners, and other items that were deemed of adequate importance were "spread upon the minutes of the court". One of the most interesting of these was note

of the weather on Jan. 3, 1877 where the "thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero...the snow on the ground measured 18 inches in depth on an average and hundreds of birds were found starved and frozen to death."

The Circuit Court Minutes (1852 to present) record criminal court suits (most of which are indexed under "State of Tennessee VS"). Also heard in Circuit Court were guardianships, divorces and estate disputes, making them an often overlooked source of genealogical data.

The Coffee County Chancery Court Minute Books seem to have suffered the most in the 1872 fire. The first existing book begins in Sept 1872 and the books continue until the present day. They record land disputes, estate settlements, contract disputes, suits against partnerships and dissolving of partnerships. Probate information shown in these minutes sometimes deals with the estates of persons who have been dead for as much as 40 years. (Case in point, we have a 1876 lawsuit in which the intestate died in 1837. This suit names the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the deceased.)

Because of the dedication of the county officials and clerks of the above courts, Coffee County has a virtual gold mine of history and genealogy in the Court Loose Papers. These are, as the name indicates, unbound court records including term papers, original bills, exhibits, and depositions to the cases heard in the courts. Many of the term papers are included in the minute books, but only part of the original bills and none of the exhibits or depositions are recorded in the bound volumes.

Following the lists of the complainants and defendants, the loose original bills are of the form "Complainants show your Honor that James Taylor died in Coffee County in Sept. 1870, that complainants are his children by his first wife whose maiden name was Nancy Bailey and who died in the year 1844...The defendants are his children by the second marriage."

Depositions which accompany the original bills usually begin with the name, age and place of residence of the witness, followed by his relationship to either the complainant or the defendant. The complicated family connections spelled out in these depositions could probably never be unearthed elsewhere such as: "my aunt was married to his second cousin and my brother's wife's oldest sister was his first wife". The exhibits to the lawsuits can contain originals of wills, deeds, plats, and letters and other valuable genealogical data.

Needless to say, the volume of paper generated by these Coffee County law suits would make research next to impossible were it not for a dedicated group of workers who, over the last five years, have cleaned and placed these

loose papers in individual files. Following this filing, a full name index to the entire file was made and the papers microfilmed. The County Court Loose Papers through 1914 (a total of 1741 files) have also been abstracted and will be published by the Coffee County Historical Society in the near future. The Chancery Court Papers through 1902 (1146 files) have been indexed and are being microfilmed at this time. Work is now proceeding on both the criminal and civil Circuit Court papers.

Microfilm Records

The Coffee County Commissioners recognize the importance of the preservation of the records of the county.

They have funded an ongoing project for the microfilming of all the records of the county. Because of their foresight and interest, the deeds, wills, marriages, the minute books of all the courts, and other county records have been filmed through 1991. This project is under the auspices of the County Records Commission.

The microfilm of the current records, along with those of earlier dates, may be obtained from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Copies of the films of the older records are also available at the Manchester-Coffee County Library.

As well as Chairman, Coffee County, TN Records Commission, Mrs. Majors is the Coffee County Historian, a professional genealogist, genealogical lecturer and instructor.

She is the author of several books of records for Warren and DeKalb Counties, TN and numerous articles for historical and genealogical societies.

Member: Magna Charta Dames, Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, Colonial Dames XVII Century (former national officer), Daughters of American Revolution, US Daughters 1812, Association of Professional Genealogists, various historical and genealogical societies.

Probably a mistake to let us know all this as there is no end to the articles she is qualified to write for this quarterly!

TULLAHOMA

Meaning and Origin of the Name by Dorothy Williams Potter

John Christmas McLemore, former Tennessee Surveyor-General and one of the largest land holders in the state, was a son-in-law by marriage to Andrew Jackson and brother-in-law of General John Coffee. A great land speculator, he, along with other Middle Tennesseans, was in Mississippi when the Choctaw lands were sold in the 1830s. From this sale a town company was formed and a new town, Tullahoma, was laid out in Mississippi at the present town of Granada.

John C. McLemore was in Coffee County Tennessee in October 1849 visiting Dr. T. A. Anderson. At that time Dr. Anderson discussed a new town being formed in Coffee County and McLemore then suggested the name Tullahoma, recalling the small town in existence 16 years earlier. Just as the area had been in Mississippi, the new town site here was marked with red soil, so the Choctaw word "Tali Homa," meaning red stone, was adopted.

Tullahoma Post Office, Tennessee came into being on February 5, 1850, the only place in the world that has carried the name since.

Following is the completion of the Land Entries started in the previous issue. From microfilm copy found at TSLA Record Group 50, Series 2, Roll 17, Book 54, labeled Middle Tennessee Entry Books 1802-1806.

JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE LAND ENTRY BOOK

Transcribed by Irene M. Griffey, C.G.

NATHANIEL McNABB: claimant of John Forgeson enters locates and claims three hundred acres of land on the waters of Spring Creek joining James Taylors land that he now lives on and to be so run as to include a place known by the name of the Poke Patch by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office of No. 524 haring date 22nd of October 1778 entered the 7 day of March 1803.

W 524 L 135 A 300 D March 7, 1803

ANDREW REED: State of Tennessee, Jackson County enters, locates and claims four hundred acres of land on Flinn Creek a branch of Cumberland River beginning on a beach standing on the north side of the wagon road and nearly opposite the mouth of a fork of said creek by the name of the Rush Fork and marked thus WMG 1803 running down the creek on both sides for compliment by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office of No. 553 haring date 26 March 1779.

W 553 L 136 A 400 D March 7, 1803

JOHN McDONALD: enters one hundred acres of land on the north side of Wolf River joining John Hinds and Frances Mayberry 4400 acre tract beginning at the northeast corner at a sugar tree and beech marked thus MJM running from thence to the north and south and east and west so as to include the vacant land that lies between other lines. John McDonald, Locator.

W 38 L 137 A 100 D March 8, 1803

JAMES MAYBERRY: a location for a certain tract of land lying on the south side of Wolf River beginning at the dogwoods standing on a small ridge marked LH between Lewis Harris and Fits(?) Garrott's improvement running east 80 poles thence south 150 thence west 80 poles thence north 150 poles to the beginning including the improvement of said Fits Garrots.

W 6 L 138 A 74 D March 16, 1803

BENJAMIN POOR: assignee of John (tight binding) - enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the waters of Wolf River beginning at a black oak and two dogwoods running south and west including the improvement for compliment. Benjamin Poor, Locator.

W 4 L 139 A 100 D March 16, 1803

JOHN SWAIN AND ARMSTEAD STUBBLEFIELD: assignee of Luke Lamb ferrel - assignee originally of the hairs of Luke Lamb included and the administrators of sd hairs enters two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson County on the headwaters of Brimstone Creek beginning half a mile below a small salt lick running up the creek so as to include the lick and two banks of iron ore. John Swain, Locator Armsted Stubblefield.

W 3018 L 140 A 2,560 D March 21, 1803

WILLIAM McNESS: in claimant of Mary Hall - State of Tennessee, Jackson County, locates, enters and one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the West Fork of Russell's Mill Creek on which fork William Prior lives beginning at a post oak on the east side of saide creek and on a large [tree] marked WMCC running then as the law directs for compliment by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office of No. 2103 for one hundred acres. Isaac Taylor, Locator.

W 2103 L 141 A 100 D April 21, 1803

JOHN CRAWFORD: assignee of John Adair - State of Tennessee, Jackson County enters, locates and claims one hundred acres of land on Roaring River on the Mouth of Lick Creek beginning on a beech on a sugar tree read so as to enclose the spring and improvement of William Harris now lives, entered this 21 of April 1803 by virtue of a warrant from Adair 305.

W 305 L 142 A 100 D April 21, 1803

BENJAMIN LOCKART: State of Tennessee, Jackson County Benjamin Lockhard clament of Joseph Tucker locates enters and claims fifty acres of land in Jackson County on the Eagle Creek a branch of Obed River beginning in the fork of said creek on two post oaks nearly east of where Benjamin Taltom now lives running according to law for compliment so as to include the improvement where Benjamin Talton now lives by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office No. 2916 for fifty acres issued in favor of Joseph Tucker entered this 22nd day of April.

W 2916 L 143 A 50 D April 22, 1803

JOHN WILLIAMS: Claims under Obediah Hammond, enters one hundred and fifty acres of land in Jackson County lying on the waters of Wolf River known by the name of Dry Creek including the place where said Williams now lives beginning on a black oak and dogwood marked thus JW running each way for compliment to include all the land fit for cultivation in said bounds. Stevenson Rowen, Locator.

W 72 L 144 A 150 D April 23, 1803

JOHN CARTER: Claimant of Micajah Thomas, enters six hundred acres of land lying in Jackson County on both sides of Eagle Creek the waters of Obed River including an improvement made by Alexandry Luit(?) beginning 250 poles east of the beginning of a 3000 acre tract granted to saide Carter and McNutty running North with their lines then East then North to the beginning by virtue of an [warrant of] Armstrong of No. 2497. Hennery rowen, Locator. Set void this 8th day of August by order of John Carter.

W 2497 L 145 A 600 D April 23, 1803

HENNARY ROWAN: Claimant of Micajah Thomas transferred this entry to William Mill for value received of him - Enters four hundred acres of land lying in Jackson County on both sides of the Wagon road leading from the Long Bottom on Obeds River to the harre cane hill known by the name of harris spring place and where William Mill now lives by virtue of a warrant issued from Armstrong's office of No. 2497. Hennary Rowan, Locator. Transferred March 12, 1804. The original warrant issued and too warrant No. 313.

W 2497 L 146 A 400 D April 23, 1803

CONRAD PETER: claimant of William McCormack enters three hundred and twenty acres of land in Jackson County on both sides of the Kanny Fork of Wolf River including the place where said Peter now lives and and running agreably to a survey made by virtue of a warrant issued from Adair's office of No. 303. Hennary Rowman, Locator.

W 303 L 147 A 320 D April 23, 1803

HENNARY ROWAN: Claimant of William McCormack enters three hundred and twenty acres of land in Jackson County on the Kanny Fork of Wolf River including the place where Samuel Blak lives and running agreeably to a survey made by said Rowan on sade land for compliment by virtue of a warrant issued from Adair's office of No. 303. Hennary Rowen, Locator.

W 303 L 148 A 320 D April 23, 1803

HENARY ROWAN: claimant of Donnel Yeats enters one hundred and fifty acres of land in Jackson County on the North side of Obeds River opposet and below the mouth of Eagle Creek and near John Wilsons line known by the name of the horseshow bottom running the meanders of the river for compliment by virtue of a Carter warrant of No. 175. Henary Rowen, Loc.

W 175 L 149 A 150 D April 23, 1803

JOHN LEE: claimant of Donnel Yeats enters fifty acres of land lying in Jackson County on both sides of the Kany Fork of Wolf river including an improvement made by himself beginning on a sugar tree and poplar marked thus JL running each way for compliment to include all the land fit for cultivation in said bounds by virtue of a Carter warrant of No. 175. Hennary Rowan, Locator.

W 175 L 150 A 50 D April 23, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of Stokley Donelson assignee of Benjamin Thomas - enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County, Tennessee, between Roaring River and the waters of Mill Creek beginning at a white oak, red oak marked F and 3 standing about one hundred and ten poles west of the northwest corner of a tract granted to Samuel Sanford which includes the plantation where Andrew McCare lives and to run north to a tract of 60,400 acres granted to said Donelson and east joining said Sanford's said tract and granted to Benjamin Shepard.

Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 132 L 151 A 640 D April 30, 1803

MOSES FISK: By virtue of a land warrant No. 190 issued by William Maclin, Secretary of the State of Tennessee enters two hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson County west of a tract granted to Samuel Sanford which includes the plantation where Andrew McClain lives beginning at a beech, two poplars and three hickories on a side hill at about twenty poles south of the northwest corner of said tract granted to Sanford and running west and south for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 190 L 156 A 260 D April 11, 1807

[Note: There is a skip of two pages here.]

MOSES FISK: By virtue of a warrant No. 191 issued by William Maclin Secretary of the State of Tennessee enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the watters of Roaring River southwesterly from Captain Mitchells and easterly of Coperas Creek beginning thirty poles west of two dead hickories and a dogwood which were marked for the southeast corner of a tract of a hundred and eight acres measured off for said Mitchell on which he now lives and are one hundred and sixty poles south of a large sweet gum standing near his upper spring to run west, north and south for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 191 L 157 A 100 D May 11, 1803

MOSES FISK: By virtue of Warrant No. 192 issued by William Maclin Secretary of the State of Tennessee enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the watters of Roaring River beginning at seven white oaks and several dogwoods standing on a rise southwesterly of the path leading from old Mr. Officers to Captain Mitchells being the beginning of said Fisk's entry by Warrant No. 189 to run East and south for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 192 L 158 A 100 D May 11, 1803

MOSES FISK: By virtue of a Warrant No. 194 issued by William Maclin Secretary of the State of Tennessee enters sixty acres of land in Jackson County on the road leading by one of said Fisk's fields to Elijah ewings to be on each side of said road northwesterly from Captain Mitchells and to include an old camp near where the path which passes from said Mitchells by his upper spring joins said road. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 194 L 159 A 60 D May 11, 1803

W. MACLISON FISK: assignee of Moses Fisk assignee of James T. Gains - by virtue of a supernumerary land warrant No. 16 enters two hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the waters of Roaring River beginning on seven white oaks and several dogwoods on a rise southwesterly of the path leading from old Mr. Officers to Captain Mitchells corner to one or two locations of said Moses Fisks and to run South and West for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 16 L 160 A 200 D May 11, 1803

GEORGE GEER: assignee of John Amis assignee of William Roberts - Jackson County, State of Tennessee. George Geer enters two hundred and fifty acres of land in Jackson County on Blackburns Fork a fork of Roaring River beginning on a ash and white oak on Thomas Williams corner on the east side of said fork and on a rocky point running to include the

plantation that the said Gear now lives on and including both sides of the creek for compliment. George Geer, Locator.

W 72 L 161 A 250 D May 17, 1803

THOMAS WILLIAMS: assignee of Furlison Roberts Jackson County, State of Tennessee Enters one hundred and fifty acres of land in Jackson County on Blackburns Fork a fork of Roaring River beginning on a ash, warmut and white oak on the East side of said fork and on a rocky point running a south course up the said creek including both sides of the creek and the plantation that the said William now lives on for compliment. George Geer, Locator.

W 351 L 162 A 150 D May 17, 1803

WILLIAM LEWIS: assignee of Stokley Donelson & others - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 5174 enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County between Roaring river and Sampsons Fork of Mill Creek south of the place which John Black got of George Hutcheson beginning at a sowerwood, white oak and poplar two hundred poles south of the northwest corner of Moses Fisk entry which includes the improvement and claim sold as aforesaid by said Hutcheson to Black to run east and south for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 5174 L 163 A 640 D May 26, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of Samuel Jackson - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 211 signed William Maclin enters fifty acres of land in Jackson County on the waters of Sampsons Fork on the north side of and joining his entry which he got of George Hutcheson beginning at a beech near a branch about half a mile east of the beginning corner of said former entry of said Fiske and to run west, north and east for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 211 L 164 A 50 D May 26, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of Samuel Jackson - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 210 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County surtherly of the place where widow Black lives beginning at a poplar and a dogwood some distance to the right of the near road passing by John Blacks towards Elijah Ewing and about half a mile west of the northwest corner of an entry this day made for William T. Lewis said Fisk locates (No Location 165 No. warrant 5174) to run west, North and east for quantity so as to include a large spring and cane land. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 210 L 165 A 100 D May 26, 1803

MOSES FISK: by virtue of a land warrant No. 317 signed William Maclin enters two hundred and thirty acres of land in Jackson County on the road which goes along the ridge between the waters of Roaring River and of Sinking and Sampsons Fork of Mill Creek beginning at a white oak and red oak marked F and corner to another location of said Fisk and about a hundred and ten poles west of the northwest corner of a tract granted to Samuel Sanford which includes Ander McLanes plantation to run north to the big tract, so called, granted to Stokley Donelson in 1795 and then west for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 317 L 166 A 230 D May 27, 1803

THOMASELLIOTT: assignee of Joel Oyer enters two hundred acres of land in Jackson County lying on the west side of Eagle Creek including the place where Jacob Meeks now lives being an improvement made by Euters Grigg run each way for compliment. Thomas Elliott, Locator.

W 2287 L 167 A 200 D June 11, 1803

MOSES FISK: by virtue of a land warrant No. 326 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the waters of Copers Creek south of a location made for John and Robert Allen on Warrant No. 4328 No. location 44 entered July 9th 1802 this location being twenty five poles south of a poplar and black gum marked as said Allens Southwest

corner by said Fisk present Moses Bingerman and Jacksons then to run east and south for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 326 L 168 A 100 D June 10, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of Stokley Donelson assignee of James Chipain - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 3254 enters six hundred and forty acres of land between Roaring River and Sampsons Fork of Mill Creek to begin thirty poles east of the southeast corner of his entry on warrant No. 3960; No. Location 45; entered July 26, 1802; then to run north, south and east for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 3254 L 169 A 640 D June 20, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of James Gaines - enters two hundred acres of land on the waters of Coperas Creek to begin twenty poles west of a poplar and black gum marked as the southwest corner of John and Robert Allen's location, present Bingerman and two Jacksons then to run south, north and west for quantity so as to include a white ashe, three bushes and three small poplars marked F and standing at or near the head of a hollow of a northwest fork which comes into said Coperas Creek. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 16 L 170 A 200 D June 20, 1803

WILLIAM ROBERTSON: assignee of Thomas _elton assee of Isaac Medeurel - enters six hundred and forty acres of land on the North side of Cumberland River on Bullards Creek beginning on a beach marked WR near the fork of said creek running up and down the creek for compliment including of John Lee's improvement and Andrew Blackwood's improvement where he now lives and also said Robertson's improvement. William Robertson, Locator. This 29th day of July 1806. I do hereby transfer one hundred acres of the above warrant and entry to Andrew Blackwood; one hundred to John Lee; and two hundred and forty to Jonas Bedford without recourse on me. Witness my hand the above date. /s/ William Roberson.

W 3937 L 171 A 640 D June 21, 1803

JAMES OAR: Jackson County, State of Tennessee. James Oar enters two thousand acres of land by virtue of a warrant issued from John Armstrong's office No. 658 and dated 24 June 1784 or as much as may be in the following rounds beginning on a double black oak marked thus JO amongst pointers on James Mayberry's line of 5,000 acres running north with said line until it intersects Hennary Rowen's survey of 330 acres thence an easterly cors with a conditional line so as to

include Alexander Akemon's improvement thence westerly to the beginning. James Oar, Locator.

W 658 L 172 A 2,000 D June 23, 1803

JOHN CHISUMS: assignee of Elijah Chisums - Jackson County, State of Tennessee. Enters fifty acres of land on Roaring River by virtue of a warrant No. 742 dated February 12, 1781..Issued from John Adair's office now kept by James Gains, Esq, beginning on a beech about 30 poles below the head of a large spring running up both sides of the river for compliment including the plantation whereon Isam Chisums now lives on. James Oar, Locator.

W 742 L 173 A 50 D June 23, 1803

ELIJAH CHISUMS: Jackson County, State of Tennessee - enters 170 acres by virtue of a warrant No. 564 dated 16th of May 1780 issued from John Adear's office now kept by James Gains. Beginning on a black oak marked EC on a bluff of spring creek running thence east for compliment so as to include Lard Chisums improvement where he now lives. James Ore, Locator. Made void by consent this 13th day of June 1805.

W 564 L 174 A 170 D June 23, 1803

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEN: assignee of Isaac Taylor, Edward Gordon, Isaac Taylor this 3 day of June 1804. State of Tennessee, Jackson County claimants of Joshua Thompson enters, locates and claims fifty acres of land on the south fork of Roaring River joining an entry of James Blackburn on the east and an entry of Nathaniel Taylors on the north the said fifty acres to lye cheaply on the east side of said creek by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office No. 2496 for fifty acres barcing date 27th of December 1791. Isaac Taylor.

W 2496 L 175 A 50 D June 27, 1803

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEN AND ISAAC TAYLOR: Made void by order of Isaac Taylor this 3 day of June 1804. State of Tennessee, Jackson County, claimants of John Shelby locates, enters and claims two hundred acres of land in said county of Jackson on the waters of Spring Creek a fork of Roaring River beginning on the Indian line nearly east of the southeast corner of a fifty acre survey of Nathaniel Taylor which includes Cornelius Crowley's improvement running west to Taylor's line and with the Indian boundary line for compliment by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office of No. 92 for two hundred acres. Issued 19 October 1778. Isaac Taylor, Locator.

W 92 L 176 A 200 D June 29, 1803

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEN: assignee of Isaac Taylor. State of Tennessee, Jackson County, claimants of John Gillehan locates, enters and claims two hundred acres of land in said County of Jackson on the middle fork of Roaring River beginning on a spruce pine and ironwood sapling standing on the bank of said river, the pine marked K it being a corner of a tract of land of John Cragfords Siner of eight hundred and thirty three acres by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office No. 2686 for two hundred acres issued 29 March 1782. Isaac Taylor, Locator.

W 2686 L 177 A 200 D June 29, 1803

JOHN FITZGERALD: assignee of James Easter, attorney in fact of William Corben. Transfers this entry to [hneville_on] & Abner Lee without any recorse back on Lee and with the warrant [can't read] James Fitzgerald, enters, locates and claims six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County, State of Tennessee on the north side of Cumberland River beginning on Simmons Creek on a sugar tree and a beech on Ephraim Paytons and Pruets south boundary line and running down said creek on both sides so as to include the vacant land on said creek on a military land warrant No. 4711 issued in favor of the heirs of William Corben assignee of Charles Love assignee of James Easter attorney in fact for the hairs. I do hereby sanify that the above location was legally proven before me one of the Justice of the Peace for said county given under my hand this 28th day of June 1803. Henary McKinney.

W 4711 L 178 A 640 D June 28, 1803

JAMES ORE: Jackson County, State of Tennessee. James Ore enters five hundred acres of land beginning on a beech marked thus JO amonst poynters running west two hundred poles thence north four hundred poles so as to include two [?] and a large sinking spring on the head of Egle Creek where Jacob Coons lives by virtue of a balance of a 2000 (thousand) acres land warrant No. 658 & entered 24 June 1784 from John Armstrong's office for western lands entered by James Ore, Locator.

W 658 L 179 A 500 D July 5, 1803

WILLIAM McCUTCHEN and JAMES ORE: enters one hundred and twenty two acres of land beginning on a beech marked thus JO on a bank of Obeds River running North 10 East 46 poles thence East 10 poles to a conditional line with William Sinclair thence North 24 East 124 poles thence No. 44 West 88 poles south 65 west 100 poles south 20 East 80 poles south 17 west 96 poles, thence to the beginning by virtue of a balance of two thousand acres land warrant No. 658 and dated the 24 June 1784 from John Armstrong's Office for western lands. E. James Ore, Locator. Jackson County, State of Tennessee.

W 658 L 180 A 122 D July 5, 1803

JAMES ORE: Jackson County, State of Tennessee. James Ore enters two hundred and ninety five acres of land beginning on a maple marked thus JO on the head of Nathaniel Caregers Creek on the Indian boundary line running with said line 80 poles thence north 218 poles thence west 60 poles thence south 20 poles thence west 74 poles thence north 59 poles thence west 80 poles thence south 259 poles thence to the beginning by virtue of a balance of a land warrant issued from John Armstrong's Office of No. 658 dated the 24 July 1784 for western lands for two thousand acres. James Ore, Locator.

W 658 L 181 A 295 D July 5, 1803

ROBERT [--]LENN: assignee of Elijah Chisums - Jackson County, State of Tennessee. Enters fifty acres of land joining Samuel Sandfords survey of 640 [acres] that William Russell now lives on beginning on a black oak and poynters marked thus AG running west to a conditional line of William Russells Mill trace thans south to include said Glasons Spring and improvement by virtue of an warrant No. 43 and dated 22 day of October 1802 issued from William McKlinsey Secretary of State. James Ore, Locator.

W 43 L 182 A 50 D July 5, 1803

JAMES OFFICER: assignee of [tight binding] Enters four hundred acres of land lying on Lick Creek the waters of Roaring River including the improvement where he now lives and the improvement where Powell formerly lived. James Officer.

W [no #] L 183 A 400 D July 11, 1803

MEMBERS: assignee of Elijah Chisum. State of Tennessee, Jackson County. The members of the Trotter Church do enter, locate and claim fifty acres of land beginning on a black gum and white oak marked thus AC on the south side of Coplands Creek near this sart corner tree where Joseph Coplands line intersects with Stephen Coatlans line running north thence west thence south so as to include a Cave Spring Meeting House & the lands on Stephen Coplands.

W 44 L 184 A 50 D July 14, 1803

URIAH ANDERSON: assignee of Thomas Dillow. This entry [made] void by verble order of Uriah Anderson this 25 day of August 1803. State of Tennessee, Jackson County. Enters six hundred and forty acres of land on the main Wagon Road between old Mr. Henson Andersons cabben beginning about two hundred and fifty yards of said cabben beginning on a red oak tree standing to the left hand of the road running southerly thence easterly and so round so as to include said cabben and the spring and improvement and said compliment. Uriah Anderson.

W 2885 L 185 A 640 D July 21, 1803

GARRETT FITZGERALD: assignee of Charles J. Love made void by order of Garrett Fitzgerald this 8th day of November 1804. State of Tennessee, Jackson County. Garrett Fitzgerald enters six hundred and forty acres of land in said county beginning at the fork of the Hurricane Ridge on a small branch it being a branch of Dowe Creek running down said branch on both sades for compliment & so as to include Isoms spring and improvement where old Mr. Love(?) did live on a military land warrant No. 4338.

W 4338 L 186 A 640 D July 26, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of Stokley Donelson the heirs of James Courtney - entered July 26, 1802 alters said location to begin as before one hundred and twenty poles south of the thirteen mile tree there included namely at a hickory beech and sugar tree then to run north one hundred poles then east as before entered two hundred and eighty two poles then south as before to include as before the place where George Hucheson then lived and John black now lives the south boundary will be on a line of W. T. Lewis land two hundred poles south of the beginning first mentioned the beginning corner of which entry of Lewis's is a sourwood, a white oak and poplar. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 3960 L 187 A 640 D August 2, 1803

MOSES FISK: assignee of James Gains - enters two hundred acres of land on the waters of Roaring River southwest of old Mr. Officers and south of a tract entered in the name of M. Madison Fisk which begins at seven white oaks and several dogwoods and joining said tract. to run from its southwest corner east, south and a little west for quantity. Moses Fisk, Loc.

W 16 L 188 A 200 D August 2, 1803

MOSES FISK: enters fifty acres of land in Jackson County west of his entry on which Samuel McCown lives and east of an entry in the name of William Terell Lewis and south of the big tract but not to join either to include a spring on a flat of good land to begin at two dogwoods and run North and West. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 211 L 189 A 50 D August 2, 1803

NATHANIEL TAYLOR: assignee of Thomas Roe - State of Tennessee, Jackson County locates, enters and claims two hundred acres of land on Copelands Creek of Roaring River beginning at two spanish oaks North east corner of a survey of Nathaniel Taylors of one hundred acres standing on or near a line of Joseph Copelands survey of five hundred [acres] running with said Copelands line and west with Taylors line including Walter Alley's improvement where Hansen lives and agreeable to law for compliment exclusive of pryor entry and clames by virtue of a warrant from Carter's office. N. 201. Issued the 11 day of January 1796. Isaac Taylor, Loc.

W 201 L 190 A 200 D August 3, 1803

WILLIAM ROBERTSON: Enters two hundred acres of land lying on the north side of Cumberland River on a creek known by the name of Bullards Creek beginning on a sugar tree on the East side of the creek marked thus WR running up and down the creek for compliment including of a large spring and improvement which said Robertson made. Wm. Robertson, Loc.

W 2937 L 191 A 200 D August 8, 1803

[HEIRS] OF WILLIAM ?__DES: Enters one thousand acres of land on the north side of Cumberland River a few miles below the mouth of Qahy River beginning at the mouth of Dry Creek running up the Cumberland and off for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator. Made void by order of Moses Fisk this 6 day of September [no year given.]

W 3285 L 192 A 1,000 D August 11, 1803

ARMSTEAD STUBBLEFIELD & HENNARY W. LAWSON: asse of the hairs of Jeffey Davis, transferred - Enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County on Roaring River beginning at the upper end of Ewing's tracts and running upon both sides for quantity. Hennary Stubblefield, Locator. I transfer the above entry to Armstead

Stubblefield by order of Hennary W. Lawson this 3rd day of May 1805. John Fitzgerald. Reentered the 3rd December 1809 in the name of A. Stubblefield.

W 2800 L 193 A 640 D (tight binding)

THE HAIRS OF CHRISTOPHER LACKAY: Enters twenty five hundred and sixty acres of land on both sides of Cumberland River beginning on Boners' upper line of 1097 acres running up the river on the north side and crossing and running down on the south side. A. Stubblefield, Locator. As agent of the hairs of Christopher Lackey, I make the above location void this 2nd day of June 1807. W. Hale, Atty in fact.

W 65 L 194 A 2,560 D (tight binding)

ELIJAH CHISUM: assignee of (can't read, tight binding). September 12 1803. Jackson County State of Tennessee locates and enters 320 acres of land on Roaring River beginning on two beach trees marked thus first B and the other marked EC running down both sides [of the] river for compliment so as to take in Isaac Ogdon's claim of land and improvement and Thomas Boon's claim of same and improvement. Run by consent of each party. Elijah Chisum, Locator.

W 85 L 195 A 320 D September 15, 1803

ELIJAH CHISUM: Sept 15, 1803 Jackson County, State of Tennessee locates and enters one hundred acres of land Northeast of and joining his former entry of 170 acres the said Chisum now lives on Elijah Chisum location. Made void by consent this 13 June 1805.

W 49 L 196 A 100 D September 15, 1803

ELIJAH CHISUM, SENER: Jackson County, State of Tennessee locates, enters one tract of land lying between Robert Prentis caben and Isaac Ogdon's by Sandfield to include the white oke and elam spring the same land being known by the name of Boon's purchase from Prentise containing 170 acres. Elijah Chisum, Locator. Made void by consent this 13th June 1805.

W 467 L 197 A 170 D September 15, 1803

ELIJAH CHISUM: Jackson County, State of Tennessee, locates and enters 150 acres of land to include a caben that one Stout built on said Chisum's improvement known by the name of Sycamore Spring running to the points oblong for compliment. Elijah Chisum, Locator. Made void by consent this 13 day of June 1805.

W 741 L 198 A 150 D September 15, 1803

EDMOND HUDDLESTON: assignee of Francis l mabury. Mabury - enters three hundred acres of land in Jackson County beginning on Mabury's Hinases' northwest corner on the north side of Wolf River running East with said line of entry 100 poles thence North sixty poles thence West one hundred and fifty thence South and East for the quantity of three hundred acres No. 354 and No. 346. Francis Maberry and Simon Huddleston, Locator. Simond Huddleston's warrant is assigned to Frances Mayberry for Ogden in the name of Mayberry.

W 354 & 346 L 199 A 300 D September 16, 1803

SIMON HUDDLESTON: asse of Thomas Jackson - beginning at the West end of Huddleston's cove on James Mabin's lines about three outs from his northwest corner thence North to a line of James Maben's Siner thence East between the two lines for the quantity of one hundred acres. Simond Huddleston, his entry locator. 100 acres No. 162.

W 162 L 200 A 160 D September 16, 1803

[NOTE: There is a skip in entry number from 200 to 204.]

STEPEHEN MAYFIELD: assignee of Elijah Chisum - Jackson County, State of Tennessee. Stephen Mayfield enters two hundred acres of land on the waters of Roaring River beginning a black oak running North and South so as to include the big pond cove and said

Mayfield's spring and improvement on two warrants sined William Maclin one No. 51 and the other 48. The 48 is assigned to William Richardson and then transferred back to Elijah Chisum and then assigned from Chisum to Stephen Mayfield the other is assigned from Chisum to Mayfield. Stephen Mayfield, Locator.

W 51 & 48 L 204 A 200 D September 16, 1803

SAMUEL MOORE: assignee of George Gordan - State of Tennessee, Jackson County enters fifty acres of land on the North side of the West Fork of Russell's Mill Creek beginning at a white oak marked SM standing on a conditional line made by Joseph Pryor and Enock Odle to be a line between them near a hollow and a path that leads from said Odle to said Pryors running then so as to include the improvement where said Odle now lives and said compliment agreeable by virtue of a warrant from Maclin's office Tennessee State No. 40 assignee of George Gordan located this 25 day of September 1803 Samuel Moore, Locator.

W 40 L 205 A 50 D September 27, 1803

NATHANIEL TAYLOR: State of Tennessee, Jackson County - locates, enters and claims six hundred and forty acres of land on the West Fork of Flat Creek on which William Thompson lives beginning a small distance above where said Thompson lives running according to law so as to include the improvement of said Thompson's and where William Ballou the trunk maker lives on Hennary Raybourn's and said compliment exclusive of pryor claims by virtue of a land warrant from Adires office. No. 220 issued February 21, 1780. Isaac Taylor, Locator.

W 220 L 206 A 220 D September 21, 1803

ELEXANDER COOCK: assignee of Nathaniel Taylor of James Taylor [can't read - tight binding] Elexander Cock enters two hundred acres of land in Jackson County beginning on a white oak on the North side of Flat Creek below the big falls and running up the creek for compliment so as to include his spring and improvement entered on a Carter warrant of No. 2539. Entered this third day of October 1803. Elexander Cock, Locator.

W 2539 L 207 A 200 D October 3, 1803

WILLIAM BRADLEY: assignee of George Gordon - State of Tennessee, Jackson County - William Bradley enters one hundred acres of land on a warrant issued by William Maclin of No. 30 assignee of George Gordon beginning on a black oak and running a southwest corse thence northerly and so round so as to include said Bradley's spring and improvement. William Bradley, Locator.

W 39 L 208 A 100 D October 3, 1803

ROBERT PRISE: assignee of John Tally - Enters 344 1/4 acres of land in Jackson County beginning on a little creek marked thus RP on the West side of Uriah Anderson's West line on a ridge thence North to Fitzgerald's line thence along said line to Thompson's thence along Anderson's line to the beginning. Robert Prise, Locator. Entered on a certificate.

W 3383 L 209 A 344 1/4 D October 3, 1803

URIAH ANDERSON: assignee of Henary Anderson assignee of Chisum assignee of Rodham lomes Enters six hundred and forty acres of land on the head of the dry fork of Flinn's Creek beginning on a large poplar running a little West and then East and then running down the creek so as to include Ben James' foxes (?) spring and improvement and also John Anderson's spring and improvement in Jackson County on a military warrant. No. 5157 Uriah Anderson, Locator.

W 5157 L 210 A 640 D October 17, 1803

EDWARD __UIN: assignee of Sion Mabery of John and Thomas Huddleston James __oss hair of Robert __oss enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County on the North side of Cumberland beginning on the bank of the river ten poles above the mouth of Dry Creek running up the river and north so as to include John Black's improvement and plantation. John Black, Locator. Reentered 16th Sept. 1807. WC

W 4131 L 211 A 640 D November 1, 1803

ISAAC TAYLOR: assignee of Winey Norton - State of Tennessee, Jackson County - Isaac Taylor locates, enters and claims five hundred two and one half acres of land on the North side of Spring Creek of Roaring River and on the waters of the same beginning a small distance East of a corner of a thousand acre tract granted to John Rice on a peveral due North two hundred poles from Rice's line running then East and South for compliment which is bounded by a servay of Christoson Rodes on the East and the same on the South and Rice's line by virtue of a certificate obtained from a military warrant No. 41 for six hundred and forty acres assignee of Winey Norton Hair of William Norton a private, deceast. Isaac Taylor, Locator.

W 41 L 212 A 502 1/2 D November 1, 1803

GARROT FITZGERALD: assignee of Charles Love of Porter of Robesmith of John Somner - State of Tennessee, Jackson County - Garrett Fitzgerald enters 640 acres of land on the North side of Cumberland River beginning on the left hand fork of the first creek that puts in Cumberland below old Mrs. Anderson to begin Southwest 30 poles of Scantling's compt. and to run South and East and so round for compliment. John Iuhage(?) Locator. This entry made void by order of Garrett Fitzgerald this 31 day of November.

W 4338 L 213 A 640 D November 4, 1803

ROBERT FITZGERALD: assignee of William Meriweather. Made void by order of Jonathan Nobles - State of Tennessee, Jackson County - enters forty acres of land on a Carter's warrant of No. 1482 beginning pm Hennary McKinney's line so as to run up the trap branch on both sides for quantity. Garrott Fitzgerald, Locator.

I transfer my right of the above entry to Jonathan Nobles this 7th day of November 1800 Garrot Fitzgerald.

W 1482 L 214 A 50 D November 7, 1803

GARRETT FITZGERALD: assignee of Corman of Stokley Donelson of Walter Linsey - State of Tennessee, Jackson County - enters two hundred and seventy fore acres of land by virtue of a military land warrant of No. 4495 assignee of L. Corman of Stokley Donelson of Walter Linsey beginning at the fork of the harrican ridge and running down both sides of the creek so as to include Isam's spring and improvement where old Dill lived. Garrott Fitzgerald.

W 4495 L 215 A 274 D November 7, 1803

DAVID SPEARS: Enters seven hundred and ninety nine acres of land in Jackson County on the North side of Cumberland River on the waters of Barron beginning About half mile below John Flowers and Salviensus Fowlers running as the law directs so as to include the said Fowlers improvement where they now live for compliment. A. Stubblefield.

W 3730 L 216 A 100 D November 8, 1803

CARTER DILLON: by virtue of a land warrant No. 324 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on the waters of Roaring River westerly of Mr. Officers to include the improvement and house where the said Dillon now lives. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 324 L 218 A 100 D December 26, 1803

LAWSON NUNES: assignee of Howel Tatum - by virtue of land warrant No. 114 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on a southerly fork of Sugar Creek to include

the falls usually called the mill seat or mill shoals and a tree marked IH which stands just above said fall. Made void by order of Lawson Nunes, Isaac Fisk.

W 114 L 219 A 100 D December 26, 1803

A LOCATION OF LAND OF SEVENTY THREE ACRES: [NO NAME] -Lying on the waters of Roaring River beginning on a chestnut marked with a C and a diamond below the C running South and North for a compliment to include an improvement made by the Williams. Benjamin Blackburn, Locator.

W 5220 L 220 A 73 D January 2, 1804

ISAAC FISK: assignee of James Maxwell - A military land warrant No. 4225 was issued to William Dixon by James Glasgow and by his heir Jerimiah Dixon conveyed to James Maxwell. Isaac Fisk assignee of the said Maxwell by virtue of the aforesaid warrant enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County in the first large bottom above Little Island Creek and above ten or twelve miles above Roaring River to begin near the mouth of a small branch that runs into Cumberland River nigh the lower end of said bottom running up the river and off for compliment. Isaac Fisk, Locator.

W 4225 L 221 A 640 D May 9, 1804

HUGH HULSTER: by virtue of a military warrant No. 765 issued by James Glasgow enters two hundred seventy four acres of land in Jackson County on the South side of Cumberland River in the first bottom above the mouth of Little Island Creek to begin on the river bank at the upper corner of a six hundred and forty entry in the name of Isaac Fisk to run with the said tract & up the river for compliment. Isaac Fisk, Locator.

W 765 L 222 A 274 D May 9, 1804

JAMES DAVIS: assignee of Andrew Casselman - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 291 signed William Maclin enters three hundred and twenty acres of land in Jackson County on the South side of Cumberland River to begin at a small branch nigh the upper end of the first bottom above the mouth of Little Creek running down the river and off for compliment. Isaac Fisk, Locator.

W 291 L 223 A 320 D No Date

[NOTE: Entries No. 224 through No. 227 are missing.]

MOSES FISK: By virtue of a land warrant No. 329 signed William Maclin enters fifty acres of land on Copers Creek to include the cascades or mill seat on said creek near Carter Dillons and to run to the best advantage for quantity. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 329 L 228 A 50 D August 9, 1807

ISSAC FISK: assignee of Howel Tatum - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 94 signed William Maclin enters eighty eight acres and a half of land in Jackson County on Sugar Creek to begin at a sugar tree on the East bank of the Creek and runs South and East for compliment so as to include the cabin and small improvement Mr. Abner now lives. Isaac Fisk, Locator.

W 94 L 229 A 88 1/2 [No date]

HOWEL TATUM: assignee of James Lettory by virtue of a military land warrant signed William Maclin No. 509 enters eighty six and three fourths acres of land in Jackson County on the North Fork of Mill Creek formerly called Lick Creek beginning at a beach and hickory marked (B) nigh where the Mill Creek forks, running South and East for compliment. Lawson Nuns, Locator.

W 509 L 230 A 86 3/4 D August 9, 1804

ISAAC FISK: assignee of (tight binding, can't read) by virtue of a military warrant No. 117 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on sugar creek about two miles from its mouth beginning at an elm on the East bank of said creek running

south and West for compliment. Isaac Fisk, Locator.
W 117 L 231 A 100 D August 9, 1804

ISAAC FISK: assignee of Moses Fisk - by virtue of a land warrant No. 328 signed William Maclin enters fifty acres of land in Jackson County to begin at the Northwest corner of Carter Dillon's land at a white oak marked IO and running South and West for compliment. Lawson Nourses.

W 328 L 232 A 50 D (tight binding)

MOSES FISK: assignee of Peter Persey heir of John Persey - by virtue of a military land warrant No 2869 enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County on the South side of Cumberland River joining said river and lying above a tract granted to George Cumneurs(?) to include the mouth of a large branch or brook which runs into the Cumberland between said tract granted to Cummnious(?) and Coleman's preemption at the mouth of Oby.

W 2869 L 233 A 640 D (tight binding)

LAWSON NOUSRE: assignee of Howel Tatum - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 174 signed William Maclin enters one hundred acres of land in Jackson County on Sampson's Fork a branch of Mill Creek beginning on the point of a ridge and a white oak and sugar tree marked LN and running North and West for compliment to include the plantation where Mr. Skeggs now lives. Lawson Nourse, Locator.

W 114 L 234 A 100 D Jan'y 9, 1804

MOSES FISK: assignee of Thomas Dillon - by virtue of a military land warrant No. 5160 enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County on the North side of Cumberland River beginning at

the North of Dry Creek running North and up said river for compliment so as to include a large branch or brook at the mouth thereof known by the name of Blacks branch. Moses Fisk, Locator.

W 5160 L 235 A 640 D July 16, 1805

ANDREW PEDDY: asse of Spencer Griffith assignee of Joel Pendor heir of Benjamin Pendor, by virtue of a military warrant No. 2875 enters six hundred and forty acres of land in Jackson County on the South side of Cumberland River in a bend above Little Island Creek to be above the heirs of William Rhoades' thousand acres which begins opposite the mouth of Brimstone Creek beginning on the bank of the river at the upper corner of a thousand acres and running up the river and off for quantity lying on the East side of said Rhodes. Located by Moses Fisk for one undivided moiety of the same.

W 2971 L 236 A 640 D September 6, 1805

THOS. HEIR OF WILLIAM RHODES: by virtue of a military land warrant of 3,285 [acres] enters one thousand acres of land in Jackson County on the South side of Cumberland River in a bend above Little Island Creek beginning on the bank of the river opposite the mouth of Brimstone Creek and running up and down the river and off for quantity. Located Moses Fisk for one undivided moiety of the same.

W 3285 L 237 A 1,000 D September 6, 1805

I transfer 160 acres of land to James Bedford it being a part of a six hundred and forty acres survey made [in] John Fitzgerald's entry book it being a part of the entry that Edmond Roberts bought a part of the sd transfare joins Parker's line the location stand(?) on page 14; No of the Location is 42; date of Entry is July 5, 1802. If the said land should be lost I am not bound to make it good; The sd Bedford has no recorse back on me as witness my hand and seal this 24 day of October. Christopher Bullard. Attest: J. Bedford.

Anecdote. A Welch gentleman has with much heraldic enquiry and deep research, drawn up a genealogical account of his own family for upwards of 12,000 years. In the middle of the manuscript, there is a N.B.

"About this time the world was created."

from *The Tennessee Gazette*, Saturday, December 18, 1802, p. 4, col. 2

The Art of Being An Ancestor

The least satisfactory of all the blessings bestowed on mankind.

Of all the benefits and blessings which fame may be supposed to confer upon man, it is difficult to think of anything which brings to the honored individual less satisfaction than the glory of being an ancestor. Posthumous honors must always be regarded as barren and unprofitable, but in the case of most of them there is some faint foretaste in anticipation. Whatever a man has done, he has not only the satisfaction of actual achievement, but he may enjoy the hope, more or less tangible, that sometime his merits may be recognized and due credit be given to him by posterity, although his contemporaries deny his need of praise.

And when one comes to think of it, it is doubtful if one deserves any especial credit of being an ancestor. Even the principles of heredity hardly justify one in attributing a man's greatness or his virtues too exclusively to his forebears, and, in any case, the remoteness of an ancestor from the glory of his descendants makes it difficult to regard him in any way out as a figment of the brain.

Carroll County Democrat, Friday, July 20, 1888.

The
Family Tree Service
wishes
to inform you
that
the only thing
we could dig up
about your roots
was dirt.

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.]

WILLIAM GILLASPIE

vs

LARDNER CLARK on an appeal,

Whereas it appears upon the records Came up from Tennessee Court, that William Gillaspie obtained a Judgment by an attachment against Thomas Green (the previous to the obtaining Said Judgement, Lardner Clark Entered himself as a Special Bail to replevy the property So Levied on) and that a Fu Fa Issued against (Motion on appl) the [property of Said Green and the said writ being returned nothing found and then *_ against Lardner Clark and Judgement obtained against him *_ it also appears on the records that Lardner Clark Entered a *_ no Ca, Sa Ever Issued against Thomas Green the principal, to which not necessary to issue a Ca, Sa. against the principal, objected to by John Overton Esq., and says it is necessary for a CA, Sa to have issued against the principal and the matter being Solemly argued by the Councils and maturely Considered by the Court, it is their opinion that a Ca. Sa ought to have issued against the principal previous to the issuing of the Sa, Fa adjudged accordingly -

The Court also appears to be of opinion that when an attachment issue ag te any person that it is not necessary to take a replevy Bond & a Bail Bond as they think the taking Bail Bond will be Sufficient as it appeared to be the intention of the Legislature, that, the Same proceedings are to be had ason the orginial process or write and that the Same is final and Conclusive & that the Pliff. Cannot pruse his writ of Ca, Sa so as to make Security Liable -

Jon Manifee et alios fine released	Ordered that John Hutcherson, Jonas Manifee and James Mears be released from the Estreatment of their fines for failingto guard James Mc Kain Jun. for Reasons shown on affidavit
--	---

Atta.	vs David Hay for Contempt Ordered that an attachment issue vs David Hay for a Contempt for not bringing up the papers in the Suit Iona Skinner vs George A. Sugg.
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(p-63)
Saturday

The sheriff of Tennessee County being Solemly Called and failing to make return of the Judicial attachment

ANDREW DAVIS

vs

SAMUEL HARDIN

Sh'ff of Tennessee find Ni Si	ordered that he be fined (Ni Si) & that Su Fa issue accordingly and also a Judicial Attachment
----------------------------------	---

Habias Corpus vs I. Roberts	Ordered that Isaac Roberts Show Cause why a writ of Habias Corpus may not issue against him & others if necessary, to bring <u>up</u> the bodies of Jane Scott, Priscella Scott, Kesiah Scott, Gabriel Scott, Jessie Scott, Alice Scott, & Elizabeth Scott to the next
-----------------------------------	--

Superior Court of Law in May next; to inquire if they be free persons, as is Suggested & if so to be freed from the restraint, under which they now labour, as we are insformed _ rule made absolute Isaac Roberts is Bond that the negroes may not be removed by his Consent, and if any person offers to remove them, that thenhe will give Notice to the Sheriff of the County who is authorized and required to prevent Such removal -

Court adjourned till Monday moriing 9 OClock

Monday

The Honble Court met agreale to adjournment

PRESENT

The Honble John Mc Nairy & Joseph Anderson & Judges &c John Overton & David Allison Esq. Enters into Bond or recognizance

Jno. Overton &
D. Allison Entered
in Security

in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for the prosecuting of the writ of Certiorari Nicholas Lewis vs Thomas Green for the Securing Costs also notice be served on the defendants Attorney why the defendant Should not see minutes as taken in Court _ for the remainder of this order

Attachment
vs
D. Hay

Ordered that an attachment issue vs David Hay Esquire for not bringing up the papers in the Suit Frances Clark vs Samuel Crockett

John Boyd's
fine released

John Boyd Jun. Excused from his fine for not attending as Constable this Term.

Territory South of the river Ohio Mero Distric _ At a Superior Court of Law and Equity and held for the district aforesaid on the first Monday in May 1792 at the Court House in the town of Nashville

PRESENT

the Honble John McNairy & David Campbell, Esquires
Judges

proclamtions

Proclamation being made that the Several Sheriffs within the district of Mero should make return of the writs and precepts to them directed that the Justices of the peace Coronors &c Should make return of the mogneza-nus and inquests by them taken that the Honble Court might proceed theron -

David Allison who was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the District of Mero having resigned his commission as Clerk of Said Count in Consequence of which resignation Andrew Mc Nairy is Com-missioned & (p-64) (Monday) and appointed & and appointed Clerk of the Siperior Court of Mero district

A. Mc Nairy
appointed clerk

who entered into Bond with Robert Hays, Andrew Jackson, Howel Tatum his Securities in the Sum of two thousand pounds for his faithful discharging his duties in Said Office, and also took the Several oaths prescribed by law for his qulification and was admitted accordingly -

Davidson Venire

The sheriff of Davidson made return of the Venire Facias to him directed (Viz) -

1. Elias Fort
4. Joseph Love
7. John Drake
10. Anthy Hart
13. William Balckamore
16. Joseph Motheral
19. George Cooke

2. William Hickman
5. Daniel Williams, Jun.
8. James Crabtree
11. Beal Bosley
14. William Overall
17. Thomas Smith (Hatter)

3. Absolem Hooper
6. John Caffy
9. James Byrns
12. John Blackamore
15. William Walton
18. Joseph Hart

The Sheriff of Sumner County made return of the Venire Facias to him directed (viz.)

Sumner Venire
facias

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Robert Dishea | 2. James White | 3. Kasper Mansker |
| 4. Hugh Tinning | 5. William Hacker | 6. John Cumings |
| 7. John Berkly | 8. Simon Elliott | 9. Charles Cotter |
| 10. Adam Lawrence | 11. Thomas Hamilton | 12. Ruffin Deloach |

The Sheriff of Tennessee made return of the venire facias to him directed (viz) -

Tennessee Venire
facias

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Isaac Peterson | 2. James Ford | 3. Robert Nelson |
| 4. Thomas French | 5. William Brown, Ser | 6. James Boyd |
| 7. Hugh Henry | 8. Jacob Mc Carty | 9. Martin Duncan |
| 10. Phillip Parchment | 11. Thomas Johnston | 12. George Neville |

Hugh Tinning
Excused

Ordered that Hugh Tinning be Excused from Serving as a Juror
for reason shuon on oath

The following persons were appointed & sworn as a grand jury (Viz.) (Grand Jury)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. George Nevill (foreman) | 2. Hugh Henry | 3. Robert Nelson |
| 4. William * | 5. Charles * | 6. William * |
| 7. James Ford | 8. James Crabtree | 9. Gasper Mansker |
| 10. Jacob Mc Carty | 11. Joseph Love | 12. John Berkly |
| 13. John Cummings | 14. George Cooke | 15. Adam Lawrence |
| 16. Ruffin Deloach | 17. Phillip Parchment | 18. William Walton |

John Boyd to
attend G. Jury

John Boyd Sworn as Constable to attend the Grand Jury
this term

Wm. Brown's fine
recinded

Ordered that William Brown be Excused from a fine for not
answering & attending as a Juror on Affidavit filed.

Samson Williams
liberty to Leave
Court

Ordered that Samson Williams Sheriff of Davidspn have
Liberty to leave the court on affedavit filed.

EDGAR & TAITT
vs
SAPINGTON & NEVILLE

Debt Plea non
est factum
payment Eseron
No. 1

Be it remembered that the defendants were attached to answer the Pliff's of a Plea of debt and the parties at
this Term appearing in Court by their attornies and being ready for Trial they were ordered to proceed therefore
the Plaintiffs by their attorney complained as follows (Viz)

Edgar & Taitt, Complains of John Sapington and George Neville (p-65)

Monday

declaration In custoday &c of a Plea that they render to them nineteen hundred and thirty six dollars of the value of Seven hundred and Seventy four pounds eight shillings, which to them they owe and from them unjustly detains for that Whereas the S. d Dff.ts on the Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine at the district of Mero, by their Certain writing obligatory Sealed with the Seals of the Said Defendants and to the Court now shown, the date where of is the Same day and year above mentioned acknowledge themselves to be held and firmly bound to the S. d Plffs in the Said Sum of nineteen hundred and thirty six Dollars of the value of Seven Hundred and seventy four pounds, eight Shillings as aforesaid, to be paid to the Sd dffas should be thereunto required thereafter Nevertheless the sd diffet have not paid the aforesaid sum of Nineteen hundred thirty six dollars of the value of Seven hundred and twenty pounds, eight shillings altho often thereunto required but hitherto have refused, and still doth refuse to pay the same to sd Plffs to the damage of them the Said Plffs of one thousand pounds and therefore they bring their Suit to which Complaint the deffts Plead non est factum payment & Escrow and for the truth of their Plea, they put themselves upon the Country therefore there Came a good and Lawful Jury (Viz.)

Jury

Absolem Hooper, Daniel Williams, Beal Bosley, James White, John Drake, James Byrns, Thomas Hamilton, Thomas French, Martin Duncan, Thomas Johnston, William Blackamore, William Overall who being impannelled, & Sworn truly to try the issue Joined between the aforesaid parties, the Councils being heard on both sides, the witnesses introduced and examined, say that they find (Jug.t to pounds 567:3:6& costs) the Debt as stated in the declaration which may be discharged by paying the Sum of five hundred and Sixty Seven pounds three shillings six pence & costs.

Jos. Hart et Ordered that Joseph Hart and Anthony Hart be fined for not attending as jurors (Nisi)
alios find Nisi agreeable to Law and that S W Fa issue accordingly

ELIJAH ROBERTSON

vs

Appeal -- Judgement by Default

MOSES SHELBY

No. 2

Be it remembered that this appeal and the * had thereon was brought up and filed the office of the Hon'ble Superior * the Second day of September 1790 and at this Term the parties * by their attornies and being Ready for trial, they were orderd to proceed there the Plaintiff by his attorney (declaration) Complainedto the words following (Viz.)

Elijah Robertson Complains of Moses Shelby in Custoday &c for that where as on the 9th day of May in the year of our Lord 1786 the said Plaintiff and defendant by their certain writing obligatory Sealed with the Seals of the Sd Pl'ff & Deffts to the Court here Shown, the date whereof is the Same day & year above mentioned, mutuly Covenanted to observe the following agreement to wit, that the Said Defendant would give the Said Plaintiff a Bond on Eusibious Bushnell, William Dobbins & Joseph Brock for three Negroes and the Said defendant further Covenanteth and agreeth that he the Sd Defft having instuted a Suit against a John Marshall late of the State of Georgia for the Sum of twelve hundred pounds North Carolina Currency and thereby Covenants and agrees to use and take all Lawfull means to support said suit Constituted by him & when the whole sum or any part thereof should be obtained, did oblige himself to Transfer and Convey the Same to the Said Plaintiff and the Said Plaintiff on his part for & in Consideration of the above Covenanted agreement by the Said Writing obligatory Covenanted and agreed to relinquish a former Contract made by said Robinson & Shelby and that he the Said Plaintiff would give up three Bonds Containing eight thousand five hundred pounds and the said dfft. further Covenantith that he will return a Bond of Said Robertsons for fifty thousand acres of Land and that each Covenanted all former Bargains to be null and void and the said Plaintiff (p-66)

Monday

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS

(Contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Bamman, CG)

**Supreme Court Records, Box 169, Middle Tennessee,
1871**

Heirs of Nancy G. Marr vs H. O. Gilliam et al
(Original bill heard in Maury County Circuit Court)

Nancy G. Marr, Agatha L. Inge, Daniel J. Marr, Nicholas L. Marr, Thomas L. Carson and wife Sarah V. Carson, Jane Marr, Robert H. Marr, Nathaniel VENABLES and wife Tennessee E. VENABLES, by attorney complain of Harrison Gilliam, Larkin Box, George Jones, William Jackson Tanner, Isaac Aldridge, Luke Huggins, Tabitha Hardin, George Hyter Blair, Daniel Aldridge and Patience Tanner of a plea of trespass wherefore with force and arms they broke and entered the close of them the said plaintiffs and ejected them therefrom to their damage \$500.00. For that whereas the said plaintiffs heretofore to wit on __ day of __ 1853 in the county aforesaid were lawfully seized and possessed in fee of a certain tract of land situated in county of Maury County on the south side of Duck River....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 168, Middle Tennessee,
1868**

**Mark M. Andrews vs Ephraim F. Andrews, Samuel
Andrews and James S. Shumate**
(Original bill heard in Williamson County)

M. M. Andrews, brother of E. F. Andrews and George Andrews, brother-in-law to J. S. Shumate and uncle to Lem Andrews on the 22nd of March 1866 filed this bill to set aside a conveyance dated 6th November 1865 for the one eleventh part of a tract of land lying in Williamson county from E. F. Andrews to J. S. Shumate

**Supreme Court Records, Box 168, Middle Tennessee,
1869**

Stephen Cope vs Louisa Webb et al
(Original bill heard in Warren County)

Complaint of Stephen C. Cope next friend of Washington Perkins vs Louisa Webb, Pinkney Webb, Anderson Webb, John Webb, Thos. Webb, James Webb, R. P. Womack, Elizabeth Cope, James L. Cope, Washington Perkins, A. R. Hammer, Elias Green, Wm. Ramsey, defendants.

Your complainants would most respectfully state unto your Honor that Louisa Webb is the relict and widow of Thos. Webb, dec'd. and that Pinkney, Anderson, John and Thos. are the children of the said Thos. Webb, dec'd. and Elizabeth Cope, formerly Elizabeth Perkins were co-administrators in the estate of John B. Perkins, dec'd. and James Webb and R. P. Womack were their securities. James L. Cope married Elizabeth Perkins, widow of John B. Perkins, dec'd. and is the regular guardian of the minor child Washington son of the said John B. Perkins, dec'd. A. R. Hammer was Clerk of the County Court in 1862 and Elias Green, William Ramsey and William B. Smartt were the Quorum of said court at said date.

Your Complainant further states that John B. Perkins died sometime in the year 18__ and that Thomas Webb and Elizabeth Cope administered as heretofore stated with James Webb and R. P. Womack as their securities.

**Supreme Court Records, Box 165, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

William Carter vs Lucinda J. Sims et als
(Original bill filed in Wilson County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of William Carter, a citizen of Wilson county against Lucinda J. Sims, James J., Paul J. and Jn. William Sims, all except the first minors under the age of fourteen years, Daniel Odom and William Smart, all citizens of Wilson County....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 165, Middle Tennessee,
1867**

**J. B. Sellars, Executor of Matthew Sellars vs William
Sellars**
(Original bill heard in DeKalb County)

Your Petitioner J. B. Sellars respectfully represents that at the January Term of your Worshippful Court 1863 a writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Mathew Sellars, dec'd. was presented for probate at the instance of William Sellars, the named executor therein.

Your petitioner is a grandson of the said Mathew Sellars, dec'd., and his (Petitioner's) father is dead.

Petitioner charges that said instrument is not the will of the said Matthew Sellars, dec'd, because he was as your Petitioner is informed and believes insane at the time it was executed and the said writing was procured by fraud and undue influence....

Supreme Court Records, Box 165, Middle Tennessee, 1868

William F. Mason vs A. M. Carter and others
(Original bill heard in Giles County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of William F. Mason a citizen of Holly Springs, State of Mississippi vs Alexander M. Carter, of the State of Alabama, and Wm. G. S. Anderson, Andrew J. McKinnon, Samuel Orr, George W. Petway, James McCallum and John A. Jackson of Giles County, TN, and Samuel Nicholson of the State of Massachusetts.

Complainant would represent and show unto your Honor that he holds three several promissory notes on one D. A. Campbell....

Supreme Court Records, Box 166, Middle Tennessee, 1868

Noah Dodson vs Thomas Cunningham Heirs
(Original bill filed in White County Circuit Court)

Came the parties by their attorneys and it appearing to the court that the death of the defendant was suggested and admitted at the last term of the court and that John Cunningham, James Cunningham, Lane Cunningham, Lee Cunningham, Elizabeth Graham, Milton R. Worley, and Livingston Anderson are the heirs at law of the said dec'd....

Supreme Court Records, Box 166, Middle Tennessee, 1868

Andrews et al vs Crenshaw et al
(Original bill heard in Sumner County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of J. H. and R. W. Andrews, Winston Hart, R. A. Bennett, R. A. Bennett, administrator of J. D. Bennett and E. T. Seay and W. A. Lauderdale, guardian, etc. for the use of etc.[sic] George E. Seay and wife Mary J. a citizen of Sumner county against James C. Crenshaw, Thomas J. Crenshaw and Tabitha Moore, minor child of Mary Moore formerly Mary Crenshaw, Armstead Moore, Mary Crenshaw guardian of A. B. and F. V. Crenshaw citizens of Sumner County, Francis B. Harrison, a citizen of Smith county, William Crenshaw, David Crenshaw son of John Crenshaw, name not known, non residents.

Complainants would respectfully show unto your Honor that G. C. Crenshaw was indebted to them as follows....

Supreme Court Records, Box 165, Middle Tennessee, 1865

Nicholas C. Buford and others vs J. Nelson Patterson, Extr. and others
(Original bill heard in Giles County Chancery Court)

Humbly complaining sheweth unto your Honor your Orators Nicholas C. Buford, Martha M. Hardy of Giles County, Tennessee and Lucinda G. Clark of the State of Texas, Josephine O. Keeney and her husband J. C. Keeney of the State of Tennessee, Margaret Brown and her husband Joseph Brown of Davidson County, Tennessee, Sarah Herstin and her husband, Jacob Herstin of the county of Maury, State of Tennessee, Francis E. Holmes, Sarah E. Glasgow and her husband William Glasgow, Eveline Graves and her husband William Graves, Mary Furgerson and her husband Daniel Furgerson, Alice Copeland and her husband James Copeland of the State of Mississippi, Martha J. Butler of the State of Kentucky, James W. Combs and Michael S. Combs of Davidson County, Tennessee that Charles Buford of Giles County, Tennessee died at his residence in Giles county in the latter part of the year 1857 after making and publishing his last will and testament which with the codicil thereto was duly admitted to probate in the County Court of Giles County, a copy of which is herewith filed marked Exhibit "A"...

The said testator left surviving him as his legatees and devisees under said will and his heirs at law and distributees your Orators and Oratrices Nicholas C. Buford, Martha M. Hardy and Lucindy Clark, three of his children, Josephine O. Keeney wife of J. C.. Keeney, Margaret Brown wife of Joseph Brown, Sarah Herstin wife of Jacob Herstin the only surviving children of Prescilla R. McConico who was the daughter of the testator and died before him, Francis E. Holmes, Sarah E. Glasgow, wife of William Glasgow, Eveline wife of William Graves, Mary wife of David Furgurson, Alice wife of James Copeland, Martha J. Butler, James W. Combs who was another daughter of testator and died before his decease leaving these as her only children except Hally Combs who has since died intestate having no children and never having married. Besides these the testator left his daughter Kissiah wife of William G. McCord and four children of his deceased daughter Sarah Patterson, to wit Rebecca wife of William H. Lewis, Adah Patterson, J. Nelson Patterson, Jr. and Daniel Patterson the last three of whom are minors and have no regular guardian and the said Rebecca and her husband William H. Lewis are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

They further shew that soon after qualifying as executor of said will the said Patterson filed his bill in this Honorable Court for a construction of the will of his testator and for the sale of lands and for other purposes and soon afterwards the said William G. McCord and his wife filed their bill alleging that the testator died intestate as to 325 acres of his home tract denominated as containing 941 acres in said will....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 166, Middle Tennessee,
M. M. Brien and A. M. Savage Heirs vs
E. C. Garrison and T. C. Wroe
(Original bill heard in DeKalb County Chancery Court)**

Bill of Complaint of Thomas C. Wroe and wife Lucinda formerly Lucinda Browning citizens of DeKalb county, Tennessee against Cicero B. Dunken of Maury county, Tennessee, A. J. Duncan of Davidson County, Tennessee, Mansun[?] M. Brian and A. M. Savage citizens of the County of DeKalb and State aforesaid.

Humbly complaining your orator and oratrix will state and show your Honor that on or about the 3rd day of December 1843 defendant Brian purchased of his co-defendant Duncan about 500 acres of land in DeKalb County, Tennessee in four several tracts all adjoining... They will further state and charge that a short time before said sale from Duncan to Brian that Thomas W. Duncan departed this life leaving a will appointing defendant Cicero B. Dunken _____ [illegible] full power and authority to sell and dispose of said land and that he qualified and gave bond according to law and according to the authority of said will sold said land to said Brian as above described and executed to said Brian his bond under seal to make a deed to the same on making payments, etc.

Your Orators further charge that shortly thereafter said Brian sold the same land to B. F. Browning the deceased husband of complainant Lucinda and executed to him a bond under seal for title on making the payments etc...

The facts are B. F. Browning, husband of the mother of E. C. Garrison about the year ____ [blank] purchased the land in dispute of Brian who executed bond for title and put Browning in possession. Brian held the bond of C. B. Duncan for title. Browning paid Brian the purchase money and died about ____ [blank] without heirs, having made his will from which his widow Lucinda dissented and causes her dower to be assigned.

Complainant Garrison is the daughter of the widow by a former husband.

An execution issued against Lucinda for the costs of assigning dower under which the dower was sold on the ____ day of ____ [blank] when A. M. Savage became the purchaser.

the widow Lucinda married Thomas Wroe, and on the ____ day of ____ [blank] S. H. Colms filed his bill vs Wroe and wife and Brian and Duncan to subject the lands to payment of a debt of \$100.00 alleged to be due from Wroe and wife to him. In this suit the lands were decreed to be sold for Colms' debt at Term 185 ____ [blank], but were in fact never sold, but Colms acknowledged satisfaction, and the lands are decreed to Mrs. Wroe.

**Supreme Court Records, Box 166, Middle Tennessee,
1870
Brisby vs Bateman
(Original bill heard in Hickman County Chancery Court)**

Harvey Brisby and wife Mary Brisby, Malinda Scaggs, Turner Sisco, Pheoba Depriest, John Sisco, ____ [blank] Sisco heirs of A. J. Sisco, dec'd., ____ [blank] Simms, Hiram Campbell and Taylor Campbell vs Thomas P. Bateman.

In this cause it is agreed by the parties that the following are the facts in a matter of controversy between them.

It is agreed that a writ of inquisition issued from the Chancery Court at Centreville to inquire into the condition of the mind of John Sisco, Senr. to ascertain whether he was an idiot, lunatic or person of unsound mind, and the Sheriff proceeded to summon a jury to try said question, who were empannelled in the month of August 1861 and after hearing the proof, returned their verdict, saying that they found the said John Sisco, Senr. to be a man of unsound mind, which writ and verdict was returned to the September Term 1861 of said Chancery Court, and there confirmed by said court, and the court thereupon appointed S. J. George, guardian of the person and property of the said John Sisco, Senr. who qualified as such guardian. That on the 4th day of August 1862 the said S. J. George as such guardian filed his bill of complaint in said Chancery Court against John Sisco, Jr. and Turner Sisco, alleging among other things that John Sisco Jr. had fraudulently possessed himself of all the property both real and personal of the said John Sisco, Senr. whilst he was of unsound mind, that the said John Jr. through fraud procured the said John Senr. to convey all of his real estate to him....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 166, Middle Tennessee,
1866**

L. M. Temple and wife vs John L. Saffrans and others
(Original Bill Filed in Sumner County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of L. M. Temple and wife G. D. Temple citizens of the County of Davidson filed in the Chancery court at Gallatin against John L. Saffrans and wife Louisa E. Saffrans of the county of Shelby, Tennessee, Leonidus Baker and wife R. G. Baker and John S. Baber and wife H. W. Baber and John S. Baber, Administrator of James Odom, dec'd. and Jesse F. Joyner and wife Mary Joyner all citizens of Sumner county, Tennessee defendants.

The complainants would show your Honor that Harris Odom the ancestor of the complainants and defendants departed this life intestate in the county of Sumner in the year 185_ [blank] leaving a widow, the intestate of the defendants Baber, Joseph T. E. Odom, and the Complainants and the Defendants as his only heirs at law. The widow has long since had dower allotted to her out of the real estate, and the personal estate has been distributed among the parties in interest. They would further show your Honor that the said Harris Odom at the time of his death was seized of a large and valuable tract of land in Sumner County which contained after the assignment of the widow's dower about 500 acres, and a house and lot and office in the town of Gallatin and which descended to and belonged to the complainants and defendants except the one-seventh interest of Joseph T. E. Odom who had disposed of the same previous to the sale hereinafter to be alluded to....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 167, Middle Tennessee,
1868**

Anthony Heirs vs Martin
(Original bill filed in Sumner County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of the children and heirs at law of Isaac Anthony, dec'd., to wit, Jane F. Anthony, Mary E. Anthony and Pattie Anthony, minors by their next friend John Franklin and Susan E. Anthony filed against W. J. Neely, B. F. Martin, R. A. Bennett, C. L. Bennett and John Y. Roper.

The Complainants would show that their father departed this life in the county of Sumner possessed of a fine estate, to which Complainants were entitled as children and heirs. That some time previous to the year 1860 the said B.S.Martin was qualified as their guardian in the County Court of Sumner, and executed his bond....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 164, Middle Tennessee,
1869**

Sparkman vs McElroy
(Original Bill Filed in Warren County Chancery Court)

John Sparkman and wife Lavina, James Sparkman and wife Louisa, Thomas N. Will and wife Patsy, citizens of Van Buren County, Complainants against Andrew J. McElroy a citizen of said county, Defendant.

Complainants respectfully show to the court that the femmes covert mentioned as complainants and the defendant are the children and all the heirs at law of Andrew McElroy, dec'd. who departed this life intestate in the county of Van Buren about the __ day of June 1864. Complainants show that the said Andrew, dec'd. left his widow Martha McElroy yet living who will be entitled to dower in the lands hereinafter described in the event that the court shall decree for complainants.

Complainants show that about the year 1826 the said Andrew McElroy dec'd. in connection with Solomon Charles purchased from Thomas Hopkins 640 acres of land lying in Van Buren County on the Caney Fork River and upon which the said Andrew thereafter lived up to the time of his death....

**Supreme Court Records, Box 167, Middle Tennessee,
1869**

Henry Franks et al vs Susannah Witt et al
(Original Bill Filed in White County)

Henry Franks and wife Dicey and Sarah Witt by next friend Henry Franks vs Susannah Witt, John Witt, Jeremiah Witt, Mary Jane Witt and George Witt.

This cause coming on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Chancery Court at Sparta and argument of counsel being heard and the record inspected by the court and it appearing to the court that there is manifest error in the record and proceedings in the court below and that the account below is stated on an erroneous basis, the same and the decree modifying and confirming the same is reversed and the account set aside and the cause is remanded and the matters of accounts referred back to the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Sparta to restate the account....

QUERIES

ARMSTRONG: Looking for info abt William ARMSTRONG & wife Daley/Delia. They were married in TN in 1820's & moved to southern IL abt 1830. Children may have included Robert, William, Martha, Samuel & Nancy Jane. Ann McGuffey/1805 Taylor/Cedar Hill TX 75104.

BAILEY/HOPKINS: Seeking parents of Thomas BAILEY (b ca 1822) & wife Calista HOPKINS (b ca 1828 NC); resided in Davidson Co NC in 1850 thru 1870; children were David A., Samuel C., Margaret, Camaline, Virginia, James & William. Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

BASHAM/OWEN: Seeking parents & other children of William BASHAM (b ca 1839) & wife Hannah OWEN (b ca 1845); mar 1858 Cannon Co TN; known children: Emily (b 1860) & Mary Ann (b 1873). Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

BRADLEY/ROY or RAY: Seek info on descendants of Tidence BRADLEY (b 1774/1780, d 1849) of Greenville Co SC & wife Susannah ROY/RAY. Two of their sons lived in Bradley Co TN in 1850 along with the mother. These sons were Green BRADLEY (b 1800, d 1887) who moved to Catoosa Co GA bef 1860 & William Reese BRADLEY (b 1809, d 1887) who stayed in Bradley Co. I need any info regarding descendants of these two sons in preparation of a book on the BRADLEY family. I also need data on Susannah. Did she die in Bradley Co TN or did she move to GA? Sandra Haney Tedford/400 Sherry Lane/Farmersville TX 75442-1538.

BRYANT: Seeking surname of Nancy ? who married Thomas BRYANT ca 1836-37. Shown in Jackson Co TN 1850 census. Will pay for copies, postage. Nina M. Martin/34953 Mathews Rd/Eugene OR 97405.

CARTER: Seeking parents of Frederick CARTER (b ca 1815 NC) & wife Margaret "Peggy" ? (b ca 1816 NC); moved to Polk Co TN ca 1846/48; children were: William, Jackson, Jesse, Mary Anne, Nancy, Harriet, Andrew, Birny, Susan, Henry, Greene & Joshua. Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

COX: Seeking info on Amos Enos COX. An Enos COX is in 1830 census Haywood Co TN. In later census for Gibson Co I find an Amos COX. The ch & wife (ages, names) seem to match. My uncle's Bible has Amos Enos COX & wife Teresa. My grandfather James Enos COX (b 1840 Gibson Co) & my grandfather Joel Euens COX (b 1868 Crocket Co). I believe Amos Enos came from SC, no records of him in Haywod Co bef 1830. There is an Amos COX in 1820 census Union Co SC. He could be same man, however the ages don't match exactly. An error could explain this or it is possibly the man's dad that I am searching for with same name. If you have any info on this man (Amos Enos), his wife (Teresa) or children I would be very pleased if you would pass that on to me. If the SC man happened to be Amos Enos' dad, that would be great. I am more than willing to pay for any info on these families. Benjamin J. Cox/108 Magnolia Ave/Pryor OK 74361.

DAY/GREGORY/LINDSEY: Need proof of marriage John D. DAY (son of Philip DAY - Rev War) to Margaret; prob near Smith Co TN abt 1824. Who are parents of William H. GREGORY (b ca 1853) & wife Ida (b ca 1855)? They lived Rutherford Co TN in 1880. Who are parents of Wyatt Lindsey (d ca 1822 Wilson Co TN)(will dated 1822)? Marjorie F. Garr/1505 Mistletoe/ Mountain Home AR 72653/(501)425- 0405.

ELLIS: Would like to correspond with others researching the descendants of ELLIS families in Sumner & Wilson Cos of TN. Several of the children of Simeon & Elizabeth ELLIS moved from SC to this area betw 1798 & 1810. Possible connections to Absalom & Abigail (WOODS) ELLIS, Abraham & Prudence (LINDSEY) ELLIS, John ELLIS, Jacob & Elizabeth (BYRD) ELLIS, Simeon & Delilah (SMITH) ELLIS, LEVI Dwire & Cynthia (BRADFORD) ELLIS, Eli ELLIS, Isaac ELLIS, Thomas ELLIS, Edmund ELLIS, Benjamin ELLIS, Millenton & Sally (ELLIS) WALL, Martin & Polly (ELLIS) BAKER, & Thomas & Elizabeth WOOD. Possible connection also to CHANDLER, MENDENHALL & COATES families. Some of this group moved to KY & IL after 1814. Ann McGuffey/1805 Taylor/Cedar Hill TX 75104.

FORESEE/RIDGEWAY/KILLEBREW/FOURE: Need parents & siblings of James Taylor FORESEE (b 6 Dec 1835 TN) who married Sofronia Ann KILLEBREW. Need info on Samuel RIDGEWAY & dau Pauline Belle RIDGEWAY (b 16 Apr 1826 TN) who married Thomas Jackson KILLEBREW, date unknown. Need info on FOURE family. Malala FOURE, dau of Thomas FOURE, gr-dau of Jacques FOURE, married James RIDGEWAY. Thomas & Jacques supposedly married Cherokee women. Annita Curtis/Rt 5 Box 501/Berryville AR 72616.

FRANCIS: Looking for Bible & other supporting rec on Nathaniel FRANCIS (b ca 1755, d 1929 Franklin Co TN) m Leannah ? ca 1785 Buckingham Co VA area. Moved to Franklin Co TN 1818. Was he son of Henry & Ann FRANCIS of New Kent Co

VA? Was in Hancock Co GA 1800/07 to participate in land lottery. Ch: John Bassett (b 1788, d 1862 Clark Co AR); Joseph (b 11 May 1792, d 3 Sep 1878 Itawamba Co MS); William Alvah (b 18 Dec 1797, d 11 Apr 1848 Franklin Co TN); Miles Sanford (b 23 Aug 1811, d 30 Apr 1891 Bollinger Co MO); Lawson (b 1816, d 16 Mar 1856 Cape Girardeau Co MO); & four daus b ca 1790/1794/1795/1813 (ident unk) all b in Buckingham Co VA. Another son, Byrd Dale (b ca 1801, d ca 1863 Bollinger Co MO @ hand of bushwackers) & two daus (b ca 1803 & 1805) born in Hancock Co GA. Lorena Shell Eaker/Route 4 Box 205/ Church Hill TN 37642.

FRANKLIN/MORRIS: I need brothers & sisters of James R. FRANKLIN (b 1822 NC) who m Margaret MORRIS in 1843 in Merriwether Co GA. James was son of William L. FRANKLIN. Will pay for copies etc. Nina M. Martin/34953 Mathews Rd/ Eugene OR 97405.

FRAZIER/CRENSHAW/CLAXTON/PIMMY or PIMMER/RAMBO: Need fam conn for John Henry FRAZIER (b 25 Aug 1788 NC, d 2 Jan 1847 Marshall Co TN) m (2nd wife?) Ann S. CRENSHAW (b 5 Jun 1795 NC, d 16 Dec 1852 Marshall Co TN) on 10 Aug 1819. Ch: Josephus Franklin (b 10 Apr 1818 TN, d 10 Feb 1899 Buffalo Gap near Abilene TX); A. L. (b 7 Dec 1819); James M. (b 25 Apr 1822, d betw 1870/1880 census Bollinger Co MO) m Mary RAMBO (b ca 1818 TN, d ca 1865 Bollinger Co MO where they moved in 1859) on 4 Feb 1841 Giles Co TN; Mary D. (b 14 Aug 1823, d 20 Feb 1851); Martha C. (b 11 Jan 1825); Eldridge C. (b 30 Mar 1826/27, d Marshall Co TN); Ester J. C. (b 14 May 1828) m F. M. PIMMY or PRIMMER 23 May 1854; Nancy J. (b 16 Jan 1830) m Wilson CLAXTON 8 Jul 1849; David Lowell (b 16 Jan 1831/Bible or 16 Feb 1832/tombstone, d 26 Mar 1908 Ozark Co MO). Who were parents of John H. FRAZIER, Ann CRENSHAW, & Mary RAMBO? Lorena Shell Eaker/ Route 4 Box 205/ Church Hill TN 37642.

GLASCO: I am searching for an invitation to a GLASCO Reunion which is held at an old cemetery Chapel east of Nashville. A Robert GLASCO may be my ancestor. His father, Jesse Martin GLASCO (b Giles Co TN) may be buried @ Talladega AL. Jesse, a surveyor, may have married a Polly. Barbara Glasco Anderson/6221 Winfred Dr/Fort Worth TX 76133/(817)292-6052.

GREESON/ANDREWS: Need parents & place of birth of Nathaniel A. GREESON who m Elvira N. ANDREWS 27 Dec 1852 Limestone Co AL. Nathaniel bought land in Limestone Co AL August 1855. Doris I. Greeson/7101 Malta St/San Diego CA 92111-4234/(619)279-2677.

GREESON/COOK: Searching for place of marriage for Henry Christopher GREESON (b 1788, d 1856) to Elizabeth COOK (b 1794, d 1882). According to gravestone located in Wayne Co TN, this couple married in 1813. I believe this marriage occurred in the Bedford Co TN area. Any help or clues appreciated. Sandra Haney Tedford/400 Sherry Lane/Farmersville TX 75442-1538.

HANEY: Searching for parents of Samuel HANEY (b 1839, d 1904) who according to 1870 & 1900 census was born in TN. (Not found in 1880) On the 1900 census of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory the parents birthplace was listed as NC. No known siblings. Any help on this man appreciated. Sandra Haney Tedford/400 Sherry Lane/Farmersville TX 75442-1538.

HILES/JOLLY: Need info on Winefred "Winnie" HILES (b 28 Dec 1819 TN, d 15 Dec 1884 TN). Need names of parents & where buried. Stephen JOLLY (b 5 Feb Dinwiddie Co VA, d 16 Dec 1884) m Winefred HILES in TN: living in Knox Co TN 1850 census. Any information appreciated & will reimburse all costs. Anne M. Steverson/1101 N. Nashville Ave/Sheffield AL 35660.

HILL/COVINGTON/BUMPASS/ABERNATHY/HUNT/DEAN: John HILL (b 1782 Rockingham Co NC, d 1858 Davidson Co TN) m Margaret COVINGTON (b 1784 Rockingham Co NC, d aft 1873 Davidson Co TN) 1800 Rockingham Co NC. Moved to Davidson Co TN 1809, served war of 1812. Known ch: Alexander (b 1808 NC, d aft 1871 TN) m Omega BUMPASS (b 1820 TN, d 1905 Davidson Co TN) 1841 Davidson Co TN (Omega dau of William & Elizabeth BUMPASS); John Jr; Mary Jane m Jabez DEAN 1834 Davidson Co TN; James S. (b 1818 TN, d 1863 Davidson Co TN) m 1st Celia A. ABERNATHY (b TN?, d ca 1840 Davidson Co TN) 1837 Davidson Co TN, m 2nd Maria Louisa HUNT (b 1823 TN?, d 21 Jan 1888 Davidson Co TN) Davidson Co TN; Margaret Catherine (b 1821 TN, d aft 1880) m Holbert D. HUNT (b 1815 TN?, d aft 1880) 1846. John HILL owned land & lived on Granny White Pike & along Otter Creek. Seeking to trade info with anyone on descendants of any above. William S. Corn/P O Box 303/Monterey TN 38574/(615)839-2898.

JACKSON/BOWEN/CUNNINGHAM: Need info on David JACKSON (b 1774 White Co TN) m Ann BOWEN 31 Jul 1800 Grainger Co TN. He served with Edwin S. Moore's Co. & Robert Dyer's regiment. Need info on his son Thomas JACKSON (b 1800 White Co TN) who m Sarah MAIZE (b ca 1804 TN). Need Parents & birth date of Ann CUNNINGHAM who m Henry BOWEN 6 Sep 1765. Annita Curtis/Rt 5 Box 501/Berryville AR 72616.

JENKINS: Hiram JENKINS Sr (b 1780, d 10 Oct 1857 Rutherford Co TN) was buried in Murfreesboro. Which cemetery? Also when & where did first wife, Deborah ALLISON JENKINS die & where is she buried? Will exchange JENKINS info. Royleta C. Malone/1097 Yarrow Lane/Salt Lake City UT 84123.

McLEOD: Need info on other descendants of Roderick McLEOD (b ca 1764 Scotland, d 1844 Yazoo Co MS). He was raised from boyhood in NC & SC, father of Duncan & Alexander, resided in Humphrys Co TN about 1812- 1840. R. D. Thomas/5308 Stousland Rd/College Station TX 77845.

McMILLIN/STANLEY/BRYANT: Melcom McMILLIN (b Scotland?) & "Miss" STANLEY (b TN?) had James Calvin McMILLIN Sr (b 7 Mar 1825 TN/NC/VA/WV?, d 9 Sep 1919 Franklin, Simpson Co KY). James Sr m ca 1850 (Co rec destroyed, fam trad says Macon Co TN near Red Boiling Springs) to Sarah Jane BRYANT (b 22 Aug 1834 AL/TN, d 5 Sep 1913 prob TN- in 1910 census Macon Co TN). She was bur in Rose Hill Cem, Red Boiling Springs TN. Mary, dau of James Jr, says James Sr was living in KY with her parents when he died & she witnessed his burial in Red Boiling Springs. (KY death cert says Macon Co TN). She says fam trad is fam came from NC to east TN. First rec I have of James Sr is in 1860 census of Putman Co TN. They also lived in Clay & Macon Co TN & Logan Co KY. Their 10 children b in TN & KY. Nothing solid on Melcom & wife. (Their names were on death cert of James Sr). Any other children besides James Sr? Where was James Sr in 1850? Mary Louise Fugua McAskill/343 Chamberlain Dr/Lexington KY 40517-1601/(606)273-7814.

MENIFREE: Were Hocket MENIFREE, 38 (1850 census) & Elvira, 33 parents of the Nicholas, 10, who married Lucy F. LAWRENCE in Oct 1870? Were Nicholas S. MENIFREE & Lucy F. LAWRENCE parents of Nettie May MENIFREE LOWENHAUPT of Covington TN? Joy Moore/7675 NW 14 St/ Ocala FL 34482-4482.

MEULLER/MILLER/ALLEN/FRANCIS: Looking for fam conn on Jacob MEULLER/MILLER (b ca 1759 prob Northampton Co PA, d 9 Nov 1832 Franklin Co TN) m (1) in PA to Sarah ? (d ca 1797 Botetourt Co VA) (2) in Botetourt Co VA spring 1798 to Elizabeth ALLEN (b ca 1778 VA, d betw Nov 1859 & Mar 1860 Franklin Co TN). Jacob obtained land grant in Botetourt Co (now within southern city limits of Roanoke VA) on Mud Lick Creek & Roanoke Riv. Land sold in two parts w/wife Sarah on 1st deed & the other Elizabeth signed when they sold in 1813 to move to TN. Jacob drew RW pension for 6 yrs serv. How many children? Only four known daus for he & Elizabeth: Rebecca m Joseph A. FRANCIS; Susannah; Barbara (d ca 1835 Franklin Co TN) m Miles S. FRANCIS ca 1830; & Leannah (b 29 May 1819 Franklin Co TN, d 15 Jun 1876 Bollinger Co MO) m Miles S. FRANCIS (as 2nd wife) ca 1836 & moved to MO ca 1848. Was Elizabeth connected to the other ALLENS in Franklin Co? Lorena Shell Eaker/Route 4 Box 205/ Church Hill TN 37642.

MORGAN/METCALF: Need help in locating birthplace & parents of George Washington MORGAN (b 1 Apr 1815 VA, d 22 Aug 1901 Lincoln Co TN) who m Louisa Jane METCALF (b 8 Jul 1827 Rutherford Co NC, d 17 Jul 1892 Lincoln Co TN) on 22 Feb 1844 Franklin Co TN. Both buried MORGAN Cemetery near Elora TN. Fam tradition says George & his mother Martha ? came from VA, first to Franklin Co ca 1835. Moved to Lincoln Co. Had a NC Land Grant, which I have not located. Any help greatly appreciated, will pay postage & copying fees. Robert L. Morgan/Rt 6 Box 472A/Alexander City AL 35010/(205)234-6782.

POTEETE/GRAHAM/CAUDLE: Andrew C. POTEETE (b ca 1810 SC) married in Williamson Co TN to [1] Mary A. GRAHAM 20 Oct 1836 (son Thomas b ca 1839) & [2] Jane CAUDLE 25 Feb 1846. Andrew & Jane were in Madison Co TN in 1850. Who were Andrew & Mary's parents? Would like to exchange info with anyone working on POTEETEs (PETITE, PATEET, etc) in TN, NC & VA. Dorothy Stanton/501 El Capitan Dr/Danville CA 94526-4923/(510)820-3757.

RICH/STRONG/REUSEN/FOSTER: John RICH (b ca 1790 NC, d Apr 1891 Clay Co TN) had wives named Jane & Rachel. Was he the father of Elisha RICH (b 2 Nov 1828 Jackson Co TN, d Jun 1907 Clay Co TN) who m Mary STRONG? Elisha was named in John's will but not referred to as a son. John's other children were: Ella; Margaret (STRONG); Anny (REUSEN); Jenney (FOSTER); Nancy; Jack; James; Robert; & Joseph. What were John's wives maiden names, who were his parents & in what county was he born? Carl F. Cason/ 621 W. Mariposa Av/El Segunda CA 90245/ (310)322-2702.

RICHEY/MILAM: Ruben McClaren RICHEY (b 1862 TN) m Ann MILAM 1885 in Hickman Co TN. They had 13 ch: Thomas, Joe, Ira, Horace, Herman, Fred, Bertha, Annie May, Corben, Claudie, Myrtle, & two unk. Have not been able to identify Ruben's parents. In 1860 census, there was a Ruben McLAREN family in Hickman Co, are they related to Ruben McClaren RICHEY? Does anyone know who the parents of Ruben McClaren RICHEY are, where they came from? Jeannie (Ritchie) Rogers/ 3309 E. Rock Wren Road/Phoenix AZ 85044/(602)759-5171.

SARDEN/GREESON/CARTER/ROBINSON: Need parents of Eleanor Cordelia SARDEN (b 8 Nov 1865 Knoxville TN) m James Thomas GREESON 19 Jun 1884 Limestone Co AL. Eleanor had two younger sisters, Florence & Savanah SARDEN. The 1880 Limestone Co AL census shows Elnora Cordelia, Florence & Savanah as stepdaughters of R. G. ROBINSON & his wife Martha. It is believed Martha's maiden name was CARTER. Doris I. Greeson/7101 Malta St/San Diego CA 92111-4234/(619)279-2677.

SHELTON/INMAN: William SHELTON (b ca 1790 Va, d 1843-49 MO/AR) m Elizabeth ? (b ca 1793 NC/GA, d aft 1860 cen Bollinger Co MO) ca 1817 prob Rutherford or Wilson Co TN. On 1820 cen Rutherford Co TN; 1830 Wilson Co TN & in Cape

Girardeau Co MO by 1832 when youngest dau Bridgett was born. Wm sold land in MO at same time his eldest dau & fam were moving to Yell Co AR, but Elizabeth was in home of their son Elijah 1850 in Cape Girardeau Co MO. Eldest dau Katsey (b ca 1818 TN, d 1851 Yell Co AR) m (as 2nd wife) Anthony INMAN (b ca 1794 NC, d 1870/80 Yell Co AR) 18 Nov 1841 Cape Girardeau Co MO. Anthony's 1st marriage ch lived NW AR, SW MO & TX. His 2nd marriage ch were reared by their mother's brother & sisters in Bollinger Co MO where Anthony returned for a few years. Aft 1870 cen he returned to Yell Co AR, married the 3rd time & had a son John who lived all his life in that area. Is William missing from your line? Forty-five years of research has failed to connect him anywhere. Lorena Shell Eaker/Route 4 Box 205/ Church Hill TN 37642.

SISK: I am trying to contact others researching the SISK family of middle TN. My ancestor, William Jefferson SISK, was born in 1822. His father most likely died when he was young. He may have been in AR with his mother Nancy by 1830. Ann McGuffey/ 1805 Taylor/Cedar Hill TX 75104.

SPURLOCK/MANIER/TALBOTT: I am interested in finding out more about Josiah SPURLOCK (b ca 1786 VA, d 1854) & his wife Leah MANIER (b KY, d 1850). I'm also interested in the TALBOTTs. Josiah & Leah's son, James A. SPURLOCK (b 1827 Cannon Co TN) m Clarissa TALBOTT (b TN) in 1852. I believe her father was John Haywood TALBOTT. I don't know who her mother was. Pat Stephens/1735 Warmington Ct/Manchester MO 63021.

TALBERT/TOLBERT: Seeking location of Joel TALBERT/TOLBERT (b ca 1815/1820) who lived in Davidson Co NC in 1840's; left NC between 1847 & 1850; possibly went to MO. Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

TAYLOR/INGLESBY: Need any info on John H. TAYLOR (b 1808/09 TN) m Rebecca ? (b 1813/14 TN) in 1827/28. Where married? Lived in Davidson Co 1840-70. Ch: Sarah (b 1829), Mary (b 1830), James A. (b 1831) m Emily E. INGLESBY (b 1845 England) in 1865, Jacob (b 1832), John (b 1833), Martha (b 1836), William (b 1838), Eliza (b 1840), Margaret (b 1842), Charlot (b 1846), Cathrine (b 1852), Nancy (b 1853), & Rachel (b 1856). Mrs. Patricia Popwell/200 Broadway Dr/H,burg MS 39401.

TRIBBLE: James TRIBBLE m (2) Nancy SPURBANKS in 1802 Halifax Co VA. Ch: William, Sally (Henry STREET d Wilson Co TN), Lucy, & Fannie (John DAVIS). Need identity of James' 1st wife, reportedly a COLLINS. Their ch: Dianah (David ECHOLS) & Ann of VA; & Tabitha [(1) Thomas WORD (2) Richard HORN], Mary (Glennis BLANKENSHIP) & Isaiah (Patience PEMBERTON), all later in Wilson Co TN. Was Patience the dau of John & Jane (JOHNSON) PEMBERTON? Mrs Pauline Webb/656 S. Fairway Terrace/Springfield MO 65802-3236.

TROUTT/CLAY/TURNBULL/EVANS: Need parents of both Jacob TROUTT (b 21 Mar 1808 TN) & wife Louisa CLAY (b 15 Nov 1809 Tn, d 18 Jan 1858 TN) who married 15 Jul 1827 Sumner Co TN. Need info on John TURNBULL (b 20 Jan 1803 TN)(son of Jake & Nellie TURNBULL) who married Sarah EVANS. Annita Curtis/Rt 5 Box 501/Berryville AR 72616.

WARD: James E. WARD [(1) Eliza ST JOHN (2) Mary ST JOHN] & Elizabeth (James) KING were 2 of 8 ch of James WARD (d bef 1857 Wilson Co TN) & his wife Elizabeth. Are these other children? George [(1) Mary Ann WORD (2) Catherine STROUD], John S. (Catherine ?), Mary M. (Isaiah TRIBBLE Jr), Henry (Susanna GRAY) & Benjamin F. (Eliza Jane WORD). Is there any connection between this family & Hosea WARD (b 1808 NC) & that of John WARD from NC who died bef 1844? Both of the latter 2 families also in Wilson Co TN. Mrs Pauline Webb/656 S. Fairway Terrace/Springfield MO 65802-3236.

WILHELM/BRUNER: Seeking parents of Sopia BRUNER (b 1826, d 1867 Rowan Co NC) m Henry WILHELM in 1850. Children: Adam, John Franklin, Jesse Calvin & Samuel Luther. Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

WILLIAMS/LESTER: Was John Williams (b ca 1777 NC) the father of William WILLIAMS (b ca 1814 NC)? William m Zilpha LESTER (b ca 1819 NC) in 1836 Rutherford Co TN. Who were Zilpha's parents? Their children include: Elizabeth, Jesse W., Nancy, John, Martha, William, Jane, Leona & James. Phyllis Carter/5948 Congress Lane/Harrison TN 37341/(615)344-5252.

WOLF/HAMMONS/HAMPTON/FENNELL/AGLE/HAMMER/WADE: Seeking info on: Henry WOLF who res in Warren/ Coffee Co TN in 1841. Known ch: Annis WOLF FAULKNER, Levi, Jacob & Thomas Hopkins WOLF. Seek info on: John & Mary HAMMONS who res in Warren Co TN in 1810; Leroy HAMMONS & Mary HAMPTON who m 1809 White Co TN; Frederick & Francy FENNELL who res in Rowan Co NC in 1800; John FENNELL & Mary AGLE who m 1802 Rowan Co NC; John & Jane HAMMER who res in Philadelphia Co PA in 1723; Abraham & Rachel HAMMER who res in Cane Creek NC in 1759; Elisha & Violet WADE HAMMER who res in Warren Co CA 1820. Jenny Lou Adkison/1811 N. Rickey Rd/Shawnee OK 74801.

WOODWARD: Need parents & siblings of both Benjamin Franklin WOODWARD (b 26 Nov 1829 Robertson Co TN) & his wife Sarah A. ABERNATHY (b 21 Aug 1836 TN/KY). Any help appreciated. Sue Mount/6249 Walnut Hill Rd/Texico IL 62889.

We've been acquainted with John for awhile through business. Don't let these credentials scare you off—he is a very charming man on top of it all!

JOHN VOGT

Like many genealogists Mr. Vogt has a quite varied and interesting background. He was born Luray, Virginia 10 June 1940; married to Carla Sheryl Bryant; four children (28f, 24f, 6m, 4f) [last two adopted from Paraguay]. Ancestral heritage: Shenandoah Valley pioneers (Strickler, 1717; Broyles, 1733, Campbell, Ruffner, Fleishman). Born in the same stone house as 8th great-grandfather built in 1717.

Education:

Public Schools, Luray and Richmond, Virginia
A.B. (Nuclear Physics) University of Virginia, 1962
M.A. (Medieval English Literature), University of Virginia, 1964
Faculdade de Artes e Letras, University of Lisbon, Portugal, 1964-65
Ph.D. (Iberian Studies), University of Virginia, 1967

Awards:

Appointment to Foreign Service, 1965
NDEA Title IV Fellowship, 1962-65
Fulbright Award, Portugal, 1964-65

Professional:

Appointment to Foreign Service, 1965
Professor of history, University of Georgia, 1966-1981
Owner of Iberian Publishing Company, 1982-present

Publications:

Seventeen articles on Portuguese rule in Brazil and Africa in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries;

Portuguese Rule on the Gold Coast, 1485-1641, University of Georgia Press.

Author, compiler, and/or transcriber of forty-one (as of 22 Feb 1992) books on Virginia Genealogy and reference guides.

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&
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8:30	-	8:45	Welcome & Announcements
8:45	-	10:15	Lost in Virginia
10:15	-	10:45	Break
10:45	-	12:00	Found in Virginia
12:00	-	1:15	Lunch
1:15	-	2:30	Narrowing the Focus
2:30	-	2:45	Break
2:45	-	3:45	Questions & Answers
		3:45	Adjourn

Have questions or want more information? Call Nida Wheeler at (615) 832-1572.

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OF INTEREST

C.A.R.

The National Society Children of the American Revolution is interested in involving your children, relatives or friends in activities. Who can join? A person under 21 who can trace ancestry to a man or woman who rendered aid to the cause of American independence. For information: Andrew Percy, 103 Sheffield Place, Franklin, Tenn. 37064. Phone 615-794-8599.

* * *

Genealogy Class

GENEALOGY: TRACE YOUR FAMILY HISTORY class will be offered at the Williamson County Site, Columbia State Community College in Franklin, Tenn., on Monday nights, 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. beginning on January 11, 1993 and continuing for 8 weeks. Cost is \$50.00. Instructor: Virginia G. Watson.

The class covers the fundamentals of genealogical research applicable to American ancestral problems. It will cover the interpretation and understanding of records pertaining to genealogy, including census, military, county, state, and national records, legal records, and the compilation of data.

To register or for more information call 794-3312.

* * *

Warning Notice—these people just don't quit!

The Chair of the Genealogy Committee of the History Section of the Reference and Adult Services Division of the Library Association, J. Carlyle Parker, reported at the Association's recent annual meeting that a series of family newsletters are being published by The Family News Network, 250 Coolidge St., Midvale, UT 84047 or at 3129 S. Dayton Ct., Denver, CO 80231 or at 1181 S. Parker Rd. #102, Denver Co and some are using permits from Greenwood Village, CO or Englewood, CO.

The format is 12 pages on standard paper, stapled at one corner. Half includes very general articles that could apply to many families with a family name periodically inserted. Whichever family that is being featured is printed in a mismatched type of font.

The overall impression is that this is a cut and paste job. Most of the ads are for family coats of arms or the publisher's free services. This is a 'generic newsletter.'

The above is from the Chicago Genealogical Society Newsletter, Sept. 1992. Along the same lines comes the following warning in the Folsom Bulletin (Folsom Family Assoc. of America, Inc.), Vol. XVI #1

From a Bath, Ohio mailing address (one recognized as *scam* throughout genealogical circles) was a mail piece offering a "truly unique sweatshirt" with the family name and "authentic coat of arms...the same Coat of Arms as a Folsom knight of olden times once wore."

As the newsletter explains the Folsoms were yeomen, not knights, and therefore there is no such thing as a Folsom Coat of Arms.

Back issues of *Middle Tennessee Genealogy* are available as follows:

Vols. 1 & 2	\$8 per volume, \$2 per issue
Vols. 3 & 4	\$14 per volume, \$3.50 per issue
Vol. 5 forward	\$16 per volume, \$4.00 per issue

To order

Send check or money order with your request for specific issue(s) to:

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P.O. Box 3016
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