

The MIDDLE TENNESSEE Journal of Genealogy & History



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Volume XX, Number 2
Fall 2006

Middle Tennessee Counties

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Overton
Perry
Pickett
Putnam
Robertson
Rutherford
Smith
Stewart
Sumner
Trousdale
VanBuren
Warren
Wayne
White
Williamson
Wilson

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

NEW MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center
174 Rains Ave., Nashville
One block north of Wedgewood Ave.
between I-65 and Nolensville Pike
Near the Fairgrounds.

Check our website for last-minute
change: www.mtgs.org

18 Nov. 2006

MTGS Fall Seminar
featuring Dr. John Colletta
at the Brentwood Library
See pp. 72-23 for details.

January 20, 2007

Show and Tell
at the Knowles Senior Center
1:00 p.m.

One of our most popular meetings, this provides an open forum for any one to bring in a favorite project, artifact, heirloom or photo and make a brief presentation. Presentation order based on first-come-first-served basis; time apportioned according to number of speakers and available time.

March 17, 2007

Program to Be Announced
at the Knowles Senior Center
1:00 p.m.

New Vice-President Sue Edwards is working on a great schedule of speakers for 2007. Details on this program will appear in the January issue and on the web site.

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

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XX, Number 2, Fall 2006

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**Middle Tennessee Journal
of Genealogy & History**

Editor
Charles A. Sherrill

Contributors in this issue
Sarah Armistead Gale Williams Bamman
Kitty Durham Mayo Shirley Wilson
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Patricia Gilliam Daley

From the Editor . . .

Dear Readers,

I am sorry to have to report to you two deaths in the genealogical community. These are losses which I know will sadden many of our members.

Sam Sistler, the 34-year-old son of Barbara Sistler and the late Byron Sistler, died in Chicago on October 18th. Sam was a graduate of Father Ryan High School in Nashville and a former employee of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. After his father became ill, Sam took a leading role in the genealogical publishing business of Sistler and Associates. He assisted in or led the compilation of 34 books of Tennessee genealogy and local history, including the invaluable index to Tennessee Confederate Pensions. The sudden death of this bright, enthusiastic young man is a sorrow to his family, friends and readers.

William Doud Bennett, age 84, a professional genealogist and author of more than 25 works on North Carolina, died at his home in Rocky Mount on October 1st. Mr. Bennett was a World War II Army veteran and retired chemist. His published transcriptions of records from Guilford, Orange, Buncombe and other North Carolina counties made many records available to genealogists for the first time.

Don't miss the annual Fall Seminar at the Brentwood Library on November 18th. Details are in the centerfold of this issue.

Chuck Sherrill
MTGS Journal Editor
casherrill@bellsouth.net

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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 \$25.00 per membership year, beginning of fiscal years on June 1. See back cover for details and application form.

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Davy Crockett, Whiskey-Maker

The 1820 Manufacturing Census of Lawrence County



The 1820 Census of Manufactures is often overlooked by genealogists. Taken along with the population census, this schedule provides information about businesses in both rural and urban areas. In Lawrence County we find wheelwrights, tanners, hatters, millers of all kinds, and the famous Davy Crockett's gunpowder mill and distillery.

"Manufactures returned by Mansil Crisp of an ordinary kind made out in the general return Lawrence County."

Robert Gray

One wheelwright's shop or manufacturing establishment of wheels.

Employs 2 men using two turning lathes. Produced flax wheels, cotton wheels and clock reels valued together at \$300 for the year.

Mr. John McDonal

One tanyard.

Employs one boy using a bark mill and 11 vats. Processed 100 cow hides and 800 deerskins. Produced harness, sole & uppers, bridle leather and pad leather valued together at \$1,000 for the year.

Col. David Crocket

One powdermill and one distillery.

Employs 5 men using one gristmill, one powder mill and two stills. Raw materials are corn, wheat, brimstone and saltpeter. Produced corn meal, whiskey and gunpowder valued at \$3,200 for the year. The enumerator wrote: "The whole establishment just brought into operation and in good repair."

Mr. David Steele

One gristmill, one sawmill, one blacksmith's shop.

Employs three men and a boy using one gristmill and bolting cloth, one sawmill and one blacksmith shop. Raw materials are corn, wheat stocks, iron, steel and brass. Production valued at \$1,975 for the year included corn, flour, planks of oak, poplar, walnut and cherry, axes, hoes, mattocks, ploughs, horseshoes and bells. Enumerator's remark: "In a high state of improvement."

John McAnally, Senr.,

Gun manufacturing establishment.

Employs 1 man using gunsmith tools, with raw materials of wood and iron. Produced guns priced from \$18 to \$30 each. Total production for the year was valued at \$576. Enumerator's remark: "Not in a state of improvement. Dull sale[s]."

Mr. Moses Penington

One gristmill manufactory.

Employs one man using one gristmill and bolting cloth. Raw materials of corn and wheat were produced as corn meal and flour valued at \$4,695 for the year. Enumerator's remark: "Not improving but its articles tolerable ready sale."

Mr. Miles Birdsong

Hat[t]ing establishment.

Employs two men using one kettle & "furnish bord[?] & etc." Produced fur and wool hats valued at \$800 for the year. The enumerator remarked that the business was "not improving."

Mr. William Fought

One gristmill manufactory.

Employs one man using one gristmill and bolting cloth. Raw materials of corn and wheat were produced as corn meal and flour valued at \$2,347 for the year. Enumerator's remark: "No improvement and not very sale." [sic]

Doctor James Scott

One gristmill & etc.

Employs one man using one gristmill and bolting cloth. Raw materials of corn and wheat were produced as corn meal and flour valued at \$3,130 for the year.

William L[?] Dalton

Grist mill establishment.

Employs one man using one gristmill. Raw materials of corn and wheat were produced as corn meal and flour valued at \$4,695 for the year. Enumerator's remark: "In a state of improvement and its articles ready sale."

Mr. Thomas Howard

Shoe & Boot Manufactory.

Employs two men at journeyman's wages. They used raw materials of upper and sole leather, lining and binding to produce boots and shoes valued at \$3,159 for the year. Enumerator's remark: "Improving and its manufactures ready sale."

The Tennessee records are found on National Archives microfilm publication M279. At the Tenn. State Library & Archives, these are filed as Mf. 1309. An index at the front of the reel provides an index to the names of all the manufacturers in the state.

Robert Hightower

Blacksmith Establishment.

Employs two men using one furnace. Raw materials of iron, steel and brass were produced as ploughs, hoes, axes, mataxes [sic], horseshoes, bells, guns, reap hooks, swords, hallberts, dirks & etc. valued at \$1,000 for the year. Enumerator's remark: "In a state of improvement and articles ready sale."

Mansel Crisp

Saddler's Shop or Manufacturing Establishment.

Employs 1 man using one set of saddle tools. Raw materials of leather, skirting, seating and padding, chaining[?], guting[?], tacks, b---[?], buckles, cloth, thread, wool, hair and Trees[?] for 25 saddles. Produced gentlemen's and ladies' saddles valued at \$500 for the year.

The Story of Davy Crockett in Lawrence County

As found in: Buddy Levy's *American Legend: the real-life adventures of David Crockett*
(New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 2005)

Crockett was living at Bean's Creek in Franklin County "He believed that this own farm was 'sickly,' unfit to produce crops. Within a year [about 1816] he had determined to leave it for good, and that autumn he set out 'to look at the country which had been purchased of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians.' ... [He] made it as far as Shoal Creek, some eighty miles from home, when he suffered a reoccurrence of malaria While waiting, he scouted about as well as he could, and he soon decided that the place was quite suitable – good enough, at any rate, to settle there for a time....

"The Crocketts sold and leased their Franklin County farms ... and headed for the picturesque Shoal Creek, sweet grassy pastureland and undulating hills banking gently at the clear, wide stream. They managed to find a perfect spot right near the creek's headwaters, where they built the first of their eventual trio of cabins. Like all of his other homes, these cabins were rough-hewn and utilitarian... But over the next six years these would suffice. The land looked fertile, the river promising – it could run a gristmill, and they would eventually own and operate a distillery for whiskey-making, an iron-ore mine, and a gunpowder factory. It was the closest thing to a real start Davy Crockett had seen in his life...

"Their land on Shoal Creek was just a few miles from a small outpost settlement called Lawrenceburg... Soon after the Crocketts had settled..., in October 1817, Lawrence County was officially formed. Crockett would later describe the situation as born of necessity, saying they lived "without any law at all; and so many bad characters began to flock in upon us, that we found it necessary to set up a sort of temporary government of our own."

Serving in the state legislature in Murfreesboro in Sept. 1821 "... he received shocking news from home....[A] flash flood had ripped through rain-swollen Shoal Creek, scouring away the streambanks and carrying away much of the Crocketts' industrial complex, including both the powder and gristmills. The buildings had been torn from their very foundations and swept away to oblivion.... [H]e rushed home, expecting the worst and getting exactly what he expected.... It appeared by all measures, having just gotten started and his career on the rise, that the Crocketts were ruined."

Unearthing Ancestors after 165 Years

The Kimbrough-Gooch Cemetery Reinterment

By Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson

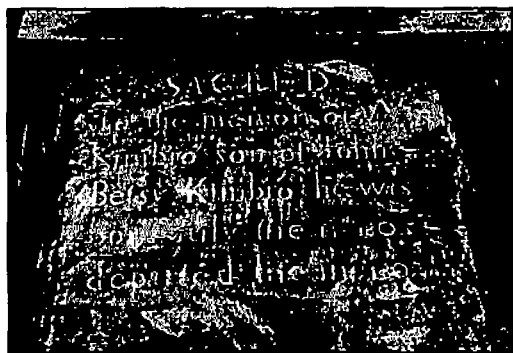
The Kimbrough/Kimbrow - Gooch Cemetery was located on Waldron Road, formerly Rock Springs Road, in LaVergne, Rutherford County, Tennessee.¹ The original 450 acres on which it was located were purchased by William Kimbrough in 1797 and 1799 in two tracts. William Kimbrough was the first and only Kimbrough to come to Tennessee from Caswell County, North Carolina. He brought his wife, Elizabeth Gooch, and their family. They lived in Nashville prior to building a home on their new homeplace, which was located "on the west bank of the Stones River just above the junction of Hurricane Creek." It was then in Davidson County but became Rutherford County when it was formed in 1803. Thus, the Kimbroughs were among the first settlers of Rutherford County.



John Kimbrough, William and Elizabeth's eldest son, settled in Rutherford County on 200 acres of land his father sold to him in 1803. His brother, Joseph, bought this same land from John in 1820 and rejoined it to William's original home place. John amassed a total of 1004¼ acres in Rutherford County by 1819.² John married Beth Ann Morton, and in 1809 their four-year-old son, William, became the first burial in the Kimbrough cemetery.

The youngest son, Joseph Kimbro, remained on the property with his parents. In 1815, shortly before William died, he gave John 250 acres. The following year Elizabeth willed to Joseph all she had inherited from her husband. Joseph acquired a total of 1,089 acres that formed his plantation, but over the years he sold parts of that. By the time he died in 1860, the plantation contained 614 acres.

On Joseph Kimbro's land was historic Sanford Knob, used as a signal point and Confederate encampment during the Civil War. Plantation products were sold to the community from the Joseph Kimbro store located on the property. The correspondence of Francois Roulhac,³ who died in 1852, refer to Kimbro's store as the earliest merchandising store in that area. The Nashville-Murfreesboro turnpike is thought to have run past the store. An old accounts ledger, now lost, showed sales to travelers as well as neighbors.



The first burial - William Kimbro, 1809

After the death of young William Kimbrough in 1809, fourteen other members of the Kimbrough and Gooch families were buried in the family cemetery. The Kimbrough cemetery was just east of the home place (about a city block away). It was rectangular in shape and surrounded by a white wood fence with a gate. The back row contained six graves, the middle row had two graves on the left side and two on the right, and the front row had five graves. The two oldest graves (1809 and 1811) were in the middle row, right side. On the back row were William Kimbrough, his wife, Elizabeth Gooch, and their daughter-in-law, Lucinda Tait (Gooch) Kimbro, wife of Joseph Kimbro, on the back row. Lucinda was Elizabeth's niece, as Joseph had married

¹ The cemetery was originally about 1 ½ miles south of the current Waldron Road exit on Interstate 24.

² By 1840, John also owned 1,142 acres in Davidson County on the Mill, Dry, and Hurricane Creeks. Today this land lies along Pettus Road. The N.C. & St. L. Railroad made a stop on this land, called "Kimbrow Station."

³ Francois L.G. Roulhac (1767-1852) was the founder of LaVergne, Tennessee.

his first cousin.

The great, great, great-granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Kimbrough, Marion Elizabeth (Pearson) Kinnard, and her husband, George A. Kinnard, inherited 256 acres from her family. Their property included the family cemetery. Marion and George decided to spend their retirement years in Nashville without the upkeep of a farm and in 1973 sold their land to a Nashville developer. At that time, they decided to have the cemetery removed in order to preserve the graves of their ancestors.

To have a family burying ground reinterred in a perpetually-cared-for cemetery when otherwise it would be plowed under or over, is retaining the honor given the deceased, and those who do this are to be applauded. The declining values we have come to place on our hard-fought-for and proud heritage are evident when people do not move an "endangered cemetery." Death not only relates to vital links and a rich history contained in a burial ground, but to the study in different medical fields today such as DNA.

On May 28th and 29th, 1974 the remains of the Kimbrough/Kimbrow – Gooch Cemetery were disinterred and reinterred in Maplevue Cemetery in Smyrna. Walter King Hoover, Smyrna Funeral Director, and his crew completed the task. Marion and George, along with this writer, Virginia Gooch Watson, and others, were present for the removal. The writer is Marion's 5th cousin and a fourth-great niece of William and Elizabeth (Gooch) Kimbrough.⁴

Death being a part of life and especially familiar to genealogists who constantly work with its records, it is also natural to be curious about burial practices and what remains of a body. Therefore, this account of what we saw and learned back in 1974 is being shared with interested readers.

The cemetery surface was scraped, which exposed the graves; the earth never knits back once dug into. The graves were then dug into by hand; no machinery was used to dig up the caskets, remains, and vaults. This cemetery had two burials in cast iron caskets. These were rare and a sign of affluence, as they cost as much as \$100 at a time when an average person's coffin cost about two dollars. This type of casket was designed with a glass plate allowing a view of the deceased's face. The glass plate was covered with an iron plate when the casket was buried. Many of these glass plates cracked with the weight of dirt, and water seeped into the caskets, thus destroying the bodies of those thus interred.

According to Tennessee's State Archaeologist, Nick Fielder, these types of casket are rare finds in Tennessee. Cast iron caskets preserved the bodies and clothing, as they were usually watertight, and the iron itself helps preserve the remains.⁵

⁴ Mrs. Elizabeth (Gooch) Kimbrough had six siblings who came to the Middle Tennessee area, four of whom are buried in Rutherford and Williamson Counties: David Gooch, Thomas Gooch, and Polly Gooch Williams (wife of Henry) are all buried in the Nolensville/Brentwood area, and Nathaniel Gooch is buried in Smyrna. James Gooch is buried in Kentucky, and Ann Gooch Benton, mother of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, is buried in the Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri, with her son. Elizabeth's other five siblings remained in Caswell County, North Carolina.

⁵ Cast iron caskets were used in other cemeteries in Rutherford County. This writer was present at the removal of many Gooch family graves for the Percy Priest Dam and Lake Project in 1966. Many cast iron caskets were disinterred then. That type of casket was used as late as 1901 in Davidson County, as the writer's aunt (her mother's twin sister) was buried in that year in a child's cast iron casket with the viewing glass. She was reinterred in 1967 to Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville from the garden of the family home place. The remains were clearly visible along with the long white baptismal dress used, as the glass had no cracks and no water had seeped in. The Smithsonian Institute has advised it would like to examine any cast iron coffins that are found today because of their rarity – it might have proved fruitful if, in the 1960's and 1970's when these graves were being disinterred, the Smithsonian Institute had examined those found in the area.



The older burials were in wood caskets in cedar-lined graves. Cedar boxes had been used as grave liners except in the 1893 and 1927 burials. These liners were intact when uncovered; but when they were moved, they fell into pieces.

The 1809 grave of little William Kimbrough and that of his mother, buried in 1811, were covered with large, flat, body-sized monument slabs. All the other graves had upright monuments. There were no above-ground stone vaults with the bodies buried in the ground beneath, although these were common elsewhere in Middle Tennessee.

Removing the large slab monument to Betsy Ann Kimbro

Drainage in this cemetery was good, which accounted for the generally good state of preservation of the graves. Both cast iron caskets had water in them which drained out when lifted from the grave.

Bear in mind that embalming was not perfected until the Civil War (1861), thus enabling shipment of bodies from the battlefield back home to the family for burial. The body of Joseph Kimbro who died in 1860 was placed in three different caskets after he died in Lexington, Mississippi, and his body was finally brought back to LaVergne for the funeral and burial in this cemetery.

In the disinterment of all of the graves, the dirt (or dust) within the grave was totally removed regardless of whether there was anything left of the body. The backbone, when it decomposes, leaves a residue of acid which makes a black or dark line and is always visible in the remaining dust or dirt. Bones, clothing, jewelry, stick pins, cuff holders, teeth, shoes, etc. were all removed and placed in new wood coffins for reburial. Those in the cast iron caskets were left inside them and the entire casket placed within a new wood casket.

The oldest burial was marked with a rectangular flat stone monument the size of a child's coffin. The inscription reads "Sacred To the memory of William Kimbro, son of John and Betsy Kimbro, he was born July the 14th, departed life in 1809." The grave revealed only very tiny bone fragments which were probably from the skull of this four-year-old. The grave had been lined with a cedar lining which had deteriorated.

The second oldest burial was also covered by a rectangular flat stone monument, this one the size of an adult. It was inscribed: "Sacred To the memory of Betsy Ann Kimbro, wife of John Kimbro, who was born March 28th 1783, departed this life February the 28th 1811." Again, nothing was left of the body except bone fragments, the cedar lining, and the black line of the backbone. Betsy (Beth) Ann was the daughter of Revolutionary War soldier Samuel Morton and his wife, Levicey, of Williamson County.

William Kimbrough, patriarch of the family, died sometime between July and the 17th of October, 1816. His upright monument reads merely, "Wm. Kimbro." Bone fragments of the skull, arms, legs and other areas remained, but nothing intact. Pieces of the casket and the cedar-lined vault that had deteriorated were found; but again, the black line in the earth revealed where the body had lain.

"Mrs. E. Kimbro" was all we had to identify the grave of the family matriarch. She died in 1826, some ten years after her husband. Research has shown that she was a daughter of William and Keziah (Hart) Gooch of Hanover Co., Virginia, and later of Caswell Co., North Carolina. Her grave revealed bones and the skull, the backbone and leg bones. When these were lifted, under the backbone was the clear black line in the dirt.

The next burial was that of the "Infant Daughter of P.M.M. Alexander and M.T. Alexander, Sept. 13, 1845" of which nothing was left except bone fragments and cedar box particles. The parents were Priged Mike Mire Alexander and Martha Tait (Kimbrough) Alexander.



The cast-iron casket of Mattie Kimbro, 1863.

The shape is called a "heel squeezer"

The next burial occurred shortly before the eruption of the Civil War. It was that of "Jos. Kimbro, Born Dec. 10, 1790, Died Nov. 1, 1860." Joseph died at his plantation in Mississippi, and his body was brought back for his funeral and burial. He was interred in a wood coffin lined with sheet metal inside and out. The interior of the coffin was lined in chamois skin on which the body was laid and the casket was sealed. The sheet metal coffin was then placed inside another coffin of sheet metal thus making a triple layer of metal to keep odors in while shipping. The coffin was then placed on a wagon and packed with blocks of ice and hay for the journey from Mississippi to LaVergne. The skull, bones, parts of clothing, and shoes were all intact. The tops of the leather shoes were detached from the sole but were still on the foot bones. This expensive coffin had provided significantly greater preservation of the remains.

"Miss N. S. Kimbro, Born Dec. 4, 1826 Died Sept. 14, 1863," was Miss Narcissa Sophronia Kimbro, daughter of Lucinda and Joseph Kimbro. Her grave had the skull, teeth, shoulder, and other bones, along with fragments of the cedar box liner.

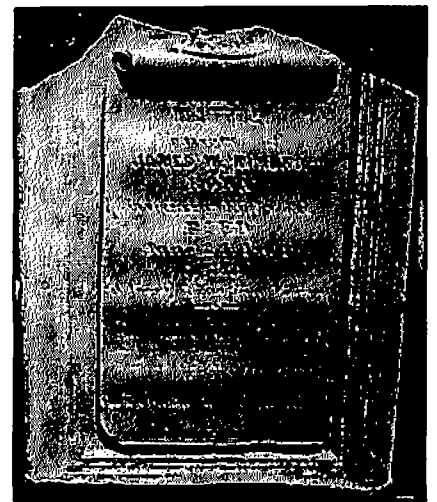
The 1864 burial of "Mattie consort of James W. Kimbro, Born January 15, 1816, Died June 24, 1864 Aged 48 Years, 5 Months, & 9 Days And Her infant son 2 Months" was in a cast iron casket with the viewing glass at the top. The shape is called a 'heel squeezer.' At the top it was quite wide, but it tapered so that the bottom was less than a foot in both width and height. The mother and baby were both in the casket. The mother's skull, bones, backbone, and teeth were left, and we could see fragments of bone where the baby had been laid. The casket was filled with water, so the inside had to be viewed through the glass viewing plate. Mattie was Martha L. Hibbett and a daughter-in-law of Joseph and Lucinda.

The grave of "L. T. Gooch, Wife of Joseph Kimbro, Born Mar. 24, 1803, Died Aug. 14, 1867," was the next burial in time. This was Lucinda Tait Gooch, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Tait) Gooch and niece of Elizabeth (Gooch) Kimbrough. Lucinda married her first cousin, Joseph Kimbro. Her monument is the double tombstone mentioned earlier, on which are engraved the memorials to Lucinda, her daughter M.T. Kimbro Alexander, and her infant granddaughter.

Lucinda was buried in a cast iron casket, but it was not a 'heel squeezer.' The outside measurements were 69" long and 18" across. The coffin had three handles on each side. The casket was larger at the head than the foot and oval

The grave of "M. T. Kimbro, Wife of P.M.M. Alexander, Born Dec. 27, 1822, Died Dec. 3, 1847" revealed bones and skull fragments and the cedar box particles. This was Martha Tait Kimbro, wife of Priged Mike Mire Alexander. A double monument had three inscriptions on it: for Martha, her infant daughter, and her mother, Lucinda Tait (Gooch) Kimbro, who died in 1867.

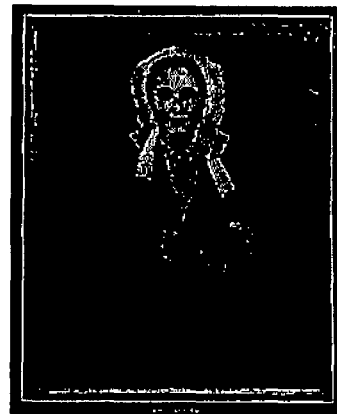
"C. F. Kimbro" was Cornelia Frances Kimbro, "born Jan. 19, 1832 and died March 28, 1850," daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Kimbro. Her grave revealed parts of the skull which was in pieces, the jaw bone, roof of the mouth and 6 teeth. Again the cedar liner for this grave was intact and the black line visible under the backbone.



Mattie Kimbro's tombstone

in shape at both ends. Inside the casket measured 51", so we know that Lucinda was small in stature. Her casket had water inside, so only bones remained, including the skull. This writer has an oil portrait of Lucinda painted about 1840 showing her with auburn hair and blue eyes. The black, hand-crocheted hand mitts Lucinda wore in the portrait have been saved by the family and are still in excellent condition. They show that Lucinda had very small hands, as they are only 3" across (6" diameter) and 5 ½" long.

Perhaps the most interesting burial was that of the gentleman from 1893, which reflected an almost-perfect state of preservation of the body, clothes and shoes until the workers began to lift the remains from the casket. This was the grave of "Jos. A. Kimbro, Jr., Born Mar.11, 1830, Died Aug. 16, 1893." This was Joseph Allen Kimbro, Jr., son of Joseph and Lucinda Tait (Gooch) Kimbro. His middle name came from his grandfather, Allen Tait Gooch, and "Jr." was used to differentiate him from his father.



Lucinda Gooch Kimbro

Joseph was laid to rest in a wood casket with thick glass covering the *entire* top of the casket, showing the whole body. A lining of chamois cloth, pewter handles, and quarter-round trim indicate that this was a casket of more than average style.

That casket was inside a cast iron vault, and the vault itself was equipped with another glass viewing plate and the iron plate that covered it at burial. When the remains were viewed through the glass casket top, there was no doubt as to whose grave this was! Joseph looked very much like the picture we had of him and appeared to have been only very recently buried.

The corpse was dressed in a black wool broadcloth Prince Albert frock coat with metal buttons covered with black cloth, an elaborate vest, a cravat, and a fancy white shirt with turned-back French cuffs. The cuff holders were still in each sleeve. He had on black stockings and black leather dress shoes, but the soles had come apart from the tops. The head had white hair and whiskers. The hair nor fingernails had not grown long, as myths would have it. When the body was lifted, all of the bones fell apart inside the clothes, the jawbone with teeth fell from the skull. Joseph was a very large and tall man and had a large jaw and backbone. All of his body, clothing and jewelry was removed and placed in the new coffin as well as could be done. The silver cuff holders had a long double-sided bar or shank, about an inch long between the ends. One end had a flat oval with his initials engraved on it. He also had a jeweled stickpin in his cravat and a gold watch fob across his vest.

The next burial was that of Joseph's sister, "Nannie A. Kimbro, Died Feb. 13, 1916." We know from other records that Nancy Ann Kimbro was born February 14, 1837. Nannie chose neither to be embalmed nor to have a steel vault, but wanted to be buried in a wood coffin and a cedar lined grave like the older graves were. There were large fragments of the skull, jawbone, shoulders and arms, legs, hip bones, and feet; and her false teeth remained. The monument to Nannie is a double marker on which is also the inscription for her sister, Ellen Cone Kimbro.

The last burial in the cemetery was in 1927, that of "Ellen C. Kimbro, Born Mar. 17, 1840 Died Apr. 27, 1927." Ellen was embalmed, placed in a steel casket and then in a steel vault, in accordance with modern methods of her time. The vault was lifted from the ground with ropes placed under the vault and then pulled to the surface. It was in near-perfect condition after 47 years and had not rusted anywhere. As the vault was intact, Ellen's remains were reburied without being seen.

There were seven different types of caskets used with these 15 burials from varying woods, cast iron with glass-viewing windows, wood lined with sheet metal and the inside lined with chamois cloth, wood with glass cover over the entire top, to the modern 1927 steel casket used all in varying shapes such as the heel squeezer, oval, rectangular iron, and rectangular wood box type. Four types of vaults were used: cedar, cast iron, sheet metal over wood, and steel.

It is believed that all of these funerals were held in the Kimbrough home, where the body was kept in the parlor until burial. In olden days, the family prepared the body and placed it on a cooling board which sometimes had a tub or crate of ice under it to slow down the decaying process. The parlor was usually banked with flowers to mask any odor, especially in the summer. Until stethoscopes were invented in the mid 1800's, some people were mistaken for dead, so the custom of having a "wake" was initiated to see if the person would "wake up." These were held for several days to be sure the person wasn't alive or would show signs of decomposition. A mirror was often used to see if the person was breathing.

There was no evidence in the Kimbrough Cemetery that any of the burials had used the "ice fishing tip-ups"—a special signal device consisting of a hollow pole with a rope or chord that led from the casket to a flag or bell at the graveside so if the person were alive, he could pull on the rope and signal someone on the surface.

No mourning jewelry has survived in the Kimbro/Gooch family. Such jewelry commonly included brooches, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, watch fobs, locketts, and hair wreaths woven from the hair of the deceased, and often made by family members as a memento. No photographs of deceased family members were taken, so far as we know. Since the family never moved from the site, the home was still furnished with the items used by the early Kimbroughs; and Joseph and Lucinda's bedroom, parlor, china, silver, crystal, oils, quilts, and daguerreotypes all survived in excellent condition.

Although the occupants of this cemetery had lain in quiet dignity in a well-groomed area for 165 years, the Kinnards had the foresight to move their revered dead to a current cemetery, rather than see it become another abandoned area where the ravages of time, weather and vandals would have taken their toll. Along with the graves, they moved the monuments, and had them sand-blasted to restore original white and gray beauty.

Those of us present for this disinterment saw first hand the truth of the Bible passage: "For dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return."



The Kimbro/Gooch Monuments in Mapleview Cemetery, Symrna, cleaned and reset.

References: •Davidson Co., Tenn. Deed Book D, p.306. Wm. Kimbrough purchased 200 acres on South Side of the Cumberland River and on Stones River just above the junction to Hurricane Creek on 27 December 1797. •Davidson Co., Tenn. Deed Book E, p.68. Wm. Kimbrough purchased 250 acre tract on Hurricane Creek, west branch of Stones River (which is now the dividing line between Davidson and Rutherford Counties) on 10 April 1799. •Davidson Co., Tenn. Deed Book D, p.301. John Kimbro purchased one half of town lot No. 60 in Nashville on 2 September 1797. •Davidson Co., Tenn. Deed Book F, p.74. John Kimbro purchased from his father, William, on 18 July 1803 the 200 acres William had purchased in 1797 and which later were in Rutherford County. •Caswell Co., N.C. Will Book D, pp.130-132. Will of William Gooch, 5 November 1801, names his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Kimbrough. •Caswell Co., N.C. Deed Book X, p.41. Power of Attorney from Elizabeth Gooch Kimbrough of Rutherford County, Tenn., signed 3 June 1819 and recorded 28 November 1826, to receive her portion of her father's estate. •Rutherford Co., Tenn. Deed Book L, p.37. Wm. Kimbrough gave to his youngest son, Joseph, on 14 June 1815, the 250 acres on Hurricane Creek. •Rutherford Co., Tenn. Deed Book L, p.157. Elizabeth Gooch Kimbro gave to Joseph Kimbro, on 26 November 1816, all of the property she might draw as a legatee of her late husband, William Kimbro. •Rutherford Co., Tenn. County Court Clerk's Minute Book K, p.64. The court appointed Commissioners to lay off one year's provisions to Elizabeth, widow of William Kimbro, dec'd. on 17 October 1816. •Rutherford Co., Tenn. County Court Clerk's Minute Book K, pp.66-67. John Kimbro was appointed on 17 October 1816 administrator of William Kimbro, dec'd. •Rutherford Co., Tenn. Record Book 4, pp.36-40. Inventory and account of sales of the estate of William Kimbro, dec'd., which took place 19 November 1816, submitted by John Kimbro • "The Gooch Family in Williamson County, Tennessee" in *Williamson County Historical Society Publication*, No. 10, Spring 1979, pp.5 - 40. The bibliography for this article (pp.35-41) contains all the numerous deeds, land grants, wills, etc. of the Kimbrough/Kimbro - Gooch families in both Davidson and Rutherford Counties, and Hanover County, Virginia and Caswell County, North Carolina. •The Joseph Kimbro Bible, in possession of the writer, Mrs. Virginia (Gooch) Watson, Brentwood, Tenn.

Tennessee Church Histories and Records at the State Library & Archives –

Contributed by Kitty Durham Mayo

Part V, Conclusion of the Series



The following list of church records in print or in microfilmed manuscripts is based on the holdings of the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville. Titles followed by BX or F numbers are print materials; they may be used in the library by asking for them with that call number. Titles followed by Mf are held in manuscript format on microfilm; the microfilmed records may be used at the archives or borrowed on interlibrary loan. Titles followed by Mss. Ac. No. (Manuscripts Acquisition Number) are among the original manuscript holdings and must be viewed in person.

If you are aware of a church history book or original church records that do not appear on this list and would like to arrange for a copy to be placed at the State Library & Archives, please contact the Archives Review Committee, Tennessee State Library & Archives, 403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37243-0312 or e-mail reference.tsla@state.tn.us.

Researchers interested in church records should also consult *Tennessee Church Records, Volumes 1 and 2*, by Byron and Barbara Sistler, which comprise a name index to the individuals who appear in various church records throughout the state, including some of those listed below.

Sequatchie County

Dunlap Baptist Church Minutes, 1868; 1896-1899 F443.S35 D86

Sevier County

History of Valley View Baptist Church, 1938-1988 BX6480.V34 J67

Shelby County

Christ United Methodist Church Records, 1955-1990 Mf 1186

Christ United Methodist Church Records, Addition, 1962-1993 Mf 1450

The Great Book: Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 1832-1972, Memphis BX5980.M4 C343

Holy Innocents: Story of a Historic Church, Haysville BX5980.A64 D38

Idlewild Presbyterian Church Centennial Celebration Records, 1890-1990 Mf 1243

Intertwined: a History of First Baptist Church, Memphis BX6480.M45 C3

Memphis Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South Records, 1862-1901 Mf 578

Trinity Lutheran Church Records, 1855-1982 Mf 1592

Smith County

Brush Creek Primitive Baptist Church Records, 1802-1971 Mf 389

Church Minutes 1866, Round Lick Baptist Association, Bildad Meeting House F443.S6 B52

Defeated Creek Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1837-1980 Mf 704
Dixon Creek Baptist Church Minutes 1799-1853, 1807-1811, 1812-1818 F443.S6C48
Macedonia Baptist Church Records, 1830-1876 Mf 1528
Minutes United Baptist Section 1838-1850 F443.S6 U54
Peyton's Creek Baptist Church Records, 1834-1953 Mf 216
Plunkett Creek Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1913-1977 Mf 551
Plunkett Creek Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1965-1981 Mf 697

Stewart County

Indian Mound Methodist Church Records, 1842-1962 Mf 128
Saline Creek Baptist Church Records, 1810-1964 Mf 710

Sullivan County

Baptist Church Records, 1845-1927 Mf 327
Foundations of Faith in Sullivan, 1777-1935 F443.S8 F68
New Bethel Church Minutes F443.S8 C48
New Bethel Presbyterian Church Records F443.S8 N482
Second Evangelical Lutheran Conference, Report of the Transactions, 1821, III-A-6, Box 2, Mss. Ac. No. 465

Sumner County

Beech Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery Directory F443.S9 R62
Beech Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1828, III-B-1, Mss. Ac. Nos. 615, 788, 840, 1703
First Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1852-1990 Mf 1129
First Presbyterian and Shiloh Presbyterian Churches Records, 1793-1968 Mf 257
First Presbyterian Church Records, 1969-1976 Mf 580
First Presbyterian Church, Gallatin, Records, 1977-1985 Mf 894
First United Methodist Church, Hendersonville, "A Still More Excellent Way" BX8481.H4 R36
Friendship United Baptist Church Records, 1855, III-A-6, Box 4, Mss. Ac. No. 1862
Minutes of Beech Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Vol. 2 1869-1899 F443.S9 M57
Miscellaneous Church Records F443.S9 M572
Session Book of the Dry Fork Church of the Cumberland Presbyterians BX9211.S8 D7
Shiloh Presbyterian Church, 1793-1847 F443.S9 S44
Siloam Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1841-1980 Mf 696
Sumner County Miscellaneous Records F443.S9 B69
United Baptist Church of Christ at Station Camp Minutes, 1867 BX6480.S8 A3

Tipton County

Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1932-1978 Mf 680
Trinity-in-the-Fields Church Episcopal Records, 1837-1973 Mf 606

Union County

Warwick Chapel Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1869-1976 Mf 531

Warren County

Caney Ford Primitive Baptist Church Records, 1816-1935 Mf 178
Friendship Baptist Church Records, 1849-1912 Mf 259
History of First United Methodist Church, McMinnville BX8481.M35 D46
History of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, South of Mount Zion BX8481.M6 M6
History of Providence Baptist Church, 1856-1981 BX6480.P76
Legacy of the Circuit Riders: Methodist Churches of Warren County BX8248.T2 L43

Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church Minute Book and Tombstone Inscriptions, 1831, III-A-6, Box 1, Mss. Ac.
No. 1863

Methodist Church Records for Warren and Coffee Counties, 1898-1967 Mf 375

Minutes, 1830-1833, Rocky River Baptist Church BX6480.W3 R6

Mount Zion Baptist Church Minutes, 1834 F436.T4554

Church of Christ in Warren County BX7075.Z5 T2

Old Philadelphia Church of Christ BX7331.P5 D54

Washington County

Baptist Church Records, 1845-1927 Mf 327

Boone's Creek Church of Christ Records, 1834-1892 Mf 48

Buffalo Ridge Baptist Church Records, 1827-1953 Mf 662

Cherokee Baptist Church Records, Jonesboro, 1787-1923 Mf 523

History of Philadelphia Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Limestone, 1847-1985 BX9211.L55 P54



Wayne County

Cumberland Presbyterian Church Registers, Clifton, Tennessee DAR Genealogical
Records Commission Report, Miscellaneous Records F435.T35

Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1838-1920 Mf 21

First Presbyterian Church Records, 1854-1907 Mf 1321

Martin Mills Charge Methodist Church Records, 1908-1920 Mf 1016

Riverside Methodist Church Records, 1881-1977 Mf 677

Salem Primitive Baptist Church Records, 1821-1929 Mf 419

Waynesboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church Session Minutes, 1866-1951 Mf 1320

Waynesboro Methodist Episcopal Church Records, 1903-1904 Mf 1014

Weakley County

First Baptist Church of Dresden Records, 1910-1983 Mf 807

First Baptist Church Records, Martin, 1897-1995 Mf 1588

First Presbyterian Church Records, Greenfield, 1868-1962 Mf 783

Hickory Grove Methodist Church Records, 1866-1928 Mf 846

History of First Methodist Church, Martin BX8481.M25 F5

Indian Creek Baptist Church Minutes, 1908-1924 Mf 1015

Jolley Springs Missionary Baptist Church Records, 1888-1983 Mf 750

Macedonia Primitive Baptist Church Records, Martin 1824-1969 Mf 288

Martin Church of Christ Records, 1874-1899 Mf 756

Mount Moriah Methodist Church Records, 1912-1958 Mf 966

New Hope Methodist Church Records, 1831 Mf 733

New Hope Methodist Church Records, 1831-1983 Mf 733

New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1874 Mf 278

New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1874-1978 Mf 728

Olivet United Methodist Church Records, 1887-1982 Mf 766

Sparta Methodist Episcopal Church Records, 1825-1964 Mf 532

Thompson Creek Baptist Church Records, Weakley and Henry Counties, 1831-1982 Mf 732

White County

Bon Aire Methodist Episcopal Church, South Records, 1908-1972 Mf 456

First Methodist Church Records, Sparta 1825-1962 Mf 271

History of a Pioneer Church-Macedonia Baptist Church BX6480.W45 E54

Methodist Episcopal Church Records, Sparta 1882-1937 Mf 508

Mount Gilead Methodist Episcopal Church Records, 1830-1933 Mf 507
Philadelphia Two-Seeded Baptist Church [pastors and members] II-M-4, Box 2, Mss. Ac. No. 1287-01

Williamson County

A Defense of Wilson's Creek [Primitive Baptist] Church BX6480.W55
Bellevue Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1852-1908 Mf 429
Big Harpeth Primitive Baptist Church Records, 1886-1909 Mf 937
Big Harpeth, McConnico's Records [Methodist Church, founded 1800] Mf 686
Church of Christ Records, Boston, 1855-1888 Mf 43
Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church Records, Peytonsville 1829-1934 Mf 131
Edwards Grove Methodist Church Records, 1873-1877 Mf 689
First United Methodist Church Records, Franklin Mf 1455
Flat Creek Baptist Church of Christ Records, 1830-1848 Mf 915
Franklin Baptist Church History, 1832 F436.T4554
Little Harpeth Presbyterian Church Records, III-A-6, Box 3, Mss. Ac. No. 826
McKay Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1859, III-B-1, Mss. Ac. No. 68-071
Owen Chapel Church of Christ Records, 1859-1912 Mf 957
St. Paul's Episcopal Church Records, 1827-1954 Mf 22
St. Paul's Episcopal, 1827, Franklin, in Historical Records Compiled by Tennessee Society, Colonial Dames, vol. 1, F208.C55
Wilson Creek Primitive Baptist Church Records, 1804-1945 Mf 90

Wilson County

Athens Baptist Church, 1853-1968 Mf 724
Episcopalians of Wilson County: History of St. Timothy's and St. Mark's Churches BX5980.W767 V35
Fall Creek Baptist Church Records, Lebanon 1822-1973 Mf 443
Fall Creek Baptist Church, Minutes, 1822-1900 BX6480.F34
First Baptist Church Records, Lebanon, 1882-1978 Mf 635
Hendersonville Presbyterian Church History [Family Papers of Richard Smith, 1820], XII-E-6 (Small Collections, Box 1), Mss. Ac. No. 91-232
History of Fall Creek Baptist Church, 1822-1972 BX6480.F34 E38
La Guardo Baptist Church, 1983-1992 Mf 1464
LaGuardo Baptist Church Records, 1855 Mf 716
Lebanon, Tennessee, Vol. 2, 1880-1895 F443.W75 T32
Little Cedar Lick Baptist Church Records, 1815-1961 Mf 717
Mount Olivet Baptist Church Records, 1801-1975 Mf 511
Ray's Chapel Methodist Church Record Book, 1850, II-A-6, Box 2, Mss. Ac. No. 1868
Rocky Valley Baptist Church Records, 1852-1979 Mf 634
Salem Baptist Church BX6480.W57 B53
Salem Baptist Church Minute Books, 1859, I-B-2, Mss. Ac. No. 96-001-01
Spring Creek Presbyterian Church BX9211.L43 P372
Stones River Association, Barton's Creek Church Minutes, 1848 F436.T4554
Sugg's Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church BX9211.W75 S82
Sugg's Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church: Early History BX9211.W75 S8
Suggs Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church Records, 1899, III-A-6, Box 1, Mss. Ac. No. 645
Wilson County, Tennessee Church Deeds F443.W75 B87
Wilson County, Tennessee Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1845-1867, Minutes.

Series Concluded

Death Notices from *The Clarion*:

Nashville, 1801-1821

Part V

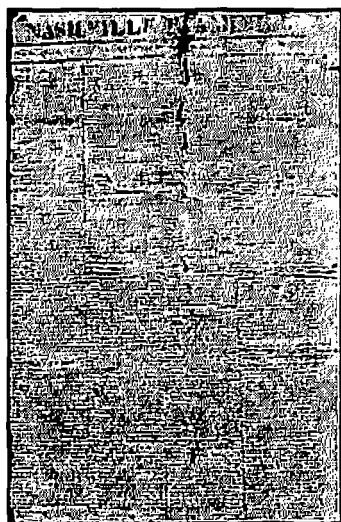
Contributed by Sarah Armistead

The Editor of the Nashville *Clarion* was Thomas G. Bradford, whose office was "Next Door to the Talbot's Hotel." It was sometimes called *The Clarion and Gazette* and also *The Tennessee Gazette*. Issues of the newspaper are available on microfilm at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.



March 1, 1814

On Thursday morning last, BENJAMIN J. BRADFORD, ESQ., editor of the Nashville



Examiner, after a tedious confinement. A wife and six children are left to mourn the loss of a husband and parent. As a relation of the deceased, it would not become the writer of this paragraph to draw his character. Suffice to say he had a good understanding; a natural genius,

inferior to few; a philanthropic [-----?] and was not exempt from the frailties of human nature.

March 29, 1814

OBITUARY – Departed this life on Sunday evening the 20th of this month, MR. THOMAS WILCOX, Minister of the Gospel. His death was occasioned by a pleurisy which terminated his existence in eleven days. He endured his sickness with the greatest resignation and patience, retaining his right mind and bearing testimony as long as he had life, to the religion he professed, and expressing the greatest assurance of a happy immortality.

March 29, 1814

DIED – On Saturday last in this town, the HON. JOHN C. SYMMES. A cancer with which he had been afflicted several years at last terminated his existence. On Sunday a large and respectable procession attended his remains from GENERAL HARRISON'S residence to Williams' Landing where the usual military honors were performed by the infantry company commanded by CAPTAIN McFARLAND. The corpse was then embarked on board a barge, conveyed to North bend and interred on the spot previously chosen by himself. Cincinnati Paper.

April 19, 1814

DEATH – With emotions of the mind which can only be imagined we have to record the untimely death of LIEUT. MOLTON, of the 59th Regt. who fell in the battle of Lohopiska on the 27th of March, gallantly defending the American flag. Noble and generous, his heart was open and sincere – every qualification seems to have united in him that would endear him to his friends or sharpen the poignancy of their grief at his loss. Nay, in this extraordinary youth met all the social virtues. Determined and resolute he was eminently calculated for the station he fitted – possessing an ardent attachment to his country, he early embarked in her cause, and has finally sacrificed a valuable life. He had the glory of sharing with the unfortunate MAJOR MONTGOMERY, the honor of storming the breast works, in which that

brave commander was killed after which he received a ball in the head that terminated his existence. He fell and his country lost a promising officer, and his acquaintances a sincere and affectionate friend. May his [-----?] rest in peace.

April 19, 1814

Died on Thursday morning, MRS. MARILA SITLER. Her complaint was the consumption; it has been but a few months since she was a bride and her premature death has bereaved an affectionate husband of an agreeable partner and her numerous friends and relations of a respectable friend.

June 1, 1814

Died in Franklin, lately, MR. L. D. PRYER, an aged and worthy citizen of Williamson County.

June 28, 1814

Drowned - on the 20th inst., EDMUND PENNINGTON DRAKE. He was about 15 years of age, a boy of quick parts and good understanding, but unfortunately, for many years afflicted with fits, one of which is supposed to have taken him on the bank of the Cumberland river and he fell in. The body has been found.

July 5, 1814

DREADFUL DEATH - CHARLES BAKER, in perfect health, on Trace Creek in Williamson county, died on Sunday last. He was a profane wicked man, of turbulent passions, and much given to blasphemy. On the morning of his death, he attempted to make a calf suck a cow, that was not willing to do it. In scuffling to do it the calf escaped, and he as was usual with him pursued the calf with the most blasphemous language, and all at once fell down dead. As he fell he exclaimed "Lord have mercy on me." And died as soon as if shot through the heart. In a short time the corpse was as black as a hat.

July 19, 1814

OBITUARY - Died in Rutherford county on the 16th of June, the REVD. MR. TARENCE BURNS in the 48th year of his age; 28 years a preacher of the gospel; born in Pennsylvania, near Little York, he has left a widow and several children to lament his loss. He was a man of meek deportment and met his approaching dissolution with Christian resignation,

and died in full assurance of a happy immortality. "A fool may think it misery to die, a Christian believes it is a part of ease, Nor thinks he truly lives before his death."

July 19, 1814

In Williamson county on the 22nd of June, MRS. KEIGHLER, the wife of MR. ANDREW KEIGHLER.

July 12, 1814

A new and valuable styptick, which will stop bleeding, even of the largest blood vessels. Take of



brandy or common spirits two ounces, Castile soap, two drachms, pot-ash, one drachm, scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash, mix it well together, and keep it in a close phial. When you apply it let it be warmed and dip

pledgets of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal. It operates by coagulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel. A few applications may be necessary where a wound is deep, or where a limb is cut off.

September 20, 1814

NOTICE - Died at my house, a young man by the name of JOHN GRAHAM. He had a pair of saddle bags, coat, shirt, pantaloons and vest, unmade, and some money, which his friends can have by coming forward and paying charges. He mentioned before his death that he had a brother living in Giles county, Tennessee, by the name of ISAAC GRAHAM. J. M. CLISK, Big Buffalo, Sept. 13.

October 11, 1814

NOTICE - DOCTOR SUNDAY

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity, that he has removed from MR. CONDON'S to the house belonging to MR. BOSWORTH, near the lower ferry, on Water Street, where he can at all times be found (except when to see patients.) His chemical operations will be carried on in the fullest

extent.

DOCTOR SUNDAY begs leave to inform the public also that he came to the state of Georgia in the year 1790 from Holland, and is sorry to state (indeed he does it more through humanity than that of Lucre) that the practice on that branch of the human family,



Midwifery Illustrated (1833)

(females) in Midwifery has been such as to send many of them from this earth much sooner than they would have been had they been properly treated. He begs leave further to state that from the practice laid down by many writers upon the subject of Medicine, the Physicians in this country as well as many others are led astray!!

It is distinctly to be understood that DOCTOR SUNDAY does not charge the practising Physicians with the fault. The authors of the different works have led them astray, since the time Mercury came in excessive vogues, and indeed he does not pretend to say that the writer might not have been right in the day of their writing – complaints have in many instances changed their appearances – that part of the practice of Physician touching upon Midwifery (the most delicate of all) should be cautiously administered, and it is wished as before observed from the principle of humanity that those afflicted in that way make the experiment. Doctor Sunday further sets forth that it is his candid opinion that the antimonial wine with the Mercury has been very destructive 'to the females in Child-bed and other obstructions which he does not at this time see cause to say, except this, "that females afflicted in that way may obtain relief."

October 25, 1814

DIED – On the 18th Instant in this place, in the 18th year of her age, PHEREBY BEDFORD. In the death of this young and estimable Being, we have a striking instance of the mutable Character of human felicity, and the awful uncertainty of the brightest earthly

prospects. Surrounded by all the appendages of worldly happiness, possessed of a cultivated mind, an amiable disposition, and a heart replete with goodness. She was admired by her acquaintances, beloved by her friends, and adored by a Husband, sensible of her excellence and worthy of her virtues. The first fleeting year of their domestic felicity was scarcely permitted to be completed. "Death came remorsefully on and sunk Her to the tomb." "O fatal, fatal stroke." She died perfectly in her senses after a severe indisposition of two months.

November 15, 1814

Let the living improve their time reflecting on the certainty of death. May it not be forgotten that on the evening of the fifth inst. died, at his own house in Maury county, the REVEREND JESSE BROWN, in the 28th year of his age.

MR. BROWN was born of respectable parents (his father yet living) was a native of Virginia, and lived in Halifax county. While a child he was noticed for his orderly department; became a professor of religion while quite young, perhaps at the age of fifteen, and shortly after became a member of the Baptist church. But few young men supported the dignity of the man, and the Christian better than MR. BROWN, before he came up to manhood, his Christian zeal unremitted exertions in the promotion of the interest of the redeemers Kingdom, was a subject of notoriety among all his acquaintances.

In the year 1805 he removed his residence to the state of Tennessee, where his genteel and Christian department recommended him to the respect of his acquaintances and the fellowship of his brethren, and was found to be a young man whose abilities qualified him to be a useful member of society in church and state. About 2 or 3 years before his death he engaged in the ministry with tolerable promising success.

On the 13th of July 1814, he was married to the amiable MILLY WILLIAMS (daughter of OLIVER WILLIAMS, ESQ.) who lost in his death one of the most affectionate and agreeable of husbands, (a loss which cannot be repaired). His last illness continued about four weeks before his dissolution, during which



Frontier Camp Meeting, ca. 1801
from *Old Redstone* by Joseph Smith (1854)

time he manifested that fortitude, composure and resignation which are characteristic the Christian; and which has left with his dear consort, and surviving friends, some comfort under the most adverse of providence. Believing their loss to be infinitely his gain. He retained his reason speech to near his last moments. A great part of his last hours were spent in prayer and exhortation. Manifesting his reliance on the fostering hand of a divine parent, and his deep concern for the welfare of his fellow men. Before he left the stage, he said his Father had called and he must go. He bid his acquaintances farewell; inquired for his beloved consort, held her hand, looking her in the face, with a countenance glowing with pleasantness in the midst of the pangs of death; bid her a long fare well. Died we hope in the arms of Jesus and rose [___?last part not clear].

December 12, 1814

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT – On the morning of the 24th ult., MR. WRIGHT HILL of Warren county, in this state, unfortunately put an end to the existence of his wife. His business required that he should go early that morning to a neighbor's house, and he concluded to take his gun with him. He took her and sat down by the fire to put a new flint in the lock. His wife was setting the opposite side of the fire, and a negro fellow was standing nearly between them, putting wood on the fire. MR. HILL turned round to get a piece of leather to put on the flint, and at this unlucky moment the gun fired and the ball barely missed the negro and struck his wife in the right side. She died instantly without speaking. Whether a spark from the fire where the negro was putting on wood, or snuff from the candle occasioned the gun to fire, it

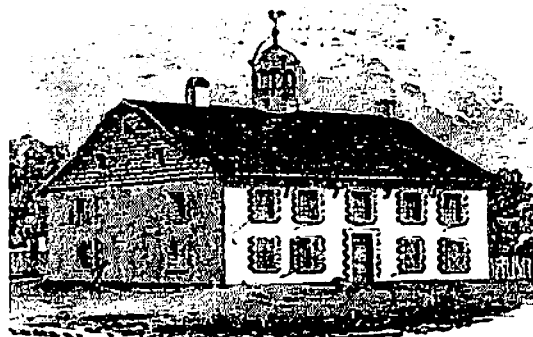
is impossible to tell. The position of MR. HILL'S body, turned as it inadvertently was, placed the muzzle of the gun in the direction he little expected – that is, pointing to his wife. She was the daughter of COL. ROBBURD, of Abercrombie district, Georgia, and has left three small children, a disconsolate husband, and numerous acquaintance, to mourn her loss, and ever to lament the deplorable accident which brought her to her end.

December 20, 1814

DOMESTIC ACADEMY

At the plantation formerly belonging to COL. ALLEN, on the Cumberland River, eight miles above Nashville, and 3 from Haysborough; now the property of WILLIE BARROW, ESQ..

MR. AND MRS. ABERCROMBLE beg leave to inform the public, that they have opened an academy at the above mentioned plantation which is a fine healthy situation, good water, and a large convenient house for the accommodation of any reasonable number of boarders. In this Academy will be taught Reading, Writing, English, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, Composition, Drawing, Painting, and fine needle work, with various kinds of open work and marking upon canvass. Terms of tuition for the above branches, Five dollars per quarter. Board including washing, fifty Dollars per



year. Musick and the use of the Piano, fifteen Dollars per quarter; Dancing Four dollars. First quarter to be paid in advance. Each young lady to find her own bed and to iron her own clothes. No boarder will be taken for less than six months, who will be at liberty to learn Musick and Dancing by the quarter only. To commence the first day of February next, 1815.

To Be Continued

Franklin County Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission

Part II of a Series

Following the Civil War, many residents of Middle Tennessee attempted to get compensation from the Federal government for damage done to their property 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. The records of these "allowed" claims are located at the National Archives. 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 claims of Franklin County residents who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.

Darwin, James M.

Age 46; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 50 pp.; claimed \$1571 for hogs, cattle, mares, potatoes and standing corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant swears to his loyalty and two or three witnesses testify to his loyalty and the loyalty of his father and brothers, and the notorious loyal reputation which claimant bore throughout the war. The claimant states that he voted for secession and detailed the facts and circumstances under which he did so, leaving no doubt in our minds that he voted as he says contrary to his convictions under apprehensions from the threats of his neighbors that he would hang if he failed to do so. The special commissioner certifies to such a state of civil excitement on the occasion as might well cause claimant who was a Minister of the Gospel to entertain serious fears for his life. His whole conduct before and after that act were of such a character as to leave no doubt that he was a Union man.

"The evidence establishes very satisfactorily the taking

of the property by various commands of the Union Army in 1862 and [186]3. The prices charged are higher than prevailed at the time and we reduce them accordingly. The corn was in the field and taken for forage in July 1863 and there is no propriety in charging for it by the bushel. We allow for it as forage by the acre. We reject the stock hogs and potatoes dug from the patch because such articles are usually the subjects of depredation by the soldiers and were doubtless to some extent in this instance, and because the evidence of quantity and numbers taken are indefinite. We allow the sum of \$910."

The local examiner wrote that Darwin was "a man of great firmness but who for a day under the most terrible fanatical pressure that I have known in the South was induced to vote for separation, but he stood firmly up to the principles of our government from that day forward and bore persecution and scorn."

Notes:

During the war he lived on the same farm where he now lives, only moving a short way away during the

time the army was camped on his place. Old Man Champion threatened to hang him from a limb. Younger brother Payton Darwin was forced into the CSA but James got him out by going thru the lines to Bowling Green. Nephew in Texas, Wm. Darwin, was in CSA but James got him out. Claimant served in the Home Guard under Gen. Milroy and has acted as Deputy US Marshall. "I was not asked to take the iron clad oath 'so called' but could take it, truly." William M. Kinningham came to him the night before the separation vote and told him if he did not vote for secession he and his little family would have to leave the country or he would be hung.

They went to the polls together and "when we handed in our votes he [Kinningham] said 'Here is repentance and destruction.'" Gen. Stanley promised to give him a receipt for items taken and claimant went to his camp at McGhee's about three miles from home, but he had received orders to move and was gone.

Witnesses:

- B.F. Russey, 59, farmer, has known claimant 15 years, testifies to his loyalty.
- Farleigh B. Wade, 73, wagon maker, has known claimant since his boyhood, and was intimate with claimant's father since 1825. The father and all six of his sons were known to be loyal during the war.
- James M. Kinningham, 22, resident of Decherd, farmer, saw the dun mare taken the night that Gen. Wilder had a skirmish at Decherd and burned the depot.
- William J. Kinningham, 24, farmer, lived 200 yards from claimant during the war. Saw the cattle that were taken to Colyar's Springs where a part of the army was camped. "My father's family cultivated a field of corn" belonging to claimant.
- Louiza J. Kinningham, 45. She and her husband William M. lived adjoining claimant. Saw the hogs being killed and sent her sons to notify Darwin. She went to see Col. McKay, Chief QM of the 14th Army Corps to get vouchers for their corn, but he said there was not money to pay the claims. That part of the Army had stayed at Decherd about six weeks.

- W. Spence, U.S. Marshal at Nashville, says he appointed Darwin a deputy on the advice of good Union men of Franklin Co.

Bratton, J.M.

Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Darwin

Claim filed in 1873; file consists of 39 pp.; claimed \$1,185 for corn, a two-horse wagon, a mare and a mule.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is the administrator of Mrs. Elizabeth Darwin, an old widow lady who died since the war. Her husband died in 1862 and the property which ... is claimed belonged to the widow at the time it was taken. Her estate is solvent and the entire family seemed to have been noted for their devoted loyalty during the war. Elias Best and other reputable citizens testify in unequivocal terms to their loyal conversation and reputation. In July 1863 Gen. Thomas' command took a field of 60 acres of corn and a few bushels of corn from the crib (near 100 bushels). There is no evidence that the old mare was taken by authority and she was not fit for Army use. We allow the sum of \$1,000."

Notes:

J.M. Bratton was 39 years old, a farmer of Franklin Co. The widow's property was the dower assigned to her and what she had bought herself afterwards with her own means. She died about 1 Sept. 1871 leaving heirs: John P. Darwin who died since the war leaving a number of minor heirs; William Darwin; Francis Marion Darwin; Robert Darwin who is dead leaving some minor children; James M. Darwin; Thomas J. Darwin; Jane Darwin; Elizabeth wife of George Hockersmith; George Washington Darwin and Peyton B. Darwin.

Witnesses:

- Elias L. Best, 62, farmer. Elizabeth's husband died early in the war leaving a large family of boys, all loyal as was their father. She was very old and he never talked to her much about the war, but she said she was glad her children were loyal.
- Benj. F. Russey, 59, farmer. Had known Elizabeth many years and had known her

husband since witness was a boy, was schoolmate of her sons when young and remained friends through the war. Mentions their sister Jane Kennerly who was a widow for 15 or 20 years, and brother John P. who died in 1871 and was one of the most outspoken Union men in the section. Not a Rebel in the whole family.

- James M. Darwin, 46, farmer and surveyor, is not related to Bratton but is an heir of Elizabeth. Saw the items taken. William Kinningham's family, his own family, George Hockersmith's family and the claimant's colored people were all there. He lived in sight of Elizabeth and conducted her business. Gen. Thomas' HQ was within 400 yards of her home, on the old family homestead, and camped there four to six weeks.
- George M. Hockersmith, 65, farmer, about a fourth cousin to Bratton and a son-in-law of Elizabeth. Saw property taken.
- Peyton B. Darwin, 39, farmer, son of Elizabeth. Saw property taken.

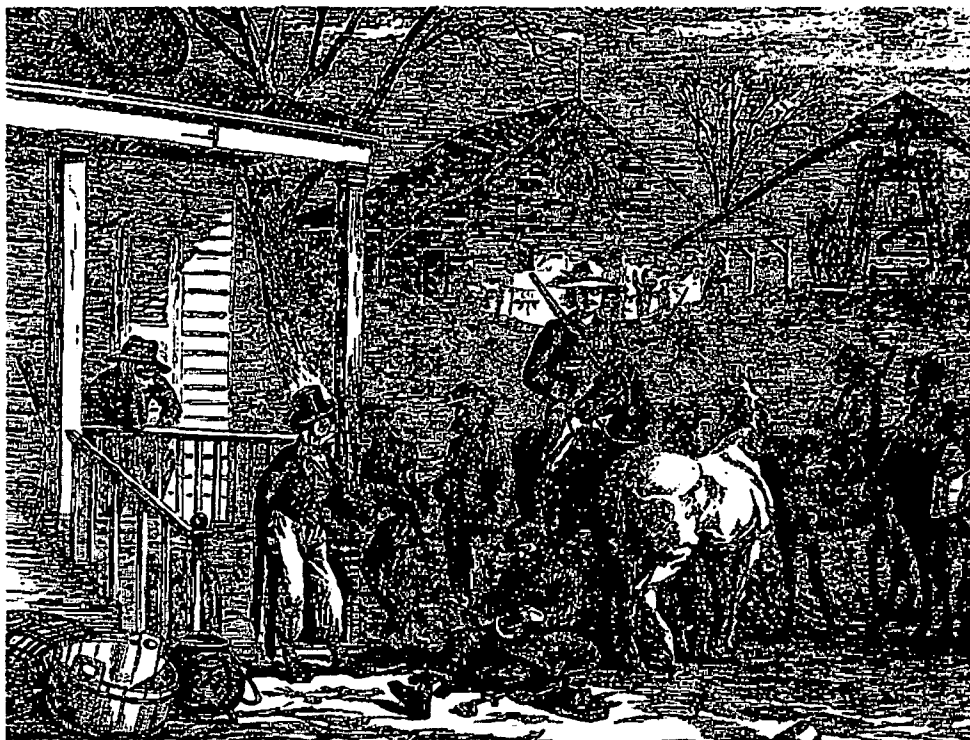
Bratton, James M.

Administrator of the estate of William Darwin

Resident of Decherd; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 171 pp.; claimed \$9,210 for 3 horses, mule, sheep, goats, corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hogs, fence rails, lumber wagon.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"William Darwin was a resident of Franklin Co., was a farmer and owned and occupied a large farm about 600 acres of which was under cultivation. He died on 23 May 1862 leaving heirs entitled to 10 distributive shares of his estate. The petitioner, James M. Darwin,



Wartime Raid on a Southern Plantation

was his administrator. The claim has been a long time under examination and has been thoroughly investigated by an agent of the commissioners whose report and the testimony taken by him is herewith returned. The examination into the loyalty of the family has been thorough. We concur in the finding of our Agent that the decedent and all his family and parties interested in this claim were loyal adherents to the cause and government of the U.S. excepting one son Peyton B. Darwin who was in the CSA. The allowances herein made are for 9/10 of the value of the property taken and are for the benefit of the heirs exclusive of P.B. Darwin.

"The property was taken in 1862 and 1863 by the Union army, chiefly in 1862. The taking is fully proved except as regards to item no. 10 [200 hogs], and a large number of hogs, probably 100, were taken by the army. We think it doubtful whether these hogs would average in value at that time more than \$3 a head. The 210 acres of corn was growing, it was a fine crop, it was cut as fodder and used by the army before it was fully matured. All the rails were burned by the soldiers for fuel. In 1862 the price of army supplies was low. No

use is proved by the army of the wagon. We recommend payment of \$4,440."

The local examiner wrote, "The white witnesses were men of fair ability. The colored man Finney was of average ability, but the old colored man James Darwin has lost the most of his mind and memory. I can't think his evidence worth much. On the subject of loyalty he seemed lost – he said he had always been for the south as was his old master, but declared that he had always been for Gov. Brownlow."

Following the testimony of James Darwin (colored), examiner J.W. Ramsey wrote, "P.S. This deposition was written at the old colored man's house in Decherd in the presence of Special Agent John B. Brownlow. It was growing so dark that I had to finish by guessing how [to] run the pen along the lines."

Brownlow also wrote "Outside of the persons whose depositions I have taken I could not hear of any loyal men residing where claimants do who knew them during the war. As a class the people of Franklin County, where claimants reside, were disloyal and as unanimously so as the people of any county in the entire state." In a separate document he stated, "I have heard that when, on the 9th of Feb. 1861, the people of Tennessee voted down secession from the Union the good people of Franklin County had a public meeting and resolved to secede from Tennessee and join Alabama. Certain it is that the people of no county in Tennessee were earlier or more earnestly engaged in the work of Rebellion...." Before Tenn. seceded, "in the early part of May [1861] about 1,000 men from this county were in the Rebel army in Virginia. The pressure that bore upon men here disposed to be loyal was very great. I have heard that in some instances men were shot down for openly proclaiming their loyalty.

Brownlow interviewed John H. Gillespie, Revenue Collector at Winchester, who refused to testify because he did not wish to damage his business relationship with the Darwins. He told Brownlow confidentially that Payton Darwin was a rebel bushwhacker after he left the CSA. Further, that although the other brothers were loyal while their father lived, but after the slaves were emancipated in 1863 all the Darwin brothers except James M. were disloyal.

Jerry Street (colored) of Winchester also spoke to Brownlow confidentially. Said he did not believe old William Darwin was loyal because he was not kind to his slaves. Said the Darwins were opposed to the Union leagues which were established here after the war. The colored people have never looked to any of the Darwins as their friends.

Brownlow wrote that John P. Darwin was fearlessly loyal "and according to all the testimony risked a great deal by his open denunciations of the rebellion which he persisted in until he died." He also wrote that witness James Darwin (colored) was blind and imbecile.

Notes:

Although Bratton is listed as the claimant in some places, the actual applicant was James M. Darwin as administrator. James M. was 46, farmer and Methodist preacher, son of William. William lived within half-mile of the depot at Decherd during the war, on his farm of over 600 acres. He died 23 May 1862 at age 79, leaving nine children: John P., Wm. P., Francis M., Thomas J., James M., George W., Payton B., Jane and Elizabeth. One son had died prior to the father, leaving four minor children.

The USA first came to the area while he was on his deathbed, and there was a skirmish near his home. The army camped on his farm and all between his place and the depot. William "kept a house of entertainment" and sometimes was insulted by Rebels in political discussions there. Nearly his last words, spoken the day before he died to James M. Darwin and J.L. Haynes, were that Tenn. should vote herself back into the Union.

Claimant saw the horses taken from their farm at Caldwell's Bridge when Gen. Buell was falling back towards Nashville. On advice of Gen. George Thomas claimant kept a memorandum of items taken, which is in the file. The wood from two large barns, stables and three large hewed-log corncribs was taken for fuel. At times there were 40 to 50 soldiers hauling off corn, wheat, oats, hay, livestock and wood from the farm. A plat map showing the farm boundaries and calculations of the feet of fencing are included.

A letter written by R.A. Darwin, widow of John P., in 1875 from Decherd to Commissioner Aldis is in the file. "I thought that I had proved my loyalty sufficient if I have not I can I am left a widow with 8 little childin and would lik to here from you some have got thir claims and I think that I will surley get mine."

Witnesses:

- Annie Darwin, 51, has lived in county for 25 years, is a farmer and widow of John P. Darwin, one of the heirs of William Darwin. Her husband died in 1868; she and her children would be entitled to 1/10th of the estate. At the time the war ended her eldest son was 18, he was not in the CSA. Gen. Rousseau gave us protection and said he had heard of us as loyal even before he came to this country. She had a brother-in-law in the CSA.
- George M. Hockersmith, 64, son-in-law of William Darwin.
- James Underwood, 74, "a sort of gardener", lived near William Darwin and testifies to his loyalty
- J.M. Bratton, 49, farmer, born near Darwin's farm.
- James Darwin (colored), 86, too old to work. Servant of William Darwin until his death.
- J.W.C. Bryant of Shelbyville, Bedford Co., Internal Revenue Collector, formerly of Indianapolis. In 1867 was Supt. Of Public Instruction in Franklin Co. and knew the Darwins to be loyal.
- Benjamin F. Russey of Dallas Co., Tex., testified before the Commissioners in Washington. Said old Billy Darwin was a "hardshell" Whig. His sons James and George Darwin were twins. Powell Darwin's two sons were thieves and bushwhackers, one got killed. Shortly after Russey's wife died in May 1862 Union troops came to the area from Huntsville and shot across her grave at some CSA troops. He sold \$800 of beef to Mr. Babcock for the hotel while the soldiers were there.
- Farleigh B. Wade, 73, wagon maker, had known William since 1826.
- Wilson Finney (colored), about 46, farmer, did not belong to the Darwin family but saw the livestock taken. Saw the entrails of the sheep and goats in the stable yard and took the fat off

from them, but did not see them killed.

Each of the following witnesses was a child of William Darwin; each one said they had lived in Franklin Co. near Decherd their whole life. Several mentioned their Aikens cousins who were in the CSA including Lewis Aikens.

- Mrs. Jane Darwin Kennerly, 60, farmer. Her husband George R. Kennerly died about 20 years ago. She has 3 children, all daughters who were married when the war began. One son-in-law was in the CSA. Her brother Jefferson Darwin lives in Texas. Brother B.P. Darwin served briefly in the CSA.
- Francis Marion Darwin, 55, farmer. Neighbor Thos. H. Woods tried to pay him for a horse with Confederate money and he told him he would rather cut the horse's throat than accept it. He was then threatened with hanging. Union troops set a guard on his place but took everything he had, leaving him without food for three days. Gen. Rousseau then provided for him out of army supplies. Two of his brother Powell's sons were in the CSA but joined the USA after it got here.
- Elizabeth Darwin Hockersmith, 52, wife of George M. Married in 1849, no children. Her husband had two sons in the CSA for a short time, living in Ala.
- Peyton B. Darwin, 41, farmer. Volunteered in the 44th Tenn. Inf. CSA in fear of being arrested, on the last day for volunteering, 1 Nov. 1861. Through a friend's influence was discharged on disability. Lived on his father's place during the war, unmarried.
- William P. Darwin, 63, farmer. Sons William 18, Thomas 16 and Robert younger were in the CSA. Younger two later joined the USA. They all now live in Limestone, Texas. He was too old and crippled to serve himself.
- George Washington Darwin, 45, teacher.
- Joseph M. Darwin, 52, farmer. Was appointed administrator of William's estate when B.B. Knight and J.M. Darwin were removed due to insufficiency. Peyton paid him \$10 and he bribed the CSA surgeon to say that Peyton was unfit for duty. His brother T.J. in Texas was an old-line Whig and Methodist preacher. ■

To Be Continued

Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar!

The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society and the Tennessee Historical Society
Present the 20th Annual Genealogical Seminar
Saturday, November 18, 2006

Finding Your Immigrant Ancestors and Telling Their Stories



Dr. John Philip Colletta

Dr. John Philip Colletta, instructor at the National Archives and Smithsonian Institution, is one of America's most popular genealogy speakers.

His publications include two manuals -- *They Came in Ships: A Guide to Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor's Arrival Record* and *Finding Italian Roots: The Complete Guide for Americans* -- and numerous how-to articles .

His latest book -- *Only a Few Bones: A True Account of the Rolling Fork Tragedy and Its Aftermath* -- is a history of the German-speaking merchants of the Mississippi Delta during Reconstruction. It is written around the mysterious destruction of his great-great-grandfather's country store, and its five unfortunate inhabitants.

Dr. Colletta has appeared on local and national radio and television, and he is featured in Episode Four of "Ancestors," the ten-part KBYU-TV series, as well as appearing in its sequel. His Ph.D. in Medieval French Literature is from The Catholic University of America.

-----Clip or Photocopy-----

Register Today! MTGS/THS Genealogical Seminar 18 November 2006

Send this completed form with your check or money order (payable to MTGS) to Juanita Patton, Registrar,
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Enclosed is my check/MO payable to MTGS for \$ _____. The registration fee of \$35 for members & \$40.00 for non-members includes a box lunch and handouts packet. Deduct \$5 if you do not want lunch. Complimentary pastries & beverages available at the morning session. On-site registration begins at 8:15, but space is limited. Lunch is not guaranteed for registrations after deadline. Don't want to cut your Journal? *Print this form at www.mtgs.org*

Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar! Seminar!

Seminar Schedule

8:15 a.m. - Registration and Coffee

9:00 a.m. - Opening

9:15 a.m. - *U.S. Passenger Arrival Records, 1820-1957 (with pre-1820 overview)*

Discusses the U.S. passenger arrival records available at the National Archives and major libraries. Shows how the information found in arrival records has varied over centuries. Explains what researchers need to know to begin their search for an immigrant ancestor's ship, as well as how to conduct the search. Examples illustrate use of indexes on microfilm and in print, and Internet websites.

10:45 a.m. - *U.S. Naturalization Records, 1790-1920s (with Colonial period overview)*

Explains the U.S. naturalization process and describes the records that resulted from it. Addresses the naturalization of both alien "classes" and individuals, and provides guidance on finding an ancestor's records. Research tools such as manuals, indexes and catalogs are covered, as well as Internet websites.

12:00 Noon - Lunch

1:15 p.m. - *How to Assemble and Write a Narrative Family History*

Addresses the joys and challenges of the family historian's final product: a written account of his or her discoveries. Topics include deciding the form, content and style of the account, selecting a numbering system, and using proper documentation. Demonstrates narrative techniques; putting ancestors into historical context; how to describe rather than relate. Indexing, illustrations, editing are all considered.

2:45 p.m. - *Discovering the Real Stories of Your Immigrant Ancestors*

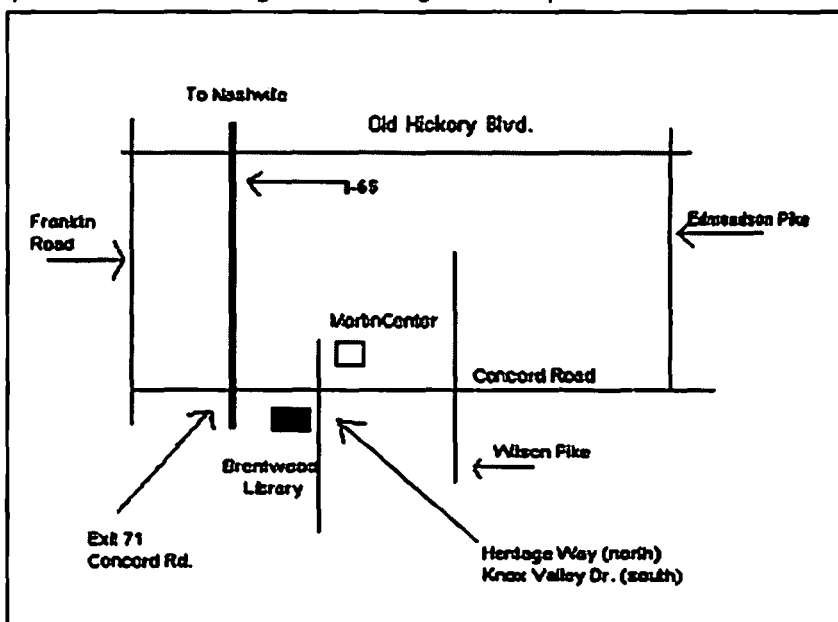
Movies portray the immigrant experience as though it were the same for everyone who came to America. Not so! Explains the original records and published materials available to you to discover the particular facts of your own ancestor's story. Discusses how to evaluate those facts and assemble them into a story that conveys both the drama and individuality of your ancestor's emigration/immigration experience.

4:00 p.m. - Conclusion

The Brentwood Library is
located
¼ mile east of I-65 at the
Concord Road exit.

From Concord Road,
turn right on Knox Valley.

Ample parking,
handicapped accessible.



The Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Schedules of the 1880 Tennessee Census:

Davidson County



Abstracted by

Gale Williams Bamman, CGSM

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The DDD Schedules, as they are often called, were part of the non-population schedules supplementing the 1880 federal census, and were created to help the government decide on funding appropriations for institutions and health programs. On each of the following schedules of the DDDs, the census-takers

were instructed to give an account of the location and condition of persons who met these descriptions:

The following questions were asked on all seven of the DDD schedules:

name of the afflicted person; county and district where enumerated; county of residence; and location in the population schedule.

The remainder of the questions pertained to each particular class of persons:

Insane Inhabitants: form of disease; duration of current attack; age at first attack; if requires restraint; if ever institutionalized and for how long; if additional features, such as epileptic suicidal, or homicidal. Distinction was to be made between persons with deterioration of mental power, such as dementia and those born defective; the latter were to be classified as Idiots.

Idiots: supposed cause; age of occurrence; size of person's head [at that time considered as significant]; if self-supporting or partly so; if ever in training school and for how long; and if additional illnesses present (insane, blind, deaf, paralyzed.)

Deaf-Mutes: supposed cause; age of occurrence; if semi- or totally deaf and/or mute; if ever institutionalized; if also insane, idiotic, or blind. Enumerators were instructed to inquire about deaf-mutes and their residences from physicians in the area and also from schoolteachers.

Blind: if self-supporting; age at occurrence; form; supposed cause; if totally or semi-blind; if ever in an institution for the blind; length of time there; date of discharge; if also insane, idiotic, deaf-mute. Those who could see well enough to read were not to be placed on this schedule.

Homeless Children: whether father and/or mother were deceased; whether abandoned or surrendered; whether born in an institution, or year admitted; whether illegitimate; if separated from his/her mother; if ever arrested, and why; if origins were "respectable;" whether removed from criminal surroundings; if blind, deaf-mute or idiotic.

Inhabitants in Prisons: place of imprisonment; whether awaiting trial, serving a term, or serving out a fine; if awaiting execution, or transfer to higher prison, or if held as a witness; if imprisoned for debt, or for insanity; date incarcerated; alleged offense; fine; number of days in jail or workhouse, or years in penitentiary; whether at hard labor, and if so, whether contracted out. Enumerators were also to ask these questions of wardens or keepers of any prison, "station-house, or lock-up in their respective districts."

Paupers and Indigent: if supported wholly or partly at cost of city, county, or state; or at cost of institution; whether able-bodied; whether habitually intemperate; if epileptic; if ever convicted of a crime; if disabled; if born in the institution, or date of admission; whether others of the family were also in that establishment; if also blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic. Paupers living in individual

homes who were supported partly or fully at county cost were referred to by the Census Office, as "outdoor paupers," to distinguish them from paupers in institutions.

For a more-detailed discussion of the DDD Schedules and this abstracting project, please see Part I, in the Summer 2005 issue of this journal (Volume XIX, no. 1), pp. 32-40. The additional data in these abstracts comes from the population schedules and does not appear on the DDD Schedules themselves. The interpretation of the records may contain deciphering errors. The reader is encouraged to view the originals on microfilm. If any mistakes are noted, please contact the compiler with that information.

Davidson County

Note: The enumeration districts in Davidson County's DDD schedules are in random order and skip to others before completing each.

Tucker, Ben: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 8th C.D.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.68; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.46]¹

Davis, Silvie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 8th C.D.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.68; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.49]

Poke, Rufus: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 8th C.D.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.68; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: age 62, uncle, in household of Ruffus Poke, age 21.

James, Bettie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 8th C.D.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.68; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.41]

Pop.Sch.: age 98, boarder in household of John Overton, age 50, with wife, children, and servants.

Thompson, Joe: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 6th ward; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.47]

Chandler, Charles: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 6th Ward, Ewing Ave.; Mission Home; mother not deceased; admitted 1880; illegitimate; not separated from mother; rescued from criminal surroundings.²

Also; Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 5, white, male.

Clusette, Lizzie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 6th Ward, Ewing Ave.; Mission Home; mother not deceased; admitted 1880; illegitimate; not separated from mother; rescued from criminal surroundings.³

Also; Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: age 1, white, female.

Gullet, Lee: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 6th Ward, Ewing Ave.; Mission Home; mother not deceased; admitted 1880; illegitimate; not separated from mother; rescued from criminal surroundings.⁴

Also; Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.47]

Pop.Sch.: age 3, white, male.

Cummings, Catherine: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 6th Ward, Ewing Ave.; Mission Home; mother not deceased; admitted 1880; illegitimate; not separated from mother; rescued from criminal surroundings.⁵

Also; Pauper and Indigent Schedule; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.48]

Pop.Sch.: age 7, white, female.

Clusette, Anna: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.35]

Pop.Sch.: age 24, single, seamstress.

¹ Note by S. B. Smith, enumerator: "All are blind and dependent upon relations for support." [referring to this and the next five persons.]

² Note by R. A. Halley, enumerator: "The Mission Home is for reclaimed prostitutes. No births are allowed in the institution. The women stay as long as they please and leave when they please. Many are brought here from the hospital after childbirth and stay till well enough to take care of themselves, taking their children with them when they go." Also, he wrote: "Owing to the fact that no register or other record, column 16 [date of admission] ... could not be answered. The present matron has been on duty but two months and I tried unsuccessfully to see the President of the Board of Managers who is Mrs. A. H. Redford, 67 S. Vine St., Nashville."

[The population schedule lists Belle Hicks, age 33, widow, as the matron of the Mission House.]

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

Brown, Effie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate; epileptic. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.36]

Pop.Sch.: age 20, single, seamstress.

Hook, Jennie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.37]]

Pop.Sch.: age 21, single, seamstress.

Cummings, Laura: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied.

Pop.Sch.: age 23, single, seamstress.

Dunnegan, Maggie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.39]

Pop.Sch.: age 26, single, seamstress.

Wheeler, Alice: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.40]

Pop.Sch.: age 28, widowed, seamstress.

Oglethorpe, Emma: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.41]

Pop.Sch.: age 23, single, seamstress.

Chandler, Anna: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Nashville, Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.42]

Pop.Sch.: age 24, single, seamstress.

Gullett, Lizzie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: age 34, widowed, seamstress.

Frisco, Marian: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, Women's

Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.44]

Pop.Sch.: age 39, single, female, seamstress.

Robertson, Martha: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.21]

Pop.Sch.: [Indexed by Ancestry.com as Roberts, Martha.] age 22, wife of Henry Roberts.

Lovlace, Zack: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.11]

Pop.Sch.: Lovlace, Zach, age 39, with wife and children.

Dozier, Lizzie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.26]

Pop.Sch.: [Error in location; appears p.4,ln.15] 8 days old, born November, mulatto, female.

Note by gwb: No tick mark in deaf-mutes column for Lizzie, or for anyone in this household.

Dozier, Willoughby: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.4]

Pop.Sch.: age 12, in household of father, Willoughby Dozier, and family.

Note by gwb: No tick mark in blind column; a tick mark is in column for "mained, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled."

Howington, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.16]

Greer, Lucus: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.13]

Calhomee[?], Louisa: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 10th C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.21]

Pop.Sch.: [Indexed by Ancestry.com as Calhoun, Louisie] age 13, black.

Porter, M.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.16]

Dodd, Sarah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.27]

Lanier, Amanda: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; scrofula; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.5]

McCueary[?], John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; cause, supposed cause of blindness: powder; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.11]

Pop.Sch.: [Indexed by Ancestry.com as McCreary, John] age 56, black, with wife and children.

Sigler, George: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 10th C.D.; partly self-supporting; supposed cause of blindness: powder; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.10]

Pop.Sch.: age 55, black; agt., real estate, in household of Nelson Hanes and wife.

Blackwell, Sarah: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., McKendree Home; residence, Madisonville, Monroe Co.; able-bodied; nursing daughter; admitted March 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.40]

Pop.Sch.: age 53, widowed.

Wright, Anny: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., McKendree Home; residence, Madisonville, Monroe Co.; tumor in bowels; admitted March 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.41]

Pop.Sch.: age 22, widowed; "tumor"; in household of mother, Sarah Blackwell.

Lorence, Tennessee: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., McKendree Home; residence, Warren Co.; McKendree Home; sore throat; admitted Dec. 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.42]

Pop.Sch.: age 30, widowed, with two children and boarder. [Indexed by Ancestry.com as Lorange, Eunesa.]

Lorence, Alty: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 10th C.D., McKendree Home; residence, Warren Co.; parents deceased;

admitted 1877; not illegitimate; is blind, deaf-mute, idiot.

Also: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; McKendree Home; disability: too young; admitted Dec. 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: age 7, daughter, in household of Emma Lorange, mother, age 30.

Note by gwb: no tick marks in health columns.

Lorence, Norah: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 10th C.D.; residence, Warren Co.; parents deceased; admitted 1878; not illegitimate; blind, deaf-mute, idiot.

Also: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, McKendree Home; disability: too young; admitted December 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70]; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.44]

Pop.Sch.: age 5, daughter, in household of Emma Lorence, mother, age 30.

Note by gwb: No tick marks in health columns.

Tuder, Francis: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., residence, South Carolina; old age; admitted May 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.70; see Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.48]

Pop. Sch.: age 73, female, widowed, boarder, in household of Tennessee Lorange; "supported by McKendree Church."

Sweeney, Anna Jane: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 14th C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution; insane, blind, deaf, epileptic, paralyzed both sides. [s.d.3,e.d.74; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, daughter, in household of W. G. Sweeney, 58, wife, and children.

Sweeney, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 14th C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 9; epilepsy; natural head; never an inmate of an institution; insane, blind, deaf, paralyzed. [s.d.3,e.d.74; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: age 14, son, in household of W. G. Sweeney, 58, wife, and children.

Berry, Patsy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 14th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.74; see p.26,ln.30]

Boston, Berry: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 14th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at

birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.74; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.11]

Sneed, Robert H.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 14th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.74; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.8]

Note by enumerator: "At the time of my enumeration of 15th District Robert Sneed had never been an inmate of any institution for deaf-mutes, but in the following September he became an inmate of the School for Deaf-Mutes situated at Knoxville, Tenn. He has been at Knoxville since September 1880 with the exception of a vacation of about three months."

Huggins, Robt.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., dementia; duration of present attack, 2 1/2 years; 1 attack; age at first attack, 50; not confined, not restrained; inmate of county asylum, 7[?] years; discharged 1868[?]. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.2]

Pop.Sch.: [Error in page and line number; appears on p.16, line 17] age 57, with wife and children.

Horn, Jno.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 3rd C.D.; dementia; duration of present attack, 25 years; 1 attack; age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained; inmate of county asylum, 5 years; discharged 1867. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.26]

Pop.Sch.: [Error in page number; appears on p.18,ln.26] age 52, brother, in household of Joseph ____ [? very dim], age 54, wife Manerva, and children.

Note by gwb: Joseph is indexed by Ancestry.com as Joseph Wacke.

Johnson, Henry: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution; epileptic. [s.d.6,ln.49]

King, Andrew: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.11]

Dove, James: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.43]

Ellis, Eliza: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never

an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.48]

Kimbrow, Cora: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 5; eyes destroyed by use of Blue Stone, through ignorance; inmate at Nashville Asylum for 4 years. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.32]

Johnson, E.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 1; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.45]

McClendon, F.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 50; cataracts; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.63; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.36]

Pop. Sch.: McClendon, Francis, 65, wife, in household of Thomas McClendon, and children.

Petway, George: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville; county jail, awaiting trial; incarcerated November 1879; larceny; sentence, 22 months. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.49]

Note by gwb: Additional information on this man is on a long, narrow, pre-printed form, with fill-in blanks, filmed lying on top of the page for listing the Insane Inhabitants in s.e.3, e.d.48. The pre-printed form reads: "*Memorandum. Name:* George Petway. *Class:* Inhabitant, Supervisor's No. 3, Enumerator's No. 48. *Place of Imprisonment:* County [sic] Jail, now in Penitentiary at Nashville. Was awaiting trial; now in State Penitentiary. *Date of Incarceration:* Sept. 20/81[sic]. *Amount of fine imposed:* 3 years. Number of days in jail or workhouse: 22 months. *Is the prisoner at hard labor?* Yes, in coal mine. *Is his labor contracted out?* Yes. [signed] Geo. S. Bolling.

Pop.Sch.: Davidson Co., Nashville, 1st Ward, [s.d.3e.d.34, p.40,ln.24], prisoner, age 31, in County Jail.

Bolling, A. F.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, 8th Ward; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 13; sun stroke; inmate, 4 years, in State Asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: [Error in location; appears in e.d.47, p.8,ln.46] Bolling, Archer F., 25, "insane," son, in household of father, George S. Bolling 56, "enumerator," wife, and children.

Note by gwb: A tick mark is in insane column, and the tick mark in idiotic column has a mark across it, as if to mark it out.

Buchanan, Lotta: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 12; skull fractured. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.46,ln.29]

Burch, Willie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.6]

Simpson, Henry A.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.20]

Horne, Joretta: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: age 7, orphan, sight nearly gone; in household of Ben Mosely, 40, and wife, Mattie, 38.

Burch, Jno.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Nashville, 8th Ward. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.2]

Pop.Sch.: [error in location; appears on e.d.47,p.11,ln.2] age 37, father, carpenter, with wife, and children in household.

Fitzpatrick, J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville, McClures Alley. [s.d.3,e.d.53; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.29]

Pop.Sch.: Fitzpatrick, Jack, age 26, black, in household with wife, Susan, and daughter, Willie.

Note by gwb: On Pop. Sch., there are tick marks in insane column and in crippled & maimed column.

Freeman, J. H.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Nashville; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.53; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.40]

Pop.Sch.: Freeman, James, age 20, son, paralyzed, in household of Watson Freeman, 60, wife Mary, 58, children, and grandchildren.

Note by gwb: On Pop. Sch., there are tick marks in deaf and dumb column, idiotic column, and maimed and crippled column.

Knight, Willey A.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.53; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.22]

Walker, Emma: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.53; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.26]

Birch, Lenniel: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 25th C.D.; duration of present attack, 5 weeks; Form: general ____ [parethesia?]; confined, not restrained; blind.

Also: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 65; old age; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.16]

Pop.Sch.: Birch, Lennial, male, 65, father, in household of Doctor Birch, age 36, and wife, Fannie, 20, and child.

Note by gwb: On Pop. Sch. [in general health column:]⁶ "blind, insane"; tick marks in blind, deaf and dumb, and in idiotic columns.

Rolin, Ovedia: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 25th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.13]

Pop.Sch.: age 26, male, son, idiotic; in household of Joel Rolin, 64, and wife, Lucinda, and children.

Lanyue[?], Sang: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 25th C.D.; not self-supporting; old age; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.84; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.37]

Pop.Sch.: Lony, Sung: age 70, black, male; head of household.

Duke, William W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; duration of present attack, 30 years; age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: Duke, W. W.: age 74, deranged, head of household, with wife, Susan, 66, and children.

Mayo, Louis: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.8]

Cooper, William: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; afflicted at birth; natural

⁶ The information in this column answers the question: "Is the person [on the day of the Enumerator's visit] sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties?"

head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.27]

Brumble, James: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.47]

Eegstein, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.40]

Pop.Sch.: Eegstein, Mary, age 8, daughter, in household of Joseph Eegstein, 39, wife Johanna, and children.

Eegstein, Andrew: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.41]

Pop.Sch.: Eegstein, Andrew, age 6, son, in household of Joseph Eegstein, 39, wife Johanna, and children.

Eegstein, Caroline: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: Eegstein, Caroline, age 2, daughter, in household of Joseph Eegstein, 39, wife Johanna, and children.

Harris, Kate: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 90; old age; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: age 96, black, mother-in-law, in household of Wm. Abernathy, age 55, wife Eliza, 50, and children.

Gingry, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 80; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.32]

Clay, Milly: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 24th C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 70; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.83; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.17]

Yarbrough, Josie: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 23rd C.D.; dementia; duration of present attack, 3 years; 2 attacks; age at first attack, 22; not

confined; requires attendant. [s.d.3,e.d.82; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.16]

Pop.Sch.: age 31, married, daughter, in household of [illegible] Manlove, female, 60, widow, head of household, with sons William, 25, and John Morgan, 22, also in household.

Note by gwb: The 1870 Davidson Co., Tenn. U.S. Pop. Sch., 13th C.D., p. 78 lists Joseph Manlove, 63, physician; wife, Caroline, and children, Lucy, 20; William, 17; Caroline, 15; John, 12; Minny 10; and William Hughes, 30, black, gardener; Ellen Wagner, 24, black, cook.

Underwood, Joshua: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 23rd C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; Hereditary; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.82; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.24]

Pop.Sch.: Underwood, Joshua, age 38, brother, in household of James Underwood, 45, wife, Sophia 32, and children.

Powers, Loren: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 23rd C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; hereditary; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.82; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.26]

Waggoner, Laura: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 23rd C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.82; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.21]

Robertson, Leonard: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 20th C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 4; brain fever; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.50]

Luton, Betty: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 20th C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.39]

Hall, Jesse: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Goodlettsville, Davidson Co.; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.48]

Copeland, Juliana: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 20th C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; inmate, Nashville Asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.33]

Moore, Allan: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 20th C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 23; cause: over-exertion. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.8]

Burkhardt, M.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 20th C.D.; self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.42]

Baker, John W.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co., 20th C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.79; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.43]

Lee, Shryer: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; dementia; 1 attack; age at first attack, 60; not confined, not restrained; has been inmate in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.16]

Pop.Sch.: age 72, living alone.

Saunders, Rosa A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; dementia; duration of present attack, 4 years; 1 attack; age at first attack, 14; confined; not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.8]

Pop.Sch.: age 18, daughter, in household of Thomas T.[?] Saunders, age 68, wife, Elizabeth, age 58, and children.

Pointer, Jasper: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution; blind. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.1]

McFerrin, Jane E.: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 6; caused by fall; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.8]]

Battle, Albert: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.21]

Whitworth, Ida: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 2; brain fever; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.42]

Scruggs, Minerva: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 11; brain fever; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.42]

Hall, Charlotte: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 5 [sic]; cataract; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.23]

Pop.Sch.: age 70, mulatto, mother; in household of Elisha Stark, 20, wife, Ida, 19, and children.

Pointer, Jasper: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 21st C.D. [s.d.3,e.d.80; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.1]

Busher, Annar: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., 19th C.D.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 45; cataract. [s.d.3,e.d.78; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.8]

Cook, Susan: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. Asylum for the Poor, 18th C.D., residence,⁷ Burksville, Cumberland Co., Kentucky; supported at county cost; hysteria; admitted 20 January 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.77; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.12]
Pop.Sch.: age 27, single; hysteria; born Kentucky.⁸

Frye, Martha: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. Asylum for the Poor, 18th C.D.; supported at county cost; epileptic; admitted 26 August 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.77; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.13]

Pop.Sch.: age 22, single; epilepsy; born Tenn.

Frye, Isaac: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. Asylum for the Poor, 18th C.D.; able-bodied; admitted January 1880.

Also: Homeless Children Schedule; [s.d.3,e.d.77; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.14]

Pop.Sch.: age, 4/12 (February), bastard; [in general health column: "well"], born Tenn.

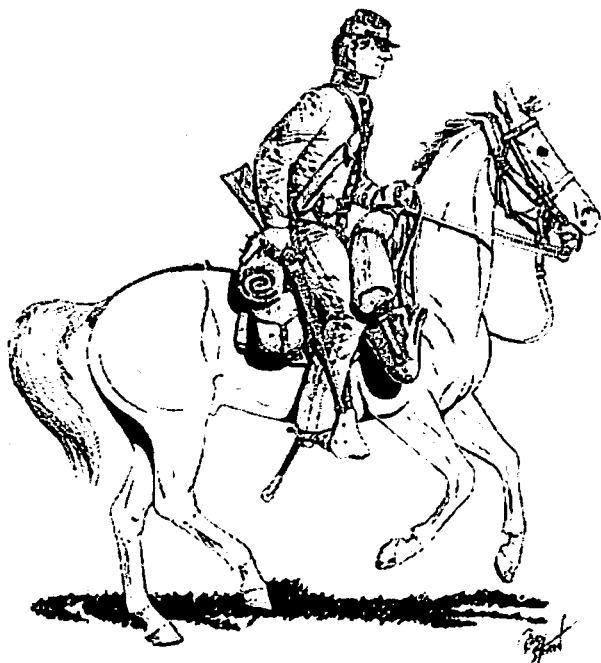
Childress, Polly: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. Asylum for the Poor, 18th C.D.; able-bodied; admitted 1 October 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.77; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.14]

Pop.Sch.: age 40, widow; [in general health column: "well"], born Tenn. ■

To Be Continued

⁷ Answers given for residence may have been place of birth.

⁸ The Asylum keeper, Isaac W. Lanier, appears as head of household for this asylum, followed by a listing of his family, and then a list of about 125 paupers. 1880 U.S. Census, Davidson Co., Tenn. population schedule, 18th C.D., s.d.3,e.d. 77, dwelling 93, family 98.. Isaac W. Lanier, 49, Keeper, County Asylum; Martha Lanier, 39, wife; Edward E. Lanier, 11, son; Hugh A. Lanier, 10, son; James M. Lanier, 8, son; Bernice J. Lanier, 5, daughter, Toney C. Lanier, 3, son; James Erwin, 64, Book Keeper; John Earthman, 57, Guard; John Donovan, 51, Guard; Cornelia Beech 50; Cook.



Union Pensioners of the 8th Tennessee Mounted Infantry

From Jackson, Macon and Smith
counties (part 1 of 2)

The following list is based on the National Archives microfilm publication titled *Organization index to pension files of veterans who served between 1861 and 1900*. This resource is held by the Tennessee State Library & Archives as microfilm #1536. It lists Union Civil War pensioners arranged by the unit in which they served.

The records abstracted here are for men who served in companies A, B and D, which were comprised of men from the Cumberland Plateau. According to *Tennesseans in the Civil War* (Nashville: Civil War Centennial Commission, 1964) the companies were organized at Nashville under Lt. Col. William J. Cleveland and Major Charles C. Shoyer.

- Company A. Captain Goldman G. Meador. Enrolled at Carthage, November 1864 to January 1865. Men from Macon and neighboring counties. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Company B. Captain William S. Long. Enrolled at Carthage. Men from Jackson and neighboring counties. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Company D. Captain Richard B. Freeman. Enrolled at Carthage. Men mainly from Smith, Jackson and Macon counties. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.

Adjutant General John B. Brownlow reported that the records of the regiment were incomplete, so it is likely that some of the pensioners may not appear in the service records. Records indicate that the men in this regiment were stationed at Carthage and did not see any fighting. Nonetheless, they were eligible for pensions from the Federal government. A few who were disabled as a result of their service began drawing pensions immediately after the war (see, for instance, Jefferson C. Whitley who began drawing his pension in 1866. Apparently his wounds were not life-threatening, as he did not die until 1936!)

This chart shows the name of the pensioner, the year in which he first applied for a pension, the letter of the company in which he served, and information about his death, widow or other details where it was given in the index. Copies of the full pension record may be obtained from the National Archives. Since the records have not been microfilmed, it is necessary to contact the National Archives for a copy of the file. Orders can be placed online at www.archives.gov/research/order for \$14.75.

Another index to Union pensioners appears on the *Ancestry* subscription databases. That resource is apparently based on a different list of pensioners. Sometimes the *Ancestry* index will have more detail, at other times it has less information than is shown here. Researchers should consult both sources.

Veteran	Year Applied	Company	Notes
Adcock, Crockett	1893	D	Known as Crockett Brock. Died Feb. 12, 1914, Sparta, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Allen, Jesse T.	1890	B	
Anderson, James F.	1890	B	
Andrews, Henry H.	1890	B	Died Feb. 22, 1923, in Macon Co. Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Baker, Merida	1885	B	Died May 2, 1932 at Cleveland, Okla.
Bandy, Wesley L.	1890	D	Also served in Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died Feb. 25, 1924, Lafayette, Tenn.
Bell, James A.	1897	D	Died June 11, 1917, Erasmus, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Bennett, Allen S.	1883	A	d. 1917 Red Boiling Springs
Bennett, William F.	1897	A	
Birdwell, William T.	1886	B	Sergeant. Widow also pensioned.
Boston, David C.	1890	B	Died Aug[?] 4, 1930, at Nashville, Tenn.
Bowman, Charles	1887[?]	D	Died Jan. 1924 at Carthage, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Bowman, Hiram	1890	D	Died Aug. 2, 1909, Gainesboro, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Brasil, Green Berry	1890	B	
Brewington, Joseph	1888	D	Widow also applied
Brock, Crockett	1892	D	See Crockett Adcock.
Brown, John R.	1890	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died May 1930[?], Lafayette, Tenn.
Brown, Robert B.	1890	A	Died at McWhorter, GA
Browning, Francis M.	1898	A	Died 1917 Bell Spring Ky. Widow applied.
Burgess, Thomas	1890	B	Widow also pensioned.
Bush, Ivy	1899	A	Died 1922 at Bradyville, Tenn. Widow pensioned. Also served in Co. A, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Butram, John J.	1890	D	Widow was pension applicant.
Cardwell, Samuel S.	1890	A	Widow also applied
Carruthers, John W.	1891	A	Died 1901, Mill Springs Mo. Widow and minor child pensioned.
Carter, Wesley	1874	B	
Cartwright, Dixon C.	1887	D	Widow also pensioned.
Cartwright, Haley	1870	D	Died Aug. 22, 1920, Bowling Green, Ky.
Caruthers, William D.	1886	D	Also served in Co. J, 9 th Ky. Inf. Died Sept. 6, 1925 at Neisho[?], Mo. Widow also pensioned.
Carver, James M.	1889	B	Died Mar. 14, 1920, at Whitleyville, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Carver, Samuel G.	1890	B	
Casselt, Alexander	1882	B	Died Jan. 31, 1922, at Haydenburg, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Cherry, Wilson	1889	B	Died Oct. 21, 1904, at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.
Chitwood, Pleasant	1879	A	Died 1917, Huntington Park, Calif. Widow pensioned.
Chitwood, Richard B.	1890	A	
Coley, Benjamin T.	1890	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf., Died Feb. 13, 1922, Franklin, Ky.
Cook, Halem L.	1880	B	Died Feb. 6, 1917, at Atlanta, Georgia.
Cook, William A.	1887	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died 1920 at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Coomer, Shelby	1887	A	Widow and mother also applied. Also served in Co. H, 12 th Ky. Inf.
Craighead, Jerome	1909	A	
Craighead, John Harrison	1880	B	Widow also pensioned.
Craighead, Murphy H.	1890	B	Died Dec. 12, 1916, at Gainesboro, Tenn.
Crantz, Michael	1889	D	
Creasy, Meredith B.	1890	A	Also served in Co. D., 9 th Ky. Inf.
Crossland, Wright C.	1870	A	Mother pensioned 1870
Davis, Andrew	1890	B	Also served in Companies D & I, 9 th Ky. Inf. Widow also pensioned.
Davis, John C.	1896?	A	Died 1918 at Spivey[?], Tenn. Widow pensioned
Daws, Charles H.	1889	B	Minor heir was pension applicant.
Dean, Addison	1888	D	Also served Co. A, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died Oct. 23, 1927, Bowling Green, Ky. Widow also pensioned.
Dearing, William J.	1879	A	Died 1916 at Hartsville, Tenn. Widow pensioned. Also served in Co. G, 9 th Ky. Inf.

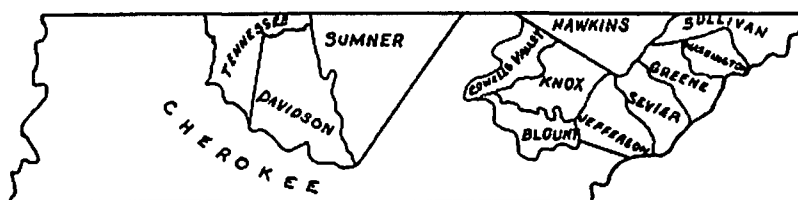
Veteran	Year Applied	Company	Notes
Decker, Robert	1890?	A	Died 1905/1925[?] At Lafayette, Tenn.
Denson, John	1876	A	Died 1907 at Rock Mart, Ga. Widow applied 1917.
Devinport, Martin S.	1889	B	Died July 30, 1915 at Madison, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Dickens, Dixon	1879	A	Widow also pensioned.
Dillahay, William A.	1890?	A	Died at Springfield, Tenn.
Dillard, Ransom H.	1899	D	
Dillard, William	1879	D	Also served Co. E, 9 th Ky. Inf. Died July 21, 1928, Lafayette, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Dilliaha, Joel L.	1889	A	Died 1928 at Lafayette, Tenn. Widow applied.
Donohoo, Ridley	1887?	A	
Dotson, Hiram J.	1879	D	
Dotson, Thomas F.	1883	D	Died Mar. 7, 1918, near Scottsville, Ky. Widow also pensioned.
Dotson, Wiley	1884	D	Died Feb. 7, 1930, Lafayette, Tenn. Widow also applied.
Dotson, William S.	1879	D	Also served Co. A, 9 th Ky. Inf. Died Sept. 2, 1916, Lafayette, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Draper, John S. 1 st	1890	B	Died 1936[?] at Haleyville[?] Tenn[?]. Widow also pensioned.
Draper, John S. 2 nd	1896	B	
Driver, Gabriel A.	1890	D	Died July 29, 1926, Elsinore, Mo. Widow also pensioned.
Drury, George	1883	A	
Duke, Clay	1886	A	Died 1917 at Defeated, TN. Widow pensioned.
Dunlap, James S.	1869	D	Died July 29, 1932, Dallas, Texas. Widow also pensioned.
Dutton, Charles W.M.	1904	D	Alias Charles W. Melvin. Widow pensioned in 1910.
Eastham, James	1890	A	Also served in Co. C, 8 th Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Ellis, William W.	1888	D	Died June 19, 1912, Baxter, Tenn.
Finch, Henry C.	1881	B	Mother was pension applicant.
Finn, James	1885	D	Also served in Co. C, 8 th Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died Mar. 12, 1924, Portland, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Freeman, Alexander E.	1903	D	Widow was pension applicant.
Freeman, Michael B.	1887	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died Dec. 1921 at Lafayette, Tenn.
Freeman, Richard B.	1889	D	Rank of Capt. Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. And Co. H, 3 rd Ky. Cav. Died June 12, 1912[?] at Westmoreland, Tenn.
Freeman, William H.	1903	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Died Apr. 1915 at Tonkawa, Okla..
Gentry, Marion	1891	B	
Gentry, Samuel	1882	B	Alias Samuel J. Jentry. Applicant was mother. "Not identical with Invalid Application #1262429 (Fraud)"
Gentry, Samuel	1901	B	Fraudulent
Gentry, Thomas	1888	B	Died Jan. 1, 1918, at Gainesboro, Tenn.
Gentry, William	1891	B	Died Dec. 15, 1915, at Gainesboro, Tenn.
Gibson, Isaac	1888	B	Alias Isaac Gipson. Died Jan. 10, 1925. Widow also pensioned.
Gist, William B.	1890	A	
Goad, Reuben	1891	B	Widow and minor child applied for pension. Soldier died June 1883[?] at Pleasant Shade, Tenn.
Gregory, Jesse A.	1890	B	Died 1918 at Pleasant Shade, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Gregory, John C.	1891	A	Widow applied in 1891. Minor child also applied. Also served in Co. B, 8 th Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Gregory, John C.	1891	B	Also served in Co. A., 8 th Tenn. Mtd. Inf. Widow and minor child applied for pension.
Gregory, Peter H.	1880	A	
Grider, John	1889	A	Died 1907 Thompkinsville, KY. Widow and minor child pensioned. Also served in Co. E., 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Grider, William H.	1888?	A	
Halcum, John	1883	B	Widow also pensioned.
Haney, James P.	1891	A	Died 1923[?] at Center, Ala.
Harp, Alexander	1894	B	
Harp, William	1890	B	Died Aug. 20, 1912. Widow also applied. Also served in Co. D, 9 th Ky.

Veteran	Year Applied	Company	Notes
			Inf.
Harper, Alford	1891	A	Died 1921, Allen Co. Ky. Widow applied.
Harper, Henry	1891	A	Widow and minor child also pensioned.
Harris, William C.	1904	B	Widow applied for pension.
Harrison, Andrew	1870	D	
Harrison, Samuel	1890	A	
Hawkins, Curry N.	1890	B	Alias Nelson Hawkins.
Henderson, Wiley H.	1897	A	Died 1924[?], Mountain View, Mo.
Henderson, William J.	1889	A	Widow also pensioned. Also served in Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Henry, William D.	1921	A	
Hesson, Arter	1889	A	Alias Arthur Hessin
Hickman, Robert W.	1896	D	Application only, no certificate issued.
Hicks, Joseph	1883	B	Widow also pensioned. Died 1913 at Whitleyville, Tenn.
Hill, Martin D.	1892	A	Died 1922 Alabama City, Ala.
Holland, William T.	1880	A	Applied in 1880. Minor heir also applied. Also served in Co. B, 37 th Ky. Inf.
Hoover, William M.	1892	B	
Hopkins, Drury	1880	B	Died Nov. 28, 1928, at Difficult, Tenn.
Hopkins, John O.	1888	B	Died 1894[?] in Gainesboro, Tenn.
Horn, Wesley	1887	A	Died 1913. Widow also pensioned. Also served in Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Howser, Jesse T.	1880	A	Applied in 1880. Widow pensioned.
Hudson, James B.	1899	D	Also served Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Hudson, Wiley B.	1891	D	Died Feb. 1902[?]
Huffines, Riley W.	1894	B	Widow and minor child received pension.
Hunter, Robert J.	1883	D	Died June 20, 1916, Tompkinsville, Ky.
Jenkins, George W.	1888?	A	Died 1922?, Burfordville, Mo.
Jenkins, John	1889	A	Died 1893, Scottsville Ky. Widow and minor child also pensioned.
Jenkins, Leonidas	1882	B	Died July 4, 1931, at Pleasant Shade, Tenn.
Jentry, Samuel J.	1882	B	Alias Samuel Gentry. Mother received pension.
Johns, James E.	1887	A	Died 1921, Portland Tenn.
Johns, John W.H.	1891	A	Died 1907, Stonewall Tenn.
Johns, Thomas L.	1884	A	1916, Rapids, Ky. Also served in Co. E, 1 st Tenn. Mtd. Inf.
Jones, Alfred	1883	D	Also served Co. K, 52 nd Ky. Inf. Widow and minor child also pensioned.
Jones, James M.	1880	B	Died Apr. 17, 1915, at National Home, Ill.
Jones, John W.	1887	D	Died Mar. 10, 1925, Scottsville, Ky.
Jones, Thomas	1890	B	Widow also pensioned.
Jones, William A.	1880	B	Died Feb. 7, 1912. Widow also pensioned.
Jones, William A.	1892	B	Different from the other William A. Jones in this unit. Pension was issued to minor child whose guardian was Rebecca Brown.
Jones, William C.	1890	D	
Kemp, Asa P.	1890	D	Died Nov. 24, 1923, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.
Kemp, Bailey P.	1880	D	Died Feb. 26, 1924[?], Bethpage, Tenn.
Kemp, Wiley	1890	B	Died Apr. 3, 1926, at Lafayette, Tenn.
Kemel, Larkin	1881	B	Widow also pensioned.
Key, Green	1897	D	Also served Co. D, 9 th Ky. Inf.
Key, Joseph	1889	D	Died Aug. 1919, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn. Widow also pensioned.
Kilgrow, John W.	1890	D	Still living 1907.
Kirby, Haley S.	1880	A	Died 1932 Lafayette Tenn.
Kirby, James D.	1880	A	Died (year illegible) Red Boiling Springs Tenn.
Kirby, Merlin T.	1889?	A	Widow pensioned 1914
Kirby, Pleasant H.	1879	A	Widow also pensioned
Knight, Robert H.	1895	D	Died Sept. 28, 1919, Quincy, Ill. Widow also pensioned.
Knight, William R.	1876	A	Widow pensioned 1924

To Be Continued

Law and Order in the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio

By Patricia Gilliam Daley
(ducstop@aol.com) Part IV of a Series
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Tennessee in 1795

The following is a continuation of an exact transcription and analysis of the earliest statute establishing the judicial system in the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio. The series began in the Winter 2006 issue (vol. XIX, #3).

Known as Territory South of the River Ohio.
(Courtesy of Sharon McCormack,
McMinn County Rootsweb site.)

Abscinding and Other Nonresident Defendants, Continued

Sec. 20. And for the ease and convenience of creditors and others, who may be injured as aforesaid [i.e., by an absconding or nonresident defendant who cannot be found in the county] and to remove doubts with respect to the authority of the justices of the county courts in issuing attachments, *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the county courts, upon complaint made to him, by any person or persons as aforesaid, to issue attachments under the rules and regulations before mentioned, and make the same returnable to any of the said courts where the same is cognizable, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Readers will recollect from earlier installments that it was not uncommon for a defendant on the frontier to remove himself from the court's jurisdiction rather than to remain, defend the lawsuit, and pay any resulting judgment and costs. Further, the courts were not continually in session as they are today, so a considerable amount of time could pass before a trial could be held. Delay in the administration of justice was generally not favorable to plaintiffs in civil matters. In order to minimize the burden on plaintiffs, courts had the power to attach, before trial, a nonresident defendant's property located within the court's jurisdiction. Attachment was a lien against property, making it virtually impossible to sell or mortgage, since any person lending money to a defendant who was seeking to use the attached property as security for a loan would stand in line behind the attachment. If a defendant were somehow able to convince someone to buy the property, the attachment was superior to the new owner's claim.



Justice of the Peace

Readers will also remember that this statute establishing the court system was the first statute passed by the Territorial legislature. Even though North Carolina law gave Justices of the Peace ("justices of the county court") the power to attach a nonresident defendant's property in advance of trial, the Territorial legislature apparently wanted to make it especially clear that Justices of the Peace in the new Territory were so authorized. Justices of the Peace represented the most available source for reasonably speedy judicial action in a place such as the Southwest Territory where the Superior Courts were in session for only a few days each quarter.

Reaching the Defendant's Property in the Hands of Another: Garnishment

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That when any person, who shall be an inhabitant of any other government, so that he cannot personally be served with process, shall be indebted to any person a resident of this Territory, and hath any estate within the same, any of the said judges or justices may grant an attachment against the estate of such foreign person, under the rules, restrictions and regulations before mentioned ; and the same proceedings may be had thereon ; and in case of the death of any debtor, residing without the limits of this Territory, leaving lands or other property therein, the creditor resident within the Territory shall in like manner be entitled to recover, by attachment, against the executors and administrators ; and execution shall issue accordingly against the property so left within the government.

Although a person lived outside a court's jurisdiction and could not be served personally with process, he might have property located within the court's geographical area of jurisdiction. Section 21 makes it clear that the courts of the Territory had jurisdiction over property, such as wages or a debt owed to the nonresident, that was then in possession of a resident ("garnishee.") This property could be attached to secure a defendant's appearance in a lawsuit in the Territory. If a person holding property belonging to a nonresident defendant died, a court could attach that property even though it was then in the hands of the debtor's executor or administrator.

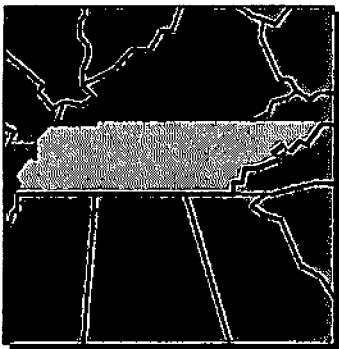
Attachment of a Defendant's Real Property

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when any goods, or other estate, shall be attached by virtue of any attachment, whether judicial or original, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants, him, [page 9] her, or their attorney, agent, or factor, to replevy the same, by giving bond, with sufficient security, to the sheriff or other officer serving such attachment; which said bond the sheriff or other officer is hereby empowered and required to take, to appear at the court to which such attachment is returnable, and to abide by, perform, and satisfy the order and judgment of such court ; and when the estate attached, shall by three justices of the county court, to be summoned by the sheriff for that purpose, be certified on oath to be perishable, and the person or persons to whom it belongs, his, her, or their attorney, agent, or factor, shall not within sixty days after serving such attachment, replevy the same, then such estate shall be sold at public vendue, by the sheriff or other officer, he having first advertised such sale at the court house, and other public places in his county, at least twenty days before the sale ; and the money arising by such sale shall be liable to the judgment obtained upon such attachment, and deposited in the hands of the clerk of the court to which the process shall be returnable, there to wait the event of such judgment. And where the sheriff or other officer shall serve an attachment in the hands of any person or persons supposed to be indebted to, or supposed to have any of the effects of the party absconding, or residing out of the government, he shall at the same time summon such person or persons as a garnishee or garnishees, in writing, to appear at the court to which the attachment shall be returnable, within the first four days of the first term thereof, there to answer upon oath, what he or she is indebted to the defendant, and what effects of the defendant he or she hath in his or her hands, and had at the time of serving such attachment, and what effects or debts of the defendant there are in the hands of any other, and what person, to his or her knowledge or belief ; and where any attachment shall be served in the hands of any garnishee in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful, upon his or her appearance and examination, to enter up judgment, and award execution against any such garnishee for all sums of money due to the defendant from him or her, and for all effects and estate of any kind, belonging to the defendant, in his or her possession or custody, for the use of the plaintiff, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the debt and costs, and all charges incident on levying the same ; and all goods and effects whatsoever in the hands of any garnishee or garnishees,



belonging to any defendant, shall be liable to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, and shall be delivered to the sheriff or other officer serving the attachment. And where any garnishee shall be returned by the sheriff or other officer, summoned in manner aforesaid, and shall fail to appear and discover, on oath, as by this act is directed, it shall be lawful for the court, after solemnly calling the garnishee, and such court is hereby authorized and required to enter a conditional judgment against such garnishee ; and upon such judgment so entered, a *Scire Facias* shall issue against such garnishee, returnable to the next term, to shew cause, if any he hath, why final judgment should not be entered against him ; and upon such *Scire Facias* being duly executed and returned, if such garnishee shall fail to appear at the next term, and discover, on oath, in manner aforesaid, the court shall confirm such judgment, and award execution for the plaintiff's whole judgment and costs. And if upon the examination of any garnishee, it shall appear to the court, that there is any of the defendant's estate in the hands of any person or persons, [page 10] who have not been summoned, such court shall upon motion of the plaintiff, grant a judicial attachment, to be levied in the hands of such person or persons, having any of the estate of the defendant in his, her or their custody or possession, who shall appear and answer, and be liable as other garnishees.

When a defendant's property was attached, he had the right to replevy the property. Replevin was a remedy which, in this instance, allowed the defendant to regain control of the attached property by posting bond to secure his appearance at the proper term of court as well as his agreement to comply with the orders of the court. If the defendant then failed to appear, his bond became available to satisfy any judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. If three justices of the county court (Justices of the Peace) certified the property to be perishable, and if the defendant or his representative failed to replevy the property within sixty days, the property was sold publicly, after being advertised as required by this statute. The resulting proceeds were deposited with the clerk of the court until judgment was rendered in the lawsuit. This provision prevented wasting of the property, preserving its value for whoever prevailed in the lawsuit. The court clerk held the sales proceeds until the court rendered a judgment in the case.



If the sheriff served an attachment upon a person (a "garnishee") who had or might have had property belonging to a nonresident defendant, he also summoned the garnishee to court. The garnishee was required to give a sworn statement ("discovery") stating whether he was indebted to the defendant, whether he had property belonging to the defendant, and whether he knew of other people who were indebted to or who were holding property for the defendant. Property (or a sufficient amount to cover the judgment and all costs of court and levy) belonging to the defendant in the possession of these garnishees was to be delivered to the sheriff who served the attachment. It would be held to cover costs and any judgment rendered against the defendant. If the garnishee failed to appear or to testify after he was called for in court, the court could enter a conditional judgment (not final)

against him. After the conditional judgment was entered, a *scire facias* (writ which summoned the garnishee to court) was issued, requiring the garnishee to show cause (explain) why a judgment should not be entered against him in the amount of his debt to the defendant. The court heard the evidence at the next term. If the *scire facias* were properly executed and returned by the sheriff, but the garnishee did not appear at the next term, or if he refused to testify as required, the court confirmed the conditional judgment (made it final) and awarded execution against the garnishee for the plaintiff's entire judgment and costs, even if it exceeded the amount the garnishee was holding for the defendant. Additionally, if the garnishee gave testimony that other persons held property belonging to the defendant, that property was also attached and the additional garnishees were summoned to court and proceeded against in a like manner.

Real Estate May Be Levied Upon

Sec. 23. And whereas divers persons residing in other states or governments, possessed of lands,

tenements, and hereditaments in this Territory, may have contracted, or may contract debts with the inhabitants of this Territory, without having personal estate in the same to satisfy such debts and damages: and whereas by the polity and genius of our present government lands and tenements ought to be made subject to the payment of just debts when the debtor hath not within the limits of the Territory goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same. *Be it therefore enacted*, That all process which heretofore issued against goods, chattels, lands, and tenements, shall be for the future issue in the same manner ; and such as issued only against goods and chattels, shall hereafter issue against lands and tenements, as well as goods and chattels. And the sheriff, upon such attachment, execution or other process, shall proceed to levy upon such attachment, execution or other process, shall proceed to levy the same upon the goods and chattels of the defendant in the first instance, if any there be; but if, to the best of his knowledge, there be no such goods and chattels, or not sufficient to answer the plaintiff's demand, he shall execute the same upon the lands and tenements to the amount of the whole debt, or of so much as may remain more than the value of the goods and chattels so found. And such lands and tenements shall be liable under the restriction aforesaid, to be sold to satisfy the judgment of the plaintiff ; and where any sheriff shall have levied process upon lands and tenements in manner aforesaid, and judgment shall have been thereupon had, he shall not proceed to sell the same until in the most public place in his county he shall, forty days at least before the day of sale, have advertised the same. *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for any person, against whose estate any attachment hath issued as aforesaid, his or her attorney, agent or factor, at anytime before final judgment entered, or writ of enquiry executed, upon giving special bail, to replevy the estate so attached, and plead to issue, so that the plaintiff is not thereby delayed of his trial. *And provided also*, That no judicial process shall be issued against the estate of any person residing without the limits of this Territory, unless such process is grounded on an original attachment, or unless the leading process in the suit has been executed on the person of the defendant, when within the Territory.



At common law, real property ("lands and tenements") could not sold to satisfy judgments; only personal property ("goods and chattels") could be seized. Like primogeniture, such a policy assisted in concentrating land in the hands of a few, and it was not popular in the colonies. Even before the Revolution, a statute passed by Parliament during the reign of George II (1731), made real property in the British colonies subject to a person's debts, authorizing its sale to satisfy a debtor's obligations. A 1764 North Carolina statute was passed to "render more effectual the laws making lands and other real estates liable to the payment of debts." Section 23 of the Territorial statute made it clear that if a nonresident defendant against whom a judgment was rendered did not have sufficient personal property within the jurisdiction to satisfy the judgment, a plaintiff could proceed against his real property. Personal property was to be used first to satisfy the judgment, but if it were insufficient, real property could then be levied upon. In order to obtain a fair price for the property, the sheriff was required to advertise publicly for forty days in advance of the sale.

A defendant could replevy the attached property in advance of final judgment or writ of inquiry if he gave special bail and pleaded to issue promptly. (The writ of inquiry, addressed in Section 17, required the sheriff to summon a jury to set the amount of damages. Special bail was addressed in Section 11.) "Pleading to issue" was the goal of the plaintiff and defendant in preparing a case for trial. The pleadings were the complaint, answer, and subsequent similar papers filed with the court to establish the positions of the parties to the case. The pleadings distilled the dispute between the parties as each side alternately denied facts and alleged new ones until they reached a point at which a fact was asserted on one side and denied on the other. A jury then could answer "yes" or "no" to the issue. A defendant who expected to have a judgment returned against him had considerable incentive to try to force delay

in the judicial system, postponing his payment date. Delay in getting to trial was detrimental to a plaintiff who won his case, because he had to wait longer to get his money. Complexity of the pleadings was a major factor causing delay in beginning a trial. Thus, the defendant was offered the right to replevy the property (reassert his control over it), but in exchange, he had to post bail and to expedite the pleadings.

The last sentence of Section 23 made it clear that a court could not compel a defendant to appear and could not render a judgment against him if he were a nonresident and had no property located within the court's territorial range of authority. Without such a principle, defendants could have been sued in places far distant from their residence or from where they owned property, unfairly increasing the cost and time required to defend lawsuits.

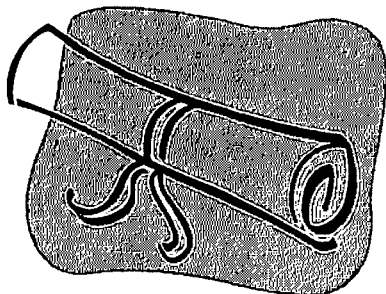
Proper Form for Attachments

Sec. 24. And to prevent errors in issuing attachments, and taking bonds thereupon, *Be it enacted*, That the attachments shall be in the following form, that is to say—

"Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio,

"To the Sheriff of ___ County, Greeting:

"Whereas A.B. (Or [illegible] B attorney agent or factor as the case may be, of C.D. hath complained on oath to _____ the said esquire, justice of the superior courts of law, (or of the county court of _____; that E.F. is justly indebted to him (or to the said A B) to the amount of _____. An oath having been also made, that the said E.F. hath removed, or is about to remove himself out of your county, or so absconds, or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law [page 9] cannot be served on him (or is an inhabitant of another government [illegible] as the case is so) and the said _____ having given bond and security according to the directions of the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided : We therefore command you, that you attach the estate of the said E.F. if to be found in your county, or so much thereof, repleviable on security, as shall be of value sufficient to satisfy the said debts and costs, according to the complaint : and such estate so attached in your hands to secure, or so to provide, that the same may be liable to further proceedings thereupon, to be had at the court to be held for _____ of _____ at _____ on the ___ day of _____ next, so as to compel the said E.F. to appear and answer the above complaint of the said _____ when and where you shall make known to the said court how you shall have executed this writ. Witness _____ esquire, justice of the said _____ court, at ___ the ___ day of _____ in the ___ year of American independence."



Which attachment shall be signed and sealed by the justice granting the same. And the bond to be given on obtaining such attachment, shall be in the following form, to wit:

"KNOW all men by these presents, that we _____, all of the county of _____, are held and firmly bound unto _____, in the sum of _____, to be paid to the said _____, his attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns. For the which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors or administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this ___ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and _____.

"The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bounded _____, hath the day of the date hereof, prayed an attachment at the suit of _____, against the estate of the above named _____, for the sum of _____, and hath obtained the same, returnable to the _____ court, to be held at _____, on the ___ day of _____ next: Now, if the said _____ shall prosecute his suit with effect, or in case he fail therein, shall well and truly pay and satisfy the said _____ his heirs, executors, or administrators, in any suit or suits which may be hereafter brought for wrongfully suing out of said attachment, then the above obligation to

be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.”

Provided nevertheless, that no such attachment shall be abated for want of form, if the essential matters expressed in the foregoing precedent be set forth in such attachment.

The attachment, like any process, was addressed to the sheriff. He was commanded to attach the property of the defendant or so much of it as was necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's claimed damages, plus costs. He also had to secure the property so that it would be available for further proceedings against the defendant. He was required to report the details of his execution of the writ to the court.

In order to have the attachment issued, the plaintiff had to swear to his allegations that the defendant was absconding, concealing himself, or that he was a nonresident and could not be served personally with process. He was also required to give bond and security; the second paragraph of the attachment directed the form of the bond. If the plaintiff did not pursue his lawsuit, or if he lost the case, the bond was used to compensate a defendant who prevailed in a suit against the plaintiff for wrongfully suing out the attachment, thereby having caused him to incur expense and inconvenience.

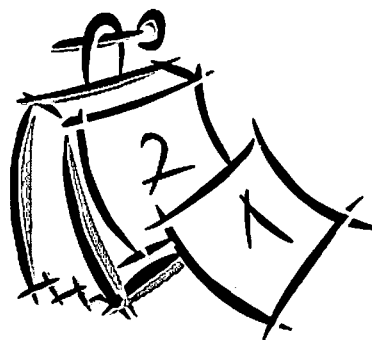
The attachment compelled the defendant to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint. It also gave him notice that he could replevy the property upon giving security.

The writ was signed and sealed by the justice who granted the attachment. At this time and place, a seal was usually just a decorative scroll annexed to the signer's name, though in more sophisticated locations it might be an impression in wax. The purpose of the seal was to authenticate the document.

Note that the page numbered 9 is the second page numbered 9. Roulstone has two pages numbered 9 and two pages numbered 10.

Non-Resident Defendants Allowed Six Months to Respond

Sec. 25. *Be it enacted* That in all suits commenced or prosecuted by attachment, against the estate of persons residing out of this government, the court to which the same shall be brought, shall stay all proceedings in such suit for so long time as they may think necessary, not less than six months, nor exceeding one year, from the time of the return of such process. And where it can be conveniently done, notice shall issue from the court to the defendant ; and if the defendant appear, put in bail, and plead within the time limited for his appearance, in such case his estate shall be liberated, and the garnishee discharged. And it shall be lawful for the jury [illegible] give in damages legal interest [page 10] on the plaintiff's recovery, during the time of such extraordinary continuances, even in cases where interest is not usually allowed in the courts.



Because of poor communication, the difficulty of locating people on the frontier, and inconvenient travel, it was often difficult to notify nonresident defendants that a lawsuit had been filed against them. However, justice required that a court do its best to notify a defendant that his property had been attached and that he must appear and answer a lawsuit against him. In an effort to directly notify a nonresident defendant, a court could stay (halt) proceedings for at least six months but no longer than one year from the court term to which the writ of attachment was returned. If the nonresident defendant appeared, posted bond, and pled within the time period required of a resident defendant, the attachment was released and the garnishee was discharged.

If a nonresident defendant's case were stayed in order to attempt to notify him, the plaintiff could recover the rate of interest allowed by law on his judgment for the time the case was stayed. ■

To be Continued

Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records

Third Series

by *Gale Williams Bamman, CG*
and *Joan W. Pruett*



Note: This series has returned to its previous format — that of brief extracts of Supreme Court case packets. From time to time, selected lawsuits may receive more detailed coverage here.

Supreme Court Records, Box 77;
Middle Tennessee, 1844

Burrel G. Lewis et al

vs

Allen T. Nolen

Original Bill heard in Williamson
County Chancery Court

...3rd of October 1842 ... Bill of Complaint of Delilah Turner of Vigo County, Indiana, and Burrel G. Lewis of Williamson Co., Tenn., complainants., against Allen T. Nolen of Williamson Co., Tenn. ... that John Turner departed this life intestate in Williamson Co. in 1830 and said deft. qualified as his administrator. ... and because there was some doubt as to who were the legal heirs and distributees of the said intestate the said Allen T. Nolen, administrator, on the 20th April 1833 filed his Bill of Interpleader¹ in this court against

¹ "Interpleader: When two or more persons claim the same thing (or fund) of a third, and he, laying no claim to it himself, is ignorant which of them has a right to it, and fears he may be prejudiced by their proceeding against him to recover it, he may file a bill in equity against them, the object of which is to make them litigate their title between themselves, instead of litigating it with him, and such a bill is called a "bill of interpleader." Henry Campbell Black, *Black's Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed. (1910; CD-

Catherine Turner (or Butler) the supposed widow of said intestate, Bazwell Maxwell and wife, and P. N. Smith, their assignees, oratrix Delilah Turner, orator Burrel G. Lewis and Frances his wife and the other illegitimate children of said intestate, which bill was answered by most of the defendants and brought on for hearing 6 November 1834 when it was decreed that the whole estate of said intestate real and personal belonged to Peter N. Smith assignee of Bazwell Maxwell & wife, orator Burrel G. Lewis and Frances his wife, and oratrix Delilah Turner, and because oratrix Delilah had been absent and not heard from by the other parties to said suit for more than twelve years, it was decreed by said court that such absence raised a presumption of her death and therefore it was on the 14th May 1835 in said cause decreed that her share of said estate be paid by said administrator to P. N. Smith and Burrel G. in equal proportions ... that the share of the personal property of said estate besides the slaves belonging to oratrix Delilah was \$501.17 with interest from April 1835 as shown by said decree

ROM reprint, Columbia, Md.: Archive CD Books USA, 2006), 657.

and one third of three slaves, Jinny, Joe, and Abby ...

That Burrel G. Lewis executed a refunding bond² according to said decree with Wm. H. Hill surety and received from said administrator his wife's one third of said estate and one half of the third of Delilah in said money and slaves, which are not in dispute in this cause thus far ...

That although said Catherine Turner was decreed not to be the lawful widow of said John Turner, yet on the ground of her services in his family for many years, the said Peter N. Smith, Burrel G. and said deft. gave to her the said slave Jinny and \$200 in cash in June 1835.

That Delilah never was in this country and that the rest of her family removed from North Carolina and left her there, that she now lives in Vigo Co., Indiana and that on the 3rd of August 1842 she

² "Refunding bond: A bond given to an executor by a legatee, upon receiving payment of the legacy, conditioned to refund the same, or so much of it as may be necessary, if the assets prove deficient." *Ibid.*, 1006.

sold her interest in said estate of her father John Turner by deed to Burrel G. Lewis ... that she was ignorant of her rights to said distributive share until lately to wit, 1842. ... [and asks] for a decree for an amount of the one half of her distributive share of her father's estate against the said defendant with interest ...

Answer of Allen T. Nolen ... as administrator ... did about 20 April 1833 exhibit his original bill ... against Catherine Turner alias Butler who claimed to be the widow of said deceased and John J. Turner, the said Burrel G. Lewis and Frances his wife, Baswell Maxwell and Nancy his wife, Josiah Winn and Levitha his wife, William Hunter and Minerva his wife and the said Delilah Turner, it being understood that the said Catherine, John J., Frances, Nancy, Minerva, Levitha & Delilah claimed to be the distributees of said personal estate and against Peter N. Smith who claimed to be the assignee of the share of Baswell Maxwell & Nancy his wife, in the estate of the said deceased.

... decreed that Frances Lewis, Nancy Maxwell and Delilah Turner were next of kin of said John Turner, dec'd. and the sole distributees of his estate, that the said Baswell Maxwell and Nancy his wife had conveyed by deed to Peter N. Smith their share and portion of said intestate's property ...

... respondent says he was advised by counsel ... and he believes it was his duty as administrator to defend said suit of John J. Turner; however the suit was finally determined by the Supreme Court at its December Term 1837 in favor of said John J.

Turner, who recovered the slaves Esther and Andy ... that said Peter N. Smith having died, filed a Bill of Revivor in his said suit in Equity against his executrix, Mrs. Mary A. E. Smith and the said suit was revived against her ...

Deposition by Sterling Warren, in Sumner County, Tenn., 21 October 1842. *Question:* How long have you been acquainted with Delilah Turner, the daughter of John Turner, who was killed in Williamson Co., Tenn. in 1830...and where did you see her last... *Answer:* ...acquainted with said Delilah Turner from a small girl until she became a grown woman; was a sister of B. G. Lewis's wife, and saw her last in Caswell Co., N.C. (previous to that of seeing her in Vermillion Co., Indiana on the 12th of September last I think) twenty odd years ago. *Question:* Were you acquainted with John Turner who was killed by his own slave in Williamson Co., Tenn. in the year 1830, while he lived in North Carolina? *Answer:* ... I knew him ... and also knew his brothers Thomas, James and William Turner. *Question:* What are the names of the said John Turner's children by the first wife... *Answer:* Frances, Nancy and Delilah ...

[Also in this packet are depositions by Sterling Warren, Burrel G. Lewis, Sarah Davis, Stephen Nolen, Mark L. Andrews, L. B. McConico, Thos. N. Figuers, Chas. D. Parrish, Richard Alexander, Mary A. E. Smith, Wm. H. Hill, Benj. Litton, and Tho. Maney.]

Supreme Court Records, Box 77, Middle Tennessee, 1840

John R. Patrick
vs
Richard C. Holder & others
Original Bill heard in
Franklin County Chancery Court

Complainant John R. Patrick of Franklin Co., Tenn. represents that about 1825-26 John Miller of Madison Co., Ala. purchased of Garland B. Miller land in Franklin Co. tracts on Beans Creek containing about 220 acres, and also about 80 acres; that afterwards said Miller sold 500 acres to Richard C. Holder then of Franklin Co., but now of Mississippi ... about 500 acres including the 220 acres and the 80 acres and executed his title bond ... that about 1834 Garland B. Miller departed this life and his widow Mourning Miller commenced an action of ejectment against said Holder for the aforesaid 220 acre tract ... and recovered the same at the late session of the Supreme Court whereby the said Jno. Miller has been rendered unable to make title to said lands and a right of action³ therefor has accrued to said Holder on said title bond ... that he is informed that said Holder has lately transferred the said title bond to one Preston Hatchet of Franklin Co. and Sarah Miller of Mississippi ... and also to William and Archibald Hatchet of said Franklin Co. & all of whom are made defendants to this bill ...

...that in 1837 Richard C. Holder of Franklin sold to John H. Williams of same county a tract of land in

³"Right of action: The right to bring suit; a legal right to maintain an action, growing out of a given transaction or state of facts and based hereon. By the old writers, "right of action" is commonly used to denote that a person has lost a right of entry, and has nothing but a right of action left." *Ibid.*, 1039.

said county on Beans Creek containing about 200 acres ... being the land purchased by said Holder of John Miller and William Miller, and on which the said Holder now resides, also one house and lot and about fifteen acres of land ... also the following negro slaves, to wit, Jeremiah, about 50, Jim, age 45, Jack, about 30, Andrew, about 22, Charles, about 20, Ned, about 20, Adam, about 18, Betsy or Bess, about 60, Nancy, about 40; Young Betsy or Bess, about 30, Diana, about 30, Amelia, about 31, Pecilla[?], about 30, Winney, about 25, Lora, about 20, Maryann, about 18, Hester, about 14, Sucky, about 12, Jinny, about 10 or 12, Jeffry, about 14, John, about 14, Allen, about 14, Jane about 30, Carli[?], about 14, Gabrial, about 10, Moses, about 10, Kitty, about 17, Jenny, about 10, Amelia, about 10, Nancy, about 8, Peter, about 8, Robert, about 8, Green, about 6 or 7, Levi, about 2 or 3, Archibald, about 3, Thomas, about 5, Jim, about 2, Emily, about 4, Caroline, about 8, Patsey about 5, Maria, about 3, Aggy, about 4, Matilda, about 3, Alfred, about 1, Malinda, about 1, Minerva, about 1, Elizabeth, about one, and an infant child of Barbary lately deceased, about 3 or 4 months; also 25 head of horses now on the farm ...

...that said Richard C. Holder departed this life intestate in 1841 ... that he left Sarah Herndon, Francis & William Dunbar Herndon his only children and heirs at law ... and that on __[blank] day of September 1842 Albert G. Anderson of Franklin Co., Tenn. was appointed administrator of said intestate

[This packet contains depositions by Preston Hatchett; Wm. Hatchett; Archibald Hatchett; Thos. H.

Woods; James Woods; Adam L. Hyder, about age 30; Moses Bridges, about 32; David Arnett, about 40; W. C. Handley, about 38.]

Supreme Court Records, Box 77,
Middle Tennessee, 1844

James Norment

vs

James H. Wilson & others
Original Bill heard in Williamson
County Chancery Court

...on 1 September 1842 a Bill of Complaint was filed [by] James Norment of Davidson Co., Tenn. against James H. Wilson & Ann E. His wife, late Ann E. Camp, citizens of Sumner Co., Orville N. Camp, a citizen of Dyer Co., Tenn., William C. Camp, George A. Camp, & Richard L. Camp, children, heirs at law & devisees of the late George Camp, dec'd., the two latter being minors under the age of 21, citizens of Davidson County, Richard P. Watson and Mary his wife, late Mary Camp, widow and executrix of the said George Camp, dec'd., of State of Alabama & Benjamin F. Foster of Davidson Co. ... Orator complains that at October Session of county court of Davidson County 1835 the last will & testament of the said George Camp, dec'd. was proved and admitted to record, and the execution thereof committed to deft. Mary, who afterwards intermarried with the deft. Richard P. Watson, whereby he became sole executor of the said last will and testament.

Exhibit No. 1: Geo. Camp, dec'd., Will. Recorded January 5, 1835.

...of Davidson Co., Tenn. ... to my wife Mary Camp ... leave her to enjoy my lands ...during her natural life, likewise my negroes with the exception of one which my son

Orville Norment Camp must ever have at his service in his affliction so long as one or any one negro man is alive belonging to my estate, which negro or negroes he shall never sell or otherwise dispose of ... that horses should be raised on the farm for four of my children, viz Orville N. Camp, William Crenshaw Camp, Ann Evelina Camp and George Alonzo Camp, who when they become of age or marry are to receive each one horse ... On the death of my wife my estate must be equally divided amongst my children giving my second son Orville one negro woman extra ... appoint my wife Mary Camp and my friend John Morgan to execute this my last will and testament...this 15 July 1832. [signed] Geo. Camp. [no witnesses]

State of Tenn., Davidson Co. Ct., October Sessions 1835. A paper writing ... of the will and testament of George Camp, dec'd. was produced in open court and proven thus. Jacob Neely, Jacob Fisher, and David K. Fisher, being duly sworn depose and say that they believe the whole of said paper writing together with the signature thereto is in the proper handwriting of said decedent they being well acquainted with his handwriting from having often seen him write and that said paper writing was found among the valuable papers of said George Camp, dec'd. ... ordered to be admitted to record ... and John Morgan the executor named in said will in open court renounces his right of acting as such, whereupon Mary Camp the executrix named in said will came into court and gave bond in sum of eight thousand dollars with John Norment her security....

Thomas McCrary

vs

William D. Hayter

Original Bill heard in
Franklin County Chancery Court

...on 5th October 1841 ... Bill of Complaint [by] Thomas McCrary of Madison Co., Ala. ...that William D. Hayter executed on 11 January 1840 ...[a note payable to] ...J. D. Battle or bearer ... which was assigned by sd. Battle to complt. ... that Hayter is not an inhabitant of Tennessee but resides in Madison Co., Ala. ... and complainant believes said Hayter has personal property within the County of Franklin, Tenn. ...

... John J. Hayter and John G. Brazelton bound unto Joseph Newman, Sheriff of Franklin Co. in sum of \$3800.00 ...16 October 1841 ...whereas Thomas Lockhart, Thos. Farm & James J. Donegan, partners trading under the name of Lockhart, Farm & Donegan filed attachment bill against William D. Hayter of Madison Co. Ala. in the office of the Clerk of the Chancery Court at Winchester, Tenn., charging that sd. Hayter is indebted to them in sum o f \$1600.85 ... attachment was issued by the said clerk to sd sheriff and was levied by him upon the following negro slaves as the property of the said William D. but in the possession of the sd. John J. Hayter, to wit, Priscilla and child, Viveann[?] Frank, Susannah, Margaret, and Malinda....endorsement [by sheriff] issued Oct. 18th 1841 attachment on negro boy named Amos and one named Alfred, shown ... as the property of William D. Hayter, but

claimed by and in the possession of John J. Hayter ...

...attachments [were] levied on 13 negro slaves, that is to say the attachment in favor of McCrary was levied on 5 October 1841 on one negro man named Frazier, aged about 25, and one negro boy, named Joe, the attachment in favor of Lockhart, Farn and Donegan levied 16th October 1841, on Priscilla and her sucking child Vice[?] Ann, Frank, Susannah, Margaret and Malinda (Priscilla is the wife of Frazier and Vice Ann, Joseph, Frank and Susannah are their children) ... attachment in favor of Cope levied on Joe and Frank .. attachment in favor of Heberton and Hibler levied on Amons & Alfred (son of Malinda); attachment in favor of James Dixon, a citizen of Ala. and John P. Hall of Ala. levied on all the slaves afsd. and Jeff, Susan, Siller & child and Margaret ...

Complainant says that on 1 September 1840 sd. William D. upon a settlement of their previous dealings fell indebted to him in the sum of \$3355.62, for money previously loaned, negroes, sold, and for the balance of former large partnership transactions between them ... and being unable to pay said balance at that time, complt. agreed to extend the time of payments until 1 September 1843, upon his giving security, whereupon sd. William D. on afsd. 1 September 1840 executed to your complt. a deed of mortgage on all the slaves aforesaid, except Amos, for the purpose of securing the payment of said debts ... acknowledged ... and recorded ... in Madison Co., Ala., residence of mortgagor and also registered in Franklin Co., Tenn., where complt. resides ... and on 10

February 1840 William D. Hayter... released to complt. his equity of redemption on said slaves, which said deed of release was proved and registered in Franklin Co. ... that the negro boy Amos complt. purchased from said William D. some time previous to February 1840..[also] registered in Franklin Co.

... complt. prays that ... Thomas McCrary, Thomas Lockhart, Thomas Farn, James J. Donegan, Caleb Cope, Peter Heberton & Samuel B. Hibler, John P. Hall, and James Dickson, all of whom are non-residents of this state may be made defts. to this his cross bill filed against them, to litigate the title to said slaves and to prevent the sale thereof under said attachments ...

Deed of Mortgage referred to in complt.'s bill ... to wit: ... William D. Hayter of Madison Co., Ala. for \$3355.62 from John J. Hayter of Franklin Co., Tenn. ...sold the following negroes to wit, one man named Frazar, yellow complexion aged 24, Pricilla his wife, dark complexion aged 21, and her four children, Vica Ann age 6, boy Joseph age 4, Frank age 2 years and 6 months, Susannah age one year, woman Malinda dark complexion age 40 and her four children--Margaret age 11, Louis age 7, Alfred age 4, and boy Jefferson age 1 year and six months ... but if said William D. Hayter shall pay afsd \$3355.62 with interest on 1 September 1843, this bill of sale to be void ... this 1st of September 1840 [signed] Wm. D. Hayter...

Deposition of Samuel Hayter, age 27, a witness for complt., John J. Hayter: "the complt. is my father...William D. Hayter ... is a

brother to my father ... The complt and William D. Hayter were in the mercantile business at New Market, Ala. & other places ... The partnership was dissolved in August 1833 ... from New Market they went to Lawrence Co., Ala. where they had an establishment ... my place of residence [is]... Memphis. I was about 14 years of age when I commenced acting as clerk in said firm. I came to Memphis in March 1846, and have resided there up to the present time ... The foregoing deposition of Saml. Hayter was taken before me James Rose an

acting justice of the peace for Shelby Co. ... given under my hand this 14th November 1842.

Deposition of Merideth Miller filed Feb. 16th 1843, a witness for defts. aged about 36: ... *Question:* How many negroes had William D. Hayter in 1840? *Answer:* he owed twenty-six....

Deposition of Paschal P. Neal, filed Feb. 16th 1843 ... Deposition of W. W. Pettey filed 18th February 1843, witness for defts., and of lawful age ... [said] Paschal P. Neal of Madison

Co., Ala. ...overseed for Mr. Mc Crary at his plantation ...

Deposition of Joseph A. Clarke a witness for defts., aged about 23 years, taken at New Market, Madison Co., Ala. June 2nd 1843 ...

Deposition of George W. Hayter taken first day June 1843 in County of Cole, Missouri in behalf of complainant and filed June 16th 1843...

Land Squabble on Robertson & Sumner Border

Brinkley vs. Vickers, 1807

Abstract taken from Minutes of the Superior Court of the Mero District, as found in an unindexed typescript prepared by the Works Progress Administration in 1942. In the midst of this rather ordinary dispute over a fence-line, we find information about the Brinkley family's migration from North Carolina to Tennessee.



Before Honorable David Campbell and Samuel Powel
Judges of the Superior Courts of Law & Equity
Thomas Brinkley v. Ralph Vickers
25 July 1807 Bill of Complaint



In 1805 Brinkley purchased from Vickers 130 acres on which Vickers was then living. The land was in Robertson and Sumner counties, and the purchase price was \$700 payable with a mare, a slave and cash.

"Previous to the purchase ... defendant ... showed him the lines, boundarys and fences thereof ... assuring him positively that not only the fence but the land on which it stood were part of the premises...." It was agreed that Brinkley would return to North Carolina and bring out his family in the spring, when he would take possession of the land.

While Brinkley was in North Carolina, Vickers allowed neighbor John Payne to remove and carry away the east fence. Payne now claims ownership of the fence and the land it was on. Vickers told Major

Sharp and others that he was going to sell the disputed part of the land regardless of his contract with Brinkley.

A subpoena was issued in November [1806?] but the sheriff of Sumner County returned it, marked "not found." However Vickers voluntarily came to court a few days later and charged that Brinkley had failed to pay the second installment of \$500 for the land. Vickers said he never claimed the east fence was his but merely pointed to it and said the property "line in this part run nearly as that fence did."

Vickers has sued Brinkley for non-payment in Sumner County and claims this suit was brought to confound the issue and avoid payment. The court ruled against Brinkley.

Minutes of the Superior Court of Mero District, Davidson County 1807-1809. (Transcription of the county archives of Tennessee. WPA Typescript, 1942., pp.64-68 of WPA copy, pp.61-65 of original.)

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.*

Materials should be submitted electronically, and most file formats can be accommodated. Original documents should be transcribed by the submitter. Include your name, address, and phone number or e-mail address on the manuscript. The right to edit material for presentation, grammar, length and form is reserved by the Editor, and all material submitted becomes the property of the society.

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City _____ State _____ Zip plus 4 _____

Phone _____ e-mail address _____ Fax _____

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

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All current yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Dues are \$25.00 per membership year if paid prior to the beginning of the fiscal year on June 1. If joining or renewing after this date, dues are \$25.00 plus \$5.00 for mailing of back issues of the Journal for the current membership year. Applications or renewals received after March 15 of the current fiscal year will be accepted for the next fiscal year beginning on June 1. Make check or money order payable to Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society (MTGS).



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