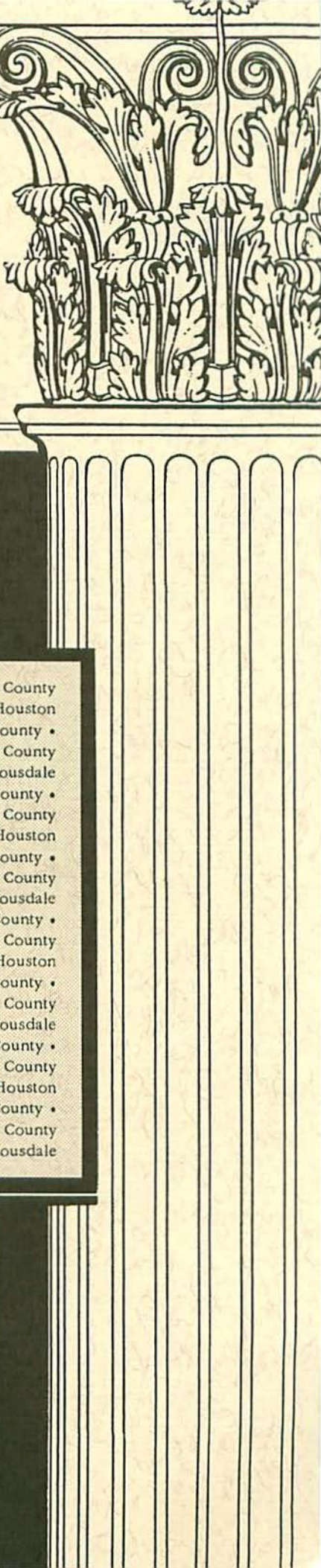


## A decorative floral ornament featuring a central stem with a flower bud at the top. The stem is flanked by two large, stylized acanthus leaves that curve upwards and outwards. The base of the ornament is composed of several smaller, pointed leaves and stems, creating a dense, symmetrical design. The entire ornament is rendered in a simple, black-and-white line-art style.

Volume XIII, Number 3





**Middle  
Tennessee  
Counties**

Bedford  
Cannon  
Cheatham  
Clay  
Coffee  
Davidson  
DeKalb  
Dickson  
Fentress  
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Lincoln  
Macon  
Marshall  
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Montgomery  
Moore  
Overton  
Perry  
Pickett  
Putnam  
Robertson  
Rutherford  
Smith  
Stewart  
Sumner  
Trousdale  
VanBuren  
Warren  
Wayne  
White  
Williamson  
Wilson

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

### *All meetings*

(unless otherwise noted)

1:00 P.M., General Meeting

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

[See Newsletter for particulars]

Auditorium  
Ben West Library  
Eighth Avenue North  
at Union Street  
Nashville, Tennessee



*March 18, 2000*  
Tennessee State Library  
and Archives Auditorium



*May 20, 2000*  
Tennessee State Library  
and Archives Auditorium



*July 15, 2000*  
Ben West Library Auditorium  
Eighth Avenue North



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

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**FROM THE EDITOR. . .**

Now that the holidays are over and one turns again to researching families that have gone before us, take a long hard look at the mothers in your studies. The most common and potentially devastating error made to a carefully reconstructed genealogy is the assignment of a later wife (e. g., wife named in will) as the mother of all the children. Considering the mortality rates of the time, it would actually be unusual for a person to have the same spouse for a whole lifetime.

Even cautious genealogists can make this mistake. An example is given, deleting the surname. All the books on a certain family under study gave the wife and mother of all the children as Ruth. Yes, she was the wife given in John's will of 1782, and she was still the widow in 1806. Yet, all the children of this John had left the area in Virginia, and none took her with them (red flag #1). Secondly, being still alive in 1806 points to a younger, second (or third) wife (red flag #2). But she was accepted without any question as the mother of all the children in published accounts!

Looking for an earlier wife, research was undertaken with the following results. John, a schoolmaster, married *Elizabeth*, 1716, in Annapolis, Maryland. After a stay of around twenty-eight years in Cecil County, Maryland, they moved into Virginia. By 1744 all the children were born, and it was at this time a deed was written whereby John sold his Maryland land in preparation for this move to Virginia. As expected, a wife was not given in the deed, but if one carefully reads the material recorded *after* the deed, one sees that *Elizabeth*, wife of John, was privately examined in order to relinquish dower rights. So here is our proof that an Elizabeth was still wife in 1744, and therefore mother of all the children—not Ruth.

Always look at your work and ask yourself if there could possibly be more than one wife. Try to estimate her age. Ask yourself if she is too young to have the children you have assigned to her. Does the naming pattern of the children include her name? Does she travel with the children? Finally, does it just feel right? If there is a question, the least you can do is be correct in presenting the wife's name that you do know. If the only place you have a known name is the will, then say "The name of the wife at his death was Ruth...."

Your antecedents will thank you and future researchers will not be sent astray by your assigning the *wrong mother* to family lines. Make this a part of your legacy.

Dorothy Williams Potter

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# An American Pioneer Heritage: Michael Williamson and His Descendants

By James F. Williamson, Jr.

*Author's note: This is the second part of the history of one branch of the Williamson family, the descendants of Michael Williamson (c. 1710- c. 1785), who settled in Pennsylvania in the 1730s. Over the ensuing century the family moved south and west with the ever-expanding frontier. Part 1 (Middle Tennessee Genealogy, Winter 1994) focused on two of Michael's grandsons, Colonel Thomas Williamson (1767-1825) and his brother, John (1764-1829), who were among the first pioneers to move to the Tennessee frontier in the years prior to Statehood. In this second part the author details the latest research into the Williamson family's American origins in Pennsylvania, and their subsequent migrations to Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Minnesota. The author gratefully acknowledges the research contributions of Lynette Davidson and her mother, Olga Williamson Davidson, of Franklin, TN; and Jeff Williamson of Rosemount, MN. They, as well as the author, are direct descendants of Michael Williamson, the patriarch of these American Williamsons.*

WHEN JOHN AND THOMAS WILLIAMSON pushed across the Southern Appalachian Mountains into East Tennessee from Virginia in the early 1790s, they were among the earliest pioneer settlers of what was soon to become the 16th state. They were not alone for long, however, for they were part of the vanguard of a growing flood of Scotch-Irish pioneers. Like many of their contemporaries, they were the descendants of immigrants from England, Ireland, or Scotland who composed the first great wave of British migration to the American colonies, beginning in 1717 and continuing until the Revolution. Many Scotch-Irish immigrants entered through Philadelphia, Chester, or New Castle and quickly pushed west through Pennsylvania and then south into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, whose southern extremity opened out toward Tennessee and the Carolinas. They were fierce patriots during the Revolution and became known as quick-tempered, independent, impetuous, reckless, and adept at fighting Indians. They were known as well for their restlessness. Indeed, it was said that "no Scotch-Irish family felt

comfortable until it had moved at least twice."<sup>1</sup>

The Williamsons were Presbyterians<sup>2</sup> and described themselves as Scotch-Irish in origin.<sup>3</sup> It is thus likely that they were descended from the "borderers," natives of the Lowlands of Scotland or the northern counties of England who had been forced to migrate to Northern Ireland beginning in the 1600s to escape economic and religious persecution. Indeed, a Williamson oral tradition holds that the family originated in Northumberland in northern England. As one authority on the history and customs of the Scotch-Irish points out,

Many Americans who consider their ancestors to have been Scotch-Irish are actually descendants of English settlers, especially from the counties between London and Wales and from the northern counties of England, who migrated to Ulster and there became members of communities where the Scottish influence was predominant. When the movement to America began after 1717, many of these English Ulstermen joined their Scottish friends and neighbors in their removal to the New World.<sup>4</sup>

The Scottish lowlanders were mostly Presbyterian, while the English borderers were largely Anglican. Both groups favored the "New Light" movement<sup>5</sup> and often gathered in field meetings and prayer societies. The Scottish Presbyterians and the English Anglicans were difficult to distinguish in speech, demeanor, or in their common history of violence.<sup>6</sup> After several generations of continued hardships in Ireland, many of these former borderers struck out for the new world, having become accustomed to moving from place to place. The Williamsons appear to have been typical in this respect.

Once having survived the hazardous Atlantic crossing with its dangers of storms, starvation, and pirate attack, the Scotch-Irish often had to deal with new problems. Many arrived through the port of Philadelphia, where William Penn's "greene Countrie Town" was in the process of converting itself from the raw frontier village of 1701, when it received its charter, to a bustling center of commerce. Philadelphia was the funnel through which thousands of Europeans, and especially the Scotch-Irish, attracted by New World opportunity and repelled by the famines and religious

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persecution, entered and quickly streamed toward the frontier.<sup>7</sup> The Scotch-Irish, with their reputation of being proud, violent, and ungovernable, tried the patience of the Pennsylvania Quakers, who encouraged them to move quickly west. Some Quaker leaders even attempted to limit the numbers admitted into Pennsylvania, but were rebuffed by Penn, who argued instead for tolerance.<sup>8</sup>

By the late 1720s the back country of Penn's colony, including Chester County, was being transformed from forest to farmland. This branch of the Williamsons first appears in America in the mid-1730s in Chester County, some 12 miles west of Philadelphia. Tennessee pioneers John and Thomas Williamson were the grandsons of Michael Williamson, who settled in Newtown, Chester County, where he first appears in the tax records of 1736.<sup>9</sup>

The Newtown tax lists from the 1730s can be confusing due to the multiple individuals of the same name which they contain. There appear to have been three different John Williamsons living fairly close together at the same time. The first of these, in 1730, is John Williamson, the son of Daniel Williamson, a Quaker,<sup>10</sup> not to be confused with Michael's family, who were Presbyterians. In the same year, but in another Newtown neighborhood, is listed the second John Williamson. Finally, in 1734 a third John Williamson appears in West Nottingham township. This third individual is almost certainly John W. Williamson, a clothier born in Dublin c. 1706. His wife was Mary Davison, born in Derry in 1714. John and Mary were the parents of Dr. Hugh Williamson (1735 - 1819), known to have been born in West Nottingham township. Hugh was a physician, scientist, and delegate from North Carolina to the 1789 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson County, Tennessee was named in his honor.<sup>11</sup>

This leaves the second John Williamson of Newtown. It is in this same position on the Newtown list that Michael Williamson first appears in 1736, taking the place of John. This suggests that John and Michael were related members of the same household.<sup>12</sup> In the same neighborhood with John and Michael is listed Joseph Cloyd.<sup>13</sup> As explained below, the Cloyds, who had originated in Ireland,<sup>14</sup> were to be friends and neighbors of the Williamsons for at least the next century. The two families were to move deeper into the frontier together, and eventually intermarried.

In 1739 Hugh's father, John W. Williamson, is still listed in West Nottingham, where he remains until at least 1753. He later moved to Cumberland Co., PA., where he died in 1757.<sup>15</sup> In the 1739 Newtown list, however, only the Quaker John Williamson remains. Michael Williamson and Joseph Cloyd have both disappeared. The Cloyds seem to have taken the Valley Road

west and then south to Augusta County, Virginia, where they settled by c. 1760.<sup>16</sup>

We can surmise that Michael was born about 1710,<sup>17</sup> which, if accurate, would mean that he was a young man in his mid-twenties in 1736 when he first appears on the Pennsylvania frontier. He may well have been newly arrived from Ireland, since the Cloyds and Hugh Williamson's family are known to have originated there.<sup>18</sup>

After his 1739 disappearance from the Newtown records, however, the whereabouts of Michael are uncertain for the next 19 years. A son, Thomas, is believed to have been raised in Bucks County, PA,<sup>19</sup> although, so far, Michael has not been located in the Bucks Co. records.

In 1758 he finally reappears in Granville Co., North Carolina, where he settled and recorded a survey of some 640 acres of land.<sup>20</sup> Michael was accompanied by his sons, James, Thomas, and Joseph.<sup>21</sup> A fourth son, John, the eldest,<sup>22</sup> settled in nearby Mecklenburg Co., Virginia.<sup>23</sup>

Four years later, in 1762, Michael purchased 247 acres on or near Rattlesnake Creek, a branch of Grassy Creek.<sup>24</sup> Once settled in the South the Williamsons were quick to reestablish their Calvinist roots, and were among the founders of the Grassy Creek Presbyterian Church, established in 1762, the first Presbyterian Church in Granville Co.<sup>25</sup> and said to have been the first in North Carolina.<sup>26</sup> In 1783 Thomas, William, and James Williamson deeded 300 acres of their land to the ruling Elders of Grassy Creek Church<sup>27</sup> who then gave it to the Rev. Henry Patillo, a native of Scotland, on the condition that he agree to remain as minister for life. Patillo named his new estate Bonny Doon.<sup>28</sup> Among the Presbyterian clergy in the Carolina piedmont, Patillo was the most prominent opponent of slavery,<sup>29</sup> and his teaching was to be reflected in the outspoken anti-slavery sentiments of some of the Williamsons. The original Grassy Creek church building has long since disappeared, but a 19th century structure bearing the same name exists in the hamlet of Stovall, a few miles south of the Virginia border.

Apparently the call of their Scotch-Irish wanderlust was stronger than the desire to sustain permanent roots, however, for about 1771, only a few years after his arrival Michael was on the move again.<sup>30</sup> This time, accompanied by his sons James and Joseph, he struck out west to join his old friends from Pennsylvania, the Cloyds, in Fincastle County (later Montgomery Co.) on the western Virginia frontier.

Like the Cloyds, almost all the original settlers of the Valley of Virginia, which included Montgomery Co., were Scotch-Irish who came down from, or at least



### Descendants of Michael Williamson (c. 1710 - c. 1785)

Michael

John, Sr.	Joseph	Thomas	Robert	James
Michal		The Rev. William	Robert, Jr.	John
John		James		Col. Thomas
Joseph		The Rev. Thomas		Rebecca
Anne		Elizabeth		James
Mary		Annie		Robert
Jane				Jane
Thomas				Nancy
Martha				

killed and the household destroyed. The attackers were pursued by the militia and one Indian was killed.<sup>37</sup> The militia records of Montgomery Co. in the 1770s and 1780s list John, Joseph and James Williamson, as well as several Cloyds.

It seems likely that Michael Williamson, patriarch of the American Williamsons, died about 1785 in Montgomery Co.<sup>38</sup> His wife's name is not known.

through, Pennsylvania. Many followed a wagon road from Philadelphia west through Lancaster, York, and Gettysburg, across the Potomac and into the Shenandoah River Valley of Virginia. In this respect the Williamsons appear to have been atypical, since they migrated east from northern North Carolina. It is possible that they came via the "Pioneer's Road" between Alexandria and Winchester, Virginia, built after a 1746 treaty with the Indians.<sup>31</sup>

According to Virginia historian Mary Kegley, in 1773 Joseph was the first of the Williamsons to appear on the Western Waters of the New River in Pulaski Co., Virginia, near Max Meadows, outside modern Wytheville.<sup>32</sup> Joseph was followed by his father and brothers and in 1775 Michael Williamson purchased 383 acres on Back Creek, known as "Springfield."<sup>33</sup> The Williamsons and their neighbors, the Cloyds, lived on adjoining farms, both of which are precisely located on a map of the area.<sup>34</sup> The Williamsons and the Cloyds were farmers, and according to one observer were people of some property.<sup>35</sup> According to Kegley, "Michael does not appear in any other records which tends to indicate that it was Joseph, John and probably James who developed the place."<sup>36</sup>

Here, in the rolling foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, the Scotch-Irish were free to practice their Presbyterian religion with full political rights, unlike the conditions prevailing in predominantly Anglican east Virginia. In exchange, they were expected to form an effective barrier against the Indians, a job for which they they were well suited by experience and temperament. While the Williamsons, Cloyds, and their neighbors may have been farmers by choice, they also became guerilla fighters by necessity and were active in the local militia. It was an uneasy time of chronic warfare. One history recounts a 1764 Indian attack on the David Cloyd farm in which two members of the family were

Sr., was born in 1734, shortly before Michael first appears in the Chester Co., PA records. As a young man of 24 he had moved south with his father to Mecklenburg Co., VA, where he was a member of the Grassy Creek Presbyterian Church. His wife's name was Jane.<sup>39</sup> In 1797, at age 63 he moved with at least some of their children<sup>40</sup> to Davidson Co., TN, and finally, in 1799, settled in Smith Co., TN. (later Jackson Co.), on the Cumberland River near the mouth of Martin's Creek. He was one of the first members of Granville Presbyterian Church.<sup>41</sup> There, in 1800, he deeded the land left to him by his father in Virginia "on the waters of Back Creek a branch of New River" to his brother Joseph, who had remained in Montgomery Co.<sup>42</sup> John Sr. died in 1818 at age 84.<sup>43</sup>

Michael's son, Thomas, was born in 1736.<sup>44</sup> He married Anne Newton, said to be related to Sir Issac Newton and John Newton.<sup>45</sup> Following the Revolution, Thomas and Anne sold their land in Granville Co., NC,<sup>46</sup> and moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he purchased several farms, including a cotton plantation, later the site of the Spartanburg Co. courthouse. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian church and continued to work at his trade of blacksmith until he was over seventy. Although Thomas depended on slave labor to sustain his agricultural interests, he was said to have purchased many of them at their own request to prevent their falling into the hands of hard masters. This attitude no doubt reflected the teaching of his former pastor in North Carolina, the Rev. Henry Pattillo. He willed his slaves to his children with instructions that they be freed.<sup>47</sup> (This seemingly inconsistent attitude was common among the most enlightened 18th century Southern planters, including Thomas Jefferson.)

Thomas and Anne had three sons, William, James, and Thomas, all born in South Carolina. William (1762-1839) served in the Revolutionary army and was cap-

tured at the Battle of Camden, SC. After the war he became a Presbyterian minister, as did his younger brother, Thomas. Although William was a slave holder, both were noted for their opposition to slavery in principle, no doubt influenced by their father and Pattillo. The Rev. William Williamson's courageous second wife, Mary Smith, was forced to stand trial and was fined for her insistence on teaching their inherited slaves to read. Unable to reconcile Christian theology with the system of bondage that surrounded them, in 1805 William and Mary moved to Adams County, Ohio, accompanied by some 27 slaves, including those left to them by his father, who were freed upon their arrival.<sup>48</sup> In Ohio William became an abolitionist and a participant in the Underground Railroad. He was known as one of the fathers of Presbyterianism in southern Ohio, where he served as Moderator and Clerk of the Chillicothe Presbytery. Their home in Adams County was known as "The Beeches."<sup>49</sup>

William and Mary's son, The Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, M.D. (1800-1879) accompanied his parents to Ohio as a child. After receiving his medical degree from Yale in 1824, he attended seminary and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Beginning in 1835, he served as a missionary to the Dakota Sioux at the remote outpost of Lac qui Parle in Minnesota. He became an advocate on behalf of the Sioux and in 1864 successfully appealed to President Lincoln for the release of 40 captives held under sentence of death at Davenport, Iowa.<sup>50</sup> Thomas' son, the Rev. John Poague Williamson (1835-1917), carried on in his father's footsteps as a missionary to the Sioux, and represented the third generation of Presbyterian ministers in this branch of the Williamson family.<sup>51</sup>

Thomas and Anne also had two daughters, Elizabeth Williamson Alexander and Annie Williamson Means.<sup>52</sup> The gravestone of Thomas Williamson stands in the cemetery of Fairview Presbyterian Church near Fountain Inn, SC, and carries the inscription, "In memory of Thomas Williamson who died the 16th April 1813 in the 77th year of his age." Nearby are the graves of his daughter, Elizabeth Williamson Alexander (1762-1797), and his son, the Rev. Thomas Williamson (1778-1807).

Michael's son, Joseph appears to have left Montgomery Co., Virginia about 1800. He seems to have never married and to have died in 1807 in Gallatin Co., Kentucky, where he left a will. In his will Joseph first emancipated his slaves, and then left his land to his nephew, Joseph, the son of his brother, John.<sup>53</sup> Nothing is known about Michael's son, Robert, except that he was a resident of Mecklenburg Co., VA c. 1785-1797.<sup>54</sup>

Michael's son, James, died in 1802 in Davidson Co.,

Tennessee, having accompanied his sons John and Colonel Thomas there.<sup>55</sup> He, too, was a slave holder. In his will James bequeathed two dollars each to John and Colonel Thomas, and to his daughter, "Rebecky." His other children, younger and presumably less well-established, received the bulk of his estate, which included five slaves, 288 acres of land, a number of "horse beasts," sheep and other livestock, wagons, farm implements, cash, and furniture.<sup>56</sup>

In 1764 James' first son, John, was born, reportedly in Montgomery Co.,<sup>57</sup> followed in 1767 by his younger brother, Thomas. It was these brothers who, as young men, were to forge across the mountains to Tennessee. John, at the age of 15, enlisted with a North Carolina regiment during the Revolution. From his D.A.R. record we learn that during the Revolution he resided in the Wautauga District in what is now east Tennessee.<sup>58</sup> The Wautaugans were a group of "hard-working, independent-minded yeomen farmers" of Scotch-Irish and English descent who in 1772 established one of the first pioneer settlements in Tennessee. Most had come down the Holston River from Virginia. Skilled at guerrilla warfare tactics learned in their constant battles with the Indians, a contingent of buckskin-clad Wautaugans, including John Williamson, became famous for the successful use of these tactics against the British at the battle of King's Mountain, NC.<sup>59</sup>

In 1781 John married Margaret Cloyd in Montgomery County, VA. Margaret was the daughter of John Cloyd and Margaret Scott, who had arrived in America from Belfast, Ireland in 1758.<sup>60</sup> He and his family arrived in the Cumberland settlement, Sumner County, TN, from Virginia around 1789. The trip was made on horseback and John and Margaret are said to have carried their two little daughters in baskets, one on each side of a pack horse.<sup>61</sup> In a 1794 letter, John and Margaret describe the frustrations and sorrows of Tennessee frontier life, which seem to have centered around trouble with the Indians. They describe the death of John's brother, George Williamson, in 1792:

He went out with a company of men on pursuit of a barbarous enemy about 60 miles distance in the wilderness and on their return, crossing Duck River, there was a picket guard left back for the safety of crossing. The Indians slipped up and fired on the guard and killed him (George). The guard retreated without firing a gun. He was left on the ground and not even buried which I think was a cause of my mother's death.<sup>62</sup>

The Williamsons' inconsistent and ambivalent attitudes toward slavery were revealed in another letter from John to his cousin, William, in South Carolina inquiring as to the purchase price of slaves there.



Despite his anti-slavery sentiments, William matter-of-factly replied, "I suppose a pair of good horses well matched in color and size might be exchanged for a negro boy such as you want."<sup>63</sup>

John and his family subsequently moved from Sumner County to neighboring Wilson County. He served as an officer in the Davidson and Wilson County militias under General James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, and was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives where he represented Wilson County. There he built his home, *Green Hill*, where he died and was buried in 1829.<sup>64</sup> The remains of *Green Hill* and John's grave are located a short distance north off Hwy. 70, east of the Hermitage in a new subdivision named "Willoughby Station." Like a scene from a Stephen King novel, next to the tennis courts in a grove of old trees, heavily grown up with honeysuckle and briars, one can still discover the ghostly outlines of ancient tombstones bearing the name Williamson, including that of "John Williamson, Green's Co., N.C. Regt., Rev. War."

Rebecca Williamson, James' daughter and the sister of John, also married a Cloyd and moved to Tennessee, settling near *Green Hill*. John and her husband, Ezekiel Cloyd, who became a Presbyterian minister, in 1795 established Stoner's Creek Presbyterian Church in Mt. Juliet, the first Presbyterian church in the area.<sup>65</sup> James' younger son, the brother of John and Rebecca, Colonel Thomas Williamson, was born Nov. 30, 1767, the same year as Andrew Jackson, with whom his later fortunes were to become closely linked. In 1788, at age 21, after migrating to Tennessee, he married Mary Bell in Sumner County, Tennessee.

As detailed in Part 1 of this article,<sup>66</sup> following a distinguished military career in Jackson's campaigns against the Creek Indians and the British, including the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans, Thomas was elected to the Tennessee General Assembly, representing Davidson County. In 1816 he served as Speaker of the House. He died in Madison County, TN in 1825.

### Notes

1. Leyburn, James G., *The Scotch-Irish, A Social History*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1962. The terms Scotch-Irish and Scots-Irish refer to those Presbyterian natives of the Lowlands of Scotland and the northern counties of England, including Northumberland, who migrated to Ulster (or Northern Ireland) beginning in the 1600s.

2. *History of Granville Presbyterian Church*, transcribed from the Session Book of the Smyrna Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Granville, Jackson Co., TN, May 25 - 27, 1889; Presbyterian Department of History, Montreat, NC. A number of Michael Williamson's descendants attended this church.

3. Williamson, The Rev. John P., "The Pioneer Among the

Sioux, Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M.D.," Chap. 5, *Home Mission Heroes*, 1904. This is the earliest known written reference to the Scotch-Irish identity of this branch of the Williamson family.

4. Leyburn, p. 127.

5. Wiegley, Russell F., editor, *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History*, W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 1982. As part of the Great Awakening, 18th Century Presbyterianism was split into the "Old Lights" and the "New Lights." In the middle and lower colonies the split was precipitated by the preaching of George Whitefield, who visited Philadelphia in 1739-1740.

6. Dollarhide, William, "The Origins of British and Scottish Borderers to America, 1717-1775," *Genealogy Bulletin*, American Genealogical Lending Library (now Heritage Quest), July - August 1996.

7. *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History*.

8. Dollarhide

9. AGLL (reel V237-114), 1734 - 1736. He is listed as "Michal Williason." Other deeds and records refer to him as "Michael Williamson."

10. Futhey, J. Smith, and Cope, Gilbert, *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, p. 765. This family is well-documented. This John Williamson, b. 1690, was "a somewhat prominent preacher among Friends." His father, Daniel, appears 1715-1724, when he is replaced in the same position on the tax list by John.

11. Thacher, James, *American Medical Biography*, vol. II, Boston, 1828, pp. 171-196.

12. While Michael's father has not yet been found, based on Scotch-Irish naming patterns, it is likely that his name was John. According to Dollarhide, in a majority of cases the father's father was honored for a first-born son. Michael's oldest son was named John. It is possible that Michael's father was the John Williamson replaced by Michael in the Newtown tax list of 1736.

13. Since the Quaker John Williamson also appears in his own neighborhood, it is apparent that he is not the same person as either John W. Williamson or the John Williamson who was a neighbor of Joseph Cloyd. While the identity of this John Williamson is unknown, it seems likely that he was related to Michael.

14. McBride and Robison, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*, Vol. I, 1796-1861, (Tennessee State Library and Archives, and Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, 1975), p. 802.

15. Thacher, p. 173. John's son, Hugh Williamson, was named his executor.

16. McBride and Robison, p. 802.

17. *Montgomery Co., VA Deed Book C*, p. 275, Indenture dated May 15, 1800 between "John Williamson Sr., eldest son and heir at law of Michael Williamson, deceased, of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee of the one part and Joseph Williamson of Montgomery County and State of Virginia of the other part..." This document also names Joseph as John's brother. It lists the names of 7 children born to a slave woman named Caty since Michael's death. Lynette Davidson has hypothesized that Michael died about 1785, assuming the slave woman had a child every two years, about the average for this period. Since John, Michael's eldest son, was born c. 1734, Michael may have been married around 1730, and born

about 1710.

18. It seems possible that these Williamsons may have been related to each other. Dollarhide cites a British study estimating that 61 percent of emigrants from northern England traveled in family groups.

19. Riggs, S.R., *A Tableau of Families and Single Persons, Connected with the A.B.C.F.M. in the Dakota Mission, During the Quarter of a Century from 1835 to 1860*. With the Boarding Scholars, Hazelwood, MN, 1861.

20. North Carolina State Library and Archives. Granville Proprietary Land Office, 1748- 1763, no. 233, mf roll S.108.274, Aug. 4, 1758. This parcel was subsequently signed over to Jeremiah Clayton on Jan. 24, 1759.

21. List of Taxables for 1762 in Granville Co., NC, NCGSJ, Feb. 1987, p. 30, item 36 lists "Michael Williamson & sons James, Thos.. & Joseph."

22. *History of Granville Presbyterian Church*. Granville Presbyterian Church was located in Granville, Jackson Co., TN. This history lists "Michael Williamson and family from Pennsylvania, members of the Presbyterian Church" as founders of the Grassy Creek Presbyterian Church in Granville Co., NC. Also mentioned are "John Williamson, eldest son of Michael Williamson" and, as a "professor of religion," Joseph Williamson, the son of John.

23. *Mecklenburg Co. Deed Book 8*, p. 312, June 4, 1793. In this deed "John Williamson Sr. of Mecklenburg Co., VA" sold land, a slave named George, and other possessions to his sons, Joseph and John Williamson. This sale appears to have been made in preparation for his move to Tennessee.

24. *Granville Co. Deed Book E*, p. 240, May 11, 1762, North Carolina State Library and Archives. Purchased from William Gragg; witnessed by William Yancey and Richard Trevillion.

25. *History of Granville Presbyterian Church*.

26. "Document of 1762 is Recorded at Oxford," newspaper article dated "Oxford, March 8" in manuscript section, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

27. *Granville Co. Deed Book O*, p. 284, Dec. 16, 1783.

28. Spicer, J.E. and B.F., *A Partial History of Grassy Creek Presbyterian Church*, Stovall, North Carolina, 1972, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

29. DesChamps, Margaret B., *Antislavery Presbyterians in the Carolina Piedmont*, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, 1954.

30. *Granville Co. Deed Book J*, p. 248, Aug. 20, 1771. This deed records Michael's sale of his 247 acres to his son, Thomas, apparently in preparation for the move to Virginia. Thomas remained in Granville Co.

31. Dollarhide.

32. Kegley, Mary B. *Early Adventurers on The Western Waters*, Vol. II., Green Publishers, Inc., Orange, VA, 1982. This land was originally part of Fincastle Co., which was later incorporated into Montgomery Co., and which is now part of Pulaski Co.

33. Deed from James Thompson to Michael Williamson, *Montgomery Co. Deed Book A*, p. 100, 1775.

34. Kegley, p. 337.

35. Bone, Mrs. W.P., *Sketch of John Williamson, Revolutionary Soldier*, prepared for the local D.A.R. chapter in 1933 on the

occasion of the dedication of John Williamson's grave marker.

36. Kegley, p. 350. The John Williamson mentioned here may be the son of John Sr., and the grandson of Michael, since there is no evidence that John Sr. ever lived in Montgomery Co.

37. Summers, Lewis Preston, *History of Southwest Virginia*, Baltimore, 1966.

38. *Montgomery Co., VA Deed Book C*, p. 275, Indenture dated May 15, 1800 between John Williamson Sr. and Joseph Williamson. As this source indicates, Michael died prior to 1800. The Montgomery Co. records during the period 1777-1790 are incomplete, and so far Michael has not been found in those that do exist.

39. *Mecklenburg Co. Deed Book 8*, p. 445, Sept. 5, 1794.

40. A Williamson family Bible in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, lists the children of John Williamson Sr. and his wife, Jane, as Michal (b.1766), John (b.1768), Joseph (b.1771), Anne (b.1773), Mary (b.1775), Jane (b.1777), Thomas (b. 1780), and Martha (b.1783).

41. *History of Granville Presbyterian Church*.

42. *Montgomery Co., VA Deed Book C*, p. 275, Indenture dated May 15, 1800 between John Williamson Sr. and Joseph Williamson

43. *History of Granville Presbyterian Church*.

44. Evans, Nelson W. and Stivers, Emmons, *History of Adams County, Ohio*, West Union, O., 1900.

45. Evans and Stivers. Ann Newton was born in England in 1738. She and her family emigrated from England, the voyage taking thirteen weeks. Two of her siblings were buried at sea. Her sister, Elizabeth, married a brother of Thomas Williamson, presumably either James or Robert.

46. *Granville Co. Deed Book P*, pp. 194 - 195, July, 1795. These two deeds record the sale of land in Granville Co., NC by "Thomas Williamson of South Carolina."

47. Riggs. Thomas is said to have been afflicted with pulmonary consumption, which caused him to leave Pennsylvania. He settled first in Augusta, Virginia, then moved to North Carolina before finally settling in South Carolina.

48. DesChamps.

49. Evans and Stivers.

50. Letter from Thomas S. Williamson to Abraham Lincoln, April 27, 1864, Robert Todd Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

51. Williamson, The Rev. John P. The missionary work of the author, son of Thomas S. Williamson and Margaret Poage, is recorded in *John P. Williamson, A Brother to the Sioux*, by Winifred W. Barton, Sunnycrest Publishing, Clements, MN, 1919 (reprinted 1980).

52. Evans and Stivers. This source misspells Granville NC as "Greenville" (pp. 634-635). It contains much additional information on the descendants of Thomas Williamson and Anne Newton, including the Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, M.D. (b. 1800). He and his son, the Rev. John Poage Williamson (1835-1917), were both missionaries to the Plains Indians in the 19th century.

53. *Gallatin Co., KY Will Book A*, p.119. It is known that this will was that of Joseph, the son of Michael, for several reasons. The names of his slaves match those named in the May 15, 1800, Montgomery Co. conveyance from John Wil-

liamson to his brother, Joseph. The will also mentions a debt in Montgomery Co., and refers to John Williamson and Joseph Williamson as his brother and nephew, respectively. Finally, the names of several other beneficiaries match the names of Joseph's Montgomery Co. neighbors as listed by Kegley and in the militia records.

54. William Williamson Papers, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia. This correspondence contains references to Robert as a son of Michael. Robert and his son, Robert Williamson Jr., are also mentioned in several Mecklenburg Co., VA deeds c. 1785-1797.

55. The evidence that this James, the son of Michael, is also the father of John and Thomas, is strong, but circumstantial. As indicated above, the Michael of Granville Co. is proven to have had sons named James and Joseph. These same individuals are known to have later settled in Montgomery Co. The John Williamson of *Green Hill*, proven to be the son of James Williamson, is said to have been born in Montgomery Co. in 1764, a few years before Joseph first appears in the Montgomery Co. records. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the probability that James was both the son of Michael and the father of John and Thomas thus seems established beyond a reasonable doubt.

56. Will of James Williamson dated Aug. 27, 1802, *Davidson Co., TN Wills and Inventories, 1794- 1805*, Vol. 2.

57. McBride and Robison, p. 802. John may, in fact, have been born in Granville Co., NC, since the first Williamsons do not appear in the Montgomery Co. records until 1773.

58. Bone.

59. Dixon, Max, *The Wautaugans*.

60. McBride and Robison, p. 802.

61. Bone.

62. Letter from John and Margaret Williamson to William Williamson, August 12, 1794, William Williamson Papers, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia. This letter also refers to John's aged father (James) and names his children, the children of his brother, Thomas, and his sister, Rebecca Cloyd. The death of his mother May 30, 1794 is described. While her name is not mentioned, she may have been Elizabeth Newton, the sister of Thomas Williamson's wife, Anne Newton.

63. Letter from William Williamson to John Williamson , Oct. 24, 1796, William Williamson Papers.

64. McBride and Robison, p. 802.

65. Finney, N.J., *The Story of Stoner's Creek and Cloyd's Church*, 1928. In addition, a 1984 guide to a tour of homes in the Mt. Juliet area includes the fourth building to house the church.

66. Williamson, James F. Jr., "A Tennessee Pioneer Heritage," *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*, Vol. VII, No. 3, Winter 1994.■

### Mr. Hartwell H. Tarver—

**S**IR- Take notice that I shall, at the Tavern of James Lewis, in Maury county and state of Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and sunset, of Monday the 25th day of April 1819, proceed to take the deposition of Mr. Thomas Goodrich, to be read in evidence in a suit now depending in chancery, in the county court of Brunswick County, Virginia, in which you and defendant and I am plaintiff. As you are no inhabitant of this state, and have no known agent or attorney within the same, I have been in need to give you this notice, through the medium of the press. I am yours.&c

ROBERT CHAPRI.

March 5, 1819.

### ANDERSON CHILDRESS

#### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

**W**ILL practice in the different courts held in the counties of Wilson, Rutherford, and Bedford— He intends devoting all of his time to the profession— and keeps his office in the frame building just below General Purdy's.

*Murfreesborough, Feb. 5th 1824.*

*Murfreesboro Courier*, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, (April 15, 1824), p. 518 (in pen) fourth column. Microfilm Roll, 1820-1904, Tennessee Library and Archives.

*The Intelligencer, & Petersburg Commercial Advertiser.*  
Petersburg, Virginia, (Tuesday, 23 March 1819), p. 4, col. 6.  
Contributed by Robert Young Clay.





## MIDDLE TENNESSEE CONNECTIONS

**Peter A. Bailey** of Montgomery County, Tennessee, power of attorney to **John Winkler** of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, concerning the estate of **Jeckeniah Fowler**, whose heir had conveyed interest in the estate to him. 7 February 1834. *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 26*, p. 9.

**James Ray** of Bedford County, Tennessee, sold land to **William Robarts** of Orange County, North Carolina, 25 Aug. 1814. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 109.

**Samuel Reed** of Lincoln County, Tennessee, "being a legal heir of **John Reed**, dec'd," sold all his right in his father **John Reed**'s estate, to **John Tomlinson** of Iredell County, North Carolina, 17 June 1819. *Iredell County, North Carolina, Deed Book J*, p. 767.

**Joseph Branch** of Halifax County, North Carolina, Power of Attorney to **William Parham** of Williamson County, Tennessee, for two tracts of land in Rutherford and Bedford counties, Tennessee, on the Duck River..., both devised to **Joseph Branch** by his father **John Branch**..., 9 Aug. 1811. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 22*, p. 38. [See also Book 22, p. 243.]

**Thomas Burges** of Spartanburg, South Carolina, to **Alston Edney**, Power of Attorney, 1797, regarding preemption of right and clame (sic) to 640 acres of land in Davidson County, Territory South of River Ohio, and agrees to certify and make "**Thomas Hugging** a Wright to 320 acres of said land..." *Spartanburg County District, South Carolina, Deed Book D*, p. 252.

**Jeremiah Barnes** and **Marilla Barnes**, his wife, who is the daughter of **Thomas Gooch**, dec'd, of Williamson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **Thomas Boaz** of Williamson County, Tennessee, to recover from **William Gooch** of Caswell County, North Carolina, executor of estate of **John C. Gooch**, dec'd...8 Dec. 1817. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, p. 13.

**James Watts** of Rutherford County, Tennessee, heir at law to **William Watts**, dec'd, Iredell County, North Carolina, to **Alexander Sloan Matthews** of Iredell County, 77 acres of land

in Iredell County. Reg. Nov. 1821. *Iredell County, North Carolina, Deed Book K*, p. 320.

**Thomas Lockhart** of Sumner County, Tennessee, sold to **James Phillips** of Orange County, North Carolina, 125 acres in Orange County, North Carolina... "the E lot divided for the heirs of **William Lockhart**, deceased..." 21 March 1815. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, pp. 89-90.

**Sherwood Green**, executor of estate of **Thomas Gooch**, dec'd, and guardian of **Matilda Gooch**, one of the legal heirs of said Gooch and **David Gooch** all of Williamson County, Tennessee, gives power of attorney to friend **Thomas Boaz** to receive from estate of **William Gooch** of Caswell County, North Carolina, executor of **William Gooch** and **John C. Gooch**, deceased, which is due to the estate of **Thomas Gooch**, deceased. 8 Dec. 1817. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, p. 14.

**William Sykes**, **Joshua Sykes**, **Tyrrell Sykes**, **John Parker** and his wife **Elizabeth**, **William Nelms** and his wife **Ann**, **Daniel Waggoner** and his wife **Rebecca**, as heirs of **Ann Sykes**, dec'd, who was a daughter and heir of **George Morris**, dec'd, sold to **Jesse N. Faulcon**, 166 acres which had been allotted to **Joshua Sykes** and his wife **Ann** in the division of the land of **George Morris**, dec'd. The deed was executed in "Smyth" County, Tennessee, at February Court 1818 and recorded in Halifax County, North Carolina, November Court 1818. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 560.

**David Gooch** of Williamson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **Isaac Phillips** of same County, to recover from brother **William Gooch** of Caswell County all property due him. 30 Jan. 1807. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book L*, p. 15.

**Robert and Flourannah Shannon** of Sumner County, Tennessee, sold land on Middle Fork of Holston, foot of Brush Mountain, to **Phillip Acre**. 1797. *Wythe County, Virginia, Deed Book 2*, p. 336.

**Harriett Howard** of Calloway County, Kentucky

to **Green A. Simmons** of Wilson County, ... lot #13 as divided by Commissioners appointed by Wilson County Court to divided tract of land between heirs of **Reuben Searcy**, dec'd. 5 December 1836. *Wilson County, Tennessee, Deed Book R*, pp. 100-101.

**William Wisdom, William Stuart and Rachel** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wisdom** of White County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **Larkin Wisdom** of same county to recover from **Gabriel Lea** of Caswell County, North Carolina, the executor of the will of **Thomas Phelps**, dec'd, property bequeathed to them by his will. 8 June 1824. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book I*, p. 316.

**Mary Lewis** of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, gave power of attorney to **Peter Bailey** of Montgomery County, Tennessee, to receive the proceeds of the sale of a tract of land "belonging to the estate of my grandfather Edward Lewis and lying in the northwest Territory.".. containing 1300 acres. 7 April 1834. *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 26*, p. 75.

**John Faddis** of Orange County, North Carolina, to **Samuel Turrentine**, "late of Orange County, North Carolina, but now of Bedford County, Tennessee"..., 28 Sept. 1815. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 15*, p. 176.

**Robert Smith** of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, received North Carolina grant #267 for 2000 acres on the north side of the north fork of Duck River in Middle District [Tennessee] in Wilson's Valley joining **William Black**...17 Dec. 1794. *Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deed Book 1*, p. 146. [See also page 147 for second grant joining **Adam Meek**.]

**Christopher Houston** of Murry (sic) County, Tennessee, to **Placebo Houston** of Iredell County, North Carolina, "for natural affection" [gives no relationship]..., two tracts of land in Iredell County, North Carolina..., 11 July 1818. *Iredell County, North Carolina, Deed Book J*, p. 608.

**Elizabeth Garner** of Williamson County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to friend **Hosea McNeill** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to sell 40 acres of land from the estate of her Father, **John Garner**, deceased. 27 Aug. 1823. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book I*, p. 318.

**Willson Brantley** of "Robinson" County, Tennessee, to **Bartholomew Barrow** of Halifax

County, North Carolina, land which fell to him at the division of the land of his father **William Brantley**, dec'd. Written 17 Sept. 1817 and recorded Nov. Court 1817. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 24*, p. 316.

**Samuel Harwell** of Giles County, Tennessee, to **Littleberry Turbyfill** of Lincoln County, North Carolina, 130 acres in Iredell County, North Carolina,...given to Harwell by the last will of **Ambroes Harwell** in 1795..., 31 July 1816. *Iredell County, North Carolina, Deed Book J*, p. 545.

**Peter Vaughan** of Rutherford County, Tennessee, gave power of attorney to **George Turner** of Caswell County, North Carolina, to recover from **Martin Turner** of Caswell County, North Carolina, a negro boy age 13 loaned to **Martin Turner** during his life and to recover other money and debts. 10 Oct. 1824. *Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book I*, p. 319.

**James Lovett and Patsey Parsons Lovett**, both of Davidson County, Tennessee, Power of Attorney to **William Lovett** of Halifax County, North Carolina, to sell land of Patsy, heir of her father, **David Chambliss**, deceased..., 13 May 1811. *Halifax County, North Carolina, Deed Book 22*, p. 341.

**William T. Smith** of Lincoln County, Tennessee, power of attorney to his brother **John R. Smith** of Granville County, North Carolina... 18 July 1833. *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Deed Book 26*, p. 148.

**David Phillips** of Williamson County, Tennessee, to nephew **Benjamin Simmons** of Bedford County, Tennessee, for love and affection, power of attorney to sue for and collect a bond in hand of **William Gaunt** of Orange County, North Carolina, 19 Oct. 1810. *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 50. [See also *Orange County, North Carolina, Deed Book 14*, p. 51.]

**Brevard Huggins** of Murray (sic) County, Tennessee, to **Benjamin S. West**, 199-3/4 acres in Iredell County, North Carolina, 13 Dec. 1818. *Iredell County, North Carolina, Deed Book K*, p. 138.

**James Smith** of Montgomery County, Tennessee, to **George McWilliams** of Edgecomb County, North Carolina, 740 acres on Deep Creek, Halifax County, North Carolina, 11 Aug. 1819. *Halifax Co., N.C., Book 26*, p. 723.

( To be Continued )

## TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS Second Series<sup>1</sup>

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

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Supreme Court Records, Box 6,  
Middle Tennessee, 1812

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**James More vs. heirs of  
Robert Irvin, deceased**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson &  
Williamson County Courts)

The bill of complaint of James More complainant against William Irvin Robert Irvin and James Irvin Anne Lenira(?) Irwin Robert Dunken Robert Moore, John Williamson and Mary his wife Hugh McDowell and Margaret his wife, \_\_\_\_[blank] Anderson and Sarah his wife, Andrew Herren and Polly Herren, defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator James More of the County of Williamson, planter, that on or about the \_\_\_\_[blank] day of \_\_\_\_[blank] in 1798 Robert Irwin Esquire commonly called General Robert Irvin, departed this life having a last will and testament and thereof your orator together with William Irwin of the County of Mecklenburg in the State of North Carolina, Andrew Heran of the same county and state, and John Dinkins of the same state and county, now deceased, his executors thereof...

Your orator sheweth that his sons are William & Robert & James and his daughters Anna Lenira an infant, Darky married to Andrew Herran, Nelly married to James More, Mary now married to John Williamson but formerly to John Dinkins, dec'd., Margaret married to Hugh McDowell, Sarah married to \_\_\_\_[blank] Anderson....

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

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Supreme Court Records, Box 2,  
Middle Tennessee, ca 1810

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**John Overton vs.  
Andrew Jackson**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

This cause having been heard on the plaintiff's bill...and it appearing to the court that said bill was taken as confessed against said defendant, John Allison William Allison Alexander Allison, Peggy Allison, Sally Allison and Isbell Allison at November Term 1809 at the court of equity for Mero District...and that said bill was taken as confessed against said Andrew Jackson at September Term 1810 of the circuit court of Davidson County...

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Supreme Court Records, Box 6  
Middle Tennessee, ca 1800-1810

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**Mark Mitchell vs.  
Thomas Davidson and others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Williamson  
County Court)

The separate answer of John Davidson to the bill filed by Mark Mitchell in the circuit court for Williamson County...against Thomas Davidson, James Wilson, William Saunders and Mary his wife and this defendant.

This defendant...says that he has been informed and believes that about the month of June 1794 an agreement was made between complainant and said Thomas Davidson to be jointly connected in entering and obtaining grants for 50,000 acres of land in pursuance of which agreement 50,000 acres of land were entered on the west side of French Broad River in the County of Buncombe, State of North Carolina in the names of said Mitchell

and Davidson, that said Thomas having made the entries in the manner prescribed by law made out the warrants of survey and said complainant caused the same to be surveyed....

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Supreme Court Records, Box 4,  
Middle Tennessee, 1810

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**Allen Rogers & others vs.  
James Sanders & others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Sumner  
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Allen Rogers, Berry Rogers and Mary Rogers, Willis Rogers, Tabitha Rogers Sarah Rogers, and of Thomas Banks and Aley his wife complainants against James Sanders Richard Alexander and Nancy his wife executor and executrix of the last will and testament of William (otherwise Will) Sanders, deceased defendants.

Humbly complaining shew the above named complainants that sometime in the year 1801 Bennet Rogers now deceased entered into partnership...with William Sanders now also deceased but then of the County of Smith, the object of which was to purchase horses in this part of the country and to sell them at Natchez or Orleans and there to purchase such articles as would sell to advantage in the New York market and with the money there raised to purchase negroes in Maryland and bring them to this state...

...Bennett...purchased six likely negro fellows in Maryland and came with them to the mouth of the Great Kanawha in Kentucky where he died intestate without wife, child, or parent living. This event occurred in the latter part of the year 1801 or in the month of January or February 1802. He left your orators and oratrixes his brothers and sisters and only next of kin....

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Supreme Court Records, Box 5,  
Middle Tennessee, 1809

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**Charles Morgan vs.  
Jeremiah Morgan heirs**



(Original Bill Heard in Sumner  
County Court)

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator Charles Morgan of the State of Kentucky planter that on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 1792 in the County of Fayette and State of Kentucky a certain Jeremiah Morgan since deceased executed a covenant under his hand and seal to your orator in the words following to wit: "I Jeremiah Morgan of Sumner County and State of North Carolina having sold to Charles Morgan of Fayette County and State of Kentucky one half a preemption of 1,000 acres to my brother Charles Morgan of the State of Pennsylvania heir at law to John Morgan, deceased and having made over to Charles Morgan of Kentucky an obligation from my brother said Charles Morgan of the State of Pennsylvania to me to the conveyance of a right to said land, I the said Jeremiah Morgan do therefore in case the said Charles Morgan of Pennsylvania shall refuse or fail to make a right to said unto said Charles Morgan of Kentucky or his assigns agreeable to said obligation do bind myself my heirs etc. in the penal sum of one thousand pounds current money of Kentucky to be paid to said Charles Morgan his heirs or assigns on demand after said refusal or failure shall be made. Witness my hand and seal this 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 1792. [signed] Jer<sup>h</sup>. Morgan

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Supreme Court Records, Box 1,  
Middle Tennessee, 1809

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**Randal McGavock vs.  
Luke Bernard**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator Luke Bernard that his father John Bernard was a settler on Cumberland River and entitled to a preemption of 640 acres of land and died sometime in the year 1781 as well as he recollects, leaving your orator his eldest son his sole heir at law. That...on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 1784 an entry was made in the office of the

entry taker of Davidson County and said certificate as follows No. 210 located January 30<sup>th</sup> 1784: "The heirs of John Bernard enters a preemption of 640 acres of land lying on the south side of Cumberland River...joining the preemption lands of George Freeland ... Your orator further states to your orator that a certain Walter Barnard, the younger son of said John who was not heir of said John (and whom your orator prays may be made a defendant to this bill) fraudulently pretending that he was heir of said John procured a survey to be made on said entry for 588 acres....and fraudulently procured a grant to issue in his name as heir of said John ...dated 27<sup>th</sup> November 1792 and numbered 352...

...that on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of October 1802 said Walter Bernard by indenture conveyed to a certain Randal McGavock and his heirs thirty four acres of land parcel of said 588 acres...

State of Georgia, Franklin County: In pursuance of the enclosed commission directed to us from the Court of Equity for the District of Mero in the State of Tennessee we have at the house of William Hardin in the County of Franklin State of Georgia aforesaid on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 1809...proceeded to take the deposition of William Hardin aged 68 years last April to be read as evidence in a certain matter of controversy in the said court of Equity for the District of Mero depending between Luke Barnard complainant and Walter Barnard and Randal McGavock defendants...deposeth and saith that on 19<sup>th</sup> October 1779 John Barnard (who was afterwards killed by the Indians near Nashville as the deponent understood) applied to him this deponent to write his last will and testament that this deponent...did as well as he knew how to write his will and subscribed his name there as a witness on the said 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1779 which said will this deponent saith he swore to or proved before Swan Hardin a Justice of the Peace on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March 1808 for which said will the deponent saith is now before him and in these words:

"October 17<sup>th</sup> 1779—

To sarving [serving] in Capt. William Hardin's Company Horse 21 days  
John Taleaferro Dr. to L4.10—

William Hardin Dr. to L15—

If I the said John Barnard should not return from running the country line that his daughter Patty Whitmire shall have his bed and furniture 3 plates and 2 basons and my daughter Molly Paine to have my bow and my son Walter Barnard to have my mare and my land and the above accounts and all my money and all my other afares [affairs?] as witness my hand the day and date above written."

[signed] John [x] Barnard

Test. Wm. Hardin

This deponent further saith that the said John Barnard informed me at the time of writing the aforesaid will that he had given more to his first children then he could ever be able to give the younger ones and wished the property which he had to be divided amongst his three youngest children which this deponent did agreeable to his will and this deponent further states that what ever property the said John Barnard might acquire afterwards he this deponent understood from the said John Barnard was on or at his death to be his son Walter's... [signed] Wm. Hardin....

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Supreme Court Records, Box 2,  
Middle Tennessee, 1808

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**Joel Lewis vs.  
Rachael Jackson & others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

To the Sheriff of Sumner County, Greeting you are hereby commanded...to summons John Donalson an infant under the age of 21 years personally to appear at our next court of equity to be held for the District of Mero in the Town of Nashville on the second Monday in November next then and there to answer all and singular the matters and things as shall be objected against him by the bill filed in our said court by Joel Lewis complainant against William T. Lewis John Nauls(?) and John Donelson Rachael Jackson wife of Andrew Jackson

Jane Hays wife of Robert Hays and John Donelson Andrew Jackson Donelson and Daniel Donelson infants under the age of 21 years Williamson Donelson Alexander Donelson Severn Donelson Leven Donelson Mary Caffery wife of John Caffery Catharine Hutchins heirs of Stockley Donelson, dec'd....

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Supreme Court Records, Box 2,  
Middle Tennessee, 1808

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**Joel Rice & others**  
**vs. Thos. Dillon**  
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Joel Rice, Williamson Rice, Nathan Rice, Jeremiah Rice and John Rice and of Edmund Rice and Henrietta his wife and of Elizabeth Rice by her next friend Stephen Debow by the court here specially admitted for that purpose and of Stephen Debow administrator with the will annexed of all and singular the goods and chattells ...of John Rice deceased, which were unadministered by Elisha Rice deceased the surviving executor of the last will and testament of the said John Rice deceased and of William Clifton and Sally his wife complainants against Thomas Dillon defendant.

Humbly complaining shew the above named complainants that John Rice late of the County of Davidson died in the month of February 1792 and left four brothers, Nathan Joel William H Rice and Elisha and without any child or children. That your orator Joel is one of the said brothers and your other orators and oratrixes are the children of Nathan Rice except your orator Stephen Debow which said Nathan Rice is another brother of the said John dec'd. and who died sometime in the year 1798 intestate and said William H. Riche has released his claim to all the estate of the said John Rice to your orators and oratrixes....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 4,  
Middle Tennessee, ca 1808

---

**John Mayfield vs.**

**Benjamin Sewell & others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson &  
Montgomery County Courts)

The bill of complaint of John Mayfield complainant against Benjamin Seawell and Thomas Seawell and John Brown and George Mayfield, defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orator John Mayfield of the County of Davidson that he is one of the sons of Southerland Mayfield late of the said county deceased who died on or about the tenth day of March 1789 intestate leaving five children, to wit: James Mayfield who died under age and intestate on or about the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 1808, George Mayfield now living, Polly now married to John Champ, Jenny now married to Robert Sconce[?]. And your orator sheweth that since the death of the said James Mayfield his brother your orator hath purchased from the said Polly Champ and her said husband all the right and title which she had by the death of the said James....and he also purchased from the said Jenny Sconce and her said husband all her right...

And your orator sheweth that after the death of the said Thomas Tulloch the said Benjamin Seawell married his widow and obtain letters of administration on his estate....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 4,  
Middle Tennessee, 1808

---

**Rebecca Sappington & others**  
**vs. Roger Sappington & others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

To the Sheriff of Davidson County Greeting. You are hereby commanded to summon Roger B. Sappington John Sappington Archibald Lewis and Nelly his wife and William Lewis and Rebecca his wife if to be found in your county to be and appear...at the courthouse in Nashville on the second Monday in May next then and there to answer a bill of complaint filed in said court by Rebecca Sappington Fanny Sappington and Mary Boyd Sappington the said Fanny and Mary

Boyd suing by their next friend Rebecca Sappington complainants against Roger B. Sappington John Sappington Thomas Sappington Archibald Lewis and Nelly his wife and William Lewis and Rebecca his wife defendants ....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 8,  
Middle Tennessee, 1807

---

**John White vs.**  
**Jessee Flouren & Daniel**  
**Cherry**  
(Original Bill Heard in Williamson  
County Court)

...and it appearing to the court that a tract of land was granted to Lazarus Flouren the ancestor of Jessee Flouren the defendant on 16 February 1796 for 274 acres on Little Harpeth and it appearing also that Wm. Walton was the locator of said tract and by contract was to have one-fifth part thereof for his services as such and it also appearing that Jessee Flouren the defendant on 13 March 1803 when an infant under 21 years of age by deed of that date signed and sealed by himself and his mother Winney Flouren conveyed said tract of land to Willie Cherry now deceased....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 8,  
Middle Tennessee, 1807

---

**John Newnan vs.**  
**Thomas Stuart**  
(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

The bill of complaint of John Newnan complainant against Thomas Stuart defendant. Humbly complaining sheweth your orator John Newnan of the town of Nashville, *Doctor of Medicine*, 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 same Town of Salisbury was one...He also left four executors, Maxwell Chambers, Eli Gaither Lewis Beard and your orator....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 1,  
Middle Tennessee, 1805

---

**Thomas Brown vs.  
Josiah Brown**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

Humbly complaining shew your Orators Josiah Brown, Thomas Brown and Jacob Brown sons of Moses Brown infants under the age of twenty-one years by William Billings their next friend and guardian appointed by the county court of Davidson and said William Billings and Nancy Billings his wife, that some time in the year 1792 or in the beginning of the year 1793 Moses Brown father of your orators, Josiah, Thomas and Jacob, purchased of Thomas Brown 100 acres of land...in County of Davidson, being part of a preemption of 640 acres granted by the State of North Carolina to Thomas Brown by Patent No. 192 and bearing date 10 July 1788...

Your orators further shew that shortly after the 10<sup>th</sup> of February 1793 said Thomas Brown died intestate...

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 1,  
Middle Tennessee, 1805

---

**William T. Lewis vs. Joel Rice  
and Elizabeth Rice**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

The separate plea and answer of Edwin Hickman and John L. Hickman to a bill of complaint exhibited against them and others by William T. Lewis, since revived in the names of Andrew Jackson, Thomas Crutcher and Alfred Balch, executors of the last will and testament of said William T. Lewis...

...say that Edwin Hickman, father of these defendants departed this life on or about the \_\_\_\_ [blank] day of \_\_\_\_ [blank] in 1791, intestate...leaving three children, to wit, these defendants and a daughter named Susannah intermarried with a certain William Dickson....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 5A,

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Middle Tennessee, 1812

---

**Christopher Robertson vs.  
Samuel Tennison**

(Original Bill Heard in Dickson  
County Court)

The answer of Samuel Tennison to a bill of complaint by Christopher Robertson. This respondent...saith that a short time before the execution of the bond mentioned in said bill of complaint said complainant represented that he had an entry of 40 acres on the waters of Turnbull's Creek and sent his brother-in-law Robert Evans to shew it to this respondent, who had talked of purchasing it....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 5A,  
Middle Tennessee, 1815

---

**John Cockrill vs.  
heirs of Landon Carter**

(Original Bill Heard in Carter  
County Court)

The joint answer of William B. Carter, Geo. W. Carter and Mary C. Carter, infants under the age of 21 years by Elizabeth Carter, their mother and guardian, three of the defendants to the bill of complaint of John Cockrill....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 5A,  
Middle Tennessee, 1815

---

**John Cockrill vs.  
John Childress**

(Original Bill Heard in Davidson  
County Court)

The joint and several plea of John Childress and Elizabeth his wife, Washington L. Hannum and Patsey his wife, Sterling C. Robertson and Eldridge B. Robertson defendants to the bill and amendment thereto filed in this honorable court against them and others by John Cockrill complainant...

These defendants...say that said Elijah Robertson their ancestor and testator departed this life on the [blank] day of April; 1797 in Davidson County and that John Cockrill the com-

plaint did not at any time within seven years next after the death of said Elijah Robertson make his said claim or bring suit against these defendants....

---

Supreme Court Records, Box 13,  
Middle Tennessee, 1820

---

**Tilghman Stubblefield  
& others vs.**

**Shelby Harvey & others**  
(Original Bill Heard in Smith  
County Court)

The bill of complaint of Tilghman Stubblefield, George Stubblefield, Woodruff Stubblefield Garrison Stubblefield Armstreet Stubblefield Edward Bradly & Fanny his wife William Bradshaw and Elizabeth his wife Meredith Walton and Nancy his wife and Letty Stubblefield complainants against Benjamin Clardy, William Paterson John Debow and Thomas Madden and Selby Harney, defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth your orators above named who are the heirs at law of Clement Stubblefield, deceased that is to say your orator Tilghman is the brother of the said deceased, George Woodruff Garrison Armstreet brothers of said deceased, Fanny his sister married to Edward Bradley, Elizabeth his sister married to William Bradshaw Nancy his sister married to Meredith Walton and Letty Stubblefield his sister shew that on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1792 Shelby Harney late of Co \_\_\_\_ [?] County now deceased who was the father of the defendant Selby Harney above...

...it appeared that on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1793 there was granted to Selbey Harney and Anthony Bledsoe by the State of North Carolina by Grant No. 2086, 640 acres in what is now in the County of Smith and State of Tennessee on the head of a small branch, running into Goose Creek on the east side...Sometime previous to the year 1796 Anthony Bledsoe died intestate leaving Isaac Bledsoe, Abram Bledsoe, and Henry Bledsoe, his heirs at law....

(To be Continued)



# BUCHANAN FAMILY RECORD<sup>1</sup>

This account of the Buchanan Family is from family records owned in 1938 by Mrs. Paul H. Hartman of Manson Pike, Murfreesboro. Her late husband was a direct descendant of this family. The material was copied by Mrs. Sadie McLaurine and Miss Mabel B. DuBois, March 5, 1938 and typed for the Works Progress Administration.

I. John Buchanan I, married Jane Trindell Russell. To this union six children were born:

James Buchanan, married Elizabeth Spear in 1788, to whom eleven children were born, the second child being James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States who was born April 23, 1791 and died June 1, 1888 at Wheatland, Pennsylvania.

John Buchanan, see below

Alexander Buchanan

Sarah Buchanan; married James Todd

Nancy B. Buchanan; married James Mulherin

II. John Buchanan II, later known as Major John Buchanan of Tennessee, was born January 12, 1759 and died November 9, 1832. He was married first to Margaret Kennedy and to this union one child was born: John Buchanan III, whose son, John P. Buchanan was Governor of Tennessee from 1891 to 1893.

John Buchanan II married the second time to Sarah Ridley, who was born November 24, 1774 and died November 23, 1831. To this union thirteen children were born, viz:

George Buchanan, born October 11, 1792; died January 22, 1816. Not married.

Alexander Buchanan, born March 22, 1794; died April 8, 1836. Married Mary Ridley. See below.

Elizabeth Buchanan, born December 29, 1795; died April \_\_, 1874. Married Thomas H. Everett.

Samuel Buchanan, born August 27, 1797; died Feb. 20, 1836. Not married.

William Buchanan, born January 12, 1800; died \_\_. Married Jane Hogan.

Jane T. Buchanan, born March 23, 1802; died May 6, 1837. Married George Goodwin.

James B. Buchanan, born March 10, 1804; died July 6, 1862. Married Letty Roberts.

Moses R. Buchanan, born April 4, 1806; died \_\_. Married Sally Ridley.

Sarah V. Buchanan, born December 31, 1807; died April 10, 1866. Married James B. Williams.

Charles B. Buchanan, born October 28, 1809; died April 13, 1836. Not married.

Richard G. Buchanan, born November 3, 1811; died \_\_. Married Martha Murphy.

Henry R. Buchanan, born November 8, 1814; died \_\_. Not married.

Nancy Mulherin Buchanan, born July 31, 1818; died July 18, 1873. Married (1) Jackson Smith, (2) Henry Bridges.

III. Alexander Buchanan was born March 22, 1794; died April 8, 1836. Married Mary Ridley, and to this union eight children were born, viz.:

Sarah B. Buchanan, born January 31, 1820; died July 29, 1845. Married A. B. Joyce.

John R. Buchanan, born April 2, 1822; died \_\_. Married M. E. Hays.

Jane T. Buchanan, born October 31, 1824; died July 29, 1843. Married Thomas W. Haynes.

Mary Ann Buchanan, born September 2, 1826; died \_\_. Married A. M. Green.

Elizabeth Buchanan, born February 28, 1829; died \_\_. Married C. T. Love

George A. Buchanan, born April 2, 1831; died July 1, 1913. Married Margaret Patterson. See below.

Alexander B. Buchanan, born May 8, 1833; died \_\_. Married T. A. Buchanan.

Henrietta M. Buchanan, born August 12, 1835; died \_\_. Md. Thomas A. Shilcutt.

<sup>1</sup> Rutherford County (TN), Bible and Family Records, Tombstone Inscriptions, Miscellaneous Records, WPA, RU-1 [typescript], Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

IV. George A. Buchanan, born April 2, 1831; died July 1, 1913. Married Margaret Patterson on November 21, 1855, and to this union nine children were born, viz.:

Ida B. Buchanan, born November 4, 1856; died January 20, 1911. Married John B. Hartman, December 4, 1878. See below.

Louella M. Buchanan, born December 6, 1859; died September 24, 1880. Married William P. Hartman, December 19, 1877.

William Y. Buchanan, born January 26, 1862; died January 29, 1862.

Mary James Buchanan, born January 8, 1863; died October 5, 1918. Married Frank P. Brumbach, February 28, 1883.

Richard G. Buchanan, born November 20, 1865; died October 12, 1923. Married Edw. M. Fergus, December 24, 1899.

Henrietta E. Buchanan, born May 3, 1868; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married William E. Akin, January 14, 1889.

John D. Buchanan, born March 19, 1870; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married Lena B. Owen, October 2, 1902.

Margaret O. Buchanan, born June 3, 1872; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married Joe P. Hall.

Katie McKay Buchanan, born July 21, 1875; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married (1) Emmet Mullins, August 21, 1896; (2) John B. Hartman, August 8, 1912.

V. John B. Hartman and Ida B. Buchanan

were married December 4, 1878. To this union seven children were born, viz:

Alonzo Bascom Hartman, born October 2, 1879; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married Mai Johnston, May 16, 1915.

Mary E. Hartman, born July 16, 1881; died in infancy.

Maggie Maud Hartman, born August 24, 1883; died March 18, 1920. Married B. Taylor, January 15, 1908.

Ida Blanche Hartman, born May 26, 1886; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married J. B. Phillips, May 16, 1917.

John Buchanan Hartman, born May 2, 1888; died \_\_\_\_\_. Married Missie Haynes, December 28, 1910.

Hallie B. Hartman, born August 25, 1891; died November \_\_, 1935. Married W. B. Harding, August 21, 1912.

Paul Hays Hartman, born December 28, 1894; died April 26, 1937. Married Florence Parmon, January 14, 1920. See below.

VI. Paul Hays Hartman and Florence Parmon were married January 14, 1920. To this union four children were born, viz:

Helen Margaret Hartman, born Oct. 23, 1920

Catherine Bateman Hartman, born June 24, 1922

Amelia Claire Hartman, born Nov. 18, 1923

Paul Hays Hartman, born Aug. 6, 1934 ■





## SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

From *Records of Smith County [Tennessee] - Bible and Tombstone Records*, SM-1, WPA, [typescript], Historical Records Project No. 465-44-3-115, 1938, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

### McCLURES BEND CEMETERY

*Ibid.*, p. 55

This cemetery is located about 3-1/2 miles east from defeated on John M. Robinson Farm [1936]. This land was given for this purpose by Landy Robinson. Copied by Rebecca Ballenger on September 2, 1936.

**Mrs. Barbara Allison**  
May 31, 1842; May 28, 1928

**Lancy Robinson**  
Feb. 13, 1849; March 16, 1917

**James J. Robinson**  
September 14, 1850; July 5, 1926

**John M. Robinson**  
January 18, 1818; May 19, 1874

**Sarah B. Robinson**  
June 15, 1819; May 3, 1898

**Aletha F. Shoemake**  
September 3, 1835; April 2, 1909

**Miles Shoemake**  
March 15, 1823; March 13, 1895

**Sallie A. Williamson**  
January 18, 1856; March 23, 1915

### WILLIAMS and WILSON GRAVEYARD

*Ibid.*, pp. 73-75

"This graveyard is about 7 miles from Carthage, Tennessee. Leaving Carthage cross the Cordull Hull bridge, turn to the right and travel about 7 miles. the graveyard is on a hill between the little towns of Rome and Rock City. It is about one hundred yards from the highway and can easily be seen from the highway. There are 11 unmarked graves within the graveyard fence," stated Miss Mattie M. Jones, who copied the inscriptions on 4 October 1937.

**Wilsye Armstead**  
Daughter of **J. B. & Vida Williams**  
July 29, 1915 - August 5, 1916  
"She was the sunshine of our home"

**FATHER**  
**James B. Norris**  
January 12, 1853 [no other date]

**MOTHER**  
**Betty K. Norris**  
September 19, 1860  
March 4, 1922

**John M. Marks**  
Born April 30, 1848  
Died May 24, 1897  
"How desolate our home bereft of thee"

**Alline Marks**  
Born July 28, 1890  
Died December 26, 1892  
"Budded on earth to Blossom in Heaven"

(Masonic Emblem)  
**William G. Norris**  
Born September 21, 1811



Died June 2, 1881  
"Dearest father thou has left us,  
Here thy loss we deathly feel,  
But tis God that hath bereft us,  
He can all our sorrows heal"

**Malrly S. Norris**  
Born February 1, 1827  
Died September 11, 1892  
"Tho lost to sight to memory dear"

**Samuel R. Payne**  
Son of S. R. & V. R. Payne  
Born December 18, 1884  
Died February 10, 1885  
"Too pure for earth  
To heaven he has gone"

**Vira R. Payne**  
Daughter of J. R. and E. Crabtree  
Wife of S. R. Payne  
Born November 16, 1867  
Died December 24, 1884

**W. C. Yancy**  
January 8, 1827 - August 18, 1885

**Fannie Payne Yancy**  
August 20, 1843 - January 11, 1928

**Mary E.**  
Wife of W. D. Pope  
Born March 13, 1854  
Died March 14, 1884  
"She was a kind and affectionate wife,  
A fond mother and a friend to all"

**Lida B. Pope**  
Born November 18, 1853  
Died June 5, 1902  
"Lida we miss thee every where"

**John W. Eatherly**  
April 20, 1847 - October 26, 1927

**Nannie Ellen Eatherly**  
February 18, 1850 [no other date]

"Gone Home"  
**William R. Payne**  
Son of I. N. and S. A. Payne  
Born October 17, 1847  
Died January 17, 1859

**J. N. Payne**  
Born July 28, 1808  
Died August 13, 1894

"Be ye ready for in such an hour as ye think  
not the son of man cometh"

**Sally A. Payne**  
Wife of Isaac N. Payne  
Born September 7, 1822  
Married December 19 \_\_\_\_  
Died August 19, 1888

**Louise Williams**  
February 22, 1885  
[no other date]

**Walter J. Williams**  
October 17, 1878  
October 26, 1921

**Horace G. Williams**  
Son of A. T. and Jennie E. Williams  
Born January 30, 1905  
Died May 22, 1908  
"What hopes have cherished with you my son"

**Nancy Jane Williams**  
Wife of G. T. Williams  
Born May 22, 1851  
Died October 22, 1907  
"We have lost our darling mother,  
She has bid us all adieu,  
She has gone to live in heaven  
and her person is lost to view"

**George Wilson Williams**  
Son of G. T. and N. J. Williams  
Born May 26, 1876  
Died March 16, 1889  
"Our darling one has gone before to greet us  
on the other shore"

**Elizabeth W. Roe**  
Born March 13, 1832  
Died august 20, 1867  
"To [sic] pure for earth to heaven she has gone"

**Nancy Roe**  
Wife of John Roe  
(Born) December 25, 1798  
Died october 25, 1872  
"Rest Mother rest in sweet sleep while friends  
in sorrow o'er you weep"

**John Roe**  
Born March 5, 1792  
Married December 6, 1819  
Died August 15, 1886

**Willis A. Wilson**

Born March 18, 1824  
Died November 17, 1896  
"An honest man the noblest work of God"

**N. E. Dirickson**  
wife of Sylvester Dirickson  
Born April 1, 1837  
Died December 23, 1898  
"In thee O Lord have I put my trust"

**Joshua T. Wilson**  
Son of W. A. & H. H. Wilson  
Born March 25, 1847  
Died January 9, 1851  
"The Angles [sic] calleth him"

**Hattie O. Wilson**  
Daughter of W. A. & H. H. Wilson  
Born November 23, 1858  
Died June 27, 1859  
"Blossomed to die"

**Willis A. Wilson**  
Son of W. A. & H. H. Wilson  
Born May 3, 1861  
Died June 13, 1861  
"A Little Bird of Love"

**Sarah F. Wilson**  
Daughter of W. A. & H. H. Wilson  
Born February 10, 1854  
Died January 4, 1862  
"Forever with the Lord"

**Willis A. Wilson**  
Son of John B. and Eleanora Wilson  
Born November 6, 1879  
Died March 19, 1885

**John B. Wilson, Jr.**  
Son of John B. and Eleanora Wilson  
Born July 20, 1888

Died August 27, 1888  
"Our babe, a tie lengthened from earth to heaven"

**Eleanora Kelley**  
Wife of John B. Wilson  
Born January 21, 1856  
Died September 29, 1909  
Married at Granville, Tennessee Oct. 31, 1876  
"Stranger tread lightly on this sod for 'neath it lies one who was my companion for nearly 33 years and the mother of our 8 children, may we all meet her in heaven"

(Masonic emblem)  
**John B. Wilson**  
Born January 30, 1849  
Departed this life August 20, 1923  
"Having finished life's duty he now sweetly rests"

**Willis A. Wilson**  
Born and Died October 31, 1910  
**Wilsye A. Wilson**  
September 10, 1919 - October 3, 1922  
Son and Daughter of  
**Kelly J. and Lorena Ford Wilson**  
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven"

**Nellie R. Wilson**  
Daughter of J. and A. J. Wilson  
Born December 5, 1869; Died 1881  
"A precious one from us has gone"

**Theodore C. Wilson**  
Son of J. and A. J. Wilson  
January 9, 1853  
September 29, 1867

**Calva D. Hatcher**  
March 20, 1892  
March 6, 1919

## WEBB GRAVEYARD

*Ibid.*, p. 70

This graveyard is located about 5 miles east from Defeated on the Old Webb Farm owned by W. H. Cornwell in 1936. Copied by Rebecca Ballenger on September 2, 1936.

**Harriet R. Webb**  
Wife of Isaac Webb  
November 18, 1795; July 14, 1862

**Isaac Webb**  
December 29, 1790;  
August 22, 1863

## ROBINSON GRAVEYARD

*Ibid.*, p. 64

This graveyard in 1936 was located about four miles east of DeFeated on a farm owned by N. E. Robinson. Copied by Rebecca Ballenger on September 2, 1936.

**Susan Robinson**, wife of **S. B. Robinson**  
May 15, 1841  
May 6, 1920

**S. B. Robinson**  
March 11, 1836  
April 7, 1900

## L. B. CRAIG GRAVEYARD

*Ibid.*, pp. 35

This graveyard was located 2-1/2 miles east of Carthage, Tennessee, on the north side of the state Highway #24, about 200 yards from the highway. In 1937 the Old Craig farm was owned by Robert Arthur Waggoner. At that time the graveyard was in good condition, with a good fence. Mrs. Cora W. Whitefield, Mrs. Bessie Gibbs, and Miss Hattie Winfree, Carthage, Tennessee, read the cemetery on March 29, 1937.

**L. B. Craig, Sr.** (Mason)  
Born Feb. 3, 1833;  
Died June 7, 1900

**M. B. Craig**  
Born May 10, 1887; died ?  
"An honest man the noblest work of God."

**M. M. Craig**  
Born Nov. 18, 1845; Died ?  
"Absent from the body, Present with the Lord."

**E. M. Craig**  
Born Oct. 26, 1863;  
Died Feb. 10, 1864

**S. S. Craig**  
Born Jan. 13, 1864;  
Died Nov. 1866

**A. L. Craig**  
Born June 16, 1867; Died Jan. 18, 1886  
"Children though separated, on earth,  
may we meet in heaven."

**B. M. Craig**  
Born Feb. 18, 1882.; Died ?

**L. W. Craig**  
Born May 8, 1884; died ?

**C. H. Craig**

Born Feb. 2, 1880; Died Jan. 9, 1900

**E. L. Craig**  
Born Jan. 8, 1876; Died Apr. 17, 1907

**W. G. Craig**  
Born March 19, 1869; Died Oct. 21, 1870

**L. B. Craig, Jr.**  
Born June 7, 1871; Died ?

**C. S. Craig**  
Born July 21, 1873; Died ?

**B. B. Craig**  
Born Nov. 11, 1888; Died ?

"Lovingly Erected by Mrs. L. B. Craig, 1901."

[Undertakers marker]

**B. B. Craig**  
Died March 21, 1933, age 54-4 mo., 11 days

Infant son of **Walter & Mattie L. Ward**  
Born Dec. 9, 1885.

**Mattie Lee**, Wife of **Walter W. Ward**  
Born June 16, 1867  
Died Jan. 18, 1886  
"Since thou canst no longer stay,  
To cheer me with thy love;  
I hope to meet with thee again,  
In yon bright world above."

## 1883 LIST OF MILITARY PENSIONERS, COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

This listing consists mainly pensioners of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, and is from 47th Congress, 2nd Session, Ex. Doc. 84, parts 1-5, in U.S. Senate, *The Executive Documents*, Lists of Pensioners on the Roll, January 11, 1883 (Washington, DC: Printing Office, 1883), 327-328.

Copies of military service and pension records can be ordered, using NATF Form 80, from National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). To secure the proper form, write to NARA, Attn: NWDT1, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20408-0001 or e-mail, inquire@NARA.gov. Give your name and address, form number requested, and number of forms needed (limit 6 per order). TSLA has single copies available on request at their Reference Desk.—Ed.

Name	Post Office Address	Cause for which Pensioned	Monthly Rate	Date of Orig. Allowance	Certificate Number
Bull, Louisa	Bellmont	widow 1812	\$ 8.00	May, 1879	24,448
Newell, Gilbert M.	Hillsborough	wounded right hip & left thigh	3.00	Dec., 1871	114,939
Bean, Lucinda	Hillsborough	widow 1812	8.00	Jan. 1879	14,970
Charles, Carolina	Hillsborough	widow 1812	8.00	Jan., 1879	15,271
Teal, Edward	Manchester	survivor 1812	8.00	Feb., 1872	11,847
Simpson, Mary Ann	Manchester	widow	8.00	Jan., 1869	83,131
Grothaus, Louis, alias Louis, Jr.	Manchester	gunshot wound of the left thigh	4.00	Mar., 1881	183,987
Elliot, Lucinda	Manchester	dependant mother	8.00	Nov., 1882	197,669
Brixey, Joanna	Manchester	widow	17.00	Feb., 1869	273
Kannady, Ellaminta	Manchester	widow	8.00	Jan., 1877	7,401
Fitzgerald, Charles H.	Manchester	injury to left knee and "dis. of abd. vis."	12.00	June, 1875	134,077
Jagner, Wm. P.	Manchester	rheumatism, dislocation of spine	8.00	Sept., 1864	32, 622
Miller, Conrad	Manchester	Chro. ophthalmia	8.00	Apr., 1874	127,544
Fletcher, Sarah	Manchester	widow 1812	8.00	Jan., 1881	31,102
Grant, Martha	Manchester	widow 1812	8.00	July, 1879	25,932
Bradshaw, Hannah L.	Summitville	widow 1812	8.00	Nov., 1878	11,015
Stewart, James	Tullahoma	gunshot wound in the left ankle	8.00	Apr., 1875	132,720
Reavis, Simeon S.	Tullahoma	wound in the right thigh	6.00	Aug., 1848	4,511
Puryear, Anna J.	Tullahoma	widow	8.00	Mar., 1869	357
Hampton, Aaron	Tullahoma	gunshot wound in the face, breast & right shoulder	8.00	Jan., 1879	157,224
Gunn, Simpson	Tullahoma	gunshot wound in left shoulder	8.00	July, 1843	2,653
Washburn, Susan	Tullahoma	widow	8.00	Feb., 1869	1,802
Adams, Patsy	Tullahoma	widow	8.00	Feb., 1869	1,805
Suberlick, Charles	Tullahoma	injury to abdomen	4.00	Jan., 1864	22,462
Wright, John	Tullahoma	gunshot wound in right arms & elbow joint	14.00	July, 1866	68,285
Price, Robert	Tullahoma	gunshot wound in breast	24.00	Mar., 1867	78,855
Carrol, Mary Ann	Tullahoma	widow	8.00	Apr., 1869	457

## **MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

### **An Informal Historical Record of the Early Days.**

This typed manuscript was made by Hazel Lander and is dated May 30, 1940. Apparently it was compiled for the "Tennessee State Encyclopedia, Counties and Townships." The State Archives has a carbon of the typed manuscript and that is what is presented here in a shortened and edited form. — Ed.

**T**HE FIRST SETTLEMENTS in the territory that became Maury County were made about seven miles west of Columbia in 1807 by twenty families of immigrants from Williamsburg District, South Carolina, led by Squire John Dickey. Five thousand acres of land was purchased from the General Greene tract at three dollars an acre and around this as a nucleus clustered the little colony. Others arrived in 1808.

Among these early settlers were Moses, William Eli, and James Frier-son, James Blakeley, James Armstrong, Thomas, Nathaniel and John Stephenson, "Old Davy" Matthews, Sam Witherspoon, P. Fulton, Alexander Dobbins, Moses Freeman, the Flemings and the Mayes.

The first settlements on Knob Creek were made by the Sellers, Hanks, McLeans, Williams, Gwynns, Badgetts and Partees. John Gwynn built the first horse mill in this section and the first water mill was built by the Partees.

In the vicinity of Leeper Creek, in the northwestern section of the county, settled the Hamiltons, Craw-

fords, Oakleys, Netheringtons, Edwards, Mayes, McCallums and Lyons. In the vicinity of Bear Creek lived General Isaac Roberts, well known in the county's history and development.

#### **Organization and Early Incidents of the County**

The act creating the county of Maury was passed by the General Assembly November 16, 1807, and was entitled "An Act to Reduce Williamson County to its Constitutional Limits". By order of Peter R. Booker, Gideon Pillow, John B. Porter and John Lindsey a survey was made by Henry Rutherford in the fall of 1807.

The original boundaries embraced parts of Lewis, Lawrence, Giles, Marshall, and Bedford counties. James Gideon was appointed to run the line and was allowed \$2 a day for his services, and the assistance of two chain carriers, whose salaries were to be borne equally by Maury and Williamson counties. The new county was named in honor of Major Abram P. Maury. It was the twenty-ninth county formed in the State, and was declared to be a part of the Mero District under Section 11 of the Act creating the county.

An act of the General Assembly in 1807 a Board of commissioners was created to select a site for a county seat on or near Duck Rivers which place should not be more than three miles from the center of the town, east or west, and should not contain less than 100 acres of land, on which a town should be laid off with the necessary streets and alleys, none of the streets being less

than 100 feet wide, and reserving two acres near the center on which the Court house, prison and stocks were to be erected, and the town should be known as Columbia. One half of the lots near the square were to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction on twelve months credit.

The commissioners were also to appropriate two acres of land for a church and a burying ground, which was called Greenwood cemetery and lies on the left bank and on the south side of the river and was the chief burying plot until 1854. A market house was also to be built on the square from the sale of lots. The place selected was covered with timber, cane-brakes, and three large ponds, but the site was cleared, the ponds drained and the infant city of Columbia started. The first house erected was an inn owned by Jeremiah Cherry, and the first store, a three-cornered brick which stood on the south side of the square, was built by John Hodge.

William Berryline built a two-storied store of logs, and Peter Cohea kept what was called the Indian store, so named because the Indians came here in droves to trade. They would remain in town for a number of days and spend their money and trade on whiskey and trinkets, especially chinaware for which they showed a preference. Another store was opened by the Widow McCain in 1813, who was the first female store-keeper in the county, and her house became a famous resort of the women for teas, parties, Social gatherings. The first hatter in the new town was Elisha Uzzell and a man named Brown was a leather dresser and glove maker, his work being confined to the dressing of deer skins, plentiful at that time. The first saddlers were William and Peter I. Voorhies, and the first cabinet work-

1. Federal Writers Project, "Counties," WPA (typescript) Ac. 1776, Box 11, folder 8, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN



men were Mathias Warfield and Purcell. In 1814 there were two rope factories owned by a man named McQuidley, and one Mebley (Mobley?) built a powder mill at White Spring, obtaining saltpetre about two miles south of Columbia.

The first silversmith named Cressy, came to the county in 1844. These men prospered and became wealthy.

### Early Courts

Private houses were used as court houses until 1810. The first court met at the house of Colonel Joseph Brown, about three miles south of Columbia, on December 21, 1807.

The County was established on December 21, 1808 when Court was opened in Columbia in a small log shanty which stood on the east side of the square about where East Market Street now enters the Square. The commissioners were required to contract for the building of a court house, prison and stocks and were to use the money arising from the sale of lots, In case of there no being enough funds on hand a tax of twelve and one-half cents was to be levied on each white Poll, twenty-five cents on each black poll, twenty-five cents on each town lot, and five dollars on each merchant, peddler, or banker.

The first court house was built of brick within the Square and was completed in 1810 and the first jail was a brick building erected in the same year. A common mode of punishment was by stocks which were erected about 1808 by the town commissioners on the Square, and consisted of timbers cut with a groove so as to clamp around the wrists and ankles. Those confined in this prison could not move hand or foot and frequently fainted from stagnation of blood caused by the pressure of the clamps.

On November 16, 1809 Circuit Court was established in the county with the first court opening November 25th in the Courthouse in Columbia. This court took over a great deal of the work of the county court and was presided over by the Honorable Thomas Stuart as Judge. Felix Grundy was admitted to the practice of law before this court on November 25, 1811. In this year was started the first suit between the celebrated litigious characters John Doe and Richard Roe without whom it was thought impossible to conduct a case. In November 1813 Archibald Roane became presiding Judge.

A court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was organized by John Dickey, John Miller, William Gilchrist, William Frierson, Isaac Roberts, John Spencer, John Lindey, Joshua Williams, James Love, Lemuel Pruett, and William Dooley, Justices, who had been previously appointed by the General Assembly, and whose commissions were signed by John Series, governor of the State.

The first act of this court was the election of Isaac Roberts, who afterwards became the noted General Roberts, as presiding Justice. Joseph B. Porter was made clerk; John Spencer, Sheriff; Edmond Harris, coroner; William W. Thompson, register; Joseph Brown, ranger; Peter B. Becker, solicitor, and Benjamin Thomas, treasurer.

By an order of the General Assembly this court was to meet at the house of Joseph Brown on the third Monday in December, March, June, and October of each year until a court house was erected. A jury was selected by John Spencer.

John Herndon was the first resident lawyer admitted to the bar of this court, which was mainly occupied in receiving wills for probate, ordering new roads, recording stock marks, granting ferry licenses, pro-

viding for the erection of mills, and permitting the keeping of ordinaries, or inns.

Felix Grundy was admitted to the practice of law before court on November 25, 1811. In this year was started the first suit between the celebrated litigious characters John Doe and Richard Roe without whom



it was thought impossible to conduct a case. In November 1813 Archibald Roane became presiding Judge. James K. Polk also practiced law before the Columbia bar.

The name of Gideon Pillow appears frequently in assisting young attorneys to a position before the bar. He became General Pillow, a distinguished figure in the Mexican War and the War Between the States.

### Early Roads

On October 31, 1820 the first bridge was built across the Duck River at a cost of \$15,000. It had stone pillars and was covered and weather-boarded, painted white and the roof was red. This bridge burned in the retreat of the Confederates before Buell in 1862 but a new one was constructed in 1872 using the same pillars and abutments. The pillars are still standing (1940) testifying to the soundness of their construction. Rosehill cemetery was chartered in 1854 and over 100 Confederate dead are buried here. A monument surmounted by a life size soldier has been erected in this cemetery.

In 1831 the first turnpike was constructed and called the Franklin and Columbia turnpike. This was followed by the Nashville and Franklin pike which was extended to Columbia in 1840.

The keeper of the early ordinaries provided food, lodging, shelter and feed for horses at rates fixed by the court. Each diet was twenty-five cents; lodging per night; six and one-half cents; horses per feed twelve and one-half cents; fodder and hay at night twelve and one-half cents; peach brandy, or whiskey, twelve and one-half cents per half point. Gambling was not permitted, nor any person allowed to "tipple or drink more than necessary on the Sabbath." Petit larceny was punished by twenty-five lashes on the back; a murderer was branded with the letter "M" on his hand.

#### Early Epidemics

During 1813 an epidemic of the black tongue swept the county and took a toll of many lives. General Roberts and his son went to Nashville to bring back another son for burial who had been stricken with this malady. Upon their return the remaining son caught the disease and died. This epidemic was followed by one of what is now known as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and also one of shingles. Dr. John B. Hayes, one of the first physicians in the county, related a story illustrating the superstition existing at that time. "A member of a family living twelve miles in the country was affected with the shingles, the remedy for which was the blood from the tail of a black cat. The cat could not be found and when the disease became alarming, a runner was sent to town with the instruction from the old lady of the house. 'Johnny, when you get to town try and get a black cat, but if you can't get one, bring Dr. Hayes.'"

#### Columbia, the County Seat

In 1834 Columbia contained 1,500 inhabitants, one college, one academy, four common schools, one printing, office, three churches, three preachers, thirteen lawyers, five doctors, twenty stores, three taverns, two grocers, four blacksmiths, three bricklayers, eight carpenters, four cabinet makers, three gunsmiths, two hatters, two printers, one cotton gin, two carding machines, and one bank, the Union.

#### Churches

Like the Pilgrim Fathers the first thing they did on their arrival was to erect a church, a rude log structure called Zion, and the settlement became known as the Zion Church neighborhood. Near the church a graveyard was laid out in which the body of Robert Frierson was buried in August 1808, the first death in the community. This log church was used until 1814 when it was replaced by an odd-shaped brick one, with a pulpit at the side and the main part of the building arranged for the whites with a transept built at the end for colored people. The brick building stood until 1831 when a new one was erected nearby and the old church used as a schoolhouse where Parson Henderson conducted a Latin school.

The St. John's Episcopal church was erected in 1841, a brick building in which Leonidas Polk first preached. He was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, in the summer of 1864 during the Atlanta campaign and is buried in Ashwood cemetery, the Polk family burying ground. At the time of his death he held a lieutenant-generalship in the Confederate army. The Right Reverend Bishop Otey is also buried here.

Presbyterianism began with the settlement of the state and a number of churches were established before the organization of the Presbytery of

Western Tennessee at Bethsaida (sic) church March 27, 1811. The first church in Columbia was the Presbyterian founded by Gideon Blackburn, and the first brick church was erected in 1822-23 on the same lot where the present church stands (1940). Previous to the erection of churches private houses, or the courthouse, were used for services. The first Methodist congregation was formed in Columbia between 1815 and 1820 at the house of Thomas White. A frame structure was erected on South Main Street in 1818 and was replaced in 1836 by a brick building which was destroyed by fire in 1874.

Services were held in the Atheneum grounds by Lorenzo Dow before the church was erected. The Cumberland Presbyterians built a church in Columbia in 1848 assisted by the Odd Fellows. The Episcopal church was organized by Rev. James H. Otey and the first edifice was built back of the Masonic Temple near the square.

Through the influence of ministers Thomas and Elijah Hanks, and Mr. Dodson, the Hanks church was built and was known as "Old or Hardshell Baptist Church."

#### Industries

The first industry was a water mill erected by Moses Frierson on Lick Creek. Near Zion neighborhood was the Polk settlement, which was created by William Dever, a bachelor, and his maiden sister, who settled here in 1807 on a military grant of 5,000 acres from North Carolina. They were the first settlers between Columbia and Mount Pleasant. Their land was later purchased by Colonel William Polk, a Revolutionary soldier, who divided the estate among four of his sons: Bishop Leonidas, Lucius J., George N., and Rufus K. Not far from this settlement was

the home of General Gideon J. Pillow.

By an Act of the Legislature passed April 22, 1807, Isaac Roberts, John Spencer, William Bradshaw, Joseph Brown, William Berryline, William Thompson Simon Johnson, Abraham Whitfield, and L. B. Estis were empowered to constitute a corporate body known as the Columbia Water Company. Water was to be conveyed by some means to the Public Square but no steps were taken until between 1825-30 when Arnold Zillmer, a mechanic, constructed a rude system of logs whereby water was conveyed from White's Spring by means of a water wheel to a reservoir placed near the Spring. Because of an insufficient quantity of water a larger wheel was placed at the river. A dam was constructed and by means of the fall a large quantity of water of sufficient force was obtained to elevate all the water necessary for the town.

The water was first conveyed by means of cedar pipes which were replaced by leaden ones and later iron ones. After doing service for many years the old water wheels were replaced by a steam engine.

#### Early Newspapers

The first newspaper in the county was established in 1811 at Columbia by James Walker, a native of Kentucky, and was called the *Western Chronicle*. Walker married the sister of James K. Polk and became a prominent citizen of the county. After his death in 1864 the paper was purchased by Andrew Hayes and became the *Western Mercury*. It finally evolved into the *Press*.

A campaign paper called the *Maury Democrat* was established in July 1822; *The Daily Herald* was established at Columbia in 1844. *The Columbia Herald* was established in 1850 and was soon consolidated with another paper called the *Mail*, and in

1876 the *Columbia Journal* and the *Maury Sentinel* were consolidated as the *Columbia Herald* and published by the Columbia Herald Company.

#### War Between the States

In the War Between the States Maury County was slow to sever her ties, but when she did decide it was one the side of the South. In the call for 55,000 men, 2,500 of whom were for active service, the county promptly furnished her quota. The first regular troops for the service was Company B of the Second Confederates organized May 5, 1861 at Nashville. No large battles were fought in the county but there were numerous skirmishes. Columbia was occupied at three different times by the Federals.

#### Schools and Colleges

Numerous colleges and academies were established in the county following its creation, the first of which was Woodward Academy established by an act passed on Nov. 23, 1809 to raise funds by lottery. The building was erected in 1815 east of Columbia near Burns Spring and was the first and only institution of this kind in the vicinity of Columbia for many years.

The Manual of Labor Academy was chartered by the General Assembly on Nov. 16, 1829 and a site selected on Rutherford Creek, but this site did not suit the trustees so the college was removed to Columbia and called Jackson. It opened in 1837 and continued in operation until the War Between the States when the building was destroyed by fire in 1863 and never rebuilt. Mount Pleasant Academy was built on land belonging to Elijah Harbin in 1835. Fountain Creek was the name of an academy started at Culleoka in 1835, and in the early 1840s, M. H. Booker deeded a two acre lot to

Elisha Uzzell and other trustees of this academy for \$20 and a brick building was erected here and chartered as Pleasant Grove Academy. Columbia Female Institute was chartered in Feb. 1836, and a building was designed and constructed by Drummon and Litterlow in 1837. It stood on a 4 acres lot with a frontage of 120 feet. The grounds contained fine old trees set in bluegrass and statuary decorated the front lawn. This institution was founded by the Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, D.D., who was president in 1836, and Bishop James H. Otey. It was managed and controlled by the Episcopal church. During the War Between the States it was used as a Federal Hospital.

Spring Hill Academy was erected on two acres of land deeded to the trustees by Henry Wade on February 17, 1839. It is believed this college was in preparation before the Manual of Labor, or Jackson College, but was not erected until later. Stephenson Academy was chartered in 1848. Oak Grove was chartered in 1848. Columbia Female Conference College was erected in 1851 as a female school under the control of the Methodist church, but closed during the War Between the States.

The Columbia Atheneum was founded by Rev. Franklin G. Smith in 1852 shortly after his resignation from Columbia Institute. Although a female college it was kept open during the war.

In 1870 the Webb brothers founded a preparatory school in Culleoka, which under the four mile law as incorporated as Culleoka Academy on March 29, 1884. During the 16 years of operation before its removal to Bell Buckle, Tennessee, this school prospered and carried on its rolls boys from all over the South, many of whom rose to prominence in later years. ■

# COUSIN EARNEST PILLOW

By Juanita Patton

Right: Back side of photo showing the imprint of the studio

Far Right: "Cousin" Earnest Pillow

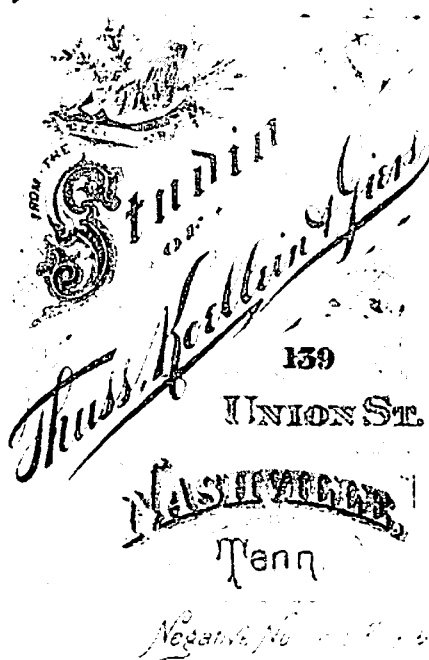
FROM AN OLD, DILAPIDATED photo album this cabinet portrait of "Cousin Earnest Pillow" was rescued. Because it was made in a Nashville studio, the photograph was sent to Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society by Mrs. Dorothy M. Mcfadden of Temple, Texas. The old album, she wrote, had been owned by someone named Wilkes in Waco, Texas.

Who was Earnest Pillow, the well-dressed man in the portrait? Burning with curiosity, a trip was made to a local repository to see what information could be found.

The studio of Thuss, Koellein, & Giers, 139 Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee existed from 1884-1888.<sup>1</sup> Advertisements for the studio appeared throughout the *Nashville City Directory* during the years they were in business. For \$5.00, one could have a dozen cabinet photographs made.

Having established the time period when the studio existed, the *Nashville City Directory* was checked to see if Pillow was a resident of Nashville during that time. He was not among those listed in the city directory from 1883 through 1885; however, he was listed from 1886 through 1894 as follows:

- 1886: Ernest Pillow, US District Attorney, Custom-house, boards 210 N. Cherry<sup>2</sup>
- 1887: Ernest Pillow, boards Maxwell House, US Attorney<sup>3</sup>
- 1888: Ernest Pillow, US District Attorney, Custom-house, boards 120 N. Cherry<sup>4</sup>
- 1889: Ernest Pillow, US District Attorney, house 120 N. Cherry<sup>5</sup>
- 1890: Ernest Pillow, (Wilson, Pillow, & Miller) house 120 N. Cherry<sup>6</sup> [Wilson, Pillow, & Miller, Attorneys, 17 Vanderbilt Bldg., 311-315 N. Cherry St. Partners were S.F. Wilson and A.M. Miller.<sup>7</sup>]

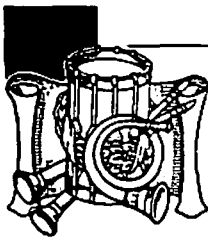


- 1891: Ernest Pillow, Attorney, boards 120 N. Cherry [In listing of attorneys, address was also 120 N. Cherry with no partners.]<sup>8</sup>
- 1892: Ernest Pillow, Attorney, boards 120 N. Cherry [Also 120 N. Cherry in the list of attorneys.]<sup>9</sup>
- 1893: Ernest Pillow, Attorney, boards 112 S. Spruce [Also 112 Spruce in the list of attorneys.]<sup>10</sup>
- 1894: Ernest Pillow, boards 112 S. Spruce [Occupation not listed and he was no longer listed in the attorney's section.]<sup>11</sup>

In 1895, Ernest Pillow's name no longer appears in the city directory.

## End Notes

1. *Recorded in Nashville: A Visual Record* by the city's early photographers. (Metropolitan Historical Commission, an Exhibit, September, 1980, The Parthenon, Nashville, Tennessee), 30
2. Joel Davis, Comp., *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 22 (Nashville, Tennessee: Marshall & Bruce Publishers, 1886), 591
3. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 23, 1887, 509
4. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 24, 1888, 591
5. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 25, 1889, 607
6. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 26, 1890, 494
7. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 26, 1890, Classified Business Section, 871
8. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 27, 1891, 702, 979
9. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 28, 1892, 722, 1007
10. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 29, 1893, 729, 1020
11. Davis, *Nashville City Directory*, Vol. 30, 1894, 744



## 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](mailto: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

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(Continued from Volume XIII, Number 2)

Name .....	County .....	Status
Markum, Frank .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Martin, John W .....	Lincoln .....	Barred
McKinney, Temperance E. ....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Neeld, William P .....	Lincoln .....	Barred
Parham, Margaret F .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Russel, Andrew H .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Small, George .....	Lincoln .....	Barred
Smith, Isom .....	Lincoln .....	Allowed
Smith, Mrs. Musadora A. ....	Lincoln .....	Barred
Smith, William P .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Stone, Jeff M .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Taylor, Henry L .....	Lincoln .....	Disallowed
Wakefield, Thomas J .....	Macon .....	Allowed
Adams, Joseph .....	Marshall .....	Disallowed
Brecheen, John H .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Cannon, Robert .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Crunk, James J .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Davis, Zachariah .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Dysart, James P .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Dysart, R C, Estate .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Erwin, Henry B .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Gragg, Joseph .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Lillard, Abraham F .....	Marshall .....	Disallowed
Logan, David M .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
McCullough, Isaac .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Rhodes, Silas A .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Richardson, David A .....	Marshall .....	Barred

Name .....	County .....	Status
Russell, Priscillia, Heirs of ....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Sanders, Loamma .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Steele, Abner A .....	Marshall .....	Allowed
Stone, Wiley F .....	Marshall .....	Barred
Terry, James D .....	Marshall .....	Disallowed
Holliday, George F .....	Marshall .....	
Alderson, J B .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Baird, James P .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Bennett, John D .....	Maury .....	Barred
Bolton, Rosanna .....	Maury .....	Allowed
Branch, William M .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Brown, William H .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Bryant, James E .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Bunch, Charles .....	Maury .....	Allowed
Burns, Jeremiah .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Butts, Thomas P, Estate of .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Campbell, Jennie .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Chaffin, James B .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Cheatham, John .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Cochran, William J .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Embry, Emily S .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Erwin, David P .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Fleming, Ruth A .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Friend, Ellen C .....	Maury .....	Disallowed
Friend, John O .....	Maury .....	Barred
Gautt, Judson .....	Maury .....	#
Gholson, Aaron .....	Maury .....	Allowed
Gholson, Anthony .....	Maury .....	Allowed



<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Gill, Sarah E	Maury	Allowed
Hammond, George, Estate of	Maury	Disallowed
Harlan, Benjamin	Maury	Disallowed
Higdon, Miles C.	Maury	Disallowed
Hodge, James	Maury	Allowed
Hodge, Sarah A	Maury	Disallowed
Hunt, Francis M	Maury	Disallowed
Johnson, Luther M	Maury	Disallowed
Jones, Nathaniel W.	Maury	Disallowed
Keesee, Thomas W	Maury	Allowed
Kendrick, Elihu E	Maury	Barred
Kerr, Andrew R.	Maury	Barred
Langham, Ransom	Maury	Disallowed
Long, Sacharissa M.	Maury	Disallowed
McConnell, James	Maury	Disallowed
McGraw, John P	Maury	#
Miller, Washington W.	Maury	Barred
Moore, Wiley	Maury	Allowed
Moore, William F	Maury	Disallowed
Odell, Sarah E.	Maury	Allowed
Oliver, John W	Maury	Disallowed
Park, William	Maury	Disallowed
Perry, Willis	Maury	Barred
Pillow, Elizabeth T	Maury	Allowed
Pointer, William H	Maury	Barred
Polk, Adam	Maury	Barred
Porter, Nimrod, Estate of	Maury	Disallowed
Putman, John R	Maury	Allowed
Richardson, Thomas T	Maury	Barred
Rieves, Thomas J	Maury	Disallowed
Rutledge, William J	Maury	Barred
Shaw, Ebenezer, Estate of	Maury	Allowed
Sheppard, Jesse	Maury	Allowed
Smith, Francis J	Maury	Disallowed
Smith, William M	Maury	Barred
Stephenson, Sarah A	Maury	Allowed
Thomas, Mary A & William	Maury	Disallowed
Thompson, Frederick A	Maury	Disallowed
Voorhies, Garrett D	Maury	Disallowed
Webster, Cyrus & Thornton Chafin	Maury	Allowed
Webster, Margaret R	Maury	Disallowed
Wiley, Addie	Maury	Disallowed
Wilkes, Amelia	Maury	Allowed
Williams, John S.	Maury	Disallowed
Woodside, Joseph	Maury	Allowed
Wright, Mary	Maury	Barred
Chafin, Thornton & Cyrus Webster.	Maury	Allowed
Bradley, John	Montgomery	Disallowed
Brockmore, Samuel & P H Porter	Montgomery	Barred
Bullock, John, Estate of	Montgomery	Disallowed
Busby, Mr. et al.	Montgomery	Disallowed

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Status</i>
Daniels, R W, Estate of	Montgomery	#
Davie, Montgomery D.	Montgomery	Disallowed
Davy, Jacob	Montgomery	Disallowed
Dean, Elijah Hargron	Montgomery	Barred
Gaines, William N.	Montgomery	Allowed
Hambaugh, P C & Thomas F Pettus	Montgomery	Disallowed
Harris, G K	Montgomery	Allowed
Little, Arthur, et al	Montgomery	#
Marr, Duncan	Montgomery	Barred
McClure, Elizabeth	Montgomery	Dm
McClure, Louisa	Montgomery	Barred
McNeily, Thomas, et al	Montgomery	#
O'Neal, John	Montgomery	Disallowed
Pettus, Thomas F	Montgomery	Disallowed
Pettus, Thomas F & P C Hambaugh.	Montgomery	Disallowed & Dm
Porter, P H & Saml Brockman	Montgomery	Barred
Poston, B F	Montgomery	Disallowed
Rogers, Henry R	Montgomery	Disallowed
Roth, G A	Montgomery	Barred
Trice, Allie A	Montgomery	Disallowed
Tyer, Mitchell	Montgomery	Disallowed
Gotthardt, Charles	Perry	Disallowed
Bass, John	Putnam	Disallowed
Hyder, Pleasant M	Putnam	Barred
Madox, Silas	Putnam	Barred
Wallace, Joseph	Putnam	Barred
Whitaker, John H	Putnam	Allowed
Banks, Elizaabeth	Robertson	Allowed
Demike, William	Robertson	Disallowed
Meguiar, William	Robertson	Barred
Moore, William	Robertson	Dm
Morris, Benjamin Allen	Robertson	Barred
Payne, Charles, Estate of [Ann B.]	Robertson	Disallowed
Adams, Edward	Rutherford	Allowed
Alexander, Madison H	Rutherford	Disallowed
Alexander, Pleasant	Rutherford	Allowed
Anderson, Sarah	Rutherford	Barred
Archer, Michael	Rutherford	Disallowed
Atkinson, Frank M	Rutherford	Barred
Baird, John	Rutherford	Disallowed
Barton, Robert	Rutherford	Barred
Batey, Benjamin	Rutherford	Disallowed
Beesley, Christopher	Rutherford	#
Bivens, L	Rutherford	Disallowed
Blackman, Alfred	Rutherford	Disallowed
Blanton, N C	Rutherford	Barred
Bowling, Henry C	Rutherford	Disallowed

<i>Name</i> .....	<i>County</i> .....	<i>Status</i>
Bridge, Nancy M B .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Brock, Isaac .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Brown, Charley .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Brown, Jefferson .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Brown, Willie .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Buchanan, James B, Estate of ..	Rutherford .....	Barred
Buchanan, Moses R .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Burk, Herod .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Byars, Henry .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Carney, William J .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Carter, Robert .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Childers, Isaac .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Coleman, W F T .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Collier, E L .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Cook, George S .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Copeland, Geo. Washington & Saml. ....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Cowan, Varner D, Estate of .....	Rutherford .....	#
Crockett, Calvin .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Curriu, Adele .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Curriu, Amanda .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Dill, Marvel M .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Dunn, John R .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Earthman, Iaac .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Edwards, Nancy A .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Elder, Joshua W .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Elliott, Thomas A .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Finney, Washington .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Fly, Tipp .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Ford, Thomas S .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Garrett, William G .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Giles, Thomas H .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Gooch, Eliza A .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Goodwin, John B .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Gordon, William .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Green, James H, Estate .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Haley, John .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Haliburton, Gloster .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Handley, Henry [Hondley] .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Harrison, William C .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Hash, Charley .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Hayes, Thomas H .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Haynes, Everett B .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Haynes, James H .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Henderson, Albert G .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Henderson, Calvin .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Hollowell, Joseph .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Hoover, Frederick A .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Horbell, Catharine .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
House, Julia A .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
House, Nicholas .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Howland, John F .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Hunter, Robert N .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Jackson, Thomas N .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Jamison, Sarah W .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed

<i>Name</i> .....	<i>County</i> .....	<i>Status</i>
January, Sallie H, Estate .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Jarrett, Thompson .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Jenkins, Hiram, Estate of .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Jenkins, Jennie & Nannoma .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Jetton, Lafayette .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Johnson, John R .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Jones, Richard C .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Jordan, Edward L .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Keeble, Joseph .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Kelly, Clarissa .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Kimbrow, John B .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Lillard, Benjamin, Estate .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Lillard, William .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Lowe, Alfred Prior .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Lowe, William, Estate of .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Maney, James .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Maney, Silas .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Many, Jack .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Martin, Gust .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Martin, William .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Mason, Joseph, Estate of .....	Rutherford .....	#
Matthews, E L .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Mayfield, Daniel .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
McDermott, John .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
McDonough, John P .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
McElroy, Andrew M .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
McFadden, Hallie .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
McKnight, William J .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Meddors, Amy .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Merritt, James P .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Miller, Isaac L .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Miller, Solomon .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Minter, Levina .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Mitchell, C G .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Mitchell, David .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Mitchell, Hansel .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Mitchell, William .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Moore, Jane .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Morgan, Fannie .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Muirhead, Caroline R .....	Rutherford .....	#
Murfree, Edmund .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Murfree, Martha S .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Murfree, W L .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Neeley, John J .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Nelson, Samuel B .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Nicholas, James .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Oakley, Stanford P .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Pendleton, James M .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Peters, Edd .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed
Ransom, Joseph .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Rowlett, James C .....	Rutherford .....	Disallowed
Rucker, Jordan .....	Rutherford .....	Barred
Rucker, Susan .....	Rutherford .....	Allowed

(To be Continued)

## ON SHOEING OXEN, 1820

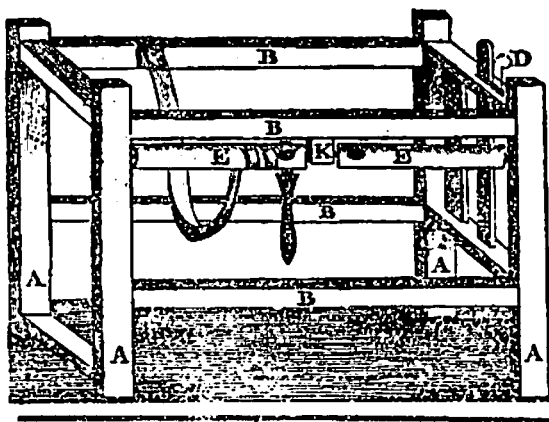
**"With a plan and description of the apparatus necessary to confine them during the operation"**

General Andrew Jackson's personal copy of the *American Farmer, containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements*, edited by John S. Skinner (Baltimore: printed by J. Robinson, 1820) is housed in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. While there is no genealogical data contained therein, some of the essays are interesting and shed information on how our ancestors worked and lived. This short note came from Volume II, No. 37, and is dated 5 December 1820.—Ed.

"A great objection to the use of Oxen for draft in Virginia is, that during a considerable part of the winter their feet become so lacerated by the ice and frozen ground, that they are rendered unfit for service. The only effectual remedy for this evil is shoeing;—but owing to the supposed difficulty attending the operation, it is seldom resorted to. In New England, where almost all the draft work is performed by oxen, the practice is universal—and notwithstanding the severity of the winters, their labours are never suspended.

EE, separated in the centre, working in the posts and a block K, let fall from the beam—with one end passing over, and moving upon the opposite beam, is a broad leather strap six feet long, attached by an iron ring at the other end to the staples in the windlass. To give sufficient stability, the posts may either be let into the ground, or framed into sills with end braces.

"The ox to be shod is led into the frame, and his head confined in the headstall. The strap is brought under the lower part of the belly and fastened to the

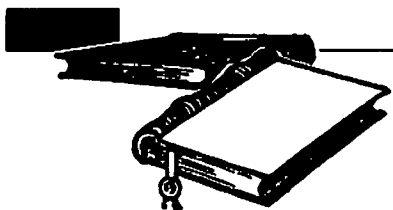


"Shoeing is a very simple operation and may be performed by any smith, without the least difficulty; but as the apparatus for confining the ox is unknown here, I have constructed the model of one, which together with that of the shoe, I herewith present...In Massachusetts, it has been in use for time immemorial, and it is considered a necessary appendage to every smithery.

"It is a frame of an oblong form 7-1/2 feet long, 3-1/2 feet wide, and 5-1/2 feet high—consisting of four upright posts AAAA, and two horizontal beams in each side, BBBB, joined by mortices. In the post at the distance of ten inches from each other, are two perpendicular stanchions CC, the one fixed, the other moveable and fastened by a key D, which are let into the beams and form a headstall. The lower beams are 18 inches from the ground. Immediately under the upper beam on the right side, is a windlass

windlass, by turning which, his hind feet are raised six or eight inches from the ground. The foot is then lashed by a cord to the upper surface of the lower beam. In this situation the shoes are easily set. By moving the strap till it comes near the fore legs, the other part of the body is raised and the shoes set on the fore-feet in like manner.

"The shoe is the arc of a circle, of the thickness of a common horse shoe, from half to three quarters of an inch wide, flattened to double that width on the concave side. The flat part covers the frog, the tenderest part of the foot. The heel and toe are either corked or raised to make a level with the heads of the nails. Five or six nails are sufficient to secure it. Particular care must be taken by the smith in shoeing, that the toes of the shoes do not extend quite to the extremity of the hoof, in which case they infringe on each other, and by the motion of the feet are easily thrust off."



## BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson, CG

*1850 U.S. Census, Sumner County Tennessee.* Published by the Sumner County Archives, c1999. Softbound, 181 pp., index, map. \$23 plus \$2.50 handling from Sumner County Archives, 155 East Main Street, Gallatin, TN 37066.

According to the compilers of this book, the census enumerators in Sumner County in 1850 made many errors in spelling, and their poor handwriting contributed to the problem. Although a transcription was published many years ago, it repeated some of these errors. The Sumner County Archives staff and volunteers determined to do the job again.

Thanks to careful proofreading by volunteers familiar with Sumner's families, this census compilation brings to light many entries which had long been obscured. Following proper genealogical editing procedures, the compilers retained the original spelling but added index entries for the "correct" versions of the names.

In addition to the listings of names, ages and birthplaces, the transcription includes occupation and value of real estate. A list of commonly misspelled surnames and a map of the civil districts are useful additions. The every-name index includes more than 16,000 entries. *Reviewed by Charles A. Sherrill, Tennessee State Library & Archives*

*Descendants of Samuel, James and Martha Perkins* by Dorothy Neblett Perkins. Hardback 8 1/2 x 11, 513 pp., bibliography, index, footnotes, photographs. \$65 postpaid from author at P. O. Box 675696, Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-5696.

Anson County, North Carolina is where three Perkins siblings (Samuel, James and Martha) were first located by the author. All three migrated to Tennessee by 1815. Samuel settled first in Giles County, Tennessee and later in Hardin County where he died in 1853. His brother James moved on from Tennessee to Mississippi as did his sister Martha who had married about 1813 in Anson County to William Pierce.

The book includes information on the allied families of Barham, Kemper, Marsh, Pearce, Pierce and Ussery. Lovely old photographs are found throughout the book. Abstracts and transcriptions of wills, deeds, letters and other documents as well as an every name index enhance the value of the book. It's quite refreshing to review a family genealogy as thoroughly footnoted as this one. It is a valuable collection of materials for family members.

*Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: A Petition, 1792 Tax Lists, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1815, 1823 & 1824* by Herman W. and Ralph B. Ferguson. Softback 8 1/2 x 11, 184 pp., index, maps, c1999. \$25 postpaid from author Herman W. Ferguson, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803-1512.

This book contains tax lists for eleven years and a 1792 petition against the formation of Cabarrus County. While some of the tax lists have been previously published, the 1811, 1823 and 1824 lists have not.

The name of the person paying the tax, the number of acres owned, white polls and black polls were extracted from the lists. Even if your ancestor owned no land, it may be possible to find him in the lists. Although the lists are alphabetical, Ferguson wisely decided not to combine the various lists and it is thus still possible to discern an individual's neighbors. An every name index makes it easy for the reader to locate his/her ancestor.

Except for deeds, there is no collection of records more helpful to the genealogist than tax lists. No job is more tedious than transcribing tax lists and Ferguson is to be commended for this exceptional undertaking.

*Abstracts of Deed Books 20-24 of Rowan County North Carolina 1807-1818* by James W. Kluttz. Softback 8-1/2 x 11, 312 pp., maps, illustrations, index, c1999. \$30 plus \$3.50 postage

from author 106 Chancellors Ridge Ct., Cary, NC 27513-2749.

Presenting another in a series of Rowan County deed abstracts, Kluttz has the publishing procedure fine tuned and has done an excellent job of preparing the material. Everything except the technical jargon and the legal description of the land was extracted. Many intricate, hand drawn plats are included.

The every name index uses a document number that directs the reader right to the deed abstract, facilitating the location of the desired name in a whole page of records. That same index includes slaves and locations, both helpful features for those involved in that type of research.

This is definitely a user-friendly book and those with kinfolk in Rowan County will want to add it to their library.

*1810 Federal Census of Rowan County North Carolina* by James W. Kluttz. Softback, 8-1/2 x 11, 44 pp., index, c1999. \$12 plus \$3.50 for the first book and \$1.50 each thereafter from author, see previous listing.

In 1810, Rowan County included the areas within the present counties of Davie and Davidson.

The names of 2865 heads of household are listed in this publication which includes all census information. This particular census was arranged in neighborhood format, making it especially significant to the genealogist. The author has helpfully added the original page number from the census microfilm and also provided the line number to make it easier for the reader to find the name in the microfilm.

An every name index to the book listing potential alternate spellings completes the picture. This is another good example of Kluttz' user-friendly books. Don't miss this one if you're working in Rowan County!

*History of Roane County Tennessee 1801-1870* by Emma Middleton Wells. Softback 5 x 8, 340 pp., c1927, 1999 Facsimile Reprint, surname index. \$26.50 plus \$4 shipping and handling from Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716.

Roane County in Eastern Tennessee was

formed in 1801 from Knox and Blount counties and is not a county well known for its volume of early records. This 1929 reprint contains an abundance of good information on the county including early tax lists, marriages, church records, Revolutionary soldiers and family genealogies.

Although an index that only lists surnames is definitely inferior in this reviewer's opinion, it remains a vast improvement over no index at all which was how this helpful book was originally published.

Researchers with roots in this area of Tennessee will be glad to see this book back in print and will want to add it to their collection.

*Colonial Families of Surry and of Isle of Wight Counties, VA Vol. 2, The Descendants of Robert Harris* by John A. Brayton. Hardback 6 x 9, 410 pp., appendix, bibliography, footnotes, c 1999. \$25 postpaid from author 1503 Union Avenue, Ste.220, Memphis, TN 38104.

As its title indicates, this is the second in a series and there is a third volume in the planning stages. In addition to the Harris family, it includes material on the Spiltimber, House, Swann, Drew, Sugars, Phillips, Crafford, Jones, Macon, Arrington, Hilliard, Carrell, Fort and Bynum families.

Numerous will and deed abstracts enhance the value of this well documented and carefully prepared book. There is an excellent comprehensive index that includes a locality index as well as an every name index and a slave index. The slave index will make the book a helpful tool for African Americans doing research in the Surry and Isle of Wight area and the locality index provides valuable links to other states and counties.

Overall, this book is an important contribution to Virginia genealogy and many of the families spill over into North Carolina and Tennessee.

*Dozens of Cousins* by Lois Horowitz. Softback 6 x 9, 114 pp., index, c1999. \$9.95 retail at local bookstores or on-line.

Subtitled *Blue Genes, Horse Thieves, & Other Relative Surprises in Your Family Tree*, this en-



tertaining book is an exploration of the number of our kin and sets forth the possibility that we are all distantly related.

It explains how to determine and identify relationships and what the term "second cousin once removed" means. It delves into such interesting topics as "inbred societies" and "mixed-up" marriages.

Although not billed as a beginner's book, it does offer certain steps on how to begin including completing family group sheets and pedigree charts. It also touches on some elementary research techniques and mentions several basic databases and other resources that are available

for those who are just beginning to examine their ancestral roots.

**CORRECTION:** The review on the *1880 Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee* by Barbara and Byron Sistler [Summer 1999 issue *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History* Volume XIII, Number 1, p. 13] contained an error. The sentence reading "The 1880 soundex only indexes those families with children in the household under the age of ten" should read "The 1880 soundex only indexes those families with children in the household aged ten and under." The Book Review Editor regrets this error.

## Bill of Sales, Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book H

Contributed by Sue Smith

**LOVELL, James**  
Bill of Sale 18 August 1819  
We, John Barr, William Grimes, Philip Grimes, John Diamond, George R. Lewis, Asa Harriss and Ann Grimes, widow and heirs of William Grimes, Dec'd, do appoint James Lovell our lawful Attorney for the express purpose of exposing to sale a certain negro woman and child, belonging to the estate of William Grimes, Dec'd. Agreeable to advertisement in *The Clarion* paper of 25 August 1818, a woman by the name of Fanny, about 22 years of age, and a boy, her child, by the name of Thomas, aged six years.

22 August 1818 John Barr  
William Grimes  
Philip Grimes  
John Diamond  
George R. Lewis  
Ann Grimes  
Asa Harriss  
Valentine A. Gibbs

I, George P. Allen, one of the Justices of the Peace for the

County of Davidson, hereby certify that John Barr, William Grimes, Philip Grimes by his Agent, George P. Lewis, John Diamond, George R. Lewis, Asa Harriss and Ann Grimes appeared this day before me and acknowledged the foregoing Power of Attorney to James Lovell.

22 August 1818  
G. S. Allen, J. P. [pp. 355/356]

**GRIMES, Willam [heirs]**  
Article of Agreement  
18 August 1819(8?)

Article of Agreement made this 12 September 1818 between Ann Grimes of the one part and John Barr, William Grimes, Philip Grimes, George R. Lewis, John Diamond, Valentine A. Gibbs and Asa Harris of the other: whereas Ann Grimes was left 160 acres of land and a negro woman and child, woman by the name of Fanny and child, a boy named Thomas, for her natural life or widowhood, by the last Will of William Grimes, Deceased. It has

now been agreed that the land and negroes shall be sold and that she will take a child's part of said sale, to wit one ninth part of the amount of the sale of said negroes and land.

George R. Lewis  
Ann (X) Grimes  
Jno. Diamond  
John (X) Barr  
Asa Harriss  
Valentine A. Gibbs  
William (X) Grimes  
Philip Grimes  
Attest: Jams Lovell,  
John (X) Bell

January Sessions 1819  
This Article of Agreement between Ann Grimes, John Barr, William Grimes, Philip Grimes, George R. Lewis, John Diamond, Asa Harris and Valentine A. Gibbs was proven to be the act of the said John, Wm, Philip, George R., John, Asa and Valentine by the oath of James Lovell and ordered to be registered. [pp. 357/358] ■

## Results of Surveys on Genealogists: And the Survey says...

by Carol H. Gipson

It comes as no surprise to ardent genealogists that there has been an increased interest in family history during the last decade. Genealogy is now widely accepted as one of the most popular pastimes in America. A number of articles<sup>1</sup> report that genealogy is now the third most popular hobby in the country, surpassed only by coin and stamp collecting.

In 1997 visitors to the microfilm room in Washington DC increased to 60,649, from 57,510 in 1996.<sup>2</sup> The number of researchers visiting all fourteen branches of the Archives nationally rose from 272,085<sup>3</sup> to 302,483<sup>4</sup> during the same year. In Salt Lake City, the nation's Mecca for genealogists, the Public Relations Department at the Family History Library reports patron usage increased steadily from 813,000 in 1996 to 817,000 in 1997.<sup>5</sup>

Here in central Tennessee over 2000 people attended the National Genealogical Society's annual convention *Traveling Historic Trails: Conference in the States* in May of 1996.<sup>6</sup> The Public Services Division of the Tennessee State Library and Archives reported a 22% increase in visitors and a 28% increase in mail inquiries over the five year period from 1992 to 1997.<sup>7</sup> Approximately 90% of these were genealogists.<sup>8</sup> Membership in the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, which covers forty counties, has increased from approximately 100 charter members in 1986<sup>9</sup> to over 700 in 1998.<sup>10</sup> Interest in ancestry is on the upswing both nationwide and locally.

Interest in genealogy is not a recent development. Even before written history we know it was the role of certain tribal elders to memorize the lineage of the tribe.<sup>11</sup> This was recited in its entirety at specific cere-

monial times. The Bible illustrates early attempts to record these, as evidenced in the Old Testament (Genesis 5:1-32) and the Tree of Jesse in the New Testament (Matthew 1:1-17). Mary Boquet,<sup>12</sup> in her prize winning essay, *Family Trees and Their Affinities*, uses illustrations of museum quality European charts, the earliest a family tree from Adam to Christ published in 1781.

**According to a 1995 poll...  
over four of every ten adults,  
approximately 113 million,  
are at least somewhat  
interested in genealogy.**

Lloyd Bockstruck<sup>13</sup> highlights events in the history of genealogy on this side of the Atlantic, reporting that both Benjamin Franklin and George Washington compiled genealogies of their families. In 1854 the first organization, New England Historic Genealogy Society, was founded. This was followed by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), Sons of the American Revolution (S.A.R.), General Society of Colonial Wars, General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and so forth. Membership in these groups required proof of lineage which led to more detailed research and documentation. In the New World genealogy was no longer an aristocratic pursuit as it had been for centuries before in Europe.

Following World War II, America became a mobile society and families were more apt to move away from their home towns. Younger genealogists sought to retrace migratory routes and reconnect with extended kin in other parts of the country.<sup>14</sup> Older individuals became interested in the traditions their immigrant

grandparents had discarded in their eagerness to become more American. The social revolution of the '60s helped to cultivate pride in cultural identity and ethnic origins. And, bi-centennial celebrations in 1976 inspired a renewed focus on American history. Many<sup>15</sup> report that increased interest in genealogy really began to take hold, and has risen significantly, since the publication of *Roots* by Alex Haley<sup>16</sup> in 1976. "Roots, more than any other single work, stimulated the man in the street to inquire about the genetic, cultural, and other forces that contributed to making him the person that he is."<sup>17</sup> This is true now, more than ever before, with computer technology and communication by Internet which have facilitated family history research tremendously.

According to a 1995 poll conducted by Maritz Marketing Research for American Demographics, over four of every ten adults, approximately 113 million, are at least somewhat interested in genealogy.<sup>18</sup> The hobby holds appeal for young and old alike. The highest rates of involvement are for middle-aged people (45 to 64), who presumably have the least time for hobbies.

By far, the most popular method for tracing family origins is discussing it with relatives. Ninety-four percent of amateur genealogists had used this method. Fifty-seven percent have created their own family trees, and nearly half (45%) have traveled to their ancestral homes or countries.<sup>19</sup>

Who are these people called genealogists? What sparks this interest? And, how do they benefit from their findings? In an effort to discover answers to these questions two separate surveys were conducted recently with local members of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society.

### Survey One

In the first, society members were canvassed at a regularly scheduled meeting in the Spring of 1998. These

responses were combined and tallied with those of approximately the same number enrolled in a beginning genealogy seminar a few weeks later. The number of persons completing questionnaires totaled seventy-one in all.

A disproportionate 75% of respondents were female, with only eighteen males. The average age was fifty-four. A clear majority, 76% of the subjects, were married. All but three participants identified themselves as White, with two Blacks, and one Native American. However, in identifying national origin, approximately nine-percent named more than one country. It is apparent that while White Americans are not racially diverse, they many be highly aware of their national origins. Seventy-five percent of those surveyed as to religion identified themselves as Protestant.

The most frequently reported annual income was over \$60,000, with \$44,000 to \$49,000 second. This is in line with the 1995 study discussed previously. Maritz Marketing had found that affluent adults are most likely to be greatly involved in genealogy. In their survey, 50% of participants had incomes over \$55,000.<sup>20</sup> Interestingly, in light of this, the employment status of subjects in this study was predominantly part-time or retired. And, only seven categorized themselves as professional genealogists. For the majority genealogy was strictly a hobby.

Slightly more than half (56%) reported that they were the first in their family to work on genealogy. And most were interested in tracing their paternal line first. Eighty-six percent of participants acknowledged that they owned or used a computer in their research. By contrast, in the study held two years earlier, only 11.1% had purchased or used genealogical software.<sup>21</sup>

### Survey Two

A subsequent study the same year surveyed seventy-five attendees at the annual Fall seminar of the society. Those participating in-

cluded individuals from thirty-six to eighty, the average age being sixty. Again, women were in the majority. There were fifty-seven women and only eighteen men. Two-thirds were married, with ten widowed, ten single, and six divorced. Seventy-one individuals identified themselves as White, and four as Black. Three further noted their ethnicity as Scotch-Irish/English, Native American, and Italian. Almost equal numbers, approximately one-third each, reported they were employed full-time or were retired. Only a handful were unemployed or worked part-time. Most of those surveyed were Protestant, two were Roman Catholic, and one Bahai. A majority of respondents indicated that they first became interested in genealogy at approximately forty years of age, and most of those involved devoted an average of two to three days a week to research. In contrast to the first survey, most reported that they had traced their mother's side first.

Questioned as to how they first became interested in family history, a large majority reported that it was through their grandparents, some older relative, or as a result of attending a family reunion. Others said their interest was sparked by family heirlooms—an old Bible, family photographs, love letters, or stories passed down. Some developed an interest in their ancestry after helping children with a school project, because they were curious about their national origin, or through friends who were genealogists. A few indicated that they wanted to join the DAR or another ancestral society, had seen the mini-series *Roots*, or simply were history buffs. A large majority, however, said that they did have some prior knowledge of their ethnicity or country of origin. As a result of their genealogical studies, they were also interested in learning more of the cultural traditions and ethnic customs that were their national heritage.

Two-thirds of respondents said that their discoveries changed the way they thought of or felt about

their family. By far the most common response was that genealogy had increased their respect and appreciation for the hardships endured by their forefathers. They felt a "closer bond" and more pride in their family. Many reported that they felt more patriotic, or had increased their cultural awareness and compassion for oppressed groups, like slaves and Native Americans.

There is an apparent benefit for the individual genealogist as well. A good majority said that learning more about their family had changed the way they felt about themselves. Most frequently comments described "positive feelings," such as pride, understanding, and appreciation. One remarked, "The more I learn the better I feel about myself." Alternatively, many reported an increase in altruistic resolves to "stand up for what is right," a desire to help others, and to "preserve history, leave something behind." Some commented on feelings of understanding and acceptance for other races or nationalities, and more connectedness. "I have a huge family - all mankind."

The results of these surveys indicate that the study of genealogy is definitely on the increase as a pastime. And, it may be due not only to an interest in history or curiosity about grandparents' names and dates. From the responses of those studied in this area, there appears to be some inherent benefit in the study of family ties. Genealogists reported personal gains for the researcher as well. The good news for genealogists is that a completed family tree may also provide a more positive sense of self.

### Endnotes

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2. J. Ferrara to author, February 25, 1998. Original in possession of the writer; and, J. Fulkerson, "Climbing the family tree," *American Demographics*, (December 1995), pp. 42-50.

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9. "Conversation with Byron Sistler," February 27, 1998, Nashville, Tennessee.

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17. G. R. Redmann, "Archivists and genealogists: The trend toward peaceful coexistence," *Archival Issues*, 18, (1993), pp. 121-132.

18. J. Fulkerson, "Climbing the family tree;" "Genealogy business takes root" (News Release), March 22, 1996, St. Louis: Maritz Marketing Research, Inc.

19. "Genealogy business takes root" (News Release), March 22, 1996, St. Louis: Maritz Marketing Research, Inc.

20. *Ibid.* 21. *Ibid.* ■

## The Samuel and Sarah Northcutt Cochran Family

Contributed by Janet Perdue King

According to a page from the bible of Samuel Cochran, he was born April 24, 1760, to William and Jemima Cochran. Jemima may have been the daughter of Richins Brame and Hannah Cheadle, christened in Christ Church Parish, Middlesex Co., Virginia, Jan. 25, 1717.

Samuel was sixteen years old and a resident of Henry Co., Virginia, when on Jan. 14, 1777, he enlisted for three years in the Revolution. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. Samuel was sick in September of 1777 and hospitalized in October, he remained either hospitalized or "sick in camp" until June of 1778. According to Samuel's pension application, he had smallpox. Samuel's last major engagement before discharge was with Washington's Army in pursuit of the British which they overtook at Monmouth in June of 1778. Samuel was discharged the summer of 1780. In February of 1781, he re-enlisted under Colonel Lynch and was attached to Colonel William Washington's Regiment of Dragoons. They fought at Guilford Court House. He was discharged and volunteered once again in Colonel Callaway's Virginia Regiment. Samuel was at the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He had served a total of three years and nine months as a Private, Corporal and Sergeant. He applied for a pension in August 1832 for his service in the Revolution.

In 1784, Samuel married Sarah Northcutt. He was living along the Black Water River in Bedford County, Virginia, and she was living in Henry County. Sarah was born ca 1766 in Virginia. Her father may have been John Northcutt an early resident of Henry County. At one time, both John Northcutt and William Cochran—the father of Samuel—owned land along the waters of Leatherwood Creek in Henry County, Virginia.

Samuel moved to Sumner Co., Tennessee, in 1818, and on January 6, 1819, purchased for \$918.50, 210 acres of land on Caney Fork off Drakes Creek in the Corinth Community. On March 8, 1835, Samuel wrote his Will leaving his entire estate to his wife Sarah and at her death Samuel provided for each child except for son Daniel who was to receive only one dollar. Samuel died January 7, 1842, and is believed to be buried in an unmarked grave in Shanklin Cemetery. Sarah died July 1, 1850 in Sumner County.

- 1— Samuel Cochran (1760-1842) Virginia
  - sp- Sarah Northcutt (1766-1850) Virginia
- 2— Nancy Cochran (1785-1870) Henry Co., Virginia
  - sp- Frederiok Oyler
- 2— Jemima Cochran (1786-1832) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- Asa Hodges (1783-1823) Henry Co., Virginia
- 2— Sarah Cochran (1788-) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- Isham Hodges, Jr. (1788-1826) Franklin Co., Virginia
- 2— William B. Cochran (1791-1870) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- Rhoda Pasley (1791-)
- 2— Daniel Cochran (1793-1832) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- Mary Brizendine (1797-1873) Franklin Co., Virginia
- 2— Mary Cochran (1796-) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- John Mattox (1790-1839) Virginia
- 2— Milly Cochran (1798-) Franklin Co., Virginia
- 2— Elizabeth Cochran (1801-1843) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- John Barnes Brizendine (1792-1855) Franklin Co., Virginia
- 2— Samuel Cochran Jr. (1804-) Franklin Co., Virginia
  - sp- Milly Brown ■

## Civil War Letters Written by R. M. Rucker, 2nd Tennessee, CSA, Rutherford County, Tennessee

Contributed by Ann M. Pickard

Spelling and punctuation are as in original letters. Contributor's additions are in parentheses. — Ed.

October 6, 1861

Camp near Evans Park

Comp. H 2nd Tenn. Reg.

Bates Commanding (General William B. Bates)

(Evansport now Quantico, VA)

Dear Father and Mother,

Today being the Sabbath, though we hardly know when it comes, and no duty today, I avail myself of the present opportunity to write home again. I wrote home the first of last week and intended sending the letter by Major McKnight. There was an arrangement by our Colonel for sending one man out of each company of the Regiment to Tennessee for clothing, blankets, etc. Major McKnight did start out and get as far as Fredricksburg, but was turned back by General Holmes, saying that a man could not start or leave the Reg. at this time, so my letter did not go, which contained a list of articles desired. I will now renumerate them. I want two more blankets, two pair of flannel drawers, a pair or two of heavy pantalons for winter, (my measure is at Duffer's) made out of your home made Jean, died brown or dove color, I do not care. Joe Duffer has my measure. Also hearty pair of winter boots, adapted to deep snows, broad bottoms, sewed at that, and full large in the legs. Tell Ben that West wants a pair of the same kind and also two more blankets. My boy Arthur will want a heavy pair of thick soled boots, and another pair of warm pantalons and wants his wife to send him a coverlet or quilt. I would like to be sent to me a gallon or two of good whiskey, McHenry's best, get Samson to attend to it. Also some red pepper ground and a pepper box. These articles all, embracing Will's and West's, with their names marked on each, may be sent perhaps also Wiley Bairs in the same box. Pink E., I believe, has made arrangements for his and Don White's to be sent together. I write this in time, in order that these things may be gotten up in time, so that if anybody from our Company is sent for such things for the Com. why they can be brought and cost but little, and be sure to come, but if there is no such arrangements soon, why you can send my articles by express marked to me in Camp H, 2nd Tenn. Reg, in care of Col. Bates, Fredricksburg. And when you send them be sure to

write that such things are on the way.

We are all well in the Regiment, with some few exceptions. West's health is considerably better and is now in Camp. Tell Aunt Susan and Ben, tell Mr. Baird that his son Wiley is very well. Will Rucker is writing today home I suppose. He is very well, and so far as I am concerned, I never had or enjoyed better health, and the whole time I have been here. Our Regiment don't drill anymore, but our whole time is occupied in standing Pickett Guard, drawing cannon down to the Bank of this River and erecting Batteries, which has been our employment since we have been in this camp on the (Potomac) River.

There are already some ten guns pivot at that put up, and four or five more in course of erection, having in all, at this point including Captain Walker's Artillery, about twenty two or three Guns. Our Regiment including the Arkansas and South Carolina which are all close together, were ordered out, down to the river to meet an expected attack on landing of the enemy. Also the Maryland Artillery consisting of some six brass pieces were there to assist us. but the Yankees did not make thier appearance, so we had not a chance. And day before yesterday in our evening, our Regiment was sent to march nine or ten miles alone in the river toward Manassas to repel the enemy or yankees who were reported of landing in great numbers, about 58,888, and after we had shouldered ??? our arms and marched until night set in and halted for the night, as soon as we had eaten our supper, we were ordered to retrace our steps back to camp, it being all a false rumor. So it cost us at least 7 hrs. of heavy marching all for nothing, blistered feet, sore shoulders and legs, but we got back to camp about ten o'clock that night and laid down to sleep and slept very sound I assure you. Most of the boys say that this was the most fatiguing march they have ever had since they have been here, even more so than thier trip to the plains of Manassas.

William Rucker and Wiley Baird were along, also Pink E., and stood it remarkably well, with the slight exception of blistered feet. As far as I am concerned, I believe I can walk as far, carry as much as any other soldier.



I am now getting to muscle and to sinew, but have nevertheless increased in weight some two or three pounds. This camp we are at is very healthy. I make in an invariable practise to wash and keep my body clean, it makes no difference how cold the water may be. I find it very conclusive to health. Tonight we, our company, go down to the batteries to sustain them and stand picket perhaps the whole regiment. These three regiments, ours, Arkansas, and twelfth North Carolina are stationed here close together for the support of each and to sustain these batteries we have erected, take duty by turns, one go the river one night, and the other, the other, so our regiment goes every third night. I have laid out three or four nights in company with our regiment or camp, in stones throw of the River, and hear the puff of a steamboat of the Yankees as it would pass, but they invariably hug close to the Maryland shore. Some days the river seems to be full of schooners, floating up and down the river, and what is most surprising, they have never, that is the enemy, fired on us yet, although working right down on the river bank, going to and fro, exposed frequently to view. They certainly must know that something on our part is going on, to their injury. It is a wonder that they have not thrown a few shells among us, but look out, our guns that are fixed are already loaded, and I expect in a few days, the bushes that now intervene and serve as a sort of screen between the batteries and the river, will be cleared away in one night time and then take care vessels of the enemy, you don't get shot into or sunk on our bogus march the other day we met with and passed the 4th Alabama, 1st Tennessee, 2nd and eleventh Mississippi Regiments and saw some acquaintances among them Greene and William Ralston and some others, but we had not time to talk to them much. They are stationed about 5 or 6 miles above Dumfrees, and then also the Hampton legion is above here near there some where. We occupy the right flank of the main army on the Patomac. We know nothing of the plans of Jeff Davis of our Major Generals, and it is right we should not know. If fact here in camp it's impossible to learn what is going on about Washington, in Maryland, or anywhere is the seat of war. The papers we happen to get hold of, or our friends in Tennessee send us don't know any more than we do. Scarcely, all is rumor, all conjecturs what the future will reveal. There are some many lies told in camp, and out of camp, that I believe nothing I hear unless it is witnessed with my own eyes or it is acquainted ??? first with common sense or reason. Write me soon and tell Samson to write. I answered his letter a few days after

I recieved it and am now looking for another in reply. I wrote to Cousin Fannie Keeble three or four weeks ago, I expect she did not get it or else I would have recieved an answer before now. I must now close. Tell the negroes I am well and Arthur is well.

Your Son

In haste,  
R.M. Rucker

P.S. If you see any of Mrs. Edmondson's family, tell them that Pink is well and a better fellow in camp or in the field as a soldier, never lived.

Good By

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Smithfield Station  
Near Raleigh, N. C.  
March 13, 1865  
Mrs Samuel Rucker:

Dear Mother,

It has now been just three months since I left what I could once call "home." I feel truly grateful that I was once more permitted to visit you, though only a few short days, and when again, if Ever, I'll be permitted the same privilege, time only can determine. Perhaps not again until this civil [cruel] war is over. [if I am so fortunate as to be spared.] When that will be no human can tell. I left Mr. Edmondson's Sunday morning next after leaving your house, and had quite a hearty of it to the Tennessee river, where I caught up with my command, and then we walked from there to Tupelo, Miss. I bought a furlough while at this last place of 25 days length and went down to Uncle Jack Ruckers and Mr. Richard Ledbetters, had a very good time, both of their families were well, they have plenty to eat. I staid there some fourteen days. When I started back to my command, which had in the meantime gone to S. C. It has been only a few days since I caught up with my command in Chester S.C. We are now in the old North State. There are but eight of my company left. My old messmates are all gone, so you see I am alone. West Rucker did not report back to his command, neither did Furgerson or Edmondson. However the last two I have not heard of since I left old Rutherford, pehaps they did not come out at all. West, he has gone to Cavalry with Carter's Co. B.J. Hill's com. Tell Sophie, ?? as I passed through Macon Ga., I tried to get to see Mr. Betty. I laid over a day for that purpose but was dissaqainted at last. He was away, had gone up to Jonesboro to press in some negroes and did not

return before I left. I regret so much that I missed seeing him. He is well and hearty I understand. I am expecting a "Flag of Truce" from you now every day. I am so anxious to hear from home not having heard a syllable since I left your house, you may well imagine my anxiety. Do write soon and whether you have got a safe guard or not. Whether Captain Fleming is living with you, if so you will have need of none. Write me how you are getting along. I have not seen any of the boys of the 18th or the 45th since I came out of Tenn. except Charlie Baird. I saw him the other day, he is well and hearty. I would like to hear what became of Pink Edmondson. I miss him so much. Remember me kindly to all of my good neighbors, especially Mr. Matthew, Gardner, and Sublett, and Alford.

My love to Uncle Ben, Cousin Bettie and Sophie and the rest of our kin. Oh, write me about Wm. Rucker what became of him, I have never heard. My respects to Mrs. Mitchell.

Affectionally Your Son  
R.M. Rucker

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Point Lookout Prison  
Maryland  
April 4th 1865  
Mrs. Samuel R. Rucker

My Dear Mother,

You will doubtless be surprised to hear of me in prison, but such is the fate of war sometimes. I was captured on the 22nd of last month. I and two others of my Brigade, near Goldsboro N.C., two days after the fight at Bentonville. (Battle of Bentonville, N.C. March 19, 1865) I was in the engagement on the 19th and escaped unhurt, truly the almighty has answered the prayers of my dear Mother and other dear loved ones at home for my safety so far. I was captured on the morning of the 22nd on picket. My command fell back from their line of Breast works and failed to notify me of their leaving and next morning was captured. I have been treated very kindly since my capture. I was carried to Newburn N.C. and there put on board of a vessel and brought by way of Fortress Monroe up to this prison on the Chesapeake Bay. Just arrived yesterday. I am pretty much alone here. No Tennesseans but very few, none that I know however. Palmer's Brigade was in the fight on the nineteenth but I have not been able to learn definitely who of our neighbor boys were hurt.

I understand that Liut. Sam Smith was

wounded though not dangerously. Charley Baird was in the fight but I think was not hurt. Ed Mat-tews was not there, was with the Wagon Train, which had not come up with the command at the time of the fight. This is what I understood from one of the 32nd Ten. of the Brigade, for the truth of this information I cannot vouch. Mark Saunders of the 29th Tenn. was wounded severely in the arm but not dangerously. Bobby Murphy of my Co. was wounded slightly, all the other boys of my old Co. escaped unhurt. There are but eight of them left. Liut. Henderson, Howard, Three Murphy boys, Ben Cosby, Elisha Laya and myself. I mention this for the benefit of their friends near Murfreesboro. None of the 28th were hurt but Saunders. The first Tenn. was not in that fight. Their Brigade had not come up.

Mother I do not expect you have heard a word from me since our army left Tennessee last winter. I wrote three different letters to you by "Flag of Truce", since I left Tennessee, but have not heard a word in answer from you or any of my friends in Tennessee. Do write immediately. I am so anxious to hear from you. I spent two weeks or more of furlough at Uncle Jack Ruckers and Mr Ledbetters, very pleasant by last winter. When I left their families were both well. Sallie Thompson was gay and lively as a cricket. West R. is with Bell's Brigade Cavalry. I never have learned what became of Pinky E. or Mikes Fergerson. They were left in Tennessee.

Mother you know you are a good true and loyal woman to the Federal government and I have been a Rebel soldier for four years, but my faith now and has been for sometime very much shaken in our ultimate success, and Tennessee, Middle Tenn., "Old Rutherford" that gave my birth; God bless her and her people, all I hold to as dearest on earth, my good mother, my affectionate relatives and my kindest and best of neighbors, are all there. They are my people, They are my friends, but I am a stranger to the Southern States proper. No friends but my comrades that I have been with for four years, and they have fallen one by one until each one that remains thinks that it is his turn next. I hope this "Cruel" war will soon be over. I feel conscious that I have at all times endeavored to discharge my duty and I am certain that there are thousands of others for the sake of their precious carcasses and love of their filthy lucer have not done theirs, so I am gettin sick and tired of other people's duty, who are just as competent to try to do theirs as I am my own. But we are told "that all things happen for the good of man", but enough of this. I

have just been interrupted by shaking hands with Catesby Edmondson, who with the rest of his Co. [all captured] just came into this prison. He is well and sends his respects, captured a few days ago at Richmond. Don't send me anything yet, for I do not know whether I will remain at this prison, or be

sent somewhere else. I will know in a few days and write again.

Your affectionate Son,  
R.M. Rucker

P.S. I am in fine health.

## MacLAUGHLIN – BAILEY FAMILIES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Contributed by Virginia (Gooch) Watson

**W**ILLIAM WALTER MACLAUGHLIN went to Clarksville, Tennessee, in the early 1890s to open his law practice after being admitted to the Tennessee Bar in 1893. William was born 29 November 1869 in Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co., Tennessee, the only son of Henry Connor and Harriett Amanda (Edmondson) MacLaughlin. He was named for his uncle, William MacLaughlin who was killed at Shiloh in the Civil War and for his great grandfather, Walter Keeble.

William married 10 February 1898, in Clarksville, to Miss Looney Franklin Bailey (1875 – after 1947) daughter of Jesse Bailey of the pioneer Bailey family in Montgomery County. William attended Webb School in Bell Buckle, Tennessee, the University of Tennessee, Southwestern Presbyterian University and Cumberland Law School. He and his family were members of the First Presbyterian Church in Clarksville where William served as senior deacon for many years. He was a member of the Clarksville Masonic Lodge No. 89 F & AM including the Chapter, Commandary & Shrine. He served as Grand Master of the Lodge. At some point in his career, he switched to an L&N Railroad Passenger Agent from which he retired in 1931.

William died 29 August 1947 and is buried in the Bailey Cemetery, Rudolphtown, Montgomery Co., Tennessee, as is his wife, Looney. William and Looney lived in the old Bailey home at 1033 Madison Street. They had three children:

William Walter MacLaughlin, Jr. (4 Nov. 1898-4 Sept. 1967), Colonel, USAF retired, Sec.-Mgr. Of Memphis (TN) Chapter Associated General Contractors 1948-1956 and earlier assistant FHA Director. He founded the "Construction Times" periodical. Evidently he inherited the journalism interest from his grandfather, Henry Connor MacLaughlin, who was editor of the Vicksburg, MS newspaper before the Civil War

and owner and editor of the Murfreesboro (TN) Monitor newspaper. William Jr. was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on his ancestor, Callum Bailey. He married Fannie D. Miller first, Louise C. Jones second. He had one son.

Betty Looney MacLaughlin, 16 July 1907– 24 March 1908.

Jessie Bailey MacLaughlin (12 June 1911-1996) married 30 June 1933 Jack W. Killebrew (10 May 1903–4 July 1971) who was in the wholesale hardware business in Nashville & Clarksville. They had two children.

The Killebrews also lived in the Bailey home at 1033 Madison Street along with Miss Jessie Bailey who was born and died in the home (1883-1973). "Aunt Jes" was Looney F. (Bailey) MacLaughlin's sister. In the home in 1968 were large oil portraits of Looney F. (Bailey) MacLaughlin, Jennie Franklin Brown and Mary Franklin Miller.

### Sources

Henry Connor MacLaughlin Bible, MacLaughlin Collection, Manuscript Section, TN State Library & Archives.  
TN. Death Certificates: Montgomery Co., No. 17967 for William Walter MacLaughlin; Shelby Co. No. 4809 for William Walter MacLaughlin, Jr.  
Obituaries for: Wm. W. MacLaughlin, *Clarksville Leaf-chronicle*, 30 August 1947 issue, front page, 7th column; Wm. W. MacLaughlin, Jr., *Memphis Press-Scimitar*, 5 September 1967, page 23, column 4; Miss Jessie Bailey, *Nashville Tennessean*, 10 August 1973.  
Sons of American Revolution Register of Members, Wm. W. MacLaughlin, Jr., National No. 38400, TN. State No. 375.  
Personal records of Mrs. Jessie Bailey (MacLaughlin) Killebrew.  
Social Security Death Index for Jack W. Killebrew; Montgomery Co., TN., Marriage Records: vol. 21, p. 71 for Wm. W. MacLaughlin & Looney F. Bailey; vol. 54, p. 304 for Jack W. Killebrew & Jessie Bailey MacLaughlin. ■

# 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

**T**ENNESSEE 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 2)

p. 494 ANTHONY CRUTCHER, JAMES ADAMS & HUGH F. BELL, commissioners for the Town of Clarksville to JOHN DODD, all of Montgomery County...indenture made 27 July 1796...10 pounds...one lot or half acre known as No. 76...reg. 9 August 1796

pp. 494-495 JAMES MCCRORY to JOHN BOYD SENR., both of Davidson County...indenture made 1 March 1796...\$200...320 acres...being part of a tract on north fork of McAdow Creek...granted by North Carolina to JAMES MCCRORY heir of THOMAS MCCRORY deceased by patent dated 14 March 1786 & No. 34...SAMUEL WILSON's line...reg. 9 August 1796

p. 496 ANTHONY CRUTCHER, HUGH F. BELL AND ROBERT DUNNING, commissioners for Town of Clarksville to BENJAMIN HAWKINS all of Montgomery County Tennessee...indenture made 27 July 1796...\$50...two lots in said Town No. 13 & 18 containing 6 acres...reg. 11 August 1796

pp. 496-497 ROBERT NELSON to JAMES LINDSEY, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 1 January 1796...\$60...120 acres...north side of Red River joining MANN PHILIPS...GUFFY's line...reg. 11 August 1796

pp. 497-498 CAPTAIN WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to MORGAN BROWN, both of Surry County North Carolina...indenture made 15 June 1796...\$200...200 acres...in Montgomery County... south side of Cumberland River about two miles below the town of Palmyra... being the upper corner of said ARMSTRONG's military grant No. 25 dated 14 March 1786 warrant No. 62... reg. 11 August 1796

p. 498 JAMES ROSS to DAVID ENLOW, both of Rutherford County, North Carolina...indenture made 8 October 1795...50 pounds...274 acres...on Sinking Creek a branch of Red River that empties into the west fork on the west side of said River...by patent from North Carolina dated 14 March 1786...WILLIAM ROSS southwest corner...Witness: JOHN ROSS ...reg. 11 August 1796

p. 499 ROBERT NELSON to heirs of HUGH TAYLOR, both of

Montgomery County Tennessee...indenture made 27 July 1796...20 pounds paid by HUGH TAYLOR in his lifetime...140 acres...McAdoo Creek...W. BARTINS corner...Witness: THOMPSON HARRIS...reg. 12 August 1796

pp. 499-500 ELISHA RICE for himself and attorney in fact for WILLIAM H. RICE, NATHANIEL RICE & JOEL RICE all heirs of JOHN RICE, deceased to BENNET SEARCY of Davidson County...indenture made 1 January 1796...\$74...274 acres...entered as North Carolina warrant No. 79 dated 17 February 1784, RICE assignee of JOHN JONES...mouth of a small creek below THOMAS SPENCER's Camp Creek four miles below the mouth of Harpeth River...Witness: ED CARUTHERS & WM. BLACK before A. ROANE Judge...reg. 12 August 1796

p. 501 NICHOLAS CONRAD to ROBERT NELSON, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 25 July 1794...100 pounds...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on the west fork of Budds Creek...include a bank of Iron Ore which SAMUEL HUBY showed to said NELSON & COL. MONTGOMERY in summer 1792...CAPT. BUDD'S tract...being Grant No. 2264 dated 20 May 1793...Witness: WM. MILLS...reg. 12 August 1796

pp. 501-502 LARDNER CLARK of Davidson County to WILLIAM WYCOFF, SENR. of Monmouth County New Jersey...indenture made 6 March 1795...\$1...357 acres...west fork of the North Cross Creek...being granted by North Carolina to said Lardner & William assignees of MARTIN ARMSTRONG dated 17 November 1790... Witness: HOWEL TATUM, Esquire...reg. 12 August 1796

pp. 502-503 LARDNER CLARK to WILLIAM WYCOFF, SENR. of Monmouth County New Jersey...indenture made 6 March 1795...\$1...274 acres...south side of Cumberland River on a branch about three quarters of a mile above Halfpene Creek... JOHN DAY's southeast corner...Witness: HOWEL TATUM ...reg. 12 August 1796

pp. 503-504 ELI STRICKLIN to WILLIAM MICHESON, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 1 April 1796...165 pounds...(no acreage shown) main Sulpher Fork of Red River...WM. PURNELL's southeast corner...CANTRELL's

- line...by patent No. 373 dated 17 September 1787 deeded from ROBERT NELSON to ELI STRICKLIN dated 10 July 1793...Witness: E. PRINCE... reg. 13 August 1796
- p. 504 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ELI WEST, assignee of JOHN COLLINS, Private in Continental line...No. 930...428 acres...in Davidson County...south side of Cumberland River...CAPT. BARRET's southeast corner...surveyed by WILLIAM MURRY 14 January 1787 by military warrant No. 167...grant signed SAMUEL JOHNSON 18 May 1789...EPHRAIM MCCLAIN & GEORGE MCCLAIN chain carriers... reg. August 1796
- pp. 504-505 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ELI WEST, assignee of BENJAMIN WEEKS, Private in Continental line...No. 2787...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River and east side of Wells Creek adjoining a survey of said ELI WEST No. 1381...SAMUEL BARTON...surveyed 21 December 1792 by WILLIAM MACLIN by military warrant No. 1396, located 20 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 May 1793...WILLIAM MACLIN & ROBT. SEARCY chain carriers...reg. August 1796
- p. 505 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ELI WEST, assignee of LEVI WEEKS, Private in Continental line...No. 2205...500 acres...south side of Cumberland River and east side of Wells Creek adjoining a survey of THOMAS HAYS No. 2511...surveyed 21 December 1792 by WILLIAM MACLIN by military warrant No. 1381, located 20 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 17 May 1793...WILLIAM MACLIN & ROBERT SEARCEY chain carriers... reg. August 1796
- pp. 505-506 STATE OF TENNESSEE to JOSEPH BREVARD, Lieutenant in Continental line...(no No. given) 2560 acres...in Davidson County...north side of Tennessee River on the first Big Creek above Ashers Creek...JOHN BOPTES ASHER's corner...surveyed 10 August 1785 by WILLIAM RUTHERFORD by military warrant No. 762, located 9 May 1795, grant signed RICHARD CASWELL 14 March 1786...JAMES ROBERTSON & JOHN TATE chain carriers...reg. August 1796
- pp. 506-507 JOHN HAMILTON of Sumner County by his attorney WILLIAM HAMILTON late of Sumner County, now of Westmoreland County Pennsylvania, Student of Physic to DAVID MARCHANT of Westmoreland Pennsylvania, practitioner in Physic...indenture made 14 April 1796...640 acres on Blooming Grove Creek... 140 pounds...being same as patent No. 233 dated 10 July 1788 from North Carolina to JOHN HAMILTON... reg. 25 October 1796
- pp. 507-508 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ANTHONY HART, assignee of heirs of JOSHUA GRIFFIN, Private in Continental line...No. 1481...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on a west branch of Wells Creek...about a half a mile northeast of where HADON WELLS, WM. HOPE & ROBERT NELSON encamped the night he left Elk Creek...surveyed 29 April 1791 by ROBERT NELSON by military warrant No. 2719, located 6 April 1786, grant signed ALEX MARTIN...JOHN CADE & WM. WHITE chain carriers...reg. 25 October 1796
- p. 508 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN FORD, assignee of WILLIAM FAIRCLOTH, Private in Continental

- line...No. 895...640 acres...in Davidson County on the first large Creek on the south side of Cumberland River above the Virginia line including the fork of said creek...surveyed 10 November 1785 by THOMAS MOLLOY by military warrant No. 1559, located 19 July 1785, signed SAM JOHNSTON... WILLIAM HERRINGTON & ELISHA HERRINGTON chain carriers...reg. 25 October 1796
- pp. 508-509 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN HAYWOOD, assignee of MILES MODLEN, Private in Continental line...No. 2436...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River...Guices Creek... CHARLES GERRARD southeast corner of his survey No. 3050...surveyed 20 December 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 3117, located 18 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 29 March 1794... ROBERT SEARCY & WM. MACLIN chain carriers...reg. 25 October 1796
- p. 509 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN HAYWOOD, assignee of ZEBOD MODLIN, Private in Continental line...No. 2437...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River...Guices Creek... CHARLES GERARD's southwest corner of his survey No. 3050... surveyed 20 December 1792 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 1438, located 18 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 29 March 1794... ROBERT SEARCY & WM. MACLIN chain carriers ...reg. 25 October 1796
- p. 510 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN HAYWOOD, assignee of ACKESS ELLISON, Private in Continental line...No. 2035...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River...Guices Creek... CHARLES GERRARD southeast corner of his survey No. 3050...surveyed 19 December 1794 by ANTHONY FOSTER by military warrant No. 1949, located 18 December 1792, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 29 March 1794... ROBERT SEARCY & WM. MACLIN chain carriers...reg. 25 October 1796
- pp. 510-511 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS ARCHER, assignee of DANIEL HARTON, Private in Continental line...No. 1490...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on both sides of the dry fork of Yellow Creek...below Chickasaw trace...COL. WM. DAVIS southwest corner...DAVID WILSON corner...surveyed 24 July 1791 by JOHN DICKSON by military warrant No. 2344, located 10 January 1786, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 4 November 1792...JAS. RUSSELL & WM. JOHNSTON chain carriers...reg. 27 October 1796
- p. 511 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN KIRK, Private in Continental line...No. 119...1000 acres...in Davidson County...south side of Red River on Parsons Creek that enters into said River opposite Renfroes old station...WILLIAM LINTON corner...WM. WASHINGTON line...surveyed 10 August 1785 by ROBERT NELSON by military warrant No. 793, grant signed RICH. CASWELL...JACOB MCFADDIN & \_\_\_MCDANIEL chain carriers...reg. 27 October 1796
- pp. 511-512 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN NELSON, assignee of HUGH PATTERSON, Private in Continental line...No. 2486...640 acres...south fork of the Saline...beech marked R. NELSON & WM. HOGAT...surveyed 27 April 1795 by military warrant No.

1880, located 3 March 1795, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT 20 November 1795...THOMAS JOHNSON & WILLIAM HOGGETT chain carriers ... reg. 27 October 1796

pp. 512-513 JOHN MICKEY to WILLIAM HOLOMAN, both of Stokes County North Carolina...indenture made 10 August 1796...500 pounds gold & silver...640 acres in Montgomery County...on a small creek on the north side of Cumberland River and about two miles below Yellow Creek...bank of Cumberland River...HARGROVES north-east corner...being originally granted to MARTIN ARMSTRONG dated 8 October 1787 and No. 41...Witness: THOMAS COOPER, WILLIAM HOLOMAN, MATT BROOKS & SAMUEL HARVEY...reg. 27 October 1796

p. 513 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to COLONEL MARTIN ARMSTRONG, Surveyor of lands allotted Officers & Soldiers...No. 59...640 acres...in Davidson County...north side of Cumberland River about two miles below Yellow Creek...LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HARGROVES southeast corner...surveyed 19 February 1796 by THOMAS MOLLOY by No. 1144, grant signed RICHD. CASWELL 8 October 1787...EDWD. MCDANIEL & WM. HERRINGTON chain carriers...reg. 27 October 1796

p. 514 THOMAS BROWN of Ashwood, Bladen County North Carolina to RALPH MILLER of Bladen County North Carolina...indenture made 6 May 1796...280 pounds...560 acres...in Davidson County part of military warrant No. 515 to JACOB MOPOCEK...south side of Cumberland River joining PENNYGROVES land...Witness: JOHN MARSHALL & ELIZABETH MILLER...reg. October 1796

pp. 514-515 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM TYRRELL & WILLIAM LYTLE, assignees of WILLIAM PHILIPS, Private in Continental line...No. 2740...640 acres...Spring Creek...west fork of Red River adjoining survey of MATTHEW MCCAULEY as assignee of BENJAMIN JACOBS No. 290...JAMES CAMPBELL line...surveyed by STOKELY DONELSON by military warrant No. 1030, located May 1796, grant signed SAM ASH 20 July 1796...reg. 29 October 1796

p. 515 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ALEXANDER MCKEE...No. 67...1500 acres...10 pounds for every hundred acres...east side of Grove Creek Obion River adjoining JOHN G. BLOUNT & THOMAS BLOUNT No. 2311...surveyed by E. HARRIS 5 October 1785 by entry taker warrant No. 2631 dated 25 May 1784, signed SAM JOHNSON 10 July 1786...JOHN MCGAUGHEY & JNO. KRAEGER chain carriers...reg. 18 January 1797

p. 516 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ALEXANDER MCKEE...No. 338...1000 acres...10 pounds for every hundred acres...east side of Grove Creek of Obion River adjoining JOHN G. BLOUNT & THOMAS BLOUNT No. 2610 and No. 2408 and said McKee No. 2631...surveyed 5 October 1785 by E. HARRIS by entry taker warrant No. 575 dated 27 October 1783, grant signed SAM JOHNSTON 11 August 1789...JOHN MCGAUGHEY & JOHN KRAZER chain carriers...reg. 18 January 1797

pp. 516-517 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to MICHAEL SULLIVAN, assignee of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Private in Continental line...No. 1473...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River joining the north boundary of JOHN THOMAS survey that includes the great water pond on the Dividing Ridge between Bartons Creek and Yellow Creek...surveyed 4 November 1791 by military warrant No. 791, located 25 October 1791, grant signed ALEX MARTIN 4 January 1792...JONATHAN GEE & WM. JOHNSTON chain carriers...reg. 18 January 1797

p. 517 JAMES FORD to ROBERT PRINCE, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 25 October 1796...7 pounds 10 shillings...320 acres...in Montgomery County the north side of Cumberland River about four or five miles below the mouth of Red River...being part of 640 acres granted by North Carolina to WILLIAM WOLLAND and assigned to NICHOLAS CONRAD and by deed conveyed to JAMES FORD...Witness: WILLIAM CONNOR & JOHN CHAPMAN...reg. January 1797

pp. 517-518 NICHOLAS LONG to JOHN TURNER, both of Halifax County North Carolina...indenture made 3 March 1796...640 acres...120 pounds...south side of Cumberland River on Dyers Creek...CALAHAN's southwest corner...said tract being granted to NICHOLAS LONG by patent dated 17 May 1793...Witness: ROADHAMM?...reg. January or February 1797

pp. 518-519 WILLIAM BETS of Nashville Tennessee to WILLIAM WOODS of Philadelphia...indenture made 10 October 1796...\$500...420 acres...in Montgomery County...waters of Red River...adjoining tract granted to ROGER TOPPS heirs...ROBERT NELSON...Witness: DANIEL JAMES, R. SEARCY...reg. 4 February 1797

pp. 519-520 GEORGE BRISCOE of Robertson County to HUGH MCCULLUM of Montgomery County...indenture made 20 January 1797...10 pounds...Lot No. 67 in the Town of Clarksville containing a half acre...Witness: THOMAS JOHNSTON & WILLIAM BRISCOE...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 520-521 PHILEMON HODGES of Cumberland County North Carolina to ABRAHAM ALLEN of Orange County North Carolina...indenture made 11 July 1796...637 pounds 10 shillings...part of 2395 acres granted to JAMES CAMPBELL in the boundaries of the land laid off for Officers and Soldiers of the Continental line...both sides of the west fork of Red River...excepting 320 acres, also excepting 600 acres for the use of DAVIS & DANIEL MACKCROY heirs...except for MAJOR SINGLETON any quantity of acres that he the said JAS. CAMPBELL gave his bond for not exceeding 200 acres...Witness: ANDREW ALLEN & SAMUEL GATTIS...reg. 10 February 1797

p. 521 ELLJAH ROBERTSON to JOHN CAFFREY, both of Davidson County...indenture made 12 October 1796...\$640...640 acres...in Montgomery County...north side of Cumberland River joining the west boundary of his entry No. 1837...granted to ELLJAH ROBERTSON by North Carolina patent No. 1649...reg. 10 February 1797

p. 522 ELLJAH ROBERTSON to JOHN CAFFREY, both of Davidson County...indenture made 12 October 1796...\$640...640 acres...in Montgomery County on the main



east fork Budds Creek...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 522-523 HUGH F. BELL of Montgomery County to ENEAS MCALLISTER of Logan County Kentucky...indenture made 10 October 1796...80 pounds...274 acres...north side Cumberland River about one mile below the mouth of Red River...being granted to WILLIAM PARR for his services as a soldier in the Continental line...conveyed by PARR to WILLIAM WALLON...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 523-524 EPEX CAPSHAW JR. to brother WILLIAM CAPSHAW, both of Montgomery County...lot No. 3 in the Town of Clarksville containing a half acre...no dollar amount given...signed 1 September 1796...Witness: EPEX CAPSHAW SENR. & JOHN DODD...reg. 10 February 1797

p. 524 JOHN NELSON of Lincoln County North Carolina to ABRAHAM MARTIN of Wake County North Carolina...indenture made 9 December 1795...274 silver dollars...274 acres...south side of Cumberland River...corner of ROBERT NELSON's survey of 250 acres purchased by HOGGOTH...Witness: W. LEWIS, JAMES MARMELE...reg. 10 February 1797

p. 524a JOSHUA GEST of Sevier County to ABRAHAM MACCRY of Davidson County...indenture made 23 November 1796...1400 spanish milld dollars...853 acres...in Montgomery County...north side of Cumberland River and south side of Red River about 3 or 4 miles above the mouth of the west fork beginning at the mouth of a small creek called Sulphur Lick Creek...Witness: JO HERNDON, ISHAM A. PARKER, WM. LEWIS...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 524a-525 JAMES MCCARREL to REUBIN POLLARD, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 13 January 1797...124 acres...30 pounds...north side of Cumberland on east side of the west fork of Red River...by virtue of a deed granted to MCCARREL by GEORGE NEVILL Esquire Guardian to the orphans of JOHN ELLITT decd...Witness: M. PHILLIPS, CHRISTOPHER OWENS...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 525-526 JOSEPH HART to GEORGE BRISCOE, both of Robertson County...indenture made 17 September 1795...\$275...in Montgomery County joining JOHN RICE...west boundary of TATUM...Witness: THOMAS JOHNSON, ISAAC BROWN, BAZEL BOREN, J. CARMACK, DANIEL MCKINLEY, JOHN HOLERY...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 526-527 WM. HOLDERNESS of Caswell County North Carolina to GEORGE OLDHAM of Montgomery County Tennessee...indenture made 8 July 1796...20 pounds...53 acres in Montgomery County...on Red River opposite Dunbars Island...MOSES OLDHAM corner...Witness: DAVID JOHNSTON...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 527-528 WILLIAM WALTON of Davidson County to MORGAN BROWN of Montgomery County...indenture made 21 January 1796...274 dollars? or pounds?...274 acres in Montgomery County...southside of Cumberland River adjoining north boundary of THOMAS DAVIS preemption...PETER PRINCE northwest corner...granted to THOMAS MONCRIEF by patent dated 15 September 1787 and conveyed by MONCRIEF to WILLIAM WALTON by

deed...Witness: SHADRACH NYE, J.C. BROWN, JAMES BROWN...reg. 10 February 1797

pp. 528-529 NICHOLAS CONRAD of Robertson County to MORGAN BROWN of Montgomery County...indenture made 4 August 1796...640 acres...\$1000...north side of Cumberland River...JOHN SHELBY's upper corner...CURTIS WILLIAMS line...granted to ROBERT NELSON, Esqr. and from him conveyed to NICHOLAS CONRAD...Witness: ROBERT PRINCE, R. NELSON...reg. 10 February 1797

p. 529 ROBERT NELSON, HUGH BELL, ANTHONY CRUTCHER AND JAMES ADAMS commissioners for Town of Clarksville to GEORGE SHWIMMER of Clarksville...indenture made 1796 (no month or day)...\$50...Lot No. 41 & 43 in the Town of Clarksville containing one acre...Witness: HUGH MCCOLLE, THO. CHATON...reg. 8 March 1797

pp. 529-530 JOHN DICK of Mero District to JAMES FORD of Montgomery County...indenture made 16 September 1796...\$220...250 acres in Montgomery County...Parsons Creek...ARCHIBALD EDMONSON's survey...JOHN NELSON's survey...south side of the Ridge...Witness: R. SEARCY, ISHAM A. PARKER...reg. 8 March 1797

pp. 530-531 SAMUEL MASON to CHRISTOPHER OWENS of Montgomery County...indenture made December 1796 (no day given)...\$100...140 acres...north side of Cumberland River about two miles above Clarksville...being part of MASON's preemption...Witness: GEORGE NEVEL...reg. 8 March 1797

pp. 531-532 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT SEARCY, assignee of MARTIN ARMSTRONG Surveyor of land allotted Officers and Soldiers...No. 297...50 acres...including an island on Cumberland River known by the name of Dyers Island being the first island above the Virginia line...surveyed by ROBERT SEARCY 2 May 1796 by entry dated 29 April 1796, warrant signed SAMUEL ASH 20 July 1796...JOSEPH SUVIN? & JOHN RICHARDSON chain carriers...reg. 9 April 1797

p. 532 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to ROBERT SEARCY, assignee of VINCENT SALMON, Corporal in Continental line...No. 2793...1000 acres...north side of Cumberland River...about three quarters of a mile below the mouth of Saline Creek...surveyed by ROBERT HAYS by military warrant no. 240, located 16 July 1796, signed SAMUEL ASH...SAM JONES & DANL. WILSON chain carriers...reg. 9 April 1797

pp. 532-533 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM TYRRELL, assignee of JAMES JOHNSTON, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 2845...1000 acres...flat lick fork of the little west fork of Red River...surveyed by HADON WELLS 20 September 1796 by military warrant No. 1063, entered 4 June 1796 signed SAMUEL ASH...reg. 9 April 1797

p. 533 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM TYRRELL, assignee of heirs of LEVI WEST, Private in Continental line...No. 2846...428 acres...on a creek that empties into Cumberland River above McCullash Pond...WHITSELL's northwest corner...surveyed by HADON WELLS 8 July 1796 by warrant No. 1165, located 26 May 1796, signed SAMUEL ASH 21 January 1797...ARCHIBALD WELLS & JNO. HAR-

RIS chain carriers... reg. 9 April 1797

pp. 533-534 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM T. LEWIS & WM. TYRRELL, assignee of JOHN SUGG, Private in Continental line...No. 2844...274 acres...Barren fork of the little west fork running into Red River...surveyed by HADON WELLS September 1796 by military warrant No. 425, entered 27 September 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASH 21 January 1797...ROBERT NELSON, JAMES MCNABB chain carriers... reg. 9 April 1797

p. 534 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WM. TERRELL LEWIS & WM. TYRRELL, assignee of JONATHAN LOCKLEAR, Private in Continental line...No. 2851...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River joining a 640 acre tract of LEWIS & TYRRELL...surveyed by HADON WELLS 8 July 1796 by warrant No. 3521, located 26 May 1791, signed SAMUEL ASH 21 January 1797...ARCH WELLS & JOHN HARRIS chain carriers...reg. 12 April 1797

pp. 534-535 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WM. LEWIS & WM. TYRRELL assignee of ISAAC PARR, Private in Continental line...No. 2849...274 acres...Spring Creek emptying into the west fork of Red River...surveyed by HADON WELLS by warrant No. 410, entered 27 May 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASH 21 January 1797...ROBERT LONG & JOHN M. LONG chain carriers...reg. 12 April 1797

pp. 535-536 LAWRENCE OBRIEN of Edgecombe County North Carolina to JAMES EASTON of Wake County North Carolina...indenture made 3 August 1796...\$640...1920 acres...1 tract of 640 acres...Dry fork of the west fork of Red River...2nd tract on north side of Cumberland River on east side of the east fork of Blooming Grove Creek beginning at LETTER JONES northeast corner...3rd tract on Brush Creek of Yellow Creek...which several tracts was granted to LAWRENCE OBRIEN by North Carolina 10 December 1790 reference grants No. 1291, 1295 & 1320...Witness: WM. BRUCKEL, WM. TYRRELL...reg. 13 April 1797

p. 536 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to LAWRENCE OBRIEN, assignee of HENRY ROBERTSON...No. 1291...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on a small creek that empties into the Dry fork of the West fork of Red River...JAMES GRAY BLOUNT northeast corner...dated 10 December 1790, signed ALEX MARTIN...copy J. SPAIGHT...reg. 13 April 1797

p. 537 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to LAWRENCE OBRIEN...No. 1295...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River east side of the east fork of Blooming Grove Creek...SELBURN JONES northeast corner... dated 10 December 1790, signed ALEXANDER MARTIN...copy J. SPAIGHT... reg. 13 April 1797

p. 537 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to LAWRENCE OBRIEN...No. 1320...640 acres...northeast corner to DANIEL ANDERSON...dated 10 December 1790, signed ALEX MARTIN...copy J. SPAIGHT...reg. 13 April 1797

pp. 537-538 JAMES BOYD to HENRY COFFEE, both of Tennessee County...indenture made 16 July 1792...30 pounds...100 acres...north side of Cumberland River on McAdow Creek part of a tract formerly known by name of JOSIAH RAMSAY's preemption...JAMES BOYD's north-

east corner... Witness: GEORGE NEVEL & JACOB RUDOLP...reg. 20 April 1797

p. 538 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JOHN ADLEMAN, Private in Continental line...No. 2077...274 acres...east fork of Yellow Creek that HOGGETT and \_\_\_ encamped on in Autumn 1784...surveyed by ROBERT NELSON 12 October 1792 by warrant No. 1193, located 22 March 1786, grant signed RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT...SAMUEL DENSON & ANTHONY FOSTER chain carriers...reg. 20 April 1797

pp. 539-540 ROBERT PRINCE, Sheriff of Tennessee County to JAMES MCCARRELL of Tennessee County...indenture made 26 October 1796...JOHN HANES filed a bill of injunction against JOHN BOYD, SENR and JAMES HARRIS...JOHN HARRIS having departed this life...50 acres...highest bidder being JAMES MCCARRELL by his agent ANDREW JACKSON and BENNET SEARCY paid 9 pounds...west fork of Red River and corner next to JOHN ELLIOTT...ROBERT YOUNG preemption... reg. 20 April 1797

p. 540 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DUNCAN STEWARD, assignee of JOHN YOUNG, Private in Continental line...No. 2792...228 acres...south side of Cumberland River on east side of Willis Creek...corner JACOB MATTHEWS survey...SAMUEL BARTON's corner...surveyed by ROBERT SEARCY by military warrant No. 557, located 7 August 1796, signed SAMUEL ASHE 20 December 1796...HADON WELLS & JOHN SIMPSON chain carriers...reg. April 1797

p. 541 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DUNCAN STEWARD, assignee of heirs of EPHRAIM LINNOR, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 2791...1000 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Guices Creek... surveyed by DUNCAN STEWARD by military warrant No. 536, located 18 March 1785, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 20 December 1796, JOHN SIMPSON & THOMAS ALMOND chain carriers...reg. April 1797

pp. 541-542 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to CHARLES STEWARD, assignee of heirs of RICHARD LEWIS, Private in Continental line...No. 2800...640 acres...southwest side of Big Harpeth on waters of Sulpher Fork of Jones Creek...BENJAMIN THOMPSON's northwest corner... surveyed 23 December 1795 by JOHN DAVIS by warrant No. 1367, located 21 November 1795, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 6 June 1796...JON. ROBERTSON & RAPHE CRUMPLES chain carriers... reg. 6 May 1797

p. 542 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DUNCAN STEWARD, assignee of heirs of ABRAHAM RIGHT, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 2797...1000 acres...in Davidson County on Jones Creek...west side below the mouth of Sulpher Fork on JOHN DAVIS north boundary...JONATHAN ROBERTSON's southeast corner...surveyed by JOHN DAVIDSON 23 December 1795 by military warrant No. 3854, located 31 December 1795, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 June 1796...JONATHAN ROBERTSON & RAIFORD CRUMPLES chain carriers...reg. May 1797

pp. 542-543 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to DUNCAN STEWARD, assignee of heirs of JOHN MAULIMONT, Pri-

vate in Continental line...No. 2796...640 acres...in Davidson County on southwest side of Big Harpeth and on waters of Sulphur Fork of Jones Creek...CHARLES STEWART's northeast corner...surveyed by JOHN DAVIDSON by military warrant No. 3848, located 21 December 1795, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 6 June 1796... JONATHAN ROBESON & RAIFORD CRUMPLES chain carriers...reg. 18 June 1797

p. 543 BARTHOLEMEW TARDIVAN & PETER TARDIVAN of Kentucky to PETER DOMINIC ROBERT of Pennsylvania...indenture made 5 August 1796...432 pounds...640 acres in Davidson County...southeast corner to JOSEPH LOVE preemption... Witness: EDMOND RODGERS & JOHN BLORIO?...reg. 18 June 1797

p. 544 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of LEVI HAUGHTON, Private in Continental line...No. 2975...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on waters of Cross Creek...JOSEPH HADLEY's south boundary...surveyed 19 February 1797 by THOMAS MOLLOY by warrant No. 4127, located 9 February 1797, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 April 1797...WILLIAM WOOD & G. FLOYD chain carriers...reg. 17 May 1797

p. 544 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of UNDERHILL JONES, Private in Continental line...No. 2974...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Cross Creek... surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 19 February 1797 by warrant No. 3920, located 9 February 1797, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 April 1797...JOHN HANCE & ROBT. SANDERS chain carriers...reg. 17 May 1797

no p. 545

p. 546 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of ABRAHAM MEARS, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 2968...1000 acres...Berrets Creek joining west boundary of WICOFF & CLARK...ROBERT SAMPLE's northwest boundary...surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 3 January 1797 by warrant No. 2207, located 30 December 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE...WILLIAM WOOD & G. FLOYD chain carriers... reg. 17 May 1797

p. 546 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of THOMAS RICHY, Sergeant in Continental line...No. 2969...1000 acres...south side of Cumberland River on west fork of Johnstons Creek...JOHN RICE...surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 9 November 1796 by warrant No. 3961, located 20 October 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 April 1797...JOHN HARRIS & ROBERT SANDERS chain carriers... reg. 17 May 1797

p. 547 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of JAMES CULLIFORD, Private in Continental line...No. 2973...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on the Cross Creek joining JAMES CAMPERN's west boundary...surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 19 February 1797 by warrant No. 4251, located 9 February 1797, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 April 1797...JOHN HANCE & ROBERT SANDERS chain carriers...reg. 17 May 1797

p. 547 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOL-

LOY, assignee of GILES NELSON, Private in Continental line...No. 2972...274 acres...Lick Creek joining CHARLES GRIGGS lower line... surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 20 December 1796 by warrant No. 1434, located 12 December 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 5 April 1797...WILLIAM WARD & G. FLOYD chain carriers...reg. 17 May 1797

p. 548 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JACOB SMITH, assignee of heirs of DAVID NORRIS, Private in Continental line...No. 3027...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Lick Creek joining DODGE's south boundary...surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 27 November 1796 by warrant No. 2678, located 29 July 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 10 April 1797...JOHN HANCE & JOHN FARRELL chain carriers...reg. 17 June 1797

p. 548 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS ROSE, assignee of heirs of ISAAC REDDICK, Private in Continental line...No. 3023...640 acres...Callinders Creek joining the north corner of HOPKIN LACY & THOMAS MOLLOY...THOMAS COLLINDER line...surveyed by THOMAS MOLLOY 1 December 1796 by warrant No. 1386, located 19 May 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 10 April 1797...WILLIAM WOOD & GEORGE FLOYD chain carriers...reg. 19 June 1797

p. 549 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to JAMES GILLINGHAM, assignee of heirs of WILLIAM LANDERSON, Private in Continental line...No. 2994...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on Cross Creek... THOMAS COLLINDER's northeast corner...JESSE MANEVILL southeast corner... surveyed 20 February 1797 by THOMAS MOLLOY by warrant No. 3983, located 9 February 1797, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 10 April 1797...WILLIAM WOOD & GEORGE FLOYD chain carriers...reg. 19 June 1797

p. 549 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM BLACKFUR, assignee of heirs of RICHARD BANKS, Private in Continental line...No. 3001...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River on Cross Creek... THOMAS COLLINDER's northeast corner...surveyed 20 February 1797 by THOMAS MOLLOY by military warrant No. 4252, located 9 February 1797, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 1797 (no month & day)...WILLIAM WOOD & GEORGE FLOYD chain carriers...reg. 19 June 1797

p. 550 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to THOMAS MOLLOY, assignee of heirs of ZEBULON COBB, Private in Continental line...No. 2992...640 acres...south side of Cumberland River on Barrets Creek... CHARLES BAKER's northeast corner...surveyed 6 January 1797 by THOMAS MOLLOY by warrant No. 284, located 30 December 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 10 April 1797...JOHN HANY & ROBERT SANDERS chain carriers... reg. 19 June 1797

p. 550 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA to WILLIAM BLACKFAR, assignee of heirs of EDMOND HARRAMOND, Private in Continental line...No. 3004...640 acres...north side of Cumberland River...opposite the upper end of Dyers Island...surveyed 10 January 1797 by THOMAS MOLLOY by warrant No. 1759, located 12 December 1796, grant signed SAMUEL ASHE 10 April 1797...WILLIAM WOOD & GEORGE FLOYD chain carriers... reg. 18 June 1797

(To be Continued)

## Photo Album of the Past

The Nashville Room of ThePublic Library of Nashville and Davidson County, Nashville, Tennessee, has a collection of photographs spanning many years. Some of them are unidentified, and one will be presented here in hopes that someone will recognize this wedding party, and maybe the date and place. If you can provide any clues about the photograph, please contact MTGS, at P. O. Box 190625, Nashville, TN 37219-0625.—*Photo courtesy Mary Glenn Hearne, Director.*



Unidentified Wedding Party  
Back: "Photo by W. G. Thuss"  
*Nashville Room Collection, P. 752*



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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 *Rich Text Format* [ .RTF ], *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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