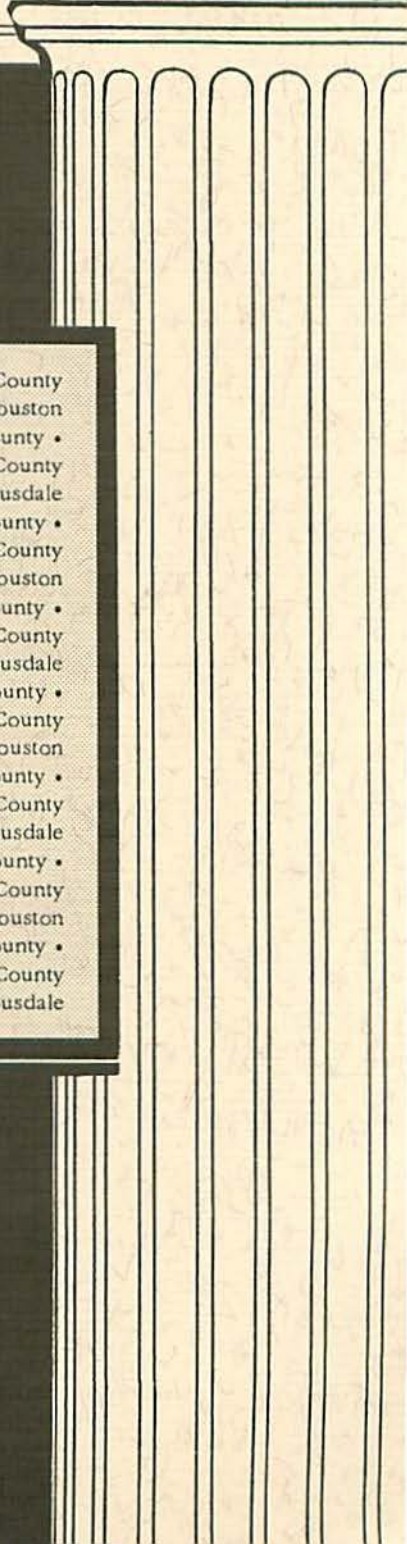


Volume XIII, Number 2



**Middle
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Warren
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White
Williamson
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MARK YOUR CALENDAR

All meetings

(unless otherwise noted)

1:00 P.M., General Meeting

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

[See Newsletter for particulars]

Auditorium

Ben West Library
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at Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee



MTGS Fall Seminar

November 20, 1999

All-day meeting

Donelson Fellowship Church,
McGavock Pike, Donelson
-Three Tracks-

Beginning Genealogy

Advanced

Enrichment

[See Newsletter for particulars]



Year 2000

January 15, 2000
"Show and Tell"



March 18, 2000



May 20, 2000



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 2, Fall 1999

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FROM THE EDITOR. . .

The Year 2000 Will Be:

1997 according to Christ's actual birth circa 4 B.C.

2753 according to the old Roman calendar

2749 according to the ancient Babylonian calendar

6236 according to the first Egyptian calendar

5760 according to the Jewish calendar

1420 according to the Moslem calendar

1378 according to the Persian calendar

1716 according to the Coptic calendar

2544 according to the Buddhist calendar

5119 in the current Maya great cycle

208 according to the calendar of the French
Revolution

the year of the DRAGON according to the Chinese
calendar¹

Happy New Year!

— Dorothy Williams Potter

1. David Ewing Duncan, *Calendar, Humanity's Epic Struggle to Determine a True and Accurate Year* (New York: Avon Books, Inc., 1998), vii. Used with permission.

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An Introduction to Taxation for Genealogists

By Shirley Wilson, C.G.

EVERYONE HAS HEARD THE OLD CLICHÉ that nothing is certain but death and taxes. It should then follow that complete records on deaths and taxation are readily available. While that is not the case, it is possible to locate and utilize tax records. Once researchers realize how helpful they can be, the importance of learning how to locate and interpret them will also be seen. This article will attempt to demonstrate that importance and present a list of suggestions for locating them.

Nothing may be found to document the departure of your ancestor from this world -

- if the family Bible did not survive
- if he died before death certificates were kept
- if no one cared enough or could afford a tombstone
- if there was no newspaper to publish the obituary notice
- and particularly if they were poor (or is the proper term now economically deprived?) and owned no land.

This is particularly true in the early pioneer years in most any geographic area when official records were sparse, especially if the people were living on the frontier. Tax lists may be the only record where you can find your ancestor and pinpoint his year of death. It may also be the only record that enables you to prove which one of three men in the county named John Brown is your ancestor and whether or not James Brown was his son.

There are several reasons why tax lists have proved to be so valuable. One is that it is not possible to live very long in one place without paying taxes. Another is that tax lists were yearly records and often survived at the state level even when the courthouse burned at the local level.

The issue of taxation is complex and rooted in law. There are city, county, state and federal taxes among others. The state constitution determined what type of taxes were legal within the state. The state legislators enacted laws regarding taxation and empowered coun-

ties and other governmental entities with the right to lay certain taxes.

The tax laws in each state are vastly different. Even within the state, they may vary considerably from year to year depending on the whim of the state legislature. It is not possible to overemphasize the need to read the laws governing taxation for the state of interest. It is the best possible way to understand the finer points of taxation and tax lists and to correctly interpret them.

In the past tax lists were infrequently published. This may be due to the difficulty and tedious nature of transcribing them, the huge potential for error in transcription and the need to consult the state law yearly in order to properly interpret them.

Tax Terminology

Ad valorem tax - imposed according to value on real estate or personal property

Direct tax - one that is imposed directly on property according to value

Indirect tax - one that is levied on some right or privilege

Poll tax (also known as capitation or head taxes) - a tax levied on persons

Quit rent - an annual fee paid to owner for right to live on and farm the land

Tithe - an amount paid by a person to the church or government, frequently 1/10

Tither - one who gathers the tithes

Toller - tax collector

Some Basics On Tax Lists

American tax lists of major genealogical value can be divided into two basic types: taxes on persons and taxes on property. Taxes on persons are called capitation taxes—or more commonly—poll taxes. Property taxes are divided into real property (land) and personal property. Personal property can include but is not limited to horses, cows, clocks, wheeled carriages, dogs, stud horses, fireplaces, cash, ordinary licenses, slaves, and billiard tables.

Combinations of various types of taxes can be found on surviving tax lists. Even the type of tax lists varies considerably. There are lists of persons subject to taxation for various reasons (usually containing names but no amounts due or paid), lists of taxes due (with names and amounts due for various items but no amount paid)

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Editor's Note: If you find this article interesting, plan to attend Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society's November 1999 seminar when Shirley will expand on this topic in a lecture presentation.

Persons Listed	Land	Amount	W	TL	BO
Jacob Seena		Gal.	1	1	
A.B. Shelby	5 1/2	Gal.	1	2	5
Ashley Mahan		Gal.	1		
John Shepherd		Gal.	1	2	1
Thomas Seena	4 1/2	Gal.	1		2
John Shelby	13 1/2		1	2	8
Daniel Shelby	15 1/2	Sundry lands within line			
	687 1/2	When formerly land			
	666	in 2 tracts on Bl & Ws Cr.			
	650	2 tracts Drakes Cr.			
	450	with stone camp			
	340	Camp bent			
	320	on the ridge		8	23
Robert Stut	370	B 6			1
George Stut			1		1
William Smith			1		3
Hubbard Sanders	295				12
Lep. Shum Guad.					
John Hunt of Seena					
W. D. D. C. C. C.	260	Camp fork Dr. Cr.			
John Shannon	550	anewtons & Drakes Cr.			

Figure 1 - 1816 Tax List of Sumner County, Tennessee (detail)

lists of taxes paid (showing names and amounts due and paid) and lists of delinquent taxes due (showing names and amounts due and occasionally whether or not collectable). These can be particularly helpful, since they sometimes include references as to why the tax won't be paid. Much of the basic information used below to explain the use of Tennessee's tax lists can be applied to other states as well.

Tennessee's Early Tax Lists

Early taxation in Tennessee is based on North Carolina law. In 1777 a North Carolina law established a basic format for collecting taxes that was used in Tennessee. The court was required to divide the county into districts. These were called Captains' Companies until 1836 when they were thereafter referred to as Civil Districts. Unless there was a boundary change in the county, these lists normally stayed the same from year to year. The tax listing for an individual was on one list that included both real estate and personal property. Listed were the name of the land owner, the acres of land owned, sometimes the situation (the creek or area where the land was located), free polls, town lots,

black polls, stud horses, and pleasure carriages. There was usually a separate column for white poll tax listings, but in some years the white and black polls were combined. White men listed as a poll were usually aged 21 to 50 years but this varied yearly according to state law. Even men who owned no land still paid a poll tax if they were taxable under the law for that year.

Slaves were taxed as black polls under the entry for the white slave holder, prior to 1862. Males, females and children over the age of 12 were taxed, but this too was subject to annual change by state law.

If you find your ancestor listed with land but without a poll tax, several possibilities exist.

- The lack of a poll tax may be an error.
- He may be a non resident land owner.
- He may be old enough to be exempt from the tax (age varies according to state law).
- He may be exempt for other reasons. For example, clergymen, constables, idiots and the indigent were periodically exempt.

An excellent article on Tennessee's poll tax laws was written by Ann Alley. It cites the law and explains the specific changes in poll tax laws over the years. It emphasizes the need to be aware of the law on a yearly

basis in order to reach correct conclusions. It addresses exemptions from the poll tax and other issues that have not been repeated in this article. It should be required reading for anyone using Tennessee's tax lists. The article was published in this Journal and is referenced in the bibliography.

If your ancestor owned several tracts of land, the specific tract where he lived will sometimes be identified in the tax lists. His poll tax mark should be next to the particular tract where he lived. In the 1816 Sumner County tax list in *Figure 1*, it can be determined that David Shelby was then living on 1571 acres identified as "sundry tracts where I live." He also owned several other tracts of land, one of which was identified as "where I formerly lived."

Most of the tax lists are alphabetically arranged by surname, but very few are in strict order and given names are rarely alphabetized. Several family groupings are likely to be found on a tax list, permitting family relationships to be determined. In that same 1816 tax listing from Sumner County, two separate groups of Shelby men can be seen [See *Figure 1*]. Sepa-

100 acres of land. John Turner at the top of the list owned 120 acres of land while another John Turner listed toward the bottom owned 184 acres on B. C. (Bledsoe's Creek). Notice how helpful the creek designations are on this particular list. E. F. B. C. is the East Fork of Bledsoe's Creek.

Tax collectors make a point of differentiating between individuals with the same name, because the duplication of names was confusing even to them. In the tax lists in *Figure 3*, there were several men named William Thomas who were identified by various methods. One William Thomas was listed as "son of Widdow," another as William Thomas "Strawberry" and still another as "Capt." William Thomas. If it can be determined that "your" William Thomas was William Thomas "Strawberry," he can usually be traced successfully through the tax records year after year.

The use of Sr. and Jr. is frequent. As most researchers now know, this only proves that Senior is older and/or more important than Junior. It does not imply that Senior is the father of Junior. Please refer to the bibliography for a 1993 article in this Journal that provides details on the usage of these terms.

A tax listing may infrequently identify a resident as "gone to Kentucky" or "moved to Wilson County." Occasionally, the whereabouts of one of those non-resident land owners can be determined from the tax listing. This occurred in a 1796 Sumner County tax listing for Tilman Dixon wherein Dixon made oath in Caswell County, North Carolina, that the tax listing was an accurate account of his lands in Sumner County, Tennessee [See *Figure 4*].

The acreage will change from year to year and doesn't always coincide precisely with the deeds and land grants. No one wants to pay more taxes than necessary, so some folks tend to downsize their landholdings. In the case of land grants, the grantees were often living on the land long before it was officially granted to them.

Women and Taxation

White women paid no poll tax. Although slave holders paid poll taxes on female slaves and their older children, they were not listed by name. White women who owned land or personal property were taxed. While a widow might occasionally appear on a poll tax listed

Adam Turney		
→ John Taylor	55	
Cornelius Turney		
→ John Turner	120	
John Tucker	200	W. Fork Creek
Jacobus Fally		
Quinn Fally	125	
Robert Taylor	210	
Jacob Fally	162	B.C.
Benjamin Taylor	268	B.C.
Quinn Fally Jr.		
Edmond Taylor	300	
Peter Fally	167	E.F.B.C.
Will Thomas	60	B.C.
John & Thompson		
Goldsmith Thompson	310	E.F.B.C.
→ John M. Taylor	180	
→ John Turner	184	B.C.
John Thompson	290	E.F.B.C.

Figure 2 - Sumner County, Tennessee, Tax List (detail)

rating two men by the same name is not difficult to do, if their landholdings or the creek on which they lived are known.

Compare the tax listing for several men in Sumner County in *Figure 2*. At the top of the list John Taylor is listed with 55 acres of land but down below another John Taylor is listed with the middle initial of M. and

as the head of the household, she would not be listed with a poll tax unless she had someone living with her (such as a son) who was subject to the poll tax.

Thomas Jonathan	2	1	1
Thomas William, son of Mission	1	1	1
Thosnton Greasley	3	1	1
Thomas Jonathan	2	1	1
Thomas William, Shawhug	1	1	1
Terry Bacon	2	1	1
Thosdell William & Co	1	1	1
Thomas William Capt	2	7	1
Thomas Age	1	1	1

Figure 3 - Tax Composite Demonstrating Name Designations

Normally, a widow was listed for a very short period of time, sometimes just one year although she may have continued to live in the county for many years after the death of her husband. Usually, an older son quickly assumed a position as the head of the household and became the taxpayer.

time period when records are sparse. The head of the household was identified by name. Other adult males in the household who were tithable were often identified by name. Frequently, the slaves in the household were also named since their owner had to pay a tax on them. This is an important and rare instance of a record that provides the given names of slaves during the Colonial period.

In Figure 5 the slaves in Abram Barnes Quarter are shown by name following the N. The number to the direct right at the end of the household is the total tithables in the household, both slaves and whites. The parallel slash mark to the left of the names was used to separate the various households.

Post Revolutionary Period

Virginia has a very complete and thorough set of tax records that are easy to use. This is good news for most Tennesseans because many have Virginia ancestors. In 1782 the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a major revision of their tax laws, providing for statewide enumeration on the county level of land and certain personal property. This resulted in the creation of two separate tax lists in each county in Virginia, one for real estate and

Taxation in Virginia

Colonial Period

Quit rents are defined in Black's law dictionary as a rent paid by the tenant of the freehold by which he goes quit and free. Thus, technically the payee was only a leaseholder, but in fact he was buying tenure in the land and could convey it. In some colonies this was a token payment while in others it generated needed revenue. It was one shilling for every 50 acres in Colonial Virginia (in money or tobacco).

The 1704 Quit Rents of Virginia have been published and provide the name, county and acres for individuals in 1704 in all extant Virginia counties except for Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Stafford and Westmoreland.

A tithable was a person subject to taxation. Surviving tithable lists are usually intermittent, but they are extremely helpful since they come from a

List of Tilman Dixon's Taxable property in Sumner County State of Tennessee for 1796

3840 Acres on Duck Creek & Cumberland River	
640 Acres on the fork of Cumberland River	
457 Acres - Ditto	
640 Acres Do on Spencer Creek	
640 Acres Do on Housen Creek	
533 Acres Do on Cumberland River	
640 Acres on Lick Creek	7390

Caswell County of Tilman Dixon before me a Justice of the Peace for said County and made public Acknowledgment his Taxable property in Sumner County
April 2, 1796
J. Dixon

Figure 4 - Sumner County Tax Listing for Tilman Dixon, 1796

Robt. Stephens, & George — 3
Manassah Lyles — — — 1
William Sudart
Laurence Sudart Wm Sudart Junr. — 3
Francis Summers —
William Lane.
N. Robt, Jack, Victorius, Dinah — 6
Wm Abram Barnes Quarter
John Jenkins Junr. Co. — 2
N. Dick, Rodem, Lamb,
Lamb, Luffey, Alex, Trup, Keef. — 9

Figure 5 - 1761 Tithable List from Loudoun County, Virginia

another for personal property including slave and free polls.

The Library of Virginia has developed two pamphlets, one on personal property taxes and another on land taxes, that address the specifics of using these records. They are cited in the bibliography and provide critical information on the use of the records.

Real Estate Tax Lists

Virginia's real estate or land tax lists date from 1782 (or whenever the county was formed) until the present time!! Four copies were required in "fair" alphabetical order by law. Only two years, 1808 and 1864, are missing from this tax collection because of acts of the General Assembly. There are a few counties where other years are missing, but not many. Although the lists are not in neighborhood format, the "fair" alphabetical order permits relationships to be determined because family groups can still be discerned. A few of the early lists are not alphabetized, thus preserving that neighborhood format.

Taxes were assessed between March and April of each year and were payable by the end of December. Sometimes the lists were divided into two or more sections. When that happened the lists were identified as "upper" and "lower" or 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalion, or some other designation such as A, B. and C. It's important to search each year and to note the list on which

your people appeared. The lists are geographical in nature. Persons on List A will be on that same list in subsequent years, unless they move. Information includes names of owners of town lots or land, quantity of land, value of land and amount of tax owed. Each tract or lot was to be entered separately.

Over the years, the general assembly made periodic changes in the law. In 1786 the law required that changes in land ownership during the previous year were to be shown. These were called alterations and they list the grantor and grantee in the sale of a tract of land. This is an excellent source of information that provides records of the conveyance of land even in counties where the deeds did not survive. If you find no alterations or deeds of sale but all of your people suddenly disappear from the tax lists one year, check for the formation of adjacent counties into which their land may have fallen.

By the year 1810, pounds, shillings and pence had been replaced by dollars and cents. In 1814 a brief description of the land was included and the distance and the direction from the courthouse was shown. In 1820 the category of "Sum Added to Land on Account of Buildings" was listed and can help date a home or building. In 1891 land owned by African Americans began being listed separately within each district and continued that way until the 1950s. Modern land tax records list the post office address of owners and references to parcel maps and deed book and page numbers.

Personal Property Tax Lists

Virginia's personal property tax Lists vary considerably over the years in format and context. Someone is always finding new items to tax and the only way to know what was being taxed in a given year or who had to pay is to read the state law. Early lists included the name of the person chargeable with the tax, the names of white male tithables over 21, the numbers of white male tithables between 16 and 21, the number of slaves above 16 and below 16 and various types of animals such as cows and horses.

African Americans

The poll tax was simply a head or capitation tax. The term, as used here, had nothing to do with whether or not the individual voted, although the poll tax was used during certain periods of history as a method of disenfranchising African Americans. Prior to emancipation, the numbers of black polls paid by the slave holder included males, females and children over a certain age, sometimes listed in age and/or sex groupings and sometimes grouped together. Free Negroes

were listed by name, often with the designation FN.

With the abolition of slavery, African American males 21 and above were subject to taxation and were listed by name beginning in 1866. These listings are an important collection for African Americans from Virginia, because it was the first place where they were systematically listed in public records by both given name and surname prior to the 1870 census. In Virginia after 1890 and until 1965, they were listed in a separate part of the Virginia tax books. [See also the Colonial Period in this article in regard to African Americans].

Monitoring a Family in the Tax Lists

By extracting both the personal property and the real estate tax lists over a period of years, the rise and decline of a family can be monitored. Normally, the first sign of a family entering a new Virginia county will be the appearance on the tax lists of an individual paying a poll tax. For example, John Doe would first be listed with only a poll tax and perhaps a horse. After a few years, John may purchase a small amount of land and thus appear on both the personal property and the real estate lists. He may also add a couple of horses to his material possessions.

Assuming John Doe remains in the county, his tax lists may reflect the purchase of additional tracts of land. Let us assume that he eventually acquires 685 acres. One year he will be taxed on an extra white poll in his household, indicating that a son has reached the age of taxation. This tax entry might be the same for two or three years and then the poll in John Doe's household will disappear at the same time that William Doe appears on the tax list for the first time paying a poll tax. If he is listed next to John Doe with his 685 acres, it is reasonable to assume that a son has been identified. As the years pass and John Doe grows older, he will begin divesting himself of his land until he is down to perhaps 50 acres. More sons will appear paying a poll tax and later acquiring land. Occasionally it is possible to identify a tract of land where the tax was paid by the father one year and by the son the next year. When John Doe's son John comes of age and begins creating legal records of his own, John Doe will become John Doe Sr. However, this can also happen when John Doe's nephew John comes of age so be careful of making judgments based on this information. Finally, the John Doe Sr. estate—50 acres—will be taxed and perhaps the next year, Elizabeth Doe widow estate 50 acres.

There are of course many variations to this hypothetical outline of events, but what is important is that the rise and decline of the John Doe family can be documented in the tax records.

Availability Of Virginia Tax Lists

Both the real estate and the personal property tax lists are available at the Library of Virginia in Richmond. Surviving records from 1782 to 1850 are on microfilm and the reels can be borrowed or purchased from the Library of Virginia. A professional researcher can also be hired to search them. A list that shows the microfilm reel numbers and dates covered for each county is available from the Library of Virginia upon request. The LDS (Mormon) library in Salt Lake City has recently been acquiring the microfilmed personal property tax lists for most Virginia counties and they can be ordered through your local LDS stake library. At this time the library has very few of the microfilmed real estate tax lists.

Taxation in Other States

Kentucky has excellent tax records. Although patterned after Virginia, Kentucky's tax lists are similar to those found in Tennessee in that all of the information for both real estate and personal property for an individual is usually on one list. The early lists frequently include the name of the person to whom the land was originally granted or the person who entered the tract of land.

Massachusetts would probably win the prize for the largest number of items taxed. In 1761 there were 27 different categories and even more divisions within those categories.

Connecticut has inheritance tax records from 1915 to 1926 that are alphabetical and give the name of the estate, residence, date of death, whether testate or intestate and the value of the estate.

North and South Carolina have comparatively few tax lists and they are inconsistent as to year and availability.

Pennsylvania has detailed tax lists that begin in the colonial time period.

Mississippi has both personal property and real estate tax lists. Some are in Jackson at the state library. Some are microfilmed while others remain in the county courthouses.

West Virginia was given the records for those counties that were a part of Virginia but are now a part of West Virginia by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1892.

Locating County Tax Lists

Unfortunately, in Tennessee as in many other states, tax records have not been systematically preserved as they were in Virginia. Finding tax records is

often a real challenge and there is no consistency from state to state as to where and how to look for surviving records. It is wise to keep in mind that not all states protect old tax records by law. While visitors cannot and should not be denied access to open records, being overly insistent in demanding immediate access to tax records could result in the destruction of the records if they are not protected by law.

Listed below are some possible sources that may prove helpful in locating old tax records.

1. The tax assessor's office in the county courthouse is a possible but unlikely source. Old does not have the same meaning to a tax assessor as it does to a genealogist.
2. The basement and storage areas of the courthouse may house this rarely used source of information. Ask the janitor who knows all the hiding places.
3. Examine the county court minute books for the occasional list that can be found within the county court minutes.
4. Local libraries are an excellent source for published tax records.
5. The publications of historical and genealogical societies often contain tax lists from various sources.
6. The state library and/or archives is a likely source for old tax records as well as published records.
7. Tax records may be hidden under such categories as Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptrollers records, etc. Check to see if there are records under the office that created them.
8. The Internet is an excellent tool for locating obscure published tax books. Many libraries have on-line catalogues that can be searched. Some tax records can be found among the county records on-line through US and TNGENWEB projects <http://www.tngenweb.usit.com/>
9. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has books and microfilmed records for various counties, states and time periods. Check the LDS card catalogue under the state and county of interest using the topic taxation.

Conclusion

This article has dealt with the general concept of taxation, but it barely touched on the material available on this infrequently utilized source. Use the bibliography with this article and be cautious about drawing conclusions from the tax lists without consulting the law. By combining tax records with land records and census records, many genealogical problems can be

solved. The excitement of using tax records, admittedly a dull topic, to develop a picture of your family's history is yours to discover.

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Note: The best possible source of information for tax lists is the state law during the time period of interest.

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William Stevens of Johnston County, North Carolina, to niece and nephew **Belinda Stevens** and **William Stevens** of Williamson County, Tennessee (minors), for love and affection, 4 negroes... 10 July 1802. *Johnston County, North Carolina, Deed Book B-2*, p. 121.

James Trousdale of Orange County, North Carolina, sold property to **John Trousdale** of Smith County, Tennessee, 11 September 1807. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 13*, p. 254.

Thomas Vaughan of Fayette County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **Sterling F. Vaughan** of Person County, North Carolina, to sell land in Caswell County, North Carolina, 14 April 1834. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book CC*, p. 287.

Abraham Starkey of Montgomery County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **Thomas Starkey** of Caswell County, North Carolina, 5 August 1836, to receive legacy from the estate of **Jonathan Starkey**, dec'd. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book DD*, p. 158.

John Ellis, a Private in the Continental Line, received North Carolina Grant #2440 for 640 acres in County of Davidson on waters of West **Hawpeth** joining **Memicum Hunt**, granted to **George Alexander**... 31 Dec. 1793. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 1*, p. 124.

Thomas Stark of Sumner County, Tennessee, to **Hardy Hurdle** of Orange County, North Carolina, land deeded to **John Stark** in 1799, 1 September 1813. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 280.

Mary Strocklen of Smith County, Tennessee, sold to **Marmaduke Stricklen** of Halifax County, North Carolina, land in Halifax County, North Carolina, 4 Feb. 1815. Proved 24 March 1817. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 46.

John Nelson and **Barzillai Nelson** of Giles County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **Alexander B. Morton** of Williamson County, Ten-

nessee, to receive money in Caswell County, North Carolina, from the estate of father-in-law **William Cantrill**, dec'd, of Caswell County, North Carolina, 6 April 1837. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book DD*, p. 311. [See also Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book FF, p. 891.]

John Thompson and **William Thompson** of Orange County, North Carolina, **Nicholas Thompson** of Caswell County, North Carolina, and **James Thompson** of Williamson County, Tennessee, to **Thomas Thompson**, **Laurence Thompson**, and **Joseph Thompson** of Davidson County, Tennessee,...land in Orange County, North Carolina, 13 September 1811. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 12.

Martha Rascow, formerly Martha Pleasant, of White County, Tennessee, power of attorney to husband, **John Rascow**, 13 Aug. 1839, to demand from **James Pleasant**, administrator of the estate of her father **William Pleasant**, dec'd, of Caswell County, North Carolina. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book EE*, p. 317.

Richard Carney of Montgomery County, Tennessee, sold to **Elias Foort** of Halifax County, North Carolina, land in Halifax County, North Carolina, which fell to **Richard Carney** in a division of his brother **Stephen W. Carney's** land. 12 May 1817, recorded May Court 1817. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 64.

Ephraim Farr and **James Farr** of Sumner County, Territory South of the Ohio River, to **David McKindley**, 300 acres on the north side of the Catawba River left to said **Ephraim** and **James Farr** by will of **Ephraim Farr**, deceased... 4 Nov. 1794. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 1*, p. 143.

John Rice of Davidson County, Tennessee, gave bond to **Roberson Mumford** of Orange County, North Carolina, 1 Sept. 1789. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 421.

Benjamin Bryan of Jefferson County, Georgia, to **William Sasser** (County & state not given),

land in Middle District on Duck River on Waters of Caney Spring Creek and Spring Creek...2 March 1803. *Johnston County, North Carolina, Deed Book B-2*, p. 175.

Mary Guill of Wilson County, Tennessee, to **Lemuel Wright** of same county and state, power of attorney to demand from **James E. Williamson**, executor of the estate of **George Shelton**, dec'd., the legacy bequeathed by Shelton to children of **Henry Rice's wife, Margaret**, formerly **Margaret Shelton**, a sister of **George Shelton**, October 1840. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book FF*, p. 47.

Elijah Kirkman of Bedford County, Tennessee, to **Michael Shofner** of Orange County, North Carolina...part of the land in Orange County, North Carolina, belonging to **Peter Smith**, lately deceased..., 22 March 1813. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 460-461.

Robert J. Browning of Lincoln County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **John C. Smith** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to receive his portion of estate of mother, **Frances Browning**, 7 August 1854. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book II*, p. 81.

George Goodwin of Tennessee [no county given] to **Joshua Gamblin** of Hopkins County, Kentucky, a tract of land in Hopkins County...18 Dec. 1813. *Hopkins County, Kentucky, Deed Book 1*, p. 227.

James Ray of Williamson County, Tennessee, sold to **Robert R. Reade**, also of Williamson County, Tennessee, 320 acres of land in Orange County, North Carolina, 27 Nov. 1811. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, pp. 520-521.

Priscilla Burton and husband, **Noel Burton**, of Robertson County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **James Garner** of Caswell County, North Carolina, 21 March 1860, to receive from **Allen Gunn**, admr. of estate of **Allen Gunn**, deceased. **Priscilla Burton** was a full sister of **Allen Gunn** [which one?]. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book JJ*, p. 5.

North Carolina Grant #2225 to **Samuel Hay**, a Private in the Continental Line was assigned to **George Alexander** by the heirs of **Samuel Hay**, consisting of a tract of 640 acres in Sumner County on the south side of the Cumber-

land River on Swift Big Creek below the mouth of Obeds River...20 May 1793. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 1*, p. 128.

Deborah Elliott and **Ellender Elliott** of Rutherford County, Tennessee, by their attorney **John Crawford** of Orange County, North Carolina, and **John Crawford** as guardian to **Jane, James, William, John, Catherine, Mary**, and **Alfred Elliott** of Orange County, North Carolina, to **Enoch Thompson** of Orange County, land in Orange County. **Deborah** is widow of **William Elliott**, deceased, and the other grantors are his children..., 28 May 1813. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 283.

Westly Hayden of Robertson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney, 18 July 1860, to **Thomas W. Evans** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to receive from the Executor of the estate of **John Everett**, deceased, money due to **William E.** and **Rachel Hayden** of Tennessee, they being children of **Joseph Hayden** who married **Mildred Everett** who was the sister of **John Everett**, deceased. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book JJ*, p. 136.

William Kirkland of Hillsborough, North Carolina, sold to **John C. McLemore** of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, 217 acres of land in Orange County, North Carolina, 26 July 1811. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 553.

William Warf and **Sarah G. Warf**, his wife, both of Hickman County, Tennessee, 21 Feb. 1861, gave power of attorney to **John Dameron** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to receive legacy from the estate of **Samuel Dameron**, deceased, of Caswell County. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Deed Book JJ*, p. 220.

William Ellison and **Margaret**, his wife, and **John Ellison** and **Sarah**, his wife, all of Orange County, North Carolina, to **Joseph Ellison** or same, the two undivided equal third part of 154 acres in Orange County, North Carolina... **Robert Stewart** died intestate leaving **Margaret Ellison**, **Sarah Ellison**, and **Elizabeth Ellison**, wife of **Hamilton Ellison** of White County, Tennessee, his heirs..., 7 Sept. 1816. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 261.

Robert S. Cobbs and wife **Sally Cobbs** formerly

Sally Darnell of the County of Davidson and State of Tennessee gives Power of Attorney to friend **Nelson Darnel [or Daniel]** of Rockcastle County, Kentucky...to receive...share of the estate of **Mary Ann Darnel** mother of the said **Sally**...30 August 1826. *Lincoln County, Kentucky, Deed Book M*, pp. 126A & B.

Thomas Ballard and **Mary Ballard** his wife, formerly **Mary Garner**, of Bedford County, Tennessee, gave a power of attorney to **Barnet Boswell** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to recover from the estate of **Watson Garner**, deceased, in Caswell County, and also to receive money from real estate of **George Swift**. April Court 1831. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, p. 619.

John Latta of "Murray" County, Tennessee, sold to **James Latta, Jr.** (of **Thomas**) of Orange County, North Carolina, 104 acres of land in Orange County, 3 Sept. 1814. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 28.

Martin Southard of White County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to friend **Larkin Wisdom** of White County, Tennessee, to recover from estate of **Thomas Phelps**, dec'd, late of Caswell County, North Carolina, in the hands of **Gabriel Lea**, executor, for the part due in right of his wife **Nancy Southard**....said **Nancy** a devisee and granddaughter, and daughter of **Larkin Wisdom**. January Court 1826. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, pp. 8-9.

James D. King of Rutherford County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **Dinnes T. Paschall** of Granville County, North Carolina, to receive in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, what was due from the administrators of the estate of **Baxton Davis** "in right of my wife **Nancy King**, formerly **Davis**." 30 January 1829. *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 24*, p. 128.

John Josiah Long of Maury County, Tennessee, [Note: in another place he is called **John Joseph Long**], to **Margaret Maria Bassett Stith**, **Mary Lavina Bassett Stith**, **Mary McKinnie Bassett Stith**, **William Anderson Stith**, **Albert Augustus Bassett Stith**, **Martha Elizabeth Long Stith**, **Nicholas Long Stith**, **Sarrah Francis Washington Stith**, **Joanna Virginia Stith**, and **Bassett Mosely Harrison Stith**, as sons and daughters of **Bassett** and **Mary Stith** of Halifax County, North Carolina,... **McKinnie Long**

late of Halifax County, North Carolina, devised to the children of **George Washington Long** with reversion to the heirs "of my sister **Stith**," lands on Roanoke River if Long died without issue. Thus this deed of gift to the said children of **Bassett** and **Mary Stith**. Written 18 Feb. 1816. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 25*, p. 103.

Thomas Stratton, b. 31 July 1782, Powhatan County, Virginia, md. (1) 1806, **Elizabeth Swan**, dau. of **Thomas Swan**, dec'd. She died 10 March 1808. Soon after her death, Thomas Stratton removed to Davidson County, Tennessee, and remained there about three years. Returning to Virginia, he md (2) 1812, **Elizabeth B. Swan**, a cousin of his first wife, and dau. of **Willis S.** and **Elizabeth (McLaren) Swan**. Three years later they settled five miles north of Nashville... From Wm. D. Ligon, *The Ligon Family in America* (Hartford, Conn.: Bond Press, Inc., 1947), p. 588.

Elizabeth Kimbro of Rutherford County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **Nathan Williams, Esq.**, of Caswell County, North Carolina, to receive estate due from **William Gooch, Senr.** and to sell any land due her. 23 June 1819. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, p. 11.

William Oneal Perkins and **Nicholas Perkins, Senior** and wife, **Polly Harden Perkins**, all of Williamson County, Tennessee, to **David Ray** of Orange County, North Carolina, their claim of two undivided thirds in 1,150 acres on both sides of the Little Allamance Creek, Orange County, North Carolina, 17 August 1816. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 238.

David W. Hutson was born near Sparta, White County, Tennessee, March 20, 1824. When he was thirteen years old, his family moved to Cole County, Missouri, and in 1851, he and his three brothers **W. R.**, **E. P.**, and **James Hutson** left for New El Dorado, California... *Amador County, California, History* (Amador Co., Calif.: Federation of Women's Club, 1927), p. 104.

John Day and **Mary Ann** his wife, of Rutherford County, Tennessee, sold 106 acres in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, to **Zachariah Curtis**. 22 Aug. 1833. *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 26*, p. 25.

(To be Continued)

CHARLES HUTCHINGS TRIAL, 1819

Newspaper clipping contributed by Robert Young Clay, Senior Archivist, Library of Virginia

[PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA]—Some time in October last [1819], we noticed a paragraph in a Tennessee newspaper, stating the arrest and imprisonment of one CHARLES HUTCHINGS, of Virginia, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. This article having been republished in the Enquirer and some other papers of the State, the conviction was immediately produced in this town and neighborhood, that the person so accused was CHARLES HUTCHINGS of Dinwiddie county, who was well known to be travelling in that section of country. Mr. Hutchings, being a young man of irreproachable character, and esteemed wherever known, this intelligence excited the greatest astonishment among his relations, friends and acquaintances.— In a few days, his father, Mr. *BOSWELL HUTCHINGS*, received a letter from Charles relating the circumstances of his arrest, depicting his unfortunate situation, and protesting his innocence in the strongest terms. His trial has since taken place; and the following letter from the gentleman employed as his Counsel, giving the result, will rejoice every heart interested in the cause of persecuted virtue—every heart that can rejoice, in the honorable acquittal of an innocent youth, whose name has been coupled with an infamous crime.

NASHVILLE, 30th Nov. 1819.

Mr. Boswell Hutchings.

DEAR SIR—Although I am unknown to you personally, yet, recent circumstances have rendered it perhaps necessary that I should address you. In October last, I was sent for by your son Charles, who was then confined in the prison of this town and was directed by him to defend him on a charge of having passed a counterfeit twenty dollar Bank bill of the State of N. Carolina. Such an offence by our laws, if proved, is punished with death. The very manly and genteel appearance of your son, his intelligence and explanations of the facts accompanying the act charged against him, satisfied me that he had been made

the dupe of the villainy of some artful and designing man. I undertook the defence of your son, and at our superior court which sat last week, he was tried.

In the course of a practice of ten years, in which period I have defended and prosecuted many hundreds criminally charged, I never was engaged in such a cause as this. Witnesses from the Missouri, from Tennessee and Virginia who knew your son intimately, gave testimony with regard to his character, and never did on _____ [newspaper blotted] or know a man to be placed on higher grounds or in a point of light more flattering to himself, his relatives or to that community of which he is a member.

The jury who tried your son gave a verdict instantly in his favour, and thought proper to state that they acquitted him under the conviction that he was entirely innocent.

In the course of the trial, I would take no legal exceptions, although many available ones might have been taken. I would not arrest any of the evidence, tho' much that was delivered was totally incompetent, but I suffered every fact to be proved which the prosecuting counsel desired, in order that nothing might appear to be repressed which possibly might throw a single gleam of light on the subject matter of enquiry, for the court or jury.

Feeling that all your parental tenderness and pride might be excited on hearing of this charge against your son; fearing that rumour might exaggerate his misfortune into an act that was criminal, and knowing that you would be gratified to learn the truth on this delicate and distressing event, I have made these statements to you on my honor as a man and, as an advocate at the bar.

Very respectfully your ob't. servant,

ALFRED BALCH.

Petersburg, VA. "The Intelligencer, & Petersburg Commercial Advertiser." Tuesday, 21 December 1819, p. 3, cols. 3, 4.

FIVE METHODIST CHURCHES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 1898-1902

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

Continued from Volume XIII, No. 1. See introduction in that volume.

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 later pages of this article—Ed.*

1898-1902

Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rutherford County

Register of Infant Baptisms. Greenwood M E Church [pages 11-12 in the Register]

No.	Name	Parents	By whom Baptized	Date
1	Annie May	James & Mattie Redman	Robt. M. Chenault	2 June '97
2	James Henning	James & Mattie Redman	Robt. M. Chenault	2 June '97
3	John Thomas	James & Mattie Redman	Robt. M. Chenault	2 June '97
4	Benjamin Robert	James & Mattie Redman	Robt. M. Chenault	2 June '97
5	Nora	James & Mattie Redman	Robt. M. Chenault	2 June '97
6	Mattie	William P. & N. S. Eady	Robt. M. Chenault	3 June '97
7	Fannie	William P. & N. S. Eady	Robt. M. Chenault	3 June '97
8	Dean	William P. & N. S. Eady	Robt. M. Chenault	3 June '97
9	Emiline	Robert & Ida Lee	Robt. M. Chenault	20 June '97
10	Murrey McConnico	D. Hening & wife Hollie Hughes	G. B. McPeak	16 April 1899
11	Emma Berry	Geo. Allen & wife Sallie M. Reed	G. B. McPeak	28 May 1899
12	Robie Frank	Robert E. Lee & wife Ida Oglevie Lee	G. B. McPeak	17 June 1899

The Board of Trustees of the Church Property at Greenwood report "Three acres 2 Roods(?) Land two story frame house in good repair seating capacity 200 worth about \$800 good deed to same recorded at Murfreesboro Book 17 page 273 Note Book no. 9 page 138 Deed in hand of W. H. Bailey." Signed by W. H. Bailey Trustee [page 106 *Quarterly Conference Record Book*]

Marriages from the Greenwood register: Emma D. Elmore to Floyd, Minnie F. Floy to Hatcher, Annie D. Haley to Philpot, and Ida Ogilvie to Lee.

List of members from the Register, in alphabetical order. The first column contains entry number. [pages 120-125]

No.	Names	Baptism	Vows	certificate	Removed	Death
1	Allison, Nannie			'94		
6	Bailey, A. Y.				7 Apr 1899	
40	Bailey, James M.		7 Aug. '91			10 Mar 1899
48	Bailey, Pearl E.			5 Feb. '93	14 Apr 1899	
5	Bailey, Wm. A.					
63	Beasley, Beaulah		19 Sept '96		Dec. 1899	
47	Beasley, Bessie		12 Aug. '92		Dec. 1899	
3	Beasley, James W.		Sept. '83		Dec 1899	
54	Beasley, Pearl		Sept. '95			
2	Beasley, Sarah		Sept. '83		Dec 1899	
59	Beasley, Thomas R.		19 Sept '96		Dec. 1899	
46	Beasley, Walter		12 Aug. '92		Dec. 1899	
65	Brittain, Mrs. Clemmie			20 Sept '96		
41	Brittian, Arthur		7 Aug '91			
4	Brittian, Mrs. Mary					
7	Clary, Ben A.		Apr '83		5 Dec 1898	
8	Clary, Nannie R.		Apr. '83		5 Dec 1898	

Entry No.	Name	Entry No.	Name	Entry No.	Name
87.....	Comstock, Wm.	68	Hatcher, William O.	62.....	Lee, Marcus Otis
36.....	Eady, Narcis	16	Hooper, Ben F.	22.....	Lee, Robert E.
67.....	Elmore, Addie	18	Hooper, George W.	83.....	Little, Irene
51.....	Elmore, Ella	55	Hooper, James	42.....	Marshall, Gilbert
73.....	Elmore, Emma D.	66	Hooper, James W.	43.....	Marshall, Grace E.
37.....	Elmore, L. C.	77	Hooper, Jno. B.	58.....	Marshall, John W.
53.....	Elmore, M. F.	34	Hooper, Mary A.	26.....	Marshall, Kansas
44.....	Elmore, Nannie	17	Hooper, Virginia N.	57.....	Marshall, Robert E.
80.....	Elmore, Nina Lenora	14	Hughes, David H.	76.....	Mitchell, T. A., M.D.
11.....	Floyd, Albert S.	19	Hughes, Hollie	28.....	Ogilvie, Ida
49.....	Floyd, Ervie	50	Hughes, Lucian	88.....	Ogilvie, Mrs. Bettie (Roberts)
35.....	Floyd, Jones A.	15	Hughes, Mary L.	29.....	Ogilvie, Thomas H.
9.....	Floyd, Mary E.	13	Hughes, Mat R.	27.....	Ogilvie, William F.
10.....	Floyd, Minnie F.	78	Hughes, Pattie	85.....	Owen, Jas. P.
82.....	Floyd, Oscar	60	Hughes, Thomas M.	86.....	Owen, Laura A.
12.....	Floyd, Thomas	52	Kelley, Lillie	32.....	Ramsey, Thomas J.
72.....	Haley, Annie D.	20	Kelley, Nancy J.	31.....	Redman, James
71.....	Haley, Annie E.	25	Lancaster, Adeline	39.....	Redman, Susie
56.....	Haley, John	79	Lancaster, John W.	84.....	Sebastian Zana
82.....	Haley, Linu P.	45	Lancaster, Neely P.	33.....	Sheffield, Charlie P.
70.....	Haley, William C.	24	Lancaster, Robert	74.....	Wilhoite, Willis Y.
69.....	Hatcher, Annie	62	Lancaster, Samuel J.	38.....	Williams, H. B.
75.....	Hatcher, J. C., M.D.	23	Lee, Annie	39.....	Williams, Jennie
64.....	Hatcher, Mary H.	21	Lee, Laura E.		

1898-1902

Edwards Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, Williamson County

Marriages from the Edwards Grove Register above: Maud Crutcher to Sheffield, Mattie L. Eperson to Neal, Lucy M. Giles to McMurrey, Dora M. McCall to Crafton, Mary E. Oden to Bell, Blanche Oldridge to Harris; Mattie L. Reed to Corlett, Jonnie Reynolds to Overcast, Ollie Reynolds to Dalton; and Dorsey Smithson to McMurray.

Register of Infant Baptisms. Edwards Grove M E Church S [page 21 in the Register]

No.....	Name.....	Parents.....	By whom Baptized	Date
1	Jessie L.	Thomas & Lucy M. McMurray	Robt. M. Chenault	25 Jan '97
2	William H.	William R. & Minnie Giles	Robt. M. Chenault	29 Aug '97
3	Sam Jones.....	John S. Dean & wife	G. B. McPeak	25 July 1898
4	Dewy Alice.....	Mr. Mahew Smithson & wife Alice	G. B. McPeak	28 Sept 1898

The Board of Trustees of the Church Property at Edwards Grove report "We have at Edwards Grove about six acres of land and a tolerable good house needs some repairs we have a good deed recorded in Franklin said deed in the hands of D. R. Corlett property worth about Five hundred dollars no insurance" signed D. R. Corlett [page 106 in the Quarterly Conference Record Book]

List of members from the, Register, in alphabetical order. The first column contains the entry number. [pages 182-190]

Entry No.	Name	Entry No.	Name	Entry No.	Name
29 ...	Bigger, John R.	105 ...	Corlett, Angeline	86 ...	Corlett, Robert M.
32 ...	Bigger, Thomas S.	125 ...	Corlett, Angeline	23 ...	Corlett, Sallie A.
46 ...	Brown, Martha E.	68 ...	Corlett, David H.	30 ...	Crafton, Christopher C.
146 ...	Brown, Solomon	1 ...	Corlett, David R.	133 ...	Criswell, John W.
60 ...	Byars, Mary	89 ...	Corlett, Elizabeth	84 ...	Criswell, Sarah M.
75 ...	Cathey, Jannie	67 ...	Corlett, John W.	123 ...	Crutcher, Jennie
50 ...	Comstock, Laura A.	87 ...	Corlett, Marvin B.	134 ...	Crutcher, Maud

Entry No.	Name
33 ...	Dean, John S.
19 ...	Dowdy, Cynthia A.
124 ...	Eperson, Mattie L.
39 ...	Fleming, James S.
63 ...	Fleming, William P.
25 ...	Giles, John R.
52 ...	Giles, Lemma M
109 ...	Giles, Lucy M
15 ...	Giles, Martha A.
117 ...	Giles, Nicholas P.
147 ...	Giles, Nollie
34 ...	Giles, Sallie E.
20 ...	Giles, Sarah J.
38 ...	Giles, Susan E.
10 ...	Giles, Thomas E.
5 ...	Giles, Thomas P.
69 ...	Giles, William R.
41 ...	Gillespie, Emily B.
36 ...	Graham, Fannie G.
104 ...	Grayham, Dorsey B.
35 ...	Grayham, William H.
122 ...	Griggs, Bulay M.
57 ...	Harris, Malvina
59 ...	Harris, Maranda C.
58 ...	Harris, Sherwood D.
148 ...	Hartley, Samuel
78 ...	Hazlewood, James
132 ...	Irvin, James
48 ...	Irvin, Sarah M.
61 ...	Lanier, Thomas B.
152 ...	Lester, Ethel
56 ...	Lester, Henry A.
64 ...	Lester, Mollie E.
95 ...	Lillard, Hattie
71 ...	Lillard, Marion H.
66 ...	Lillard, Mary J.
96 ...	Lillard, Nora
136 ...	Lillard, Sallie
128 ...	Little, Irene
51 ...	McCall, Dora M.

Entry No.	Name
138 ...	McMurrey, Thomas
107 ...	Moffin, Press
111 ...	Mosley, Eva J.
22 ...	Mosley, Llydia J.
119 ...	Mosley, Lucy A
44 ...	Mosley, Margaret A.
81 ...	Oden, Eddie
101 ...	Oden, Mary E.
82 ...	Oldridge, Alice
83 ...	Oldridge, Blanche
116 ...	Oldridge, Lou
45 ...	Oldridge, Mary E.
49 ...	Oldridge, Henry
43 ...	Owen, James P.
141 ...	Owen, Laura A.
126 ...	Ragsdale, Alsey
131 ...	Ragsdale, Martha
115 ...	Ragsdale, Mary
114 ...	Ragsdale, Sallie
127 ...	Ragsdale, Susan
151 ...	Reed, Effie
18 ...	Reed, Elizabeth A.
8 ...	Reed, George A.
3 ...	Reed, Jerome B.
120 ...	Reed, Mattie L.
31 ...	Reed, Napoleon L.
98 ...	Reed, Sallie M.
139 ...	Reed, Sarah L.
88 ...	Reed, Tucker
37 ...	Reed, Wincy H.
80 ...	Reed, Alice J.
91 ...	Reynolds, Catherine L.
129 ...	Reynolds, Jonnie
113 ...	Reynolds, Mattie H.
130 ...	Reynolds, Ollie
6 ...	Reynolds, Richard C.
21 ...	Reynolds, Susan R.
40 ...	Reynolds, William G
55 ...	Rupell, Martha
143 ...	Rupell, Martha

Entry No.	Name
77 ..	Sampson, Sallie T.
106 ..	Skinner, Cynthia
85 ..	Skinner, Lizzie
54 ..	Skinner, Nancy C.
73 ..	Smith, Annie I.
149 ..	Smith, Clarence M.
121 ..	Smith, Effie M.
4 ..	Smith, Samuel A.
103 ..	Smith, Samuel D.
14 ..	Smith, Sarah J.
108 ..	Smith, William F.
110 ..	Smithson, Alice E.
27 ..	Smithson, Clement W.
144 ..	Smithson, Dorsey
28 ..	Smithson, Fannie P.
65 ..	Smithson, Fountain P.
150 ..	Smithson, Ida
12 ..	Smithson, Lucy C.
11 ..	Smithson, Lucy W.
135 ..	Smithson, Mattie
79 ..	Tanner, Ella
100 ..	Tanner, George W.
70 ..	Tanner, John W.
17 ..	Tanner, Matilda B.
99 ..	Tanner, Samuel R.
76 ..	Tisdale, Chedie
140 ..	Trice, Kate
2 ..	Tucker, Ferdinand B.
137 ..	Tucker, Samuel
47 ..	Turner, Eula B.
153 ..	Turner, S. Rich
72 ..	Wallace, Tennessee
97 ..	White, George W
92 ..	White, Maggie E.
94 ..	White, Mary T.
145 ..	White, Mattie Lenor
93 ..	White, Robert H.
53 ..	White, Sallie
42 ..	Wincy, Lou. J.

1898-1902 Promise Methodist Episcopal Church South, Marshall County

Register of Infant Baptisms. Promise M E Church [page 35 in the Register]

No. ...	Name	Parents	By whom Baptized	Date
.....	Margie M.	Charles H. & Carrie Swaim.....	Robt. M Chenault	14 Apr '97
.....	Henry Jackson.....	Joshua J. & Annie E. Lee	Robt. M. Chenault	3 June '97
.....	Ada L.	Joshua J. & Annie E. Lee	Robt. M. Chenault	3 June '97
.....	died 18 Nov '97

Marriage from the Promise Register: Olga Fleming to Hughes.

The Board of Trustees of the Church Property at Promise report "Promise is a roomy frame house in moderate good repair worth about \$1000. Deeded to the Trustees of the M.E.C.S. Deed recorded at Lewisburg." Signed by J. T. Brittain, J. A. Joyce, H. F. Ezell, A. J. Cole. [page 106 in the Quarterly Conference Record Book]

List of members from the register, alphabetized (with number entered in the original book denoted in the first column).
[pages 250-257]

<i>Entry No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Entry No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Entry No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
9.....	Bell, Mattie E.	61	Hughes, Alice J.	73.....	Redman, George B.
98.....	Bobo, Mrs. Ella	34	Hughes, Elsworth	96.....	Redman, Mary C.
43.....	Brittain, James F.	44	Hughes, Mat. D.	50.....	Redman, Nannie
42.....	Brittain, Joseph F. Jr.	36	Hyde, Ola M.	49.....	Redman, Nichola
5.....	Brittain, Joseph F. Sr.	60	Isom, Mary	69.....	Riggs, Earl
28.....	Brittain, Josia Jr.	85	Joice, Miss Eller	62.....	Robinson, William T.
97.....	Brittain, Mrs. E. C.	25	Dosia L.	87...	Sebastian, Zena
24.....	Brittain, William E.	13	Joyce, James A.	99...	Sheffield, Mrs. Maude
72.....	Buch, Mrs	37	Joyce, Lillie	78...	Shelton, Miss Sallie
71.....	Buch, James F.	15	Joyce, Mary J.	58...	Slaughter, Erva
6.....	Cole, Andrew J.	53	Joyce, Mary L.	14...	Smith, Thomas M.
67.....	Cole, Annie B.	32	Joyce, Mattie M.	31...	Swain, Carrie E.
33.....	Cole, Mattie F.	19	McMurray, Maggie J.	84...	Swain, Charlie H.
3.....	Cole, Rebecca A.	82	Murdock, Hyrum	21...	Swain, Laura A.
59.....	Crowell, Sallie	40	Nowlin, Alice	20...	Swain, Maggie B.
1.....	Dean, Catharine	66	Nowlin, Annie May	86...	Swain, Mary
56.....	Dowdy, Ivy	88	Nowlin, Hattie Grace	27...	Swain, Valeria C.
64.....	Ezell, Annie	39	Nowlin, John W.	92...	Tanner, Eller
11.....	Ezell, Elizabeth D.	70	Nowlin, Clarence	94...	Tanner, Geo. W.
10.....	Ezell, Hugh F.	46	O'bryan, Sarah	91...	Tanner, Jno. W.
47.....	Farrar, A. V.	17	Owen, Fannie B.	93...	Tanner, Sam R.
48.....	Farrar, S. C.	52	Polk, Beulah	77...	Tucker, Mrs.
41.....	Farrar, Sarah C. Sr.	51	Polk, Florence	35...	Vaughn, Bunyan S.
57.....	Fleming, Olga	65	Polk, Lena	63...	Victory, James C.
83.....	Hailey, Mr. Ben R.	68	Powell, Cora	12...	Walton, James P.
4.....	Haley, Mary C.	80	Powell, Mr. W. M.	45...	Walton, John F.
38.....	Harris, Franklin M	81	Powell, Mrs. A. M.	54...	Walton, Mary P.
90.....	Harris, M. F.	74	Pugh, Samuel	7...	Walton, Saphronia A.
18.....	Harris, Moena	30	Ralston, Charlotte L.	22...	Watson, Elizabeth S.
23.....	Harris, Mollie J.	29	Ralston, David	55...	Wilson, Bright
16.....	Hazlewood, Mary	2	Ralston, Mary	95...	Wilson, Lula Blanton
76.....	Holder, Eva	79	Ralston, Miss Alice	89...	Wilson, Marvin
75.....	Holt, Jane	26	Redman, Addie	8...	Wilson, Sarah A.

1901-1902
Wesley Chapel, Williamson County

Membership listing - none.
Infant baptism - none.

The Board of Trustees of the Church Property at Wesley Chapel report "Wesley Chapel is a brick house with a frame front 40 x 50 feet seating capacity about 250 needs some repairs worth about \$500 we have one acre of land given by William Rucker no deed can be found." Signed J. O. Rucker, J. M. Beasley, B. A. Lanier. [page 106 in the *Quarterly Conference Record Book*] ■



TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS

Second Series¹

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

Supreme Court Records, Box 11,
Middle Tennessee, 1815

**Polly Patterson and others,
infants, by their next friend
John McCrory vs. John Peyton**
(Original Bill Heard in Sumner
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Polly Patterson Lucinda Patterson Elizabeth Patterson and John Patterson infants under the age of 21 years by their next friend John McCrory complainants against John Peyton, defendant...that your orators and oratrixes are the only children and heirs of Thomas Patterson, dec'd. who lately died intestate...and about the 15th day of March in 1784 John Payton now of the County of Sumner in this State (your orators and oratrixes being now citizens and residents in the County of Bedford in this state) made and executed the following bond to William Barnet of Craven County in North Carolina....

Supreme Court Records, Box 12,
Middle Tennessee, 1815

**Sally Merrell et als vs. John L.
Johnson and wife Margaret
and Phillip Parchment**
(Original Bill Heard in Lincoln
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Sally Merrell Timothy Merrill Henry Billings and Betsy S. Billings late Betsy S. Merrill Herrod Seat and Jenny his wife late Jenny Merrill Douglas Merrill Samuel Merrill Peter L. Pritchett

and Seney Pritchett his wife late Seney Merrill against John S. Johnston and Margaret his wife and Philip Parchment all of the Fourth Judicial District...that some time prior to the year 1784 your oratrix Sally Merrill then daughter of William Haden of the County of Rowan and State of North Carolina intermarried with a certain William Merrill...that William Haden father to the said Sally Merrill lexecuted the following deed of gift to the said Sally Merrill and her offspring, to wit: The State of North Carolina. To all persons...I William Haden of the County of Rowan and State aforesaid ...for natural affection...I have this day lent to my dearly beloved daughter Sally Merrill during her natural life ...one negro girl named Dinah and one negro boy named Harry and after the death of my said daughter, I give and bequeath the aforesaid negro girl Dinah and her increase if any, and the said negro boy Harry be equally divided...among the children of my said daughter Sally Merrill and no other person whatsoever. ...this 26 October 1784. [signed] William Haden. Witnesses: Tho. Frohock [?] Douglas Haden, Jrn...

...that about 9 or 10 years ago the said William Merrill husband to the said Sally abandoned the said Sally and went to parts unknown...Your orators and oratrixes further represent that Betsy S. Billings who intermarried with Henry Billings is another of the children and lawful heirs of Sally Merrill and that Jenny Seat who has intermarried with Herrod Seat is also on of the children and lawful heirs...and Polly Cowan who has intermarried with Peter Cowan is also on of the children and lawful heirs...Seney Pritchett who has intermarried with Peter L. Pritchett is also one of the children and lawful heirs...and Timothy Merrill Douglass Merrill and Samuel Merrill are also

children and lawful heirs...

Your orators and oratrixes would further shew that after the intermarriage of the said John S. Johnston with the said Margaret, they by some meansobtained possession of a negro girl named Milly, the offspring of the negro woman in the deed of gift mentioned...and that the said negro girl Milly while in the possession of the said Johnston had three children to wit, Dinah, Randal, and Dicey and said Johnston has falsely and fraudulently sold to the defendant Philip Parchment...three of the said negroes, to wit, Milly, Randal, and Dicey...and Milly has since had another child...

The answer of John S. Johnston to the bill of complaint of Sally Merrill and others complainants...that he married his wife Margaret sometime in the year 1800 that she is one of the heirs and issue of Sally Merrill, that soon after he was married and went to housekeeping he received the negro named Milly then about six or eight years old...that his father-in-law gave said slave to him and his wife forever...

This defendant further answering saith that negroes Dinah and Harry were given by Wm. Haden to Wm. and Sally Merrill long before the year 1784, that Wm. Merrill and his wife were married between 1770 and 1780....

Supreme Court Records, Box 9A,
Middle Tennessee, 1814

**Lee Oldham & others vs.
Wm. P. Anderson**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court)

The answer of William P. Anderson to the bill of complaint exhibited against him by Lee Oldham and Susana his wife Washington Oldham and Polly his wife John R. Doherty and Nancy Lewis Doherty heirs etc. of James Doherty.

This respondent ...answereth and saith that it is true that he purchased from said James Doherty deceased in his lifetime a lot in the Town of Nashville on which William Tait

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

now lives....

Supreme Court Records, Box 18,
Middle Tennessee, 1814

**Gideon Pillow vs.
John Sloan et al.**

(Original Bill Heard in Franklin
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Gideon Pillow against John Sloan Adam Sloan Alexander Sloan Esther Sloan and Willey S. Brown heirs and legal representatives of John Sloan, dec'd. and David Shannon Nathaniel Davis, Thomas Westall and Samuel Norwood, defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orators that a military land warrant of No. 2200 was issued by the State of North Carolina to John James for 640 acres of land and dated the 12th day of September 1785 that said warrant was regularly assigned by the heirs of said John James to John Sloan now deceased....

Supreme Court Records, Box 11,
Middle Tennessee, 1814

**William Moore vs. George
White & Polly White, Admr. &
Admrx. of James Cook, dec'd.**

(Original Bill Heard in Smith
County Court)

The bill of complaint of William Moore complainant against George White and Polly Cook administrator and administratrix of the estate of James Cook, dec'd. defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator William Moore of Smith County that on the 8th day of April 1811 he executed two notes to a certain James Cook...in consideration that he the said James Cook would make a good and sufficient deed...to a certain lot in the Town of Carthage...No. 57...

The separate answer of Phillip Mires to the amended bill of complaint filed against him and his wife Polly Mires formerly Polly Cook and George White, administrator and administratrix of James Cook, dec'd. by Wm.

Moore, complainant...that on the 4th day of March 1816 he intermarried with a certain Polly Cook who was the admrx. of James Cook, dec'd...[dated] 21 December 1816....

Supreme Court Records, Box 10,
Middle Tennessee, 1814

**Wilson Cage vs.
James Turney et al.**

(Original Bill Heard in Sumner
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Wilson Cage complainant against James Turney, Elizabeth Turney Samuel Turney Hopkins Turney and Patty Dixon Turney defendants and others.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator Wilson Cage of the County of Smith, planter, that on the 28th of November 1799 Peter Turney now deceased gave his bond for \$1,000.00 to William Boyd with condition that the said obligor would convey 120 acres of land lying in said county of Smith whereon said Boyd resides to be taken off a tract located by Peter Turney and Armstreet Stubblefield assignee of Thomas Folks...

The said Peter Turney died leaving a last will and thereof Sampson Williams his executor who took upon himself the execution thereof and by his said will he devised all his real estate to his widow and children the above named defendants....

Supreme Court Records, Box 7,
Middle Tennessee, 1814

**Daniel Perkins & others vs.
James McGavock and
David McGavock**

(Original Bill Heard in Williamson
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Daniel Perkins William Perkins Thos. H. Perkins and of the said Daniel and Thomas H. Perkins as the executors of the last will of Nicholas Perkins deceased, complainants, against James McGavock and David McGavock, defendants.

Humbly complaining show your orators that before the 15th of October in 1805 your orator Thomas H. Perkins and the said Nicholas deceased [sic] purchased divers tracts of land for the benefit of the said Nicholas now deceased and your other orators above named there being agreement that each of the said persons, Daniel William Thomas H. and Nicholas should have equal proportions of the land so purchased....

Supreme Court Records, Box 7,
Middle Tennessee, 1813

**John Joseph Long vs.
William Dooley**

(Original Bill Heard in Maury
County Court)

The bill of complaint of John Joseph Long complainant against William Dooley, defendant.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator John Joseph Long of the County of Maury Doctor of Medicine that his father Nicholas Long late of the county of Halifax in the State of North Carolina died sometime in the month of February in the year 1798 leaving amongst other articles of property a tract of land of 5,000 acres near to and adjoining the lands upon which the Town of Columbia on Duck River now stands and also leaving a last will and testament whereby he devised the said tract of 5,000 acres of land to his children Richard Harrison Long Samuel Long George Washington Long, McKinnie Long, Mary married to Basset Steth and his daughter Martha Elizabeth married to William Gregory and your orator John Joseph Long. These devisees sold and conveyed a part of these lands...400 acres to Green Williamson, another part to wit 100 acres to John M. Goodloe and 400 acres to Peter R. Booker....

Supreme Court Records, Box 10,
Middle Tennessee, 1813

**Elizabeth Washington,
Admrx. & others vs.
Thomas Washington**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Circuit Court)

Thomas Washington was attached to answer Elizabeth Washington administratrix of the estate of Gray Washington deceased of a plea wherefore he unjustly detains from her four negroes, to wit, one woman named Winney of the value of \$400.00, one girl named Patsey of the value of \$300.00, one girl named Mary of the value of \$300.00, and one other girl named Sally of the value of \$250.00, to her damage of \$2,000.00....

Supreme Court Records,
Boxes 6, 8 & 9,
Middle Tennessee, 1812 & 1813

**John Gwinn &
Redmond D. Barry vs.
Allen Groves & others**
(Original Bills Heard in Robertson
& Sumner County Courts)

The answer of Allen Groves and Polley his wife formerly Polley Uzzell to a bill of complaint exhibited against them and others...by Redmond D. Barry and John Gwinn of the County of Sumner...These respondents are fully warranted in denying that ever the negro woman Phillis first mentioned the said complainants' bill was given to William Blackman by William McKinnie as a part of the marriage portion of his daughter Polley McKinnie...

The answer of Isham Uzzell to the bill of complaint of Allen Groves and Polly his wife formerly Polly Uzzell Zelpha Uzzell Ann Uzzell and Bennett Uzzell by their next friend Allen Groves, complainants.

This defendant saith that it may be true that in the year 1793 William McKinnie devised or pretended to devise to his granddaughter Nancy Uzzell's children a negro woman Rachel and her increase and one boy Ben and girl Phillis...and that it is true that said Allen Groves intermarried in the year 1805 with said Polly Uzzell....

Supreme Court Records, Box 5A

(three folders),
Middle Tennessee, 1812

**John Newnan vs.
Thomas Stewart and
Montgomery Stewart**
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court)

The representation of your orator John Newnan, Doctor of Medicine, being in the Town of Nashville, humbly sheweth that sometime in the year 1806 Anthony Newnan, his father, of the town of Salisbury, in the State of North Carolina died leaving a last will and eight children whereof Hugh Newnan, late of the Town of Salisbury was one...And he also left four executors viz Maxwell Chambers, Eli Gaither, Lewis Beard & your orator...

[letter from J. Newnan, Nashville, 17 September 1808, addressed to "My Dear Sir": I have been favoured with our letter by post, a few days ago, acquainting me with the result of your trip to Salisbury. I am glad to hear you have succeeded in bringing over Rachael and her daughter to your father's. I hope Rachael may prove useful and faithful to your brother Montgomery. The girl may be sent on to us by some favourable opportunity. I am pleased to understand by Nicholas Payne that neither of them appear to be injured by lying out so long in the woods. ...

I have to regret you had not an opportunity of bidding [bidding?] off Jim at the expected sale, owing to the treachery of poor Gaither, who appears to be acting in subservience to the advice and interest of that wretch Stokes. Gaither ought to recollect (as there were witnesses in hearing) that he pledged himself to me, before I would allow him to administer on my brother's estate to appoint the sale of personal property on the last Monday of July...

I have taken out letters of administration upon my brother Hugh's estate in Bedford County at the last court there. Have since advertised and sold our land on Duck River and bid it off for the benefit of myself, Jenny and Nancy, so that it will now be out of the

power of Gaither or Stokes to prevent the satisfaction of your and Montgomery's debt against my brother's estate...

[signed] J. Newnan.

Supreme Court Records, Box 6A,
Middle Tennessee, 1812

**John Cockrill vs.
Joseph W. Armstrong**
(Original Bill Heard in Wilson
County Court)

The separate answer of Joseph W. Armstrong to the bill of complaint of John Cockrill filed against him Thomas Armstrong John B. Armstrong William Hughlett and his wife, Alexander McCall and his wife, John McNairy and Polly his wife, Mary Doherty Mary W. Burk, William Bond and Francis his wife David Yarborough and Helen his wife, John Childress and Elizabeth his wife Washington L. Hannum and Patsey his wife, Sterling C. Robertson, Eldridge Robertson, Sally Robertson, William Polk, Charles Polk, Alfred M. Carter, William B. Carter, George W. Carter, George Duffield and Sarah his wife, Eliza Carter, Mary Carter and Elizabeth Carter (widow) and William Cock....

Supreme Court Records, Box 18,
Middle Tennessee, 1812

**Hugh McNeely vs.
Elisha Reynolds &
Elliz Maddox**
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson
County Court)

The answer of Elliz Maddox Special Guardian for Josiah Maddox, Elizabeth Maddox Arthur Maddox Nancy Maddox Jane W. Maddox and William Maddox heirs of William Maddox, deceased, to the bill of complaint of Hugh McNeely complainant against Elisha Reynolds, Polly Maddox and said heirs defendants....

(To be Continued)

Short Description of the Tennessee (sic) Government or the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio [1793]

Contributed by Irene Griffey, C.G.

[This article was copied from a booklet printed by Mathew Carey, Bookseller, in Philadelphia in 1793, to accompany and explain a map of The Territory South of the River Ohio. No author is given. The map was not included with the booklet. The booklet is currently catalogued in The Tennessee State Library and Archives under F436.S65, 1793a. It describes the area and conditions under which our early Tennessee ancestors lived. The quaint spelling and punctuation is retained. IG]

The Tennessee (sic) government, or the territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio, is that tract of country, which was ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, in the year 1789. It is situated between the parallels of 35 degrees and 36 degrees 30 minutes, extending from the great Iron mountain to the river Mississippi.

When we cast our eyes on the map of any country, especially the map of a new country, in which little else is seen than the situation of mountains, river, and plains, we are desirous to know what is the state of its soil and climate, what are the advantages its inhabitants may be expected to enjoy, or the difficulties under which they must labour (sic). A general answer to these questions, as they reflect the Tennessee government, is the object of this publication.

We discover, at first sight, that the southern territory is cut into eastern and western division, by Cumberland mountain, a ridge near thirty miles broad, and it is probable, that the commercial connexions (sic) of people who live in the eastern division, may be different from those of the western inhabitants. The great island on Holston river, is not above 340 miles from Richmond in Virginia, along a good waggon (sic) road, whence we may conclude that the settlers on Holston will preserve a considerable intercourse with the Atlantic states; but people who live to the westward of Cumberland mountain, will send their produce to market by means of the Mississippi. This remarkable difference in their situation will probably induce the inhabitants of those districts to employ themselves differently, for the most proper or profitable productions in one settlement, may not be most profitable in the other.

The Holston settlement contains 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it hardly contained 2000. The land in this settlement is generally fertile; but the

face of the country is much broken. Placed, as it is, between two large mountains, we may readily suppose that the farmer never suffers by the want of rain. The soil produces wheat, barley, Indian corn, hemp, and flax, to great perfection. Physicians have not hitherto found their way to that country, for the people have not been sick. They enjoy a temperate climate, ease, and abundance.

Iron ore abounds in that country. A capital furnace and forge have lately been erected on Holston, near the Virginia line. There is a bloomery below the mouth of Wataga (sic), and another 25 miles above the mouth of French Broad river, that produces seventy five per cent, in pure lead.

The greatest part of the Tennessee (sic) government lies on the west side of Cumberland mountain; and though that country has hardly been settled ten years by civilized men, it naturally claims the greatest share of our attention, because it is extensive, and will probably become the residence of a numerous and powerful colony.

The mean distance between Cumberland mountain and the Mississippi is about 230 miles. This, at 103 miles broad, gives fifteen millions of acres; and it is generally agreed, that eleven or twelve millions of that land may be cultivated to advantage; such is the proportion of arable land. The natives, who formerly inhabited that country, must have been very numerous; we seldom go more than five or six miles along the banks of Cumberland river, without finding a large burying-place, the evident remains of a considerable town. As the Indians had their choice of land, and do not appear to have been equally numerous in other places, we may suppose they found this to be a soil on which they could live with greatest ease.

Of the Rivers

From the face of the map it appears, that this country is well intersected by rivers, and most of those rivers are navigable by large boats; some of them by ships.

Tennessee river is navigable by vessels of great burden to the Muscle Shoals; those boats are only to be passed in small boats or batteaux (sic); from the Muscle Shoals the river is navigable in boats of 40 or 50 tons burden, to the Virginia line.

Cumberland river is navigable in large vessels to

Nashville, and thence in boats to the mouth of Obas (*sic*) river.

Duck river is navigable in boats about 90 miles. The waters of Harpeth, Cany-fork, Stones, Roaring and Red river, have uniformly a gentle current towards the mouth, whence they are all navigable in boats for a considerable distance. In a word, no spot can be marked in that country, that is more than 20 miles from a boatable stream, so great are advantages of water conveyance.

There are five navigable rivers in this territory which discharge themselves immediately into the Mississippi, viz: Wolf, Hatchee, Forked-deer, Obion and Reelfoot.

Wolf river, seven miles from the mouth, is about 50 yards wide; Hatchee 80 yards; Forked-deer 60 yards; Obion 70 yards; and Reel-foot 30 yards. These rivers in general are deep, and flow with a gentle current, unincumbered with rocks or rapids, until they reach the barren or broken tract in which they rise. Each of those rivers is bordered by a small strip of low ground, 60 or 80 yards wide, and this again is terminated by a gentle slope or secondary bank. In order to understand the use, perhaps the cause of this remarkable circumstance, an inner and an outer bank to each of those rivers, it should be remembered that the river Mississippi, during the month of May, rises perpendicularly near 25 feet, at which season the low ground on both sides of that river is covered with water, to the depth of 12 or 18 inches. This inundation, on the west side of the river extends above five miles; at that distance the waters are restrained by a secondary bank, which runs parallel to the general course of the river. This outer bank is properly the beginning of high and dry land. It is obvious, that during those spring floods, the rivers, which run into the Mississippi, must suffer a considerable interruption. Their current is affected 10, 15, or 20 miles from the mouth, and they overflow their banks. On those occasions, the secondary bank of those small rivers becomes necessary, for it prevents the adjacent land from being overflowed, except the narrow border above described. The industry of a small French colony at New Orleans has given a sufficient proof that the inundations of the Mississippi may be restrained by artificial banks, by which means arable land has been and may be lands, except in secured, that is hardly equalled (*sic*) in value by any known Egypt.

Of the Timber, Plants, Animals, &c

The land on the waters of Tennessee (*sic*) and Cumberland rivers is generally well timbered. In some places, there are glades of rich land without timber; but these are not frequent nor large. The general growth is poplar, hickory, black-walnut, buck-eye, or the horse-chesnut (*sic*), sycamore, locust, and the sugar-maple.

The under growth, in many places, is cane 15 or 20 feet high, so close together, as to exclude all other plants; where the cane does not abound, we find redbud, wild-plumb, spice-wood, red and white mulberry, ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, angelica, sweet-anise, ginger, and wild-hops. The glades are covered with clover, wild-rye, buffalo-grass, and peavine. On the hills, at the heads of rivers, we find stately red-cedars; many of these trees are four feet in diameter, and forty feet clear of limbs. In those hills there is abundance of iron-ore, lead-ore, and coals. Copperas and alum fit for use have been gathered in caves near Nashville.

On the rivers that run into the Mississippi, the growth is nearly the same as on the waters of Cumberland river.

In speaking of a new country, that is extremely fertile and well covered with herbage, it can hardly be necessary to say that it abounds in wild game. The buffalo, elk, deer, and bear, are numerous, nor is there any scarcity of wolves, panthers, wildcats, foxes, beavers, and otters. They have pheasants, partridges or quails, and turkeys (*sic*) in abundance through the year. During the winter, their waters are covered with the swan, wild-goose, brant, and duck. Catfish have been caught in those rivers, that weighed above 100 pounds, and perch that weighed above 20 pounds. Nature seems to measure her works on a different scale on the opposite sides of the Apalachian (*sic*) mountains.

In the year 1780, a small colony under the direction of James Robertson, crossed the mountain, and settled on Cumberland river, at the place now called Nashville. In the year 1783, the state of North Carolina laid off a tract of land to be reserved for the discharge of military bounties; this reservation included the infant colony, a small tract having been allotted to each of the settlers. A county was also laid off on those waters, called Davidson, to commemorate a brave and popular officer who fell in the service of his country. The bounty lands were run off by surveyors appointed for that purpose, and in a few years a considerable number of the original grantees sold their titles to other persons, and the settlement has lately been increasing very fast. There were 7,000 people on that river in September 1791, and their number, since that time, is much increased. We frequently hear of emigrants from the parent state 2 or 300 at a time crossing the mountain.

Of the Soil

The farmers on Cumberland river, for the sake of describing their lands, distinguish them by first, second, and third quality. Land of the first quality will bear wheat without great reduction. Land of the second quality does not bear wheat to advantage until it has been reduced by two or three crops of corn, hemp, tobacco, or cotton. Land of the third quality bears every

kind of grain that is usually sown on dry ground, in the Atlantic States. It is agreed by all who have visited the Cumberland settlement, that 100 bushels of Indian corn are frequently gathered from an acre of their best land. Sixty or seventy bushels from an acre is very common; but the farmer who expects to gather such a crop must be careful, while the corn is soft, to guard it against bears and racoons. This, however, is a trouble that must cease when the country is well settled, Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, pease (*sic*), beans, potatoes of both sorts, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton, have already been planted in that settlement, and they all thrive in great perfection. The usual crop of cotton is 800 pounds to the acre; the staple is long and fine. It is alleged, however, that the lands on the small rivers that run into the Mississippi, have a decided preference to those on the Cumberland river, for the production of cotton and indigo. No experiments have been made on land near the Mississippi, within the ceded territory; but there is a small settlement further down the river, within the limits of the United States, on a similar soil, where the growth and quality of cotton is so remarkable, that its culture is more profitable than any other crop. The soil on those rivers is deep and light, having a small mixture of sand with a black earth; hence, as the planters allege, it proves favourable (*sic*) to the culture of all kinds of roots, as well as of indigo and cotton.

Of the Climate

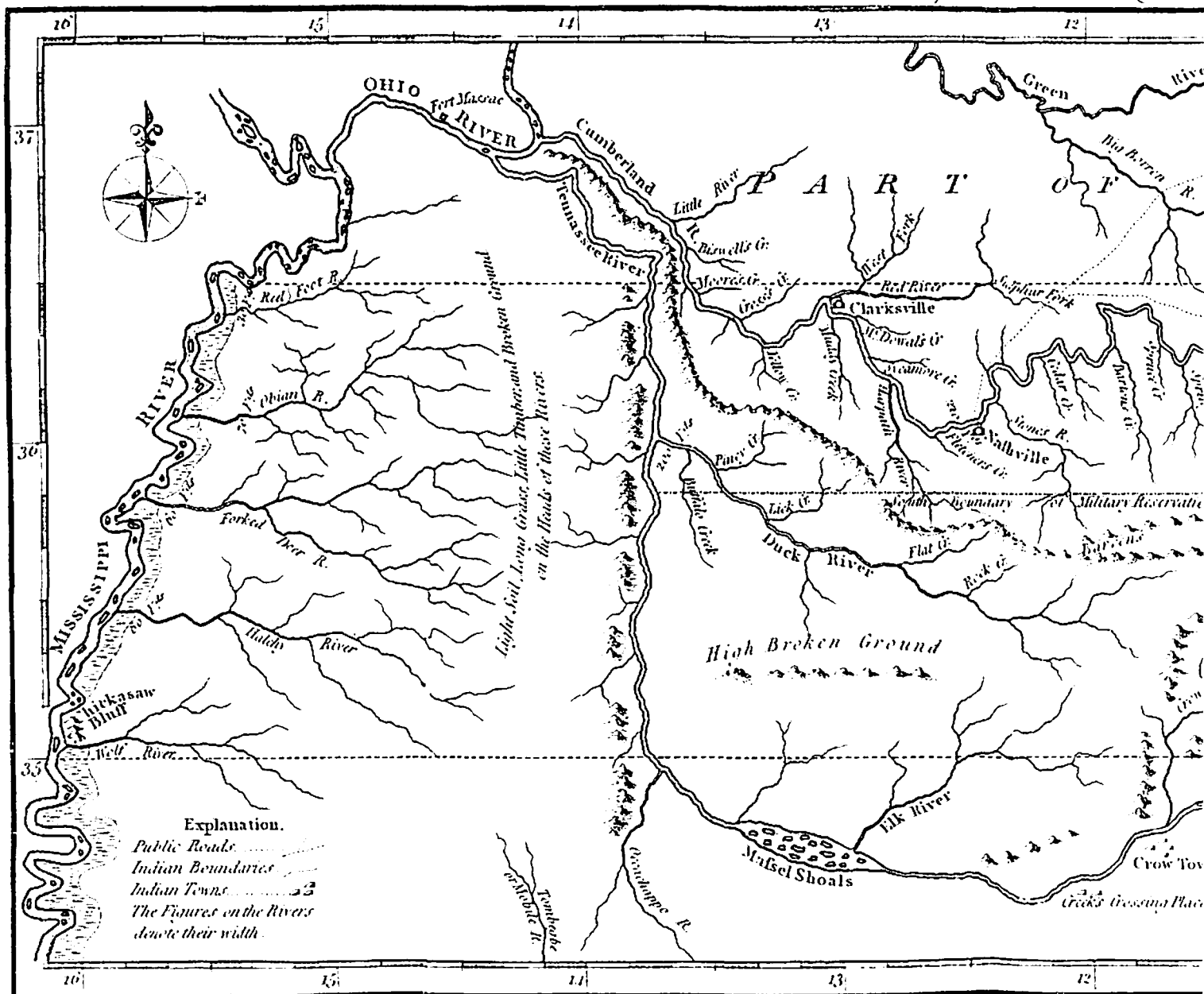
The climate in this country is very temperate; and the experience of ten years assures us, that it is healthy. The piercing northerly winds that prevail, during the winter, in the Atlantic states, seldom molest the inhabitants on Cumberland river, for they have no great mountains to the north or the westward. The inhabitants of the Atlantic states are also subjected to sudden changes in the atmosphere, arising from their vicinity to the ocean; the air that comes from the surface of the sea, especially from the warm Gulf-stream in winter, must be very different in its temperature from the air that comes across cold and high mountains; but the great distance between the Cumberland settlers and the ocean. Northeasterly storms never reach this country.

Other circumstances present themselves by which we may account for the remarkable healthiness of this settlement. Limestone is common on both sides of Cumberland mountain. The bottom of a river on the west side of the mountain is frequently a continued stratum of this rock. It is generally known that small streams of water are apt to disappear in countries that abound in limestone; this is occasioned, doubtless by the great fissures that are common in those rocks, from the same

cause it probably arises, that we seldom find marshes or stagnant waters where there is such limestone. In this territory we find no stagnant waters; and this is certainly one of the reasons why the inhabitants are not afflicted with those bilious and intermitting fevers, which are so frequent, and often fatal, in the same latitude near the coast in Carolina. Whether it proceeds from the goodness of the water, the purity of the air, the temperature of the climate, or whatever may have been the cause, the inhabitants of that country have certainly been remarkably healthy, ever since they settled on the waters of Cumberland river, hence it appears that the climate is healthy and pleasant.

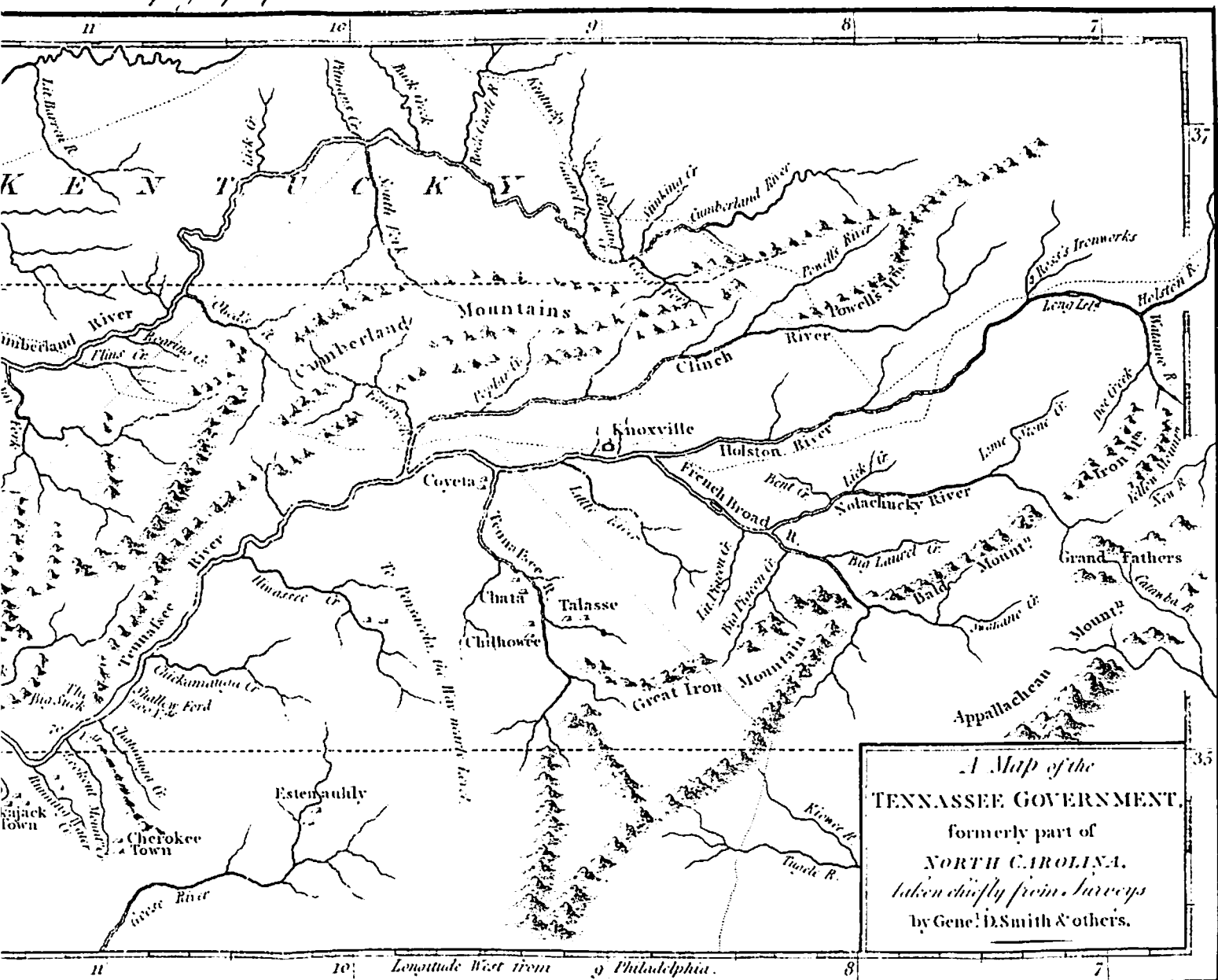
Men frequently change their habitations in quest of a better place; and the man, who can enjoy the greatest degree of health, ease, and plenty, is generally supposed to have the most desirable habitation. Few places are more healthy, there is none more fertile, and there is hardly any other place, in which the farmer can support his family in such a degree of affluence. The soil is not only fertile, but easily cultivated. Six hogsheads of tobacco for one man does not require more labour (*sic*), than three hogsheads in the Atlantic states; and a difference similar to this appears in every other crop. In the culture of corn, the difference is greater. This circumstance alone would secure abundance to the industrious man; but we must also recollect, that, in cold climates, the farmer is shut up or prevented from working several months in the year, during which cold season he is consuming his stores, and his cattle are making greater destruction. When we consider the quantity of food that must be laid up for the necessary support of flock in cold climates, we may fairly calculate, that half of the farmer's time is spent in making provision for his cattle, or in sheltering himself from the weather. In the southern territory, cattle at present support themselves among the reeds, pea-vines, ryegrass, and clover; but when the progress of cultivation shall have destroyed the wild range, it is obvious, that the fodder and straw obtained from the ordinary crops, will be more than sufficient to support the cattle.

Let us review this account. It is granted, that, in cold climates, more than half of the farmer's time is lost from labour (*sic*) by intemperate weather, or taken up in working for the support of his cattle; this gives an odds of two to one in favour (*sic*) of the country that has been described. We are next to recollect, that one day's labour (*sic*), in this country, produces more than twice as much grain, or other provisions, as it produces in common land, and in a northern climate; this gives another difference of two to one, which makes four to one throughout the year. But, considering that industry, in all countries, bears some proportion to the necessities of the inhabitants, we shall suppose, that the farmer, in



London, Published by

There apparently was never a map issued with the S
 according to the Tennessee State Library and Archive
 Western territory of North America (London: Printed fo
 it will serve to illustrate the time pe



1795, by J. Debreit, Piccadilly.

t Description... booklet printed in this Journal issue,
SLA). However, Gilbert Imlay's *A topographical of the*
Debreit, 1797) [after] p. 512, does reproduce a map and
l. (Thanks to Fran Schell and TSLA.)

this territory, during the year, raises only twice as much provision for his family, as he could raise on common land in a colder climate; and the difference, as it respects himself, must be immense. In this country, he would live in great affluence, or become rich, by that measure of industry, which, in the other situation, would hardly be sufficient to the support of a miserable life.

People, however, are seldom contented with the mere necessities of life. There are certain luxuries, which the progress of society has taught us to consider as necessary. Sugar, coffee, and tea belong to this class; as do sundry articles of foreign dress. What is the farmer to sell in the western part of the Tennessee (*sic*) government, that he may be enabled to buy foreign articles? He lives at a great distance from sea; how is he to be provided with salt?

It is very remarkable, that the farmer has more use for salt in the western country, than in the Atlantic states. His cattle, in that country, will not thrive without salt; and this is the only thing, at present, he has occasion to give them. It has already been observed, that limestone abounds in the western country; this stone is not found in the southern states, until we approach the first ridge of mountains. As we travel westward, we find lead ore and salt springs in abundance. Does this country abound in articles that are seldom found in the Atlantic states, because it is composed of the original mother earth; whereas the land near the coast, in the middle and southern states, is adventitious (*sic*). Be this as it may, the salt springs that are found in every part of the western country, afford the utmost relief to the inhabitants, whose cattle, from the quality of their food, have more need of salt than those who are nearer the sea. Hitherto the salt works have not been judiciously managed, either at Kentucky or the Cumberland settlement, and yet salt, made from the water of salt springs, may be purchased for one dollar the bushel. As the source can never fail, and the mode of preparing it is capable of great improvement, we may reasonably suppose, that the average price of salt made on Cumberland river, will be three fourths of a dollar the bushel.

The settlers have not had much experience of bringing loaded boats up the Mississippi; but they calculate, from the trips they have made, that salt may be freighted from New Orleans to Nashville, at rather less than three eighths of a dollar the bushel; and it appears from similar experiments, that pork, flour, or other produce, may be taken from Nashville to New Orleans at less than three eighths of a dollar the bushel. Those calculations regard the river Mississippi in its present state, with all its circular bendings, the banks covered with trees, and no part of the upper country settled; but the river, at present, is more than double the necessary

length. From the mouth of the river Ohio to New Orleans, the present distance by water is supposed to be 1000 miles; the direct distance is considerably short of 500 miles. In navigating that river we often find places like a horseshoe, where we do not gain more than a mile by failing or rowing five miles. Every one of those bends may be cut off at a small expense. Let a common ditch three or four feet deep, be dug across those necks of land, the roots being cut away when the river is low and the next flood, by the rapidity of the stream through the short passage, will change the ditch to a navigable channel. An experiment of this kind has been made with success, at a place called Point Coupe. Two great benefits will arise from this process of giving the river a straight course; one half of the time and labour (*sic*) in ascending the river, will be saved by shortening the distance. This case supposes that vessels ascend the river by the help of oars, and poles, without sails, which is generally the case at present, because the river is so crooked, that no wind can be fair; but in case the chief bendings of the river should be cut off, as a southerly wind prevails there for the greater part of the year, every vessel would ascend by the use of sails, and the difficulties of that navigation would be reduced to a trifle. Considering what would be the utmost expense of transporting salt from New Orleans to Nashville, and considering that Nashville is 2 or 300 miles by water farther from New Orleans, than some other parts of the territory, and presuming that a great share of the present expense may be saved by practicable improvements in the navigation of the Mississippi, we may readily conclude, that the mere freight of the luxuries of life must be a small object to the inhabitants of that territory. As matters are now circumstanced, provided the navigation of the Mississippi was free, the settlers on Cumberland river would take their produce to a shipping port, at less expense than it can be waggoned (*sic*) fifty miles in any country.

As the country that has been described, is capable of producing, in great perfection, every article that grows in the Atlantic states, there are no leading circumstances, by which we can possibly determine, what is like to be the general course of its trade, or the particular articles in which the most valuable exports will consist. Iron, lead, pot-ash, port, bacon, butter, cheese, corn, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, rice, indigo, and cotton, have all been mentioned by different persons from that country, as articles of export. Each of those articles will doubtless be exported in greater or less quantity, according to the demand; but it appears most probable, that the inhabitants will make their chief remittances in tobacco, hemp, rice, indigo, and cotton. The low grounds on the Mississippi must produce great crops of rice, and it has already been observed, that the

high grounds near that river are particularly favourable (*sic*) to the culture of indigo and cotton. The article last mentioned must be a constant source of wealth to the planter, because its value is considerable when compared with its weight, and it must be constant demand in foreign markets. It is hardly necessary to observe, that in a country where timber of the best and most durable quality, and all other materials abound, necessary for shipping, the inhabitants will doubtless build ships for a distant market.

Every thing that has been said concerning the advantages to be expected by people who settle in the Tennessee (*sic*) government, is founded on a supposition that all the country may be settled, and the inhabitants permitted to navigate the Mississippi. At present they are greatly restrained on both those heads, but there does not seem to be any violence offered to common sense, nor any great departure from probability, in supposing that the case will be materially altered within a few years. It is hardly worth while to observe, that the navigation of the Mississippi is ours by the express words of treaties; because paper promises are seldom very binding on nations, unless they are supported by other arguments; but it happens in the present case, that arguments more conclusive than treaties present themselves to every attentive mind. Necessity is invincible, and a nation so well informed as the Spaniards must discover, that our fellow citizens on the western waters cannot remain quiet without the use of the Mississippi. The progress of population in that country is no more to be prevented or restrained than the flowing of the rivers. It cannot be retarded by laws, nor by treaties, nor by a stronger curb—the fear of death. The proofs are recent and clear. There was not a single family settled in Kentucky before the year 1775, and the first colony migrated to that country in the face of numerous and hostile savages, when they were more openly supported than of late years, by the British. It is known, that they have continued, from the beginning, in a constant state of war; and yet the settlement, at this hour, contains near one hundred thousand inhabitants. The first adventurers were men, and the increase for several years was chiefly occasioned by emigrants; but women are now become numerous, and the settlement begins to enjoy the benefit of a rapid increase from early marriage and constant emigration. This observation is also applicable to the settlers in the Tennessee (*sic*) government; wherefore, it is a very moderate computation that supposes four hundred thousand settlers on the western waters by the end of twenty years from this time. Are the inhabitants of such a country to be restrained from going to sea by means of a river that washes their land? Is the little colony of New Orleans, by the help of a few soldiers, to sustain

the weight of such a people, and prevent them from descending? We could as readily believe with the poets, that mount Atlas sustains the heavens. To say that they are citizens, and must be restrained by the laws of the Union, is to suppose that men will submit to the dominion of laws that are destructive of property—that they will endure oppression, when they can emancipate themselves; that they will suffer under the want of common necessities, when they have comfortable supplies and riches before their eyes; a case that is not like (*sic*) to happen in America. There are people of such a stamp in the world, but this race does not thrive in the Atlantic states; much less can such a race of animated machines be expected to grow in the western country. Viewing the subject in this point of light, and considering the natural effect of this most unnatural obstruction, events that are very displeasing present themselves to the mind.

The western people consider the navigation of the Mississippi as the light of the sun, a birth-right that cannot be alienated. They believe that the national government is bound to support this claim. Let them be told, that their claims, for certain political reasons, cannot be admitted, and they will discover no strength in the argument. They will think of taking by force, the thing that seems to be retained by finesse. If those people should commit a single act of violence on that head, they could not afterwards be restrained by all the powers of the national government. It is true, that the capture of New Orleans and every post on the Mississippi, would not secure them the navigation of that river. A single frigate at the mouth of the river, would blast the mercantile schemes of all the people in the western country; but we know, that men who have once dipped their feet in treason, are apt to proceed. The penalty is alike for little and for much. Hardy, adventurous men, who are prevented from cultivating the soil, because they are not suffered to carry their produce to sea, may look for some other employment; they may think of a more easy way of getting money. Objects of ambition will not fail to present themselves. Considering, therefore, that the settlement of the western country cannot possibly be retarded; that no human eloquence can dissuade those people from claiming the Mississippi, which is their chief avenue to wealth; that the commerce of Spain might be greatly increased by permitting them to enjoy the free use of that river, and that consequences, displeasing to both nations, must infallibly arise, from a perseverance in shutting up the river; we may consider the free navigation of the Mississippi as a certain event. By tracing the short lines which mark the Indian boundary, we discover, that all the lands on Duck river and Elk river, as well as on the several rivers which run into the Mississippi, continue

to be claimed by the Indians; and those lands are among the best in that country. It may be observed, at the same time, that all those lands are claimed by the Chickasaws, a small tribe of friendly Indians. We may be assured, that the government of the United States will not permit those lands to be settled, without the consent of the Indians; but we must discover, that the natural progress of things, in a short time, will render a considerable part of that country, especially the lands on the Mississippi, useless to the Indians, and necessary to the Whites (*sic*). Numerous boatmen, passing up and down the river, will have frequent occasion to go on shore; they will need refreshments. Many who go down on rafts or boats, will return by land; they will destroy the game. In a word, every man who lives on the western waters must be interested in having settlements on the Mississippi. There can be little difficulty in making a bargain for a country that is of great use to the Whites (*sic*), and little use to the Indians. The true interest of the United States would point out a price for those lands, that would enable the Chickasaws to live in a degree of ease and affluence, which otherwise they can never expect. Suppose the Indians should cede all the lands to the northward of Wolf river; in that case, the amount of the North Carolina grants being deducted, the United States will have at least six millions of acres of good land for sale; lands of such a quality, and so near the sea, will hardly be sold, even by the public, for less than one third of a dollar the acre. Six millions of acres at one third of a dollar, would bring two millions of dollars, by which a debt to that amount must be extinguished and 120,000 dollars per annum saved to the national treasury. Suppose the twelfth part of the money thus saved, ten thousand dollars, was paid annually to the Chickasaws; one half, in corn or other provisions as a stipulated price; and the other half in clothing; is it not obvious, that their condition would be greatly mended, and equally clear, that the state of our finances would be much improved by such regulation? It is true, that the Indian lands have commonly been obtained on terms much less profitable to the Indians, and the expensive to the Whites (*sic*); but it may be presumed, that experience will teach us to forsake the old plan, since it is neither recommended by the dictates of humanity nor the rules of economy.

Such is the territory south of the Ohio. The eastern division, as we have observed, is composed of small mountains and vallies (*sic*) which are extended in the direction of the rivers. There is no plain, or tract of stable land, of any considerable width, in that settlement; but the vallies (*sic*) are generally fertile. In the great western division, there is not a single eminence or ridge, that claims the name of a mountain. This country, nevertheless, is sufficiently diversified by ris-

ing ground, and bears no resemblance to the continued plain, which is found near the coast, in the middle and southern states. The rich lands near Cumberland river are considerably broken by knobs or short hills; but those hills have limestone for their basis, and are fertile and fit for cultivation to the very top. Streams that run in opposite directions are uniformly divided by rising ground, and some of the ridges are considerably elevated; but they are generally covered with good soil, and are seldom too steep for the plough. There are two remarkable ridges or broken tracks in that country of considerable dimensions, not included in the above description; for they are stony or barren in many places, the first of those ridges divides the waters of the Cumberland river from those of the Tennessee (*sic*); it is broad as it approaches the foot of Cumberland mountain, or rather, diversified in that part by alternate hills and plains; but the plains, being chiefly without timber, are called barrens. The second remarkable tract of broken or barren land, begins near the mouth of the Tennessee, dividing the waters of that river from those of the Mississippi, and extending southerly towards the Chickasaw towns. The small rivers that run into the Mississippi have their heads in this ridge. It is, in some parts, above twenty miles broad, rising at the very margin of the Tennessee. It is covered with long grass, having little or no timber, except a small growth on the watercourses, which are numerous.

The territory west of Cumberland mountain has been stated at fifteen millions of acres; but this calculation leaves eight millions for the Holston settlement, which is certainly too much. The amount that may remain for sale on that side of the mountain, has, in round numbers, been stated at six millions; but the quantity, in all probability, will be considerably greater, without including the great tract of vacant land south of the French Broad, nor the considerable tracts of arable land that are found in Cumberland mountain, nor those in the Cumberland barrens, so called, where the land, though without timber, is frequently very good; the Indians formerly, in burning the long grass, must have destroyed the trees.

It is probably, that all the lands to the northward of the great bend of the Tennessee (*sic*), may hereafter be joined to those ceded by North Carolina, so as to form one state; such a state would have a natural boundary. And when we consider that the Creeks and Chactaws (*sic*) live to the southward, who are numerous nations, together with the Chickasaws, we shall be apt to mark the latitude of the south bend, for a long series of years, as our southern boundary for the purpose of settlement.

The reader has been informed that the soil, climate, and productions of the country on the western acres, are different from those in the Atlantic states; and it

has been intimated, that the whole face of nature in that country bears a difference appearance. Observations concerning things that are new or uncommon, should be made and received with caution; but the reader cannot fail to realize the narrative, if he takes the trouble of recollecting two or three remarkable facts, to which reference has already been had.

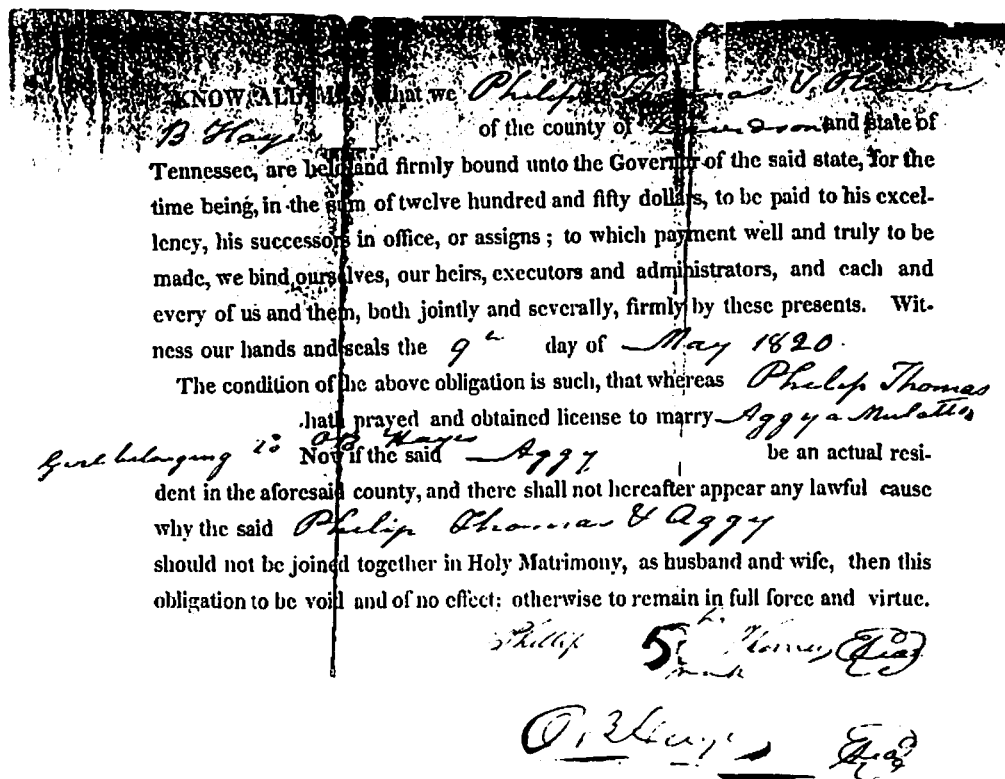
In the Atlantic states, the strata of limestone are broken, and inclined considerably to the horizon, being at a medium, nearly parallel to the axis of the earth. In the western country, the strata are constantly found parallel to the horizon. In the Atlantic states, salt

springs are seldom or never found. In the western country, they abound in every part. In the Atlantic states, pit coal is very scarce, and is obtained with difficulty. In the western country, it is common, and frequently appears within a few feet of the surface.

One of those countries must have suffered prodigious convulsions; the other may be supposed to retain more of its original form. Is it at all surprising, that a country so different in its structure, its appearance, and essential qualities, should produce more plentiful crops, or that it should engage a considerable degree of public attention.■

Mulatto Marriage, 1820, Davidson County, Tennessee

Contributed by Mary Sue Smith



Original marriage license bond

The license itself reads: "State of Tennessee, Davidson County, To any regular Minister of the Gospel, having the care of souls, or any Justice of the Peace, These are to authorise you or either of you, to solemnize the rites of Matrimony between Philip Thomas and Aggy a Mulatto Girl owned by Oliver B. Hayes, Esq. of your County, agreeably to the direction of an act of Assembly in such case made and provided: Provided always, that the said Aggy be an actual resident in this county—otherwise these shall be null and void... Given at the Clerk's Office of said county court, this 9th day of May 1820. [Signed] Nathan Ewing, Clerk of said Court."

The couple was married on the same day, 9 May 1820.

The originals are housed in the Metro/Davidson County, Tennessee, Archives, Nashville.

ORIGINAL INDEX TO *COFFEE COUNTY INVENTORIES and SALES OF ESTATES, 1870-1889*

AN ORIGINAL, UNDATED GROUP OF PAPERS—being an index that apparently became separated long ago from a court book—was located in the Register's record vault at the Coffee County Court House in 1974. After examination, it was determined that it belonged to the *Inventories of Estates, September 1870-July 1889* volume. A check of the county records microfilmed by the State Library and Archives showed that it was not included in their previous survey. The following was copied exactly from the original as located in the Coffee County Court House in 1974.—Ed.

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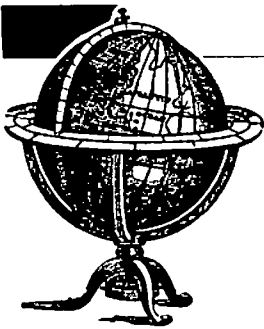
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PERSI, PERSI, PERSI

Contributed by Martha Stewart Geyer

To borrow a thought from Shakespeare, PERSI, PERSI, PERSI, wherefore art thou PERSI! Actually, PERSI resides in The Fred J. Reynolds Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and his proper name is Periodical Source Index. I first met PERSI several years ago in book form. We had a short acquaintance because I found working with PERSI very slow going. Then a few years ago I met PERSI again, this time in microfiche form. That was a much more satisfactory meeting, but my attention span was short and I quickly abandoned PERSI. Last year I had the pleasure of meeting PERSI again, this time on a CD. My friends will tell you that I was so enamored with PERSI after this meeting, I could talk of nothing else!!

Before I tell you something of how PERSI works, I should tell you just what PERSI is. Allen County Public Library has an outstanding collection of genealogical materials. It has the largest historical genealogy research center of any public library in the world. Within that collection is the world's largest collection of English-language genealogy and local history periodicals. The department has more than 4,200 current subscriptions and maintains a collection of more than 7,150 titles. These periodicals range from small genealogical society quarterlies such as the *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* and the *Genealogical Society of Central Missouri Reporter Quarterly* to famous national periodical publications such as *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* and *The National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

Some years ago Allen County Public Library compiled a surname index of the articles in the enormous collection. It was first published in book form with yearly supplements. Then it was available on microfiche, also with supplements. PERSI is now available on a CD which may be purchased for a nominal cost. I was very lucky as the Family History Center at the LDS church near me has the CD and I was able to use it there. I am sure that many of your libraries will be purchasing it soon. It may also be accessed through the Internet.

There are many subtleties to PERSI, but it is basically a very easy computer program to use. I

will not go into the actual steps you need to follow as you can quickly "learn the ropes." I shall just give you a very condensed version of what you may accomplish using PERSI. Just type in the surname in which you are interested. The screen will give you a listing of the Surname, Article Title, Periodical, Volume and Number of every title that contains the surname in over 7,150 periodical titles. Of course, you may get a printout of the list for your surname. (The screen will alert you to the number of titles for the surname. There may be only one title listed, however you may luck into one with a thousand or more titles listed.) You may be able to determine from a title that you wish to have a copy of that particular article, or you may determine that you definitely do not wish a copy of a particular article. The program allows you to "tag" the titles you are interested in and get a printout of just those tagged. If you do not tag entries, the printout will be of all articles listed. I had no one to instruct me and so had to go the "trial and error" method of learning the program. I just said "print" and on my first few names there were only a couple of pages of listings. Lo-and-behold the next one I asked for ran fifty nine pages!! That made me search for the way to tag for printing!! Tagging is a very simple process.

The actual articles are not available on the CD. To obtain a copy of any article you must locate the periodical in which that article is listed. The CD will give you a listing of various repositories that have the periodical. This gives you the option of locating the periodical in a repository accessible to you so that you may study the article. It is difficult to know if an article will actually be helpful to you until you can see what information the article contains. If you cannot locate a copy of the periodical you need, the Allen County Public Library has every single periodical listed on the CD. Their staff will make a copy of any article requested but you must use their order form. The cost in 1999 is \$7.50 for a maximum of six articles requested plus 20 cents per page for copies (the PERSI CD does not identify the length of the articles.) Requests accepted by mail only. Address Allen County Public Library Foundation, P. O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270.

Perhaps the reason I am so excited about

is because I had the good fortune to be able to spend Monday through Friday one week at the Allen County Public Library. There are so many wonderful collections there (microfilm, microfiche, maps, books—including 35,000 R. L. Polk Directories) but I spent 99% of my research time working with PERSI. The staff in The Fred J. Reynolds Historical Genealogy Department is friendly and helpful. The five days I spent there were a joy.

In my opinion, one should certainly “do their homework” before making a trip to Fort Wayne to seek family information using PERSI. An inordinate amount of research time will be used unless you have narrowed the search before you go. My experience gave me great satisfaction because I had my work outlined before I left home. I had gone to the LDS Family History Center, worked with the PERSI CD and printed out the lists of surnames with the PERSI information for many of the surnames I am working on. For those names with only a few listings, I printed the entire listing (you never know what will lead you from one bit of information to another!). For those names with many listings, I tagged the listings that looked as if they could be helpful. After all, you will be paying by the page for the information you print out. You will very quickly get a list of periodicals that would take months to search!! So I took the surname listings home, punched them for a three-ring binder, placed them in alphabetical order and then I scanned the listings. I took a red pen and underlined all those that showed real promise for having useful information

for my particular family of that surname. Then I narrowed the search list even more by going through the list and marking with a red star those highlighted entries that showed the most promise. After that I narrowed the list again by marking with a second red star. As a final gesture to preparedness I wrote 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 on the five entries that I absolutely wanted to check out. That way I knew my starting point before I left and did not have to debate with myself about where I should begin. By the time I had checked out those five entries, I had a feel for what I was doing and could proceed with the double starred listings etc. Of course this could be accomplished by studying the entries closely and tagging only those entries that show real promise as you work through the PERSI CD. However, time on the computer is often limited when using the computer at a library. Unless I had had the information printed out, it would have been difficult and much more time consuming for me to narrow my list simply because I find it easier to work with a hard copy for this type of work. Each person will find their own system whereby they will reap the most benefits from using PERSI. I was certainly glad that I had my work set up so that I wasted no time accessing information.

This is not written as an instruction manual for using PERSI. It is written to invite you to try a marvelous new avenue for expanding the information for your families histories. I am sure that you will find ways to use PERSI that I have not yet imagined. ■

Sumner County, Tennessee, Marriage Contract, 1838

Contributed by Juanita Patton

“A Marriage Contract between Bartholomew Stovall and Elizabeth Avett. This contract entered into on the 14th day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight between Bartholomew Stovall of the County of Sumner and State of Tennessee of the one part and Elizabeth Avett of the County and State aforesaid of the other the said Bartholomew Stovall has agreed to give the said Elizabeth Avett a sufficient support during her natural life provided that she should be left a widow And the said Elizabeth Avett has consented to enter into the holy estate of matrimony with the sd Bartholomew Stovall and to live with him on the terms above written and she further says and agrees that the said Bartholomew Stovall may dispose of his property among his children as he sees proper. Given under our hands and seals this the 14th day of May 1838.

The above contract signed and acknowledged
in the presence of us

John R. Dickenson
Robert D. Stovall”

Bartholomew Stovall
Elizabeth X Avett [her mark]

Contract from *Bills of Sale Sumner County Court, 1840-1843*, p. 31. A marriage license was issued to Bartholomus [sic] Stovall and Betsey Avett the 16th of May 1838, Sumner County, Tennessee, and located in *Marriage Records of Sumner County, Tennessee*, Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tennessee.

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 1)

pp. 442-443 JOSEPH CARMACK of Tennessee County to WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esqr. of Knox County...indenture made 16 September 1795...\$100...150 acres...Wartrace Creek...PHELEMON THOMAS line...being part of a patent in the name of Honorable JAMES GLASGOW and by him conveyed to RICHARD THOMAS from him to PHILEMON THOMAS & by him to CHARLES HARRINGTON & by him to said JOSEPH CARMACK...Witness: E. CRUTCHER & WILLIAM BLACK...reg. 1 March 1796

pp. 443-444 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of HARDY LEE, Private in Continental line...No. 1222...640 acres...north side of Cumberland on north side of Blooming Grove Creek...surveyed 25 July 1792 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2935, located 10 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...registered 1 April 1796

p. 444 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of SOLOMON RAMSAY, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 1305...1000 acres...north side of Cumberland River on branch of east fork of Blooming Grove Creek...JOHN GRAY BLOUNT's northeast corner...surveyed 30 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2875, entry dated 28 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 10 November 1790...WILLIAM CRUTCHER, JOHN BELL chain carriers...reg. 1 April 1796

pp. 444-445 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Private in Continental line...No. 1256...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on a small drain that empties into the Dry Fork of the West fork of Red River...northeast corner of JOHN G. BLOUNT...surveyed 20 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER, by military warrant No. 2854, located 10 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...reg. 1 April 1796

p. 445 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of WILLIAM FINMER, Private in Continental line...No. 1247...640 acres...head of Blooming Grove Creek...WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS east boundary...sur-

vayed 1 August 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2886, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...WM. CRUTCHER, JOHN BELL chain carriers...reg. 1 April 1796

pp. 445-446 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of heirs of WILLIAM COBB, Private in Continental line...No. 1296...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on the dividing ridge between Cumberland & Blooming Grove Creek...surveyed 30 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2909, located 28 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...WM. CRUTCHER & JOHN BELL chain carriers...reg. 1 April 1796

p. 446 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of heirs of JONATHAN SMILERS, Private in Continental line...No. 1310...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on the dividing Ridge between Cumberland River and Blooming Grove Creek...FREDERICK HARGET corner...surveyed 21 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2884, located 10 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 July 1790...WILLIAM CRUTCHER & JOHN BELL chain carriers...reg. 1 April 1796

pp. 446-447 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of BENJAMIN TROUBLEFIELD, Private in Continental line...No. 1238...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on north side of Blooming Grove Creek...surveyed 20 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 2888, located 10 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...WILLIAM CRUTCHER & JOHN BELL chain carriers...reg. 2 April 1796

p. 447 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of heirs of WILLIAM MYHAM, Private in Continental line...No. 1301...640 acres north side of Cumberland River...branch that heads near the head of Blooming Grove Creek...WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS corner...surveyed 29 July 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 3486, located 28 July 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...WILLIAM CRUTCHER & JOHN BELL chain carriers...registered 2 April 1796

p. 448 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DANIEL ANDERSON, assignee of MICHAEL OBARR, Private in Continental line...No. 1317...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River and on Brush Creek of Yellow Creek...PHILIP PHILIPS & MICHAEL CAMPBELL corner... surveyed 15 June 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by military warrant No. 1658, located 11 March 1790, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 16 November 1790...JOHN CURTIS & JOHN DIXON chain carriers...reg. 2 April 1796

pp. 448-449 HENRY JOHNSON, Sheriff to JOSEPH BARGET NEVILL, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 27 July 1795...JOHN EDGAR hath recovered a judgement against JOHN SAPPINGTON as garnishee of NICHOLAS CONRAD for 94 pounds 15 shillings in October 1787...640 acres...by patent granted to JOHN FORD...south side of Cumberland River about four miles above the Virginia line...Neville being highest bidder at 30 pounds... Witness: THOMAS JOHNSON...reg. 6 April 1796

pp. 449-450 SINKLER PRUET, wife ESTHER PRUET & MARY THOMPSON daughter of CHARLES THOMPSON deceased to ARCHER CHEATHAM, JUNR...indenture made 12 December 1795...200 pounds...Sulpher Fork or Richland Creek of Red River being the remainder of a preemption granted by North Carolina to CHARLES THOMPSON, deceased...NICHOLAS CONRAD northeast corner on the old preemption...mouth of Millers Creek...Witness: EDWARD CHEATHAM...reg. 12 April 1796

p. 451 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS KELGORE, assignee of JOHN CARTER, Private in Continental line...No. 2511...640 acres...between Red River & Sulpher Fork...surveyed 9 August 1784 by JAMES SANDERS by warrant No. 978, located 19 July 1784, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 17 August 1795...ABRAHAM DUNN & CHARLES THOMPSON chain carriers...reg. 12 April 1796

pp. 451-452 JAMES MCCRORY of Davidson County to WILLIAM BLOUNT of Knox County...indenture made 5 February 1796...\$120...320 acres...McAdoo's Creek it being a part of 3840 acre tract granted to said McCrory...northwest corner of HUGH TAYLOR...JOHN COCHRAN...Witness: THOMAS MCCRORY...reg. 12 April 1796

pp. 452-453 ROBERT NELSON of Tennessee County to WILLIAM BLOUNT of Knox County...indenture made 19 February 1796...\$100...320 acres...head waters of the third creek on the north side of Cumberland River below Red River...part of 640 acre patent dated 5 December 1794 No. 350...reg. 12 April 1796

p. 453 SAMUEL RUSSELL of Tennessee County to JAMES DICKSON of Duplin County North Carolina...indenture made 21 May 1793...20 pounds paid by JOHN DICKSON of Duplin County...213 acres...west side of the west fork of Jones Creek...JASON THOMPSON, JOHN LARKINS & said Dicksons corner...being part of military grant No. 1472 granted to SAMUEL RUSSELL dated 4 January 1792...Witness: JOHN DICKSON, certificate signed SAM ASHE...reg. 26 April 1796

p. 454 SAMUEL BARTON of Davidson County to JOHN BAYLESS & WILLIAM WEATHERBEE...indenture made 3 December 1795...640 acres...\$500...branch of Cumberland

River formerly called Knife Creek but now called Blooming Grove about twelve miles below the mouth of Red River originally granted to ROBERT LUNA...Witness: DAVID HAY, WILLIAM BLACK, DANIEL ROWAN, JAS. D. HARTIE...reg. 26 April 1796

p. 455 ROBERT NELSON of Tennessee County attorney in fact for JOHN NELSON to JOHN DICK...indenture made 25 February 1796...\$125...150 acres...Parsons Creek...LINTON's line...corner to ARCHIBALD EDMISTON...reg. 28 April 1796

pp. 455-456 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOSEPH HART...No. 241...1000 acres...10 pounds for every hundred acres...middle district on north side of Duck River between mouth of Cedar Creek and Fountain Creek...REECE PORTER's corner...surveyed 28 August 1790 by R. WEAKLY by warrant from State Entry taker No. 69 dated 3 October 1788, grant signed RICHD DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 November 1793...reg. 12 May 1796

p. 456 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to CHAMBERLAIN HUTSON, assignee of WALLER MCFARLAND, Private in Continental line...No. 2185...640 acres...Bartons Creek...surveyed 20 December 1787 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 2139, located 26 August 1788, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...reg. 13 May 1796

pp. 456-457 CHAMBERLAIN HUTSON of Sumner County to GEORGE GILLISPIE...indenture made 16 November 1795...320 acres...10 pounds for every hundred pounds...military warrant No. 2139...waters of Cumberland south side waters of Bartons Creek being one half of Hutsons assignee of WALTER MCFARLAND...reg. 13 May 1796

pp. 457-458 GEORGE GILLISPIE of Rowan County North Carolina to JOHN HUTSON of Sumner County...indenture made 16 November 1795...10 pounds...274 acres...THOMAS KELGORE... north side of Cumberland River north fork of Red River...ZEBULAND HUBBARDS line...Witness: JAMES GWINN...reg. 13 May 1796

p. 458 EDWARD GWYNN of Sumner County to JOHN SMITH of Guilford County North Carolina...indenture made 25 January 1796...\$100...200 acres...Bartons Creek...reg. 13 May 1796

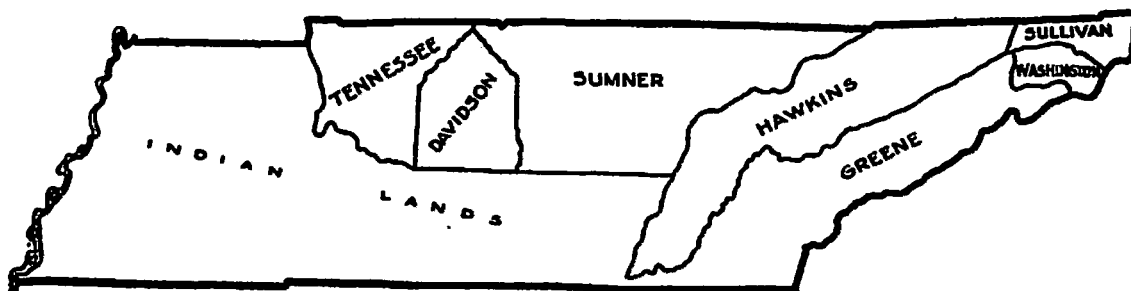
p. 459 EDWARD GWINN to JAMES GWINN, both of Sumner County...indenture made 16 July 1795...150 pounds...Bartons Creek...PETER LEMMONS...reg. 13 May 1796

pp. 459-460 JOHN CORDRY to WILLIAM CRUNK of Tennessee County...indenture made 22 July 1793...100 pounds...137 acres...Sulpher Fork of Red River...part of 275 acres grant No. 756 to JOHN CORDRY...reg. 14 May 1796

p. 460 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN IRWIN...640 acres...10 pounds for every hundred acres...south side of Cumberland River on west fork of Bartons Creek...COL. BARTON's line...surveyed 12 December 1792 by preemption right warrant No. 763, dated 29 August 1785, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 7 January 1793...reg. 30 May 1796

pp. 460-461 ELISHA RICE for himself & executor of JOHN

- RICE deceased to NATHANIEL ROCHESTER of Washington County, Maryland...indenture made 1 June 1796...ELISHA RICE attorney in fact for NATHAN RICE, WILLIAM RICE & JOEL RICE heirs of JOHN RICE deceased of Davidson County...100 pounds...640 acres...now Montgomery County...north side of Cumberland River...BARNARD TATUM...reg. 7 June 1796
- p. 462 GEORGE BRISCOE of Tennessee County to JESSE WILLIAMS of Hertford County North Carolina...indenture made 17 March 1796...\$500...110 acres...Sulpher Fork of Red River...conditional line made by WILLIAM BOREN & JOHN BOREN...part of 320 acres granted by North Carolina to ADAM HAMPTON...Witness: ISAAC BROWN...reg. 8 June 1796
- pg.462-463 GEORGE BRISCOE of Tennessee County to JESSE WILLIAMS of Hertford County North Carolina...indenture made 1 February 1796...28 pounds...365 acres...granted to RICHARD THOMAS assignee of SAMUEL PRICE...east of JAMES MCOWN... Witness: JESSEE BROWN...reg. 8 June 1796
- pp. 463-464 ROBERT NELSON to SAMUEL FRENCH, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 30 April 1796...\$100...north side of Red River...LINDSAY's corner on ADAM PHILIPS line...reg. 8 June 1796
- p. 464 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN RICE, assignee of JOHN STOVEALL, Private in Continental line...No. 1378...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River joining northwest corner of BARRARD TATUM's preemption...corner to said RICE's Guard Right...surveyed 27 March 1790 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 1136, located 10 January 1786, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 10 November 1790...reg. 8 June 1796
- pp. 464-465 ISAAC HOLLIS of Tennessee County to WILLIAM HOOPER of Davidson County...indenture made 22 April 1796...100 pounds...tract or parcel...waters of McAdoo Creek the head of the North fork...one fourth of grant No. 1072 to BENJAMIN DRAKE, JUNR...reg. 4 July 1796
- p. 465 BENJAMIN MCINTOSH to RICHARD DODGE, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 21 April 1796...50 pounds...50 acres...in the Barrens between Red River & Sulpher Fork of Red River...reg. 4 July 1796
- p. 466 JACOB PENNINGTON of Logan County Kentucky to JOHN COOTS of Tennessee County...indenture made 7 January 1796...\$553...228 acres...both sides of Sulpher Fork mouth of Clay Lick branch...north to the dividing corner between JACOB PENNINGTON and the heirs of CRISLY COOTS... reg. 4 July 1796
- pp. 466-467 JOSEPH B. NEVILL, Sheriff to PHILIP PARCHMAN, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 25 April 1796...NICHOLAS CONRAD recovered a judgment against CHRISTIAN CRIPS in Davidson County for 20 pounds as well as 9 pounds 11 shillings and 4 pence July Term 1794...640 acres...by patent granted to CHRISTIAN CRIPS from North Carolina No. 248...sold at public auction 10 October 1794 by JOSEPH BARGETT NEVILL...PHILIP PARCHMAN bid 18 pounds nine shillings...reg. 4 July 1796
- pp. 467-468 JAMES TAYLOR of Tennessee County to RICHARD HARMON of Davidson County...indenture made 2 December 1795...450 Spanish milled dollars...500 acres...part of patent to JAMES TAYLOR dated 27 April 1793...Sulpher Fork of Red River formerly called Richland fork...Witness: THOMAS HARMON, SENR., ARCHIBALD LYTTLE & JOHN MCKEE...reg. 11 July 1796
- pp. 468-469 ROBERT HAYS of Davidson County to GRISHAM COFFIELD of Tennessee County...indenture made 27 February 1796...\$140...640 acres...Brush Creek waters of Sulpher Fork...WILLIAM LOGGINS...Grant No. 1541...Witness: JOSEPH B. NEVILL...reg. 14 July 1796
- pp. 469-470 ALEXANDER CROMWELL to JOHN MCCOY ALSTON, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 22 January 1796...100 pounds...300 acres...both sides of Red River...north to the Virginia line...Witness: PHILIP ALSTON, DAVID JOHNSTON...reg. 16 July 1796
- p. 470 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of heirs of JOHN REYLEY, Private in Continental line...No. 490...640 acres...Sulpher Fork of Red River below GILKERSON's... surveyed 25 February 1786 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2540, located 22 October 1785, grant signed RICHARD CASWELL 15 December 1787...CALEB WINTERS & JOSHUA WINTERS chain carriers...reg. 16 July 1796
- pp. 470-471 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of heirs of CHARLES HICKMAN, Private in Continental line...No. 746...640 acres...north side of Sycamore joining east boundary of TOBIAS GOODMAN...surveyed 20 April 1787 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 2191, located 7 March 1787, grant signed SAMUEL JOHNSTON 10 July 1788...JOHN FITZWORTH & JOSHUA WINTERS chain carriers...reg. 15 July 1796
- p. 471 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of heirs of JAMES HOLTON, Private in Continental line...No. 753...640 acres...in Davidson County north waters of Sycamore Creek on small creek known by JAMES HOLLIS's Mill Creek...JOHN BURROUGHS corner...surveyed 9 May 1787 by R. WEAKLY by military warrant No. 2190, located 21 October 1786, grant signed SAMUEL JOHNSTON 10 July 1788...GRIFFITH DICKESON & ISAAC HOLLIS chain carriers...reg. 16 July 1796
- pp. 471-472 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of JOSHUA ENGLISH, Private in Continental line...No. 1159...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River and on Spring Creek...surveyed 6 October 1789 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. ___, located 1 October 1789, grant signed SAMUEL JOHNSTON 26 November 1789...WM. WALTON & WM. PAGE chain carriers...reg. 18 July 1796
- p. 472 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JAMES COLE MONTFLORENCE, assignee of BENJAMIN REAVES, Sergeant in Continental line...(no No.)...1000 acres...in Davidson County on Weakly Creek a west fork of Bartons Creek on the south side of Cumberland River below Harpeth River...surveyed 10 March 1786 by R. WEAKLY by military warrant No. 2153, located 23 November 1785, grant signed



The map, showing Tennessee County, North Carolina, before the State of Tennessee was formed, is reproduced from *Formation of North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943*, by David L. Corbitt (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 2nd printing, 1969), Appendix II.

TENNESSEE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1790

Showing Approximate County Divisions
within Present State Boundaries

Map by
L. Polk, Denmark

SAM JOHNSTON 17 January 1789...ELISHA GOWER & JOHN LUCAS chain carriers ...reg. 18 July 1796

p. 473 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to BENNET HILL, Private in Continental line...No. 1342...428 acres...North Cross Creek joining WILLIAM THOMPSON... surveyed 15 March 1786 by THOMAS MOLLOY by military warrant No. 136, located 3 December 1785, grant signed ALEXANDER MARTIN November 1790...EDWARD MCDANIEL & WM. HERRINGTON chain carriers ... reg. 18 July 1796

pp. 473-474 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of heirs of HILLARY CROOK, Private in Continental line...No. 1257...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on east side of Yellow Creek...east of THOMAS HAMILTON...surveyed 3 March 1790 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 2501, located 10 January 1786, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 10 November 1790...JOHN CURTIS & GEORGE WALKER chain carriers...reg. 18 July 1796

p. 474 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of ISHAM BURNS, Private in Continental line...No. 1157...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River joining survey of JOSEPH BROCK...surveyed 7 October 1789 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 2158, located 1 October 1789, grant signed SAM JOHNSTON 25 November 1789...SAM MARTIN & WM. PAGE chain carriers...reg. 28 July 1796

pp. 474-475 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER assignee of SAMUEL BARKER, Private in Continental line...(no No.)...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on Bear Creek joining JOSEPH BROCK survey warrant No. 3443...surveyed 7 October 1789 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 2167, located 1 October 1789, grant signed SAM JOHNSTON 26 November 1789...SAM MARTIN & WM. PAGE chain carriers...reg. 18 July 1796

p. 475 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD FENNER, assignee of JOHN ALFORD, Private in Continental

line...No. 1161...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on Spring Creek it being the creek where a party of Surveyors were defeated in November 1787...MOUNTFLORENCE corner...surveyed 6 October 1789 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 2165, located 1 October 1789, grant signed SAM JOHNSTON 26 November 1789...WM. WALLACE & WILLIAM PAGE chain carriers... reg. 18 July 1796

END OF SECOND BOOK OR BOOK B.

Note: At this point Francis Prince became the Register of Deeds

p. 476 GEORGE WALKER to ANDREW WALKER, both of Fayette County Kentucky...indenture made 2 September 1795...\$120...500 acres...west fork of Yellow Creek...Witness: HOWEL TATUM & N. LEWIS...no reg. date probably July 1796

pp. 476-477 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSEE COBB, assignee of JOHN RAFORD, Private in Continental line...No. 2448...640 or 635 acres...south side of Cumberland River a few miles above Clarksville adjoining the southern boundary of CAPT. TATE's survey of 3840 acres...surveyed by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 1236, located December 1792, grant signed RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1793...HADON WELLS & WM. HOPE chain carriers ...reg. 30 July 1796

p. 477 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSEE COBB, assignee of JONAH HAIL heir of HARDY HAIL, Private in Continental line...No. 2465...640 acres...main head branches of the east fork of Guisers Creek...military warrant No. 1218, located 8 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1793...JEDEDIAH HALL & JAMES LINDREY chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 478 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSEE COBB, assignee of HENRY ALBRITON, Private in Continental line...No. 2466...640 acres...main west fork of Guises Creek...MARY RIGANS... surveyed 15 December 1792 by R.

NELSON by military warrant No. 1325, located 8 December 8, 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1793...HADON WELLS & WM. HOPE chain carriers... no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 478 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSE COBB, assignee of MARY RYAN heiress of JOHN RYAN, Private in Continental line...No. 2467...640 acres...head branches of main west fork of Guises Creek the first creek below Yellow Creek...surveyed 15 December 1792, by ROBERT NELSON by military warrant No. 1279, located 8 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1792...HADON WELLS & ELIJAH ROURK chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 479 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSEE COBB, assignee of LEWIS SHILKS, Private in Continental line...No. 2469...640 acres...main east fork of Guises Creek joining north boundary of sd. Cobbs survey assignee of JOSIAH HAIL...surveyed 15 December 1792 by ROBERT NELSON by military warrant No. 1174, located 8 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1792... HAYDON WELLS & W. HOPE chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 479 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JESSEE COBB, assignee of JONATHAN HOPKINS, noncommissioned officer in Continental line...No. 246...1000 acres...both main forks of Guises Creek...surveyed 15 December 1792 by ROBERT NELSON by military warrant No. 1564, located 8 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 31 December 1793... HAYDON WELLS & WM. HOPE chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 480 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to MORGAN DRURY, Private in Continental line...No. 1491...640 acres...both sides of Yellow Creek and the Chickasaw trace including the mouth of the first east fork of said creek...EDWARD DICKSON corner...surveyed 22 July 1791 by JOHN DICKSON by military warrant No. 866, locate 9 November 1784, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 4 January 1792...JAMES RUSSEL & WM. JOHNSON chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 480 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN DRURY, Private in Continental line...No. 106...640 acres...Yelow Creek running into Cumberland River on the south side...surveyed 2 May 1785 by WM. MURRY by military warrant No. 836, located 9 November 1784, grant signed RICHARD CASWELL 7 March 1786...JAMES TRESON & JAMES JOHNSON chain carriers ...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 481 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to LARNER CLARK & WILLIAM WIKOFF, assignees of JAMES PRINCE, Private in Continental line...No. 1254...275 acres...south side of Cumberland River on a branch about three quarters of a mile above Halfpone Creek...JOHN DAVIS southeast corner...surveyed 12 December 1788 by THOMAS MOLLOY by military warrant No. 2268, located 9 April 1788, grant signed ALEXANDER MARTIN 16 November 1790...JOHN PHIPPS & WM. FLETCHER chain carriers...no reg. date, probably July 1796

p. 481 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to RICHARD ARM-

STRONG, assignee of heirs of SAMUEL IGLEY, Private in Continental line...No. 1329...640 acres...waters of Willis Creek...JOHN REID's northwest corner & JOHN HAYS southeast corner...surveyed 19 December 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 2808, located 19 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 23 February 1793...ROBERT SEARCY & WILLIAM MARLIN chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 482 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM WIKOFF & LARDNER CLARK, assignee of MARTIN ARMSTRONG, surveyor of lands allotted officers & soldiers...(no No.) 357 acres...west fork of the North Cross Creek adjoining WILLIAM THOMPSON...surveyed 15 March 1786 by THOMAS MOLLOY, located 9 December 1785, grant signed ALEXANDER MARTIN 16 November 1790... EDWARD MCDONALD & WILLIAM HERRINGTON chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 482 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT REDING, assignee of heirs of BENJAMIN TURNER, Private in Continental line...(no No.)...640 acres...between Guices & Yellow Creek...southeast corner to said Redings survey No. 3273...surveyed 25 December 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 2153, located 20 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 23 February 1793...WM. MARLIN & ROBT. SEARCY chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 483 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT REDING, assignee of DEMPSEY CLAPPS, Private in Continental line...No. 1630...274 acres...between Guices & Yellow Creek...JOHN BUCKERS southeast corner...surveyed 21 December 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 3273, located 20 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 23 February 1793...WM. MARLIN & ROBERT SEARCY chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 483 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of DEMPSEY UNDERDEW, Private in Continental line...No. 2183...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River Dyers Creek... corner to JOHN NICHOLAS...surveyed 29 November 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 5, located 26 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WILLIAM MCMORT chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 484 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of JAMES SYMMONY, Private in Continental line...No. 2180...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek... STANLEY's corner...surveyed 29 July 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 12, located 15 June 1791, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WM. MCHOUNE chain carriers...no reg. probably July 1796

p. 484 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of JOHN WILKERSON, Private in Continental line...No. 1918...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek... surveyed 30 November 1792 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 6, located 26 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WM. MCHOUNE chain carriers...no reg. date

probably July 1796

p. 485 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Private in Continental line...No. 2172...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek... CALLAHAN's northwest corner...surveyed 20 July 1791 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 466, located 15 June 1791 by RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WM. MCMONO chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 485 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of MAJOR GLANDON, non commissioned officer in Continental line...No. 2220...1000 acres...north side of Tennessee River...three fourths of a mile below the mouth of Duck River...surveyed 25 November 1792 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 80, located 17 October 1783, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...WILLIAM MACLIN & ROBERT LACEY chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 486 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of heirs of JOHN SWANSON, Private in Continental line...No. 2079...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek beginning at CALLAHAN's southwest corner...surveyed 20 July 1791 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 3060, located 15 June 1791, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WM. MCMONE chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 486 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of BURRELL LUCY, Private in Continental line...No. 2179...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River...corner of ROBERT HAYS...Saline Creek...surveyed by ROBERT HAYS by military warrant No. 467, located 28 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN HARRY & JOHN MCADAMS chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 487 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of KEDAR COPELAND, Private in Continental line...No. 2203...640 acres...fork of Tennessee and Duck River...surveyed 26 November 1792 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 9, located 17 October 1783, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...WM. MACLIN & ROBERT LACY chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 487 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of SAMUEL THOMPSON, Private in Continental line...No. 1897...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek...PHINVE LATHAM southwest corner...surveyed 30 November 1792 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 465, located 28 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 22 May 1793...WM. MCMONE & GEO. WALKER chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

p. 488 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to NICHOLAS LONG, assignee of JOHN KELLY, Private in Continental line...No. 2223...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek southeast to sd. Longs No. 6 running south with sd. Longs No. 5... surveyed 29 November 1792 by A. FOSTER by military warrant No. 468, located 25 November 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...JOHN CURTIS & WM. MCMANE chain carriers...no reg. date prob-

ably July 1796

p. 488 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JAMES ROSS, assignee of ELISHA BARNES, Private in Continental line...No. 140...274 acres...Sinking Creek a branch of Red River...WM. ROSS south west corner...surveyed 14 March 1785 by R. NELSON by military warrant No. 28, located 10 February____, grant signed R. CASWELL 14 March 1786...WM. ROSS & MALACOR FRY chain carriers...no reg. dated probably July 1796

p. 489 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to HAYDON WELLS...No. 449...640 acres...ten pounds for every hundred acres...north side of Cumberland River on Blooming Grove Creek...JOHN TROUSDALE east boundary...surveyed 5 September 1790 by WILLIAM CRUTCHER by warrant from the commissioners for preemption No. 809, entry dated 2 July 1790, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 27 June 1793...JOHN BELL & WILLIAM CRUTCHER chain carriers...no reg. date probably July 1796

pp. 489-490 GEORGE WALKER OF Fayette County Kentucky to JAMES TATUM of Davidson County...indenture made 2 September 1795...\$100...500 acres...west fork of Yellow Creek...SAMUEL MIDDLETON line...Witness: HOWEL TATUM, Esquire...reg. 8 August 1796

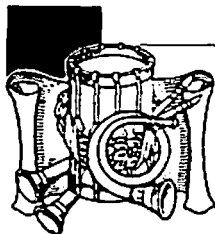
p. 490 ROBERT PRINCE late Sheriff of Tennessee County to HOWEL TATUM of Davidson County...indenture made 3 March 1796...debt of JAMES C. MOUNTFLORENCE to HOWEL TATUM for 24 shillings & 4 pence...public auction on 4 January 1794...Tatum being highest bidder for 2 pounds 10 shillings...640 acres... west fork of Sulphur Fork of Red River...near tract of ANDREW ERWIN... Witness: B. WM. POLLOCK...reg. 8 August 1796

p. 491 ANTHONY CRUTCHER, HUGH F. BELL & ROBERT DUNNING, commissioners of the town of Clarksville in Montgomery County to WILLIAM CAPSHAW...indenture made 27 July 1796...\$25...one lot or half acre known as Lot No. 7...reg. 8 August 1796

pp. 491-492 VALENTINE SEVIER of Montgomery County to WILLIAM GORDON of the State of Kentucky...indenture made 27 July 1796...\$1920...mouth of Red River on the lower side of said river...640 acres...in Montgomery County Tennessee... also the small piece of land lying at the junction of Red River & Cumberland on the lower side of said river...SAMUEL EWIN's lower corner on the bank of the river...Gordon shall have and enjoy the Ferrys now established both across Cumberland and Red River...reg. 9 August 1796

pp. 492-493 JAMES ADAMS, ROBERT DUNNING, ANTHONY CRUTCHER & HUGH F. BELL, commissioners for the Town of Clarksville to EPEX CAPSHAW JUNR...indenture made 27 July 1796...10 pounds...one lot or half acre in Town of Clarksville known as No. 3...reg. 9 August 1796

p. 493 ROBERT NELSON of Tennessee County to JOHN BOYD JUNR. of Davidson County...indenture made 14 May 1796...\$250...north side of Cumberland River... 230 acres being part of a preemption granted to EPHRAIM PRATT...WEAKLY's upper corner on the bank of the River Cumberland... Witness: BENNET SEARCY...reg. 9 August 1796
(To be Continued)



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

(Continued from Volume XIII, Number 1)

Name	County	Status	Name	County	Status
Collins, Wm L.	Franklin	Disallowed	Jones, John W.	Franklin	Barred
Corn, Geo W.	Franklin	Disallowed	Jones, Saml L.	Franklin	Barred
Crownover, Benjamin	Franklin	Disallowed	Keith, James N.	Franklin	Barred
Curtis, John A.	Franklin	Disallowed	Keith, Moses M.	Franklin	Disallowed
Dardis, James B.	Franklin	Disallowed	Kennedy, Samuel J [Kennerly]	Franklin	Disallowed
Darwin, James M.	Franklin	Allowed	Kennerly, John P.	Franklin	Disallowed
Darwin, John, Estate of.	Franklin	Allowed	Kintingham, Ira	Franklin	Allowed
Darwin, William, Estate of	Franklin	Allowed	Kintingham, Wm M, Estate of	Franklin	Allowed
Donnaldson, Docia A.	Franklin	Disallowed	Knight, Matilda	Franklin	Allowed
Elkins, James M.	Franklin	Disallowed	Larkin, William	Franklin	Allowed
Featherstone, Clement A.	Franklin	Disallowed	Lipscomb, Ann D, Estate	Franklin	Disallowed
Featherstone, Richard, Estate.	Franklin	Allowed	Lipscomb, Jane L.	Franklin	Disallowed
Ferris, John S.	Franklin	Disallowed	Lipscomb, Wm C.	Franklin	Disallowed
Garner, Griffin	Franklin	Allowed	Martin, Elizabeth.	Franklin	#
Gillespie, John H.	Franklin	Allowed	Matthews, Jane	Franklin	Barred
Gossage, Wm W.	Franklin	Disallowed	Miller, John I.	Franklin	Disallowed
Gray, George S.	Franklin	Disallowed	Montgomery, Milton.	Franklin	Disallowed
Gray, Geo L.	Franklin	Disallowed& Allowed	Oakley, Eunice, Estate of.	Franklin	Disallowed
Gray, Isaac	Franklin	Disallowed	Oakley, James S.	Franklin	Disallowed
Hessey, John H.	Franklin	Allowed	Phillips, Elizabeth T, Estate of		
Hessey, Robert H.	Franklin	Allowed	[Martha]	Franklin	Disallowed
Hill, Louisa J.	Franklin	Disallowed	Porter, Madison	Franklin	Disallowed
Hines, Wiley J.	Franklin	Disallowed	Powell, John	Franklin	Disallowed
Holland, Saml J, Estate of.	Franklin	Disallowed	Price, Elizabeth	Franklin	Allowed
Horton, Elmore R.	Franklin	Allowed	Rawlins, John A.	Franklin	Barred
Hunt, Elizabeth	Franklin	Barred	Reagin, M P.	Franklin	Barred
Johnston, Josephine.	Franklin	Allowed	Riddle, Linton.	Franklin	Disallowed
Jones, Charles L.	Franklin	Disallowed	Russey, Benjamin F.	Franklin	Allowed
			Russey, J M.	Franklin	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Sharp, Susan S	Franklin	Disallowed
Simmons, Geo, Estate of	Franklin	Disallowed
Simmons, Susan	Franklin	Allowed
Sisk, Daniel J	Franklin	Barred
Smith, Hannah	Franklin	Disallowed
Stamps, D B	Franklin	Disallowed
Stephens, Andrew	Franklin	Allowed
Stovall, Ancell M	Franklin	Disallowed
Sublett, John F	Franklin	Barred
Swann, Edward D	Franklin	Allowed
Sweeton, Mary E	Franklin	Allowed
Trigg, Joseph W	Franklin	Disallowed
Wakefield, Joseph N	Franklin	Disallowed
Warren, Samuel	Franklin	Disallowed
Weddington, Clemmontine	Franklin	Disallowed
Wiley, Thomas A	Franklin	Disallowed
Wilkerson, George W	Franklin	Allowed
Williams, Harvey S, Estate	Franklin	Disallowed
Wiseman, Joseph M	Franklin	Barred
Wiseman, Wilson D	Franklin	Barred
Abernathy, James P	Giles	Disallowed
Ashford, Jackson J	Giles	Disallowed
Aymett, William	Giles	Disallowed
Barnes, James	Giles	Barred
Beasley, Wm M	Giles	Disallowed
Benson, Wilkin	Giles	Disallowed
Bramlett, Lunsford, Heirs of	Giles	Allowed
Butler, James A	Giles	Disallowed
Campbell, Alexander, Estate of	Giles	Barred
Campbell, David C	Giles	Barred
Campbell, James Ross	Giles	Barred
Cardwell, Wm S	Giles	Allowed
Carpenter, Richard	Giles	Allowed
Cobb, Jessie B	Giles	Disallowed
Cole, Wm F	Giles	Disallowed
Conley, Calvin	Giles	Allowed
Crow, Henry C	Giles	Disallowed
Crowder, Terrill T	Giles	Disallowed
Davidson, James F	Giles	Disallowed
Dinker, Patrick	Giles	Allowed
Dodson, Whit	Giles	Allowed
Dollins, David B	Giles	Disallowed
Edmonson, Wm	Giles	Barred
Erwin, W H	Giles	Allowed
Esselman, Rebecca	Giles	Disallowed
Ferguson, J R	Giles	Barred
Flant, James	Giles	Barred
Flieman, Geo W, Estate of	Giles	Allowed
Fogg, Sarah L	Giles	Allowed
Fogg, Thos S	Giles	Disallowed
Foust, Saml K	Giles	Disallowed
Fry, Jesse	Giles	Disallowed
Gaines, Albert M	Giles	Disallowed
Gibson, Joseph	Giles	Allowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Graves, Nathaniel	Giles	Allowed
Hammonds, Jesse N	Giles	Barred
Hancock, Hull H	Giles	Allowed
Hannah, Andrew	Giles	#
Hardiman, Wm J	Giles	Disallowed
Harrison, James B	Giles	Disallowed
Hart, Mary A	Giles	Disallowed
Harwell, Hannah	Giles	Allowed
Harwell, Logan D	Giles	Disallowed
Harwell, Thomas	Giles	Barred
Hendrix, Joshua	Giles	Barred
Hendrix, Wm C	Giles	Barred
Hogan, Anderson	Giles	Disallowed
Hunter, H H, Estate of	Giles	Barred
Jackson, John Y	Giles	Barred
Konns, John	Giles	Disallowed
Literal, Harriet	Giles	Disallowed
Madry, Elizabeth	Giles	Disallowed
Madry, John P	Giles	Disallowed
Malone, Ellas	Giles	Disallowed
Malone, John	Giles	Barred
Malone, Murdoch M	Giles	Disallowed
Marks, Carrol M	Giles	Barred
Marks, Lewis B	Giles	Barred
Marshall, John H	Giles	Allowed
Martin, Ira B	Giles	Disallowed
Maultsby, Thomas A	Giles	Disallowed
McCord, Wm G	Giles	Disallowed
McDonald, John M	Giles	Disallowed
McGrew, George W	Giles	Allowed
McIntosh, Neill M	Giles	Allowed
McMillan, James	Giles	Disallowed
McMillion, H P	Giles	Disallowed
Moore, Jane	Giles	Disallowed
Moses, Henry C	Giles	Disallowed
Neal, William, Estate of	Giles	Disallowed
Oliver, Henry	Giles	Disallowed
Oliver, Samuel	Giles	Disallowed
Parker, Isaac T	Giles	Barred
Parks, Asberry	Giles	Disallowed
Patterson, John Nelson	Giles	Barred
Patterson, Simpson A	Giles	Disallowed
Pittard, Grandison	Giles	Disallowed
Rea, John T	Giles	Barred
Reed, J C P	Giles	Disallowed
Rivers, Braxton, Estate of	Giles	Barred
Rodes, Dangerfield	Giles	Allowed
Rodes, Mrs J E	Giles	Disallowed
Rodgers, John	Giles	Allowed
Rose, Manuel	Giles	Barred
Sanders, Wm C	Giles	Allowed
Shadden, Elisha M	Giles	Disallowed
Shelton, John	Giles	Barred
Sherrell, John S	Giles	Disallowed
Sherrell, Samuel	Giles	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Simmons, Lavinia	Giles	Disallowed
Smith, Zack	Giles	Disallowed
Smithson, John G, Sr.	Giles	Disallowed
Sovern, Susan	Giles	Disallowed
Sullivan, John	Giles	Disallowed
Taylor, James H, Sr	Giles	Disallowed
Tenery, John E	Giles	Disallowed
Thweatt, Richard H	Giles	Disallowed
Townson, Joseph	Giles	Disallowed
Tunget, T R C	Giles	Disallowed
Urban, Henry M	Giles	Allowed
Webb, Henry	Giles	Allowed
West, Saml A, Estate of	Giles	Allowed
White, Carr B	Giles	Allowed
White, Mrs. Thomas C	Giles	Allowed
White, Sanford M	Giles	Allowed
White, William R	Giles	Allowed
White, Wm C, Estate of	Giles	Allowed
Williams, John	Giles	Allowed
Williamson, Joseph	Giles	Disallowed
Wilson, Alfred	Giles	Disallowed
Wilson, Frank	Giles	Disallowed
Wilson, Grandison	Giles	Disallowed
Wood, William P	Giles	Disallowed
Worsham, Columbus C	Giles	Barred
Wyninger, John	Giles	Disallowed
Yancy, Edward G	Giles	Disallowed
Glaheher, Michael	Grundy	#
Goodman, Solomon P	Grundy	Disallowed
Griswold, Wm A	Grundy	Disallowed
Hampton, Wm H	Grundy	Barred
Haynes, E M	Grundy	Allowed
Kilgore, Stephen	Grundy	Allowed
Law, William	Grundy	#
Levan, Thomps T	Grundy	Disallowed
Lusk, James	Grundy	Disallowed
Parsons, S	Grundy	Allowed
Payne, Geo W	Grundy	Barred
Pinion, MC	Grundy	Allowed
Reid, William	Grundy	Disallowed
Robbins, Milo	Grundy	Allowed
Rust, Isaac	Grundy	Disallowed
Summers, James P	Grundy	Disallowed
Thompson, Catharine	Grundy	Allowed
Travis, Mary A	Grundy	Disallowed
Vaughn, Sarah	Grundy	Barred
White, Catharine	Grundy	Allowed
Winton, James, Jr.	Grundy	Disallowed
Wooten, Thomas	Grundy	Allowed
Register, Arthur	Hickman	Disallowed
Williams, Roland D	Hickman	Disallowed
Carter, Bellfield N	Houston	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Summers, B P	Houston	Barred
Adair, James M	Humphreys	Barred
Ballinger, Silas R	Humphreys	Barred
Bolton, William T	Humphreys	Barred
Carter, Allen E	Humphreys	Barred
Cook, James	Humphreys	Allowed
Cowan, Dorsey	Humphreys	Disallowed
Drake, Isaac W	Humphreys	Disallowed
Hatcher, John L	Humphreys	Allowed
Jackson, German	Humphreys	Barred
Langan, Thomas	Humphreys	Allowed
Lucas, Nimrod F	Humphreys	Barred
McNeil, Eleans H	Humphreys	Disallowed
Ricketts, Mary H	Humphreys	Allowed
Rogers, James	Humphreys	found
Rushing, John R	Humphreys	Barred
Shaver, John W	Humphreys	Allowed
Simpson, Samuel	Humphreys	Allowed
Tarpy, Thomas	Humphreys	Allowed
Washburn, West H	Humphreys	Barred
White, Sarah L	Humphreys	Disallowed
Wyley, James J	Humphreys	Disallowed
Yarbrough, Samuel	Humphreys	Allowed
Crabtree, Rheas S	Jackson	Barred
Hoover, Harris B	Jackson	Allowed
Howell, John G	Jackson	Disallowed
Cross, Joel J	Lawrence	Barred
Davis, Caleb B	Lawrence	Disallowed
Edmondson, Samuel	Lawrence	Disallowed
Hankins, Polly Ann	Lawrence	#
Houser, Finley A	Lawrence	#
Howard, Thomas	Lawrence	Disallowed
Johnson, Major Willis	Lawrence	Barred
Locke, James W	Lawrence	Allowed
Miles, Hosea	Lawrence	Disallowed
Simms, P L	Lawrence	Disallowed
Simonton, William	Lawrence	Disallowed
Turner, William P H	Lawrence	Disallowed
Williams, Alfred O	Lawrence	Disallowed
Blake, George W	Lincoln	Barred
Corn, John A	Lincoln	Barred
Cowan, A J	Lincoln	Allowed
Damron, Joseph	Lincoln	Disallowed
Ellis, John N	Lincoln	Allowed
Eslick, Mary	Lincoln	Disallowed
Gilbert, D A	Lincoln	Allowed
Harwell, Parthenia P	Lincoln	Disallowed
Hughey, Robert & Buchanan, Thos W	Lincoln	Allowed
Kilmartin, Rodger	Lincoln	#

(To be Continued)

EARLY MIDDLE TENNESSEE SLAVE TRANSACTION, 1841

Contributed by Mary Sue Smith

FOGG vs RUFUS M. POLK et al

Davidson County, TN

Chancery Court

Rule #506¹

F. B. & G. M. Fogg Deed of Trust

Executed by G. G. Skipwith

Recorded 24th March 1841

This indenture made the 11th day of Feb. 1841 between George G. Skipwith of the County of Maury of the one part and Francis B. Fogg & Godfrey M. Fogg of the County of Davidson & State of Tennessee of the other part.... The said George G. Skipwith do sell & deliver [mortgage] the following negro slaves ...

Bauldy about 51 years old;
 Polly, a woman aged 57;
 Elick, a man aged 25;
 Eliza, a girl aged 21;
 Anney, a girl aged 19;
 Patsy, a girl aged 17;
 Mariah, a girl aged 15;
 Jimmy, a boy aged 13;
 Eli, a boy aged 11;
 Levi, a boy aged 9;
 William, aged 8;
 John, aged 6;
 Margaret, aged 3;
 Louisa, aged 27 and her two children,
 Henry, aged 9 & George, aged 5;
 Martin, aged 25;
 Harriett aged 23, and her two children,
 Jack, aged 6, and Martha, aged 2;
 Bauldy, aged 21;
 Dilsey aged 19;
 Mariah aged 19;
 Crittenden aged 15;
 Rh.. aged 13;
 Middleton 11;
 Patsy & Willis, twins, aged 6;
 Phillis aged 26;
 Dick, Jun., aged 12;
 Polemie, aged 7;
 Agnes, aged 6;
 Nancy, aged 3;

1. Fogg vs Rufus M Polk et al, Chancery Court Loose Papers, Davidson County Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

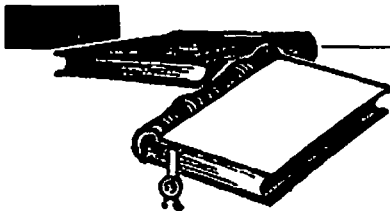
My wife's name Bauldy about 51 years old. Polly a woman aged 57. Elick a man aged 25. Eliza a girl aged 21. Anney a girl aged 19. Patsy a girl aged 17. Mariah a girl aged 15. Jimmy a boy aged 13. Eli a boy aged 11. Levi a boy aged 9. William aged 8. John aged 6. Margaret aged 3. Louisa aged 27 and her two children Henry aged 9. George aged 5. Martin aged 25. Harriett aged 23 and her two children Jack aged 6 and Martha aged 2. Bauldy aged 21. Dilsey aged 19. Mariah aged 19. Crittenden aged 15. Rh. aged 13. Middleton aged 11. Patsy & Willis twins each aged 6.

Detail from Davidson County Chancery Court Rule #506

Augustine, aged 43;
 Clarissa, aged 58;
 Moses, 25;
 Frankey, aged 23;
 Sally, aged 2;
 Becky, aged 28;
 Tommy, aged 27 & his wife, Vicy, aged 29;
 Frank, aged 11;
 Richard, aged 9.

[Slaves]...being registered in the Registry office of Maury County, where the said Skipwith then resided. Then the debts to the Planters & Union Banks became due...said Skipwith also failed to pay the accumulating interest...

Amongst the negroes conveyed in the suit ... one named Bauldy, stated to be 21 years of age, who having a wife, a slave of William E. Kennedy in the neighborhood when the said Skipwith resided in Maury county, was allowed by the said Skipwith for that reason, to remain in Maury County, when he, said Skipwith, removed and took with him the rest of the negroes to Mississippi, as he is authorized to do for planting purposes. It happened that said Kennedy had a negro man named Washington, whose wife was one of the slaves mentioned in said deed, and this woman was taken by said Skipwith to Mississippi. In order to gratify these slaves an arrangement was set...whereby an exchange might be effected of Bauldy for Washington, that the latter might go to his wife in Mississippi, and the former stay with his [wife] in Maury... ■



Book Reviews

by Shirley Wilson, CG

The Hermitage Landscape: Before and After the 1998 Tornado by Fletch Coke. Softback 10 x 8, 48pp., c1999. \$14.95 plus tax from local Nashville bookstores and \$11.96 plus \$3.50 shipping from Providence House Publishers, 238 Seaboard Lane, Franklin, TN 37067. TN residents add sales tax.

This lovely, historical booklet is well organized and attractively packaged. It includes some history of The Hermitage, a well known landmark in the Nashville area and the home of General Andrew Jackson. Numerous old black and white photographs of The Hermitage are in the book as well as an extensive collection of color photos from both before and after the tornado.

The devastation created by the tornado is quite apparent with huge trees uprooted and strewn like matchsticks along the front driveway and yard of the home. Remembering the tornado myself, I also recall the collective sigh of relief from the community when it was learned that the mansion itself and the tomb of Andrew Jackson had come through the storm relatively unscathed.

The destruction was awesome, a fact that the photographs depict in graphic, living color.

Accomack County, Virginia Court Order Abstracts 1690-1697 Volume 8 by JoAnn Riley McKey. Softback 5 1/4 x 8 1/4, 286pp., c1999. \$33 plus \$5 shipping from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland 20716.

This is the eighth book of court orders and it begins with a court session held 8 November 1690. Court orders in Virginia are comparable to what in other states are titled county court minutes. They include an account of the day to day business of the county and its citizens. Within the court orders can be found records of boundary disputes, crime and punishment, fornication and bastardy charges, church and religion and as well

as depositions that provide ages and a host of various other miscellaneous documents.

This particular collection of court orders is quite detailed in nature. It isn't often that one finds so much complex data on folks who lived in the late 1600's, along with an every name index that facilitates finding ancestors. This book is chock full of good material and will have great appeal for those with roots in Accomack County.

Cemeteries of the City of Newport News Formerly Warwick County, Virginia by Barry W. Miles and Gertrude Stead. Hardback 8 1/2 x 11, 145 pp., c 1999. \$55 plus \$4 shipping and handling from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716.

As cemetery books go, this one is particularly well prepared and organized for publication. It includes such helpful information as histories and locations of the cemeteries as well as photographs of some of the particularly interesting tombstones and cemeteries. There are even some Bible records included in the book.

The introduction includes a brief history of Newport News and Warwick County boundary lines and annexation information that should be helpful to genealogists. The original arrangement of the tombstones has been preserved and a comprehensive every name index provides easy access to the tombstone of interest. An excellent map that locates the cemeteries is separate from the book but included in the price.

Those with an interest in this area of Virginia will want to add this book to their library collection.

Book reviews: Books should be sent directly to Mrs. Shirley Wilson, Book Review Editor, 106 Leeward Point, Hendersonville, TN 37075. All materials become property of the review editor to be distributed as appropriate.

Saga of a Declining Cemetery

The Patton Cemetery of Cannon County

Contributed by Ann O. Huddart

I am writing about the Patton Cemetery in Bradyville, Tennessee. We are in a race against time to find Patton descendants who will take an interest in preserving this burial ground.

In 1992, my husband and I, in looking for the grave of my great-great-grandmother, Harriet McCorkle McGinn, discovered this cemetery had been abandoned. The property on which it is situated had changed owners several times and it had slipped into obscurity. A query in the Genealogy column of *The Nashville Banner* brought a telephone call from Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Patton Siler of Murfreesboro.

Mrs. Siler knew exactly where the cemetery was located as her grandfather, Samuel Marion Patton, was buried there. Following her directions, we drove from Florida to Bradyville. It took two trips before we found anyone who could direct us to the location of the cemetery. This was Mr. Ellis Thomas who passed away not long afterward. He sent us to the home of Clyde and Bobbye Thomas and Bobbye told us where it was. What we found was heart-breaking. The iron fences had been knocked down and cattle were grazing through the broken tombstones, covered with overgrown vines and shrubs. We took pictures which we sent to Mrs. Siler. She said she nearly had a heart attack when she saw the photographs. She could not believe that her family cemetery was in this condition. She had a young cousin take her to see it for herself, despite her 90 years of age and debilitating arthritis.

After this, she called and told us that if we would make arrangements, she would pay to have a cyclone fence enclose the burial ground. Again, we made the trip to Tennessee. Arrangements were made with Ron Foster of Woodbury, and he not only erected the fence as Mrs. Siler directed, but he and a helper cleared the heavy growth and put the fences upright again. Mrs. Siler took care of all his expense.

Mrs. Siler died on 12 May 1997 at age 94, thinking that the family graves were saved. They were not. Groundhogs burrowed into the graves under the fallen tombstones. The tree stumps and rocks made

it almost impossible to mow, even though the new owner, Mr. William F. Green, did his best to keep it cleared with a weed-whacker.

Last summer, Mr. Green and his neighbors, Mr. Clyde Thomas and his wife, Bobbye, got together. The men took their tillers and tractors up to the cemetery, cleared out the stumps and rocks, leveled the ground and filled the holes with ready-mix cement. With ropes, ingenuity and a lot of muscle and grit, they mended the broken tombstones and lifted them back in place. They worked almost every day for most of the summer. It was October before it was completed. Mrs. Thomas (Bobbye) kept them fed with her good cooking.

The time and labor of these three wonderful people was donated to the project which they had initiated. All we had to worry about was the cost of material. Miss Eva Ring of Goodlettsville, a descendant of Jasper & Margaret Patton, donated generously as did another descendant, Mr. Bruce Ring Holcomb of Finland. My husband and I also contributed. For far less than any estimates made by contractors and others we had approached about repairs, the cemetery was saved.

It was seeded and covered with straw. Last October we had the pleasure of taking Miss Ring to meet the people who through their generosity and hard work had honored those Tennessee pioneers who are buried on a hill overlooking the rolling land of Cannon County.

My husband and I are in our 70s and we do not know how much longer we will be able to keep an eye on the Patton Cemetery. Mr. Green and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have given a great deal to help. Now we must find people from the Patton family who live nearby to care for these family graves. We wondered if it might be possible to organize a group for the preservation of the Patton Cemetery. We will do what we can from Florida. Mr. Green, a retired professor from MTSU, has said he will write an account of the history and the work he and Mr. Thomas performed at the cemetery.

Editor's note: Mrs. Ann O. Huddart's address is

PATTON CEMETERY

Read by Steve Cates Troy Bell, and John Weaver, Apr. 5, 1975. Located in Beech Grove Quadrangle, Cannon County. 1/4 to 3/4 of a mile NE of Bradyville behind Mrs. Erie Shelton's barn in a field. Many fieldstone markers. [Note: Property now owned by Grant & Martha Reed, 5765 Bradyville Road, Bradyville, TN. Apr. 1995]

HARRIETT E. McCORKLE
Relict of
AMZI McGINN
June 4, 1796
June 26, 1875

(Broken)***
August 7, 1846
March 11, 1882

WILLIAM R. McGINN
July 8, 1837
October 1, 190-
(Corner broken)

SAMUEL Y. son of
D.C. & E.M. BRANDON
June 18, 1853
February 23, 1894

SAMUEL M. PATTON
Husband of
NANCY J. PATTON
February 14, 1819
December 8, 1886

Brother
ROBERT J. PATTON
December 4, 1855
November 16, 1927

W. D. PATTON
July 31, 1851
July 18, 1908

Father
JOHN O. PATTON
March 8, 1811
December 29, 1892

Sister
SARAH J. PATTON
November 3, 1850
January 10, 1928

Dr. J. M. PATTON
January 28, 1859
February 1, 1892

Mother
NANCY E. PATTON
March 25, 1819
January 9, 1912

MARGARET C. McGINN
Wife of J. N. Patton
April 21, 1828
July 1, 1903

J. N. PATTON
August 22, 1826
August 11, 1906

Notes of Elizabeth Patton Siler: "Sarah J. Patton and Robert J. Patton were the children of John O. Patton. They never married. I used to go and spend the night with Aunt Sarah. J. N. Patton is Jasper Newton Patton, who was the brother of Samuel Marion Patton. Both Jasper Newton Patton and William R. McGinn were Confederate Veterans. I believe that David Patton is buried in this cemetery, but the tombstone has been destroyed. David Patton was a veteran of the War of 1812." [April 1995. Murfreesboro, TN]

*** - Believed to be Mary J. Patton, wife of H. A. Reed. The dates of birth and death those listed in *Patton: Family History*, by Ralph Ring. AOH

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 in the form of end notes and placed at the end of the article. Once submitted, there can be no rewriting by the author except by request of the editor. 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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