

The MIDDLE TENNESSEE Journal of Genealogy & History



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• Dickson County • Fentress County • Franklin County • Giles County • Grundy County • Hickman County • Houston
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• Putnam County • Robertson County • Rutherford County • S

Volume XVI, Number 1
Summer 2002

**Middle
Tennessee
Counties**

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

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

All meetings
(unless otherwise noted)
1:00 P.M.

at
Green Hills Branch Library
3701 Benham Avenue
off Hillsboro Pike and Glen Echo Rd.
behind the post office

Check our website for any changes
www.mtgs.org

September 21, 2002
Marble Cities & Middle Tennessee
Genealogical Gems
Dr. Carol Bucy of Volunteer State
Community College will speak on the
Nashville City Cemetery and the lives of
those buried there.

November 16, 2002
Annual Fall Genealogy Conference
A full day of classes with genealogical
tips for beginners, intermediate and
advanced family historians, with a
variety of speakers, book sellers. Lunch
included.
At Donelson Fellowship Church.
See the web site for details.

MTGS meets on the third Saturday of
January, March, May, July, September
and November, unless otherwise
announced.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XVI, Number 1, Summer 2002

Table of Contents

From the Editor	2
To the Honorable ... Petitions to the Legislature: Rosann a Rayburn's divorce, 1821	3
Justices of the Peace in Wilson County, 1891	5
Records of the Marine Hospital at Memphis written by Peggy Sides	6
An Early Tennessee Business Letter contributed by Fred Smoot	7
Around the Town Square: Manchester, Tennessee in 1860	8
Tennessee Supreme Court Records, contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Williams Bamman	11
"One Cent Reward and No Thanks" contributed by Julia Lee	15
Letters from Tennessee History: Arnold Zellner's Shingle Machine	16
Hague Letter contributed by Mary Glenn Hearne	18
Tombstones on the Web: Locating and Preserving Your Ancestors Grave Markers by Nancy Adgent Morgan	19
School Records of Middle Tennessee: Bloomington College, Putnam County	22
Wandering on the World Wide Web: U.S. Geological Survey Map Site	25
Bedford County Census of Manufacturing, 1850	26
Heirs of Margaret Reaves Ayers, 1879 Contributed by Mark Lowe	27
Postal History: The Legend of Sam Houston and the Postmaster Duel, Contributed by Genella Olker	29
Insurance Records of Nashville, cont. by Mary Sue Smith	33
Five Families for Secession by Thomas K. Potter, Jr.	38
Queries, by Bobby A. Ezell	46
Book Reviews, by Shirley Wilson	47
State Library Announces New Mail-Order Fees	48
Journal Policy and Information	Inside Back Cover

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**Middle Tennessee Journal
of Genealogy & History**

Editor

Charles A. Sherrill

Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman

Bobby Ezell

Mary Glenn Heame

Julia Lee

Nancy Adgent Morgan

Mark Lowe

Betsy Ragsdale

Genella Olker

Mary Sue Smith

Peggy Sides

Shirley Wilson

Fred Smoot

FROM THE EDITOR . . .

With fear and trepidation I send this, my first issue of the *Journal*, to be printed and mailed to you. Having been a reader of this publication since its inception 15 years ago, I have long admired its professional appearance and interesting content. I hope today's readers will bear with me as I strive to reach that same standard of excellence.

When I accepted the position of editor I asked the board and membership of MTGS for their help in submitting material for publication. The level of support you have provided has been gratifying. In this issue are articles and submissions by no less than 14 members and friends of the Society. Contributions such as these make the *Journal* more interesting and diverse, and I encourage every member to send material of interest for review.

You will notice in this issue four articles which I hope are the first of a series in each case. The first, *To the Honorable...* is based on petitions to the Tennessee General Assembly. This issue's offering is a divorce petition from 1821. The second is *Around the Town Square*, focusing on the business and professional people found in the county towns of Middle Tennessee. Thirdly, *Letters from Tennessee History* highlights a letter from an "ordinary" Tennessean to one of our prominent political figures. Finally, *School Records* features students and faculty from long-forgotten academies and colleges.

Please let me know what suggestions you have for improving this *Journal*. I am just learning, and will appreciate your patience!

Chuck Sherrill

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To The Honorable ...

Petitions to the State Legislature

Rosanna Rayburn's Divorce, 1821

Based on Petition Number 26, Legislative Records of 1821¹

Under Tennessee law prior to 1836, the State Legislature had many powers over the lives of citizens. As the state and its legal system grew, the local courts took on greater responsibility and relieved the legislature of certain duties. One of these was the granting of divorces. Prior to 1836 hundreds of distressed husbands and wives petitioned the legislature for a divorce. Only a handful were granted. For a complete listing of the divorce petitions found in surviving records of the period, see the book *Tennessee Divorces 1797-1858* by Gale Bamman and Debbie Spero.

The records surrounding Rosanna Rayburn's petition for divorce are revealing. Petitioning the legislature involved telling the basic facts of her case, demonstrating the support of her neighbors and family members, and pleading for a rare legal act that could not yet be permitted by any judge in the state. Despite the efforts of Rosanna and her supporters, we find no evidence that the legislature granted her request.

Petition from Rosanna and Friends

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee. Your petitioners humbly pray that whereas about three years ago last September passed a certain Hodge Rayburn (originally from the State of North Carolina, Haywood County) did intermarry with and to Rosana Hardin of the State of Tennessee and of the County of Dickson and after living together in the usual way as man and wife about thirteen months from the time of marriage the said Hodge Rayburn did of his won accord and free will absent himself from the said Rosanna Rayburn (together with one certain boy child at this time some upwards of two years of age) leaving the said Rosanna with her infant child without any visible means to procure a subsistence for herself and infant child

without the charity of others or by the labor of her own hands. And seeing that the said Rayburn do still continue to absent himself from her ... for near about two years without any just cause for such cruelty to her knowledge or belief. Therefore the said Rosana humbly prays that your honorable body grand her a final divorce from said Hodge Rayburn. Furthermore your petitioners prayeth not. Given under our hands this 12 Octr. 1821.

[signed] Rosanna Raburn

Henry Hardin	William B. Ross
David Hagan	John Garton
John Brown	Edmund Tidwell, Jr.
Edmund Tidwell, Sr.	Francis Wisdom

Petitions from Neighbors

To all whom presents shall come. Know ye that we the underwritten subscribers do humbly certify that we have been personally acquainted with the conduct and manner in which Rosana Rayburn have conducted herself before and after her intermarriage with Hodge Rayburn. Therefore we do hereby certify that the said Rosana have ever conducted herself in every respect with prudence and

circumspection ever since the said Rayburn left her, while she lived in Dickson, and that we further believe that she never gave him any just cause to absent himself in the manner in which he has done. Therefore in our opinion it would be an act of humanity to release her from the said Rayburn. Given under our hands this 12 October 1821.

[signed]

Lucy Hudson
Edmund Tidwell, Sr.
Francis Wisdom
Daniel White
Moses Parker
Jacob Purkins
John Garton
Stewart Pippin[?]
Edmond Tidwell, Jr.

Joseph Davidson
James Tidwell
Archibald[?] Pullen
Thos. Gray
Tilman Perry
Adam Weaver
Martha Brown
Wiley Davis

* * * * *

We do hereby certify that we have been personally acquainted with the above said Rosana Rayburn since March 1820 and she the said Rosana Rayburn has conducted herself as above stated. Given under our hands this 19 of October 1821.

[signed]

Polly Hill
Henry Mayberry
George Kinzer

George Kinzer
Michael Mayberry
Hugh Hill

Rosanna Rayburn's Affidavit

State of Tennessee))
Hickman County))

Personally appeared before me Hugh Hill an acting Justice for said county Rosana Rayburn (wife of Hodge Rayburn) who being sworn deposeth and saith that said Hodge Rayburn (her husband) lived with her as a husband about thirteen months in which time she bore to him a boy child and when the infant was about four months of age the said Hodge Rayburn did absent himself from her ... without any just cause, leaving her and her infant child without any means of support whatever and said Hodge Rayburn do still continue to absent himself contrary to her will or desire and seeing he has

absent himself so long from her she does dispond of his ever returning to her with a view of providing for her again as a wife. And the deponent further saith that the said Rayburn did never show any disposition to settle himself in order to provide a sufficient support for her and child nor did he ever presume to provide a house and home for her common support and from that circumstance have disponded of his ever returning to protect her as a wife. Therefore for the above reasons above petitions the legislature of this state for a final divorce forever. Sworn to and subscribed this 12th day of October 1821.

[signed] Rosanna Rayburn

Affidavit of Rosanna's Parents

State of Tennessee))

Hickman County))

Personally appeared before me Hugh Hill an acting Justice for said county Henry Hardin and Clara Hardin his wife, parents of Rosana Rayburn formerly Rosana Hardin who being sworn according to law depose and saith that their daughter Rosana married a certain Hodge Rayburn on the third day of September 1818 and after marrying their daughter made their home his home ... and made a crop with them and after said Rosana ... had a child upward of nine months after their intermarriage and when said infant child

was but about four months old the said Hodge Rayburn did absent himself from said Rosana his wife without any just cause (as we believe) and contrary to our wish or consent and also (as we believe) contrary to the will or consent of their daughter Rosana. And seeing that said Rayburn still continues to absent himself from her leaving her and her infant child without any means of procuring a support without the charity of others or the labor of her own hands and only for the above reasons alone wishes their daughter Rosana finally divorced and forever freed from said Hodge Rayburn.

[signed]

Henry Hardin

Clara [X] Hardin

The Rest of the Story?

When a divorce was granted by the legislature it became part of the published *Acts* or laws of the state. There is no act on record divorcing Rosanna from Hodge Rayburn, indicating that the legislature refused to grant her petition. Neither Rosanna nor Hodge Rayburn appears in the 1830 census of Hickman County, nor can her parents be identified in that record.

Hodge Rayburn is quite an unusual name. Therefore, it seems more than coincidence that a marriage recorded in Cooper County, Missouri, on Nov. 22, 1822, shows that Hodge Rayburn married Sarah Reid. They do not appear in the 1830 Missouri census, leaving us to wonder whether Sarah joined Rosanna in a line of broken-hearted women left in Hodge Rayburn's wake as he moved along the western frontier. ■

¹ Petitions to the Tennessee General Assembly, including the petition of Rosanna Rayburn, are found on microfilm at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Record Group 60. A card-file provides an index to the principal names and subjects in the collection of petitions.

² Ellsberry, Elizabeth. Early marriage records ... and will records ... of Cooper County, Missouri. (Chillicothe, MO: n.p., 1959.) p. 105.

Justices of the Peace in Wilson County from the *Wilson County Register*, Feb. 11, 1891

<i>District</i>	<i>Justices</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Justices</i>
1.	W.B. Ligon, Jr.; J.J. Blair	13.	R.M. Johnson; W.C. Jennings
2.	Jno. Williams; W.C. Smith	14.	R.L. Rich; J.H. Fife
3.	J.H. Ivey; Berry Martin	15.	H.C. Armstrong; W.G. Patton
4.	S.B. Bates; James Vaughan	16.	H. Neal; J.D. Jones
5.	J.H. McFarland; T.B. Chapman	17.	R.L. Mount; Rob Mathes
6.	Jas. N. White; John Dockins	18.	J.H. Williams; W.H. Leeman
7.	Sam W. Bell, Frank McDonald	19.	Ed Owen; S.A. Trice
8.	J.P. Green; Jno. Young	20.	F.M. Green; W.A. Hobbs
9.	H.M. Blair; W. White	21.	T.N. Holloway; A.J. Baird
10.	R.M. Whitescarver; T. J. Lea; H.F. Stratton; Gary D. Burney	22.	B.J. Vanhook; B.F. Sullivan
11.	M.H. Andrews; A.C. Bobo	23.	Jo Harris; J.D. Jennings
12.	S.D. Smith; A.M. Johnson	24.	W.B. Sullivan; A.B. Guill
		25.	C.H. Cook; W.H. Carver ■

Records of the MARINE HOSPITAL at Memphis *Recently Uncovered*

Contributed by Peggie Sides

The Southeast Region of the National Archives, located at East Point, Georgia, is housed in a large ammunition storage building built during World War II. It stores thousands of cubic feet of records. The building, never intended to store paper or photographs, is not climate-controlled. There is not enough space to store all of the records that keep coming in.

The good news is that plans are underway to build a new facility in Clayton County, which is just south of the present location. At the same time, the Georgia State Archives has the same problem. Both organizations have agreed to move and build new facilities on the grounds of Clayton State College. When completed, these two agencies and the Clayton State College library will all be located within walking distance of each other.

When discussing this move at a recent workshop at East Point, mention was made that all of the materials stored in the facility were being inventoried, cataloged and shrink-wrapped, in preparation for the move. Among of the newly-discovered materials was a set of volumes entitled Records of the Public Health Service, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, District of Mississippi (Record Group 90). These records include information gathered at hospitals in Memphis, Mobile and Savannah.

Of course, the mention of Memphis drew my attention immediately. After the workshop, I requested and received permission to photocopy the books from the hospital in Memphis, with the understanding that I would give the photocopies to the Tennessee State Archives. I also volunteered to build an index for each one of these books. This has been done, and copies of the index have been given to both the National Archives at East Point and the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville.

Although these registers were kept at the hospital at Memphis, the mariners treated there came from many of the states that border the Mississippi River. A large percentage of these mariners were of African-American descent.

The content of these books is as follows: *Daily Patient Treatment Register*, January 1, 1901 - December 15, 1911. Entries are arranged chronologically. The register provides patient name, diagnosis, treatment or medication prescribed, and initials of the treating physician.

Register of Out Patients, June 1, 1881 - April 30, 1884. The register provides patient name, age, color, name of last vessel on which served, time period on vessel, vessel's homeport, patient's statement of previous relief when, where, and for what disease; diagnosis of disease or injury; and the type of treatment or relief provided, and the attending physician's signature.

Letters sent by the Medical Officer in Charge, July 2, 1893 - October 2, 1894. This is a letter press book of the Medical Officer in Charge corresponding mostly with the Supervising Surgeon General in Washington, D.C., the Chief Clerk or the Chief Architect to the Secretary of the Treasury. The letters relate mostly to personnel changes, patient conditions and treatment, requisitioning of supplies and requests for improvements to the hospital facility. Letters were also sent to parents and other individuals notifying them of the demise of their family members at the hospital.

I am presently compiling an index to the books from the hospitals at Mobile and Savannah, and will give them to the appropriate archives.

It is hoped that these hospital registers will enable some family historians to locate family members who plied the water instead of tilling the land. ■

An Early Tennessee Business Letter

From J.C. McKean of Columbia

Transcribed and contributed by Fred Smoot; notes added by the editor

This letter is a stampless cover/folded letter sheet with a manuscript postmark on front which reads:

"Columbia Ten 25 Oct 9th 1817."

The front of the letter is addressed to "Mess^{rs} A Henry J^{unr} & Co, No 192 Market Street, Philadelphia."

Columbia October 9th 1817

Messrs A Henry Jr. & Co.

*Gentlemen enclosed is a bill of exchange for 1200 dollars drawn at 60 days sight on Mr Andrew Erwin.¹ of your City which I wish you to have discounted at Bank in the usual way. Pay to yourselves the one half and the other half to J. Adams, Knox & Nixon as I will advise them by this post. I should have been punctual to the day had not that dreadful disease the smallpox seized me on my way home and detained me 2 months longer than usual. The balance of your bill I will send the first drafts or bills I can purchase I could have forwarded it now if the drafts could have been had. My best wishes to your Father and tell him without some misfortune I hope he will never have to regret the confidence placed in me
Our business is going on as well as ever –*

*I am with Respect
Your sincere friend*

[signed] J.C. McKean²

A receiving clerk has noted "John C. McKean, Columbia, Tenn^e, Oct 9th 1817, enclos'g draft for \$1200 on A Erwin".

Notes

¹ This might refer to the same Andrew Erwin who was a financial and political force in early Tennessee. Born in 1773, in Virginia, he represented Bedford County in the General Assembly 1821-1823. He had extensive land holdings in Middle Tennessee, including the present location of Manchester in Coffee County. His purchase of 55,000 acres from Norton Pryor in 1808 resulted in a bitter legal dispute with Andrew Jackson. Based on this record, it seems quite possible that he employed bankers in Philadelphia and spent some time there. See the Bedford County article in "Tennessee encyclopedia of history and culture" (West, 1998) and the Erwin entry in volume 1 of "Biographical

directory of the Tennessee General Assembly" (McBride & Robinson, 1975).

² There is no John C. McKean listed in the 1820 Tennessee census index, though there is an Alexander McKeen in Rutherford County. A list of unclaimed letters in the post office at Columbia published 30 June 1822 includes one for John C. McKean (see *Historic Maury*, vol. 1). The 1830 census of Maury County lists John McKean aged 30-40 with, apparently, a wife and three children. He is listed next to Eliza McKean aged 50-60. Robert McKean's will was probated in Maury County in 1812 naming wife Elizabeth and mentioning children; he could be the father of letter-writer John C. McKean. ■

Around the Town Square

A look at people in business

Manchester, Tennessee in 1860



A trip to town was the highlight of a farming family's life during the 19th and early 20th centuries in Tennessee. The scene of buying and selling, crime and punishment, drinking and carousing, courting and wooing, the town square was the center of public life. Census records from the mid-1800s are arranged so that it is difficult to identify the town residents, but a closer look at the 'occupation' column will often identify the cluster of business people.

Manchester in 1860 was a "post village of importance" with a population of about 500 people. It was served by the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, which was helping it develop as a commercial center.¹ Most of Coffee County's 10,000 residents at that time, as now, lived in rural areas. There were not many large plantations in the area; the 1,500 slaves who lived in the county worked mostly on smaller farms. The census recorded just 39 "manufacturing" establishments in the whole county, including mills, blacksmith shops and teamster operations.² Some of those would have been scattered in smaller towns like Tullahoma, Hillsboro and Beech Grove, but most were at the county seat in Manchester.

An excellent transcription of the 1860 census was prepared by Betty Bridgewater for the Coffee County Historical Society and published in 1980. This shows that Manchester was located in the 6th Civil District,

¹ John L. Mitchell's *Tennessee state gazetteer and business directory for 1860-'61*. (Nashville: John L. Mitchell, Publisher, 1860.) p.120.

² *Manufactures of the United States in 1860; compiled from the original returns of the eighth census....* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1865.) p.562.

and its enumeration fills about 10 pages of the original census. The data below has been extracted from that source..³

By studying these records, a genealogist or historian can learn much of interest about Manchester and the individuals who lived there. The range in wealth is remarkable, from mill owner William Huggins with \$40,000 in real estate to poor artist Calvin Brixey with nothing. (Interestingly, Brixey would later become one of the most hated bushwhackers of the Civil War period.)⁴ Photography was in vogue by 1860, and it is possible that Brixey and fellow artist Eustace Walder were "photographic artists" as they were known at the time, rather than painters.

The absence of ministers other than those of the Methodist Episcopal church is remarkable, as Manchester was surely big enough to have churches of other denominations. Perhaps their clergy lived outside the boundaries of the town. Certainly there was no lack of lawyers in the county seat, and Phineas Isbell seems to have been the most prosperous of them. B.F. Smith, perhaps just starting out as a young man of 29, was the least affluent lawyer.

³ Bridgewater, Betty A. *1860 federal census of Coffee County, Tennessee*. (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1980.) pp. 74-80. Note: The author expanded some names from the initials shown in the original census, using other records. The publication shows these annotations in brackets, which have been omitted here.

⁴ *Coffee County Historical Quarterly*, vol. XV, Numbers 1-2, Oct. 1984, p.44. "Autobiography written in 1927 by Susan Frances Jones Todd."

The only women to appear in the census as having occupations other than housewife were three seamstresses: Julia and Lucy Williams and Louisa Stroud.

The list of professionals and tradespeople in Manchester in 1860 shows what a surprisingly busy and prosperous town it was at the time, and offers rich data for the genealogist and historian.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Value of Estate Real/Personal</i>
Artist				
	Calvin Brixey	21	Tennessee	\$0/0
	Eustace W. Walder	40	Virginia	\$2,000/500
Attorney				
	B.F. Smith	29	Tennessee	\$0/1,000
	Phineas C. Isbell	35	Kentucky	\$15,000/8,000
	Samuel N. Burger	31	Tennessee	\$5,700/4,500
	T.C. Goodner	25	Tennessee	\$600/150
	Wm. M. Brewer	24	Tennessee	\$800/800
Blacksmith				
	James S. Lasater	45	Tennessee	\$2,800/3,000
	Pleasant H. McBride	33	Tennessee	\$0/200
Brick Maker				
	John W. Adams	36	[blank]	\$3,500/2,000
Brick Mason				
	S.L. Ball	28	Tennessee	\$0/1,400
Cabinet Maker				
	John J. Bell	30	Tennessee	\$300/1,400
Carpenter				
	Abel H. Summers	33	Tennessee	\$400/100
	Abner Ogles	59	Tennessee	\$3,500/500
	David Callyhan	32	Virginia	\$300/100
	David S. Wright	30	New Jersey	\$1,800/500
	G. Randall	36	Tennessee	\$0/350
	Irne Jackson	27	Tennessee	\$0/200
	J.J. Taylor	44	North Carolina	\$1,500/700
	James Koger	60	Virginia	\$2,000/3,500
	James W. Williams	46	South Carolina	\$200/300
	Wm. Blackwood	30	Tennessee	\$0/300
	Wm. Clay	32	Tennessee	\$0/150
Circuit Court Clerk				
	Calvin C. Brewer	30	Tennessee	\$13,700/18,000
Cooper				
	David Cinwhoth[?]	26	Germany	\$125/0
	John Choatman	35	Tennessee	\$300/100
County Court Clerk				
	Hiram S. Emerson	61	Kentucky	\$3,000/1,500
Doctor				
	A.F. Vinson	22	Tennessee	\$6,000/630
	E.S. Miller	40	Tennessee	\$0/2,000
	James E. Rodes	31	Virginia	\$400/2,000
	Joseph C. Eams	22	Tennessee	\$0/0
Druggist				
	Wm. Crane	34	Pennsylvania	\$1,300/600

School Teacher

Etheldred B. Puckett	46	Kentucky	\$2,000/500
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Grocer

Wm. G. Turner	25	[blank]	\$2,500/2,000
Charles W.F. Timmins	27	[blank]	\$1,300/1,000
Wm. A. Powers	34	Tennessee	\$0/350

Harness maker

John W. Robinson	20	Tennessee	\$0/0
William Lowry	32	Tennessee	\$0/0

Hotel Keeper

Elizabeth Daniel	55	Virginia	\$100/150
Jos. E. Bashaw, Sr.	49	Tennessee	\$0/2,050

Livery Man

R.R. Farrill	28	Tennessee	\$3,000/1,200
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Methodist Minister

G.W. Jackson	33	Tennessee	\$0/3,000
J.E. Pittman	35	Virginia	\$2,500/2,500

Merchant

Harrison S. Shackleford	55	Virginia	\$2,250/8,000
Harwood Morgan	61	Virginia	\$0/100
J.A. Moore	25	Tennessee	\$0/0
Little Hickerson	36	Tennessee	\$1,400/10,000
Robert E. Laseter	43	Tennessee	\$7,300/27,250
William Shackleford	24	Tennessee	\$200/0
Wm. H. Burroughs	37	Virginia	\$2,000/16,000

Merchant- Mills

Wm. S. Huggins	34	Tennessee	\$40,000/0
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Miller

John H. Beckman	37	Germany	\$2,000/1,500
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Painter

Alfonzo Butterworth	19	Kentucky	\$0/250
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Printer

Jonathan Brixey	17	Tennessee	\$0/0
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Register of Deeds

Daniel McLane	56	North Carolina	[blank]
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Sadler

Henry Goodwin	23	Virginia	\$0/0
J. Zachery	28	Tennessee	\$0/300
L.M. Robinson	31	Tennessee	\$400/200
William Brixey	19	Tennessee	\$0/0

Seamstress

Julia Williams	16	Tennessee	
Louisa Stroud	33	Tennessee	\$0/75
Lucy Williams	42	Virginia	

Shoe Maker

A.C. Snow	34	New York	\$0/150
Thos. Malone	51	Tennessee	\$0/100

Silversmith

W.L. Buckner	49	Virginia	\$0/200
William H. Buckner	26	Virginia	\$0/0

Tailor

Francis W. Emerson	24	Kentucky	\$0/400
James Williams	44	Tennessee	\$0/200



MIDDLE TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RECORDS Second Series¹

Contributed by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Williams Bamman, CG

Supreme Court Records, Box 49,
Middle Tennessee, 1834

James Greer & Isaac Loller vs Wm. White et al

(Original Bill heard in __ County)
James Greer and Isaac Loller vs
Wm. White, Eli White, Joseph
White, ____ [blank] Scritch and
Ann his wife, Jane White,
Elizabeth White, Mary White,
James Witcher and wife, heirs of
James White, dec'd.

This cause came on to be heard
and was heard....on consideration
whereof the court doth adjudge
order and decree that the decree of
the court of chancery pronounced
in this cause, be in all things
affirmed and made the decree of
this court and that the costs of the
action of ejectment in the
pleadings mentioned....

Supreme Court Records, Box 50,
Middle Tennessee, 1835

Duncan vs Martin & Hale

(Original Bill heard in
Sumner County)

Tandy P. Duncan and wife
complainants and Richard Hale
and others defendants.

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

Your orator and oratrix, Tandy P.
Duncan and Susan Duncan the
wife of the said Tandy P. Duncan
and formerly Susan Perkins
citizens of Sumner County
...represent unto your honor that
Benjamin Moore of Amherst
County, Virginia who was the
grandfather of your oratrix made
his last will and testament on the
15th day of February 1792 and then
departed this life, which will was
regularly proven in the Amherst
Court on the 17th of September
1792 a copy of which is here
exhibited.

Besides many other bequests
contained in said will is the
following, "Item: I give and
bequeath unto my daughter
Elizabeth Perkins (who was
intermarried with Richard
Perkins) three Negroes viz.
Suck Luce[?] and Hannah and
their increase..."

Your orator and oratrix would
show that the aforesaid Richard
and Elizabeth under the clause
aforesaid took the Negroes
aforesaid into their possession and
kept them and their increase which
was very great to the death of the
said Richard unless there was
probably some few of them given
by said Richard in his lifetime to
his children.

Said Richard and Elizabeth Perkins
had eleven children to wit,

Benjamin, Susan, Richard,
Thomas, Sally, Polly, Letitia, John,
Martin, Matilda and Milly Perkins,
all of whom survived their parents
the said Richard and Elizabeth
except Thomas who died without
issue.

The said Elizabeth Perkins
departed this life probably in 1809,
some two or three years after
which the said Richard died having
however previously made his last
will by which he disposed of the
aforesaid Negroes together with
their increase or such of them as he
had not previously disposed of, the
particular provisions of which will
are not known or recollected by
your orator and oratrix but a copy
of which will be produced upon
the final hearing of this cause.

Martin, John and Polly died since
the death of their mother without
marrying or having issue. Your
oratrix intermarried with your
orator before she was of full age.
Sally Perkins intermarried with
William Perkins of Amherst
County, Virginia, [and] has since
died leaving several children the
number and names not known,
Milly Perkins intermarried with
Jona. [James?] Richard Hall by
whom she had three children to wit
Richard, Thomas and Tandy Hall.
[____ illegible] then died. Letitia
Perkins intermarried with one
Watson Debbree [sic] of Amherst
County, Virginia by whom she has
had a number of children and with

whom she still lives. Malinda intermarried with a certain Brice Martin who now resides in Wilson County, Tennessee by whom she had four children, to wit: William Elizabeth, and _____[blank] and _____[blank], all of whom are minors. Others[?] died. Benjamin Perkins died in Madison County, Alabama some year or two since having a number of children all of whom with one or two exceptions are minors the number and names are unknown to your orator and oratrix....

Supreme Court Records, Box 57,
Middle Tennessee, 1834

**James Copeland, James Park &
Wm. Park vs Andrew Park and
John M. Bennett**

(Original Bill heard in
Warren County Chancery Court)

The Bill of James Copeland and William Park and James Park, citizens of Laurens District in South Carolina filed in said court against Andrew Park of Lawrence County, Alabama and John M. Bennett, a citizen of Franklin County, Tennessee respectfully sheweth: That on the 12th day of February 1828 Andrew Parks executed to your orators his mortgage of that date, whereby in consideration of \$300.00...he sold to your orators a Negro girl named Phillis, then about fourteen years old, together with the future issue and increase of said slave....that sd. Negro was in Laurens District South Carolina when the bill of sale was executed, but shortly afterwards, that is February 1828, she was brought by said Andrew

Park to Franklin County, Tennessee where she has remained ever since. That about one year ago the said John M. Bennett got sd. Negro in his possession claiming said Negro...under some mortgage or contract....

Supreme Court Records, Box 51,
Middle Tennessee, 1835

**Denny Hadley and others vs
George L. Latimer and others**

(Original Bill heard in Sumner[?]
County)

The Bill of Review of Denny Hadley, John L. Hadley, Jr. and James H. Hadley of the Counties of Sumner and Williamson against George L. Latimer, Hannah Hadley, Wm. Hadley, John L. Hadley, Sr. and Amelia his wife, James A. Blackmore and Evelina his wife of the sd. counties and of Davidson County [sic].

Your orators Denney Jno L. Jr. and James H. Hadley shew to your Honor that they together with the defendants Hannah and Wm. Hadley and Jno. L. Hadley, Sr. and Amelia his wife James S. Blackmore and Evelina his wife filed their Bill of Complaint on the 12th day of April in 1830 against the other defendant George L. Latimer in the Court of Chancery for the State of Tennessee holden at Carthage in sd. State.

In which they complain that the father of complainants the late Capt. Joshua Hadley then lately deceased and of whom they were the legal heirs and representatives had before his death through age

and disease had become weak and deranged in his mind insomuch that he was wholly incapable of managing his business and unfit to dispose of his property by contract or otherwise....

Supreme Court Records, Box 53A,
Middle Tennessee, 1835

**Logan, Henderson & others vs
Vaulx and wife**

(Original Bill heard in
Rutherford County)

John Henderson late of the County of Rutherford in the State of Tennessee, on the 12th of September 1835, duly made and published his last will and testament, and in 1828 departed this life. His will directs that all his just debts shall be paid, and adds, "after which I give and dispose of my property, both real and personal in the following manner, to wit: I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Sarah Henderson all my estate, both real and personal, including Negroes, horses, cattle and every other species of property...and all my lands, tenements...to her, her heirs or assigns during her natural life; at her death, it is my will and desire she should have the disposal of one half the property to whomsoever she thinks proper, the other half of my property, both real and personal, to be equally divided among my brothers and sisters or their heirs.

"It is likewise my will and desire that all my estate, both real and personal, remain unsold by my executrix hereinafter named. It is

likewise my will and desire that my brother Logan Henderson and Samuel Anderson, Esqr. of Murfreesborough, should counsel, assist and help my wife Sarah Henderson....I do hereby appoint my beloved wife, Sarah Henderson executrix of this my last will and testament...."

The said Sarah proved the will and took upon herself the execution of the same, giving certain of the complainants as her sureties. The estate consisted at the time of testator's death of a valuable tract of land in the County of Rutherford, whereon he had resided; of about 20 slaves...of several hundred dollars in money and several thousand in debts.

After residing for some years on the farm, Sarah Henderson, the widow, intermarried with the defendant Wm. Vault and removed to his residence in Davidson County, taking with her a portion of the slaves, and leaving a portion on the Rutherford farm. The bill charges that at the time of its being filed, defendant, Wm. Vault was about to remove all the Negroes or a large portion of them to the State of Mississippi for the purpose of making sale of them...."

Supreme Court Records, Box 54,
Middle Tennessee, 1836

Isaac Bledsoe et al vs Andrew B. Carr

(Original Bill heard in
Sumner County)

Humbly complaining your orators and oratrixes, Isaac Bledsoe of Sumner County being a son and one of the heirs of the late Colo. Anthony Bledsoe now deceased, George Beden[?] and Polly R. his wife, formerly Polly R. Bledsoe; George W. Bledsoe, Thomas J. Bledsoe, Isaac A. Bledsoe, being children of Henry R. Bledsoe, dec'd. another of the heirs of the said Anthony Bledsoe, dec'd. and who are now of full age, and James Bledsoe Malvina Bledsoe, Ruth G. Bledsoe Rachael O. Bledsoe and Henry R. Bledsoe who are infants under the age of twenty-one and all children and heirs of the said Henry R. Bledsoe, dec'd. and who sue by their uncle and next friend.

The above named Isaac Bledsoe and David S. Bledsoe, Alfred Sholders [sic] and Polly Anne his wife, formerly Polly Anne Bledsoe, Anthony T. Bledsoe, who are children and heirs of Abram Bledsoe, dec'd. who was another son and heir of the said Anthony Bledsoe, dec'd. and who have now attained full age; and James W. Bledsoe another child and heir of the said Abram Bledsoe, dec'd., who is under age and who sues by his next friend his said Uncle Isaac Bledsoe and the last of whom to wit, the children of Abram Bledsoe dec'd. are also heirs of their deceased brother Robert W. Bledsoe who died under age and intestate and without issue.

Sheweth unto your Honor that on the ____[blank] day of ____[blank] one Anderson B. Kerr of the County of Shelby in the State of Tennessee exhibited his Bill of Complaint in this honorable court against your orators and oratrixes,

and the said Robert W. Bledsoe who is since dead; all of whom were then under the age of 21 except your orator Isaac Bledsoe first above named, and which bill was defended by the said Isaac Bledsoe as guardian, or guardian ad litem for the residue of your orators and oratrixes setting forth....

Supreme Court Records, Box 54,
Middle Tennessee, 1836

Cobb vs Cobb

(Original Bill heard in White
County Circuit Court)

William G. Sims, Clerk of the Circuit Court for White County certified a true and perfect transcript of the record and proceedings had in the suit of Pharoah B.Cobb, Frederick B.Cobb, Barsheba Cobb, William L. Atkinson and wife Elizabeth Atkinson, James Shields and wife Mary Shields, William Murray and wife Sarah Murray, lessees vs Frederick A. Ross in ejectment on change of venue from Fentress County in the State of Tennessee....

Supreme Court Records, Box 53A,
Middle Tennessee, 1836

James S. Williams vs James Williams et al

(Original Bill heard in Williamson
County Chancery Court)

Your orator James S. Williams of the County of Williamson and State of Tennessee humbly

complaining sheweth unto your honor that a certain James Williams of said county died, being then an old man without ever having been married, but having had in his lifetime several brothers and sisters, some of whom are now living and some of whom have long since departed this life, but all those that are dead leaving lawful issue that are now scattered throughout the State of Tennessee, Alabama and other places unknown to your orator.

The names of the brothers of the said James Williams are John Williams who is dead and William Williams who is now living in the State of Alabama and in the County of Lauderdale; the names of the sisters are Peggy Williams who intermarried with one James Appleton, both of whom have departed this life leaving several children; also Nancy Williams who intermarried with one ____ [blank] Foot who are both dead leaving issue and Susan Williams who married one Presly Harden, she is still living; Fran Williams who married Samuel Williams, she is now dead leaving lawful issue, and Nelly Williams who married a ____ [blank] Appleton who are both dead leaving issue.

Your orator would further state that it is now out of your orator's power to give the names and places of residence on all of the children of the said heirs of the said James Williams some of whom are of lawful age but many of them or their representatives, are minors and some of whom are gone to parts unknown but whose names your orator will endeavor to

get if it should hereafter become necessary.

Your orator further states that upon the 28th day of November in 1825 the said James Williams made his last will and testament but lived until about the month of August last without having in writing cancelled said will. At the October Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for the said County of Williamson was proved and admitted to record in due form of law and your orator and a certain other James Williams of said County commonly called bold [?] James Williams, being appointed executor of said will were qualified, appointed, and gave security according to law in the sum of \$4,000.00...

Your orator further states that the said James Williams, dec'd. in his said will gave to your orator a Negro man called Little Sam his wife and four children and their increase. Also he gave to one Ephraim Williams a Negro boy named Jacob and a girl named Polly and their increase, also a Negro girl named Crissee to Sally Wilson, also to one John Williams son to Sam (meaning thereby Samuel Williams) that part of his land lying on the East side of the branch that runs by his house unto so as to include all his land on the east of said branch that was in his first purchase, he also gave a Negro woman named Black Judy to him and her increase, he also gave a Negro woman named Simon to Henry Williams, and another Negro man named Wilis to Thomas Williams, he gave Peggy Williams \$400.00 to Wm. Roberts \$400.00 and to Jeremiah A.

Shelburne \$500.00 and he then gave the residue of his estate to James Williams of the County of Williamson....

Supreme Court Records, Box 53A,
Middle Tennessee, 1836

**William C. Walker, Admr. etc.
vs Michl. Kinnard and others**

(Original Bill heard in
Williamson County)

The Bill of Complaint of William C. Walker creditor and administrator of the estate of Garner McConnico, dec'd., of the County of Williamson and State of Tennessee complainant, against Michael Kinnard, Garner T. McConnico and Lemuel B. McConnico of the County of Williamson and State of Tennessee, William J. Hudson, Sally C. Hudson, Rebecca B. Hudson, Robert B. Hudson, Nancy Hudson, Jr. and Irby Hudson, Jr. minor heirs of Nancy B. Hudson of the County of Lunenburg and State of Virginia, defendants.

Humbly complaining sheweth unto your Honor your orator William C. Walker that the said Garner McConnico departed this life intestate in the County of Williamson some time in August 1833, and that in his lifetime the said Garner McConnico gave his bond to Mary Walker for the sum of \$1,360.23 for money borrowed from her and justly due by the said Garner McConnico... That the said Mary Walker for value received assigned the said bond to your orator on the 8th day of January 1835 and afterwards the County

Court of Williamson County at their January Term 1835 in consequence thereof granted letters of administration to your orator on the estate of the said Garner McConnico as his greatest creditor...

Your orator further states that the said Garner McConnico on the 10th day of October 1832 made his certain deed of trust to the defendant Michael Kinnard conveying to him as Trustee one hundred acres of land, eighteen Negroes and their increase and much other personal property...He further states that the said deed of trust was executed to secure the said Michael Kinnard and Christopher W. McConnico for liability as the endorsers of the said Garner McConnico upon a note of two thousand and six dollars due 6th October 1832 payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Nashville which the said Kinnard has paid off and discharged. And also to secure the said defendants Michael Kinnard, Garner Y. McConnico and Lemuel B. McConnico for all liability as securities on a bond of the said Garner McConnico as executor of

Jared McConnico erroneously called in said deed "Testamentary Guardian" of the heirs of the body of Nancy B. Hudson who is the daughter of Jared McConnico, Senr., dec'd.

Your Orator further states that the said Jared McConnico departed this life some time in 1816 leaving a will by which he devised one half of the proceeds of his property real and personal to his wife Ann McConnico and the other half of the proceeds of his said property to the heirs of Nancy B. Hudson his daughter as they arrive of age....

Supreme Court Records, Box 53A,
Middle Tennessee, 1836

McCall and others vs Seay and Hearn and others

(Original Bill heard in Smith County Circuit Court)

John Den, lessee of Thomas F. Armstrong, John B. Armstrong, Alexander and Maryann E. McCall, and Richard and Elisabeth Evans, plaintiffs vs John Seay,

Charles Seay, William W. Seay, Daniel Seay, James S. Chambers, Elizabeth Wynne, Sarah Johnson, William Spears, Elizabeth J. Chambers, Harriette J. Pursley, John Bell, Edney D. Bell, Sally Spears, Charles Spears, Harriette L. Bell, Sarah A. Bell, Sarah E. Andrews and William J. Andrews, Elizabeth Hearn, Nancy Hearn, Mary Hearn, John Hearn and William J. Andrews, defendants.

State of Tennessee. To the Sheriff of Smith County, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to take John Seay and Purnell Hearn, Junr. if to be found in your county, and them safely keep so that you have them before the judge of our Circuit Court to be held for the County of Smith... to answer John Den, lessee of Thomas F. Armstrong, John B. Armstrong, Alexander McCall and Mary An Elizabeth his wife, Richard Evans and Elizabeth Evans his wife, in a plea wherefor with force and arms they broke and entered the close of said plaintiff and ejected him, to his damage, five hundred dollars...2nd Monday in October 1823. [signed] Willm. Hart, clk. ■

"ONE CENT REWARD, AND NO THANKS"

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Bedford County, Ten., an indented apprentice by the name of Levi Madison, about 14 years of age. All persons are forewarned not to trade with said boy on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting." - - Saml Thompson

Found in the newspaper *Western Star*, 24 June 1836, published in Bedford County.

Contributed by Julia Lee

Letters from Tennessee History

Arnold Zellner's Shingle Machine

*From Arnold Zellner of Columbia
to his Congressman James K. Polk*

Dec. 8, 1830



James K. Polk

The papers of Tennessee's governors, preserved at the State Library and Archives, contain letters from citizens both prominent and humble. In these letters are found many clues to ancestors and relationships. Moreover, the correspondence provides insight into the social and political life of our Tennessee ancestors.

Archives staff have created indexes to many of the gubernatorial collections, so that one can quickly determine whether an ancestor wrote to a particular governor. Moreover, many of the governors' papers have been microfilmed and can be borrowed via interlibrary loan for use in libraries across the country. For governors who went on to national fame, notably Polk, Jackson and Johnson, selected letters have been published in multi-volume works, and comprehensive collections of their papers have been published on microfilm by the Library of Congress. In all of these collections are gems waiting for discovery by the diligent genealogist.

The following letter was written to James K. Polk while Polk was serving in Congress, prior to his election as Governor of Tennessee in 1839. Punctuation has been added to improve readability, but the spelling is original. Ellipses [...] indicate that some text from the original has been omitted in this transcription.



Tenn., Giles Cty. Dec. 8th 1830

Dear Sir

After an expression of respect and an assurance to you of my solicitude for your welfare I have a request of some importance to make to you. Some importance, I say, because it implies much trouble and attention on your part, and I flatter myself that it involves interest on my part. The matter is this. I have invented a machine to make shingles that is much admired and perhaps excels any thing of the kind in the world.... A common small boy and a poney can make 2000 [shingles] in a day ready for nailing

on the roof, that is to say sides shaved, edges jointed and the but[t] end dressed....

Now what I request of you is to go to the Patent office and see whether there is a model of any thing of that kind deposited there and if there is, be so good as to give me by writing a brief description of it.... I wish you to inform me whether the official cost varies according to the magnitude of the invention or not. I wish you also to give me some information respecting the term of time for which patents are granted.... Lastly, whether you will be so obliging as to transact the business for me if I send you a model, and any thing else that may be required which I suppose I can do by the Stage.

This is my request which I earnestly beseech you to comply with without delay and any other advice which you may be able to give me will be thankfully received by your uniform and invariable Friend.

[signed] ARNOLD ZELLNER



Arnold Zellner appears as a young man aged 10-26 in the 1820 census of Giles County with four other males under 10 and one female 26-45. According to an early history of the county, Arnold "Zealnor" was an early settler in the Indian Creek neighborhood and a prominent member of the Primitive Baptist church. In 1825 he qualified as a Justice of the Peace in Giles County, and was appointed to assess taxes for the residents of Capt. McCormack's company.

His household has not been located in the 1830 census, but by 1840 Arnold Zellner had moved to Maury County where he is shown aged 40-50 with three younger men and four women under 30. William James Zellner, a likely member of Arnold's family, was born in Maury County in 1846 and served in the Confederate Army. His widow Sarah (nee Alexander) applied for a Confederate pension in Davidson County after his death in 1905. Apparently some Zellner descendants remained in the area, as Giles County cemetery records show Glenn Zellner, Sr. (1871-1961) in Lynnwood Cemetery.

The correspondence of Representative Polk indicates that he responded to Zellner merely by sending a printed circular from the patent department. Even in those days of more personal government, Zellner's expectations of the level of service provided by his Congressman were out of line. It may be possible to learn whether Zellner actually patented his invention by conducting research in the records of the United States Patent Office in Washington, D.C. ■

¹ Weaver, Herbert (editor). Correspondence of James K. Polk. (Nashville: Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1975). Volume III, p. 355.

² McCallum, James. A brief sketch of the settlement and early history of Giles County Tennessee. (Pulaski: *Pulaski Citizen*, 1928. Originally published 1876.) p. 41.

³ Parker, Clara M. and Edward Jackson White (compilers). Flournoy Rivers' manuscripts.... (Undated bound typescript at the Tennessee State Library & Archives, copied from articles in the *Pulaski Citizen* 1895-1898.) pp. 58, 169.

⁴ Wiefering, Edna and Charles Sherrill. Tennessee's Confederate widows and their families. (Cleveland, TN: Cleveland Public Library, 1992.) entry #3513.

⁵ Cemetery records of Giles County, Tennessee. (Pulaski: Giles County Historical Society, 1986) p. 235.

HAGUE LETTER

Contributed by Mary Glenn Hearne

Richland, Tenn. Apr. 26./52.¹

Dear. Dear. Bro. ² I received yours in due. season for which I were verry glad to here from. you and. yours famly, and to here that you were well pleased with that Country. I am well at this time, <and> and. hope you all are the same ///etc. I ??? wood of ritten to you sooner but I wanted to here from home as. Mother³ has. been laying at the point [of] Death for some time they have ritten to me to come home some 10. days a go.

I rote to them that it were out of my power to come for some 2 weeks; I. I were certain of. a letter this nite. it may be that I will go. hom this week. but cant say till I here from home. I think I will get threw here some time in Sept. and. then you may loock out for Bill If i go home. I will not be gon more then a Month we have had a fine spring here corn looks fine some apels and no peaches. you sead something a bout Mules.

I am rite where Mules is you cood not get good Mules for less.. then \$125..150. and a pare of maches. you wood have to pay \$3.00. for. them but they wood. be first choice the man that I am with has 200. Mules. of the first Class. he told me he wood let me have a pare for 2.25. in the fall 4 year old and work eny. where Mules are high here this year Big mules. are for before horses to farm with and cheapest at last for they will last. some. 30. years hard. work. and. then do to work a bout 10. more we have a mule here. thas is 60. yr. &. works evry. day.

I dont like to brag. but I am a dooing the best job of. stone Cutting in the state of Tenn so. the big forahs [pharoahs] ⁴says. and what they say must be so. O K. I said if you <wood> were to see a fine bargain in some land this sumer I wood like to bie it I can send you some \$400. d. eny time to pay on the first payment. If you see a good chance you rite to me.

Sturgeon &. Jeffries ⁵wants me to go. with them. to youre place if health permit there will be some of the H. there before long. and for that gal you say. to her that I am her man I am at the best place that I ever were at in all my. travels and fine people. The country is in fine health at this time you direct to Nashville. Tenn. I must come to a close by sending my love to you all. and leave a littel room below to rite some if I here from home to morrow nite

Rite Soon yours etc.

W. Hague ■

¹ Richland, Tennessee, was a post office in Giles County from 1832 to 1854.

² U.S. Census, 1850 Illinois. Brother Isaac and his family moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois in the 1850s. He was a minister in Galesburg, Illinois after first living for a year near Cherry Grove. His wife was Mary Ann and they had four children in the 1850 census plus three other adults in the age range of 18-65.

³ Parents lived in Pennsylvania.

⁴ Perhaps he is referring to the Egyptian Pharoahs and their huge temples of stone.

⁵ Unknown at this point. Jeffries (sic) is perhaps his uncle Mifrey Jeffreys who helped him in various business deals.

TOMBSTONES ON THE WEB:

Finding and Preserving Your Ancestors' Grave Markers

By Nancy Adgent Morgan



Genealogists, whether beginner or experienced, typically enjoy locating their ancestors' final resting places, in print as well as "on the ground."

Often a visit to the physical site generates concern for preserving the grave marker as well as for maintaining the cemetery.

Occasionally damage or other misuse of the premises causes descendants to question whether legal protection exists for burial grounds. The Internet holds a wealth of information about all these issues.

Nancy Adgent Morgan, a charter member of MTGS, is a graduate student at Middle Tennessee State University. She used sites discussed in various projects while a graduate research assistant at MTSU's Center for Historic Preservation. Nancy expects to receive an M.A., History/Public History, in Spring 2003.

Transcriptions

Among the plethora of data available on the worldwide web are tombstone transcriptions from many cemeteries. As with printed versions, readers should be aware of possible transcriber and stone carver error. Some information may be duplicated on two or more sites; however, it is worth checking several, as each has some data not available on the other WebPages.

Many MTGS members may be familiar with TNGenWeb.org's Tombstone Transcription Project for each state domiciled on a site hosted by USGenNet at <http://www.tngenweb.org/> (or at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/tenn.html>). Because this page is dedicated to Tennessee, it is a logical starting point for locating the site of your ancestor's burial. Data is arranged by county. After selecting the appropriate county, a search may be by cemetery name or by surname. Keep in mind that not all cemeteries are listed, some of those shown contain only veterans' names, and the extent of information varies considerably from county to county, depending on the person or group performing and registering the transcription.

My trial search on the TNGenWeb site for Rutherford County elicited ten family, church, or community cemeteries plus a national cemetery and a list of Confederate Veterans moved from a mass grave to Evergreen Cemetery. Although no extant grave markers are associated with the latter, the list was compiled from an 1882 newspaper listing of wooden markers. Maury County's entry covers seven cemeteries; however, only Confederate veterans names are shown. Similarly, Marshall County's listing is for only one burial ground containing a few Confederate soldiers. Bedford County has eight cemeteries online. The test case, Holt Cemetery, includes narrative tombstone inscription in addition to the birth and death dates as well as military and fraternal organization identification. Davidson County's effective cemetery project is evident with over 100 graveyards documented online. African-American cemeteries are included in some counties as well as early cemeteries that accepted all races; however, tombstone inscription lists for the combination burial grounds

do not always indicate ethnicity. An advantage of Rootsweb over TNGenWeb is that the former allows a surname search across all counties rather than requiring the user to choose a county first. A disadvantage is that Rootsweb's 'next page' feature does not function consistently. The Tombstone Project encourages users to register cemeteries; however, they do not accept copyrighted material without written permission of the author or compiler. The TNGenWeb site is updated regularly.

For a national or international database, try Interment.net Cemetery Transcription Library Page. Browse <http://www.interment.net/default.htm> by country or by special collection. Within the U.S., search may be by state or surname or via connection to veterans' cemeteries. Several links to related sites are available. A sample Tennessee search of the surname Hopper resulted in seven hits, five of which were in national cemeteries. A county search for Wayne County surfaced Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery. The entry is nine pages, alphabetized, with birth and death dates, family relationships, and military service (both when shown on the marker). An introductory paragraph credits the contributor, notes the date supplied, and gives the location along with oldest marked grave, existence of slave burials, and total number of records. Interment.net is individually owned and is funded by advertisements. Submissions from the general public are accepted.

African-American Cemeteries Online, <http://www.prairiebluff.com/aacemetery>, draws from the Interment.net database, among others. Few Middle, as compared to East and West, Tennessee cemeteries are listed. For example, the list includes only one Davidson County

cemetery and it is from Interment.net. The site contains Jonathan K.T. Smith's transcriptions for several West Tennessee counties. North Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama have extensive listings, while South Carolina and Virginia cemeteries are well represented. Conversely, few Oklahoma burial grounds are documented. Because African-American Cemeteries Online may document graveyards not duplicated on the Interment or TnGenWeb sites, it is worth visiting. Started in 1999 by B. J. Smothers, data is frequently updated.

The Politicians Graveyard site, can be found at <http://politicalgraveyard.com/>; as the name implies, it focuses on deceased politicians, judges, and diplomats. Users may search by name, by place of birth, residence, death, burial, or by myriad other categories such as "politicians who were born in log cabins." Links to historic cemetery resources and related sites are provided. A sample search of the surname Polk revealed fourteen listings, including Tennesseans James K. Polk, Marshall Tate Polk, and William Hawkins Polk. Birth and death dates are given when known, along with brief biographical information. Two special features are noteworthy: family relationships are often indicated among people with the same surname, regardless of state of residence, and surnames are cross-referenced to persons with different surnames who are possibly related, e.g. William Polk Dobson. Operated by Lawrence Kestenbaum of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the website started in 1996 and is frequently updated. It, too, is supported by advertisements.

Researchers attempting to locate graves in other states may also wish to visit the following sites:

- Cemetery Junction at <http://www.daddezio.com/cemetery/junction/>;
- Cemeteries, Graveyards, Burying Grounds at <http://www.potifos.com/cemeteries.html> (also maintained by Lawrence Kestenbaum);
- Cemeteries at <http://www.totentanz.de/usa.htm> (domiciled in Germany, this site includes African-American and Jewish cemeteries in the U.S.);
- Find A Grave at <http://www.findagrave.com/index.html>.

Interpretation and Preservation

Occasionally tombstones contain unusual abbreviations or decorative motifs. Interpreting these elements may enhance your knowledge about your ancestor's life. The Association of Gravestone Studies maintains a reliable, professional site at <http://www.gravestonestudies.org/>. Based in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and partially funded by state government, the organization has been in existence twenty-five years. The website is one of the group's many initiatives to increase knowledge and expertise in tombstone and graveyard preservation as well as to illuminate the historical and cultural significance of markers and cemeteries. The "More Information" subject choice on the left side of the homepage answers basic questions about symbolism. Anyone interested in tombstone rubbings should also review "More Information" for cautionary notes.

Preserving grave markers is another prime concern for genealogists. While proper care of tombstones involves a degree of common sense, damaging recipes promoted by some websites may leave one thoroughly confused about the best way to treat ancestors' grave markers. The

"Preservation" topic choice from the Association's homepage provides proper cleaning advice.

A similar website, Saving Graves Page at <http://www.savinggraves.com>, focuses more on burial ground than on grave marker preservation. Members work to preserve cemeteries threatened by development, including roadway projects. Their "Cemetery Preservation Education" resource covers a broad range of "How to" topics, ranging from "Locating Cemeteries and Gravesites" to "Find Project Help" to "Care of Iron Fences" to "How to Interpret Gravestone Abbreviations and Motifs." PLEASE NOTE: many preservationists prefer to follow the Association for Gravestone Studies' instructions for care and cleaning of stones rather than those on the Saving Graves Page. On the other hand, Saving Graves offers valuable research tips to locate cemeteries and determine ownership. The site is supported by advertisements.

Several of the cemetery tombstone transcription websites listed in the first section of this article also provide links to interpretation and preservation homepages.

Laws

Legal issues are often unclear for both owners of property on which cemeteries are located and descendants of those buried on the land. Billie R. McNamara developed the "Tennessee Cemetery & Burial Site Laws" page on the University of Tennessee, Knoxville site, <http://web.utk.edu/~kizzer/genehist/research/cemetery.htm>. Divided into four major sections, it includes summaries of the Tennessee Code Annotated under Title 46 – Cemeteries, Title 39 – Criminal Offenses, Title 68 – Health, Safety, and Environmental Protection, as well as Case Law citations. Here you will find a list of illegal acts pertinent to grave markers and cemeteries and the penalty for violating statutory law. Conditions under which a court may determine land inappropriate for continued use as a burial ground, the procedure for having the cemetery use terminated, and the provisions for removal

and reinterment of bodies. One especially helpful section applies to rights and responsibilities of land owners whose property contains a family (as opposed to commercial or municipal) cemetery, and sets forth the gravesite protections provided when a deed specifies presence of a burial ground on the land owner's acreage. One potential disadvantage is that the site, last updated in November 1998, may not contain the latest changes to applicable law.

Another website, "Tennessee Archaeology Net" <http://www.mtsu.edu/%7Ekesmith/TNARCHNET/Laws.html>, lists several useful links, primarily focused on legislation involving Native American burials. Dr. Kevin Smith, Anthropology Program Director, at MTSU, oversees page content.

This is by no means a comprehensive list of Internet sites on these topics, but rather, a sampling of some that appear to be reliable. ■

School Records of Middle Tennessee

Bloomington College, Putnam County

First Annual Catalogue, 1885



In the absence of good public schools in Tennessee during the 19th century, private schools and academies were founded in many neighborhoods. Some flourished while others sputtered out after only a year or two in operation. Those which could afford to do so published annual catalogs listing faculty and students and describing the courses available. These catalogs served as promotional devices, and today they provide an excellent source for genealogists.

Although Bloomington, Tennessee, is hard to find on a map today, it was once the site of an ambitious educational project. Bloomington lies in Putnam County, 18 miles north of Sparta where the nearest railroad connection was found. A lone catalog of the school is filed among the records of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. This catalog, the first published by the school, includes the following lists of board members, faculty and students.

The catalog also includes a section of 'Historical Remarks' which provides the following information:

In September of 1883 a number of gentlemen from Gainesboro, Tullahoma, various parts of Putnam, Overton and Jackson counties, met at Bloomington, Tenn., for the purpose of consultation on the educational necessities of this section of the country.... A general view of the field was taken, and these necessities set forth in stirring speeches by prominent men.

This conference resulted in the adoption of a number of resolutions, expressive of the immediate necessity of creating an institution of learning of high grade within the bounds of a broad section of the country, 24,000 square miles in extent, comprising the counties of Putnam, Jackson, Overton, Fentress, Pickett, Clay, Macon, Smith and a number of counties adjoining in Kentucky....

Bloomington, because of its peculiar advantages, was fixed as the site of the new institution. A subscription list was at once circulated, and quite a large amount secured; which, however, has been

found to be greatly insufficient to meet the demands of the enterprise undertaken.

In February 1884 the first member of the Faculty was elected. The Rev. Jos. J. Losier, of Indianapolis, Ind., was elected President. He entered at once upon the duties of his office.

In the summer of 1884 operations on the new college were begun. The severity of the following winter delayed the work for a few months, but with the return of spring the work was again resumed. And now, at the time of issuing this circular, work is actively pushing forward. With the confident anticipation of its completion for the Fall Term, the Trustees, at their annual meeting, have provided a strong Faculty, and laid broad plans for the full attendance every way indicated.

The Faculty, the extensive course of study, and the general regulations herewith presented, will, no doubt, be a grateful surprise to the many friends of this Institution all over the State.

Mary Jean DeLozier, in her history of Putnam County, states that the "Bloomington College" was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church. This would certainly account for the large number of clergy serving on its Board of

Trustees. DeLozier chronicles the erection of a two-story building in 1885, and an enrollment of 150 students by 1890. Sadly, a fire destroyed the building in 1896 and it was not rebuilt.¹

The following information is found in the catalog, along with more detailed course descriptions, tuition information (up to \$20.00 for five months!) and rules. These latter included the stipulation that all students attend chapel and Sunday school, barred “habitually profane” students along with those indulging in ardent spirits, and prevented students from lounging about on the streets of Bloomington. Perhaps the most difficult rule to enforce would have been this one:

*From Monday morning till Saturday noon, no social intercourse,
except the mere courtesies of the moment,
will be allowed between young ladies and young men.*

The following lists of officers and students of Bloomington College appears in the 1884 catalog. No subsequent catalogs appear among the collections of the State Library and Archives, though some may survive in other repositories.



Board of Trustees – Officers

W.W. Baker, M.D.	Bloomington	<i>President</i>
Rev. T.R. Dodson	Miranda	<i>Vice President</i>
C.C. Stone	Bloomington	<i>Secretary</i>
W.F. Tilley	Bloomington	<i>Treasurer</i>

Financial Agent

Rev. J.M. Carter, Tullahoma

Board of Trustees – Members

Rev. T.F. Turner	W.G. Cox	Rev. B.F. Deaton	Robert Gentry
B.B. Jarrad	Rev. Joseph H. Losier	Rev. H.B. Crowell	F. Brown
R.F. Julian, M.D.	W.S. Robenson, M.D.	B.C. Brown	

Faculty

Rev. Joseph J. Losier,	President, Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles-Lettres
Rev. S.N. Fitzpatrick	Professor of Mathematics
W.F. Washburn	Professor of Greek and Latin (provisional)
W.W. Baker, M.D.	Professor of Mental Philosophy, Physiology and Hygiene
Mrs. V.M. Losier	Principal of the Primary Department
Miss Cora Cox	Principal of Music Department (provisional)
Mrs. A.B. Fitzpatrick	Assistant Music Teacher
J.I. Allison	Librarian

¹ DeLozier, Mary Jean. Putnam County, Tennessee, 1850-1970. ([Cookeville]: “Published by Putnam County Tennessee,” 1979.) p.79.

Catalogue of Students in All Departments

Males

Allison, J.I.	Buffalo Valley
Anderson, H.C.	Mayfield
Anderson, Thomas	Mayfield
Anderson, V.W.	Mayfield
Baker, F.A.	Cookville
Bankman, Leon	Bloomington
Brown, W.L.	Gainsboro
Bryant, G.L.	Byrne
Byers, Fernando	Mayfield
Byers, F.M.	Cookville
Byers, Lonzo	Bloomington
Carrington, J.J.	Bloomington
Chaffin, J.H.	Flinslick
Cox, L.L.	Bloomington
Cummings, G.F.	Mayfield
Cummings, D.L.	Mayfield
Cummings, W.H.	Mayfield
Davidson, T.F.	Bloomington
Draper, Wm.	Bloomington
Essix, W.R.	Bloomington
Gentry, Alvin	Bloomington
Gentry, J.	Bloomington
Gentry, F.S.	Pine Fork
Goolsbey, L.W.	Bloomington
Hogg, J.W.	Mayfield
Holloway, J.S.	Quiz
Jackson, J.F.	Mayfield
Jackson, Lauden	Flinslick
Jarad, F.H.	Byrne

Jarrad, Harvey	Byrne
Jarrad, J.H.	Buffalo Valley
Jarrad, Jessie	Byrne
Jones, J.A.	Window Cliffs
Jones, J.W.	Burton
Julian, Columbus	Bloomington
Julian, George	Bloomington
Julian, W.R.M.	Bloomington
Lindsey, J.I.	Buffalo Valley
Losier, J. Herman	Indianapolis, Ind.
Maxwell, George	Rough Point
Maddox, Oscar	Buffalo Valley
Maddox, Snode	Buffalo Valley
Mercer, W.E.	Gainsboro
Moore, Arckly	Bloomington
Moore, Isaac	Kentucky
Murray, T.J.	Gainsboro
Murray, J.P. Jr.	Gainsboro
McHenry, ---	Bloomington
Pippin, J.M.	Mayfield
Pippin, McFarlin	Flinslick
Robinson, S.T.	Bloomington
Richmond, Adolphus	Flinslick
Richardson, W.R.M.	Pine Fork
Shanks, Craven	Bloomington
Shanks, Frank	Buffalo Valley
Smith, Eli	Bloomington
Stone, Ridley	Bloomington
Tilley, A.W.	Burton



Females

Anderson, Fannie	Mayfield
Anderson, Katie	Mayfield
Anderson, Frances	Mayfield
Birdwell, Alice	Whitleyville
Birdwell, Belle	Whitleyville
Byers, M.	Bloomington
Byers, Ida	Double Springs
Gentry, Teely	Cookville
Hudson, Sallie	Bloomington
Jurnigan, Agnes	Bloomington
Jarrad, Alice	Buffalo Valley
Jones, Mary A.	Window Cliffs
Jones, Alice	Window Cliffs
Julian, Della & Mary J.	Bloomington
Kuykendof, Etta	Cookville
Mahan, Amantha	Buffalo Valley



Mahan, Sonora	Buffalo Valley
Maxfield, Ada	Ai [sic]
Maxwell, Minnie B.	Bloomington
Montgomery, Lula	Mayfield
Murray, Nitta	Gainsboro
Nash, Martha	Buffalo Valley
Robenson, Mattie	Bloomington
Reed, Frankie	Flinslick
Shanks, Sarah	Bloomington
Smith, Mary	Bloomington
Smith, Sippie	Bloomington
Smith, Missouri	Bloomington
Stone, Daisy	Bloomington
Street, Dollie	Bloomington
Vaughn, Ruthie	Bloomington
Wallace, Nancey J.	Buffalo Valley



Wandering on the World Wide Web

**United States Geological Survey
Map Site**

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis/>

Every genealogist knows that maps can be a helpful resource. Whether you are studying migration patterns, looking for a family graveyard or trying to determine where your ancestor's land grant was located, maps are critical to understanding the history of your family.

Although we often become exasperated with the cumbersome operations of our federal government, every once in a while an agency surprises us with a superb service. One fine example of this is the Geographic Names Information System website provided by the United States Geological Survey.

The USGS has been mapping the nation for more than 50 years. Tennessee has benefited from particularly detailed aerial surveys, thanks to the TVA's need for the very best information about the state's geography. Combining the aerial surveys with on-the-ground research by federal cartographers, these maps not only show features but provide what is often the only written record of the names of obscure places. The "7.5 Series" of maps is so detailed that I can pinpoint the black square that was my grandfather's house on the map of his neighborhood, and even trace the dirt lane that leads back to the spring at the foot of the Cumberland mountain.

These detailed maps are now available on the web. Even better, they come complete with a powerful search engine that allows you to search for the words that appear on each map: names of villages, creeks, cemeteries, churches, schools, ridges and other features which are not named on highway maps. More than two million physical and cultural features across the country are found on these maps.

Searches can be limited by state, county, or feature type. As an example, a search for the word "Bostick" (or any surname in your pedigree) in the entire database reveals 18 places and things by that name. They include Bostick Hill Church in Alabama, Bostick Spring in Oregon and the town of Bostick in Smith County, Texas. Also listed is Bostick Bar in Calaveras County, California. As the maps do not show commercial establishments, we can safely assume that this bar is of the sandy sort.

By following each location's hyperlink, the site takes us to a detailed map of the area. Zooming in and out is easy on this site, and can help the user gain the perspective necessary to understand exactly where the site is located and how to find it from the nearest highway. The maps can easily be printed for future reference. ■

Bedford County Tennessee Census of Manufacturing, 1850

The manufacturing schedules were enumerated along with the 1850 population census. They provide details about any manufacturing business producing articles valued at more \$1500 during the year. The population schedules can be consulted for personal information about the business owners listed here. In addition, local histories may provide further details about the development of business in the county.

Tennessee manufacturing census records for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives

Name of Company or Individual	Type of business or product	Capitol invested	Raw materials	Kind of motive power	Number hands employed	Annual Production
Anthony, Nicholas	lumber mill	500	logs	water & saw	1	20,000 ft. plank
Anthony, Nicholas	flour mill	blank	grain	1 run stone	blank	2000 bu. flour meal
Landers, R.L.	tanner & currier	500	hides & bark	hand	3	1200 sides
Heard & Russell	blacksmiths	200	iron & coal	hand & fire	2	-- sundaries
Heard, George M.	wool carder	1500	wool	11 S. Mac. & water	2	11,500 lbs wool rolls
Huffman, George	saw mill	800	logs	water & saw	1	80,000 ft. plank
Huffman, John & A.	saw mill	2000	logs	water & saw	2	120,00 ft. plank
Huffman, John & A.	flour mill	blank	grain	1 run stone	blank	5500 barrells flour meal
Maupin, James	tanner	300	hides & bark	hand	2	600 sides sole leather
Burow, B.M.	blacksmith	136	iron & coal	hand	2	-- sundaries
Pearson, John C.	tanner	300	hides & bark	hand	2	400 sides sole leather & skins
Castlar, George H.	tanner	350	hides & bark	hand	blank	700 sides sole leather & skins
Hix, Joshua M.	blacksmith	230	iron & coal	hand & fires	3	-- sundaries
Cunningham, Mathew	blacksmith	300	iron & coal	hand & fires	2	-- sundaries
Coleman, John & Co.	blacksmith	200	iron & coal	hand & fires	4	-- sundaries
Evans, J.G. & J.	manufactor	75	hemp	hand & 2 looms	6 males, 1 female	12000 lbs. bailings and rope/twine

Heirs of Margaret Reaves Ayers, 1879

Reaves family of Hickman, Williamson, Maury and Benton Counties

Contributed by Mark Lowe

Thomas Jefferson Ayres was a Civil War veteran and a storekeeper from Cedar Hill, Tennessee. Ayers served as the administrator of the estate of Margaret Ayers, the wife of Lemuel Ayres. Further examination of the estate records of Lemuel and Margaret (Peggy) Ayres, disclose that Lemuel was the son of Henry and Susanna Ayres. Henry was a Revolutionary War soldier who died in Robertson County.¹

In a subsequent case in county court, the heirs of Margaret Ayres, deceased, requested that the lands belonging to her estate be sold and divided amongst the heirs. In the following documents taken from the case files, we find her heirs are living in Benton, Hickman, Maury and Williamson counties. One other lesson to be learned from these records is that no party to this case lived in Robertson County.

The land mentioned in this consisted of 259.75 acres. It was sold for \$2060 to George A. Washington and became part of the Wessyngton Estate near Cedar Hill.

Lick Creek Sept 17th 1879²

Mr. Judd Dear Sir

I have been some time answering Your letter but have been getting the names of the Parties interested. I will give my name first as I am oldest John Reaves Brother to Margart Ayres Deces James V. Reaves Brother to Margart Ayres Decst he Lives in Maury Co Tenn Columbia P.O. Joseph A Reaves Decs Leaving heirs I ill give their names Mary A Greer Daughter of L.J. Reaves Deces son of J.A. Reaves Decd and since intermarried with L.C. Greer all over 21 one years of age and residents of Hickman Co Tenn

[page 2] Names of the children of R.A. Reaves Decst Brother to Margart Ayres Decsd Mary M Davis wife of F.H. Davis Alabama V David wife of C.H. David of Williamson Co Tenn Leipers Fork P.O. Clara C. Reaves James M Reaves Paul F Reaves & John D Reaves of Hickman Co Tenn Centerville P.O. all over 21 years of age

Names of the children of William R Reaves Decest Brother to Margart Ayres Decst Alabama C Hassell wife of Anderson Hassell Benton Co Tenn Danville P.O. William J. Reaves Maury Co Tenn Water Vally P.O.

the Balance of Wm R Reaves' Children are minors and have no Guardian. Malinda P Brown wife of Winfield Brown Thomas B. Reaves Joseph .L.Reaves, Ella.J.Reaves & Fanny C Reaves all of Maury

[page 3] Co Tenn Water Vally P.O.

This is the names & residence of all the Parties interested if you need any more information write to me & I will send it to you. Put all the Parties in the Petition Except the Minors have it sold on time,

¹ Original Bill of Complaint, filed 4 July 1878, *W.W. Ayres, administrator of Henry Ayres, decd and Susana Ayres, decd. vs. T.J. Ayres, administrator of Margaret Ayres, decd*, Robertson County, Tenn. Chancery Court Loose Originals, Case #1197, Robertson County Archives, Springfield, Tenn.

² Original Bill of Complaint, filed 4 July 1878, *W.W. Ayres, administrator of Henry Ayres, decd and Susana Ayres, decd. vs. T.J. Ayres, administrator of Margaret Ayres, decd*, Robertson County, Tenn. Chancery Court Loose Originals, Case #1197, Robertson County Archives, Springfield, Tenn.

more Litigation the Land had better be rented for another year I stated above to have it sold on time You Put the time so as to make the Land bring all it will, it would be best to have Interes from date if you think it would not Damage the sale of it.

Respectfully, John Reaves

[page4] When you get the order for sale Let me know the time so some of us can attend the sale if it suits you have it sold on the Premises that if you think it will Bring any more by selling if on the Premises. JR

Seven days after the letter is dated, the original bill of complaint was filed in court by the attorney J. W. Judd.

To the worshipful county court of Robertson County setting at Springfield Tenn.³

The bill of complaint of John Reaves of Hickman county Tenn. James V. Reaves of Murry County Tenn. A.M. Reaves F.J. Reaves Mary A. Greer and husband L.C. Greer of Hickman County Tenn.

Mary M. Davis & husband F.H. Davis Alabama V. Davis and husband C.H. David Clara C. Reaves James M. Reaves Paul F. Reaves & John D. Reaves also of Hickman County Tenn. Alabama C. Hassell & husband Anderson Hassell of Benton County Tenn & William J. Reaves of Murry County Tenn. Complt's

vs

Malinda P. Brown & husband Winfield Brown Thomas B. Reaves Joseph L. Reaves Eller J. Reaves and Fannie C. Reaves all of Maury County Tenn. Defendants

Your complt's would most respectfully show unto the court that some twelve years since one Lemuel Ayers died at his residence in Robertson County Tennessee having first made and published his last will and testament which was duly probated in the Robertson County court.

By said will he devised to his wife Margaret A. Ayers all his property both real and personal and she took possession of the same and about two years since she died in this county intestate and one Thos J. Ayers is her duly qualified admn. She left at her death a tract of about 260 acres of land lying in the 8th civil district of Robertson County Tennessee and adjoining the lands of G.A. Washington, John Byrns & Wm Adams & probably others. It is the same land upon which she the said Margaret lived and died and the same devised to her by her said husbands will before mentioned.

Complt's show the court that the maiden name of the said Margaret A. Ayres was Reaves and that she left neither children nor the descendants

Heirs of Margaret Ayers
a summary

Brothers:

John Reaves
James V. Reaves
R.A. Reaves, deceased
Wm. R. Reaves, deceased
Joseph A. Reaves, deceased

Children of R.A. Reaves:

Mary M. Davis
Alabama V. David
Clara C. Reaves
James M. Reaves
Paul F. Reaves
John D. Reaves

Children of Wm. R. Reaves:

Alabama Hassell
Wm. J. Reaves
Malinda Brown
Thomas B. Reaves
Joseph L. Reaves
Ellen J. Reaves
Fanny C. Reaves

Children of Jos. A. Reaves:

A.M. Reaves
F.J. Reaves
Mary A. Greer (granddaughter)

³ Original Bill of Complaint, filed 24 Sept 1879, *John Reaves et al vs. Thomas B. Reaves et al*, Robertson County Tennessee, County Court Loose Originals, Robertson County [Tenn.] Archives, Springfield, Tenn.

of such but that complts and defts are her only heirs at law and distributees and derive their heirship as follows. Complts John Reaves and James V. Reaves are her brothers. A.M. Reaves & F.J. Reaves are children of Joseph A. Reaves who was also a brother but is now dead. Mary A Greer is a daughter of L.J. Reaves who was a son of the said Joseph A. but who is now dead. She has intermarried with complt L.C. Greer. Mary M. Davis and Alabama V. Davis are children of R.A. Reaves who is now dead and who was also a brother of the said Margaret. Clara C. Reaves James M. Reaves Paul F. Reaves and Jno. D. Reaves are also children of the said R.A. Reaves. Alabama C. Hassell and Wm J. Reaves are children of Wm R. Reaves who was also a brother of the said Margaret but who is now dead. All the aforesaid are complts and are of lawful age. The following are all the defts and they are all under twenty-one years of age and have no regular guardian: Malinda P. Brown Thomas B Reaves Joseph L. Reaves Ella J. Reaves and Fannie C. Reaves These defendants are also children of the above names Wm R. Reaves.

Complts show that said land now belongs to them and to said defts and that the same is so situated as not to be susceptible of partition in kind amongst complts. and defts. and it cannot be so partitioned without great and manifest injury to the interest of all said parties but that it is manifestly to the best interest of all parties concerned to sell the same for division of the proceeds amongst the complts and defts. and this is the object of this petition.

To the end therefore that justice may be done complts. pray that the parties would as defendants be made such that they have copy & spa and that a guardian ad litem be appointed to answer and defend for them. Let this cause be referred to the clerk to take proof and report whether said land can be partitioned amongst the complts. and defendants or whether it is to their interest to sell the same for division of proceeds. Let a decree be made ordering a sale of said land and directing the payments of the proceeds to those entitled.

Complts finally pray for general relief.

J.W. Judd, Solr for Complts.

I am complts security for costs. J.W. Judd. "

Postal History

The Legend of Sam Houston and the Postmaster Duel

Contributed by Genella Olker¹

Prologue

The following story, written by an unknown author about 1927, tells the political situation 100 years earlier, leading to a pistol duel between Nashville's congressman, Sam Houston, and an Army general over appointment of Nashville's postmaster in 1826.

The manuscript was handwritten in pencil on the backs of old postal forms dated 1924 and prepared for the signature of then Nashville Postmaster W.J. O'Callaghan. It is yellowed and tattered now but easily readable.

The manuscript was written when Nashville's Main Post Office was located in the Customs House at 701 Broadway. Old files were moved to the Depression-era post office completed in 1934 at 901 Broadway.² When the new Nashville General Mail Facility was occupied in April 1987 at 525 Royal Parkway near Nashville International Airport, the files were moved again to that location. A recent review for historical purposes uncovered the manuscript.

Sam Houston, one and the same, later headed west from Tennessee to become the President of the Republic of Texas in 1836.

The story is presented here, exactly as handwritten in the late 1920s, so that you, too, can read this 60-year-old manuscript. It has been confirmed that the basic information contained in the document is correct. Details have not been confirmed. Following is the 60-year-old report.



DUEL BETWEEN HAMILTON AND BURR

By Author Unknown

It happened over 100 years ago, to be more exact, in 1826. Mr. Wm. Currey, a Democrat appointed postmaster at Nashville under the administration of President Jefferson, had held the office since 1802, a period of 24 years. (This is the only error detected in the manuscript. Robert B. Currey was appointed postmaster in 1811. The next postmaster of Nashville, John P. Erwin, was appointed in 1826, according to official records.)

Politics in those days were not well defined, so far as party lines were concerned, until the defeat of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the commoner, by John Quincy Adams, the aristocrat, in 1824.

In that election, Mr. Jackson had received a plurality but not a majority of the electors, and as there were four candidates, Jackson [had] 90 electors, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Clay 37. None having polled a majority, the election according to the constitution went to the House of Representatives for a decision, and Mr. Adams was chosen. It was charged that Clay supported Adams, after the latter had promised to name Clay Secretary of State. This was denied by Clay, but a bitter feud between Jackson and Clay resulted, for Clay did receive the appointment.

Democracy, the political brain child of Thomas Jefferson, had reached its political majority and Andrew Jackson, wise, sagacious, prudent leader and teacher, was now to personify the new party, and Moses-like to lead the children of America into the promised land of fair-and-square administration of government.

Mr. Henry Clay, Republican (later Whig) of Kentucky, three times a defeated candidate for the presidency, was a political enemy of both Mr. Jackson and his party. Clay's desire for the presidency caused him to seek out and secure every political advantage.

The Nashville Post Office, considered a strategic political point in Tennessee, was held by a Democrat and henchman of Mr. Jackson. This stronghold must be secured and held by a partisan of Mr. Clay's, hence his selection of a man for the place named John P. Erwin, a Whig citizen of Nashville and his (Mr. Clay's) son-in-law.

"Look out, Sam," says Mr. Jackson to Mr. Sam Houston, Congressman from Nashville, "or that damned Clay will catch you swimming and steal your duds."

Mr. Jackson was busy with men and measures preparing for his political battle for the presidency in

1828. So it fell to Mr. Houston's lot to save such little things as post offices in his district.

Mr. Clay held the "whip hand" at Washington and it was all over but the loud "hurrahs" for Mr. Erwin. Mr. Houston was frantic, for he could find nothing to say against Mr. Erwin – his record seemed perfect.

But "hold, dealer," somebody had slipped Mr. Houston an "ace," a trump card, for somebody had told Mr. Houston that Mr. Erwin had once upon a time stole a newspaper – not the plant, just a copy.

Good, said Mr. Houston, damn good enough reason in the absence of any other to defeat Erwin and beat Clay. So Mr. Erwin was formally and forthwith denounced and accused as a newspaper thief and unfit for public office by Mr. Houston.

This of course incensed Mr. Erwin and he sent a challenge to Mr. Houston to shoot it out according to the custom of the day – a duel, which is sufficient evidence that Mr. Erwin was not minus the quality pluck.

There is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and Mr. Houston refused to take the step, so he ignored the challenge. He did not mind fighting Pakenhaws, red coats at New Orleans,³ Indians in the Wilderness or Mexicans on the plains of San Jacinto, but he was not the elephant who complained to Noah that the ant had shoved him on the gang plank at the entrance to the Ark.

"I have neither time nor bullets to waste on a damn Whig," was his reply. Mr. Erwin's voice was loud in the wilderness. "Coward," he cried. Mr. Erwin's friends, Whig friends of course, took up the cry and accused Mr. Houston of backing down.

Gee! but they took their politics seriously in the good old days. No radios, no baseball, no movies; nothing but politics, woman and whiskey, with the men willing to fight for either or all.

You are a liar!

Bang!

He died honorably!

No tom foolery, little argument, but quick action of the swift, hot, deadly variety.

General Wm. White, an excellent gentleman of the period, was drawn into the controversy through remarks of certain "busybodies," human jackals that have to draw the lion and tiger into the arena as they scamper away to safety. They were probably some of the same fellers that carried the ill-fated message between Jackson and Dickerson.

White was a more prominent man than was Erwin, more in Mr. Houston's political class, so Mr. Houston noted his alleged remarks. "Tell General White that I am not averse to giving any satisfaction that he may desire," said six-foot-six-inch Sam, "and just as quick, and in any manner that he may propose."

So the jackal was off at a lope and Mr. White got the message, superheated from the fire of Mr. Houston's temper.

General White was a peaceful man, but a man deeply wounded may feel too much pain, and pain produces anger and it is well to beware of even the anger of a dove. Gen. White was now in a position where he must back down or face the drawn dagger and defy its point. He chose the latter course and challenged Mr. Houston.

"Tell Gen. White I will meet him in Kentucky with pistols," said Sam, the roused lion, naming date and place. And meet they did on Red River not so very far from the place where Mr. Jackson killed Mr. Dickerson.⁴

Ready – Fire – Mr. Houston shot quickly and wounded Gen. White, but that gallant gentleman never whimpered, never moved, but slowly raised his pistol until it rested on a dead line with Sam Houston's heart.

Neither did Sam falter; he had his shoot, now he waited, grimly, coolly, as fate and Wm. White shuffled the cards in the game of his life. What a tense moment! No wonder Dickerson under the same circumstances exclaimed, "My God, have I missed him (Jackson)?" and had to be driven back to the mark, by Mr. Overton.

But this was no Dickerson, this was Sam Houston who now looked into the muzzle of certain death, as he had many times before and since, without batting an eye, without a quickening of the pulse, without fear.

But this was no Dickerson, this was Sam Houston who now looked into the muzzle of certain death, as he had many times before and since, without batting an eye, without a quickening of the pulse, without fear.

We can never be certain of our courage until we face danger. Sam Houston was never more certain of his than that fleeting moment of time as he faced the man he had just wounded. Death, the grim reaper, was about to touch him; his life was poised for its flight into eternity. The earth seemed ready to open to welcome his body back to the dust; there he stood ready for the perilous leap.

And there, too, stood the wounded White, facing the man who had shot a bullet into his body, his hot anger intensified by the stream of his own blood as it flowed away, maybe to be followed by his very life. Now it was his turn. His adversary had shown no mercy; he had shot to kill with "vengeance in his heart, death in his hand, blood and revenge hammering in his head."

He holds his pistol with deadly aim at the heart of his hated antagonist. "But revenge is only the weak pleasure of a little and narrow mind," and Wm. White's mind was neither little nor narrow.

Bang! A dove soared away in sudden flight, a rabbit dashed across the meadow, but Sam Houston was not hurt, for Wm. White had fired at a cloud, and fate continued to weave the destiny of Sam Houston's life, out of which was to come the Lone Star State, Texas. And for which this nation is as much indebted to the gallantry of Wm. White as it is to the intrepid Houston.

Houston and White became fast friends, but that darn fellow Clay had Erwin appointed postmaster at Nashville, and a Whig handed out mail to good Democrats until Andy Jackson went to Washington and the Whig "fur" began to fly.

Such is politics, such are men. But where can you find such politicians as Andy Jackson and Sam Houston, and where, oh where, can you find a man with a heart such as beat in the bosom of that gallant and noble gentleman Wm. White, for pardon, and not revenge, is the rare gift to man from God. |



Notes

¹ This material is taken verbatim from a vertical file titled "Nashville Post Office," part of the collections of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The file does not identify the author of the prologue, which was written after 1987, nor of the original story written about 1927.

² The 1934 building is now the Frist Museum [Ed.]

³ The transcriptionist apparently erred here, as the reference is surely to British General Sir Edward Pakenham's troops in the Battle of New Orleans. [Ed.]

⁴ The reference is to Charles Dickinson, killed by Jackson in a duel in 1806. This spelling of the surname is confirmed in the Jackson article in the "Encyclopedia of Tennessee History" (West, 1996) and other sources. [Ed.]

Insurance Records of Nashville

and Other Middle Tennessee Inhabitants, 1850s, Part III

Abstracted and contributed by Mary Sue Smith

The Metro Nashville/Davidson County Archives has a rare book used by insurance agents in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. This volumes describes buildings, wares, locations and values of businesses in Nashville and surrounding areas of Middle Tennessee. The material gives us the name of owner, exact location and description of the building, contents and use of the structure.

A related map, also located in the Metro Archives, is printed at the beginning of this series of articles, which appears in Vol. XV, No. 1, p. 24.-Ed.

No. 310 John BREMAN, Nashville..... to 12 July 1860
\$600 on his one story Brick building situate on the corner of Summer and Mulberry streets and occupied as a family residence.

No. 311 J. H. BUDDEKE, Nashville..... to 12 July 1860
\$600 on the one story Brick building situate on the West side of College street and in McGavocks addition, occupied as a retail Grocery & family residence.

No. 313 Chas. BOSLEY, Nashville to July 14 1860
\$2500 on his three story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof and ell building attached of same materials, situate on the West side of North Market to the north of the Public Square, known as the Sloan property and rented as a family residence.

No. 320 J. H. BUDDEKE, Nashville..... 12 July 1859
\$3000 on his two story Brick building with shingle roof and parapet walls situate on the West side of South Market street, known as #66, occupied as a family residence with privilege of renting an apartment as a Dry Goods store. Occupied as a Grocery & Queenswae store and Dwelling of July 12, 1859.

No. 633 Christian BARGAZE, Nashville.. 8 April 1859
\$600 on his two story frame house with shingle roof, situate on the East side of South Vine street just beyond Damumbreum and occupied as a family residence.

No. 591 P. & F. BILLIOD, Nashville..... 20 Jan. 1859
\$2500 as follows; on his stock of Wines, Liquors and other articles in the line of Dealers and on the two story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the East side of South Market street, known as #77, occupied as a Retail Confectionary and Liquor store. Transferred to A. DRANE 31 March 1860.

No. 471 ? BERTRAND, Nashville..... to 10 May 1860
\$500 on his one story frame dwelling house situate on a cross street running from the Franklin Pike and the Middle Franklin Turnpike and is the same street that runs between the City Hospital and the McNairy property in the suburbs of the City of Nashville, occupied at present by Mr. Tucker as a family residence.

No. 491 BOSTON BELTING Co., Nashville 10 July 1860
\$1000 on their stock of Belting and India Rubber goods, contained in the three story Brick building with composition roof situate on the West side of College street, known as #47, occupied by A. H. HAMILTON as a hardware store.

No. 700 J. D. BRODRICK, Nashville 19 Dec. 1859
\$3000 on his stock of readymade clothing, clothing in process of manufacture, piece goods, trimming, hats, caps & other goods in the line of clothing dealers, maintained in the two story Brick building with shingle roof and parapet walls, situate at the SE corner of Market street and the Public Square, occupied by the assured as a clothing manufactory and store.

No. 645 W. T. BRIGGS, Nashville..... 13 April 1859
\$3000 on his two story Brick dwelling house with ell attached and shingle roof situate on the West side of North Vine street, known as #25, occupied by the assured as a family resident.

No. 540 J. B. BAUMAN & Co., Nashville.. 29 Oct. 1858
\$10000 on their Brick buildings covered with Tin, and machinery, fixtures, engines and boilers contained in the same, situate on the NW corner of Cherry and Line street, occupied by the assured as a fanning mill.

No. 387 Peter BILLIOD, Davidson Co. May 1858
\$1500 on his two story dwelling house situated in the county of Davidson, TN, on the Murfreesboro Turnpike about ten miles from the city of Nashville and between Browns Creek and the first tollgate. \$1800 - this policy will cover the Brick stable situate about 50 yards from the above. 1 May 1859

No. 637 M. J. DUCKER, Nashville..... 13 April 1859
\$2000 on his stock of Readymade clothing, Hats, caps and other goods in the furnishing line, contained in the two story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the West side of North Market street, known as #31, occupied by the subscribers as a clothing store. Trans. to P. & W. HARSH Aug. 24, 1859. Trans. to R. A. BARNES Oct. 12, 1859, removed to two story Brick building NE corner of Cherry & Mulberry street, occupied by the assured - Jan. 5, 1860

No. 714 R. H. Brockway, Nashville23 Feb. 1860

\$1500 on his two story Brick dwelling with shingle roof including Ell attached of same materials situate on the NE corner of Broad & High streets, occupied as a family residence.

No. 546 R. H. BROCKWAY, Nashville16 Nov. 1858

\$5000 on his stock of sewing machines, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cotton Bags and Baggings, contained in the 2nd & 3rd stores of the three story Brick building with Tinned roof situate on the south side of the Public Square, known as #4; store occupied by the assured as a sewing machine store, and for manufacturing Grain sacks and the first story occupied as a Variety store, with privilege of manufacturing the wood work of sewing machines on the premises, but shavings to be ... daily.

No. 571 Peter BILLIOD, Nashville18 Dec. 1858

\$3000 on his three story Brick building with metal roof and parapet walls situate on the South side of Broad street, being the second from East to West, to be occupied in a manner not specially hazardous. Renewed \$3500 17 Dec, 1859; 18 Dec. 1860.

No. 713 Benj. SANFLEY & Co., Nashville...11 Feb. 1860

\$6000 on their stock of Hats, caps, and Straw goods, contained in the three story Brick building with metal roof and in the two story Brick building with shingle roof in read, situate on the East side of the Public Square, occupied as a Hat and Straw goods store.

No. 697 C. D. BENSON, Nashville22 Sept. 1859

\$1000 on his half interest in the stock of musical instruments and sheet music contained in the two story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the N side of Union street, occupied as a music store and Millinery establishment.

No. 589 Geo. H. BEASLEY, Edgefield

\$500 on his one story frame building situate on the East side of the Whites Creek pike in Edgefield, suburb of the city of Nashville, occupied as a family grocery & dwelling renewed to 20 Jan. 1861.

No. 636 J. BROWNE, Nashville7 April 1859

\$5000 on his two story Brick dwelling house with metal roof, situate on the West side of North Market street- \$3000; on household furniture, beds & bedding, contained therein - \$1500; on the two story Brick kitchen in the rear of the above - \$400; On Brick private stable on the alley in the rear - \$100; occupied by the above.

No. 331 D. D. JAMES, Nashville

\$2500 on his two story Brick building covered partially with composition and partly with shingles, situate on the East side of North Cherry street, known as #96, and to be occupied by the assured as a family residence. Trans. to F. O. HART Nov. 6, 1857. Trans. to Avis BROWN March 1859 Renewed to Sept. 9, 1860

No. 294 A. C. CARTER, Nashville

\$5000 on his two story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof situate on the West side of Cherry street to the south of Spring street, known as #6, occupied by the assured as a Family residence.

Renewed to July 10 1860

No. 340 R. B. CHEATHAM, Nashville

\$2000 on his one and a half story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof situate at the SW corner of the North Market and Whiteside street, occupied as a Dwelling. Renewed to Sept. 2, 1860

No. 664 Dr. Henry CAROW, Nashville 22 May 1859

\$500 on his two story wood dwelling house situate on the West side of North College street to the South of Jefferson street, occupied as a Family Residence. Privilege of making House calls and on the premises. [p16]

No. 526 George A. DICKELL, Nashville

\$300 on his one story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the West side of Spruce street, known as #57, to be occupied in manner not specially hazardous. Renewed to Sept 1860. [p16]

No. 325 James CURFMAN, West Nashville

\$700 on his one story frame building and Brick building attached, situate on the West side of Gavock street, lot #69, in ad addition to Nashville and known as West Nashville, occupied by the assured as a family residence. [p17]

No. 229 Dr. Richard O. CURRY, Nashville

\$2250 on his two story Brick Dwelling and Brick Ell attached thereto, all covered with shingles; situate in the Lot measuring 115 by 150 feet forming the SW corner of Vine & Demombrane streets; occupied as a family residence. Jan. 1, 1861[p17]

No. 484 Mesrs CASE & GEE, N. Nashville

\$1500 on their Brick Building with shingle roof situate on the West side of North Market street, being the 2nd building to the N of Spring St. June 26, 1860 [p18]

No. 486 R. L. CRENSHAW, Trustee, Nashville

\$1500 as follows: On his two story Brick Building with shingle roof - \$500; On the Ell building attached in the rear of above/same materials - \$1000; situate at the SW corner of Gay & McLemore streets, known as #79 and occupied as a family residence. Renewed June 29, 1860 [p18]

No. 548 H. CASE, agt for W. W. GEE's Heirs, Nashville

\$2000 on the two story Brick Building with Brick & Frame Ell attached with shingle roof situate on the N side of Gay street in the City of Nashville, known as #32, occupied as a Family Residence. Renewed Nov. 22, 1860 [p19]

No. 585 CARTWRIGHT Bro., Nashville

\$5000 on the stock of Groceries, Liquors, Produce & other goods usally kept in the establishment; contained in the three story Brick Building with shingle roof & in the one story Brick

Building attached in the rear; situate on the South side of Broad street; known as #47, occupied as a grocery & produce store. Trans. to Harsh & ---ith Oct. 5, 1860 Renewed Jan. 17, 1861 [p19]

No. 646 CAIN & CORNELIUS, Nashville

\$2000 on their stock of Furniture, metal & wooden coffins and other articles usually kept in Furniture & Undertakers stores; contained in the two story Brick Building with tin roof situate on the South side of Spring Street occupied by the assured as a store and the second story also occupied as a Painters Studio and office. 27 April 1859 - 27 Apr. 1860 [p20]

No. 632 Adam COE, Nashville

\$2500 on his two story and basement Brick Building with shingle roof; occupied by the assured as a dwelling - \$2000; on his Brick slaughter house with shingle roof; situate on the East side of continuation of College street in the Northern suburb of Nashville. 4 Apr. 1859 [p20]

No. 640 F. R. CHEATHAM, Nashville

\$3000 on his two story Brick Dwelling with one story Brick Ell attached/ shingle roof; situate on the West side of the Buena Vista Turnpike about 200 yards to the North of Jefferson street, in the suburbs of the City of Nashville; occupied as a family residence. 18 Apr. 1859 [p21]

No. 655 J. R. COWAN, Edgefield

\$1000 on his stock of Merchandise such as is usually kept in a country store contained in his one story frame building situate on the West side of Whites Creek Road in Edgefield occupied as a store. 6 May 1859 [p21]

No. 509 Major W. P. DOWNS, Nashville

\$800 on his two story Brick Dwelling house with shingle roof; situate on the S side of Jackson street, being the 2nd Lot to the East of North College street, occupied as a Family Residence. April 6, 1859 Trans. to Robt. CAPPS May 10, 1859 [p22]

No. 672 Mrs. C. Clara COLE, Nashville

\$2500 on her one and a half story Brick Dwelling and Ell attached, shingle roof; situate on the West side of Spruce street, known as #27 and occupied as a Family Residence. On her one story basement Brick Dwelling, situate in the rear of the above and fronting on McLemore. 10 July 1859 [p22]

No. 462 WILLIAMSON & CHEATHAM, Nashville

\$5000 on their stock of Liquors, cigars, tobacco, groceries and other goods in the line of dealers in such articles contained in the three story Brick Building with composition roof and parapet walls, situate on the West side of North College st, known as #9 and occupied as a store. Trans. to A. Cheatham & Bro. July 13, 1859. [23]

No. 689 John CONNER, Nashville

\$1600 on his two one story Frame Dwelling Houses situate on the East side of Broad to the South of Church street in Hynes addition to Nashville; occupied as Family Residence. 3 Sept. 1853 to 3 Sept. 1860 [p23]

No. 287 SMITH, MORGAN & Co., Nashville

\$2000 on the Presses, Type, Paper & other materials composing the Nashville Patriot Printing Establishment contained in the Double three story Brick Building with shingle roof; the property of Mrs. James ERWIN, Esqr; situate on the North side of Deaderick street; occupied by the assured with the exception of one by a cigar maker. Feb. 2, 1857 [p24]

No. 698 CISER & BERNUATA, Nashville

\$1000 on their stock of cigars & tobacco contained in the first story of the two story Brick Building with shingle roof situate on the East side of North Market street, known as #52 1/2, an apartment being occupied by the assured as a cigar store. 9 Dec. 1859. [p24]

No. 638 DOUGLAS & Co., Nashville

\$5000 on stock of merchandise other than specially hazardous, on stock on commission, held in trust for others or sold and not delivered from the premises contained in the four story Brick building with metal roof and parapet walls situate at the NW corner of Market street and Public Square, occupied by the insured as a wholesale Drygoods store. 14 April 1859 [p25]

No. 512 DOUGLAS & Co., Nashville

\$5000 on goods, wares and merchandise being stock in trade contained in the Four story Brick building with metal roof, situate at the NW corner of North Market & the Public Square; occupied by the subscriber as a wholesale Drygoods store. Renewed 10 June 1860. [p25]

No. 693 J. DOUGLAS & Co., Nashville

\$2000 on their three story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the East side of Water street to the South of Bridge street; occupied as a warehouse and sleeping apartments. 12 Oct. 1859 [p26]

No. 337 W. P. DOWNS, Nashville

\$2500 as follows: On his two story Brick building and frame attached situate on the West side of North College street to the North Line street, occupied as a dwelling - \$1000; On his two story Brick building and Ell attached situate on the East side of the above mentioned streets to the South of and next to Drattens residence, occupied as aforesaid - \$1000; On his one story Brick double tenement situate on the West side of street aforesaid and near Lick Branch - \$500. 1 Nov. 1859 [p26]

No. 338 W. P. DOWNS, Nashville

\$3300 as follows: On his three one story buildings and one story frame kitchen in the rear, two of said buildings being under the same roof and the other separated by a six foot alley, situate on the West side of North Fourth street to the North of old Bridge street, occupied as a dwelling - \$600 on each building; On his two story Brick building situate at the NE corner of Broad and South College street, occupied as a shoe store by B. R. COTTON - \$1500. Renewed 1 Nov. 1860 [Home Ins. Co][p27]

No. 445 H. & B. DOUGLAS, Nashville

\$5000 on their two story Brick building with metal roof, situate at the NW corner of North Market street and the Public Square, occupied by Douglas & Co. as Wholesale Drygoods store. Renewed to Dec. 17, 1860 [p27]

No. 526 George A. DICKELL, Nashville

\$300 on his one story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the West side of Spruce street, known as #57. Renewed Sept. 8, 1860 [p28]

No. 580 George DURY, Edgefield

\$750 on his one story frame dwelling with ell attached, situate North side of Woodland street on Lot #17 in Hobson & Wheless? addition to Edgefield in the suburbs of Nashville, to be occupied as a family residence with privilege of furnishing, said building being now ready for the plaster. Renewed Jan. 8, 1861 Renewal this day increased in the sum of \$150 to cover household furniture, beds & bedding contained in the above building. Jan. 7, 1860 [p28]

No. 544 William DEWS, Nashville

\$3000 on his two story Brick building with Ell attached, shingle roof, situate on the E side of Front street near College Hill, occupied as a family residence. Renewed to Nov. 12, 1860 [p29]

No. 639 DOUGLAS & Co., Nashville

\$5000 on stock of Boots and country produce, being stock in trade on commission and not delivered from the premises contained in the first story of the Four story Brick building with metal roof, situate on the west side of North Market street, said story being known as their shoe room and occupied as their shoe store. 14 April 1849 [p29]

No. 478 Mesrs DOUGLAS & Co., Nashville

\$5000 on Goods, Wares and Merchandise other than specially hazardous, being stock in trade on commission, and not delivered from the premises contained in the Basement of the Four story and basement Brick building with metal roof, situate on the West side of North Market street, being the next to the North of the corner building, to be occupied as a warehouse store. - privilege is granted to remove goods to the upper rooms of the building. Nov. 12, 1859 [p30]

No. 584 J. T. DUNLAP, Nashville

\$1000 - on PianoForte (\$200) household furnishings, Bed & Bedding, china & tableware and family wearing apparel (\$ 700) contained in the two story Basement and Brick building with Brick Ell attached, metal roof, situate on the West side of North College street, known as #101 & occupied as a family residence - Removed to his Brick Dwelling next side of McLemore. Nov. 4, 1859 Renewed 15 Jan. 1860 [p30]

No. 623 GOWER and CRUNK, Nashville

\$2000 on his stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps & Trunks contained in the three story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the S side of the Public Square, Named #8 and

occupied as a shoe store. Renewed to 14 March 1861 and Transferred to Dobson & Crunk. [p31]

No. 654 Ewin PENDLETON & Co., Nashville

\$5000 as follows, on their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Dyestuffs and other goods in the line of Wholesale Druggist - \$1500; on shelving, counters, desks, scale, tables, beds & bedding, shop furniture and fixtures - \$1000; contained in the four story Brick building with Marble front and comps. roof, situate on the North side of the Public Square, known as #5, Nashville Inn Block, with privilege of keeping 50 lbs of gunpowder in closed tin canisters on the premises; also gunpowder in kegs during the day, to be removed at night. to 10 May 1859 [p31]

No. 489 Ewin PENDLETON Co., Nashville

\$5000 on their stock of Drugs, medicine, paints, oils, dye stuff and merchandise kept in the establishment contained in the four story Brick building with Marble front and composition roof situate on the north side of the Public Square, known as #5, Nashville Inn Block, occupied as a wholesale Drug and Apothecary store, with privilege of keeping gunpowder in tin canisters also in kegs during the say, latter to be removed from the premises at night. to 7 Jan. 1860. [p32]

No. 243 Enoch ENSLEY, Nashville

\$2000 on his three story Brick building with composition roof and parapet walls situate on the East side of Market street, #44, to be used as a store. 22 Jan. 1858, Renewed 16 July 1860 [p32]

No. 377 M. A. LANDE, Nashville

\$1200 on his one story Brick building and one story Frame Ell attached situate on the West side of Summer street in that part of Nashville formerly known as South Nashville, occupied by Elsbach as a family residence. Dec. 1, 1858 Renewed 18 March 1861 [p33]

No. 591 EASTMAN COOPER & Co., Nashville

\$5000 on their Four story Brick building and stone Basement with tinned roof and parapet walls, situate at the NE corner of Cherry and Spring street, known as the Union and American Block and occupied as store Printing office Rooms and Offices. Renewed 20 Jan. 1861 [p33]

No. 373 David ELSBOCK, Nashville

\$1200 on his household furniture, Beds & Bedding, contained in his one story Brick dwelling and one story frame Ell attached, situate on the West side of Summer st, formally South Nashville, occupied as a Family Residence. Trans to M. ELSBACK Jan. 14, 1857. Renewed March 2, 1861 [p34]

No. 534 Joshua FLOWERS, Edgefield

\$3000 on his one story Frame building, situate on the South side of Foster, near Bell, in the Village of Edgefield, the suburbs of the city of Nashville. 15 Oct. 1859. Renewed Oct. 15, 1860. [p34]

No. 303 Joshua FLOWERS, Nashville

\$3000 on his stock of Jewelry and other goods in the line of jewelry, contained in the three story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the South side of Union street, known as #41, and occupied by the Assured as a jewelry store and family residence. Renewed to July 10, 1860 [p35]

No. 352 W. W. FINN, Nashville

\$2000 on his stock of wallpaper contained in the three story Brick building with tinned roof, situate at the NW corner of Deadrack street and the Public Square. Renewed 12 Jan. 1861 [p35]

No. 353 W. W. FINN, Nashville

\$1000 - the lease of the aforesaid for one year of the three story Brick building with tinned roof, situate at the NW corner of Deadrack street and the Public Square, occupied by the assured as a wallpaper store. 2 Jan. 1860 [p36]

No. 198 Edwin H. EWING, Nashville

\$3000 on his three story Brick building with parapet walls, tinned roof, and shutters in the rear, situate on the South side of the Public Square, 2 tenements to the East of College street and occupied by A. Francisco as a Hat store. Transferred to A. J. FRANCISCO Nov. 20, 1858. Renewed 18 Jan. 1861 [p36]

No. 566 John FOERDERER, Nashville

\$400 on his stock of Groceries, Liquors and such other stock as is usually kept by Family Grocery contained in an apartment on the first floor of the three story Brick building situate on the South side of Deaderick street, known as #23, occupied by the assured as Family Grocery. Renewed to Dec. 23, 1860. [p37]

No. 628 WARD & RANDOLPH, Nashville

\$1500 on their stock of Boots, shoes, trunks and other articles kept usually in shoe stores; on fixtures contained in the two story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the East side of North College street, known as #56, occupied by the assured as a shoe store. 1 April 1859 Trans to FOULER & KIRKPATRICK [p37]

No. 359 GRAHAM & OLWILL, Nashville

\$3000 on their stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, contained in the three story Brick building situate on the South side of the Public Square, known as #17; occupied by the assured as a Retail Dry Goods store. Renewed to Jan. 18, 1861 [p38]

No. 428 B. J. GROOMS, Nashville

\$2000 on his two story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof, situate on Lot # , the East side of Front street, near College Hill, occupied by the assured as a family residence. Renewed to Nov. 6, 1860. [p38]

No. 641 GENNETT & BROTHER, Nashville

\$1500 on their stock of Groceries, Liquors and other articles in the line of grocery contained in the two story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the West side of South Market street, known as #46, occupied by the assured as a wholesale Retail Grocery store. 19 April 1869 [p39]

No. 576 GROOMS CAVERT & Co., Nashville

\$485 as follows: on Rosewood PianoForte - \$400; Rosewood washstand - \$25; Rosewood whatnot - \$10; Rosewood Wardrobe - \$50, contained in the Brick & stone building situate at NW corner of Spring & Summer streets, known and occupied as the St. Cloud Hotel. Expired 31 Dec. 1859. [p39]

No. 503 C. C. GIERS, Chairman, Nashville

\$200 on fixtures, benches, stoves and other articles belonging to the *Hammoniat Dramatic Club* contained in the second story of the two story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the East side of North Market street, being occupied as a Hall and the first story by Townsand as a carriage warehouse. Renewed to July 26, 1860. [p40]

No. 513 Michael GRAY, Nashville

\$2000 on his two story & basement Brick building with shingle roof, situate at the NW corner of Cedar street and Watkins avenue, in the suburbs of Nashville, occupied as a family grocery & residence. Renewed to Aug. 13, 1860. [p40]

No. 557 Mrs. M. A. GENNETT, admr., Nashville

\$2500 on the two story Brick building with shingle roof, situate on the West side of North Market street, known as #31, occupied at present as a clothing store; and on the two story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof, situate on the West side of South Cherry street on College Hill, occupied as a private Boarding House. Renewed to 6 Dec. 1860. [p41]

No. 558 Mrs. M. A. GENNETT, admr., Nashville

\$500 on the two story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof, situate in the rear of #46 South Market street, occupied as a family residence. Renewed to Dec. 7, 1860. [p41]

No. 673 GREENFIELD & PATTERSON, Nashville

\$3500 on Furniture, Pianos, Carpeting, upholstery and such articles are are usually kept in similar establishments being stock in trade on commission or sold and not delivered from the premises contained in the two story Brick building with composition roof situate on the East side of North College street, known as #14 & 16, also in the upper story of the three story Brick building with shingle roof adjoining the East described and the lower floor which being occupied by Wood & Co. as a ---- store, said premises being connected by opening in the walls and occupied by the assured as a furniture salesroom. July 11, 1859 to July 11 1860. [p42]

No. 687 GARDNER & Co., Nashville

\$10,000 on their five story Brick building with stone front and metal roof, situate on the North side of the Public Square, known as #2, Nashville Inn Block, occupied by the assured as wholesale Dry Goods store; Shoe & Hat store. Sept. 1, 1859 to Sept. 1, 1860. [p42]

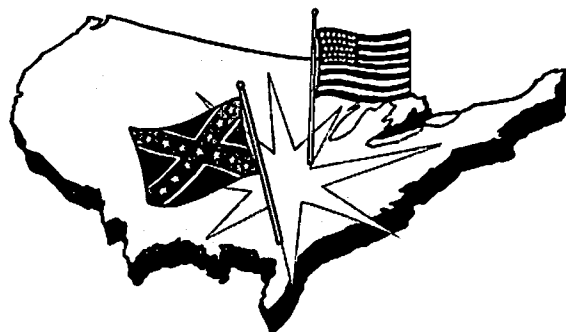
(To be continued)

Five Families for Secession

by Thomas K. Potter, Jr.

In 1861, five affluent, influential, intertwined families stirred strong secessionist sentiment in Tennessee's Upper Cumberland "Mountain District."

They were the *Culloms*, *Gardenhires*, *Goodbars*, *Marchbanks* and *Murrays*. All were well-established slaveholding families. Some were large landowners. They resided in the most populous counties of the district, in or near the principal market towns of Gainesboro, Livingston, Cookeville, McMinnville, and Sparta.



They were intermarried, forming close ties among themselves and with other gentry in the area. They were active in the county and circuit courts, as attorneys, as judges, and as clerks. Family members had served in both elective and appointive political offices at the local, state and national levels.

Members of these families actively advocated and incited secession, participating in public rallies, making public speeches and protesting at polling places. Some assisted in raising, equipping and training troops for the Confederate army, and some served as officers who lead these troops into combat.

Among these families were 14 men who held 39 positions of influence and authority from 1835 through 1865. Several held multiple roles during that time, four serving in a total of 20 positions. There were eight practicing attorneys, three dry goods merchants; a banker, a postmaster and a former sheriff; a district surveyor, five who had served as circuit court judges, one who had served as County Court Clerk, four who had served in the state legislature; one who had served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, two who had served as presidential electors, two who had served in the U.S. House of Representatives; one who had served as Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; two who had served in the Confederate Congress; one who served as a delegate to the Washington Peace Conference; and five Confederate officers, including three organizers of regiments or battalions. ¹

On April 22, 1861, the largest public rally ever held in

Cookeville gathered in a rebellious rage at the courthouse. It was only 10 days after Confederate siege guns had opened fire on Ft. Sumter and pounded it into submission. And it was only five months since an electrifying presidential election had sparked a series of high-voltage events.

"Enthusiastically" addressing this excited crowd were at least seven speakers, most of whom were attorneys and present or former office holders. Attorneys *Thomas B. Murray* of McMinnville and *Erasmus L. Gardenhire* of Sparta spoke, as well as four other attorneys who would later command Confederate infantry regiments. Six challenging resolutions preceded by a fiery preamble were drafted by a Committee on Resolutions chaired by *Gardenhire* with *Burton Marchbanks*, *John P. Murray*, a brother of Thomas B. Murray, and five other members.

The preamble branded the antislavery Republican party as an enemy of the Union and the Constitution which now dominated all departments of the Federal government. It accused the Republican party of advocating "equality of the negro and the white race," committing "conquest and coercion," turning a deaf ear to negotiation for peace, and inciting war by sending

**PROMINENT MEN
of the
Five Families**

Attorneys:

Alvin Cullom, *Livingston*
 William Cullom, *Gainesboro*
 Erasmus L. Gardenhire, *Livingston & Sparta*
 Joseph H. Goodbar, *McMinnville*
 Andrew Jeffries Marchbanks, *McMinnville*
 John P. Murray, *Gainesboro*
 Thomas B. Murray, *McMinnville*
 James T. Quarles, *Putnam Co.*

Merchants:

Andrew J. Goodbar, *Livingston*
 James M. Goodbar, *Memphis*
 William P. Goodbar, *Livingston*

Banker:

William P. Goodbar, *Sparta*

Postmaster:

Andrew J. Goodbar, *Livingston*

Sheriff:

William P. Goodbar, *Overton Co.*

Surveyor

Burton Marchbanks (1842)

Circuit Court Judges:

Alvin Cullom, 4th Judicial Circuit
 William Cullom, 6th Judicial District
 Andrew Jeffries Marchbanks, 13th Judicial Circuit
 John P. Murray, 6th Judicial Circuit
 James T. Quarles, Circuit Court, Putnam Co.

Circuit Court Official:

William P. Goodbar, Circuit Court Clerk

Tennessee State Legislators:

Erasmus L. Gardenhire (Senate, 1849-51)
 J. M. Quarles (House)
 William Cullom (House & Senate)
 Alvin Cullom (House, 1835-36)

an armed fleet to enforce its will. Such insulting, offensive actions demanded defense of "our homes and our institutions" by arms.

The resulting resolutions (1) urged Tennessee to unite with the Southern Confederacy; (2) condemned as an "unwise...unholy (and) unjustifiable usurpation of power" Abraham Lincoln's call for troops and relief of Ft. Sumter; (3) encouraged the Tennessee legislature to "use all means in their power" to separate from the Union; (4) expressed contempt for Lincoln's "duplicity" and "tyranny;" and defied his power; (5) vowed resistance "unto death" of the "tyrant (who) now seeks to enslave us," and (6) opposed Andrew Johnson as unworthy "for any place or position," and requested that Tennessee's U.S. Senators "abandon the Lincoln Congress."²

Just five months earlier--in November, 1860, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, with only 39.82 percent of the popular vote, won the presidential election over Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, representing northern and southern Democrats, respectively, and native Tennessean John Bell of the Constitutional-Union party. In the Upper Cumberland, all counties went for Breckinridge, except Jackson and White counties which gave Bell the edge. Of the total vote, Breckinridge took 66.6 percent; Bell, 32 percent, and Douglas, only 1.2 percent. The name of Abraham Lincoln was not on any ballot.³

In December, 1860, Tennessee's governor, Isham G. Harris, called the state legislature into extraordinary session. South Carolina seceded, seizing the federal arsenal at Charleston. A special committee of the U.S. Senate, seeking reconciliation, failed to reach any agreement.⁴

In January, 1861, four states seceded---Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. Governor Harris went before Tennessee's legislature and cited 22 abuses by the Republican party, and then called for constitutional amendments, military preparation and a convention for the people to vote for or against separating from the Union. Another special national committee failed to reach a compromise and a proposed constitutional amendment was rejected in the U.S. Senate with the admonition that the Constitution "needs to be obeyed rather than amended."⁵

In February, Texas seceded, seizing all U.S. military posts in the state. In Montgomery, Alabama, the new confederacy adopted a constitution and elected a president and vice-president. The Washington Peace Convention, called by Virginia, proposed six constitutional amendments; all failed. Tennessee voters rejected, 69,975 to 57,798, the convention requested by Governor Harris.⁶

In March, Abraham Lincoln promised in his inaugural address that there would be no interference with slavery where it existed. Each

state had the right to control its domestic institutions, he said, noting also that the Union was perpetual, that secession was void, and that violence against U.S. forces and property was "insurrectionary or revolutionary." With cabinet support, President Lincoln acted to resupply, and perhaps reinforce, Ft. Sumter in Charleston Harbor.⁷

In April, a Virginia convention rejected secession. Confederate commissioners were told unofficially that the U.S. wanted peace, but would defend its possessions, if attacked. However, the commissioners reported that Ft. Sumter probably would be evacuated. Gen. Pierre Beauregard, commanding Confederate forces at Charleston, was ordered to demand evacuation when resupply seemed certain. If refused, he was to bombard the fort. Beauregard's demand was refused. On April 12, 1861, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort, which surrendered after three days. Then Lincoln proclaimed a state of insurrection and called for 75,000 militia from the states. Virginia refused and seceded; Governor Harris refused and ask the Tennessee legislature to call a referendum on "separation or no separation."⁸

One day after the secessionist rally in Cookeville, John Bell announced in Nashville that he opposed any attempt to subjugate the South. Within the next weeks, Governor Harris acted to bring Tennessee into a military league with the Confederacy, to establish a military board, to develop a military force, and to call a referendum on separation from the Union. The state was admitted to the Confederate States of America by the Confederate Congress, and by May 16 Tennessee troops were being mustered for military service. Finally, on June 8, Tennessee voters officially voted disunion, 104,913 to 47,238.⁹

The question of whether to remain in the union or not was settled only by white, male Tennesseans of legal age, but not without undue influence at the polls. In Livingston, *Andrew Jackson Goodbar*, 34, and *Alvin Cullom*, 63, were conspicuously active in loud protesting at the polling place.¹⁰

Goodbar and his father-in-law, Judge Alvin Cullom, were among a group of seven secessionists intimidating Union voters at the poll in Livingston on June 9, 1861, the day of the Tennessee referendum for or against "separation." "Separation" was a euphemism for disunion which avoided the more sophisticated concept of secession. Goodbar was a merchant, slavetrader, realtor and former postmaster at Livingston. Both he and his brother, James Madison Goodbar, were known as "rabid secessionists" who harassed Unionists in the neighborhood.¹¹

Alvin Cullom also participated in other secessionist rallies. In Overton County, he was accused of inciting secession in a speech at a rally. In Cookeville, Cullom and Col. James McHenry made follow-up speeches after the major address by Chancery Court Judge Joseph

PROMINENT MEN of the Five Families (continued)

Delegate to a National Convention:
Erasmus L. Gardenhire, Delegate
At-Large, Democratic Convention
(1856)

Presidential Electors:
Erasmus L. Gardenhire (Buchanan-
Breckinridge, 1856)
Thomas B. Murray (Breckinridge, 1860)

U. S. House of Representatives:
Alvin Cullom (1843-47)
William Cullom (1851-55; Clerk, 1856-
57)

Confederate Congress:
Erasmus L. Gardenhire (1861-1864)
John P. Murray (1864-1865)

Washington Peace Conference, 1861:
Alvin Cullom

Confederate Officers:
Maj. Joseph P. Goodbar, 16th Tenn. Inf.
Capt. James M. Goodbar, Co. A, 4th
(Murray's) Tenn. Cav.
1st Lt. James A. Gardenhire, Co. A., 25th
Tenn. Inf., ater on staff of Brig. Gen.
Marcus J. Wright
Lt. Col. Thomas B. Murray, 16th Tenn.
Inf. and later Maj., 22nd Tenn. Inf.
Battalion
Col. John P. Murray, 28th Tenn. Inf., and
later commanding 4th (Murray's)
Tenn. Cav.

Troops Organizers:
Erasmus Gardenhire, 25th Tenn. Inf.
Thomas B. Murray, 16th Tenn. Inf. and
22nd Tenn. Inf. Battalion
John P. Murray, 28th Tenn. Inf. and 4th
(Murray's) Tenn. Cav.

Conn Guild of Sumner County. In the temper of Guild's remarks, both Cullom and McHenry condemned all Union supporters as enemies who should be hanged or driven from the country, observers said.¹²

Judge Alvin Cullom (1797-1877), patriarch of the Cullom clan, was one of the best known attorneys in the "Mountain District," a man of great persuasion, prestige, and prominence. He had previously served as a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1835 and 1836, was elected to the 28th and 29th Congresses (1843-1847), and served as Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in 1850-1852. In January, 1861, the state legislature met in special session and appointed Judge Cullom as one of 12 delegates to the Peace Convention in Washington, D.C., an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the impending civil war.¹³

As a young man, Cullom kept a saloon at the village of Monroe in Overton County. Later, in 1845, he "read" law under Judge Erasmus L. Gardenhire. A large, portly and rugged, but refined man, Cullom eventually practiced law for more than 30 years in the Upper Cumberland before moving to Nashville. A native of Kentucky, he was a slaveholder and a Methodist class leader for 46 years.¹⁴

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Alvin Cullom's brother, *William Cullom (1810-1896)*, was an established politician and Whig leader. He had studied law at Transylvania College, served two years as deputy sheriff of Overton County, and was elected as Attorney General of the 6th Judicial Circuit in 1839. He was a State Senator, 1843-1847, a Taylor elector in the presidential election of 1848 and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1851-1855. Unsuccessful in his bid for another term, Cullom was appointed Clerk of the House, 1856-1857. An outstanding extemporaneous speaker who also was acclaimed as "the greatest mind" in the Mountain District, William Cullom was intelligent, courtly and confident. He stood 6' 3" tall and straight with "a profusion of raven black hair." He gave his greatest speech on the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Bill. It "cost him his seat in the next House, but undoubtedly made him clerk of that body."¹⁵

Foreshadowing the divided loyalties of the approaching Civil War, another of the Cullom brothers,

Richard Northcraft Cullom, held strong anti-slavery sentiments. In 1830, he moved from the Cullom childhood home in Kentucky, and settled in Illinois, where he became a friend of Abraham Lincoln.¹⁶

Cullom and the Goodbar family connections were the strongest among these five Upper Cumberland secessionist families. Three of Alvin Cullom's five daughters married three of the seven Goodbar brothers, sons of *Joseph Goodbar (1786-1859)* and *Nancy Goodman Masters (1788-1855)*. After an altercation with his father, Joseph Goodbar, at age 18, disappeared from his parental home in Rockbridge County, Virginia and migrated to Overton County. There he developed land grants along Roaring River, owned slaves, served as county sheriff, and also became a popular and successful Livingston merchant.¹⁷

First of the Cullom sisters to marry a Goodbar brother was Verlinda (1823-1893), who wed *James Madison Goodbar (1816-1905)* on 2 Nov. 1843. Next Susan Jones Cullom married *Andrew Jackson Goodbar (1826-after 1880)* on July 3, 1849. Then, Sarah Ann (1839-1905) and *Thomas Porter Goodbar (1834-1910)* were wed on 20 Nov. 1860, only a few days after Lincoln's election as president. Although well connected to the Culloms, the Goodbars also were tied by marriage to four other families among the "Mountain District" gentry---the Clarks, the Gardenhires, the Marchbanks and the Murrays.¹⁸

On Jan. 24, 1861 in Overton County, a fourth Goodbar brother, *Jesse Franklin Goodbar (1831-1923)*, married *Alice Catherine Gardenhire (1844-?)*, daughter of *Erasmus L. Gardenhire*. Years before, his sister, *Juliann F. Goodbar (1821-?)*, married *Burton Marchbanks* on Dec. 20, 1842.¹⁹

The Goodbar family also married into the Murray family when *Mary Goodbar*, a niece, wed *Thomas B. Murray*, a McMinnville attorney active in secessionist activities, a recruiter of troops, and a Confederate infantry officer.²⁰

Of the six Goodbar brothers living at the outbreak of the Civil War, five were of military age, but only one actually served in the Confederate army. He was First Lieutenant *Joseph Lafayette Goodbar (1829-after 1883)*, who rode with Co. D, 4th Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Col. Joseph P. Murray. He was

associated with his brother, Andrew Jackson Goodbar, in the pre-war slave trade.²¹

Three sons of the second generation saw military service.

Pvt. Andrew J. Goodbar, Jr. (1841-1862), son of *Hillary Masters Goodbar (1814-1843)*, evidently enlisted in Co. B, 1st Regiment (Feild's), Tennessee Infantry, a Nashville area unit. In 1860, he and two of his cousins were living in Nashville.²²

One cousin, *Capt. James Monroe Goodbar (1839-1920)* helped recruit men in White and Van Buren counties for Co. A of Col. John P. Murray's Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. He enlisted in 1862, serving from lieutenant to captain. He was a son of Jane McKinney Goodbar and *William Pearman Goodbar (1810-1878)*, a Livingston merchant, former sheriff and clerk of the circuit court.²³

The other cousin, *Maj. Joseph H. Goodbar (1837-1861)*, also a son of William and Jane Goodbar, enlisted in the 16th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and became one of its top officers.²⁴ About 1850, as a teenager, Joseph moved with his family to a farm near Sparta. His father became president of the local branch of the Bank of Tennessee, accumulating a "very comfortable estate, principally invested in slaves."²⁵

Meanwhile, Joseph became a promising young attorney at McMinnville in Warren County, very likely reading law with his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Murray. In mid-May, 1861, Joseph enlisted in the 16th Tennessee Infantry, a regiment for which Murray had recruited troops. Only a few weeks later, Joseph was elected Major by his comrades, then training at a camp in Sumner County. Murray became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.²⁶

Of the seven children born to William Pearman Goodbar and his wife, Jane, from 1836 to about 1851, two daughters married into other affluent, slaveholding families in the Upper Cumberland. Mary Goodbar married Thomas B. Murray and her baby sister, Louisa B. Goodbar (b. c. 1851), married William L. Clark, scion of a family of planters and slavetraders in White County.²⁷

Ties between the Goodbars and the Marchbanks family were established when Juliann F. Goodbar and *Burton Marchbanks (1801-1861)* were married. He played a leading role in the establishment of Putnam County when, in 1842, he was selected as one of nine men to superintend surveys of the new county. A slaveholder, Marchbanks also was present at the Cookeville secessionist rally, and served as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.²⁸

Another influential member of the Marchbanks family was Burton's brother, *Andrew Jeffries Marchbanks (1804-1867)*, a native of Jackson County who "read" law in the village of Monroe, as well as in McMinnville under Major Stokely Donelson Rowan. He was an elector on the Jackson-Calhoun ticket in 1828 and was appointed judge of the new 13th Judicial District, beginning a 24-year career in that court. In 1830, he married Mary Catherine Savage, a sister of John Houston Savage, a four-term Congressman from the 4th District, a speaker at the Cookeville secessionist rally, and later the first commanding officer of the 16th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.²⁹

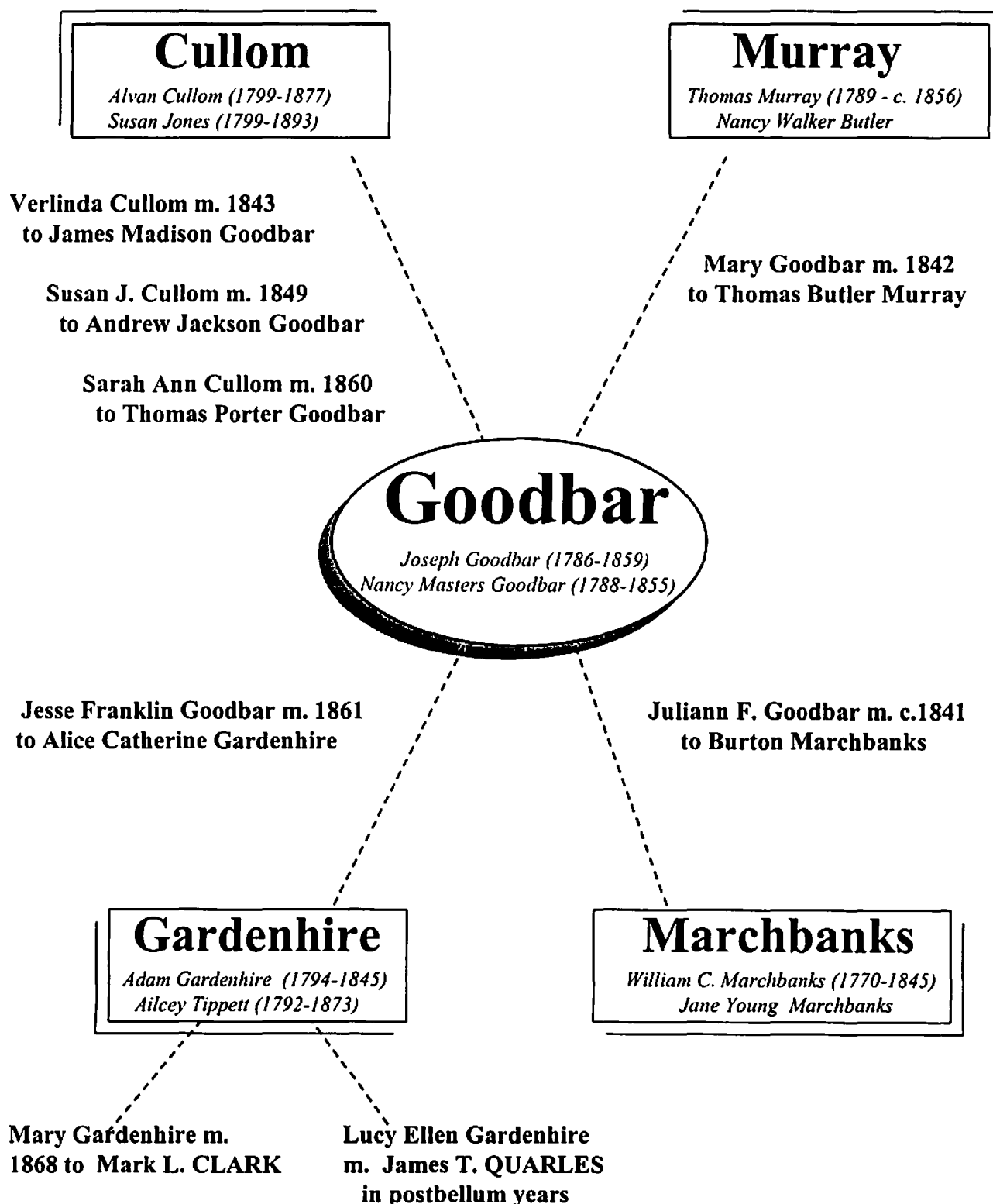
Large, angular, rawboned and awkward, Judge Marchbanks was socially unattractive, but well-respected. Although not an effective conversationalist, he was a strong and effective advocate, one of the best circuit judges in the state, and an expert in land law.³⁰

By the mid-1850s, Marchbanks was one of the most prosperous landowners in Warren County, and a principal in a successful law partnership with G. J. Stubblefield and Josiah Morford. Also he was a highly-regarded public leader and prosperous farmer, active in developing the McMinnville-Manchester railroad. He was one of the largest slaveholders in Warren County in 1860 with 54 slaves, nearly three times as many as he held ten years earlier.³¹

Although initially opposing secession, Marchbanks considered Lincoln's election intolerable. With other prominent men of Warren County, he supported the raising of troops and provided for their equipment and initial training. Through his influence and that of Thomas B. Murray, Marchbanks's brother-in-law, John H. Savage, who had served as an officer in the Mexican War, was persuaded to take command of the 16th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.³²

(To be continued ...)

Family Connections among the Five Families for Secession



Notes for *Five Families for Secession*:

1. See sidebar for list of prominent men in the five families. Twenty of the 39 positions cited above were held by only four men, at various times: Erasmus L. Gardenhire, Alvin Cullom, John P. Murray and Thomas B. Murray. Erasmus L. Gardenhire (6) was an attorney, a Tennessee legislator (1849-51), a presidential elector (1856), delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention (1856), a member of the Confederate Congress (1861-64), and helped organize the 25th Tenn. Inf. Alvin Cullom (5) was an attorney, judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit, Tennessee House of Representatives (1835-36), U.S. Representative (1843-47), delegate to the Washington Peace Conference (1861). John P. Murray (5) was an attorney, judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit, a Confederate Congressman (1864-65), a Confederate infantry and cavalry officer, and organizer of two military units. His brother, Thomas B. Murray (4) was an attorney, a presidential elector (1860), a Confederate officer, and an organizer of several infantry units.

2. Job Meekley Morgan, "Secession in Putnam County, Tenn.," *Confederate Veteran*, v. XVII, p. 170; Mary Jane DeLozier, *Putnam County, Tennessee, 1850-1970* (Nashville: Putnam County, Tennessee, 1979), p. 32, citing the *Gainesboro Sentinel*, n.d., n.p. reprinted in the *Putnam County Herald*, 16 Jul. 1905, p. 5; Mary Hopson, *Stray Leaves from Putnam County History*, privately published, c. 1991-1994, pp. 222-223, and *Jackson County, Tennessee: History from Many Sources*, v. 2, by Christine Spivey Jones, published in 1984, pp. 28-30.

Among those addressing the crowd were John H. Savage (later Col., 16th Tenn. Inf.), Sidney S. Stanton (later Col. 28th Tenn. Inf.), Stephen H. Colms (later Col., 50th Tenn. Inf.) and William H. Botts (later Maj., 8th Tenn. Inf. Savage was an attorney who had practiced in Smithville and McMinnville, a former Attorney General, Polk elector, four-term U.S. Congressman, and veterans of three wars. Stanton was an attorney who had practiced in Gainesboro and Carthage. Colms, a native of Indiana, was a Sparta attorney.

3. E.B. Long and Barbara Long, *The Civil War Day by Day: An Almanac 1861-1865*, [New York: DaCapo Press, 1971]; Mary Emily Robertson Campbell, *The Attitude of Tennesseans Toward the Union, 1847-61* [New York: Vantage Press, 1961], p. 286.

4. George Wayne Watters, *Isham Green Harris, Civil War Governor and Senator From Tennessee, 1818-1897*, Dissertation, Florida State University, 1977, p. 75.

5. Long and Long, *The Civil War Day by Day...*, pp. 20-30.

6. Long and Long, *The Civil War Day by Day...*, pp. 31-43.

7. Long and Long, *The Civil War Day by Day...*, pp. 43-52.

8. Long and Long, *The Civil War Day by Day...*, pp. 52-67.

9. Long and Long, *The Civil War Day by Day...*, pp. 68-83; Watters, *Isham Green Harris...*, pp. 84-86.

10. Amanda McDowell and Lela McDowell Blankenship, *Fiddles in the Cumberland, Second Edition*, edited by Jack McDowell, (New York: Richard R. Smith, 1987), pp. 246-248.

11. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Family History Center Individual Records #1760791; Carmen E. Clark, "The Goodbars of Tennessee," *Ansearchin' News*, v. 25, no. 4 [Winter], 1978; also Clark letter dated 14 Feb. 2000 to Thomas K. Potter, Jr., citing Mary Catherine Sproul. Also see "Writings of a Tennessee Unionist," edited by Albert W. Schroeder, Jr., *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, v. IX, no. 3 [Sept. 1950]; "Middle Tennessee Professional People in 1857," *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, p.119; Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., *Tennessee 1860 Slave Schedule* (North Salt Lake: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, Inc., 1990); William S. Speer, ed. & comp., *Sketches of Prominent Tennesseans*, (Nashville: Albert S. Tavel, 1888; reprinted by Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC, 1978), p. 246; McDowell and Blankenship, *Fiddles...*, pp. 246-248.

12. Thurman Sensing, *Champ Ferguson, Confederate Guerrilla*, Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1942, pp.69-70, 231-232 citing the testimony of Captain Dowdy, a witness at the Sept. 4, 1865 session of the military trial of Champ Ferguson; Thomas B. Alexander and Richard E. Beringer, *The Anatomy of the Confederate Congress: A Study of the Influences of Member Characteristics on Legislative Voting Behavior, 1861-1865* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1972, pp. 366-367.

13. Mary Emily Robertson Campbell, *The Attitude of Tennesseans Toward The Union, 1847-61* (New York Vantage Press, 1961), p. 161; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-Present*, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/>

14. James A. Crutchfield, *Timeless Tennesseans* (Huntsville, AL: The Strode Publishers, 1984),p. 52; Rev. Monroe Seals, *History of White County* (Privately published, 1936), p. 8; *Members of the Congress Since 1789, Second Edition* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, 1981); Robert M. McBride and Dan M. Robinson, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*, v. II, 1796-1861 (Nashville: Tennessee State Library & Archives and Tennessee Historical Commission, 1975), p. 181; A.V. and W.H. Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture; to Which Is Appended A Genealogy of the Family of*

Notes for Five Families for Secession (continued)

James Goodpasture, (Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, 1897), pp. 39, 43; Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., *Tennessee 1860 Slave Schedule* (North Salt Lake: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, Inc., 1990).

15. Goodpasture and Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture*..., p. 39; *The Political Graveyard*, <http://politicalgraveyard.com>; *Members of the Congress Since 1789*, Second Edition, (Washington: *Congressional Quarterly*, 1981.) Cullom was elected as U.S. Representative from the 8th District of Tennessee for the 1851-53 term, and from the 4th District for the 1853-55 term.

16. Clark, *Goodbars I Found, 1774-1978*..., p.212.

17. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Family History Center Individual Records #1760791 and #1903692; 1850 U.S. Census; Gary Denton Norris, *Overton County Cemetery Records 1795-1975*; Carmen E. Clark, *Goodbars I Found 1774-1978*..., pp. 205-206. Clark's account includes a reproduction of a letter dated September 26, 1937 written by Joseph Lee Goodbar, a grandson, recalling that his grandfather "was caught by his father whipping oxen" and "his father snatched the whip from his son and larruped him with it and the young boy ran away from home, going to Tenn."

The seven Goodbar brothers included William Pearman (1810-after 1870), Hillary Masters (1814-1843), James Madison (1816-1905), Andrew Jackson (1826-after 1880), Joseph Lafayette (1829-after 1860), Jesse Franklin (1831- after 1870) and Thomas Porter (1834-1910).

18. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Family History Center Individual Record #1760791.

19. DeLozier, *Putnam County*..., p. 32; Clark, *Goodbars I Found, 1774-1978*..., p. 226

20. Speer, *Sketches*..., p. 246; *Tennessee in the Civil War, Part 2*, p. 29; *Tennessee in the Civil War, Part 1*, p. 167.

21. *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Part 2*, p. 173; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Family History Center Individual Records #1903692, #198559, #1760791, and #1985736; Clark, *Goodbars I Found, 1774-1978*..., p. 218.

22. *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Part 2*, p. 173; Clark, *Goodbars I Found 1774-1978*..., p. 218; *U.S. Census for Davidson Co., 1860*, #327 (A.J. Goodbar, Jr., 19) and #336 (James M. Goodbar, 23) and #348 (Joseph Goodbar, 22). James M. and Joseph were the sons of William Pearman Goodbar. James M. Goodbar was employed by A. J. McWhirter & Co., Nashville, in 1860, according to Speer, *Sketches*..., p. 245.

Carmen E. Clark erroneously identifies the Andrew Jackson Goodbar, born 1826, as a private in Co. B, 1st (Feild's) Tennessee Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. However, this older Andrew had a nephew named Andrew Jackson Goodbar, Jr., identified by the 1860 U.S. Census as being of military age and as residing with young relatives in Nashville where Co. B, 1st Tennessee Infantry Regiment was raised.

The older Andrew Jackson Goodbar resided in Overton County, about 100 miles distant. The census identifies him as overage for military service in 1862. Furthermore, he is listed, at age 52, in the U.S. Census for Overton County in 1880. Also Clark notes, on p. 218, that he was buried in the Cullom plot of the Bethlehem Cemetery in Overton County. Most of those killed at Perryville were buried in a mass grave at the site of the battlefield.

Of all seven brothers in the older generation of Goodbars, only Hillary Masters Goodbar (1814-1843). Livingston postmaster 1837-39 and a trustee of Overton Academy, is listed by Clark with a son born in 1841. He is identified as Jackson, who was living with his grandparents at the time of the 1850 Census.

23. 1850 U.S. Census, Clark, *Goodbars I found 1774-1978*..., p. 209; Speer, *Sketches*...,p. 245, cited by Terri Moore, Murray descendant, <pip@arn.net> in an e-mail dated 14 Aug 2001 to Thomas K. Potter, Jr.; *Ansearchin' News*, v. 28, no. 1, [Spring] 1981, pp.11, 89; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Family History Center Individual Records #1903692; Head, *Campaigns and Battles*..., pp. 20, 178; *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Part 2*, p. 173; *Confederate Military History, Extended Edition*, Vol. X, p. 506, refers to company designator and counties in which it was raised.

24. Thomas A. Head, *Campaigns and Battles of the Sixteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers in the War Between the States with Incidental Sketches of the Part Performed by other Tennessee Troops in the Same War, 1861-1865*, (Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, 1885), pp. 19, 20, 26. See also footnote #17.

25. Speer, *Sketches*...,p. 245.

26. Head, *Campaigns and Battles*..., pp. 19-20, 26.

27. Speer, *Sketches*...,p. 245; 1860 Census for Overton County, Household of William Pearman Goodbar; *Ansearchin' News*, v. 28, no. 1, Spring 1981, p.11; Clark, *Goodbars I Found 1774-1978*..., pp. 206, 209, 211. The children of William Pearman Goodbar and his wife, Jane McKinney, were Mary, Joseph H., James M., Fannie, Lou, Clementine, and Margaret.

28. 1850 U.S. Census for Overton County lists Juliann Marchbanks; *Marquis Who's Who in America, 1972-1973, Vol 2* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who Inc.), entry of Maj. Gen. Tom Earl Marchbanks, DFC, DSM (1922-1975) cited by <www.genealogy.org/~green/mbanks/tomearl/html>; Family History Center Individual Records #1760918, #1760791; DeLozier, *Putnam County*..., pp. 21, 25, 32; Jackson, *Slave Schedule*.

Notes for Five Families for Secession (continued)

29. *Marquis Who's Who in America, 1972-1973, Vol. 2*; James A. Dillon, Jr., *Warren County's Personalities of the Tennessee Bicentennial 1800-1996* (McMinnville: Womack Printing Co., 1996), pp. 93-98.
30. Dillon, *Warren County's Personalities...*, pp. 93-98.
31. Wanda Muncy Gant, comp., "Occupations Listed in the 1850 Census for Warren County, Tennessee," *Warren County Genealogical Association*, Vol. IX (Spring), No. 1, pp. 2-3; Dillon, *Warren County's Personalities...*, pp. 93-98; 1860 and 1850 U. S. Censuses for Warren Co., TN, Slave Schedules.
32. Gant, *Warren County Genealogical Association*, pp. 2-3.

The author wishes to express special appreciation to:

- * Carmen E. Clark of Lexington, V, compiler of *Goodbars I Found, 1774-1978, Descendants of Joseph and William of Rockbridge* (Privately published, 1980) and "The Goodbars of Tennessee," *Ansearchin' News*, v. 25, no. 4 [Winter], 1978; *Ansearchin' News*, v. 28, no. 1, [Spring] 1981. Mrs. Clark sends greetings to Christine Spivey Jones and Eunetta E. Jenkins, both of Cookeville.
- * Billy G. Gardenhire of O'Donnell, TX, a descendant of Erasmus L. Gardenhire
- * Terri Moore of Amarillo, TX, a descendant of Thomas B. Murray and John Perry Murray.
- * Anne B. Payne of Long Beach, MS, great-granddaughter of John Perry Murray.

(To be continued ...)

QUERIES

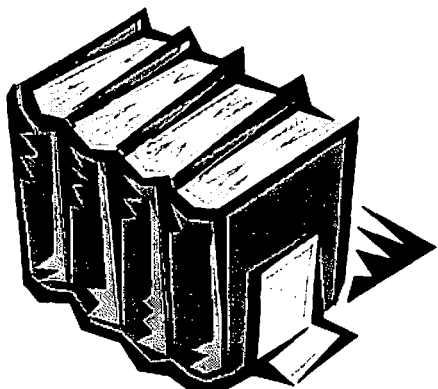
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Bobby A. Ezell, Queries Editor

WRAY: Seeking info on the family of W. W. WRAY and wife Harriet listed in 1880 Wilson Co TN census. Would like names of children (listed by initial in census). Where they are in Wilson Co? Where are they buried? Katherine Parker/1511 Cambridge Dr/Murfreesboro TN 37129-1763

CARTER/PIPKIN: Searching for info on George CARTER & Nancy/Mary PIPKIN (S) & their family, all were born in TN, George & Mary/Nancy about 1793. Their children were: Robert (b ca 1817, d 1866 Johnson Co IL), Rachel (b ca 1822) m Charles PRESLEY, Mary E. (b ca 1829) m Wilson HALL in Union Co IL on 16 Apr 1843, Edward (b ca 1832) m June CARTER in Johnson Co IL on 17 Dec 1865, Legrand (b 17 Sep 1834) m Margaret DAVID in Union Co IL on 8 Feb 1855. Dewey Carter/540 Hwy 64 West/Beebe AR 72012/(501)882-7729/dwrcarter77@earthlink.net/Fax (501)882-7736

HULVEY/GRAHAM: In the late 1830s Conrad HULVEY & George W. GRAHAM & their families left Marion Co., TN and went to live in Gasconade Co, MO. Conrad had bought land there. He lived on Fiery Gizzard Creek in Marion Co., TN. He brought his seven children with him but apparently his wife had died. George W. GRAHAM's wife was Lorinda HULVEY. How is she related to Conrad? Where in Marion Co., TN did George W. & Lorinda get married? Will answer all letters and share what I have on these families in Missouri. Ms. Pat Kroeger/1448 Criterion Ave/St. Louis, Mo 63138-2619/(314)741-6388. ■



BOOK REVIEWS

by Shirley Wilson, CG

Country People in the New South, Tennessee's Upper Cumberland by Jeanette Keith. Softback, 5 3/4 x 9 1/4, 293 pp., bibliography, footnotes, illustrations, index, maps, tables, c1995. \$19.95 plus shipping and handling from University of North Carolina Press, P. O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288.

(Reviewed by Thomas K. Potter, Nashville, Tennessee, MTGS Director and retired Vice President of United Methodist Publishing House.)

Jeanette Keith, a native of Fentress County and a professional historian, weaves both empathy and craftsmanship into this social history about challenging changes in eleven Upper Cumberland counties from 1890 to 1925.

Only recently emerged from the troubling years of civil war and reconstruction, the conservative hill-country society of Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith and White counties was confronted during this era by progressive education, populist politics, lumbering and mining erosion of family farming, emerging networks of rails and roads, the growth of market towns, mobilization for a foreign war, and a budding textile industry.

Keith contends such change shifted established patterns of daily life, disrupted employment patterns, threatened the cultural hegemony of traditionalists, and reshuffled gender roles. A fundamentalist Protestant theology shielded many facing the challenges of modernity. Support of the "Monkey Law" not only rejected evolution, but affirmed a more secure past.

Liberal use of personal stories, an 11-page gallery of folk photos, annotated footnotes, and an

index sprinkled with family names make this title in the "Studies of Rural Culture" series especially attractive to genealogists, amateur and professional.

Jeanette Keith, a graduate of Tennessee Technological University and Vanderbilt University, is a professor of history at Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

Memoirs and Family History of Bill and Trudy Skinner Including Ancestor and Descendant Charts 1750-2001 by William Thomas Skinner. 7" x 10" hardback, 568 pp., footnotes, index, photographs. \$75 postpaid from author at 215 Wilby Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270.

Skinner has compiled a very nice collection of personal memories and genealogical material that will be cherished by family members. His Skinner family originates in Loch Leven District in Lunenburg County, Virginia with Samuel Skinner who was born in the mid 1700's. Descendants migrated to Williamson and Davidson counties in Tennessee.

Information on the allied families of Bedwell, Brown, Bunnell, Byars, Cole, Cook, Cummings, Floyd, Gammill, Hartley, McConnell, McFadden, Moses, Rose and Wilkinson is also included.

There is a photograph section at the beginning of the book and many more scattered throughout the compiled family histories that give the book character. An excellent every name index enhances the book. Skinner used the register system for numbering individuals in the various genealogies. The reader is alerted to the fact that there are many plus marks (meaning additional information can be found later in the book) next to descendant numbers, but the numbers themselves are sometimes missing. The

information, however, is there and it can be located by using the aforementioned index.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Volume IV: 1831-1840 compiled by Herman W. Ferguson. Softback 8 ½ x 11, 258 pp., index. \$25.00 postpaid from author at 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803-1512. North Carolina residents add 6 ½% sales tax.

Ferguson's fourth volume of court minutes is an excellent publication filled with good information that is easy for the genealogist to use.

It is important to note that this work is a transcript of the records, not an abstract. This means that everything was copied just as it was recorded in the minute book (except for punctuation added for clarification).

Court records reflect the many activities in the county and the people involved in them on a daily basis. Estates were administered and eventually settled, tavern and other licenses were issued, guardianships were established, men were assigned to jury duty and to work on the roads, and applications for citizenship were filed. The citizenship applications give place and date of birth as well as the date and place of departure from Europe and arrival in America.

There is a complete name index as well as a place and subject index. A two page map of Mecklenburg County, as it was in the early 1800's, depicts the creeks, rivers and ferries. The map has helpful locators at the borders. An index following the

map provides a simple method to locate creeks, churches, cities, ferries, etc.

Tennessee Convicts Early Records of the State Penitentiary Volume 2 1850 - 1870 by Charles A. Sherrill. Softback, 5 ¼ x 8 ¼, 423 pp., index. \$30 plus \$2.50 shipping from author at 1023 Waters Edge Circle, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122. TN residents add \$2.40 sales tax.

This volume details the records of the inmates at the Tennessee State Penitentiary from 1850 to 1870. This period includes records relating to the Civil War. Fascinating insights for both the historian and the genealogist range from incarceration of disobedient Union soldiers and to Confederate guerillas and bushwhackers.

The entries are arranged alphabetically and include name, race, age, place of birth, date received, county from which committed, crime, sentence, and discharge information. Comments about the person, such as his death date and place, are included. The parents and/or extended family are sometimes noted, occasionally in great detail. For example, Simon P. Davis was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina and lived in Tennessee for two years mostly in Bradley County. He states he has a wife and three children in Polk County (see p. 89).

A complete name index permits the researcher to locate names mentioned within the text of each entry. This is an excellent collection of records providing a wealth of information that would otherwise be difficult for researchers to access. ■

Tennessee State Library Announces New Mail-Order Fees

The Tennessee State Library and Archives will begin accepting credit card payments in July 2002. At the same time, charges will increase for mail-order copies of death certificates, marriage records and other historical records stored on microfilm. The new rates call for a \$5 minimum order for Tennessee residents, and a \$10 minimum order for non-residents.

Credit card acceptance, which has been in the planning stages for several years, will be limited to mail and in-person orders. Because the state has not established a secure internet connection, the Library & Archives strongly discourages submitting credit card information via e-mail.

For more information visit the Library & Archives web site:

www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/fees.htm

THE JOURNAL

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

Please make sure handwriting is legible or the document is typed. Include your name, address, and phone number on the manuscript. If using a computer, save the file in *Rich Text Format* [.RTF], *Generic DOS ASCII* [.TXT], *WordPerfect*, 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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