

The MIDDLE TENNESSEE Journal of Genealogy & History



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Volume XIII, Number 1

**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



September 18, 1999
TBA



MTGS Fall Seminar

November 20, 1999

All-day meeting

Donelson Fellowship Church,
McGavock Pike, Donelson

-Two Tracks-

Beginning Genealogy

Or various lectures on tax, land,
or court records, tracing women in
early records, etc.

[See Newsletter for particulars]



January 15, 2000
Show and Tell

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 XIII, Number 1, Summer 1999

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**MIDDLE TENNESSEE
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***Middle Tennessee Genealogical
Society Newsletter***

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FROM THE EDITOR. . .

The lost cannot be recovered;
but let us save what remains;
not by vaults and locks which
fence them from the public eye
and use, in consigning them to
the waste of time, but by such a
multiplication of copies, as
shall place them beyond the
reach of accident....

*From a letter dated
18 February 1791 from the
Hon. Thomas Jefferson to his friend
Mr. Hazard.*

Mr. Jefferson could not have visualized how this statement would be sabotaged by the present unethical use of copyrighted material—particularly by numerous persons on the Internet. An article in this issue concerning the subject should be mandatory reading.

It goes without saying that the electronic age does not excuse one from circulating material that is blatantly not theirs to begin with—especially under the pretense of helping others.

Ethics is defined as the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions. It falls to each of us to maintain scholarly and ethical standards in our research and publishing. Our descendants will be the beneficiaries of your choice. What type of legacy will *you* leave them?

— Dorothy Williams Potter

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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 \$20.00 per membership year, beginning on June 1. If joining at any other time of the year, dues are \$20.00 plus \$3.00 for mailing back issues for the current membership year.

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Redefining Our Roots for the Year 2000

by Carol Hughes Gipson

*My grandmother cleared these fields of brown
In a dress, with her shy head down.
She was young, only 12 years old,
And she didn't even speak the language.*

From *Patchwork* by Merrie Amsterberg

No doubt, genealogists work with census records more than the average citizen. Of special interest, then, is the culmination of a process that has been going on for the past three years. In Suitland, Maryland, social scientists and volunteer advisors have been helping to prepare for the national census coming in the year 2000. In so doing, one task they have been faced with is examining a number of possible revisions to the labels for racial/heritage categories. It has become the most divisive debate over racial issues since the 1960s.¹ Their aim is to differentiate more specifically, for example, between those with an East Indian heritage and the native Cherokee or Sioux. This quest for more precise categories ensures the most accurate population count. If people don't identify themselves in the labels, the numbers will be off and the resulting profile of America will be wrong. These specifics are important because how they span the country determines fairness for jobs, school enrollment, college scholarships, and mortgage applications. It helps scientists track diseases prevalent in certain groups, ensures voting rights are upheld, and attracts federal and private aid for those who, historically, are victims of bias.²

Two agencies, the U.S. Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget, have collaborated in overseeing these preparations. The Bureau, part of the Commerce Department, has the job of counting heads. The OMB, a higher authority, dictates federal standards, including the official names for people and things. This project is a revision of the 1977 *Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting*. Over the last three years these agencies have conducted surveys,³ public hearings, and solicited input from many interested citizens.⁴

Hundreds of letters have poured into the OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Some even included family snapshots to make a point. A number of more creative suggestions have been offered, such as "Ameurofian," a concoction for people of

Native American, European, and West African descent. One citizen, John Beresford of Virginia, proposed a numbered skin-color chart. Instead of checking "Black" or "White," one would simply select the number of the skin tone nearest their own.⁵ The results of this research indicate many issues to be considered.

There are a significant number of white persons who do not strongly identify with any one European ethnicity. This has been the case for decades. But, some do identify with a specific ancestry and were confused in 1990 with the race question which listed nationality groups for Asians and Hispanics but not for Whites.⁶ Many take the issue very personally. During the past several years, existing standards have come under growing criticism from those who believe that the minimum of categories no longer reflects increasing racial/ethnic diversity in the nation's population. In fact, larger numbers of prospective students at major universities are checking "Other" or refusing to label themselves by the existing categories on application forms. The number of students at the University of Massachusetts who declined to identify themselves rose from 2% in 1995 to 8% this past academic year.⁷ More and more people want to identify their heritage specifically.

A choice forced by the census was apparently so irritating to some people that a reporter for the *San Francisco Chronicle* wrote, an answer of "earthling" to Question 4 will bring the enumerator to your door.⁸

On the other hand, those in the political arena who criticize affirmative action and would promote color-blindness favor a decision to ask for much less information about racial categories. "To be sure, this is what the Doleans and Gingrichites say they want."⁹

In fact, a catalyst in re-examining the labels is a growing pocket of Americans who call themselves "bi-racial" or "multi-racial," and don't like choosing sides. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of inter-racial couples in the United States increased by 535%, nearly 2% of all married couples. Bi-racial births have risen to 3.2% annually.¹⁰ Their advocacy group, Project RACE (Reclassify All Children Equally), leads the national movement for a multiracial classification arguing that,

Biracial and multiracial people do not have a

box to check on forms. Being forced to choose only one race forces us to deny one of our parents. It also requires us to do something illegal, since we are defining ourselves as something we are not.¹¹

Estimates are that 80% of blacks and a majority of Americans in general would check the multiracial box.¹²

Immigration continues to alter the nation's makeup as well. The Bureau has forecast that within the next two decades the Hispanic population will become the nation's largest minority group.¹³ But, by government definition, "Hispanic" is not a race, it's a heritage. It defines any race, or blend of races, that share the Spanish language and culture. This is confounded by the fact that some Hispanics are Black, and South Americans from Brazil speak Portuguese.¹⁴

Hawaiians argue that they should be properly classified as Native Americans instead of Asian/Pacific Islanders. Native American organizations, on the other hand, fear the few privileges they now have would be seriously diminished if new groups were added to their classification.¹⁵

Finally, in July of last year a task force of over 30 agencies headed by Sally Katzen, administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, released their recommendations for only slight changes in the current racial categories of White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native; and the ethnic option Hispanic. Despite the clamor for a multi-racial category, the task force rejected this as confusing. Instead, for the first time multiple choice will be allowed, and more than one category may be checked. Other edits recommended were that Black should become Black/African American, with Haitian or Negro allowed. American Indian would be retained, as is, but Hawaiian would become Native Hawaiian. The Hispanic origin question would be placed before the race question to eliminate confusion. In other words, everyone would first indicate whether or not they were Hispanic, regardless of race. The category would still be designated as Hispanic, but Latino or Spanish Origin would also be permitted.¹⁶

It is worth noting that any study or discussion of multi-culturalism is actually based on a totally artificial system of segregation. Anthropologists point out that human beings are the only species intent on categorizing themselves by race or ethnicity. We enjoy imposing order on the world by defining ourselves in categories. These labels, they contend, are social constructions with no basis in the natural world. According to Stone,

Categories are human mental constructs...They are intellectual boundaries we put on the world in order to help us apprehend it and live in an orderly way...Nature doesn't have categories, people do.¹⁷

For example, historically, in order to increase the size of the slave population, the "one drop of blood" rule appeared. Even one drop of black blood defined a person as black. This meant that any child of a slave and a slave-owner would be considered eligible for slavery. This rule enlarged the slave pool considerably. It was self-serving, in that, the issue of "one drop" of white blood was never raised, and, the rule was never applied to Asians or Hispanics. In reality, from a genetic perspective, there are four major human blood types, A, B, O, and AB, which are distributed across all racial categories. If you are a black person with type O blood and you need a transfusion, you need the blood of a person with type O blood, regardless of that person's race.¹⁸

Traditionally, ethnologists have taught that there were three races: Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid. More recently, they admit there are more differences within races than across them. With an emphasis on color, the former have evolved into four categories: White, Black, Indian (Red), and Asian (Yellow). But, a single protein colors human skin. It is called melanin, and it is brown. The fact is that in America everyone of us is a little bit something else. The darkest quarter of the white population is darker than the lightest quarter of the black population. Thernstrom calls this the "figment of the pigment."¹⁹

The very consideration of race did not appear in any culture until the 14th century. The ancient Greeks and Romans defined people by their citizenship. It is quite ironic that the first Greek slaves were white and came from areas we now call Slavic, hence the derivation of the word.²⁰

Constructs only attempt to capture the shared meaning of characteristics of a group of people. As a human activity, these categorizations will reflect human perceptions and opinion at any particular time in history. These self-defined boundaries, then, change over time. And, as is usual in America, the government has established authority in defining these categories. In so doing, they become the basis for political decisions and administrative action. Allowing that, we have come to accept them as fixed, stable, scientifically valid entities. But, these categories are only reflective of contemporary public attitudes, which are often conflicting. On any form or application, we are asked, or ask ourselves, for identification as to ra-

cial/ethnic identity. Ultimately, it is we who define what we believe we are. It was not always so, and this becomes evident through an historical survey of the Census.²¹

The First Census act was passed at the second session of Congress and signed by George Washington on March 1, 1790. He had been president for one year. Its purpose, as specified in the Constitution, was to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. The tabulation was modeled after earlier censuses taken in England and Wales. Assistant Marshals collected data on the inhabitants of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.²² The total population of the United States in 1790, exclusive of slaves, was 3,231,533.²³ A census has been taken every ten years since, with more categories and details being added each decade.²⁴ Many obvious parallels can be drawn between history and how the census was tallied. During the early years in American history, women and slaves were still considered second class citizens. Their enumeration was not considered crucial. In this century, during the civil rights movement of the 1960s, attention was focused more acutely on what minorities had to say about how non-white, non-European people are counted in this country. Today there are racial/minority advisers galore offering guidance on political correctness.

An overview is given below:

1790 Census

The first census was merely a head count. The only actual names listed were heads of families. These original records were destroyed when the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812.

1800 and 1810 Censuses

Similar to the previous census, the only names included were heads of households, with all others simply counted. The number of free white persons by sex were tallied in five age groups. Enumerators then counted all other free persons, except Indians not taxed, and number of slaves.

1820 Census

This census still named only heads of households, and counted free white males and females by sex and age. It counted foreigners not naturalized. Also listed by sex in age groups were slaves and free colored persons. There was one column to far left for "all other persons except for untaxed Indians."

1830 and 1840 Censuses

These censuses counted heads of households and listed free white persons by sex with even more specific age brackets, slaves by sex and age, and free colored persons by sex

and age. There was also an enumeration of the "deaf and dumb" by age, broken down by race into the two groups of White and Slaves/Colored Persons. The 1840 also counted the "insane and idiotic."

1850 and 1860 Censuses

For the first time ever this census listed the name of each and every person in the family by age, sex, and color. Also for the first time, one column only allowed for a designation of race. The choices given in the color category were White, Black or Mulatto. These people of color were free persons, with supplemental schedules compiled for slaves. Separate slaveowner schedules were also recorded in the southern states, listing the age, sex, and color (but not the name) of each slave.

1870 Census

The first enumeration after the Civil War, this census indicated, under Color, the choices White, Black, Mulatto, Chinese or Indian as ethnic designations. Also noted were foreign birth of mother or father.

1880 Census

Information added to this census was state or country of birth for each person, sickness or temporary disability, and whether "blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled." Also asked, was the birthplace of each persons mother and father. Supplemental schedules counted the Indian population.²⁵

1890 Census

This census, again similar to the previous one, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1921. But, a related census of Union veterans of the Civil War was partially salvaged and is on microfilm at the National Archives in Washington DC

1900, 1910, 1920 Censuses

These enumeration's were similar in format to the 1880, but record month and year of birth, year of immigration to the United States, and naturalization. The 1920 is the last census to be released for public use.^{26,27}

1930 Census

In the tabulation of this population by color or race, three groups were distinguished, namely, White, Negro, and Other Races. In some tables, however, the third group was subdivided into its constituent parts, the principal ones being Mexican, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese. Other groups defined were Filipino, Hindu, and Korean.²⁸

1940 Census

Three major race classifications are again designated in this year, namely, White, Negro, and Other Races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as White in 1940. Such persons may have been designated as Mexican in 1930 (although not in prior censuses) included in the general class of Other Races. Where in 1930 the figures for the white population excluded Mexicans, in 1940 data published for whites had been revised to include Mexicans.²⁹

1950 Census

With this enumeration, the U.S. Census Bureau added this proviso..." The concept of race, as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census, is derived from that which is

commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities...The information on race is ordinarily not based on a reply to questions asked by the enumerator but rather is obtained by observation. Enumerators were instructed to ask a question when they were in doubt."³⁰ In this census the term Color referred to the division of population into two groups, White and Non-white. Again persons of Mexican birth or ancestry were classified as White. The group designated as Non-white consisted of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races. In addition to full-blooded Negroes, this classification included persons of mixed white and Negro parentage unless Indian blood very definitely predominated or the individual was accepted in the community as Indian. The category Other Races included Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.³¹

1960 Census

In 1960, for the first time, the citizens themselves responded to the questionnaires. This new use of self-enumeration affected the data on race as compared with earlier censuses. Whereas formerly the classification was obtained in most cases by the enumerator's observation, in 1960 it was possible for members of a household to classify themselves. They responded to this question: "Is this person - White, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Part Hawaiian, Aleut, Eskimo, (etc.)?" Again the two main categories were White and Nonwhite, with the groups referred to as Nonwhite including all others. Mexicans were once again included in the white population. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood were included in the nonwhite category. Some included groups such as Puerto Ricans and Turks in the nonwhite category, but they correctly would have been counted as White. Persons of mixed racial parentage were classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent, and mixtures of nonwhite races were classified according to the race of the father.³²

1970 Census

Following much the same guidelines as the previous census, this was the first to include data on Persons of Spanish language. It was the first use of our present Hispanic designation.³³

1980 Census

This census designated race by the categories: White, Black (no longer referred to as Negro), Asian/Pacific Islander (allowing Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, East Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan) American Indian, Alaskan (allowing Eskimo or Aleut).³⁴

1990 Census

The current racial categories are White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native; with the ethnic option Hispanic. In this census 92% of Americans checked White or Black to describe themselves.

Clearly, racial and ethnic categories in the U.S. census are whimsical, changeable, and unscientific. Distinguishing such physical characteristics as skin color or nose and eye shape is taught to Ameri-

cans at an early age as a way of judging other people, and those distinctions have been used by our government since the first census in 1790.

Hodgkinson gives us all food for thought:

Given that the racial/ethnic categories in the census are a scientific and anthropological joke, why do we keep the categories at all? The answer is a deeply American irony: we need the categories in order to eliminate them.³⁵

Endnotes

1. H. L. Hodgkinson, What should we call people? *Phi Delta Kappan*, 77 (October 1995), p. 173.
2. Census racial categories redefined, *The Tennessean* (Nashville, TN) 28 September 1997, p. 21A.
3. These were the 1995 Current Population Survey (CPS) including the 1996 National Content Survey (NCS) and Race and Ethnic Targeted Test (RAETT) conducted by the Bureau of the Census as part of its Census 2000 research and testing program.
4. Office of Management and Budget, Standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity, *Federal Register* Vol. 62, No. 137 (July 17, 1997).
5. Many citizens write in about racial labels. *The Tennessean* (Nashville, TN) 28 September 1997, p. 21A.
6. Office of Management and Budget, Standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity, *Federal Register* Vol. 60, No. 166 (August 28, 1995).
7. D. Stanglin, "Other" than that. *US News and World Report*, 121, (December 16, 1996), p. 20.
8. R. G. McLeod, Tips on filling out census form, *San Francisco Chronicle*, (San Francisco, CA) 23 March 1990, p. A15.
9. D. Seligman, Counting race, *Fortune*, 132 (October 16, 1995), p. 246.
10. M. E. Mar, Right now: The multiracial option, *Harvard Magazine*, [Online]. (May-June 1997). Available: <http://www.harvard-magazine.com/mj97/rig> Retrieved: 10/2/97.
11. About project race, *Project RACE*, [Online]. (September 1997). Available: projrace@aol.com or <http://www.projectrace.mindspring.com/about.html>. Retrieved 10/2/97.
12. Hodgkinson, What should we call people? p. 173.
13. J. A. Axelson, *Counseling and development in a multicultural society*. (Pacific Grove, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 1993).
14. Hodgkinson, What should we call people? p. 173.
15. E. McShulskis, Categorizing race, *HR Magazine*, 41, (March 1996), p. 14.
16. Office of Management and Budget, Standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity, *Federal Register* Vol. 62, No. 131 (July 9, 1997).
17. D. A. Stone, *Policy paradox and political reason*. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1988).
18. C. B. Hickman, The devil and the one drop rule: Racial categories, African Americans, and the U.S. census, *Michigan Law Review*, 95, (1997), p. 1161.
19. S. Thernstrom, The declining significance of race, *The American Experience. Using records in the National Ar-*

chives for genealogical research, General Information Leaflet, Number 5, (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, Summer 1993).

20. Hodgkinson, What should we call people? p. 173.

21. D. Yanow, American ethnogenesis and public administration, *Administration and Society*, 27, (1996), p. 483.

22. At that time Maine was part of Massachusetts, Kentucky was a part of Virginia, and the present states of Alabama and Mississippi were parts of Georgia. What is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with part of Minnesota, were known as the Northwest Territory, and the present state of Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina, was soon to be organized as the Southwest Territory.

23. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of families at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790*. (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1908).

24. *The handy book for genealogists* (8th ed.). (Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1991).

25. In 1871 Congress had eliminated the need to make treaties with the Indians by ruling that tribes were no longer independent, making them wards of the government.

26. The census bureau keeps information confidential for 70 years (an average life span) to protect the privacy of individuals. Every preserved census schedule through 1920 is available for research. Most have been indexed, and are available in print, on microfiche, microfilm, computer disk, or tape.

27. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population census items 1790-1980*, [Online]. (Family History Division, Infobases Inc., 1997). Available: <http://www.familyhistory.com/faqs/census.htm> Retrieved 10/24/97.

28. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930*. Vol. III, Part I. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932).

29. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940*, Vol. II, Part 1. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943).

30. Earlier in our history, census takers were provided with charts of nose and lip shape and eye configurations from which to determine the race of the interviewee.

31. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part 1. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953).

32. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Census of Population: 1960*, Vol. I, Part 1. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964).

33. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Census of Population: 1970*, Report PC[2]-IA. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

34. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. I, Part 1. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983).

35. Hodgkinson, What should we call people? p. 173.■

"Soldier Boys who went to Camp with me and to France"

Compiled & contributed by Betty Youngblood

A Service Note Book was kept by Andrew Carl Parker of Wartrace, Tennessee, during his service in World War I. The slim volume measures only 3" x 4" and contains 14 pages. It is now in the possession of his daughter, Betty Youngblood. Names include:

James Wood

McMinnville, Tenn

Huldy Johnston

Southtunnel, Tenn. (?)

George West

Portland, Tenn.

Jack Fouché

Route 1 Box 62 McKaimie, Arkansas

Thomas Read

Route 3, Vilonia, Arkansas

Ruffis Quillon

St. Joseph, Tenn.

Robert E. Harris

Delhi, Louisiana

Auther White

Portland, Tenn.

Jordan Lovelady

Gainsboro, Tenn

Sam B. Mainkin

Monteagle, Tenn.

James W. Sandifer

Harrisville, Miss.

Corporal B. J. Harris

806 Bluff Rd. N.W., Canton, Ohio (another's handwriting)

Albert Robinson

Box 172, Truman, Arkansas

Earl George

Rt. #15, Greenville, Tenn.

Harry Stevens

Grand St. 17, Amsterd (?) N.J.

W. F. Tucker

R # 1, Giles County, Frankewing, Tenn.

Charles B. Harris

Union Station, Memphis, Tenn.

Claud Cooker/Coaker

Dyer, Tenn.

Henry P. Dallis

Lafayette, Tenn. (Lafayette?)

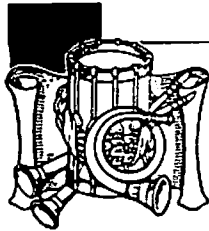
James Hall [no address]

Virgil M. West

Whigville, Noble St. Ohio

Archie C. Jordan

Ellisville, Miss.



Middle Tennessee Civil War Applications Submitted to the Southern Claims Commission

Submitted by The Tennessee State Library and Archives

This index lists people from Tennessee who filed claims with the Southern Claims Commission from 1871 to 1873. These Tennesseans claimed their property had been taken by United States military personnel for use in the Civil War.

The claim files include interesting detail about people and about the Civil War period in Tennessee. Each claimant was required to describe his losses in detail, and to prove his loyalty to the Union. Witnesses gave testimony in support of his allegations. The paperwork in the files is often extensive.

All of the Southern Claims Commission files are located at the National Archives, but the disallowed and barred claim files have been microfilmed and are also available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Allowed claim files are available only by consulting the National archives.

This index is based on volume 55 of Record Group No. 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury, at the National Archives. It is duplicated on National Archives microcopy M-87, reel 13. The indication of whether the claim was allowed, disallowed, or barred is based on the book *Southern loyalists in Gary B. Mills, Civil War: the Southern Claims Commission* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1994).

If you wish to order a copy of a barred or disallowed claim file, e-mail the Tennessee State Library and Archives (reference@mail.state.tn.us) and request a price quote. The cost will depend on the length of the file.

= found in geographical index but no file number found

Name	County	Status
Alexander, Wm C	Bedford	Barred
Allison, Thos C	Bedford	Barred
Bartlett, Seacil B	Bedford	Allowed
Black, Wm A	Bedford	Disallowed
Blakemore, John A	Bedford	Disallowed
Blanton, Meredith	Bedford	Allowed
Bomar, Bibby B	Bedford	Allowed
Brown, Henry	Bedford	Allowed
Brown, John F	Bedford	Allowed
Brown, John P	Bedford	Barred
Buchanan, Thomas W	Bedford	Allowed
Burt, Susan	Bedford	Disallowed
Caldwell, John C, Estate of	Bedford	#
Calhoun, James F	Bedford	Disallowed
Carothers, James	Bedford	Allowed
Carothers, John	Bedford	Allowed
Chapman, John	Bedford	Barred
Clark, Robert S	Bedford	Disallowed
Claxton, John	Bedford	Barred
Collier, William	Bedford	Allowed
Cunningham, Matthew T	Bedford	Allowed
Darnall, James	Bedford	Allowed
Delk, Wm R	Bedford	Disallowed
Dennis, Robert	Bedford	Allowed
Ellis, Willie	Bedford	Disallowed
Evans, Alexander H	Bedford	Allowed
Floyd, James W	Bedford	Allowed
Gaunt, Elizabeth, Estate of	Bedford	Allowed
Gill, Winston W	Bedford	Disallowed

Name	County	Status
Gordon, Wm C	Bedford	Allowed
Graham, James H, Estate of	Bedford	Barred
Greer, Geo W	Bedford	Allowed
Hailey, Samuel R	Bedford	Allowed
Hall, Robert T	Bedford	Disallowed
Harris, John N	Bedford	Allowed
Hart, John	Bedford	Allowed
Hastings, James	Bedford	Allowed
Hastings, Mrs. Louarkh	Bedford	Disallowed
Helton, Abraham	Bedford	Barred
Helton, Austin	Bedford	Allowed
Henley, James H	Bedford	Disallowed
Hix, Joshua M	Bedford	Allowed
Hobbs, James M	Bedford	Disallowed
Holt, Isaac B	Bedford	Allowed
Houston, Robert W	Bedford	Allowed
Hudlow, Martha F	Bedford	Disallowed
Hughey, Robert	Bedford	found
Jenkins, Calvin E	Bedford	Allowed
Jenkins, William	Bedford	Allowed
Kimmons, Thomas, Estate of	Bedford	Barred
Lacy, John	Bedford	Barred
Lentz, James, Estate of	Bedford	Allowed
McAdams, James	Bedford	Allowed & Barred
McAdams, John	Bedford	Disallowed
McFarlin, Benjamin	Bedford	Allowed
McQuiddy, John, Estate of	Bedford	Disallowed
Metison, Levi	Bedford	#
Montgomery, Robert S	Bedford	Allowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Moon, Pleasant B	Bedford	Allowed
Morgan, Daniel	Bedford	Allowed
Morgan, Thomas	Bedford	Allowed
Neil, James H	Bedford	Allowed
Nelson, Benjamin A	Bedford	Disallowed
O'Neal, James M	Bedford	Allowed
Phillips, John M	Bedford	Barred
Powell, William J	Bedford	Disallowed
Primrose, John G	Bedford	Allowed
Ransom, Benjamin F	Bedford	Disallowed
Reeves, Solomon G	Bedford	Allowed
Rice, John H	Bedford	Allowed
Robinson, Michael	Bedford	Allowed
Scales, James H C	Bedford	Disallowed
Sehorn, Alfred	Bedford	#
Shaffner, Loton	Bedford	Allowed
Sharp, Graham B	Bedford	Allowed
Shearin, Patrick	Bedford	Allowed
Sims, John G	Bedford	Barred
Smith, Robert F	Bedford	Allowed
Stamps, Asa L	Bedford	Barred
Stokes, John M	Bedford	Allowed
Story, Ann Bell	Bedford	Barred
Story, Rebecca J	Bedford	Barred
Strong, Francis M	Bedford	found
Summers, Walter W	Bedford	Barred
Sutton, Wesley	Bedford	Allowed
Swing, George W	Bedford	Disallowed
Temple, Leonard A., Estate of	Bedford	Allowed
Thompson, James A	Bedford	Allowed
Thompson, Newcome	Bedford	Allowed
Tucker, Needham C	Bedford	Disallowed
Walker, Joseph	Bedford	Disallowed
Wallace, James E	Bedford	Barred
Webster, Cleveland	Bedford	Barred
Webster, Robert P	Bedford	Barred
Wheeler, Jesse M., Estate of	Bedford	Allowed
Word, W H	Bedford	Allowed
Young, Wm	Bedford	Allowed
Cawthon, James L	Cannon	Disallowed
Talbert, Wm T	Cannon	Allowed
Dunn, Thomas M	Cheatham	Disallowed
Major, John S	Cheatham	Disallowed
Nickens, James	Cheatham	Disallowed
Woodard, Benjamin	Cheatham	#
Austell, Littleberry	Coffee	Disallowed
Austell, Samuel	Coffee	Disallowed
Burt, John	Coffee	Barred
Cash, Elizabeth	Coffee	Disallowed
Crockett, John T	Coffee	Disallowed
Cunningham, John W	Coffee	Allowed
Daniel, Rufus A	Coffee	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Daniel, Saml H	Coffee	Disallowed
Daniel, Thomas, Estate of	Coffee	Barred
Davidson, John W	Coffee	Allowed
Davidson, Mary A	Coffee	Allowed
Dunn, John	Coffee	Disallowed
Graham, James R	Coffee	Disallowed
Gunn, Simpson	Coffee	Disallowed
Hord, Coleman F	Coffee	Allowed
Huffar, Pleasant A	Coffee	Allowed
Huggins, Wm S	Coffee	Disallowed
Laster, Robert E	Coffee	Allowed
Patton, Benjamin	Coffee	Allowed
Payne, Joseph	Coffee	Disallowed
Putnam, Waldo W, Heirs of	Coffee	Disallowed
Starkey, Frederick A	Coffee	Allowed
Tate, James	Coffee	Barred
Tate, Washington	Coffee	Disallowed
Thomas, John F	Coffee	Allowed
Wilkerson, Thomas	Coffee	Allowed
Yell, Francis M	Coffee	Allowed
Allen, Matt	Davidson	Disallowed
Ament, Saml P	Davidson	Disallowed
Armstead, Henry	Davidson	Allowed
Atkinson, Richard	Davidson	Barred
Baker, Joseph D	Davidson	Disallowed
Baker, William	Davidson	Allowed
Beazley, Charles G	Davidson	Disallowed
Beeber, Max	Davidson	Barred
Bell, Robert F	Davidson	Disallowed
Berry, Wm T	Davidson	Allowed
Binkley, Patterson	Davidson	Allowed
Binkley, Wm B	Davidson	Disallowed
Bolton, Samuel A	Davidson	Disallowed
Boudourant, E P	Davidson	found
Boudurant, E C, Mrs., Estate of	Davidson	#
Bowers, Bradford	Davidson	Disallowed
Bradford, Virginia A	Davidson	Disallowed
Brady, Michael	Davidson	Allowed
Brantley, James, II	Davidson	Allowed
Brown, Aaron V, Mrs	Davidson	Allowed
Brown, Randall	Davidson	Disallowed
Bryant, Eddy M	Davidson	Disallowed
Buchanan, Alexander		
& est. of Lucinda	Davidson	Disallowed
Buchanan, John K, Mrs., Estate of		
	Davidson	Barred
Burch, Lemuel	Davidson	Allowed
Calvin, Michael, Estate of	Davidson	#
Carroll, Peter	Davidson	Allowed
Carter, Felix	Davidson	Disallowed
Casey, Samuel, Sr	Davidson	Allowed
Cavanaugh, Michael	Davidson	Disallowed
Chandler, H R	Davidson	Disallowed
Childress, Armand, Estate of	Davidson	Disallowed

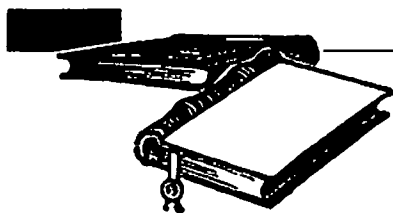
<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Chilton, Thomas W	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Coe, Adam	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Compton, Felix, Estate of	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Compton, Henry W	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Condon, S M, Mrs.	Davidson.....	#
Congill, Mary A	Davidson.....	#
Conner, James Z.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Corley, John J.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Covert, Oliver C.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Cram, Ezra, Estate of	Davidson.....	Barred
Cunningham, Leroy T	Davidson.....	Allowed
Cyrus, Virginia P	Davidson.....	Barred
Danel, Connell O	Davidson.....	Barred
Davis, Wm A.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Davis, Jane A M.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Deveney, Martin.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Dews, Pink	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Dickirman, Isaiah & M J.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Dodd, Benjamin N.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Doherty, Patrick.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Dolan, John D	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Donnelly, John	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Dortch, Willia Blount.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Drake, Henry C	Davidson.....	Allowed
Duncan, Andrew J	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Eason, Samuel S	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Ester, Martha	Davidson.....	Barred
Fall, John T S	Davidson.....	Allowed
Fellis, Frances	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Fields, Elijah J & Rose Ann ..	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Franks, Isaac	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Frazier, Thos N.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
French, Henry S.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Galbrath, John H.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Gee, James W.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Glassic, D W & Minnie	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Goostree, James W.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Gowdey, Thomas, Estate of	Davidson.....	Barred
Gray, Wm Slaughter	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Greener, John G, Estate.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Gregory, Andrew	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Griffin, Joseph W.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Hanlon, Sister Ann	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Hanmer, Horace H.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Harding, Buriil	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Harding, Elizabeth W	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Harding, Geo W	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Harris, Jeremiah G	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Herrin, Thomas	Davidson.....	Barred
Hickman, James	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Higgins, F.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Hobson, Nicholas	Davidson.....	Barred
Holloway, James.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Howington, James W.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Hurt, Mary A	Davidson.....	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Hyde, Thomas J	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Hynes, Bernard	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Jackson, Henry C.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Jackson, James A	Davidson.....	Allowed
James, John D	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Jennings, Peter.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Jernigan, Mary E	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Johnson, Anthony W, Jr	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Johnson, Thomas	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Jordan, Saml B.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Jordan, William	Davidson.....	Barred
Kimbro, Elizabeth V.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Lahay, John	Davidson.....	Barred
Larkin, Samuel	Davidson.....	Allowed
Leahy, James	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Leek, Thomas	Davidson.....	Allowed
Lewis, Ezekiel, Estate of	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Loop, Lewis.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Lucan, Foster G & John.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Mack, Daniel	Davidson.....	Barred
Manly, Joseph.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Marshall, Gilbert	Davidson.....	Allowed
Martin, Edward	Davidson.....	Barred
Martin, John.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Martin, Patrick M	Davidson.....	Allowed
Matthias, Elizabeth	Davidson.....	Barred
Mayhan, James A.....	Davidson.....	fount
Maynor, Pleasant, Estate.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
McClay, Robert.....	Davidson.....	Barred
McEwen, Clarissa	Davidson.....	Disallowed
McEwen, John J.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
McGavock, John	Davidson.....	Barred
McGill, Eli T.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
McGreedy, D A	Davidson.....	Allowed
McKay, Felix J	Davidson.....	Disallowed
McPherson, William H.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Milam, A J, Estate of	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Miller, Daniel	Davidson.....	Allowed
Milliger, James.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Moffit, James	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Mooney, A M, Mrs.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Moore, Alexander.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Moore, Wm H	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Moorman, Madison B.....	Davidson.....	Barred
Morgan, W H T.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Morran, Morris J	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Murphy, William.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Myer, Myer B [Meyer]	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Nance, Wm L	Davidson.....	Barred
Napier, Wm C.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Nash, Joseph C & Emma.....	Davidson.....	#
Nelson, George A	Davidson.....	Disallowed
Newsom, Joseph, Heirs of	Davidson.....	Disallowed
O'Brien, Marion M.....	Davidson.....	Allowed
Ordway, Charles N.....	Davidson.....	Disallowed

Name.....	County.....	Status
Owen, Wm C	Davidson	Disallowed
Parrish, M A	Davidson	Disallowed
Paton, Anthony	Davidson	Allowed
Polk, Sarah	Davidson	Disallowed
Putnam, A W	Davidson	Barred
Putnam, F E & M W	Davidson	Barred
Robertson, Laura B	Davidson	Barred
Robertson, W D	Davidson	#
Ruemekort, Henry	Davidson	Allowed
Ryan, James	Davidson	Disallowed
Ryan, Patrick	Davidson	Disallowed
Sanders, Patrick	Davidson	Allowed
Schimmeler, John	Davidson	Allowed
Schute, Phillip C [Shute]	Davidson	Barred
Scott, Alfred	Davidson	Barred
Scrivener, Thomas, Estate of	Davidson	Allowed
Seymore, H C, Estate of	Davidson	#
Smith, Frederick	Davidson	Disallowed
Smith, Joseph F	Davidson	Disallowed
Smith, Lucy	Davidson	#
Spain, Ann	Davidson	Barred
Stevens, Martha A	Davidson	Disallowed
Stones, W E, Mrs	Davidson	Disallowed
Sumner, Wm	Davidson	Allowed
Sweeney, Pyrene C	Davidson	Disallowed
Taylor, John H	Davidson	Barred
Terry, James C	Davidson	Disallowed
Traynor, Richard	Davidson	Allowed
Trent, E A	Davidson	Disallowed
Vaughan, Adaline	Davidson	Allowed
Vester, James M	Davidson	Disallowed
Vester, William	Davidson	Barred
Waggoner, Cornelius	Davidson	Allowed
Waggoner, H B	Davidson	Allowed
Wair, Wm K	Davidson	Disallowed
Walton, Timothy	Davidson	Allowed
Warner, Terisa	Davidson	Allowed
Webb, James C	Davidson	Barred
Webb, James G	Davidson	Barred
Wheless, Susan A	Davidson	Barred
Whittemore, Wm B	Davidson	Disallowed
Williams, Susan S	Davidson	Disallowed
Worthington, Hugh	Davidson	Disallowed
Wright, Sarah	Davidson	Disallowed
Yarborough, James H	Davidson	Allowed
Morgan, Jane S	Davidson	Disallowed
Abbey, Anthony S	Davidson	Disallowed
Bates, Wm B	DeKalb	Barred
Bowers, Hezekiah, Estate of	DeKalb	Barred
Davis, John, Sr	DeKalb	Allowed
Eastham, George W	DeKalb	Allowed
Fish, Etheldred D	DeKalb	Barred
Hathaway, Ruth C	DeKalb	Allowed
Hendrixson, Joseph L	DeKalb	Barred

Name.....	County.....	Status
Jones, John	DeKalb	Allowed
Reynolds, Charles	DeKalb	Disallowed
Robinson, John E	DeKalb	Disallowed
Robinson, Wm R	DeKalb	Disallowed
Williams, O D, Estate of	DeKalb	Allowed
Williams, Samson B	DeKalb	Barred
Williams, Samuel	DeKalb	Barred
Adams, James	Dickson	Disallowed
Allen, A J	Dickson	Disallowed
Beaumont, Milly	Dickson	Barred
Choate, James	Dickson	Barred
Cox, William	Dickson	Disallowed
Dotsen, George C	Dickson	Barred
Gillilan, James E	Dickson	Allowed
Howell, James	Dickson	Allowed
Hutchinson, George	Dickson	Disallowed
Kerr, Alexander	Dickson	Disallowed
Moore, Geo Washington	Dickson	Barred
Sloan, James	Dickson	Disallowed
Vanhook, John R	Dickson	Disallowed
Williams, Joseph J	Dickson	Barred
Wright, John Franklin	Dickson	Disallowed
Beatty, Susan	Fentress	Barred
Brannon, Joseph J	Fentress	Disallowed
Crockett, James B	Fentress	Barred
England, John	Fentress	Barred
Graham, David	Fentress	Barred
Hurst, Robert	Fentress	Barred
Pile, Wm, Sr	Fentress	Barred
Stewart, Robert	Fentress	Barred
Anderson, John F	Franklin	Allowed
Armstrong, Abel	Franklin	Disallowed
Armstrong, John	Franklin	Disallowed
Armstrong, Wm C	Franklin	Allowed
Baxter, Squire B	Franklin	Disallowed
Beckley, Jane	Franklin	#
Bennett, F M	Franklin	Barred
Bennett, John M	Franklin	Disallowed
Best, Elias L	Franklin	Disallowed
Boiling Ford Baptist Church	Franklin	#
Bone, Martha H	Franklin	Disallowed
Bowers, Abraham	Franklin	Disallowed
Bratton, Argalus	Franklin	Disallowed
Brazelton, Daniel	Franklin	found
Brazelton, Green	Franklin	Allowed
Brazelton, Mary	Franklin	Disallowed
Buckner, Melinda L	Franklin	Allowed
Campbell, Mary E	Franklin	Allowed
Chitwood, John	Franklin	Disallowed
Collins, Sarah G	Franklin	Disallowed
Collins, Wm	Franklin	Allowed

(To be Continued)



BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson, CG

Rebellion Revisited by Walter Durham. Hardback 6 x 9, 362 pp., bibliography, index, photographs, c1982, 1999 reprint. \$30 plus \$5 shipping and handling from Sumner County Archives, 155 East Main Street, Gallatin, TN 37066

Originally published in 1982, this history of Sumner County, Tennessee from 1861 to 1870 sold out in a few months time. It was the third volume in a series dealing with the history of Sumner County. It tells the story of what happened in Sumner County from March of 1862 when it was occupied by Federal troops until after 1870. From the raids of John Hunt Morgan's Confederate Cavalry through the abolition of slavery to the emergence of the African American citizen, it is a fascinating tale of tumultuous times.

Durham uses a multitude of original sources to pull together this factual account. It surely parallels the course of action that occurred in many other counties in Middle Tennessee. The first chapter is titled *Reluctant Choice*, a title that embodies the decisions faced in the South during those difficult days.

Those who are interested in the Civil War period of time in Tennessee, as well as those who missed this publication the first time around, will want to make certain to obtain a copy of the reprint for their library.

The History of Carthage United Methodist Church by Sue W. Maggart. Hardback 8 1/2 x 11, 160 pp., bibliography, complete name index, photographs, c1998. \$25 plus \$3 postage from Carthage United Methodist Church, PO Box 241, Carthage, TN 37030.

Established in 1808, the Carthage United Methodist Church has been a driving force in the lives of many Smith Countians in years gone by and remains so today.

The publication includes a brief account of the Methodist Society in England and its founder, John Wesley. There are details relating to early Methodism in Tennessee and especially in Smith County. Maggart has included some excellent photographs that enhance the value of the book and add to its historic value.

Genealogists today and in the future will especially enjoy the personal family histories donated

by members that contribute so greatly to the book's value. An excellent complete name index makes this information easy to access. Those with roots in Smith County will definitely want to add this book to their collection.

Tennesseans in Court 2,500 Early Settlers found in Supreme Court Reports, 1791-1820 by Charles A. Sherrill. Hardback 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, 224 pp., index. \$30 plus \$3 shipping from author, 1023 Waters Edge Circle, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122. TN residents add \$2.50 tax.

The title describes the book accurately. The abstracts of the Court Reports include both civil and criminal cases and are primarily state cases although a few federal cases are also included. A synopsis of all cases found in the published reports of the Tennessee Superior Courts and Supreme Court is included, although in some instances the information is quite sparse. Only those cases thought to be of legal significance were included in the published reports.

The cases give evidence of migration patterns, estate partitions, family arguments and business disputes, personal relationships, living conditions and much more of genealogical value. Possibly the largest category of material relates to early land claims and conflicts over boundaries and ownership.

Although it wasn't always possible to determine the county where the case originated, all counties in existence at the time appear to be included in the records. Thus, except for the far western portion of the state, this can be considered a statewide publication. As such, it is of immense value to anyone seeking information in Tennessee in the pre 1820 period of time.

1880 Census Rutherford County, Tennessee transcribed by Barbara and Byron Sistler. Softback 5 1/2 x 8 1/4, 188 pp., 1998. \$27 plus \$3.50 per order shipping from Byron Sistler and Associates, PO Box 120934, Nashville, TN 37212.

The latest in a series of 1880 county census index publications, this offering is prepared in the same format as previous publications. Arrangement is alphabetical with an asterisk used to designate individuals and/or families with a surname that differs from the head of the household. Data in-

cludes the names and ages of all persons in the household.

The publication of this particular census is important for several reasons. In 1880 the identity of each member of the household to the head of the household is listed and the birthplace of each person and his parents is listed. Although this information is not shown in the transcription, the reader can access the census microfilm by using the identifying page number.

The 1880 soundex only indexes those families with children in the household under the age of ten. Many genealogists well beyond the beginning level of genealogical research are unaware of this fact. Thus, this book is the only available guide to all people in the 1880 census of Rutherford County. There is also the unfortunate fact that a 20 year gap exists until the next available census in 1900.

If you've lost someone in this area of Tennessee in the 1880's, don't miss this publication!

Index to Franklin County Tennessee Loose Court Records 1800-1869 by James H. Brewer. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 160 pp., c1996. \$20 plus \$3.50 per order shipping from Byron Sistler and Associates (see address above).

This publication includes names and folder numbers of the various people found in the loose court records of Franklin County. Although the records from 1800 to 1859 were previously published in *The Tidings*, researchers should know that additional court cases were found from an early period of time that have been added to this collection.

To make the best use of this publication, researchers should take the time to carefully read the Introduction page. Different information and types of cases were included or excluded in the index at certain period of times. For example, in one period of time all names have been extracted while in another only the litigants in a court action were listed.

Five separate indexes covering five separate time periods are in the publication. While a consolidated index with dates would have been easier to use, the five indexes serve the purpose, provided that genealogists take the time to investigate all five of them. Knowing how much excellent information can be obtained from these records, knowledgeable genealogists should be more than willing to devote some extra time to locating their ancestor in this material.

Missing from the publication is information on how to obtain copies of the records indexed in it. Presumably, by writing the address in the publication one can determine how to obtain the records.

Robertson County, Tennessee Obituaries and Death Records 1802-1930 by Gregory G. Poole. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 260 pp., c1999, appendix, index. \$30 plus \$3.50 shipping from Land Yacht Press, P. O. Box 210262, Nashville, TN 37221-0262. Tennessee residents add \$2.50 sales tax.

Using an alphabetical arrangement, Poole extracted information from over fifty published and unpublished sources to create this combined index to obituaries and deaths. Each entry includes the source from which it was taken and those sources are listed at the beginning of the book. They include but are not limited to church records, Confederate service records, death records and newspapers.

Appendix I contains an interesting and well footnoted sketch on Sickness and Death in the Old South. Appendix II, titled A Glossary of Medical Terms, and Appendix III, titled Robertson County Place Names From Early Tennessee Gazetters (sic), are equally interesting and enhance the value of the book.

An every name index would have been an improvement to the publication. The index is limited to the main entries and does not include the names found within each entry. The book remains an excellent contribution to Robertson County genealogy and a valuable addition to the library of those with an interest in that county.

Hawkins County, Tennessee Deed Abstracts 1801-1819 abstracted by Joyce Martin Murray. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 154 pp., c1998. \$30 plus \$3.50 shipping from Joyce Martin Murray, 2921 Daniel, Dallas, TX 75205. TX residents add 8.25\$ tax.

The title of this publication accurately describes what is in it and the deeds are those recorded in Deed Record 3 & 4 and Deed Record B. Hawkins County was formed in 1786 and in 1796 was known as the State of Franklin but also known as Spencer County. At its formation, Hawkins County covered parts of Hamblen, Grainger, Hancock, Claiborne, Campbell, Union, Anderson, Jefferson, Know Roane, Rhea and Hamilton counties.

Deeds are an excellent source of genealogical information in states such as Tennessee that use the metes and bounds system of land measurement.

Murray has published many books of abstracted deeds from various counties and states. This latest publication is a welcome addition to the genealogical books available on Hawkins County and the every name index enhances its value. Those with an interest in this particular area of East Tennessee will definitely want to add this publication to their library. ■

"Private" David Campbell Scales (1843-1927)

Ardent Confederate Soldier of Williamson County, Tennessee

By Grace Benedict Paine*

AS A LITTLE GIRL, I would sit on the lap of my octogenarian grandfather, David Campbell Scales (my mother's father), on the front porch of his red brick home in Nashville, and feel the bullet under the skin of his left hand. It had been lodged there ever since he was an eighteen year-old Confederate soldier at the bloody battle of Shiloh. I imagined that my grandfather Benedict (my father's father), a sergeant in the Connecticut Volunteers, had fired this bullet at my Grandfather Scales.

David Scales was born April 14, 1843, in a rural community, Triune, in Williamson County, Tennessee, south of Nashville. He attended Harpeth Academy, about 2 1/2 miles from his home, sometimes walking the distance. It was a private school. There were no public schools. According to him, it was one of the most noted academies in the whole Southland. He then attended College Grove School about 4 1/2 miles away.

David was the son of Ellsworth Poindexter Scales. Ellsworth was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina; as a small child he moved to Triune, Tennessee. He was a farmer with about 600 acres of land. His home, "Rockland," was a white two-story frame house with double porticos—a style of architecture popular in middle Tennessee at that time.

The original part was a one and a half story structure at the back of the house. "Rockland," a spacious home of eight rooms and some hallways, was located 3 1/2 miles east of Triune on State Route 96 toward Murfreesboro. In the 1980s the house was taken apart and moved to Virginia.¹ Ellsworth Scales had about 20 or 25 grown slaves and about the same number of children of the slaves. His account book shows a list of the length of feet of the slaves for shoes to be made for them. He notes in his

account book that three negroes ran away Will (Malinda's oldest son) without any known cause January 25, 1863; Houston, February 1863; and Fanny on April 5, 1863.² Ellsworth worked long hours, supervising the farm himself. David and his four brothers also worked hard plowing, hoeing and grubbing.

David's mother was Mary Campbell, the second wife of Ellsworth Scales. She led a very busy life, directing the household of nine children and the slaves. The clothes for the household were made

at home. Spinning, cording and weaving all had to be done.³ Mary also found time to have large social gatherings that were popular events in the community.⁴

Mary Campbell's family had migrated from northern Ireland. They were frugal, hardy land seekers in the opening up of the valley of Virginia. These homespun frontiersmen boldly climbed to the top of King's



"Rockland"

*Antebellum boyhood home of David C. Scales,
Triune, Williamson County, Tennessee*

Photo 1975 — unoccupied

Mountainto overcome the red-coated British soldiers in the War of Independence.

Mary's grandfather, William Bowen, at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, on the banks of the Ohio River, jumped into a ravine to find himself facing a naked and well greased Shawnee Indian Chief. In a hand-to-hand clash of tomahawks, Bowen managed to overcome and kill his opponent.⁵ Mary grew up in Middle Tennessee. Her father, as a merchant in Wilson County, Tennessee, failed in business because of lending money on uncertain security. He made several unprofitable trips to Arkansas to sell to settlers and Indians. Mary and her sister and brother were partially adopted by her father's sister, Maria Campbell, and her well-

* Ms. Paine, a granddaughter of David Campbell Scales, lives in Sewanee, Tennessee. Over eighty years young, she knew her Confederate grandfather, and was ten years old when he died.

to-do husband, David Campbell, Governor of Virginia, who had no children of their own. The children would go by stage coach from Tennessee for extended visits to the handsome home of the governor, "Montcalm," in Abingdon, Virginia. Here they became versed in the art of conversation, music, literature and politics. They met prominent people of the town at the receptions in the spacious "Montcalm" drawing room which was sixty feet in length and fifteen feet in height.⁶

When David, as a boy of 16, visited "Montcalm," he found the girls attractive. He wrote home July 24, 1859, "I have seen Miss Amelia Preston several times. She is the nicest of the nice, and I have formed a strong attachment for her. There are two associates of hers who are very nice, too." However, his frivolous days were soon to be over. In March 1861, just before his 18th birthday, he dropped out of College Grove School to enlist in the Confederate army three months before Tennessee officially seceded.⁷

Dr. James G. M. Ramsey, the East Tennessee physician and historian wrote as early as 1858 that northern people had degenerated. In place of the once "high toned New England spirit" only corruption and covetousness remained. On the other hand, in the South the "proud Cavalier spirit," the "virtue and integrity of the Huguenot" and the "honor of the Presbyterian" had intensified. "We are essentially two people."⁸

The South was agricultural, dependent on slavery; the North was industrial and powerful. We are amazed at the divisiveness in Yugoslavia, yet the North and South of the United States were equally irreconcilable at that time.

When Lincoln was elected President of the United States in November 1860, the slavery problem exploded. Before Lincoln arrived in Washington to take the oath of office on March the fourth, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas had seceded. On April 12th the Confederates fired on the federal post, Ft. Sumpter in South Carolina. Two days later Lincoln called for 75,000 militia to go to war.⁹ Many Tennesseans loved the Union and did not wish to leave it, but on June 8th the people of Tennessee voted to secede.¹⁰

David enlisted at Nolensville, Tennessee in Williamson County in Company B, commanded by Colonel Joel A. Battle of the 20th Tennessee Infantry Volunteer Regiment. David was short in stature, 5'8" tall, but emboldened by the call to war. His regiment drilled in the county until May 17th when they were mustered into the service of

the State of Tennessee for one year. On May 27th, his company was put on board the Louisville and Nashville train at Nashville and carried to Camp Trousdale in Sumner County at Mitchellsville close to the Kentucky line. The regiment underwent hard drilling for about 6 weeks to the music of the regiment's field band. Their favorite tunes were "The Bobtail Horse" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The officers attempted to maintain strict discipline, but the boys often slipped through the guard line to get whisky.

In July orders were received to "strike tents" and board the Nashville and Chattanooga train for Virginia. In Nashville the ladies of Nashville had an elegant dinner for the boys of Battle's regiment in the Female Academy grounds. In Chattanooga, they remained only long enough to change cars. In Knoxville they lay over several hours before they could be forwarded to Bristol during which time many indulged too freely in East Tennessee's apple brandy. They became very boisterous. The Colonel ordered the sober portions of the regiment to put the drunken portion in a mule pen near the depot!

During the encampment at Bristol, the mountaineers would bring huckleberries to sell to the soldiers. The sugar became scarce for the coffee because so much was needed to sweeten the huckleberries. After being encamped at Bristol for about a week, the regiment was ordered back to Knoxville.¹¹ David wrote, from Knoxville August 10, 1861, to his uncle, Governor William Bowen Campbell in Lebanon, Tennessee, "We had orders from Gov. Harris to go to Staunton, Virginia but they have been countermanded. There is great dissatisfaction in the Regiment about the matter. We were in Bristol for a week moving often from one place to another. Our encampment at Knoxville is a beautiful spot. We have plenty of good healthy food. I mess with Capt. (Dr.) Clark and seven others. I sleep in the tent with the captain. We put our blankets together to stay warm. The camping ground is in a low place, consequently nearly all the boys have fever. Everyday I go out into the countryside. Sometimes I read all day and sometimes fish."¹²

A month later, September 6, 1861, David wrote to his Uncle William from Jacksboro in Campbell Co., Tennessee, west of Knoxville: "We marched 41 miles in two days from Knoxville to Jacksboro. Major Patrick Duffy, in charge of our left wing of the regiment got drunk and allowed the boys to break ranks and march without orders. We are located at the foot of the mountains. I walked up to the top of one and found the fog to be very heavy, but had a fine view of the Blue Ridge Mountains through my

opera glasses after the fog dispelled. I had to hurry down the mountain to join a drill so quickly that I was fatigued."

The first gun he heard was at Wild Cat Creek, Kentucky, in October, eight months after his training. The battle lasted two days and nights. He wrote from Camp Buckner in Knox County, Tennessee October 27, 1861 to his Aunt Lucy (Mrs. David H. R.) Campbell in Carthage, Tennessee, about the battle at Wild Cat Creek: "Sixteen of our men were killed and two wounded. Their breastworks were charged twice. We threw several bomb shells into their fortifications, causing great confusion. We could see them carrying off their dead and wounded. I guess their losses were much greater than ours. I with 20 men were thrown out as skirmishers. We were fired upon several times, but we still advanced until we were ordered to return. The balls whistled around me, some flying over my head, some striking the ground in front of me, others entering trees and cutting off bushes near me. At one time I was standing by a tree when a ball entered the tree within three inches of my hip. Our side was driven back, but not until every cartridge we had was fired. You cannot imagine what we underwent. We were on the march 11 days, wet from head to foot nearly all the time and without provisions."

David's first major battle was on January 19, 1862 at Fishing Creek, at Mill Springs, Kentucky, on the south bank of the Cumberland River.¹³ Both the Confederate and Union Armies concentrated on controlling the rivers to keep their supplies coming to them. During the whole three hours of this bloody battle, the rain poured incessantly. The soldiers were armed only with old flintlock muskets that carried three buckshot and one round ball, and not one musket in ten could be fired. Of the 400 men of the regiment in the engagement, 133 were killed or wounded.¹⁴

Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer, the beloved Confederate leader, was killed here. General George B. Crittenden, unable to withstand the superior force of the Union General George H. Thomas, withdrew during the night.¹⁵ The retreat back to Tennessee occupied eight very hard days in the dead of winter, through the mountains, with only parched corn to live on.¹⁶

David was detailed after this battle for service under the division quartermaster, with the understanding that when his regiment went into battle he was to return to the ranks.¹⁷

David told his story of the Civil War to his wife, Grace, which she recorded in pencil. I quote from his recollections:

"In April 1862, I was camped at Burnsville [in north Mississippi—he incorrectly calls it "Burnsides"]. I asked permission of General George B. Crittendon to join my old regiment at the Battle of Shiloh [on the Tennessee River, just north of the Mississippi line in Tennessee; David rode all night to reach his regiment for the battle¹⁸.] During the battle on Sunday, April 6th, I was hit by a spent ball in my breast, then wounded in my left hand. While a comrade was bandaging the wound, a shell burst killing him and knocking me senseless." The commander of the regiment, Colonel Joel A. Battle, reported that 158 of the 380 carried into the fight were killed or wounded. His two sons, William and Joel Jr. were killed in the battle. Colonel Battle was wounded and taken prisoner to Johnson's Island [in Ohio]. The battle was one of the bloodiest and most savage conflicts in American history. Each side lost in killed, wounded and missing, about one-fourth of the numbers that it brought into action.¹⁹ The gallant Confederate commander, General Albert Sidney Johnston, was killed while the Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, was riding by his side.²⁰

"After I was wounded, I was carried to the field hospital to Dr. Watson Gentry [a relative] the surgeon in charge. Dr. Gentry, chief surgeon of General George B. Crittendon's division, insisted on amputating my hand, but I would not consent. He warned me that I would have a secondary hemorrhage in about two weeks but I left the hospital and rode all the way back to Burnsville without even changing the bandage. I headed for the home of my uncle Dr. Andrew Dowd [his wife was Jemima Scales, the sister of David's father] in Coahoma, Mississippi. I took the westbound train to Memphis and went down the Mississippi River on a steamboat to Helena, Arkansas. As I stepped off the stage plank to go ashore, the artery in my arm broke. I reached the hotel there and collapsed on the floor. My uncle, Dr. Dowd came for me and took me across the river on a skiff and pulled it across the levy on Moon Lake in Coahoma, Mississippi to his home. Dr. Dowd cared for me for about 3 months. Then I went to Vicksburg, anxious to rejoin my regiment."

The surgeon there, Dr. D. J. Roberts, examined David on July 22, 1862 and issued him a certificate of disability for discharge, "finding him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, because of a wound on the left hand, causing an entire loss of motion [of] the joint produced by the fractured bones and endured cartilages and muscles." David's wrist was ever afterward bent and rigid, but he kept his hand.

Back to David's recollections: "I started working my way back home to Middle Tennessee. But I got as far as Aberdeen, Mississippi and I stopped at a little hotel there. Mrs. William F. Dowd [the mother of Dr. Andrew Dowd] insisted on taking me to her house. I was very weak and had to carry my arm in a sling. She saved my arm, and during the three or four months I stayed in her house in Aberdeen, she and her friends made my life very pleasant. In November, I recovered sufficiently to continue my journey. I took the course through north Alabama, crossing the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama to Pulaski, Tennessee and to Chapel Hill. There I met an old friend of my father. The friend felt he could not take me in for the night, for fear of the consequences of sheltering a Confederate soldier, but he put me on a good horse and I headed for my home about 15 miles away. I reached home about eleven o'clock at night. I knocked at the front door, but as the Yankees were in possession of the country, Father and Mother would not open the door. I signaled to them through a broken corner in a window pane as I used to do when coming home late at night. Mother instantly jumped out of bed and said, 'Mr. Scales, that is Dave!' They rushed to the front door and soon had me in their arms. They had believed me to be dead, for it had been reported that I was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. How loving and joyous was their reception! The negroes, hearing the cries of joy in the 'big house,' came to see me. My old nurse Palina took me in her arms and carried me to the 'quarters,' hallooing and shouting as she went.

"I remained at home for a while. In the meantime the Confederates came into Tennessee, and I attached myself to the army, although I was not strong enough to do active service. Having a good horse, I beat around with the army from one command to another. Finally, I joined the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, headed by Captain Thomas F. Perkins, but did some courier duty at headquarters for General Forrest. During this time, General Forrest sent me with a message for Colonel David Campbell Kelley [a relative] who was commanding Forrest's old regiment. I went with General Joseph Wheeler up to the Kentucky line on the Tennessee River to engage in the Battle of Dover at the end of 1862. Then back to middle Tennessee where I associated myself with Lt. General William Hardee's scouts. I operated around Spring Hill and Franklin. While encamped in the neighborhood of Spring Hill, General Forrest took a command going east to Franklin and attacked the stockade at Brentwood. He captured it and moved all the prisoners by the

way of Bellevue to Spring Hill. Once while coming in from a scout, I met General Forrest. He asked me if I had seen any Yankees. I answered, "No, but from the top of that hill you can see all the way to Franklin." I rode with the General to the top of the hill from where we could see the enemy coming up the Franklin and Columbia Pikes. The General told me to go inform Colonel Biffel's and Colonel McCann's squadrons to get in behind Morton's battery which had been ordered to the top of this hill. I dashed off to give Colonel Biffel the order and rode with him as guide down the Lewisburg Pike until we passed behind the Yankee column. Then we turned in behind Morton's battery about the time they opened fire on the Yankee line. Our men formed line and commenced the Battle of Thompson's Station. This was on March 5, 1863. Before night, they had captured the whole Yankee column, taking twenty-two hundred prisoners [although the Tennessee historical marker lists 1220 Federal soldiers captured!]. After this battle, I operated with General Forrest around College Grove where I was captured by the Yankees. They took me to Nashville where I was in a penitentiary for six days, thence to Louisville, and on to Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio where I stayed eight days. From there I was sent through Philadelphia to Fort Delaware where I was imprisoned for twelve hard months. I was housed in open barracks and was fed poor food and brackish water. I contacted my Uncle Andrew in Coahoma County, Mississippi, who through a commission merchant in New York, sent me \$75 in gold and an overcoat. I offered money to an officer named Cox to help me make a getaway. Cox said he would try to get me placed with some disabled soldiers who were being sent south to be exchanged in a day or two. The wound in my hand was examined but I was not accepted. I contacted a sergeant who advised me to feign rheumatism. I lay in bed several days, then hobbled about the fort on crutches. The sergeant and two soldiers took me for reexamination and this time I passed. The next morning, I gave the sergeant the seventy-five dollars my uncle had sent me. The sergeant and another soldier took me in their arms and carried me aboard the boat to be exchanged. Just before leaving me, the sergeant gave me five dollars of my money and a basket of provisions, saying that I would need them before I got home. I always considered this a generous act.

"The boat took me to Point Lookout where I was marched up the docks, ordered out of ranks, and ordered back to prison. But the officials reconsidered. We prisoners were put on a vessel and sent to

Fortress Monroe. While we lay at anchor, twenty-five prisoners were taken off and 11 sent back. I hid myself in a state room under a berth, with the spread pulled nearly to the floor and lay there for several hours. Since I had grown thin and emaciated, I was able to make myself unusually small. The weighing of the anchor was music to my ears, for I knew then that the boat was underway. Upon emerging from the state room, I met the captain of the vessel who reproached me for not going back with the prisoners. But the boyish banter in my reply, 'Nobody told me to go back, and I do not intend to leave you' attracted the captain's attention. He was particularly kind to me the balance of the journey to Savannah, Georgia, although he was fully aware of the trick I had played to beat the guards in order to reach the South. When the prisoners were re-examined on the wharf at Savannah, the captain made it possible for me to pass without inspection by saying to the officer, 'He is all right.' Also, the captain kindly supplied me with some medicines." [He tells his fellow Veterans at a Confederate reunion, "When I climbed on the Confederate gun boat in the harbor to be exchanged, I threw away my crutches in sight of the federal officers and danced a jig."]

"At the dock in Savannah, I went up to be registered and met three young Jewish women. I told them I had sworn to kiss the first woman I saw upon reaching the Southland, and I kept my word by kissing all three. They immediately took charge of me, carrying me to a hog's head of cooked rice. I was so overjoyed at seeing food again that I dived into this rice with both hands. The ladies wished to take me to the camp where I was to stay but I felt I was too dirty. They came out to camp and took me with my knapsack to their home, and kindly provided a change of clothes for me. I stayed with them for several days. While there, Mr. Abrams, the husband of one of the ladies, took me to a tobacco house to get a caddy of tobacco for my friend, Tom Perkins, Captain of my 11th Tennessee Cavalry, who was in prison at Ft. Pickens, and shipped it at his own expense. Mrs. Abrams thought I resembled her brother who had been killed in Virginia while doing courier services for General Lee."

At about the time David was being released from prison in the spring of 1864, his original outfit, Company B of the 20th Tennessee regiment was beginning its memorable campaign from Dalton, Georgia to Atlanta. From there they followed Hood north into Tennessee, engaging in the battles of Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville.²¹

In Savannah, now free, David relates, "I was

anxious to get back to my command in the West. Finding a wagon train going west, I attached myself to it and worked my way back to north Mississippi to the Western Army. By order of General Forrest I was transferred to the 154th regiment, composed of Forrest's former regiment under Colonel David Campbell Kelley, [one of Forrest's bravest and best commanders]. I served with his command at Verona and other points all through north Mississippi, and was in the fight [Brigadier General J.R.] Chalmers made in Alabama. As our command was moving through Columbus, Mississippi to Sumterville, Alabama we surrendered and we were paroled."

His parole was by order of Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A.: "D.C. Scales, Private of A Company, Forrests old Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, C.S.A. was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama May 11, 1865 and permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as he observes...the laws in force where he may reside."

This was a month after Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9th at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. General Grant generously permitted the Confederate officers to retain their sidearms and horses, and the cavalry and artillery horses to be kept for spring plowing.²²

David received from Captain H. Pattison of Co. A, Forrest's Regiment certification that he was the lawful owner of one horse—giving him transportation back to his home and enabling him to assist in the spring plowing on his farm that had been plundered by the enemy. The slaves were free to leave. Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 11, 1863.²³

The dreadful ordeal was coming to a close. But five days after the surrender at Appomattox, President Lincoln was fatally shot by the fanatic actor John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theater in Washington.²⁴

David winds up his story upon surrendering: "Col. Kelley, Frank Battle, Parson McNab and myself, together with Mat Stratton and family and Isaac Litton and family started back [home] to Tennessee. We escorted them [the families] through the bushwacking section of northern Alabama."²⁵

Back at his home, he found that three houses on his place had been burned—a good dwelling, the kitchen, and a work house. Valuable farm stock and equipment had been confiscated—5 work mules, 3 fine mares and a sow, large quantities of corn and oats, and 5,000 cedar rails.²⁶ The Union Army may have taken a special pleasure in the destruction of the Scales house, as it had furnished four of its sons

to the Confederate Army.

David was 23 years old when the war was over. Back in Triune, he engaged in farming, reaping and threshing wheat. From there he engaged in business in Lebanon, Tennessee, in Wilson County²⁷ and in Arkansas. He continually failed in business ventures just as his grandfather Campbell had. David remained single until he was 30 years old, then married Mary White of Wilson County, Tennessee. She lived only a few months after their marriage. He moved to Nashville and in 1880 married Grace Hillman, my grandmother. She was 15 years younger than he.

The vividness of David's war years never dimmed. The annual Confederate Reunions were glorious occasions for him as he swapped yarns with his old war comrades. Though he was Private Scales the entire four years of the war, his rank in the reunions skyrocketed. He served as President, Commander and Brigadier General of the reunions. Not only did he and his family attend Confederate picnics in Centennial Park in Nashville, but they attended United Confederate Reunions in Chattanooga, Birmingham, Richmond and Memphis. The families of the Veterans would serve sumptuous spreads of food. The wives and daughters were presented colorful badges with medallions of glamorous military commanders, such as Nathan Bedford Forrest, John Hunt Morgan and Robert E. Lee. On my mother's badge was "Maid of Honor."²⁸

Why did David have such a passion for the war so different from the distaste shown by soldiers in the Vietnam War? Many Southerners had a strong sense of chivalry. David may have been inspired by stories about the military feats of his predecessors.

David never wavered in his conviction about the right of the Confederate cause. At the September 1926 reunion at Centennial Park in Nashville, he gave an emotional address that was recorded in the Nashville Banner: "That war resulted in the overthrow of the hopes of as brave a people as ever make sacrifice for a principle that is as vital today as it was in 1861, now so far removed from the scenes of blood and carnage of that time; a fundamental doctrine that has emboldened man to fight for it since the dawn of civilization—the sacred privilege of self-government."

He is pictured among the ten aged surviving veterans of the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry at their fiftieth annual reunion at Centennial Park in the Nashville Banner on Sunday, September 18, 1927. Taps sounded for this proud old warrior a few days later, on the first of October at the age of 84.

What if the South had won? The United States would have been divided and slavery perpetuated. The pro-war southerners would not face the moral issue of slavery. Their emotions seemed to overrule their reason. How fortunate our hearts and our country remain united!

Notes

1. *Civil War Questionnaire* - [with answers given by] David Campbell Scales (Confederate) 20th Tennessee Infantry. Microfilm - Tennessee State Library and Archives (hereafter referred to as: TSLA); Letter, March 20, 1859 from Mary H. R. Scales, "Rockland" to her sister Margaret, Abingdon, Virginia.
2. Account book of Ellsworth Scales.
3. *Questionnaire*. Mary Campbell Scales' spinning wheel is now in the possession of her great-great granddaughter, Anne Benedict Paine, Nashville, Tennessee.
4. John W. Covington of Triune, Tennessee, told the author that his mother attended parties at the Scales' home.
5. Margaret Campbell Pilcher. *Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher and Kindred Families*, Nashville, 1911. pp. 264, 265.
6. Sketch- *Papers of Governor David Campbell*, Abingdon, Virginia, TSLA, pp. 1-6, 16; Letter, March 28, 1827 from Mary H. R. Campbell, "Montcalm," Abingdon, Virginia, to her sister Margaret in Tennessee; Letter: December 8, 1828, from Governor David Campbell, "Montcalm," to his niece, Mary H. R. Campbell, Round Lick, Smith County, Tennessee; Excerpts from the diary of Mrs. Virginia Campbell Shelton, "Montcalm," Abingdon, Virginia, 1835-1837; edited by her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Shelton McClary, 1921; Lancaster, Robert A. *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches*. Spartanburg, South Carolina: 1973; pp. 476-478.
7. *Questionnaire*. Garrett, William R. and Albert V. Goodpasture. *History of Tennessee*. Nashville, Tennessee: (1903) 1905. p. 203.
8. Folmsbee, Stanley J., Robert E. Corlew and Enoch L. Mitchell. *Tennessee*. Knoxville, Tennessee: 1969. p. 312.
9. Muzzey, Davis S. and Arthur S. Link. *Our Country's History*. Boston: 1965. pp. 204, 288, 291.
10. Garrett et al., p. 20.
11. David Scales Recollections; *Questionnaire*; W.J. McMurray, M.D., *History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry*, C. S. A. 1904. pp. 81, 82, 187-190.
12. Sketch- *Papers of Governor David Campbell*, TSLA, pp. 17-22. William Bowen Campbell (brother of David's mother, Mary Campbell Scales): Captain of Volunteers in Creek and Seminole War in Florida, 1836; U. S. Congressman as a Whig, 1837-1843; Major General of TN Militia, 1844-1845; banker in Lebanon, TN; Colonel of "Bloody First" Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican War, 1846; remembered shouting "Follow me boys!" as they stormed Monterey; Circuit judge, 1847-1848; Governor of Tennessee, 1851-1853; U.S. Congressman, 1865-1866; Fort Campbell on the border

- of Tennessee and Kentucky named in his honor in 1941.
13. *Questionnaire*.
 14. W. J. McMurray, p. 390.
 15. Garrett et al., pp. 208-209.
 16. McMurray, p. 390.
 17. "The Last Roll," David C. Scales - *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, November 1927, p. 390.
 18. *Confederate Veteran*. November, 1927.
 19. McMurray, p. 391; Donald Davidson, *The Tennessee*. New York, 1948: vol. II. p. 37.
 20. Folmsbee, et al. pp. 333-334.

21. McMurray, p. 86.
22. Muzzey, et al. p. 315.
23. Ibid. p. 306.
24. Ibid. p. 315.
25. *Questionnaire*.
26. Account Book of Ellsworth Scales.
27. *Questionnaire*.
28. Reviews of Confederate reunions, and reunion badges.

Unpublished items, letters, newspapers, documents, and genealogical information are in the possession of the author.

Will of Nicholas M. Simpson

Original will in loose papers of Van Buren County, Tennessee

Contributed by Agnes Jones

Spelling and punctuation as in original will—Ed.

"In the Name of God Amen, I **Nicholas M. Simpson** of Murra County State of Georgia, being of Sound Mind and Memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do therefore make, ordain, publish, and declare, this to be my last Will and testament: That is to Say first of my Estate, real and personal, I give, bequeath, and dispose of as follows, to wit To my Nephew **Edward J. Simpson** Those two tracts of land lying and being in the eighth (8th) district of the third Section of originally Cherokee now Murry County in said State of Georgia which said two tracts or lots of Land are known and designated in the original plan of Said district by the Numbers Thirty four (34) and thirty nine (39) containing One Hudnred and sixty acres each more or less and having Such Shape form and marks as will appear from the plots and grants for the same it being the land Deaded to me by **Solomon Zant** on the Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and Sixty three.

"The Said **Edward J. Simpsons** father **William M. Simpson** to have if he choses, the benefit of the one half of the above described tract of land during his natural life time for the purpose of assisting him to raise his family—I want my farm on Weadkey (sic) Creek two miles above Rock Mills in Randolph County in the State of Allabama containing Three hundred and twenty acres more or less sold to the best advantage and the money appropriated to the paying my Just debts and funeral expences. I want to be burreyed at a respectable burreying ground and in a respectable manner and a Respectable Marble Monument erected over my Grave with proper inscriptions ingraved on it. The remainder of my estate real and persons devided

equally amongst **Jones M. Simpson's** Heirs **Mary Ann West**, and **Luverna Wood** and my Brother **William M. Simpson**—except **Luverna Wood** is to have two hundred and fifty Dollars more than the rest if liveing for the purpose of buying her a good gentel nag and buggy and if not liveing the two hundred and fifty Dollars to be nul and void but her Heirs to draw her equal Share—

"Likewise I make, constitute, and appoint my Brother **William M. Simpson** and **Denny Cummings** to be my Executors of this my last Will and testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto Subscribed my name, and affixed my seal The Twenty Second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty eight.

[signed] **N. M. Simpson**

"The above written instrument was subscribed by the said Nicholas M. Simpson in our presence, and acknowledged by him to each of us...

"**N. F. Burnett**, 5th District, Sequatchee County

"**Isaac Hicks**, 6th District, Sequatchee County
[*opposite side*]

"State of Tennessee)

"Van Buren County) Personally appeared before me **J. A. Hill**, Deputy Clerk of said County, **N. F. Burnett** and **Isaac Hicks** the subscribing witnesses to the within will who being first sworn deposed and said that they are acquainted with **Nicholas M. Simpson** deceased and the he acknowledged the same in their presence to be his act and deed upon the day it bears date witness our hands at office this Nov. 9th 1868.

[signed] **J. A. Hill**, D. Clerk for Van Buren County
Will of **N. M. Simpson**"

Ledger Book from Mays General Store, Cheatham County, 1859

Abstracted and contributed by Martha C. Cooke

In Kingston Springs, Tennessee, a small town in Cheatham County, William Pegram Mays owned and operated the Mays General Store for the community in the middle of the nineteenth century. The Ledger book and other important papers were kept in a beautiful walnut plantation desk in the store. Following the death of Mays on 10 December 1907, the desk and contents were passed down through several generations. Raymond Mays was the last owner and at his death the desk with the ledger books were placed in the Public Library in Kingston Springs.

Presented here are representative entries from the 1859 ledger. It gives many names of the people in the community and also gives us a small window into the everyday activities of our ancestors. MCC

Mr. W. B. Mayes *page 15*
May 21... 1 Dress Patron \$4.50
..... 1 Pr. Pants 1.55
Nov. 20... 1 Bed Stead 6.00

Mr. R. P. Harrison *pages 17 & 18*
Jan. 26... 3 Primmers & 1 Almanac15
Feb. 1 1 quire R. paper25
Jun. 4 5 slate pencils05
Oct. 21... 5 yds. plaid Lincy 1.00

Mr. James H. Baker *page 19*
Mar. 4 2 Linen Bosoms 1.55
May 26... 10 Yds. prints by wife, Betty. 1.30
Oct. 17... 1 Indian Rubber Ball by Sam.20

Mr. Harvey Thompson *page 21*
Jun. 2 1 Pr. shoes by wife 2.50
Mar. 7 1 1/4 lb. tea25

Mr. H. W. Hutton *page 25*
Jan. 10... 2 corse Blankets @1.50 3.00
Jan. 26... 1 fine Casmore hat 2.25
Jan. 27... 1 box McLanes Pills.25

Mrs. Dorcass Jones *pages 27 & 28*
May 24... 2 yds. scotch gingham @.3060
Aug. 27... 4-1/2 lbs. sugar50
Aug. 27... 10 yds. fine Prints @ .13 1.30

Mr. John A. Clark *pages 29 & 30*
May 17... fancy hat for Adline 2.25
May 18... 1 lb. shot by Billy15
June 3 ... 1 fine Leghorn hat by James 1.40
July 22... 1 shirt & collar by James 1.35
Aug. 2 2 shirts & co. @ .2550
Sept. 6 ... 1 3rd Reader.50
Oct. 11 ... 1 lb. shot by Houston.10

Mr. H. M. Hutton *pages 31 & 32*

Jan. 7 6 yds. fine Domestic by Clark \$ 1.00
Jan. 14 ... 12 lbs. coffee by Stephen 2.00

Mr. L. B. Dunn *page 33*
Jan. 4 2 shirts and bosoms 1.85
Jan. 17 ... 5-1/2 yds. Bro. Drill.75
Jan. 26 ... 1 fine fur Hat 2.50
Jul. 25.... 1/2 quire fancy paper10

Mr. L. H. Dunn *page 35*
Jan. 17 ... 1 coat and Pants 7.55
Jan. 29 ... 3 vialand strings.25
Jul. 30.... 1 Bolt Ribbon10
Oct. 4 1 saddle Blanket. 1.75

Mr. Joseph Mays *pages 37 & 38*
Jan. 27 ... 2 2nd Readers.50
Jan. 27 ... 1 Bottle Ink by Caroline05
Mar. 14 ... 1 Casmore Hat by James. 1.25
Apr. 11 ... 1 Casmore Hat for Johnny 1.25
Jun. 8 1 large bucket50
Jul. 5 1 plug Tobacco.25

Mr. L. W. Hutton *page 39*
Jan. 6 4 yds. Flannel @.40. 1.60
Dec. 10 ... 2 yds. Plaid Lincy50
Dec. 10 ... 1 Box tea30

Mrs. Mary Hodges *pages 41 & 42*
Jan. 29 ... 4-1/2 lbs. sugar by Jesse50
Mar. 1 1 set Knives and forks 1.75
Mar. 1 1 set Plaits40
Mar. 1 1 set Teas.75
Mar. 1 1 Dish45
Mar. 1 1 sugar dish for self50
Aug. 5 1 6 qt. bucket for John45

Mr. B. F. Hannah *pages 43 & 44*
Mar. 12 ... 1 fancy Cravat. 1.00
Apr. 28 ... 2 Bottles Perfume75

Aug. 24 . . .	1 fancy Belt for Doney	\$.50
Nov. 5 . . .	1 Vial Springflowers . . . . .	.66
Dec. 2 . . .	2 Bun. Vialand Strings . . . . .	.25
Dec. 20 . . .	1 fancy Necktie . . . . .	.75

Mr. G. F. Napier

Feb. 4. . . .	1 fine fur hat	2.25
Feb. 4. . . .	3 pair sox . . . . .	.60

Mr. G. W. Hannah *pages 47 & 48*

Feb. 5. . . .	1 Looking Glass	1.15
May 21 . . .	3 Bun. Violand Strings . . . . .	.30
Jul. 2	2 yds. Blue Ribbon @.20 . . . . .	.40
Jul. 16 . . .	1 fancy Silk Handk. by Mrs. . . . .	.85
Oct. 12. . .	1 Pr. Blk. Doskin and trimming. . . .	5.95

Mr. John W. Jones *pages 49 & 50*

Feb. 7. . . .	1 hank flax by Jacob . . . . .	.10
Feb. 9. . . .	1 lb. shot by self . . . . .	.15
Feb. 11. . .	22 candles	1.10
Mar. 23 . . .	1 doz. F. Hooks . . . . .	.10
Jun. 8 . . .	1 Tin Dipper by Jacob . . . . .	.10
July 9 . . .	1 2nd Reader by Viola . . . . .	.20
Aug. 20. . .	1 lb. Blk Pepper by Parthena . . . .	.20

Mr. William W. Hutton *page 51*

Feb. 8. . . .	1 Pair Fine Shoes	2.00
Feb 25 . . .	1 Gallain Vinnegar by Dorch. . . . .	.13

Mr. William Greer, Jr. *page 53*

Feb. 8. . . .	1 set fine glass tumblers	1.00
Feb. 8 . . .	1 box of Blacking . . . . .	.05

Mr. Henry Hannah *page 54*

Apr. 25. . .	1 Saddle Blanket	1.50
May 2 . . .	1 Pocket Knife . . . . .	.40
May 2 . . .	1/2 quire R. paper . . . . .	.10

Mr. Isaac N. Jones *pages 55 & 56*

Feb. 10. . .	1 Candle Stick . . . . .	.10
Feb. 10. . .	43 yds. print	5.86
Apr. 9. . . .	1 pr. Shoes for wife	1.80

Mr. J. M. Dunn *pages 57 & 58*

May 7 . . .	1 Pr. shoes for Willey . . . . .	.55
May 30 . . .	1 Box McLanes Pills . . . . .	.25
June 10 . .	1 Curry Comb . . . . .	.20
July 19 . .	1 Bottle Colone . . . . .	.35
July 26 . .	1 Vial vermifuge . . . . .	.15

Mr. Thomas Perdue *pages 59 & 60*

Feb. 29. . .	7 lbs. sugar . . . . .	.70
May 10 . .	1 shirt bosom . . . . .	.50
May 10 . .	3 yds. B1. domestic . . . . .	.38

Mr. William Sears *page 61*

Apr. 6 . . .	1 Bed Cord	\$.65
Nov. 20. . .	4 pairs glasses @.05. . . . .	.20
Jan. (1861)		
	1 Spelling Book . . . . .	.10

Mrs. Nancy Jones *pages 63 & 64*

Feb. 15. . .	1 Wool Comfort . . . . .	.90
Feb. 25. . .	1/2 lb. Allum by Edd . . . . .	.05
Apr. 4 . . .	10 yds. French organdas .50.	5.00
Apr. 4 . . .	1 pr. shoes for George	1.90
Apr. 4 . . .	1 pr. shoes for Viola	1.20
Apr. 25 . .	30 candles	1.50

Mr. John Dill *page 05*

Feb. 17. . .	2 plugs tobacco . . . . .	.45
Feb. 17. . .	1 Box Grey's Ointment . . . . .	.25

Mr. W. N. Thompson *pages 67 & 68*

Mar. 12. . .	1 fine fur hat by Billy	2.35
Mar. 15. . .	6 oz. Indigo . . . . .	.60
May 6. . .	1 second Reader . . . . .	.25
May 20. . .	1 pr. shoes for Huey . . . . .	.85
May 20. . .	3 Nut Megs . . . . .	.10
May 20. . .	1/2 yd. French Muslin . . . . .	.18
May 20. . .	11-1/2 yds. prints	1.50

Mr. T. M. Dunn *pages 69 & 70*

Apr. 1 . . .	1 Gall. Mollasses . . . . .	.45
May 2. . .	1 pr. Brogans for Sam	1.75
July 12. . .	2 Linen Fans . . . . .	.70
July 12. . .	1 paper kneedles by Sally . . . . .	.10

Mr. J.M. Bagwell *pages 71 & 72*

Apr. 12. . .	1 doz. fish hooks . . . . .	.10
May 17. . .	1 pr. shoes for Faney	1.05
Jun. 11. . .	1 pr. Heal Kid Shoes	1.80
Oct. 5 . . .	1 set hoops by wife	2.20

Mr. Leon Burnette *pages 73 & 74*

Mar. 2. . .	1 pr. sox for John . . . . .	.20
July 16. . .	1 Bridal	1.50
Aug. 29. . .	1 fine hat for Benny	1.35
Aug. 29. . .	1 fine hat for Henry	1.90

Mr. John Hodges *page 75*

March 1. .	1 dish pan . . . . .	.75
	1 wash pan . . . . .	.25
	1 coffee pot . . . . .	.35
	1 set teaspoons . . . . .	.35
	1 sugar dish . . . . .	.50
	1 pitcher . . . . .	.70
	Charge to mother's acct.	2.90

Mr. Samuel Mays *page 77*

Mar. 4. . .	1 set Plaits . . . . .	.75
Mar 4. . .	1 Bottle Cherry Pectorial	1.00

1857 Mr. John A. Clark sen.

July 14	To Ballance on Blanket	4.00
April 20	1 Bonnette Board by noon	.50
May 17	1 fancy Hat for Adeline	2.25
	5 yds Prints	.40
	2 Card + Toggles	.25
18	1 lbs shot by Billy	.15
19	3 yds Prints	.40
June 5	1 fine Leghorn hat by James	1.40
2	1 Jackonette Hurff	.25
July 2	1 Pocket Book by James	.25
16	1 Dog Hooks by Billy	.10
27	1 Paper Toy	.10
22	1 Shirt & Co by James	1.35
Aug 2	2 shirt collars	.50
20	5 Merchandise by Billy	.50
Sept 3	1 fancy see type	1.00
	1 Marshall's Basin	.60
	1 Blk Permade	.10
	1 32 Reader by noon	.50
	1 Paper Toys	.10
10	1 Blk Chief Maroon by Billy	.65
	1 Pocket Knife + Pen a	.80
26	1 Bonnette & Co by N.C. on	.20
Oct 2	1 Belt Knife by James	.25
11	1 lb shot by Thorton	.10
12	1 Boy Caps by Billy	.10
27	12 yds Blk Domestic by Adely	1.50

Portion of Mr. John A. Clark's page in ledger

July 30... 58-1/2 yds. prints \$ 7.31

Mr. A. J. Thompson page 79

Mar. 4... 1 spool coats cotton05
 Oct. 11... Planter's Hat 2.00

Mr. Jesse Hodges page 83

Mar. 9... 1 Plug Tobacco20
 Mar. 9... 1 Doz. Fish Hooks10

Mr. Henry Kellam page 85

Aug. 26... 1 pr. of Shoes by Wilson 2.50
 Nov. 30... 1 Pr. sox by John20

Mr. B. F. Hannah pages 89 & 90

July 7... 8 yds. prints by George \$ 1.04
 July 16... 1 gallain bucket by Betty40
 Aug. 2... 3 yds. fine casmore by Josh 3.00
 Aug. 29... 1 pocket knife by Joseph75
 Sept. 27... 1 fish line by Green10

Mr. Joseph Kellam pages 91 & 92

Mar. 19... ? yds print by Nelly 2.52
 Mar. 18... 1 lb. soda by Billy15

Mrs. Eliza Mays page 93

Mar. 21... Sundries by Caroline35
 May 6... 1 paper pins by Fanny10
 Nov. 10... 1 set Pearl Painted Teas75
 Nov. 10... 1 set Plaits75
 Nov. 10... 1 Blk. Woolen Shawl 3.50

Mr. Joseph Greer

ar. 15... 10 yds. Blk. Print by Wife 1.40
 Jul. 21... 1 Bottle Castor Oil25
 Nov. 7... 1 pr. Gloves25
 Nov. 7... 3 yds. white lace30

Mr. Joseph N. Dunn page 97

Mar. 18... 1 Pr. shoes by Sam 2.00
 May 17... 3 yds. checked linen 1.50
 Nov. 12... 1 pr. boots 4.25

Mr. W. D. Henry page 99

Mar. 21... 4 lb. 8 P. nails by Perry45
 Jun. 10... 1 fine Dress Patron 4.75

Mr. John McCaslin page 103

Apr. 5... 1 Pocket Book25
 Apr. 5... 1 pr. shoes for Taylor 1.90
 Apr. 5... 1/2 quire paper for Cathey10

Mr. Jesse Garlain page 105

Apr. 12... 8 yds. Bro. Domestic by Jesse 1.00

Mr. J. N. Jones pages 107 & 108

Jun. 4... 1 pr. fine shoes 2.25
 Jun. 30... 1 set glass tumblers50
 Aug. 20... 1 Stran Beeds25

Mr. James M. Thompson pages 109 & 110

Apr. 26... 1/4 lb. Indigo by A. L. Thompson40
 May 16... 1 Molasses Pitcher40
 Jun. 2... 1 fancy hat 2.25
 Jun. 4... 1 fancy Nectye by Neal75
 Jul. 5... 1 Webster's Dictionary by James50
 Aug. 2... 62 lb. shot by Houston25
 Sept. 17... 1 Pr. Calf shoes by Neal 2.00

Mr. George T. Herrin page 111

Sept. 9 ... 1/2 lb. powder \$.25
 Sept. 9 ... 1 Box caps.10
 Oct. 7 ... 1 French Doskin. 1.00

Mr. T. T. Thompson page 155
 Oct. 21 ... 7 yds. of Domestic by wife.70
 Oct. 21 ... 3/4 yds. Ish. Linen75
 Oct. 21 ... 5 yds Plaid Lincy .20. 1.00
 Nov. 7 ... 1 Pr. boots 4.50

Mr. B. F. Hannah pages 157 & 158
 Oct. 28 ... 4 yds. velvet trimmings by Caty.50
 Nov. 2 ... 1 twist 500 thread by Huld.15

Dec. 10 ... 1 ps. Tobacco by Green. \$.15
Mr. S. H. Dunn pages 159 & 160
 Nov. 12 ... 3 yds. Janes. 2.25
 Dec. 16 ... 1 bottle perfume60

Mr. J. M. Dunn page 161
 Dec. 2 ... 2 pts. shoes James and George 3.00
 Dec. 16 ... 1 cloth cap for G.A.D.45
 Dec. 24 ... 1 quire paper.20

Mr. James M. Thompson page 153
 Dec. 3 ... 6 lb. coffee by Neal. 1.00
 Dec. 27 ... 1 pr. shoes by Miss Julia 1.40

A Williamson County Civil War Pledge of Allegiance

Submitted by George and Virginia Watson

Editor's Note: The following Pledge of Allegiance is one of three that are found in the Vertical Files in the Williamson County Archives, Franklin, Tennessee. After listing the three, Peter W. Crouch's oath will be given in full.

Peter W. Crouch, oath sworn on 2nd March 1866
Hezekiah Hill, oath sworn on 2nd February 1866
Henry Potts, oath sworn on 2nd March 1866

"I Peter W. Crouch Solomny Swears that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United states and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies That I am an active friend of the Government of the United States; that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted under the Constitution of the United States and under all laws and Proclamations made in pursuance thereof to establish the National authority over all the people of every State and Territory embraced in the National Union(?); and that I will faithfully and most hartely support and defend the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and the amendments and schedule thereto appended and adopted by the people on the 22nd day of February 1865 and also all Acts of the General Assembly assembled in accordance therewith, and that I take this Oath freely voluntarily, and without mental reservation so help me God,
 Sworn to before me this the 2nd day of March 1866.
 A. M. Wren, J.P."

[signed] P. W. Crouch

THE WILKES FAMILY

Letter written by Burwell Bassett Wilkes of Holmes Co., Mississippi, 1874

Contributed by Gale Wilkes Ford

"This letter has been the backbone of all our research, as many of the Wilkes records were lost in Virginia when Richmond was burned. The letter is to Burwell Bassett Wilkes born June 4, 1757, the son of Joseph Wilkes of Lunenburg County, Virginia—later to Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1757. A brother of Burwell Bassett Wilkes of Virginia was Thomas B. Wilkes, born 1763 in Virginia, and died August 22, 1810, Davidson County, Tennessee. Thomas B. Wilkes and his wife Sarah Gunn came to Davidson County in the early 1800s. Because of their interest in quarter horses, the family became involved with the Harding and Page families of Davidson County. They also married into the family of Francis Hodge, a signer of the Cumberland Compact".—*Portion of cover letter accompanying submission.*—Ed.

"West Station, Sept. 1, 1874

"Mr. B. B. Wilkes

"Charlie Hope, Va.

"Dear Sir: Your kind favor came safely to hand and should have been answered long since but for my daughter, Mrs. E.M. Drake's absence in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. I wished her to see your letter and tell her all the facts in the relationship, etc.

"Yes, I was at your house in 1828 or 1829. I was on my way to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington City, D.C., and as far as Baltimore, Md. I returned back to Stafford County, 10 miles north of Fredericksburg, 6 miles east of Stafford Court House, near the steamboat landing until October 31st. I then went to Giondot on the Ohio River by the way of Charlottesville, Stanton, Louisburg, White Sulphur and Charleston on the Karaway River to Giondot on the Ohio River, thence to Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Illinois, Memphis, Tennessee, and landed in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 14th day of November 1831 and commenced farming in 1832, my first year in Warren County, Miss.

"Yes, your father and your father were cousins. I was named after your father, the great horse racer in his day and time. My object was to see his grave, having learned he was dead. I spent a night with you, saw the grave, your sister, Mrs. Drumons, Mary, I believe, also Mr. Drumond, her husband: also your sister-in-law, a sister of your deceased wife; also your mother, a fine looking old lady at that time.

"I was born and raised 2 1/2 miles east of Charlotte County Courthouse, I also had a first cousin, a son of Jesse Wilkes, that went to school in Brunswick County, by the name of James Wilkes, in care of Mr. T. Hunt, who migrated to North Carolina, from North Carolina to Maury County, Tennessee, Columbia was his post office.

"I married in Holmes County, Mississippi, a Miss

Elizabeth Carter; have had eight children; raised seven. I named my eldest daughter after your sister, Mary. I named my youngest son after you, in full, B.B. Wilkes. Mary E. Wilkes was educated in Salem, North Carolina. She spent five years in Salem from 1853 to 1858. I was then notified that she had gone as far as they could teach her in the select class. Before the war I was independent, my income was about \$7,000 per year, but alas, the war swept that away. I was born October 4, 1809. My father was named William M. Wilkes. My grandfather was Benjamin Wilkes, died in Charlotte County. My father died on the old homestead where he was born and was buried by the side of my grandfather and grandmother in the old graveyard by the side of my mother and uncles.

"I had three uncles in the Revolutionary War, two of them were at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. My uncles were named, Jesse, Minor and Benjamin Wilkes. There were a great many Wilkes, now, I believe, and I was told by my father that my ancestors came from England.

"Please don't do like me, put off writing as long as I did, Give me all the news, relations and kindred of all kind. My grandfather lived in Amelia County, Virginia, when he was 21 years old Benjamin Wilkes he had two brothers also lived in Amelia County, but they were not born in that county. They were from some of the eastern counties or some of the older counties in Virginia. But I do not know the name of the county, nor the names of my grandfathers brothers that settled in Amelia County, Virginia.

"I know nothing else that would interest you. Please write soon. Give me all the news and all your relations name. There was a Mr. Tucker Wilkes in Richmond when I was there but did not see or get acquainted with him

Yours truly, (signed) B.B. Wilkes

"Note: Charlie Hope is in present Brunswick Co., Va." ■

ETHICS IN GENEALOGY

By Shirley Wilson, Certified Genealogist, and *MTGS Journal* Book Review Editor

As book review editor for the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society for almost ten years, I have seen many changes in the genealogical publishing business. The personal computer and more recently, the Internet, have unquestionably changed the face of genealogy forever.

The growing trend toward self-published books generated on a home computer and printed at a modest cost to the author is encouraging. It results in manuscripts and family histories being printed now that in years past would have languished in the closets of potential authors until it was too late (right along with my own family history!).

When this trend began, first time authors were often careless about grammar, punctuation and accepted standards of writing. Fortunately, this seems to be changing. Many new authors are submitting a far more sophisticated and professional product than in the past. More family histories include footnotes and bibliographies. Complete name indexes, something I've promoted in my book reviews as being a necessity in this computer age, are becoming common.

The use and misuse of the Internet as it relates to publishing should be of great concern to all genealogists. A friend who shares that concern recently related an incident she witnessed. She stood behind a woman at a copying machine who was making a complete copy of a copyrighted census book "to put on the Internet." That is an outright violation of the copyright. Aside from the fact that it is illegal, it is harmful to all of us who want to see this type of material published. What future author will be willing to devote the months and months of painstaking transcription coupled with the financial burden of publishing a book, only to find it free on the Internet?

Lest anyone think I'm anti-Internet, let me say that the misuse works both ways. A book was recently submitted to me for review that quite clearly contained material that had been downloaded from the Internet. In many cases, material on the Internet is fair game but this was not the

situation in this particular case. The material came from a website that was copyrighted. How frustrating it must be for the volunteers who took the time to transcribe that material to see someone else profiting financially from their work. This is not only unethical, it is illegal.

Copyright law is an extremely complex issue, but sheer common sense should tell folks that no one has the right to benefit monetarily from the fruits of someone else's copyrighted labor. Just as in other instances, ignorance of the law is no excuse.

While portions of copyrighted material can be copied for personal use, it is important to be very careful when using material that is copyrighted in your own publication. According to a paper dated October 6, 1993 on Fair Use from the Copyright Office (found on their website—URL listed below): "...The distinction between 'fair use' and infringement may be unclear and not easily defined. There is no specific number of words, lines or notes that may safely be taken without permission. Acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission."

Two good discourses on this topic can be found in the January 1999 issue of *On Board* by the Board for Certification of Genealogists (Vol. 5 No. 1) and the December 1998 issue of the *Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly* (Volume XIII, Number 4).

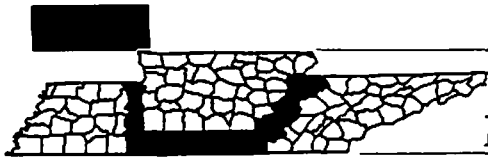
There are also some websites that address the issue. Two of the best are:

The U. S. Copyright Office website contains copies of the law and many articles on the subject. A few articles at the end of the listing can be copied and downloaded, but those in the PDF files must be accessed through an Adobe Acrobat program. While this program is free, mine did not allow me to copy any of the material.

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/>

Cyndi's List contains some good basic information on the topic in a format that is easy to understand as well as a vast array of links to other sites:

<http://www.cyndislist.com/copyrite.htm> ■



MIDDLE TENNESSEE CONNECTIONS

William Hogun of Smith County, Tennessee, to **John Hogun** of Edgecomb County, North Carolina, land in Halifax County, North Carolina, 10 June 1814. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 23*, p. 20. [See also *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 23*, p. 21.]

Richard S. Cole and wife, **Mary D. Cole**, formerly **Mary D. Foulkes** of Robertson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **John C. Richards** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to sell land from the estate of **William Moore**, dec'd., that descended to Mary from the will of William Moore, 14 Feb. 1832. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book AA*, p. 392.

John McMurrey of Sumner County, Tennessee, to **David Malone** of Person County, North Carolina, land in Orange County, North Carolina, 2 Oct. 1809. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 13*, p. 387.

Warren C. and Lucy W. Richmond of Robertson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney, 15 Feb. 1833, to **Archibald D. Richmond** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to sell land...it being sixth part of lands of **William Moore**, dec'd., that was bequeathed to his daughter, **Lucy W.** *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book BB*, p. 243.

Samuel Harris of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, was granted by North Carolina grant #383, 1000 acres in Middle District [Tennessee] on waters of Caney Spring Creek and Big Harpeth River in Wilson's Valley joining **Robert Archibald's** line...17 Dec. 1774. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2*, p. 235.

Abraham Landers [Sanders?] of "Sumner County, South West Territory, Tennessee," to **Robert Smith** of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, 1000 acres in "Western Territory in the Middle District," in Wilson's Valley joining **Mark Alexander** on headwaters of Spring Creek and Harpeth's River...17 Aug. 1795. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2*, p. 14.

Abraham Landers [Sanders?] of Sumner

County, South West Territory, to **Mark Alexander** of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, 1000 acres in Middle District [Tennessee] in Wilson's Valley between headwaters of Spring Creek and Harpeth's River adjoining **Samuel Harris**...17 Aug. 1795. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2*, p. 15.

James C. Hill and **H. R. W. Hill** of Williamson County, Tennessee, to **Sarah Thrower** of Halifax County, North Carolina, 600 acres where **William C. Hill** resided at his death. Written 27 June 1818 and recorded Feb. Court 1819. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 625.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed to **Wright W. Willis** of Hopkins County, Kentucky, a tract of land on Wiers Creek in consideration of the "love and affection" toward **Judith Willis**, wife of the said **Wright W. Willis**... 5 March 1814. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 209. [As **William Weir** of Sumner County, Tennessee, he sold to **James Adams** of Hopkins County, Kentucky, more land on 25 Feb. 1814. See *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 237. Also see *Hopkins County, Deed Book 1*, p. 390, for record of **Asel Wier** of Hopkins County, being entitled to pay as a private soldier in the spy company of Capt. Cornelius Washburn in a campaign against the Indians in 1812, 6 July 1816.]

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **William R. Wier** of Hopkins County, Kentucky, 200 acres on Wiers Creek in Hopkins County, Kentucky, "love and affection toward **William R. Wier**, his son..." 11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 416.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Absalom Wier** of Sumner County, Tennessee, 182 acres of land on Wiers Creek in Hopkins County, Kentucky, "love and affection toward **Absalom**, his son..." 11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, pp. 417-418.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Samuel Ball** of Hopkins County,

Kentucky, 200 acres on Wiers Creek in Hopkins County, "love and affection toward his daughter, **Elizabeth Ball**, wife of said **Samuel Ball**"...11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 419.

John G. Brown and wife, **Polly**, of Bedford County, Tennessee, to **Mary Friddle** of Orange County,...part of tract formerly owned by **George Friddle** and now in possession of **Mary Friddle** his widow. **Polly Brown** is an heir and daughter of **George Friddle**...1 February 1817. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 16*, p. 371.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Joel Echols** of Wilson County, Tennessee, 200 acres on Wiers Creek in Hopkins County, Kentucky, in consideration of "love and affection toward his daughter, **Susannah Echols**, wife of said **Joel Echols**"...11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 420.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Hannah Wier** of Sumner County, Tennessee, 200 acres on Wiers Creek in Hopkins County, Kentucky, "love and affection toward **Hannah Wier**, his daughter"...11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 421.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Constantine Wier** of Sumner County, Tennessee, 200 acres on Wiers Creek, Hopkins County, Kentucky "natural love and affection toward the said **Constantine Wier**"... 11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 423.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **Turner Wier** of Union County, Kentucky, 200 acres on Rose Creek in Hopkins County, Kentucky, for "natural love and affection toward the said **Turner Wier**"... 11 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, pp. 424-425.

William Wier of Sumner County, Tennessee, conveyed unto **William R. Wier**, his son, of Hopkins County, Kentucky, his attorney to sell all his interest and claim in and to four lots lying in the Town of Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky. 12 Oct. 1816. *Hopkins County,*

Kentucky, Deed Book 1, p. 426.

Samuel Hogg, Junior and **John Baptist Hogg** of Wilson County, Tennessee, as heirs of **Thomas Hogg**, sold the undivided moiety of 216 acres in Orange County, North Carolina, to **William Killingsworth** of Halifax..6 June 1807. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 13*, p. 7.

Robert D. Richmond and **Mary S.**, his wife, of Robertson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney, 11 Nov. 1833, to **John C. Richards** of Caswell County, North Carolina to sell land..."it being one half of a sixth part of land of **William Moore**, dec'd, and bequeathed to granddaughter **Mary S. Richmond**." *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book BB*, p. 412.

Simeon Spring of Louisville, Kentucky gave Power of Attorney to **Lyman Harding** of same county to sell a tract of 640 acres in Sumner County, Tennessee, being the tract deeded to him by **William Shaw**, assignee of the heirs of **John Best**, 30 November 1798. *Jefferson County, Kentucky, Bond and Power of Attorney Book 1*, p. 258.

Isaac D. Vanhook and **Elizabeth**, his wife, of Maury County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **Samuel Johnston** of Person County, North Carolina, 20 Nov. 1834, to settle estate of her deceased father, **John McMullen** of Caswell County, North Carolina. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book CC*, p. 55.

William Parham and his wife **Sally** of Williamson County, Tennessee, and **James Wilkins** and his wife **Martha** also of Williamson County, Tennessee, to **Sarah Thrower** of Halifax County, North Carolina, 554 acres were **William C. Hill** resided previous to his death. Written 7 July 1814 and recorded February Court 1817. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 42.

Robert Walkington of Cabarrus County, North Carolina received North Carolina Grant #398 for 2000 acres in Middle District [Tennessee] on north side of the north fork of Duck River and on the waters of Big Harpeth at the northeast side of Wilson's Valley at an Indian grave on the top of the knob...17 Dec. 1794. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2*, p. 28.

(To be Continued)



Middle Tennessee's Unpublished Bible Records

ISAAC T. CURREY BIBLE

Submitted by Clinton Parks II

The Currey Bible was amongst the belongings of Mary Elizabeth (Huckaby) Parks of Spring Hill, Tennessee (greatgrandmother of Clinton Parks II) and is in the possession (1997) of Clinton Parks II, 6547 Cedar Ridge, Loveland, Ohio. The Currys were a Lawrence County, Tennessee, farming family. Three Curry brothers (and other family members) served as officers of Company "C," 54th Tennessee Infantry C.S.A. They were Captain James N. Curry, Corporal Green B. Curry, and Sergeant Thomas G. Curry. Other family members mustering the same day and place as the three brothers (30 Nov. 1861, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee) were: Private James E. Curry (cousin), and Private Curtis Wood (Nancy Ruth's first husband, who died during the War). Nancy married two additional times: Overton Sanders and William Oakley. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and are buried at Concord Cemetery, Maury County, Tennessee.

The small leather-bound Bible appears well used and is in deteriorated condition. The front cover through the first few pages of Genesis are crumbling. The New Testament title page reads: *The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, Stereotype Edition (New York: The American Bible Society, 1828).

BIRTHS

Isaac Curry was born February 28th 1800
Ann Currey was born February (blank) 1804
James N. Currey was born October 24th 1822
(3 overwritten to 2)
Green B. W. Currey was born June 12th 1824
Mary F. Currey was born March 20 1826
Elija H. Currey was born April 12th 1828
Thomas G. Currey was born April 16th 1831
(0 overwritten to 1)
Nancy R. Currey was born April 9th 1832

("34" written at bottom of page indicating the year 1834?)

Sarah E. Currey was born May 12th 1838
Isaac Watts Currey was born Jan. 15th 1840

DEATHS

Isaac Currey departed this day December 14th 1842

MARRIAGES

Matthew Michelson Samford and Mary Fletcher Currey
was married the 21st Dec. 1848

P. A. HUCKABY BIBLE

Submitted by Clinton Parks II

This large illustrated family bible is in very good condition and in the possession (1997) of Clinton Parks, 6547 Cedar Ridge, Loveland, Ohio. The Bible had been in the attic of the Spring Hill, Tennessee, house of his greatgrandfather Robert Argyle Parks.

Published by The National Publishing Co., United State Publishing Co., Jones Brothers & Co. Engendered according to act of Congress, in the year 187(0*), by J. R. Jones, In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia. *The last half of this numeral is missing, a 6 may also be possible.

Marriages

Wm. H. Huckaby was married to Martha Ann Kinzer
March 11th 1849
G. O. Huckaby was married to Cora B. Roberts July 26,
1903

Births

Wm. H. Huckaby was born July 28th, 1822
Martha Ann Kinzer was born Dec. 29, 1830
James D. Huckaby was born Oct. 24th, 1850
Millie Elizabeth Huckaby was born Dec. 24th, 1852

Phillip A. Huckaby was born Sept. 24th, 1856
 Hannah D. Huckaby was born Nov. 22nd, 1858
 John W. Huckaby was born April 11, 1867
 Walter D. Huckaby was born July 13, 1865
 George Otey Huckaby was born Dec. 12th, 1871
 Cora B. Roberts was born Nov. 10, 1878

Deaths

Walter D. Huckaby died July 22nd, 1865

Millie Elizabeth Brown died March 2nd, 1885
 Hannah D. Hoffman died Jan. 4, 1892
 Martha Ann Huckaby died Oct. 7th, 1900
 William H. Huckaby died Mar. 30, 1904
 J. W. Huckaby died Feb. 16, 1910
 James D. Huckaby died Sept. 18, 1912
 Phee Huckaby died Jan. 2, 1937
 Alice Huckaby died July 10, 1943
 George Otey Huckaby died August 26, 1943

JAMES WILLIAM HUMPHRIES BIBLE

Submitted by Marcia K. Bourdeau, 1997

The previous owners of this bible were (1) James William Humphries, (2) Lucy Clara (Humphrey) Allen, (3) Marguerite (Allen) Noah and after her death was passed to a cousin, once removed (4) Alta (Casey) Martin, who in turn has passed it to her second cousin, (5) Marcia (Schweinsberg) Bourdeau.

New Oxford Quarto Edition, The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments (Chicago: M. A. Donahue & Company, n.d.)

Family Record

James W. Humphries, b. Davison Co., Tenn., Aug. 1, 1838. Married Apr. 25, 1867
 Sarah A. Humphries, b. Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 20, 1849. Married Apr. 25, 1867.
 Sarah J. Humphries, b. St. Clair Co., Ill., Jan. 11, 1868. Died Nov. 24, 1895.
 Lucy C. Humphries, b. Carrol Co., Ark., Aug. 3, 1869.
 Leanora G. Humphries, b. Barry Co., Mo., Feb. 26, 1871.
 Nancy A. L. Humphries, b. Barry Co., Mo., Feb. 25, 1873.
 James I. Humphries, b. St. Clair Co., Ill., dec. 30, 1875.
 Charles F. Humphries, b. St. Clair Co., Ill., feb. 16, 1878.
 Hulbert Lee Humphries, b. Ripley Co., Mo., Oct. 1, 1884.
 Sadie (e. H) Humphries, b. Ripley Co., Mo., June 22, 1887.
 William A. Humphries, b. Ripley Co., Mo., Aug. 9, 1890.

FATHER				
NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF MARRIAGE	DATE OF DEATH
James W. Humphries	Davison Co. Tenn.	Aug. 1, 1838	Apr. 25, 1867	
Sarah A. Humphries	Washington Co. Ill.	Jan. 20, 1849	Apr. 25, 1867	
Sarah J. Humphries	St. Clair Co. Ill.	Jan. 11, 1868		Nov. 24, 1895
Lucy C. Humphries	Carroll Co. Ark.	Aug. 3, 1869		
Leanora G. Humphries	Barry Co. Mo.	Feb. 26, 1871		
Nancy A. L. Humphries	Barry Co. Mo.	Feb. 25, 1873		
James I. Humphries	St. Clair Co. Ill.	Dec. 30, 1875		
Charles F. Humphries	St. Clair Co. Ill.	Feb. 16, 1878		
Hulbert Lee Humphries	Ripley Co. Mo.	Oct. 1, 1884		
Sadie (e. H) Humphries	Ripley Co. Mo.	June 22, 1887		
William A. Humphries	Ripley Co. Mo.	Aug. 9, 1890		

GOODLOE-CROCKER BIBLE RECORD

The following information is from a *Gospel Advocate* obituary of Eugenia Crocker Goodloe and a family listing in the handwriting of Mary Barton Goodloe Alexander of Franklin, Tennessee. They were found in Mrs. Alexander's Bible by her daughter, Nell Alexander McMurray, College Grove, TN, and submitted 1998, by Carolyn Smotherman.

Eugenia Crocker born 17 Nov. 1846, Rutherford County, TN, died 31 Oct. 1923, Keystone, OK, buried Mt. Tabor Church Cemetery, Rutherford County, Tennessee. Married Bennett Rucker Goodloe 9 April 1867, Readyville, Tennessee.

Their children:

Henry L. Goodloe, born 18 March 1868, died 5 Feb. 1940, lived Stockton, CA in 1923.
 Lela Goodloe, born 29 May 1873, died 12 June 1894
 Willie Goodloe, born 27 March 1876, died 4 March 1963,

was Mrs. J. R. Fleming of Keystone, OK in 1923
Albert S. Goodloe, born 27 Aug. 1878, died 14 May 1948,
lived Ludlow, CA in 1923
Mary Barton Goodloe, born 9 April 1882, died __, was
Mrs. C. C. Alexander of Franklin, TN in 1923
George H. Goodloe, born 25 March 1885, died 4 Jan.

1947, lived Death Valley, CA in 1923
Sara Goodloe, born 12 Sept. 1888, died 10 June 1945.
Was living in Keystone, OK in 1923.
Lizzie Goodloe, born 8 Aug. 1890, died 25 Sept. 1957, was
Mrs. C. B. Tatum of Elkins, AR in 1923.

HALLUMS FAMILY BIBLE

Owned by James Baker Hallums, Ashland City, Tennessee, 1938.

Copied by Edna W. Hunter, Ashland City, Tennessee, April 19, 1938. From *Records of Cheatham County, Bible and Tombstone Records*, WPA, [typescript], CE-1, pp. 23-24, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

Great Grand Parents:

James Fentress
Moses Fontaine Stewart
Patsy Freeman

Father's Grand Parents:

James Baker Hallums, born in Pickens County, South
Carolina. Died Robertson County, Tennessee.
Lucy H. Fentress, born in Robert County, Tennessee.
Died in Robertson County, Tennessee.
Moses Fontaine, born in Virginia, died in Robertson
County, Tennessee.

Mother's Grand Parents:

Pete Williams
Nancy Amelia Whithead
George Washington Basford, born January 13, 1836,
died November 13, 1913 in Cheatham County, Ten-
nessee.
Elizabeth Miles, born November 13, 1840, died Septem-
ber 2, 1869 in Cheatham County, Tennessee.

Grandparents:

Joseph James Hallums, born February 1, 1843, died
September 4, 1911 in Cheatham County, Tennessee.
Charity Lavina Fontaine, born in Robertson County,
Tennessee, died in Robertson County, Tennessee.
Robert Love Williams, born October 16, 1851 in
Cheatham County, Tennessee, died May 17, 1918 in
Cheatham County, Tennessee.
Emma Lou Basford, born March 18, 1862 in Cheatham
County, Tennessee, died April 2, 1910 in Cheatham
County, Tennessee.

Parents:

Charles Fentress Hallums, born February 13, 1874 in
Robertson County, Tennessee.
Georgia Eska Williams, born March 13, 1894 in
Cheatham County, Tennessee.

Children: Hallums

Charles Fentress, March 29, 1918 in Cheatham County,
Tennessee.
James Baker, April 13, 1919
Robert Turner, June 17, 1920 in Pleasant View
Horace Munson, November 22, 1921

EAGLETON BIBLE

Owned by Mrs. G. C. Terry, 1001 Audubon Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky, 1936

No front information. Bible copied by Annie Campbell, 1 December 1936. From *Rutherford County, Tennessee Bible and Family Records, Tombstone Inscriptions, Miscellaneous Records*, WPA, [typescript], RU-1, pp. 24-25, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

David Eagleton of Scotland had two daughters, Isabella and Jean; also two sons - John and David. The last named, David Eagleton, came to America before the Revolutionary War. He married and settled in Blount County, Tennessee. David's son William settled in Rutherford County after the birth of son, William Clark Eagleton. [From the WPA record.]

BIRTHS:

David Eagleton was born March 16, 1748 and died

May 17, 1828. He had the following eight sons and two daughters:

Mary Eagleton born December 1, 1783
 John Eagleton born October 20, 1785
 Alexander Eagleton born February 2, 1788
 David Eagleton born April 15, 1791 (died early)
 James Eagleton born June 20, 1794
 Rev. William Eagleton born March 25, 1796
 Robert Eagleton born December 16, 1798
 Margaret Eagleton born March 24, 1800 (Tarbet)
 Rev. Elijah Eagleton born February 2, 1802; (died March 18, 1838)
 David Eagleton, born December 31, 1803

BIRTHS:

Rev. Wm. Eagleton, D.D., born March 25, 1796 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 His wife:
 Margaret Ewing Eagleton, born August 4, 1795 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 Margaret Angeline Eagleton, born January 27, 1817 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 Samuel Eging Eagleton, born December 30, 1819 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 Elvira Hamilton Eagleton, born July 27, 1831 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 Isaac Anderson Eagleton, born May 7, 1823 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 William Clark Eagleton, born August 30, 1825 (Blount County, Tennessee)
 Eliza McEwen Eagleton, born May 14, 1830 (Rutherford County, Tennessee)
 George Ewing Eagleton, born December 31, 1831

(Rutherford County, Tennessee)
 John Alexander Eagleton, born December 11, 1838 (Rutherford County, Tennessee)

MARRIAGES:

Rev. William Eagleton and Margaret Ewing, April 2, 1816
 Margaret Angeline Eagleton & Dr. E. D. Wheeler, August 7, 1844
 Elvira Hamilton Eagleton & Samuel Campbell, August 7, 1844
 Eliza McEwen Eagleton & Dr. L. W. Knight, May 20, 1851
 William Clark Eagleton & Mary A. Green, July 20, 1853
 Rev. George Ewing Eagleton & Mary Ethlinda Foute, January 23, 1856
 John A. Eagleton & Mollie Bethel, December 17, 1856
 Dr. James M. Eagleton & Mary A. Potts, April 24, 1862

DEATHS:

Isaac Anderson Eagleton, died March 18, 1824
 Mrs. Margaret Ewing Eagleton, July 7, 1864
 Rev. Wm. Eagleton, D.C., March 28, 1866
 Elvira Eagleton Campbell, January 7, 1878
 Samuel Ewing Eagleton, August 16, 1886
 John Alexander Eagleton, October 21, 1886
 Margaret Angeline Eagleton, August 18, 1895
 George Ewing Eagleton, April 12, 1899
 William Clark Eagleton, April 30, 1899
 James M. eagleton, M.D., January 1, 1905
 Eliza McEwen Eagleton Knight, November 13, 1906

ELAM FAMILY RECORD

In possession of Annie E. Campbell, 226 North Walnut Street, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 5, 1937.

From *Rutherford County, Tennessee Bible and Family Records, Tombstone Inscriptions, Miscellaneous Records*, WPA, [typescript], RU-1, p. 30, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

Edward Elam born Jan. 20, 1769
 died Feb. 15, 1830
 Jane Elam (Wife of Edward Elam) born July 29, 1772

died March 7, 1846
 born March 21, 1809
 died December 22, 1829 ■

NOTE CONCERNING COMMON SCHOOL EXPENSES, VAN BUREN COUNTY, 1842

"Joseph Cummings, Trustee of Van Buren County, this amount of money received from the treasurer of the state of Tennessee for the use of comon schools for the year 1842 (viz)

District 1..... \$ 39.90
 District 2..... 39.28
 District 3..... 49.42
 District 4..... 57.02
 District 5..... 34.85
 District 6..... 48.78

District 7\$ 35.38
 District 838.65

I have examined the above receipts & find them to be correct, 1 July 1843 [signed] A. K. Parker, Clerk"

(Contributed by Agnes Jones)

FENTRESS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Original Division of Districts, 1836

State of Tennessee Fentress County

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by an act of resolution of Assembly of said State passed on the ___ day of Dec. 1835 for the purpose of laying off said County into Districts of convenient size in which to Elect Justices of the peace and Constables therein after being duly qualified and sworn have on this 5th day of February 1836 proceeded to lay off the same as follows, to wit:

District No. 1.

Commences at a point where the double top mountain strikes the western boundary line of the County where the path leading from Ominets to the Coal Bank crosses said County line running up the main back bone of said double top thence up the said back bone to the main Crab Creek thence down said Creek to the wagon road passing by Hiram and George Findly leaving them both on the East thence to the mouth of Cove Creek leaving Esq. Culver on the west thence running up the East fork of Obed river as far as Andrew Hood's old place thence up Bills Creek including the citizens of said Creek to the head of said Creek thence a direct line westwardly to the county line and including Jefferson Stephens and so

as to include the inhabitants of Indian Creek thence with the County line to the beginning.

District No. 2.

Commences at the back bone of the Double top and with the Eastern boundary of the first District thence up the river to John Hood's old place thence along the cliff of Rock castle to Frenches old mill and north passing by and leaving Zepheniah Night on the East containing north to the top of the Cliffs of the Poplar Cove and with the same to Piles Turnpike road where a road strikes said Turnpike a short distance East of Hiram Milsaps and with said Turnpike road to the top of the mountain leaving Milsap out of this district.

District No. 3.

Commences at the Rock Castle Cove where the rock castle Creek falls over the Cliff or verge of the mountain thence meandering the top of the Cliff to the Buffaloe Cove road at Solomons temple from thence a direct line passing by and including Anderson Lynch thence due south to the County line and with the County line East to Skull Cave Creek thence a direct line including Grishams thence up white oak to Connatsers old place excluding the same thence with a path leading down Jesse to the top of the mountain thence westwardly meandering the same top of the mountain to where Piles turnpike road touches the top of said mountain thence with the Eastern boundary line of District No. 2 to the Beginning.

District No. 4.

Commences at John Hoods old place running up the river (Oby) to Andrew Hoods then with the southern boundary of District No. 1 to the western boundary of the County line, thence to Johnston's stand then with the County line Eastward to the Southwestern corner of District No. 3 and then with the same Northward to the southern boundary of No. 2 then with said southern boundary of No. 2 to the beginning.

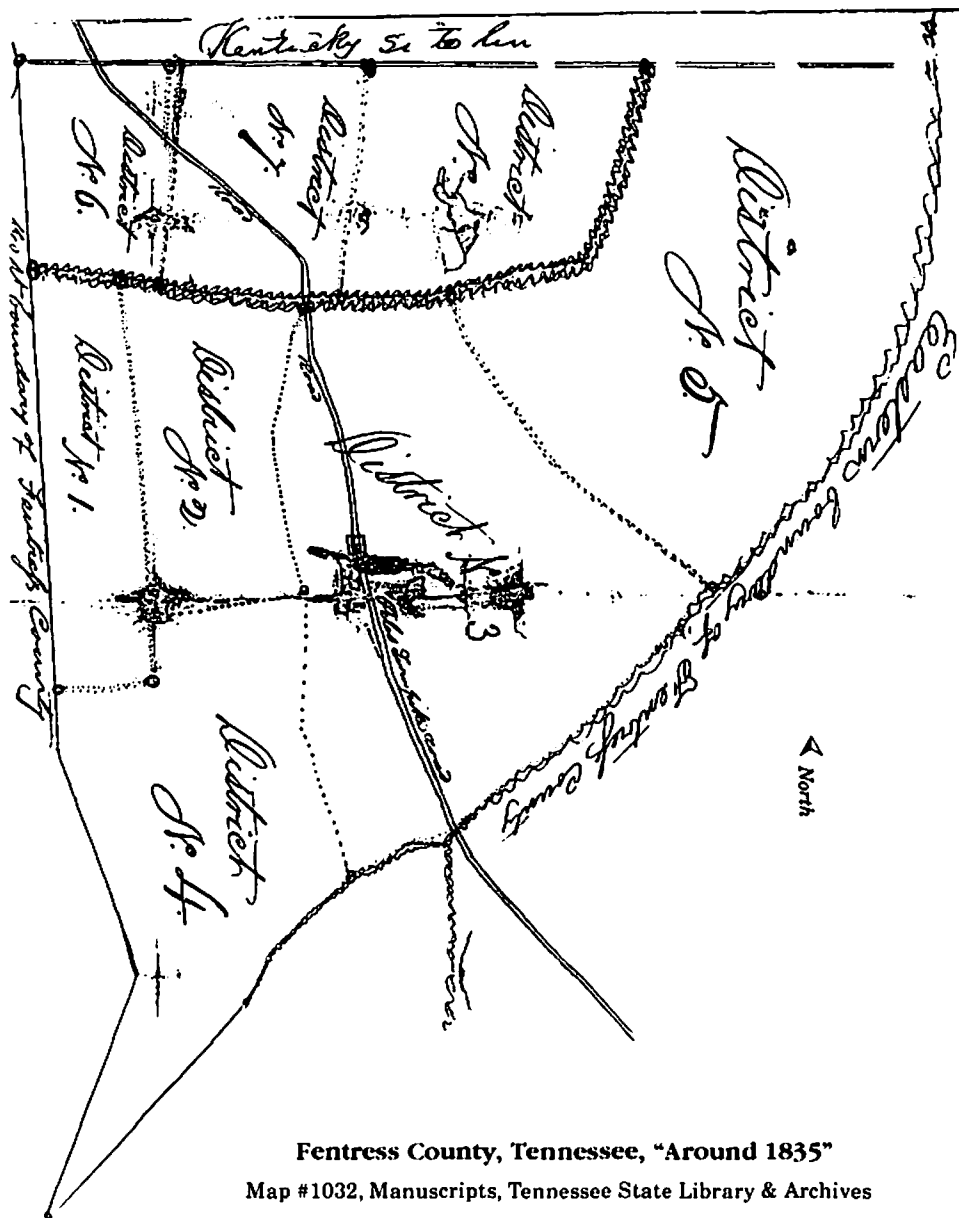
District No. 5.

Commences at the mouth of Skull Cave Creek thence with the eastern boundary of the County line to the Kentucky State line thence with the same west to a point in said line dividing the waters of Wolf river and the south fork thence meandering the Cliffs of the mountain to the Eastern boundary of No. 3 and with the Eastern boundary line of District No. 3 to the beginning.

District No. 6.

Commences at the North west corner of the county line where it intersects the Kentucky State line running with the west boundary of Fentress County to the Northwest corner of District No. 1 then with District No. 1 Eastwardly to the head of dry creek then down with dry Creek to its mouth including the settlers on said creek crossing Wolf river there thence a northern direction passing and including Sinking Spring meeting house and along the Monroe road to the forks at the top of the ridge and running a path to James Whiteheads including him then with the State road including Alexander Davidson and then with a dividing ridge between lick Creek and Cany fork to the Kentucky line leaving Francis Davidson on the East then with

1. Field Call Description of Boundaries, 4-page manuscript to accompany map #1032, Manuscripts Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.



and with the north boundary of District No. 2 and No. 3, meandering the top of the mountain to the north boundary of District No. 5 continuing with the western boundary of District No. 5 to the State line of Kentucky then west to Beatys Creek and with the same down to it mouth & with the Eastern boundary of District No. 7 to the beginning.

The Commissioners afore-said do hereby designate the places for holding elections for the election of the officers afore-said and the other elections for County officers &c as follows, towit: in District No. 1 at the house of Jeremiah Gwyn's — in District No. 2 at the house of Edward Choat — in District No. 3 at Jamestown — in District No. 4 at the house of Joshua Wrights — in District No. 5 at the house of Dorses — in District No. 6 at the house of James Leeton — in District No. 7 at the house of Sampson Evans and in District No. 8 at the house of Elijah Piles.

Given under our hands this 5th day of February A. D. 1836.

(signed) W. B. Richardson
Charles Reagan
Jesse Cobb
Thomas Beaty
County Commissioners

W. B. Richardson
Charles Reagan
Jesse Cobb
Thomas Beaty

the same to the Beginning.

District No. 7.

Commences at the south East corner of District No. 6 then east with the Double top mountain to the head of Reeds creek then down said Creek to its mouth including the Settlers on said Creek and with the meanders of wolf river to the mouth of Beatys Creek and up the

same to the Kentucky line including the settlers on said Creek then west with the State line to the North East corner of District No. 6 then with the same to the beginning.

District No. 8.

Commences at the South East Corner of District No. 7 running East with the top of the Double top

TENNESSEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, DEED ABSTRACTS, 1789-1797

Early Records of Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Houston, Hickman, Humphreys and Cheatham Counties

Transcribed by Yolanda G. Reid, Robertson County Historian

TENNESSEE COUNTY was formed in the fall of 1788 and was the third county created in what we now know as Middle Tennessee. The county seat of Tennessee County was Clarksville. The land within this county encompassed what is today known as Montgomery, Robertson, Dickson, Houston, Stewart, parts of Hickman, Humphreys and Cheatham Counties, Tennessee.

The importance of this material lies not only in their early date, but also that many of these are grants for Revolutionary War service.

The Tennessee County deed records are found on microfilm as *Montgomery County, Tennessee, Deed Book A*. Page numbers given here are the actual page numbers found in Deed Book A and on the microfilm. Surname spelling is given as originally written, but the word "registered" is indicated as "reg." in this series. —YGR

(Continued from Volume XIII, Number 4)

p. 397 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to GEORGE CURTIS, assignee of JOEL BENNET, Private in Continental line... (no No. given)...357 acres...north side of Cumberland River lying on Sycamore Creek...about one quarter mile above where MAJOR COFFIELD lived last summer...surveyed by WM. CRUTCHER 1 December 1792 by military warrant No. 1570...located 30 November 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 April 1793...reg. 5 September 1795

pp. 397-398 JOSEPH B. NEVIL, Sheriff of Tennessee County to RICHARD CROSS of Davidson County...indenture made 22 July 1794...whereas a suit was instituted in Tennessee County by JOHN ODEAR against WILLIAM MILES with judgement obtained April Term 1794 for 265 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence...3840 acres being CAPT. VAPERS Captains right...1/2 of this acreage sold 12 July 1794 and RICHARD CROSS being highest bidder for 1 pound 5 shillings... reg. 7 September 1795

p. 399 ROBERT HEATON of Davidson County to SAMUEL COX of Tennessee County...indenture made 1 February 1793...150 pounds...320 acres...Red River on Buzzard Creek...granted to ROBERT HEATON by North Carolina grant dated 8 October 1787 and No. 42...Witness: WILLIAM CRUTCHER...reg. 10 September 1795

pp. 399-400 THOMAS JOHNSON to SOLOMON SQUIRE, both of County & Territory of U.S. South of River Ohio...indenture made 1 July 1794...278 acres...\$200...Sulphur Fork joining an entry of THOMAS CRUMSTOCK which includes the Clear Spring...corner to HOLLY BURNS...said tract granted to THOMAS JOHNSON by North Carolina grant dated 16 December 1793 & No. 129...reg. 10 September 1795

pp. 400-401 FALCANIER ELIOTT to JEDIDIAH HALL, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 27 April 1794...\$200...140 acres...part of ELIOTT & PETERSON's 480 acre claim...reg. 11 September 1795

pp. 401-402 SOLOMON WHITE to JOHN WHITE, JUNR., both of Logan County Kentucky...indenture made 25 February 1795...300 pounds...640 acres...on Red River as per pat-

ent dated 17 April 1795...reg. 14 September 1795

pp. 402-403 SOLOMON WHITE to JOHN WHITE, JUNR, both of Logan County Kentucky...indenture made 25 February 1795...100 pounds...150 acres...Red River...line of CHISHOLM's preemption...JOSIAH MCDONALD's line...reg. 15 September 1795

pp. 403-404 THEODORUS MULLAT to WILLIAM BETTS, both of Davidson County...indenture made 1 August 1795...100 pounds...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on Sulphur Fork of Red River beginning where the war path crosses the creek...Witness: N.P. HARDIMAN, SETH LEWIS...reg. 16 September 1795

p. 404 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM LYTTLE, assignee of WILLIAM WELCH, non commissioned officer in Continental line... (no No.) 1000 acres...north side of Duck River...including in the center of survey a lick known by the name of Duck River lick ...surveyed 20 November 1792 by JOHN DICKSON by military warrant No. 224, located 16 February 1784, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT May 1793...reg. 19 September 1795

p. 405 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN DEASON...No. 450...10 pounds for every hundred acres...640 acres...opposite the Second Island below the Red River running upon Cumberland River... surveyed 3 December 1792 by THOS. MALLOY by warrant No. 834, entered 30 November 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 June 1793... reg. 23 September 1795

pp. 405-406 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ANDREW ARMSTRONG, assignee of heirs of PETER LANGFORD, Private in Continental line...No. 855...640 acres...north side of Red River on the north boundary of ROBERT NELSON's Sugar Camp tract...surveyed 20 November 1788 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2206, located 22 October 1788, grant signed SAM JOHNSON 17 January 1789...reg. 26 October 1795

p. 406 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ANDREW ARMSTRONG, assignee of heirs of THOS. TATE, Private in Continental line...No. 828...640 acres...north side of Red River

- north of said Armstrongs other survey...surveyed 20 November 1788 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 3384, located 22 October 1788, grant signed SAML. JOHNSTON 17 January 1789...Witness: FALCONER ELLIOT, WM. CROWN...reg. 26 October 1795
- p. 407 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ANDREW ARMSTRONG, assignee of heirs of DAVID HAIR, Private in Continental line...No. 833...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River about six miles below the mouth of Red River...COL. ARMSTRONG's north east corner... surveyed 25 November 1788 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 3466, located 15 November 1788, grant signed SAML. JOHNSTON 17 January 1789... reg. 26 October 1795
- pp. 407-408 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ANDREW ARMSTRONG, assignee of heirs of CHRISTOPHER CONNER (no rank given) in Continental line...No. 866...640 acres...north side of Red River...north of FALCONIER ELLIOTT's claim...joining west boundary of said ARMSTRONG's other two surveys...surveyed 24 November 1788 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 1701, located 13 November 1788, grant signed SAML. JOHNSTON 17 January 1789...Witness: FALCONIER ELLIOTT, ISAAC PETERSON...reg. 26 October 1795
- pp. 408-411 MARY GILMORE widow of CHARLES GILMORE, JUNIOR and LUNSFORD LONG guardian of CHARLES GILMORE infant under 21 to HENRY HIDE, all of Halifax County North Carolina...indenture made 2 September 1795...court decree of 7 May 1795 deliver proper deed as original bargain between CHARLES GILMORE deceased and said HENRY HIDE...640 acres...5 shillings...north side of Cumberland River on north branches of Sycamore...adjoining survey of ROBERT WEAKLEY on the west which includes TURNBULL's horse stamp...ANTHONY HART's line...2nd tract - 640 acres on Stonehouse Creek...corner of COL. MURPHY's survey...3rd tract - 640 acres in Tennessee County...south side of Sulphur fork adjoining RICHARD DODGE...4th tract - 640 acres on east boundary of military survey in Davidson County...5th tract - 640 acres in Davidson County north side of Cumberland River near the lower road that leads from Nashville to Red River on the first branch of Sycamore Creek that said road crosses...READING BLOUNT's corner...Spring Creek...6th tract - 640 acres on north side of Cumberland River head waters of little Brush Creek that runs into Sulphur Fork of Red River...7th tract - 640 acres...north waters of Sycamore Creek adjoining survey of ROBERT WEAKLEY on the east and south that includes Turnbulls Horse Stamp...ELIJAH ROBERTSON's corner...MARK NOBLE's corner...JOSIAH RAMSEY's line...JOHN NICHOLS corner...8th tract - 640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on both sides of the long fork of Sycamore Creek...DAVID EDWARDS southwest corner...8 tracts or parcels of land containing in the whole 5,120 acres...seven of which patents were granted to CHARLES GILMORE in his lifetime...other tract granted to WILLIAM GWIN...Witness: JOSEPH M.M. CANKS...reg. 26 October 1795
- p. 413 ANDREW BRAKEY of Davidson County to JOHN ARMSTEAD of Terrill County North Carolina...500 pounds...640 acres in Davidson County...Sulphur Fork...Witness: JOHN WYNNE...entered Tyrell County North Carolina 10 July 1790...reg. 5 November 1795
- p. 414 JAMES GLASGOW of Glasgow County North Carolina to JOHN MCKIMM JUNR. of Baltimore, Maryland...indenture made 12 May 1794...2003 acres total...792 acres south side of Cumberland River on Yellow Creek...640 acres on Main East fork of Budds Creek...571 acres on north side of Cumberland River about three miles from Clarksville adjoining the north boundary of WILLIAM MCLEN's survey...2003 acres granted by letters patent to said Glasgow dated 20 December 1793...reg. 6 November 1795
- p. 415 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to CHARLES GERARD assignee of heirs of WILLIAM MOORE, Private in Continental line...No. 1307...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on the head of a branch between Blooming Grove Creek & Cross Creek...surveyed 24 April 1790 by WM. CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 3049, located 17 June 1786, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...JOHN BELL & WM. CRUTCHER chain carriers...reg. 6 November 1795
- pp. 415-416 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JACOB ROBINSON, Private in Continental line...No. 1322...428 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Yellow Creek...MILLS RAMSEY's southwest corner...surveyed 2 March 1790 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 5206, located 28 August 1784, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...reg. 6 November 1795
- p. 416 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM WICOFF, assignee of MOSES EASTER, Private in Continental line...No. 2168...640 acres...north side of Red River...ROBERT NELSON's corner of his survey that adjoins TOPPS...FALCONIER ELLIOTT's line...surveyed by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2406, located 14 February 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 17 May 1793...HUGH BELL & WM. BELL chain carriers...reg. 6 November 1795
- p. 417 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM WICOFF, assignee of MARTIN ARMSTRONG, Surveyor of lands allotted officers & soldiers...No. 110...228 acres...north side of Cumberland River about one mile below Marrowbone Creek...ABSALOM SPINS? corner...GEORGE MCWHITER's boundary...surveyed 14 March 1789 by THOMAS MOLLOY by service right, located 15 July 1788, location No. 3823, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 20 December 1791...reg. 6 November 1795
- pp. 417-418 WILLIAM HUGHLETT & wife MARY HUGHLETT to HENRY SHORES, all of Stokes County North Carolina...indenture made 9 November 1792...500 pounds...640 acres...Sulphur Fork of Red River...STEPHEN CANTREL's northwest corner...granted to WILLIAM HUGHLET by patent dated 18 May 1789 & No. 941...Witness: DANIEL SHORES, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, JACOB PINKLEY, Stokes County December term 1792...proven in Mero District by oath of JACOB PINKLEY 11 November 1795...reg. 13 November 1795
- pp. 418-419 JOHN JONES of Fayette County Kentucky to JAMES DRUMGOOLD of Logan County Kentucky...indenture made 13 August 1795...200 pounds...640 acres...Parsons Creek where CAPT. PRINCE's trace crosses said creek to Nashville from his house...being granted to JOSEPH BROCK by patent dated 10 July 1788 and which Brock sold

to JOHN JONES...Witness: THOMAS MORELY, PHILIP ALSTON, ROBERT LAND, WM. MCKEE...reg. 15 November 1795

pp. 419-420 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN SLOAN, assignee of heirs of STEPHEN PAUL, Private in Continental line...No. 1465...640 acres...Yellow Creek...about a mile and a quarter below the Chickasaw trace and including an iron mine in said survey...JAMES DICKSON's line...surveyed 19 November 1791 by JOHN DICKSON by military warrant No. 3277, located 18 November 1791, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 14 January 1792...EDW. GWIN, WM. JOHNSON chain carriers...reg. 28 November 1795

p. 420 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ARCHIBALD ALLEN assignee of heirs of JOHN BROWN, Private in Continental line...No. 2103...640 acres...west side of Yellow Creek joining an entry made for JOHN NELSON below and JOSEPH GRAHAM above...surveyed 20 October 1792 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2049, located 25 March 1786, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...reg. 30 November 1795

p. 421 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM ALLEN, assignee of heirs of WILLIAM GROVES, Private in Continental line...No. 2076...640 acres...west side of Yellow Creek...surveyed 20 October 1792 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2126, located 17 December 1785, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...reg. 30 November 1785

pp. 421-422 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to SARAH ALLEN, assignee of heirs of JOHN LEAVERON, Private in Continental line...No. 1596...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River joining the north boundary of DICKSON MARSHAL's survey...surveyed 21 April 1792 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2137, located 6 March 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 April 1793...reg. 30 November 1795

p. 422 HAYDEN WELLS to ROBERT WELLS, part of his Father's preemption...Indenture made 16 July 1793...50 pounds...200 acres...McAdoo Creek including the said ROBERT WELLS improvement...grant No. 1211 dated 17 April 1786...reg. 1 December 1795

p. 423 JOHN BOWLING, JUNR. of Pendleton County South Carolina to JAMES MCELYEA of Greenville County South Carolina...indenture made 12 April 1794...50 pounds...by patent dated 27 April 1793 to JOHN BOWLING, JUNR by North Carolina 640 acres...south side of Richland Creek of Red River...ABRAHAM VAUGHAN near LOYD...JAMES WOYNER's line...Witness: DANIEL FLANERY, SAMUEL GILLISPIE, DRURY TAYLOR, proven in Greenville County South Carolina by oath of DANIEL FLANERY before J. BLANINGHAM, J.P...reg. 8 December 1795

p. 424 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON, assignee of ZACK THOMAS, Soldier in Commissioners Guard...No. 149...320 acres...Flat branch of Kerrs Creek which intersects the head of Wartrace Creek...HOLENESS line...surveyed 4 December 1792 by guard right warrant No. 827, entry dated 24 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 April 1793...WM. JOHNSON, RICHARD DODGE chain carriers...reg. 8 December 1795

pp. 424-425 HUGH MCMILLAN of Logan County Kentucky to PHILIP PARCHMAN of Tennessee County...indenture made 10 October 1795...90 pounds...113 acres...Miller Creek waters of Sulphur Fork of Red River being the exact half of 226 acres granted by North Carolina to NICHOLAS CONROD dated 31 December 1793 No. 2420...reg. 9 December 1795

pp. 425-426 BENJAMIN MENEES, Esqr to HUGH LEWIS, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 14 September 1795...\$20...60 acres...Sulphur Fork of Red River being part of 220 acres conveyed to Menees by MOSES WINTERS being part of Winters preemption...reg. 23 December 1795

pp. 426-427 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ZEBULON HUBBART, assignee of JONATHAN HEAR, Private in Continental line...No. 545...228 acres...Red River where Mauldens old trace crosses the river...reg. 23 December 1795

p. 427 RICHARD MILES to DAVID BEATY, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 26 October 1795...50 pounds...300 acres...north fork of McAdow Creek...part of 640 acres granted to ROBERT MOORE...reg. 26 December 1795

p. 428 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JAMES EMMIT, Major in Continental line...No. 235...1600 acres...south fork of McAdow Creek...north side of Cumberland River...surveyed 17 March 1785 by JOSEPH BROCK by military warrant No. 365, located 13 July 1784, grant signed R.D. CASWELL 14 March 1786...THOMAS MCCRORY, JAMES FLACK chain carriers ... reg. 26 December 1795

pp. 428-429 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON, assignee of THOMAS BYHIN, Private in Continental line...No. 2488...640 acres...north side of Red River adjoining lower boundary of PETERSON & ELLIOTT's survey...MANN PHILIPS line... surveyed 14 March 1792 by R. NELSON by military warrant no. 1995, located 6 April 1791, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 1795... WILLIAM BELL, HUGH BELL chain carriers...reg. 23 December 1795

p. 429 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON, assignee of THOMAS GIMS heir of HENRY GIMS, Private in Continental line...No. 2443...640 acres...both sides of Red River...near the old fish dam...SUMMERS line...surveyed for & by R. NELSON 29 March 1792 by military warrant No. 2453, located 14 February 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 September 1793...reg. 23 December 1795

p. 430 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON...No. 294...ten pounds for every hundred acres...640 acres...north side of Red River about two miles below the old Station and five miles above the mouth of said river including a Spring on the north side of the river with a small improvement known by name of JOHN BURROWS improvement...surveyed for & by ROBERT NELSON 29 June 1788 by preemption right warrant No. 332, entry dated 3 March 1784, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 17 November 1790...reg. 29 December 1795

pp. 430-431 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON, assignee of JOHN ADKINS, Private in Continental line...No. 1522...358 acres...north side of Sycamore...about half a mile south east of where SAMUEL

- HOLLY now lives...surveyed for & by R. NELSON 18 February 1792 by military warrant No. 198, located 13 February 1792, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 10 April 1792...reg. 29 December 1795
- p. 431 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT NELSON, assignee of ROBERT WHITE, Private in the Battalion of Troops for the protection of the inhabitants of Davidson County...No. 171...400 acres...west boundary of SAMUEL HENLEY...north of JAMES LANIER...surveyed for & by R. NELSON by warrant issued from the Secretary of State to ROBERT WHITE one of the Cumberland Guard, signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 26 September 1795...reg. 31 December 1795
- pp. 431-432 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL HICKS, assignee of STEPHEN BOWEN, Private in Continental line...No. 1484...428 acres...south side of Cumberland River on the southeast fork of Bartons Creek...JOHN DICKSON & WILLIAM TOLEVINE corner...surveyed 22 November 1791 by JOHN DICKSON by military warrant No. 239, located 18 November 1791, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 4 January 1792...JONATHAN GICE, WILLIAM JOHNSON chain carriers...reg. 12 January 1796
- pp. 432-433 OWEN TAYLOR to JESSEE JERNIGAN, both of Sampson County North Carolina...indenture made 14 September 1795...100 pounds...640 acres...on both sides of the middle fork of Bartons Creek...Witness: GEORGE BELL, ROBT. BELL, EZEKIEL JERNIGAN & DANIEL WILLIAMS...reg. 12 January 1796
- pp. 433-434 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM WHITARD, assignee of DAVID COYART, Private in Continental line...No. 1590...274 acres...both sides of the west fork of Red River...surveyed 15 September 1792 by JOHN PEYTON by military warrant No. 597 located 26 July 1784, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 April 1793, EPHRAIM PEYTON, JOHN PEYTON chain carrier...reg. 26 January 1796
- p. 434 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM WHITARD, assignee of JOHN TATUM, Private in Continental line...No. 1578...274 acres...west fork of Red River...surveyed 15 September 1784 by JOHN PEYTON by military warrant No. 595, located 26 July 1784, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 17 April 1793, EPHRAIM PEYTON, JOHN PEYTON chain carriers...reg. 26 January 1796
- pp. 434-435 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to EDMUND KERBY, assignee of FRANCIS DESEARN, Private in Continental line...No. 2395...640 acres...Half Pone Creek...WILLIAM FAITH's southeast corner...JAMES TURNER's line...ELIJAH ROBERTSON's line...READING BLOUNT's line...surveyed 5 February 1787 by STOKELY DONELSON by military warrant No. 1299, located 26 November 1784, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 7 January 1794...JONATHAN DRAKE, JOSEPH DUNKIN chain carriers...reg. 26 January 1796
- p. 435 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN LANCASTER, assignee of JOSEPH SURLES, Private in Continental line...NO. 2307...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River...headwaters of Cross Creek...surveyed 30 November 1792 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2238, located 30 November 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...reg. 26 January 1796
- p. 436 CHARLES BAKER to ISAAC BAKER, both of Davidson County...indenture made by free gift...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River about 8 or 9 miles above the Virginia line...corner of CLARK & WICOFF...signed 8 January 1796...Witness: JAMES BYRNES, ZACCHEUS BAKER...reg. 26 January 1796
- pp. 436-437 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN LANCASTER, assignee of AARON BOONE, Private in Continental line...No. 2289...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on the head waters of the main fork of Blooming Grove Creek...surveyed 30 November 1792 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 1994, located 30 November 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...reg. 26 January 1796
- pp. 437-438 SUSANNAH HART of Davidson County to WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esqr. of Knox County...indenture made 23 January 1796...SUSANNAH HART, Executrix of the last will & testament of ANTHONY HART deceased...640 acres...\$160...Blooming Grove Creek...Witness: WILLIAM BLACK...reg. 1 February 1796
- pp. 438-439 SUSANNAH HART of Davidson County to WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esqr. of Knox County...indenture made 23 January 1796...SUSANNAH HART executrix to the last will & testament of ANTHONY HART deceased...640 acres...\$160...head of Kers & Nelson Creek above COLONEL ARMSTRONG's claim...Witness: WILLIAM BLACK...reg. 29 February 1796
- pp. 439-440 ROBERT NELSON of Tennessee County to WILLIAM BLOUNT of Knox County...indenture made 11 December 1795...200 spanish milled dollars...692 acres...WILLIAM BETTS east boundary...being part of two patents granted to said Nelson No. 2490 and No. 387...reg. 29 February 1796
- p. 440 ROBERT NELSON of Tennessee County to WILLIAM BLOUNT of Knox County...indenture made 11 December 1795...\$150...400 acres...ISAAC WEAKLEY's corner on HOLENESS line...part of two patents No. 1149 &c...reg. 29 February 1796
- p. 441 JOSEPH HART of Davidson County to WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esqr. of Knox County...indenture made 12 July 1795...\$160...640 acres...DOBBINS line...being a patent to JAMES LANIER dated 11 July 1788...Witness: WILLIAM BLACK...reg. 1 March 1796
- pp. 441-442 ISAAC ROBERTSON of Davidson County to WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esqr. of Knox County...indenture made 23 September 1795...\$160...640 acres...Half Pone Creek...being a patent dated 26 June 1793...Witness: GRISWOLD LATTIMER, JOHN JOHNSON WILLIAMS, WILLIAM BLACK...reg. 1 March 1796

(To be Continued)

FIVE METHODIST CHURCHES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 1898-1902

By Mary Herbert Pope, Williamson County Public Library Genealogy Room Volunteer
and Kathy J. Ossi

Two original record books kept by the officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Middle Tennessee have come to light and are the bearers of much information regarding the population of eastern Williamson, northern Marshall, and western Rutherford counties. The period of time covers 1898-1902. There is the Church Register listing the membership of College Grove Methodist Church South, Williamson County; Edwards Grove M E Church S, Williamson County; Promise M E Church S, Marshall County; and Greenwood M E Church S, Rutherford County. At this time in the history of Methodism four churches made up a circuit and a minister was assigned to each circuit. Once a quarter the local church officers came together for a conference and made a report on the conditions of their particular church. The minutes of the meetings were recorded in the Quarterly Conference Record Book. It shows the stewards of each church, statistics regarding new members, deaths, removed members, financial conditions, and even the physical and spiritual condition of each church.

A copy of each of these two record books is in the Genealogy Room of the Williamson County Public Library in Franklin, Tennessee. No attempt was made to correct the spelling of names or punctuation. My sincere appreciation to Mrs. A. P. Elmore for allowing me to copy them and make them a part of the permanent history of Middle Tennessee. -MHP

NOTE: Some of the entries have been edited for brevity and most have material as seen on this first page. See registers for same data on names listed on the second page of this article—Ed.

List of the Ministers: [page not numbered in the Register]

Name of Bishop	Name of P. Elder	Name of P.C.	Appointment	Removal	How.
J. C. Granberry	J.T. Curry	R. M. Chenault	27 Oct., '96	25 Oct '97	By Conf.
E. R. Hendrix	J.T. Curry	G. B. McPeak	25 Oct '97	25 Oct '98	
J. S. Key	J.T. Curry	G. B. McPeak	25 Oct '98	25 Oct '99	By Conf.
B. Galloway	H. B. Reams	W. V. Jarratt	25 Oct '99		

Register of Marriage. (no church specified) [page not numbered in Register]

Names	By whom Married	Date
Maggie Demumbruen & Riden G Scales	Robt. M. Chenault	19th Jan. 1897
Lula Blanton & Bright Wilson	G. B. McPeak	7th Dec 1897, Fee \$2.00
Mary E. Oden & George Bell	C. S. Gabard	2nd Nov 1897
Emma Elmore & Jonas A. Floyd	G. B. McPeak	26th Jan 1898, Fee \$5.00
Maggie L. Turner & Mr. L. B. Pate	G. B. McPeak	13th Feb 1898, Fee \$2.00
Mrs. Mattie V. Tucker & Mr. S. A. Smith	G. B. McPeak	6th September 1898, Fee \$5.00
Miss M. T. Cherry & Mr. G. B. Redmon	G. B. McPeak	28th December 1898, Fee \$1.50
Miss Alga Fleming to Mr. E. S. Hughes	G. B. McPeak	31st January 1899, Fee \$5.00
Miss M. Alma Neely to Mr. Clarence B. Haily	G. B. McPeak	1st February 1899, Fee \$10.00
W. Mosley & Inez Smith	W. V. Jarratt	24 Dec. 1899

1898-1900

College Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, Williamson County

List of members from the Register, in alphabetical order. The first column contains the entry number. [page 50-61]

No.	Names	Baptism	Vows	Certificate	Removed	Death
56	Barrett, Mrs. Rebecca A.					8 Feb 1898
11	Bellenfant, Mrs. Matilda A.					1871
41	Bellenfant, Willie	30 July '85				30 July '85
16	Black, Mary Phillip	Aug. 1900				
76	Black, Mrs. Margaret	9 Sept '89				9 Sept '89
65	Black, Mrs. Sallie	5 Sept '89				5 Sept '89
71	Black, Philip R.	8 Sept '89				8 Sept '89
81	Black, Robert	9 Sept '89				
39	Blanton, Dan N.			15 Dec '84		26 June 1900
105	Blanton, Lula	20 Aug '93		20 Aug '93		trans to Promise in 1898
162	Blanton, Miss Mollie			8 June 1900		
94	Blanton, Mrs. Mary H.	7 Feb '92		7 Feb '92		
113	Blanton, Mrs. Tennessee		Feb. 1892			3 June 1900

Entry No.	Name
57...	Blanton, Walter
106...	Blanton, Maggie
129...	Burges, Ernest
107...	Burges, Eunice
83...	Burges, Green
84...	Burges, Lee
104...	Burges, Mrs. Mary
149...	Burgess, Mrs. Eva
134...	Chenault, Miss Ada J.
133...	Chenault, Mrs. Laura P.
130...	Clay, Thos. E.
66...	Covington, Cowden M.
79...	Covington, John J. Jr.
153...	Covington, John J. Jr.
37...	Covington, Meredith P.
74...	Covington, Myrtle
1...	Critchlow, John B.
10...	Critchlow, Mrs. Martha J.
44...	Demumbreum, Ms. Rubie
78...	Demumbreum, Wm. M.
164...	Demumbreun, Miss Mary Lizzie
5...	Demumbruen, Mrs. Mary C.
19...	Demumbruen, Mrs. Sallie A.
143...	Dobson, Albert
35...	Dobson, Arch H.
150...	Dobson, Lizzie Annie
140...	Dobson, Miss Laura A.
82...	Dobson, Mrs. Emma D.
2...	Dobson, Mrs. Letitia
45...	Dobson, Mrs. Mary A.
36...	Dobson, Mrs. Mary E.
142...	Dobson, Robert Lee
30...	Dobson, Williamson P.
4...	Downing, Leroy M.
14...	Downing, Mrs. Garrett McCord
23...	Drumright, Boswell G.
100...	Drumright, Jackson
24...	Drumright, Mrs. Margaret A.
126...	Ezelle, Miss Bessie
127...	Ezelle, Miss Mattie A.
87...	Floyd, Mrs. Lizzie
168...	Giles, Jno. Marshal
169...	Giles, Mary Ann
62...	Glenn, Mrs. V. E.
132...	Glenn, Olivia M.
61...	Glenn, R. C.
108...	Glenn, Shelbon
68...	Haley, Clarence B.
40...	Haley, Eugene W.
25...	Haley, John C.
17...	Haley, John Sr.
13...	Haley, Joseph M.
109...	Haley, Marvin
156...	Haley, Mary J.
12...	Haley, Mrs. Kate L.
26...	Haley, Mrs. Mary P.
18...	Haley, Mrs. Nancy J.
95...	Haynes, John A.
148...	Haynes, Jos K.

Entry No.	Name
139...	Haynes, Miss Lula
96...	Haynes, Mrs. Susan
147...	Haynes, Wm. R.
70...	Hughes, Abr. R.
163...	Ivey, Mrs. Mary Lucinda
159...	Jarratt, Mrs. W. V.
110...	Jordan, Annis
60...	Jordan, Mrs. Rhoda A.
59...	Jordan, O J
111...	Jordan, Walter
152...	Jordon, Walter E.
42...	Kimons, William J.
21...	Long, Miss Mary L.
38...	Long, Mrs. Arabella M.
47...	Long, Wallace G.
6...	McCord, Mrs. Sarah
157...	McPeak, Mary
146...	McPeak, Miss Mabel C.
145...	McPeak, Mrs. Lucy A.
28...	Miller, Mrs. Garrett E.
27...	Miller, William W.
91...	Moore, Bertha C.
92...	Moore, Ella A.
89...	Moore, J. T.
93...	Moore, Jonnie W.
88...	Moore, Miss Ethel E.
141...	Moore, Miss Robbie H.
90...	Moore, Mrs. Mary E.
48...	Neal, Mrs. Lu Tignor
158...	Neeley, Eula Lee
121...	Neelly, Ella
8...	Neelly, John R.
122...	Neelly, Martha
9...	Neelly, Mrs. Cynthia R.
16...	Patton, Mrs. Minnie A.
7...	Patton, Mrs. Minnie W.
15...	Patton, Mrs. Willie A.
155...	Pinkston, Sarah F.
32...	Pinkston, Mrs. Sarah F.
29...	Pinson, Miss Laura A.
128...	Pope, Thos. Lee
69...	Priest, John A.
112...	Priest, Miss Mary B.
53...	Priest, Mrs. Laural
52...	Priest, Robert A., Sr.
114...	Priest, Thomas
115...	Russell, Charlie
125...	Scales, Fletcher A.
138...	Scales, Joe D.
144...	Scales, Mrs. Ada J.
64...	Scales, Mrs. Lavinia
58...	Scales, Mrs. Maggie S.
46...	Scales, Ridsen G.
49...	Scales, Sam W.
116...	Slate, Bonnie
102...	Slate, Mrs. Ava
117...	Slate, Rush
103...	Slate, Thomas G.
123...	Smith, J. G.

Entry No.	Name
51...	Smith, Mrs. Ella C.
124...	Smith, Mrs. M. T.
50...	Smith, William L.
137...	Smithson, Elmore
136...	Smithson, Mrs. Alice H.
135...	Smithson, Nathaniel G.
72...	Swan, John F.
85...	Swan, Mrs. Daisy
54...	Swan, Mrs. Mary
86...	Swan, Mrs. S. A.
118...	Tignor, Bessie
77...	Trynor, Miss Emma
160...	Tucker, B. G. Dr.
161...	Tucker, Mrs. Emma
97...	Turner, C. R.
99...	Turner, Maggie L.
131...	Turner, Mrs. M. E. Clayton
98...	Turner, Mrs. M. J.
22...	Warren, Mrs. Cleo
3...	Webb, Mrs. Margaret
80...	Wilhoite, James Y.
166...	Wilson, Annie Green
67...	Wilson, Emmit
73...	Wilson, John R.
154...	Wilson, Martha D.
55...	Wilson, Mrs. Janie
31...	Wilson, Mrs. Martha D.
119...	Wilson, Robert
165...	Windrow, Miss Sallie Kittie
101...	Woods, Arch W.
33...	Yancey, Thomas W.
34...	Yancey, Mrs. Rachael V.

Marriages from College Grove register:

Mrs. Margaret Black to Seay
 Lula Blanton to Wilson
 Eunice Burges to Matthews
 Mrs. Eva Burgess to Cook
 Mary Alma Neely to Haley
 Letitia Owen to Yancy
 Bessie Tignor to Yayman
 Miss Emma Trynor to Burges
 Maggie L. Turner to Pate

The Board of Trustees of the Church Property at College Grove "Beg leave to say that we have about 3 acres of land surrounded by a reasonable good fence on which is located a frame building that will seat about 350 persons. Said house is in good repair and worth about \$2,000." [page 53 of the Quarterly Conference Record Book]

(to be Continued)

ORAL HISTORY: INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES

By Rebecca Bain

COLLECTING AND PRESERVING YOUR family's history on audio or video cassette, as told by individual family members, is one of the most important and rewarding activities you can do for yourself, your children, and your grandchildren. The process is not a hard one, but it requires a great deal of planning on your part in order to be successful. Here are a few of the things to consider:

- Whose family history (stories) are you collecting - yours, your spouse's, your parents or grandparents, other family members or friends? Each person's history usually should be recorded separately, (i.e., don't try to interview your mother and your spouse's mother at the same time - even if they are great friends, they'll have conflicting versions of some stories, which can work against the success of your taping.)
- What format will work best - an audio taping or a video taping? Some people are more comfortable with a microphone than they are with a video camera and will be more relaxed if you aren't "taking pictures" of them while they speak. Others may be quite comfortable around video equipment and will enjoy hamming it up in front of the camera. Of course, some will say they aren't comfortable with either, but that attitude can be overcome.
- How good is the equipment you will be using? If done well, an oral history tape is something you will want to keep forever and share with other family members. Poor equipment means a poor quality tape, whether audio or video. Nothing is more annoying than having to strain to hear what the person is saying, or having the words obliterated by hiss. If you don't own equipment good enough for a high quality recording, then consider renting that equipment for a weekend. The price of the rental will be more than offset

by your enhanced pleasure in a job well done. And whatever you do, don't skimp on cut-rate audio or video cassettes! This is not the time to use three-for-a dollar tapes - the initial recording will be bad and the tape will deteriorate after a few playings. Buy only high-grade (or library) quality tapes for a project like this.

- Who are you recording? If you personally are recording a history for your children or grandchildren, then obviously you can control the project easily. However, if you are recording other family members, you have to acquaint them with what you want to do, why you want to do this, and why their participation is necessary. Occasionally a family member will be reluctant to be recorded, but most are flattered to be asked.
- Where will you be conducting this recording? You need to consider the technical requirements (is the room quiet? can the phone be turned off? if video taping, is there enough light? is there an electrical outlet easily accessed? are all ticking clocks stopped, beepers silenced, noisy appliances like window air conditioning units shut off?)
- Consider also the comfort of the person being interviewed. Does this person have any physical problems which make getting around difficult? Would he or she be more relaxed in their own home? In either of these cases, the best place to record would be in that person's house. Sometimes, however, people "perform" better in your home, as a recipient of your hospitality. If you think that's the case, invite the person to lunch or supper - but do your recording first! Most people, especially those of advanced years, will do a better job of remembering and relating those memories in the morning or early afternoon.
- Remember also that this is a time-consuming project. Your prep time will take several hours and the actual recording always takes one to two hours (this includes setting up, putting your guest at ease, bathroom breaks, etc.) Don't

Rebecca Bain, WPLN public radio executive, was a speaker at one of our Nashville meetings and this article is based on her hand-out.

try to rush the process or the end product won't be what you want.

- While preparation is vital to the success of your oral history project, don't get so hung up on the process you lose sight of the whole point. You'll have a list of questions of things you want to ask, but don't interrupt a great flow of memories just so you can check them off. Family members are frequently surprised by some of the things their parents and grand-parents remember and share when doing an oral history. Don't let your zeal to get all the 'good old tales' recorded keep you from learning some new ones.
- Don't be afraid to add your own comments to the tape, but do try and avoid taking over the conversation. You can tape your memories later! Prompt your guest when needed, or inter-

ject a time reference ("Was that during the Depression?" "What year did that happen?" "How old were you then?") but otherwise let them run with the verbal ball. Remember, this is not a conversation - it's an interview, and nothing ruins a interview more quickly than an interviewer who is more interested in what he or she has to say than what the guest has to say.

- Make your plans for this project NOW! If you are reading this, you or your family have tales to tell ... tales that you want on tape. However, we are all busy and we all put things off. You can put off cleaning the gutters or bringing in the patio furniture, but don't put off recording your family's verbal jewels. Life is just too uncertain to risk waiting for something that will mean this much to you and your family.

Preparing for an Oral History Project

So, you've decided you want to record an oral history with some member of your family. How do you prepare for it?

1. Give yourself at least a week to think about what types of stories you want included. Carry a scribble pad with you everywhere, and when you think of an old chestnut, write down a few key words so you can remember it (for example, "when Mom's go-cart hit the cow" or "Papa and the boxing team") Then, the day before you do the recording, weed the list and pick out the ten best stories. Save the others for another day.

2. Line up your equipment well before the day of the recording. If you own the equipment, do a complete check the day before. This includes replacing batteries, if necessary. If you are renting, check the equipment out in the store. The time to find out something is broken or that you don't understand how to run the equipment is not just before you are scheduled to start recording. And take extra audio/video cassettes with you. Grandpa may get on a roll and tell great tales for three hours - how tragic if you don't have enough tape to get them recorded.

3. Don't let your guest write out anything other than a few names or dates to use as memory prompts. Sometimes people feel that they have to "edit" themselves by writing their stories out

and then reading them. That's deadly! If your guest comes prepared with written statements, tactfully ask him or her not to use them. Or, if you think this will cause hurt feelings, let him or her read their piece, and then start with your questions. Eventually, you'll get the relaxed flow of talk you're looking for.

4. And speaking of relaxing, put your guest at ease as quickly as possible once the interview begins. I've found a good way to do this is with a series of easy questions with short answers, working up to longer answers.

Examples of short questions:

When were you born? Where were you born? Did you have any brothers or sisters? What were their names? Your parents' names? Did other relatives live near you?

Examples of longer questions:

What sorts of clothes did you wear when you were a child? What kinds of games did you play or toys did you have? What sorts of chores did you have to do? What was a typical day like for you, from the time you woke up until the time you went to sleep?

5. Try to follow a chronological progression in the oral history—it's much easier on the guest to relate stories that way and much easier on future generations of listeners to understand in that order.■

[4]

CHAPTER II.

AN ACT to authorise the different Superior or County Courts of Law in this State to alter the names of illegitimate persons.

WHEREAS the frequent applications to this General Assembly, have become troublesome, and have a tendency to expose the morals of society, and unnecessarily put the State to considerable expence for public printing, and time of the Legislature. For remedy whereof:

SECTION 1. **BE** it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That from and after the passing of this act, any of the superior or county courts of law in this State, shall have full power and authority to alter the name of any illegitimate person on application of any person wishing to make legitimate any of their off-spring not born in wedlock: *Provided*, said applicant intends to make said illegitimate person heir, or joint heir to his or her estate.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That each applicant shall prefer a petition to the court, setting forth his or her reasons for legitimating said person; and if the court should think the reasons sufficient as stated in the petition, they shall direct the petition to be recorded at length, together with the opinion of said court, that said person made legitimate as aforesaid, have become heir or joint heir of the person petitioning.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the clerks of the superior or county courts, shall receive the sum of two dollars, to be paid by the person applying for the same, as a full compensation for his services.

ROBERT C. FOSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSEPH M'MINN,
Speaker of the Senate.

October 3d, 1805.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACT to alter the names of certain persons therein mentioned.

[5]

WHEREAS John Henderson of Greene County, late petitioned this General Assembly to alter the name of William Miller, (an orphan) to that of William Henderson: And Whereas, it is the request of John Hamilton, of Sumner county, to alter the name of James Snody, to that of James Hamilton.

SECTION 1. **BE** it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That from and after the passing of this act, that the name of William Miller, aforesaid, is hereby altered and changed to that of William Henderson—and that the said William Henderson is hereby adopted the son of the said John Henderson, and shall in all respects whatever, both in law and equity, be upon an equal footing with the legitimate children of the said John Henderson, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages that he, the said William Henderson possibly could be, provided he had been born the legitimate son of the said John Henderson.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, that the name of James Snody, aforesaid, is hereby altered and changed to that of James Hamilton, and that the said James Snody is hereby adopted the son of the said John Hamilton, and shall in all respects whatever, both in law and equity, be upon an equal footing with the legitimate children of the said John Hamilton, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages that he, the said James Hamilton possibly could be, provided he had been born the legitimate son of the said John Hamilton, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

ROBERT C. FOSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSEPH M'MINN,
Speaker of the Senate.

October 3d, 1805.

CHAPTER IV.

AN ACT to appoint Commissioners to settle with persons heretofore appointed Commissioners in the county of Cocke, to contract for the public buildings, and for the regulation of

1805 State Act

From Acts Passed at the First Session of the Sixth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee
(Knoxville: John B. Hood & Co., 1805), pp. 4-5.

Courtesy of The Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS

Second Series¹

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

Supreme Court Records, Box 14,
Middle Tennessee, 1817

**James Beckem & others vs.
James King & others**
(Original Bill Heard in
Davidson County Court)

The bill of complaint of James Beckem, Margaret Beckem, Charles Beckem, Sarah Beckem, John Beckem, devisees of Charles T. Carson, dec'd. by their guardian and next friend Francis Smith against William King, Thomas King and Rachel Mary and Elizabeth King infants under the age of 21 years, heirs at law and devisees of James King, dec'd.

Humbly complaining sheweth to your honors your orators and oratrixes that sometime in the year 1815 or 1816 Charles S. Carson the relative of your orators and oratrixes departed this life in the County of Washington, and State of Virginia, leaving a last will and testament...marked Exhibit A...by which will amongst others this he orders and desires in manner following to wit "I give my nephews and nieces the children of my sister Jane now in being and not those hereafter born all my estate real and personal forever equally to be divided among them...and my wish is that Francis Smith take upon himself the guardianship of my nephews and nieces aforesaid."

Your orators and oratrixes further represent that they are the children and only children of their mother Jane Beckem wife to William Beckem and sister to the testator the said Charles S. Carson...that during the year 1807 and before that time the said Charles

S. Carson was a copartner of the mercantile house of King Carson and King in the town of Nashville and which was constituted of James King and William King both now deceased and of the said Charles S. Carson also now deceased: that in that year Wm. Beckem the father of your complainants being indebted to said firm...proposed to sell to said firm a certain portion of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Nashville lying on College Street...deed hereto annexed, marked B...

...That in the autumn of 1809 said James King died leaving a last will and testament...Exhibit D... "I, James King of Washington Co., State of Virginia being weak in body but of perfect mind and memory...2nd whereas my deceased brother William King by his last will and testament directed that during the lifetime of his wife, she William Trigg and myself should carry on his business in co-partnership both saltworks and merchandising each equal shares and the said Mary King having declined any share or concern in the mercantile business...

I hereby direct that Charles S. Carson my executor in conjunction with the said William Trigg carry on the mercantile business as above directed and that as a compensation to my said executor for so doing he receive one half of the profits which would have fallen to my share, the other half to be divided as hereinafter directed. 3rd I will and bequeath to my wife Sarah King my house and lot in the Town of Nashville now occupied by Alexander Richardson...Lot No. 67, also the following slaves to wit: one negro woman named Hannah, one boy named Samuel and one named Joe in the said Town of Nashville one negro girl named Mary and one boy named Alexander in my possession for and during her natural life...5th that as far as my estate is interested the saltworks be carried on according to an

agreement entered into between Mary King, William Trigg and myself that my part be under the direction of my executor during the life of Mary King, and my portion of the proceeds of the said works be annually during the life of Mary King divided as follows, one third to my wife Sarah one third to Charles S. Carson my executor...and the other third to be equally divided among my three children William Thomas and Rachel Mary Elizabeth...this 21 October 1809. [signed] J. King. "A copy."

[no witnesses on this copy]...

[will of Charles S. Carson] ...2nd my will is that William Beckem the husband of sister Jane take no part of my estate real or personal. 3rd I give my nephews and nieces the children of my sister Jane now in being and not those hereafter born all my estate real and personal forever equally to be divided among them...I appoint Francis Smith, Andrew Russell and Thomas Claiborne of Nashville executors...that Francis Smith take upon himself guardianship of my nephews and nieces aforesaid...this 22nd of February 1814. [signed] Chas. S. Carson

Test.: John G. Ustick, John W. Moore, James Trigg

At a superior court...for Washington County, State of Virginia 24th day of May 1815, the last will and testament of Charles S. Carson, dec'd. was exhibited in court and proved by the oath of John G. Ustick and John W. Moore...

[will of William King]...to my beloved wife Mary the dwelling house on Lot No. 10 in Abingdon, where I now reside...and at my father's decease including those [lands] in his occupancy on the north side of the great road for her natural life; I also will and declare that in case my beloved wife Mary, hath hereafter a children or children by me that the said child or children is and are to be sole heirs of my whole estate real and personal, excepting one third part...hereinafter mentioned. In case of leaving no children, then I leave and bequeath all my real estate, at the death of my wife, to William King, son of my brother James King, on condition of his marrying a

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

daughter of William Trigg and my niece Rachel his wife, lately Rachel Finly, in trust for the oldest son or issue of said marriage. And in case said marriage should not take place, I leave and bequeath said estate to any child, giving preference to age, of said William and Rachel Trigg, that will marry a child of my brother James King, or of sister Elizabeth, wife of John Mitchel and to their issue. And during the lifetime of my wife, it is my intention and request that William Trigg, Jas. King and her, do carry on my business in co-partnership, both saltworks and merchandising, each equal shares...and pay out of the same the following legacies to John Mitchel...at the usual salary as formerly, viz. \$1,000.00 per year, for from two to five years...and additional sum of \$10,000.00 payable five years after my decease, and to each of his children upon coming of age \$1,000.00 more than the general legacy hereafter mentioned. To Conally Finley a like sum of \$10,000.00 payable in five years. To my nieces, Elizabeth Finley and Elizabeth Mitchel, (being called for my grandmother, with whom I was brought up) \$10,000.00 in twelve months after, provided they are then 18 years of age, if not at the age of 18. To each of my other nephews and nieces at the age of 18, that is children of my brother James, sisters Mary and Elizabeth, \$1,000.00 each. To each of the children of my half-brother Sam'l and half-sister Hannah, \$300.00 each as aforesaid... It is my wish and request that my wife, Wm. Trigg and James King, or any two of them that shall concur in carrying on the business...To my father, Thomas King, I leave during his life, the house he now resides in and occupies at Fruithill, together with that part of my land in said tract north of the great road, that he chooses to farm...subject to the direction of my beloved wife Mary. I also leave and bequeath to my father, the sum of \$200.00 per annum during his life, and if accidentally, fire should destroy his Fincastle house and buildings, a further sum of \$220.00 per annum,, while his income from them would cease. I also leave and bequeath

to the Abingdon Academy, the sum of \$10,000.00 payable to the Trustees in the year 1816

[signed] William King.
Abingdon, Virginia, 3rd of March 1806
Test. William D. Neilson, John Doherty.

I hereby appoint William Trigg of Abingdon and James King of Nashville, Executors...3rd March 1806.
[signed] William King.

Supreme Court Records, Box
14A, Middle Tennessee, 1817

Thomas R. Burnett vs. Joel W. Carter and Saybre Burnett
(Original Bill Heard in Smith County Court)

Humbly complaining sheweth ...that your orator Thomas R. Burnett sometime in the year 1815 his father departed this life leaving a will and your orator sole executor, that he afterwards qualified and took upon himself the management of the deceased's estate. That the said Joel W. Carter commenced a suit against your orator as executor aforesaid on a bond given to him by the dec'd. on 13 September 1814 for \$108.00, your orator not knowing that the bond had been paid...confessed a judgment last May...that since the rendition of the said judgment your orator has discovered that at the time and before the commencing the said suit there was existing an unlawful and wicked combination between the said Saybre Burnett and Joel W. Carter who is her grandson and with whom she then and now lives to cheat and defraud your orator out of that proportion of his father's estate which he would be entitled to as his distributee....

Supreme Court Records, Box 14,
Middle Tennessee, 1817

Samuel Williams & wife Polly & others
vs. James Boyd & others
(Original Bill Heard in Montgomery County Court)

Samuel Williams wife and others heirs of Richard Myrick *vs.* James Boyd Phillip Duke and Patsey Duke Exrs. of John Duke, dec'd.

.....and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that on the 28th day of February 1801 said James sold to said Richard 750 acres of land in Montgomery Co. for the sum of \$1,000.00...

...The clerk and master respectfully reports to the court that a bill of ___[?] was filed in said cause by permission of the court on the 12th of February 1830 stating that James Boyd departed this life in 1828 intestate and no person has administered on his estate, leaving the following children heirs at law to wit: John Thomas James Elisha Andrew & Robertson Boyd. Jane intermarried with Timothy Anderson. Rebecca intermarried with Charles Miles, Elizabeth intermarried with James Powell. Supbpoenas...issued against said heirs on 13th of September 1830 and have been executed on all of said heirs except Elisha & James Boyd who reside in the states of Missouri and Kentucky & James Powell and wife. [signed] R. McGavock, Clerk. 29 January 1831.

Supreme Court Records, Box
13A, Middle Tennessee, 1817

John Moore vs. Washington Hardy, heir of Thomas Hardy, dec'd.
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson County Court)

The substance of the complainant's bill being, that sometime in the fall of 1812 the said John Moore entered into partnership with Thomas Hardy of Davidson Co., since deceased, for the purpose of carrying on the waggon-making business in the Town of Nashville....

Supreme Court Records, Box
14A, Middle Tennessee, 1817

David Cummins & others vs.

George Fisher & others
(Original Bill Heard in Williamson
County Court)

Your orators David Cummins and Samuel Cummins of Williamson County, and Henry Cummins of North Carolina represent to your Honor that about the year 1797 their father Samuel Cummins borrowed about \$650.00 from Richard Trotter of Salisbury, N.C., merchant, near which place said Samuel then lived...to secure the payment said Samuel mortgaged or pledged to said Trotter two negro slaves, one named Jesse about 20 years of age, the other Dice about 19 years old and delivered possession of said slaves to him...

Said Samuel in May 1800 died intestate leaving your orators his only children and very little personal property, besides said slaves, and no person ever administered on his estate, your orators David and Samuel being then in Tennessee...

The joint and separate answer of Jane Trotter, administratrix and Moses A. Lock, administrator of Richard Trotter, dec'd, late of Rowan County, N.C. to the Bill of Complaint of David Cummins, Samuel Cummins and Henry Cummins filed in the Fourth Judicial Circuit for the State of Tennessee against the defendants and George Fisher....

Supreme Court Records, Box
14A, Middle Tennessee, 1817

**Stephen Marriager vs. Tandy K.
Witcher and Lacy Witcher**
(Original Bill Heard in Jackson
County Court)

Humbly complaining sheweth that your orator Stephen Marriager, Doctor of Medicine, upon the death of his father-in-law Daniel Witcher, he appointed Tandy K. Witcher and Lacy Witcher, executors of his last will and testatment...In said will the said Daniel Witcher directed 100 acres of land lying on the headwaters of Payton's Creek and on the headwaters of Barron River to be sold....

Supreme Court Records, Box 8,
Middle Tennessee, 1817

**Edward Sanders vs. John
Camp, guardian of heir of
Gwilliam and Jesse Coe and
his wife Celia Coe**
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court)

On 23 August 1817 this cause came on to be heard...and it appearing to the court that some few years ago said complainant hired of defendant John then guardian to the said heir of Gwilliam a certain negro man named Abraham for one year...that said negro became diseased [and] went to the house of Mrs. Hope where he had a wife and there remained being unable during the remainder of said term or until his death to perform any services....

Supreme Court Records, Box
30A, Middle Tennessee, 1816

**Brice M. Garner vs.
Thomas Shute & others**
(Original Bill Heard in Lincoln
County Circuit Court)

The bill of complaint of Brice M. Garner against Thomas Shute Howell Tatum Robert Hewett and Caleb Hewett complaining your orator Brice M. Garner sheweth unto your Honor that a certain Thomas Person of the State of North Carolina some years since died intestate possessed in his own right of a land warrant of \$156 issued to Sucky Enlow for 1280 acres which warrant came after his death to the possession of a certain William P. Little, who was one of the heirs of the said Person and received said warrant as part of his inheritance in the distribution of the estate of the said Thomas Person....

...William E. Watkins, Hazael Hewett, Robert Hewett, Thomas Shute and Oliver B. Hayes, all of County of Davidson and State of Tennessee are bound to Brice M. Garner in the penal sum of \$500.00..this 29 March 1821, the condition of the above

obligation is such that whereas the above-named Thomas Shute, Robert Hewett and the heirs of Caleb Hewett have obtained an appeal...[signed by] W. E. Watkins, Hazael Hewett for himself and the other co-heirs of Caleb Hewett, dec'd., Robert Hewett, Thos. Shute by J. Campbell, Atto., O. B. Hayes, by J. Campbell, Atto....

Supreme Court Records, Box 13,
Middle Tennessee, 1816

**Anderson Long &
Abraham Reese vs.
Elizabeth Kittrell & others**
(Original Bill Heard in
Montgomery County Court)

Your orators Anderson Long and Abraham Reese, Senior, humbly complaining shew that in the year 1810 they instituted their Bill in Equity in the Muhlenberg Circuit Court in the State of Kentucky against John Fairman...that during the pendency of said suit said Fairman died, having made his last will and testament and thereby devised all his estate to Isaac Kiteral against whom said suit was revived. Your orators shew further that said Isaac Kitteral died before any final decree was entered in said cause, leaving Elizabeth Kitterall his personal representative against whom a final decree was entered in said cause at the September term of said court in the year 1816...

Your orators state that there is no property in the State of Kentucky out of which said decree can be satisfied. Your orators also state that said Elizabeth Kittrell has removed into parts unknown nor do they know how to recover said demand from her in person. They state that John Fairman in his lifetime owned 640 acres of land in Wilson County, which since the death of said Isaac Kittrell has been sold by Marry Kittrell, Elizabeth Kittrell, James Agee and Lucy his wife, Iredell Kittrell Juliett Kittrell and Harriet Kittrell to Benjamin T. Motley and Jehu Ferrington...

[will of John Fairman]: ...of Montgomery County, and State of Ten-

nessee being of a low state of health and in good memory...I give to Isaac Kittrel after all my just debts is paid all my real and personal estate. Now I do constitute and appoint my trust friends Joseph Price Robert Dukes and Elizabeth Kittrel [executors] ...this 18th November 1809. [signed] John Fairman. Test.: George Trotter, Robert Duke, Joseph Price.

Proven 12 September 1814.

[power of attorney]: ...we Abraham Rees and Anderson Long of the county of Warren and State of Kentucky do nominate constitute and appoint our friend Robert Rees of the same county our true and lawful attorney...to ask demand sue for and receive of the heir or heirs of John Fairman, dec'd. or his heirs, late of the County of Montgomery, State of Tennessee, the full and entire amount of a decree in our favor pronounced in the Muhlenberg Circuit Court in the afsd. State of Kentucky against Elizabeth Kittrell heir at law of Isaac Kittrell, dec'd. who was heir at law of John Fairman, dec'd...this 26 November 1816.... [signed] Abraham Rees, Anderson [x] Long.

Supreme Court Records, Box
26A, Middle Tennessee, 1816

**Ebenezer Best vs.
Mathew Moss and others**
(Original Bill Heard in Jackson
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Ebenezer Best complainant against Mathew Moss Sampson Williams Edward Hogan and George White and _____ [blank] Mires in right of his wife administrators of James Cook, dec'd. defendants.

...sheweth your orator Ebenezer Best planter that some time in September 1810 a certain Mathew Moss came to the house of your orator and produced to him a letter of attorney from James Cook Anthony Hogan Edward Hogan and Sampson Williams.

...
...that James Cook on the
_____ [blank] day of _____ [blank] 181_

[blank] departed this life and a certain George White and Polley Cook took out letters of administration upon the estate of the said James Cook and the said Polley Cook has not long since intermarried with a certain _____ [blank] Mires...and on the _____ [blank] day of _____ 181_ [blank] the said Anthony Hogan departed this life and the said Anthony by his last will and testament left the said Edward Hogan executor....

Supreme Court Records, Box
12A, Middle Tennessee, 1815

**William Woodfork vs.
John Gray Blount & others**
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court?)

The bill of Revivor of William Woodfork complainant, against John Gray Blount and others defendants, humbly complaining sheweth...your orator William Woodfork that heretofore he filed his bill of complainat in the late Superior Court for the District of Mero, which now depends in this court, touching certain lands then lying in the County of Smith, against John Gray Blount, Edward Harris, Charles Smallwood, Graftin Ireland and Nathaniel Williams, which land the said bill stated did belong to the said Nathaniel and was by him sold...to Graftin Ireland; that the grant issued on the 14th of March, 1786 to the said Nathaniel and his heirs, after the said sale to the said Graftin for 2560 acres, which grant is numbered with the number 44; that Graftin sold to your orator...1024 acres, part of the same, and that Nathaniel Williams, heir at law of the said Nathaniel first above mentioned, on the 5th of March 1799, conveyed all the said lands so granted to the said Blount and Harris and their heirs, pursuant to an agreement made with the said Charles Smallwood as the agent of the said Blount and Harris; and that all of them had notice of the claim of said Ireland. To this bill all the defendants answered except the said Nathaniel Williams last named,

who having died, Samuel Nixon, his administrator, by an amended bill was made party to said cause....The cause was set down to be heard and afterwards the said Edward Harris died, leaving the following persons his heirs at law, to wit: William Harris, his brother, of the County of Wilson in this state; James Harris, his brother of the county of _____ [blank] in this state, his sister Margaret Roseborough, of the county of _____ [blank] in this state, Samuel Harris, Eli Harris, Abner Harris, Robert Sloan, Martha Sloan, James M. Collum, Mary McCollum [sic], Thomas Stepherson, Lydia Stepherson, Andrew Province, Rebecca Province, Robert McCord, Permetia [sic] McCord, Samuel P. Harris....

Supreme Court Records, Box 5,
Middle Tennessee, 1815

**John Cockrill vs. Thomas
Armstrong and others**
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court)

The answer of Alexander McCall in behalf of himself and his wife to the bill of complaint in said court of John Cockrill complainant against Thomas Armstrong, John B. Armstrong, Joseph W. Armstrong, William Hughett and his wife and Alexander McCall and his wife, John McNairy and Polly his wife Mary Doherty, Mary W. Burke, William Bond and Francis his wife, David Yarborough and Helen his wife, John Childress and his wife Elisabeth, Washington L. Hannum and Patsey his wife, Sterling C. Robertson Eldridge Robertson and Sally Robertson, William Polk Charles Polk Alfred M Carter, William B. Carter, George W. Carter, George Doffold [?] and Sarah his wife, Elisa Carter, Mary Carter and Elizabeth Carter (widow) and William Cocke defendants and also to the amendment to the said bill of complaint of the said John Cockrell....

(To be Continued)

THE JOURNAL

Members of the Society are encouraged to submit *unpublished* primary source material of Middle Tennessee genealogical and historical importance to be considered for inclusion in the *Journal*. The data can be in the form of county records, cemetery accounts, Bible records, journals/diaries, "how-to" articles of broad interest, or historical facts. Family histories that are well documented and pertain to the Middle Tennessee area will also be considered. Photographs, drawings, maps, and other illustrations can accompany the article and are encouraged. Complete and specific sources in the proper form should be used in the submitted material. *Material should be limited to a published length of approximately five typeset pages.*

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 Generic DOS ASCII [.TXT], WordPerfect 5.1 or 6.0, or MSWord word processing format and enclose the disk, along with a printed 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.

Journal articles are to be sent directly to the Journal Editor at the address given under Journal Submissions on this page. The right to edit material for presentation, grammar, and form is reserved by the editorial staff, and all material submitted becomes the property of the Society.

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contributors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Society or the editorial staff.

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Send to Dorothy Williams Potter, Editor, 200 Sheffield Place, Nashville, TN 37215-3235. *It is important that the instructions contained on this page are read prior to submitting an article.*

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Queries will be included in order of receipt as space permits. *Address:* Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society Queries, P. O. Box 190625, Nashville, TN 37219-0625. Be sure your name and complete address are shown on the query sheet. Capitalize, underline or highlight all surnames.

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Use computer for genealogical purposes? yes ☐ no ☐ Software used _____

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All current yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, and six issues of the *MTGS Newsletter*. Dues are \$20.00 per membership year, beginning on June 1. If joining at any other time of the year, dues are \$20.00 *plus* \$3.00 for mailing of back issues of the *Journal* for the current membership year. Applications or renewals received after March 15 of the current fiscal year will be accepted for the next fiscal year beginning on June 1. Make check or money order payable to Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society (MTGS).



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