

The MIDDLE TENNESSEE Journal of Genealogy & History



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Volume X, Number 3

**Middle
Tennessee
Counties**

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

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

All meetings

(unless otherwise noted)

1:00 P.M., General Meeting

2:00 P.M., Computer User's Group

Auditorium

Ben West Library

Eighth Avenue North

at Union Street

Nashville, Tennessee

January 18, 1997

"Show-and-Tell"

Members are invited to bring items of interest. Refreshments served during this informal meeting.

March 15, 1997

"Southern Claims Commission, a New Civil War Research Tool"

Charles A. Sherrill,

Director of Public Services,

Tennessee State Library

& Archives

May 17, 1997

"An Archaeological View of Cemeteries"

Nick Fielder

Tennessee State Archaeologist

MTGS has meetings on the third Saturday of January, March, May, July, September, and November, *unless* otherwise indicated in the above listing.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume X, Number 3, Winter 1996/7

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FROM THE EDITOR . . .

As expressed in the previous issue of the *Journal*, the exploding interest in genealogy has caused your Executive Board to look for ways to improve communication with the membership. Other societies of our size rely on newsletters that are published more frequently than every quarter, so the Board felt the time had come to add a bimonthly newsletter to our publications. A new printer made this move economically feasible, and with an experienced editor volunteering her services, we have made this step.

Along with the growing interest comes a proliferation of genealogical material of all kinds and types. Therefore, it cannot be emphasized enough—Beware of undocumented records! Just as it is assumed by the inexperienced genealogist that if it is in print—no matter where—it is true, there is a danger that the same uncritical mind-set will be extended to the computer-generated genealogies and the Internet. Needless to say, do not trust undocumented data from *any* source.

You can add value and credibility to your work by taking the time to record the full reference for future use. Of course this takes more than a moment, but *your* work will be judged by subsequent researchers. Do you want to be remembered as a serious scholar, or have your work relegated to "family tradition,"—a big disservice to later generations. Furthermore, accurate book compilations and patriotic society applications *insist* on complete references.

To this end, an important learning tool was presented by Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, FASG, FNGS, at the National Genealogical Society's National Conference in the States held in Nashville in May of 1996. Your editor has received written permission for publication of this information in this *Journal* issue from Ms. Mills, who is also Editor of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. In her letter of 21 November 1996, to your editor, she states "Considering your comments regarding the need for broader dissemination of documentation guides, you may or may not know that BCG [Board for Certification of Genealogists—*Ed.*] plans to co-publish a citation/analysis manual in cooperation with one of the major commercial presses. It expands considerably upon the attached material but will remain a user-friendly guide for the hobbyist...."

Dorothy Williams Potter

Formerly *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*. Published quarterly by the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, Inc., a not-for-profit society, P. O. Box 190625, Nashville, TN 37219-0625. © 1997. All rights reserved.

Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History* and six issues of the MTGS *Newsletter*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Dues are \$18.00 per membership year, beginning on June 1. If joining at any other time of the year, dues are \$18.00 plus \$3.00 for mailing back issues for the current membership year.

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TENNESSEE'S EARLY SURVEYOR'S DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY DOCUMENTATION, 1806 ~ 1836

Compiled by Frederick Smoot *

TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, there is no extant original map of the overall system of Tennessee's various early Surveyors Districts. Modern maps that show inaccurate boundary line locations of those districts have been created and published. This paper is an attempt to document the real boundaries of those districts. To understand the bounds of the districts, we need to turn to Whitney's *Land Law of Tennessee*,¹ and other reliable sources including some extant district maps.

"...the United States, in Congress assembled, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, passed an act entitled 'An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same,'..."² Then that very year, the Tennessee State Assembly established the first seven of her Surveyor's Districts. Two land offices or Register's Offices were established, one in Nashville, West [now called Middle] Tennessee and one in East Tennessee. The East Tennessee land office was probably located at Knoxville. In 1825, a third land office or Register's Office for Western Tennessee was established in Jackson, Madison County. In 1827, the Mountain District was added, complete with a Register's Office. It is not clear if this new office had the same status as the three earlier land offices. Each District had a surveyor's office and an entry-

taker's office, sometimes in the same building—possibly the same room. Occasionally, when a district was new, or in some instances when a district was old and running out of business, the office might be conducted from a private home. From the first seven districts formed in 1806, the number grew to seventeen by 1836. Some of the original district offices had been closed by 1836. Thirteen were numbered, four were named.

The districts were legal entities, answerable only to the State. Generally, their boundaries were not adjusted to the ever changing county lines. However, there were two exceptions, at least. In 1807, the line between the 5th and 6th Districts was altered to conform to certain county lines.³ [See 5th District]. The 1827 Mountain District was formed from parts of four districts, the 3rd District being the major contributor. Here many county lines were followed. From time to time, many offices, including the register's, surveyor's, and entry-taker's,⁴ were moved or closed. From the 1820s on, we find the closing of some district land offices, their duties being shifted to various counties. Constant change was the rule.

Prior to 1806, all lands that had been granted in what was to become Tennessee had been surveyed with the "metes and bounds" system. That is to say, a system where a tract might be connected to a neighbor's tract or the meanders of a creek or the spur of a mountain, but not connected to surveyed system of predetermined section and range lines and townships. After ten years of negotiations with the Federal Government and North Carolina, Tennessee was finally able, in 1806, to establish her Surveyor's Districts, and organize a system of survey, similar to that used by the Federal Government in Ohio [Northwest Territory].

The section and range lines in the area east and north of the Congress-

sional Reservation were to be surveyed six miles apart so as to create sections or townships that were six miles square. The 1806 Act of Congress required the use of six mile squares and within each square, 640 acres were to be set aside for the use of the schools. As far as we can tell, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Districts ran their lines true to the meridian. Both the 6th and the Hiwassee Districts maps confirm that the range lines ran northerly and were probably true. In the Ocoee District, by law the lines were run to a base line, south 20 degrees west—or as we might say, roughly true to the Tennessee River. We have not yet been able to prove that the 4th District and the District south of the French Broad and Holston were surveyed with section and range lines as directed by the State Assembly in the year of 1806.⁵ However, as it was a legal requirement to do so, it is probable that all districts were surveyed with section and range lines except the 1827 Mountain District.

The sections and range lines in the area that had been the Congressional Reservation were to be surveyed five miles apart so as to create sections or townships that were five miles square. This five mile square does not conform to the 1806 Act of Congress where the six mile square was established. The 7th and 8th Districts ran their lines true to the meridian.⁶ The 9th through the 13th Districts seem to have run their lines slightly to the north east by about 3.5 degrees. This anomaly may have been caused by the original District Surveyors using the then current inaccurate Tennessee-Mississippi State boundary line for their reference. That old State line—referred to as the Winchester line—was off by about 3.5 degrees to the northwest. The 1865 Johnson's *Kentucky and Tennessee Map*,⁷ shows the section and range lines *without* numbers for Districts 9 through 13 and the Hiwassee and

* "With sincere thanks to Norman T. McGee, mentor, and to Wayne Moore, PhD, of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee." FS

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Ocoee Districts.

Ultimately, the district survey system failed. By 1850, most if not all surveys were done with the "metes and bounds" system. The closing of Tennessee's Land Office system occurred in 1903. The records were sent to the Secretary of State in Nashville and then transferred to the State Archives. We would be hard pressed today to find a county official that even knew of the existence of the former Surveyor's Districts and how the districts worked. Yet, the Surveyor's Districts are of importance to historians, land researchers, environmental researchers and genealogists simply because of the very large, but unfortunately incomplete, collection of the Surveyor's Districts records that are available.⁸ These records may contain early land records that precede existing county records, and should be used in conjunction with the separate county records and land grant records. Because of the importance of these records, a short history of the different relevant material follows.

The Walker Line Conflict

An early imperfect Tennessee-Kentucky State-Line survey, taken in 1779, caused the Walker Line Conflict. This, in turn, created many problems regarding land surveys along that state line in both East and Middle Tennessee. Some individual tracts in Districts 1 through 6 and near that state line that ought to be recorded in the Surveyor's District records may be recorded in Kentucky records.⁹

The United States Congressional Reservation

In 1806, the Congress of the United States created U. S. Congressional Reservation as Indian land. Non-Indian settlement on the reservation was forbidden. "*Beginning at the place where the eastern or main branch of Elk River shall intersect the [southern] boundary line of the State of Tennessee; from thence running due north, until said line shall intersect the northern or main branch of Duck River; thence down the waters of Duck River, to the military boundary line, as established*

*by the seventh section of an act of the State of North Carolina...thence with the military boundary line, west, to a place where it intersects the Tennessee River; thence down the waters of the Tennessee, to a place where the same intersects the northern boundary line of the State of Tennessee."*¹⁰ From this land, Districts 7 through 13 were formed in 1819.

The 1806 West [Middle] Tennessee Districts

The 1st District, formerly North Carolina Military Reservation

Located in north Middle Tennessee, the 1st District enjoyed the exact same metes and bounds as the old North Carolina Military Reservation. This district "*...to be bound by the lines described in the seventh section of an act of North Carolina, passed on the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, 'An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers in the continental line,'— which shall compose a district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the First District."*¹¹

The Military Reservation lines were: "*...beginning on the Virginia [now Kentucky] line, where the Cumberland River intersects the same; thence south fifty-five miles; thence west, to the Tennessee River; thence down the Tennessee to the Virginia [Kentucky] line; thence with the said Virginia [Kentucky] line east, to the beginning."*^{12, 13}

Certain parts of the old Military Reservation were not legally open for settlement until 1806 and later. In 1805 the Chickasaw Nation¹⁴ and the Cherokee Nation¹⁵ ceded land that was in the Military Reservation. Two new areas in this Reservation opened in 1806. One, a narrow but long strip of land, bound on the north by the 28 November 1785 Hopewell Treaty Line¹⁶ and on the south by the Duck River. The second, the area south east of Livingston's line in the south east corner of the district.^{17, 18} Although the Military Reservation became the 1st District in 1806, the area in the southwest corner of the district, the Buffalo

River area, was not opened until 1816.¹⁹

The 1st Districts Office was established in Nashville, Davidson Co.²⁰ A very large original map of the 1st District is located at the Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville, TSLA map #401. The southwest corner of the map is torn off and missing.

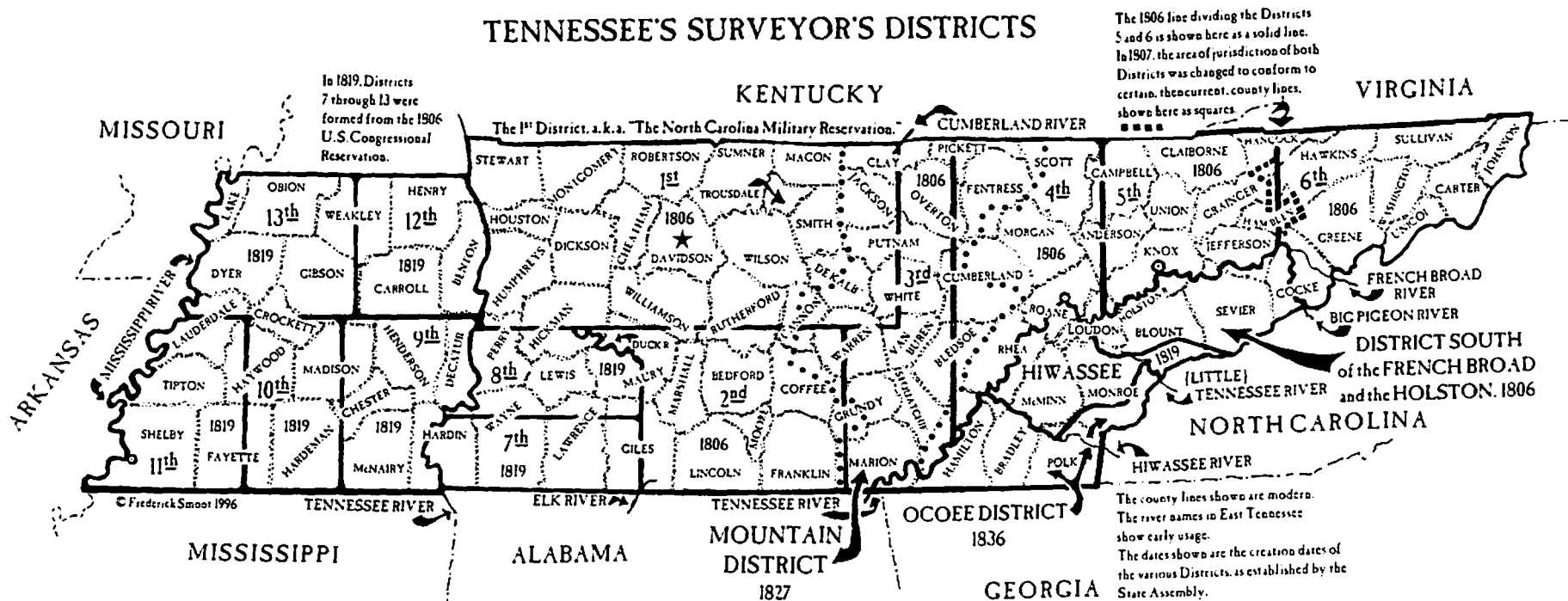
SOUTHERN MILITARY LINE

The southern boundary line of the 1st District was generally known as the Military Line. Here are a few clues to the location. The western end of the southern Military Line of the Military Reservation can be placed as being in Perry County—just at north side of the mouth of Toms Creek on the Tennessee River. This area is now flooded. The line is shown on the 8th District map, TSLA map #403. Running eastward with the north boundary of the 8th District we come to the Duck River and here a detailed map, TSLA map #2543²¹ shows the exact location of that line north of Columbia and the Duck River in Maury County. Incidentally, this map also shows Gen. Nathaniel Greene's grant, the placement of the Natchez Trace crossing Duck River, the grave site of Meriwether Lewis, and some section and range lines of the 7th and 8th Districts.

Now, we change maps and move more eastward with the southern line of the 1st District map, [TSLA #401], and we come into Warren County. Here we see in the 1st District, the mouth of the Collins River [Rock Island] on the Caney Fork River. Here we leave the map and use some extant 3rd District surveys to refine the line's location. Up river from Rock Island on the Collins River we find the mouth of Mountain Creek. From this mouth, four adjoining surveys have been located along Mountain Creek. The northern most line of the northern most survey is the Military Line.²²

We have plotted these surveys and the results tell us that the Military Line would today cross through the cemetery of Concord Church on Concord Road in Warren County. Back to map #401, we see the Rocky River on the Caney Fork a little farther east of

TENNESSEE'S SURVEYOR'S DISTRICTS



This map is a reconstruction based primarily on "Land Law of Tennessee" by Henry Whitney, 1897. "Indian Treaties, 1778-1853" by Charles Kappler, 1904, and various old survey maps and survey records from the Tennessee State Library & Archives in Nashville, Tennessee.

This District was formed from parts of the four defunct Districts, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Its area of jurisdiction was established as to conform to certain, then current, county lines. Its legal bounds are shown as the two dotted lines.



Collins River. Up Rocky River (southward) and off of map #401 we have placed one survey at the mouth of Lorrel [Laurel] Creek on the Rocky River in the 3rd District. We therefore conclude that the Military Line is slightly north of the mouth of Laurel Creek at Rocky River.²³ With the map again, we run almost six miles eastward from Rocky River through Van Buren County to the end of the southern line where there is a 90 degree northerly turn. Here it becomes the eastern line, and runs north to the junction of the Cumberland River and the north state line. **Many surveys indicate the old Military Line had "variations," or, in other words—it was not straight and true.**

The 2nd District

Located in south Middle Tennessee, most of the area of this district had been closed for legal settlement prior to 1806 because of Indian claims. This district "...to begin eighteen miles west of the south-east corner of the last mentioned district [1st], to run south to the true meridian, to the southern boundary of the State, for its eastern boundary, and to be bounded on the west and south, by the Congressional Reservation, and on the north and south, by the first district and the boundary of the State, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Second District." ²⁴

This district was surveyed in 1807 and errors occurred in the placement of Tennessee-Alabama state line and the Congressional Reservation Line. The State Assembly rejected James Bright's survey and the lines were resurveyed by Thomas Freeman and others. The state line was repositioned about 2-3/4 miles to the south of Bright's Line while the Congressional Line was repositioned westward.²⁵ Also, the area in the most southeast portion of this district was not legally settled until Indian claims could be extinguished.²⁶

On the northwest corner of the otherwise rectangular district is an additional small triangular tract of land. This tract is north of the Duck River, and Columbia, Maury County, and south of the Military Line. An 1851

map, [TSLA #2543], shows this tract.

The District Office was established at Jefferson, [Rutherford County, in the 1st District], later moving to Shelbyville, Bedford Co.²⁷ This office was probably closed in 1827 but was definitely closed by 1829.²⁸

There is no extant original map of the 2nd District. However, original survey notes for some of the section and range line surveys still exist.²⁹

The 3rd District

Located in eastern part of Middle Tennessee, the "... district to begin on the northern boundary of the State, at a point which shall divide by six without a fraction, and which shall be nearest to a point due north of the Flat Rock³⁰ on the turnpike road leading from South-West Point [Kingston] to Nashville, thence south according to the true meridian to the southern boundary of the State, which shall be its eastern boundary, thence west to be bound by the first two districts, inclusively, ...and shall be known...by the name of the Third District; and the three districts as above, shall be attached to the land office of West Tennessee." ³¹

This district was generally closed to legal settlement prior to 1806, however an extant map of the district shows that land speculators and others had land grants in the area in the area. Some land in the very northwest part of what was to become the 3rd District was also northwest of Livingston's Line. While that land was not Indian land, it was not in the Military Reservation. The extant map also indicates that in 1807 when the district was surveyed, it was not fully surveyed. The unsurveyed area was the southern quarter of the land mass of the district, and much of that land would fall into today's Marion County. Indian claims precluded the surveying of that area. The Indian line ran east-west across the southern portion of the district until 1817-1819.³²

The eastern boundary was to run to the southern state line. However, the Tennessee River blocked access to that line. In 1819 the State Assembly required "...the Principal surveyor of the Third District to extend the eastern and

western boundary of his district, to the southern boundary of the State, or the north bank of the Tennessee River." ³³ Even after 1819, the south side of the Tennessee River was blocked by Indian lands and that part remained in Cherokee hands until 1836 and the formation of the Ocoee District.

The district office was originally located at "Alexanders." ^{34,35} The office of the Surveyor General of the 3rd District was closed in 1827. The entry-taker of White County assumed much of the district's business.³⁶ Then the Mountain District was formed.

Housed in the Tennessee State Library and Archives is a large map [Map #399], that indicates the southern limit of the first survey. It did not reach the southern state line.

1806 East Tennessee Districts

The 4th District

Located in the western part of East Tennessee, this district was "...to begin at the north east corner of the last mentioned [3rd] district, to run east with the north boundary of the State, fifty-four miles, thence south to the southern boundary of the State, or the district south of French Broad and Holston (as the case may be) which, inclusively, shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Forth District." ³⁷ District Office was located at Kingston.³⁸ There is no extant original map of the 4th District.

The 5th District

Located in the northern middle part of East Tennessee, this district was "...to begin at the north east corner of the fourth district, to run east with the north boundary of the State forty-eight miles, thence south according to the true meridian, to the district south of the French Broad and Holston, which inclusively, shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Fifth District." ³⁹

In 1807, the line between the 5th and 6th Districts was changed to conform to certain, then current county lines. It begins: "...the eastern line of the fifth district, dividing said district

from the sixth district, shall be the line of Jefferson County, dividing the same from Greene and Hawkins, and the line of Grainger County, dividing the same from Hawkins County and the line of Claiborne County, dividing the same from Hawkins, so as to include all the county of Jefferson, Grainger and Claiborne in said fifth district, and all of the county of Hawkins in the sixth district.”⁴⁰ This boundary modification may have been an administrative change rather than an adjustment in any surveyed line. The Surveyor's District Office was located at Knoxville.⁴¹ There is no extant original map of the 5th District.

The 6th District

Located in the most northeastern part of Tennessee, this district “...to be bounded by the fifth district on the west, by Virginia on the north, and by the district south of French Broad and Holston, and the North Carolina line on the east and southeast, which shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Sixth District, and the last mentioned districts; together with the district south of French Broad and Holston, shall be attached to the land office of East Tennessee.”

The District Office was located at Jonesborough.⁴² In 1825, the business office of the 6th District was closed; the county register of Washington County received the district's books and assumed its business duties.⁴³

There is a very large original map of the 6th District located in TSLA as map #400. That map reflects the original 1806 straight line boundary between the 5th and 6th Districts. [See 5th District.] The map shows section and range lines; however, we find that these lines were seldom, if ever, recorded in actual surveys. The map does not show the area south of the French Broad River, east of the Big Pigeon River and west of North Carolina. We can prove 6th District surveys south of the French Broad.

An even more important survey is for an island in the Big Pigeon.⁴⁴ We conclude that the bounds of the 6th District included that tract east of the Big Pigeon.

The District South of the French Broad & Holston

Located in East Tennessee, this district was formed on the bounds of the tract mentioned in the 1796 Tennessee State Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Section 31: “*That the people residing south of the French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and the Big Pigeon, are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract.*”⁴⁵ Even mentioned in the U. S. Congressional Act of 1806: “...the people residing in said State, south of French Broad and Holston, and west of the Big Pigeon Rivers provided for by the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, shall be secured in their respective rights of occupancy and pre-emption...” [See note 2.] Most of the boundary rivers mentioned have gone through name changes since 1790s. The river above Kingston but before Knoxville that was originally called the Holston, later became the Tennessee. The Big Pigeon became the Pigeon, and the then Tennessee is now the Little Tennessee. The southern line of this tract would cross over and into Cherokee lands. The dividing boundary was established on 2 July 1791 by Blounts Treaty, also called the Treaty of Holston.⁴⁶ The southern area of Blount County reached past the treaty line.

It was not unusual for the county lines or even the later Surveyor's District lines to cross treaty lines—only later to be open to legal settlement. For example, in 1797, the Hawkins Line was surveyed. That line ran east-southeast from Kingston to Blanket Mountain and was later extended to “Megis’ Post” near Clingman Dome on Iron Mountain.⁴⁷ In the Treaty of Tellico⁴⁸ dated 2 Oct. 1798, the Cherokee ceded more land in the southwest of Blount County, south of the original Hawkins’ Line. Here the boundaries were extended southerly and also eastward to the Chilhowie Mountain area. At the conclusion of the treaty of Tellico a tract of land in southeast Blount County still remained in Cherokee hands.

When it was formed in 1806, the boundary description of the French

Broad and Holston District was not specific, according to Whitney. Here we need to return to the Section 31 of the State Declaration of Rights. The district's southern boundary would simply be “Tennessee” or Little Tennessee. However, it seems that the District did not completely adhere to the Little Tennessee as the southern boundary. Off limits to white settlement was a tract of Cherokee land in southeast Blount County. This tract actually was to fall into the 1819 Hiwassee District. Calhouns Treaty of 1819 extinguished all Cherokee claims north of the Hiwassee River which, of course, included any Indian lands that remained north of the Little Tennessee in Blount County. With the use of the 1851 Hiwassee District map [TSLA #408], one can determine the boundary between this District south of the French Broad and Holston and the Hiwassee District.

There remains little of the District's records to help us sort out boundary line or land location. However, some land grant and county records remain. One can also find an occasional article that might prove helpful.⁴⁹ The District Office was located at Sevierville.⁵⁰ There is no extant original map of the District south of the French Broad and Holston.

1819 East Tennessee District

The Hiwassee District

Located in southern East Tennessee, it was recorded “*That said tract of country be laid off into one Surveyor's district, and shall be known by the name of the Hiwassee District...the Surveyor General...shall...survey the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, lying between the Hiwassee, Big Tennessee and Little Tennessee Rivers, and north of Little Tennessee....*”⁵¹ North of the Little Tennessee? This was the land in southeast Blount County that can found on various treaty boundary line maps and particularly TSLA map #408 [see note 18].

In 1833, it became lawful “*to make entries...for any vacant and unappropriated land lying in Blount County, within the Hiwassee District...*”⁵² Ad-

ditionally, we have the Calhouns Treaty of 10 March 1819 where we find: beginning on the Tennessee River, at "...the mouth of the Hiwassee; thence along its main channel, to the first hill which closes in on said river, about two miles above Hiwassee Old Town, thence, along the ridge that divides the waters of the Hiwassee and Little Tellico, to the [Little] Tennessee River; at Tallassee; thence, along the main channel, to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river, to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along Blue Ridge, to the Unicoy turnpike road; thence by a straight line, to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel, to the Chatahouchee; thence to the Creek Boundary..."⁵³ Here the Cherokee still retain rights to a small strip of land along west side of the Blue Ridge, so when the Hiwassee District was created, its south east line would not have run to the North Carolina line.

In 1825, "...another register...to be denominated the 'Register of the Hiwassee District,' who shall keep his office at Athens, in the county of McMinn..." was given.⁵⁴ Also in that year, the register of the Hiwassee District was instructed to copy any Hiwassee District record that was in the land office at Knoxville.⁵⁵ There is no extant original extant map of the Hiwassee District; however, there is a TVA redrawing of an 1851 map. See TSLA map #408.

1819 West [Middle] & Western Tennessee Districts

In 1816 the Chickasaw Nation ceded their land north of the Tennessee River.^{56, 57} This would include the area that was to become the 7th and 8th Districts and the southwest part of the 1st District, the Buffalo River area. In 1818, the Chickasaws again ceded more land, this time south of the Tennessee River. The land included all their holding in today's West Tennessee.⁵⁸ This was referred to as the Western Purchase, and here the Congressional Reservation becomes history.

Tennessee had almost completed

the acquiring of her land area by the end of 1818. The exception was the southeast portion of the State that was to become the 1836 Ocoee District. But now Tennessee had grown to the Mississippi River, and her three distinctly different geographic regions were later to become known as the Three Grand Divisions of the State of Tennessee—East, Middle, and West. In 1825 we see the term "Western" applied to the area now called West, and "West," still applied to the area now called Middle. However, by 1831, the term "Middle District" was in use.

In 1819, the Tennessee Assembly established seven new Surveyor's Districts south and west of the Congressional Line.⁵⁹ An 1832 map by Matthew Rhea⁶⁰ shows the Section and Range numbers and lines of the Districts, 9 through 13, in present-day West Tennessee.

The 7th District

Located in southwest Middle Tennessee, the establishment of this area was described as follows: "...district beginning on the southern boundary of the State on the Congressional Reservation Line; thence north with the same, to a point equi-distant from said southern boundary line, to a point due east from the town of Columbia on said line, and from that point thus ascertained a due west course to the Tennessee River; thence up said river to the beginning; which shall be called the Seventh District. And the surveyor's office shall be kept at Pulaski, in the County of Giles..."⁶¹ See TSLA map #402.

The 8th District

Located in southwest Middle Tennessee, the "...district shall consist of that tract of country, lying south and west of the Congressional Reservation Line, and north of the Seventh District, and east of the Tennessee River; which shall be called the Eighth District, and the surveyor's office therefore shall be kept at Columbia in the County of Maury."⁶² The north boundary of this district is, for the most part, the Military Line. See TSLA map #403.

The 9th District

The District was located in West

Tennessee as follows: This "...district to begin thirty-five miles west of the Tennessee River, on the south boundary of the State; to run north according to the true meridian fifty-five miles for its western boundary; thence east to the Tennessee River; thence [south] up the Tennessee, to the beginning; which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Ninth District."⁶³ See TSLA map #404.

The 10th District

Also located in West Tennessee, this "...district beginning at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [9th District]; running west with the south boundary line of this State thirty miles; thence north fifty-five miles; thence east to the northwest corner of the aforesaid district; thence south to the beginning, to compose one other district, which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Tenth District."⁶⁴ See TSLA map #398.

The 11th District

Again, located in West Tennessee, this area was established: "...district beginning at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [10th District], running thence north fifty-five miles with the west boundary of the last mentioned, to the northwest corner thereof; thence west to the Mississippi; thence down that river to the south boundary of this State; thence east to the beginning; which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Eleventh District."⁶⁵ See TSLA map #397.

The 12th District

Located in West Tennessee, the description for this district included: "...district beginning where the north boundary line of this State crosses the Tennessee River; thence west with the said north boundary line, thirty-five miles; thence south to the north boundary line of the districts before described; thence east with the said line to the Tennessee River, and down [north] the same to the beginning, which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Twelfth District."⁶⁶ There is no extant original map of the 12th District.

The 13th District

Also located in West Tennessee, this "...district beginning at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [12th District]; thence running north with the west boundary of the same to the north boundary of the State; thence west with the same to the Mississippi; thence down said river to the northwest corner of District No. 11; thence east to the beginning; which shall be called and known by the name of the Thirtieth District." ⁶⁷ See TSLA map #396.

LAND OFFICE & REGISTER OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT

In 1819, it was proclaimed that "...All of which Districts [7 through 13] shall be attached to the land office of West Tennessee." ⁶⁸ In 1825, it became necessary to establish a land office more convenient to the western settler: "...register of the land office herein to be appointed, shall keep his office in the town of Jackson, in the County of Madison, and shall be denominated the 'Register of the Western District'...." ⁶⁹

The 1827 West [Middle] Tennessee District

The Mountain District

The 3rd District closed in 1827, and in that year the Assembly created the "Mountain District." This District was to superimpose over parts of older districts—mainly over the 3rd District. It seems that the Mountain District became more of an administrative district rather than a Surveyor's district. The State needed to dispose of the surplus land on the Cumberland Plateau to enter that land on the tax rolls. "The register of the land office...shall keep his office in the town of Sparta, in the county of White, and shall be denominated 'the Register of the Mountain District.'" Additionally; "...All land entered or hereafter to be entered in the counties of Franklin, Warren, Marion, Bledsoe, White, Overton, Fentress and Jackson, and the plats and certificates not returned to any other registers of office in this State on or before the first day of January next shall be returned to the 'register's office of the mountain

district'...." ⁷⁰ The 1827 bounds of the mentioned counties create the bounds of the Mountain District. Note that parts or all of the above mentioned counties may fall into other older districts. There would have been no need of resurveying the Mountain District. There is no extant map of the Mountain District. TSLA has some litigation records involving land in this district.

The 1836 East Tennessee District

The Ocoee District

In 1833, it was stated that "...the laws and jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee are hereby extended to the southern limits of the State, over that tract of country now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians..." ⁷¹ Here was the Cherokee's last hold-out. Then came the Ocoee District in 1836.

Located in the southeast corner of East Tennessee, "That the public lands of this State ceded by the Cherokee Nation of Indians to the United States by treaty of the 23rd day of May, 1836, shall constitute a Surveyor's district, which shall be known by the name of 'Ocoee District'...." ⁷² In this treaty, called the Treaty of New Echota or Treaty of Removal, the Cherokee Nation ceded all lands that were owned, claimed or possessed by them, east of the Mississippi River. The treaty also provided for the removal of the Indians, two years after ratification. ⁷³

We can set the boundaries from existing maps: the state line on the east and south, the Tennessee River on the west, and the Hiwassee River on the north. Also included was a small strip of land north of the Hiwassee River and west of the Blue Ridge. [See Hiwassee District section.] There were survey conflicts between the Ocoee and the Hiwassee Districts, involving the exact placement of the dividing line between the two Districts. This involved islands in the Hiwassee River and similar claims among other things. ⁷⁴

The office of the Surveyor General of the District was established at Cleveland, Bradley County. ⁷⁵ There is no extant original map of the Ocoee

District. However, there is a map, ca. 1850-60, surveyed by Capt. O. M. Poe. [See TSLA map #898.]

ENDNOTES

1. Henry D. Whitney, *Land Law of Tennessee*, (Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Anderson & Co. Law Book Publishers, 1893). From microfilm of original book, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville Tennessee. Hereafter: Whitney.

2. Whitney, p. 58. (An additional source for early U. S. Laws is *The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America*, (Boston: Little & Brown, 1846). This has been reprinted as *United States Statutes at Large* (Buffalo, New York: Dennis & Co., 1963).

3. Ibid. p. 159.

4. Among the many duties of the Entry-Taker was the collection of monies or entry fees from those settlers that did not have a Military Warrant or other, exempt from payment, certificate. In essence, Tennessee sold her lands to the settlers and with time payments. If the settler did not follow through with his payments, he could lose his land. Of course the settler was also taxed on the land.

5. Whitney, pp. 121 & 437.

6. Ibid., pp. 202-203.

7. A. J. Johnson, *Johnston's Kentucky and Tennessee Map*, (1865; reprinted Albany, N.Y., Jonathan Sheppard Books).

8. Tennessee's Surveyor's Districts, Record Group 50, Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville. These records are on 35mm microfilm and may be purchased. It is best to order an index first. Separate Land Grant records exist and there is an extensive card file index of grantees at the TSLA. The card file of grantees is also on 16mm microfilm. County records are on 35mm microfilm and indices are available for individual counties.

9. Irene M. Griffey, CG, "The Walker Line Conflict," *National Genealogical Society 1996 Conference in the States Syllabus* (Nashville: May 1996): 388-391.

10. Whitney, pp. 58-59.

11. Ibid., p. 120.

12. Ibid., p. 195.

13. J. G. M. Ramsey, M.D., *Annals of Tennessee* (1853; reprinted, Knoxville, Tennessee: East Tennessee Historical Society, 1967), 491.

14. Whitney, *Chickasaw Cession*, 23 July 1805, pp. 41-42.

15. Whitney, *Third Treaty of Tellico*,

25 Oct. 1805, pp. 23-24.

16. Whitney, p. 15.

17. Ibid., p. 23.

18. Maps have been published showing the various boundary adjustments caused by the numerous treaties with the Indian Nations. See Robert H. White, Ph.D. *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee 1796-1821*, vol. 1, (Nashville, Tennessee; Tennessee Historical Commission, 1952), map facing p. 194. This map was taken from William R. Garrett & Albert V. Goodpasture, *History of Tennessee, Its People and Its Institutions* (Nashville: Brandon Printing Co., 1903). Another map of the Treaty Boundary lines appears in the NGS Syllabus. See *National Genealogical Society 1996 Conference in the States Syllabus* (Nashville: May 1996): 108. The above maps have at least two anomalies. First, the bounds of the Chickasaw Cession of 23 July 1805 are in error. Second, the Chickasaw Cession of 20 September 1816 is not indicated on these maps. In the 1816 treaty, the Chickasaw Nation ceded "...all right or title to lands on the north side of the Tennessee River...." The maps show southern middle Tennessee being ceded in Dearborns Treaty, 1806. However there is no reference to the land west of the Congressional Reservation Line. The part of the Reservation that was to become the 7th & 8th Districts, was, except for Maury County and northeast Giles County, closed until September, 1816. "...Southern Hickman and Humphreys and southwestern Giles lay in the 1816 Chickasaw cession, an area previously ceded by treaties of 1805-1807." [Quote from William Thorndale and William Dollarhide, *Map Guide to the U. S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1987, 1992), 316.] All U. S. Indian Treaties may be found in: Chas. J. Kappler, LL.M., "Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties," vol. II, *Treaties* (1904; reprinted, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972). This is a seven volume set—other volumes contain Indian Treaty law.

19. Whitney, *Chickasaw Treaty*, 20 September 1816, pp. 42-43.

20. Whitney, p. 123.

21. Tennessee State Library & Archives map #2543, Middle Tennessee Supreme Court case, Maury County vs. Lewis County, 1851. MT Box 94.

22. RG50 microfilm roll 35, Book 35, p. 138, Tennessee State Library & Archives. Survey for William Smith, p. 7; survey for John Baily, p. 12; survey for Baker King,

p. 20; survey for James Webb, p. 35.

23. RG50 microfilm roll 35, Book 35, p. 138, Survey for Jesse Cypert. TSLA.

24. Whitney, p. 120.

25. McCallum, James C., *A Brief Sketch of the Settlement and Early History of Giles County Tennessee* (1878; reprinted, Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1983), 52-57. Hereafter: McCallum.

26. Whitney, *Calhouns Treaty*, 27 February 1819, pp. 35-39.

27. Whitney, p. 123.

28. Ibid., p. 192.

29. Survey Notes, 1807, Microfilm roll AC-1511, Tennessee State Library and Archives. A State archivist has joined these notes into long, mostly straight line surveys of some, but not all, of the original range and section lines surveys of the Second District.

30. We place this Flat Rock as being near Highway 24 [70N] and near Campbell Junction, Cumberland County, Tennessee.

31. Whitney, p. 120.

32. Whitney, *Jackson and McMinns Treaty*, 18 July 1817, pp. 32-35, and *Calhouns Treaty*, 27 February 1819, pp. 35-39.

33. Whitney, p. 186.

34. Ibid., p. 123.

35. Webb, Thomas G., DeKalb County Historian, writes in private correspondence, dated 25 September 1996: "Daniel Alexander in March 1802, was granted license to operate a tavern at his residence in Smith Co. Tennessee.... Thus he not only had a home there, but one large enough to be used as a tavern, a place open to the public and suitable to be used as an office for the Surveyor's district.... In 1820 Daniel Alexander laid off the town of Alexandria into 24 lots, including his own home on No. 3.... It would seem quite logical to me that Alexander's would have been the district office location." Alexandria is now in northwest DeKalb County. Interestingly, the 3rd District Surveyor's Office would actually be located in the 1st District. There would have been no existing place in the then, just opened, 3rd District wherein an office could be located.

36. Ibid., p. 192.

37. Ibid., pp. 120-121.

38. Ibid., p. 123.

39. Ibid., p. 121.

40. Ibid., p. 159.

41. Ibid., p. 123.

42. Ibid., p. 123.

43. Ibid., p. 190.

44. RG50 microfilm roll 37, Book 41, p. 68, Survey #989 for Sam^l Jennings, Cocke County, 1812, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

45. Whitney p. 16, Art. V. In the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell, we see "...the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holston Rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States Congress assembled, for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by."

46. Whitney, p. 17.

47. Mary U. Rothrock, ed., *The French Broad-Holston Country. A History of Knox County Tennessee*. (1946; reprinted, Knoxville: Knox County Historical Committee, East Tennessee Historical Society, 1972), pp. 44-46.

48. Whitney, pp. 21-22.

49. D. Morton Rose, Jr., "Early Land Grants in Sevier County, NC-TN (South of the French Broad River)," *Tennessee Ancestor*, vol. 9 (2) (August 1993): 83-92. Additionally, Mr. Rose states in private conversation, August 1996, that he had never seen section and range lines mentioned in old Sevier County land documents.

50. Whitney, p. 123.

51. Ibid., p. 386.

52. Ibid., p. 426.

53. Ibid., p. 36.

54. Ibid., p. 405.

55. Ibid., p. 409.

56. Ibid., p. 42.

57. McCallum, p. 61.

58. Whitney, p. 43.

59. Ibid., p. 200.

60. Matthew Rhea, *Map of the State of Tennessee*, 1832 (1834; reprinted, Nashville: The Gazetteer Press, 1971). This map was included with the 1971 reprint of Eastin Morris, *The Tennessee Gazetteer*, which was originally published by W. Hasell Hunt & Co., Nashville, Tennessee, in 1834.

61. Whitney, p. 201.

62. Ibid., p. 201.

63. Ibid., p. 201.

64. Ibid., p. 201.

65. Ibid., pp. 201-202.

66. Ibid., p. 202.

67. Ibid., p. 202.

68. Ibid., p. 202.

69. Ibid., p. 240.

70. Ibid., pp. 322-323.

71. Ibid., p. 647.

72. Ibid., p. 436.

73. Ibid., p. 41.

74. Ibid., pp. 427, 429-430, 435.

75. Ibid., pp. 440, 447.

Transcription of Slave Sales from the Estate of Williamson County Planter, Thomas Jordan, 1855

Contributed by Sandra G. Craighead¹

EVEN THOUGH THE SUCCESS OF A genealogical research project rests upon a collection of substantiating evidence gathered from several sources, the single most valuable record for African-American researchers, what we call "the gold mine," are wills and their accompanying court documents (administrator's settlements, estate books, inventory book and guardian settlements). Will records have the potential to reveal a variety of information about the second most valuable part of any Southern estate, the decedent's slaves. Slave names, ages, physical descriptions, birthplace, dollar value, occupations and relationships to each other have all appeared on wills, though few contain every one of these factors on a single record.

The most challenging aspect of African-American genealogical research is following the transfer of slaves from one owner to another, either by sale or as a gift. Because both of these events were chronicled in will records, it is their rigorous examination which offer the most success in discovering slave ancestors. Knowing the names and genealogy of all previous owners helps the African-American researcher to trace the movement of his or her slave ancestors and their related family members. This extra layer of research—digging up the owners' genealogy—is a time-consuming, but absolutely necessary step. It is made even more difficult when the records documenting the transfer of the family's slaves are lost or destroyed. In researching Williamson County, Tennessee will records for clues to who owned my g-g-g-grandparents, Dorcas Jordan and Preston Brooks of Franklin, I found the Thomas Jordan will records of particular interest even though my people were not noted on them.

¹ Sandra G. Craighead is a secretary with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio, and is the Editor of the *Newsletter* of the African-American Genealogical Society of Cleveland. She has been researching her Craighead, Smithson, Jordan and Brooks family roots for eighteen years.

The existence of this one page record, written in such a succinct, clear fashion, is potentially a very valuable record for anyone who is looking for documentation of the transfer of a slave ancestor who lived in Williamson County during this time period and bears one of the buyer surnames.

The liquidation of Thomas Jordan's estate required a second sale, which occurred in Franklin on December 4, 1855. The following is an exact transcription of the slaves sold and the people who bought them, as recorded in *Williamson County, Tennessee, Will Book 11*, p. 557.

Thomas Jordan Slave Sale

December 4, 1855

<i>Name of Buyers</i>	<i>Name of Slaves</i>
J.B. Wilson	Philip and Polly
A.P. McClaran	Billy and Caroline and Charlotte
J.B. Wilson	Sarah
H. Jordan	Lavina
Joseph Ranson	Eliza and child
E. Alexander	Clementine
E. Osteen	Polly
D.D. Russell	Wyat, wife and child
John Landmon	Susannah and two children
H. Jordan	Jacob
H. Jordan	Peggy
J. Brook	Warren
J.B. Wilson	Hardeman
G.M. Pato	Mark
J.B. Wilson	Robert
D.D. Russell	Peter
D.D. Russell	Joseph
J. Jordan	Susan and child
J. Brook	Virgil
Nancy Jordan	Thisty
J. Jordan	Caroline

LIQUOR LICENSES, 1837-1885 WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE¹

Contributed by George Watson

Licensee	Co-Signer	Date	No.
Andrews, Brokenbrough	Richard L. Andrews	1837	44
Beasley, J. H.	J. A. Wilkins & J. E. Bowles	1870	102
Beech, Jesse	Jesse Beech & Son	1885	87
Belch & son . . . . .	. . . . .	1885	73
Boules, John E.	T. H. Beasley	1870	50
Bradful, James H. . . . .	. . . . .	1837	26
Brimm, John C.	Sam Wilson & Sam Inman	1837	19
Brown, L. R.	P. F. Nolen	1870	51
Bugg, William	Lewis Hardison	1837	17
Burge, Archibald	Wm. K. Layne	1837	22
Cannon, Newton . . . . .	. . . . .	1885	86
Carter, Alexander C.	E. G. Clouston	1837	43
Carter, Alexander	Clouston, Ed. & R. Andrews	1838	5
Champ, Sutherland	M. W. Stanfield & L. Greene	1837	34
Chrisman, Samuel	Wm. C. Ezell & Nat Scales	1837	28
Clements, Cary M.	James R. Richards	1859	60
Crenshaw, Henry J. . . . .	. . . . .	1869 69; 1869	91
Crenshaw, Henry J.	John Jordan	1869	62
Crick, William	John Crick Sr., & Jr.	1837	48
Crutcher, Thomas S.	Wm. S. Davis	1869 95; 1869	98
Cunningham, James	Augustus Alston	1870	105
Dempsey, Hugh	Thomas Parks	1837	32
Doyle, Michael	Wm. Crouch & J. Bullock	1838	7
Edgar, S. . . . .	. . . . .	1837	82
Edgar, Samuel . . . . .	. . . . .	1837	14
Eggleston, Edward C.	David W. Patterson	1837	41
Elam, Bennett	F. W. Weatherford & J. Howse	1837	40
English, Isaac	Daniel Williams	1837	46
English, Isaac	Robert Charter	1838	4
Ewing, William K.	Ragsdale, William	1870	52
Ewing, Wm. R.	W. E. Ragsdale	1870	94
Ewing, Wm. R.	Wm. E. Ragsdale	1870	106
Fitzhugh, Benjamin	Fred Jones & R. Doyle	1838	6
Fitzhugh, Benjamin	J. Tennison & J. Wright	1837	42
Fleming, W. C.	House, John L.	1870	75
Fleming, W. H.	John L. House	1870	83
Gordon, John . . . . .	. . . . .	1837	16
Green, W. K.	J. Fitzhugh & G. Layne	1870	53
Green, Willis J.	Fitzhugh & J. Hamlett	1870	84
Hamlett, J. R.	Jenkins	1870	64
Hamlett, James	S. S. Jenkins & W. Green	1870	67
Hardin, Mathew R.	Stephen West & S. Samples	1837	18
Harris, J. E.	J. B. Lirvill	1870	76
Hughes, Thomas	James Hughes	1837	33
Hutton, John M.	Michael Doyle	1837	38
Johnson, Gregory	Jesse Johnson	1837	20

1. These records were transcribed from the original licenses filed in the vertical files at the Williamson County Preservation of Records, Franklin, TN 37064.

Jordan, Edward	Jesse Bugg	1837	35
Knight, Nicholas J.	Charter & D. Williams	1837	37
Lillard, James	David & Wm. Scales	1837	10
Lyons, Michael	Timonhy Lyon	1870	66
McCall, Lycurgis	Saban Hartty	1837	21
McConnell, Alexander	James Vowell	1870	77
McGuire, James	J. Patton & T. Brimm	1837	36
Meachan, Matthew	Wm. Disbon	1837	45
Meadows, Mathew	J. Meacham & A. Denton	1838	2
Miles, John	Ed. McNail & M. Edmondson	1837	13
Miller, John	W. Campbell & R. Andrews	1838	3
Miller, John W.	James M. Gault	1837	47
Montgomery, Marshal	James H. Ball	1870	74
Montgomery, Marshal E.	James H. Ball	1870	49
Moran, William C.	Wm. Wright & P. Duncan	1837	30
Murray, Ryleigh D.	Levi Crosby	1837	12
Neal, Napoleon B.	Sam Vial & B. Fitzhugh	1837	23
Nevils, John M.	W. L. Nevils	1870	61
Nevils, John M.	J. W. L. Nevils	1870	59
Newland, William P. . . . .	. . . . .	1869	57
Nolen, William . . . . .	. . . . .	1837	25
Owens, Herbert	Charles Hogan	1837	15
Parrish, F. E.	Charles F. Wall	1869	85
Patterson, Stewart	Wm. Taylor & S. Carter	1837	27
Porter, George	W. B. Fitzhugh & C. Scott	1837	39
Putnam, James	Charles McBride	1837	29
Putnam, James D.	Charles McBride	1837	31
Robinson, D. A.	A. Stephens	1870	99
Scales, William G. . . . .	. . . . .	1837	9
Scales, William	Reuben, Reynolds	1837	11
Shea, C.	Martin Mulloy	1885	90
Shea, C. . . . .	. . . . .	1885	88
Sheehan, Timothy	Andrew Foutrell	1870	70
Sheehan, Timothy	Andrew Fotrell	1870	72
Smith, Henry D.	O. H. Stoner	1858	55
Smith, Hugh	John A. Campbell	1886	78
Smith, Hugh, Jr.	John Campbell	1886	81
Stanley, D. D.	Mat G. Stanley & J. L. Burch	1870	100
Stanley, M. G.	D. D. Stanley	1869	101
Stanley, Mat G.	D. D. Stanley	1869	103
Stephens, Alexander	Dennis A. Robinson	1869	54
Stephens, Alexander	J. W. Nevil	1870	65
Suell, Hayes B.	James O. Suell	1838	1
Taylor, Sarah J.	A. F. Fottrell	1870	93
Taylor, William	D. C. Scott & T. Woldrige	1837	24
Thomas, L. P.	J. Buford & W. Purser	1885	79
Thomas, L. P.	L. P. Thomas & Father	1885	80
Waddy, W. C. . . . .	. . . . .	1870	104
Wall, Charles F.	F. E. Parrish	1870	63
Warren, Drury . . . . .	. . . . .	1870	71
Wm. Whitfield . . . . .	. . . . .	1870	89
Warren, John	T. B. McGahay	1870	58
Warren, John	Wm. Allen	1870	92
.	Wm. C. Allen	1870	107
Wilkins, John A.	J. A. Beasley & J. E. Bowles	1870	97
Williams, T. J.	M. H. Stephens & J. H. Merritt	1870	96
Wilson, Samuel	Dicie Stanfield	1837	8
Wren, A. C.	J. M. & H. M. Wren	1870	56
Wren, A. M.	C. F. Wall & L. Brown	1870	68

DOCUMENTATION:¹

Don't Feed Your Family Garbage When They Hunger to Know Themselves!

Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FNGS, FASG

Editor, *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*

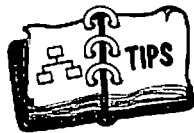
Immediate Past President, Board for Certification of Genealogists

Undocumented compilations are virtually worthless.² Yet they continue to appear—to our immense frustration when we can't find support for the “facts” set forth in such works. Even in our own unpublished files, undocumented notes cause needless headaches and much loss of time and funds.

Fortunately, documentation is really simple, once the basic rules are understood. This session offers a “walking tour” of the major types of genealogical resources, pausing at each to survey (a) the reasons why documentation is needed for this type of evidence; and (b) the details that are important to cite in each case.

Content is designed for three types of genealogists:

- those who are not yet persuaded of the need for documenting their work
- those who want to do quality research but are not certain what is expected or required
- those who wish a “refresher” course.



1. *Italics*, when used for the name of a source, signify that the source is a
 - court case (or)
 - a publication (book, CD-ROM, fiche, film, journal, or map).

Names of unpublished material, other than court cases, should not be italicized.

2. *Quotation marks*, when used for the name of a source, signify that the source is a
 - manuscript that is unpublished (or)
 - an article within a journal (or)
 - a chapter within a book (or)
 - a poem.

Newspapers put quotation marks around the names of books, but that practice is *not* followed elsewhere.

3. *Ellipses* (three dots, with spaces between) signify that part of the original text or title is deleted.
4. *Brackets* [], not parentheses, are used to signify that the editor or transcriber has added something *not* in the original text.

5. *Standard abbreviations* include

- Ms. for *manuscript*
- N.p. for *no place* of publication shown on title page or verso (or) *no publisher* shown
- N.d. for *no date* of publication shown
- P.p. for *privately printed* book

6. *Bibliographic entries* are far more abbreviated than reference notes. A bibliography is a convenient *summary* list of sources. It is not meant to show *where* in any source a specific piece of information can be found.

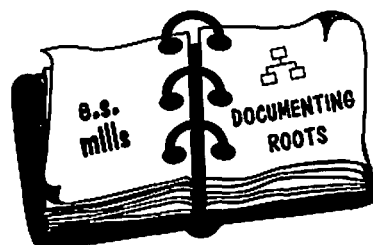
7. Reference notes exist to provide

- full detail on the source location of each piece of evidence
- an explanation of quirks within the cited source.

Each statement of fact that appears amid our text or file notes, or on our family group sheets and charts, should carry its own individual note with a full citation of its source.

1. Copyright 1996. This 4-page syllabus may be duplicated for private study and classroom use, if photocopied in full and without alteration.

2. The compiler wishes to thank the late LRN of Louisiana, whose undocumented books and client reports taught her, in 1970, the reason why documentation is needed. Expensive lessons are ones learned well!



BASIC PATTERNS

Record sources are endlessly varied. Yet all citations are constructed from a few basic elements. The columns below itemize the six main types of resources that genealogists use, then match them to the specific pieces of information we need to identify and locate each type of source.

Basic elements	Periodical		Census	Microfilmed		County/town	
	Book	Article		Record Group	Manuscript	Record	
Author's* name (in full)	•	•			•		
Title of book/film/document	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Title of article		•					
Publication number				•			
Publication place	•						
Publisher name	•			•			
Publication date (year)	•			•			
Publication date (month/year)		•					
Volume number (always)		•					
Volume number (if applicable)	•						
Page/frame/folio number	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Document/file name					•	•	
Document/file number					•	•	
Collection name					•		
Collection number					•		
Repository name					•	•	
Repository location					•	•	
Enumeration date			•				
Enumeration district name/number			•				
Dwelling/family numbers			•				
Explanatory notes (as needed)	•	•	•	•	•	•	

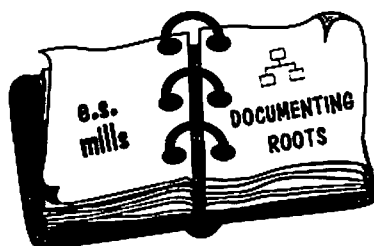
*Or editor, translator, abstractor, or compiler. The precise function of the individual should be noted.

MAJOR GUIDES

1. *A Manual of Style: A Guide to the Basics of Good Writing*. Prepared by the U.S. Government Printing Office. New York: Wings Books, 1986.
2. *Chicago Manual of Style*. 14th ed. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1993. [The preferred guide of historical researchers and writers.]
3. Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*. To be published, Winter 1996-97, Board for Certification of Genealogists.
4. *Using Records in the National Archives for Genealogical Research*. General Information Leaflet no. 5. Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1987. [Sets forth a more-complex citing system than that followed by the major genealogical publications or by the National Archives' own journal, *Prologue*.]

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*Sample
Endnote Styles*



*Sample
Bibliography Styles*

ANCESTRAL FILE™

1. William Dendy-Clary Cargill Family Group Sheet (undocumented); ancestral file numbers B4GH-JV and B4GH-K2, Ancestral File™, version 4.13, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ARTICLE (JOURNAL)

1. Louise F. Johnson, "Testing Popular Lore: Marmaduke Swearingen a.k.a. Chief Blue Jacket," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 82 (September 1994): 165–78.

BOOK (AUTHORED)

1. Eugene Aubrey Stratton, *Plymouth Colony: Its History & People, 1620–1691* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1986), 179–90.

BOOK (COMPILED RECORDS)

1. Clarence E. Ratcliff, comp., *North Carolina Taxpayers: 1701–1786* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), 101.

BOOK (PRIVATELY PRINTED)

1. Donna Rachal Mills, *Some Southern Balls* (Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Privately printed, 1993), 132.

BOOK (REPRINT)

1. Oscar Kuhns, *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania* (1901; reprinted, Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1989), 15.

BOOK CHAPTER

1. William Thorndale, "Land and Tax Records," *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny, eds. (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1984), 216–53.

CD-ROM

1. General Land Office, *Automated Records Project; Pre-1908 Homestead & Cash Entry Patents: Arkansas*, CD-ROM (Springfield, Va.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States, 1994).

CENSUS RECORD (FILMED)

1. Mortimer Edwards entry, U.S. census, 1880 population schedule, Winona County, Minnesota, Winona Post Office, Enumeration District 289, Supervisor District 1, sheet 19, dwelling 172, family 182.

COURTHOUSE RECORD

1. Tax Collector to Leon Brosset, Sale of Land, Conveyance Book 71: 178, Office of the Clerk of Court, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

ANCESTRAL FILE™

Ancestral File™, version 4.13. Salt Lake City, Family History Library, 1994.

ARTICLE (JOURNAL)

Johnson, Louise F. "Testing Popular Lore: Marmaduke Swearingen a.k.a. Chief Blue Jacket." *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 82 (September 1994): 165–78.

BOOK (AUTHORED)

Stratton, Eugene Aubrey. *Plymouth Colony: Its History & People, 1620–1691*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1986.

BOOK (COMPILED RECORDS)

Ratcliff, Clarence E., comp. *North Carolina Taxpayers: 1701–1786*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.

BOOK (PRIVATELY PRINTED)

Mills, Donna Rachal. *Some Southern Balls*. Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Privately printed, 1993.

BOOK (REPRINT)

Kuhns, Oscar. *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania*. 1901; reprinted, Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1989.

BOOK CHAPTER

Thorndale, William. "Land and Tax Records." *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny, eds. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1984.

CD-ROM

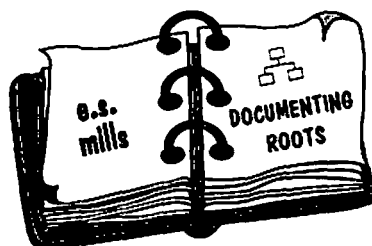
General Land Office. *Automated Records Project; Pre-1908 Homestead & Cash Entry Patents: Arkansas*. CD-ROM. Springfield, Va.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States, 1994.

CENSUS RECORD (FILMED)

U.S. Census. Winona County, Minnesota. 1880 population schedule. Micropublication T9, Reel 637. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

COURTHOUSE RECORD

Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, conveyance records. Office of the Clerk of Court, Natchitoches.



*Sample
Endnote Styles*

IGI ENTRY

1. Orian Chase Shown entry, *International Genealogical Index [IGI]* (Salt Lake City: Family History Library, 1994), citing batch no. 8611901, microfilm no. 1396190, sheet 95.

INTERVIEW

1. Interview with Bessie Shown Dean (79 Washington Street, Clarendon, Arkansas), 20 October 1968; transcript in possession (1994) of interviewer, Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1732 Ridgedale Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL 35406.

LAWSUIT (REPORTED)

1. *Adelle v. Beauregard*, 1 Martin La., 183 (1810).

MANUSCRIPT (FILMED FOR LIMITED DISTRIBUTION—I.E., LDS)

Cite manuscript name, collection name, item no. [if any], and microcopy no.—then add: Family History Library, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City. [No italics used, as this is not a publication.]

MANUSCRIPT (FILMED FOR WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION)

1. *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries; Part 6, Virginia*; micropublication, 30 rolls (Bethesda, Md.: University Publications of America, 1992), roll 1, frame 123, document 2.

MANUSCRIPT (UNFILMED)

1. Captain John Ball to T. Massie, letter, ms. M385525, Massie Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM/FICHE (BASIC FORM)

1. Cite name of specific document; file number or page/line number, file name; series title; *microfilm name*, publication number, roll number, frame number; Washington, D.C.: National Archives. [Italicize only the name of the microfilm publication.]

NEWSPAPER ITEM

1. Enoch Hayworth obituary, *Red River Republican*, Alexandria, Louisiana (20 March 1847), p. 3, col. 1.

VITAL RECORDS

1. Floyd Finley Shown, death certificate no. 59-0224, 26 January 1959, Department of Public Health, State of Tennessee, Nashville.

*Sample
Bibliography Styles*

IGI ENTRY

International Genealogical Index [IGI]. Salt Lake City: Family History Library, 1994.

INTERVIEW

Dean, Bessie Shown, interview. 20 October 1968, at 79 Washington Street, Clarendon, Arkansas. Transcript in possession (1994) of interviewer, Elizabeth Shown Mills, 1732 Ridgedale Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL 35406.

LAWSUIT (REPORTED)

Martin, François Xavier. *Term Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, 1809–1823*. 12 vols. New Orleans: P.p., 1854.

MANUSCRIPT (FILMED FOR LIMITED DISTRIBUTION—I.E., LDS)

Cite as for footnote.

MANUSCRIPT (FILMED FOR WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION)

Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries; Part 6, Virginia. Micropublication. Bethesda, Md.: University Publications of America, 1992. Roll 1.

MANUSCRIPT (UNFILMED)

Richmond, Virginia. Virginia Historical Society. Massie Papers.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM/FICHE (BASIC FORM)

Microfilm name, publication number, roll number. Washington, D.C.: National Archives. [Italicize only the name of the microfilm publication.]

NEWSPAPER ITEM

Red River Republican. Alexandria, Louisiana. 20 March 1847.

VITAL RECORDS

Tennessee, State of. Department of Public Health, Nashville. Death registrations.



Middle Tennessee's Unpublished Bible Records

MORTON-GILBERT FAMILY BIBLE

Contributed by Patricia Ann West

Transcribed by Alice Kirkland West and Patricia Ann West. Spelling, capitalization and punctuation not modernized. Relationships identified are from family records, census records, official records, obituaries and clippings.

This is a family Bible of William C. Morton and Sarah M. Gilbert who were married on July 18, 1850 at the home of her parents, John C. Gilbert and Rachael Roberts Gilbert in Lincoln County, Tennessee. William and Sarah Morton were first cousins. William C. Morton was the son of John Morton and Susannah Roberts Morton, the sister of Rachael Roberts Gilbert. There was much intermarriage between the Gilbert, Roberts and Morton families. These families were in Lincoln County, Tennessee, by 1800-1810. They settled in Fayetteville, Chestnut Ridge, or Petersburg. Patricia West is a great-great-granddaughter of William and Sarah Gilbert through their son, Thomas Roberts Morton; his daughter Gertie B. Morton Kirland; and her daughter Alice Kirkland West Chambers.

Alice Kirland West Chambers was given the Bible in the 1950s by Mrs. Bessie Wagster Redd of Petersburg, Lincoln County, Tennessee. The leather cover of the Bible has been replaced and it is in excellent condition. Lucian "Butch" Winfred West Jr. of Robertsdale, Alabama, has this Bible.

Thomas Roberts Morton and his wife, Alice Eugenia Gilbert Morton, grew up and lived on Chestnut Ridge in Lincoln County, Tennessee. Thomas and Alice Morton moved to Meridianville, Madison County, Alabama, and then to Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, about 1898. They are buried in the old Huntsville cemetery, Maple Hill Cemetery, with their daughter Velva T. Morton, who died as a child. Two of their three surviving daughters, Gertie B. Morton Kirkland and Marchie May Morton Davenport, were deaf and attended the Alabama School for the Deaf in Talledega, Alabama, which is the reason the family moved from Tennessee to Alabama. The third surviving daughter, Arty Lera Kirland, never married and lived with her sister Gertie Kirland in Birmingham, Alabama, and later with Marchie Davenport in Brundige, Alabama.

Births:

Wm. Morton was born May 27th 1829
Sarah M. Gilbert was born April 21st 1834
[The following are the seven children of William C. and Sarah Morton.]
John C. Morton was born May 13th 1851
Buenvista Morton was born Sep. 17th 1854
Talitha Cami Morton was born Dec 13 1857
Barachias Morton was born Jan 21st 1859
Zacharias Morton was born May 15 1861
Thomas R. Morton was born Dec 15th 1865
Mary Ann Morton was born Feb 23 1869 [last of children of Wm. & Sarah]
Valva T. Morton was born March 6 1902 [daughter of T.R. Morton]
Zacharias Morton and Martha Mortons first son William C. Morton March 10th 1884
Thomas R. Morton and A. E. Mortons first daughter Arty Lera was born September the 20th 1888 [A.E.

Morton was Alice Eugenia (Gilbert) Morton]

Marriages:

Zacharias Morton and Martha Bledsoe were married Dec 7th 1882
T. R. Morton and A. E. Gilbert was married nov 20th 1887
B. C. Morton & Mary Sorrells was married Oct 7th 1890
S. A. Crane & B. V. Morton was married Dec 26th 1889
E. E. Reece and Mary Crane was married july th 22 1906
B. D. Morton [Bessie D.] was born Nov. 6th 1903 [grand-child of Wm. & Sarah]
Gertie B. Morton & Patrick G. Kirland were married April 7, 1919
Marchie M. Morton & James Howell Davenport were married November 16, 1919 [Gertie and Marchie Morton are daughters of T. R. Morton.]

Memoranda:

Susanah Morton (was born) [parentheses in original] June 23d 1807. [nee Roberts; mother of Wm. C. Morton and wife of John Morton.]
 Rachel Gilbert March 7th 1812 [mother of Sarah M. Gilbert Morton and wife of John C. Gilbert; sister to Susannah Roberts Morton]
 Rachel Gilbert Died Aug the 1 1898
 Artamacy Robberts [misspelled in original] was born Oct. 18th 1814
 Artamacy Roberts died april the 3th 1882
 John Morton was born Oct 9th 1806 [father of Wm. C. Morton]
 John Morton died May 23th 1879
 Susanah Morton died Sep 30th 1891 [nee Roberts; mother of Wm. C. Morton]
 [The six following are grandchildren of Wm. C. & Sarah Morton:]
 Mary Crane was born Nov 16 1890 [d/o Buenavista Morton Crane]
 Cordie L. Crane was born Oct 16 1891 [d/o Buenavista Morton Crane]
 Edie Crane was borne Mar 4 1893 [d/o Buenavista Morton Crane]
 Arty Lera Morton was born Sept. 20 1888 [d/o T.R. Morton]
 Marchie M. Morton was born March 13 1890 [d/o T.R.]

Gertie B. Morton was born Jan 9, 1892 [d/o T.R. Morton]

Deaths:

T. R. Morton died March the 13th 1907
 Z. S. Morton died March the 16th 1907
 [Transcriber's note: These two brothers died within days and inadvertently caused hard feelings for some time among their families. Both widows, T. R.'s in Alabama, and Z. S.'s in Tennessee, were angry that the brothers didn't attend each other's funerals.]
 John C. Morton died Feb 29th 1855 [s/o Wm. C. & Sarah Morton]
 B. V. crane died Jan 11th 1909 [d/o Wm. C. & Sarah Morton]
 Talitha Cami Morton died Jan 26th 1858 [d/o Wm. C. & Sarah Morton]
 Edgar Crane died Oct. 4, 1893
 Mary Reese died Feb. 4th 1910
 Valva T. Morton died Feb. 10, 1911 [d/o T. R. Morton]
 William Morton died July 24, 1911 [husband of Sarah M. Gilbert Morton]
 M. R. Morton died June 19th 1898
 William C. Morton died July 30th 1884
 Sarah M. Morton died May 5, 1901 [wife of William C. Morton]
 John Morton died March 26 1914

DR. ORVILLE CALHOUN OMOHUNDRO BIBLE

[Note: See also Volume VIII, Number 2, p. 70 - Ed.]

In the possession of Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, great-granddaughter, Franklin, Tennessee.

[Dr. Omohundro practiced medicine in Wilson Co., Tennessee in the Suggs Creek area near Mt. Juliet, and in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, at 1705 West End Avenue. VGW]

Title Page of Bible:

Holman Pronouncing Edition: The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments Translated Out of the Original Tongues, and with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised; the Text conformable to that of the edition of 1611, commonly known as the Authorized or King James' Version. Philadelphia, A. J. Holman Company, Printed in the United States. Large Bourgeois 8vo References. (No date)

CENTER PAGE:

This is to Certify That Margaret Tirzah Logue of Wilson Co. Tenn. and Orville C. Omohundro of Palmyra, Virginia, Were united by me Tolbert Fanning in the Bonds of Holy Matrimony at her Fathers, Dr. John Logue on May 13th in the year of our Lord 1868.

BIRTHS page:

Dr. John Logue b. June 25, 1818.
 Catharine Logue wife of Dr. John Logue b. Jan. 22, 1820.
 [Note: She was Catharine Harkreader, daughter of Ja-

cob and Sarah (Halsey) Harkreader of Wyethe Co., VA., later Wilson Co., TN.]

CHILDREN OF ABOVE:

Margaret Tirzah b. Oct. 2, 1847.
 John Fowler Logue b. Oct. 31, 1849.
 Sarah Elizabeth b. July 13, 1851.
 Mary Seay b. Aug. 2, 1853.
 Alice Brown b. Feb. 21, 1858.
 Nancy Absolum Gleaves b. May 18, 1862.
 [The above children of Dr. John Logue and Catharine Harkreader Logue.]

Orville Calhoun Omohundro, M.D., born Oct. 9th 1844
Willmington, VA.
Margaret Tirzah Logue Omohundro born Oct. 2nd 1847
Wilson Co., Tenn.

Children:

Orville Logue Omohundro b. April 21, 1869.
Catharine Gertrude b. Dec. 15, 1873.
Orvillena Virginia b. Nov. 15, 1876 at "Robins Hill"
Wilson Co., Tenn.
[Note: Orvillena married John Augustus Crawford.]

Children:

John Orville Omohundro Crawford born June 18th
1910 at 1705 West End Ave., their home.
William Logue Crawford born Aug. 21st 1915 at the
Country home "Robins Hill" Wilson Co., Tenn.
Clarence S. Young born Dec. 15, 1905 at 1705 West End
Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

MARRIAGES page:

Dr. John Logue married Catharine Harkreader at Un-
ion Church.
[Note: Married at Union Methodist Church, Wilson Co.,
TN., on 16th May 1846.]
Margaret Tirzah m. O. C. Omohundro May 13, 1868 at
her home in Wilson Co., Tenn. Attendants: John
Logue with Gertrude Huff, Bill Guill with Delia
Hudastaston, Murfhus Somdiss with Margaret Hardy,
Emily Logue with John Burnett, Elizabeth Omohun-
dro with Node Flambeton, Ella Anthony with John B.
Omohundro.
John Fowler Logue m. Sarah Stroud Feb. 6, 1873.
Elizabeth m. Sam Bell Nov. 1, 1877.

Mary Seay m. George Northcutt.
Alice Brown m. Edward Cawthorn.
Nancy Gleaves m. M. P. Omohundro Sept. 1882.

DEATHS page:

Dr. John Logue died Oct. 17, 1889.
Catharine Logue died Sept. 30, 1906 buried in family lot
at Suggs Creek.
[Note: Buried in Suggs Creek Cemetery near Mt. Juliet,
Wilson Co., TN., beside husband, Dr. John Logue].
Margaret Tirzah Omohundro.
O. C. Omohundro died July 21, 1921.
John Fowler died April 12, 1937, 88 years old.
Wife, Sarah Stroud died
Sarah Elizabeth died March 20th 1925.
Mary Seay (Northcutt) died Aug. 1932.
Alice Brown (Cawthorn) died March 11, 1926.
Nancy Absolum Gleaves (Omohundro) died Feb. 8,
1885.
Orville Calhoun Omohundro d. July 21, 1921.
Moton Patterson Omohundro died April 21, 1935.
Samuel Bell died Oct. 8, 1922.
Edward Cawthorn died.
George Northcutt died.
Sarah Stroud d. Jan. 1923.
Catharine Gertrude Omohundro, wife of Dr. Clarence C.
Young, died Aug. 26, 1940 at St. Thomas Hospital at
12 o'clock.
Orville Logue Omohundro died Oct. 28, 1941 in Rich-
mond, Va. at 5:30 P.M. buried at Gale Hill Cemetery,
VA., The Richard V. Omohundro cemetery.
William Logue Crawford died Oct. 6, 1935 at 4 A.M. at
St. Thomas Hospital from a car accident, buried at
Mt. Olivet.

THE ARABELLA A. OMOHUNDRO BIBLE

In the possession of John S. Nees, grandson of Arabella A. Omohundro, Rt. 1, Box 250, Scottsville, VA. 24590.
Contributed by Virginia Gooch Watson, Franklin, Tennessee

Some members of the Omohundro family moved from Fluvanna County, Virginia, to Wilson and Davidson Counties, Tennessee, where they lived and their descendants still live in the Davidson County and Middle Tennessee area.

Arabella A. Omohundro, daughter of John Burwell Omohundro and his wife, Catherine S. Baker, was married first June 17, 1869 to Theodore C. Wohlbruck, Sr., and married 2d, Aug. 22, 1888 to Charles W. Nees, Sr. She had 5 children by the first marriage and 2 children by the 2d marriage. Carl W. Nees, Jr., the only child by the 2d marriage to grow to adulthood, was the father of John Shannon Nees, the owner of the Bible. VGW

Front page of Bible:

To Belle Omohundro Presented to her by her Mother, Catherine Omohundro. Read this book and profit by it. 1864.

BIRTHS page:

John B. Omohundro was born 23d day of November

1816.

[Note: this was John Burwell Omohundro, father of

Arabella.]

Catharine S. Baker was born on the 1st day of July 1824.

[Note: this was Catharine S. Baker, wife of John Burwell Omohundro and mother of Arabella.]

Addelaide Virginia Omohundro was born on the 15th day of October 1841. [Note: daughter of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro.]

Elizabeth B. Omohundro was born on the 17th of November 1842.

[Note: daughter of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro.]

Orville C. Omohundro was born on the 9th of October 1844.

[Note: this was Orville Calhoun Omohundro, son of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro, a doctor who practised in Wilson County in the Suggs Creek area near Mt. Juliet and in Davidson County, TN., on West End Ave.]

John Baker Omohundro was born 19 July 1846.

[Note: Son of John Burwell and Catharine B. Omohundro; he was known as "Texas Jack" Omohundro, Scout of the Confederacy under J.E.B. Stuart, Scout of the Old West, and the first partner of William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and their Wild West Show. On March 19, 1994, Texas Jack Omohundro was one of two new inductees into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame's "Hall of Great Western Performers" in Oklahoma City, Okla.]

Catharine Mary Omohundro was born 13th of November 1847.

[Note: daughter of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro.]

Arabella A. Omohundro was born 22d day of July 1849.

[Note: daughter of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro.]

Richard James Omohundro was born on 8th day of March 1851.

[Note: son of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro; lived in Wilson County, TN.]

Moten Patterson Omohundro was born the 14th of December 1852.

[Note: son of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro; lived in Davidson Co., Tennessee, in the Donelson area.]

BIRTHS, 2d page:

Martin Woodville Omohundro was born 28th of December 1855.

[Note: son of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro; lived in Davidson and Wilson Counties, TN.]

Seldon Birkerton Omohundro was born on the 7th of Sept. 1858.

[Note: son of John B. and Catharine B. Omohundro.]

Malvern Hill Omohundro was born on the 17th of Dec. 1866. Half brother, son of John B. Omohundro and Alice S. Omohundro.

[Note: son of John B. Omohundro and his 2d wife, Margaret Alice Shores.]

MARRIAGES page:

Married on 18th of Nov. 1840 John B. Omohundro of the County of Fluvanna to Catharine S. Baker daughter of Martin Baker, Louisa Co., Virginia.

Married on 17th Dec. 1863 William P. Adams to Bettie B. Omohundro daughter of Jno. B. Omohundro both of Fluvanna Co., Virginia.

Married on 15th of Nov. 1865 John B. Omohundro to Maggie A. Shores daughter of Wilson Shores both of Fluvanna Co., Virginia.

Married on 13th of May 1868 Orville C. Omohundro of the Co. of Fluvanna, Va. to Maggie T. Logue, daughter of Dr. John Logue of Wilson County, Tennessee.

Arabella A. Omohundro to T. C. Wohlbruck on 17th June 1869.

John B. Omohundro, Jr. married in Sept. 1873 to Miss Josephine Morlacchi of Italy.

[Note: this is "Texas Jack" Omohundro]

Richard James Omohundro married in July 1875 to Miss Ellen Logue of Wilson Co., Tennessee daughter of Taply Logue.

M. P. Omohundro married Sep.; married on 6th of May 1886 Moten Patterson Omohundro to Sarah Alice Jenkins of Wilson Co., Tenn.

[Note: Moten Patterson Omohundro married first on Sept. 7, 1882 to Nancy (Nannie) Absolum Gleaves Logue, daughter of Dr. John Logue and wife, Catharine Harkreader; Moten Patterson Omohundro married 2d to Sarah Alice Jenkins.]

Married on the 20th of March 1889 M. W. Omohundro to Ethel Lena Davis of Davidson Co.

[Note: this is Martin Woodville Omohundro who married Ethel Lena Davis of Davidson Co., Tenn.]

Married on the 5th of October 1892 M. H. Omohundro to Daisy Van Lew of Richmond, VA.

[Note: this is Malvern Hill Omohundro.]

DEATHS page:

Died on the 16th of April 1848 Addelaide Virginia Omohundro.

Catharine Mary Omohundro died on the 8 July 1848.

Died on the 5th of March 1863 Seldon Bickerton Omohundro.

Died on 16th Nov. 1864 Catharine S. Omohundro, wife of John B. Omohundro age 40 years, 4 months, 16 days.

Died June 28th 1880 Jno. B. Omohundro, Jr. in Leadville, Col.

[Note: this is "Texas Jack" Omohundro who died in Leadville, Colorado, and is buried there.]

Jn. B. Omohundro, Senr., died July 6th, 1901 in Radford, Virginia.

Martin Woodville Omohundro died Dec. 11, 1913 in Nashville, Tennessee. ■

THE GENOGRAM: A NEW LOOK FOR AN OLD CHART

by Carol Hughes Gipson

And who will declare his generation?
— Isaiah 53:8

The practice of recording family history is centuries old, and, the reasons for documenting ancestry have varied from one culture and time period to the next. Genealogy, an age old science, is now considered a major hobby in the United States. As interest spreads, a recognition of its value has infiltrated many seemingly unrelated fields, including that of medicine. Physicians now recognize the role genetics can play in both physical and mental health. In the area of psychiatry a whole study has developed around the family, and therapists investigate family background attempting to understand the problems of clients. As counselors study the influence of family, they have adapted genealogical charting methods and developed more specific task-oriented forms of their own. Genograms, similar to Ancestor Charts, use a format which illustrates the history of a family's behavior. For genealogists this is an interesting spin-off from the traditional approach.

Earliest history was oral history. We have no way of knowing how far back lineage was passed on in legend from one generation to the next. Genealogies have been recorded as far back as the Tree of Jesse in the Bible, aristocratic European pedigrees, and the Totem Poles of the American Indians.¹ According to Ethel Williams, Ph.D., the first patriotic society in the United States, the Society of the Cincinnati, was founded as early as 1783.² Today the Mormon church spends over a million dollars a year collecting and preserving their ancestry.

The motivation for this genealogical research has shifted over time. Thirty years ago, in 1960, Dr. Williams, in *Know Your Ancestors*, wrote,

People who are interested in genealogy fall largely into two distinct groups - those who are interested in joining hereditary societies where membership is based upon the achievements of their ancestors, and others who, in appreciation

of what their ancestors have accomplished, are inspired and dedicated to make their own contribution to the preservation of local and family history.³

By 1986, Dr. Ralph Crandall, author of *Shaking Your Family Tree*, remarked that,

Genealogy is a fascinating activity that has captured the interest of the American people. We have always been intrigued by the possibility of descent from kings, noblemen, or *Mayflower* families. But thanks to Alex Haley's *Roots* and the American bicentennial, our focus has broadened, and what attracts us to genealogy today is at once more complex and more fundamental.⁴

Psychiatrist Monica McGoldrick agrees that, "In part through Haley's endeavor, genealogy has become one of the most popular avocations in America."⁵ We here in Nashville saw evidence of this growing interest firsthand this year when in May close to 2000 people attended the National Genealogical Society's "Conference in the States: Traveling Historic Trails."

Now, among the many "Career Options for the Professional Genealogist" that are opening, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, C.G.R.S., in her discussion suggests one of the newer possibilities—that of doing research for physicians and therapists.⁶ Medical doctors who study genetics have discovered that many biological conditions and a predisposition to certain diseases can be passed on from one generation to the next. Moreover, psychiatrists now recognize that this includes some mental illnesses—both those which are biologically based, such as schizophrenia, and learned behaviors, such as spouse abuse.

Along this line, one area of specialization for psychotherapists is in the field of family therapy. Family Systems theorists, led by Murray Bowen, M.D., see the family as a group who interact and function as a whole. They believe that your own particular family helps shape who you are. Usually persons in a family will take on certain roles. This model of therapy views all members as being equally important: the horse thieves, the black sheep, and the heroes. "We learn as much from the

less illustrious members of our families as from the super achievers."⁷

In her book, *You Can Go Home Again*, Monica McGoldrick, M.S.S.W., says, "The more we know about our families, the more we know about ourselves, and the more freedom we have to determine how we want to live." And, there is a saying, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."⁸ In selected excerpts from chapter one she makes the following points:

- Every fact of your family's biography is part of the many-layered pattern that becomes your identity.
- Problems in our families of origin are often repeated in the families we create ourselves, however much we may wish it were not so.
- Most people avoid confronting family issues because they can't see a way to change the relationships they find so frustrating.
- Even when you try to do the opposite of what your parents did, a repeat of the same pattern may be created.
- By learning about your family and its history and getting to know over several generations what made family members tick, how they related, and where they got stuck, you can consider your own role, not simply as a victim or reactor to your experiences but as an active player in interactions that repeat themselves.
- To understand your family patterns, you need to develop a perspective on this shared multigenerational evolution of the family life cycle.
- We are living a great deal longer than human beings ever lived before, so we have much more potential for connecting with previous generations.
- It makes sense to consider yourself within the entire three- or four-generational family as it moves through time.
- As a family we share a common past and an anticipated future.
- Mapping your family in this way can be the start of a fascinating and profoundly rewarding study.
- Learning about your family heritage can free you to change your future.⁹

The Genogram

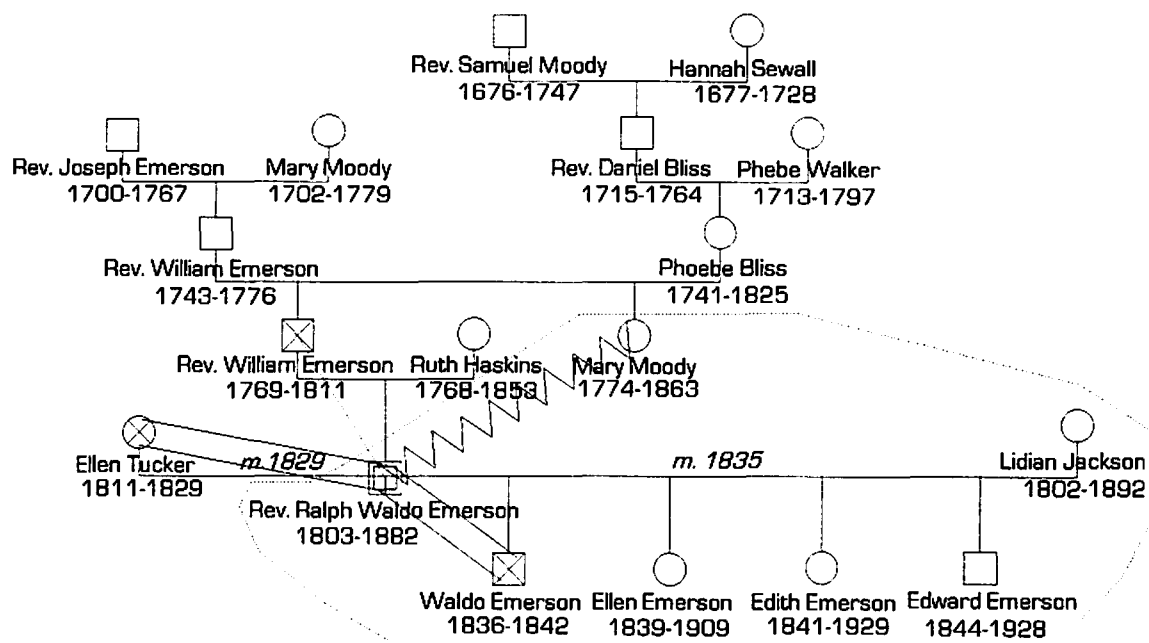
To facilitate this type of therapy counselors have developed the genogram. A genogram is a chart, resembling the traditional Ancestor or Pedigree Chart used by genealogists, that records at least three generations of a family. It allows the mapping out of family members and their relationships with a graphic illustration in which they

can be viewed as a complete unit. Often, once the genogram has been mapped, personality traits or patterns of behavior, such as suicides or affairs, will become obvious at a glance. Genograms provide a visual aid illustrating to the counselor areas of concentration for future sessions.

Monica McGoldrick has standardized this format in her book, *Genograms in Family Assessment*.¹⁰ Her illustrations use famous families we are all familiar with: the Kennedys, Jeffersons, Einsteins, even the Freud family. Randy Gerson, Ph.D., co-author, has developed a computer program, called *Genogram-Maker*, similar to the popular genealogy programs, such as *Personal Ancestor File* and *Family Tree Maker*. To illustrate, a genogram of the Ralph Waldo Emerson family has been diagrammed using *Genogram Maker Plus for Windows*.¹¹ (Refer to Chart)

One way a genogram differs from the standard pedigree chart genealogists are familiar with is in the symbols that are used. Males are designated with a square and females with a circle. There is a double line around the symbol for the person who is the focus of the chart, and they are referred to as the Index Person (I.P.). For a person who is dead, an X is placed inside the figure, as with Emerson's first wife, Ellen Tucker, and his first son, Waldo. There are special symbols for pregnancies, miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths. A solid horizontal line connects persons who are married, with short diagonal slashes if they are divorced. For a couple that is engaged or living together a dotted line is used. Children are connected by a vertical line which drops down from the line joining the couple. This is a dotted line if they are foster children or adopted. To show twins the lines converge at the point where they connect to the parents.

In addition to the usual components of a family chart, where significant, genograms include lines showing the type of relationship which exists between family members. Two parallel lines together indicate a close relationship. Again, note the relationships between Emerson and Ellen, and Emerson and Waldo. A zigzag is indicative of a relationship that is conflictual, like that between Emerson and his aunt, Mary Moody, who came to live with the family after his father died. Estranged or "cut-off" relationships are shown with a line which is broken in the middle. And, a dotted line indicates one that is distant, as illus-



A genogram of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Family

trated by Emerson's relationship with his father.

After the diagram is complete a dotted line is used to encircle those family members living in the same household, and a date may be recorded in the bottom right-hand corner. Significant life events and their dates can be listed to the left. Thus the genogram is a freeze-frame, or "snapshot", of the family structure at a moment in time. A study of the Emerson family genogram would quickly reveal that the Index Person, in this case, came from a long line of ministers on both sides of his family.

With the development of the genogram as a tool for therapy, the field of genealogical study is broadened to embrace medical science and psychology. Thus, the ancient practice of recording one's lineage is perpetuated as it branches out and continues to be important into the modern era.

Endnotes

1. Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G., *Genealogy As Pastime And Profession* (Baltimore: Genealogical

Publishing Co., Inc., 1971), p. 9.

2. Ethel Williams, Ph.D., *Know Your Ancestors* (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc, 1960), p. 13.

3. Williams, *Know Your Ancestors*, p. 13.

4. Dr. Ralph J. Crandall, *Shaking Your Family Tree* (Dublin, New Hampshire: Yankee Publishing, Inc., c.1986), p. 7.

5. Monica McGoldrick, *You Can Go Home Again* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1995), p. 24.

6. Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, "Career Options for the Professional Genealogist" (Tape T-21) Recorded at the 1992 Federation of Genealogical Society "New Horizons: A Conference in the Southwest." Available on cassette from: Repeat Performance, 2911 Crabapple Lane, Hobart, IN 46342.

7. McGoldrick, *You Can Go Home Again*, p. 25.

8. McGoldrick, *You Can Go Home Again*, p. 21.

9. McGoldrick, *You Can Go Home Again*, pp. 21-33.

10. Monica McGoldrick and Randy Gerson, *Genograms in Family Assessment* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1985)

11. Randy Gerson, Ph.D., *Genogram Maker Plus for Windows: The Genogram Database Program* (c. 1994) Available from: Humanware, 2908 Nancy Creek Road N.W., Atlanta, GA 30327.

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS¹

Contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Williams Bamman, CG, CGL

Supreme Court Records, Box 286,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Stubblefield and Childress vs. Hagar

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Chancery Court)

Bill of Complaint of Geo. J. Stubblefield and S. W. Childress, partners in the practice of law, citizens of Davidson County, Tennessee, vs. William E. Hagar, James R. Hagar, Travis Ellis and wife Mary J., William M. Hunt and wife Almeda H., H. Dorris and wife A. E., John D. Hagar, Mary Elizabeth Hagar, (who is a minor) and her guardian Andrew Allison, Lucy Hagar, Administratrix and widow of Aaron S. Hagar and her three minor children John, Betty, and Henry Hagar and Annie all citizens of Davidson County and State of Tennessee.

Your complainants...were employed by the defendants...to file a Bill in the Chancery Court of Davidson County against the defendants Mary Elizabeth Hagar and Aaron S. Hagar, now deceased, for the purpose of having partitioned among them certain tracts or parcels of land, situated in Davidson County, Tennessee, the same being the real estate of Hollis Hagar, who died intestate in said county and of whom the said complainants and defendants were the heirs at law.

Bill...filed 6 June 1871....

Supreme Court Records, Box 289,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Albert A. Dunnevant et als. vs. Mary Garrett and others

(Original Bill Heard in Giles
County Chancery Court)

Albert A. Dunnevant and his wife Abigail, Mary Ann Herter[?], John T. Garrett, Nancy Potts, A. J. Niss and his wife Ethalinda A. vs. Mary Garrett, Wm. Garrett and Bettie Garrett of Giles County, complainants state that Henry McKey departed this life in the County of Giles in the year 1866 after making his last will and testament which will has been duly probated in the County Court of Giles. Said testator among other things gave to Addison Garrett during his natural life his tract of land known as the Addison Garrett place then to be sold and divided equally among the following persons Mary Ann Hardy (now Mary A. Herter) James Garrett his heirs to draw his share and who is now the defendant Mary Garrett and others named in the will. Said tract is in Giles County on Buchanan's Creek and contains about eight-five acres, that said testator appointed one John Black his executor....

Supreme Court Records, Box 294,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Wm. A. Pierce, Admr. of Laura Blakemore, dec'd.

vs. "Babe" Blakemore

(Original Bill Heard in Lawrence
County Court)

The petition of Wm. A. Pierce Admr. of Laura Blakemore dec'd. a citizen of Lawrence County, Tennessee, filed against "Babe" Blakemore an infant and minor of the said Laura aforesaid who has no given name and a citizen of said county and state and who has no regular guardian.

That the said Laura Blakemore formerly Laura McLaren on __[blank] day of __[blank] 1871 intermarried in

said county with one Henry Blakemore who lived with the said Laura as her husband for about six months and who abandoned her... The said Laura aforesaid at her death left her surviving the said minor defendant her only child and distributee who is now about one month old...

The said Laura aforesaid was the daughter of Reuben McLaren, dec'd. and died seized and possessed of an undivided one-fourth interest....

Supreme Court Records, Box 296,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

The Heirs of Wm. Shelton vs. Jacob Thomas et als.

(Original Bill Heard in Cannon
County Court)

The bill of complaint of James M. Shelton who lives in the County of Gibson, Tennessee, and of Annie Thomas wife of Jacob Thomas both of whom reside in Carroll County, Tennessee, (but who is now in Cannon County and made a debt to this bill) Sallie Olephant and her husband A. J. Olephant (of Gibson County, West Tennessee), Frank Shelton who also lives in Gibson County, Tennessee, Cordelia Sane and her husband Jackson Sane who also reside in the County of Weakley, Tennessee, of Margaret who married John J. Wilson of Texas, of Levina Jane who intermarried with Bassham [sic] of Arkansas all of whom are heirs at law of William Shelton, dec'd., filed in the Chancery Court at Woodbury, Tennessee, against the following heirs at law of Jesse Alexander is [sic] Mary who married Thomas B. Coner[?] both of whom reside in the County of Rutherford, Tennessee, Nancy Black and her husband James F. who also reside in Rutherford, Martha Alexander and her husband James M. McKnight Samuel A. and Gideon Alexander all of whom reside in the same County of Rutherford and against John D. Alexander of Cannon County and who is assignee of P. G. Leech who has taken the benefit of the Bankrupt law and the assignee in bankruptcy of William Leech who is prayed to be made a debt.

¹ Cases selected for genealogical content. This series does not represent all filed records. -Ed.

When ascertained and also the heirs of Samuel Owen when ascertained and also the following heirs at law of Fountain Owen, deceased, i.e., Fayette Owen, Alford Owen John Markum and wife and [blank] Markum and his wife all of Cannon County, Tennessee, and Horrace Overall and his wife of DeKalb County, Tennessee, and Warren Cummins the admr. of Fountain Owen who also lives in Cannon county, Tennessee....

Supreme Court Records, Box 299,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Kirkpatrick vs. Kirkpatrick
(Original Bill Heard in Jackson
County Court)

Ray Kirkpatrick and Rachael Kirkpatrick vs. Melton Kirkpatrick Fisk Kirkpatrick John Rose and his wife Nancey Rose, William A. Hall and wife Polly Ann Hall, Joseph H. Williamson and his wife Emeley Williamson Albert Kirkpatrick Sylvanus Kirkpatrick Phillip Tinsley and wife Mary Tinsley, Pembroke Tinsley and Alice Tinsley Nancy H. Tinsley, Nero Kirkpatrick Alfred T. Kirkpatrick Syria Duckworth and her husband [blank] Crawford, W. Kirkpatrick, [blank] Hartley, [blank] Hartley John T. Davis Williamson M. Davis Lewis Davis Milton Davis Emily Kirkpatrick and Silas Kirkpatrick....

[p.93]...William A. Hall, aged 61 years, sworn. Question. You will state whether or not you are a party to this suit and your relationship to Amos Kirkpatrick, deceased... Answer. I am a party to this suit and married one of Amos Kirkpatrick's daughters. I was well acquainted with him for about twenty-six years....

Supreme Court Records, Box 301,
Middle Tennessee, 1873

**Louisville & Nashville R. R.
Company**
vs. Martha Ann Hill
(Original Bill Heard in Giles
County Circuit Court)

This is an action of trespass insti-

tuted by summons in the Circuit Court of Giles county on the 2nd day of August 1873.

The declaration contains two counts: the first charging generally that on the first day of July 1873, the said defendant did illegally and violently, with engine, tender and freight cars, run over the said Lewis E. Hill, from which illegal and violent running over the said Lewis E. Hill died, wherefore an action has accrued in the name of the said Martha Ann Hill and her children, the said Mary, Vernon, George and Berry Hill....

Supreme Court Records, Box 301,
Middle Tennessee, 1874

D. K. Mason vs. G. H. Burghart
and others
Ann Hill

(Original Bill Heard in Robertson
County Chancery Court)

The bill of complaint of D. K. Mason a citizen of Paducah, Ky. Against G. H. Burghart and his wife L. A. Burghart, non-residents of Tennessee, and whose residence is not known, D. B. Duey and N. A. Duey his wife, non-residents of Tennessee, and citizens of Jacksonville in the state of Florida, and J. W. Springer, a non-resident of Tennessee, and a citizen of Rockford, Illinois, defendants.

Compt. Would show your Hon. That on the 12th day of Decr. 1868 he purchased of Wm. Adams, who lives in Springfield, Tennessee, a small lot, for the consideration of \$400.00 which he has long since paid....

Supreme Court Records, Box 301,
Middle Tennessee, 1874

H. B. Northcut
vs. L. B. Austell
(Original Bill Heard in Coffee
County Chancery Court)

Your complainant H. B. Northcut in is own right and as administrator of S. H. Northcut would show your Honor that early in the year 1863 complainant and said intestate jointly purchased of L. B. Austill a valuable

tract of land...said S. H. Northcut being dead, said Austill refuses to deliver the deed to complainant.

Said S. H. Northcut died without issue, but left the following brothers and sisters besides complainant to wit, John Northcut, Lydia who intermarried with Jo. J. Tipton, L.H. Northcut, P. K. Northcut, M. F. Northcut, the two last are minors without guardians and all live in Grundy County. L. A. Northcut intermarried with James H. Hughs, citizen of Warren County, James Northcut is dead leaving the following children Levisa, Harris, William and Adrion all minors and reside in Warren County. Their mother Esther Northcut is their guardian.

William E. is dead leaving the following children, Stephen A., Ruth, Naman G. Houston and Wm. E. all minors and citizens of Grundy County and have no regular guardian. Archabald is dead leaving the following children, L. A. and James Northcut who are minors and live in Warren County and whose guardian is Adrine Northcut of Grundy County.

Supreme Court Records, Box 281,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

John D. Bennett and wife
and others vs.
John C. Coldwell

(Original Bill Heard in Bedford
County Chancery Court)

Your orators and oratrixes John D. Bennett and wife Kate L. formerly Kate L. Johnson, Joseph F. Stamps and wife T. Eva formerly T. Eva Johnson, William H. Johnson, James Johnson and Mary H. Johnson the three last being minors and sue by their next friend John D. Bennett and Joseph F. Stamps...that John D. Johnson the ancestor of your orators and oratrixes Kate L, T. Eva, Wm. H, James and Mary J. was the owner of a lot of land within the limits of Shelbyville...and was living on the same in 186[blank] when he departed this life intestate....That after his death whilst his heirs were all minors the oldest only about fifteen years old, his

widow Mary A. Johnson in the month of April 1863 sold said property....

Supreme Court Records, Box 272,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Bledsoe vs. Edmiston

(Original Bill Heard in Lincoln
County Chancery Court)

The bill of complaint of Thos. H. Bledsoe citizen of Lincoln County State of Tennessee, F. J. Lyle and wife Amanda E., John F. Stamphy(?), Robert Brown Mires, who sues by his regular guardian W. N. Cowden, citizens of Marshall County State of Tennessee, Jackson Brown a citizen of the State of Texas, James A. Groves and wife Ann, Henry W. Brown, Richmond J. Brown and Wm. Lyle, citizens of the State of Mississippi, and John Harrison and wife Sarah J. citizens of the state of Illinois *vs.* John S. Edmiston, W. R. Bledsoe, Stepen [sic] Hart and George B. Boyles, who reside in Lincoln County, State of Tennessee, N. B. Hart citizen of Bedford County, Tennessee, Robert M. Foster, Jane Foster, Robert B. Foster, Abner Foster, Melissa Foster and H. B. Foster who reside in Henry County, Tennessee, the heirs of Wm. T. and Martha Courts, and the heirs of Temperance Dallahite all of whom live in the State of Mississippi.

That Robert L. Brown, late a citizen of Lincoln County, Tennessee, departed this life in said county on or about the [blank] day of [blank] 1856 after having made and published his last will and testament C. F. Edmiston is the sole surviving executor of said will.

Supreme Court Records, Box 261,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

**A. B. Moore, Executor vs.
Mary Moore et als.**

(Original Bill Heard in Sumner
County Chancery Court)

The bill of complaint of Atchelus B. Moore in his own right and as executor of Granville Moore, dec'd., a citizen of Sumner County, Tennessee,

vs. Mary, Mary W., George B., Anna M., Granville T., and Sallie Moore, citizens of Sumner County, Tennessee.

Your complainant will show that Granville Moore, his testator, is dead; died in September 1875, after having executed a last will and testament... The defendant Mary Moore is the widow of Granville Moore dec'd., and all of the balance of the defendants, together with your complainant are children of Granville Moore, dec'd....

Supreme Court Records, Box
289, Middle Tennessee, 1877

**Williams vs. Corson
and others**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Chancery Court)

Your complainant Fannie C. Williams, a minor, who sues by her next friend Thomas Shackelford, who are citizens of the State of Missouri, bring this her Bill against Eleanor N. Corson, formerly Williams and her husband H. C. Corson, William Nichol and G. W. Currey, all of whom are citizens of Davidson County and Campbell Brown a citizen of Maury County.

Supreme Court Records, Box 287,
Middle Tennessee, 1877

E. A. Weems, Admr. et al.

vs.

M. L. Weems et al.

(Original Bill Heard in Hickman
County Chancery Court)

Elna A. Weems William Cooke and wife Lizzie L. Cooke citizens of Hickman County Tennessee, Andrew Gennett and wife Violetta Gennett of Davidson County Joe B. Weems and John Cunningham and wife Minna Cunningham Nathan C. Weems of Dickson County, Tennessee, *vs.* M.L. Weems Fannie V. Weems citizens of Dickson County, Bert Anderson Henry Nichols John Gilmore Andrew Harrington John Gray Admr of Sherod Gray, John Jewell William Bond, Geo. Maberry Admr. of Gabriel Maberry Wm. Boyd Werner Bibb Richd. A.

Smith A. Golston and John Nichols creditors of the estate of A. C. Weems and citizens of Hickman County, Tenn., Howel Haywood Gilbert Abernathy James Gossett Henderson Preston, James Thompson, also creditors of the estate of A. C. Weems dec'd. and citizens of Montgomery County, Tennessee, Andrew Gennett and [blank] Gennett partners under the style of A. Gennett and Bro. creditors of the estate of N. C. Weems and citizens of Davidson County, Tennessee, Mrs. [blank] Peebles, Ad. of Thomas Peebles, dec'd. Dr. [blank] Crunk, creditors of estate of N. C. Weems dec'd. both citizens of Maury County, Tennessee.

Your complainants show unto your honor that on or about the 2nd day of June 1871 Nathan C. Weems departed this life intestate leaving as his heirs at law his widow Elna A. Weems Lizzie T. Cooke who intermarried with William Cooke before the death of the intestate, his daughter Violetta Weems who intermarried with Andrew Gennett before the death of the intestate, his daughter Minna Weems who intermarried with John Cunningham after the death of intestate, his son John B. Weems Nathan C. Weems M. L. Weems and his daughter Fannie V. Weems, the last two of whom to wit M. L. and Fannie V. Weems are minors and have no general guardian....

Supreme Court Records, Box 263,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

Walker vs. Gray

(Original Bill Heard in Hickman
County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of T. J. Walker and wife S. L. Walker, M. L. Foster and wife M. L. Foster [sic] against J. R. Eason, J. V. Gray as executor or administrator of Sherod Gray, deceased, also as administrator of J. F. Gray, deceased and also as heir-or devisee, or distributee of Sherod Gray, deceased. W. E. Gray and John F. Eason and wife M. A. Eason, all of complainants and defendants of Hickman County....

Supreme Court Records, Box 326,
Middle Tennessee, 1877

**J. M. Birdwell and wife
vs. Ira P. Jones
and Isaac Paul**

(Original Bill Heard in Rutherford
County Chancery Court)

The Bill of Complaint of John W. Birdwell, Elizabeth M. Birdwell, both citizens of Rutherford County, Tennessee, against Ira P. Jones and Isaac Paul citizens of Davidson County, Tennessee, and C. W. McKay of the State of Kentucky who intermarried with Ella Harris who was a daughter of complainant Elizabeth by a former husband....

Supreme Court Records, Box 326,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

**Wm. C. Haston
vs. Dorcas Shockly
and others**

(Original Bill Heard in Van Buren
County Chancery Court)

The bill of complaint of Wm. C. Haston of Van Buren County, Tennessee, against Dorcas Shockly widow of Samuel Shockly, dec'd. and Administratrix and W. B. Cummings Co-Administrator of Samuel Shockly, dec'd., Samuel Shockly, Sarah Shockly, Darthuly Shockley, Isabel Shockly, children of Phillip Shockley, dec'd. and Elizabeth Shockley their guardian, Austin Denney Theola Denney Martha Denney the children of Hannah Denney formerly Hannah Shockley and James P. Denney their guardian all of Van Buren County, Tenn., charge that Samuel Shockly departed this life in December 1868 in Van Buren County, Tennessee, intestate.

He died seized and possessed of several tracts of land lying in Van Buren County, Tennessee, District No. 3 ...containing 500 acres which lands descended to his heirs as follows to Wm. Shockley one share to Thomas H. Shockly one share to Isabel Grissom, wife of Toliver Grissom formerly Isabel Shockly one share to Rutha Grissom wife of Alexander Grissom

formerly Rutha Shockley one share to Arminda Sparkman wife of G. W. Sparkman formerly Arminda Shockley one share to Jane Haston formerly Jane Shockley one share to Samuel Shockly Sarah Shockly Dorthula Shockley and Isabel Shockly, children of Phillip Shockley, dec'd., son of Samuel Shockly one share to Austen Denney Theola Denney and Martha Denney children of Hannah Denney dec'd., formerly Hannah Shockly one share....

Supreme Court Records, Box 325,
Middle Tennessee, 1876

**Jesse A. Collins, Admr.
vs. Garratt et als.**

(Original Bill Heard in Rutherford
County Court)

The petition of Kate Garratt, widow of Wm. G. Garratt, a resident of Rutherford County, Tennessee, against Jesse A. Collins, Administrator of said dec'd., and against William Garratt, Elizabeth Garratt and Thomas Garratt the only children and heirs at law of the said William Garratt and all residents of the County of Rutherford and State of Tennessee, aforesaid.

Supreme Court Records, Box 326,
Middle Tennessee, 1874

**Geo. M. Brandon et als.
vs. W. L. Mason et als.**

(Original Bill Heard in Robertson
County Chancery Court)

R. H. Murphey, Jr. Exr. of Nancy Murphey, dec'd. and R. H. Murphey, Trustee for his children, R. H. Murphey, Jr., Ruth T. Bigbee, the wife of Robt. Bigbee, in their own right, and Cora Murphey, Elizabeth Murphey, Minnie Murphey, Georgie Murphey, Braden Murphey and Saml. O. Murphey, the last six minors who sue by their next friend and father Robert H. Murphey, B. B. Batts guardian for W. T. Draughen and Sallie Draughen, and W. T. Draughen and Sallie Draughen who are minors and sue by their next friend and guardian, B. B.

Batts, and Melinda Morgan and Elizabeth Justice, all citizens of Robertson County, Tennessee, and Martha C. Kisse and Saml. Kisse of Montgomery County, Tennessee, Geo. M. Brandon, Admr. of Matilda Brandon, dec'd. and Geo M. Brandon, a citizen of Marshall County, Tennessee, Charles Brandon, Edmond Brandon, Alex Brandon, Johnetta Brandon, Walter Brandon and Mary Cayce, citizens of Maury County, Tennessee, and Sam'l. J. Murphey, James R. Elliott and Geo. W. Elliott, citizens of Kentucky, and Thomas G. Murphey, Trustee for his children, Geo. W. Murphey, Lewis Murphey, Olive Murphey and Ida A. Murphey, and Thomas G. Murphey and Geo. W. Murphey in their own right, and Lewis Murphey, Olive Murphey and Ida A. Murphey who are minors and sue by their next friend and father Thomas G. Murphey, citizens of the State of California bring this bill against G. R. Scott, Admr. of R. H. Alley, dec'd., T. M. Henry, J. A. Bell, Jo. C. Stark, C. C. Williams and B. H. Boone, citizens of Robertson County, Tennessee, and W. L. Mason a citizen of Williamson County, Tennessee, defendants....

...that Geo. Murphey departed this life at his domicile in Robertson County, Tennessee, about the month of September 1863....

Supreme Court Records, Box 320,
Middle Tennessee, 1875

**Jo. C. Guild and others
vs.**

**Mrs. Elizabeth Pardue
and others**

(Original Bill Heard in Sumner
County Chancery Court)

The amended bill of complaint of Jo. C. Guild, J. J. Turner and Lee Head, Administrator of J. W. Head vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Pardue, widow of Adkins Pardue, S. A. Pardue, Endora F. Pardue, Sarah E. Pardue, Sophia E. Harper and husband Thomas A. Harper, children of said Adkins Pardue, dec'd....

(To be Continued)



BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson, CG

Trigg History by James Knox Trigg. Hardback 8 1/2 x 11, 1125 pp., illustrations, index, c1994. Order from James Trigg, 3622 Robin Road, Nashville, TN 37204-3825. \$60 postpaid.

Representing what surely must be a life's work on the Trigg family, this gigantic collection of materials includes data on the Triggs of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Illinois and Tennessee. This is not a typical family history following the descendants of one individual, but a compilation of documents on many different individuals. Copies of wills and court records of all types, family Bibles, letters, census records, listings of soldiers, newspaper articles and many other various and assorted documents are included.

The numbering system used is totally inadequate for a book of this size and scope, although an excellent complete name index permits the reader to find the individual one is seeking. Although footnotes aren't used, Trigg was careful to note the source of each set of materials included in his history.

The surnames of Bucy, Henderson, Kidd, Quarles, Sanders, Saunders, and Smith are among many others found in the history. Anyone interested in researching the Trigg family will find this vast collection of Trigg material well worth its price tag.

The "Lost" Pensions: Settled Accounts of the Act of 6 April 1838 by Craig R. Scott. Softback 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, 374 pp., c1996. Order from Willow Bend Books, 39475 Tollhouse Rd., Route 1, Lovettsville, VA 22080-9703. \$28 plus \$4 shipping and handling. VA residents add 4.5% sales tax.

This book is billed as a finding aid to 144 boxes of payment records entitled "Settled Accounts for Payment of Accrued Pensions (Final Payments)." They are located in Record Group 217 at the National Archives and represent accounts from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, various Indian Wars before 1860 and the Mexican War. For the most part, they are records of payments to pensioners or their heirs, usually made years after the soldier died.

Alphabetically arranged, many of those listed

are not found in the various available pension indexes. Each entry includes the name of the individual, the pension office, the box at the National Archives in which the payment is located, and the account number. Some pensioners have many entries. By consulting this index, the reader can determine if there is an entry of interest. The procedure for obtaining copies of the records is explained at the beginning of the book. The cards themselves may have important information relating to date of death, etc.

This is a helpful guide to a relatively obscure collection of important records.

1860 U. S. Census Sumner County, Tennessee. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 150 pp. complete name index, map, c1996. Published by the Sumner County Archives, 155 E. Main Street, Gallatin, TN 37066. \$20 plus \$2.50 shipping.

Prepared by volunteers at the Sumner County Archives, this census is arranged in neighborhood format. The Civil Districts are listed at the top of each page. A map of the Civil Districts at the front of the book aids the reader in determining where his ancestor lived in Sumner County. This is a companion book to the *1870 U. S. Census Sumner County Tennessee* published in 1995 using the same format. The print is black and easy to read. The name, age, sex and state of birth are included for each person in the census. Those with roots in Sumner County will want to add this book to their library.

MY SIXTEEN: A Self-Help Guide to Finding YOUR Sixteen Great-Great-Grandparents by Robert W. Marlin. Softback 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, 229 pp., appendix, index, c1996. Order from Land Yacht Press, PO Box 210262 Nashville, TN 37221-0262 FAX 615-646-2086. \$14.95 plus \$3 shipping. TN residents add 6 1/4% sales tax.

As an only child of divorced and estranged parents, the author grew up virtually without grandparents and with a major lack of knowledge of his roots. This then is the utterly fascinating and compelling tale of his ancestral search.

The book is not designed for beginners nor is it intended as a comprehensive research book. It would be helpful to someone with research prob-

lems similar to those of the author, searching in large cities for recent immigrants and beginning without much family information.

The portion of the book dealing with Research Etiquette would benefit both experienced and beginning students of genealogy. Moderately priced, this is a well written and most interesting story of Marlin's successful search for his ancestors.

Pioneers of Coffee County Tennessee Their Ancestors and Descendants by Alice Daniel Pritchard. Hardback 8 1/2 x 11, 221 pp., appendix, illustrations, index, c1996. Order from Alice Daniel Pritchard, 1247 Cinchona, Vista, CA 92083. \$40 postpaid.

Histories of the Daniel, Hickerson, Ensey, Hodge, Johnson, Puryear, and Winnett families are presented in this Coffee County book. It was generated with PAF software using a family group sheet format. A large portion of the book is devoted to the Daniel family and a chart of the descendants of William Daniel [ca 1730-1782] aids in locating the descendant of interest.

Footnotes are not used, but some source information is included within the text. Copies of original documents such as wills, deeds, court orders, census entries, post cards, vital records and other miscellaneous records are reproduced in the appendix which has a separate index.

This is one of many publications prepared during, and in celebration of, Tennessee's Bicentennial. It is a welcome addition to the collection of materials on Coffee County and the families who lived there.

TENNESSEE Family Histories and Genealogies: A Bibliography by Donald M. Hehir. Softback 5 1/4 x 8 1/4, 196 pp., index, c1996. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. \$21 plus \$4 shipping and handling.

Although billed as a comprehensive listing of all printed Tennessee genealogies and family histories in major U. S. library collections, this book appears to utilize a total of 15 sources of information. Seven of these are overlapping sources for the Library of Congress, three are for the DAR library and three are for the NGS library. Notably missing from the list of sources is the Tennessee State Library and Archives which has a large collection of Tennessee family genealogies.

The introductory pages are unclear as to precisely what is included in the book. The arrange-

ment is alphabetical by the surname represented and there is a cross index to surnames within the titles.

An appendix with hints on accessing the Library of Congress records via the internet may be helpful to some.

Tennessee Confederate Prisoners at Camp Morton by Don Allen. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 79 pp., complete name index, c1996. Purchase from Relative Records, 225 Orchard Point, Zionsville, IN 46077. \$23 postpaid. Civil War buffs will find this fascinating compilation of materials of great interest. The emphasis is on the 32nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment, which is composed primarily of Confederates from Marshall, Lincoln, Giles, Franklin, Bedford and Maury counties. It contains a history of the regiment as well as a list of soldiers from the regiment who were held at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana. It also includes the names and death dates of Tennesseans who died at the prison and a list of those buried at Lafayette Greenbush Cemetery.

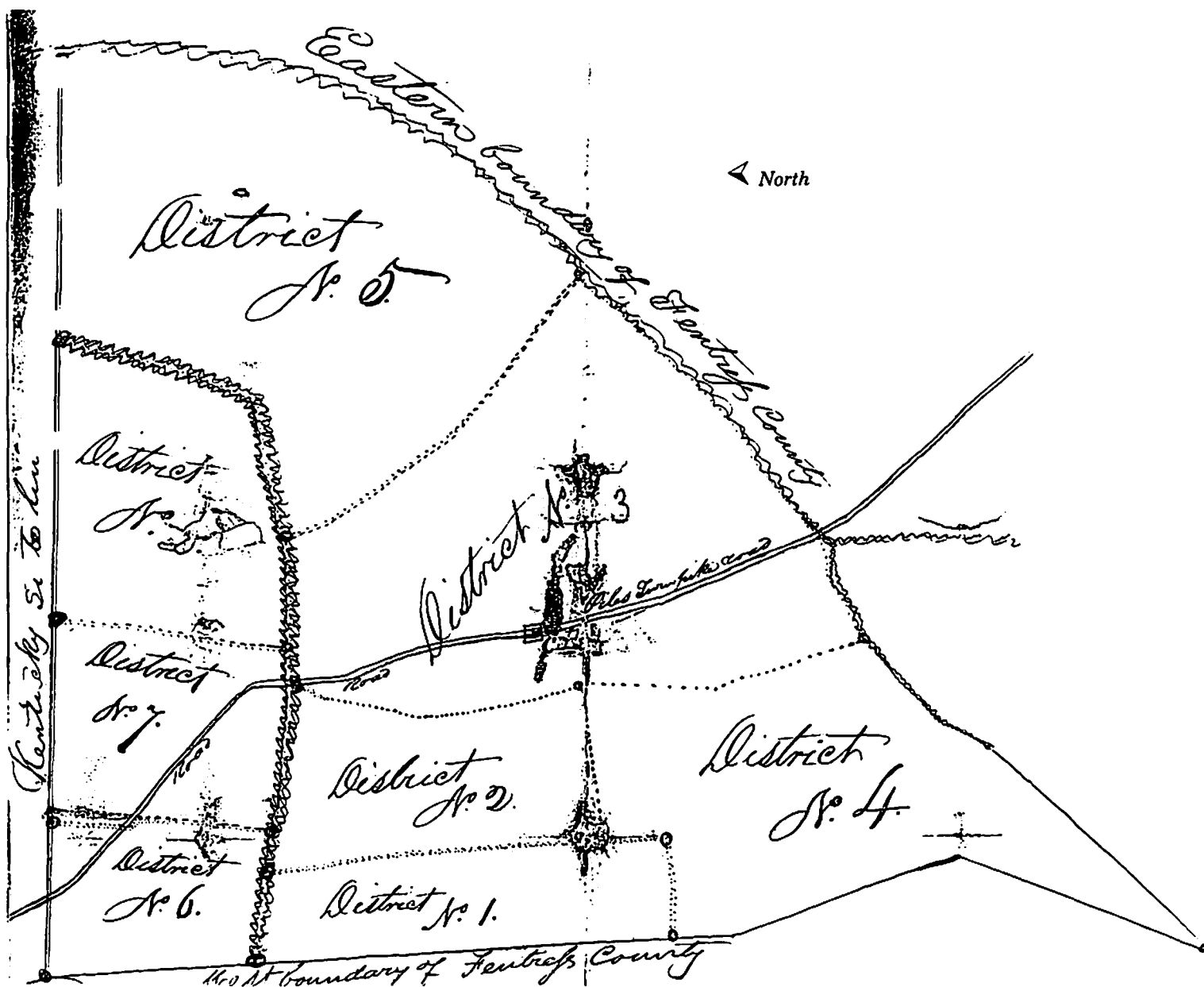
Allen has enhanced the publication with special touches such as prisoner correspondence, newspaper articles and several very nice laser illustrations and color photos. It is footnoted and includes a bibliography. Although it is self published and printed, the book has an attractive format and a professional appearance. Be aware of the fact that the index does not include the names in the various lists which are alphabetical and thus not time consuming to search.

Last Resting Place: Tullahoma's Confederate Cemetery by O. B. Wilkinson & Joyce Wilkinson. Softback 8 1/2 x 11 64pp., 1995. Purchase from Joyce Wilkinson, 314 Layne Street, Tullahoma, TN 37388-2438 \$10 plus \$2 postage.

This helpful compilation includes a history of the Tullahoma Cemetery, a copy of the deed to the cemetery and a history of the Tullahoma Campaign by Jan Taylor Phillips.

Although the book has no index, an alphabetical listing of the dead arranged by state of service can be found on page 17. A more detailed listing of the soldiers follows and includes name, company, enlistment date and place, death date and place in most cases. Occasionally, other information is included such as the cause of death and who claimed the estate.

Those with an interest in Civil War history or genealogy from this area will find it well worth its modest price. ■



FENTRESS COUNTY, TENNESSEE, "AROUND 1835"
 Map #1032, Manuscripts, Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville

FENTRESS COUNTY, TENNESSEE, ENTRY BOOK A, 1824-1836¹

Transcribed by Dorothy Williams Potter

Fentress County was formed in 1824 from Morgan, Overton and White Counties. The Entry Book represents one of the very earliest records for the County held in the State Library and Archives. This index, compiled specifically for the *Journal*, indicates the stamped page number at the top of the microfilmed volume, and maintains the original spelling. Please note that an entry listed does not necessarily denote later possession of the stated lands.

Name	Acreage	Page No.	Date Entered
Adear, John	50...	97....	[Aug. 1827]
Aikman, James B.	200..	120....	22 Nov. 1828
Alberson, Earley	100...	14....	2 July 1824
Albertson, Early	357...	46....	9 Jan. 1826
Albertson, John, Jr.	200..	177..	31 March 1832
Albertson, Solomon, Sr.	300..	195..	31 March 1835
Arnold, Jesse	5000..	138....	27 Feb. 1830
Asberry, Benjamin	160...	87....	29 Jan. 1827
Ashburn, Jesse	500..	143..	10 March 1830
Atkinson, A.M.	50...	29....	7 Aug. 1824
Atkinson, Alexander M.	100...	86....	3 Jan. 1827
Atkinson, Alexander M.	50...	29....	7 Aug. 1824
Atkinson, Alexander M.	50...	30....	7 Aug. 1824
Atkinson, Alexander M.	50...	54....	10 Jan. 1826
Atkinson, Charles	19....	2....	7 Apr. 1824
Atkinson, Henry H.	50...	29....	5 Aug. 1825
Atkinson, Henry H.	50..	29(2)....	5 Aug. 1825
Atkinson, Henry H.	50...	30....	7 Aug. 1824
Atkinson, James	50...	39....	21 Oct. 1824
Atkinson, Rhoda	25..	205....	14 Oct. 1835
Atkinson, Rhoda	25...	81....	2 Aug. 1826
Atkinson, Rhoda	50...	22....	5 July 1824
Atkinson, Rhoda	50..	22(2)....	5 July 1824
Atkinson, Rhoda	50...	52....	10 Jan. 1826
Atkinson, William	188..	178....	16 June 1832
Atkinson, Wm. Hamilton	50...	22....	5 July 1824
Atkison, Alexander M.	100...	86....	3 Jan. 1827
Atkison, Rhoda	25...	81....	2 Aug. 1826
Atkison, Rhoda	25...	93....	10 May 1827
Atkison, William	100...	97....	24 Aug. 1827
Atkison, William	50...	52....	10 Jan. 1826

¹Fentress County, Tennessee, Entry Book, 1824-1836; Microfilm Roll 19 - Volumes A, B, & C, April 1824 - November 1901. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Name	Acreage	Page No.	Date Entered
Atkison, William H.	100 ...	96 ...	18 Aug. 1827
Atkison, William H.	25 ...	93 ...	10 May 1827
Bales, Robert	400 ...	51 ...	10 Jan. 1826
Barton, John	1000 ..	200	9 Oct. 1835
Bates, Joseph	200 ..	168 ..	15 March 1831
Bates, William	200 ..	168 ..	15 March 1831
Beaty, David	100 ...	80	1 Aug. 1826
Beaty, David	200 ...	80	1 Aug. 1826
Beaty, David	200 ...	96 ...	20 Aug. 1827
Beaty, David	25 ...	65 ...	31 Jan. 1826
Beaty, David	500 ..	180 ...	11 Aug. 1832
Beaty, David	550 ...	191	27 Oct. 1834
Beaty, David, Jr.	200 ...	96 ...	20 Aug. 1827
Beaty, David, Sr.	150 ...	193 ...	29 Dec. 1834
Beaty, David, Sr.	500 ..	178 ...	23 April 1832
Beaty, George	50 ...	66	1 Feb. 1826
Beaty, George, Sen.	500 ..	175	8 Feb. 1832
Beaty, John	15 ...	41	9 Dec. 1823
Beaty, John	200 ..	186 ...	12 April 1833
Beaty, John	25 ...	175 ...	31 Jan. 1832
Beaty, John	25 ..	206	27 Oct. 1835
Beaty, John	50 ...	33 ...	21 Aug. 1824
Beaty, Thomas	250 ..	155 ...	10 April 1830
Beaty, Willson	150 ..	188	— 1833
Beeson, Jacob	150 ..	187 ...	23 April 1833
Beeson, James H.	200 ..	105 ...	19 Jan. 1828
Beeson, James H.	2000 ..	203	9 Oct. 1835
Beeson, James H.	2000 ..	208 ...	12 Dec. 1835
Beeson, James H.	400 ...	156 ...	12 April 1830
Beeson, James H.	600 ...	203	9 Oct. 1835
Beeson, James H.	600 ...	203	9 Oct. 1835
Beeson, James H.	605 ..	199 ...	27 July 1835
Beeson, William A.	200 ..	105 ...	19 Jan. 1828
Beeson, William A.	25 ..	129 ..	25 March 1829
Benhower, Peter	100 ...	88	1 Feb. 1827
Black, Adam	50 ...	110 ..	18 March 1828
Black, John	50 ...	35	4 Sept. 1824
Black, Peter	60 ...	110 ..	18 March 1828
Blair, Samuel	160 ...	5	9 June 1824
Bookout, James	100 ...	124 ...	26 Jan. 1829
Bookout, James	100 ...	64 ...	30 Jan. 1826
Bookout, James	150 ...	55 ...	15 Jan. 1826
Bookout, James	50 ...	108 ...	18 Feb. 1828
Bookout, James	50 ...	26 ...	10 July 1824
Boone, Moses	300 ...	211 ...	5 March 1836
Bowden, Elias	150 ...	92	14 Apr. 1827
Bowden, Elias	250 ...	167 ...	26 Feb. 1831
Bowles, John	25 ...	112 ...	29 April 1828
Bowles, Robert	1000 ..	205	12 Oct. 1835
Bowles, Robert	200 ..	161 ...	22 May 1830
Bowles, Robert	25 ...	109 ...	4 March 1828
Bowles, Robert	25 ...	112 ...	29 April 1828
Bowles, Robert	400 ..	140 ...	3 March 1830
Bowles, Robert	605 ...	199 ...	27 July 1835
Bowles, Robert	50 ...	126	6 Feb. 1829
Bowlin, William	100 ..	193	(Dec. 1834)
Bradley, Francis	50 ...	76 ...	29 June 1826

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Date Entered</i>
Brewster, Jeremiah T.	50	14	1 July 1824
Briant, Isaac	100	142	8 March 1830
Bridgewaters, John.	50	183	22 Jan. 1833
Bridgewater, John.	75	9	28 June 1824
Browne, John.	5000	166	4 Feb. 1831
Brown, Abner.	16	19	5 July 1824
Brown, Abraham.	300	188	2 Aug. 1833
Brown, William	5000	167	4 Feb. 1831
Bruster, James	100	75	28 June 1826
Bruster, Jeremiah T.	100	94	6 June 1827
Bruster, Miller.	160	158	3 May 1830
Buck, Bethnel	5000	174	12 Dec. 1831
Buck, James	200	162	29 June 1830
Buck, James	2600	157	23 April 1830
Buck, James	300	167	5 March 1831
Buck, James	640	158	3 May 1830
Buck, James	640	167	5 March 1831
Buck, James	640	175	23 Jan. 1832
Buck, Noah	5000	180	4 Aug. 1832
Buck, Thomas	100	165	5 Nov. 1830
Buck, Thomas	1800	135	23 Jan. 1830
Buck, Thomas	500	208	23 Jan. 1836
Buck, Thomas	5000	174	12 Dec. 1831
Buck, Thomas	600	170	10 May 1831
Butler, William	100	85	3 Dec. 1826
Butram, John	50	26	9 July 1824
Buxton, John	100	180	3 Aug. 1832
Buxton, John	25	96	16 Aug. 1827
Buxton, John	50	64	31 Jan. 1826
Callicott, Beverly	2000	196	30 Apr. 1835
Campbell, Evan.	100	132(2)	5 Sept. 1829
Campbell, Evan D.	100	209	2 Feb. 1836
Campbell, James, Jr.	100	132(2)	5 Sept. 1829
Campbell, Joseph	100	86	22 Dec. 1826
Campbell, Joseph	150	95	3 Aug. 1827
Campbell, Joseph	50	112	29 April 1838
Campbell, Joseph, Junr.	100	132(2)	5 Sept. 1829
Campbell, Peter.	5000	197	27 July 1835
Campbell, William	300	185	(1833)
Campbell, William	50	173	8 Nov. 1831
Campbell, William	640	181	24 Oct. 1832
Campbell, William	800	201	9 Oct. 1835
Campbell, William B.	5000	198	27 July 1835
Campbell, Wm. R.	800	201	9 Oct. 1835
Carpenter, Consider	50	41	7 Dec. 1824
Carpenter, Consider	8	16	2 July 1824
Carrick, James L.	5000	210	22 Feb. 1836
Carrick, Samuel V.	5000	212	2 April 1836
Carrick, Seth	5000	209	22 Feb. 1836
Carter, Joseph	25	79	(29 July 1826)
Cherry, James H.	50	9	28 June 1824
Chery, Elijah	50	8	28 June 1824
Choate, Austin.	150	83	8 Oct. 1826
Choate, Austin.	500	191	23 Oct. 1834
Choate, Austin.	75	159	12 May 1830
Choate, Edward.	50	207	28 Oct. 1835
Choate, Jacob	1000	207	28 Oct. 1835

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Date Entered</i>
Choate, Jacob	160	207	28 Oct. 1835
Choate, Jacob	500	163	31 Aug. 1830
Choate, Jacob	80	159	12 May 1830
Christian, George	50	42	5 Jan. 1825
Christian, George	5000	139	27 Feb. 1830
Christian, John, Sr.	100	83	28 Oct. 1826
Christian, John & others.	640	82	5 Sept. 1826
Christian, William G. M.	627	127	10 Feb. 1829
Cissle, Benjamin S.	30	130	10 April 1829
Cissle, Benjamin S.	50	29	30 July 1824
Cheek, William	5000	153	6 April 1830
Cissle, Samuel	100	195	19 Feb. 1835
Clemens, Hanibal.	100	102	23 Nov. 1827
Clemens, Hanibal.	190	78	28 July 1826
Clemens, Hanibal.	300	89	11 March 1827
Clemens, Hanibal.	73	78	28 July 1826
Clemens, Hannibal.	1000	149	26 March 1830
Clemens, J. M.	5000	154	8 April 1830
Clemens, John M.	200	156	23 April 1830
Clemens, John	400	137	11 Feb. 1830
Clemens, John M.	100	102	22 Nov. 1827
Clemens, John M.	100	121	1 Jan. 1829
Clemens, John M.	100	122	1 Jan. 1829
Clemens, John M.	1000	136	10 Feb. 1830
Clemens, John M.	1000	137	10 Feb. 1830
Clemens, John M.	200	103(2)	23 Nov. 1827
Clemens, John M.	245	78	28 July 1826
Clemens, John M.	300	124	26 Jan. 1829
Clemens, John M.	50	102	22 Nov. 1827
Clemens, John M.	50	122	2 Jan. 1829
Clemens, John M.	50	123	7 Jan. 1829
Clemens, Orian.	100	103	24 Nov. 1827
Clemens, Orian.	200	101	22 Nov. 1827
Clemens, Orion.	5000	—	18 Oct. 1830
Clemens, John M.	300	89	11 March 1827
Clemons, John M.	190	78	28 July 1826
Clemons, John M.	50	122	2 Jan. 1829
Cobb, Jesse	200	106	2 Feb. 1828
Cobb, Jesse	200	204	9 Oct. 1835
Cobb, Jesse	5000	148	16 March 1830
Coil, Alfred B.	160	184	30 Jan. 1833
Coil, Alfred B.	500	190	13 Sept. 1834
Coil, Henry	125	133	28 Dec. 1829
Coil, James	90	10	29 June 1824
Coil, John	100	168	14 March 1831
Coil, John	25	132	24 Aug. 1829
Coil, William.	50	135	26 Jan. 1830
Conatser, Abraham.	50	79	29 July 1826
Conatser, John	100	152	31 March 1830
Conatser, John	400	147	13 March 1830
Conatser, Philip	60	66	6 Feb. 1826
Cooper, Jacob	50	194	15 Jan. 1835
Cooper, Thomas	300	139	27 Feb. 1830
Corcelus, George.	100	155	8 April 1830
Cox, Aaron.	100	173	11 Nov. 1831
Cox, David.	100	77	24 July 1826
Cox, David.	100	91	7 April 1827

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Date Entered</i>
Cox, David	50...	77...	24 July 1826
Cox, Jesse H.	160..	191...	12 Nov. 1834
Coyle, Andrew	100... 65.....		1 Feb. 1826
Coyle, John.....	50... 65.....		1 Feb. 1826
Coyle, John.....	50... 65.....		1 Feb. 1826
Crabtree, Richard	100... 114....		24 May 1828
Crabtree, Thomas	100... 189....		28 Aug. 1834
Crabtree, Thomas	25.... 6.....		9 June 1824
Crockett, William.....	50... 91..		28 March 1827
Crockett, William....	5000.. 158....		4 May 1830
Cross, E. & others	300... 47.....		9 Jan. 1826
Cross, Edward	200... 48.....		9 Jan. 1826
Crouch, James	5... 27.....		12 July 1824
Crouch, Martin.....	50... 21.....		5 July 1824
Culver,_____	300... 139....		27 Feb. 1830
Cyphers, George.....	100... 68..		14 March 1826
Davidson, Abner.....	100... 135....		26 Jan. 1830
Davidson, Abner.....	40.... 3.....		4 May 1824
Davidson, Abner.....	50... 109..		17 March 1828
Davidson, Alexander ...	50... 4....		20 May 1824
Davidson, Francis	200... 105....		31 Dec. 1827
Davidson, Francis	200... 109..		17 March 1828
Davidson, Francis	50... 3.....		4 May 1824
Davidson, James	17.... 7....		22 June 1824
Davidson, James	20.... 7....		22 June 1824
Davidson, Joseph.....	150... 178....		25 June 1832
Davidson, Joseph.....	40.... 1.....		5 April 1824
Davidson, Joseph.....	50... 24....		5 July 1824
David, Sampson.....	62... 117....		19 Aug. 1828
Davis, Avadilla	100... 97....		27 Aug. 1827
Davis, Joseph.....	38... 11....		29 June 1824
Davis, Nelson.....	640... 172....		19 Oct. 1831
Dibrell, Anthony.....	5000... 197....		27 July 1835
Dickson, William	200... 131....		15 June 1829
Dillen, Jacob.....	150... 49....		10 Jan. 1826
Dillen, Jacob.....	200... 69..		20 March 1826
Dillen, Jacob & other..	300... 47.....		9 Jan. 1826
Dishman, Archibald...	100... 67....		21 Feb. 1826
Dobbs, William.....	100... 84....		16 Nov. 1826
Dunagen, Arby.....	200... 124....		24 Jan. 1829
Duncan, John.....	640... 157....		28 April 1830
Duvall, Lewis.....	100... 122....		3 Jan. 1829
Duvall, Lewis.....	600... 195....		25 April 1835
Eddlemon, Daniel	100... 105....		18 Dec. 1827
Edwards, Arthur	2600... 157....		23 Apr. 1830
Edwards, Arthur	500... 184....		4 Feb. 1833
Edwards, Arthur	75... 168....		___ March 1831
Edwards, Wm. N.....	640... 173....		11 Nov. 1831
Evans, Joseph	100... 69..		27 March 1826
Evans, Joseph	200... 52....		11 Jan. 1826
Evans, Thomas, Jr.	50... 19....		3 July 1824
Evans, William.....	160... 15....		1 July 1824
Ferguson, Henry	200... 178....		6 May 1832
Finley, Hiram.....	50... 107....		2 Feb. 1828
Finley, James	150... 118....		23 Oct. 1828
Finley, James	30... 99....		18 Oct. 1827
Fisk, Nathaniel	5000... 139....		27 Feb. 1830

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Date Entered</i>
Forgason, Henry	320 .. 163 ...		24 July 1830
Francis, Henry W.	15 ... 26 ...		12 July 1824
Francis, Henry W.	150 ... 50 ...		10 Jan. 1826
Francis, Henry W.	8 ... 27 ...		19 July 1824
Franklin, Isaac	100 ... 83		5 Oct. 1826
Franklin, John.....	2000 ... 208		4 Jan. 1836
Franklin, Nathaniel ...	100 ... 169 ..		16 March 1831
French, Martin L.	100 ... 99		12 Oct. 1828
French, Rebecca.....	120 ... 181		24 Oct. 1832
French, Rebecca C.	300 ... 187 ...		27 May 1833
French, Samuel C.....	50 ... 17		3 July 1824
Frogg, Arthur R.	200 ... 55 ...		12 Jan. 1826
Frogg, Arthur R.	50 ... 112 ...		29 April 1828
Frogg, Mitchel	50 ... 53		11 Jan. 1826
Frogg, Mitchell H.	640 ... 201		9 Oct. 1835
Frogg, Mitchel H.	100 ... 174 ...		19 Nov. 1831
Frogg, Mitchel H.	1000 ... 200		9 Oct. 1835
Frogg, Mitchel H.	50 ... 149 ..		24 March 1830
Frogg, Mitchel H.	640 ... 181		24 Oct. 1832
Frogg, Strother	1000 ... 148 ..		21 March 1830
Frogg, Strother	20 ... 12 ...		30 June 1824
Frogg, Strother	25 ... 125 ...		26 Jan. 1829
Frogg, Strother	50 ... 25		7 July 1824
Frogg, Strother	50 ... 45		17 Oct. 1825
Gambell, James.....	100 ... 75 ...		20 June 1826
Gardenhire, George....	50 ... 16		3 July 1824
Gardenhire, Thompson..	75 ... 130 ..		26 March 1829
Gardenhire, Thompson..	75 ... 16		3 July 1824
Gauney, John.....	500 ... 190		2 Oct. 1834
Gawney, Timothy.....	300 ... 164 ...		15 Sept. 1830
Gentry, Jesse	50 ... 73 ...		16 May 1826
Gentry, Priscilla.....	100 ... 158		5 May 1830
Gentry, William	50 ... 111 ...		31 May 1828
Gibbs, George W.....	5000 ... 212		2 April 1836
Gillpatrick, George ...	5000 ... 139 ...		27 Feb. 1830
Gill, Alexander.....	1000 ... 119 ...		22 Nov. 1828
Gill, Alexander.....	250 ... 136		9 Feb. 1830
Gill, Alexander.....	50 ... 132		7 Dec. 1829
Gill, Charles.....	300 ... 121 ...		30 Dec. 1828
Gill, Winston W.....	250 ... 123		7 Jan. 1829
Gilpen, Enoch	150 ... 80 ...		31 July 1826
Glenn, William.....	5000 ... 197 ...		27 July 1835
Goggin, Harvey,	200 ... 119 ...		22 Nov. 1828
Grisham, Ellis C.....	500 ... 199 ...		15 Aug. 1835
Guffy, William	100 ... 66		1 Feb. 1826
Guthery, George.....	55 ... 36		2 Oct. 1824
Guthrie, George.....	60 ... 152 ...		30 March 1830
Guthrie, George.....	100 ... 55 ...		12 Jan. 1826
Gwyn, Jeremiah	150 ... 161 ...		28 May 1830
Gwyn, John	15 ... 175 ...		23 Feb. 1832
Gwyn, John	___ ... 140 ...		3 March 1830
Gynn, John.....	200 ... 79 ...		31 July 1826
Hadon, Richard M.	100 ... 170		2 May 1831
Hadon, Richard M.	2000 ... 171 ...		31 Aug. 1831
Haggard, Nathan	5000 ... 144 ...		12 March 1830
Haggard, Nathan	540 ... 90 ...		22 March 1827
Haggard, Nathan	600 ... 183 ...		16 Jan. 1833

Name	Acreage	Page No.	Date Entered
Haggard, Nathan	200	69	20 March 1826
Hamlet, Berry	500	148	21 March 1830
Harmon, John	100	47	9 Jan. 1826
Harmon, John	50	37	5 Oct. 1824
Harris, Airs	50	20	5 July 284
Harton, James M.	2000	189	19 Aug. 1833
Hatfield, Ephraim	100	59	14 Jan. 1826
Hatfield, Joseph	50	21	5 July 1824
Hayton, William	200	168	15 March 1831
Helm, George	100	87	4 Jan. 1827
Helm, George	112	106	21 Jan. 1828
Helm, George	50	41	10 Dec. 1824
Helm, George	600	56	13 Jan. 1826
Helm, Henry	25	58	14 Jan. 1826
Helm, Henry	50	128(2)	16 March 1829
Helm, Henry	50	50	10 Jan. 1826
Helm, Henry	500	160	20 May 1830
Helm, Henry	8	21	5 July 1824
Helm, John	25	65	1 Feb. 1826
Helm, Stern	200	56	13 Jan. 1826
Hicks, John	50	14	1 July 1824
Highsaw, Andrew	150	5	17 May 1824
Highsaw, George	25	2	7 April 1824
Hinds, Joel	200	106	2 Feb. 1828
Hinds, Joel	200	204	9 Oct. 1835
Hinds, Joel	200	48	9 Jan. 1826
Hinds, Joel & others	300	48	9 Jan. 1826
Hinds, Samuel	200	48	9 Jan. 1826
Hinds, Samuel	5000	203	9 Oct. 1835
Hinds, Samuel & others	300	48	9 Jan. 1826
Hix, James	120	185	18 Feb. 1833
Hix, James	25	63	21 Jan. 1826
Hix, John	112	84	2 Nov. 1826
Hix, John	50	131	8 May 1829
Hix, John	500	160	19 May 1830
Holbert, Joel	500	199	15 Aug. 1835
Hood, Andrew	50	33	18 Aug. 1824
Hood, Andrew	50	38	9 Oct. 1824
Hood, John	100	60	16 Jan. 1826
Hood, John, Sr.	500	179	16 July 1832
Hood, Solomon	25	109	1 March 1828
Hood, Solomon	25	114	2 June 1828
Hooser, James	25	88	12 Feb. 1827
Hossey, Sarah	200	46	6 Jan. 1826
Huff, John	200	80	31 July 1826
Huff, John	50	1	5 April 1824
Huff, John	50	51	10 Jan. 1826
Hugh, James	50	99	17 Sept. 1827
Hunt, John	5000	165	20 Oct. 1830
Hunt, Timothy	25	63	24 Jan. 1826
Ingram, Pines	100	92	7 May 1827
Johnston, Hardiman	160	179	1 Aug. 1832
Johnston, James	100	111	19 March 1828
Johnston, James	100	61	21 Jan. 1826
Johnston, James	215	173	7 Nov. 1831
Johnston, James	25	95	14 Aug. 1827
Johnston, James	30	126	8 Feb. 1829

Name	Acreage	Page No.	Date Entered
Johnston, Stephen	10	62	21 Jan. 1826
Johnston, Stephen	50	62	21 Jan. 1826
Jones, James, Sr.	500	149	23 March 1830
Jones, James L.	100	172	28 Oct. 1831
Jones, James L.	300	104	11 Dec. 1827
Jones, Lewis	100	97	24 Aug. 1827
Jopling, Jesse	5000	196	27 July 1835
Keeton, Alfred	100	90	19 March 1827
Keeton, Joel	50	81	14 Aug. 1826
Keeton, Jules	50	32	14 Aug. 1824
Keeton, Miles	100	98	10 Sept. 1827
Keeton, Miles	50	32	14 Aug. 1824
Keeton, Miles	50	35	29 Sept. 1824
Keeton, Miles	50	43	24 Sept. 1825
Kid, Elias	50	25	9 July 1824
King, John	100	140	5 March 1830
King, Milton	5000	147	16 March 1830
Lacy, Reubin	640	157	28 April 1830
Lampton, James A.H.	5000	164	18 Oct. 1830
Lance, Anthony	180	190	10 Oct. 1834
Lance, John	180	190	10 Oct. 1834
Lance, John	180	206	17 Oct. 1835
Lance, Samuel	180	190	10 Oct. 1834
Lance, Samuel	180	206	17 Oct. 1835
Lance, Samuel	50	11	29 June 1824
Landrum, Willis H.	500	182	5 Nov. 1832
Lane, Alexander	5000	198	27 July 1835
Lansford, Martin	50	107	2 Feb. 1828
Lants, Henry	25	74	12 June 1826
Lants, Henry	25	82	18 Aug. 1826
Lants, Samuel	25	74	12 June 1826
Lants, Samuel	25	82	18 Aug. 1826
Ledford, Jesse	175	110	19 March 1828
Ledford, Jesse	175	110	19 March 1828
Leeton, James	50	4	15 May 1824
Lee, James	150	99	5 Nov. 1827
Lee, William	100	108	22 Feb. 1828
Lee, William	14	169	27 April 1831
Lee, William	300	126	6 Feb. 1829
Lee, William	300	161	22 May 1830
Lee, William	300	176	16 Feb. 1832
Lee, William	300	202	9 Oct. 1835
Leftwich, Waymon	5000	210	22 Feb. 1836
Lewallen, Robert	160	183	13 Dec. 1832
Little, Thomas	50	126	6 Feb. 1829
Little, Thomas	500	182	5 Nov. 1832
Long, Joel	100	70	10 April 1826
Long, John	50	27	12 July 1824
Luper, William	100	70	10 April 1826
Lynder, Joseph	100	46	2 Jan. 1826
Lynn, John	100	90	23 March 1827
Maberry, David	100	57	13 Jan. 1826
Maberry, David	200	53	12 Jan. 1826
Maberry, David	25	74	22 May 1826
Maberry, David	50	119	14 Nov. 1828
Maberry, David & others	300	45	2 Jan. 1826

(To be Continued)

THE COLES FAMILY in SUMNER and WILSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

by William (Bill) H. Coles, Jr.*

WILLIAM TEMPLE COLES (I) WAS BORN ca 1735 in Dublin Ireland. He was the son of Thomas Coles and his wife Henrietta Maria Briscoe Coles. William Temple Coles (I) was christened 27, June, 1735 in the Church of St. Peter and St. Kevin (Church of Ireland) in Dublin.¹ Mr. Coles came to American ca 1754. He settled in the Cheraws District of South Carolina on the Pee Dee River. Here he met and married Sarah Jolly Wilson. They had two children; William Temple Coles (II) born around 1759 and Henrietta Maria Coles born in 1763.² The family later moved to Salisbury, North Carolina.³ William Temple Coles (I) died around 1776, his son William Temple Coles (II) was a Captain in the 4th Regiment of the North Carolina Continental Line.

William Temple Coles (III) was born 1778 in Maryland.⁴ He married prior to, 1800, probably in South Carolina and had one son, Issac G. Coles, he probably had another son who must have died, named William Temple, because of the naming pattern of the previous two generations. His future father-in-law Matthew Brown came to Sumner County sometime between July of 1796 and July, 1797. Matthew Brown was one of a group of men who signed a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 25 July, 1799 stating that there were "a sufficient number of Effective men to entitle them to a new county" south of the Cumberland river. (This county was to be Wilson County) Matthew Brown was the assignee of Levi White 6 October 1797 for 520 acres in Sumner County, Tennessee and was the assignee of William Herrington, 1 September 1807, for 200 acres in Wilson County, Tennessee. Owning land on both sides of the Cumberland River he operated Brown's ferry.

Prior to September, 1800, William Temple

Coles (III) and his small family moved to Sumner County. On 19 September, 1800 he married Mary Polly Brown.⁵ From this marriage came the following children: Robert Neely, born ca. 1802–1803; Samuel, born ca 1803–1804; John H. B., born 1807; Eliza, born 1809; William T. F., born ca. 1810–1811; Evaline, born ca. 1814–1815; Augustus, born ca. 1820–1821.

In the Minutes of the County Court of Wilson County, Tennessee, there is listed in the Tax lists for 1803: Will T. Coles, Sen., 1 white poll and Will T. Coles, Jun., 1 white poll, They owned no land. This is William Temple Coles II and III.⁶ In the Minutes for the September session of 1804 for the County Court, William Temple Coles was sworn as a garnishee and said he owes the defendant nothing, William Temple Coles, Jun. sworn in the same suit said he owed the defendant nothing.⁷

In the Tax list for 1805, William T. Coles is listed with 1 white poll, in Capt. John Presley's Company.⁸ In 1806, he is also in Capt. Presley's District with 1 white poll.⁹ He is again listed with 1 white poll, in the same District, for 1807.¹⁰ I believe these Tax lists are for William Temple Coles, (III).

In 1808, Mary Polly Brown Coles' father, Matthew Brown, died. He left his daughter, Mary, five shillings. He left his wife, Ann, the ferry and twenty acres on each side of the Cumberland river. No record of the death of Anne Neely Brown has been found. We do know that William Temple Coles (III) bought the twenty acres on the south side of the Cumberland river, along with the house, outhouses, warehouse and ferryboat, from Samuel Brown on September 9, 1821. Evidently, Ann N. Brown died prior to this date because, in the Will of Matthew Brown, the ferry and twenty acres on each side of the Cumberland river, belonged to her during her life and /or widowhood and then reverted to Samuel Brown. Ann Brown does not appear in the 1820 census as head of a household. In the household of William T. Coles there are two females over the age of 45. I believe that one of these is Ann N. Brown and that she died in 1820 or 1821.¹¹

William Temple Coles is witness to a deed of

* William (Bill) H. Coles, Jr., a retired senior vice president of the First American National Bank, Nashville, has researched the Coles family for over twenty years, during which time he also completed the NGS Home Study Course. He may be reached at 4514 Granny White Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37204-4138.

sale from Issac G. Coles to Richard Anderson, 20 March 1820.¹² William T. Coles bought 35 acres on the Sumner County (northside) side of the Cumberland river. This transaction was recorded in the May term of the County Court, 1823.¹³

Mr. Coles appears on the Tax rolls of Sumner County, Tennessee for 1823, 1824, 1825, 1837 and 1838. These are the only extant Tax rolls for Sumner County, Tennessee. This would be WTC III as WTC II would be 65 years old in 1824 and would not be included in the Tax lists.

In the Entry Book for Wilson County, Tennessee, Coles appears with Richard Anderson, Entry # 111, for 160 acres on the Cumberland river, 2 July 1824. There is an additional Entry for the same tract, but for 171 acres, Entry #274, 17 September 1824. Both entries state, "on the Cumberland river beginning at a white ash the southwest corner of a 20 acre tract entered in the name of Matthew Brown, deceased." It appears that this tract abuts the land with the ferry Coles bought from Samuel Brown.¹⁴ On this tract of land William T. Coles and Richard Anderson operated a tobacco warehouse. The actual plat is drawn in the Wilson County Plat Book.¹⁵ 28 October 1825, William T. Coles is a witness to a deed of sale from Samuel Speed to Robert N. Coles, his second son, who was, at the time of purchase, a resident of Union County, Illinois.¹⁶

In the Will of William Patton of Sumner County, proved 1 September 1826, William T. Coles appears as a witness along with his third son Samuel.¹⁷ In the tax lists of Wilson County, Tennessee Mr. Coles appears in District #8 for 1826, but not 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 or 1831. There are no extant tax lists for 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839-1849. He would have been 65 years of age in 1843.

On May 2, 1832, William T. Cole(s) became the first postmaster of Anderson's which in the contract was referred to as Anderson's Church. The location was 9 miles from Lebanon. On 6 August 1834 the name was changed to Rives, at the same location and with same postmaster. Mr. Coles served as postmaster until 1846, the office was discontinued in 1848.¹⁸ Coles Ferry was once not only a ferry across the Cumberland River but also a post hamlet, named for its first postmaster and operator, John T. Coles, who was appointed 22 September 1851.¹⁹

On 16 February 1847, William T. Coles sold 162 acres in Wilson County, known as the Coles Ferry tract, to Issac G. Coles and John H. B. Coles. This is the same land he and Richard Anderson entered in 1824.²⁰ On the same day he sold 32 acres in Sumner County, Tennessee to Issac G. and John H. B. Coles. This is the same land he bought in the May Term of 1823 and is the tract on the northside of the river which was part of the ferry. This deed was not recorded until 13 July 1848 when he appeared before Wm. S. Munday, Clerk of the County Court for Sumner County, Tennessee.²¹

On the third day of November, 1849, Mr. Coles conveyed to George S. Williamson 14 acres in Wilson County, Tennessee and acknowledges the receipt of \$20.00 paid to John H. Brown Coles and Issac G. Coles.²² As mentioned at the beginning of this article, he and Mary Polly appear in the 1850 census of Wilson County, Tennessee, Civil District #4, page 351, enumerated 12 September 1850.

There is one very interesting entry in the Wilson County Court Minutes for the October Term of the Court in 1857, page 245. "On motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William T. Coles, Sr. died in this county, intestate, many years since and application being made by John H. B. Coles for letter of administration (de bonis non)²³ on the estate of said deceased for the specific purpose of collecting and receiving from the Government of the United States any sum or sums of money that may have been due—to him at the time of his death, or that may now be due and owing to his heirs at law on account of the Military Services rendered the United States by the deceased and he having executed and acknowledged his administration bond in open court, together with his Securities, Wm. T. Coles, Jr., J. B. Hill and qualified to administer said estate according to law. It is ordered by the Court that Letters of Administration de bonis non issue to him, said bond is in the penal sum of Five Thousand Dollars, conditioned as the law directs and approved by the Court."²⁴

John H. B. Coles would be asking for Letters of Administration for his grandfather, William Temple Coles II, who served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War. It must be an attempt to get his pension from the U. S. government. This writer has not been able to find where a pension

had ever been in effect for William Temple Coles.

The last time William Temple Coles III appears in any records in Wilson and/or Sumner County, Tennessee is in a Deed of Sale from him to Issac G. Coles for 17 acres 180 poles proved and recorded 3 March 1851 in *Book Y*, page 179. How and when and where he died is unknown. We do know that Mary Polly Brown Coles died in Paris, Lamar County, Texas, prior to 31 December 1855, when her will was probated. The will was dated 13 November 1855, in it she leaves her personal effects and a negro slave named Mary to her granddaughter Harriet Francis Coles, the daughter of William T. F. Coles. William T. F. Coles was named executor of the Will.²⁵

This ends the third generation of the William Temple Coles family. The many descendants of William Temple Coles III will live and prosper in Sumner and Wilson Counties, Tennessee, Hunt and Lamar Counties, Texas—with the Tennessee branches eventually moving into Davidson County, Tennessee.

Endnotes

1. Will^m Temple, son of Thos. and Henrietta Maria Cole, June 27, 1735, baptismal entry: Register of St. Peter's Church, Dublin.

2. Rev. S. W. Blake, "Life and Experience of Mrs. Henrietta Fishburn," *Bedford Democratic Inquirer*, Bedford, Pennsylvania, 3 March 1854.

3. For further information on the Coles' family in the Carolinas, see William H. Coles, Jr., "William Temple Coles: Dublin, Ireland and The Carolinas," *Rowan County Register* 9 (August 1994): 2069-270.

4. William T. Coles entry, U. S. Census, 1850 population schedule, Wilson County, Tennessee, 4th

Civil District, p. 351.

5. Bond of William T. Coles and James Bentley to Governor John Sevier for 1250 dollars to marry Mary Brown, dated 19th day of September 1800, attested by D. Shelby.

6. *Wilson County, Tennessee, County Court Minutes*, 1803, p. 1.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 160.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 156.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 200.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 310.

11. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book I*, p. 396.

12. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book N*, p. 265.

13. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Deed Book 10*, pp. 283, 284.

14. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Entry Book*, M/F Roll 347, 1824-45, pp. 32 and 74.

15. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Plat Book*, M/F Roll 348, 1824-1830, pp. 106-107.

16. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book O*, p. 355.

17. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Wills*, M/F Roll 151, Book A, pp. 972-975.

18. Dixon Merritt, ed., *The History of Wilson County, Its Land and Its Life* (Lebanon, TN: 1961), p. 260.

19. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

20. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book W*, M/F Roll 13, p. 324.

21. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Deed Book 25GR*, pp. 67-68.

22. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book X*, p. 413.

23. Literally "of the goods not administered," the distribution of property not completed by the first Administrator. From Maurene and Glen Harris, compilers, *Concise Genealogical Dictionary*, 1989.

24. *Wilson County, Tennessee, County Court Minutes, 1856-1858*, M/F Roll 156, pp. 243-244.

25. *Lamar County, Texas, Will Book A*, pp. 47-48.

ANECDOTE, 1802.¹

A Welch gentleman has with much heraldic enquiry and deep research, has 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."

1. *The Tennessee Gazette*, December 18, 1802, p. 4, column 2.

MINUTES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of NORTH CAROLINA and MERO DISTRICT

Abstracted and annotated by Dorothy Scott Johnson

For a complete introduction to this material please refer to Issue Number 1 of Volume X. All legal definitions are taken from *Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition* and will hereafter be referred to as "Black's." Many abbreviations in this work are not in Black's and appear to be the original clerk's own brand of legal shorthand. Since no log exists explaining the meaning of these abbreviations, it is necessary to use them as they are written.

Unless so stated otherwise, the page numbers given here are the pages of the WPA typed material, not the original page numbers.

Genealogical Note: Court was held in Nashville at the courthouse in all cases. At the time of these minutes the Cumberland River ran on the north edge of Nashville. There were no bridges, so all crossings were done by ferry. Armed with this knowledge, you can determine how far your ancestor lived from the courthouse if he or she was a witness in a case and claimed mileage and/or ferriage. If he claimed ferriage, of course, he lived across the Cumberland River from Nashville. Four ferriages means two trips from his home over the river and back. *DSJ*.

(Continued from Middle Tennessee Journal of
Genealogy & History, Volume X, Number 2.)

1795, continued.

William Walton excused as Juror

Ordered that William Walton be excused from serving as a juror this term for reasons shown on oath. [Note: Reasons not given.]

Grand Jury List

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. James Bosley | 9. Joseph Hopkins |
| 2. Henry Bradford, foreman | 10. Isaac Johnston |
| 3. John Buckhanon | 11. James Norfleet |
| 4. William Crunk | 12. James Taylor |
| 5. William Edwards | 13. Joseph Wallace |
| 6. Anthony Foster | 14. John Williams |
| 7. Elijah Hamilton | 15. Heydon Wills |
| 8. James Hamilton | |

Patrick Lyons appointed Constable

Patrick Lyons was appointed and sworn to attend the Grand Jury this term as constable.

Court Adjourned.

Tues. 11 Nov. 1795

Hon. John McNairy and Joseph Anderson, judges.

PAGE 169.

Laurence Sproutzman vs. Elijah Robertson

Case: Covenants broken

Particulars: [Note: This was an extremely long, involved case and can be better understood from reading the verdict.]

On 8 July 1788 in Davidson County, Elijah Robertson signed an agreement with Laurence Sproutzman whereby Robertson was to pay and deliver to Sproutzman, within two years, 1,400 lbs. of beaver fur under penalty of \$2,700.50 in silver or paper currency. Sproutzman has often asked for the fur or money but Robertson has not performed all or any part of the covenant and refuses to comply. Sproutzman claims he has been injured and damaged in the amount of £3,000 North Carolina currency.

Elijah Robertson, by his attorney, Howel Tatum, states he should not be charged with the damages due to a breach of covenant on the part of Sproutzman. Sproutzman was to deliver one other writing obligatory [agreement] to Robertson which Sproutzman had in his possession on 8 July 1788, duly signed by John Montgomery, James Allen and Elijah Robertson. This agreement stated that Montgomery, Allen and Robertson were to pay Sproutzman 1136-1/2 lbs. of good, merchantable beaver fur at the falls of the Ohio on or before 1 May 1787 plus interest from 7 October 1786.

It was agreed between Sproutzman and Montgomery that "one hard dollar per pound" [sil-

ver as opposed to paper] of beaver fur was to be paid on or before 1 May 1787.

On this agreement there is a credit of £37 Virginia currency which sum, reduced to dollars, amounts to \$123.33 which should be considered payment for 123-1/3 lbs. of beaver fur leaving a balance due from John Montgomery, James Allen and Elijah Robertson, after adding full interest, of 1,115-1/2 lbs. beaver fur to be delivered.

Robertson states he should give Sproutzman a bond for 1,453 lbs. of beaver fur with 337-1/2 lbs. of fur credited in lieu of interest for the forbearance [*Blacks*: Forbearance: Act by which creditor waits for payment of debt due him by debtor after it becomes due.] of the 1115-1/1 lbs. of beaver fur owing on the obligation of Montgomery, Allen and Robertson.

Jury:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. William Anderson | 7. Joseph Hooper |
| 2. John Childers Senr. | 8. Robert Kanady |
| 3. Thomas Cox | 9. Izrael Moore |
| 4. James Douglass | 10. Robert Thompson |
| 5. Thos. Edwards | 11. James White |
| 6. Edmond Gambell | 12. James Wilson |

Verdict: Find that on 7 Oct. 1786 John Montgomery, Elijah Robertson and James Allen gave their obligation to Laurence Sproutzman for 1136-1/2 lbs. beaver fur to be paid by 1 May 1787. The beaver fur was to be rated at one silver dollar per pound if paid by 1 May 1878 (but no longer) at the falls of the Ohio. There was £37 currency paid on that bond.

On 8 July 1788 said bond of Montgomery, Robertson & Allen was transferred to Elijah Robertson by Sproutzman in consideration of another bond given by Robertson to Sproutzman on 8 July 1788 for 1453 lbs. of beaver fur due two years after date with no interest.

Sproutzman was awarded £767:3:6.

PAGE 171. Tuesday, 11 Nov. 1795.

John Ska vs. William Dobbins

"Continued at the cost of the plaintiff."

Timothy Demumbrum vs. David Hay, et al

Case: Covenant [Agreement]

Particulars: David Hay, Frederick Stump and James Shaw to answer Tim Demumbrum, Admr. of Anthy. Harmon [also written Harmond and Hammond], decd., in a Plea of Covenants Broken. De-

mumbrum complains also of David T. W. Stump and James Shaw who were taken into custody on a plea of covenants broken.

At the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Davidson County, Mero District, held on the first monday in July 1787 [6 July] David Hay was appointed Sheriff after giving \$5,000 performance bond with James Shaw and Frederick Stump, his securities, payable to the Governor of the State of North Carolina. The bond was signed, sealed and acknowledged on 3 July 1787 by Hay, Stump and Shaw.

At January term of court, 1788, Anthy. Hammond [Harmon?] obtained an order to take James Spaldin into custody. The order was issued Feb. 16, 1788 and was served on Spaldin according to returns made at April term of court.

Hammond obtained a judgment against Spaldin at July term of Court, 1789 for £145:18. Sheriff Hay neglected to have Spaldin post bail to assure his appearance in court to answer Hammond's complaint. Therefore, Hammond obtained an order against Sheriff Hay charging him as special bail to Spaldin in the amount of [blank]; this judgment still remains in effect ("except forty pounds thereof by the said Timothy [Demumbrum] as attorney in fact for the said Anthony in his lifetime").

The said Anthony Hammond [Harmon?] died without a will and the court granted Timothy Demumbrum Letters Testamentary on Harmon/Hammond's estate.

Demumbrum prays for the balance owing Harmon by Sheriff Hay to be paid his estate. Demumbrum claims damage in the amount of £5,000.

Jury:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. William Anderson | 7. Robert Kanaday |
| 2. Thomas Cox | 8. John Kyrkpatrick |
| 3. Joseph Crabtree | 9. James McCarrell |
| 4. Richard Cross | 10. George Oldham |
| 5. James Frazier | 11. Lemuel Sugg |
| 6. Joseph Hooper | 12. Daniel Williams |

Verdict: Covenant broken as charged; jury awards plaintiff Demumbrum damages of £97:00:06 plus costs.

Witness: John S. Singletary proved three days attendance as a witness.

George M. Deaderick excused

Ordered that George M. Deaderick be excused from serving as a juror for reasons shown on oath [Note: Reasons not given.]

Juror fined

John Bell, Philip Phipps, Jacob Dickonson, Grestham Coffield and Robert Lankaster to be fined unless they have valid excuses [for non-attendance as a juror when called.]

William T. Lewis vs. James Bosley, et al

Moses Oldham, witness, proved three days attendance, 100 miles travel and two ferriages.

Adjourned until 9:00 a.m. Thursday.

Page 173. Thursday, Nov. 13, 1795

Hon. John McNairy and Joseph Anderson, judges.

PAGE 174.

Julius Sanders vs. William Crutcher

Case: Garinshee

Particulars: "John Cockeral being called into court was sworn as garnishee and declared that he owes William Crutcher 320 acres of land, the situation of which may be seen [by] reference being had to a grant he has in his possession: the matter coming on before the court *with* Such property as the present case was *lyable* to an attachment."

Verdict: Arguments being heard, it is the opinion of the Court that such property is not liable.

Jason Thompson vs. Samson Williams

Case: Plea of Trespass; Military Service Land

Particulars: Samson Williams is in custody upon complaint of Jason Thompson. Williams and Thompson agreed to locate a service right for Martin Armstrong.¹ They were to survey the military lands on the Cumberland River near the place called Great Salt Lick containing 100 acres of land and "located in the Military Land Office."

¹ Martin Armstrong had apparently earned bounty land for his Revolutionary service in North Carolina. He was to get the land that was set aside for Revolutionary soldiers near Nashville and either hired Thompson and Williams to locate the land for him or sold or gave his interest to them which was common practice. Martin Armstrong paid taxes in Montgomery Co., TN in 1798, in Davidson County in 1805, and in Knox County in 1806. Sources: *Index of Revolutionary War Pensions and Applications in the National Archives*, National Genealogical Society, Washington, DC, 1976; *Early Tennessee Taxpayers* compiled by Pollyanna Creekmore, Southern Historical Press, Easley, S.C. 1980; *Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists* by Byron and Barbara Sistler, 1977.

The land was entered in the names of Samson Williams and Jason Thompson and both men agreed that the patent should be in their names jointly. Thompson was to pay [blank] for half the land, which he did. Williams agreed to pay his half upon demand or to survey and return the plats for said land so that Thompson would have a right to one-half of the land.

"Williams contrived to fraudulently, craftily and subtilely to deceive and defraud" Thompson of the money and has not paid Thompson anything or surveyed said land per their agreement.

Jury:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. John Childers, Senr. | 7. Edmond Gambill |
| 2. Richard Cross | 8. John Kyrkendol |
| 3. James Douglass | 9. Israel Moore |
| 4. Thomas Edwards | 10. Robert Thompson |
| 5. Josiah Fort | 11. James White |
| 6. William Fort | 12. James Wilson |

Verdict: Found for defendant Williams.

PAGE 175. Thursday, Nov. 13, 1795.

John McNairy & wife vs. Edgar & Taitt

Case: Ejectment [*Blacks*: Action to restore possession of property to the person entitled to it.]

Particulars: None given

Action: Referred to Messieurs Jackson and Overton "and their umpire."

John McNairy vs. Edgar & Taitt

Case: Mesne profits [*Blacks*: Value of use of occupation of land during time it was held by one in wrongful possession.]

Particulars: None given

Action: Referred to Messrs. Jackson and Overton and their umpire.

William Cotter vs. Elijah Robertson

Case: Covenant [Agreement]

Particulars: None given

Jury:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. William Anderson | u. Robert Kanady |
| 2. David Buckhanon | 8. James McCarral |
| 3. Thomas Cox | 9. George Oldham |
| 4. Joseph Crabtree | 10. Lemuel Suggs |
| 5. James Frazier | 11. William Turnbull |
| 6. Joseph Hooper | 12. Daniel Williams |

Verdict: Find covenants broken as charged in the declaration and award Cotter \$600 damages plus

costs of suit.

John Parks vs. Frederick Stump

Andrew Snody, witness, proved one day attendance as a witness and 100 miles travel plus two ferriages.

Moses Armstrong vs. Archibald Sloan, et al

Case Covenant [Agreement]

Particulars: Not given

Jury:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Richard Cross | 7. Israel Moore |
| 2. James Douglass | 8. John Shody |
| 3. Thomas Edwards | 9. Abraham Teal |
| 4. William Irwin | 10. Robert Thompson |
| 5. John Kyrkpatrick | 11. James White |
| 6. Andrew Lucas | 12. James Wilson |

Verdict: Find voenants broken as charged in the declaration and award Armstrong damages in the amount of \$514.44 plus costs.

Witness: William Harrison proved four days attendance as a witness, 60 miles travel and four ferriages.

Jason Thomson vs. Samson Williams

Edmon Ginnins, witness, proved 15 days attendance as a witness, 90 miles travel and six ferriages.

Moses Armstrong vs. Archibald Slaon, et al

Witnesses: John Pennington proves 2 days attendance, 30 miles travel and 2 ferriages. Benj. Joslin proves 4 days, Dan'd Evans proves 4 days, Thomas Weakley proves 8 days and 4 ferriages, David Nolin proves 3 days and John Duffee, Jun. proves 2 days attendance as witnesses.

William Harrison Affidavit

William Harrison being sworn respecting counterfeit money that was proven back on him declares he received said money of a David Dobins of Logan County, [Ky.]

Court adjourned.

PAGE 176. Fri., Nov. 14, 1795, 9 o'clock.

Hon. John McNairy and Joseph Anderson, judges

Frederick W. Stump vs. William Rowan

Case: Quitam [Blacks: Plaintiff sues for state as well as for himself; an action brought by an in-

former for the commission or omission of a certain act.]

Particulars: William Rowan is in custody upon complaint of Frederick W. Stump. Stump obtained a judgment against a certain Daniel Rowan in the sum of [blank] in Davidson County Court which amount the sheriff was to levy against Rowans' goods and chattels.

On 15 August 1794 Daniel Rowan owned two tracts of land in Davidson County. One tract contained 124 acres and is described as follows: *Beginning at a Hackberry tree standing on Corkeral's line at the northwest corner, land runs thence North 72 to an Ash, west 232 to a Red Oak, south 100 poles to 2 Ashes, east 117 with Kyrkpatrick's line, North 28 poles to an Elm, thence with an east line to the beginning.*

The second tract is described as: *Fifty two and one-half acres beginning at the end of 60 perches or the second line of the aforesaid tract, then west 127 perches with said line, North 64 perches to John Low's land, thence North 74° East, 99 perches to a Dogwood, thence with a right line to the beginning.*

It was falsely claimed that William Rowan purchased the two tracts for £150 on 15 Aug. 1794. Subscribing witnesses were James O. Conner and Beal Bosley. On 15 August 1794 William Rowan fraudulently sold and conveyed said land to William Rowan, [?] without consideration [payment]. Said act was done so the sheriff could not levy on the land since Daniel no longer owned it.

Sump contends William Rowan was a party to the fraud. Daniel Rowan has failed to pay Stump any part of the debt.

Stump sues to recover from William Rowan the real value of the lands fraudulently conveyed and claims damages of \$600.

Plea: William Rowan claims he does not owe the debt.

Jury:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. John Childers, Sen. | 7. Robert Kanady |
| 2. Thomas Cox | 8. James McCarral |
| 3. Joseph Crabtree | 9. George Oldham |
| 4. James Frazier | 10. Lemuel Suggs |
| 5. Edmond Gambel | 11. Robert Thompson |
| 6. Joseph Hooper | 12. Daniel Williams |

Verdict: Found for plaintiff Stump and award him damages of \$101.62.

(To be Continued)

EARLIEST COUNTY RECORDS at the Tennessee State Library & Archives

The State Library & Archives has microfilmed bound records in each Tennessee county. This list shows the earliest year for which each type of record is held in each county. There may be gaps in a county's later records where there have been fires or lost volumes.

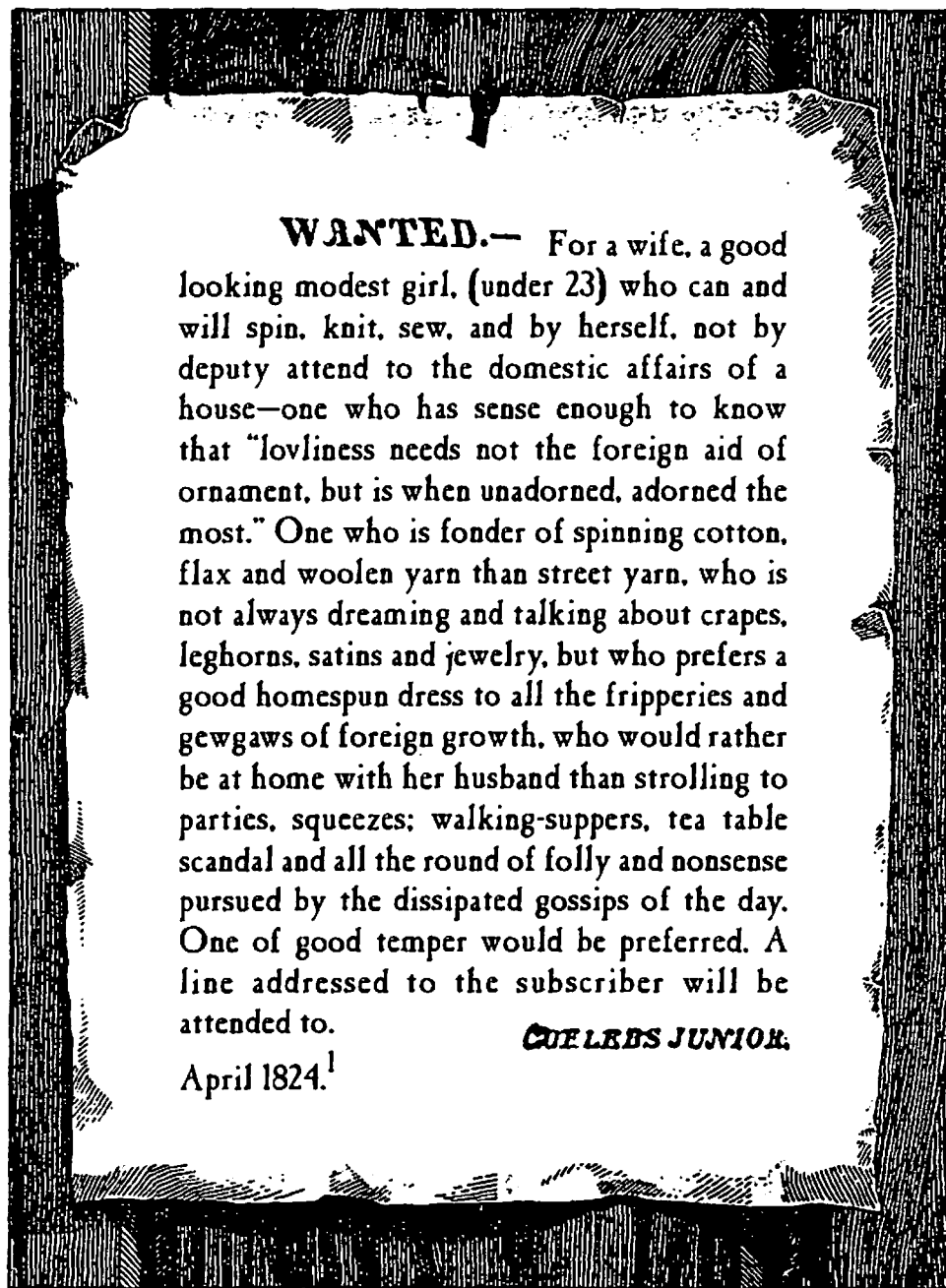
Chart courtesy Tennessee State Library & Archives

COUNTY	CHANCERY COURT MINUTES	CIRCUIT COURT MINUTES	COUNTY COURT MINUTES	DEEDS	MARRIAGE RECORDS	PROBATE RECORDS
Anderson	1836	1844	1811	1802	1838	1830
Bedford	1830	1840	1848	1808	1861	1861
Benton	1854	1836	1842	1836	1838	1836
Bledsoe	1836	1845	1841	1808	1908	1883
Blount	1859	1852	1795	1795	1795	1795
Bradley	1838	1838	1864	1862	1864	1859
Campbell	1842	1849	1839	1820	1838	1806
Cannon	1840	1846	1836	1836	1838	1836
Carroll	1836	1912	1822	1822	1838	1822
Carter	1854	1848	1804	1796	1790	1794
Cheatham	1857	1877	1856	1856	1856	1856
Chester	1891	1882	1891	1891	1891	1891
Claiborne	1934	1837	1801	1801	1838	1839
Clay	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871
Cocke	1877	1877	1877	1865	1877	1876
Coffee	1872	1852	1836	1836	1853	1836
Crockett	1872	1872	1871	1870	1872	1872
Cumberland	1897	1907	1905	1854	1905	1904
Davidson	1846	1803	1783	1784	1787	1784
Decatur	1860	no early ones	1869	1846	1869	1869
DeKalb	1844	1860	1838	1838	1848	1846
Dickson	1836	1810	1804	1804	1817	1803
Dyer	1854	1863	1848	1822	1860	1853
Fayette	1924	1829	1833	1825	1838	1836
Fentress	1854	1854	note: 1	1820	1905	1905
Franklin	1834	1832	1832	1808	1838	1808
Gibson	1834	1824	1824	1819	1824	1824
Giles	1838	1817	1810	1810	1865	1860

COUNTY	CHANCERY COURT MINUTES	CIRCUIT COURT MINUTES	COUNTY COURT MINUTES	DEEDS	MARRIAGE RECORDS	PROBATE RECORDS
Grainger	1872	1848	1845	1796	1796	1833 note:2
Greene	1825	1809	1783	1785	1780	1800
Grundy	1856	1848	1844	1852	1850	1838
Hamblen	1870	1870	1871	1870	1872	1872
Hancock	1870	1936	1930	1879	1830	1924
Hardeman	1852	1823	1827	1822	1823	1824
Hardin	1836	1840	1820	1835	1863	1836
Hawkins	1825	1810	1827	1788	1820	1797
Haywood	1842	1840	1823	1823	1859	1826
Henderson	1880	1895	1860	1856	1893	1895
Henry	1846	1834	1824	1822	1838	1822
Hickman	1854	1847	1866	1808	1868	1866
Houston	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871	1869
Humphreys	1898	1898	1842	1810	1862	1837
Jackson	1840	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872
Jefferson	1836	1809	1792	1792	1792	1792
Johnson	1856	1836	1836	1836	1838	1836
Knox	1832	1844	1792	1792	1792	1792
Lake	1896	1892	1870	1870	1883	1871
Lauderdale	1856	1836	1836	1835	1838	1837
Lawrence	1840	1832	1827 note:3	1819	1818	1829
Lewis	1871	1846	1848	1844	1847	1846
Lincoln	1838	1849	1810	1810	1838	1809
Loudon	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870
McMinn	1844	1860	1819	1820	1838	1819
McNairy	1866	1856	1858	1823	1861	1872
Madison	1846	1821	1821	1821	1838	1825
Marion	1922	1922	1842	1819	1881	1875
Marshall	1840	1836	1836	1836	1836	1835
Maury	1818	1810	1807	1806	1808	1807
Meigs	1854	1844	1836	1879	1838	1836
Monroe	1832	1827	1858	1820	1838	1836
Montgomery	1840	1896	1805	1800	1838	1796

COUNTY	CHANCERY COURT MINUTES	CIRCUIT COURT MINUTES	COUNTY COURT MINUTES	DEEDS	MARRIAGE RECORDS	PROBATE RECORDS
Moore	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872
Morgan	1865	1840	1848 note: 4	1818	1862	1866
Obion	1854	1826	1824	1824	1838 note:5	1834
Overton	1846	1815	1837	1801	1867	1870
Perry	1854	1834 note:6	1865	1844	1865	1847
Polk	1886	1866	1840	1894	1894	1873
Putnum	1895	1842	1894	1854	1879	1876
Rhea	1823	1815	1823	1808	1808	1825
Roane	1824	1810	1801	1801	1801	1802
Robertson	1844	1832	1796	1796	1839	1796
Rutherford	1845	1849	1804	1804	1804	1804
Scott	1858	1850	1856 note:7	1850	1854	1892
Sequatchie	1869	1898	1858	1858	1858	1858
Sevier	1854	1850	1856	1845	1856	1849
Shelby				1821 note:9	1820	1820
Smith	1825	1811	1799	1799	1838	1805
Stewart	1865	1821	1815	1796	1849 note:8	1812
Sullivan	1852	1879	1861	1775	1863	1838
Sumner	1826	1810	1787	1793	1787	1789
Tipton	1854	1832	1823	1824	1840	1824
Trousdale	1906	1906	1906	1905	1906	1905
Unicoi	1876	1876	1875	1876	1876	1876
Union	None	None	1854	1856	1864	1859
VanBuren	1868	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840
Warren	1847	1842	1848	1810	1852	1827
Washington	1836	1809	1778	1782	1787	1779
Wayne	1861	1851	1848	1821	1857	1848
Weakley	1827	1844	1828	1822	1843	1828
White	1842	1859	1806	1801	1806	1806
Williamson	1825	1810	1800	1799	1800	1800
Wilson	1837	1810	1803	1789	1802	1802

NOTES: #1 none before 1894; #2 A few earlier ones in WPA; #3 1818-1823 WPA; #4 1824-1827 WPA;
 #5 1824-1860 WPA; #6 1826-1833 WPA; #7 1850-1855 WPA; #8 1838-1848 WPA; #9 Deed Index only



1. *Murfreesboro Courier*, April 15, 1824, p. 518 [in pen], column 2.
Microfilm Roll, 1820-1904, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH of PROVIDENCE, REGISTER OF MEMBERS, 1841-1858, RUTHERFORD COUNTY¹

The Primitive Baptist Church, Providence, East Fork of Stones River, was located on Old Jefferson Road, leading from Murfreesboro and Lebanon Highway to Old Jefferson about seven miles from town when this material was copied in the late 1930s.

The introduction further stated "Records of the United Baptist Church of Christ at Providence, East Fork of Stones River continued from September Term 1841, brought over from old book. This is now Primitive Baptist Church." The following are the earliest records shown and begin with the twelve Rules of Decorum. After these Rules are given in detail [see reference for full information], Thomas D. Kerby, Clerk, gave a list of members which follows. —*Ed.*

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

"Name; When received; Date of death or disposal"

WHITE MALES

Jacob Johns; September 1841; dead, November 1857
Larkin Thacker; September 1841; dead, February 26, 1842
Joshua Ford; September 1841; dead ____ 1842
Rich'd V. Tier; September 1841; dismissed by letter, ____ 1844
Fauntleroy Henry; September 1841; dismissed by letter, May, 1843
Enoch M. Hudson; September 1841; dead, ____ 1843
John Crawford; September 1841; dead, February 17, 1843
Thomas D. Kerby; September 1841; Excluded from fellowship, September 5, 1846
Thomas Johns; September 1841; ____; ____
Paul Johns; September 1841; Dismissed by letter, November 30, 1855
Randal V. Johns; September 1841; ____; ____
William Johns; September 1841; ____; ____
Booker Dove; September 1841; Excluded, 1842
Hiram Hunt; September 1841; Excluded from fellowship, September 2, 1854
Edward D. Owen; September 1841; Dismissed by

letter, June 1842

John Cummins; September 1841; Dead, June 4, 1843

Thomas Beaver; September 1841; Dismissed, October term, 1841

William Robinson; April 1843; ____; ____

William Hill; April 1849; ____; ____

William B. Owen; April 1849; ____; ____

J. P. Spann; September 3, 1855; ____; ____

Lewis Revis; Received by letter 1855; ____; ____

Adin Taylor August 1855; ____; ____

James H. Miller; July 1858; ____; ____

T. D. Kerby; November 1858; Dismissed by letter

John W. Lewis; July 1858; ____; ____

WHITE FEMALES

Sarah Cummins; September 1842; ____; ____

Polly Dejarnett; September 1842; ____; ____

Susannah Robinson; September 1842; ____; ____

Sally Rucker; September 1842; Dead, December 1842

Elizabeth Johns; September 1842; Dead, December 1844

Betsy Johns; September 1842; Departed this life, June 18, 1860

Frances Dement; September 1842; ____; ____

Martha Crawford; September 1842; ____; ____

Elizabeth Vaughan; September 1842; Dead, 18th March 1843

1. Primitive Baptist Church Minute Book, 1841-1860, Providence, Rutherford County, Tennessee, *Rutherford County, Tennessee, Church Records*, WPA, RU-2, [typescript], n.p., Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

Barberry Dickinson; September 1842; Dead
Lucy Arbuckle; September 1842; ____; ____
Unity Johns; September 1842; ____; ____
Susan Vaughan; September 1842; ____; ____
Elizabeth Dejarnatt; September 1842; ____; ____
Ruth Hall; September 1842; ____; ____
Celesta Henry; September 1842; Dismissed by letter, May 1843
Priscillah Marcrum; September 1842; Dismissed by letter, February 1842
Rebecha Elam; September 1842; Dismissed by letter, November 30, 1850
Mary Barlow; September 1842; Excluded, June 1843
Louise Barlow; September 1842; ____; ____
Martha Martin; September 1842; Dead, 1848
Polly Lovin; September 1842; Dismissed by letter October 1841
Martha Dejarnatt; September 1842; ____; ____
Julia Dejarnatt; September 1842; ____; ____
Martha Crichlow; September 1842; ____; ____
Francis Coughlan; September 1842; Dismissed by letter
Elizabeth Hill; September 1849; Departed this life December 18, 1859
Elizabeth McAlister; September 1849; by letter
Sarah Spann; September 1849; by letter
Mary Revis September 1849; by letter, June 1855
Indian Coleman September 1858; ____; ____
Sarah E. Hill; by expearance October 1858; ____; ____

MALES OF COULOUR

Names of Males; Property of

Gloster (dead); by William Robison
Mapleberry (dead); by Mrs. Burroughs
Sam (excluded August 1842); by T. Rucker
London; by D. Dickson
York; by McCullough
Billy; by Wade
Henry; by A. Wade
Edward; by ____
John; by ____
Job; by William Vaughan
Barney; by Crosthwaite
Eleyear; by P. Osborn
Holland; by J. Thomas
Henry; by Bellough
William; by F. Barnes
Isaac; by J. Wade
Randal; by J. C. Farris
Sam; by John Edmonson
Noe; by John Harris

Robert, (dead); by Redley
West, (dead); by Keeble
Peter; by John Bellough
Stephen; by M. Murfray
Hesson, (dead); by T. Briant
Sandy; by Edm. Rucker
Frank; by T. Johns
Nance, (excluded); William Johns
Moses; by W. Wade
Robin; by W. Ridly
Albert; by Muse
Dickson; by William Muse
Henry; by William Muse
Armstead, (dismissed by letter); by Joanna Laurence
David, (dead); by William S. Sublett
Ned; by Thomas Owen
David; by L. P. Black
Washington; by L. P. Yandell
Jessee, (dead); by James M. Green
Daniel; by Mary Muse
William; by Mary Muse
Phill; by P. Merit
Dick; by William Vaughan
John; by William Johns
Moses; (free coloured man)
Garland; by R. L. Weekley
Wiliam; by R. L. Weakley
Dick; by I. Johns
John; by H. T. McKissack
Charles de Soto; by Widow Rucker
Luke; by C. N. Gooch
Orange; by Widow Gooch
Sipio; by W. I. C. Burrus
Jones; by W. I. C. Burrus
Charles; by C. A. Gooch

FEMALES OF COULOUR

Names of Females; Property of

Rose; by D. Dickison
Dolly; by D. Dickison
Bess; by D. Dickison
Lucy; by D. Dickison
Sillah; by Vaughan
Joicy; by Keeble
Cate; by Robeson
Betsy; by Robeson
Jinny; by Johns
Sillar, (dead); by Johns
Mary, (dead); by Burrus
Hannah; by Lipscomb
Sarah; by Black

Edy; by Hiliard
Quay, (free woman)
Nancy; by Lowe
Jinny Wood; by Wood
Polly; by Croswait
Silvey; by Lucy Rucker
Hannah; by William Mitchell
Rheny; by Col. Button
Eliza, (dead); by Col. Button
Jane; by ____
Nicy & Delilah; by Mrs. Burrus
Mary; by J. Yandell
Milley; by J. Hoover
Frances; by J. Edmonson
Sary Ann; by Daugherty
Molly, (fee woman)
Ailsey, (dead); by Edmonson
Mariah, (excluded February term 1860); by Edmonson
Hannah; by Craddock
Milly; by R. Harris
Renis; by J. Wade
Lucy; by J. P. Moor
Fanny; by William Vaughan
Johanna; by J. Griffin
Charlotte; by Col. McGregor
Racheal; by Coleman
Nancy; by William Snead
Martha & Sillar; by Col. McGregor
Ana; by D. Abbott
Dicea; by M. Murphey
Milla, (dead); by Crawford
Betsy; by Captain Mathews
Delphia; by Widow Dejarnatt
Harriett; by Donelson's Heirs
Aimy; by P. Vaughan
Sucky; by H. Kerby
Fanny; by Susan Robeson
Molly; by L. B. Burton
Patsy; by Russworm

Betsy; by Mary Muse
Sarah; by P. Vaughan
Linda; by J. P. Merrett
Narcissa; by J. Johns
Rachael; by R. F. Muse
Louisa; by R. L. Weakley
Dorcas; by C. N. Gooch
Hannah; by Widow Gooch
Sara Jane; by W. I. C. burrus
Varbara; by Samuel Hunt
Harriet; by Widow Weakley

At Church meeting September Term 1841, preaching by Brother John Cummings and J. Milton. The brethren sit in conference, Brother Cummins Moderator. The visiting brethren J. Milton and I. Lawrence invited to seats with us. A door opened for the reception of members; received two coulored men by expearance: Dick and Henry (the property of William Muse). References called for. Brother Doves case taken up and laid over till meeting in course— next reference called for when a motion was made by Brother Tier that himself, the clerk and Brother F. Henry be appointed to revise out Church Book. The motion seconded by Brother T. Johns. Brethren appointed to invite sister churches to our Communion. To Murfreesboro, T. D. Kerby; To Barfield, R. Tier; To Overall, F. Henry; To Concord, F. Henry, J. Johns; To Friendship, Edler Cummins, T. Johns. Brethren sent to the Association reported and was discharged. Brethren present were, J. T. P. and John Johns, Tier, Henry, Owen, -Sisters, Johns, Vaughan, Cummins, Elam, also Sister Fuller. Dismissed in order.

[signed] Thomas D. Kerby, Clerk....



Note

When sending checks for new memberships, renewals, or back issues of the *Journal*, please indicate on the check, in addition to your letter or form, the intended purpose of payment, e. g., "Renewal for '97-'98 year." Checks are separated from the letters, (especially if they contain queries), and are processed in a different location.

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Please make sure handwriting is legible or the document is typed. Include your name, address, and phone number on the manuscript. *If using a computer, save the file in ASCII [.TXT], WordPerfect 5.1 word processing format, or Rich Text Format [.RTF] and enclose the disk*, along with a hard copy of the article. References/footnotes should be indicated as such and placed at the end of the article. The Editor will arrange for the placement of footnotes or end notes in the final layout. Material should be limited to a published length of approximately five typeset pages.

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