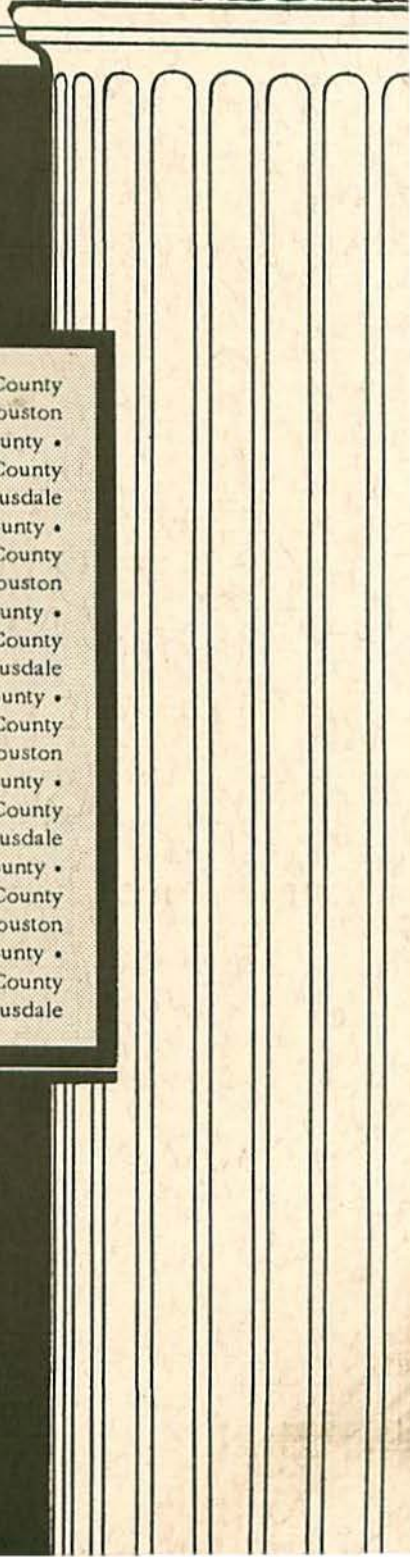


Volume XVII, Number 1
Summer 2003



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

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

July 19, 2003

Middle Tenn. Families Reach Out: Goin' West!

Walter Durham

State Historian and author Walter Durham will reveal the personalities, motivations and westward movements of prominent Middle Tenn. families of the 19th century.

Sept. 20, 2003

Finding Your Civil War Ancestors

Kevin W. Matthews

Civil War buff and genealogy hobbyist Matthews will detail search techniques for finding Civil War ancestors. He will share records of his own ancestors, both Union and Confederate.

Nov. 15, 2003

Annual All-Day Seminar With Hank Jones, FASG

Mark your calendars for the annual seminar, featuring nationally-known genealogist Hank Jones.

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

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XVII, Number 1, Summer 2003

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**Middle Tennessee
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**Middle Tennessee Journal
of Genealogy & History**

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Charles A. Sherrill

Contributors in this issue

Shirley Wilson

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Thomas Potter

Betsy Ragsdale

Robert P. Thomson

Gale Williams Bamman

From The Editor . . .

Congratulations are due to the MTGS membership for their role in keeping the State Library & Archives open on Saturdays for another year. Your excellent lobbying effort made a difference!

This issue begins the seventeenth year of publication of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society. During that period members of the society have seen many changes: great growth in our membership, the rising popularity of genealogy in America, and the introduction of the computer as an essential tool for research.

The articles in this issue also reflect changes. The rise of women in business is demonstrated by the story of Nashville hat-maker Poxolina Early. The tumultuous changes of the Civil War are brought to the fore by Thomas Potter's article on divisions among the families of the Upper Cumberland. And the final installment of John T. Moore's diary reveals his frustration with the changes in society during his era.

In addition to the end of the Moore diary articles, this issue also concludes the list of Davidson County's taxable males from 1812. A companion article based on a militia company in Stewart County shows how comparing tax lists helps us learn about our ancestors' neighbors. In the category of new beginnings, the first part of Robert Thomson's article on his ancestor Richard Bridgwater may be found in this issue.

I hope you will enjoy the variety of articles for this issue. Perhaps reading one of them will stimulate you to submit something of your own. New material is always welcome!

Chuck Sherrill
Journal Editor

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Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Dues are \$20.00 per membership year, beginning of fiscal years on June 1. See back cover for details and application form.

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A Successful Businesswoman in Early Nashville

Records of Polixena Early

A search of the Nashville City Directory for 1870 reveals an interesting entry for "Mrs. P. Early, Millinery & Millinery Goods." Although the term millinery has fallen into disuse, it was one familiar to all female shoppers as a place to purchase hats, an article of female clothing worn by young and old, rich and poor, whenever they were in public. Mrs. Early's shop, and presumably her residence as well, were at 34 North College Street.

An effort to find out more about Mrs. Early was successful to a degree. Going back five years to the 1865 City Directory, we find these two listings:

Mrs. P. Early, 29 N. College, millinery
W.B. Early, printer, home 29 N. College

These directory entries give an important clue: Mrs. P. Early and W.B. Early were at the same address. We can assume that they are either husband and wife or mother and son. College Street became Third Avenue when downtown streets were reorganized about 1910, so the Early establishment was in the heart of downtown Nashville.

Working back to the 1860 City Directory, we do not find either Mrs. P. Early or W.B. Early listed in Nashville. That avenue being closed, the next logical step is to see whether we can find a marriage record for Mrs. Early.

On July 25, 1860, W.B. Earley took out a license to marry "Calexina" Harper in Davidson County.¹ Although the bride's name does not match with "Mrs. P." a familiarity with old names brings to mind the name Polixena, an unusual but not unheard-of name in this period. It seems likely that this is indeed "Mrs. P." and that her 1865 housemate, W.B., was indeed her

¹ Sistler, Byron and Barbara. *Early middle Tennessee marriages*. (Nashville: Sistler & Assoc., 1988).

MRS. P. EARLY,
Millinery & Millinery Goods
No. 34 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE-

husband. The clerk did not record a date of marriage for this license, but this is more likely the result of a bookkeeping error than an indicator that they were not married. A search of the 1850 census of Davidson

County did not turn up a Harper family with a daughter named Polixena.

A search for the history of the given name Polixena provided mixed results. Most books listing American given names do not include it, but one book of baby names lists it as Polyxena and states that it is a word of Greek origin meaning "hospitable."² A word search for the name on the internet, using *Google.com*, shows that it is still in occasional use, primarily in the Czech Republic (formerly Bohemia). A history of the Ober-Schonback castle in old Bohemia states that it was built prior to 1692 by Maria Poxlina vol Pisnitz.³ Perhaps our Nashville Poxlina has Bohemian roots.

For more information on the Nashville Poxlina, we turn to the 1860 census. In Nashville's Ward 3 we find a listing for the household of William B. Earley, age 25, a Pennsylvania-born printer. His wife is Polixena, age 28, a milliner. Certainly this is the right couple! The census indicates that they were married within the

² Shaw, Lisa *Everything baby names book*. (Holbrook, MA: Adams Media, 1997).

³ Sommer, J.G. *Kingdom of Bohemia*. (1847, as transcribed on home.xnet.com/~ugeiser/genealogy/bohemia/schoenbach.html).

census year. Although William has no property value listed, Polixena has the princely sums of \$4,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal property.

Living in their household at the time of the 1860 census were four young women, each about 20 years of age, and all working as milliners. They were:

- Mattie Darren, 19, born New York
- Harriet Raynie, 17, born England
- Mary A. O'Kief, 22, born Ireland
- Ellen Conlin, 17, born Pennsylvania

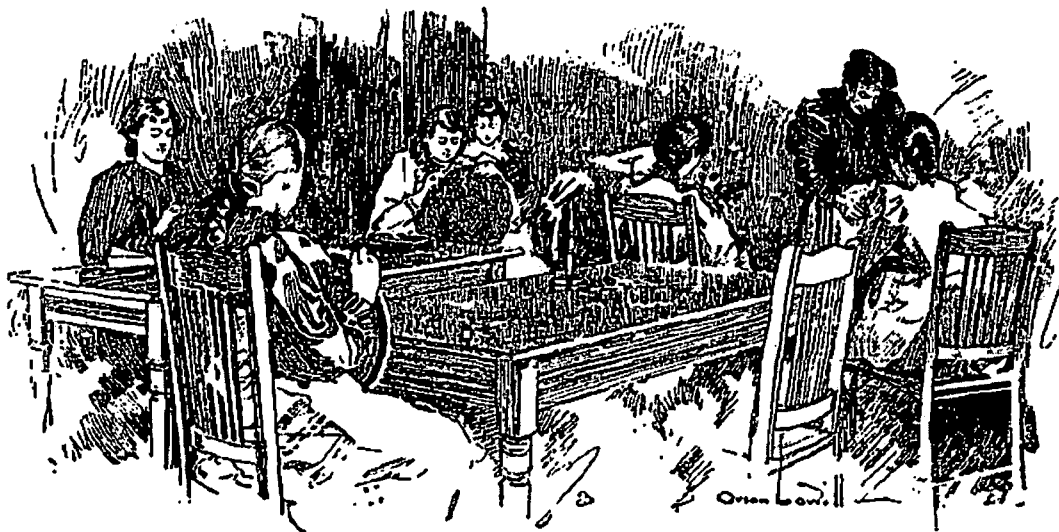
Also in the Earley's home was Joel Davis, a 28-year-old clerk born in Vermont, with his wife Martha and their daughter Emma Davis. It would appear that Mattie, Harriet, Mary, Ellen and Joel all worked for the well-to-do Polixena Earley in her millinery business. This was quite an establishment! One wonders whether Polixena had built this business up on her own (she was only 28) or whether she had inherited it, or perhaps she had inherited money or other property which she invested in the millinery business.

The 1870 census lists W.B. Early as a 40-year-old female (obviously it should read Mrs. W.B. Early) still in the third ward of Nashville, and with three-year-old child William Early in her home. Mrs. Early's real estate had increased in value to \$10,000 and her personal estate to \$5,000. Fifty other people are listed

in the household she heads, indicating that Mrs. Early either lived in a hotel or had her store on the ground floor of a building with apartments above. The first two people listed after the Earlys are domestic servants Catharine Lapsley (age 30) and Mary Winburn (age 23), both African-Americans born in Tennessee. The order of the listing indicates that these women were working in Polixena Early's household.

Mrs. P. Early, widow of William, milliner, appears in Nashville's city directories of 1870 through 1878, but in 1879 she disappears. A search of the 1880 census does not reveal her anywhere in Tennessee. Thanks to the excellent search engine on the *FamilySearch.org* web site, we are able to search the whole country for any woman named Polixena, regardless of surname. Although a few are listed, none matches what we know of Mrs. Early. We do find William D. Early age 13 in Nashville, living with Charles and Anna Mitchell. This appears to be Polixena's son, and he is listed as a student. He does not appear to be related to Mitchell, who was a confectioner by trade, 38 years of age, and born in Scotland. We are left to wonder whether Polixena died or remarried.

There is still more to be learned about this early Nashville woman of business, but these records have helped us fill in a few pieces of her story. ■



Milliners at work

William Sweeton and his illegitimate son

From Grundy County Court Records

Although the Grundy County Courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1990, a group of volunteers had removed a quantity of loose court records to the Tracy City Library where they were being indexed. We are fortunate to have access to these few remaining records, which are available on microfilm at the State Library & Archives. The item below, taken from a case tried in the 1890s, provides proof of the often difficult to document relationship between an illegitimate son and his father.

Grundy County Loose Records (microfilm reel 133)

J.W. Meeks vs. William Sweeton

Bill of complaint dated March 1893, from J.W. Meeks of Grundy County against William Sweeton of same, regarding the construction of a house on a lot near Tracy City. "Your complainant would state to the Court that he is the acknowledged illegitimate son of Defendant, and that some time before he began to build the above-mentioned house, Defendant stated to him, if he would ... build himself a dwelling, that he ... would make him a deed to the lot. After the house was completed and complainant lived in it up to some two months ago, defendant refused to make him a deed, and has refused and failed to pay him for the house."

Deposition of J.W. Meeks, age 22.

Q: "State what he has ever done for you or given you, indicating that he recognized you as his son...."

A: "Well, when I married he gave me a bedstead, dishes & etc. to go to housekeeping on ... and promised to give me a deed to the lot on which I built my house. It came about in this way: I had contracted with the Company for a lot to build on, and came by Sweeton's house and his wife asked me why I did not build on the lot Mr. Sweeton was going to give me. I said to her that she would mad [sic] and not give me a deed to the lot. She said she would swear she would give me a deed. A few days after that I saw Mr. Sweeton and he told me that the first day he was idle he would make me a deed...."

Deposition of Dosie Meeks, 17, wife of J.W. Meeks

"Well, all I know about is that is this. Mr. Sweeton's wife and my husband's mother had a falling out, and there was a great deal said, and I suppose this was the reason Mrs. Sweeton said Mr. Sweeton would not make my husband a title to the lot, that he would pay him for the house and keep the lot. She said this to me."

In the Tracy City newspaper of Sept. 13, 1900, is found a brief death notice from the community of Mt. Pleasant. It reads: "Mrs. Tampico Sweeten, wife of William Sweeten, died at home here on Thursday and was laid to rest at this place." A tombstone in the Hobbs Hill United Methodist Church cemetery marks the grave of Tampico Sweeton, wife of W.H. Sweeton, and her infant son, with the dates 1858-1900. Other Sweetons are buried nearby at Hobbs Hill, but no grave for William Sweeton was found. Likewise, no grave for J.W. Meeks could be identified.

The 1880 census of Grundy County records Sarah Meeks, a widow aged 31, with son J.W. age 8. Also in the household is Mary Cox, 55 years old and suffering from "paralysis." They are living near D.W. Meeks, age 28, and his family in the 11th Civil District. In the same neighborhood is Joseph Sweeton, a 53-year-old widower. The only William Sweeton in the county is found in District 6. He is a 32-year-old coal digger, living with his wife Cintha and children Charles and Lilly.

Looking for these families in the 1900 census we find William Sweeton, a 50-year-old coal minor, living in Grundy County's 11th Civil District. His wife Tampico is 37, son Ferby is 17 and daughter Nora is 5. There is no exact match for J.W. and Dosie Meeks, but the 11th Civil District also includes a William Meeks age 27 (about the right age to be J.W.) with wife Dollie and children William, Thomas, Qualls and Henry Meeks. ■

Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records

Second Series

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



Supreme Court Records, Box 68,
Middle Tennessee, 1841

Avery M. Hicklin vs Adams C. Hamilton

(Original Bill heard in Jackson
County Chancery Court)

...We Avery M. Hicklin and John B. Buford are held and firmly bound to Adams C. Hamilton in the sum of \$500.00... this 9th September 1840... that whereas the above named Avery M. Hicklin has this day filed his Bill of Complaint against the said Adams C. Hamilton in the Chancery Court at Gainesboro....

The bill of complaint of Avery M. Hicklin now a citizen of Overton, Tennessee, against Adams C. Hamilton a citizen of Jackson County, Tennessee... that about the 13th day of October 1831 Hugh Hicklin then a citizen of Jackson County, Tennessee made and published his last will and testament and shortly thereafter departed this life—that sd. will has been duly proven and your orator and Thomas Hicklin was appointed Executors and qualified and acted as such till the matters of sd. estate was nearly closed—that sometime in 1838 or 9 Thomas departed this live, leaving your orator above surviving and acting executor of sd. Hugh... that said will contains

the following clause to wit: "It is my will and desire that my two negroes Will and Sukey his wife receive their freedom at my death and it is my will and desire also that the said negroes have the use of all that part of the land up a hollow where the garden now stands, to have the use of during their natural lives." Your orator shows that Sukey is of little value, say perhaps \$150—that since the date of said will Sukey has brought two children, to wit: Almira a girl aged about 14 and worth about \$600 [and] a boy named Turner aged about 12 and fairly worth \$700.00... that the negroes have been permitted to remain on the land of your orator's ancestor till recently....

Exhibit A. [Will of Hugh Hicklin]
In the name of God, Amen! I Hugh Hicklin of Jackson County and State of Tennessee being in a low sate of health, but being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and calling to mind that it is appointed for all men to die—Do make, publish, and declare this as my last will and testament (to wit:) First, it is my will and desire that my body should be decently interred—Secondly—it is my will and desire that all my just debts be paid—and as to my property real and personal, I dispose of it as follows, to wit: I give and

bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Hicklin one bed and furniture and the cupboard I now have and one cow and one horse to be worth \$20, also one bedstead and one trunk, this bequest to be in lieu of her dower—I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Hicklin the one half of the land with ten poles further down the river which I own alone where Benjamin Biggerstaff now lives the upper part of said land and to be divided according to quantity and quality. I also give and bequeath to my son Thomas Hicklin one negro boy named Gilbert, also all my wearing apparel, also my family Bible, also one bed and furniture and one bedstead, and also all my personal estate not otherwise disposed of, to be done with as he may think proper. I also give and bequeath to my sons Avery Hicklin and Hiram Hicklin all my tract of land which lies between Benjamin Biggerstaff's and Stephen Cantrell's lines. I also give and bequeath to my son Avery Hicklin one negro boy named Moses, by paying \$100.00 to my daughter Letty Hicklin. I also give and bequeath to my son Hiram Hicklin one negro boy named Bill. I give and bequeath to my Perry Hicklin the remaining moiety of my land above Benjamin Biggerstaff's to be held by him as a tenant in

common. I also give and bequeath to my son Perry Hicklin one negro girl named Sarah also a feather bed and furniture, and it is my will and desire that my son Perry be well schooled out of the rents of the land I have bequeathed to him. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Biggerstaff, wife of Benjamin Biggerstaff, wife of Benjamin Biggerstaff and her heirs one negro girl named Selah by said Benjamin Biggerstaff pay of \$100.00 to my daughter Letty Hicklin. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Polly Hicklin one negro girl named Mariah, also one feather bed and furniture, also one horse and saddle to be worth \$75.00. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Letty Hicklin \$50.00 in a horse least to be paid for out of my personal estate by my executors hereafter appointed, it is my will and desire that my two negroes Will and Sukey his wife receive their freedom at my death and it is my will and desire also that said negroes have the use of all that part of the land up a hollow where the garden now stands to have the use of during their natural lives. It is further my will and desire that should any debts remain unpaid at my death each legatee and devisee bearing a share in the payment in proportion to what they lega____[?] in the will.

Finally I ordain, appoint and constitute my two sons Thomas Hicklin and Avery Hicklin my sole executors to put and carry this will into due and faithful execution agreeably to the true interest and meaning. In witness whereof I have thereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 13th day of October in the year of our Lord 1821." [signed] Hugh Hicklin

Signed, sealed, published and declared this his last will and testament in presence of us Wm. Hudspeth, [and] John Parrish.

State of Tennessee, Jackson County. February Sessions 1822. Then was the foregoing last will and testament of Hugh Hicklin, dec'd. exhibited in open court and the execution thereof proven by the testimony of William Hudspeth and John Parrish two subscribing witnesses thereto and on motion was ordered to be recorded, whereupon Thomas Hicklin and Avery M. Hicklin were sworn as executors who executed bond with Hiram Hicklin and Benjamin Biggerstaff securities for the performance thereof and took the oath required.

Test: Saml. G. Smith, Clk.
Recorded and examined 16th Feb. 1822. Saml. G. Smith, Clk.

State of Tennessee, Jackson County. I, Alexander Montgomery, Clerk of the County Court for the County of Jackson certify that the within and foregoing is a true, full and perfect transcript of the last will and testament of Hugh Hicklin, dec'd. together with the probate which appears of record in my office Book A, pages 391, 392 and 393 in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office this 9th day of June 1840. [signed] Alex. Montgomery, Clk., J.C. Ct."

Exhibit B

"State of Tennessee, Jackson County. April Term 1840.

Suckey Hicklin, Almira Hicklin and Turner Hicklin, Exparte. Petition for Freedom.

...by their next friend Adams C. Hamilton ...setting forth that they

are residents of Jackson County...that the executors of said last will had departed this life intestate and it appearing...by the evidence of John S. turner that said Hugh Hicklin departed this life previous to the year 1826 and of James Nevins that said Almira and Turner are the children of said Sukey the petition and were born after the death of said Hugh Hicklin....

Supreme Court Records, Box 59,
Middle Tennessee, 1835

**Julian J. Underwood and
Virginia M. Underwood vs
Paul Dismukes, extr. of
Thomas Royester, dec'd.**

(Original Bill heard in Sumner
County Chancery Court)

Your orator J. Underwood, a citizen of the County of Sumner and your oratrix Virginia M. Underwood a citizen of the County of Davidson humbly complaining would represent and shew that their grandfather Thomas Royester departed this life on the ____[blank] day of ____[blank] 18____[blank], that previous to his death their said grandfather published and declared a paper writing a copy of which is herewith filed as Exhibit A and prayed to be made a part of their bill as his last will and testament on the 1st day of May 1807...

Exhibit A

"I Thomas Royester of the County of Goochland being in my perfect senses and memory do make this my last will and testament...that the lands whereon I now live be sold by my executors hereafter named at public auction...and that the proceeds of such sale together

with what money I may leave and all the outstanding debts due me may be laid out in the purchase of another tract of land by said executors and a deed taken for the same to all my children and their heirs and it's my further will and desire that my wife Agness Royester shall enjoy the lands so purchased during her natural life as also all my other property which may not be disposed of by my executors as is hereinafter directed.

It is also my desire that my executors shall...at their discretion sell...any part of my perishable estate and that they reserve a sufficiency from my perishable estate to support and raise my family until a division of my estate shall take place as is hereinafter directed...and after the whole of my children shall arrive to manhood or so soon as my two youngest children arrive to the age of eighteen years or marriage then I direct a division of my estate to be made amongst all my children and their heirs as equally as the nature of the case may admit of reserving to my wife a sufficiency of my estate if she be then living...I do constitute and appoint my brother[sic] David Royester and Anderson Royester and my friend Paul Dismukes my executors and guardians to all my children...this fourteenth day of May 1807. [signed] Thomas Royester]. Witnesses: Wm. Miller, Stephen Crank"

Supreme Court Records, Box 60,
Middle Tennessee, 1838

Dearen vs Fitzpatrick

(Original Bill heard in
Maury County)

Humbly complaining sheweth unto our honor your oratrix Polly Dearen a citizen of the County of Marshall and State of Tennessee that she intermarried with John Dearen in the year 1801 and has continued to live with him until the present time. After her marriage...to wit in the year 1829 her father John Wilks made his last will and testament in which among other things were the following clauses, viz:

"I loan unto my beloved wife all my property of every name or grade during her natural life. My will is that at the decease of my wife all of said property and effects be equally divided between my children and grandchildren as hereinafter named to wit: Polly Dearen" etc., naming eight legatees in all, of whom your oratrix was one and appointing John Wilks and William Wilks his executors who qualified...

Your oratrix would further shew that at his death in 1829 her father was possessed of considerable personal property consisting of negroes, stock of every kind, money, etc. but what was the amount of his personal property she is not informed.

She further shews that on the 29th of February 1836 her said husband assigned over and conveyed all the right, title, interest and claim of your oratrix in the estate of her father under the said will to one Morgan Fitzpatrick for the sum of three hundred and eighty five dollars, as will appear from a certified copy of said assignment herewith filed marked A....

Supreme Court Records, Box 60,
Middle Tennessee, 1838

Allen vs McKay

(Original Bill heard in Davidson
County)

Bill of complaint of Jones W. Allen, a citizen of Davidson County in said state, administrator of the goods and chattels of Almyra Allen, dec'd. against Mary McKay, Dickinson McKay, Silas H. McKay, and Felix McKay, citizens of Davidson County in said state, and against James Deane, a citizen of Gibson County in said state.

Humbly complaining, sheweth unto your honor your orator the said Jones W. Allen, that he intermarried with Almyra McKay the abovenamed Almyra Allen, dec'd. and who was one of the children and distributes of Francis McKay, dec'd., late of the said County of Davidson, some time about the month of September 1830, and she departed this life some time in the month of March 1831, intestate and without issue; leaving your orator her surviving, and who, by right of marriage, and in consequence of his said survivorship, became entitled to all the personal property, and choses [sic], whether legal or equitable, that belonged to, or that was possessed by, the said Almyra at the time of her death. The said Almyra at the time of her death was an inhabitant of the said County of Davidson; and administration upon her estate has been granted by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to your orator; who has entered into bond with security,

and qualified according to law, as such administrator. Francis McKay, the father of the said Almyra, died about the month of [blank] in the year 1827, intestate, leaving the said Mary McKay his widow, and the said Dickinson McKay, Silas H. McKay, Felix McKay, and the said Almyra, wife of your Orator as aforesaid his heirs and distributees; and the said Mary McKay, the widow, was appointed administratrix of the estate of the said Francis McKay dec'd. The said Almyra McKay was a minor at the time of her intermarriage

with your orator, and also at that of her death....

Supreme Court Records, Box 60,
Middle Tennessee, 1834

Runnels vs Wiggins

(Original Bill heard in
Franklin County Circuit Court)

...that on the 22nd day of January 1834 there was issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Franklin County in said state a writ of *capias ad respondendum*...to wit: State of Tennessee. To the Sheriff of Franklin County, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to take the body of Henry T. Wiggins if to be

found in your county and him safely keep so that you have him before the Judge of the Circuit Court at a court to be holden...on the 2nd Monday of July next to answer Henry Runnels of a plea that he render to him a certain negro man slave of dark complexion of the proper goods and chattels of him the said Henry about eighteen years of age and of the value of one thousand dollars, which he the said Henry T. Wiggins doth detain from him the said Henry to his damage of one thousand dollars...Witness: John Goodwin, Clerk...2nd Monday in January 1834.. ■

To be continued.

Stations on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway: Chattanooga Division

From the *Legal history of ... Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.* By James D.B. DeBow (Marshall & Bruce, c. 1900).

Station	Miles From Nashville
Chattanooga	151
Cravens	149
Lookout	147
Wauhatchie	145
Hooker, Ga.	141
Etna Mines	...
Whiteside	137
Vulcan	134
Ladds	130
Shellmound	129
Carpenter, Ala.	125
Bridgeport, Ala.	123
Bolivar, Ala.	117
Stevenson, Ala.	112
Bass, Ala.	106
Anderson	102
Sherwood	96
T.C. Junction	...
Cowan	87
Decherd	82
Estill Springs	77

Tullahoma	69
Normandy	62
Cortner	61
Haley	58
Wartrace	55
Belle Buckle	55
Fosterville	45
Christiana	42
Rucker	38
Winsted	36
Murfreesboro	32
Russell	28
Florence	26
Wade	22
Smyrna	20
Lavergne	16
Kimbro	14
Mt. View	12
Antioch	10
Asylum	8
Curry	6
Glenclyff	5
Nashville	0

Learning from Tax Lists

Capt. Peter Kendall's Company in Stewart County 1809-1811

Genealogists sometimes turn their noses up at tax lists – they aren't often very exciting as records go. But the value of tax lists becomes evident to the experienced researcher, particularly in the absence of census and other records to tell the story of a family. And as a tool for studying the neighborhoods of our ancestors, tax lists are essential.

For example, a study of the Stewart County, Tennessee, tax lists help create a mental picture of a neighborhood on the edge of the western frontier in the period around 1810. Formed in 1803 from Montgomery, Stewart County lies on the Tennessee/Kentucky border. As with much of Tennessee, many of its settlers in this period were families of Scotch-Irish origin from Virginia and North Carolina. The surnames on the tax list bear out this general trend.

My research focused on the militia company headed by Capt. Peter Kindall (Kendall). In this period before Civil Districts were formed, the men of each county were divided into militia companies. Militia drills were held several times per year in order to keep the citizenry ready to serve in the event of Indian attack or war. Tax lists were arranged by militia districts, and each list bears the name of the militia captain. The lists were usually compiled and submitted by the Justice of the Peace residing in that district, who was also the area's representative on the local Court of Common Pleas. Stewart County was divided into eight militia districts during this period.

Peter Kendall was born in Montgomery County (formerly Anson County), North Carolina, in 1778. He and his wife Jemima moved to Tennessee in 1804. Although he was a farmer, the records show that he devoted many hours to public service in Tennessee. Following his service as a militia captain he was elected to represent Stewart and Humphreys counties in the Tennessee legislature in 1817. He moved west to Henry County and continued serving in the legislature

through 1829. In 1834 Kendall represented Henry County at the state's Constitutional Convention.¹

Tennessee tax lists are useful where they have survived, but unfortunately many of them have not done so. A list of extant early tax lists compiled by Chad Gray is available on the State Library and Archives web site.²

The 1808 tax list for Stewart County is incomplete, and Peter Kendall's district was omitted. The 1809 list is the first one extant, and it includes 100 taxable males. Tax lists in this period should include all landowners and all other males aged 21 to 50. Males over 50 who did not own land were not liable for either the land tax or the poll tax, and so will not appear on the list. Occasionally, a tax list may help determine age, as in the case of Thomas Hambleton who paid a poll tax in 1810 but not in 1811; it may be that he turned 50 years old in 1811. (Incidentally, he is listed as Thomas Hamblet in 1811, but we can tell this is the same man because he owned 42 acres in both years.)³

Tax lists cannot, therefore, be considered complete census-type listings. Moreover, some names appearing on a tax list will represent absentee property owners who do not reside in that place. On the Kendall list in 1809, for example, Adam Darby appears as the owner of 2,060 acres. A notation shows that the tax was assessed to Henry Minor, agent for Darby, indicating that Darby was a non-resident landowner. We find men named Adam Darby in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in the 1810

¹ McBride, Robert and Dan Robison. *Biographical directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, volume 1*. (Nashville: Tenn. State Library & Archives and Tenn. Historical Commission, 1975), pp.423-424.

² "Early tax lists at the Tennessee State Library and Archives," <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/taxlist.htm>

³ For more information about the tax laws of Tennessee, see *Taxation and Politics: Tennessee's Poll Tax Laws* by Ann Alley, which appeared in this journal, volume XI, number 2, fall 1997.

census, and it may be one of them who owned land in Stewart County.

Tax lists can give clues regarding adult sons living with their fathers. William Moore first appears in Kendall's company in 1810, a large land-owner with 819 acres. He is the only Moore listed. In 1811, Travis Moore appears listed next to William. Travis is not a landowner but paid a poll tax. It is likely that Travis Moore was a son of William who came of age between 1810 and 1811. Certainly this would have to be tested and proven using other records, but the tax list may provide one piece of a puzzle.

In addition to land and polls, taxes were assessed on certain other property. These taxes varied from year to year, according to laws passed by the state legislature. In this period each stud horse was assessed at \$3.00. Only a few men in the 1809 list owned such a valuable commodity: Thomas Gibbs; Richard Manley; Caleb Williams and Davis Yarbrough. Slave owners were required to pay a poll tax on each slave from 12 to 50 years old. The 100 taxpayers in Capt. Kendall's company in 1809 were taxed on 61 slaves. John Atkins, Sr., owned eight slaves, the largest number in the district. Interestingly, he was taxed for only 100 acres. However, several other Atkins men with only one slave are also listed with larger acreage, and the whole family, white and black, may have farmed communally.

Property tax lists sometimes give a rudimentary description of the location of the land. These can help us discover the approximate location of each militia district. Capt. Kendall's company includes landowners whose property lay on the Cumberland River and on these creeks: Bear, Cub, Callendar's, Barretts, Nevilles and Bull Pasture. Modern topographical maps (and the USGS web site) enable us to locate most of these streams in eastern Stewart County between the town of Dover and the Montgomery County line. The neighborhood probably also included part of what is now Houston County. None of the taxpayers in Kendall's company paid tax on town lots, so the town of Dover must not have been within its boundaries.

Tracking the movements of groups of families is critical for the genealogist – looking for just one name can be a needle in a haystack, but looking for a group of relatives and neighbors who migrated together is much easier. Tax lists are a tremendous help in this work, as they can show the precise year when families arrived in an area. The 1811 list for Capt. Kendall's company shows 16 new taxpayers arrived since 1810. Among them are Faulkner Elliott Jr. and Sr., and Stephen and William Elliott. Since these men apparently arrived in Stewart County at the same time, and since all four have Elliott as part of their name, it is reasonable to think that they may all be related to each other.

Missing or incomplete records always frustrate the genealogist, and these tax lists are no exception. The 1809 Stewart County list is available in a transcription made by Mary Riggins of the Works Progress Administration in 1938, but part of the original list appears to have become lost prior to microfilming by the State Library and Archives in the 1960s and is unavailable for verification. The 1810 list is complete, but the 1811 list omits surnames beginning with A and B – apparently a page was missing at the time of the WPA transcription and was not found during microfilming.

The statistics of migration tell a story of their own. Capt. Kendall's company numbered 100 men in 1809. There were 12 new names in 1810 and 16 more new arrivals in 1811. Imagine the impact of 12% population growth in just one year in your home town today! However, 30 names present in 1809 are missing in 1810. Six of those reappear in 1811, leaving us to wonder what happened. Did they move away temporarily? That is unlikely. Were they missed by the enumerator? Possibly. But another explanation may lie in the fact that Humphreys County was formed in 1809 and joined Stewart County's southern boundary in the very area where this militia district was located. It is likely that some of these taxpayers lived on the line and were, or thought they were, in the new county in 1810.

Taxable Property in Tennessee 1809 (from *Public Acts* of 1803, Chapter III)

100 acres of land 12 ½¢	Free males 18-50 12 ½ ¢	Stud horses (\$ varied)	Retail stores \$25
Town lot 25¢	Slaves 12-50 25¢	Billiard tables \$1,000	Peddlers & Hawkers \$25

Analysis of Capt. Kindall's District Stewart County Tax Lists 1809-1811

Taxpayer	Poll Taxes (in first year listed)	Acres owned	Listed in 1809	Listed in 1810	Listed in 1811
Atkins, Asa	1 white poll; 1 slave	484	X	X	
Atkins, Geo.	1 white poll; 1 slave		X	X	
Atkins, John Jr.	1 white poll	100	X	X	
Atkins, John Sr.	0 white poll; 8 slaves		X		
Atkins, Lewis	no white poll	188	X	X	
Basley, Beal	no white poll	640	X		
Bradford, A.	1 white poll	150	X		
Bradford, Benj.	1 white poll	380	X		
Brake, Jas.	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X		
Brisby, John	1 white poll		X	X	
Brown, Walter	1 white poll		X	X	
Brunson, Isaac	1 white poll		X		
Cagle, Robert	1 white poll			X	
Curl, Wm.	1 white poll; 3 slaves	600	X	X	
Darby, Adam	no white poll	2,060	X	X	
Davidson, Green	1 white poll			X	X
Dinkins, Joshua	1 white poll		X		
Dunbar, Jas.	1 white poll; 1 slave	20	X	X	X
Dunbar, Wm.	1 white poll	158	X	X	X
Edmonds, Henry	1 white poll		X		
Edwards, Benj.	1 white poll	200	X	X	X
Elliott, Stephen	1 white poll				X
Elliott, Wm.	1 white poll				X
Ezill, Archibald	1 white poll		X		
Ezill, Oarham	1 white poll		X		
Faulkner, Elliott Jr.	no white poll				X
Faulkner, Elliott Sr.	no white poll				X
Gaston, John	1 white poll		X	X	X
Gibs, Thos.	1 white poll		X	X	X
Gilbert, Jesse [Jr.]	1 white poll; 5 slaves	30			X
Gilbert, Jesse [Sr.]	no white poll	30		X	X
Gilbert, Sampson	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X		
Gilbert, Stephen	1 white poll	75	X	X	X
Graham, John	1 white poll	100	X	X	X
Gray, Curtis	no white poll	253		X	X
Griffin, Benj.	1 white poll		X		X
Hall, Philip	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X	X	X
Hamblet, Jas.	1 white poll		X	X	
Hamblet[on], Thos.	1 white poll	42		X	X
Hamlet, Jas.	1 white poll			X	
Hill, R. Green	1 white poll	428	X		
Hillard, Wiley	1 white poll		X	X	

Stewart County Tax Lists – Kindall's District (cont.)					
Taxpayer	Poll Taxes (in first year listed)	Acres owned	Listed in 1809	Listed in 1810	Listed in 1811
Hogan, David	1 white poll; 4 slaves	300	X	X	X
Holly, Abner	1 white poll	50		X	
Howell, Paul	1 white poll	100	X		
Howell, Wm.	1 white poll		X	X	X
Johnson, Thos.	1 white poll		X		
Kelley, Abner	1 white poll	50	X		X
Kindall, Peter	1 white poll	400	X	X	X
Lee, Anthony	1 white poll	196	X	X	X
Lee, James	1 white poll				X
Lee, Jas.	1 white poll	100	X		X
Lee, John	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X	X	X
Lee, Loyd	1 white poll		X	X	X
Lee, Robert	1 white poll		X		
Lewis, Daniel	1 white poll; 1 slave	112	X	X	X
Lewis, Philip	1 white poll		X	X	
Lyndsey, Wm.	1 white poll		X	X	
Lyons, Wm.	1 white poll	350	X	X	X
Maddon, Tapley [Tarpley Maddox, J.P.]	1 white poll	451	X	X	X
Magee, John	1 white poll				X
Magregor, Bartlett	1 white poll; 1 slave		X	X	X
Manley, Richard	1 white poll; 5 slaves	640	X	X [Sr.]	X
Manly, Hamblin	1 white poll; 2 slaves	412	X		X
Manly, Richard Jr.	1 white poll; 2 slaves		X	X	X
May, Jonathan	no white poll	162	X	X	X
McCall, Alexander	1 white poll	640	X		
McKiney, Amos	no white poll		X		
McKiney, John	1 white poll; 2 slaves		X		
Methency, John	1 white poll	64		X	X
Mitchell, Jesse	1 white poll; 1 slave	90			X
Moore, Travis	1 white poll; 1 slave				X
Moore, Wm.	1 white poll; 2 slaves	819		X	X
Nichols, John	no white poll	1,280	X	X	
Ollidge, Caleb	no white poll	48		X	X
Palmer, John	1 white poll		X	X	X
Parker, John	0 white poll; 3 slaves	50			X
Parker, Nathan	1 white poll			X	X
Parker, Stephen	1 white poll		X	X	X
Philips, Mann	no white poll; 1 slave	252.5	X	X	X
Philips, Wm.	no white poll	2,883.5	X	X	X
Pistole, Chas.	1 white poll	100	X	X	X
Purvis, Chas.	1 white poll; 1 slave		X	X	X
Randall, Dan	1 white poll		X		
Randall, Henry	1 white poll; 1 slave		X	X	X

Stewart County Tax Lists – Kindall's District (cont.)					
Taxpayer	Poll Taxes (in first year listed)	Acres owned	Listed in 1809	Listed in 1810	Listed in 1811
Randall, Ozbon	1 white poll		X	X	X
Randall, Parham	1 white poll; 1 slave			X	
Randall, Thos.	1 white poll; 3 slaves	274	X	X	X
Randall, Wm.	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X	X	X
Roberson, T.	1 white poll; 4 slaves		X	X	
Robins, John	1 white poll	17.5	X		
Roper, Chas.	1 white poll	74		X	X
Rorie, Hezekiah	1 white poll; 3 slaves	573			X
Simpson, Elisha	no white poll; 1 slave	188	X	X	X
Simpson, Nathan	1 white poll		X	X	X
Smith, Adam	1 white poll		X	X	X
Smith, Frederick	1 white poll		X	X	X
Smith, Henry	1 white poll				X
Smith, John	1 white poll		X	X	X
Smith, Richard	no white poll; 1 slave				X
Spencer, John	1 white poll		X	X	X
Stokes, Abner	1 white poll		X	X	X
Stokes, Edmond	1 white poll		X		
Stokes, John	1 white poll		X		
Stokes, Young	1 white poll		X	X	
Stone, Jesse	1 white poll		X	X	X
Taylor, Edmond Jr.	1 white poll		X	X	X
Taylor, Edmond Sr.	1 white poll	80	X		
Taylor, Timothy	1 white poll		X	X	X
Thomason, Joseph	1 white poll	52	X	X	X
Thomason, Richard	1 white poll	50	X	X	X
Thomason, Wm.	1 white poll				X
Tomas, Wm.	1 white poll			X	
Travis, Wm.	no white poll	400	X	X	X
Underwood, Hamblit	no white poll	100	X		
Ward, Moses	no white poll; 1 slave	104	X	X	X
Watson, John	1 white poll		X		
Weatherford, Wm.	1 white poll	30	X	X	X
Weathford, H.	no white poll	80	X	X	X
Weathford, John	1 white poll		X	X	X
Wilcox, Chas.	1 white poll		X		
Williams, Caleb	1 white poll	1,708	X	X	X
Williams, Edward	1 white poll	50	X	X	X
Williams, Joshua Jr.	1 white poll		X		X
Williams, Joshua Sr.	no white poll	200	X	X	X
Wilson, Chas. B.	1 white poll				X
Wright, Wm.	1 white poll		X	X	X
Yarbrough, Davis	no white poll	200	X	X	X
Yarbrough, Humphrey	no white poll	15	X		X
Yarbrough, Samuel	1 white poll		X	X	X

Richard Allen Bridgwater of Smith County and his Travels

Part I of a Series

by Robert Polk Thomson

Few things are more exciting to a genealogist than to find a diary or letters from an ancestor. Author Bob Thomson has a treasure-trove of information about his Bridgwater ancestors, thanks in part to Richard Allen Bridgwater (1821-1875) whose diary and other papers were rescued from a trash heap and then carefully preserved by his descendants. They are now part of the Thomson-Bridgwater collection at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

This first installment of an article about Bridgwater is based largely on Richard's written accounts of three trips he took as a young man. It is astonishing to realize how widely traveled our ancestors were in those days of poor transportation, but one fact that emerges from Richard's accounts is that he left home prepared with a list of relatives who lived along the way. This support network surely aided many travelers of that day – it paid to know who your distant cousins were and where they lived!



Richard Allen Bridgwater

The Bridgwater family of Smith County traces their origins to Chesley Bridgwater who settled at Dixon Springs not long after 1800. Chelsey and his wife Nancy Chambers acquired substantial acreage on Dixon Creek two or three miles upstream from the village center. A hatter by trade, he owned a small factory and he was also a farmer. He regularly exported tobacco to New Orleans. In his later years he was a money lender. At their home, "Bearwallow," he and Nancy reared a large family.

Richard Allen was the ninth of thirteen children, born on 25 January 1821.¹ As his older siblings married and moved to their own homes, Richard stayed at Bearwallow and helped his parents. He did not marry until after they both died, by which time he was nearly 33 years old. Chesley Bridgwater died in April 1846.² He left a large estate in land and slaves. Richard's older brother Samuel and his brother-in-law Wilson

Martin, administered the estate.³ Less than a year later, in March 1847, Nancy Chambers Bridgwater died, and Richard was appointed her estate administrator.⁴

Richard Bridgwater had already made an appearance in the written records of Smith County. In March 1845 one Othiel Johnson had been charged by his Baptist congregation in Dixon Springs with drunkenness. He admitted that he had "drunked two much" at Richard Bridgwaters but denied the general charge. The elders appointed to investigate the matter reported that Johnson had been "vary drunk," not able to walk without help, and the congregation expelled him.⁵

When Richard's mother died, the family decided that in order to divide the estate equally among the many heirs, they had to sell the family land and slaves. The Smith County courts authorized auction sales and in

¹ Richard Allen Bridgwater family bible, photocopy in Thomson-Bridgwater Mss, TSLA.

² All names and dates are in the Chesley Bridgwater family bible.

³ Smith County, TN, County Court Minute Book, 272. 4 May 1846.

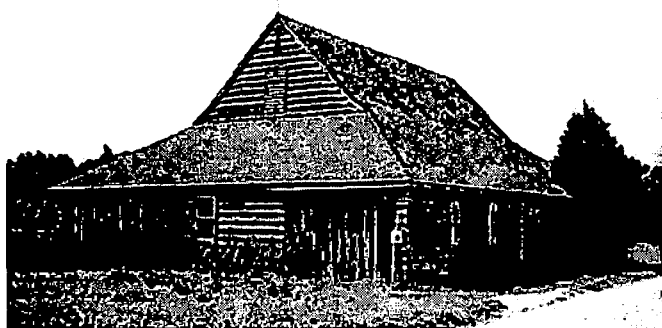
⁴ Ibid., 332. 4 April 1847.

⁵ Dixon Creek TN Baptist Church Minutes, 78-79, March & April 1845. Typescript in TSLA.

May 1847 Samuel Bridgwater became the purchaser of the home tract, and Wilson Martin the adjacent farm.⁶

This sale left Richard with some cash in his pocket and an opportunity to see the world beyond Dixon Springs. His brother John entered into a mercantile business in Dixon Springs in partnership with a Mr. Cain. Richard, interested in the same business but probably not wanting to compete with his brother in their small community, moved to Nashville to try to establish himself as a merchant in the growing capitol city.⁷

The full extent of Richard's business in Nashville is unclear, but we know that he traded goods with his brother's Dixon Springs firm, Crain and Bridgwater.⁸ He also took advantage of one of Nashville's most lucrative businesses by exporting tobacco to New Orleans in 1848 as an independent merchant. In January 1849 he accepted a position with the Nashville commission and forwarding merchant firm, H. T. Yeatman, at an annual salary of \$500.⁹ He remained with Yeatman for the next two and a half years, perhaps continuing to deal in tobacco.



Tobacco Barn

During the Nashville years his Dixon Springs friends and relatives called on him repeatedly to assist them with their affairs. He made purchases of personal

⁶ Nancy Bridgwater & S. C. Bridgwater et al vs. Thomas Phelps & Ann, his wife, et al. Smith County Circuit Court Minute Book, 143. 3 Aug. 1846; *ibid.*, 212; W. Y. Martin & S. C. Bridgwater, administrators of Chesley Bridgwater, *ibid.*, 149. 5 Aug. 1846; Smith County Deed Book U, 486-488. 3 May 1847.

⁷ 15 Nov. 1848 Davidson County, TN tax receipt to Richard A. Bridgwater for the year. Thomson-Bridgwater Mss. Unless otherwise noted all of the following manuscript references are in this collection.

⁸ Pencil notes in the Richard Allen Bridgwater Diary.

⁹ Richard Allen Bridgwater Address Book.

items, looked after the repair of jewelry, and handled subscriptions to magazines and newspapers. He noted the date, in 1851, his niece, Nannie Martin, entered school, presumably in Nashville, and over the next several months made small payments on her behalf. Her father, Wilson Y. Martin, no doubt reimbursed him.

In 1850 his substantial medical bills indicate that Richard's health was poor.¹⁰ Perhaps it was upon advice to explore a more healthy climate that he made the decision in 1852 to leave Nashville. During 1852 and early 1853 Richard made three trips to explore the advantages of moving West. The first was to West Tennessee. The second he made with his young brother Chesley Bridgwater but it aborted almost as soon as it began because Chesley became seriously ill. The third trip was to Texas. He kept a brief diary of these travels and a detailed account of his expenses.¹¹ They give a good picture of travels in the developing Southwest.

On the first trip, Richard Bridgwater left his brother-in-law Wilson Martin's home in Dixon Springs, on 10 May 1852. Traveling on horseback he went through Gallatin and Cross Plains, crossed the Red River near Keysburg, in Kentucky, and traveled through the Todd County towns of Hadenville and Trenton. He crossed the west fork of the Red River and went into Christian County and traveled to the home of his mother's sister, Polly Gary, who lived on the Town Fork of Little River, four miles south of Hopkinsville. Married to Robert S. Gary, her family had moved to Kentucky from Buckingham County, VA in 1836.¹² It had taken Richard three long days of travel to get there and he visited with them for four days before moving on.

On May 17 he passed the Kentucky town of Lafayette and returned to Tennessee, crossed the Cumberland River at Dover, and traveled ten more miles before stopping for the night. The next day he crossed the

¹⁰ In that year he acquired a walking stick with a gold knob on which is engraved "Richard Allen Bridgwater Nashville 1850". In 2001 the stick is in the possession of one of his great granddaughters, Betty Bernice Bridgwater of Knoxville, TN.

¹¹ Richard Allen Bridgwater Diary. Unless otherwise noted all the following account of his travels comes from the diary.

¹² Christian County Genealogical Society, *Family Histories of Christian County, Kentucky* (Paducah, KY: Turney Publishing Co., 1986), 190.

Tennessee River at the mouth of the Sandy River and passed through Paris on his way to the Henry County home of his cousin, Jack Chambers. John Ayres "Jack" Chambers was a first cousin. His wife Lucy was also a family connection, because Richard's sister Nancy was married to Lucy's brother Walter Allen.¹³ If this were not enough of a tangle of family relationships, Lucy and Walter were first cousins of Richard's mother, Nancy Chambers. Jack and Lucy Chambers and his wife lived in the midst of a tightly bound community of Allen relatives, three of whom were physicians. More than a dozen of them are buried in what is known as the Dinwiddie family cemetery in Henry County.¹⁴ Richard spent four days at cousin Jack's, no doubt visiting with many of the nearby relatives, then, on the 23rd of May rode west through Caledonia, Dresden and Jacksonville to the home of yet another cousin, John Chambers.

John Wilmerton Chambers, Richard's first cousin, was a prosperous farmer who lived in Obion County, about three miles northeast of the town of Union City.¹⁵ At the time of Richard's visit John's brother William Amas Chambers also lived in the same vicinity and Richard recorded that William's son "got killed" the day before he arrived in Obion County. Richard spent three days at cousin John's then traveled eight miles to visit Sam Debow, a Smith County friend who had moved to West Tennessee only two or three years earlier. The next day he made a brief trip to Hickman County, KY, and returned to Debow's. On May 27 he went to William Chambers and spent two more days with his Chambers relatives.

The next four days Richard spent on the road, traveling through Troy, Dyersburg, Ripley, Covington, and Concordia. On the 2nd of June he arrived in the western

edge of Shelby county where his sister, Nancy and her husband Walter Allen lived.¹⁶ He spent four days with this sister, during which time his horse recovered from lameness. No doubt weary of traveling, he next turned eastward toward home. It took five days of travel, through Somerville, over the Hatchy River, and on to Denmark, Huntingdon, Camden and other Tennessee towns, one after the other. He crossed the Tennessee River, then traveled through Waverly and Charlotte. When he reached Nashville, he stopped at a hotel.

The next day, June 13, he got home to Dixon Springs. He had been gone a month and his travels had cost him \$26.70. Almost every day he had noted the quality of the lands he saw and estimated their value per acre. He was rarely impressed with the land, and if his purpose had been to locate a new place to settle, he had returned home empty handed.

With his brother Chesley, Richard began a second trip in late October 1852. From the beginning he was plagued by a lame horse. On the fourth day, 29 October, Chesley became ill and remained so for more than a week, probably longer. In mid-November the two men returned to Nashville, where Richard left Chesley and returned home to Dixon Springs. Chesley recovered, and probably stayed in Nashville to pursue a medical education. He became a physician and later moved to Louisiana.

Undaunted by the failure of this second trip west, Richard began immediately to make plans for a third trip. His diary records that on 8 December 1852 he left Dixon Springs on the most ambitious trip of them all. The first leg took him to his sister Nancy's, near Memphis, on the 23rd of December and he spent Christmas with her family. But his goal this time was Texas.

In mid January he went to Memphis and took passage on the steamer *Naomi* to Napoleon, a river port at the mouth of the Arkansas River. The vessel was crowded and the weather was rough. They came close to sinking and one passenger lost a horse overboard. At Napoleon Richard boarded a river boat for Pine Bluff, Arkansas. From the 20th of January through the month of February Richard traveled by horseback through Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. From Pine Bluff he went to Camden, Arkansas, then to Shreveport, LA,

¹³ The information on the Chambers family is found in "The Clopton Chronicles: Regarding the Descendants of Walter Clopton, The Eldere," at

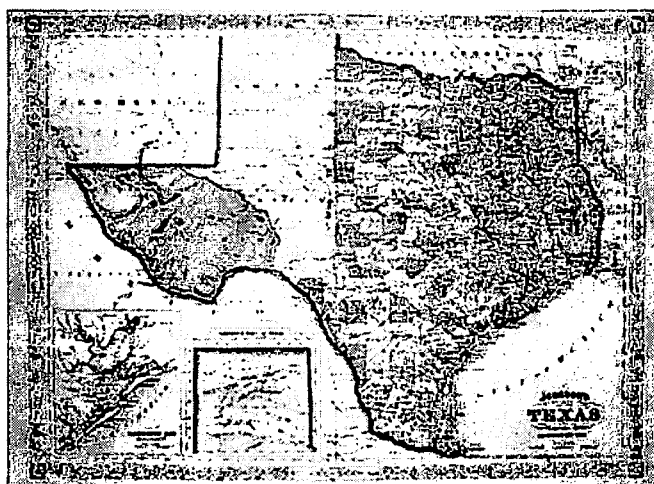
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~clopton/walterre.htm> and Richard Fenton Wicker, *The Allen Family of England, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Illinois, 1600-1995* (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1995).

¹⁴ Paris Area Genealogical Society, compiler, *Henry County, Tennessee Inscriptions in Stone* (Paris, Tennessee: np, 1989), vol. 2, 392-1.

¹⁵ "Agricultural Survey," *Obion Origins*, 2(May 1984):2, p. 2.

¹⁶ Wicker, *The Allen Family*, 79.

where he stayed at the Palmetto House Hotel. Next he went into Texas, through snow and icy roads to the town of Henderson. He crossed the Trinity River, then the Brazos River near the mouth of the Aguilla River. His diary recorded harsh travel conditions and contained notes he made about various river crossing points. This information he must have gotten at stopping points along the road or from fellow travelers.



Richard often noted the names of people with whom he stayed, and in his little book he also wrote out in pencil the names of people with addresses in places like Houston and Austin. Most, perhaps all, were relatives. George H. Bagby, Ballard C. Bagby, and Thomas M. Bagby were sons of his great aunt Lucy Hunt Allen, who had married Daniel Bagby. Another, Calvin Chambers, was his first cousin, a son of his uncle, Willis Chambers.¹⁷ There is no evidence that he ever made contact with any of them. But the family in Tennessee knew that they lived in Texas and Richard had their names in the event that he got to their locales. He gave up keeping a day by day diary, but his itemized expense accounts suggest that he did not get into the southern parts of Texas where they lived. By the spring of 1853 Richard got home to Dixon Springs. Although he did not again seriously consider moving to Texas, he never forgot the adventure of his long trip. In later life he told tales about his travels to his children. His daughter, Emma, my grandmother, told me one of them when I was a child. She reported that while traveling in Texas he had encountered a man traveling on horseback, totally naked. For her this

confirmed that Texas was a wild, uncivilized place where her father had been in great peril.

During the rest of the year 1853 Richard appears to have resumed his work as a tobacco buyer, working in Smith County rather than Nashville. But he must have been mostly interested in a young woman, Ann Methanius Seay, the daughter of William Washington Seay who lived on the other side of the Cumberland River a few miles east of the village of Rome. On the 20th of December 1853 they were married¹⁸ and took up residence on a farm located immediately across the road from her father's grand plantation house. ■

To be continued.

The Bridgwater Family

Chesley Bridgwater (1781-1846)
born in Buckingham(?) Co., Virginia
died in Smith Co., Tennessee

Nancy Chambers (1785-1847)
birthplace not known
died in Smith Co., Tennessee

Their Thirteen Children

Martha Allen Bridgwater (1805-1821)
Ann Bridgwater (1806-1860) marr. Thomas Phelps
Sarah Bridgwater (1808-1846) marr. James High
Mary Ballard Bridgwater (1810-1876)
marr. Wilson Yandell Martin
Elizabeth Bridgwater (1812-1869)
marr. Jacob S. Johnson
Nancy S. Bridgwater (1814-1865)
marr. Walter Clopton Allen
Dr. Samuel Chambers Bridgwater (1816-1869)
marr. Amelia Moores
Lucy Jane Bridgwater (1819-1896)
Richard Allen Bridgwater (1821-1875)
marr. Ann Seay
Emily C. Bridgwater (1822-1876)
marr. Thomas Carroll Martin
Harriet B. Bridgwater (1824-1845)
Chesley Wallin Bridgwater (1826-1862)
John Chambers Bridgwater (1828-1864)

¹⁷ Ibid., 22; "The Clopton Chronicles".

¹⁸ Richard Allen Bridgwater family bible.

Insurance Records of Nashville

and Other Middle Tennessee Inhabitants, 1850s, Part IV

(continued from volume XVI, number 2)

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 volume 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. 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 Deadrick 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 Deadrick street and the Public Square, occupied by the assured as a wallpaper store. 2 Jan. 1860 [p36]

No. 198 Edwin H. EWINGNashville

\$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 FOERDERERNashville

\$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 Townsend as a carriage warehouse. Renewed to July 26, 1860. [p40]

No. 513Michael 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]

No. 688 GARDNER & Co. Nashville

\$5000 on Merchandise, other than specially hazardous, being stock in trade on commission, not delivered from the premises contained in the five story Brick building sith stone front and metal roof, situate on the North side of the Public Square, known as #2, Nashville Inn Block. Sept 1859 - Sept. 1860 [p43]

No. 192 Mrs. Eliza B. HOYTENashville

\$3000 on the block of two two story Brick buildings with shingle roofs, one on each side of a Brick fire wall situate on the East side of North Cherry street, next building to the North of the Bank of Tennessee and a one story Brick Fire Engine House, occupied as offices. Sept. 16, 1860 [in pencil "say, situate at NE corner of Cherry St. and an alley"] [p43]

No. 220 A. H. MELTON.....Nashville

\$2500 on Cotton, Tobacco and other produce and merchandise being stock in trade on commission, contained in the Brick Warehouse situate between Spring and Broad streets and extending through from Market to College street, occupied by the assured as a cotton and tobacco merchandise, May 10, 1859 Renewed to Jan 29, 1861. [p44]

No. 257 A. HAMILTON Hugh McL---? Trustee..... Nashville

\$1000 on household and kitchen furniture, Beds & Bedding, contained in the two story Brick dwelling house, situate on the East side of Vine street to the North of Spring street, known as #10 and occupied by the assured as a family residence. Renewed to Jan. 30, 1861 - Furniture removed to his new two story Brick dwelling, SE corner of Market & McGavick streets. [p44]

No. 343 A. HAMILTON.....Nashville

\$2000 on his two story Brick dwelling house with shingle roof and Ell attached of same material, situate on the SE corner of Market and McGavock streets and occupied by the assured as a family residence. Renewed to Nov. 1, 1860. [p45]

No. 709 Dr. Thos. B. HAMLIN.....Nashville

\$3000 on his three story Brick building, situate on the East wide of North Cherry street, known as #24, occupied in a mmer not especially hazardous with privilege of using forge and other conveniences used by Dentist. 4 Feb. 1860 to 1 Feb. 1861 [p45]

No. 305 . Elizabeth S. HAWKINS

\$3300 on her two story Brick building with shingle roof and the two story ell attached built of the same material, situate on the Middle Tennessee Turnpike about one mile from Nashville & occupied by the assured as a family residence; on household furniture, beds & bedding contained in said house. Renewed to July 10, 1860. [p46]

No. 407 C. C. HUGHSNashville

\$1200 on his one story and attached frame dwelling house including the one story of the same material attached by roof & lattice work in the rear, situate on the West side of Ewings avenue to the South of the Stone Episcopal church in the suburbs of Nashville, occupied as a family residence. Renewed 22 July 1861, Trans *Nashville Build. Ass.* July 15, 1857. [p46]

No. 382 HOLLISTER & CARTERNashville

\$4000 on their stock of misc. Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars and other goods usually stocked by Fancy Grocers, in the three story Brick building with shingle roof situate on the South side of Union St, known as #27 and occupied by the assured as a store. Renewed to April 3, 1860. [p47]

No. 397R. S. COLLINS & Co.....Nashville

\$2500 on their four story Brick building with tin roof and parapet walls, situate on the North side of the Public Square, known as #4 in the Nashville Inn Block; occupied by the assured as a wholesale shoe store. Renewed to June 13, 1860. [p47]

No. 395Chas W. SMITH.....Nashville

\$5000 on his stock, consisting of the stock kept by Booksellers, Stationers; contained in the three story Brick building with comp. roof; situate on the West side of College street, 2nd tenement to the North of Union; occupied as a Book & Stationery store. Trans. to F. Hagan Nov. 11, 1859. [p48]

No. 418 F. HAGAN & Bro..... Nashville

\$3000 on stock consisting of books and stationery contained in the two story brick building with shingle roof situate on the West side of North Market street, running back through a three story Brick building formally an Ell on Union street, known as #39 on Market, #36 on Union. - privilege hereby granted assured to renting property on Union street, Nov. 13, 1859. Trans F. Hagan July 8, 1858. Renewed Dec. 8, 1859. [p48]

No. 680 A. H. HICKS & Co. Nashville

\$2000 on China, Glass & Queensware being stock or sold and not delivered from the premises contained in the three story Brick building with two story addition with shingle roof; situate on the North side of the Public Square occupied as a store. From 4 Aug. 1859 to 5 Aug. 1860. [p49]

No. 464 Wm HEFFERMAN..... Nashville

\$6000 on his one story Basement Brick and stone Dwelling House with shingle roof; situate near the Harden & Bosley Turnpike about two miles from the Public Square; occupied as a family residence by the assured. Policy expires April 2, 1860. [p49]

No. 624 Chas. B. HEALL..... Nashville

\$2000 on his stock of Boots, shoes and Hats, caps & Trunks contained in the three story Brick building with shingle roof; situate on the South side of the Public Square, known as #18; occupied by the assured as a shoe store. Expires March 14, 1861. [p50]

No. 695 A. HAMILTON, agent

\$3000 on the Hull, Engine, furniture and appertanances of the Steam Boat *Ella*, valued at \$6000. Corbit, or other competent person Master to navigate the Ohio and such of its tributaries as are navigable for boats of her class. *The Wabach* excepted, with privilege of extending her trips to St. Louis. This policy shall be subject to all conditions of a Hull Policy and not permitted to carry unbaled Hemp nor Hemp on Deck ... not to affect any other insurance. 1 Nov. 1859 to May 1860. [p50]

No. 592 John HERRIFORD..... Nashville

\$2000 on his two story Basement Brick Dwelling House with composition roof; situate on the South side of Watkins avenue, known as #40, occupied by the assured as a family residence. Renewed Jan. 2, 1861. [p51]

No. 670 A. HAMILTON, agent

\$5000 on the Hull, Engline, Furniture & appurtenances of the Steam Boat *Minnetonka*, valued at \$9000. John H. Deshill or other competent persons, Master. to navigate the Ohio River and such of its tributaries as are suitable for a boat of her class, the Wabash excepted. This policy to be subject to all the conditions of a 'Hull' policy and the substitution for new for old in case of partial loss and not permission to carry unbaled Hemp, or Hemp on deck. Renewed to Sept. 3, 1860. [p51]

No. 573 A. HAMILTON

\$5000 on the Hull, Engine, Furniture & appurtenances of the Steam Boat *Nashville*, valued at \$15000, Wm Boyd, or other competent person as Master; to navigate the Western waters usually navigated by boats of her class, except the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, Red River above Alexandria and the Mississippi River above the foot of the Swi-t Rapid. It is understood that this risk shall be subject to all the conditions of a Hull policy. Dec. 9, 1858. [p52]

No. 490 Messrs. HILLMAN Bros Nashville

\$5000 on castings and heavy hardware generally contained in the Brick building with three stories; situate on the East side of College street, known as #44 and occupied by the assured as an iron store. Renewed July 10, 1860. [p52]. ■

To be continued



Excerpts from the Diary of John Trotwood Moore

Tennessee Historian and Political Observer

Part III of a Series, concluded

John Trotwood Moore served as the Director of Tennessee's State Library and Archives from 1919 until his death in 1929. His abiding interest in collecting Tennessee history drove him to develop at the State Library the richest store of historical records in Tennessee. He was also a noted author and poet. These excerpts from a diary he kept late in his life, selected by scholar Edward Harcourt, reveal both the complexities of the man himself and his caustic observations.

For a more complete introduction, see Part I of this article in the Winter 2002 issue (vol. XVI, number 3).

Feb. 22, 1925

The great G.W.'s birthday (deducting the 10 days they added to the calendar later).¹ He has already lived nigh 200 years – so long that the myths of him have become the realities. It is not possible now to imagine the true Washington, a man of the heroic type in form and mind with commanding carriage & dignity, but slow of thought and making up in courage and resoluteness what he lacked in initiatory and generalship. He was more of a constructive statesman than General and never then dreamed the world would take him as seriously as they did. The death of Superstition before the blade of science and education alone keep him from being canonized [and] Jupiterized.... Three

thousand years ago he would have been ruling the heavens and the thunder! As it is now Education untangles the myths of the human brain. He will again get to be plain G.W. a very brave Englishman and a royal knighted blade among all the ladies, God bless him.



Meriwether Lewis Monument

¹ George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732.

Feb 24, 1925

In Columbia on Lewis monument business.² We will ask the Legislature for \$10,000.

March 4, 1925

Coolidge inaugurated today. Coolidge is a negative character very ably advised. Being poor in youth he is naturally economical which appeals to the American people since they themselves are the world's greatest spendthrifts. Being negative and hence safe they like him because they have had their fill of positive men from Roosevelt to Wilson. Coolidge is that reaction – the next reaction will be to more positivism – perhaps even a radical. Coolidge is of short lived scope. Should a calamity like a war come with his [word unclear] and uncertainty we will be whipped before he starts unless the Invisible Empire that now runs him acts for him.

March 15, 1925

Sunday & Jackson's birthday – Had the blues about selling my mare. The women with their Jackson Societies are making asses of themselves, and would of Jackson, if possible. Yesterday they met and read all kinds of papers about him – papers that would have made him swear in the flesh about his Christianity.... One fool woman had a paper on him as a foster father referring to his fathering the whole tribe of Donelsons,

² Moore lobbied for the monument to explorer Meriwether Lewis, erected in Lewis County, Tenn.

who, without an exception never failed to live on him to the limit in life and bankrupt him in death. To hell with the whole connection – what a book might be written (beginning with Rachel Robards & her close share of his life & name) and going all down the line of every mother's son of them that went through life on his shoulders – Foster Father! If they keep on with their silly twitterings about Jackson they'll be writing of him next as a Foster mother or the sanctified wet nurse. It is low down to treat a great man thus.

March 30 to April 4, 1925

Spent this week busy with legislature working to pass my Polk & Meriwether Lewis bills.

[The diary ceases for 18 months in 1925-1926.]

Oct. 29, 1926

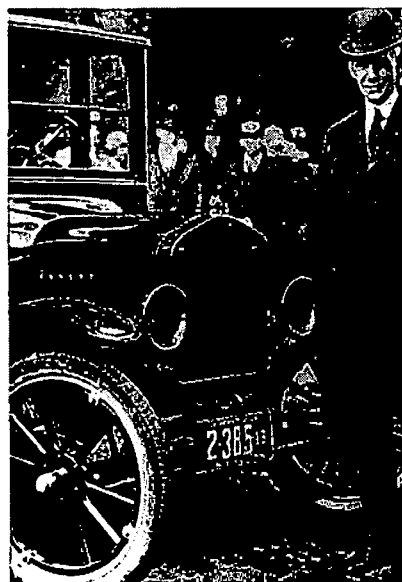
The last year 1925-1926 has been an epoch year with me. One of the ambitions of my life was to write for that great paper the Sat. E. Post. Instead of seeking them, they sought me. That's better. My Jackson story in it was carried further than anything I ever did. I can now write for anything I want to – they are all beseeching me. For years I gave away for local love the things they now clamor for. And they pay – such pay – I am like the old town girl in Boccaccio³ (I'll bet she was bow-legged!) that was kind to all the good fellows in the town and a Prince came along and married her!

Then came in February *Hearts of Hickory* which has been a best seller, and broke all records in Nashville book-selling.⁴ Truly I am still beloved of God – and always will be – always was. I don't deserve it and cannot explain it but just know it to be so.

October 31, 1926.

I was requested to ride to the mountain school at Gatlinburg in Sevier Co. with Henry Ford & party. Talked with Ford several hours and found him to be a plain man of great common sense and sagacity. He told me the way to stop war was to fill the air with planes. "Go over into their back yards and drop bombs on their bombs." He talked of many other things all sensible and sound. He said if Wilson had put over the League

of Nations in a few years the international Jew would buy up the Presidency of it & be boss of the world. This creature he said is the greatest menace to our civilization and the peace of the world. He said they owned Lloyd George⁵ body and soul and even got Wilson, "scared him to death" as he said. At Gatlinburg I spoke to the children telling them of their race life and early Tennessee history which greatly pleased Mr. Ford they being 100 pure Anglo Saxon.



Henry Ford

Nov. 11, 1926.

Armistice Day and every body out but me.

[Moore did not make entries in the diary in 1927]

Jan. 1, 1928

I last wrote in this book over a year ago – lost it somehow. Nothing in the year of especial interest – a great calamity in Gov. Peay's passing Sunday, Oct. 2, 1927.

Jan. 9, 1928

Made a Jackson Day speech before pupils Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Murfreesboro today. It is a great school & I am proud of it.

³ Probably a reference to the work of Italian writer Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375).

⁴ Published in 1926, Moore's novel *Hearts of Hickory* was based on the life of Andrew Jackson.

⁵ David Lloyd George (1863-1945) was Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Jan. 19, 1928

Lee's birthday & attended a UDC dinner at Hermitage hotel, some 100 or more being present. Heard the usual school boy speech on Lee by a Dr. Hill. Lee was a well balanced man and bred true to all pedigreed traditions of courtesy, finesse, integrity, courage, and with moral rectitude. But he was not a superman like Jackson, his greatness being hide-bound by the heredity of Caste. So he possessed no genius like Jackson. All his acts, motives & reactions being automatic. He started nothing whereas Jackson started everything. Called on to meet a given situation he would meet it just as you would expect him to meet it, where Jackson would meet it just as you would expect him not to meet it. Lee's greatness was established mostly by his silence and dignity – Jackson more lasting and greater by the very opposite. Stonewall Jackson's fame should be greater for he had greater silence, greater dignity, and was a far greater genius than Lee. But he had no pedigree, nor heredity, and they are the chief things in setting up a stone image of God. The South will eventually get away from Lee but never from the Jacksons. They are romantic careers – Lee's was orthodox and orthodox changes with the country.

Jan. 25, 1928

Fair and windy. Great cyclone in De Kalb – Smith – four counties. Schools overturned and children killed. All of which makes for wonder – blind chance – why kill the kids – There are so many S. of B's that deserve it.... We kill on sight rabid insane dogs, why not men?

April 13-19, 1928

Went to Washington D.C. (13th) to assist in unveiling the statue of A.J. [Andrew Jackson] in statutory hall, which came off 3 p.m. Sunday 15. President Coolidge making a long and rather dry speech.

May 2, 1928

Went again this p.m. to get all books, papers, etc. given to the State by Miss [Bethenia] Nanee near Murfreesboro, 30 miles on old Jefferson road. Old lady and lives alone in old home that hasn't been swept since the war to judge its looks. Got plenty of money but keeps no help, can hardly walk but can milk the



Andrew Jackson in Statuary Hall

cow, cooks her food on an open fireplace and is bright and full of pep yet. Dresses in rags and her toes stick out of her shoes. But for 30 years was one of the State's best teachers. She lives in dirt and dead flies – and absolute contradiction of all the rules of hygiene. Death is a leveler but old age is worse – it digs into the ground.

May 24, 1928

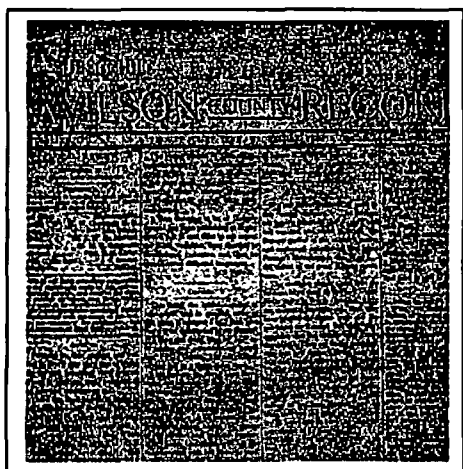
Wrote an article for Col Lea (Tennessean) on the South – for advertising purposes (Sunday 21 & 22d).

July 4, 1928

Smith and Robinson nominated at Texas convention.⁶ The Bigots and Narrows will jump on him. It may even be a religion war for it is all here and deep. Unless Al is a man of destiny he will have a rocky road. There is a probability that the same force may act the other way and enough hypocrites talking dry and drinking wet may vote for him.... It has not rained since July 1. Rode around today, met a bunch of good Doctors in Dr. Davis' office. There we passed a few high hills and swapped yarns. Feel better and ever as much more patriotic. Think there is a chance now for Al.

John Trotwood Moore died on May 1929. ■

⁶ Refers to the Democratic National Convention which nominated New York Governor Al Smith for President. His running mate was Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas.



Old News is Good News

*Newspaper Sources
for Middle Tennessee Genealogy*

The *Wilson County Record* of 1891

As the nineteenth century drew to a close, advances in printing and publishing made it possible for newspapers to be produced quickly and At the same time, the political patronage rife at every level of government increased the number of citizens with an interest in politics. Hoping to be

appointed postmaster or revenue officer, even the average farmer or small-town businessman took a stand in every election. As politics took on greater local significance it was not uncommon for small Tennessee towns to support both a Democratic and a Republican newspaper. Some newspapers geared up for publication a few months before an election, and went out of business once that particular crusade was won or lost.

Small town editors would start up a paper, contracting with a large publisher who supplied them with pre-printed advertisements and news from around the country. To this standard fare they would add local news and advertisements, so that every paper was a mixture of the purely local and the esoterically general. For example, the same page might sport the news that local farmer Charlie Smith's horse was missing next to an item about the dietary habits of Queen Victoria.

The Tennessee State Library and Archives began a project of locating and microfilming newspapers from around the state in the early 1950s. This project has resulted in the preservation of millions of pages of newsprint. While some papers have been preserved in long runs, for others only a few issues survived to be microfilmed.

Genealogists tend to gravitate toward the long runs of newspapers, where they can check for important dates in their families to locate obituaries, marriage notices and such standard fare. However, even single issues of newspapers can provide valuable clues about family and community.

One example of a newspaper which flourished for less than a year is the *Wilson County Record*, published in Mt. Juliet for several months in 1891. About 25 issues of the weekly paper are preserved on microfilm, including the very first issue published on Feb. 11, 1891. The subscription price was \$1 per year – cheap even by 1891 standards.

The editor's name is not clearly stated anywhere in the paper, but various clues indicate that Will H. Freeman was the man in charge.¹ In an editorial-type column on page three he writes that while the paper will be Democratic in politics, it will strive to "do justice to all" in reporting news of the county.

Among the fare provided by the parent publishing company was a steady diet of what today appears to be very bad jokes, but which we can assume tickled the funny bones of Wilson County readers of that day. An example appears on page one under the title "Honesty the Best Policy":

¹ The Wilson County census of 1900 shows William Freeman in Civil District 1, age 33, occupation printer. In his household are wife Mary, son Henry and stepchildren John, Emma and James Wood.

He (trying to play a trump card) – As I passed your home last evening I thought I heard an angel sing.

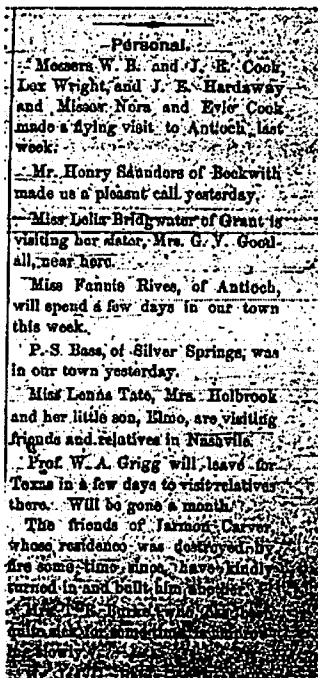
She (stiffly) – I was at the theatre last evening. Mrs. Mulhooly and her twins were at our home visiting the cook.

In addition to not being very funny, this particular joke also has the unpleasant taint of anti-Irish sentiment. It seems that humor goes out of style just as certainly as do fashions in clothing.

Most newspapers of this period included regular gossip columns from outlying communities, as a way of interesting rural subscribers in the paper. The columns are often contributed anonymously by a volunteer, but in the first issue of the *Wilson County Record* the writer's names were listed. Interestingly, several of the contributors were physicians.

Post Office	Representative
Austin	Dr. W.W. Campbell
Buhler	Alex Buhler
Corum	Dr. J.W. McFarland
Greenvale	Dr. M.H. Grimmett
Bellwood	Prof. T.M. Kirby
Odum (Cairo Bend)	J.S. Bender
Watertown	L.A. Phillips
Partlow	B.F. Sullivan

Lebanon was not included in the list, probably because there was a well-established newspaper there and the *Record* was not trying to compete with it for subscribers. Mount Juliet news was provided by the editor, since the paper was headquartered there.



The news from the community of Austin is typical:

There has been but little trade in this neighborhood for the last two weeks. W.P. Talley sold one jack and bought two. G. Carter sold a saddle horse for \$150. Esq. White sold two jennets for \$325.... The debate between Elders Grimes (Baptist) and Bryant (Christian) at Cedar Creek last week, and the "Grip" are the main topics just now. There is considerable influenza in the neighborhood. The doctors carry "La Grippe" as well as their saddle-packs now.

Even trivial matters such as these might illuminate the genealogical research of a family from this village. For instance, if records showed that a family member died of flu during the early months of 1891, we would understand that they were the victim of a local epidemic. Descendants of the Grimes and Bryant families would be interested to know that their ancestors were willing to debate their religious convictions in public (these elders would have been lay people, not clergymen). Even the economy of the area can be better understood when one reads that the selling of horses and mules merited notice in the paper.

Local advertisements often help tell the story of a community. If deed research of your family in this area kept turning up the name of Benjamin Gleaves as a witness to your ancestor's deeds, you might suspect he was a family member until this ad in the *Record* told you more.

B.T. GLEAVES
NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office at Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

Will write deeds, take acknowledgements, and perform all other functions of the office. Give him your business in this line.

Often newspaper ads will reveal occupations of ancestors which are not reflected in the census. John Carver, for example, was listed only as a "merchant and farmer" by the census taker.² But the following ad shows that he had a specialty.


JOHN M. CARVER,
Practical and Experienced
HORSE TRAINER
MOUNT JULIET, TENN.
RATES: \$1,500 Per
Month
INCLUDING FEED

[We are personally acquainted with Mr. Carver, and his work as a trainer, and feel confident that all entrusting stock to him will be pleased. – EDITOR.]

The gossip columns often provide very personal information about ancestors. For example, in the Mt. Juliet news section the paper reported that Mrs. L.M. Burke and her daughter, Mrs. W.A. Grigg, were visiting relatives in Cartersville, Georgia. Also, "From a letter to his friends in this vicinity we learn that John P. Grigg, formerly of this place, is succeeding well in his business as a contractor and builder at Iowa Park, Texas, where he is now located." Obviously, there are genealogical clues in notes like these.

Newspapers reflect the life and language of the period in a way that legal documents rarely reveal. For example, a modern Nashville-area teenager would be baffled by the advertisement headline of "James W. Grigg, Champion Breeder of Plymouth Rocks." Grigg also reported a supply of Buff Cochins and White Leghorns. Here the modern reader might have a clue, knowing that Foghorn Leghorn was a cartoon rooster. Griggs' add goes on to offer "eggs in season, and fowls for sale," completing the picture.

A surprising ad found in this particular paper dispels a myth about the prudishness of the era. Dr. Parker & Co. of Nashville promises that "Private,



JAMES W. GRIGG,
Champion Breeder of
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
Also Buff Cochins and Brown and
White Leghorns. Eggs in season, and
Fowls For Sale.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
Mt. Juliet, Tenn.
Send for The Record.

² John Carver and family are listed in Civil District 1 of the Wilson County census of 1900, on page 31. He was 47 years of age at the time.

Chronic and Sexual Diseases" will be "perfectly, permanently, pleasantly and privately cured." The good doctor invites correspondence from men plagued with "early evil habits, sexual excesses, spermatorrhoea, nightly emissions, lost manhood, etc." This is rather shockingly bold language, especially for 1891. The ad offers a book, indicating that the real product for sale may have been titillating reading material rather than a medical service.

On the back page of this introductory issue, readers learn that the *Record* is the "official organ of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Wilson Co." This agricultural organization was part of the growing Populist movement which, in 1896, would support William Jennings Bryant for the Presidency. The Union probably provided the necessary start-up money for the paper, and provided some of the generic news stories. A list of officers of the Union provides additional information for the genealogist.

**Farmers and Laborers Union Officers
in Wilson County**

President	W.H. Alsup of McCulloch
Vice President	S.W. Keaton of Cottage Home
Secretary	Geo. B. Warren of Buhler
Lecturer	A.E. Johnson of Lebanon
Assistant Lecturer	Dr. Grimmer, Greenvale
Statistician	Will Freeman, Mt. Juliet

Secretaries of the Subordinate Unions

Mt. Juliet	C.W. Finney of Mt. Juliet
Green Hill	W.B. Ligon, Jr. of Green Hill
Prosperity	C.F. Taylor of Green Hill
Silver Spring	J.W. Young of Mt. Juliet
Elmwood	W.R. Dillin of Mt. Juliet
Mt. Vernon	J.M. Riggan of Leevill
LaGuardo	G.J. Evartson of LaGuardo
Pearl Academy	Lee Walker of LaGuardo
Melrose	J.M. Vivrett of Odum
Rocky Grove	G.B. Warren of Buhler
Oakland	J.H. McFarland of Corum
Austin	R.L. White of Austin
Globe	T.M. Kirby of Bellwood
Barton's Creek	J.H. Johnson of Lebanon
Cottage Home	T.A. Patton of Cottage Home
Greenvale	J.W. Ewing of Greenvale
Friendship	B.S. Cluck of McCulloch
Wilford	H.H. Edwards of Wilford
Forest Hill	S.F. Hancock of Holloway
Mt. View	R.L. Patterson of Leeville
Concord	E.F. Baird of Partlow
Vesta	J.M. Alsup of Vesta
Oak Hill	A.B. Guill of Partlow
Rutlands	T.C. Sullivan of Beckwith
Hamiltons	Mrs. Bennie Hamilton, Dodoburg

The combination of local politics, gossip and advertising makes the 19th century newspaper one of the most interesting and eclectic sources for genealogical research. Tennesseans are especially fortunate that the State Library and Archives took an early and sustained interest in collecting and preserving local papers. A complete listing of the newspapers available in the Archives collection can be found on the web site at: <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/tn-paper.htm>. The microfilm is loaned free of charge to Tennessee libraries, and reels can be purchased by out-of-state users for a reasonable fee. ■

Bedford County Civil War Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission

Following the Civil War many residents of Middle Tennessee attempted to gain compensation from the Federal government for damage done by the Union Army as it marched through their towns, raided their barns and camped in their fields. The Southern Claims Commission was established in 1871 to review the claims of Southerners. Only those deemed to have been loyal to the Union throughout the war were eligible to receive payment for damages.

More than 20,000 people filed claims with the commission; the records show that fewer than one-third recovered anything. Files pertaining to those who were rejected have been microfilmed and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The files of those claimants who were allowed some payment have not been filmed and can be viewed only at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland.

The following abstracts are based on the "allowed" claims of Bedford County residents who were deemed loyal Unionists and received payment from the Southern Claims Commission.

Allison, Robert.

Residence: Unionville; claimed \$300 for horse and mule; age 56; has lived on same farm 34 years; year: 1873.

Notes: The examiner wrote "In Bedford County nobody, even the bitterest Rebel, doubts Robert Allison's loyalty." Rebels forced him to haul three loads of corn to them under guard. Was arrested by a body of Rebels but released. Rebels took 14 horses from him. Was threatened by Mr. Poplin and Mr. Nance not to talk pro-Union. He bribed Rebel soldiers to let him take 42 Union conscripts through the Rebel line to the Union army.

Witnesses:

- Caldwell, Thomas H., age 51, has known Allison about 40 years, has seen a receipt from an officer Funkhouser for Allison's horses but it has been lost.
- Blanton, Meredith, age 79, has known Allison 50 years.
- Snell, Edward, (colored) age 53, of Carney Springs, Marshall Co. TN, was cutting grass in a meadow with Allison when the stock was taken, Snell had not been Allison's slave, but currently rents 15 mules from Allison.

- Maxwell, J.W., age 56, has known Allison from childhood, says Allison was attacked by Rebel bushwhackers but whipped them, wounding four or five.
- Brown, John F., age 43, merchant of Flat Creek, he was employed as a spy by Gen. Thomas in 1863 and Allison gave him shelter and information.

Bartlett, Leacil B.

Residence: Shelbyville; claimed \$1015 for 8 horses; age 47; year: 1873.

Notes: Examiner Ramsey wrote that "Shelbyville and parts of Bedford County was the stronghold of loyalty to the US government during the war. There was more of the East Tennessee determination to resist the rebellion than I had supposed to exist in Middle Tennessee." Bartlett lived on rented land, farming and wagoning during the war. Was arrested by Rebel conscript officer but let go under the impression he was over age. Had one nephew in each army. One of the horses was furnished to Capt. James Wortham of 4th Tenn. Mounted Infantry.

Witnesses:

- Wiggins, Benjamin F., age 56, has known Bartlett since boyhood.
- Cooper, Edmund, age 51, lawyer.

- Little, Sampson, (colored) age 41, was present when the stock was taken.
- Lacy, Susan E., age 23, wife of W.W. Lacy and daughter of Bartlett.
- Hicks, James L., age 40, policeman, has known Bartlett 25 years, was an officer in the Federal army and would stay with Hicks to avoid being captured at home.
- Wortham, James, age 62 of Shelbyville, was Capt. of Co. A., 4th Tenn. Mounted Inf., and took one of Bartlett's horses. John W. Bartlett age 22, son of claimant.

Baxter, William H.H.

Claimed \$200 for a horse; year: 1873.

Notes: "The claimant is a weakly little [man?] whose neighbors from Farmington say was loyal ... had an honorable discharge from the Federal service but he forgot, he said, to bring it and show it to me.... Witnesses R.S. and Thos. S. Montgomery are the leading business men of their neighborhood - men of intelligence and honor." Baxter says he had a 60 a farm in Bedford Co. and joined the federal army in June 1862, serving until Dec. when he was discharged on disability. Had no brothers, sons or nephews in the Rebel army. Met General Croxton while at the sugar cane mill on Lewisburg Pike in Oct. 1864 and the Gen. took his horse. Witnesses:

- Montgomery, Robert S., age 43, of Palmetto, merchant, has known Baxter 20 years. Knew Baxter enlisted in Co. E, 10th Tenn. Inf., saw the mare taken.
- Montgomery, Thomas S., age 30, of Marshall Co., merchant, was inside Rebel lines searching for conscripts and knew Baxter was loyal.

Blanton, Meredith.

Residence: Unionville; claimed \$325 for horses and mule; age 83; year: 1875. Witnesses:

- Moore, James M., age 37, undertaker, stock was taken by Maj. Perdy of the 4th Indiana Cav. to camps near Wartrace.
- Blanton, Elisha, age 52, blacksmith, the officer let the claimant have one blind mare back.
- Vincent, Alexander N., age 47, has known claimant 35 years.



Wartime Raid on a Southern Plantation

- Allison, Robert, age 59, has known claimant 50 years.
- Adams, William R., age 46, has known claimant 30 years, knows he was violently opposed to secession.
- Allison, Thomas B., age 45, has known claimant near 40 years.

Bomar, Bibby B. Residence: Shelbyville; claimed \$275 for corn, fodder and horse; age 60; year: 1873.

Notes: "A quiet, firm Union man who never, as far as I can learn, wavered in his devotion to the cause... On of his witnesses is the Hon. Edmund Cooper, a distinguished lawyer and brother to the US Senator." Bomar lost 20 hogs, 60 sheep "and many other things too tedious to mention" to the Rebels. His son James B. served in CSA. Witnesses:

- Cooper, Edmund, age 51, lawyer, once had Bomar's receipt from the Federal officer but has lost it.
- Brame, Wm. B.M. age 59, court clerk, has known Bomar 45 years.
- Arnold, Samuel age 50, served as a scout for Gen. Milroy and Bomar gave him information. One of the horses was taken by the 5th Tenn. Cav. to replace a dead horse.
- Ramsey, Luther C. age 40, Bomar lent him a horse to go to the Federal garrison at Duck River bridge

when he was on the run from Rebel conscript officers. He had deserted from the Rebel army.

- Hix, James L. age 42, policeman of Shelbyville, was at blockhouse on Duck River when Ramsey arrived on Bomar's horse. Hix gave the horse to one of his men for use in Federal service.
- Bomar, William age 62, brother of claimant. His farm adjoined claimant's. 6,000 Federal troops entered the neighborhood while falling back from Florence, Alabama, and were foraging.
- Bomar, Elijah T. age 38, son of claimant. Went to see Gen. Wagner to get a receipt for the corn.

Brown, John F. Residence: Shelbyville; claimed \$1496 for corn, oats, hay, horses and mule; age 44; a merchant; year: 1873.

Notes: "Mr. Brown is a merchant and post master. Was in the Federal service ... chief issuing clerk of all the forage to the animals of the Army of the Cumberland. After that he was engaged by Gen. Thomas in the secret service of the Army. The Confederates threatened to burn his house. He was arrested by them and they took many thousand dollars worth of property from him. His loyalty can not be doubted. He is not the man to sit down and think long on a matter, and thus his petitions were in fragments, but his proof was the same way." Brown says Thomas engaged him to go from Nashville through Rebel lines to Shelbyville to find out the situation of Bragg's army and whether Bragg was sending reinforcements to Vicksburg. Had three nephews in the Rebel army but he got them out of it and into the Federal army, one was later killed. He was in business partnership with A.F. Horner until 1865, in a store in Shelbyville and some of the material taken was from the stable at the store. Witnesses:

- Jones, Isaac N., age not given, distantly related by marriage, clerked in his store.
- Galbraith, Robert, age 36, tax assessor, says Brown went to Nashville as a refugee from Rebel proscription. Brown may have furnished hospital supplies for Federal wounded after skirmish in Farmington, Marshall County.
- Wortham, James, age 61, has known Brown from boyhood. Wortham and Brown both went to Nashville after the Rebel occupation of Bedford County. Wortham joined Federal army but Brown was in poor health and was employed by the army.

- Hix, James L.. age 40, policeman, Federal officer during the war. Saw Brown on his return from a spying mission into Bedford County.
- Couch, Reuben C., age 43, State Representative, has known Brown 20 years, was an officer in 5th Tenn. Cav.
- Phillips, John M., age 35, merchant, officer in Co. F, 1st Independent Vidette Cav. Went with Brown and Abb Mosley on a spying mission.
- Coldwell, Thos. H., age 50, lawyer, General Croxton stayed with him while in the area.
- Newsom, Toney (colored) age 34, farmer, was one of Brown's "hands," saw the corn taken from Brown's store in Shelbyville, took Brown's horses to Capt. Wortham himself, he and family lived in a house in claimant's yard, saw Mrs. Brown try to keep the soldiers from taking her horse.
- Marsh, John (colored) age 35, day laborer, went with Brown to Murfreesboro when the Rebels first came and took some stock there to keep it from the Rebels. Win Cable had sold the mule to Brown. Was not Brown's servant, but was free in 1864 and hired out to Brown. As he put it, "the war had given me my freedom."

Buchanan, Thomas W. Residence: Shelbyville; claimed \$150 for a mule; age 61, born Lincoln Co.; year: 1878.

Notes: Thomas Buchanan and Robert H. Hughey of Lincoln Co. were joint owners of the mule. Buchanan kept his two sons out of the Confederate army by sending one into the federal lines and secreting the other at home for several months. He stood by the Union cause from beginning to end, regretted the defeat at Bull Run and rejoiced at the fall of New Orleans. He was threatened and molested by the Rebels. A Rebel bushwhacker with 20 men came to his place and set fire to his house -- some of the men opposed it and put it out. On one occasion he risked his life to get information for the Federal forces. The loyalty of Hughey is also proved, he had a brother-in-law in the Union army. Witnesses:

- Hughey, Robert H., age 41, lifelong resident of Lincoln Co. His brothers Wm. H. and F.A. Hughey were in the Confederate army.
- Barnes, Henry J., age 54, born and raised near Boon Hill in Lincoln Co.
- Cooper, Edmund, was nominated to attend secession convention in 1861 and discussed the matter with Buchanan, who was a magistrate and

fully opposed to secession. After Ft. Sumter Cooper gave a pro-Union speech at Richmond near Buchanan's home, at the risk of his life, and Buchanan was publicly supportive.

Carothers, James. Residence: Wartrace; claimed \$150 for oxen and cow; age 39; year: 1873.

Notes: "The case of James Carothers is one of that large class of cases in this county where men's feelings and sentiments were for the union - but instead of taking an active part which they could not very well do surrounded on all sides ... by rebels - they lay out in the thickets thwarting all the rebels to get them or their friends into the rebel army. Claimant had his share of dodging and being weak-eyed and a great stammerer he kept out of their army." Had a brother in the rebel army, who died in the war. His neighbor Wesley Brown had property taken at the same time as Carothers. Witnesses:

- W.W. Payne age 53, has known claimant since boyhood. He and claimant purchased mules for agents of the US army.
- Dosson H. Skein age 50, has known claimant 16 years. Laid out with him to avoid Rebel conscription. Says claimant was a timid, retired man who stayed at home.

Cunningham, Matthew T. Residence: Flat Creek; claimed \$150 for a horse; age 67 ; year: 1873.

Notes: "If reputation would make a good loyal man and a good religious man, this claimant would be one, though so afflicted with dropsy that he cannot get out of his house.... He is an example of Christian resignation. I inquired carefully after him and could find no one that ever doubted his devotion to the union." Cunningham was a blacksmith, the Rebel army took a horse and his smithing tools. His son in Arkansas was "I suppose" in the Confederate army against claimant's will. Also several nephews "but I had nothing to do with them." Witnesses:

- Nelly, Samuel age 64, blacksmith, brother-in-law of claimant.
- Holt, Isaac B. age 55, he and claimant were boys together.
- Sutton, Wesley age 74, was with claimant when Gen. Wilder's troops took his horse.
- Cooper, Edmund (Hon.) age 52, lawyer, has known claimant for 35 years, claimant gave Cooper his receipt for the horse but Cooper has lost it.

Darnall, James. Residence: Palmetto; claimed \$150 for horse; age 45; year: 1873.

Notes: Claimant voted against separation, was arrested twice by conscript squads but escaped, hid out, and sought protection with the Union army in Nashville. Returned home after two months due to illness. Had "some" nephews in Rebel army. Receipt from W.E. Moon/Moore of the 6th Indiana Cav. is in the file.

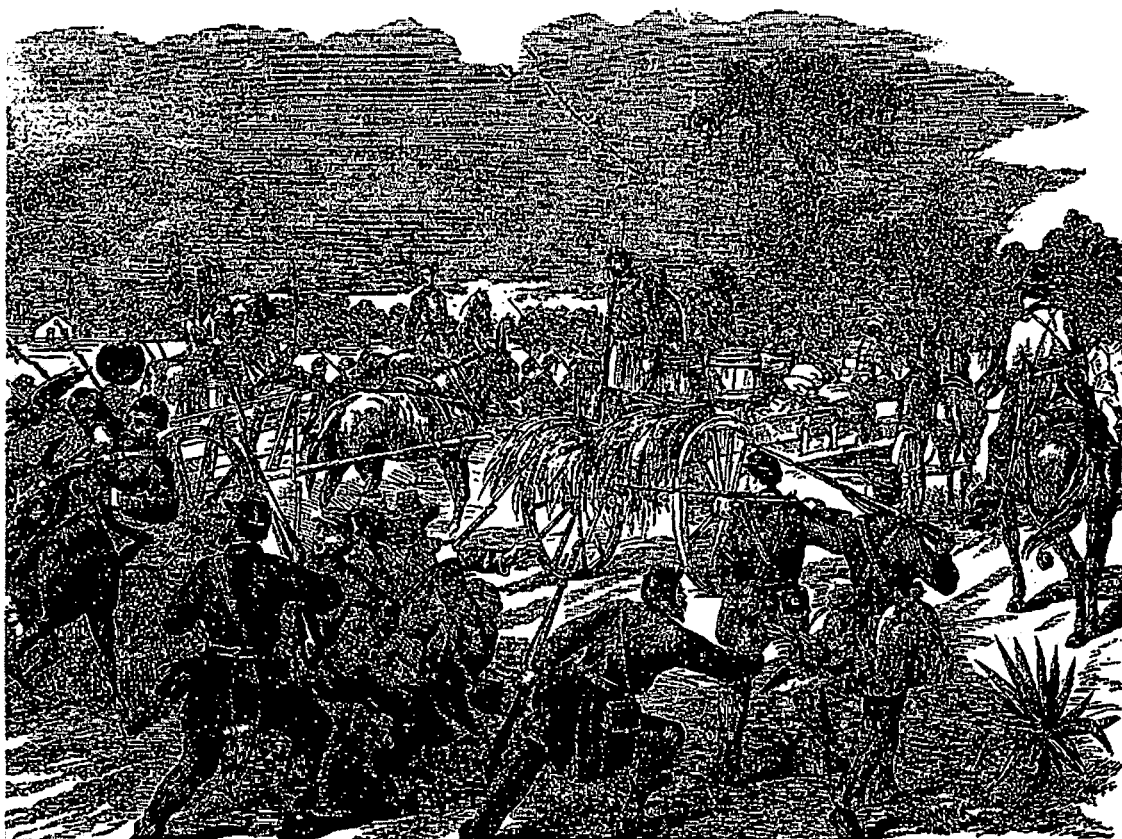
Witnesses:

- Robert S. Montgomery age 43, merchant of Palmetto, has known claimant 20 years.
- Alexander F. Rankin age 45, Cumberland Presbyterian minister, has known Darnall since 1855. Darnall was an elder in his church. Has preached at Darnall's house and in his woods under the trees.
- Mary H. Rankin, age 46, wife of Alexander. Darnall had loaned her husband a horse to ride to the Presbytery and it was taken by the army.

Dennis, Robert. Residence: Shelbyville; claimed \$200 for horses; age 44, brickmason; year: 1873.

Notes: "Robert Dennis was a poor man who though obliged to get a detail from the rebel authorities to work on the railroad, never wavered in his devotion to the union cause. Andy Cannon his colored witness is a man of average understanding and seeming honesty." During the war he lived part of the time at his mother-in-law's. He was enrolled as a Rebel conscript but got employment as a track hand on the railroad from Shelbyville to Wartrace. During Gen. Hood's raid he went to Nashville to avoid conscription. Rebels came to his house and fired guns inside because he was a Union man, took 15 hogs and burned his fence rails. He once detected a rebel spy and reported him to Col. Galbreath. Witnesses:

- Galbraith, Robert age 36, was a Union officer, caught a Confederate spy using information provided by Dennis.
- Cannon, Andy (colored) age 55, belonged to Robert Cannon in 1862 and Dennis' horse was in Robert Cannon's pasture when it was taken.
- Grisom, William W. age 45, blacksmith and farmer, had sold one of the horses to Dennis in 1859.
- Wortham, Jas. age 62, Union officer, Dennis has worked for him as a mechanic.
- Holland, Wm. age 55, fisherman, had gone over to Dennis's to borrow his horses the morning they were taken.



Union Army transporting captured supplies

Evans, Alexander H. Residence: near Shelbyville; claimed \$400 for two mares and a mule; age 59; year: 1873.

Notes: "The facts of this case speak for themselves. The old man seems to be a very honest amiable old man, that only wants pay if his claim meets the requirements of the law." Owned 300 acres, his half-brother N.P. Evans was in the Confederate army.

Witnesses:

- Hix, James L., policeman, age 40, says Evans was an old-line Whig before the war and that element of men were generally strong for the Union. Said Evans is "very peculiar about the fact of not talking, however talks about anything but very little." John C. Hix, deceased, father of witness, regarded Evans as a Union man.
- Galbreath, Robert age 36, tax assessor and Union officer, has known Evans since boyhood.
- Goggin, Wm.M. age 57, brother-in-law of Evans, has known him 35 years. Evans says very little but "to me he always talked unreservedly, he was always a Union man."

- Evans, James H., age 29, nephew of claimant. He was working in the field with negroes belonging to claimant when the stock was taken by Lt. Sutherland of the 10th Tenn. Cav.
- Evans, Washington (colored) age 33, lives on Harrison Dyer's land, was Evans' slave and was raised by him until freed.
- Goggin, Albert age 57. A colored man named Marion (since dec'd) was working Evan's mule at the plow when the soldiers came down the Fayetteville Pike toward Huntsville, Ala.
- Cooper, Edmund, lawyer, has known Evans more than 20 years.

Floyd, James W. Residence: Flat Creek; claimed \$150 for horse; age 28; year: 1873.

Summary: This claimant served as a federal soldier 22 months and received an honorable discharge. In Aug. 1862 General Steadman's cavalry command when passing claimant's residence took the horse for a army use. No receipt was given.

Examiner's Comments: Floyd was "one of those firm and unflinching young men that amid jeers and taunts stood up firmly for the union though surrounded by Rebels. He had at last to flee from home to escape conscription. He entered the service of the government and then its army. His is an honorable and worthy man that would not ask pay for his horse if he did not think himself entitled. His discharge was all right and carefully kept as an honorable monument in his little family. Notes: Served in 5th Tenn. Cav., U.S.A. Witnesses:

- Martin L. Shoffman age 25, has known claimant 15 years. Served in Union army. His mother was a widow and got him out of the army because he was under 18.
- Howel D. Blythe age 62.

Greer, Geo W. Residence: near Shelbyville; claimed \$945 for mule, horses and corn; age 60; year: 1873.

Summary: Claimant is over 60 years of age, swears that he was a Union man and that he voted against separation. He fed several men four or five weeks till they could get through the lines, and he contributed money to aid Union men to get through to the army. The rebels took 8 horses and considerable forage from him. They took some hogs also and forced him to take Confederate notes in payment, and others pressed him to haul a load of bacon to Alabama. Witnesses testify to his loyal conduct and reputation and one of them acting as a spy for the Union army testifies that claimant gave him valuable information. Capt. Glass of the 6th Illinois took some of the horses, but the evidence for others is incomplete.

Examiner's Comments: This case impresses me very favorably. The claimant and his family are honest, intelligent, unassuming people. His loyalty cannot be questioned. There is an honesty and frankness about himself, his wife and daughter-in-law that causes the conviction that they speak the truth. His other witnesses are persons of character in Bedford County, the only Union stronghold of Middle Tennessee.

Notes: Had some nephews in Rebel army. His farm was 380 acres. Witnesses:

- Thompson, Joseph H. age 40, lawyer and journalist, has known Greer from boyhood.
- Scales, James H.C. age 43, has known Greer 37 years. Greer would come in the dead hours of the night to inform Scales about rebel activity, helping he and other Union men hide from conscription.

- Brown, John F. will be 47 on 13 June, known Greer all his life, merchant and postmaster.
- Cooper, Edmund, age 51, lawyer, has known Greer over 30 years and they have had business transactions together.
- Greer, Adria J. age 47, wife of claimant.
- Greer, Manerva age 26, wife of John A. Greer, daughter-in-law of claimant. Has been married 3 years. Her father was Greer's neighbor and she saw some of the animals taken. Her mother went to the army camp to try and get some of their livestock back. John M. Phillips of the 5th Tenn. Cav. took the corn.
- Greer, Jane (colored) age about 40, former slave of claimant, resides with A.J. Greer in same neighborhood as claimant. She belonged to George but lived with his brother H.J? Greer in 1865. "I heard Miss Minerva say that the man who took the mare was wounded."

Harris, John N. Residence: Flat Creek; claimed \$169 for mare, saddle and blanket; age 44; year: 1873.

Summary: Claimant swears he voted no separation and adhered to the Union cause. He refugeed to Kentucky in 1864 on account of the fact that others in his neighborhood were killed by Rebels. While in Murfreesboro he turned his mare over to the 4th Tenn. Mtd. Inf., as witnessed by the private who rode it.

Examiner's Comments: The claimant was one of those Union men who was afraid to fall into the hands of the rebels and lay out, or went to the Union army when the rebels came in. His claim seems to me a just one, and his conduct throughout the case impressed me favorably.

Notes: Did not own land, served as Deputy Sheriff after the Federals took control. Brothers James L. and Newton F. Harris served in the Rebel army. Both live in Bedford County. Witnesses:

- Williams, Leroy Thomas age 57, has known Harris since 1848.
- Nelly, Green T. age 63, mechanic, knew Harris' parents before they were married, has known Harris all his life.
- Jones, Erastus D., known as Taylor Jones, age 28, resides at Rich Creek in Marshall Co., a merchant. Was a Sgt. in 4th Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
- Haskins, John P. age 26, was a private in 4th Tenn. Mtd. Inf. and rode the horse given to the army by Harris. It had a Spanish saddle and good bridle.

To be continued

A Tippling House in Jeopardy

From Sumner County records

Contributed by Juanita Patton



In the spring of 1858, A.H. Coates, proprietor of a tippling house in Gallatin, found himself deeply in debt. As a result it was necessary for him to execute a Deed of Trust on 6 April naming Doctor P. Hart, trustee.

I have this day bargained and sold and do hereby transfer and convey to Doctor P. Hart of the county of Sumner and State of Tennessee for \$5.00 and other considerations . . . my business house and lot situated in the county of Sumner in the town of Gallatin on the south side of the public square . . . and all my stock therein of every description . . . set forth in n ttached emorandum . . .

Coates retained use of "said house for the purpose of conducting my business under the control and direction of said Doctor P. Hart as trustee . . ."

Two notes, \$230.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ each, were due 17 July 1858 and 17 July 1859; another note for \$380.00 was "due immediately." If Coates could pay the debts as they came due, this Deed of Trust would become void; if not, Hart was authorized to give 20 days notice in at least three public places offering the building and contents at auction using the proceeds to pay Coates debts.

Contents of the tippling house as given in the memorandum (spelling and capitalization as they appear in the document):

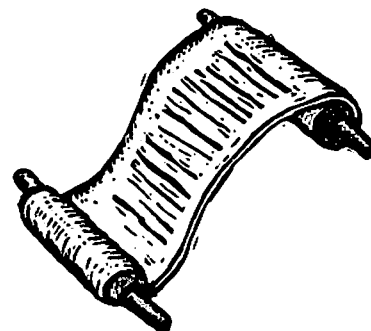
sixty glass jars worth about 30 cts a piece	\$ 18.00	one Brass lattle	5.00
sixty Bottles worth	16.00	one hundred pounds of candy	17.00
three half Barrels Brandy	150.00	about \$10 worth of Bread on hand	10.00
one half Barrel Gin	25.00	Two show cases worth about	6.00
one half Barrel whiskey	33.00	one clock	4.00
twenty five Bake pans worth 50 cts each	12.50	one writing desk	2.50
one marble Stone	5.00	one pair Scales	2.00

From Bill of Sale Ledger, 1854-1860, Sumner County Tennessee, Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, p. 347-348

Davidson County Tax List 1812

An Enumeration of Free Taxable Inhabitants

Part III of a Series, Concluded



In November 1811 the Tennessee legislature ordered that the Justices of the Peace in every county submit a list of the names of the "free taxable inhabitants" living in their district. In effect, this created a census of free white males between the ages of 21 years old and 50. Older men were exempt from paying a poll tax (also called a head tax) at that time. The Davidson County list has survived and is on file at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. It is especially helpful for genealogists because there is no 1810 census for the county.

For more information about this list and its potential usefulness, see the introduction published with the first installment in the Winter 2003 issue.

Capt. Benning's Company
Adair, Joseph
Allen, John
Barrow, Willie (J.P.)
Bass, Peter
Begley, Patrick
Benning, James
Benning, Jas. (Capt.)
Berry, John
Berry, Lawson
Bowles, Charles
Boyd, William L.
Brooks, Mathew
Cahall, Edward
Cain, Hardress
Casady, Charles
Caulfield, John
Claiborne, Thomas
Claybroks, Levy
Coleman, Joseph
Connelly, Thomas
Connelly, William Jr.
Connelly, William Sr.
Cooper, Lanis
Crook, Bignal
Dauty, Henry
Davis, James
Davis, James
Dewell, Archibald
Dodd, Robert
Ewin, Henry C.
Ewing, Andrew
Garret, William
Garrett, Richard

Gavey, Archibald
Goode, Samuel
Grundy, Felix
Hadden, Hugh
Hagens, Barnard
Hainey, Samuel
Hardy, Henson
Hardy, Thomas
Harrison, Edmond
Harrison, Lewis
Hartley, Charles
Hayes, Oliver B.
Hill, Thomas
Holley, Wm. T.
Hume, William
Johnston, Peter
Kent, John
Kent, William
Krantz, David
Laird, Alexander
Lestley, William
Lewis, Wm. B.
Lytle, William
Manning, Caleb
Manning, William
Martin, George
Martin, George M.
McBean, Daniel
McCaffey, John
McNairy, Boyd
McNairy, Nathl. A.
Newman, John
Owen, Richard
Owen, Richard B.
Page, James

Payzer, George
Pence, George
Porter, Alexander
Priestly, James
Pryor, Richard
Quistenbery, Henry
Richardson, Allen
Roan, James
Rogers, John
Sneed, Burwell
Speice, Lewis
Stothart, Robert
Strother John
Sutton, Jasper
Tait, William
Talbot, Clayton
Taylor, Josephus
Thomas, Philip
Thornburgh, Thomas
Traylor, James
Vaughn, Baldy
Waggoner, John
Willis, William
Woodcock, John
Yarbrough, William
Young, James

Capt. Stringfellow's Company
Allen, Thomas
Anderson, John
Anderson, Robert
Anderson, Wm. (J.P.)
Aron, William
Baldwin, Aron

Baldwin, Moses
Baxter, Jeremiah
Beamer, Thomas
Burnett, Leonard
Busby, Micajah
Busby, Robert
Clark, John E.
Cloyd, Philip
Cooper, Henry
Cooper, Huston
Cooper, John
Cox, Jesse
Douglass, Ezekiel
Evans, William B.
Evens, Wm. (Capt.)
Fowler, William
Francis, William
Fuggs, Jacob
Funderburk, George
Funderburk, Henry
Harper, William
Harwood, John
Herren, William
Howard, William
Hunt, Shaderick
Ivey, John
Johnston, Jonathan
Joslin, Bird
Joslin, Daniel Jr.
Joslin, Daniel Sr.
Joslin, James
Joslin, Samuel
Lake, George
Lake, John
Landram, Josiah

Landrum, Sheppard	Mothershead, Francis	Reaves, William	Stenett, John
Latham, William	Neely, Joseph	Richardson, Booker	Stenett, William H.
Layton, Francis	Nelson, William	Sadler, Thomas	Stringfellow, Robert
Lile, George	Newland, William	Scott, Thomas	Sullivan, Daniel
Lile, Malicha	Nicholson, Samuel	Scott, William	Talley, Pleasant
Martin, Daniel	Noles, Butler	Sharp, James D.	Thompson, Allen
Mathes, James	Noles, Corbin	Shelton, Jesse	Thompson, Neal
McDaniel, Daniel	Piles, Leonard P.	Simmons, John	Thompson, William
McDaniel, William A.	Rape, Gustavious	Sluder, Thomas	Wade, George
McElwain, Henry	Rape, Henry	Smith, Abraham	Wilkerson, Wm. G.
Mobby, Edward	Reaves, James	Smith, Eli	Woodward, Benjamin

Captain Robert Stringfellow

The list of men in Captain Stringfellow's company shown above includes only one man named Stringfellow, and that is Robert. We can assume, therefore, that he was the captain. Generally the men chosen as militia captains were men of respect and standing in the community, young enough to organize the men and lead them in the marching and shooting practice which were part of the muster-day activities, and yet old enough to have influence over others and demonstrate qualities of leadership. After 1836, when militia companies were abolished in favor of the civil district system, former militia captains often became justices of the peace under the new system.

Looking for further information about Robert Stringfellow, we find that he died not long after the list above was compiled. In the fourth volume of Davidson County wills and estate records is recorded an inventory of his estate, as follows:

Robert Stringfellow decd, Inventory & etc. Recorded 23rd Augt. 1815.¹

Inventory of the Property belonging to the Estate of Robert Stringfellow deceased three negres one woman one Boy and one Girl one set of Black Smiths tools one horse one wagon and gear Eight head of Cattle three feather Beds & furniture one desk one square table ten head of hogs three cotton wheels one flax wheel one Chest six split Bottom Chairs to [sic] ovens one pot Rifle gun and one smoothe boare do two Ploughs one Crock six Puter Plaits and two dishes two chains two coolers five Pails one washing tub one Loom.... This inventory of the estate of Robert Stringfellow decd returned into Court by James Carter administrator and ordered to be recorded. Test. Nathan Ewing, Clerk of said Court.

The inventory of Captain Stringfellow's estate tells us a few things about he and his family. First, he was a slave owner. Three slaves in 1815 does not indicate he was a wealthy man, but it does place him in the upper economic level of his community. He was obviously a farmer, owner of two "Ploughs" along with cattle and hogs, but not apparently a farmer of large holdings, as he owned no horses and no other equipment is listed. Perhaps most importantly for the genealogist, we learn that he had three beds, six chairs and six pewter plates. On the frontier most people had only what they needed, and a family of six would often have only six place settings. The Stringfellows probably slept two to a bed, and each person had their own chair at the table. We can surmise that there were six people in Stringfellow's family, certainly no more than that.

On Nov. 25, 1815, Stringfellow's administrator James Carter sold the three slaves belonging to the estate. The record does not name the slaves but shows that two went to John Stump for \$810 and the other to James Benning for \$400.² It is interesting to note that Benning was also a militia captain, whose company is listed just before Stringfellow's in the enumeration above. ■

¹ Davidson County Wills, Inventories & Settlements vol. 4 1808-1816, p. 364. ² Ibid., p.431.

My Brother, My Enemy:

Fire-eaters, Lincolmites and a Reluctant Rebel

Thomas K. Potter, Jr.

Like the nation itself, a deep rift divided two families who played key secessionist roles in the Upper Cumberland in the Spring of 1861.

The two divided families were the Culloms and Gardenhires. Among their numbers were two fire-eaters, a reluctant rebel, and two staunch Unionists with personal, professional and party connections to Abraham Lincoln. Although these brothers never faced each other on any battlefield of the Civil War, they were antagonists. Each supported the enemy.

The Culloms and Gardenhires were among the five well-established, interrelated, slaveholding families who successfully fanned the fires of secessionism in the Upper Cumberland during those heady days when every Southron expected to whip the Yankees in just 90 days. Others among the five families were the Goodbars, Murrays and Marchbanks. (See "Five Families for Secession," *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, Vol. XVI, No. 1.)

In the Cullom family of Overton County, *Alvan Cullom* (1797-1877) was the fire-eating secessionist who actively promoted Tennessee's withdrawal from the Union, but two of his five brothers, William and Richard, chose different paths.¹

As a two-term member of the U.S. House of Representatives, *William Cullom* (1810-1896) strongly opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, calling for admission of two new territories with free or slave status to be determined by popular vote. The measure supplanted the Missouri Compromise of 1850 which had determined the status of a new territory by its location related to the Mason-Dixon Line. Prior to Tennessee's secession in June, 1861, he also campaigned in the Upper Cumberland for the Union.²

Richard Northcraft Cullom (1795-1872) and his son, *Shelby Moore Cullom* (1829-1914), both Republican officeholders, were active political supporters of Abraham Lincoln. Richard Cullom was a friend and strong supporter of Lincoln, serving with him in the Illinois legislature. Richard's son, Shelby, served as City Attorney in Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln was a prominent attorney. He was appointed in 1862 by President Lincoln as a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo.³

In the Gardenhire family of White County, secessionist *Erasmus Lee Gardenhire* (1815-1899)

served as a Confederate congressman and helped raise a rebel infantry regiment, but his younger brother, *James B. Gardenhire* (1821-1862), was involved in the anti-slavery movement and eventually was appointed to a federal office in Washington.⁴

The Cullom brothers --- Alvan, William and Richard -- were among the six sons and eleven children of William Cullom (1766-1838) and his wife, Elizabeth Northcraft (1770-1862), who migrated from Maryland to Wayne County, Kentucky, adjacent to the Tennessee line and about two days by horseback from Overton County, Tennessee where they finally settled.⁵

Richard Northcraft Cullom, born 1 Oct. 1795, was the eldest of the three brothers and the third child. Alvan J., born 4 Sep. 1799, was the fourth child. William Frances, born 4 Jun. 1810, was the baby brother and tenth child. A broad age range separated the two eldest from the youngest. There was an age difference of about four years between Richard and Alvan, but William was over a decade younger than his brothers.⁶

Judge Alvan Cullom, the patriarch of the Tennessee Cullom clan, was a large, portly and rugged, but refined man, and a persuasive, prestigious and prominent attorney who served in the Tennessee House of Representatives (1835-1836), the U.S. House of Representatives (1843-1847), as Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit (1850-1852), and as a delegate to the

failed Peace Convention in Washington, D.C. in 1861. He was a slaveholder and a Methodist class leader for 46 years.⁷

Cullom was one of the most active advocates for disunion in the Upper Cumberland. With a son-in-law, Cullom harassed Union sympathizers at polls in Livingston, intimidating Union voters on June 9, 1861, the day of the second Tennessee referendum for or against "separation" from the Union.⁸ He also participated in secessionist rallies in Overton County and addressed a crowd at Cookeville, in nearby Putnam County. Observers said that he and the others generally condemned all Union supporters as enemies who should be hanged or driven from the country.⁹

Although Alvan was a strong secessionist, his brother, William, actively supported preservation of the Union, defending it in both his home district and on the floor of the U.S. Congress.

Alvan's brother, William, was a Whig leader and an established politician at the outbreak of the Civil War. Courtly and confident, he stood a straight 6' 3" tall crowned by "a profusion of raven black hair." He was regarded as "the greatest mind" in the Mountain District and an outstanding extemporaneous speaker. He was a man of many passions.¹⁰

After studying law at Transylvania College, he was elected Attorney General of the Sixth Judicial Circuit and served later as a State Senator (1843-1847) and a U.S. Representative (1851-1855). He was not reelected to another term, probably because of his stand against the Kansas-Nebraska bill favored by secessionists. However, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the House, 1856-1857, a position undoubtedly provided because of his opposition to the bill, and a political effort to coalesce opposition, North and South, to the Democratic administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.¹¹

His speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, acclaimed as his greatest speech, was published widely in the North as an example of a Southern leader who did not favor secession. He was one of only eight Southerners in Congress to vote against the bill, thus contributing to his defeat in the 1855 election for the U.S. House of Representatives. Horace Greeley and other prominent Northern editors praised Cullom for his stand and touted him as next Speaker of the House. But, at home, his Democrat opponent as well as local

and state newspapers painted him as an abolitionist and free-soiler. Yet he was defeated by a mere 72 votes.¹²



U.S. Representative William F. Cullom

Later, an allegation of misuse of House funds sparked a controversy leading to Cullom's resignation as Chief Clerk. Although a congressional investigation cleared him, lengthy criticism by the Democratic press in Tennessee as well as several notorious fisticuffs irreparably damaged his reputation.¹³

He engaged in a street fight in his Upper Cumberland district in 1851, a fight with a fellow Congressman on the House floor in 1854, a struggle on the campaign trail in his district in 1856, and an encounter with a son of Henry Clay in 1858. The Clay incident led to arrangements for a duel which was defused only by the intervention of the Vice President and two U.S. Senators.¹⁴

As war clouds gathered, William F. Cullom actively participated in the debate about secession, but he advocated preservation of the Union. He spoke for the Union at many public rallies and other occasions in several Middle Tennessee counties. After the fall of Ft. Sumter, when Tennessee finally seceded, Cullom became a reluctant rebel, grudgingly supporting the state's withdrawal from the Union. He retreated to his home at Carthage in Smith County, never assuming a

prominent role in support of either the Union or Confederate military forces.¹⁵

His postwar days in Carthage were troubled and tumultuous. In April, 1867, he and his wife, Virginia A. Ingram Cullom, were divorced after 28 years of marriage. During that summer, he and two other men were convicted of assault and battery charges. Two days later on July 31, he was convicted of drunkenness. Then, on August 9, he and a woman were charged with lewdness.¹⁶

However, the decade of the 1870s brought William Cullom greater stability and greater responsibilities. Now in his 60s, William Cullom became Attorney General of the Sixth Circuit serving from 1873 to 1878, and then resigned to become Circuit Judge in Clinton, Tennessee. He died there at age 86 on Dec. 6, 1896. He was buried at McAddo Cemetery in Clinton and later reinterred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Chattanooga.¹⁷

Tempestuous and talented, William Cullom paid a price for his dedication to a united America, and then reluctantly gave up his national allegiance for one closer to his home. But his love for the law was constant.

Richard Northcraft Cullom, unlike his brothers Alvan and William, held strong anti-slavery sentiments and determined to move to a free state. In 1830 at age 35, he moved from the Cullom home site in Kentucky together with his wife, Elizabeth "Betsy" Coffey (unknown-1868), her two brothers, and the seven Cullom children to the Illinois frontier in Tazewell County. The county had been established only three years earlier, and the state only 11 years before. Chicago was still a small village, less significant than Ft. Dearborn nearby.¹⁸

There along a stream called Mud Creek, which he soon renamed Deer Creek because of the abundance of game, Richard Cullom homesteaded in a grove then occupied by an Indian hunting party, becoming one of the first settlers in the Deer Creek Township. For his large family, he erected a dog-trot cabin and it was there that his daughter, Julia, was born and his son, James C., Shelby's twin, died and was buried.¹⁹

Cullom, a farmer, soon became involved in county and state politics, becoming "a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs." He was a strong Whig and an admirer of party leader, Senator Henry

Clay of Kentucky. In 1836, Cullom was elected as a Whig representative, serving with a young attorney from Sangamon County, Abraham Lincoln, an "intimate and personal friend." In 1840, he was elected to the state Senate, serving two terms, and then in 1852 he returned to the house.²⁰

In 1836-1837 when settlements in the Spoon River country sought to establish a new county for greater convenience in attending courts and transacting public business, Richard N. Cullom was named as one of the three commissioners to select a site for the seat of county government. Later, in 1850-51 and again in 1866, he resumed local civic responsibilities as a member of the Deer Creek Township Board of Supervisors in Tazewell County.²¹

His son, Shelby Moore Cullom (1829-1914), was a lawyer in Springfield, Illinois, a member of the state legislature for four terms (1857-1876), and in 1862 was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as a member of the War Claims Commission, Cairo, Illinois. Later he was elected Governor of Illinois and served three decades in the U.S. Senate.²²

Shelby Cullom was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois, and then moved to Springfield, the capital city, in 1853. There he "read law" in the office of Stuart and Edwards and was admitted to the bar in 1855. That year he commenced practice and was elected as an "anti-Nebraska" Republican to the office of City Attorney. In 1856, he was elected as a Republican representative to the Illinois State Assembly and was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector. He was reelected to the State Assembly in 1860 and became Speaker of the House at age 31, the youngest in Illinois history.²³

In July, 1858, Abraham Lincoln, having served in the state legislature and as a U.S. Representative, was developing his campaign for the Illinois senatorial seat of incumbent Senator Stephen A. Douglas, author of the "Popular Sovereignty" concept which determined the slave or free status of a new state by vote of the electorate. The first of the seven famous Lincoln-Douglas debates was about three weeks away.²⁴

By careful monitoring of local politics, Lincoln measured the political potential of the Republican party and his supporters throughout the state. Local trends and developments would impact the November election in the Illinois General Assembly. Before

senators were elected by popular vote, they were elected by state legislatures. The nature of the partisan majority in the Illinois Legislature would determine whether Lincoln or his Democrat opponent, Stephen Douglas, would be elected U.S. Senator.²⁵

Reporting on conditions in Tazewell County, David Davis of Bloomington wrote Candidate Lincoln that "Major Cullom" (Richard N. Cullom) was "the only man who can beat" the local Democrat candidate for State Representative. But, Davis noted, Cullom seemed to be hesitating about running for office, despite "evidence that a coalition of the Fillmore supporters and Republicans could win the election." He proposed that "young Cullom" (Shelby M.) come from Springfield to Tazewell County for the purpose of developing a coalition of Fillmore supporters and Republicans against the Democrats. He advised Lincoln to "give the thing your earnest attention --- & act promptly & decisively."²⁶

"When I suggested young Cullom going to Tazewell," Davis wrote a few days later, "I thought being a Fillmore man, & his father having voted for (John C.)

Fremont was a famous explorer of the far western territories. He served to Major General during the Civil War and later as Governor of the Arizona Territory (1878-1883).

Warning that rumors were being circulated among Kentuckians about Lincoln favoring Negro equality, Davis further advised Lincoln, "All the Orators should distinctly & emphatically disavow Negro suffrage --- Negro office holding, serving on juries, & the like."²⁸

David Davis later became a United States Senator from Illinois, serving until 1883, when he was succeeded by "young Cullom," Shelby M. Cullom, who served for 30 years (1883-1913).²⁹

Another Lincoln friend and political advisor, Benjamin F. James of Chicago, reported a month later that "Old Whigs in Tazewell" were considering potential candidates to oppose Cullom for the state legislator, but it was said that Lincoln "desired Major Cullom's nomination." James noted that others thought "Major Cullom infinitely the most available," allowing that "the people on comparing opinions, will hit on the right person."³⁰

"Major Cullom can get all the votes in the Mackinaw country --- & that many will vote for him that will vote for nobody else," Davis added.³¹

Richard Northcraft Cullom died 4 Dec. 1872 in Tazewell County, Illinois, 42 years after his arrival there. His legacy was one of a civic leader who helped tame the prairie, plant the seeds of a free society, and raise a son who would one day head the state of Illinois and help lead the nation.³²

After his long tenure in the state legislature, Shelby Cullom served as Governor of Illinois (1877-1882), and resigned when elected by the legislature to serve as U.S. Senator. During his 30 years in the Senate, he served on committees related to expenditure of public funds, interstate commerce and foreign relations, and also chaired the Republican conference for two years.

In his later years, Shelby Cullom continued in his long-time role as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution (1885-1913), served on the commission to prepare a system of laws for the Hawaiian Islands, and as a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission helped establish a marble tribute to his mentor and the nation's martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. He died at age 84 in Washington, D.C., January 28, 1914



Shelby Cullom greets a constituent

Fremont -- that he might be instrumental in forming a union on a Honorable basis ... if a Union meeting in Tazewell could be had ... a rousing one & yourself ... address it, it would do good."²⁷

Davis's reference was to John C. Fremont (1813-1890), who was the first Republican presidential candidate. He lost the 1856 election to Democrat James Buchanan. Known as "The Pathfinder,"

and was interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.³³

In the Gardenhire family, brothers also parted ways. One supported slavery and the South, and the other anti-slavery and the Union. One remained in the old home state and the other pioneered in the west.

Erasmus Lee Gardenhire, one of the most influential and affluent men in the "Mountain District," was a slaveholder, and an ardent and outspoken secessionist. A successful attorney in Livingston and Sparta, he had studied law under Judge Alvan Cullom, also an active secessionist. Gardenhire was an active Democrat who had served in the Tennessee Senate (1849-1851) and had participated in Democratic national conventions.³⁴

A "well informed, bright (and) an interesting conversationalist," tall and "stately ... like a Roman Senator," Gardenhire was "famous for committing long passages of scripture, Shakespeare and other literature to memory as he rode over the mountain trails." He was a member of the Christian Church and a Master Mason, regarded as a "faithful and candid person who dealt justly with all." Although sometimes addressed as "Judge," there is no evidence that Gardenhire served in such a capacity prior to the Civil War.³⁵

In early 1861, Gardenhire was busily engaged in rebel political rallies and in recruiting a Confederate regiment. He addressed secession rallies at Livingston, Jamestown, and Sparta, haranguing against Unionist neighbors and declaring that slavery lifted blacks from barbarism. At Cookeville, where he chaired the Committee on Resolutions, which produced a document calling for secession, and condemning Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party, and Unionists in Tennessee.³⁶

During the war, Gardenhire raised an infantry regiment in White and surrounding counties, and served in the House of Representatives of the first Confederate Congress (1862-1864). He did not seek reelection, but "went with the Army of (Northern) Virginia," refugeeing by war's end to western North Carolina.³⁷

James B. Gardenhire (1821-1862), younger brother of Erasmus L. Gardenhire, was a Unionist and strong proponent of gradual emancipation. By the early 1840s, he had migrated to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, a fledgling town on the Missouri River. There

he practiced law, preferred Whig politics and held both local and state offices.³⁸

Gardenhire was a small man who appeared even smaller in the long frock coat he preferred, however his colleagues recognized in him a "clear, logical, comprehensive mind" and "more than ordinary power as an orator." As a politician, he was "firm, consistent, and reliable and in the avowal of his opinion, open and decided."³⁹

Although born in a slave state, Gardenhire became convinced "that slavery was a great drawback to the progress of Missouri," impeding immigration and stemming the flow of "capital and labor necessary to develop ... agriculture and mineral resources." With the outbreak of the Civil War, his support of gradual emancipation changed to an advocacy of immediate abolition. He was a "bold and fearless champion of free trade and free labor."⁴⁰

Gardenhire served briefly as Clerk of the Board of Trustees for the city of St. Joseph, Missouri and was elected to represent Buchanan County in the Missouri State Assembly in 1846-1848.⁴¹

While serving in the state legislature, he was acclaimed as one of the "leading workers" in securing a charter for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co. The legislature passed an enabling act 16 February 1847 which authorized formation of a stock company.⁴²

During the 1840s, James Gardenhire was named as a candidate for governor on a ticket filed by the anti-slavery party, but he was reticent to campaign because he believed that public support was lacking. Two thirds of the anti-slavery men would give their vote to one or the other of the contending parties. His anti-slavery party boosters overruled him and he undertook the race, but the ticket received only 10,000 votes.⁴³

In 1851, he became Attorney General of Missouri, serving until 1857. In a state torn by internecine strife and bloodshed and strife over the slavery issue, he later ran unsuccessfully for governor on the anti-slavery ticket, relatives report. Subsequently, he was appointed by President Lincoln as Solicitor of the Court of Claims in Washington, D.C. But he was forced to resign due to ill health, and returned to Missouri where he died 20 February 1862 in Fayette, Howard County. His burial site is unknown.⁴⁴

James Gardenhire suffered the loss of two wives and his third wife survived him by only nine days. His first wife, Emeline Hite, died in 1847. In October 1850, he married Mary Ann Fowler who died the following December. In September 1852, he was married a third time to Sarah Major (1834-1862), daughter of Samuel and Euphrates Major.⁴⁵

And so they passed from the scene, the three Lincolmites, the reluctant rebel and their fire-eating brothers.

In his brief 41 years, James B. Gardenhire became part of the American westward movement, bringing the law to a new land, binding the land with iron rails, and claiming it for a united America.

Tempestuous and talented William F. Cullom paid a price for his dedication to a united America, and then reluctantly gave up his national allegiance for one closer to home. But, his love for the law was constant.

Richard Northcraft Cullom died 4 December 1872 in Tazewell County, Illinois, 42 years after his arrival there. His legacy was that of a civic leader who helped tame the prairie, plant the seeds of a free society, and raise a son, Shelby Moore Cullom, who would become a distinguished leader in state and national government.

Richard Northcraft Cullom, who sought out a new frontier offering a free society and new economic opportunities, bequeathed his own life of civic service and a distinguished son, Shelby Moore Cullom, to the state of Illinois and the nation.

All were attorneys; all were engaged in politics; all were men of courage and conviction; all advocated for Union within and beyond their native state.

Conviction and common interests led them along a different path. The same characteristics led their brothers the other way. One toward preserving the Union; the other toward abandoning it.

But, brothers all, they were dedicated to the law, to civic progress and eventually to building a reunited America. ■

Notes:

1. "Cullom , Cullom, Cullin, Cullen, Cullum, Collum," Kelly's Genealogy Web Page, <<http://www.telapex.com/~kellyp/cullom.txt>>. This source indicates that the family surname had many variants in spelling. The owner of this website , a Cullom descendant, may be reached by e-mail at <kellyp@telapex.com>. ■
2. *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 to Present*, <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000974>>; A.V. and W.H. Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture; to Which Is Appended A Genealogy of the Family of James Goodpasture*, (Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, 1897), 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. ■
3. Kelly's Genealogy Web Page...; *Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress* as transcribed & annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College. Galesburg, Illinois, <<http://deptorg.knox.edu/lincolnstudies>>; Dorothy Phillips Rittenhouse, "Cullom, Phillips, and Monroe Families," *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, Vol. VII, No. 12 (December 1985), pp. 141-142, published by the Tazewell County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 312, Pekin, IL. Copy provided courtesy of Michael L. Dickson, Board Member and Webmaster <<http://www.tcghs.org>> ■
4. 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. 275; William S. Speer, ed. & comp., *Sketches of Prominent Tennesseans*, (Nashville: Albert S. Tavel, 1888; reprinted by Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC, 1978), p. 387; *UCGA* (Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association], v. XVII, no. 3) p. 113; 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; Gardenhire autobiographical sketch dated 17 May 1897; Adam Gardenhire Family Group Sheet, compiled by Lawrence W. Gardenhire, 1977; updated 1991; published 1996 by a descendant, Billy G. Gardenhire, Route 2, O'Donnell, TX 79351, <billgard@poka.com>. located in the genealogical vertical files, White County Public Library, Sparta, TN.

Notes for My Brother, My Enemy (continued)

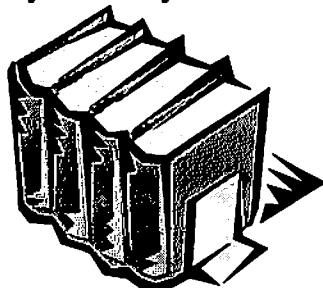
■5. Kelly's Genealogy Web Page...; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress...* C000972 and C000974; *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, VII, 12, p. 141. ■6. Kelly's Genealogy Web Page... ■7. Mary Emily Robertson Campbell, *The Attitude of Tennesseans Toward The Union, 1847-61* (New York Vantage Press, 1961), p. 161; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress...*; McBride and Robinson, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*, v. II, p. 181; 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; Goodpasture and Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture...*, pp. 39, 43; Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., *Tennessee 1860 Slave Schedule* (North Salt Lake: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, Inc., 1990). "Alvan," not "Alvin," is the name appearing in Cullom's official biographical sketch in the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 to Present*, and in Cullom family charts. ■8. 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. ■9. Thurman Sensing, *Champ Ferguson, Confederate Guerrilla*, Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1942, pp.69-70, 231-232; 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. ■10. Goodpasture and Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture...*, p. 39. ■11. 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.); Steven Denney, "Gen. William Cullom of TN," *Genealogy.com*, 8 Sept. 2000, <sdenney@multipro.com>. Denney is a descendant of William Cullom. Cullom was elected as U.S. Representative from the 8th District of Tennessee for the 1851-53 term, and from the 4th District in 1853-55. Franklin Pierce (1809-1869), who supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, was a native of New Hampshire, a Democrat and 14th President of the United States. James Buchanan (1791-1868), a Pennsylvania Democrat who served as 15th President of the United States, considered slavery morally wrong, but constitutional. ■12 thru 15. Denney, *Genealogy.com*. ■16. "Smith County Court Records Abstract" transcribed by Bobby L. West, Smith County, Tennessee homepage, www.smithcounty.net and <www.rootsweb.com/~tmsmith.tngen/courttnns.htm>; Denney, *Genealogy.com*. ■17. Goodpasture and Goodpasture, *Life of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture...*, p. 39; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774 - Present...* ■18. Carmen E. Clark, compiler, *Goodbars I Found, 1774-1978, Descendants of Joseph and William of Rockbridge* (Privately published, 1980), p.212; Kelly's Genealogy Web Page...; *Bibliography Dictionary of American Biography*; James Neilson, *Shelby M. Cullom: Prairie State Republican*. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962); Rittenhouse, *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, VII, 12, pp. 141, and p. 143, citing Cullom, *Fifty Years of Public Service: Personal Recollections of Shelby M. Cullom, Senior United States Senator from Illinois*, (Chicago: A. C. McClure & Co., 1911), pp. 1-5. ■19. *Board of Supervisors of Tazewell County, Historical Souvenir*, (Bates Press, June 21, 1916); "Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois 1877-1883," <www.rootsweb.com/~ilhistor/governors/cullom/html> citing *Portrait and Biographical Album of Champaign County, Illinois*, (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1887); Rittenhouse, *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, VII, 12, pp. 144-145, citing Cullom, *Fifty Years of Public Service...*, pp. 1-5. ■Today, the community of Deer Creek is about 20 miles east of Peoria just off Interstate 74. ■In his autobiography, Shelby M. Cullom recalled as a boy standing in the doorway of the Cullom cabin and counting "from five to 20 deer feeding in a slough not a quarter of a mile away." ■20. "Chronology of Capitals (State of Illinois)" <http://www.mcleansboro.com/reference/illinois_capitals.htm>; Footnote to letter of David Davis to Abraham Lincoln, July 30, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress* as transcribed & annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.; Rittenhouse, *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, VII, 12, p. 141, and p. 143, citing Cullom, *Fifty Years of Public Service...*, pp. 1-5. Lincoln was a member of the Illinois legislature from 1834 through 1842 ■21. Henry A. Ford, comp., "The History of Stark County, Illinois," Chapter VI, *Earliest Historical Facts of Marshall-Putnam Counties Also Bureau and Stark Counties*, *Embracing an Account of the Settlement and Early Progress*, (Privately published, 1860) as cited on <<http://www.piperspages.com/Stark/History.html>>. ■22. Footnote, Davis to Lincoln, July 30, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers...*; Rittenhouse, *Tazewell Genealogical Monthly*, VII, 12, p. 141. ■23. *Dictionary of American Biography*; James Neilson, *Shelby M. Cullom: Prairie State Republican*. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962); *Portrait and Biographical Album of Champaign County, Illinois*, (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1887) <www.rootsweb.com/~ilhistor/governors/cullom/html> ■24. "Presidents of the United States," Internet Public Library, University of Michigan School of Information, <<http://www.ipl.org/div/potus>> ■25. Footnote, Davis to Lincoln, August 3, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers...* ■26. Footnote, Davis to Lincoln, July 30, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers...* Millard

Notes for My Brother, My Enemy (continued)

Fillmore of New York served as Vice President under Zachary Taylor 1848-1850, becoming president on Taylor's death. He was the unsuccessful presidential candidate of the American ("Know-Nothing") Party in 1856. ■27. Davis to Lincoln, August 3, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers*.... ■28. Davis to Lincoln, August 3, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers*.... ■29. *Portrait and Biographical Album of Champaign County*... ■30. Benjamin F. James to Lincoln, August 25, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers*... ■31. Davis to Lincoln, August 25, 1858, *Abraham Lincoln Papers*... ■32. Genealogy Web Page... ■33. *Dictionary of American Biography*; Cullom, *Fifty Years in Public Service*...; Neilson, *Shelby M. Cullom*...; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Champaign County*..., ■34. McBride and Robinson, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*..., p. 275; Speer, *Sketches*..., pp. 387-388; UCGA (Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association), v. XVII, no. 3) p. 113; Jackson, *Slave Schedule*; "Slave Owners 1860 White County Census," *The Pathfinder of White County Genealogical Historical Society*, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (July-August 2001), p. 11. ■35. Speer, *Sketches*..., p. 387; Frank Trigg Fancher, *The Sparta Bar* (Milford, NH: The Cabinet Press, 1950), pp. 25-26; Sensing, *Champ Ferguson*..., pp.69-70. ■36. DeLozier, *Putnam County*..., p. 32, citing the *Gainesboro Sentinel*, n.d., n.p. reprinted in the *Putnam County Herald*, 16 Jul. 1905, p. 5; Sensing, *Champ Ferguson*..., pp.69-70, 231-232 citing the testimony of Captain Dowdy at Ferguson's military trial; Alexander and Beringer, *The Anatomy of the Confederate Congress*..., pp. 366-367; Gardenhire autobiographical sketch dated 17 May 1897; Adam Gardenhire Family Group Chart, compiled by Lawrence W. Gardenhire, 1977; updated 1991; published 1996 by a descendant, Billy G. Gardenhire, Route 2, O'Donnell, TX 79351, <billgard@poka.com>and listings at Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.com. ■37. McBride and Robinson, *Biographical Directory*..., p. 275; Speer, *Sketches*..., p. 387; UCGA, v. XVII, no. 3, p. 113. ■38. Gardenhire Chart and Stewart, A.J.D., ed., *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri: With eminences of the prominent lawyers of the past, and a record of the law's leaders of the present*, (St. Louis: The Legal Publishing Company, 1898), pp. 317-319, courtesy of Billy G. Gardenhire. ■39. Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■40. Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■41. <<http://www.members.aol.com/Buchanan.como/>> citing *History of Buchanan County and the City of St. Joseph and Representative Citizens*; *Missouri Secretary of State Historical Listings*, www.sos.state.mo.us/archives/history/historicallistings/moleg.asp; Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■42. Major A. J. Roof, *Past and Present of Livingston County Missouri A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and Achievement, Volume I*, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1913); Howard L. Conrad, ed., *The Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, Louisville & St. Louis: Southern History Company, 1901); Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■43. Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■44. State of Missouri, Office of the Secretary of State; Gardenhire Charts; *Political Graveyard*; Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■45. Gardenhire Charts; *Political Graveyard*, <http://politicalgraveyard.com>; Stewart, *The History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri*..., pp. 317-319. ■

Book Reviews

by Shirley Wilson



Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Volume V: 1841-1850 transcribed by Herman Ferguson. Softback, 276 pp., index, map, c2003. \$25 postpaid from author, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803-1512. NC residents add 6.5% sales tax - e-mail FERGGEOGEN@aol.com

Once again, Ferguson has provided the genealogical community with an excellent collection of records. Three major changes occurred in Mecklenburg County in this time period that would be of interest to historians as well as genealogists: the coming of the railroad, the installation of a public school system, and the building of a new courthouse.

The court minutes are where the day to day activities in the county can be tracked, along with the listed names of the participants. Wills and deeds were recorded. Administrators and guardians were appointed. Emigrants applied for citizenship, folks obtained bonds for various purposes, and men filed lawsuits and served as jurors.

A key factor in this publication is that it is a *transcript* of the minutes, not just abstracts of what the author considered important.

An excellent full name and location index is included in this compilation, which is a valuable research tool for those working in Mecklenburg County.

Excerpts from the Charleston Mercury 1860-1865 extracted by Vicki Betts and edited by Vickie Rumble. Compact disk, appendix, index, 300 pp. \$10 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling from the editor at rumble@hiwaay.net.

A myriad of newsy tidbits is available in this compilation ranging from recipes, fashion, food shortages, and houses to family genealogy and editorials on the war effort and a declining economy. Although billed as "excerpts," most items appear to be complete in what has been extracted. An appendix and index at the end of the disk make this offering user friendly.

With so few records available in the Civil War time period in the South, this collection will prove helpful to Civil War buffs and those with roots in the Charleston area.

Ursula Bysshe Thompson Mottrom Colclough by Alice Wright Algood. Hardback, footnotes, indices, photographs, 618 pp., c2002. \$70 plus shipping from author at 804 Athenaeum, Columbia, TN 38401.

This publication is actually three separate books under one cover with three separate tables of contents and three indices.

Part I includes information on Ursula Bysshe who was christened in West Sussex, England, in 1621 and

died about 1661 in Northumberland County, Virginia. She married first in 1641 to Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent, Maryland, second to Colonel John Mottrom, and third to Major George Colclough. This portion addresses the English origins of the Bysshes and allied families.

Part II focuses on the migration to America and Section I is devoted to the family of John Smyth, a brewer of St. Savior's Southwark while Section II follows Ursula.

Part III is primarily devoted to Ursula's descendant Sarah Cox, wife of John Rust of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Granville County, North Carolina. Rust descendants can be found in many of Tennessee's counties.

Lovely photos of English homes and churches add flavor to a book that is full of excellent family information with supporting court documents. Charts of descendants can be found throughout this huge compilation. An every name index would have been a most welcome addition, but a surname index can be found at the end of each part.

Tennessee Records, Bible Records, and Marriage Bonds by Jeannette Tillotson Acklen. Softback, illustrations, index, 521 pp., 2002 reprint of 1933 publication. \$39.50 plus \$5 shipping from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716 www.heritagebooks.com

The many attractions of this reprint include the numerous Bible records and genealogical notes from private families as well as deeds, wills, tombstone inscriptions, and obituaries. The genealogical notes are sometimes quite extensive and can be very helpful. The work also includes marriage records from private collections as well as many of those of Knox and Wilson counties.

Acklen was the Vice President General of the NSDAR when this book was published in 1933. An every name index would have been a wonderful addition and would surely have inspired additional purchases from the many researchers who already have this classic. ■

The Journal

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Members of the Society are encouraged to submit *unpublished* primary source material of Middle Tennessee genealogical and historical importance to be considered for inclusion in the *Journal*. Data can be in the form of transcribed records, "how-to" articles of broad interest, or historical facts. Family histories that are well documented and pertain to the region will also be considered. Photographs and other illustrations can accompany the article and are encouraged. Sources used should be cited in the submitted material. References or footnotes should be in the form of end notes and placed at the end of the article. *Material should be limited to a published length of approximately five typeset pages.*

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