

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society
Quarterly Newsletter



DAVIS-HULL HOUSE

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME ONE

WINTER 1989

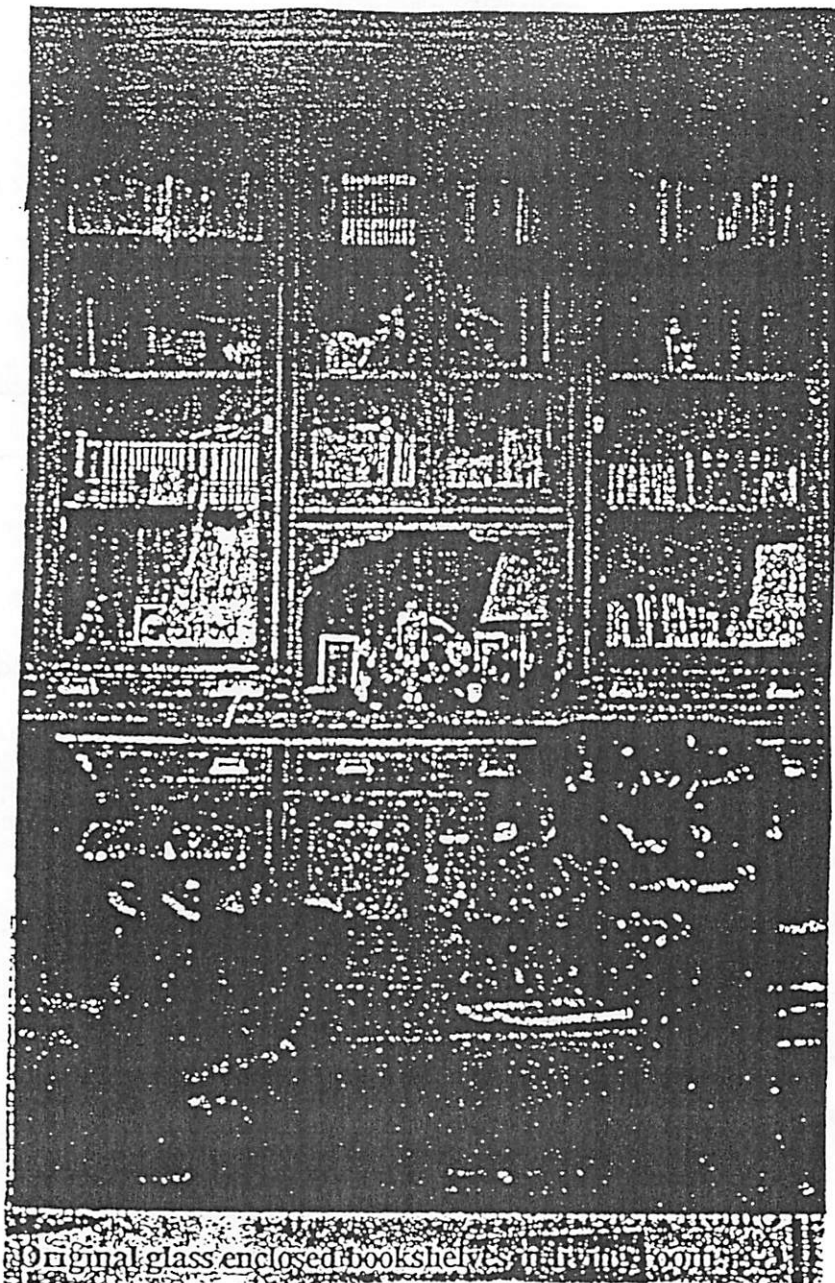
NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

The Davis-Hull House, built by Captain Calvin Davis in 1889 for his wife and eight children, has been restored by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Bill H. Moore. On Sunday, December 18, 1988, the Moore's opened their historic home to the public. Approximately 500 guests marvelled at the Victorian elegance of this home listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.



Original glass enclosed bookshelves in parlor room.

Other owners of the Davis-Hull House include: 1900-T. P. Bridges; 1904-J. H. Officer; 1906-William Hull; 1914-J. R. Curtis; 1920-Aurther Hackett; 1964-Gladys Moore; 1976- Bill H. Moore.

Captain and Mrs. Davis would no doubt be pleased to know that their stately red brick house, Main Street, Carthage has undergone a face-lift. It now beams ever so proudly as the traffic flows by. The dignity, grace and aesthetic beauty of its interior has been enhanced and preserved---even their children's artistic attempts on the attic wall remains.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

By Sue Maggart

The saga of Smith County history begins many, many years prior to its creation as a county in 1799. Traders, hunters and Indians plied its waters and stalked its hills and bottoms in search of game. Later on, Revolutionary War soldiers and stalwart pioneers came to stake out claims and establish homes on the virgin land. Soon afterwards, steamboats and turnpikes opened the way to far-away markets. Settlements grew into towns and villages, where schools and churches were established.

Yet, prior to the late 1800's, with the exception of a few articles written in 1883 by W. D. Gold, which he published in his newspaper, The Smith County Record, no known effort had ever been made to record the illustrious creation of a civilization out of the wilderness. About 1886, Mr. Gold prevailed upon his scholarly friend, Dr. John Wesley Bowen to compile a series of articles for publication in The Record. The articles were accepted with enthusiasm and contributions were made by the readers at the request of the author. Dr. Bowen's history is invaluable not only because of the eloquence of his literary style but also because so much of his information was obtained from older citizens whose recollections extended back to the early days of the county.

Dr. John W. Bowen was born in Rhea County, Tennessee on 9 January 1811, the son of Randall and Mollie England Bowen. He attended Clinton College at New Middleton, where he studied Greek, Latin, English and Mathematics, graduating in 1837. He was married to Frances Gordon, daughter of John and Alice Gordon, on 11 September 1840. He and Fanny resided in Gordonsville at the old Gordon home which she inherited from her father. Dr. Bowen was a Baptist minister, being ranked as one of the most eloquent orators of his day. He was one of the most progressive citizens of the county and was active in pastoral and evangelistic work as well as community and civic affairs. Dr. Bowen died 16 August 1892 and is buried in the Gordon cemetery at Gordonsville.

Primarily through the efforts of Mr. Ervin Smith, the Bowen articles have been typed and bound in book form. They have never been formally published, but library copies are available to the public at the Smith County Public Library and the Tennessee State Archives. In subsequent issues of the Newsletter, these articles will be printed for the pleasure and information of our readers.



ELDER J. W. BOWEN

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith from

The First Organization of the County

By Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter 1

Who first settled in the territory organized into the County of Smith, is a question difficult to decide. The claim has been asserted in behalf of several persons. After an examination as carefully as he could, of all the evidence in his possession, the writer of these sketches has come to the conclusion that William Walton was the first permanent settler in at least, what are the present limits of Smith county. According to the best information, he came in 1787, and located on the North bank of Cumberland River, opposite the mouth of Caney Fork. The whole of what afterwards became the State of Tennessee was then a part of North Carolina and the territory now constituting Smith county was then included in Sumner county, which had been created by an Act of the Legislature of that state, passed October 1786. In 1790 the state of North Carolina ceded to the United States the territory now constituting the State of Tennessee, which was the next year organized into a territorial government. In 1796 it was admitted into the Union and became a constituent part of the Federal Government. At that time there were but three counties West of the Cumberland Mountains, Davidson, Sumner and Tennessee. The name Tennessee having been given to the state, the county of that name was divided, and

two counties formed, one denominated Robertson and the other Montgomery.

Thus all that part of Tennessee west of the mountains remained till the year 1799. In October of that year an Act was passed reducing the county of Sumner to its constitutional limits, and creating the counties of Smith and Wilson. The section creating Smith describes the boundaries as follows: "Beginning upon the South bank of the Cumberland River at the South end of the Eastern boundary of Sumner county, thence North with said Eastern boundary to the Northern boundary of the state, and with said boundary East to where it is intersected by the Cherokee boundary, run and marked agreeably to the treaty of Holston, thence, with that boundary to the Caney Fork of Cumberland River, thence with the said Caney Fork according to its meanderings to the mouth thereof, thence down the South bank of Cumberland River with its meanderings to the beginning." The Cherokee boundary here alluded to as a part of the original boundary of Smith county was the line agreed upon in a treaty negotiated by Governor Blount and others with the Cherokee Indians in 1791, on the Holston near where Knoxville now is. This line, perhaps never was run and marked according to the original agreement, and never was observed in good faith by either party. The Indians, knowing nothing about surveying, were less blamable for its disregard. (Line marked by General Smith, passes one half mile east of the Double Springs.)

The legislature in 1801 passed an Act changing very much the boundaries of Smith, by attaching a portion of Wilson county of the South side of Cumberland River and by taking a large portion off on the East to constitute the county of Jackson. By the fifth section of the Act just referred to, Charles Cavanaugh, Thomas Smith Sr., William Sullivan, Sr., Andrew Green, and Thomas Draper were appointed commissioners to purchase forty acres of land, located as near the center of the county as the situation would admit, upon which to erect a court house, stocks and prison. They were empowered and directed as early as they could to "cause a town to be laid off" on the said forty acres, to be called Smithfield. Willis Jones was appointed by the same act, to run the lines of the county as prescribed in the act, and Lewis McFarland to mark them, for which Jones was to be paid two dollars per day and McFarland one dollar when the work was done.

The Act of the legislature we have just been considering reduced the boundaries of Smith County considerably, but a few days after its passage, another act was passed which greatly extended them. By this act its boundaries were extended from the South-west and South-east corners to the Southern borders of the state. This extension of its limits by which it stretched entirely across the state from North to South, did not remain long. An act was passed October 1805, reducing the county

to its constitutional limits. The following were its boundaries as defined in that act: "By Sumner and Wilson, on the North; by a parallel with the upper boundary of Sumner county to the Cumberland River, and from thence a parallel line with the upper boundary of Wilson county to the Indian boundary line, and with the same, South 45° West, to the South-east corner of Wilson county." Willis Jones and Lee Sullivan were appointed, one or both of them to ascertain by actual survey the Eastern boundary of the county so as to reduce it to its constitutional limits, of six hundred and twenty-five square miles, and to have the said boundary lines well marked, and all that part of Smith county, after being so reduced, East of this boundary line, was annexed to Jackson county. The further changes and reductions which in process of time brought Smith county to its present small territorial proportions, will be noticed in the course of this history. We will now give a brief account of the organization of the county government.

Chapter 11

The Act establishing the County of Smith provided that courts of pleas and quarter sessions should be held "with the same power and authority as the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the counties heretofore by law established", and directed that the first term should commence on the third Monday in December following, at the house of Major Tilman Dixon. As it was a quarterly court the other terms would necessarily commence third Mondays in March, June and September. After the first term the court was to meet at "such places as it might adjourn to"; hence as we shall hereafter see, the county court of Smith was peripatetic for the first four or five years of its existence.

The county court, as it was then called, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was composed then as now, of all the Justices of the Peace in the county. The divisions of the county were the military, not civil, as now. The primary divisions were into Captain's companies, and they were not to be more than two Justices for each of these, except the one in which was the county seat; in that there might be three. The Justices, under the first constitution were appointed as well as commissioned by the Governor.

Accordingly, the first court of Smith county met at the house of Tilman Dixon, the third Monday in December, it being the 16th day of that month in 1799. The following Justices were present the first day: Garrett Fitzgerald, William Alexander, Tilman Dixon, Thomas Harrison, James Hibbitts, Peter Turney and Moses Fisk. The oath of office was administered to the others by Moses Fisk. Afterward the same oath was administered to him by Garrett Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was elected Chairman. Fisk was appointed Clerk pro tem., and Amos Lacy Constable pro tem. William Walton,

arriving, was sworn in a member of the court by the Chairman. The court adjourned till next day when it met and appointed Sampson Williams, Clerk, John L. Martin, Sheriff, Charles F. Mobis, Coroner, Benjamin Sewell, States Attorney, Daniel Burford, Register, and Basil Shaw, Ranger. In future chapters we shall give sketches of the personal history of the first officials of the county. The subject of the county seat now demands a brief notice.

The question of locating the seat of justice was the most difficult and perplexing one the people of Smith county had to settle. It continued for years to be a source of strife and division and local prejudices about it continue until this day. We have seen that the Legislature appointed commissioners to locate the town of Smithfield in which to have erected county buildings. If these commissioners ever acted the writer has found no record of the fact. Other commissioners were appointed by the Legislature in October 1803 to locate the seat of Justice either at Bledsoeboro, or at some other point on the Cumberland River not above the mouth of Caney Fork. If not at Bledsoeboro the town was to be called Livingston. The names of these Commissioners were James Draper, James Gwin, John Gordon, Joseph Collins, and Henry Tooley. Two of them, Draper and Gordon, refused to act. The other three however, being a majority, made a location on the North side of the River, in what was then known as Tooley's Bend, but recently as Cage's Bend. They laid out the town, calling it Livingston pursuant to the act appointing them, and commenced the erection of public buildings, but so much dissatisfaction arose that the Legislature in August 1804 repealed the act of 1803, appointing new commissioners to hold an election of the voters of ~~the county~~ to decide between Bledsoeboro and the lands of William Walton, at the mouth of Caney Fork, as the location of the county seat. Andrew Green, John Gordon, and James Ballow were appointed in the act authorizing it to superintend the election. It was held at the house of Mr. Walton, for three consecutive days, as soon after the passage of the law as notice could be given. The writer has frequently heard Mr. Gordon in the last years of his life, relate incidents of that most exciting election. Col. Walton furnished unlimited supplies of venison, beef, and barbecued bear meat, nor was a full supply of whiskey lacking. Parties between the two places were nearly equally divided. The contest was fierce, and for a long time doubtful. The Bledsoeboro people called the Caney Fork men "the Moccasin gang"; they retaliated by naming their opponents "the pole cats". In the forenoon of the last day, the polecats took possession of the polls and raised the defiant shout of victory. Nothing daunted however, the moccasin gang formed a solid column, pushed the head of it to the voting place and stood while their friends walked over their shoulders to vote. Victory, at the close, was found perched upon the standard of the moccasins, and the county seat of Smith became

Carthage. This result was largely due to the personal popularity of Col. William Walton, and to his abundant supply of refreshments during the days of the election. There was ill blood on both sides for years, and many a fight occurred between them in consequence when they would meet at Carthage. Intending to resume the history of Carthage and its permanent establishment as the county seat, the reader's attention will now be asked to the personal history of some of the first settlers and actors in the organization of the county. -----

Dear historians and genealogists,

Dr. Bowen's writings are one among many in an excellent collection of historical and genealogical interest in the Smith County Public Library. We have the most complete Genealogical library in the area, considering the size and scope of our county. Many people have roots here, because their ancestors settled and lived here for a time before responding to the call of wanderlust and adventuring the trail westward.

Our genealogical collection consists of 361 volumes, as well as 467 rolls of microfilm. These holdings include census records, marriage and cemetery records, will, deeds, court minutes, estate settlements, old newspapers and a number of family histories.

In addition to our histories of Smith County, we have a number of Virginia and North Carolina books. A limited number of South Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky and Georgia books are also available. Also, surrounding county histories, where available, are in our collection.

Patrons of our library have been, and are, most supportive of our efforts to provide effective and efficient service. Many make memorial contributions and donate books and personal collections of material for public usage. Any assistance is always welcome.

We invite you to visit our library and use its holdings and facilities at your convenience. We are located behind the Courthouse on the public square and are open 5 days each week, except holidays. Our hours are as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 8:00-4:00; Saturday, 9:00-2:00. We are closed on Wednesdays.

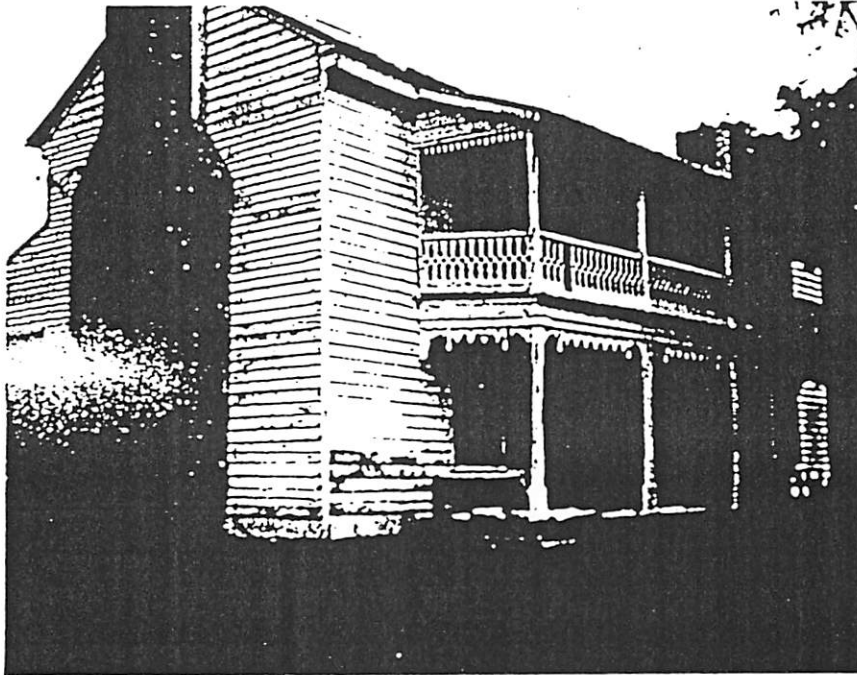
I shall be pleased to render any assistance I can and attempt to make the library environment conducive to your needs and convenient for your research endeavors.

Sincerely,

Claudia Dillehay, Librarian

HISTORIC HOUSES

By Katheryn Frye Dickens



The Littleberry Hughes house located on Dry Fork Creek and built ca. 1825, is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McKinney.

The Hughes house, still shining atop a high hill on Dry Fork Creek Road, is believed to have been built ca. 1825 with the kitchen having been erected some forty feet north of the back entrance. The foundation of the kitchen has just recently been unearthed.

Littleberry Hughes came to the New Middleton area in 1810, settling the lush, fertile land along Dry Fork Creek. The first house he built is thought to have been several hundred yards northwest of the present building near a large spring where hunters and hikers still stop today to quaff their thirsts with its cold, clear, sparkling water. Being a man of considerable wealth attained as a prominent farmer, livestock trader, and politician, Hughes owned vast acres of land and slaves. The slave cabins were situated at the top of the hill also near the great spring.

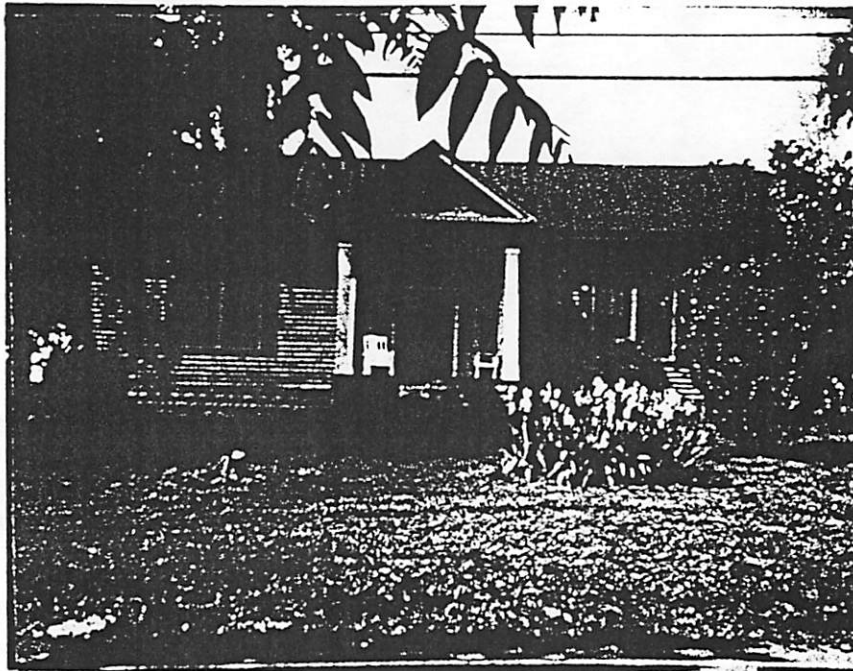
Hughes was the oldest child born to Powell and Elizabeth Coleman Hughes in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Born October 15, 1770, Littleberry married Mary Walker in 1798 in Virginia. After moving to Tennessee, he served in the lower

house of the legislature from 1815-1821. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825 and was a candidate for reelection in one house or the other at the time of his death in 1835.

Littleberry Hughes' daughter Lucy married Nathan Ward, and they occupied the house after Hughes' death. They were the parents of Colonel William Walker Ward, who rode with General John Hunt Morgan during the War Between the States. Ward formed a regiment on August 27, 1862, known as "Ward's Ducks," and this regiment became part of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry assigned to Morgan.

Because Morgan and Ward were good friends, there is strong belief that Morgan may have spent the night on occasions at this house in New Middleton.

William Walker Ward married Elizabeth Rucks, a sister to Prudence Rucks Hallum. Prudence lived in the Dr. Lafayette Hallum House.



The Dr. Lafayette Hallum house located on the old Trousdale-Ferry Pike approximately one mile from the Hughes house and built ca. 1885, is currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Dickens.

Located about a half mile as the crow flies from the Hughes house is the Dr. Lafayette Hallum house, which was probably built ca. 1885. It is recorded in Deed Book 5, page 404, that

Dr. Hallum purchased the land January 24, 1883, from Monroe Paschall and wife Lucy J. Moores; it is interesting to read in the deed that: "No alcoholic beverages to be brewed on the property or it reverts back to the sellers."

Monroe Paschall was the son of Dr. Anderson Paschall, who served as a physician in the New Middleton area probably from 1825 up until the War Between the States.

In 1870, Dr. Hallum and his family moved to New Middleton from the Bellwood community, which is near the present Wilson County line, but it is believed that he did not build the house on the Paschall property until 1885. Dr. Hallum practiced medicine in New Middleton from 1870 up until his death in 1900.

After Dr. Hallum's death, his house was occupied by his sister-in-law, Prudence Rucks Hallum, the widow of W. V. R. Hallum.

(Editor's note:

Did Mrs. Dickens' concluding sentence leave you with a bit of suspense? A psychic I am not, but I sense the possible involvement of perhaps some nonphysical or supernatural forces. Please, Mrs. Dickens', don't leave us hanging; abate our curiosity in the next issue with the story of Prudence-----
there just has to be one.)

From the DAR, Nina Sutton shares the following story:

THE BONE STORY

Someone said the membership of an organization is made up of four bones:

There are the WISH BONES, who spend all their time wishing somebody else would do their work.

There are the JAW BONES, who do all the talking but very little of anything else.

There are KNUCKLE BONES, who knock every thing that everybody else tries to do.

And finally, there are BACK BONES, who get the load and do the work.

SUGGESTION:

Wouldn't this make an excellent cross stitch piece or print for a desktop or the artist could have a field day? Better still, why not try number four set of BONES?

(The Vaughn's lived near Gamaliel, KY in 1906)

2. James Beasley (b. ca. 1873)
Lawyer-Centerville, TN
Hickman County
3. Pickering Beasley (b. ca. 1875)
4. Henry S. Beasley (b. ca. 1876)
5. John S. Beasley (b. ca. 1877)
Doctor-Centerville, TN
Hickman County
6. Rufus Beasley (Teaching school
and attending medical college
in 1906)
7. Isham Beasley (Taught school)

Child no. 4 James S. (Jim) Dickerson and Matilda's known children were:

1. Victoria A. Dickerson (b. ca. 1872)
2. James L. Dickerson (b. 10 Oct. 1874
d. 30 Nov. 1897)
3. John T. Dickerson (b. ca. 1875)
4. Samuel H. Dickerson (b. ca. 1877)
5. Henry Dickerson (b. 13 Sept 1881 d. 7 Dec. 1909)
married Bessie L. Hackett (b. 8 Jan. 1887
d. 17 Oct. 1920)

Children of Henry and Bessie (Hackett) Dickerson were:

- A. Horace Allen Dickerson (b. 1 Jan. 1904) md. Bessie Gregory
- B. James Carsy Dickerson (b. 20 Aug. 1905) md Hattie Medly (1)
Mai Gregory (2)
- C. Lillie Mai Dickerson (b. 18 April. 1907) md. Oscar Green
- D. William Hurlin Dickerson (b. Aug. 1909 d. 12 Mar. 1910)*
6. Mary Dickerson
7. Beckie Dickerson
8. Jettie Dickerson
9. Will Dickerson (b. ca. 1886)

James S. Dickerson's wife, Matilda, was the daughter of Gort Anderson and his wife, ??????? Glasgow. Gort was a son

of Johnson Anderson (b. 1798 VA) and Delilah "Dillie" Gregory (b. 1792 NC), daughter of Jeremiah Gregory.

Mary "Polly" Smith, aged 70 years in 1906, in her deposition said her sister, Rebecca A. Dickerson, was "High strung", and Martha R. Oldham stated that she was a niece of Rebecca Dickerson.

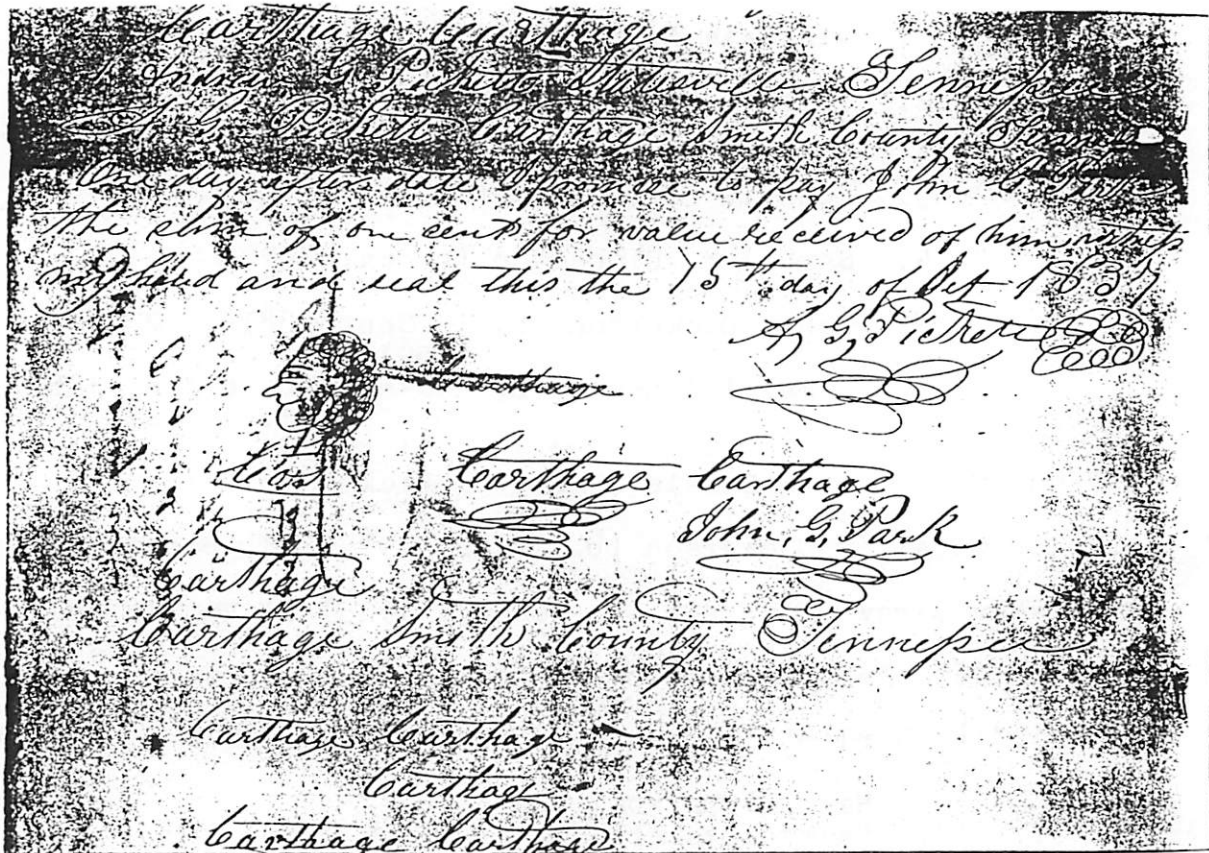
*Additional descendants of Henry and Bessie Dickerson are available upon request.

Not only can one find family names, relationships, births, marriages, and deaths in court cases but also information so derived reveals the culture, life styles, political views, human traits of character, and individual personalities. While reviewing Smith County Chancery Court cases randomly, the depiction presented below surfaced in the case styled:

Mary H. Johns, etal

vs

Elias Johns & William Vaden
1831



Even judges, lawyers and court clerks possessed a sense of humor. Is this the work of a would-be artist, caricaturist, or a possible admirer? Is the subject old, young, middle-aged, male or female? Who is COS?

DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY - OCTOBER 16, 1940

By Bernie S. Bass

When we think of World War II, we tend to remember such events as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, D-Day, June 6, 1944 or General Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines. Seldom do we think of DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY, OCTOBER 16, 1940, our nation's first peacetime draft. Events in Europe during the 1930's ultimately resulted in war in 1939. With the threat of war hanging over our heads, the United States Congress passed the Selective Service Act, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law September 16, 1940.

The draft act required all male Americans, white or colored, citizens or aliens, between the ages of 21 and 35 to register for compulsory military service. The act did include, of course, provisions for exemptions and deferments to men with dependents, for ministers, theological students, men in essential industries, certain government officials, the physically unfit and conscientious objectors, although these latter were liable for non-combat training. While all aliens had to register, they were subject to be drafted only if they had filed their declaration of intention to become a citizen, their "first papers," and made an application for citizenship.

Men who failed to register were subject to a \$10,000.00 fine, five years imprisonment, or both. Every man within the age group 21 through 35 had to have a registration card and carry it with him at all times.

At the time he signed the bill, the President designated October 16, 1940, registration day. The governor of each state was to administer the selective service law within his state.

In Tennessee, Governor Prentice Cooper declared October 16th a state holiday. All public schools, banks, county and state offices were closed. Smith County School Superintendent J. B. Gore announced that although no schools would be open on that day, teachers would receive pay for a day taught.

The Smith County Election Commission, consisting of Virgil Savage, Chief; Dewitt Fisher, Secretary; and John Fite, Member appointed the registration officials who were approved by Governor Cooper. The officials were:

Carthage (1st District): Chief, Solon Fitzpatrick; Teacher, Dewey Massey; Registrars, Ben Drake, Ernest Hart, Mrs. Chester Midgett, Sam Pickering, Mrs. Frank Read, and Mrs. Gerald Kirby.

Defeated (2nd District): Chief, Johnnie Hackett; Teacher, Miss Virgil Duke; Registrars, Melvin Gresham, Fred Shepherd and Carl Kirby.

- Monoville (3rd District): Chief, D. C. Massey; Teacher, Miss Era Key; Registrars, Willis Taylor, Mrs. Ruth Gregg.
- Dixon Springs (4th District): Chief, G. W. Allen; Teacher, Mrs. Nannie Hackett; Registrars, Mrs. Laura Garrett, Isham Phillips and Comer Hailey.
- Difficult (5th District): Chief, Cavett Cardwell; Teacher, John Donoho; Registrars, Les Hackett, D. R. Hailey and O. O. Clark.
- Pleasant Shade (6th District): Chief, H. C. Jenkins; Teacher, Lowe Smith; Registrars, Miss Mary Alice Cornwell, Miss Blanche Hackett and Clyde Sloan.
- Sykes (7th District): Chief, W. R. Gwaltney; Teacher, Bill Grisham; Registrar, Mrs. Etta Davis.
- Chestnunt Mound (8th District): Chief, S. S. Webster; Teacher, Fred Evans; Registrars, Rob King and John Gross.
- Lancaster (9th District): Chief, Jack Davis; Teacher, Miss Dorothy Lancaster; Registrars, W. H. Wauford and Edgar Robinson.
- Clubb Springs (10th District): Chief, Gene Dillard; Teacher, Arthur Fletcher; Registrar, Mrs. Reggie Laycock.
- Maggart (11th District): Chief, V. O. Maggart, Sr.; Teacher, O. M. Maggart, Sr.; Registrar, Mrs. Herschel Massey.
- Stone Bridge (11th District): Chief, Stites Brown; Teacher, Lon Maggart; Registrar, J. W. Jellicorse.
- Rome (12th District): Chief, J. W. Capleanor; Teacher, Miss Rebekah Fisher; Registrar, Mrs. Tommie Phillips.
- Hiwassee (12th District): Chief, Lester West; Teacher, Miss Norma Young; Registrar, Moscow Wright.
- Rock City (13th District): Chief, Wade Lester; Teacher, Miss Hattie Terry; Registrar, Mrs. Julian Cooksey.
- South Carthage (14th District): Chief, R. W. Boston, Teacher, Stanton Hunter; Registrars, Mrs. William Gwaltney and Miss Sallie Hodges.
- Watervale (14th District): Chief, Burr Williams; Teacher, Nat McKinney, Jr.; Registrar, Mrs. Dewey Manning.

(This article will be continued in the next issue.)

QUERIES

HEARN/ROLLINS: Seeking information, especially parents of Maud Hearn, wife of Ammon Rollins, son of Enoch Rollins. Maud and Ammon had two children, Charlie, b. 1867 and Sallie. Erma Rollins Williams, 347 Carthage Junction Rd., Gordonsville, TN 38563.

BARRETT: Searching for parents of Stephen Barrett, residing in Hawkins County, TN 1809, in Smith County, TN by 1820, wife Polly Ann Bates, father of Reverend James Barrett, Baptist minister and others who removed West. Mrs. Sue W. Maggart, 504 Jefferson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

FORD: Seek parents of Luke Ford listed on 1850 Smith County, TN census, age 38 b. VA. Had wife Melissa (Hawkins) and children: James, Robert, Nathaniel; Newson, Mary, Charles. Said to have lived at some time in Jackson County, TN. Mrs. David L. Boyd, Jr., R. D. #1, Box 293, Mingo Junction, OH 43938.

ELSTON: William Elston in 1817 Smith County, TN will names grandchild Phoebe McCormick. (Phoebe Elston McGormick, wife of James McCormick) Who was Phoebe's father? Any information on this Elston family would be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Jane C. Turner, 604 E. Jefferson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

McCLELLAN: Samuel McClellan, b. SC, d. Muhlenburg County, KY 1856 after many years residence in Smith County, TN. Need proof this Samuel the same as son/stepson of Margaret McClellan who died in Smith County, Tn 1818. Was David McClellan on Smith County, Tn 1820 census the son of Samuel McClellan? Mrs. Andrew D. Williams, 360 Dixie Manor, Harrodsburg, KY 40330.

FISHER: Need information on Cornelius Fisher, b. ca 1804, who were his wives? 1st wife may have d. 1849. Lived in Boma, Putnam County, TN, also lived in Smith and Jackson Counties. Known children: Narcissa, m. Thomas Nickerson(Nixon), James Harvey, m. Rebecca ??????, Enoch m. 1st Mary Null, 2nd Elizabeth Malone, 3rd Sarah J. Violet, Mary(Polly) m. John McGuffee, Caroline m. Calvin Holly, Franklin Pierce m.???? Winchester. Mrs. Donna P. Dennis, 201 Fite Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

GRANADE: Would appreciate any information on this family, various spellings. William Granade will probated Smith County, TN, November 1818 naming children: Silas, William Fosque, Nancy Granade, also grandchildren: William and Dorcas Wilson, children of Ephriam Wilson, indicating a deceased daughter of William Granade, possibly other children. Mrs. Nina R. Sutton, 212 W. Jefferson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society
Quarterly Newsletter



Joseph W. Allen School
1908 Baseball Team

With exuberance, we report a number of you have become members of our historical and genealogical society and valued subscribers to our Quarterly Newsletter. Your notes and letters commending our efforts in this new venture are most encouraging and certainly appreciated. You have given us courage, vitality and enthusiasm for our task-----that of providing and sharing a variety of substantiated historical and genealogical information about Smith County, (using its earlier boundaries, which included parts of neighboring counties) its settlers and historic homes.

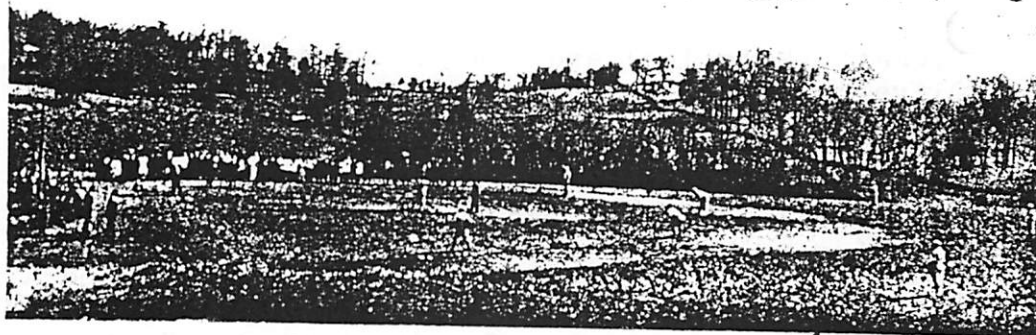
We realize that interests vary; but, hopefully, each issue will feature articles, records, queries to which you can relate-----there should be something for everyone. Ours is a volunteer, cooperative enterprise; obviously, we share a "certain bonding" (history, genealogy). In her recent publication entitled, COLLECTING DEAD RELATIVES (An Irreverent Romp Through The Field of Genealogy) author, Laverne Galeener-Moore says, "In some folks opinion all genealogists are slightly unhinged, and only the degree of unhingement is debatable."

Unhinged as we may be, we are service oriented; dedicated to our cause; and enthusiastic in our endeavors. Let us know the types of material of most interest to you. Share information; we particularly need Bible records, old letters, family records/sketches, queries, which are recorded in the order in which they are received. Any received too late for an upcoming issue will be published in the following issue. Send to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

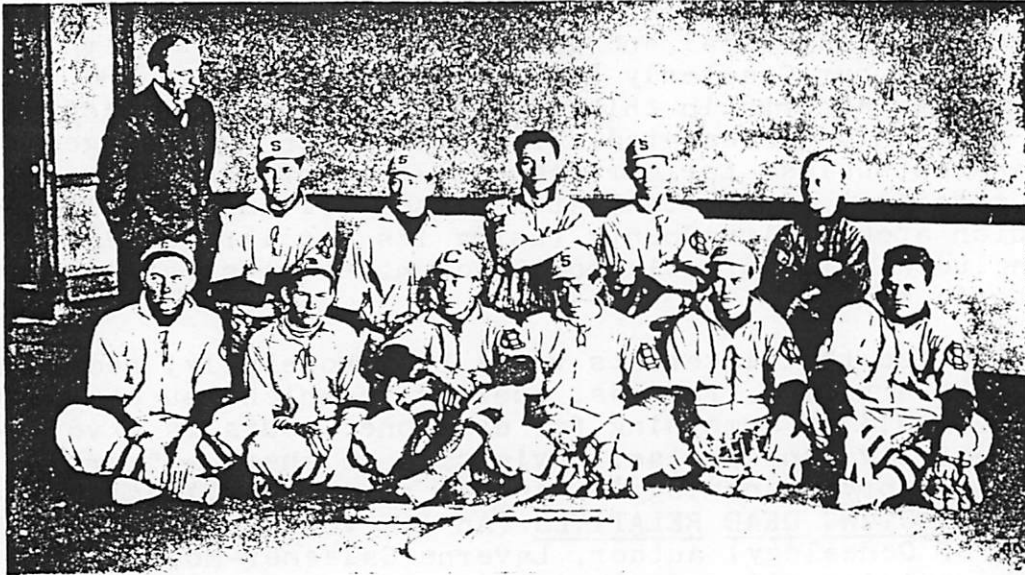
President.....Elizabeth Beasley
Vice President.....Sue Maggart
Secretary.....Jane Turner
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks



GHS

Base Ball Team In Action

LHS (The CLARION)



Base Ball Team

Prof. Liggett, Mgr. Roy Gwaltney John Oliver cf Bart Nixon Oliver Gwaltney p Robert Wyatt
 Campbell Gwaltney ss Andrew McDonald 3b Ben Davis 1b Hobart Lancaster 2b Lionel Smith c Howard Reasonover rf

Having suffered two defeats at the hands of Lebanon, the 1915 Gordonsville High School baseball team downed Lebanon 7 to 5. With Oliver Gwaltney, (yes, the same Oliver you see driving around Gordonsville daily), a new pitcher on the mound, the spirit and determination was aroused among the G.H.S. boys, playing in a way that was good to behold. Oliver had the Lebanon bunch eating out of his hand, allowing them only three hits. Both teams made several costly errors; Bussell, Carney and C. Gwaltney pulled off some sensational fielding. Hobbs, Lebanon pitcher, had a wide out-drop that puzzled the G.H.S. boys, but once on bases, they went wild.

This game proved the maxim "that it's a long lane that has no turning." After suffering three defeats in a row, G.H.S. stemmed the tide by defeating one of the strongest teams they had met. It also proved that G.H.S. had a pitcher, a position where they had long been weak. Gwaltney had not been played on the mound before because of his youth. He looked like the proverbial million, becoming the regular pitcher, as long as he could deliver 3-hit games. The outfield had been strengthened perceptibly. Oliver, Reasonover, and Bussell were as hustling a trio of young fly-chasers as found in captivity.

E. F. Liggett, Principal and coach, boarded at Mrs. Matt Gwaltney's (Oliver's mother). When the team had a road trip, they met at "Miss" Matt's, where she fed them. Her daughter, Lucille, (Agee) made those "mouth watering" chocolate pies. Oliver wasn't strong enough to have a fast ball so he had to depend on his knuckle and curve balls; but he was always in control of the ball. "If he had a batter up and had 2 strikes on him, he was out, because his knuckle ball seldom failed him." Oliver remembers this game as well as how he got his nickname: Tomcat Gibbs was the catcher; they were warming up when Tomcat shouted: "Put that ball right down the alley, SHELL!" YEA! SHELL GO GET 'EM!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME ONE

SPRING 1989

NUMBER TWO

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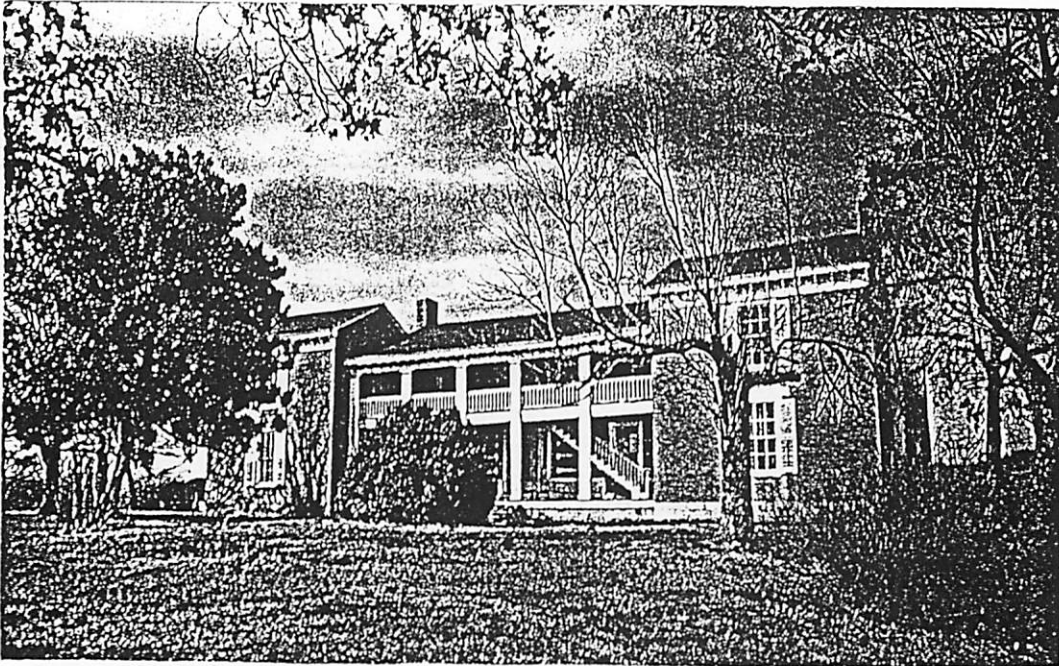
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FRONT COVER

JOSEPH W. ALLEN BASEBALL TEAM, 1908

L. to R.: sitting front, Duffy Read, catcher and
Dewitt McGinness, pitcher. 2nd row, kneeling: Leon
Boulton, Bridges Read, W. H. (Peck) Turner, Macey
Cherry; 3rd row, standing, Fite Read, Manager-----
Wells, John Duvall, M. R. Canear, Coach, Horace Fisher
and Joe Myer.

In Spring, not only does a young man's fancy turn to thoughts of love; a genealogist's to stumping around in old cemeteries, copying grave markers; sports fans to base ball games; but also historic home fanciers turn to thoughts of Historic Home Tours.



"DIXONA"----built to charm and endure.

Thus, it seems appropriate that we focus on Dixon Springs', DIXONA, believed to be one of the oldest homes in Middle Tennessee. Located on Highway 25, near Dixon Creek and spring, this imposing old home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This log and brick structure with its double gallery and white balustrades, connecting the brick wings presents an elegant home of sound construction as evidenced by the excellent condition of the original logs, paneling and wide floors.

Major Tilman Dixon built the six log rooms, with Colonel James H. Vaughn adding the brick wings and double galleries in 1858. Ca.1957, William Martin Young II, moved to DIXONA, adding a log structure, including a kitchen with large open fireplace and upper-story rooms to the rear of the east brick wing.

Faith Young, who recently submitted by request an article to Historic Preservation, reports that since the demise of the Hartsville Nuclear Reactor, an atmosphere of peace and tranquility has settled over the Dixon Springs community. Faith and William M. Young II, owners and occupants of DIXONA, invite you to visit this historic old mansion; however, it would be well to contact them in advance to make the necessary arrangements. (735-1862/Dixon Springs, TN 37057).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

By Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter 111

It will be remembered that when Smith County was organized, the territory comprising it, in comparison with what it is now, was a wild wilderness. The Indians still hunted in its almost unbroken forest. The time in which he had a right to do so by the stipulations in the Treaty of Holston did not expire until the first day of September 1801. The forests were only broken here and there by the clearing of the new comer upon which he had built his log cabin. There were no roads except narrow paths or Indian trails through cane which grew densely, everywhere. Bears, deer and turkeys abounded in great numbers, and the streams were all full of fish. June 1801, John Gordon, who lived where Gordonsville now is, killed a bear in two hundred yards of where the writer now sits.

The settlers had no difficulty in obtaining an abundant supply of meat from the woods, as every man had a gun; and of fish from the waters. Corn for bread, however, had to be brought from a distance, on pack horses, and when brought had to be made into meal by beating in a wooden mortar. Wheat bread was unknown. As has been stated, when the first settlers came there were no roads. Many came on foot, with all they had packed on one or two horses. If others had a vehicle drawn by one single horse in shafts, they had to open their way through the cane with knives and hatchets. In many instances they had to camp out until a cabin could be built. These camps in many instances were simple affairs. A large trunk of some fallen tree was selected, or one was felled for the purpose. The poles with one end on the ground, and the other on the log formed rafters for the roof, which was made of the bark of trees so as to form a shelter under which the family could sleep and be protected from the weather. The writer remembers to have been told more than fifty years ago, by an old man then sitting in his own comfortable brick house, how he lived with his wife and children for two or three months in a camp of the kind described until he could build his cabin. He added, the days thus passed were among the happiest of his life. To endure such hardships, undergo such privations, meet and overcome such difficulties and dangers, required men and women of determined courage and energy, of great endurance and fixedness of purpose. Such were the pioneer settlers of the fertile valley of the Cumberland. Such were the first inhabitants of the county of Smith. The reader's attention will now be invited to some account of these first settlers as individuals, families, and groups, with

brief notices of their surviving descendants. This will enable us to see the progressive development of the county as a civil and political organization, as well as the social, educational industrial and religious characteristics of the people.

William Walton, who according to the best information was the first of these, came from North Carolina, and as has been stated, settled at the mouth of Caney Fork river some time in the year 1787. He had been an officer in the North Carolina Continental Line in the War of Independence. The writer once saw in the possession of one of his grandsons, his parole as a prisoner of war, signed by a British officer. His rank as described in that paper was that of Lieutenant of Infantry. He was made a prisoner at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Though active hostilities ceased after the surrender of Cornwallis in October 1781, Independence was not acknowledged by Great Britain, nor peace declared till 1783. Immediately after that event, one of the grandest in modern history of human affairs, emigration from North Carolina to the Cumberland was greatly accelerated. The officers and many of the private soldiers came to locate and settle on the lands given by the State of North Carolina for military services in the War for Independence. Among those who first came to what is now Smith county, as we have seen was the subject of this sketch. He was the owner of a number of slaves, and in other respects perhaps a man of more means than a large majority of the first settlers. He opened a road known by his name, through the wilderness across the mountain, to the mouth of Caney Fork. He established stands or depots, at convenient distances, supplied with provisions for emigrants. He kept hunters employed to furnish these stands with bear meat, venison, turkey and other game. His military claim included where Carthage is and all the bottom lands on the North side of the Cumberland and up the East bank of the Caney Fork some distance. He established a ferry and built his house on the North bank of the river. The ground upon which it stood has been gone for a number of years, by the caving of the bank of the river.

Mr. Walton represented Smith county in the lower branch of the legislature in 1801 and 1802, and represented Smith and Jackson in the Senate in 1807 and 1808. This last mentioned met in Kingston, pursuant to a resolution of the preceding one, but adjourned the next day to Knoxville.

Col. Walton, as he was called, whether on account of the fashion of giving every man of prominence a military title, or because he held that rank in the militia, the writer is not informed, was a man of very amiable traits of character, upright and honest in all his dealings, benevolent and kind to the needy. He was therefore universally popular and had many warm personal friends. As we have already stated, he was one of the first justices of the peace of the county, and was a member of the first court. He deeded to the county the fifty acres of land on which Carthage is built. The

writer has no information as to his religious views. He probably never made any public profession of religion. His widow, who was a member of the Baptist Church, survived him several years, loved and honored by a large circle of friends and neighbors. They raised a family of sons and daughters. Many still living remember the genial Dr. Timothy Walton who lived in Carthage till late in life, when he moved to Sumner county where he died a few years ago. He represented Smith several times in both branches of the legislature. He married twice. His first wife was Miss Taylor of North Carolina, the second was Susan, the daughter of Rev. John McGhee, a Methodist minister who settled in 1796 near Dixon Springs. Two sons survive him, his second wife having died before he did. Captain W. B. Walton who lives in Davidson County, and who commanded a company in the First Tennessee Infantry in the Mexican war, and an elder brother who is a successful planter in Southern Alabama.

Another son of Col. Walton, Isaac, married a Miss Crow, niece of William Porter one of the first merchants of Carthage, and settled on a farm near Gordonsville, where he died more than fifty years ago leaving a widow and four children, daughters. The widow after some years, married Dr. Martin who not long afterward moved West and died. A son of Dr. Martin, Hon. Andrew B. Martin, is professor in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee.

Another son of Col. Walton, James, after marriage settled in Sumner county where he lived a number of years and then went to Missouri. A daughter of his, married Edward Stratton was living a few years ago, a widow in Los Angeles, Cal. One of Col. Walton's daughters married Hon. Nathan Williams, a Judge of the Circuit Court. He lived in Carthage till his death in 1835. His widow survived him for several years and was highly respected. A grand-daughter of hers, the wife of L. B. Fite, a highly respected young wholesale merchant, resided in Nashville. The other daughter married Arthur S. Hogan, who was the grandson of Col. Sam Hogan who was killed in the Revolutionary war, perhaps at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, from whom he inherited a large body of land in this county, known as "Hogan's survey". One of the daughters of this marriage, married Isaac Goodall, Mr. Goodall represented Smith county more than once in the representative branch of the State Legislature. Mrs. Goodall raised two daughters, one of whom still resides in the county, the widow of the late David H. Campbell, having a number of children, both sons and daughters.

Another daughter of Mrs. Hogan married Hon. James Rucks, who lived in Carthage some years, then moved to Nashville and from thence to Mississippi. Mr. Hogan was a member of the County Court, but never held any political office. He moved to the state of Alabama where he died. One or more of his sons settled in Mississippi where a number of their descendants are understood to still reside.

LIVING WITH PRUDENCE

By Katheryn Frye Dickens

Prudence Rucks Hallum became mistress of the Dr. Lafayette Hallum house for only a decade in the early 1900's, but it seems at times that her presence is still felt by those who occupy her house!

The granddaughter of Josiah Rucks, the Revolutionary War soldier and renowned Baptist minister for sixty years, Prudie was born on the Ides of March in 1834. She was the oldest of four born to Howell T. and Darthula Bradford Rucks.

I am sure that Prudie never thought about living as a widow for thirty-five years when she and William V. R. Hallum ran away on Valentine's Day in 1854 to get their marriage license. As a matter of record, W. V. R. was County Court Clerk at the time, having served in that capacity since 1848. Theirs was certainly a May and December romance, because W. V. R. was twenty-one years older than Prue. Perhaps the twenty-year-old Prudence was charmed by the fact that William had served his country in the Mexican War and had served in the 26th General Assembly of the Tennessee House of Representatives from 1845-1847.

Their marriage lasted for twenty-two years and produced three sons, Howell, Willie, and Bradford. After W. V. R.'s death in 1876, Prudence and her sons continued to live in the Bellwood community near Rome, taking in her sister, who was now Colonel Ward's widow.

After Prudie's brother-in-law, Dr. Lafayette Hallum, died in 1900, one of Prudie's brothers bought the doctor's house. Prudie and two of her unmarried sons, Howell and Bradford, came to New Middleton, and thus she began her reign as mistress of the Hallum house.

I haven't been able to pinpoint exactly the reason for Prudie's restless spirit, unless, perhaps, she wasn't quite ready to leave her sons alone in a fast, changing society.

Even the weather in 1910 had become freakish, with a three-inch snow falling on April 25. Then in May, the awesome wonder of seeing Halley's comet dip so close to the earth must have made one quake!

Next door, Dr. Bridges had done gone and purchased a gasoline



engine in the latter part of 1910.

On January 13, 1911, the Post Office and Depot at Brush Creek were robbed, and about a month later, the Lee and Ferguson Store in New Middleton burned. On March 27, 1911, the Lancaster Bank was robbed! What was Aunt Prudie's world coming to?

Prudie took her sick bed on July 8, finally succumbing on August 2, 1911, to the toils and cares of seventy-seven years. Her body was laid to rest beside that of her husband and near her parents and grandparents in the Rucks Cemetery near Rome.

I know that Prudence was a true romanticist, because once while my daughter Lucie was talking to her fiance on the telephone, the volume knob on her television was suddenly thrust to the loudest setting, literally causing the walls of the house to vibrate. Then two days before Lucie's wedding, for no explainable reason, at 4:00 A. M., the washer went into a complete wash cycle! Was this Prudie's way of giving her blessing on my daughter's marriage?????

At times our light switches are mysteriously flipped off, plunging us into total darkness!

And, incidentally, Prudie's son, Howell, started as a rural mail carrier in New Middleton on July 19, 1909. Perhaps the Hallum influence is still around, because a few years ago, I began working as a clerk in the Gordonsville Post Office.

Sometimes when I become too inquisitive about the Hallum family secrets in the ten-foot walls and tulip popular floors of my house, I will suddenly smell the ethereal fragrance of flowers. It will seem as though a delicate, sweet-smelling lady had just passed by, leaving behind only the soft, fragrant wind of her perfume. It is then that I realize it is probably Aunt Prue, telling me to back off, or she just might make her-self known in a more forceful way! I quickly oblige-----that is for a little while anyway.



(NOTE: We do hope that Aunt Prue gets her hands out of Mrs. Dickens' typewriter keys so that she can favor us with another article.)

GRAVESTONE PRESERVATION

By Sue Maggart

In the Spring a young man's fancy may turn to love, but not so that of the ardent genealogist. Instead, the first warm breeze stirs an irresistible urge to go stomping around an old cemetery. Old gravestones are a part of our national heritage, many being quite witty and very artistic. Many of the old family graveyards are rapidly disappearing, so any method of documenting these markers is a worthy endeavor as well as a pleasant afternoon's outing for the "copier."

All family historians are familiar with the traditional method of recording cemeteries. Attired in one's oldest pair of tennies and briar-proof jeans which have been saturated to the knees with insect repellent, one sallies forth with tote bag in hand. Stuffed into the bag should be a soft wire brush and, most importantly, a can of baby powder for dusting those difficult to read stones. A small sack of corn starch or flour may be more economical, but the "Johnson's" box sure is convenient. A pair of gloves and a large cloth are also beneficial. Another necessary article is a tool with which to assault weeds, vines and bushes. F. C. Key, an authority on such matters, recommends a machete, but for the more cautious, a good pair of garden shears or loppers will suffice. Don't forget an ample supply of paper and pens; be sure to include a couple of lead pencils--ink pens will not write in the rain!

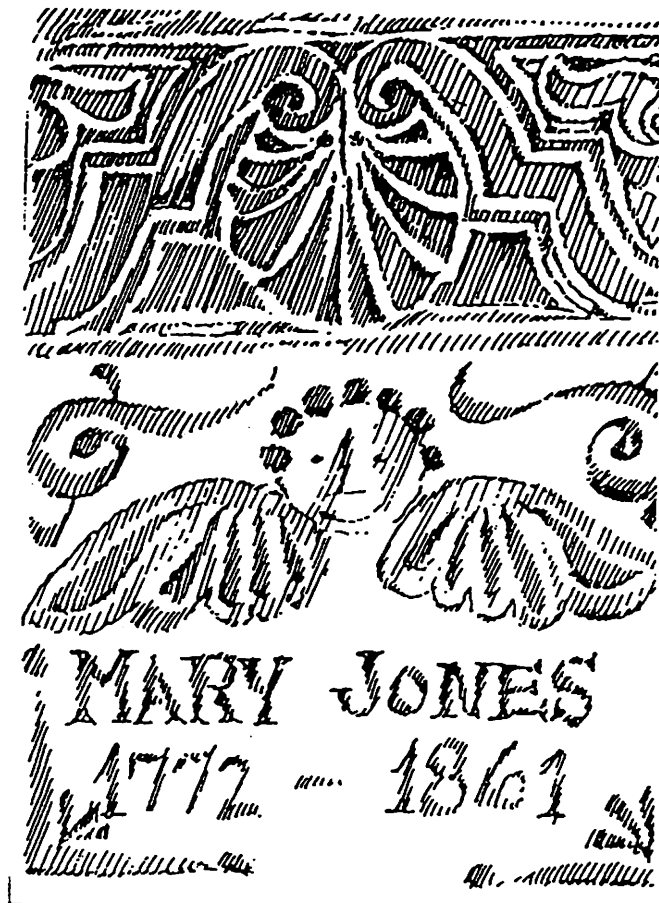
In addition to hand copying, photographs are an excellent and accurate method of preserving tombstone records. For best results, photographs should be made in bright sunlight as it falls across the stone at a raking angle from the side or top. If the sun is in front of the stone, a glare will obscure the stone's design. The camera should be positioned directly in front of the stone and not at an upward angle and positioned close enough so that the stone fills the whole picture.

Gravestone rubbing is a popular art form pursued by many who seek out old country cemeteries. To capture this charming and quaint craft of gravestone art, a few simple supplies and instructions are needed.

1. Either a pad of newsprint paper or a light weight wrapping paper works well. A thin pellon (interfacing material) is preferred by some rubbers.
2. Masking tape and scissors.
3. Water and soft brush for gently cleaning dirt and lichen from the stone.
4. Jumbo waxed crayons purchased at an art supply store or inexpensive lumberman's chalk carried by most hardware stores.

When you have selected a stone, cut a piece of paper considerably larger than the area to be rubbed. Tape the paper tightly and securely, folding over the sides and top and taping in the back of the stone. Remove the wrapping from the crayon and, holding at its center, lightly stroke the paper and watch the design appear. It is best to rub down the length of the paper rather than in an up and down motion which may result in ghost images (no pun intended)!

Because of the fragility of many of the old stones, be as careful with them as any other art treasures. In maintained cemeteries, one might need to request permission for rubbing stones.



Note the unusually detailed symmetrical and geometric decorative lines and motifs in the design of this old gravestone—a truly artistic creation.

References: The Nashville Banner, August 10, 1977;
Pamphlet: The Association for Gravestone Studies.



Ardent genealogists, Jane Turner and F. C. Key, plying their trade-copying grave markers-down among the aromatic Spring narcissus planted long ago in an old family Cemetery located in Boulton's Bend near the Caney Fork River.

ALLGIER CEMETERY

In accordance with the wishes of J. O. Allgier as expressed in his deed of trust written in 1910, his descendants continue to care for the peaceful spot nestled on the rolling hillside at Elmwood, specifically designated by him as a family burial plot. The entire cemetery is enclosed and protected by a hand-cut stone wall with a wrought iron gate entrance, lending a somewhat stately air to the village of Elmwood.

In the years since Mr. Allgier established the cemetery, he and other family members have been interred there:

Richardson, Ernestine	15 July 1893 - 23 Feb 1962
Richardson, Mary B.	17 Feb 1902 - 19 Feb 1932
Richardson, Annie L. Allgier	6 July 1868 - 21 Dec 1940
Richardson, G. Benjamin	1 Aug 1858 - 4 Nov 1945
Conditt, Electa Allgier	1879-1931
Fitzpatrick, Oliver Kirby	14 Jan - 14 Nov 1900
Inf son of S. N. & A. B. Fitzpatrick	

Allgier, John Oliver 8 Oct 1831 - 4 Feb 1918
Allgier, Martha New 9 Jun 1839 - 23 Jan 1909
Vantrease, Inf son of J. M. & M. M. 12 Jun - 13 Jun 1902
Allgier, OCIE M. 28 Nov 1873 - 3 July 1900
Vantrease, James M. 30 Oct 1856 - 30 July 1917
Vantrease, Mollie Allgier 2 Mar 1862 - 19 Dec 1929

Unfortunately, such particular care was not taken to preserve another family cemetery which was located near that of the Allgier; consequently, it has been lost to posterity. Tradition says that about 1898, Dr. J. D. Estes died suddenly of a heart attack after attempting to catch a run-away horse. He was buried on his property, a portion of which was later purchased by J. O. Allgier and mentioned in the deed of trust.

The October 15, 1936, issue of the Carthage Courier relates the story of two sisters who recently visited the county searching for the Estes cemetery. They were Mrs. Pearl Anthony and Mrs. Hattie Bentley of Davenport, Iowa, daughters of Dr. Estes. Because of changes wrought by the construction of the new road, (then referred to as State Hwy 24 and U. S. Hwy 70) they were unable to locate the burial plot. The article further states that during construction road graders ran into two graves near the residence of Dr. B. J. High. These graves were believed to be those of Elmwood's earliest known settlers, Mr. & Mrs. Zachary Ford, grandparents of the late T. J. Ford of the Elmwood community. The writer states that no one then living in Elmwood at the time knew how many years ago they were laid to rest there.

Dr. John Duncan Estes, a native of Wilson County, was born in 1841, son of Duncan N. and Fanny (Lawrence) Estes. His mother died in 1846, and the child was reared by his grandmother, Mary Lawrence, widow of John Lawrence. Dr. Estes was a great grandson of William and Mary (Barbee) Lawrence, who came from Virginia and settled in Wilson County ca 1812. Dr. Estes was a Confederate War veteran, taking part in the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro. He practiced medicine at Linnwood and Commerce before establishing his practice at Elmwood in 1875. In 1869, Dr. Estes was married to Mary Floyd, daughter of James and Nancy (Odom) Floyd. (The Goodspeed Histories, Reprint, 1972; History of Smith County, Tennessee, 1986.)

In earlier times, obituaries and tributes to the deceased were more than factual, prosaic reporting; often they were poetic and somewhat flowery as that of Rev. J. L. Smotherman's tribute to Rev. M. N. Ford: "Blow softly gentle breezes, across the hill for a dear old soldier is lying quiet and still, let the trees, their beautiful foliage drop for death has made home a sacred spot-----the little swing on the porch is empty now, and the evening shadows have come but the light has broken on the distant shore, and thou has left us to be in heaven with loved ones gone on before."

For the purpose of securing a suitable cemetery for myself and my family and my decendants, I, J. O. Algier, do hereby transfer and convey unto my children, married women and their husbands to wit:- R. H. Lee and wife Fannie; S. M. Fitzpatrick and wife Bettie; J. M. Vantrease and wife Mary; Benj. Richardson and wife Laura; R. H. Conditt and wife Electa, a certain lot or parcel of ground in the State of Tennessee, County of Smith, district No. 7, on Snow Creek, and bounded as follows:- North, by the lands of Dr. B. J. High, and the Methodist parsonage lot and the public road; East by the public road; South by the lands of B. D. Cardwell; and on the West by my other lands, containing two acres more or less, it being a lot formerly owned by Dr. Estes, and heretofore purchased by me from Dr. Hardcastle, and W. B. Ford, a part of which lot I have enclosed with a stone wall, as a grave yard and in which the remains of my deceased wife are buried.

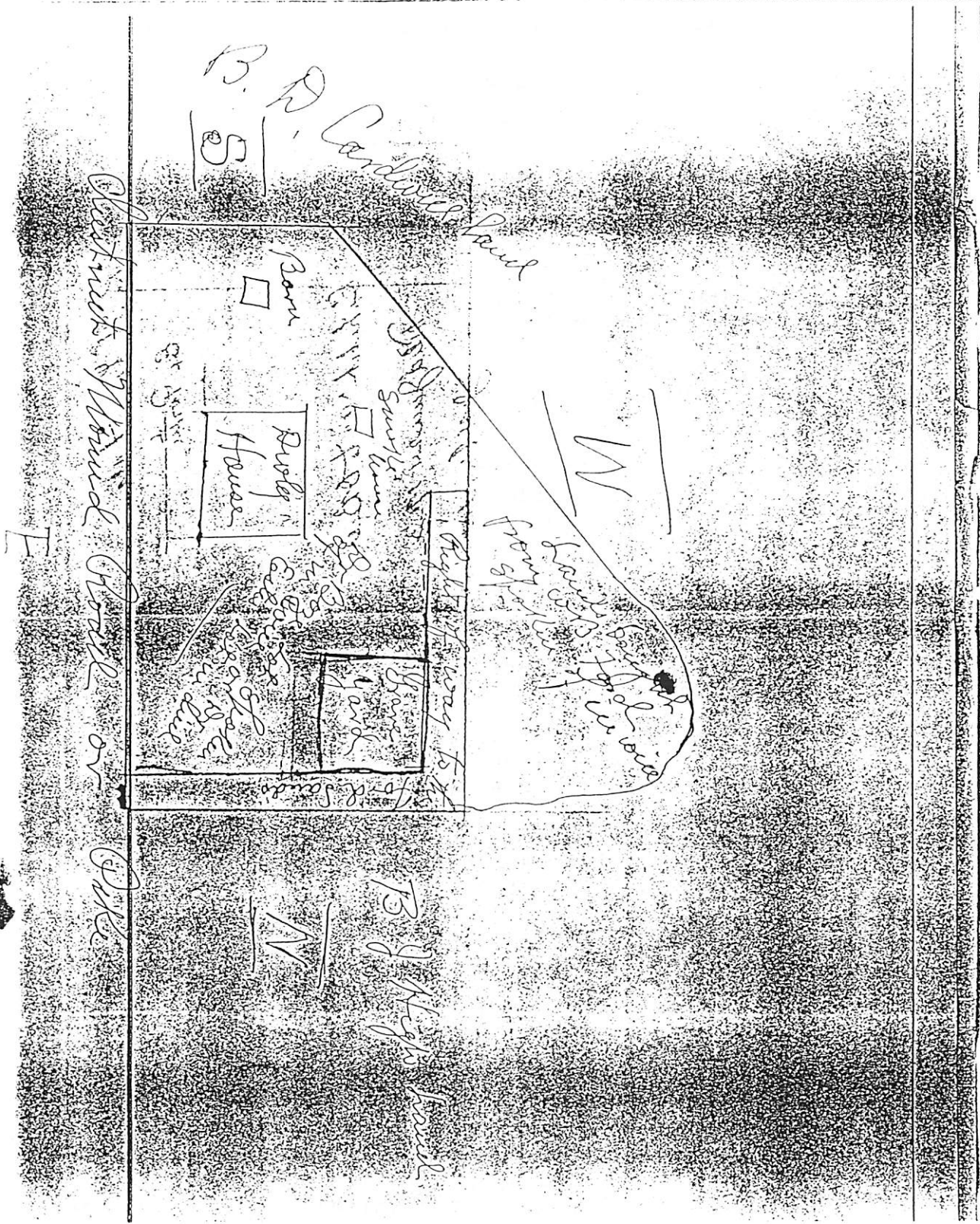
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to my said daughters and their husbands in trust as a burying place for myself, my family and my decendants forever, it is my wish, and desire that my children and decendants, preserve and keep said ground in an attractive condition as a burial place.

I direct that my said daughters and their husbands, shall have control of said lot as trustee's, and that when any of them shall die that the survivors shall act as trustee's so long as anyone continues to live.

At the death of the last of my children or their husbands, I empower and request that the County Court of Smith County, to appoint three suitable persons among my decendants to act as trustee's to look after and preserve said burying grounds, and said Court shall appoint from time to time from among my decendants suitable persons to fill the place of ^{any} trustee who may die or whose place, as trustee, becomes vacant, so that said ground may be preserved as a burial place for my children, grand-children, and other decendants forever.

Given under my hand, this 23d day of May 1910.

J. O. Algier



ALLGIER CEMETERY

COPY OF DEED OF TRUST

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

COPY OF PLAT

Aligier, J. O.

vs

Lee, R. H., Trustee, 1913

DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY - OCTOBER 16, 1940

By Bernie S. Bass

(Continued from previous issue)

- Gordonsville (15th District): Chief, Oliver Gwaltney; Teacher, C. O. Jett; Registrars, George McKinney, Mrs. Hatton McDonald and Mrs. Ben Davis.
- Hickman (15th District): Chief, Purnell Nixon; Teacher, Miss Oleta Gwaltney; Registrar, Mrs. Ed. Johnson.
- Elmwood (16th District): Chief, C. M. Overstreet; Teacher, Miss Ava Russell; Registrars, Mrs. Blanche Gore and D. C. Cornwell.
- New Middleton (17th District): Chief, Ernest Winfree; Teacher, Elmer Winfree; Registrars, Mrs. Banks Scudder and Miss Ardelia Ferguson.
- Grant (18th District): Chief, Vernon McEathern; Teacher, Robert Denton; Registrar, Mrs. Julia Bridges.
- Brush Creek (19th District): Chief, Jesse Taylor; Teacher, Miss Annie Parker; Registrars, Mrs. Will Thompson and Pete Gill.
- Horseshoe Bend (20th District): Chief, George Sampson; Teacher, Mrs. Lois Bennett; Registrar, Mrs. Oscar Robinson.
- Riddleton (21st District): Chief, Benton Bridgewater; Teacher, Miss Annie Lee Rose; Registrars, Mrs. W. S. Piper and Roger Kittrell.
- Stonewall (22nd District): Chief, Will Orange; Teacher, Garland Massey; Registrar, Mrs. Clemon Gibbs.
- Donoho (23rd District): Chief, C. E. McCellan; Teacher, Mrs. Reba Whitley; Registrars, Miss Blanche Hackett and Clyde Sloan.

Nationwide, there were some 125,000 registration locations, with Davidson County having ninety and Smith County twenty-seven. The Smith County Election Commission estimated that 1,776 men would register in the county. Registration hours were from 7:00 A. M. until 9:00 P. M. throughout the United States. Considering it their patriotic duty, officials served without compensation.

On the evening of October 15th, thousands of Tennesseans listened to Governor Prentice Cooper using the airwaves of radio

station WSM to explain the registration act and procedures, appealing for a "complete registration" on the following day.

On the big day, at 7 o'clock, CST, in the morning, President Roosevelt addressed the nation over the radio. All Nashville stations (WSM, WLAC and WSIX) carried the President's talk. He told the registrants that the conscription was a "program of defensive preparation only" and that "your act today affirms your loyalty to your country."

First to register at the Courthouse in Carthage was Allen Ray Drake, who "was at the Courthouse waiting for the registrars when they arrived for the day's work." The Courier reported that registration day in Smith County was "quiet" with no demonstrations. Also, it was reported that those registering "joked over their impending military service." The last person to register at Carthage did so about an hour before the close of registration which was at 9:00 P. M.

The Courier reported that Emmett Stone, owner of the Court Square Cafe, gave the Carthage registrars free meals during the day. Mr. Stone said that the registrars should be commended for their patriotic spirit and for performing their duty in such a fine manner, without pay. The registrars, in turn, were highly complimentary of Mr. Stone's food,

In Lebanon, the Democrat reported that "registrars worked smoothly and efficiently Wednesday morning and there was every indication that the registration would proceed without a hitch." The Democrat also noted that registrars "worked patriotically, without pay."

In Nashville, The Tennessean reported that the atmosphere around registration places was one of banter and good natured kidding "with the boys calling each other 'general' and other military titles."

With such elaborate, grandiose and patriotic fireworks displays seen on television throughout America to celebrate the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, in the 1980's, it is difficult to recall or envision the many patriotic events done on a small scale in America's hamlets, villages and towns almost half a century ago. If thought of at all today, one probably views these displays as being old-fashioned, rather quaint little events. For example, in Perry, Florida, the evening of October 15th, a "Conscription Dance" was held at the Woman's Club from 9:30 P. M. "until everyone is ready to go home." The dance was a "patriotic affair with a profuse display of flags." On Registration Day, October 16th, the American flag was flown at all registration places.

On that day on the Public Square in Lebanon, the Castle Heights Military Academy Band played, and at 11 o'clock on the

Square, Dr. Julius Mark, Rabbi of the Vine Street Temple, Nashville, gave a patriotic address to a crowd of 1,200 people.

In Nashville, Methodist churches throughout the city remained open all day for those desiring to observe special worship services because of Registration Day, and the Vanderbilt University School of Religion and Scarritt College sponsored a joint chapel service at noon on the 16th in Wightman Chapel, observing the beginning of conscription. The principal speaker was Dr. John L. Benson, Dean of Vanderbilt's School of Religion.

Mrs. Ernest Hart chaired a patriotic program held at the Carthage Church of God on Friday evening, October 18th to which the public was invited. Reverend Howard C. Bennett, pastor of the Carthage Baptist Church, was the principal speaker.

One protest against the registration was reported by both the Nashville Tennessean and the Banner. The Fellowship of Reconciliation, "who advocate settling disputes by peaceful negotiation," conducted a worship service at Fellowship House, 2210 Highland Avenue, during the evening of October 15th on the theme "A More Excellent Way." Registration Day was observed by about twenty-five members, mostly young women but with a "sprinkling" of young men, all of whom had registered earlier in the day, as a "day of national humiliation." All spent the day "in fasting, Quaker-like silence and prayer, bringing the money they would have spent for food as a contribution to European relief."

The naming of the members of the Smith County Draft Board was heralded in the Courier of October 17th in a big, black headline, "DRAFT BOARD NAMED FOR COUNTY." Appointed by President Roosevelt upon the recommendation of the Governor, the Board members were: Colonel J. Howard Allen, Hubert "Peck" Turner, and Fred Myers. Dr. Thayer S. Wilson was appointed the physician for the Board, and Dewitt Fisher was the appeal agent, to rule on appeals of the Board's decisions.

The Smith County Board held its first meeting early in the afternoon of October 17th and elected Colonel J. Howard Allen, Chairman, Hubert Turner, Secretary, and Miss Catherine Reynolds, Clerk. Also, the Board wisely announced that "no individual cases will be discussed except in official meetings of the board, and all pleas must be taken before the Board if they are to be heard."

Total draft registration throughout the nation was over 16,000,000. In Tennessee 360,417 registered. In Davidson County 36,696 registered, while Wilson County registered 3,047. Interestingly, one woman succeeded in getting herself registered. In Austin, Minnesota, a Miss Reika Schwanke went to her local registration place and persuaded a woman registrar to sign her up. Far ahead of her time, she stated, "There ought to be some place in the Army for a woman."

In Smith County, 1,852 registered. The local Board took the registration cards and "shuffled" the cards of all those who registered and drew them out. Thus, entirely by chance, each registrant was assigned a serial number. All of these numbers, from 1 to 1,852, followed by names and addresses, were published in the Courier of October 24, 1940. These listings covered over three full pages with each page having six columns.

If a registrant were out of the County, he could register at another place and have his registration transferred to Smith County. The Courier of October 31, 1940 ran a list of 87 names, addresses, and draft serial numbers whose registration had been transferred to Smith County. These ranged from Barry Dale Sutton to Emmett Cheek Gibbs, A. J. Reed, Dewey Edward Manning, and Sam Young Garrett. Thus, Smith County's total registration was 1,939 men.

In Washington, D. C. on Tuesday, October 29th, Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, drew a blue capsule from an enormous glass bowl with 9,000 blue capsules in it. This bowl had been used for the same purpose in 1917 during the World War I draft. Each of the 9,000 capsules contained a piece of paper within it on which a number was written, from 1 to 9,000, with 9,000 being the limit of registration within any precinct. Secretary Stimson was blindfolded and then put his left hand into the bowl, drew out the first capsule and passed it to President Roosevelt, who read the number 158, over the air shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning. The order in which these numbers were drawn from the bowl prescribed the order in which each holder of that number would be called for induction. After the first number was drawn, other dignitaries took over and drew a few numbers. Then, the Selective Service people took over, and the drawing continued for 17½ hours until the last number was drawn at 5:48 A. M., the next day.

Following this national drawing, each registrant had two numbers. One was his serial number assigned by the local board after he registered on October 16th. These were the numbers which were in the blue capsule for the national drawing held October 29th. The order in which these numbers were drawn from the bowl became the serial-number holder's national draft order number. For example, holders of serial number 158, the first number drawn in the national lottery, had Order Number 1.

Following the national drawing, the local board sent out detailed questionnaires probing every aspect of the registrant's job, his dependents, any special qualifications he might possess, and reasons, if any, for requesting deferment. An advisory Board was formed in each county to assist registrants in completing these detailed forms, if they needed help. In Smith County, there was a three-man Advisory Board comprised of H. B. McGinnis, Clint Beasley and Baxter Key, Sr.

(To be continued)

SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

By Jane C. Turner

In 1825, the first Chancery Court was held in Smith County, Tennessee. Records of this court contain many items of a genealogical nature, many of which can be found from no other source. The following notes were taken from selected Chancery Court cases, showing the style of the case, date on which it was heard in Court and the people involved.

May Term, 1825: MOSES PINKSTON VS PAGE, MCFARLAND, TONEY.

Elmore Douglas died intestate in Smith County, 1819. His heirs were: daughter Celia, wife of John Page; Nancy, wife of Moses Pinkston, of Wayne County, Kentucky; Sally, wife of Isaac Hooks, (Sally died in 1820 in Lauderdale County, Alabama), Burchet; Edward; Enos; Isiah Douglas; Delia, wife of Elias Brooks; Elizabeth, wife of George Cooper. (Elizabeth died after 1819, leaving minor children, all living in Kentucky.)

November Term, 1826: WRIGHT VS WRIGHT.

James Wright died intestate summer of 1820, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, no children. By law, 2/3 of his estate belonged to his father, John Wright, then living. John Wright died intestate October 1821; Elizabeth died in 1824.

July Term, 1828: JAMES ROLLINS VS LARKIN CORLEY.

James Rollins states he came to Tennessee in late 1825 and, in 1826, bought 254 acres on Mulherrin Creek in Smith County. Larkin Corley states he came to Tennessee in 1804 with his family, he having served his country as a soldier for four years fighting the Northern Indians. He purchased a warrant for 100 acres on Mulherrin Creek.

December Term, 1828: WM. P. BETTY VS HENDERSON PALMER.

Isaac Betty, Sr. died December 1820, leaving a widow, Martha (Patsy) and children: William P.; Luisy (who has since married Zachriah Cross); Alfred M.; Robert C.; Araminta; Isaac, Jr. In January, 1828, the widow married Henderson Palmer. Luisy and Zachriah Cross live in McMinn County, Tennessee.

January Term, 1831: WILLIAM DILLON, et al. VS GEO. MATLOCK.

William Dillon purchased 437 acres on Dry Creek, referring to it as being of Buckingham County, Virginia.

July Term, 1829: WM. & STEPHEN FOWLER VS JEREMIAH TAYLOR.

John Fowler, late of Smith County, died intestate in 1821-1822 by drowning while on a trip to Kentucky, leaving sons, William and Stephen Fowler of Georgia. Reference to Joel Fowler, brother of John.

July Term, 1831: JAMES C. ROBINSON VS MICHAEL UHLS.

David Robinson, Jr., son of David, Sr. is now deceased, leaving wife, Nancy and two minor children, Mary Ann and Martha Jane Robinson. Nancy Robinson has now married Michael Uhls, and he is guardian of Mary Ann and Martha Jane.

July Term, 1831: SIVIL KORNEGAY VS BARNEY KORNEGAY, et al.

John Kornegay came to Smith County, Tennessee, May 1811 from Duplin County, N. C., having married Sivil Kornegay in 1784 or 1786. Sivil was a daughter of George Kornegay, who made his will 31 January 1808 in Duplin County, N. C. and died there the same year. He named his daughter, Sivil, wife of John Kornegay and sons Daniel, George, David, Basil and Jacob. In 1831, Daniel was living in N. C. John Kornegay died 10 March 1823 in Bibb County, Alabama, leaving his widow Sivil and four children: Miller (the oldest) Elijah (said to be mentally retarded) Peggy, who has married John Lee; and Barney, the youngest. Miller Kornegay came to Tennessee 1808-1809 and lived with John Ward of Smith County, John Ward having married a sister of John Kornegay. Miller later married a daughter of John Ward. Reference to John Ward, Jr. and Bryan Ward, sons of John Ward, Sr. Sivil Kornegay is still living.

January Term, 1832: MONTGOMERY, et al VS DRAPER, et al.

Pattershall was a Lt. in the Continental Line of N. C. On May 6, 1800, S. Pattershall, in the name of his brother, Joshua, conveyed a land warrant to Stephen Montgomery for 1000 acres in Smith County on the waters of the Caney Fork, beginning south of Walton's Road. This land later transferred to Samuel Raulston, who conveyed 800 acres of the tract to Thomas Draper in 1824. Henry Blanton and Joseph Jarrod live on remainder of the tract in Jackson County, Tennessee. Stephen Montgomery died March, 1810, intestate; his brother, James became administrator of his estate. Jarrod states he came to this country ca 1810. Heirs of Stephen Montgomery living in 1832: Joseph C. and James Montgomery, Mildred B. McCaslin, wife of Harvey; Rachel Taylor, wife of Willet.

Tired of Court?? Want to go shopping?? Try these from The Times, published at Carthage, September 17, 1896 issue: ALL-WOOL JEANS, 25 cents a yard. R. B. James, Hickman; HATS-We have them, good ones, from 35 cents up. Bridges & Ferguson, New Middleton.

JANE AND JOHNNY LEARN TO READ, WRITE, CIPHER

By Conpar Jones

Education of their youth was, and is, a vital concern of parents and citizens of Smith County. In earlier days, both provisions for funding and methods of providing educational instruction were different from that of current times.

David K. Timberlake, Trustee of Smith County, in 1848 sued Samuel T. Coker, who, by virtue of the provisions of the State Act of 1835, Chapter 23, had been appointed agent for Smith County by the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State of Tennessee. Timberlake's complaint was that Coker had failed to make proper payment to Robert H. McEwen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1837-1838). (Term - Commissioner of Education is currently used.)

In addition to being Trustee, Mr. Timberlake was a conscientious citizen, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State of Tennessee and the President, Board of Directors of the Bank of Tennessee. In his own words, Mr. Timberlake provides us an insight into specific acts governing educational funding in Tennessee from 1835 through 1848.

"By an Act of the General Assembly passed in 1835, Chapter 23, the common school funds, monies, notes, etc. that had previously been divided off to different counties of the state, was required to be paid back to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Act of 1838, Chapter 148 provides that only the principal of the sum that had been distributed to said counties should be required to be paid back to said Superintendent. The Act of 1840, Chapter 38 provided that when said principal had not been paid back, that in making distribution to the different counties of their annual division of the school fund, there should be retained from such counties as had not paid back said principal, their proportion of dividend till enough was retained for each of such counties to make up their deficits.

The Act of 1844, Chapter 159 made a like provision, and also enacted that when the principal due from any such county had been got back, the Comptroller should hand over to the County Trustee of such County, all the uncollected debts due said fund in said County for the use of the Common Schools of such County.

The Act of 1846, Chapter 100 professes to be explanatory of the Act of 1844, Chapter 159 and explains it as set forth. Said Act of 1844, Chapter 159 and the Act of 1848, Chapter 110 makes it the duty of the County Trustee of any such County to receive and collect all such monies and debts in the hands of any person whatsoever that are due or belong to the County."

June 3rd / 39

John F. Kittrell dec'd Dr. To
 Wm Y Todd

To tuition		\$ 24. 25
To books Jan 7 th	one Mental Arithmetic	25
" 13 th	" Spelling book	10
" 15 th	" Quire of paper	20
" "	" Astronomy	1 25
March 22 nd	" Quackenbush's Composition	1. 15
" 28 th	" History	75
May 2 nd	" Slate & Arithmetic	65
" "	" Latin Grammar	1 00
" 9	" Doz steel pens	10
		\$ 27 70

On June 3rd, 1859, M. B. Kittrell, Executor of the Will of his son, John F. Kittrell, paid the sum of \$27.70 from his son's estate to William Y. Todd for tuition, books and supplies for John's children, two of whom were Martha J. and Rebecca. John F. Kittrell died in 1858 in Wilson County, having made his will December 5, 1857, which was probated May, 1858. Each heir was due 1/5th. John's wife was Adaline Beasley, daughter of Henry Beasley; 16 months after the death of Kittrell, Adaline married James Haynie.

It is noteworthy that the books were purchased January 7th through May 9th, which was obviously the length of the school term. Also of interest are the subjects taught and the price of books and supplies. A quire of paper, usually consisted of a collection of 24 or sometimes 25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality. A dozen steel pens cost 10¢. (Since the days of Governor Frank G. Clement, Tennessee taxpayers have provided textbooks and supplies K-12, which are purchased by the Board of Education and delivered to the individual schools.)

Prior to the Civil War, many children were sent to a private home where they were boarded and taught, with parents/guardians paying for their board, books, supplies and tuition fees. In a

deposition given in the B. J. VADEN, et al VS NANCY N. JORDAN Chancery Court case, 1867, witness James T. High states, "John B. Hughes boarded and paid tuition for his grandchildren (Nancy Newton Jordan's sons, one of whom was the famous Methodist preacher, John B. Jordan. He once held a protracted meeting at Ellis' Chapel, Maggart.) at my house; board \$4.00 per month and tuition \$1.00 per month. Hughes paid me in June, 1861. Miss Carrie R. Ray was the teacher. It was a 10 month session. Miss Ray now lives in Scottsville, Kentucky (1873). I employed her to teach."

On October 10, 1873, a petition was filed in Chancery Court to incorporate School Districts in Smith County. A listing of Districts (along voting District lines) and "duly elected directors and those appointed by the said Superintendent, T. J. Fisher, in pursuance of the provisions of the 16th Section of State Act" was made. District 11 (Maggart and Sullivan's Bend) directors were: W. F. Martin, Thomas Draper and William Massey. Directors were to inspect, oversee the school/s in their districts, recommend teachers and pay those employed.

J. B. Hawthorne, "Jay Bird" as he was affectionately known by his friends in the Maggart and Sullivan's Bend communities and whose descendants still reside in the Maggart community, was a son of E. P. (Eli) and Isabel A. High Hawthorne. In 1927, J. B. instituted a lawsuit against J. E. Wilson, Chairman, Smith County Board of Education, et al, and Leslie J. Gold, Superintendent of Schools. In his Bill of Complaint Mr. Hawthorne contended: "on July 20, 1880, E. P. Hawthorne and wife I. A. Hawthorne executed a deed to a small parcel of land situated in the 11th Civil District, Smith County, Tennessee, for public school purposes, with reversionary provision therein, in the event same should cease to be used for school purposes."

During 1927, a new school building had been erected in said district at a different place, something of a mile away. Thus, this property had been abandoned for school purposes. The Board of Education had advertised said building for sale at "public outcry" on Friday, December 23, 1927. Mr. Hawthorne requested an injunction to restrain the sale, which was granted.

E. P. Hawthorne, who was a doctor in the community, wrote his own deed:

I do donate a piece or parcel of land lying or being in Smith County and State of Tennessee, and in District 11 lying and being on Hurrican Creek and bounded as follows commencing where the water pours over the rock just as it gits to said creek, thence east with the meanders of said branch to a Beech marked KS. Thence S. E. to another Beech marked KS. thence South W. S. South West So as to include or give the right of way to a spring that I recently bought of F. G. Dickens, thence down said creek to the beginning.

Whereas in consideration for the location I give said lot to the Middle Subdistrict and the Upper Subdistrict on Hurrigan Creek to have and to hold as long as it is used as a School house and when it ceases to be used and is abandoned as a school house it is to revert to its owner or the person that owns the lands that is known as the lands of Hawthorne and wife. I give said to the public schools and said directors to consolidate with the amount that I have put in as a donation to the citizens of this locality to have a public school house and I reject in my donation O. B. Anderson but not his children and he shall not hold any office in said House so far as my donation is concerned and is hereby permanently rejected. This the 7th day of Sept 1878. (Signed by E. P. and I. A. Hawthorne and attested by M. A. Dickens and L. Franklin. L. Franklin was an outstanding man in the community, who had served as a Justice of the Peace for several terms.) The Court rendered a decision in favor of J. B. Hawthorne.

According to an article in The Times, 1896, Read Brothers had erected a new store located on the corner of Main Street and Court Avenue. "Near the main entrance in the elegant wall casings are the fine line of books, school supplies, fine stationery, etc. For the benefit of their many patrons we insert below the publisher's list price of all the books adopted for use in the common schools of Smith County and which are on sale at their establishment:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

McGuffey's revised speller, 17 cents; McGuffey's revised first reader, 17 cents; McGuffey's revised second reader, 30 cents; McGuffey's revised third reader, 42 cents; McGuffey's revised fourth reader, 50 cents; McGuffey's revised fifth reader, 72 cents; Ray's new primary arithmetic, 15 cents; Ray's new elementary arithmetic, 35 cents; Ray's new practical arithmetic, 50 cents; Ray's new intellectual arithmetic, 25 cents; Long's new language exercises, part I, 20 cents; Long's new language exercises, part II, 25 cents; Metcalf's English grammar, 60 cents; Barnes' elementary geography, 55 cents; Barnes' complete geography, \$1.25; Eggleston's first book in United States history, 60 cents; Eggleston's history of the United States and its people, \$1.05; Barnes' copy books, 10 cents; Child's health primer, Pathfinder No. I, 30 cents; Young people's physiology, Pathfinder No. II, 50 cents; Phelan's History of Tennessee, 80 cents.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Ray's New Higher Arithmetic, 85 cents; Ray's New Elementary Algebra, 80 cents; White's Elements of Plane Ge-

ometry, 75 cents; Steele's Hygienic Physiology, \$1; Steele's Popular Physics, \$1; Peterman's Civil Government, 60 cents; Waddy's Composition and Rhetoric, \$1; Bryant and Stratton's C. S. Book-keeping, 80 cents; Lupton's Principles of Agriculture, 35 cents; Killebrew's Geology of Tennessee, 75 cents.

Education is that which remains when one has forgotten everything he learned in school.

Albert Einstein

Patrons out of Carthage should remember that these books can be mailed to any address with an additional cost of postage, which is one cent for each two ounces, and avail themselves of an opportunity to save money."

The Times goes on to say that Read Bros. are well known, needing no praise from us, as they have from childhood been raised in the city of Carthage, and the word "Hustler" has always been applied to their names from boyhood up. All goods bought by this enterprising firm are purchased direct from the jobber and always pay spot cash, which is one reason why goods are sold at such a low figure by them.

Carthage is pleased to have the honor of her home boys making such rapid strides in business life. The personnel of the firm are T. B. Read, Jr., and Alex C. Read. (Descendants, the late Jack Read, a renowned Latin teacher and Alex C. (Bill) Read, Jr., who recently talked with the writer concerning education, expressing a need for the basics and the use of the Spencerian penmanship method of teaching handwriting, which he had learned.)

So far as the writer is able to ascertain, the first lawsuit brought by a female teacher against a Smith County School District was that of Louise Batts, 1919. She sued the 19th School District of Smith County, Tennessee, J. F. Neville, W. S. Crawford and J. W. Taylor, Directors of the 19th School District.

Sometime during the year 1918, she made a contract with the above to teach school at Brush Creek. She was to teach seven months, which she did. After five months, the Directors ordered her to close down because they lacked the funds to pay her. Miss Batts believed and was informed that this was a ruse on their part to get rid of her and to hire another teacher. She was to be paid the sum of \$90.00 per month; she, therefore, contended that the District owed her \$180.00 since about the 1st of March, 1919. The case was compromised and settled with Miss Batts paying the Court costs. The suit was then dismissed.

Throughout the years, the Smith County School Board has had few litigations; however, several Tennessee School Systems have been sued for various reasons by principals, teachers, and parents. At the present time, a controversy exists as to whether smaller, economically deprived counties in Tennessee are being discriminated against because larger, more densely populated counties receive a higher percentage of state revenues, as well as receiving more local sales and property tax revenues. Public School Systems in Tennessee derive their funds from the State based upon a pupil attendance (academic and vocational) formula and a percentage of local sales and property taxes.

Regardless of the hassles or the final decision of the how and why of funding and curriculum structure, citizens and parents will continue to be sure that Jane and Johnny learn to READ. WRITE AND CIPHER, paying the bill for it.

SEARCHING FOR ANCESTORS LIVING IN A NEIGHBORING COUNTY ????

By Nina Sutton

If so, don't overlook early Smith County records, especially Chancery Court suits. Remember, Smith was the parent of most of the surrounding counties and your ancestor may well have resided in a locale that was later incorporated into a newly created county.

A good example of this is the Gammon family which is usually associated with Dixon's Creek area of Macon County. In the year 1806, a deed is recorded in Smith County to John Gammon for 217 acres on Dixon Creek from John Patterson (Smith County Deed Book B, p. 400). On 28 Feb 1807, Nicholas Shrum sells 124 acres to James Gammon(s), also located on Dixon's Creek (pp. 515-516). A John Gammon, Revolutionary soldier (DAR Patriot Index; Tennessee Cousins, Worth Ray) is said to be buried on Dry Branch of Goose Creek, which is just to the west and over the hill from Dixon's Creek. All of this area was known as Smith County's "Old 7th" District before becoming a part of Macon, which was created in January 1842. Jeremiah Gammon was said to be one of the early settlers of the "Old 7th." The 1820 Census of Smith County enumerates a John, James, and Jeremiah.

In Smith County Chancery Court case, J. B. GAMMONS VS JEREMIAH GAMMON, filed September 1844, complainant states that he is now a resident of Macon County, but that his father, John Gammon, departed this life "something upwards of two years ago" in Smith County. Consequently, the suit is filed in Smith County, where the deceased resided at the time of his death, although he owned property in Macon.

The gist of the complainant's suit is that John (referred to as the old man) was living with his son, Jeremiah, because he was unable to care for himself. The other heirs accuse Jeremiah of using "fradulent practices to obtain undue influence over the mind of his father so as to prevent him from.... doing....for the balance of his children."

J. B. Gammon states that John Gammon, his father, was about 70 years of age at his death and owned a tract of land about one hundred acres lying in the county of Macon. His personal property consisted of cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture all amounting to between \$800. and \$1000. The tract of land was sold to Bartlett Patterson by Jeremiah, who, according to the complainant, unlawfully took over the notes tendered by Patterson in payment.

Named as the heirs of John Gammon - there being six, all of whom were living in 1844:

1. William Gammon

2. Jeremiah Gammon
3. Levy Gammon
4. Eli Gammon
5. Betsy, who intermarried with Drury Andrews
6. John B. (the complainant in suit)

According to "Cal's Column," the Gammon family came to Tennessee from Pittsylvania County, Virginia. For further information on some of the Virginia records, see "Cal's Column," January 18, 1951; May 8, 1952; December 24, 1953. "Cal's Column," a weekly genealogical column, was written by the late Reverend Calvin Gregory, prominent Baptist minister, editor and publisher of the Macon County Times, Lafayette, Tennessee. The articles have been compiled and indexed under the sponsorship of the Reverend R. D. Brooks and are available in most area libraries.

MCCLELLAN FAMILY SKETCH

By Bob L. Andrews

My ggg grandfather was Charles McClellan, born 3-10-1767 in South Carolina; died 1-17-1852 at age 84. His daughter's home was where he was living in 1850 at time of Census. Sarah, his wife was born 12-19-1769; she died 7-14-1821 (she was, we believe, a Cherokee Indian.) He lived in the Buffalo area of Smith County and, at one time, operated a store there as I was told by my grandfather. In 1850, he was living with William Law and Nancy Law, his daughter, whose home was on the Buffalo Road.

Nancy
(McClellan)
Law



William
Law

QUERIES

CALBREATH/CULBREATH/GALBREATH: Seeking information on these families of Smith County, Tennessee. Especially interested in William Calbreath, who resigned as a Justice of the Peace, 11 Aug. 1814. Will exchange info. on these families.

GLENN SMITH, P. O. Box 1332, Muskogee, OK 74402-1332.

CPT. JOHN DAWSON & OLLIE RANDOLPH: Seeking info. m. VA, moved New Middleton, TN. Will made 1838, Smith Co; probated 1841; heirs: wife, children: Catherine, William, Minerva, Elizabeth, Temperance, Elenor, Sally. My gg. grandmother, Catherine m. Stephen Sampson, Jr. ca 1835-40. Ollie possibly had 2 brothers, 1 unnamed & Joel, both unmarried; may have lived near Lewisburg, VA. John Dawson on Smith Census 1820-30-40.

RUTH BLAND WHITE, 4005 Burrus Avenue, Nashville, TN 37216.

JONES: Need parents or other info. of Cynthia Ann Jones b. 1808, TN., d. 1891, TN., m. before 1830 Micajah Duke, b. 1777 N. C., d. 1863, Smith Co., TN., Children: Felix Green, Alexander Allison(my grandfather), William Luther, Samuel Jones, Wesley Henry Harrison, Elizabeth Ann, Napoleon Clay, 3rd wife of Micajah Duke.

SUE DUKE FRYE, 12 Windy Hill Drive, Somerset, KY 42501.

CARTER: Seeking info. CHARLES CARTER of Pittsylvania Co., VA. m. LUCY BARKSDALE in Charlotte Co., VA., 1786. NATHANIEL CARTER (son of Charles?) b. 1788, d. 1846 Wilson Co., TN, m. Kiziah Johnson. A Charles Carter in Smith Co. 1833, age 74. Smith Co. grant to Nathaniel Carter 1815.

MRS. GILLON O. SMITH, 352 N. Green Hill Road, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122.

ALLEN/ATWOOD/BRADFORD/CRUTCHFIELD/GILL/HAREL/MORRIS/REASON-OVER/RUST/SORY/TUGGLE/WILKERSON: Will exchange info. with any descendents of these families. (For exact names, see History of Smith County, Tennessee).

MARIE (ALLEN) REASONOVER, P. O. Box 345, Kemp, Texas 75143.

BLANKINSHIP/HALEY: Armistead BLANKINSHIP with bride, Martha HALEY came to Smith Co., TN in 1823 along with other Haley family members from Mecklenburg Co., VA. Who were his parents?
MRS. OTIS D. CARTER, 4414 Trailwood Dr., San Antonio, TX 78228.

HALEY: Need info. parents and grandparents of Henderson Haley, b. Mecklenburg Co., VA., b. 6-4-1806. Father one John Haley, m. Dicey Blanks. Believed lived in Clarksville, VA. Need to know when, how, & with whom he came to Beasley's Bend, Smith Co., TN. Many John Haleys in the records.

THOMAS B. HALEY, 695 Glendale Dr., Rock Hill, SC. 29730.

ROBINSON connections: Samuel Robinson 1765-1827; Children: Morris/Maurice, m. his cousin Narcissa Robinson; Samuel Brown Robinson, may moved to Macoupin Co., IL; Arrena m. a Hynes/Hinds; Lockey m. Jeff Cardwell; Elizabeth m. Anderson Cardwell; Mary m. Alexander Stinson; John, William, and Allen Robinson.

MERLE STEVENS, 1707 Third, Brownwood, Texas 76801.

TURNEY: Was Henry Turney who had wife Elizabeth & died in DeKalb Co., TN 1843, father of Henry Turney b. 1753 in MD, d. DeKalb Co., TN 1838, wives: Martha Lancaster and Nancy Jones? If not, how were they related? Any help appreciated.
MRS. JAMES H. HARTLING, 739 W. Norwood, San Antonio, TX 78212.

DICKERSON: Would like to contact some one of the DICKERSON'S OF THE PLEASANT SHADE community who had family connections with Wilkerson's of Bluff Creek community & with late Lee Wilkerson family north of the Cumberland.
E. V. ALLEN, 6582 Rocky Ln., Sp 5 Paradise, CA 95969.

ANDERSON: Francis m. Nelly Barkley; lived in Smith Co., TN ca 1820. Was in Wilson Co., TN by 1830. Any information on this family would be appreciated.
MRS. KATHRYN B. FISCHER, 70 Hyacinth Dr., Covington, LA 70433.

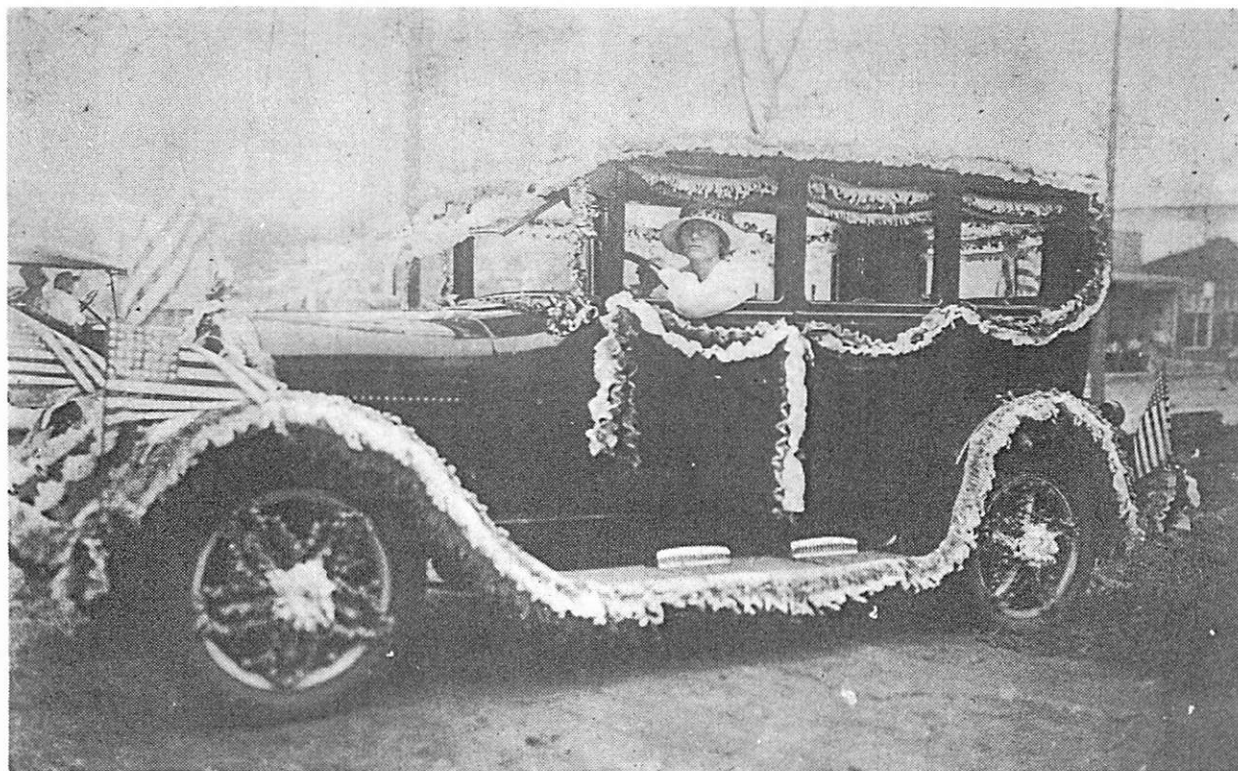
ANDERSON: Wm Patton Anderson, b. 6 Mar 1823, Hurrican Creek, Smith Co., TN. m. 1st Nancy Hearn 30 Nov. 1840 Smith Co., TN; had 5 children before her death, 1851. Wm P. Anderson m. Jane Maggart (d/o John Allen & Malinda Hewitt Maggart) b. 26 Apr 1853, Smith Co., Tn, d. 1870's/80's in western TN. Seek info. on their 3 children: Robert Warren Anderson, b. Jan 1854; Wm P., b. 1857; Eliza C., b. 1859 (all in Smith Co.). Robert known to have blacksmith shop late 1880's, Westmoreland, Sumner Co., lived western Macon Co., TN or KY early 1900's.
BOB C. ANDERSON, 4725 Carleen, Houston, Texas 77092.

JAMES ALLEN/ISHAM BEASLEY/BENJAMIN JOHNS/JAMES BRADLEY/HENDERSON HALEY: Early Smith County Ancestors; please share information.
HUDSON ALLEN, JR., 3410 Clarksburg Drive, Austin, TX 78745.

JOHN BARKLEY: Need parents & birthplace of John who d. Jan. 1831, Smith Co., TN. Wife was CATHERINE?? Known children: Richard Alexander, Robert Xenophen, Mary (Crane), Lucretia (Crane), Nelly (Anderson), Margaret (Coggins). Did family come to TN from KY? If so, from where to KY?
MAJORIE H. FREEMAN, 2317 Anderson Rd., Lawrence, KS 66046.

ISAAC & MARY DALE: Need info. on marriages and descendants of same. Mary m. a LINDSEY; both children of Thomas Dale & Elizabeth Evans, who left Maryland and came to Liberty, TN, 1809. (DeKalb Co.)
MRS. JOE WEST NEAL, 2209 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin, TX 78705.

*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society
Quarterly Newsletter*



Fun on the Fourth

Volume 1, No. 3

Summer 1989

Membership continues to increase - total - 141. Remember YOU are what keeps us alive! Please continue to spread the word. Several of you have sent information for publication and suggestions for improvement, which we are implementing. A special note of thanks to Mrs. Gillon Smith and Bob Anderson for their constructive assistance. "Keep those letters, information and memberships coming in!"

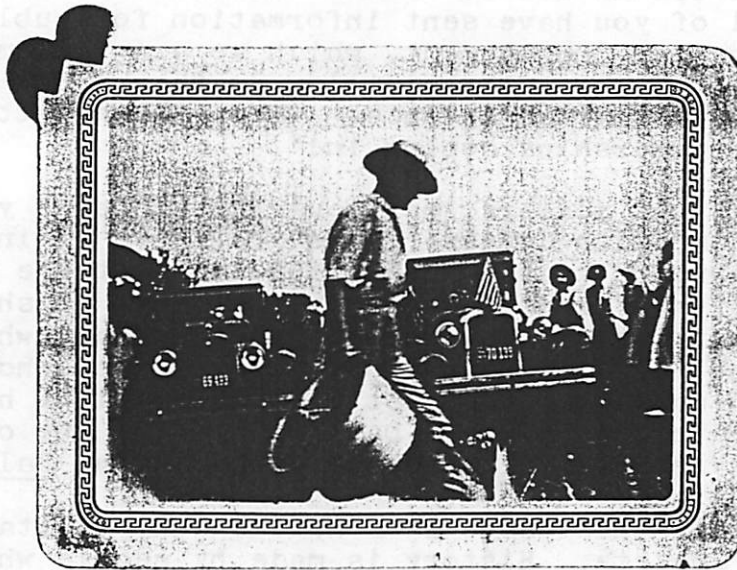
Believing that members, particularly those of you near and far removed from Smith County, Tennessee, have an interest in knowing contributors to the NEWSLETTER, a "Meet the Author" is being added to the format. Who knows but that he/she just might be one of your relatives/you knew he/she way back when....?.... Featured in the first issue was Dr. J. W. Bowen, whose history we promised to publish, an objective that shall be honored, for Chapter IV, featuring Reverend Daniel Burford, one of the County's early leaders, will be published in the Fall issue.

Presented in this issue is a native son, military man and member of the Society. History is made by people who are a product of that history. This author has researched, documented, compiled, recorded and contributed a product of man-made history not only for those of us who remember "those years" but also for those yet unborn. Ever so reluctant he was, but we finally prevailed, assuring him that others would be presented in due time and that his contribution most befits this time:
..... July 4, 1776 July 4, 1989.

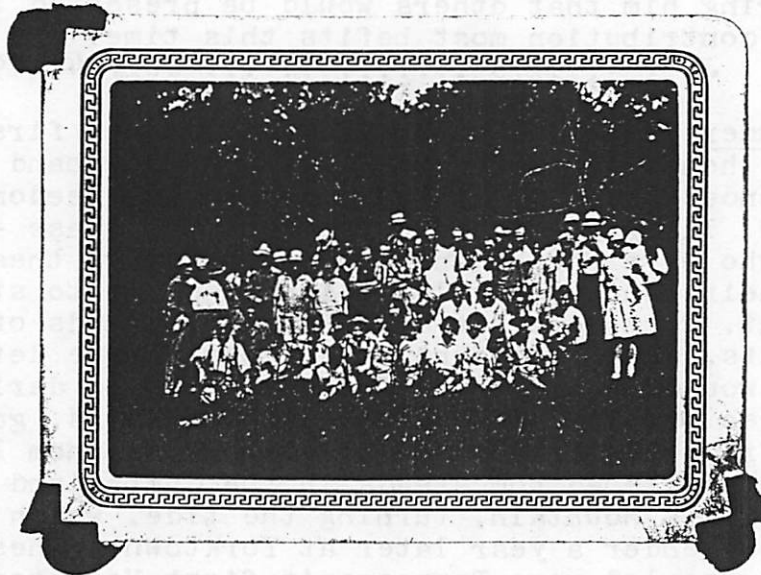
This Summer issue, as a publication, is our first opportunity to pay honor and respect to not only our band of brave and gallant ancestors who gave us a legacy of freedom - the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness - but also to all who have fought and died to preserve these rights. Respecting their own tough self-reliance, proud to stand on their own feet, they were not awed by the commands of kings and aristocrats. These undaunting stalwarts were determined that liberty would be preserved for all time. A derisory melody, "Yankee Doodle," poked fun at the awkward, gangly Yankee boys from the backwoods - some 2,000 of whom left their Indian threatened homesteads in the Cumberland Plateau to fight at King's Mountain, turning the tide, which led to Cornwallis' surrender a year later at Yorktown. These "Overmountain people" were Tennessee's first Volunteers. Long may our heritage and legacy of freedom endure. To all who served and "those who waited", this is dedicated to you.

OFFICERS

President.....Elizabeth Beasley
Vice President.....Sue Maggart
Secretary.....Jane Turner
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks



UNKNOWN CELEBRANT MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR
4TH OF JULY PICNIC - A TUBFUL OF FISH..?



ALL GUSSIED UP FOR THE 4TH OF JULY PICNIC

In the late thirties and early forties, heavy war clouds hung over the world. With the entrance of the United States into World War II, traditional 4th of July celebrations and old time rallies were halted. World War II and its aftermath altered the course of our cultural continuity; life has not been quite the same since - a product of our history.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME ONE

SUMMER 1989

NUMBER THREE

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FRONT COVER

WINNER

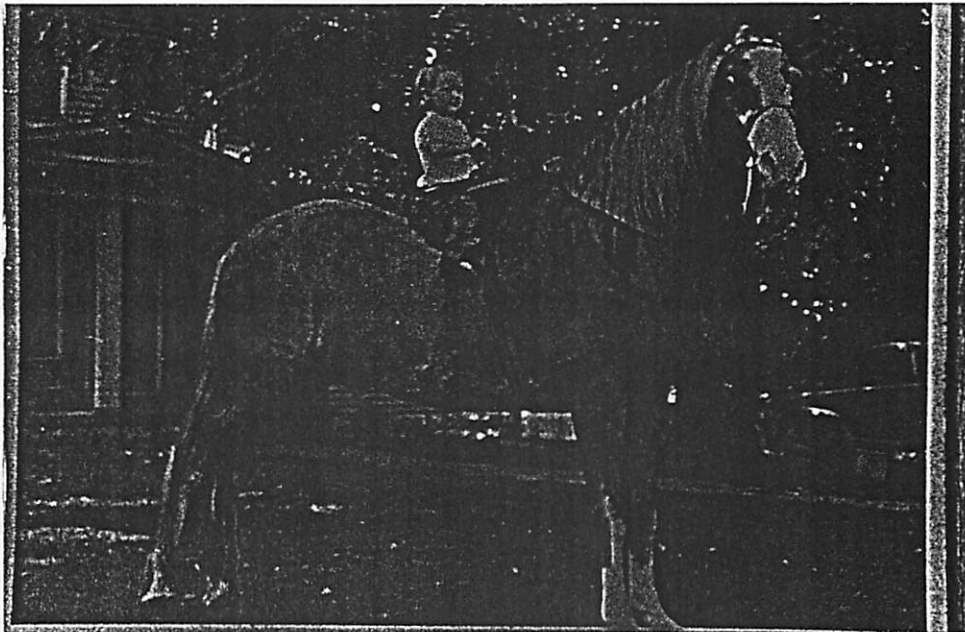
MASTER OF CEREMONIES: "And the winner of the best decorated car in the Gordonsville Fourth of July Parade is HETT JAMES' DODGE SEDAN!" Lavishly arrayed with hand-cut, hand-crinkled red, white and blue crepe paper streamers; proudly displaying American flags on front and rear bumpers, a larger flag in the rear, floating gently in the soft breeze; sporting on her wheels, large blue stars centered with smaller white stars, her car, like an elegant lady, stole the show. Dressed to the patriotic hilt, a red, white and blue polka-dotted band circling her white Leghorn hat (a fine plaited straw made from Italian wheat), Miss Hett sits beaming proudly in her award winning automobile.

ENTREPRENEUR

A widow, "Miss" Hett James was a dynamo, in the early 1900's, a lady before her time. Becoming a drummer/drummeress, she travelled by train throughout East Tennessee selling embroidery (thread, stamped pieces, finished pieces, hoops). Whatever the merchants' customers desired in that line, she had it. Elaborate and exquisite embroidery were much in vogue at the time. Taking the train from Gordonsville, usually returning late at night, she was met at the station by Jess W. Gwaltney and his daughter, Lucille. Spending the remainder of the night with the Gwaltneys, she would be taken by them to Rufus Preston's home near Stonewall the next morning.

Hett's mother was a Ballenger, having in addition to Hett, two sons, one of whom became a lawyer. Her father was accidentally killed; later, her mother married a man by the name of Lynch, who moved the younger members of the family to Franklin. In the twenties, Hett operated a general mercantile business in Gordonsville, featuring a millinery department, where hats were custom styled. With Lucille Gwaltney as her travelling companion, Hett frequently motored to "wholesale square" in Nashville to purchase the "latest" in fashions for her customers. Later on, she married Corbin Reynolds. A "career woman" - she probably never even knew the word-just a woman earning a livelihood.

SHOWMANSHIP



Carol Conditt, age one and one half, poses with her show horse, "GOLD BUG". She is the daughter of Rogers and Kathleen Conditt, who owned fine walking horses such as this one.

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG

Sue Maggart
and
M. L. Revere

After the Declaration of Independence had been read and the soul-stirring national air "Hail Columbia" had been performed by the band, Judge Caruthers rose and addressed the assembly.

Thus reports the July 18, 1845, issue of the Republican on the big "anniversary celebration" held on the courthouse lawn on July 4th as hundreds gathered to hear the oration delivered by Judge Abraham Caruthers. As was customary of the times, Judge Caruthers addressed the large gathering with eloquence and exuberance on the subjects of religion, education, political institutions, the Constitution and most especially the Declaration of Independence and the keeping of its sacred memory.

The orator admonishes his audience not to forget their debt to the Men of Seventy-Six, all of whom will soon be gone. "There will be no veteran father, no aged mother, none in all the land to come up to these anniversary celebrations to mingle - but they will leave this great Republic as the monument of their fame..... and they will leave so many lights gleaming upon the Broadway of American liberty, that it must be our unpardonable folly if we do not continue a free, united, prosperous people."

Echoing the words spoken many years earlier by the great patriot, John Adams, who said that the day should be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore, Judge Caruthers challenges his fellow Smith Countians to make it a day for kindling up the fires upon the altar of Liberty - a day to quit the plough, the wheel, the workshop and the storehouse and unite in patriotic association. Always, as the day returns, it calls upon him (the citizen) to think what he can do for the safety, prosperity and the glory of his country. (Is this not reminiscent of a challenge issued more than 150 years later by another eloquent speaker who said, "Ask not what your country can do for you.....?")

Customs may have changed over the years, but the patriotic Smith Countians have continued to celebrate and revere the traditions of their forefathers. For the succeeding years after

Judge Caruthers' eloquent address little reference was made in the extant newspapers about Fourth of July Celebrations; on July 4, 1887, it was "business as usual" as the County Court held its Quarterly Meeting. However, The Record, May 24, 1888, announces that Carthage will send full share of provisions and people to take part in the big barbecue at Gordonsville on the 4th of July. The largest crowd that this county has ever witnessed will attend and the occasion will long be remembered. The "Iron Horse" will be there, the observed of all observers, and The Record will be on hand - to see and be seen. Whether this huge celebration was prompted as much by the patriotic spirit as from the curiosity to see, and perhaps, get a ride on the newly arrived train may be debatable.

The exact date of the origin of the big Fourth of July Celebrations held in Gordonsville is not known to the writers; however, it is known that from the early 1900's to the early 1940's, the big event of the year that became a tradition was the Fourth of July Celebration, a coordinated project of the town, churches, school, and later, the Woman's Club, organized February, 1926; federated May, 1926. Everyone participated with activities centered around the school grounds and the ball field.

Folks began to gather early in the morning not wanting to miss anything, for all activities were scheduled events; everything had a designated time. The mayor or some selected citizen served as Master of Ceremonies. Everyone, especially the children, eagerly looked forward to this day with contests for all ages, the colorful parade and ball games. Races such as: Foot, Sack and Spoon (to determine who could run the longest distance without losing the potato from his/her spoon) were held for different age groups.

Youngsters enjoyed games of: Hopscotch, Jump Rope (if one could jump "Hot Pepper", a winner every time), Red Rover, Ring-Around-the-Rosie, Drop-the-Handkerchief, Mumbly Peg, Horseshoes, MARBLES-----that was a "biggie"; the object was to get the opponent's marbles, especially - the TAW! Men and boys really got into the horseshoe pitching. Breaking sweat, the pitchers, their sinewy muscles gleaming in the sun, and dust flying all around them, threw dead ringers. Prizes usually of 50 cents to a \$1.00 were awarded the winners, but it wasn't the amount won that mattered, although at the time, this was a fine prize; it was the joy and pride of being determined a winner.

Winners of the contests at the big rally in 1921 were announced in the Courier of July 7, 1921 as follows:

Prettiest girl baby, little Doris Gwaltney of Hickman
 Prettiest boy baby, little Billie McDonald of Gordonsville

High Jump, George Hunter of Gordonsville

Prettiest young lady over 20, Miss Gladys Terry
Prettiest girl under 20, Miss Ellen Petty
Ugliest man, T. J. Lancaster, Gordonsville
Oldest married couple, Mr. & Mrs. John Scruggs
Best White Cake, Mrs. W. B. Whitley, Gordonsville
Best Yellow Cake, Mrs. Oliver Gwaltney, Gordonsville

Food and drinks including "real" lemonade were available all day from stands set up around the school grounds. Some brought picnic baskets of lunch, spreading it on the ground under a shade tree.

Everyone, either as a spectator or a participant, enjoyed the patriotic parade of decorated vehicles, anything on wheels was eligible. Children entered their bicycles, doll buggies, wagons, etc., mothers, their baby carriages. Virtually everyone who owned a car, decorated and entered it. Most owned a Dodge Model because Gene Hailey had the Dodge dealership. However, someone must have been a maverick for a Model T Roadster appears quite evident in the background of the James' picture. Lucille Gwaltney Agee, who remembers these celebrations with fondness, usually drove her Uncle Arvin Gibbs' Dodge Roadster. Cheering crowds lined the parade route around the school grounds and ball field, anxiously awaiting announcement of the winners.

In the afternoon came the GRAND FINALE----- the baseball games. First played was the women's game, always fiercely contested. Then it was time for "Shell" (Oliver) Gwaltney and the boys to get on the mound with Shell's prowess for striking out his opponents with his knuckle ball. These games held fans spell-bound throughout the long, hot afternoon until a winner was declared. Spectators, tired but happy, dispersed homeward. The losing team, leaving the field, muttered, "Just you wait 'til next year!"

Upon being asked what reflections the picture of Miss Hett and her car brought to mind, Lucille Gwaltney Agee, with a slight twinge of sadness in her voice, and, perhaps, a touch of wistfulness, yet a sparkle of joy in her eyes, replied, "OH! WHAT GOOD TIMES WE HAD! We went to Nashville many a time in that car."

The advent of the "horseless carriage" had an impact on the big get-togethers. Not only could people travel greater distances but the autos were also incorporated into the challenges of the contests as evidenced by the entrance of the auto into the Gordonsville parade and by the ad in the Carthage Courier of June 22, 1916, which proclaimed a prize for the car bringing the most people to the big rally at Carthage on July 4, 1916. In addition to this exciting contest, a premium was offered to the handsomest "turnout" driven by a lady - horse and vehicle to be considered. The best looking married lady present and best lady rider on a side saddle were to be judged. The morning's events began at 10:00 A.M. with

a ball game between the Carthage and Tennessee Central Railroad teams being called at 1:15.

A big Fourth of July rally and street fair in Hickman in 1928 was sponsored by the Modern Woodman Camp with leaders J. E. Williams and Dr. R. L. Dedmon. Music was furnished by the Carthage Camp Band with a big ball game scheduled for the afternoon.

The Carthage Courier of June 27, 1929, announced that D. W. Sykes and L. M. Anderson of Lancaster were in Carthage Wednesday proclaiming the plans of the citizens of Lancaster to have a big picnic celebration on July 4th. Appearing on the program were to be a fiddler's contest, two baseball games, foot races, beauty contests, baby shows and many other attractions. Come, enjoy the day.

From the Carthage Courier, July 12, 1930: "Last Friday, July 4, men, women, children, both young and old, began to gather in the town of New Middleton for one more big picnic. At 9 o'clock, they motored to Bluff Creek, where they built a furnace and fried 74 pounds of fish. After the lunch hour everyone went to the river (Caney Fork), and those that could not swim enjoyed wading. About 200 enjoyed this outing. It was voted that the outing be repeated next 4th of July."

The next year the Courier announced plans for the "greatest national holiday" celebration in Carthage on July 4th, sponsored by the American Legions of Smith County. One of the largest crowds ever seen in Carthage is expected. Foot and sack races, old fiddler and banjo, chicken calling, hog calling and cracker eating contests are scheduled. The afternoon feature will be a "big" baseball game between Hubert Turner's Northside Legionaires and Dr. Thayer Wilson's Southsiders. Saturday night's thriller will be a boxing match between three negroes from Carthage and three negroes from Gordonsville.

In 1932, another rally was announced at Carthage, where Smith County Motor Company offered a \$2.50 prize for the best decorated car. Other featured events were a fox horn contest, flour fight, tennis tournament and best dressed clown. Rained out, it was postponed until July 9, when Ed Kemp won the hog calling contest-prize a year's free subscription to the Courier.

By the 30's, the most popular place in Smith County for "outings" was Sampson's Mineral Wells, where on July 4, 1933, a rally, sponsored by the American Legion was held. Speakers Grover C. Boyd and Congressman Ridley Mitchell pledged continued support of disabled veterans. No doubt but that a sumptuous lunch was spread under the tall shade trees growing along the creek bank, and a ball game the afternoon's entertainment on the well-appointed field at "the sulphur well."

GOING TO THE FAIR

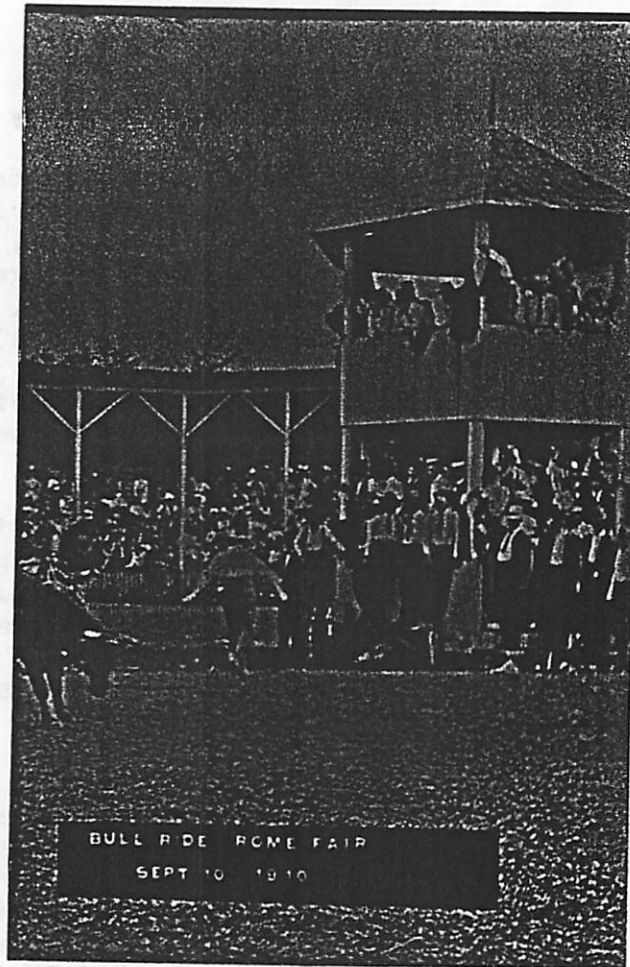
Mary Beasley Enoch
and
Elizabeth Wilson Beasley

"Going to the Fair" was the chief entertainment in rural Middle Tennessee from the latter half of the 19th century well into the first half of the twentieth century. Farmers went, eager to show off their prize livestock and garden crops, and to swap "tall tales" with friends and neighbors. The most fierce competition, however, took place in the Floral Hall where housewives vied for prizes in the culinary arts - jellies, cordials, pies, cakes, and in the fancy work displays of quilts, embroidery, framed arrangements of hair-braided flowers, as well as children's school projects.

Everybody promenaded at the fair, strolling slowly along the boardwalk atop the tiers of seats in the grandstand - to see and to be seen. It was told that one particular little lady decided that her fashionable new plaid taffeta petticoat was prettier than her dress so she promenaded all afternoon with the bright petticoat on top - much to the embarrassment of her escort and the chagrin of her scandalized sisters.

Older fairs always featured a brass band that played loud and peppy music all day and half the night, lending an even more festive ambiance to the occasion. Unfortunately, county fairs of today rely largely upon loud speakers and recorded music to keep the crowds happy, with much atmosphere being lost in the process. The midway, however, has always managed to attract both the young and old for there is invariably something for everyone. There are endless varieties of sideshows, freaks, wrestling, exotic animals, as well as unabashed ripoffs - but sustained by abundant consumption of cotton candy, popcorn, hot dogs and soda pop, nobody complains.

Years ago, "free attractions" were in the show ring daily. The photograph of the Rome Fair shows a bull ride, typical of the events of the day. This one, however, ended in tragedy because the woman riding the bull fell off and was killed by the frightened animal. While such accidents cast a temporary pall over the excitement of the fair crowds, it was difficult to subdue their spirits for very long, so determined were they to celebrate the end of another long year of hard work and anticipation. The livestock shows conducted each day attracted the most attention as chickens, hogs, sheep and cows were housed in makeshift pens - awaiting their day in the sun - hoping to be judged best of their breed. It was truly a time of fun and festivity - as well as of reward. (We are certainly indebted to Rebecca Fisher Hudson for hanging onto the picture of the famous "bull ride" at the Rome Fair and for permitting us to share it with you. Note the crowd in the ring and in the stands.)

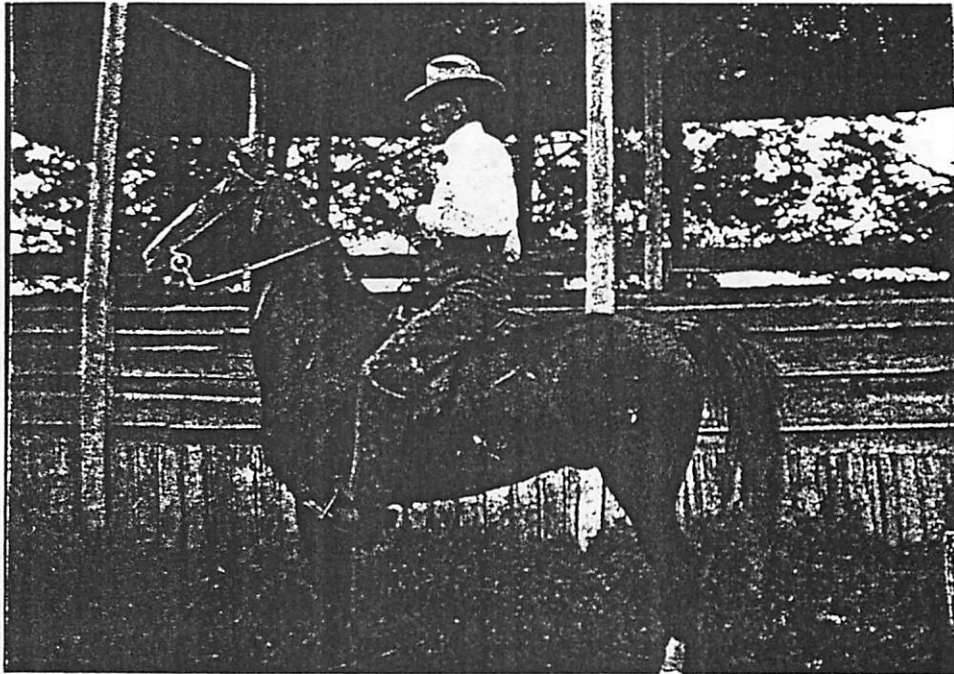


OH TO HAVE BEEN IN ROME FOR
THE FAIR AND BULL RIDE SEPT.
10, 1910!

The oldest fair records are confirmed by a catalogue announcing the "Programme" for the Dixon Springs Fair, which was held August 28 through August 31, 1889. Other fair dates listed in the Catalogue for 1889 included Rome, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Nashville and Alexandria, the oldest and still operating, "the Granddaddy of County Fairs." Rome Fair records are not as complete, but the livestock shows were famous as the saddlebred horses attracted much attention. The prancing, proud spirited animals, groomed to a high gloss, and expertly guided through their gaits by riders who had spent months and even years training for the Fair Circuit, drew devotees of the sport from far and wide.

Prominent horsemen of the day included J. B. Ward and E. C. Smith of Grant, the Wilsons of Rome and Rock City, the Whitefields of Rome, C. Hesson of Pleasant Shade, E. T. Morris, Joe Carpenter, and Herman Bennett of Carthage, and W. W. Grey of

Dixon Springs. Coming later were Walter K. Purnell, Maddux Whitley, George Winfree, Ed Stalcup, Charlie Hatcher and Finis Gwaltney. "Kentucky Squirrel", Mr. Gwaltney's stallion, shown in the early 1900's, won forty blue ribbons. At that time all horses were transported to the fair sites by walking. It was said that "Kentucky Squirrel" would "begin to canter" when he neared the fairgrounds and heard the band playing. "Victor Gleen", a noted sire, was shown before 1912 by Nathan C. Wilson.



NATHAN C. WILSON ON VICTOR GLEEN - ROME FAIR - 1910

By 1912, Dixon Springs and Rome had closed their shows, and the Carthage Fair Association was organized April 17, 1913. The site located on Carmack Avenue was purchased from T. J. Fisher, Sr. by fair directors W. D. Wright, W. B. Ford, Lee Duke, N. C. Wilson, J. P. Ward, C. S. Key, A. C. Read and Virgil Savage. A fair has been held at Carthage every year from 1913 through 1988 - a total of 76 fairs. The old Carthage A. M. & L. S. Association was reorganized about 1940 by James Clay and others who deserve much credit for keeping the fair operational despite many difficulties. Present officers are Stephen Brooks, president; Emmett Gibbs, vice president; John A. Phelps, George McDonald and Fred Hesson, directors.

Fair ringmaster, for many years, was Benton Bridgewater. Carmack Key recalls families travelling to the early Carthage fairs in wagons, surreys and buggies, spreading basket dinners at noon near the large water tank behind the grandstand. Many faucets were located around the tank for the convenience of hot

and thirsty "fairgoers." Finally, as darkness began to fall on the exhausted but exhilarated gathering, a thrilling fireworks display provided the final touch to each day's festivities.

In the 1920's the Carthage Fair horse shows became the proving ground for a number of outstanding saddle horses - "Vendetta", the only Tennessee horse to win the World Championship at Louisville, was first shown at Carthage by Curry Wilson. The Conditt family gained wide attention with their jack and jennet stable, exhibiting an outstanding animal - "Andrew H. Brown" - a powerful specimen who had reportedly killed a groom before Rogers Conditt purchased him.



HIS HONOR: ANDREW H. BROWN

By the 1940's walking horses had supplanted saddlebreds in popularity at the Carthage Fair shows. Gid Hackett's stable exhibited three world champions at Carthage, those being, "Midnight Southernaire", "Midnight Gold Sun" and "Setting Sun". Gid's son, Jimmy Joe Hackett carried on the family tradition by winning on "Mighty Little Man" at the Carthage Fair and at the World Celebration at Shelbyville. Russell Nixon and other horse fanciers have continued to enhance the prestige of the Carthage Fair horse shows. Quarter horses have also been added.

Now, many entertainments divert our attention from the fair; travel is comfortable; food and drinks readily available; but time does not diminish the excitement and spine tingling thrill of the band playing; beautiful horses parading; the wonders of the midway, keeping us just as young in heart as ever - at the county fair.

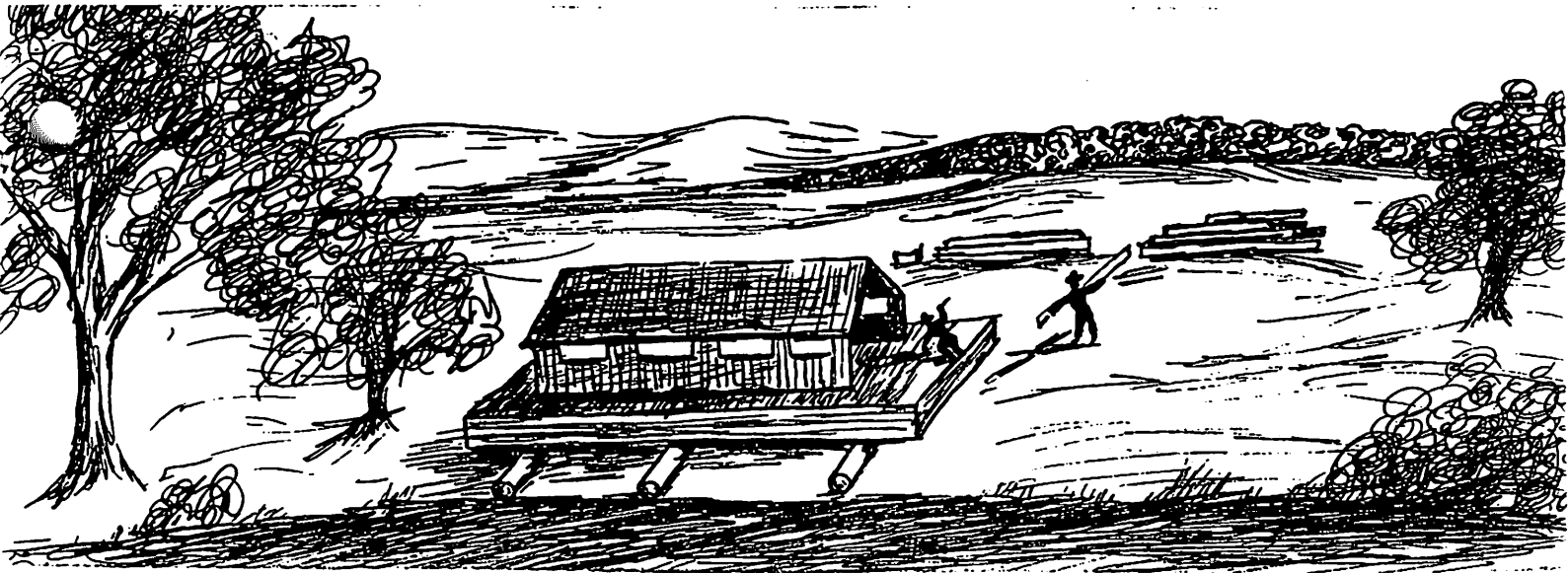
CANEY FORK BOAT YARD

Ervin Smith

Some day you will probably have the opportunity to visit the well organized and efficient "William L. Bonnell" Aluminum Company, located on the Gordonsville road near the North bank of the Caney Fork River immediately below the mouth of the Mulherring Creek.

While you are visiting this plant, obtain the permission of the management to visit down near the river. While you are there, let your mind wander back some one hundred fifty or sixty years.

The aluminum company will not exist; instead you will see, with the mind's eye, another well organized operation, a pioneer boat yard, under the supervision of John McGee along with Sampson Turner, Vincent R. Bradford and other boat builders.



Here in this yard, the early Flat Boats were built, sometimes one or two and sometimes more than two would be under construction at the same time.

The Flat Boats were, as a general rule, 90 feet long by 18 feet wide, some having a portion of the boat covered with a roof. These boats were used to float tobacco, livestock, grain and other commodities down the river to Nashville or New Orleans and other points down the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

About the year 1832, Samuel Caplenor, with his partners, Leonard P. Chatham, Ammon L. Davis and Felix Robinson, entered

into a contract with the boat builders to build a steam boat.

The boat builders started the work to build the boat. As the work progressed, they bought an engine from Robert Baxter and Edward Hicks. Baxter and Hicks were merchants and partners of Nashville, trading under that style. To cover the purchase of the engine, the boat partners gave Baxter and Hicks a note for \$1218.00.

Before the engine was placed on board, Caplenor lost interest in the boat and sold his share of the boat to Chatham, one of the original partners. Chatham, a man of wealth, lived in Nashville; his partners lived in Carthage.

Caplenor, wishing to be released from the note, after having sold his interest, informed Baxter and Hicks that he had sold his part in the boat and that Chatham, Davis and Robertson were to pay for the engine and that he wished to be released from the note. Hicks replied that he need not be uneasy as Chatham, Davis and Robertson were good for the debt. This took place in March, 1832; however, in October, 1832, Baxter and Hicks sued Caplenor and his original partners for the note.

Davidson County Court on 22 January 1833 recorded a judgment against them for \$1253.73. Caplenor was surprised to be sued on the note and went to see Baxter and Hicks. Again he was told by Hicks that he need not be uneasy that Chatham and Davis were good for the note.

Baxter and Hicks agreed to take Chatham, Davis and Robertson for the debt; they would become the agents for the boat, and they would receive the debt in freight. Soon after this, the good boat "Hary Hill" was launched and immediately began traversing the Cumberland and other Rivers with Baxter and Hicks, its agents, procuring freight for her.

Baxter and Hicks owned an iron furnace near the mouth of the Harper. They would ship the bloom or pig iron to Pittsburgh to be made into iron. The boat soon became almost in the constant service of Baxter and Hicks.

The "Hary Hill,"-----the Carthage built boat, gave much valuable service on the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for many years. No doubt but that many of Smith County's farmers, merchants and traders utilized the services of the "Hary Hill" constructed on the bank of the Caney Fork. Sad to say, but what was the final demise of this Carthage boat is lost in History.

MARRIAGE RECORDS

Sue Maggart

From Bob Anderson of Houston, Texas - an excellent suggestion to members of the Society. Those of you who have researched in Smith County know that most marriage records prior to 1850 have been lost or destroyed. As a group effort, Bob challenges us to "reconstruct" those missing records by submitting marriage records you may have encountered while delving among other records. For instance, old newspapers, pension applications, court records and family Bibles are excellent sources. Do search diligently through those notes and family sheets you have made and send any early Smith County marriages and the source to the editor in order that they may be shared through the newsletter. If the response is good, perhaps these can be compiled and placed in our library as a supplement to existing records.

EDITOR: Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

SENER, STEPHEN to Armstrong, Margaret, daughter of William Armstrong, 1810, Smith County Chancery Court, Allison & Porter vs Senter & Armstrong. 1816-1820.

WASHBURN, LEWIS to Moore, Nancy, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Mullins Moore, 30 Oct 1817 at home of bride's parents near Brush Creek, TN. Declaration for Pension under Act of February 14, 1871, War of 1812, SC. 17127.

ALLEN, JOHN W. to Jane ? . Oct 1929. Smith County Circuit Court, 14 Oct 1833.

ALLISON, SAMUEL to Washburn, Sarah Angeline, married 1 Jan 1846. Tomb Rock, Macedonia Cemetery, New Middleton, TN.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM PATTON to Hearn, Nancy Anne, 30 Nov 1840, Mexican/Civil War Pension Records, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON, OVERTON BEE to McDonald, Mary Frances, 15 Oct 1845, Mexican/Civil War Pension Papers, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

GLOVER, GRANDERSON F. to Anderson, Clarkey, 1841, Will record of Andrew Anderson (18 April 1844), Smith County, TN; 1850 Census, Gibson County, TN.

COOKE, JOHN J. to Anderson, Rachel Anne, 1841. Will record of Andrew Anderson; 1850 Census, Monroe County, TN.

JOSEPH PHILIPS AND HIS VALIANT SONS

Mattie B. Bradley

It was Wales, rugged little province of the British Isles, that Joseph Philips was born and reared. Born in 1716, he married a Welsh maiden, named Mary, born in 1710. Their oldest son, David, born March 26, 1742, emigrated to America, settling in Chester County, Pennsylvania. David died March 5, 1829; his wife, Mary Thomas, died October 31, 1840. This brave pioneer and his wife sleep side by side in the church graveyard at Peter's Creek Church in Pennsylvania. To honor one who served his country well, both in war and peace, the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a Revolutionary marker at his grave site.

David and Mary had a son named Benjamin, born April 18, 1766. Benjamin married a Pennsylvania lass, by the name of Lydia, whose maiden name is unknown.

Benjamin and his brothers and their families began to get the "restlessness fever," embarking southward on a flat boat down the Ohio River from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Cumberland. Disembarking there, they struck out in wagons across the vast wildernesses of Kentucky and Tennessee until they reached the head waters of Round Lick Creek, present site of Watertown, Tennessee. Benjamin died July 2, 1846; Lydia died August 19, 1851.

A daughter, Sallie was born July 7, 1803 to Benjamin and Lydia. On August 21, 1823, Sallie married Sion Bass. The couple had a lengthy and prosperous marriage. Sion died September 27, 1884, leaving Sallie a widow of 81 years. Sallie lost her eyesight in her later years and died November 14, 1890.

John L., son of Sion and Sallie Bass was born October 15, 1834. On October 20, 1863, he married Laura Hankins, who was born May 19, 1841 and died March 11, 1916. A Confederate soldier and a prominent farmer, John L. lived in the Bellwood community of Wilson County. He died April 29, 1922.

On January 1, 1879, Charles H. Bass was born to John L. and Laura Hankins Bass. Charles married Ora Kinslow July 3, 1910. Their daughter, Mattie, was born December 20, 1911. Charles died August 5, 1914. Ora died September 25, 1934. Mattie Bass married Carmack Bradley, born February 2, 1910, son of C. D. and Lucy T. Bradley. The Bradleys live in Carthage.

(Editor's Note: Mattie is a retired employee of the Tennessee Department of Human Services, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a long-time member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society.)

DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY - OCTOBER 16, 1940

Bernie S. Bass

(Continued from previous issue)

To assist registrants in the completion of their deferment request questionnaires, the following additional nineteen associate members were appointed to the Smith County Advisory Board: J. W. Alexander, I. D. Beasley, Ben Y. Davis, Solon Fitzpatrick, J. L. Fisher, Jere Gardenhire, J. B. Gore, Mrs. J. N. Gann, C. H. Mathews, Sam Pickering, A. C. Read, Jr., Hugh Hailey, J. H. Ligon, W. K. Robinson, T. D. Sanderson, Virgil Savage, Tim Shoulders, James R. Smith and H. H. White.

#158, the first number drawn in the national lottery, was held by 6,175 registrants throughout the United States. In Smith County, #158 was held by Horace Neil Agee of Hickman. Neil, a farmer, with dependent, had suffered an eye injury; therefore, he was not called. In Wilson County, #158 was held by Dalton Lee Agee of Mt. Juliet, a farmer, married and the father of four; he, too, was not called.

On December 3, 1940, the Chairman of the Smith County Draft Board, Colonel J. Howard Allen, died of pneumonia following a heart attack. Funeral services were conducted at his ancestral home, Beechwood, in Dixon Springs. Reverend James H. Harwell, pastor of the Carthage Church of Christ, conducted the services. Following Colonel Allen's death, Fred Myers became Chairman of the Draft Board, and W. E. Wright was named to the Board.

As far as the mechanics of the draft were concerned, Manpower requirements were determined by the Army. Selective Service Headquarters then allotted gross quotas to each state based upon the number of registrants in the state less the total number of men each state already had in the service. The result was the State's net quota. Each state then broke down the State quota to each local draft board based upon the number of men registered within that board's jurisdiction.

For example, the Army determined that 800,000 draftees would be called before June 15, 1941. Tennessee's portion of this was 40,766 men. Allowing credit for 3,976 men in the Tennessee National Guard and for 22,561 volunteers already serving in the armed forces, Tennessee's net quota was 14,299 by June 1941. Quotas were then broken out to the local draft boards based upon the number of registrants of each Board. Smith County had a gross quota of 216, with credit for 119 already serving, leaving a net quota for the county of 97 to be called before June 15, 1941.

The first actual requisition for live bodies from Tennessee came from the Army Fourth Corps Area in Atlanta in mid-November, 1940 - 395 whites and 77 negroes, a total of 472, to be in camp by December 13, 1940. Smith County's first allocation was for three whites and one negro.

The first group of draftees from Middle Tennessee, a total of sixty-six whites, all volunteers, including twenty-eight from Davidson County and four from Wilson County, left Nashville's Union Station on the NC&STL Railroad at 1:50 PM, Friday, December 6, 1940. Prior to their departure, a "patriotic demonstration" was held at the station with Governor Cooper praising the draftees for "upholding the splendid tradition of the Volunteer State." Other participants in this ceremony were Nashville Mayor Thomas C. Cummings, American Legion and VFW representatives. The draftees departed with the farewells of friends and relatives and the tune "God Bless America" ringing in their ears.

On December 9, 1940, the first contingent of Smith County men selected by the draft board departed for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where they were sworn in the following day, Tuesday, December 10. These men were: (white) Willie Clarence Mason, Hickman, Route; Robert Jesse Stewart, Route 1, Hickman; and John David Sanders, Carthage; (negro) Charlie Frank Apple, Chestnut Mound.

In the event any of this first contingent failed to go, the Board selected and listed alternates, four whites and one negro. These were: Calvin Reuben Sanders, Route 2, Carthage; Clinton Merryman Hensley, Luther Thomas Lancaster, and Levie Peyton Hesson, Carthage; (negro) Luke Allen Saddler, Gordonsville. (The white alternates left with the draft contingent on January 9, 1941; the negro alternate left with the March 24, 1941 contingent.)

The Carthage Courier did not mention the send-off given the first Smith County draftees who left on December 9, 1940, but the writer suspects it was something like that received by the first contingent of draftees who left Perry, Florida, for Camp Blanding, Florida, on December 10, 1940. The Taylor County News reported, "The young men apparently were anxious to join the service. A large crowd was on hand at the bus station to see the lads off and to wish them good luck. The bus rolled away from the station amid the cheers of friends calling out good luck slogans to the young men."

After the first Smith County contingent left on December 9, 1940, about every three or four weeks there appeared in the Courier a list of names of from five or six to nine, ten or twelve young men who were to report to Fort Oglethorpe "for induction in the next draft call."

The Courier of February 6, 1941, reported that Dr. Thayer S. Wilson had examined 98 young men to that date and about 70%

were found fit for military duty. Of this total, fourteen had been sent to Fort Oglethorpe, and no one had been returned as unfit for service. The Courier reported that Dr. Wilson found Smith County's young men "in most excellent physical condition, espically as relates to good teeth, sound lungs, good hearing, and good eye sight." The Taylor County News of Perry, Florida, that same week reported, "Only a very few of those examined have been turned down. The State average is said to be about 50% while the present average in Taylor County is 75% which reflects the fine physical condition and good health of local young men." In comparison, the noted author William Manchester in his book The Glory and the Dream states that in the spring of 1941, President Roosevelt convened a National Nutrition Conference to determine why Army doctors were refusing almost one-half of the men called up by Selective Service. The largest single cause was determined to be malnutrition during the previous decade. (Depression Years)

Passage of the Selective Service Act was considered by the Army as the key to an adequate national defense. The Act provided that draftees be called for one year of service. Very early, it became obvious that to release those drafted at the end of one year would decimate almost all American military units. An extension of the Act was considered essential to meet the increasing menace from overseas as Axis victories mounted during 1941.

In August 1941, just four months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress passed an eighteen month's extension of the draft act, with the House of Representatives approving the extension by one vote (203-202).

The Selective Service Act would have a profound effect on the lives of innumerable Americans, both directly and indirectly; an effect, in many instances, that would totally change the course of a vast number of lives. DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY - OCTOBER 16, 1940, in some way, affected each of us.

Bernie B. Bann (1720)

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
 This is to certify that in accordance with the Selective Service Proclamation of the President of the United States

Hernie Sanford Hass
 (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

(No. and street or R. F. D. No.; city or town, county and State)
New Middle Tenn.

has been duly registered this *16* day of *October* 1940.

Colman D. Winfree
 (Signature of registrant)

Registrar for *17* (Precinct) *Smith Tenn.* (Ward) (City or county) (State)

BE ALERT (Keep in touch with your Local Board. Notify Local Board immediately of change of address.)
CARRY THIS CARD WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES

D. S. S. Form 2 10-17105

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	Height (Approx.)	Weight (Approx.)	COMPLEXION	
White	5-11	158	Brown	Light
	Blue	Hair	Brown	Light
Negro	Gray	Blonds	Dark	Ruddy
	Hazel	Red	Dark	Ruddy
Oriental	Brown	Brown	Dark	Freckled
Indian	Black	Black	Light brown	Light brown
	Black	Gray	Dark brown	Dark brown
Filipino		Bald	Black	Black

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification
Scar Above Right Ear ON head

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-17104

Men in the age group 21 through 35 were required to have their REGISTRATION CARD on their person at all times. No doubt, like Bernie, you still have yours.

MEET THE AUTHOR



BERNIE SANFORD BASS

On June 24, 1919, a second son was born to Linnie (Gibbs) and J. L. Bass of New Middleton, Tennessee. The eldest son, Paul died in 1964; the youngest James L., Jr. lives in Carthage. A sister, Cara Duncan, died in infancy.

Bernie grew up, romping around the countryside, playing the usual childhood games. Graduating from Gordonsville High School in 1937, he attended Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee prior to World War II. Although Bernie did not reveal it, the writer suspects that the events of 1940 effected a change in, or at least, altered the course of his life.

Volunteering for military service in the United States Army Air Corps, he entered the service September, 1941 as an aviation cadet. Completing the pilot training program, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant April, 1942. During World War II, he served in North Africa, Sicily, France and Germany, flying 114 combat missions in the Curtiss P-40 and Republic P-47 fighter bomber aircraft and served as an instructor pilot in a fighter-bomber Replacement Training Unit (RTU) in Florida.

Separated from the service following World War II, he re-entered Cumberland University, where he earned the Bachelor of Arts degree, 1948. He earned a Master of Arts degree in American history from Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, 1966. Saturday, April 29, 1989, he was inducted into Cumberland University's Sports Hall of Fame.

From 1948-1951, he was a member of the instructional staff, Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon. In June, 1951, he was recalled to active duty at Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee. He served in the Republic of Korea and Japan during the latter part of the Korean War. In 1955, he completed jet aircraft upgrade flying training; served as Director of Operations of a North American F-100 aircraft wing at Cannon AFB, Clovis, New Mexico; and as squadron commander of a F-100 aircraft unit assigned to the United States Air Forces Europe, part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Soviet deterrent force. This unit was initially stationed in France but was forced to move to England in 1960 after Charles de Gaulle became French Premier.

Bernie returned to the United States and served as an instructor at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia. This school has an equal number of instructors and students from each of the three services. Its purpose is to teach interservice cooperation. He returned to England, serving as Base Commander of an American base from which McDonnell Douglas F-4 aircraft flew in support of the NATO mission.

From October, 1969 to October, 1970, he served as Base Commander of Cam Ranh Bay Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. In 1970, he became Director of the United States Air Force Museum, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. He retired in the rank of Colonel 31 October 1976 at Wright-Patterson AFB with thirty years, five months active duty service.

During his illustrious and distinguished military career, Bernie earned the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Yet, with all his training, flying, educational endeavors and pressing military responsibilities, Bernie was, and is, a family man. He and his wife, formerly Mary Helen Whitfield of Perry, Florida, live in Lebanon and are the parents of Dennis, Cara Bass Chipkevich, and Mark.

As a lad growing up, roaming the countryside around New Middleton, Bernie probably never dreamed of a military career. Regardless of his assignment, he kept in touch with family and friends in Smith County. He is a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society. Truly, a man of the world but one who has never forgotten his "roots." We salute you, Sir!

JOHN HALE BIBLE RECORD

Mrs. Gillon Smith

Page 1- Marriages -

John Hale and Nancy barnett was married 16th august 1827

On same page - Thoma Hale was born december 1768

Page 2 - Births -

John Hale was born March 6th 1806
 Nancy (Barnett) Hale was born 26th February 1805
 Sally H. Hale was born 19th July 1828
 Elizabeth B. Hale was born 28th january 1830
 Martha A. Hale was born April 9th 1832
 James B. hale was born February 23 1834
 Catherine L. Hale was born 8th December 1835
 Thomas R. Hale was born January 6th 1838
 John C. Hale was born January 6th 1840
 Hugh B. Hale was born 20th January 1842
 Mary Ella Hale was born 18th February 1844

Same page: Children of Thomas and Sarah Hodges Hale

Ezekiel Hale was born 12th April 1794
 Caty Hale was born 27th September 1797
 Polly Hale was born 17th July 1799
 Edness Hale was born 18th august 1801
 John Hale was born 6th March 1806

Notes regarding people listed above:

The wife of Ezekiel unknown. He died before his father.
 Moved to Alabama.
 Caty Hale married John Stallings.
 Polly Hale married Jessie Haynie. Moved to Tipton County, TN.
 Edness Hale married Abram Cooper; divorced.
 John Hale (see above).

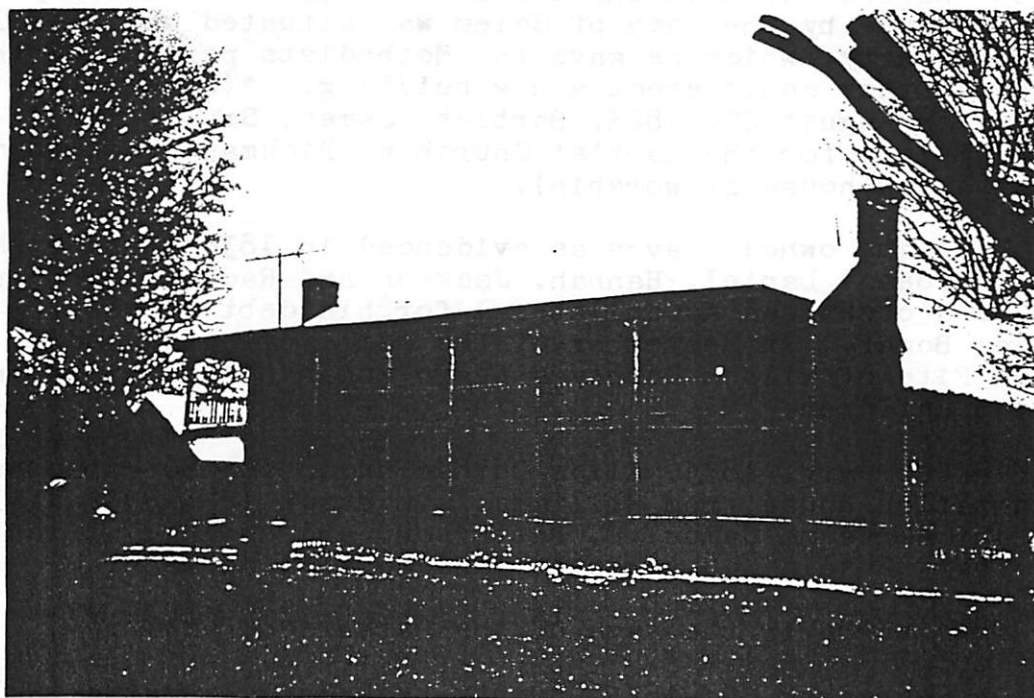
Sally H. Hale married Levi Squires.
 Elizabeth B. Hale married John S. Gill.
 James B. Hale married 1st Mary Price. 2nd Polly Moore. 3rd
 Myra Duffy.
 Catherine L. Hale married Benjamin F. Gill.
 Thomas R. Hale died in Civil War; unmarried.
 John Curry Hale died in Civil War; unmarried.
 Hugh B. Hale married "Ferry" Bell.
 Mary Ella Hale married Albert S. Haley.

Bible in possession of Mrs. Gillon Smith, Mt. Juliet, TN.

THE PATTERSONS OF UNION HILL

Katheryn Frye Dickens

The sun was at its meridian when I attempted to photograph the imposing old house presumably built ca 1836 by Samuel Fulton Patterson. Upon closer observation, I noticed a peculiar darkness veiled the two-story structure, giving the illusion that a mantle of twilight had descended upon only the house and nothing more. It was then I realized there had to be some intriguing secrets harbored within her chambers.



The Samuel F. Patterson house, built ca 1836 with a main log structure, now owned by Mr. & Mrs. James W. Williams and occupied by their daughter and son-in-law. Note the original stone chimneys and the mounting block at the left.

Springtime had carpeted the fertile farmland surrounding the house in lush green velvet, and the air was alive with the sweet smell of apple blossoms. Even the cattle nearby that had been grazing languidly in the warm sunshine walked up to the fence to question my intrusion with their soft lowing. Momentarily, I felt as though I had stepped back in time to a slow-paced long ago, an idyllic once-upon-a-time. I could not resist the tantalizing temptation to delve into the history of this fascinating place!

It appears that John P. Williams was one of the first owners of vast acres of land located along the banks of Hickman Creek in the present 7th Civil District of Smith County. In 1817, Williams purchased land from James A. Hughes, Isaac Hays and Isaac Hilliard. The same year Williams sold 89 acres on the waters of Hickman Creek to Thomas Durham and 350 acres to Barclay Kyle.

In December of 1830, Williams sold 140 acres of land to Isaac Willoughby, and, on September 14, 1832, John P. Williams sold to Samuel Hall, William Dennis, Bartlett James*, Bartlett James, Jr. and Hardy James, Trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of \$2, one acre of land for the purpose of building a house of worship. Already a meeting house by the name of Salem was situated on the Williams' property, which he gave the Methodists permission to use until they could erect a new building. *(As a matter of record, on August 27, 1825, Bartlett James, Sr. deeded 1½ acres of land for the Baptist Church at Hickman Creek to construct a new house of worship).

Williams owned slaves as evidenced in 1834 when he used four negroes - Daniel, Hannah, Jackson and Rachel, along with five head of horses as collateral for his debt of \$628.25 to William Bomar. In September of the same year, he sold to Joseph Fite of Wilson County a negro woman named Delpha and her two children.

In February, 1835, Elias Durham purchased 80 acres and a plantation house from Williams. On March 12, 1835, Williams sold 105 acres to Samuel F. Patterson, and on April 15 of that same year he sold 140 acres of land to William Waters.

Now, we begin the saga of the Patterson family.

On September 20, 1825, twenty-two-year-old Samuel Fulton Patterson of Wilson County took seventeen-year-old Miss Lucy Waters, a daughter of Shelah Waters from the same county as he, as his bride. During their seven years of marriage, they had three children: Carolyn J., Hiram H., and Frances. In 1832, death claimed Lucy, and Samuel was left with three small children - the oldest one was six and the baby who was only two.

Four years after Lucy's marriage to Patterson, her brother, William Waters, married Martha Catharine Smith, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Grandstaff Smith, and they had four daughters: Minerva, Sallie Ann, Martha and Louisa. However, in 1838, the death angel visited the Waters home and claimed Catharine's husband, William.

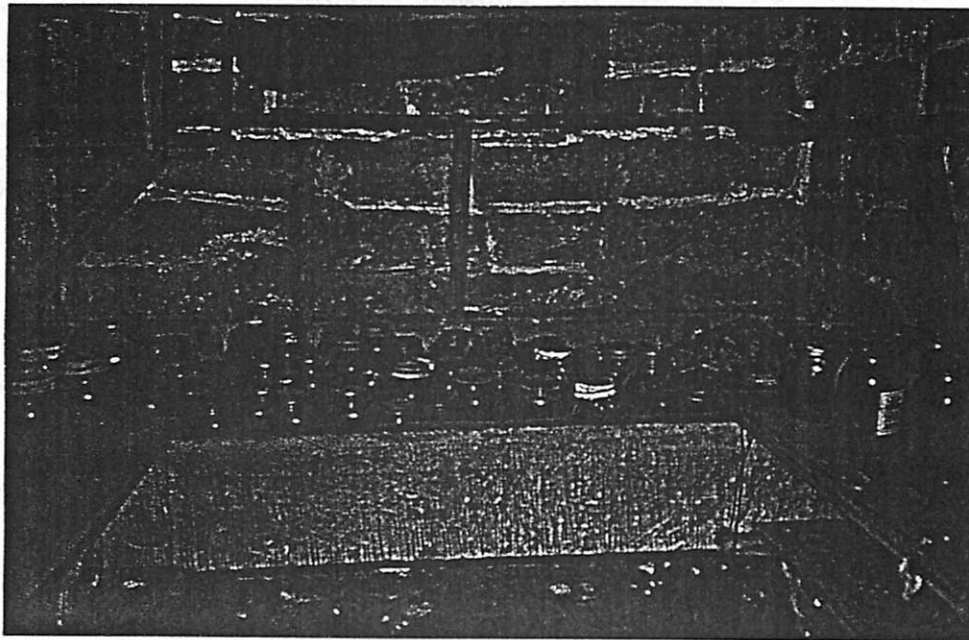
At this time Patterson's land and Waters' land joined; Patterson was a widower with three young children, and Catharine

Smith Waters was a pretty widow with four small daughters, so it was very convenient for Cupid to hurl his romantic darts!

By 1840, Patterson and the widow Waters were married, thus uniting the little cousins into brother and sisterhood. Patterson purchased the widow Water's dower after their marriage, and the new family moved into the Patterson house and commenced living in the six 20 foot square rooms.

The poet Edgar A. Guest has written about a house that "Afore it's home there's got t' be a heap o' livin' in it. Within the walls there's got t' be some babies born, and then Right there ye've got t' bring 'em up 't women good, an' men,....."

No doubt about it, the Patterson house had turned into a home, because by 1859 six children had been born to Samuel and Catharine: Julia A., William Wilson, Catherine Elizabeth, Lucy Ellen, Samuel S., and Harriett J., bringing the total number of their children to a baker's dozen! Wonder if any of these children were assigned to carry milk, butter, eggs and other produce to and from the milkhouse pictured below.



The interior of the milkhouse, showing a single 6' x 4' rock that has been hewn out to hold the milk for cold storage.

Patterson amassed great wealth and dealt in slaves. He was administrator of William Dowell's estate and sold Dowell's slaves at auction in Alexandria on December 23, 1854.

Patterson was often buying and selling land and held various trust deeds for neighbors and relatives. The bluff on Hickman Creek was the bench mark on many of the old deeds, and it finally became known as Patterson Bluff.

Camp meetings were often held on Simon P. Hughes' land nearby prior to 1850. In the early 1850's before a church house was erected at Union Hill, brush arbor meetings, however, were held in a grove of trees located not far from the Patterson house. Under the shade of a huge tree, logs were rolled together with planks placed on top to hold the pulpit. Seating accommodations in front of the pulpit were made of puncheon.

By the late 1850's, the citizens in the community had built a house for religious worship on the one-acre lot that had been deeded to the Methodists by John P. Williams in 1832. This land was now, of course, bounded by Patterson. The meeting house was used by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodists, Missionary Baptists, Old Baptists, and was also used as a school. The upper room of the building was used as a Temperance Hall by the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

On November 5, 1859, the Trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church: J. R. Smith, Thomas Kitchens, J. M. Paty, Benjamin Bradley, and R. G. Davis transferred and conveyed to H. P. Dowell, Trustee for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; M. F. Dowell for the Sons of Temperance; Dawson Gwaltney, for the Missionary Baptists; and S. W. Wright for the Old Baptists the right to use and occupy the meeting house for moral and religious purposes. Thus, the meeting house and community became known as UNION HILL. The Union Hill Presbyterian Church was constituted the first Sabbath in August, 1860.

Then dark clouds rolled over, and America was truly robbed of her innocence with the attack on Fort Sumter and the Battle of Manassas. The War Between the States changed forever the life-style on the Patterson plantation.

Barely two months after the close of the war in 1865, Patterson leased 400 acres of his beautiful farmland that adjoined the lands of William Pigg to William Newman of Wilson County for the "exclusive right to explore, bore and mine for oil, salt, water, coal, iron, and other minerals."

Patterson would receive 1/8 part of all products obtained from his land and would be paid for any wood or timber that was used. It must have been very heartbreaking to Patterson to see his lovely acres brutally mutilated, but the compensation obtained from the ugly excavations ensured his cash flow.

Oldtimers with roots in the Union Hill community remember

their grandparents' admiration for Samuel F. Patterson. Always most liberal with his material wealth, he was referred to in the community as the "grand old man." Even in lean times, Patterson's generosity prevailed. He deeded one acre of land for the purpose of building the Union Hill Cumberland Presbyterian meeting house, and he gave 1/4 acre adjoining the church house to be used as a graveyard. The oldest grave marker standing there today is that of R. M. Wilson, who died November 20, 1872.

With the Patterson children and Samuel's grandson reared to fine women and men, there had indeed been a lot of living in the house! Patterson's daughter, Carolyn (his first child by Lucy Waters) had married Wilshire Washburn ca 1844, and about three years after the birth of her son, James L. Washburn in 1845, Carolyn died ca 1848. Samuel and Catharine Patterson took his grandson into their home and reared him as their own son.

But, "Ye've got t' weep t' make it home, Ye've got t' sit an' sigh an' watch beside a loved one's bed, An' know that Death is nigh'....."

On September 24, 1875, the grand old man watched life ebb away from his dear Catharine. Her body was laid to rest in the peaceful little cemetery in the churchyard.



The gravestone of Samuel Fulton and Catharine Waters Patterson with the Union Hill Presbyterian Church in the left background and the Patterson Bluff on Hickman Creek as a backdrop

Evidently, Patterson wanted to be sure that his land remained in the possession of his family, because on January 21, 1876, he sold 140 acres of his spread known as the Reasonover tract to his son-in-law, William T. Jones.

Being the land entrepreneur that he was, Patterson, at the seasoned age of seventy-eight, was still purchasing land. On February 4, 1881, he bought thirty acres from W. E. Sykes. Three fourths of an acre was reserved where the school stood for as long as it was used for school purposes or until the house was moved away.

Perhaps Patterson had a premonition that he might soon be resting in the picturesque little cemetery, because in 1881, he gave all of his children except Harriett \$1200. He deeded Harriett 100.42 acres of land, deducting her \$1200. from the price of the acreage. This transaction occurred in early June of 1881, and on August 6, 1881, six years after Catharine's death, Sam came to rest by her side in the tomb.

Today, like a proud and gracious Southern matriarch with time-etched character lines engraved on her face, the centuried Patterson house sits rather quietly, furnishing a home to a sixth generation descendant of Sarah Smith Irwin, who was a sister to Catharine Smith Waters Patterson, the original mistress of this home. The ante-bellum facade still possesses undeniable charm and reminds one, that once in a by-gone era, the home was indeed a Tara to the Patterson family.

And, if one listens closely enough, perhaps he can hear coming from the old Patterson Bluff on Hickman Creek the bone-chilling scream of a bobcat - a feline descendant of the ones that first roamed the area in the beginning!

NEXT ISSUE: The William T. Jones Family. Samuel F. Patterson's daughter Catherine Elizabeth married William T. Jones; they purchased the remaining Patterson land from the Patterson heirs in 1883.

Katheryn is commended for her fine work and the hours of time she spent researching. Her bibliography includes the Chancery Court Case: J. W. Hearn vs W. T. Jones, 1899 which provided information relative to the Union Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Smith County Deed Books F, L, M, P, W, BB, CC, AA, and Z. Deed Books #6, 3, and 4; Tennessee Smithology. Emma Barrett Reeves. 1980. ; and Waters - Turner - Wilson - Hatch Families of Maryland: Ancestors of Shelah Waters and Nancy Turner. Compiled by Jean Young Kent, text by Harry Wright Newman. 1979.



QUERIES

MARTIN: John or James Tavner Martin born 1785-1790 in N. C. Married ca 1810 in Warren or Smith County to possibly Cynthia W. League. Died ca 1867 possibly in Morganville, Dade County, Georgia. Seeking parents and proof of wife.
JIMMY D. RUSSELL, Rt. 1, Box 5737, Cross Plains, TN 37049.

ROWLAND: Five Rowland brothers, James, John, David, George, and Benjamin came from Rockingham County, N. C. Probably settled in southern Smith County. John is her g-g-grandfather.
BERNICE P. EVANS, 1802 Encina Drive, Rockport, Texas 78382.

KERLEY: William "Old Mate" and Mary Kerley had 7 children or more; lived near Trousdale County; property adjoined Andrew Greer and David Mungle. Said to be buried in "Old Greer Graveyard." Daughter Nelly married Isaac Kerley, their son, James Kerley married Alice (Aalsey) Brothers; James died Smith County, 1854.
BERNICE P. EVANS: 1802 Encina Drive, Rockport, Texas 78382.

SMITH: Great grandfather was David Smith, Clubb Springs area. His half-brother was Samuel Smith. My grandfather, John Bransford Smith; father Bransford Jones Ferguson Smith. Seeking information regarding Bransford family.
MARY FRANCES SMITH JACOBSEN, Rt. 3, Box 344, Clyde, TX 79510.

MINTON, SMITH: Searching for date and cause of death of William Minton who married Matilda Gordon and Joseph H. Smith who married Nancy Gibbs. Joseph Smith was son of Joseph Smith and Susan Boze.
THELMA SPENCER, 11036 Charleston St., Cucamonga, CA 91701.

WALKER: Seek parents of Cinda Rilla Walker Turner, born January 1, 1821, TN; died 30 March 1885. Married William Turner, December 17, 1841; lived in Brush Creek area. Sister Mary Susan Walker Eastes James, born 28 May 1814, VA. Walker parents of Cinda Rilla and Mary Susan moved to Smith County between 1814-1821. Another sister was Ludie Walker Pennel.
GENE W. TURNER, 111 Laurie Circle, Jackson, TN 38305.

SMALLING-GRANADE-GREANEAD-AUSTIN-BALLARD: Seeking information on these families; John Smalling, born 1855; married Rebecca Granade/Greanade, daughter of Silas James A. Granade and Mary Anna Austin. John, son of Henry Smalling and Mary (Ballard?). Henry, son of John Smalling and Nancy -----?-----.

BEVERLY DICKSON BEAN. 667 LeBaron Avenue, Pontiac, MI 48058.

FISHER: Need to know father of Cornelius Fisher, born ca 1804 and mother of his daughter Narcissa and the source of this information.

FRANK E. EASTES. 729 Otis Blvd., Spartanburg, SC 29302.

DILLARD: Seeking ancestors and descendants of Alexander Dillard, born 1800-1810, TN Smith County Census 1830 lists him with wife and children. He was administrator of Elizabeth (Coggins) Dillard's estate in 1838. Not listed on 1840 Smith County Census; however, Court Records indicate he was there. Where did he go?

MRS. NONA WILLIAMS. 4160 Dunhaven Road, Dallas, TX 75220.

SMITH: Would like to know where Daniel Smith is buried (born 27 Feb 1778 then VA - later East TN; died 1841 DeKalb County, TN-son of Edward Smith). Daniel married 15 Jan 1801, Mary Grandstaff, daughter of Nicholas Grandstaff. Settled 2 miles west of Alexandria, TN near Mahone; had 7 children: Nicholas, Jacob, Daniel, Isaac, Catherine, John, Sarah. Fought in War of 1812. Desire to locate Daniel Smith family Bible.

MRS. KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS. Rt.1 Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

WASHER-PARKER: Need information on Jane -?-. Smith County TN Census 1850 lists Thomas Washer 35, Jane 24, Amanda 11, John 5, Mary 3, Doranne 2. Thomas died ca 1852. Smith County TN settlement with widow.(Elizabeth, Eliza, Louisa); was it Elizabeth Jane? 2nd marriage -?- Parker. 24 Sept 1853 Joseph Parker married Eliza E. Washer. Was this she?

JORENE WASHER PARKER. Rt. 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

HAREL/HARRELL, ASA: Need to hear from any descendants of his; he was listed Jackson County TN Census 1850; not on 1860; some of his family listed Putnam County TN Census 1860. What became of Asa? Will exchange information.

E. W. ALLEN. 6582 Rocky Lane, Sp 5/ Paradise, CA 95969.

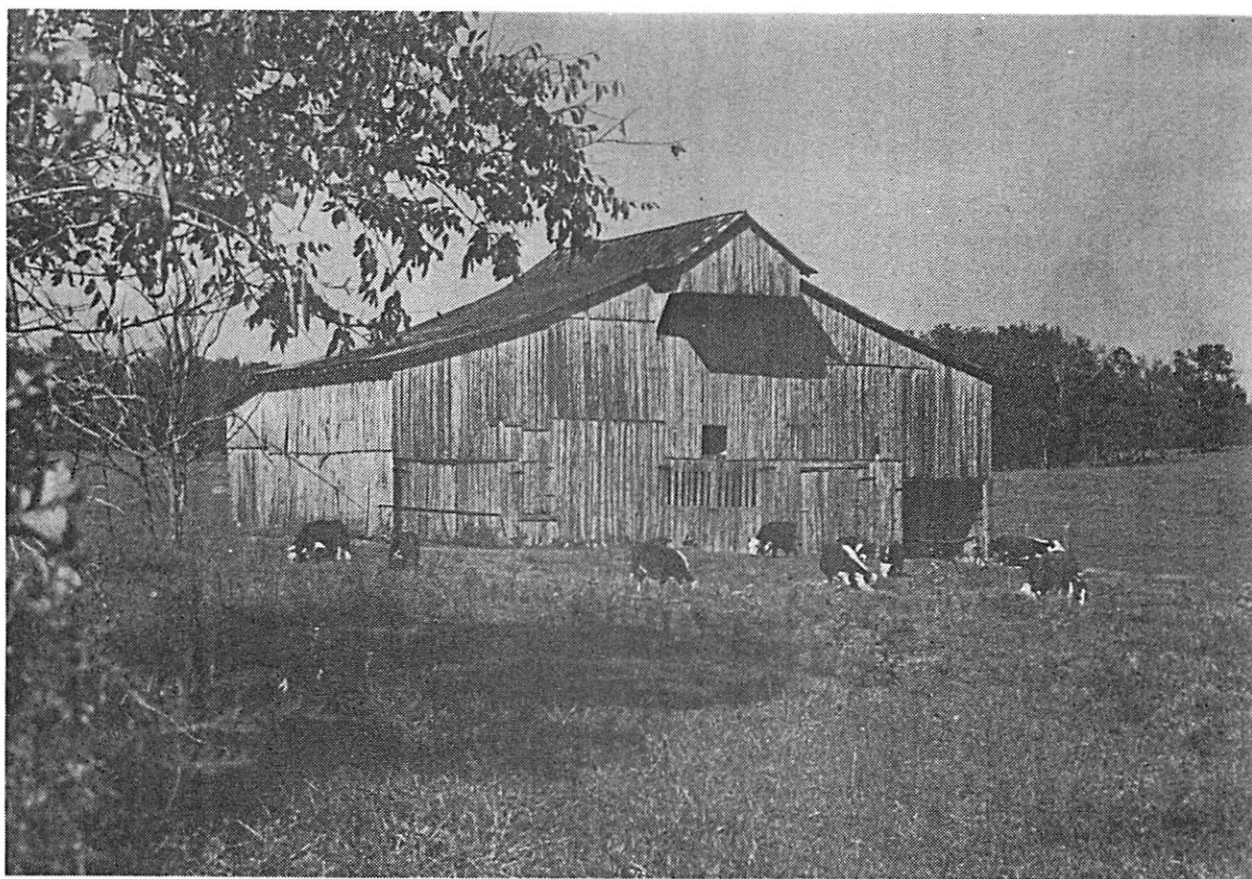
WARNER-FLEEMAN: Delila Ann Warner, born ca 1824 VA; married Thomas Jefferson Fleeman, son of John Fleeman and Lucinda Haley. Seeking names of Delila Ann Warner's parents.

LOUISE PIETRUSZKIEWICZ. 14394 Carnegie Road, Magalia, CA 95954.

HALEY-FLEEMAN: Lucy Haley, born ca 1798 VA; living Smith County, TN 1820-1822. Children: Thomas J., Catherine, Mary Ann, Patrick R., J. M.(Mahala), John W., Lucinda V. and Joseph Henry all born Smith County, TN. She moved to Cape Girardeau County, MO by 1850. Seeking names of Lucy Haley Fleeman's parents.

LOUISE PIETRUSZKIEWICZ. 14394 Carnegie Road, Magalia, CA 95954.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 1 — No. 4

Fall 1989

Evidently, you have been spreading the word; membership has increased to - 162. DO KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!

Your editor, unlike everyone else, does make mistakes. In the Summer Issue, Contents, a flagrant error was made - page 66 was inadvertently omitted. It should have read: Queries.....66-67. This Issue begins with page 68. Please accept my humble apology.

Our special thanks to Bob Anderson, Nashville, TN for his family information and to Glenn Smith, Muskogee, OK for his camera ready article (in two formats) and his accompanying letter: "This article contains information on some of the Calbreath family in Smith County, TN. Thanks to the help of several people in Smith County in locating these records, I have been able to compile this information and would like to share it. These records contain names of early settlers, besides my early family members; therefore, I thought this might be of interest to you and to your readers."

If you are interested in any of the publications listed on page 85, contact Mrs. Emma Barrett Reeves, 1620 Red Bud Street, Nacogdoches, TX 75961. If you have compiled or authored a book and would like it reviewed in the Newsletter, just send a copy for permanent placement in the Smith County Public Library in exchange for this service.

September 18, 1989, the Smith County Historical And Genealogical Society resumed its monthly meetings at 7:30 p. m. with Dr. Frank Burns, guest speaker.

Upon request, a limited number of Smith County History books, 1986 are being reprinted and will be available soon. Cost is \$67.50 plus \$4.50 shipping and handling.

This issue introduces a delightful lady who married one of Smith County's native sons, a member of an historic family. She prefers to work quietly behind the scenes without fanfare, but it is she who has responded to hundreds of requests for family and other information and who has done our indexing. (An index will accompany each fourth annual issue.) For now, let's title her "Mrs. Indexer."

Although your subscription does not expire until February, 1990, why not renew early? Avoid "Overlooking it in the Christmas Rush!" Why not give a friend a subscription as a gift? Your first issue was complimentary; therefore, your membership includes Vol. 11, No. 1, Winter Issue. DO LET US HEAR FROM YOU!

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SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME ONE

FALL 1989

NUMBER FOUR

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FRONT COVER

CAPLENOR BARN

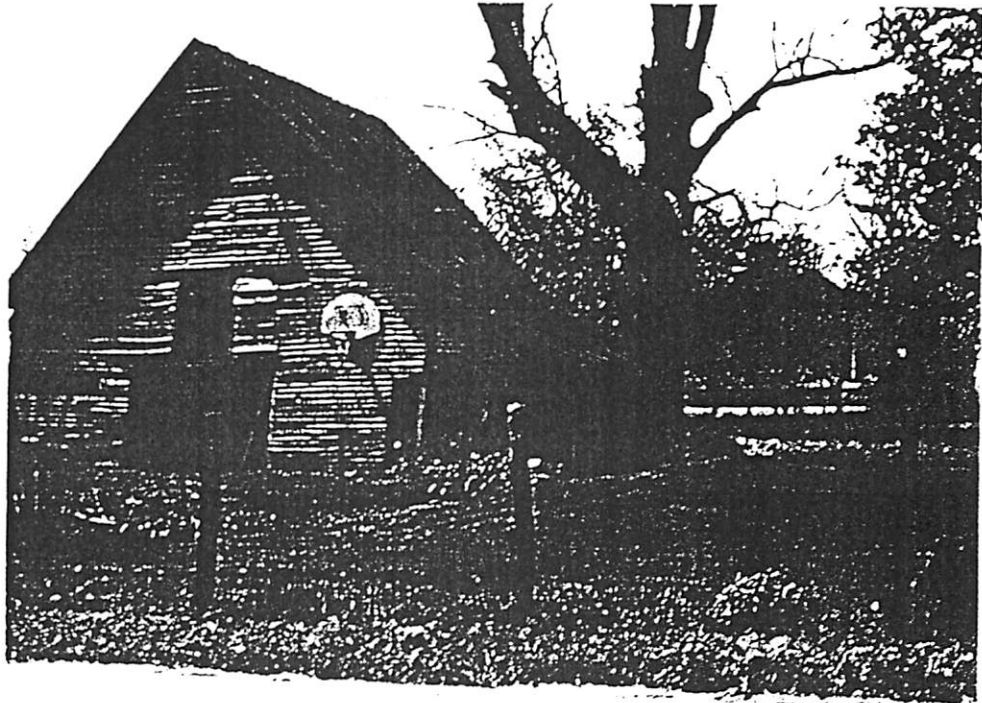
Built by Henry Cutrell in 1935, this "bonnet" barn is owned by Louis and Lorena Caplenor and located on their farm on Hiwassee Road, just off Highway 70, near Rome, TN. Mr. Cutrell, a noted carpenter, constructed over forty barns in the area. Photo and information courtesy of Pelham N. Norris, Dallas, TX and Elizabeth Beasley, Dixon Springs, TN.

THE TENNESSEE HAYBARN

Pelham N. Norris

Poems have been written; books published; restorations completed; even porcelain plates with paintings of barns produced and sold, but as yet, the true heartfelt manifestation of the role of the barn has not been brought into focus in a form that is a credit to the barn's dignity.

The Tennessee haybarn, (quite prevalent in Smith County) with its characteristic "bonnet" or roof extension, was an architectural artform that commanded a design sufficient to receive hay into its high loft from a wagon on the outside and a transportation system to carry the loose bulk along the ridge of the barn to a designated spot where it could be dropped. This design necessitated a certain shape of the shell to accommodate the system, hence the readily identifiable silhouette of the Tennessee haybarn. The individual needs of farmers contributed to the many variations of size and shape that met the demands of the users, but the personality and lovable beckoning of the original concept remained. In scores of hollows and atop hundreds of hills in Tennessee stand (many silent) evidences of this once magnificent asset. To insure their perpetuity, their images must be preserved in word, song and art.



Barn located on Hickman Road, Gordonsville, TN.
Does the barn lean on the tree or has the tree
grown into the barn or do they lean on each
other?????

QUIET REMINDER

Pelham N. Norris

Eyes are drawn with no control by a haunting magnetism that takes them to a plain and peaceful place - a place without a name, a sign, no special reason for its being..... Just a Barn, an old, old Barn..... without its familiar livestock sounds; no wagons rumbling; no hungry calls within; no chickens nesting; horses feeding - just a Barn with silent sounds. A place where once the farm life throbbed, the scent of hay and dusty wood, of things unknown - but rich and proud of work and endless turns of seasons, hot sun, cold moon and beating rain. A place to be when storms are raging. Comfort from the busy life - always faithful, sturdy, pleasant.... a place to hide.

Why hold this haunting remnant lefty? Why not call it RUINS or WRECK? This is not an EMPTY CARRIAGE!! This is not a CASTAWAY!! This old Barn is calling to us, speaking ever so softly: silent words that none can scorn - calling for its beasts of burden, for the insects, birds and seasons; hoping some will stop to ponder, caught in webs of dreams remembered. Join the Barn in silent tribute; give it thanks for all its past.

Once this Barn was most essential; it was the farm's center of life, loved and respected, part of all its USER'S fabric..... part of things we can recall. The image is fading; hopefully, the dream will linger; hopefully a die is cast. Far beyond our present pleasures, Barns may find a way to last.

".....so while the drifts are piling high and arctic winds go rattling by, this old barn stands and takes its ease, and warms its heart with memories. And yet - it's such a sad, sad place; just empty stalls, no friendly face....."

(excerpt from "The Empty Barn")

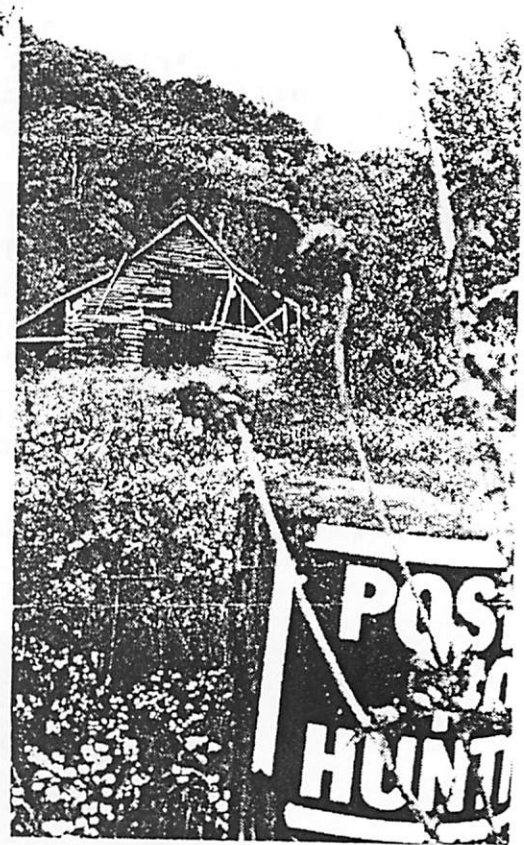
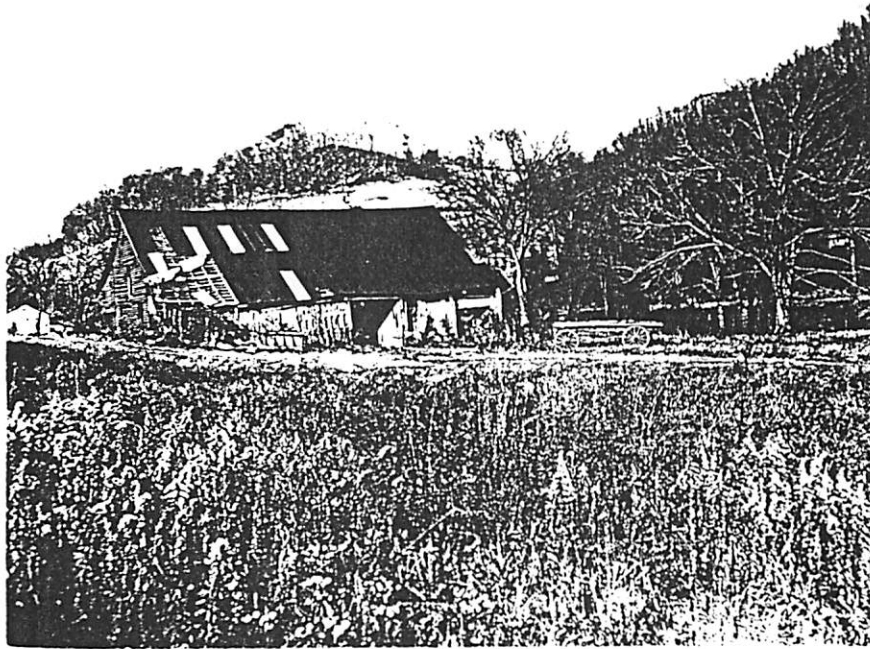


Photo by Cynthia Youree

DISAPPEARING HISTORY

Louise Sharenberger

Barns are shrines to a vanishing way of life; the family farm is passing from the scene at a time when any and everything "country" is popular. We buy country clothes: jeans, boots, plaid shirts, calico skirts, and don't forget the - cowboy hat. We collect expensive "country antiques" that our farming ancestors would and did throw in the gully. We buy pickup trucks, country records; we laud country music and subscribe to country magazines while our barns go virtually unnoticed and often in dire need of repair.



The barn pictured above was located on the former Benjamin J. Vaden farm near Chestnut Mound, Tennessee. Constructed after the Civil War, it was first used as a flour, meal and saw mill. After the demise of the Rolling Mill on Snow Creek, it was used as a tobacco barn. During the early thirties, it became a livestock barn with hay stored in the loft and corn in a first floor crib. The grain storage area was floored with oak tongue and groove. The hay loft was floored with regular house flooring. Water was piped from a spring on the farm. No doubt this barn has many stories it could tell. Upon departing this life, Mr. Vaden left his heirs no doubt, "Spirits were not to be used at the mill or on the mill property or it would cease to function as such."

The barn is a symbol of our traditional rural values -

hard work, pride in the work place and self-sufficiency. Two centuries ago nearly everyone lived on a farm - it is here that American culture was rooted and grown. During the past 50 years, especially since World War II, America has experienced a shift from agriculture to industry. Today, most of us live in cities and towns; our children and our grandchildren have no concept of any connection with the farm. Barns serve to remind us from whence we came and can help us understand who we are. They have much to tell us about ourselves and we can learn how our agrarian ancestors worked and lived.

Regardless of size, design or location, the barn was the farmer's work center. Everything on the farm came together here - many of them life and death. Here the colts, pigs, calves, and lambs were born (or sometimes died).....many were born on cold, blustery winter nights, causing the farmer not only to lose sleep but also much physical discomfort. Like the mid-wife, he attended the animals, having marked his calendar to remind him when each animal was due. Here his children learned about nature, life and death. Often his wife's hens made their nests in the hay, in feed troughs or under the barn. It was not uncommon for the hen to steal away her nest with baby chicks hatching in the early spring. Here on rainy or snowy days, he shucked his corn for feeding and repaired his plows, harrows, harness, and other farming tools. During noncrop time, he would "break in" new work animals. The barn area usually housed scales for keeping check on the weight progress of his marketable livestock. No one was a better record keeper or scientist than the farmer.

Barns have a tremendous amount of space; their curving rafters create a cathedral-like effect. Often they were built against the slope of a hill or embankment, which provided some protection from the weather and gave wagons easy access to the upper level while enabling livestock to wander in and out below. Most barns were built on a stone foundation, with heavy timber framing, vertical board siding and a gable, gambrel or hip roof. One of the most remarkable things about an old barn is its framing. Thick timbers needed for the framing were felled while clearing the land. Sometimes they were squared off with a broadax; other times the bark was left on and rough hewing was done, if it were necessary in order to make it fit. All of the pieces were connected with mortises and tenons and secured with wooden pins driven through holes bored with an auger. Most 1900's barns featured a large hay loft equipped with a hay fork and pulley which permitted the farmer to "fork" the hay into the loft, quite a labor saving device. However, men were required on either end of the barn using a mule to hoist the hay from wagon into the barn loft.

Generally, neighbors banded together and helped each other

in the erection of their homes and barns. In fact, "barn raisings" enhanced the social life of the settlements. To celebrate the completion of the barn, a big dinner was spread, followed by children playing games, while others enjoyed a good old square dance - "hoe-down."

Thus, the family barn also became a "fun" place as well as a work place, particularly for children, a place to play on rainy days. What better place to read than a quiet spot in the hayloft or to enjoy eating those stored walnuts and hickory nuts or to practice and perfect the fine art of whistling? Hay rides, dances, even family reunions and picnics became popular events which could go into the barn in the event of rain. Who among us has not enjoyed a good water-soaked corn cob fight or a game of hide-and-seek in the nooks and crannies of the family barn?

Barns appeal to our senses. Ever notice the various barn smells? Tobacco in its curing process lends a certain aromatic atmosphere as it hangs majestically in the barn, slowly changing color, green, then gold, finally a reddish brown, as it cures for the stripping process. Nothing has a more refreshing odor than that of new mown and curing hay. Not all barn odors are always pleasant. Ever smell a wet cow??? Then there is always the manure, which must be cleaned from the barn fall and spring; but oh, how it made the tobacco and the garden grow!

Then there are the barn sounds. Ever hear a barn creak near daylight or early in the evening? How about midnight?? If you listen carefully, you can almost hear the horses and mules chomping their corn with a "bray" every now and then; or the cows quietly chewing their hay or slurping their grain, emitting their low "moos" or perhaps licking a newborn calf; or the sheep bleating "maa aa", mothers calling their wayward lambs; or the hogs grunting, while the piglets squeal delightedly, pushing and shoving each other away from the sow. Wild animals and fowl also occupied the barn. How we ran upon getting a whiff of skunk perfume! Ever now and then an owl strays in and startles you with his "hoo hooing". The barn is home to many birds, some nesting there, stirring early in the morning and bursting with song. And, don't forget the cats hanging 'round for fresh milk. Then there's the farmer's faithful dog, always ready to do his master's bidding and ever so hopeful of a handout.

A barn is a place for solitude, pensiveness, meditation, a place to just "steal away" for a time. Many problems have been talked out and even sometimes solved at the barn. The next time you pass an old barn - take a moment for reflection; think of the role barns have played in our history, your life and that of your ancestors, and how life has and is changing. Through memories "you can go home again."

DEATH RECORDS

Sue Maggart

Valuable primary source material included in the genealogical collection of the State Library & Archives is county death records from 1914-1937. These consist of death certificates that were formerly filed with the Bureau of Vital Statistics and have been transferred to the Archives. On microfilm with a master index, it is fairly easy to locate anyone who died in the state during this period, if a death certificate was filed by the attending physician. Although required by law, several years were to pass before every death was officially recorded. Especially in rural areas, deaths often occurred without benefit of a doctor's being present or a report filed with the state.

In the earliest records only the marital status of the deceased is noted; name of spouse is not recorded. Later the certificates were revised to include this vital information.

The following records relating to Smith County have been taken from the microfilm; additional abstracts will be published in subsequent newsletters. Deaths of infants, small children and blacks are not included in this transcription.

A special thanks to Merle Stevens, Brownsville, Texas, for calling our attention to these valuable records and the several pages of abstracts he shared with us.

ROLL #27, DEATH RECORDS - SMITH - WARREN 1914
VOL. 55, SMITH, STEWART, SUMNER

- #16: Mrs. Martha Gibbs, widow, born 1828, TN, died 1 Jan 1914, age 86; father Labun Phillips, born TN; mother unknown; buried Elmwood, TN.
- #15: Syntha Florence Ray, female; married; date of birth not given; age 42 (?); born 8th District, Smith County; died 9 Jan 1914; father H. M. Glover, birthplace unknown; mother Dollie Apple; informant Marshall Ray; buried Chestnut Mound, TN.
- #13: Andrew C. Blair, age 78; buried 17 Jan 1914; farmer; father C. A. Blair, born NC; mother Sallie Campbell, born Smith County; buried Elmwood, TN.
- #21: William Peyton Hawthorne, born 10 July 1885, Donoho, Smith County; died 16 Jan 1914; age 28; drayman; father J. B. Hawthorne, born Franklin, KY; mother Sallie Dixon Russell, born Donoho, Smith County; buried Elmwood, TN.

BILLY JONES PROUDLY WORE THE GRAY

Katheryn Frye Dickens

In 1922, less than six years before his death, William Thomas Jones felt a motivating force to pen the memoirs of his travels during the War Between the States. At this time, he was an elderly gentleman of almost eighty years, but in his heart he was still the valiant eighteen-year-old Billy Jones who responded to Governor Isham G. Harris' call in 1861 for thirty thousand state troops to enlist for one-year service.

At the onset of the war, Jones' parents, Issac and Elizabeth Malone Jones, lived a peaceful, pastoral life on their 200 acre farm in Alexandria. They had a commodious ten-room farmhouse, owning only two slaves to assist with the farm labor. Because there were five boys and one girl in the family, there was no necessity for more slaves to assist in maintaining their modest lifestyle.

Their close-knit family was torn asunder just as surely as our nation was torn apart. James, John, Wiley, and Billy joined the Confederate forces while baby brother Henry felt a strong loyalty to the Union, eventually joining the ranks of the Federal Army. James, Billy's oldest brother, resigned as adjutant major of the 44th Tennessee Infantry to join the cavalry unit as major where brothers John and Wiley were in his command. Later James would be mortally wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga; John and Wiley would return safely home. After the war, Billy's sister, E. J., married J. A. Walker, an ex-Federal soldier.

Tennessee seceded from the Union on June 24, 1861; shortly thereafter, Jones' Company, the 24th Tennessee Infantry, was organized at Alexandria. R. D. Allison was elected Captain, and Jones received the rank of Sergeant.

The 24th Tennessee Infantry was composed of twelve companies. At Camp Anderson near Murfreesboro, where the newly recruited soldiers were first trained, H. P. Dowell replaced Allison as Captain.

Sergeant Jones' regiment was then sent to Camp Trousdale near Gallatin, where the soldiers continued to drill before they were carried by train to Bowling Green, Kentucky. In Bowling Green, the regiment was placed in General Patrick R. Cleburne's brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Peebles. Cleburne was the handsome General from Ireland, who fought so gallantly for the Confederacy, and who later would commend the 24th Tennessee Infantry for their steadfast valor at Shiloh.

While Jones' Confederate soldiers were in Bowling Green building forts, General Grant moved up the Cumberland River to

attack the Rebels at Fort Donelson. Upon hearing this news, the Bowling Green Army immediately started south in order to get over the Cumberland River, crossing the suspension bridge hung on wire cables. After the Army crossed the bridge, they cut the cables, allowing one of the finest bridges in the South to collapse into the river. At Fort Donelson the Southern forces were defeated and captured. There was a flurry of excitement in Nashville as provisions were destroyed in order to prevent the Federal Army from gaining possession.

The 24th unit passed through Nashville and marched on to Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Huntsville, Alabama, on to Tusculum; and once there, boarded a train to Corinth, Mississippi, where they arrived February 27, 1862. General Albert Sidney Johnston was there gathering Confederate forces for the great Battle of Shiloh.

The Army moved out on the 5th of April, 1862 along the banks of the Tennessee River near Pittsburg Landing. The Battle of Shiloh was the campaign to control the Mississippi Valley, for without the Mississippi Valley the Confederacy would be cut in half.

A typical Spring day, the weather was sunny and balmy; the countryside was adorned with a lovely fragrant profusion of pink peach blossoms from a near-by orchard; however, this quiet springtime scene would quickly shift to one of deafening noise. The awful sight and stench of bloody carnage seemed to be everywhere on the following morning when the Rebels attacked the Union Army while they were eating breakfast.

Jones recalled that after General Albert Sidney Johnston was mortally wounded, the battle ceased for the day. After sixty years, Billy remembered his fitful sleep on the battlefield that night. Morning brought General P. G. T. Beauregard to command the brave warriors in gray.

Billy survived the terrible Battle of Shiloh only to begin the long Kentucky march. He crossed Waldon Ridge, then over the Cumberland mountains to Sparta, through Putnam County into Jackson County, crossing the Cumberland River at Gainesboro, and the west end of Clay County, finally entering Kentucky near Tompkinsville. His troops moved on to Perryville and formed a line of battle against the enemy. Jones declared this battle was the hardest spot Company F ever got into. Only four men out of his company escaped unhurt from this battle. Jones was indeed one of the lucky ones! This was October 8, 1862.

With his company Jones left Perryville for Chattanooga, where General Otho F. Strahl became brigade commander; then moved with the whole of Bragg's Army to Murfreesboro. Again Jones survived another bloody battle as the two great armies clashed at Stones River December 31, 1862 - January 2, 1863.

The Confederate line was turned, and General Bragg ordered his troops to fall back to Tullahoma and Shelbyville. Later the two armies would meet again southwest of Missionary Ridge for the Battle of Chickamauga. This time the Rebel troops would claim victory, trapping Rosecrans in Chattanooga.

Jones and his army then moved into the Chattanooga Valley, where the 24th received orders to move to Knoxville; however, when they arrived at Sweetwater, the troops were ordered back to Chattanooga to assist in the expected Battle of Missionary Ridge.

There were four lines on the Federal side to one on the Southern side, and although the Rebels were in good trenches, the Feds greatly outnumbered them. The Southern men had to wave the white flag of truce which brought about the demise of Company F as a fighting body of men. This was the latter part of November, 1863.

As prisoners, the men in gray were marched to Chattanooga under guard. Sunup found the Confederates marching to Bridgeport, Alabama, where they were loaded on a train and sent to Nashville. They were housed in a large, unfinished building called the Zollicoffer House where they were heavily guarded all night. Incidentally, the Zollicoffer House was completed after the war and became part of the famous Maxwell House Hotel.

The next day the prisoners boarded a train to Louisville, where they were unloaded and marched through a house with each prisoner receiving a slice of cold boiled bacon and a piece of bread for his supper. They next crossed the Ohio River by boat and boarded another train for Rock Island City, Illinois. After crossing the Rock River, Jones, along with more than 10,000 others, remained confined in prison for sixteen months. Smallpox and other diseases were rampant, and many prisoners died. Again Jones miraculously survived! Finally, he was released from prison the last of March, 1865 and returned by train to his father's farm in Alexandria, Tennessee.

Since William Thomas Jones and William Wilson Patterson had been soldiers and constant companions in Company F during the war, it seemed only natural that Jones should fall in love with Patterson's sister Catherine Elizabeth. They were married November 1, 1866, and became the parents of nine children: James Sidney, Edgar D., Frederick William, Willard S., Shelah Wilson, Katie, Eula, Ada, and Ora.

James Sidney Jones moved to California and married a woman from there; Edgar D. married Mary Moss and Willard S. married one of Mary's sisters. Edgar and Willard moved to Sumner County. Katie Jones married William R. Gwaltney and Eula married Robert

Gwaltney. Fred married Ophelia Hall. Shelah Wilson died before his ninth birthday, and Ora was born and died 9 September 1884. Ada?????



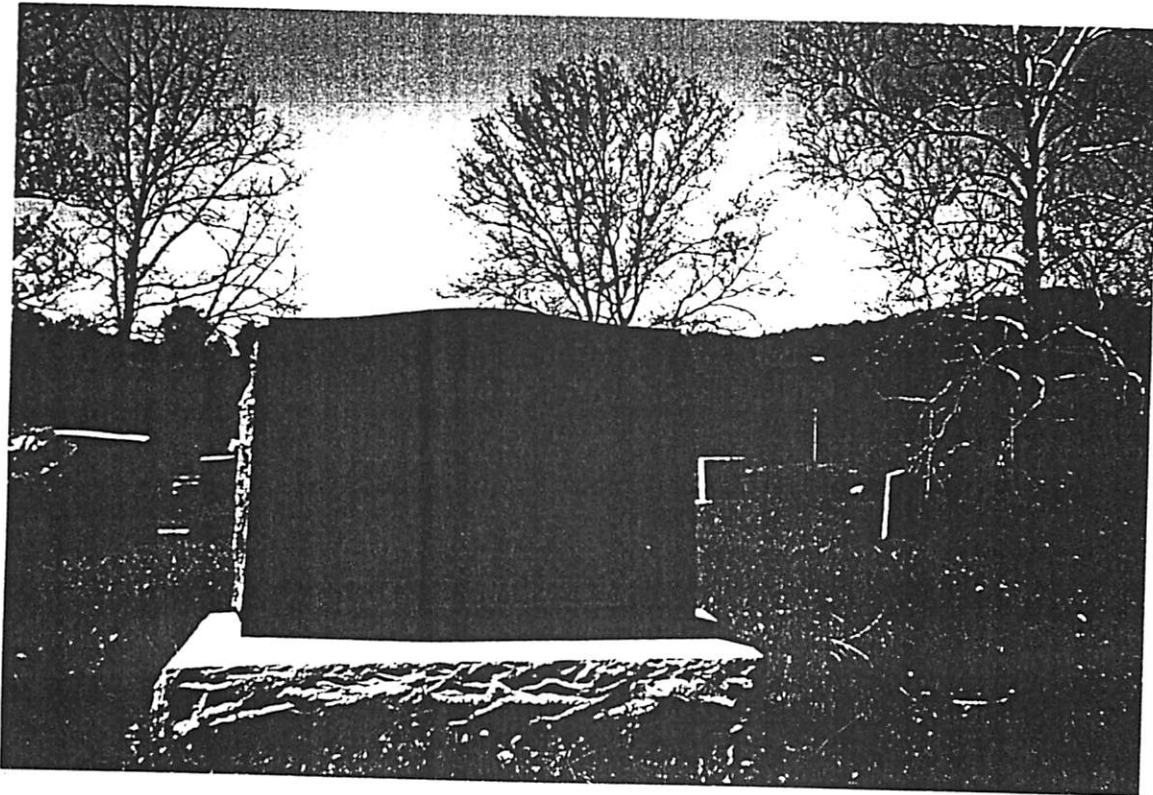
W. T. Jones
Nashville

This photograph, made in the Summer of 1914, shows four generations of the W. T. JONES FAMILY. Seated from left to right: CATHERINE ELIZABETH PATTERSON JONES (W. T. 's WIFE), W. T. JONES, holding his great grand-daughter. LILLIAN PEEL. Standing: FRED JONES, a son, and his daughter, NELLIE W. (MRS. EDWARD O.) PEEL. Photo courtesy of MRS. BILLY CRAIGHEAD.

In 1876, Jones purchased 140 acres of land from his father-in-law, Samuel F. Patterson, and on September 10, 1883, he purchased the Patterson house and remaining 209.53 acres from the other Patterson heirs.

Billy Jones was a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a Master Mason. He served as County Magistrate for several years and was active in community support groups during World War I.

On August 11, 1928, William Thomas "Billy" Jones slipped quietly away to his reward. He had lived to be an old man, and like Abraham of the Bible, he died a man full of years. The pretty little Union Hill Cemetery cradles the dust of this exemplary man and that of his wife Kate who joined him in death in 1935.



Gravestone of WILLIAM THOMAS "BILLY" JONES and his wife CATHERINE ELIZABETH PATTERSON JONES. BILLY was a Confederate soldier - a veteran of SHILOH, PERRYVILLE, STONES RIVER, CHICKAMAUGA, AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Following Billy's death, his son-in-law, William R. Gwaltney purchased the family farm. Today, more than a century and a half of time has elapsed since Samuel F. Patterson first owned the beautiful fertile acres at Union Hill. A portion of the original tract of land and the house still are in the possession of relatives of the original owners. This fact reminds one of the words found in Ecclesiastes 1:4: "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever."

NOTE: Mrs. Dickens expresses her gratitude to Leland Bradley, a fellow member of Lancaster, Tennessee for providing information regarding the marriages of the Jones' children.

SMITH COUNTY MARRIAGES

Sue Maggart

Come on members - response has been slow on "reconstruction" of Smith County marriages prior to 1850. Is this going to be one of those projects that everyone thinks is an excellent idea but no one does much about it??

If each of you sends only one unrecorded marriage, that is almost two hundred to add to our roster; so get busy and dig into those Bibles and family records!

YOUNG, THOMAS to Sally Martin, daughter of William Martin, 1817. Smith County Deed Book N, p. 133.

CARDWELL, LEONARD H. to Martha D. Cardwell, daughter of Leonard J. Cardwell, 1827. From Minutes of Carthage Benevolent Lodge, 1872.

MCCLAIN, WILLIAM to Elizabeth Gordon, 1812.

COFFEE, JOSHUA M. to Jane Trousdale, 1810.

TROUSDALE, JOHN, JR. to 1. Elizabeth Vaser, 1812;
2. Elizabeth M. Cowan, 1820.

from The Trousdale Genealogy, compiled by General John Truesdell, Chevy Chase, MD, 1952; Published by J. B. Trousdale, 1960.

LANCASTER, JAMES to Lucinda Washburn, daughter of Lewis and Nancy (Moore) Washburn, 5 Feb 1839. From Jim Lancaster, Orchird Lake, MI, from family records written in his grandfather's hand.

GREGORY, SANFORD to Lucy Croslin, daughter of William Croslin, 24 Aug 1843. Deposition given by Sanford Gregory in Chancery Court Case, Smith County, B. J. VADEN etal VS NANCY N. JORDAN etal, 1867.

JOHN J. CALBREATH

JOHN J. CALBREATH, the son of William and Mary (Hamilton) Calbreath, was born 5 February 1790, according to the family records.

His parents came to Smith County, probably by about 1800, after a short stay in East Tennessee. William Calbreath served as a Justice of the Peace in Smith County, at least as early as 1812-13. William Calbreath received a land grant on White Oak Creek, then in the northern part of Smith County, in 1814. According to later deeds, William operated a mill on White Oak Creek during this early period.

The Smith County, Tennessee, Court Minute Book has an entry dated 11 May 1815, stating: "It is ordered that Joseph Collins, William Calbreath, Thomas Calbreath and John Calbreath [and others], each be permitted to return their list of taxables to the Clerk."¹

The next record found in Smith County, Tennessee, about this John CALBREATH is dated 17 February 1819. A deed from David Brown, and his sister Prusilla Brown, to John J. Calbreath, both parties of Smith County, Tennessee, for 203 1/4 acres of land on White Oak Creek, including the house and improvements "where the said David BROWN, James BROCKETT and John J. CALBREATH now live." This deed was witnessed by Dabney COOPER and Ambrose COOPER, and was recorded in Smith County Court, 9 September 1820.²

Ambrose Cooper was probably the brother-in-law of John Calbreath, as his marriage to Mary Calbreath is estimated to have been about 1816-1817. The Cooper family moved to St. Clair County, Illinois, ca1822, then to Sangamon County, Illinois, about 1826.³

The Smith County Court records show that on 27 September 1819, William King, Constable, made return of an execution by Samuel King, Esq. in favor of Noah Jenkins against John J. CULBREATH and Thomas CULBREATH for the sum of \$50.50 debts and 75 cents cost. "That he has levied the same on 204 acres of land, the property of John Calbreath, lying on White Oak Creek on the waters of Barron River, also on 25 acres on said creek, the property of Thomas CALBREATH, on 27 September 1819. On motion it is considered by the court that the said land be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt."⁴

Samuel Roark, Constable, made return of an execution by Dabney Cooper in favor of William LINVILLE against John J. CALBREATH for the sum of \$30 debt and [--] dollars and 37 cents costs. That there was no goods and chattles to be found and that he has levied the same on 200 acres of land the property of John CALBREATH in Smith County on the waters of White Oak Creek, the 18th day of October 1819. On motion of the court the said land will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and cost of this motion.

Another court record shows Josiah Anthony VS John CALBREATH - Attachment, debt. Court 17 February 1820. Thomas A. Thompson who was summons as a garnisher came into court and deposed according to law and surrendered him into court the following notes made payable to the defendant, to wit: one note drawn by David Brown and Davy Brown, dated 9 Nov. 1818, due 13 months after date for \$150; one note on the same dated the 9th Nov. 1818, due three years after date for the sum of \$200; One note on the same dated the 9th day of Nov. 1818, due 25 Dec. 1819 for the sum of \$150, which may be discharged by the payment of 3000 weight of good merchantable tobacco. It is therefore considered by the court that Thos. A. Thompson be discharged and that garnishments for the said David Brown be returned to the next term of court.⁵

From these records, it appears that John Calbreath held notes payable to him from David Brown, and apparently endorsed them over to Thomas A. Thompson. The court released the claim against John Calbreath and Thomas Thompson, and ordered that the garnishment be filed against David Brown.

The Smith County Court records show that at the May term, held 24 May 1821, the children of John Calbreath were present:

"...also present in court, five children, heirs of John Culbreath, to wit: Polly, Elizabeth, William, Sally and John, as being in a suffering condition and likely to become chargeable to the county, upon the information of Ephriam Paisley [Pursley?] and retired further to consider."⁶

From these records, it appeared that both John Calbreath and his wife had died, as the children appeared in the court records as "orphans."

Further proceedings of the court shows the following adoptions was made:

Elizabeth "Betsy" Cailbreath was apprenticed to William Ellis, 13 Aug. 1821. William was apprenticed to Thomas Bratton and Sally was taken by Elias Atkinson.

In March 1825, Polly Calbreath was released from her apprenticeship to Samuel KING, and "as she is now 14 years of age, she is to be allowed to make her own choice of a master."

No Indenture of Apprenticeship was found for the orphan John Calbreath, and no additional information was found on him.

The Rejected Bounty Land Applications, show that on 23 September 1857, a John CALBREATH, age 68 years and a resident of Macon County, Tennessee, filed an application for Bounty Land, based on his service in the War of 1812. He swore he was the same John Calbreath who served as a

Sergeant in the company commanded by Captain James Tubb in the Second Regiment of West Tennessee Militia commanded by Colonel Leroy Hammons. John Calbreath stated he mustered into service at Smith County, Tennessee, on or about the 15th of September 1814, for a term of six months. He was honorably discharged at Fayetteville, Tennessee, on or about 19 March 1815. He stated his record of service should appear on the muster rolls of that company, he having lost his certificate of discharge.

This application was witnessed by George WOODCOCK and John DODSON, who both state they know the said John Calbreath, and that he is the identical person he represents himself to be. This application was found in the War of 1812 unindexed Bounty Land Applications that were rejected. [No.282468 KILBREATH, JOHN, originally filed under CALBREATH.] Can No. 1809, Bundle No. 241.

Based on this record and the birthdate of John Calbreath, it appears he is the son of William and Mary Calbreath. He hasn't been located in the 1850 or 1860 census records at this time.

Other family records show that John Calbreath had a sister named AGNES CALBREATH, who was born 15 January 1794.⁷

Based on the places of residence of William and Mary Calbreath, it appears that Agnes was probably born in Virginia.

The 1860 census of Macon County, Tennessee, lists the following family:⁸

L.W. BRATTON	36	b. TN
Nancy Bratton	65	b. VA
W. CALBREATH	47	b. TN
J.M. Dixon	28	b. TN
Delilah "	34	"
M.A. Story	16	b. MO
P.A. "	13	"
P. Dixon	15	b. TN

The W. Calbreath shown with this family may be the "orphan" William Calbreath, who was the son of John J. Calbreath, shown in the records above. This W. CALBREATH was born about 1813, which would have made him about the right age. The orphan William Calbreath, was apprenticed to Thomas Bratton in 1821.

At this time, it appears that the Nancy Bratton, born ca1795 in Virginia, is possibly Nancy Agnes Calbreath, born 15 January 1794, as the one listed in the family records. She may have married Thomas BRATTON. This is purely speculation at this time. The Nancy Bratton above is the right age, and Thomas Bratton was the one who took little William Calbreath in 1821.

If anyone has additional information on any of the related families in Macon and Smith County, Tennessee, the compiler will be willing to exchange family information.

Glenn E. Smith, P.O. Box 1332, Muskogee, OK 74402

- 1 Hist. Records Survey, Smith Co., TN. Court Record Book 1813-1815.
- 2 Smith Co., TN, DB G, p. 336-7.
- 3 See Mary (Calbreath) Cooper, #11.6.
- 4 Smith Co., TN, Court Minute Book 8, (1819-20), p. 68.
- 5 Smith Co., TN, Court Minute Book 8, p. 193.
- 6 Smith Co., TN, Court Minute Book 9, (1820-22), p. 301.
- 7 Ann (Calbreath) Meador Bible Records.
- 8 1860 Fed. Census. Macon Co., TN, P.O. Lafayette, p. 16, 111/106.

LETTER FROM BOB ANDREWS

My appreciation for the Law/McClellan article publication recently. I hope that it is of help to someone. Actually my Grandmother Hattie Bell Law Petty gave this information to me rather than my Grandfather. She was a daughter of Addison and granddaughter of William Law.

Last Issue in the Gammon Article, I believe that Drury Andrews, Jr. actually married Jane (maybe Sarah Jane) Cartwright and his notorious brother Andrew J. (Andy) married her sister Ann. My Great Grandfather John was another brother. This reference is in one of Cousin Cal Gregory's Columns on the Andrews family. One of Drury Jr.'s sons, Frank married a Gammon. Drury Jr. was a son of John (sometimes called Jack) and Grandson of Drury who probably came into Tennessee about 1804 from Virginia, possibly with Miles West. He may have been married to a sister-in-law of Miles West, a Parker. There is also a possibility he came by way of Chatham County, North Carolina. In fact, he may have been a brother of Polly Andrews Beasley. I can't prove this, but there appears to be much contact with the Beasleys.

Another of my lines is the Robinson Family. Although there does appear to be many Illinois connections, I believe that Samuel Brown Robinson was the same Samuel B. listed in the 1830 Census, born between 1790-1800. He would most likely have been the deceased husband of Dicey born about 1796 as shown in in the 1850 Census. Some of their children were: Samuel Brooks Robinson, William Robinson and John M. Robinson. John M.'s daughter Martha Frances (Fannie) married my Grandfather John Allen Andrews. I have never known Dicey's maiden name, but I suspect it may have been - Brooks.

SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

July Term, 1831: HANDCOCK VS TURNEY.

James Handcock, now of Franklin County, Tennessee, formerly of Smith County, married the widow Hays, daughter of Jacob Turney. Jacob is guardian for James D. Hays, his grandson and only child of the marriage of his daughter. Richard Handcock of Wilson County is a brother of James Handcock. Reference to Bird Spurlock of Smith County and his brother Josiah Spurlock.

January Term, 1832: HORATIO MCCORMICK, ADM. VS WM. TYREE HEIRS.

William Tyree died in Smith County, 1823, intestate, leaving widow Mary and minor children, William J., Lemuel H., Margaret F. Tyree. Mary Tyree died later the same year. Horatio McCormick is the guardian of the minor children. Prior to his death, William Tyree had bought 270 acres at the mouth of Smith Fork.

January Term, 1832: CYRUS YOUNG VS DAVID GOODALL.

Traver Riddle died intestate in Smith County Summer of 1827, having married a daughter of David Goodall and left minor children: Elizabeth, David, Charles and Lewis Riddle.

January Term, 1832: AMON CARTER & WIFE VS THOMAS BURNETT.

James Burnett died October 1815 in Smith County, leaving a will naming his wife Sabra, Children: William Burnett, Agnes Southworth, Thomas R. Burnett, Polly Carter, wife of Amon Carter. Sabra has died.

January Term, 1832: ELI CONGER VS LUCY CONGER.

Joshua Conger died intestate in Smith County, August 1821, leaving a widow Lucy (Lucinda). Eli Conger, brother of Joshua, is administrator of his estate. Heirs of Joshua Conger are: John Conger, Obadiah Clark and wife Elizabeth, Elisha and William Conger, William Coffee and wife Polly, Delila and Nancy Conger, minors with Lucy Conger as their guardian. Jane, Elizabeth, William and Ira Conger are the minor heirs of Isaac Conger, deceased of Jackson County, and Melinda Conger is their guardian.

July Term, 1832: PAYNE AND WIFE VS CORNWELL, et al.

Fouch C. Cornwell died intestate in Smith County, 1827, leaving a widow Elizabeth and the following heirs: Martha, Caron, Drury.

Alfred, Larkin, Henry M., Harriett F. and Louisa. Caron is married to Benjamin Payne; Martha is married to Joseph Law. Louisa Cornwell is a minor, whose guardian is William Harris. Drury, Alfred, Larkin, Henry M. and Harriett F. are minors; their guardian is William Young. Fouch Cornwell owned two tracts of land on Defeated Creek conveyed to him by James Draper.

July Term, 1832: ANGELINA J. OLIVER VS JAMES W. SMITH, et al.

John Owen Sr. died in Granville County, North Carolina in 1824, leaving a will. His son, Dr. John Owen, Jr. died September 1826, leaving his wife Mary and five children. The children of Dr. Owen Sr. were: Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Thomas, Elizabeth died by 1824, Daniel Owen, Isabella Owen, Mildred Owen, John Owen, Jr., Mary Oliver, wife of Francis Oliver. Mary Oliver died by May 1827, leaving minor children: Angeline, James, Lucinda Ann, Frances Elizabeth and Amelia Grant Oliver. The Olivers lived in Clark County, Georgia. Mildred Owen is deceased. Daniel and Isabella Owen lived in Talbott County, Georgia. The heirs of Elizabeth Owen Anderson are: James, David and Amelia Anderson, William H. Harris and wife Mary, Thomas and Eliza Anderson, all of the District of Abbeville, South Carolina.

May Term, 1831: JOHN WALTERS VS JOHN MORRIS.

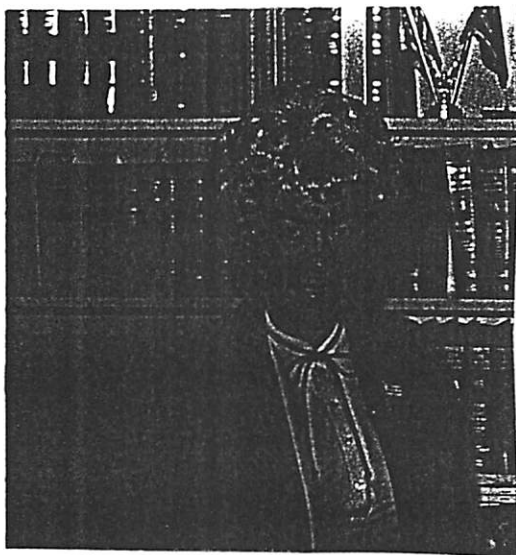
In 1820, John Walters conveyed his estate to his son Jesse Walters and son-in-law, John Morris, who had married his daughter Jane Walters in 1818. About 14 months after their marriage, Jane Walters Morris died. John Morris married again and was an inn keeper in Carthage. Jesse Walters removed to Davidson County in 1830.

July Term, 1833: JOHN COCHRAN VS DAVID COCHRAN, et al.

Sylvanus Stokes died 1818, leaving a widow Mary and minor children: John, William and Thomas. Benjamin Cochran, son of David Cochran, Sr. died intestate in 1825 in Smith County, unmarried, leaving as his heirs his brothers and sisters: David, Jr., John Cochran, Judith Hinton, Betsy Black, Polly Johnson, wife of Leonard Johnson. Benjamin Cochran also had three deceased sisters, Peggy Ballow, who left a daughter Susannah DeBow, wife of Archibald DeBow; Ann Saunders, who left children: William, David and James Sanders, all minors; and Sally Carter, who left children: Ann, Sally, Martha, Susanna, Aletha Carter, all minors. Reference to John Cochran as an older brother of Benjamin and David Cochran.

UNDERTAKING. - First Class goods & work. Wood and cloth covered caskets, coffins in rosewood and walnut, and Masonic trimmed, etc. Delivery made when ordered. G. F. M. RUSSELL, DIFFICULT, TENN.

MEET THE AUTHOR



JANE C. TURNER

Jane Turner was born in Marietta, Ohio, the daughter of Sam B. Coward, a native of Anderson County, Tennessee and Marie England of Leslie County, Kentucky. Mr. Coward moved his family to Overton County, Tennessee in 1928 when Jane was an infant. By profession, he was a pharmacist, who owned and operated a drug store in Livingston, Tennessee until shortly before his death in 1961. He was the strongest of Democrats and was active in both local and state levels of politics. He served as Mayor of Livingston and served as State Election Chairman during the tenure of Governor Frank G. Clement.

Growing up in Livingston, Jane graduated from Livingston Academy in 1946. In the fall of 1946, she entered Tennessee Technological University, where she majored in history and political science. At the conclusion of her junior year, she married Edward Myer Turner, a native of Smith County, Tennessee. They moved to Carthage in June of 1949, where they have lived to the present. Edward received his law degree from Cumberland University in 1951. For a number of years, he practiced law with his father, the late William H. (Peck) Turner, Sr. Edward served in the Tennessee State Legislature and State Senate. Since 1969, he has served as Chancery Court Judge, 17th Judicial District of Tennessee.

After their five daughters were grown, Jane then found time to enjoy her special interest in history and genealogy. She is a charter member of the Caney Fork Chapter, DAR, and traces her

ancestry to several soldiers and patriots who served during the American Revolution. She has been a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society for several years, having served as president and in other offices; currently, she is secretary. She, Sue Maggart and F. C. Key copied and published two volumes of Smith County, Tennessee cemeteries. They have also abstracted and published Smith County Wills, 1803-1896. They assisted Joe K. Anderson, also a member of the Historical and Genealogical Society, in publishing the 1880 Census of Smith County. Jane has also abstracted Smith County Chancery Court Records and has responded to countless letters of inquiry sent to this Historical and Genealogical Society. She has made every effort to assist those seeking information on Smith County families.

Presently, under the very able leadership of Ervin Smith, Smith County Historian, Jane works with other volunteers engaged in a monumental project - cataloguing Chancery and Circuit Court loose papers of Smith County for microfilming and computer indexing. Upon completion of this project, an excellent resource will be available for researchers.

Smith County is indeed fortunate that Edward Myer Turner brought Jane to Carthage. She always has a ready smile, a bit of witticism, a kind word, a contagious inner sparkle, and is always ready and willing to help whenever a request is made. It is certainly a privilege to have a lady of Jane's caliber living and working among us.

Thanks to Mrs. Emma Barrett Reeves, 1620 Red Bud Street, Nacogdoches, TX 75961, for her generosity in donating the following books to the Smith County Library:

Three Centuries of Ballingers in America, Emma Barrett Reeves, 1977. (An excellent documentary of the Ballingers, beginning with the immigrant, Henry, who came to America in 1678. Includes genealogy of his descendants who settled in Smith County as well as over the United States).

Some Descendants of Adam Barringer, compiled by E. B. Reeves.

The Echols Family History, Milner Echols, 1850.
Edited by E. B. Reeves, 1984.

Marriages and Deaths, 1763 to 1820, Abstracted from Extant Georgia Newspapers by Mary Bondurant Warren, 1968.

Georgia Genealogical Gleanings, Emma Barrett Reeves, 1984.

THE HORSESHOE BEND HIGHS

Nina Sutton

When Rebecca and John High were married in 1821, it is likely that they hoped to "live happily ever after". Rebecca had been previously married and upon the death of her first husband, she had inherited a number of Negro slaves, which she brought with her to John High's.

Many years passed; changes took place; and differences occurred between Rebecca and John. Rebecca filed for and was granted a divorce on February 15, 1860 in Smith County, Tennessee. Her original slaves and their "increase" that had remained in High's possession and \$1,300.00 in alimony was awarded to her by the judge.

Rebecca took her slaves: Barthena, Caroline, George, Manuel, Elizabeth, Sally, Tom, Araminta, Sam, Frank and Sophia and left Daniel, a 56 year old slave, with John High on his 300 acre farm in Horseshoe Bend.

Realizing that he was old (born about 1779 in North Carolina), feeble, in declining health, and not physically able to attend to his business, John gave his nephew, Robert W. Knight, Power-of-Attorney to conduct his business for him. According to a case in Circuit Court from 1860-1869, held in Smith County (Robert W. Knight vs Heirs of John High), High's "mental faculties had deteriorated" and Knight was attending to High's affairs prior to his death in July of 1860, at which time he was still owing Rebecca \$900.00 of the alimony due her.

Dying without either a wife or child, his heirs began to make themselves known. There were seven brothers and sisters to John High, namely:

- I. James High who died before his brother, John High
- II. William High
- III. Winston High
- IV. Elizabeth High who married _____ Clay
- V. Ruth High who married William Knight
- VI. Mary High who married _____ Perry
- VII. Charity High who married David Hunt

Sisters Ruth (V.), Mary (VI.), and Charity (VII.) were also deceased before the settlement of the estate; however,

all of them left heirs. Ruth Knight left:

1. Robert W. Knight - Administrator of John High's Estate
2. Charity Warren - Lived with and took care of John High for a period of time after his divorce and while he was sick

Mary High Perry had six surviving children at this time:

1. Rufus Perry - Lived in Smith County, Tennessee
2. Mitchell Perry - Also lived in Smith County
3. Winston Perry - Had removed to Texas
4. Sarah Perry - married Gabriel D. Beasley - Smith County
5. Rebecca Perry - married Samuel Sullivan
6. Permelia Perry - had married William C. Sybert and moved to Texas
7. Polly Perry - had married Jefferson Rowland and lived in DeKalb County, Tennessee. Polly was deceased but had borne three children:

A. David Rowland B. Benjamin Rowland C. Marina Rowland, who had married Sidney McDonald. Marina was deceased also, but had one living child who was named Tennessee F. McDonald (a).

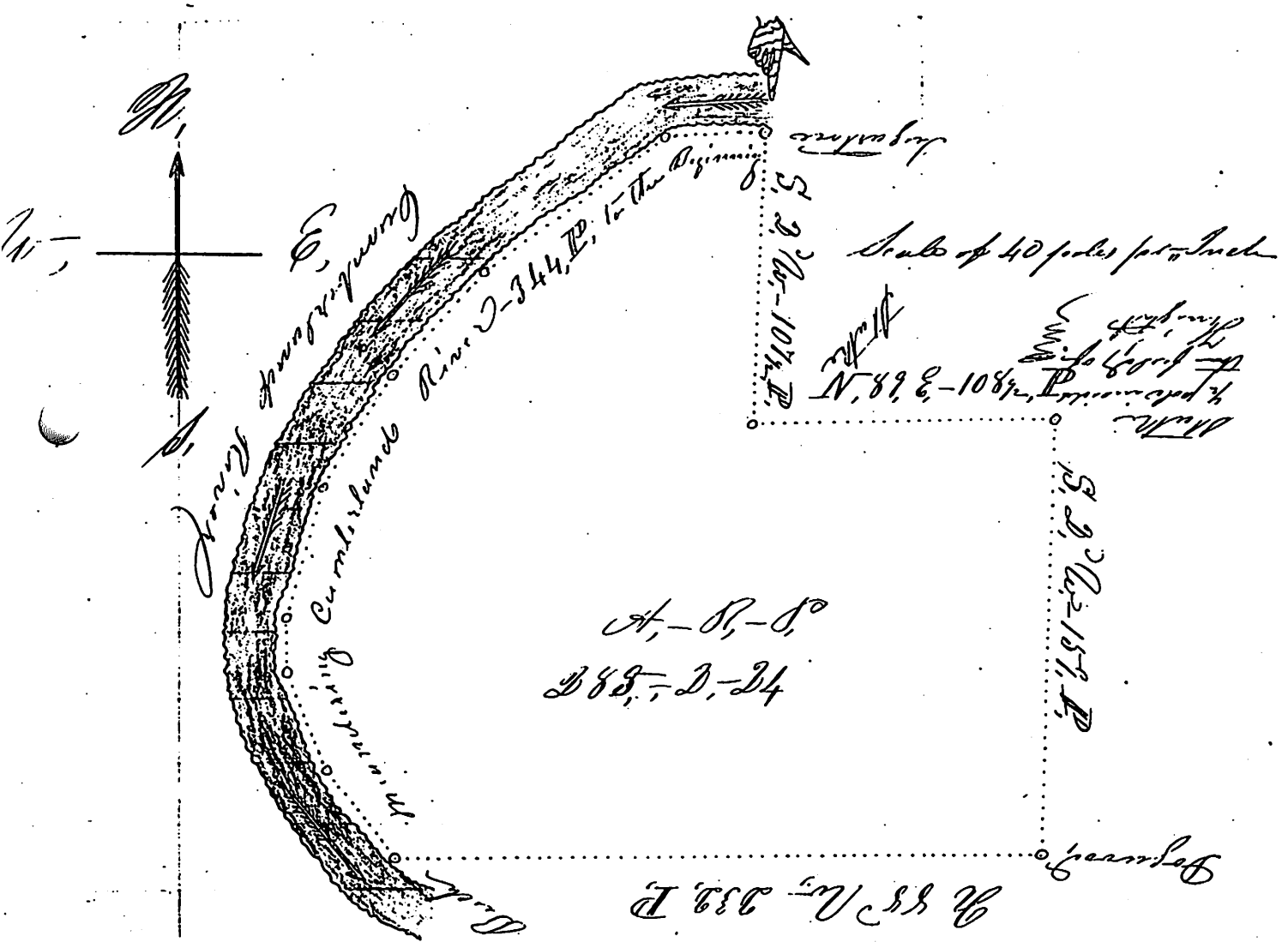
John High's brother, William High, had married Mildred Petty and became the father of four children as named in the suit:

- A. Elizabeth High married Abner Perkins.
- B. Kizziah High married German T. Craighead.
- C. Rufus High moved to California.
- D. Stephen High moved to Texas.

(Smith County, Tennessee marriage records indicate that Kizziah married Abner Perkins and Elizabeth married German Craighead, opposite to that found in the case and depositions.)

Winston High was the father of a daughter Martha, who married Benjamin J. Vaden. Martha and Benjamin J. are buried in the Vaden Cemetery near Chestnut Mound, Tennessee.

At John High's death, his assets were not sufficient to pay his debts; thus, Knight and the court began to sell off items to obtain funds to pay on his obligations. The slave, Daniel, was sold to Robert W. Knight for \$351.00. The sale of lands was held on 20 March 1861 at which time William High bid off the land at \$13.44 per acre and agreed that Winston High, Mitchell Perry, John W. Clay, A. J. High, and Rufus Perry should have the land. (Copy of Plat below)



On 20 Nov 1860, John L. Arendell stated that he had completed the survey of real estate of John High, deceased "of which the above is a correct Platt...containing by estimation 285 acres 2 rods & 24 poles." The bend in the river forms an almost perfect horse-shoe.

Much had happened between 1860 and 1869 when the estate was finally settled. Several other deaths had taken place, including that of Rebecca High. Evidently, R. W. Knight gave his Uncle John an elegant burial, for on 11, 13, 14 July 1860, he purchased (charged) of James F. Timberlake of Carthage the following:

3 yds	linen for pants	75	2 25
6 "	Irish linen	90	5 40
1 Pr	hose	35	35
1 "	white gloves	25	25
1/2 yd	Swiss muslin	60	30
6 1/2 yds	Jacknet	50	3 25
6 yds	Ribbon	16 2/3	1 00
3 sheets	wadding	10	30
	Nails	25	25
8 Coffin	Screws	25	25
1 Pa	Tacks	10	10
1 set	Coffin Handles		5 00
5 1/4 yds	silk fringe	60	3 15
			<u>21 85</u>
			<u>5 13</u>
			<u>26 98</u>

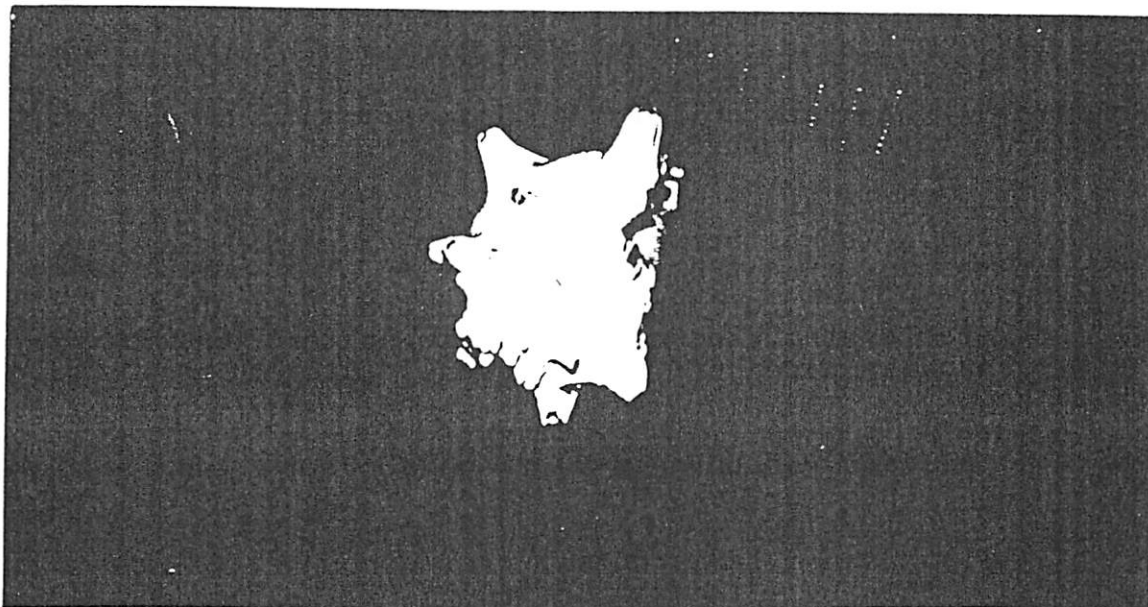
Interest to 4th Dec/65

At the insistence of the heirs, Knight was brought into court and pushed for a final settlement. His reason given for not having concluded the matter prior to 1868 was that civil courts did not meet during the Civil War. Robert Knight's daughter, Matilda, gave a deposition in 1868 in which she said, "There ware (sic) a squad of men who I took to be soldiers came to my father's house one night.....I think about the fall of 1863 and demanded the keys to the drawer and compelled my father Robert Knight to give them up. When they unlocked the drawers took there from all the money that was on hand belonging to the estate of John High deceased..... making me and my sister Mollie to light them candles to see..... upwards of three hundred dollars. Also tore up and destroyed or carried away a portion of notes.....belonging to the estateamounts I do not remember but it was considerable." This was another excuse Knight used for not completing administration of the estate.

Attorney J. B. Moores in response to Knight's excuse of civil courts not meeting during the Civil War, refuted by, "The late Civil War interceding did not as alleged prevent the settlement of the estate until the present (1869) time as allegedCivil Court, after its partial suspension in 1862 and entire suspension in 1863 in Smith County, commenced again in the spring of 1864, in Smith County and so continues until the present time--and the hostilities between the belligerent forces, the United States and the so called Confederate States terminating April 1865."

CONCH

Winfred Denton



Nathan Ward's Fox Horn

The shell depicted above belonged to Nathan Ward, who lived in the community of Ward's Cross Roads, now New Middleton. Nathan was the father of Colonel William W. Ward of Civil War fame. This shell was used by Ward as a fox horn and was used over the hills and dales as men fox hunted.

One of Nathan Ward's great, great greatgrandsons at the age of 10 or 12 delivered that sound to the community of Rock City. Sitting on his grandmother's front steps, he blew the horn, stirring something in the blood of dogs in the community. Howling dogs answered the call of the horn. Neighbors, hearing the strange noise, were puzzled as to the source.

This reminds me of a story I have heard told. About the turn of the century, a steamboat came up the Cumberland River. The whistle on this steamboat sounded just like a wild cat screaming. People along the river had never heard it before and were scared. This sound seemed to come from the tops of trees or barn lots. Everyone was uneasy until they found out what caused the screaming noise.

NOTE: Mr. Denton is a member of the Historical and Genealogical Society, having favored us with a delightful program. A veteran of World War I, he has a storehouse of stories. Do provide us with more of them!

MR. ALLISON'S GRIM DISCOVERY

Ervin Smith

The Town Spring was located on Spring Street, or in the early days, it was called "Back Street". If you are interested in locating the spot where the town spring was, go down East Third Avenue to Spring Street; turn left; go about 150 or 200 feet up Spring Street, on the right side of the street near the parking lot of the city, you will be approximately over the Town Spring.

In the early days of Carthage, the old spring was very much in demand. You either had a cistern or a well or you used a spring. If they had to use a spring, the people of Carthage used the old Town Spring. When the town put in the first water system, the old spring began to lose out and was eventually piped off and covered. Later it was black-topped.

Samuel Allison was born in Carthage about the year 1876 to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Allison, Sr.

Mr. Allison ran a large hotel, where the Post Office is now located. This building was destroyed by the big town fire. Later another hotel was built on the same site, called the Riverside Hotel; later, the name was changed to the Chapman Hotel or Chapman House.

One of the most unusual incidents that happened to Mr. Allison, Jr. as a red-headed boy about Carthage was the discovery of a man by the name of John Hogg, who had fallen into the spring and drowned.

Mr. Allison had gone to the spring for a bucket of water, when he made the gruesome discovery and gave the alarm. Soon a large crowd was assembled, and the body of the man was removed from the spring.

In 1932, Mr. Allison visited Carthage. During his stay, he visited his Uncle, Marshal Meacham, his Aunt, Mrs. H. B. Perkins and Mr. Perkins of Gordonsville.

He said that Benton McMillin gave him a supply of school books when he was six years old and that he wanted to visit with the Governor on his way back home.

Mr. Allison was a soldier in the Spanish American War. Though he may have been a valiant soldier giving his all for his country, I would wager that he never forgot the day he went to the Town Spring for a bucket of water, finding instead the body of a man.

DEPRESSION BORN AND REARED

Louise Sharenberger

An amazing birth occurred in Carthage, Tennessee on August 15, 1929. Six venturesome (if not daring, considering what happened less than three months later), but confident men met with W. H. Turner in his law office on Main Street and organized a bank. J. B. Birdwell, W. G. Birdwell, D. A. Carver, J. S. Dudney, A. W. Johnston and Mr. Turner made the following decisions:

1. There is an unlimited possibility for a bank in Carthage.
2. Procure as many stockholders as soon as possible because this will give the bank more strength and will be better in every respect. (At this point, Mr. Turner submitted a list of names of men who would be favorable to a new bank and who would be valuable stockholders.)
3. It was agreed that the bank be capitalized at \$25,000.00 and pay in a surplus of \$5,000.00 issuing one thousand shares of stock Par Value \$25.00 per share, surplus of \$5.00 - total cost per share \$30.00.
4. The name chosen for the bank was a unanimous decision - CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST CO.
5. The bank should be put into operation at the earliest date possible.

And haste was made, for on September 5, 1929, D. A. Carver, J. B. Birdwell, J. S. Dudney, H. F. Sloan, W. H. Turner and Will E. Wright met in the old Fisher Building on Main Street, across the street from the Court House and approved the bank's charter. Will E. Wright was elected President; W. H. Turner, First Vice-president; Dr. R. E. Key, Vice-president. W. G. Birdwell was elected secretary, being authorized to purchase stationery, supplies and such other equipment as deemed necessary. The President appointed W. H. Turner, W. G. Birdwell and Will E. Wright "to look after the remodeling of the old Fisher Building and to buy equipment for use of the bank."

At a meeting of the Directors on September 20, 1929, W. G. Birdwell was elected Cashier with his salary to be fixed at a later date. Dr. R. E. Key moved a motion at the Director's Meeting on October 10, 1929, that the cashier's salary be set at \$150.00 per month and that Mr. Birdwell's salary start from October 1, 1929 to reimburse him for some of his time and money

spent in organizing the bank. Mr. Birdwell refused to accept the salary from the first of October, as he "desired to render the bank all of the benefit possible."

It was decided that the bank open for business October 26, 1929. A reception committee was appointed; the cashier was authorized to purchase a gift for visitors attending the opening. V. O. Maggart, a Smith County teacher, was employed as bookkeeper. When the bank opened, Mr. Birdwell and Mr. Maggart "were its staff."

The Carthage Courier reported, "The officers and directors of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company take pleasure and pride in announcing that the bank will open for business Saturday morning, October 26th. This bank was organized for the purpose of profit to its stockholders, safety to its depositors, service to the community and good will toward all. With our entire resources pledged to this end and promise of polite and courteous treatment, we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage."

Through the Courier, the bank's officials announced: "The Citizens Bank and Trust Company is in position to take care of your finances, large or small, and we shall extend credit to the limit, not to overstep a policy of sound and solvent banking. You are cordially invited to make us your bank. We bank with you; you bank with us."

Three days after the bank opened for business, the Wall Street Stock Market crashed, plunging this nation into an era of major depression. During that year, the Banks of Rome and Gordonsville closed, leaving seven banks in operation in Smith County; Citizens Bank and Trust Company and Smith County Bank of Carthage; Farmers Banking Company of Brush Creek; Bank of Hickman; Bank of Pleasant Shade, which was purchased in the mid 1930's by Citizens Bank, merging its operation with the bank in Carthage; Lancaster Banking Company and Peoples Bank of Dixon Springs.

Dr. R. E. Key, W. H. Turner and Will E. Wright composed the bank's first finance committee. Mr. W. J. Nixon, former cashier of the Bank of Hickman, was unanimously elected as a Director. (Majority of the stock of Bank of Hickman was acquired by Fourth and First National Bank of Nashville and Smith County Bank of Carthage.)

The following gleanings from minutes of Directors and Stockholders Meetings reveal the steady growth of the bank:

"There being 568 shares of stock represented by presence and proxies the January 11, 1930 first Annual Stockholders Meeting was held at the bank. Following a report of the success and growth of the bank, the following directors

were elected for 1930: Dr. J. J. Beasley, J. B. Birdwell, D. A. Carver, J. S. Dudney, W. H. Hackett, Dr. R. E. Key, Dewey Knight, H. F. Sloan, W. H. Turner, and W. E. Wright. A motion carried "to employ Miss Mary Etta West."

Of interest on January 11, 1937, Dr. Key moved a motion that was duly seconded and carried, "the directors take lunch at the Walton Hotel at the expense of the bank." Discussion ensued, after which, motion passed to table Dr. Key's motion.

Minutes of January 10, 1940 meeting reported, "a net profit of \$14,348.14 for the year 1939."

From the January 10, 1941 meeting, "Mary Etta West Smith (Mrs. Ervin Smith) and Gordon Oldham were elected assistant cashiers."

June 30, 1942, the directors voted to pay "1% compounded interest semi-annually on CD's and savings deposits."

The late Walter Birdwell, Sr. said of his decision to open a banking business in Smith County, "The good people helped to draw me to look here in the first place. It took me six months to do a thorough survey. The county's fertile soil and its potential were key contributing factors."

Walter Birdwell's father had many acquaintances in Smith County having been in the lumber business and had been in and out of Smith County and Carthage as he travelled up and down the river. He also held banking interests in Jackson County.

Of those first few years, Mr. Birdwell said, "The way we made it through the depression was that we didn't have any bad loans. We watched our lending with close scrutiny, too. It was rough times. The roughest years for us locally were from 1929 to 1933."

Throughout the years, Citizens Bank continued to grow from assets of \$84,114 in 1929 to \$806,225 in 1940, to \$5,759,316 in 1957, to \$13,125,187 in 1965, to \$35,174,699 in 1975, to \$116,954,263 in 1985, to \$160 million in 1989.

Today the bank operates four offices: Carthage, Gordonsville (1963), White County Bank in Sparta, acquired in 1984, and South Carthage.

Working control is held by 11 directors, with some 400 shareholders. Walter Glenn Birdwell, Jr., who was only a small lad when the bank opened, is president. His wife, Helen, directs training activities. Actually, she does much more, always ready

and willing to lend a helping hand to community groups and activities. Obviously, this is a banking family - must be something in the genes/blood. Daughter, Sue, is with Interfirst of Dallas; daughter, Ann, is with Sovran of Nashville; son, Glenn, is vice president and manages the White County, Sparta Branch.



Walter G. Birdwell, Jr., president of the bank, says, "The bank is profitable because it is our job to serve the community with sound financing; to build a strong bank; and to provide return to investors. We are constantly looking for three things: concentration on safety and soundness; continue adding to capital - a figure in excess of \$20 million; and push for a 10% increase in deposits every year and clear 2% on assets net after taxes annually." Excellent management and sound operational practices have brought Citizens Bank to its 60th birthday.

In a day of conglomerates, mergers and take-overs, it is gratifying to have a bank locally owned and managed. Depression born and reared, "You have come a long way, Baby!" As you celebrate sixty years of service this October, may you look backward with pride and forward with the wisdom and courage characteristic of those who went before.

(The writer is grateful to Mr. Walter Glenn Birdwell, Jr. and his wife Helen for their patience, indulgence and for providing information and documentation: Carthage Couriers, September, October, 1929; Minutes of Organizational and Board Meetings; "High Performance Banking in Rural Tennessee", Independent Banker, November, 1985, pp. 19-21.)

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter IV

The first Register of Smith County was Rev. Daniel Burford, a Baptist Minister and school teacher. He came from North Carolina some time in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and settled in that part of Sumner which became Smith County. He was elected Register the second day of the first term of the Smith County Court, and held the office for a number of years. He was twice married, his first and second wives being sisters, Bettie and Eliza* Hawkins. They were related to the late Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. There were a number of sons and daughters by these marriages, the most prominent of whom was David, a son of the first wife, who was born November 5th, 1791, in North Carolina. He was a small boy when his father emigrated from that state to Tennessee. When quite small he was apprenticed to a tanner to learn the trade.** After serving his time out as an apprentice, he worked several years at the trade as a journeyman. Owing to his early apprenticeship, his father's large family and limited means, he had but little education, only having attended school six months.**

He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment United States Infantry, and was detailed on recruiting service with headquarters at Carthage for a time. During the years 1814 and 1815, he commanded the post and was acting Quarter Master at Fort Pickering.

After hostilities had ceased and peace was declared, he was appointed Brigade Major in the Tennessee Militia by Brigadier General Smart, pursuant to the unanimous recommendation of the officers of the brigade, and hence his title of Major. Soon after this Major Burford established a tan yard in Carthage, and also became associated with Col. Robert Allen in the mercantile business, and with Col. Robert I. Chester and others in the tobacco trade. As was the custom in those days, while a merchant he made several trips to Philadelphia to purchase goods, and returned the same way.

In 1825, he was elected Sheriff of Smith County at the October term of the County Court, and his commission was issued the 19th day of the same month, signed by Governor William Carroll. At the expiration of his term, he was elected for a second term thus serving four years.

On the 16th day of September, 1825, at the age of 34 years,

Major Burford was married to Miss Elizabeth W., daughter of Richard and Nancy Alexander, who lived and died at Old Bledsoesborough. Mrs. Alexander, when married to Mr. Alexander, was the widow of Col. William Sanders of Revolutionary memory. If the writer is not mistaken, her son, Col. Romulus Alexander, was a Senator in the Federal Congress from North Carolina at one time.*** The Alexanders are a North Carolina family, the lineal descendants of James McNitt Alexander, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.**** The late W. S. Alexander of Dixon Springs was a brother of Mrs. Burford, as is also Dr. James Alexander, Sr., who lives at the old Bledsoesborough homestead. It will be remembered that one of the justices of the first county court of Smith was William Alexander. Was he the father or brother of Richard, or was he of a different family?

In 1829, Major Burford was elected to the State Senate, the counties of Sumner and Smith composing the senatorial district. A. W. Overton was the member of the House of Representatives from Smith. This Legislature was rendered memorable by the impeachment and trial of Hon. Nathan Williams one of the Circuit Judges, who was a citizen of Smith County and resided at Carthage. The charges were of incompetency, and for corruption in office. He was prosecuted with great vigor, and the trial produced considerable excitement all over the state, personal and political feeling entered more or less into the affair. He was acquitted, however. Major Burford was chairman of at least two important committees at this session, the committee on banks, and the committee to settle the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. He was re-elected in 1831, and upon the meeting of the legislature was made the Speaker of the Senate. He was never in any office after this, though he was a candidate for the Senate again some years subsequently and was defeated by the late Governor Trousdale, both being Democrats. After that he was a candidate for joint representative from Sumner, Macon and Smith, and was defeated by L. G. Stewart, a Whig, that party having a majority in the district at that time.

He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and attended its first meeting in Baltimore, his son-in-law, Col. John K. Howard attending in his place. The writer is indebted to his friend Major R. A. Burford for most of the above information in regard to his father. The following paragraph or two are given in his own language. Speaking of his father, he says:

"He was Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, was a strong believer in the doctrine of state rights, and was devotedly attached to the cause of the South in our late disastrous Civil War, thought too old and infirm to actively participate in it. Up to his death he was a zealous advocate of democratic measures. He was an ardent admirer and confidential friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson, as the correspondence between them in my possession abundantly attests."

"After moving from Carthage to his farm near Dixon Springs, he devoted his attention to agriculture and stock raising. He was especially fond of the blood horse, many of which he developed and trained that made enviable reputations on the turf. His efforts in this direction were more for pleasure and pastime than for profit."

"My father for years did a large amount of bounty land and pension business for which he charged nothing. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, though he never made any public profession of it. He was partial to the Baptist Church of which his father was a minister of some prominence in his day. He died at his home the 23rd day of May 1864, in his 73rd year, leaving to survive him his wife, three sons, one of whom has since deceased, and four daughters, all married." The writer adds that one of these daughters is a widow, the relict of Col. John K. Howard, who fell gallantly leading his regiment in one of the battles of the late war near Richmond, Virginia. It only remains to say that Major Burford was a man of strong, decided convictions, firm and immovable in his opinions when once found, honorable in his intercourse with man, and of the strictest integrity in all his business transactions.

NOTE: *Should be Fannie. **The tanner's name was Blair, and he lived on Peyton's Creek below where Pleasant Shade now is. My information is that on account of cruel treatment, want of food etc., young Burford ran away before the expiration of his term. ***This is an error. I fail to find in the family annuals any account of a Romulus Alexander. Certainly, he was not a son of Richard and Nancy Alexander; their only sons were William, Richard and James. There may have been a Romulus Sanders, a son of Col. Sanders by his first marriage who was so honored. ****The name is John McNitt Alexander, who was not a signer of the "Declaration of Independence," but a signer of the "Macklenburg Declaration" and Secretary of the Convention which is said to have adopted it. The Tennessee Alexanders are a North Carolina family and claim relationship with John McNitt Alexander, and the five other Alexanders who were members of the Macklenburg Convention, but so far as is known, they are not lineal descendants of either of them.

The preceding information was researched and contributed by a member of the Smith County Historical And Genealogical Society.

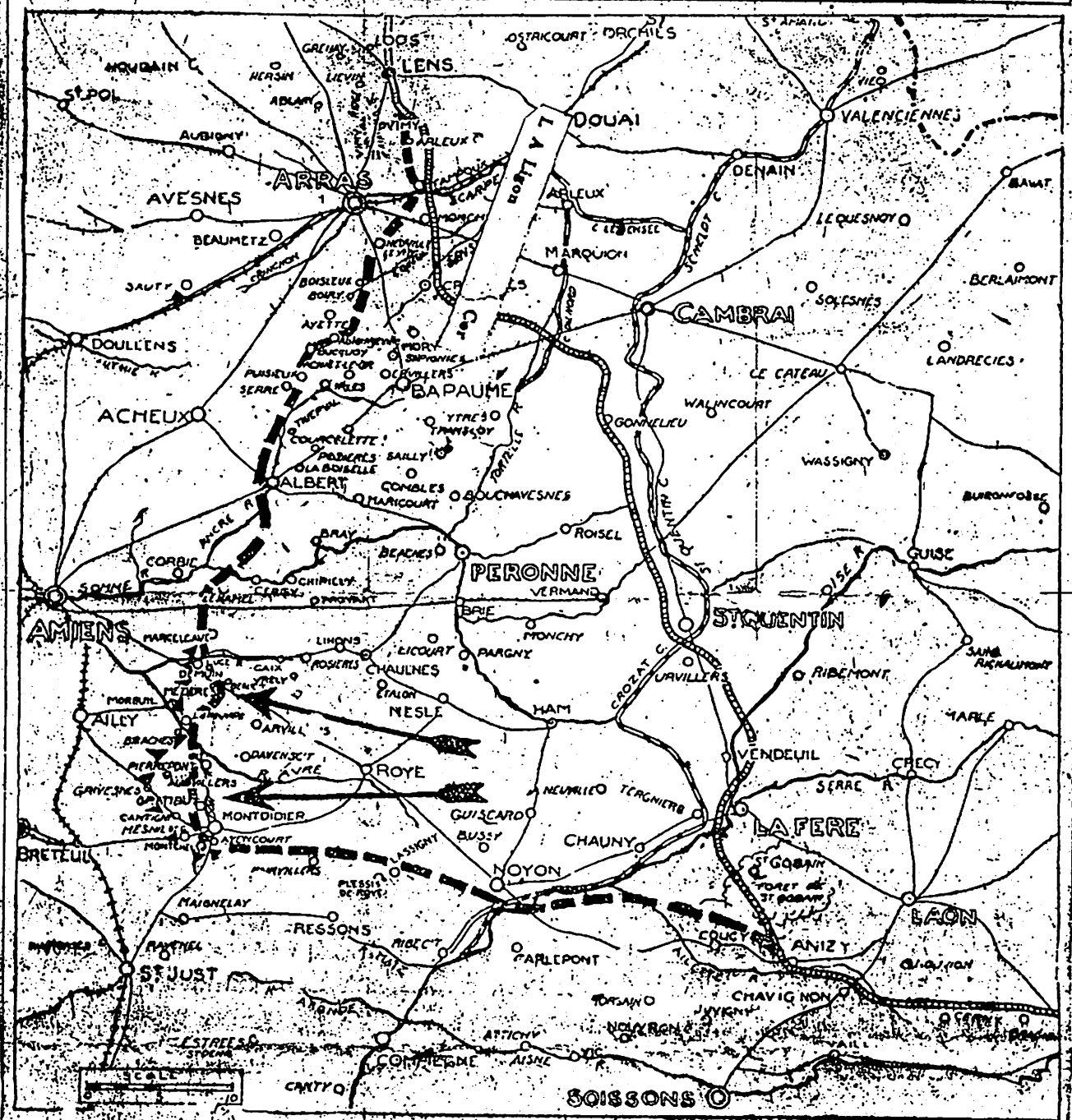
Dr. Bowen's chapters of Smith County History are presented unedited. Who would tamper with his unique style? His command of language and vocabulary are enviable. You do know what a "relict" is do you not?

This is to certify

That the within and above described land is the property of the State of Tennessee and is subject to the payment of taxes as provided by law. The taxes due on said land for the year 1812 are as follows: ...

State of Tennessee
Smith County. The within Deed of Conveyance is duly
Registered in this Office in book D page 197 of this 1812
Day of June 1812 Dan Bunker Register

WHERE BIG DRIVE IS AIMED AT AMIENS



The greatest German effort is now centering on the front from the Somme River south to the Avre and thence around Montdidier. Here the Germans made virtually all their gains yesterday, the direction of the thrust (manifestly aimed at Amiens and the railway running from that city south through Ailly and St. Just to Paris) being indicated by the two arrows. The broken black lines indicates the present battlefront except in the crucial fighting area, where the spearhead line shows where the Germans have made new progress. The light line on the right shows the battlefront before the present German offensive began.

On Veterans Day, November 11, may we honor all those who made the supreme sacrifice that we may continue to live in a free nation. (Map found by editor in an old book)

QUERIES



DURHAM-DAVIS: Need help with these families; John Durham born 1830 (DeKalb County, Tennessee); married Harriett Davis; later listed on 1880 Census, 9th Civil District, Smith County, Tennessee.

DORIS GILLAHAN, Rt. 1, Box 125-A, Athens, Tennessee 37303.

STEVERSON: Like to correspond with anyone having information of Joseph W. Steverson, 1849, TN. Married Mary Wilson 3 Oct 1867, Smith County, TN. Children: John Arnold, Adelia A., Ollie E., William Norris. Joseph's surname on marriage records Stephenson. 1880 Census spelled it Stevenson. Need Joseph's parents. Mary's parents were Joshua Wilson and Amanda Roe.

ANITA PREWITT, 622 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Duncanville, TX 75116.

WATERS-PATTERSON: Wish to contact descendants of Lucy Waters and Samuel Fulton Patterson, married 1825.

MARGARET WATERS REED, Rt. 6, Box 551, Lebanon, TN 37087.

HEROLD/HERRALD: Would like to correspond with descendants of the Herolds who lived in Smith County in the 1870's, perhaps earlier.

MARGARET REED, Rt. 6, Box 551, Lebanon, TN 37087.

SURBER-SMITH: Like to correspond with anyone with information of John Perkins Surber, born 1848, Pulaski County, KY; parents: Thomas Surber and Mariah Evans. John married Francis C. Stewart 12 Jan 1868, Smith County, TN. Child, Maria J. Surber. Need parents of Frances Smith. John Stuart, age 85 living with John Surber, 1880.

ANITA PREWITT, 622 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Duncanville, TX 75116.

HOPKINS: Seeking first name of 1st husband of Mary P. Wyatt (Hopkins, Massey) born 25 Jul 1829; died 29 Jan 1905. He was probably born in Smith County, TN in 1820's. Child, Victoria Lee Hopkins (Massey) born 5 Mar 1862; died 16 Jul 1948. Need date of ? Hopkins birth, death, where.

GAIL WOJCIECHOWSKI, 7623 Highland Street, Springfield, VA 22150.

DRAPER: William (Bill) born 1798; died 1879; wife Nancy born 1797 SC; listed 1850 Smith County, TN Census. Nancy died before 1852. Need her maiden name; farmed east/west side Defeated, TN. Neighbors: Elizabeth West; John Lawrence.

OZELLE KILGORE, Star Route (Knox), Benjamin, TX 79505.

CUNNINGHAM-BEASLEY: Need parents of Sarah Cunningham (1st wife of Robert Beasley, born 1803). Sarah and Robert married 2 Jul 1829, Wilson County, TN. Sarah's death date and where buried?

MARY RIGGINS, 4028 Moss Rose Drive, Nashville, TN 37216.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

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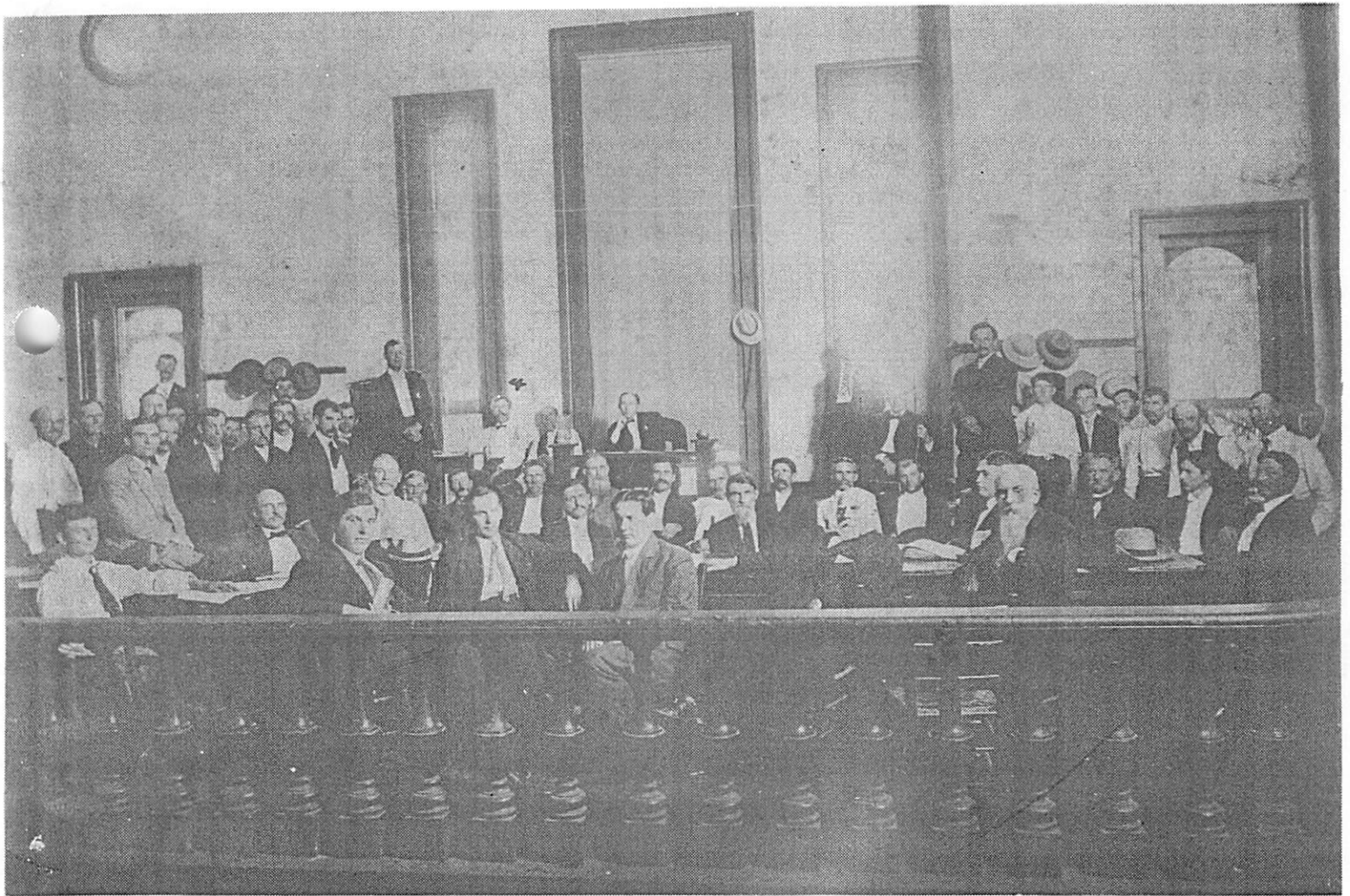
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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 2 — No. 1

Winter 1989 - 90

Welcome to 1990! May 1990 be a happy and prosperous one! For the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1989 was a year to be remembered, individually and collectively. Mrs. Mary Beth Beasley Enoch and Mrs. Cassie Duke Draper published Beasley Blood, a 351 page genealogical history of descendants of Isham Beasley, Revolutionary War soldier and pioneer Middle Tennessee settler. To obtain a copy, contact Mrs. Lewis Beasley (615)735-1585/Mrs. Frank Amonett (615)735-1581 Dixon Springs, TN 37057.

Reverend R. D. Brooks compiled and printed the 1860 Smith County, TN Census; Ervin Smith and Sue Maggart obtained Thomas E. Partlow's Smith County, Tennessee Deed Books 1800-1860, an abstract, copy of which has been placed in the Public Library and Register's Office in the Courthouse. James L. Fletcher is collecting and compiling information for publication of History of Chestnut Mound; he requests information/documents/letters/records/pictures of this area. Send to James L. Fletcher, P.O. Box 55, HWY 70, Chestnut Mound, TN 38552.

Mr. & Mrs. William M. Young held an open house at "Dixona" on Sunday, November 12th with some 300 guests visiting their historic home. This event was followed by a dinner meeting of the County Commission on Monday evening, November 13th. (See feature article.)

Under the direction of County Historian, Ervin Smith, the Chancery Court and Circuit Court loose papers have been properly assembled and microfilmed. One year ago this January, the publication of a Newsletter was begun, closing 1989 with 179 members. This is the final issue of your 1989 membership. Membership runs from February 1990 - February 1991 - \$12.50.

The editor has made an attempt to convert from an old, but reliable, typewriter to the computer-printer. At times, a most frustrating experience, especially when attempting to modify a program. Spacing is one of an editor's most difficult tasks; bear with us! Information/articles are published according to date received.

It has been most gratifying to receive articles/material for this and future issues. Serialized in subsequent issues: Bowen's History; Talley's Diary; Harrican Creek; Haynie - Hale Letters; and the Alexander Family History. Once again Glenn Smith has delighted us with a "camera ready" article, with documentation. Keep them coming, Mr. Smith!

We gratefully acknowledge Mrs. Margaret Talley Bone's permission to publish her grandfather's diary. Interestingly and well written, it provides the reader with a "I was there" insight into Civil War action. Also, a copy of a letter written to General Andrew Jackson on the occasion of the death of his beloved Rachel has been provided by descendants of Mr. Alexander.

Interesting and well documented information has been received from Merle Stevens of Brownwood, TX; Gene Talley of Memphis, TN; Mrs. Eva Denning of Gallatin, TN; Loretta D. Berry of California; and Louise Peitruskiewicz of California, which will be published in subsequent issues.

OFFICERS

President.....Sue Maggart
Vice President.....Bernie Bass
Secretary.....Nina Sutton
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Publicity Chairman.....Jane C. Turner
Chaplain..... Rev. R. D. Brooks



Photo above is through the courtesy of Connie Oettel Trammel of Hartsville, TN, who believes this is a picture of a Smith County Court. Her great, great grandfather, James Edd Toney, is seated far right end of front row. The 1880 Smith County, TN Census, District 8, Pleasant Shade, listed James E. Toney, age 39 and Ellen Toney, age 35.

A review of court records revealed that at the April Term, 1897, the Road Labor Assessment for J. E. Toney, District 6 was .24 (24 cents). March Term 1900, J. E. Toney, District 6, was elected venire for the March Term of Circuit Court, and, at the December Term, 1907, James E. Toney, Jr. was appointed administrator of the estate of James E. Toney, Sr. Buried in the Toney Cemetery, located in the Toney Hollow near Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, are James E. Toney born 12 Feb 1842; died 14 Nov 1907 and Elizabeth(?) Ellen(?) Toney born 8 Feb 1849; died 27 Aug 1905.

Judging from the solemn expression on the faces of these gentlemen, they evidently regarded their duties seriously or was their solemnity caused by the photographic techniques of the time? Notice the watch chains, fobs and hats! Can you identify any of these gentlemen or give the date?

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME TWO

WINTER 1990

NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

SMITH COUNTY COURT

This picture, late 1920's, was in the possession of Mr. Jim Cox, who was Smith County Circuit Court Clerk. It is now the property of Mr. Wyatt Allen, of Dixon Springs. Mr. Cox was a great uncle of Mr. Allen's mother, Elizabeth Cox Allen. Can you identify any of these gentlemen?

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SESSION
OF
SMITH COUNTY COURT - 1799

The first court of Smith County met at the house of Tilman Dixon, the third Monday in December, it being the 16th day of that month in 1799. The following Justices were present the first day: Garrett Fitzgerald, William Alexander, Tilman Dixon, Thomas Harrison, James Hibbett, Peter Turney and Moses Fisk. The oath of office was administered to the others by Moses Fisk. Afterward the same oath was administered to him by Garrett Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was elected Chairman, Fisk was appointed Clerk Pro Tem, and Amos Lacy Constable Pro Tem. William Walton, arriving, was sworn in a member of the court by Chairman Fitzgerald. The court adjourned till next day when it met and appointed Sampson Williams, Clerk; John L. Martin, Sheriff; Charles F. Mobias, Coroner; Benjamin Seawell, States Attorney; Daniel Burford, Register and Basil Shaw, Ranger. The court again adjourned until the next day, December 18th, when it met and administered oaths as Constables to James Strain, Amos Lacy, Silas Jernigan, James W. Wright, and Robert Cotton. Appointments were also made for overseers of roads. Those appointed being Samuel Caruthers, Elijah Oglesby, William Gillespie, Frederick Debo, John Skelton, William Cochran, and William Walton with James Gwinn, James Hibbett, Tilman Dixon, and Peter Turney to furnish each overseer with a list of hands to work on said roads. The Walton road, later becoming known as the Old Walton Trail, was the first public road project in the state.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until the 3rd Monday in March 1800.

MEET THE AUTHOR



NINA SUTTON

Nina Sutton, born at Russell Hill, in Macon County, Tennessee, is the daughter of Robert E. Russell, a native Macon Countian and Hallie Russell of adjoining Smith County. Shortly after her birth, the Russell family moved "down on the creek" as the Difficult area is often referred to on "the ridge" in Macon County.

Her first experience with education came at a little one room (one teacher) school known as Cartwright so named for the early settlers who contributed land and teaching talent for the first school of the community.

During Nina's third grade, the Russell family moved further down the Creek to Difficult, where she completed the eighth grade. The following fall, she entered Smith County High School as a freshman, graduating in the spring of 1955.

Shortly after graduation from high school, Nina married a childhood sweetheart, Ernest C. Sutton. Ernest and Nina will celebrate their 35th wedding anniversary in June. Her husband has long been associated with the mechanical contracting firm of Moss Service and Supply of Carthage, which specializes in commercial and residential heating, air conditioning and plumbing. They have two lovely daughters, Susan Sutton of Knoxville and Laurie Sutton Curtis (Mrs. Phillip H.) of Donelson, Tennessee.

Upon graduating from high school, and before the children were born, Nina became Smith County High School's first secretary. She worked under the supervision of Principal, Ervin Smith, an avid history and genealogical buff, who now serves as Smith County Historian. Their four year association kindled the interest and fanned the flame of desire to know more about the people who settled our area and the events that took place as a result of their settlement.

For the past twenty-five years, Nina has been associated with the insurance firm, Powell & Meadows Agency in Carthage, where she has filled many positions and completed numerous tasks. Always eager to learn and an avid reader, she attended evening classes at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, earning a bachelor's degree in Business Administration on May 6, 1989.

Even though she has held a full time job, Nina has been active in parent teachers organizations; band boosters; served as church clerk; is a charter member of the Caney Fork Chapter DAR, having just completed a term as Regent; a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, in which she has held several offices, currently, secretary; assisted in the publication of the Smith County Marriage book and the Smith County Cemetery book for the North Side of Smith County; is a regular contributor to the Newsletter; and served as one of the editors of the Smith County History book which has been so popular and the demand so great that additional books have been printed.

Nina is descended from many of the pioneering settlers of the area which include: Gregory, Cartwright, Draper, Dean, Smith, McDonald, Pankey, Hackett, Dillehay and Grenades, about whom she has done and continues to do research.

We are confident that you will enjoy and appreciate her feature article in this issue of the Newsletter on Smith County Courts.

SMITH COUNTY COURTS

Nina Sutton

The year 1799 brought two momentous events to the settlers of Middle Tennessee, and, particularly to those of Sumner County. One event was the first camp meeting held at Cane Ridge in Sumner County; the other, the Tennessee General Assembly's response on October 26, 1799 to petitions rendered by citizens of the extreme eastern section, "That a new county be established by the name of Smith, to be contained within the following described bounds: Beginning on the south bank of the Cumberland River, at the south end of the eastern boundary of Sumner County: thence north with the said boundary east to where it is intersected by the Cherokee boundary, run and marked agreeably to the treaty of Holston; thence down the south bank of Cumberland River, according to its meanders, to the beginning." According to this description, Smith County originally contained a portion of what is now Trousdale, DeKalb, Putnam, Jackson, Clay and the greater portion of Macon Counties.

The Tennessee Constitution of 1799 required that "No bill shall be passed into law, for the establishment of a new county, except upon a petition to the general assembly, for that purpose, signed by two hundred of the free male inhabitants within the limits or bounds of such new county, prayed to be laid off." Thus at least 200 "free male inhabitants" had objected to traveling the long distance from their homes to the Sumner County Court House for regular muster of the militia and gave this as one of their reasons for desiring a new county.

In accordance with the Act of creation, the first bench of justices of the peace, commissioned by His Excellency John Sevier, convened at the tavern/home of Tilman Dixon. Monday, December 16, 1799, pursuant to Chapter 16 Acts of 1799, which so designated that court should be held at Major Dixon's house, Garrett Fitzgerald, James Gwinn, William Alexander, Thomas Harmond, James Hibbett, Peter Turney, Moses Fisk, Tilman Dixon and William Walton set in motion the first government of the infant county - SMITH.

Moses Fisk administered the oath of office to the others. Afterward, the same oath was administered to him by Garrett Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was elected Chairman; Fisk was appointed Clerk and Amos Lacy, constable pro tempore. The court adjourned until the next day when it met and permanently elected Sampson Williams, Clerk; John L. Martin, Sheriff; Charles F. Mobias (Mabias), Coroner; Benjamin Sewell, States Attorney; James Gwinn, Trustee; Daniel Burford, Register and Bazel Shaw, Ranger. The court adjourned again until next day, December 18, when it met and administered oaths as Constables to James Strain, Amos Lacy, Silas Jonakin (Jernigan), James W. Wright, Robert Cotton, William Levingston and Henry Huddleston.

Appointments were also made for overseers of roads: Samuel Caruthers, Elisha Oglesby, William Gillispie, Frederick Debo, John Skelton, William Cochran, William Walton, Henry McKinney, William Sanders. James Gwinn, James Hibbitt, Tilman Dixon and Peter Turney were to furnish each overseer with a list of hands to work said roads.

The accuracy and diligence with which the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Sessions was required to function can best be shown by the amount of the clerk's bond. "The said Sampson Williams then entered into bond with Tilman Dixon and Garrett Fitzgerald for securities in the penal sum of \$10,000, --for faithful discharge of the duties of the office." According to Goodspeed, this bond at present values (1880's) would be equal to or greater than a quarter million dollars.

This Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions composed of nine justices, was ranked between the Justice of Peace courts and Superior District Courts (The Supreme Courts) and had power to do many things, some unusual today, such as the appointment of all county officials and public prosecutor. The Constitution of 1796, Article 6, Section One, gave these justices their instructions and authority.

Then, as now, a primary responsibility of the court was that of assessing and collecting taxes. During the early days the county was divided into military rather than Civil Districts. Justices were appointed annually to assess property in the respective militia officers' districts. The following men were named assessors for the year 1800: Garrett Fitzgerald for the Flinn Creek Company; Charles Hudgespath for the Obed and Roaring River Settlement; William Walton for Capt. Vance's Company; Thomas Harmond for Capt Pate's Company; Peter Turney for the Peyton Creek Company; Tilman Dixon for Capt. Bradley's Company; James Hibbitts for Capt. Shaw's Company; James Gwinn for Capt. Gwinn's Company. During the early history of the county, revenues were not assessed and collected according to value of the property but on the number of acres of land, white polls, black polls, town lots, stallions, and retail stores, with special consideration given to those serving as jurors.

For many years after the county's organization almost every facet of a citizen's life, from birth to death, was determined by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. A widow with small children, or the known father of a bastard child, must make a bond to the court confirming that such children would not become public charges. Failure to make such bond meant the children would be apprenticed out until age twenty-one as wards of the court, to merchants, farmers, tradesmen, or if the child was a female, as a nurse, domestic, or other suitable position. Each ward of the court was to be taught to read, write and cipher to the rule of three. Justices performed marriage ceremonies, and the court had the power to grant divorces.

The roads travelled upon were laid off and maintained by court appointed overseers; the taverns, ferries and mills were licensed and their rates determined by the justices; stock marks were registered by the court and agricultural products were weighed and inspected at riverside warehouses by court appointed inspectors; the "poor asylum" and a pauper's grave were provided by the county for those who were unfortunate enough to need these services. Licenses to practice a profession were also under the jurisdiction of the court with John B. Johnson being one of the first given leave to be a "practitioner of law" at September term, 1800.

As exemplified in the first session, the court elected all county officials until the Constitution of 1834 gave this power to the people. On one occasion the court even defied the Governor by refusing to seat John McDonald at the September 1800 term, even though he presented his commission signed by "His Excellency". The court objected to McDonald's qualifying "on grounds of his appointment being unconstitutional." ?????

The court at its June 1800 meeting "adjourned to reconvene on Monday, September 15 at the house of Michael Murphy on Peyton's Creek". During the September session, the court "ordered that he (Murphy) be allowed to keep an ordinary at his now dwelling house and that he be rated agreeable to the common rates within the county." Thus the court also set the fees that could be charged. Court was adjourned from Murphy's house to "alternate the next four months between Fort Blount and Dixon Springs."

At the second session of court (March 1800) brothers, Harden and William Gregory, appeared to have had their stock marks recorded. Harden's mark "a crop and a slit in the left ear and a hole and a half-moon in the right ear" and William's a simple "crop off the left ear". Harden's somewhat elaborate markings made it highly unlikely that anyone would attempt to change them and no doubt but that his stock were easily identified wherever they chanced to roam.

It is noted that no persons or territories associated with the lands south of the Cumberland River appear in the first court minutes. It was not until November 6, 1802, that an Act passed by the General Assembly detached the lands south of the Cumberland and west of the Caney Fork from Wilson County and added them to Smith. Consequently, on December 21, 1801, the court meeting at Major Dixon's, found several new faces bearing commissions from his Excellency Archibald Roane. Some of these names continue to be associated with the south side of the county. New justices were James Roberts, James Draper, William Gregory, Nathaniel Britton, John Patterson, Elmore Douglas, Charles Kavanaugh, John Lancaster, William Kavanaugh, Sr., Arthur Hogan, John Looney, and Thomas Smith. (Underlined, members of first Wilson County Court)

The first grand jury in Smith County, consisting of Grant Allen, Willis Haynie, John Barkley, James Draper, William Pate, Anthony Samuel, James Ballow, William Kelton, Daniel Mungle, John Crosswhite, Thomas Jemison and Nat Ridley was impaneled by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at its March term of 1800.

At the June 1801 term of said court, the sheriff returned a long list of delinquent tax lands belonging to non-resident owners. At the December term, 1804, Willis Jones, Benjamin Johns and William Cage were appointed to select and purchase a permanent site for the seat of justice, to lay out a town thereon, and to sell lots and appropriate the proceeds for payment of the land, and erection of the public buildings. The site of the present town of Carthage was selected and fifty acres were purchased from William Walton for the consideration of 1 cent, and secured title by deed dated December 28, 1804. During that winter they did, indeed, lay out a town, sold the town lots, and erected the first courthouse for the county on the public square, in 1805. The courthouse, constructed of brick, was about fifty feet square, with four offices and a hall on the first floor, and two offices and the court room on the second. All rooms had large wood fireplaces. The first term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held in this structure in March of 1806.

This courthouse stood until 1876, when it was dismantled and the existing one erected at a cost of some \$18,000. This substantial two-story brick building is of considerable architectural beauty, with county offices and hall on the first floor and the court room and offices on the second and third floors. The mansard roof is of purple and green Vermont slate. In the 1970's some \$200,000 was spent for its renovation. In 1979, it was entered in the Tennessee Historic Commission's National Register.

The Third Judicial District of the state, including the counties of Smith, Warren, Franklin, Sumner, Overton, White and Jackson, was formed by an Act of the Legislature passed November 16, 1809. The Circuit Court, according to this Act, was to be held in Smith County, beginning on the fourth Mondays of March and September of each year. The first term of this court was probably held in March, 1810, but the records are missing. Honorable Nathan W. Williams was the first judge of the district, continuing to preside alternately for many years with Judges Archibald Roane, P. W. Humphreys, Thomas Stewart, Bennett Searcy, J. C. Isaacks, Charles F. Keith and others until 1834.

The following novel resignation was discovered in the records of the May term, 1814, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: A justice of the peace, you see, No longer now I mean to be; I therefore now resign to you, As by these lines you see it true.

You therefore now you order may Give to the clerk without delay,
That he may your right transmit To the next session when they sit.
.....Henry McWhorter

Until the Circuit Court was established, the Court of Pleas heard all civil and criminal cases. Justices often held "court" in their homes, issuing judgments on such matters as debts and land disputes. Establishment of a Chancery Court in 1825 diminished powers held by the Justices, but they continue to be influential. The final term of the Pleas Court was held in February, 1836. The first term of the County Court, established instead of and to succeed the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, was held May, 1836. The County Court was then composed of forty-two justices all of whom were present and to whom the oath of office was administered by Judge Abraham Caruthers. Exum Whitley was elected Chairman.

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Tilman Dixon home, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Young and son, Stephen, the current Smith County Commission was invited to hold its regularly scheduled meeting at "Dixona", on November 13, 1989. This session, presided over by County Executive and Chairman, C. E. Hackett, sat in the same room in which the first Court of Smith County convened on the third Monday in December, it being the 16th day of that month in 1799 - almost one-hundred-ninety years ago!!!!

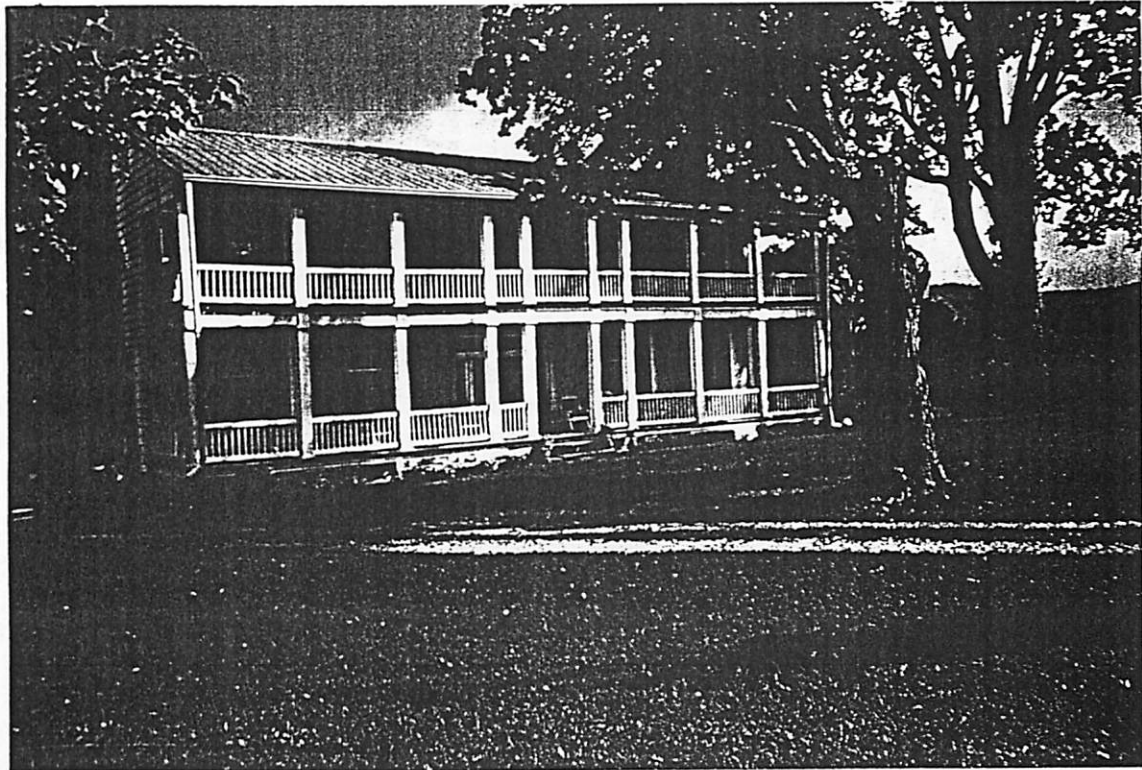
Gathered round the candlelit table, commissioners (current title) Billy C. Clay; Mark F. Andrews; Clifton Nixon; Mack Gann; Jeff Winfree; Reginald Reece; Emmett Gibbs; Leslie Proffitt; Bobby Sanders; Terry Harville; Ricky Lambert; Frank Woodard; D. C. Vaden; James M. Gibbs; Jackie M. Agee; Terry Manning; Ralph Underwood; Wesley Rigsby; Kirk Shores; Roy W. Carter; Prentice Sircy; Mike Shoulders; James B. Norris; Glenn Pettross, Chaplain; Sheriff Johnny Bane; School Superintendent Wayne G. Lankford; Road Superintendent Clyde Shores; Civil Defense Jacky Carver; County Attorney Jackie Bellar; and Secretary Nancy Kittrell partook of Mr. Young's homemade hominy and barbecued vension, a fare perhaps not too different from that offered to the first court. Toasts at Mr. Dixon's table, no doubt, were proffered with "good whiskey and brandy" from his tavern. This historical and traditional toast had to be sacrificed by the present commissioners in favor of "plain" apple cider because the sale of spiritous liquor is forbidden.

Members of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society and ladies of the Dixon Springs Community assisted the Youngs with their hospitality in the sharing of their ancestral frontier home and its heritage for this historic meeting of the distinguished Smith County Commission.

NEW ORLEANS STYLE BROUGHT TO JENNINGS FORK

Katheryn F. Dickens

The William Washington "Buck" Seay house, located near Jennings Fork of Round Lick Creek on the north side of the Trousdale-Ferry Pike, State Highway 141 at the Smith-Wilson County line, is indeed a lovely whisper of a colorful bygone era. Just as a lady readily distinguishes 14 karat gold from costume jewelry, leather from vinyl, and exquisite perfume from a cheap imitation, one immediately senses upon entrance into the Seay house, that unquestionably, he has found an authentic antebellum gem!

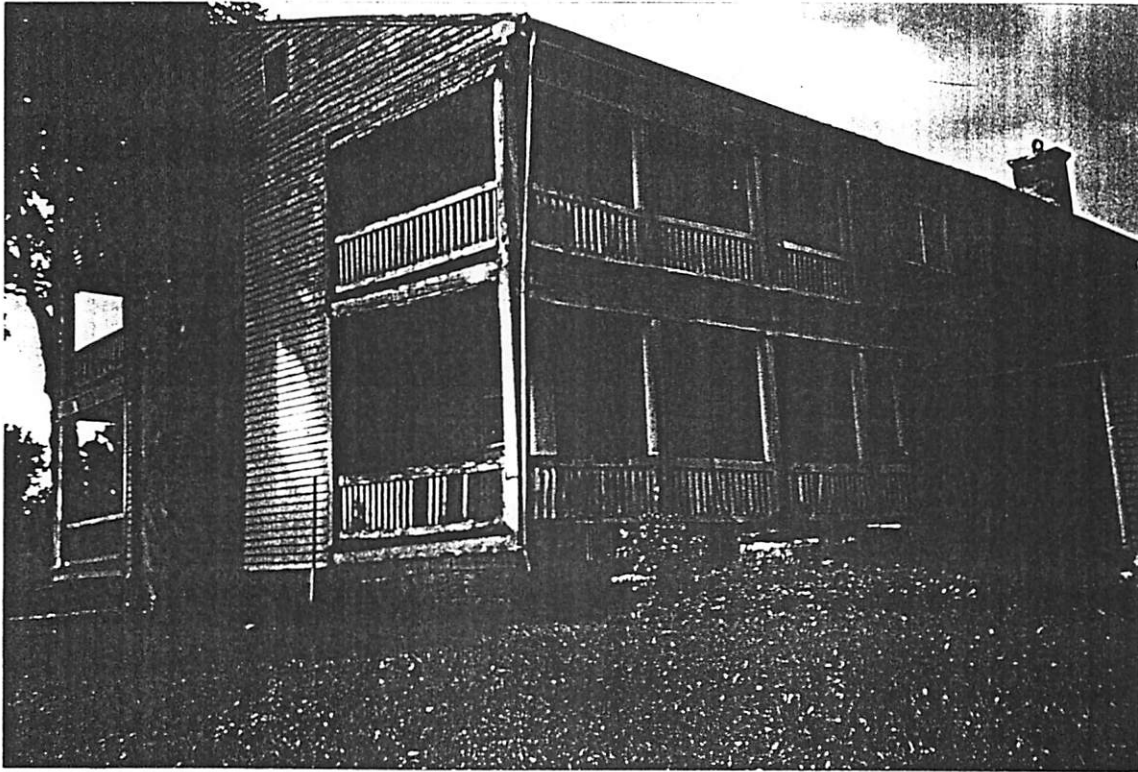


A replica of a New Orleans plantation house, the William Washington Seay house was built ca. 1835-1845. It is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Wilkin.

The 12' X 20' entrance hall is flanked by two massive 20' X 22' rooms with a smaller room adjoining the large room on the left. The small room, it is believed, was used by the Seay family as a place for bathing. There is a curved staircase in the large left room which leads to the second floor. The second floor is designed identically to the first floor with a spacious entrance

hall leading to a double back veranda, which spans two-thirds the length of the house. The room adjoining the large left room upstairs, having been used as the birthing room, affords an outside entrance where the slaves carried hot water from the kitchen, up the steps, at delivery time.

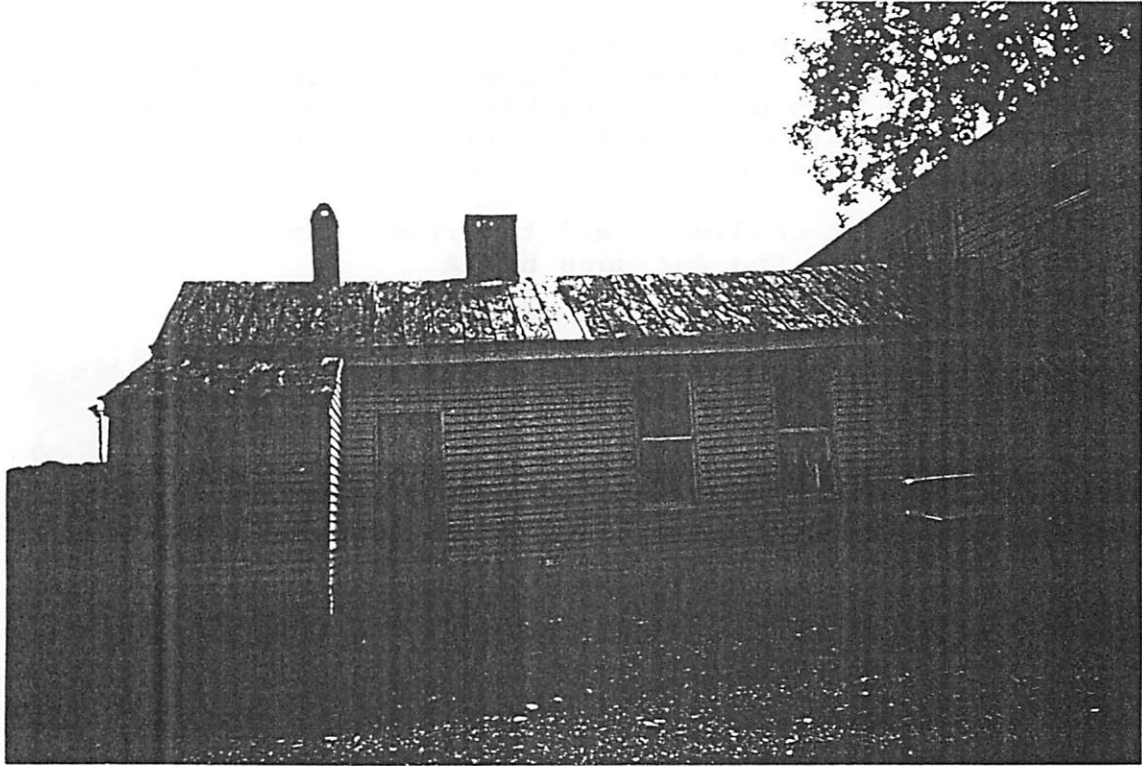
With nine foot ceilings, all the rooms have fireplaces with the exception of the two entrance halls.



Back view of the Seay house. Note the ladder at the far left which leads to the attic and the underground cistern in the foreground.

Across the top back porch, at the extreme left, there is an aperture in the ceiling which leads to the attic. The walls of the attic still bear grease stains where the Seays hid their hams from the Yankees during the War Between the States.

The past is further evoked as one visits the outside dining room and kitchen which are connected by a passageway to the main storage room at the end of the kitchen, where the cooking utensils were stored. Just a short distance from the kitchen are the decayed ruins of a slave cabin.



The kitchen and dining room are connected to the main house by a passageway. (above) The remains of a slave cabin located a few yards from the old kitchen. (below)



In the right corner of the lawn, very near the front of the house, a graceful, aged elm tree keeps sentinel and changes its cape with the seasons. It also casts moving, lacy shadows across the single gravestone of Mary Harris, which bears the dates 1817-1873.

The house, in her century and a half of existence, has witnessed at least four tragic events which struck the Seay family, three of these having occurred in the month of October.

William Washington Seay, born April 2, 1801, in Halifax County, Virginia, was the seventh child of John Seay, Sr. and Sarah (Sally) McCarty Seay. John Seay purchased 307 acres of land on Round Lick Creek in Smith County on July 22, 1805, from James and Spencer Ball. This tract was part of the land that had been awarded to Samuel Ashe for service in the Revolutionary War.

One week later, James and Spencer Ball sold John Seay 390 more acres of land from the same Ashe tract. In mid December of 1812, John Seay purchased land from Robert Thompson and Thomas Hickman, making Seay's spread somewhat over 1,000 acres.

On November 10, 1828, John Seay gave his son, William Washington "Buck" Seay, 350 fertile acres of this land on Round Lick Creek. The creek was named Round Lick because deer used to come to the creek for water and lick the stones round.

In John Seay's will dated August 27, 1830, he left his son, William Washington, \$1,985 worth of property. The land and property given to Buck by his father gave him a good start to becoming a wealthy man.

Buck Seay continued to buy land to add to this acreage that had been given to him by his father. In 1832, he bought forty acres from George W. Gibbs. On Christmas Day in 1834, Seay and Thomas Hubbard bought from Howell T. Rucks a house and lot in the town of Rome. In 1836, they sold this lot to Wesley Motes.

In the early 1840's, Seay and John H. Bedford bought another lot in Rome from Samuel Bundine. On May 15, 1843, Samuel Bundine sold William W. Seay 305 acres of land in the 13th District and also four Negroes: Isaac, about 23; William, 16; Delia, 15 or 16; Ola and child Susan, 12 months.

Seay bought another tract of land in Rome in 1847 and sold another lot near the end of the year 1850.

Buck Seay purchased more land from John H. Bedford on December 1, 1849, and two months later, Seay sold the same parcel of land for twice the amount of money he had paid for it!

Not only did W. W. Seay wheel and deal with real estate, but he also raised, with the assistance of his slave labor, large acreages of tobacco, which he carried on flatboats twice a year to market in New Orleans. For almost forty years, tobacco was king for W. W. Seay. In later years he was often accompanied on these exciting excursions to New Orleans by his daughter Eliza.

Seay so greatly admired a Louisiana plantation belonging to friends in New Orleans, that he had an exact replica constructed on his tobacco plantation here in Tennessee. It is believed that this grand house was built within the time frame of 1835 - 1845. In a letter written by Seay's youngest child, Eliza Vaughn Seay, who was born February 12, 1845, Eliza made the statement that she had been born in this house.

The stone mason who built the magnificent rock chimneys was granted his freedom upon his completion of the job. The same man who constructed the chimneys also crafted the capacious cellar.

While admiring the splendor and magnitude of the imposing plantation house, one feels that Seay's cavalier spirit still abounds on the premises, making the visitor feel that he has become a part of another time dimension.

On July 13, 1825, William W. Seay married Ann M. Stanfield, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Stanfield; and, in a span of twenty years, nine children were born to them:

1. John Philemous 1826 - 1898. John was a druggist who worked with Pharmacist S. E. Ross of Dixon Springs.
2. Caroline Ophelia 1828 - 1887. She married David L. Wallace.
3. Daniel Valerius 1831 - ?
4. William Aurelius 1833 - 1862.
5. Ann Methanius 1835 - 1907. Ann married Richard Allen Bridgewater.
6. Charles Irenius 1836 - 1890.
7. Cinderilla Elizabeth 1838 - 1862. She married Edward Turner.
8. Thomas Jefferson 1841 - 1887.
9. Eliza Vaughn 1845 - 1929. Eliza married Thomas G. Hinson.

When the War Between the States broke out, William Aurelius

Seay left his position as an attorney in Memphis, Tennessee, came home, and enlisted in the Confederate Army under the command of T. C. Goodner. In 1860, Seay had made an unsuccessful bid for the position of Attorney General in Memphis. He received the rank of First Lieutenant in Company K of the 24th Tennessee Infantry. Seay was mortally wounded October 8, 1862, during the Battle of Perryville in Kentucky. When the news of his son's death reached William Washington Seay, he immediately hitched a team of horses to a wagon and headed for Kentucky to claim his son's body. Young William's body was borne home in a spring-wagon hearse and tenderly laid to rest in the family cemetery located a short distance from the mansion - his grave soon to be blanketed with the falling leaves of early autumn. His sleep would not be disturbed anymore by the angry cannons that would roar on for yet another two and a half years.

The second sad event transpired just one week after William's death, when his sister, Cinderilla, died, two days after giving birth to her daughter, Cinderilla Elizabeth (Bettie) Turner. The lonesome, mournful sigh of the mid-October wind provided the requiem as still another family member came so soon after William's death to her untimely resting place.

Indeed the words found in Ecclesiastes were ringing true; "To every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under the heaven: A time to be born, and a time to die;..."

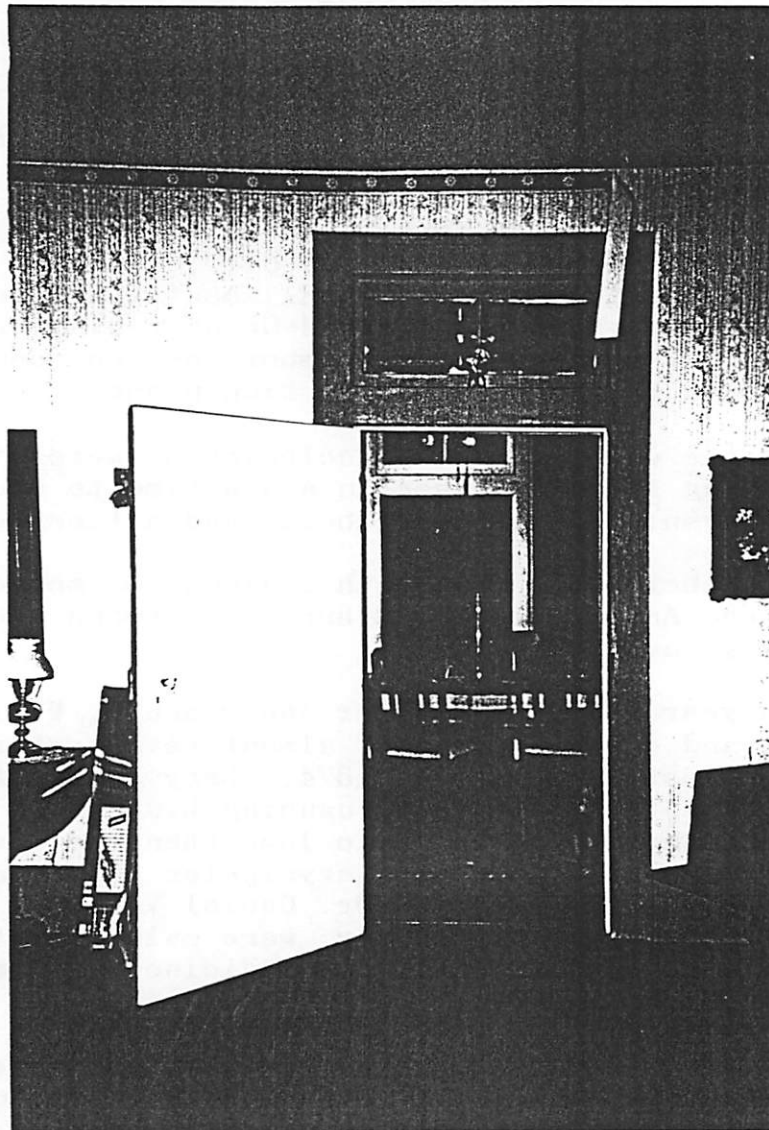
On September 20, 1872, death claimed the matron of the Seay household, and Ann M. Seay took her place among the silent halls. She was sixty-seven.

Only a year and a half after Ann's death, William Washington Seay, the grand old patriarch of almost seventy-three years, breathed his last on March 24, 1874. Seay had suffered a bout with flux in September of 1873, causing his robust frame of over two hundred pounds to diminish to less than one hundred fifty, but it was a three-week battle with erysipelas that caused his death. W. W. Seay's son, the renowned Dr. Daniel V. Seay, along with other noted physicians of the day, were called in to administer to the dying man. However, early day medicine could not combat the deadly streptococcus germ.

Seay's tombstone grants him the title of "Major." He must have acquired this rank in the Tennessee Home Guard Militia because he probably would have been too old to have fought in the Mexican War and certainly he would have been too old to have fought for the Confederacy.

The third tragedy in the Seay family happened on October 13, 1894, when thirty-nine year old Lelia Harris Seay, Thomas Seay's wife, hung herself in the doorway of the downstairs bedroom on the

right. There is a glass transom over the door, and Lelia tied a trunk rope around the transom frame to hang herself. The next morning family members found Lelia's limp, lifeless body suspended in the doorway. She, too, was laid to rest in the family cemetery alongside the body of her only child, eight-month-old Sidney, who had died in 1864. Thomas joined his family in death three years after Lelia's suicide.



The doorway from which Lelia Harris Seay hanged herself by tying a trunk rope over the transom frame.

The fourth tragedy occurred on the front porch of the Seay home on July 21, 1890, when Charles Irenius Seay was shot and

killed by his sister's son during a family argument. Charles, of course, is buried in the family cemetery. He had been a lawyer in Memphis, practicing with his brother, William A., before the War Between the States. Charles had served as Major in the Confederate Army on General Nathan Bedford Forrest's staff.

The William Washington Seay homeplace was left by Thomas J. Seay at his death to his sister, Eliza. It was always the faithful Eliza who kept the home fires burning at the Seay place. Tragic times or happy times - one could always count on Eliza. She attended to the needs of her parents and to other family members, and she was especially caring of Thomas and his wife, Lelia, who suffered from acute rheumatism. Eliza lived to see lean times at the Seay house during the economically depressed and drought-stricken years of the mid 1880's. This fact is reflected in the many letters she wrote to various cousins. In one letter she also described the great blizzard that occurred on January 8, 1886, and she told of the bitter cold that was experienced for a week afterwards.

When she was in her mid-fifties, Eliza married Thomas Goodrich Hinson, a minister. Eliza continued, up until her death, to care for Bettie Turner, the retarded daughter of her sister Cinderilla who had died at childbirth. Bettie Turner died April 17, 1934.

At Eliza's death, Daniel Elijah Seay purchased the W. W. Seay property, and when Dan died in 1957, all of the remaining Seay property on Round Lick Creek, both north and south of State Highway 141 was sold. This included the properties that were also owned by the Daniel Webster Seay family. Daniel Webster was a brother to William Washington.

For one hundred and fifty-two years, the vast, beautiful acres on Round Lick Creek were owned by the Seay empire. Currently, the vintage mansion house still stands, having survived the vicissitudes of the War Between the States and the ravages of time. Seeing it reminds one that once upon a time tobacco was king at Jennings Fork and that an atmosphere of the Old South really prevailed here.

My appreciation to Mrs. Debe Wilkins for her guided tour of the Seay house and for keeping her giant Doberman, Tara, under control while we visited the house and grounds. Please be assured that Tara is quite capable of keeping any Seay spirits at bay, as well as warding off any uninvited sightseers!

I acknowledge with deep appreciation Mr. Joseph F. Carpenter of Denver, Colorado, a descendant of Daniel Webster Seay, for the wealth of information he has so graciously provided for this article. Some of the information has been gleaned from Kirby C.

Seay's book Here Lies John Seay, which was loaned to me by Mr. Carpenter.

Other source material loaned included The Goodspeed Histories of Sumner, Smith, Macon, Trousdale Counties of Tennessee, and Tennesseans in the Civil War. The land transactions are documented from Smith County Deed Books.

PROSPECTIVE HUSBAND RECOMMENDED

In the early 1840's, Macajah D. Cardwell, son of William N. Cardwell, was a young, yet to be established, attorney in Carthage, Tennessee. His father, a native of North Carolina, was then living in DeKalb County, Tennessee.

It was Macajah's desire to impress Miss Fredonia Malvena Maryable Belote of Cairo in Sumner County, Tennessee. In fact, he hoped to win her hand in marriage. Her parents were John (deceased at this time) and Martha J. Belote.

In accordance with some of the social customs of the times, three of his business associates penned letters of recommendations to the fair Miss Belote, one of which follows:

Carthage Dec 12 th 1841

Miss Belote

having seen your letter to M. D. Cardwell Esqr and learning there from that there Exists a marriage contract between your self and him and that it is for the present suspended in consequence of some reports concerning his situation, as a candid man I feel bound to say that I consider him able to discharge all his dues, and then be left in circumstances that will not bring anyone to suffer, he is a young man, of no bad habits in any way, he is industrious and from what I know believe his prospects as an attorney to be verry flatering indeed he is not wealthy, but then I believe he has the talent and Energy to arrive at Eminence and that at no verry distant day, his relations here are all respectable and men of property have no doubt but he has courted you through the purest motives, and without reference to anything you had and more I believe that now if you did not have one cent of property he would marry you as soon as if you was worth your hundreds of thousands, I do not believe that property has any charmes for him, I only hope you will per sue the course that will give Entire Satisfaction to your own mind,,

Respectfully

S. T. Coker

Taken from the Chancery Court Case: Fredonia Malvena Maryable Belote Cardwell VS Macajah M. Cardwell 1841 - 1843

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter VI

Three fourths and perhaps more of the first settlers of Smith County were from North Carolina. In coming here they were only moving from one part of the same state to another. As early as 1777, in order to encourage settlements in her unsettled territory, the Legislature passed an act giving each head of a family six hundred and forty acres of land and one hundred acres to his wife, and the same amount to each child. In May 1780 another act was passed giving large bounties in lands to the officers and soldiers enlisting in what was known as the North Carolina Continental Line who would serve during the War for Independence then being prosecuted against Great Britain. These lands were to be located in what is now Middle Tennessee, and consequently included what afterwards became Smith County. The close of that war soon after the passage of this act brought large immigration from the old settled parts of the state in search for those lands. These bounties were not only liberal but princely. The amount to a Brigadier General was twelve thousand acres, and to other officers in proportion, and to privates proportionally large. The widows and children, and in the absence of these, other heirs at law of those who fell in battle, or who sickened and died were included. Besides, in 1872 an act was passed giving to each family immigrating to these Western lands a preemption right to six hundred and forty acres, which act was amended the same year so as to include single men in its provisions.

Notwithstanding the hardships of a long journey, and the dangers to which they would be exposed after reaching their destination, from savage hostilities, these tempting offers swelled to large proportions the volume of immigration into this region of fertile lands and beautiful streams, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Until Col. William Walton opened the road over the mountain already mentioned, the settlements on the Cumberland were reached by way of Cumberland Gap, through Kentucky. One company at least under lead of Col. John Donaldson, descended the Holston and Tennessee rivers in boats, to the Ohio, thence up that river to the Cumberland, which they ascended to the bluff where Nashville now is, making a voyage of several hundred miles and consuming four months. This company was composed of men, women, and children. Among the women two were widows with their children. Reaching the Cumberland at this point, -the point where Nashville

now is, settlements soon began to be pushed into all the region round, and especially up the river, meeting the tide that began to flow along the newly opened Walton Road. Thus, the people whose history and the history of whose descendants we are trying to trace came to the hills and valleys which became Smith County. These hills and valleys were then covered with dense forests of lofty trees and almost impenetrable cane thickets. There were no roads save narrow Indian trails. The first who came had to cut their way through the deep, dark forests. We have already seen how they subsisted at first. A few of them were owners of slaves which they brought with them. These came in wagons, and in addition to the absolute necessities, pretty soon obtained some of the comparative comforts of life. Others came in one-horse North Carolina wagons. The larger number perhaps came on foot with all they had packed upon a single horse.

The first houses built were log cabins. Only the older people now living remember the log cabin. In its primitive construction and rudest form it was built of round poles from eight to ten inches in diameter. The first trees at the foundation, and only differing from the others in being larger than they were, were the sills. These were flattened at the top on each side so as to form the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle which was called the "saddle." Then the first logs were notched so as to fit the saddles. When laid to their places on the saddles upon the sills, they were saddled on the top to receive the next logs, and so on till the building reached the desired height. Then the last log at each end was longer than the others so as to project over a foot or more. These were called "bearing poles", upon these on their projected ends lengthwise of the building were placed the "butting" poles which were two halves of a log larger and longer than the body of the main building, split open, their split sides facing the house on each side. These were to receive the ends of the first course of boards which butted against them and hence their name. They were fastened to the ends of the bearing poles by a wooden pin through both, if the party building were fortunate enough to own an auger or were able to borrow one. If not a hard piece of wood was sharpened and driven into the bearing poles outside of the butting poles which kept it to its place. The proper slope was given to the roof by shortening the end poles equally on each side, each being made shorter each round according to the length of the boards used in covering which usually were four feet. The long poles thus forming the slope, the angle of the roof on which the boards were laid, were straight and smooth as could be selected, and were called "rib poles." The top one was called the "ridge" pole. The first course of boards, as has been stated, butted against the butting poles; for the second course, square pieces of wood of the proper length to give the boards sufficient lap, were laid on then with lower ends against the butting poles. These were called "knees."

Against the upper ends of these, a pole corresponding in length with the rib poles, smaller but straight and smooth like them, called the "weight poles" was laid and against the upper side of this pole the lower ends of the second course of boards rested, and so on until the roof was finished.

The floor, if there were any besides the ground, and often there was not for months, was made of timber split three or four inches thick. These split pieces were called "puncheons." They were smoothed by hewing and laid down loose. The chimney was made of wood the back and jambs filled up some distance with rough stones, and finished in the stem with sticks and mortar made of clay. A good stick and dirt chimney would last twenty or more years. These cabins often consisted of a single room used for all purposes. Some, however, were double, with a hall or entry as it was called, between them. The furniture was for the most part as simple and plain as it was scanty. Many a bedstead was made by driving a stake into the ground in a corner of the room at the proper distance from each wall, the upper end being a fork, from which extended each way small poles, the ends resting in the opening between two logs, and forming one side and end of the bedstead, the walls forming the other side-end. Boards were laid from the side pole to the wall, which completed a not uncomfortable bedstead on which to rest after the labors of the day, or the toils of the hunt.

Those in better circumstances who brought with them their slaves were pretty soon able to build the "hewed log" house, though living in the cabin for a time. A few of these erected in the first decade of the present century, and even earlier, still remain as mementos of the architecture of that period. Nearly all of them, however, have been weatherboarded and sealed, so that their peculiar structure cannot be seen. Trees large enough to face from fifteen to eighteen inches in thickness were scored and hewn to eight inches in thickness and dovetailed into a wall made perpendicular by square and plumb. Most of these were two stories high, nicely chinked and pointed with shingle roofs, stone chimneys and glazed windows. The shingles on many of these houses were fastened with wooden pegs, and all the nails used were made by hand at the common blacksmith forge. Plank was all sawed by hand. These houses were not only comfortable, but presented a handsome appearance. They marked the second and advanced period in the settlement of our county. There were no cooking stoves in those days. Indeed they were not common till within the memory of the middle aged of the present generation. Cooking in the log cabin was done at the fire, there were no seats for the children except on the floor. The utensils were the dinner pot, the oven and the skillet. The frying pan was a luxury only a few could

indulge. The oven and skillet had lids or covers made of the same material they were. If the pot had a lid, it was made of wood, as they were only used to boil in. There are those, and the writer acknowledges himself to be one of that number who do not believe that the cooking of some articles has been improved by the introduction of the cooking stove. The deliciousness, for instance, of the corn dodger baked in the old fashioned cast iron oven has never been equalled by a bread baked in a stove. Nor was that excelled even by the more primitive ashcake baked in the embers, or the shortened johnny-cake baked in a board before the winter fire. We should not, however, be such old fogies as to deny the improvements and blessings the cooking stove has brought.

The clothes which men, women and children wore were made of cloth, spun and woven at home. The spinning wheel and hand loom were common to every household. If the cloth was colored, it was mostly with the bark taken from the trees of the forest. Copperas was about the only metallic dye known, and copperas breeches and copperas hunting shirts were almost universally worn by men and boys in the summer. The hunting shirt was a loose gown open before, with a cape covering the shoulder and a belt which fastened it round the waist in front, when it could be had. For every day wear they were made plain but for Sunday they were ornamented with fringe around the cape collar and edges. They were comfortable in winter. Those able to afford it had dressed deer skin hunting shirts, and breeches to correspond, and when richly trimmed they made a stylish appearance. John Randolph is said to have been dressed thus when he took his seat in Congress.

Thus came, and thus lived and toiled, the men and women who laid the foundations of society in Smith County. Those pioneers who with such courage and self denial braved the hardships and terrors of a long journey to reach a wilderness untrodden till they came, save by the savage and wild beast, and here withstood the Indian, the wolf, the rattlesnake, the pinch of exposure and deprivation; and who turned the trail of the savage into the highway of civilization, the lair of the bear into pasture grounds for cattle and play grounds for children, should not be forgotten. Many of them will be, however. The effort to perpetuate their memory has been delayed so long that the dark waves of oblivion have closed over their very name.

COPPER MONEY WEARS AWAY RAPIDLY!

In one hundred years \$500 worth of pence would be worth only \$250, while the same amount of sovereigns would lose only 3 1/2% of their original value, and \$500 worth of shillings would be worn to the extent of \$185. The less the value of coin, the greater its wear and tear. A penny circulates at least 240 times as rapidly as a sovereign.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

July Term, 1834. TYREE VS HUBBARD. Timothy Tyree died in Smith County after 1829, leaving a widow Polly and children: Joseph of Virginia; Thomas J.; David P.; Abner C.; Susannah and John T. Tyree, all of Smith County. All of them were minors; O B. Hubbard was appointed guardian for them.

January Term, 1835. O. B. HUBBARD VS J. H. MARTIN. et al. Nathaniel W. Williams died intestate in Smith County, June, 1833. O. B. Hubbard was appointed to administer his estate.

January Term, 1835. ARCH. FULKS. et al VS JOHN D. FULKS. et al. Archibald Fulks, Sr. died intestate in Smith County in 1833, leaving a widow Letty and children: Archibald, Jr.; Mary Helmtaller, wife of Anthony; Rebecca Nolin, wife of Charles; Letty Sampson, wife of Francis; Nancy Bockman, wife of Christopher; also grandchildren: Joel B.; Nancy and Martha F. Fulks, children of a deceased son, Joel, who died May, 1833. Martha Fulks is the widow of Joel and guardian of her three minor children.

January Term, 1836, filed October, 1832. JANE GRISHAM VS JOHN GRISHAM. Jane Prowell married William W. Ligon ca. 1811. He died of drowning in the Spring of 1823, leaving her a widow with six small children. She married John Grisham in 1830. John Grisham states he married Nancy Gore (?) some thirty years ago in South Carolina and they lived together for seventeen years and had 3 children and came to Smith County in 1803. His wife died 1819, leaving a son and daughter. Reference is made to John Grisham's son-in-law Joseph Moore.

July Term, 1835 AMELIA HANNAH. et al VS EDWARD WARD. et al. Peter Jones came from Virginia to Tennessee in 1804. He died in Wilson County, Tennessee in 1811, leaving a widow Catherine and four minor children: Catherine, who married William Hart of Smith County in 1816; Amelia A., who married in 1828 John M. Hannah; Alexander W.; and James C. Jones. John M. Hannah died in 1831, leaving Amelia a widow. Alex W. died in 1823 in Louisiana, leaving Algernon G. Jones his only child and heir. Catherine, widow of Peter Jones, married in 1815 Richard Watkins, who is now dead.

February Term, 1839. MARY HARRIS VS DAWSON B. HARRIS. Mary Dowell, daughter of Nehemiah Dowell married Dawson B. Harris on 1 Feb 1821 in Fauquier County, Virginia. They lived in Virginia about eight years before coming to Smith County, Tennessee.

August Term, 1839. CYRUS BREVARD VS EASON HOWELL. Nancy Ford, wife of Andrew Ford, was a daughter of John Jones, who died, leaving a will in Smith County, 1823. Jones named grandson, Moses Ford, in his will.

THE RISE AND DEMISE OF HARRICAN CREEK

Louise Sharenberger

Courageous, strong-willed, confident, patient, of strong constitutions, skilled and above all - adventuresome were the early settlers of Harrican/Hurricane Creek, Smith County, Tennessee. Leaving their North Carolina and Virginia homes and families, they knew virtually nothing about what lay ahead. Mountains to cross; dense forests profusely populated with fowl, and wild animals, including the dangerous and sly bobcat, bear, and wild boar. Swift flowing rivers, often with a treacherous undertow, had to be crossed/forded. Along the bottom lands, cane thickets had to be cleared for the weary travelers. Undaunted, they came.

One group of these daring people sought land along or near Harrican Creek and the Cumberland River, located in the eastern section of the County between Chestnut Mound and Sullivan's Bend. Why did they come to Harrican Creek? The earliest ones probably came because they obtained warrants for 640 acres of land as a result of the acts passed by the North Carolina Legislature. This territory was near the Cumberland River, where they knew the soil would be fertile; dense forests would provide logs for homes, barns and heat. Springs would provide pure drinking water for themselves and their livestock.

Regardless of the reasons, they came; settled; cleared the land; reared families; and established a community known as Harrican/Hurricane Creek. Some remained for their life span while others removed to other counties and states. (The area became known as Maggart when a Post Office was assigned to the district; John Maggart, son of Jane Darnell Maggart, was Postmaster.)

Harrican Creek has its origin in the hollow below where Joe McDonald now lives, between land owned by Robert Frank Bush and Lewis Edward Watts. Harrican Creek winds its way some 4 or 5 five miles to the Cumberland River, picking up water from 7 smaller streams flowing from the hollows along the way. The 7th stream was known as "Little Harrican". The road that trailed along beside the meanders of the creek was then known as Hubbard's Ferry Road, no doubt for the Hubbards, who operated ferries downstream on the river below the mouth of Harrican Creek.

Because James Wright, Adam Marley, George McCannis and perhaps others held warrants for 640 acres of land, it is possible that they came upon receipt of these warrants for Judd Strother, Wright and Marley were here as early as 1802. However, the writer has found no evidence of George McCannis ever living here. The surveys of Wright, Marley and Strother joined each other.

William Croslin, who purchased 226 acres of land in 1806 from Adam Marley, may have had some family connection with James Wright. Croslin's eldest son was named Wright W., and his daughter, Harriett's first born son was named William Wright. No doubt but that with a total of fourteen children, Croslin assisted the population growth. It is believed that he was twice married because his widow was twenty-one years younger than he, and there was a seven year gap between children. The Sullivan's of the Bend appear to have had some family relationship with the Croslins because in 1850, Fanny Sullivan, 76 years old, was living with the Croslins.

As the settlers' children began to approach maturity, matrimony entered the scene. Croslin's daughter, Temperance born 28 Feb 1829 married Ezekiel West 8 Dec 1845; Wright W. married Catharine Bryon 17 Dec 1832; Harriett married William H. Massey; Marina born ca. 1834 married John Loman 28 Jan 1853; Lucy born ca. 1824 married Sanford Gregory 24 Aug 1843; Nancy married John Dickens; their eldest son, Joshua, became a community leader and member of the County Court. Benjamin M. married Sophia ?; Martha Lou Ellen born 26 Feb 1825; married John Carroll Dillard 5 Feb 1844; she died 20 Aug 1852; Elizabeth S. married William H. Hubbard; James married Matilda Belk, 7 July 1853; Eliza married James Belk, 6 July 1853; William married Sarah ?. Apparently James and Eliza married Belk sister and brother whose parents were Jeremiah and Jane Allen Belk. The 1860 Census shows Levi Croslin, age 35, living with his sister Marina and her husband John Loman. In fact, he is the only Croslin listed as living in the Harrican Creek area in 1860. Mary "Polly" Croslin born 10 Mar 1838; married James Madison Dickens 8 Jan 1852 and died 10 May 1912. Benjamin M, James and William and families moved to Monroe County, Kentucky.

When William Croslin died 1857/58, he left a will in which he named Benjamin Arendall, Executor. Arendall lived near the east fork of Harrican Creek. He was a surveyor as was John Belk. The last known direct descendant of William Croslin to live in the area was Harrison Loman, born in 1889 and died in 1967.

The next segment to be published in the Spring Issue will pertain to the Croslin-Massey connection, Glovers, Drapers, Sadlers, and, lest we forget - the colorful Darnells and their daughter, Jane Maggart.

The writer acknowledges with grateful appreciation Croslin family information courtesy of Randy East, Lafayette, TN. Other sources: Smith County Deed Books; Wills, Marriage Records; Chancery Court Cases; Circuit Court Cases; Census Records; Cemetery Records; County Court Minutes and Bible Records.

SMITH COUNTY MARRIAGES

Sue Maggart

L. C. HALL (LITTLETON CLINTON HALL) to M. A. HASKINS (MICCA ANN HASKINS, solemnized March 23, 1842 by Isaac Jones, Esq. Carthage, TN Newspaper, contributed by Gene Ann Cordes, 1012 Brayton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45215.

THOMAS KILBREATH (Calbreath) to RACHEL VENTRES 29 August 1811. Copy of marriage bond made by Thomas Calbreath and Thomas Dias to Esq. Willie Blount handwritten 8 Nov 1850 by then clerk, W. V. R. Hallum and sent by Mr. Hallum to Rachel (Venters) Calbreath. With this information, widow Calbreath was able to prove her marriage to Thomas Calbreath, veteran of the Battle of New Orleans. Thus, qualifying her for a widow's pension. (Perhaps Mr. Smith will provide the Newsletter readers with this story; there has to be one.) Information furnished by Glenn Smith, P. O. Box 1332, Muskogee, OK 74402.

CHRISTOPHER C. FORD, son of Zachary Ford, early settler of Elmwood, Tn, to MARTHA NICHOLS 28 Oct 1841. Smith County Times Subscription Number 56, April 26, 1895.

SAMUEL DEWITT to MARY ALLEN McWHORTER 18/19 June 1812. 3rd Reg. TN Mil; War of 1812; National Archives, Widow's Pensions. Submitted by Loretta D. Berry, 231 Ore Madre, Sutter Creek, CA 95685.

DR. ROBERT ALLEN to FRANCES BROWN 7 Sept 1826.

JEREMIAH BELK to JANE ALLEN, daughter of James and Nancy Allen, 1820.

WESLEY CARLISLE to Hannah King Allen, daughter of James and Nancy Allen, 15 Nov 1832.

WILLIAM FLOYD ALLEN, son of James and Nancy Allen to Evaline Beasley 21 Nov 1844. Allen marriage records contributed by Mrs. Eva B. Denning, 630 E. Eastland, Gallatin, TN 37066. Mrs. Denning credits these records to Mrs. Cecil Poston's (Allie D. Boze) family records. Mrs. Poston is a direct descendant of James and Nancy (Wilson) Allen, who came to Carthage 1806/1810.

JOHN GRISHAM, widower, prenuptial agreement with JANE LIGON, widow. Said parties have sundry children from former marriages. Neither party will have claim on the other's estate. 6 Feb 1830. Smith County Deed Book L, pp. 51-52. (See page 19, this issue, Chancery Court Case, 1836.)

Do keep Smith County marriage records 1800-1850 coming!

VENTERS-DIES-CALBREATH FAMILIES IN SMITH COUNTY**Glenn E. Smith**

David Venters, or Ventress, one of the early settlers in Smith County, Tennessee, was born about 1760, probably in North Carolina. It appears that David and Lovet Venters-Ventres-Ventress were probably brothers, and came to the area that was to become Smith County about 1797.

David Venters purchased 150 acres on the west side of East Goose Creek, 26 August 1797. This land was in the northern part of Smith County, running west along Walker's line.¹ In March 1800, David was granted the right to build a mill on Goose Creek near the Big Spring.²

In October 1804, David Ventress of Smith County, deeded 60 acres to Thomas DYAS. This land was located on the west side of Goose Creek, and the consideration was fifty cents.³

Goodspeed's History of Smith County (1887), contains a short sketch of Thomas DIES, a farmer and stock raiser, who lived two miles east of Dixon Springs. This Thomas Dies was born in Smith County in 1817, and was one of ten children born to Thomas and Kizzy (Ventress) Dies. This article also mentioned that Thomas Dies, Sr. was of Irish descent, and was born in North Carolina in 1784. He came to Smith County as a boy and was a prosperous farmer until his death in 1847. His wife, Kizzy (Ventress) Dies, was a native of Smith County and died in 1819.⁴

Based on this information, it appears that Thomas Dies married Kizzy Ventress about 1803-4 in Smith County, TN.

Thomas DIAS signed the marriage bond for Thomas CALBREATH and Rachel VENTRES, 29 August 1811, in Smith County, TN.⁵

David Ventres, Jr. purchased land from David Brown in February 1819. This land was in the First District of Smith County, and located on White Oak Creek. The deed was witnessed by Thomas Calbreath and David Ventres, Sr.⁶

Based on the deed for 60 acres from David Ventress to Thomas Dyas for fifty cents, it is probable that Thomas DIAS/DIES was his son-in-law. Then, with Thomas Dias appearing as a bondsman for the marriage of Rachel Ventres, it is possible that she was his sister-in-law. The land records show David Venters, Jr. buying land, with Thomas Calbreath and David Ventres, Sr. as the witnesses, so these records contain several pieces of circumstantial evidence.

The 1820 Federal Census of Smith County, Tennessee, contain listings and some information on Lovet Ventress, David Ventres, Thomas Calbreath, and Thomas Dias.

Other information located on these families include some records on Asa VENTERS, who married Nancy Agnes WAKEFIELD in Smith County, about 1810-1811. Asa Venters served in the War of 1812, then moved to St. Clair County, Illinois, sometime about 1816-7, where he died shortly thereafter.⁷

Thomas and Rachel (Venters) CALBREATH moved to White County, Illinois, ca1822, where they spent the remainder of their life. It appears that her brother, David VENTERS, [Jr.] also moved to White County, Illinois about the same time.

The early marriage records of White County, Illinois, show that David Venters and Darcus White were married 14 August 1822. Other marriages were George Venters and Elizabeth White, 25 Oct. 1825, and Asa Venters and Elizabeth Trapp, 21 June 1832.⁸

The 1830 Federal Census of that county shows David Venters, age 20-30, one female 20-30, and three males under five years.

By 1850, Thomas Calbreath was deceased, and his widow Rachel (Venters) Calbreath was listed in the 1850 Federal Census as age 55, born in North Carolina. From the information above, it appears that she was the daughter of David Venters, Sr., and probably the sister of Kizzy (Venters) Dies.

David Venters [Jr.] was born ca1799 in Tennessee, probably in Smith County. He died 1 August 1880 in White County, Illinois. He is buried in Springerton Cemetery, Mill Shoals Township, White County, Illinois.⁹

This compiler will be happy to exchange information on these early pioneer families of Smith County, Tennessee.

Glenn E. Smith, P.O. Box 1332, Muskogee, OK 74402

¹ Sumner Co., TN, DB F-87, 26 Aug. 1797, Thomas Donoho to David Vintress.

² Goodspeed's History of Tennessee (1887). Smith County, p. 826.

³ Smith Co., TN, DB B, p. 296.

⁴ Goodspeed's History, *ibid*, p. 934.

⁵ War of 1812 Bounty Land Application, National Archives.

⁶ Smith Co., TN, DB G, p. 162.

⁷ The Schuylerite, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1972.

⁸ Marriage Records of White Co., IL.

⁹ Cemetery Records, White Co., IL.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION

Ruth B. White

In the last issue of the Newsletter on page 98 in regard to "Smith County History", under "NOTE", several references were made to the "Macklenburg Declaration". Just for verification, the Declaration is correctly, Mecklenburg Declaration, named for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where it was created. My husband's 5th great grandfather was Hezekiah Alexander, signer of the Declaration. Hezekiah's house is still standing, built in 1774 in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, NC. I have done extensive research on this phase in our history. I am enclosing a copy of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" and some facts regarding it, which should be of interest to history buffs, especially descendants of early North Carolina pioneers who demonstrated the courage of their convictions.

"THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

May 20, 1775

***Written by Phillip N. Alexander in commemoration of
The Bicentennial of Mecklenburg County (1762-1962)***

On Friday, May 19, 1775, Colonel Thomas Polk, leader of the Mecklenburg Militia, sounded the gavel to begin a meeting that ultimately proved to be the most important and eventful meeting in Mecklenburg County history. For out of this meeting, attended by 27 men, came the birth of the immortal document that we know today as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence served as a prelude to the American Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia the following year. This courageous act on the part of the backwoods Mecklenburgers was spurred on by the news of the bloody Battle of Lexington, which reached Charlottetown in early May of 1775.

The Mecklenburg Declaration consisting of five short, yet highly significant resolutions, was written by Dr. Ephriam Brevard, Colonel Waighstill Avery, Colonel Thomas Polk, Reverend Hezekiah Balch, and William Kennon. Other names to be found on the document are: Alexander, Barry, Davidson, Downs, Foard, Graham, Harris, Irwin, McClure, Morrison, Patton, Phifer, Reese, and Wilson. The descendants of many of these men are still much in evidence in Mecklenburg today.

The declaration was adopted, signed, and read to the townspeople, from the steps of the tiny log courthouse which was located at Independence Square.

The adoption and reading took place on Saturday, May 20, 1775. Immediately after the reading and the jubilant acclamation of the citizenry, Captain James Jack, an experienced horseback rider, was commissioned to take a copy of the document to the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia.

Captain Jack returned from Philadelphia in July and reported to his friends at Charlottetown that he had delivered the paper to the North Carolina delegates to the Congress. He further reported that they had accepted the resolutions with thanks to the men who drafted it. The delegates told Jack that though they were in sympathy with the action, they nevertheless felt it too premature to lay before the Congress assembled.

Later (July 4, 1776) these same delegates would vote with Jefferson, Franklin, and others, to declare all of the 13 American Colonies "free and independent" of the tyranny of the Crown.

The memorable date -- May 20, 1775 -- is contained on the official North Carolina State Flag and is inscribed on the Great Seal of our State to forever signify that in these foothills of North Carolina on May 20, 1775, a group of proud and courageous colonists did in fact declare themselves free of the bitter yoke of British oppression.

From Mrs. Minnie Bonner (Kittrell) Branch of Denham Springs, LA comes this notice:

Page 34, Vol. 1, No. 2 issue of the Newsletter, M. B. Kittrell (Marion Bryant Kittrell) was a brother to my great grandfather, Samuel Jackson Kittrell and John F. Kittrell was their brother, not the son of M.J. Kittrell.

In this family were: Wiley Kittrell; Roland Kittrell (Morgan County, TN); John F. Kittrell (Wilson County); Marion B. Kittrell (Wilson & Rutherford Counties); Samuel Kittrell (Woodruff County); George Kittrell -(?). Their father was John Kittrell and their mother was Rosey Bryant married 1801. Marion B. Kittrell, according to our record, married three times but had no child by the name of John.

In Mr. Spenser B. Talley's diary, which we are pleased to have secured permission to publish from his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Talley Bone (Mrs. Sam Stratton Bone), Mr. Talley states: "I was married on 23rd of March 1865.....She was the oldest daughter and child of Marion B. Kittrell.....Mary Frances Kittrell was born Nov. 17, 1821. Her mother, Eliza Kittrell, died in May 1847; Mary Frances was only eighteen months old."

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 20th 1775

Resolved — That whosoever directly or indirectly abets or in any way form or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and the rights of man.

Resolved — That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

Resolved — That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people if we are and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved — That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct all and each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges, or immunities amongst us.

Resolved — That all officers, both civil and military in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

Resolved — That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

Abraham Alexander
John McNeill Alexander

Chairman.
Secretary.

Ephraim Howard
Seysiah J. Bales
John Phifer
James Harris
William Kennon
John Ford

Richard Barry
Henry Dowds

Hyra Alexander
William Graham
John Strary

Seysiah Alexander

Thomas Peth.

Adam Alexander
Charles Alexander
Jacobus Wilson
Baighstill Avery
Benjamin Patton
Matthew H. Gless

Neil Morrison

Robert Swain

John Floungin

David Lester

John Paridson

Richard Harris

THE WILLIAM ALEXANDER FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY

Researched, compiled and contributed by Smith
County Descendants

Since 1796, the William Alexander family has been involved in the affairs and community life of Smith, Trousdale and Sumner Counties. The line continues today into the seventh and eighth generation in the Allen, Beasley and Young families of Smith County.

William Alexander was born in 1746, in Maryland, the son of Aaron Alexander, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina of the Alexander family who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. (See page 27.)

When the Revolution began, William Alexander was residing in Rowan County, North Carolina, and was hereafter known as "Rowan Bill." He married Mary Brandon and enlisted in the North Carolina Company of his brother-in-law, Captain Richard Brandon. "Rowan Bill" was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Wade Hampton's Cavalry Regiment in 1781.

In 1796, he brought his wife and four children to Sumner County, Tennessee, where he spent the remainder of his life. The Revolutionary grant he claimed was located about five miles west of Dixon Springs - near the town of Hartsville. He died in 1830 and his wife died in 1836. Both are buried in a graveyard on his plantation.

William and Mary Brandon Alexander's children were: Richard, born 1769; died 1865. In 1807, Richard married Nancy Cunningham Saunders, who was the widow of William Saunders. William Locke, married Susan Allen, daughter of Grant Allen of Dixon Springs. William and Susan lived near Hartsville. Jennie - known as the "Cumberland Beauty" - married Captain Barry of Raleigh, North Carolina. According to tradition, Captain Barry brought the first thoroughbred stallion to the Middle Tennessee frontier. Mary Brandon, married William Hall, who was elected Governor of the State of Tennessee after the resignation of Sam Houston.

Richard and Nancy Cunningham Saunders Alexander lived at Bledsoeborough, part of the Saunders grant near Dixon Springs. Bledsoeborough had been established by Legislative Act as a town and commissioners were designated to lay out and handle sales of town lots. It was rumored that Bledsoeborough would become the county seat of Smith County. The project was abandoned when Carthage became the county seat. The site is now included in the Woodrow Wilburn farm in Beasley's Bend.

(To be continued in the next issue)

DIARY OF SPENSER B. TALLEY

Published by permission of Mrs. Margaret Talley Bone

Lebanon, Tennessee, April 6, 1918

This book was given me by my Granddaughter Mary Trice with a request that I write in it whatever information I may have regarding her ancestry on the Talley side and also to give her a sketch of my own life as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War 1861-1865.

About thirty years ago I had an interview with father's old uncle Martin Talley who died at Woodbury in Cannon County, Tennessee at the age of 106 years. He was buried in the Edmund Dillon grave yard about two miles south of Cainsville on the Murfreesboro Pike and the inscription on the tombstone corroborates the above statement. It was from him at the age of 96 that I got the following information which I think is correct although at this great age his mind was faulty and he would stagger on some questions. He says it was about 1710 that four Talley brothers left some where in England and came to America and settled in Virginia. The names of the four brothers were Acey, Archie, Martin, and Spenser Talley. Of the Talleys mentioned above we are decendants of Martin Talley. A son of Martin Talley named Spenser Talley married Elizabeth Webb and to them were born ten children. My father being the youngest and born on the 18th of March 1810 and died September 1889 aged 79 years. My Mother was Mary Johnston, a daughter of Robinson Johnston of Wilson County, Tennessee. She and my father were married in 1830 and to them were born nine children, namely Robinson, Elizabeth, Spenser, Eliza, Maria, Mary, Marion, Peter and Frank. My mother was born in 1812 and died January 1903 aged 91 years. Of the children born to my mother and father only two are living, myself and W. Pete Talley of Lackney, Texas. Sister Elizabeth died in Oklahoma three years ago. Sister A. died in Texas ten years ago. Sister Mary died in 1866. Brother R. J. Talley was killed in the Battle of Atlanta July 20th 1864. The others died in early youth of flu and fever.

One of my father's brothers (Martin Talley) married Eliza Halland and settled in Shreveport, Louisiana where he reared a family and grew rich but lost nearly all of it because his son was charged with having killed a man. His son was finally cleared but the defense cost many thousand dollars. Another of my father's brothers W. M. Talley married in the same family, Emily Halland, and settled in Collinsville near Memphis, Tennessee and reared a large family of which Foster Talley and Ami Talley Hicks were our visitors several years ago greatly enjoyed our manner of life out on the old farm home.

In speaking of the Talley ancestry I have mentioned that two of the sons of Martin Talley married sisters in the Webb family. They were previously stated Spenser and Martin. For who their wives came from Rockingham County, Virginia to Wilson County, Tennessee and settled in the southern part of this county, some of the children of the Martin Talley Jrs. were Peter C. Talley and Readyville and Murfreesboro, Hannah Dillon, wife of Edmond Dillon, also Arma Orand wife of W. Orand of Woodbury who emigrated to Waco, Texas where he died many years ago.

My father Coleman Talley being the youngest of ten children did not get a favorite family name of his ancestry but was probably called for a special friend of whom we know nothing, other than is not found in his ancestry or repeated in the names of his descendants.

Spenser B. Talley (that's me) was born May 22, 1841 and during my infantile children was often and seriously affected with croup. In my babyhood days I was troubled with phthisia. When I was thirty years old our doctor said I had asthma. This affliction still abides with me and has been for a number of years an enemy I have had to fight much of my time and hard earned means have been spent with it.

My father and mother decided that I would never be able to do much manual labor and gave me somewhat better education than the other children that I might make a living by other means than farming. So I attended the best of our county schools until it was decided a fairly good education and began teaching when I was 19 years old, this being the fall of 1860.

In January 1861 I began teaching a school near where Berea Church house now stands on the Coles Ferry Pike and boarded with Dr. Jas. H. McFarland now lives, but in a much more convenient and up to date building.

Before school closed political matters were at fever heat. Lincoln had been elected president of the United States on an abolition platform. This threw the southern states into a furor of excitement and one state after another seceded from the union. Lincoln made a call for seventy thousand troops to suppress the action of the southern states. This so enraged the southern people that nothing less than a war could settle their differences.

The minds, thoughts and soul of the people generally had become so absorbed on war topics, that I thought best to close my school and be ready to fall in with the rapidly forming of enlistments of southern defense.

After winding up my little school affairs and returning home I and my brother Robert J. began making preparations to enter the southern service.

HAYNIE- HALE FAMILY LETTERS

Contributed by Mrs. Gillon Smith

Writers of these letters were the children of Mary "Polly" Hale, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hodges Hale to their first cousin, James B. Hale, son of "Polly's" brother, John to whom they referred as Uncle Jack. Mary "Polly" Hales's birthdate recorded in the Hale family Bible was 17 July 1799. She married Jesse Haynie documented in Thomas Hale's will: "to my daughter Polly who intermarried with Jesse Haynie, I give & bequeath four negroes (viz) Harriett, Hester, Dane & Nance and in cash the value of one bed & clothing and one-fourth of my personal estate..."- 1857.

The 1850 Census shows the Haynie family living in Tipton, County, Tennessee. Jesse Haynie 47, Mary 50, Mary C. 18, Adeline H. 16, Louisa J. 15, John L. 13, William T. 11, David H. 9, Alonzo Pitts 5.

1860 Census records Mary Haynie 60, Adeline 25, Louisa J. 24, John H. (L.) 23, William T. 20, David H. 18, Alonzo Pitts 12. Also listed in the Tipton County 1850 Census were: Lewis Haynie 44, Elizabeth 44, Jesse R. 19, George W. 18, John L. 15, Elijah J. 13, Thomas J. 11, Elizabeth C. 8, Delilah H. 6, David E. 4, Washington 2.

Dear Grand Pa

although I have no news that will interest you yet I will make an effort at least to drop you a few lines to let you know we are all well and to assure you you are not forgotten by us. Ma has just recovered from a severe spell of sick head-ache. She suffered death, almost, with it the day before yesterday. It weakens her very much. How often, over and over she wishes you were here with her now in the evening of your life. She sais (sic) nothing could afford her half as much pleasure as to wait on you once more. She has killed a part of her meat but can't tell whether the others will live to be fattened or not. Has sold some and can spare a little more if they do not die. A great many had their hogs to throw out of the fattening pen. they died with the cholera. Ma is very worried about hers.

Aunt Betsy's family is in very bad health, some of them sick all the time. She took the death of Uncle Dicky very hard, has been having chills for several weeks and looks very badly. As it is getting late in the evening & my little sheet is nearly filled I had better close. I have cut and made a negro's coat today & got through in time to write a little. I never expect to see your face again on earth but may it be God's good pleasure to gather us all around his throne in glory. Your granddaughter Addie.

(Other letters to be published in subsequent issues)

QUERIES

ANDERSON/BALLARD/SMALLING/GREEN: Need any information on Henry SMALLING born ca. 1836; married Mary BALLARD. Was Henry son of John SMALLING & Nancy; grandson of Abraham SMALLING & Nancy ANDERSON? Was Mary BALLARD daughter of John BALLARD & Nancy GREEN?

BEVERLY DICKSON BEAN , 667 LeBaron Avenue, Pontiac, Michigan 48058.

HICKS - DENNY: I would like to correspond with anyone having information of Greenbury Anderson Hicks - 1828 - Tennessee. Also on William Ira Denny born January 1, 1824, Gordonsville, Tennessee.

BEVERLY DENNY HICKS , 3342 N. Hughes, Fresno, California 93705.

BOZE/GASS: Family Bible record of Joseph Gass and Nancy Griffin Boze, or documented proof of marriage. Elijah Boze parentage. Wills of Nancy Boze Gass ca. 1842; Hardy Boze ca. 1850; Lucinda Gass Taylor ca. 1897. Like to correspond with anyone regarding these families.

SHIRLEY M. FREEMAN , 126 Vandiver Drive, Madison, TN 37115.

ROBINSON: Morris Robinson married his cousin, Narcissa Robinson between 1820-1826, Smith County, TN. He was born 1790-1800; she, 1800-1810; listed on Smith County 1830 & 1840 Census. Narcissa died between 1835-1840. They had 5 sons & 3 daughters, names unknown, what happened to them?

MERLE STEVENS 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

TALLY/SCOTT: Seek parents of Joshua W. Tally, born ca. 1794, Smith County, TN. 1819 married to Martha, daughter of Moses Scott of Buckingham County, VA and Smith County; died Sumner County, 1833. Issue: Charles S. Tally. Was Joshua son of Charles Tally of Buckingham County, VA?

GENE TALLEY , 5236 Bruton Ave., Memphis, TN 38135 (901-377-0643).

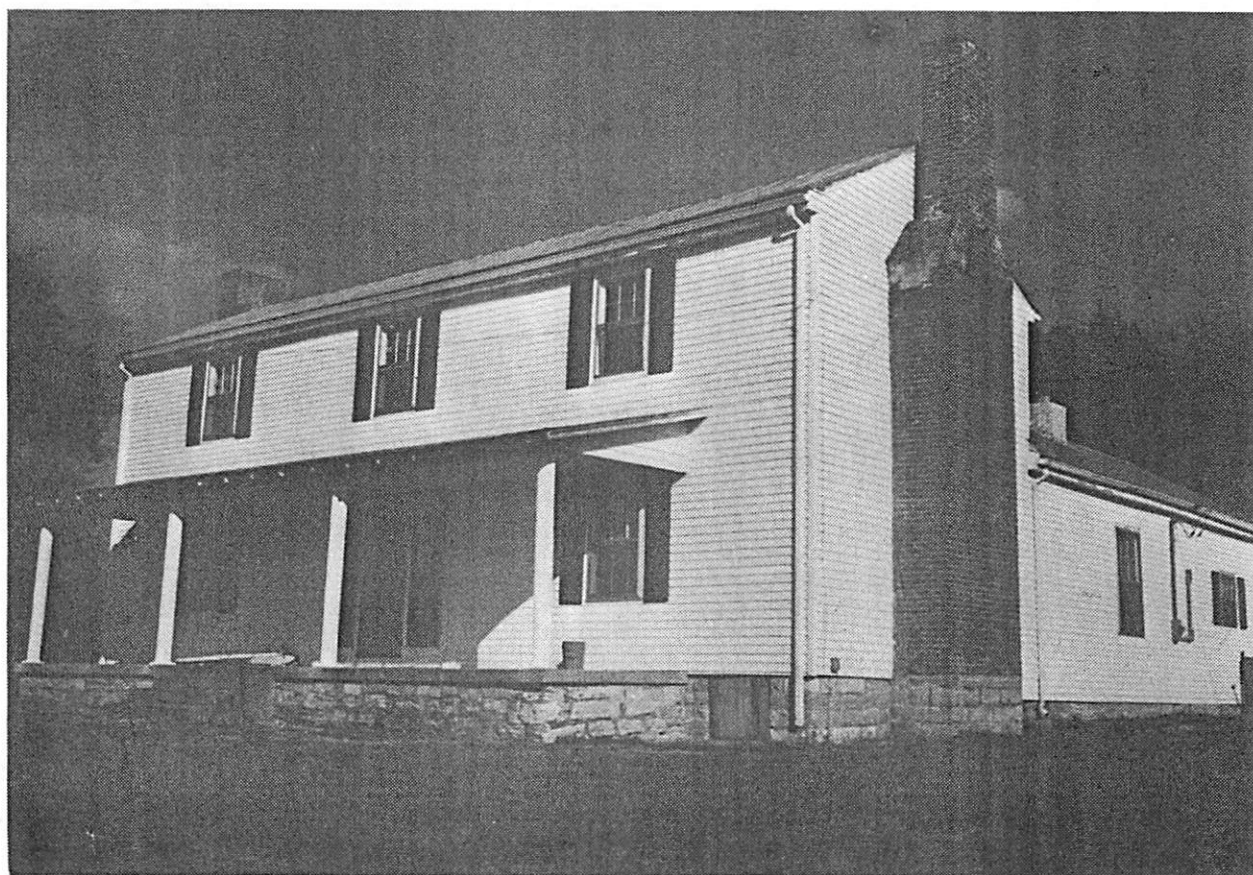
ROBINSON/HUBBARD: Samuel Brown Robinson born 1790-1794, listed 1820, 1830 Smith County, TN Census; wife's name unknown, born 1790-1794. Had at least 5 sons and 2 daughters. What happened to this family? Is he the Samuel B. Robinson living with Joel Hubbard family in Macoupin County, Illinois, 1850?

MERLE STEVENS , 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

HUDDLESTON/BROOKS/PATE: Seek parents of Sarah Brooks Huddleston, born 1810, Smith County, TN; married Daniel Huddleston; died 1888, Obion County, TN. Seek death dates of Daniel's parents Henry and Martha Pate Huddleston of Smith County, TN.

GENE TALLEY , 5236 Bruton Ave., Memphis, TN 38135 (901-377-0643);

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 2 — No. 2

Spring 1990

In the first issue of the Newsletter published January, 1989, we stated that in order to achieve success and continue publication, we needed your support, encouragement and participation. It is certainly rewarding that so many of you have renewed your memberships; it is a pleasure to welcome new members. Meetings are held monthly each third Monday night at the Smith County Public Library, 7:00 P. M., winter months, otherwise, 7:30 P. M. Dues are \$12.50 per year, including the Newsletter.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you, especially your sending historical and genealogical information for publication, comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvement. Articles or manuscripts should be concise, well documented, legibly written/typewritten/computer generated on standard size paper. Any material submitted for publication is, of necessity, subject to editing and revision. Persons submitting material for publication are responsible for its contents. Each piece submitted is recorded upon receipt and published in sequential order. If received too late for current publication, it will be published in a succeeding issue.

Queries are encouraged, written legibly or typewritten, limited to 50 words each, with one published each issue. Queries being submitted have been on the short side. If you have an ancestor you cannot locate, another member may have just what you are seeking.

A special note of gratitude to Mrs. Brandon M. Cordes, who compiled a list of Smith County Marriages 1800-1850. Our supply was practically exhausted so this was like manna from heaven. A word of thanks to Steve Wilmore for a number of antiquated and most interesting pictures, which we will be sharing with you.

May we have the same positive response to a new project being initiated on the Civil War in Smith County. Few of us realize how divisive and devastating the war was to our ancestors. Please share your Civil War information.

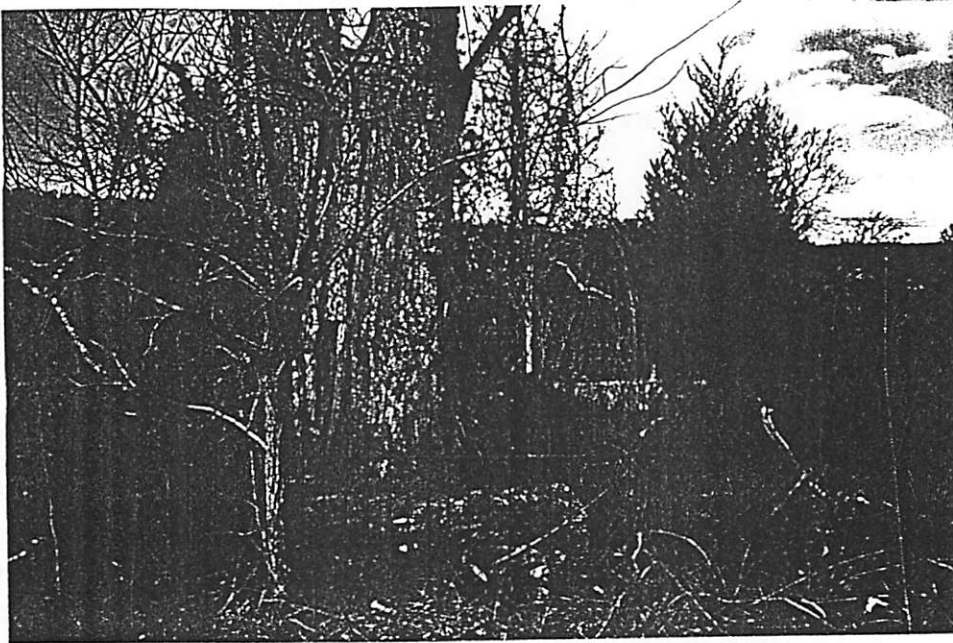
Copies of previous issues of the Newsletter are available for \$3.50 each, which includes cost of mailing.

Correspondence should be sent to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 112
CARTHAGE, TN 37030

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JOSIAH BAIRD, SR. A GRAVESITE

1781 - 1860

Placed in a secluded spot like that of the Scottish poet, Robert Louis Stevenson's grave, the Scottish Descendant, Josiah Baird's resting place is known only to a few. Stevenson's epitaph also seems to be an appropriate one for Josiah.

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die....."

Although there is no visible inscription on the large stone enclosed by the sturdy iron fence, there is reason to believe that the stone marks the grave of Josiah Baird, Sr. This assumption is based on information that has been given by Leland Bradley. This cemetery is located in a remote spot .7 of a mile northwest of the Sykes community on land usually referred to as the Clarence Frowell place, currently owned by Danny Conger. Land evidently cherished by Josiah, for during his lifetime, he purchased numerous acres in this vicinity. In peace may Josiah, who fought in the War of 1812 with General Carroll in New Orleans, lie.

What appears to be a stone on the left is only an optical illusion of brush and shadow, or is it more? Could the photograph be trying to tell us that if we really search, we might also find this to be the resting place of Thomas Burnham?

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME TWO

SPRING 1990

NUMBER TWO

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FRONT COVER

JEREMIAH BAIRD HOUSE

Situated on Dry Fork Creek road, the Jeremiah Baird house, built in 1867 on the hill that was homesteaded by Leander Hughes, Sr. in 1810, can be seen near New Middleton by motorists traveling east: on the Trousdale-Ferry Pike.

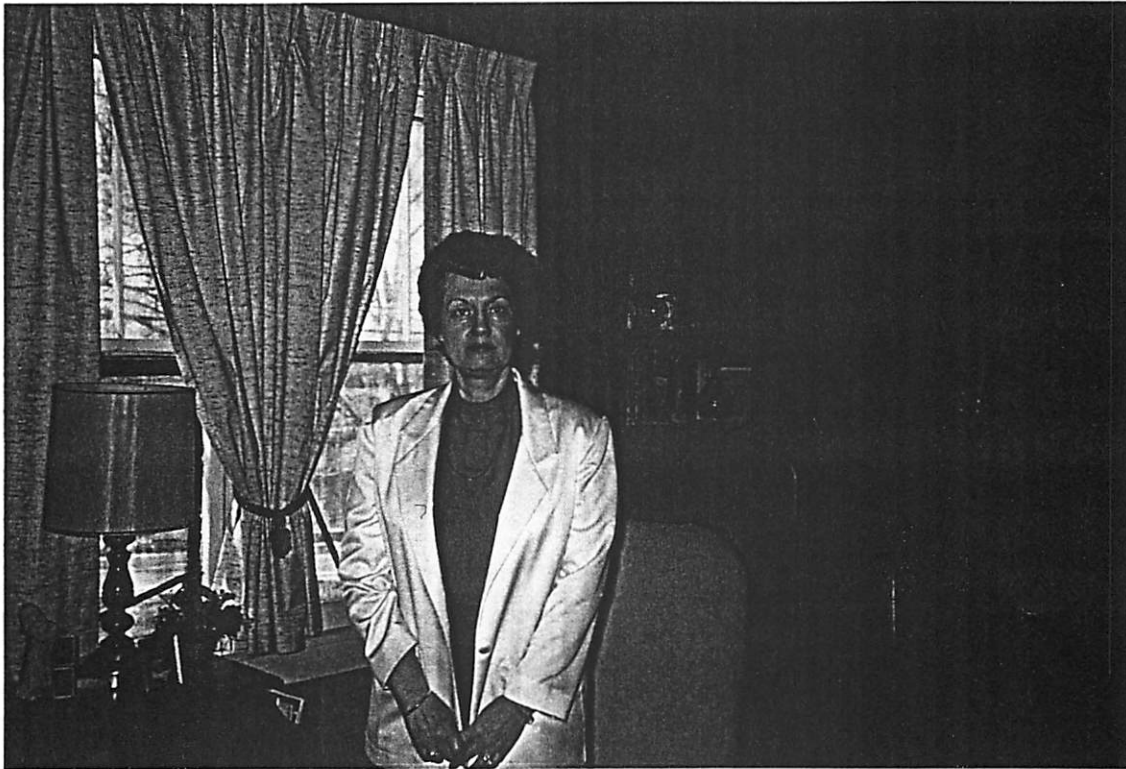


HERE LIE JEREMIAH AND DELILAH PARIS BAIRD

Located atop a high hill overlooking the first land owned by Jeremiah Baird is the cemetery where he and his wife, Delilah Paris Baird, are interred.

The aged, giant cedar tree, swaying in the brisk, wintry breeze, stands like a silent but stalwart Sentry guarding the entrance to the cemetery.

MEET THE AUTHOR



KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS

The only child born to Dalton O. and Frances Neal Frye, Katheryn was born September 2, 1941. She has lived most of her life in the New Middleton community near the site where the first Frye family settled in Smith County in 1825.

A graduate of Gordonsville High School, Katheryn attended Cumberland University Junior College, where she majored in secretarial science. She was the recipient of the 1960 Secretarial Science Award. While attending Cumberland, she studied journalism under the instruction of Dr. G. Frank Burns.

Katheryn has worked for several years as a bookkeeper, legal secretary, and for the past seven years she has also worked as a part-time clerk in the Gordonsville Post Office.

She enjoys writing as a hobby, her works having been published in The United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine and The Trumpet of Truth, a Christian magazine.

She is a member of the Hickman Primitive Baptist Church, where she serves as church clerk, a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, the Caney Fork Chapter DAR, filling the office of historian for the past four years, and the Murfreesboro Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Katheryn attributes her deep appreciation of and respect for history and literature to the teachings of her late dad, who taught her early on to "feel" the poignant beauty revealed in these fields.

Sunday afternoons often find her and her family or friends visiting Civil War battlefields, antebellum homes, and delightful senior citizens who remember the way it was in days gone by.

For almost thirty years she has been married to James D. Dickens, and they, along with Katheryn's mother, reside in the Dr. Lafayette Hallum house at New Middleton, Tennessee. James and Katheryn have two daughters, Laurie and Lucie. Laurie is a homemaker, married to Russell Napier with two children, Amy Dalton and Jonathan. Lucie is married to Randy Petty and teaches second grade at Gordonsville Elementary School.

With notepad, pen and camera in hand, often in cold wintery weather, Katheryn has roamed the Smith County countryside locating gravestones in remote cemeteries and historic family homes, often occupied by a recent purchaser/renovator. Her dynamic personality, obvious interest in history and genealogy, and courteous approach have gained her entrance into these homes, where she has shared, by photograph and description, her findings.

Then, there are the many hours, no doubt some of them frustrating, spent in genealogical pursuit in the library and the Register of Deeds Office in the Court House. Most researchers are quite familiar with "seemingly dead ends".

Since the inception of this publication, Katheryn has provided an historic story for each issue, combining historical and genealogical facts so uniquely that the reader can actually visualize and "feel" the story: Aunt Prudence Hallum, The Pattersons of Union Hill, "Billy" Jones, The Seays of Round Lick and The Bairds.

For your time, personal expense, energy, punctuality and expertise, Katheryn, the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society commends you.

THIS COUPLE WAS JEREMIAH AND DELILAH

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Ashley Wilkes reminded Scarlett O'Hara in Margaret Mitchell's immortal Gone With The Wind that it was really the red clay acres of land and Tara that she loved. Indeed the land and Tara proved to be Scarlett's source of strength when she had lost everything else.

For nearly a half century the fertile, picturesque acres along the Dry Fork of Mulherrin's Creek in the 17th District of Smith County near New Middleton, Tennessee provided strength to Jeremiah Holmes Baird. Beginning in 1849, and over a little more than a score of years, he acquired some four hundred acres of land.

Jeremiah's first seventy-two acres were purchased from the heirs of James Paris, Sr. This land is now known as the Frank Pride farm. The one hundred five acres owned by Jeremiah came from the heirs of Martha Baird in 1855 and was referred to as the Hughes tract. It was originally owned by Leander Hughes, Sr., who moved to Smith County in 1810. Martha Paris, the daughter of James Paris, Sr., was Leander Hughes' third wife, and after Leander's death in 1836, she married ca. 1837 Reuben Baird, Jeremiah's father.

Land was also purchased from the heirs of Josiah Baird, Sr. Of the four hundred acres acquired by Jeremiah, almost two hundred acres were obtained in 1867 and 1873 from the 475-acre Nathan Ward tract, which was sold at public auction by Thomas Fisher, who held Ward's trust deed. Baird later added a 70-acre spread to his acreage known as the John Hall land in the 20th District.

Jeremiah was the oldest of Reuben Baird's nine children. At this point, the writer does not know who Reuben's first wife was, but it is evident that Reuben was the father of the following children by her:

1. Amanda born 1826; married Daniel B. Agee.
2. Josiah M. born 1828; married Jane Moore.
3. Jesse born 1833.
4. William B. born 1834.

Reuben Baird (1801 - 1849) married ca. 1837 Martha Paris Hughes, widow of Leander Hughes, Sr. Martha had been Hughes' third wife, having borne him four children: Sarah Jane, Nancy Ann, Jesse Paris, and Susan Lea. Reuben and Martha had the following children:

1. Mary Elizabeth born 1839; married William T. Blackburn.
2. Reuben born 1840; married Jerusha Gwaltney.
3. Hannah born 1842; married Thomas Vier.
4. Martha Frances born 1844; married John Braswell.

Reuben Baird bought 283 acres from John Duncan in 1838. The district is not mentioned in the deed, but the land is believed to have been located between Hickman and Sykes. Mention is made of boundary lines belonging to Nancy Upton, James Upton and John Pigg.

Born February 2, 1824, Jeremiah Holmes Baird was the grandson of Josiah Baird, Sr. Josiah, along with his brother, Jeremiah, came to Smith County ca. 1805-1810 from Rowan County, North Carolina. They were the children of Andrew and Hannah Green Baird. Josiah first married Mary Sutton, and after her death in 1854, he married Judith Paris on December 11, 1855. Josiah's brother, Jeremiah, later left Smith County and moved to Lawrence County, Arkansas.

ON January 4, 1810, Josiah Baird was deeded land along the banks of Hickman's Creek from Henry Moore. This land was a portion of the 3062 acres of Captain William Ferrebee's North Carolina land grant.

Josiah fought in the War of 1812 with General Carroll in New Orleans. After the war, he continued to purchase hundreds of acres of land along the banks of Hickman's Creek. This land was purchased from Loyd Vanhook, James Malone, James Grissom, Levi Durham, Charles McCulloch and Joseph Holmes.

It is interesting to note in the deed made in 1833 by Levi A. Durham and Joab Durham to Josiah Baird that of the 250 acres conveyed to Baird, there was the exception of a 50' square of ground containing a graveyard where Thomas Durham and his wife were buried. (Deed Book M - page 404) Elder Thomas Durham, the Baptist minister, passed away in the latter part of 1823, but no grave marker has currently been found.

The Sykes area was Josiah Baird's empire, and Sykes was originally called Bairdsville in honor of this distinguished man of Scottish descent. Josiah's great grandfather, John Baird, Sr. was born in Aberdeen, Scotland.

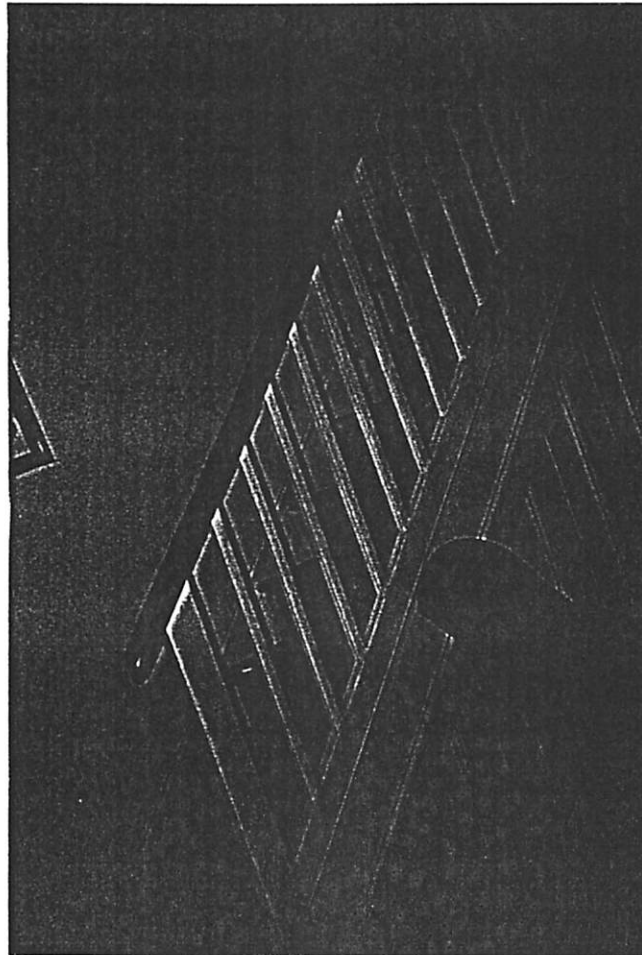
Purchasing slaves, Josiah once paid, in 1819, \$510.00 for a nine-year-old Negro girl named Mary. Realizing his slaves' need to be educated, he later built a schoolhouse on his property (now known as the Clarence Prowell farm) and provided a teacher. His personal property was valued at \$21,000 in 1860, and his real estate was valued at \$7,000.

Outliving four of his nine children, Josiah Baird departed this life in 1866. He is buried in a remote spot .7 of a mile northwest of Sykes on land commonly referred to as the Clarence Prowell place, which is currently owned by Danny Conger.

The grandson of Josiah Baird, Jeremiah "Jeremy" Holmes Baird married Delilah Paris on January 19, 1843, and together they fulfilled their dream of owning land and building a house despite the interruption of the War Between the States.

In the spring of 1863, the Yankees invaded New Middleton and captured almost all of the citizens in the neighborhood, escorting them to Carthage, where they were ordered to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government. Among those citizens was thirty-nine-year-old "Jeremy" Baird.

After the war, a zinc mine was opened on Baird's property; however, this venture did not prove successful, and the mine was soon closed. It was re-opened again for a short time in the early 1900's. The location of this shaft was across the road from where the Baird house was built, near what is now referred to as the Red Barn land.



Staircase in the entrance hall

In 1867, the two-storied house with six rooms, two halls, and an attic was built. There were two staircases. The four rooms and hall downstairs were built with 9 1/2' ceilings while the two bedrooms and hall upstairs sported 7 1/2' ceilings. With an ell-shaped back porch, the house did not have a front porch until one was added by Neal Baird in the 1920's. Originally, there were double front doors leading to the spacious entrance hall. The bricks for the chimneys were made by black labor and baked in a kiln located on the Red Barn property.

The house was not put together with nails, but was mortised. The beautiful wide boards of the yellow poplar floors were hand tongued and grooved together.

According to the census records, Jeremiah and Delilah had eight children, but it is believed that Reuben, James and Elizabeth died between 1850 and 1860. The children who survived to adulthood were: Levi, Sarah, William, Josiah (Joe) B. and Robert Mayfield.

Jeremiah was selected deacon at the Hickman Baptist Church in June of 1875 but moved his membership in 1894 to the New Middleton Macedonia Baptist Church, where he continued to perform the duties of deacon until his death February 10, 1898.

At Jeremiah's death, Delilah, of course, was left with the Hughes tract of land where she lived. Jeremiah gave his son, Levi, the Hallum tract where Levi lived. (Levi Baird first married Bettie Corder, and after Bettie's death, he married Tennessee Steward, the woman who had waited on Bettie during her illness.)

Jeremiah's son, William M., received the Upton tract where he lived and also the 2-acre east field of the Wright tract. (William M. Baird married Mary E. James.)

The daughter, Sarah, who had married Obediah Paris, received seventy-five acres known as the Paris tract, thus placing this land back in the Paris family.

The youngest son, Robert M. (Bob), received his father's half interest in the Ward tract where Bob lived and also the 35-acre west field of the Wright tract. (Bob Baird married Nancy Elizabeth (Bettie) Gill.)

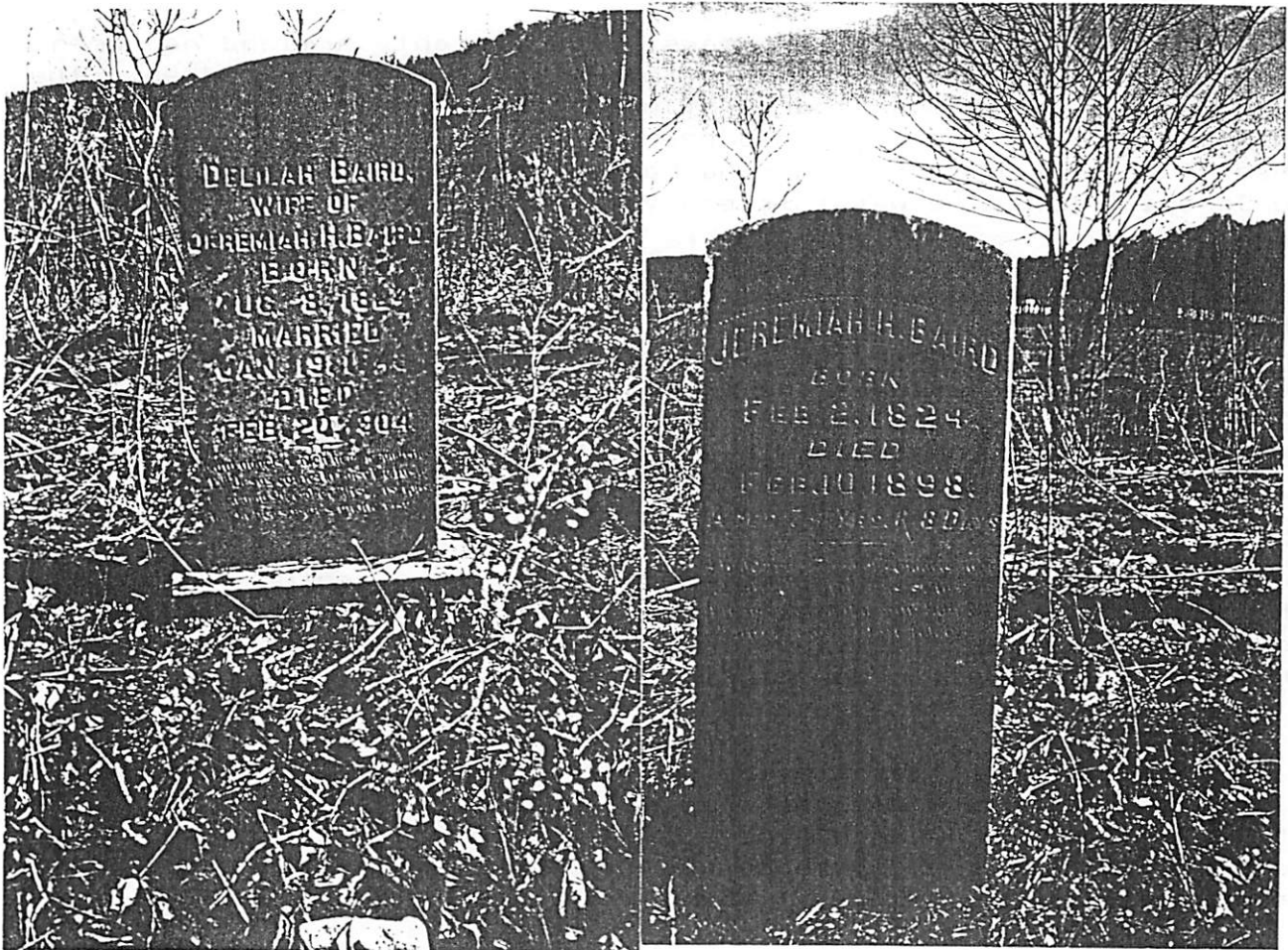
Josiah (Joe) B. had preceded his father in death, having died from complications resulting from an appendectomy performed at home in 1896; the dining room table served as an operating board. Jeremiah left Joe's two children the middle field of the Wright tract which contained about thirty-five acres. (Joe Baird married Martha Craighead, and after her death, he married a woman named Bettie.)



Jeremiah and Delilah Paris Baird's resting place overlooks the first land he owned. This was the farm left at his death to his daughter, Sarah Paris. The farm is now owned by the heirs of Frank Pride and joins the McKinney farm.

After Delilah's death in 1904, the ninety-acre Jeremiah Baird farm, known as the Hughes tract, was sold to Fayette Hallum Bradford. Fate Bradford was married to Ida Baird, Jeremiah's granddaughter. Five of the seven Bradford children were born in the old Jeremiah Baird house.

On July 20, 1918, Fate and Ida Bradford sold the farm to Ida's first cousin, Neal Baird. Neal was Jeremiah's grandson, and Neal's twin daughters were born in the house built by his grandfather. Neal owned the farm for fifty-three years; however, he built a new house on the Trousdale-Ferry Pike nearer to New Middleton in the early 1930's. For years, he rented the house and farm to numerous tenants.



Jeremiah and DeLiah Harris Baird's resting place overlooks the first land he owned. This was the farm left at his death to his daughter, Sarah Harris. The farm is now owned by the heirs of Frank Price and is known as the McKinney farm.

After DeLiah's death in 1904, the ninety-acre Jeremiah Baird farm, known as the Hughes tract, was sold to Fayette Hallum Bradford. Fate Bradford was married to Ida Baird, Jeremiah's granddaughter. Five of the seven Bradford children were born in the old Jeremiah Baird house.

On May 1, 1848, Fate and Ida Bradford sold the farm to Ida's first cousin, Neal Baird. Neal was Jeremiah's grandson, and Neal's two daughters were born in the house built by his grandfather. Neal owned the farm for fifty-three years; however, he built a new house on the Innesdale Ferry, five miles nearer to New Milford in the early 1870s. For years, he rented the house and farm to numerous tenants.

For one hundred sixteen years, this verdant farmland had been owned by Jeremiah Baird and later by two of his grandchildren. The farm had proved to be a source of pride and strength to all of them. Actually, the place had been in the Baird family since 1837, when Reuben Baird married Martha Paris Hughes, making the land home to Jeremiah since he was thirteen years old.

Then on August 18, 1971, Neal Baird sold the ninety-acre homestead to Charles and B. H. McKinney to add to their land across the road, bringing their present total acreage to 435. Charles considered tearing down the old farmhouse, but he, like the Bairds, felt her undeniable charm and strength. Instead of destroying the 1867 landmark, he has lovingly and painstakingly restored it. The end result can be described in a word - beautiful! In the autumn of 1988, Charles and his wife, Peggy, moved into the house.

Jeremiah Baird had cut the lumber to finish the upstairs in 1867, but the job was not completed until over a century later by the McKinneys. Over the years, the lumber had been used for other needs until it was finally depleted. Charles has taken two doors from the Bass house in New Middleton and used them upstairs along with a mantel that once belonged in the W. E. (Bud) Thomas house.

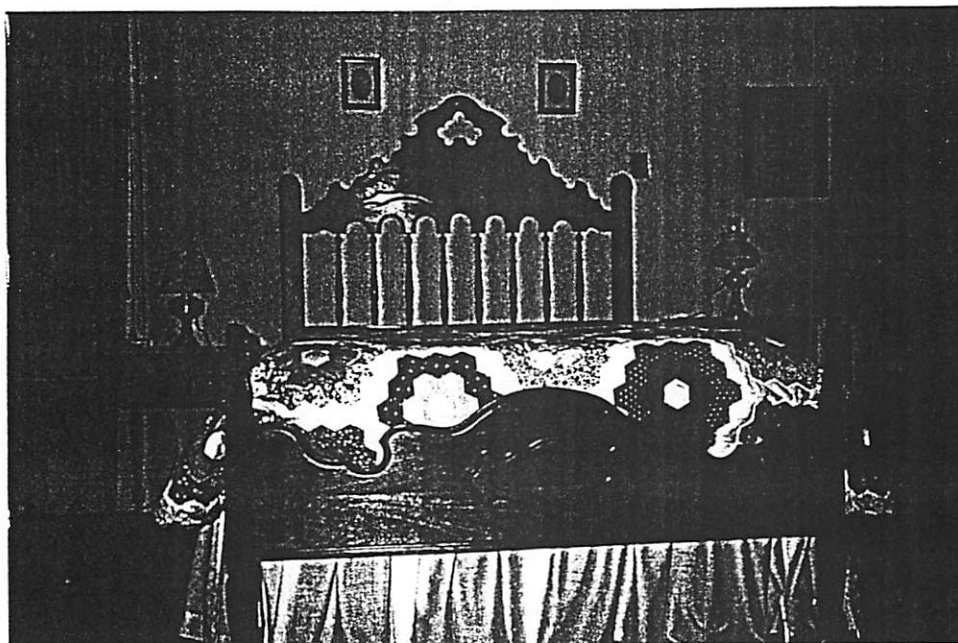
There is still faint evidence in back of the house, near the edge of the woods, where the original road once ran which came out at Boston Spring. At one time a slave cabin stood where the woodpile is, and a buggy house was located just left of the farmhouse.

The magnificent, stalwart rock fences built by slave labor still remain - a sandstone calling card left by those talented artisans of long ago.

And no doubt, somewhere close to the old homesite, although time has erased any visible markers, the sleeping dust of the faithful Uncle Bill, Aunt Grace and other slaves has now elusively mingled back to the earth and become a part of the rich soil.

Standing on the front porch of the Jeremiah Baird house, one can literally become intoxicated with the majestic beauty of these "bonnie" Tennessee hills and can understand why there is strength to be found in the land. It is easy to relate to the words of the Psalmist: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

This article is dedicated to the memory of my friend and neighbor, the late Neal Baird, Jeremiah and Delilah's grandson.



Delilah Baird's bed owned by her great grand daughter,
Mrs. Erma Armistead Bass. (Mrs. James Bass)

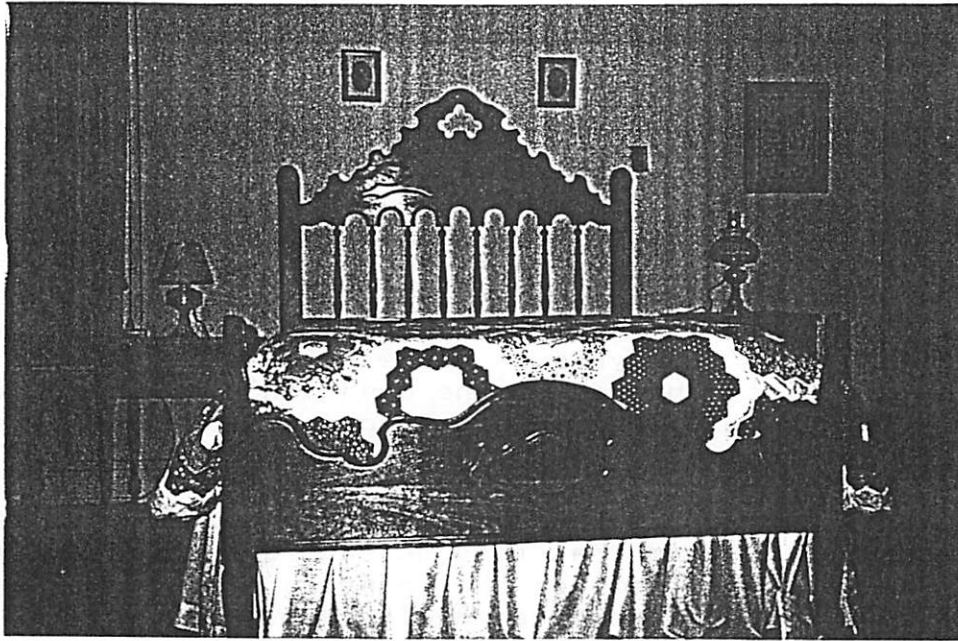
With deep appreciation, I acknowledge Mrs. Erma Armistead Bass for her patient assistance with the Baird genealogy, the loan of Nathan Thomas Paschal's diary, and for permitting me to photograph Delilah's bed pictured above.

A very special thanks is extended to Leland Bradley for directing me to Josiah Baird's gravesite and for other information he has generously shared with me.

My husband and I enjoyed a delightful tour of the Josiah Baird farm with Mrs. Ruth Green (Danny Conger's mother) as hostess in her trusty LTD!

I shall always be grateful to Charles and Peggy McKinney for their gracious hospitality and their interest in preserving our heritage.

Other source material used: Gene W. Turner's Turner-Baird: Their Ancestors and Descendants and The Hughes Family and Connections by William Joseph Leander Hughes, 1911; William and Jeremiah Baird's Wills; J. H. Grime's History of Middle Tennessee Baptists; the Hickman Baptist Church Records, and the Smith County, Tennessee Deed Books.



Josiah Baird's bed owned by her great grand daughter,
Mrs. Erma Armistead Bass. (Mrs. James Bass)

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SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith from

The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter VII

As has been stated, Sampson Williams was the first clerk of the Smith County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. He was a member of the Senatorial Branch of the legislature which passed the act creating the county. He only held the office till sometime in 1805, for in August of that year he was elected a Senator to represent the district composed of the counties of Sumner, Smith and Jackson. It was that legislature which passed the act reducing Smith to its constitutional limits, and which attached a considerable portion of its Eastern boundry to the county of Jackson. In that part of Smith county so attached Mr. Williams lived and consequently from that time he ceased to be a citizen of Smith. The same act provided for the location of a county seat of Jackson at a town to be established called Williamsburg, in honor, it is presumed of the subject of this sketch. When the location was made and the town established he settled there where he continued to reside until his death which occurred about 1840. No man was, perhaps, better known among the early settlers of Smith than was Sampson Williams, as is evidenced by the positions of honor and trust to which he was elevated by their suffrages. He was a man of but little culture, but of strong, rugged traits of character, and with natural sagacity and intellectual endowments above the ordinary. It appears that he was an intimate associate of Edmund Jennings, an eccentric character who was known to all the early settlers, and who, notwithstanding many objectionable and a few offensive habits, seems to have been a general favorite. Before his marriage to a Miss Woodfolk, and even afterwards, for he separated from his family, he had no permanent place of residence. He would stay awhile, first at one place, then at another. He was a great hunter of game and Indians. He made excursions after Indians into the Southern portion of the state, and even into what is now Alabama.

Edmund Jennings, when Indian fighting had all ended, and he was growing old, delighted to relate his adventures. One who often heard him relate the following told it to the writer. When on one of these excursions, as far as the Tennessee River near Muscle Shoals, he saw eight Indians come across the North side to hunt. He concealed himself in a few feet of their canoe and awaited their return. About night they came, got into the canoe, and, as they got in proper range when starting back, he fired his heavy-loaded musket and killed every one of them. His own language was "God; I slayed Um". Improbable as this story was, we well can imagine the interest with which it was listened to in those days.

Upon one occasion he was with a party on a long excursion, and finding no game they all became very hungry. Late in the evening they obtained a supply of roasting-ears. It is said he ate sixteen of them, which made him very sick and his associates thought he would die, and told him so, and that he had better prepare for death. "God! I never prayed in my life." But they insisted and he began; "God, you know I never called on you for anything in my life and I wouldn't now, but they say I must pray. Oh God, just help me this time and I promise I'll never call on you again. I won't be like some of them d---fellows, calling on you every day." It is hard to believe any one tolerated in the families Edmund Jennings was, was so indifferent to sacred things and impious as to use the above language. The incident illustrates what sort of stories get current in certain phases of society. The writer finds the anecdote in a letter now before him, from one of the most pious Christian ministers he ever knew, lately gone to his rest at the age of four score years.

Edmund Jennings died at the house of Mr. James Young on Salt Lick, in Jackson county, where, for many years he had been in the habit of stopping.

It will be remembered that Moses Fisk was one of the members of the first court of Smith county, and that he was made Clerk pro tem on the first day of the term, and that he acted as such till Sampson Williams was elected permanent clerk the next day. It is a coincidence not a little remarkable, that these two men very much unlike in culture, tastes and pursuits, should have co-operated together in establishing the first academy for the education of females, in the state, or perhaps in the whole South-west. In September, 1806, the legislature passed an act chartering the Fisk Female Academy at Hillham, Overton County, the preamble to which recites, that, "Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that Moses Fisk and Sampson Williams are willing to contribute each one thousand acres of land toward the endowment of a female academy to be established at a place called Hillham, on the eastern part of Magnolia Ridge, in Overton County." The trustees were Moses Fisk, William Chandler, William Ballard, James Chisholm and Sampson Williams. A brick building was erected and a female school, pursuant to the charter of incorporation, was kept there for several years, Moses Fisk, who was a man of education and culture, being the principal. He was from New England. He has a son still residing at Hillham.

The school, which was in advance of the times, perhaps, ultimately went down, the house was abandoned, but still stands a dilapidated monument of early efforts to raise society to the true place of Christian civilization. To the unthinking and skeptical who take but a partial view of things, it may mark a failure. But not so with those who look at things in the long run, who are assured that the law of indestructibility obtains in the moral, social, and intellectual worlds, as well as the physical.

To them there are no ultimate failures of the good and true,
for

"Truth, crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

A son of Sampson Williams (Oliver Double Head Williams) lived for several years at Alexandria, and died there soon after the commencement of the late war. Four of his children reside there still, one of whom is a leading physician of the place. One other lives in Nashville.

Moses Fisk ceased to be a citizen of Smith County upon the organization of Jackson in 1801, and upon the organization of Overton in 1806.

James Gwin was the first Trustee of Smith county. He was elected to the office by the County Court, as all county officers were under the first constitution and its tenure was two years. He was re-elected twice afterwards, and therefore held the office by election and re-election, six years. What became of him, or whether he left descendants or not the writer does not know. There was a James Gwin in Tennessee, a Methodist preacher, who was Captain on the staff of General Jackson at New Orleans, and a strong personal and political adherent of that distinguished man. He became famous in the political history of the times by the publication of a letter addressed to him by President Jackson about the close of his last presidential term, called the Gwin letter, but he was not the James Gwin who was trustee of Smith county. Gwin was succeeded in office by John Brevard, who was re-elected twice afterwards. He lived on Goose Creek and kept a tan yard. His son Alfred Brevard who married a daughter of William Alexander, Esq. (William Locks, son of William Alexander - "Roman Bill") lived there till some time about 1850 when he went to West Tennessee. That part of Smith County is now in Trousdale County.

John L. Martin held the office of Sheriff but one term. It is understood that he never married and died early in the history of the county. He was, perhaps, deputy County Clerk for a while under Robert Allen.

Of Benjamin Seawell, who was appointed State's Attorney by the first court, the writer has no information except the single fact as stated.

The office of Ranger, which, like militia musters, has become obsolete in our times, was one of importance in the first settling of the county, and for many years thereafter. In fact, it was not inferior in this respect to any office in the county. Its duties, as prescribed by the numerous enactments on the subject, were various and complex, to properly perform which required a person of integrity, as well as first class business qualifications.

Its tenure was during good behavior. Its emoluments were derived principally from fees. For registering each stray horse, mare or gelding, there were no mules then, the fee was fifty cents; for each head of cattle twenty-five cents, and for each hog or sheep six and one fourth cents. As there were no enclosures for stock, and all kinds ran on the range, living on grass and wild pea vines in the spring, summer and autumn, and on cane in the winter, strays were numerous.

The first Ranger of Smith county was Basil Shaw, a large fleshy man who held the office a number of years, perhaps fifteen or twenty. When Carthage was established he settled there, as the duties of his office required him to be at the county seat. He was a purchaser at the first sale of lots in the town. He first lived in a framed house on the corner of the square where Major Swope's office now stands. In 1819 he built the brick house recently burned, known for many years as "Odd Fellows Hall". He was a Justice of the Peace, school teacher, Baptist preacher, became a merchant and for a time was prosperous. After the death of his first wife, who tradition says, was a woman of extraordinary energy, he married the maternal grandmother of William R. Betty, at this writing still surviving, at the age of four score years. (married Farmer widow) He had one son, Josiah Shaw, who had the honor of being the messenger to carry the news to General Jackson at New Orleans, that peace was made between this country and Great Britain. Mr. Shaw was unfortunate and failed in business, but no stain of dishonor attached to his name. He sold his property in Carthage and moved to Nashville, where he lived and died many years ago. Nothing is known of the present whereabouts of his descendants if any survive him.

No facts or traditions of Charles Mobis, the first Coroner, have been obtained. The bare fact that he was the first Coroner is all that is left to record. The house in which the first court was held still stands where it did eighty years ago. It has been altered, added to, modernized, and there by improved. While it is admitted that all change is not improvement, yet the very pessimist must acknowledge that in building, in methods of living as regards comforts and conveniences, the present is a great improvement over the past. The present owners are Mr. John P. Seay and wife, Mrs. Jennie Vaughn Seay, who is a daughter of the late Col. James Harrison Vaughn. Fifty-three years ago, the place was owned by Dr. Shelby of Nashville, and occupied by Mrs. Tunstall and a single daughter as a wayside inn. It was about this time, or soon after, purchased of Dr. Shelby by Frederick Nance Mitchell also of Nashville, who moved to it and lived there for a time.

Colonel Vaughn, who was then a young man keeping store at Dixon Springs, married his daughter, and after the death of her father bought the place and resided there, making improvements and alterations referred to, till his death which occurred in the year 1879, his wife having died several years before.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. Seay for the above facts in regard to this historic house. The precise date of the death of Major Tilman Dixon, the first owner of the house, and how Dr. Shelby came into possession of it the writer has not been informed. Major Dixon raised five children, - three sons, Don Carlos, one known as Mac., and Tillman, - and two daughters, one of whom married Col. A. W. Overton, a lawyer of distinction in his day, who was a member of the legislature one session, and settled on a splendid farm four miles from Carthage where he and his wife both died, (The Roger D. Flippen place, in the locality known as Fite's Bottom) one not surviving the other long. They left no children. The other daughter married Dr. John Overton of Nashville, a brother to the one just mentioned. They too have been dead a number of years. They have descendants the writer supposes, living in Nashville, or at least, in Davidson county. The sons have long been dead. Dr. Don Carlos was a practicing physician in Carthage for many years. He had one daughter who grew to womanhood, - her mother having died when she was quite young, perhaps an infant, - who was greatly esteemed for her amiableness and intelligence. She married Mr. Goree, of South Alabama, between forty and fifty years ago, and went to that state. The others left no descendants so far as the writer knows.

SAMPSON WILLIAMS, REALTOR

No doubt but that Sampson Williams of "Williamsburg", Jackson County, Tennessee was a man of prestige, power, and wealth. Turner Williams of Davidson County, North Carolina, appointed his brother Sampson as his attorney, 11 May 1788. Sampson also served as executor of Peter Turney's estate. A review of his real estate transactions, recorded in Smith County Deed Books 1800-1835, indicates that he "dabbled considerably" in real estate.

In Oct., 1797, Sampson purchased 640 acres of John Love of Knox County. By Sept., 1823, he had secured 8 additional tracts, including one purchased on 29 March 1816 of John Campbell, one of the heirs of David Campbell, and grantee of Henry Campbell, the other heir of Rockingham, North Carolina.

On 11 June 1804, Williams sold to Henry Huddleston 200 acres; 5 June 1811, 517 acres to William Dillon. By 12 Sept 1823, he had sold 3 tracts on Smith's Fork, including 640 acres to Michael Robertson of Dixon County. 22 Feb 1822, "Sampson Williams in right of his wife Peggy Williams one of William Young deceased to Archibald Sloan a tract on Dixon's Creek." From June 1804 to June, 1835, he had sold 12 tracts, including one on the Cumberland River to John Warren. 1835 is the final recorded transaction; Williams died ca. 1840.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803-1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

Richard Hodges to Delilah Risen; 1803 by Arthur S. Hogan, Esq. (Second couple married in Smith County, TN; from History of Tennessee by Goodspeed, p. 823).

William Allen to Polly Allen; 1 Jan 1807 (Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository).

John B. Armstrong to Nancy Turner; 24 Oct 1807; (Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository, 8 Oct 1807).

Walter C. Allen to Mary E. Bridgewater; Nov., 1831; Smith County; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Nov. 11, 1831).

Daniel Allen to Nancy Buckett; Jan., 1832; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, January 27, 1832).

Davis Allen to Susan Saunder; March, 1834; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thursday, March 20, 1834).

Delilia Adams to Jessie Allen; 8 Aug 1838; (L.D.S Church Records, Smith County, TN Microfiche).

Archibald Allen to Elizabeth Jones; 15 March 1838; (L.D.S. Church Records, Smith County, TN Microfiche).

Joseph W. Allen of Carthage to Catherine R. Maxwell; 4 April 1839 in Jonesboro; (Daily Republican Banner).

Martha Ann Allen to Robert M. Basse; 28 Nov 1848; (L.D.S. Church Records, Smith County, TN Microfiche).

Jeremiah H. Allen to Mary E. Brankin; 30 May 1849; (L.D.S. Church Records, Smith County, TN Microfiche).

Margaret Allen to Reuben Simpson; 2 July 1849; (L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County, TN Microfiche).

Henry Beasley to Catherine Stott; 21 Jan 1847; ceremony performed by E. B. Haynie, Minister of the Gospel; (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

William P. Beasley to Mary C. Hogan; 13 Dec 1847; executed by James W. Grissom, J. P.; (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Edwin T. Bowles to Sally Beasley; 25 Sept 1848; (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Hugh H. Bradley to Martha Dillon; April, 1831; (Nashville Republican and State Gazette; Tuesday, 19 April 1831).

William Bradley to Mary M'Alister; 8 Nov 1830; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Monday, 29 Nov 1830).

John Smith Brien to Rosha M. Howard; 26 Sept 1839; (Ed. note: 2nd marriage) at Carthage, TN, ceremony performed by Reverend David Timberlake; (Daily Republican Banner; Tuesday, October 1, 1839).

Dr. Henry Brooks to Miss Burnette Jones; November, 1835 - 4th instant; (Nashville Republican; Tuesday, 10 Nov 1835).

William W. Angell to Molly Smith; 28 July 1848; (L.D.S. Church Records, Microfiche).

M. B. Byrd to Nancy Denny; March, 1832; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, 23 Mar 1832).

Henry Beasley to Lydia Shoemaker; December, 1831; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Tuesday, 13 Dec 1831).

Amanda Beasley to Noel Read; December, 1831; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Tuesday, 13 Dec 1831).

Bettie H. Burford to Romulus C. Wright; October, 1849; (L.D.S. Church Records, Microfiche).

Nancy Bates to Thomas Baliff; December, 1831; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig).

Captain Elijah Banks to Jane Chambers; Monday the 8th instant, 1823; (Carthage Gazette).

Jeremiah H. Baird to Delilah Baird; 19 Jan 1843; (Tombstone inscription: Cemetery Records of Smith County, TN, Lynch).

James Alexander Bennett to Harriett R. F. Blackwell; 25 Sept 1845; (Bible Records of Haywood G. Bennett and Esther L. Houston; "Ansearching News" Quarterly; Vol. 34, No. 1, p. 7).

Leonard J. Caldwell (Cardwell?) to L. Robinson; February, 1832; (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday, 10 Feb 1832).

William Canady to Elizabeth Donaho (Donoho?) 27 Jan 1849; (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

John C. Cary to Susan Hall; 6 Nov 1849; (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Joshua Case to Mrs. Sarah Ann Holt of Smith County Tennessee; October, 1848; ("Abstracts of KY Biographies"; "Ansearching News", Vol. 22, No. 1, Spring, 1975).

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

February Term, 1839. WILLIAM PAYNE, et al VS GEORGE OLDHAM, et al. Andrew Payne had "left the country" in October, 1837. Eusebus and William Payne, sons of Andrew Payne had purchased land from Christopher Dudley. Eusebus Payne has died by August, 1840.

July Term, 1833. JAMES TUBB VS WILLIAM GIVINS. Thomas Tubb died in Smith County intestate July, 1829. His brother, James Tubb is the administrator of his estate. James Hazzard died intestate in Smith County early 1830, leaving a widow but no children.

January Term, 1834. HICKERSON BARKSDALE VS ASA B. DOUGLAS & WIFE. In 1801, in South Carolina, _____ Barksdale died, leaving a widow and six children: John, the oldest; Hickerson; Thomas; the youngest brother; Frances, who recently married Asa B. Douglas, both of Smith County. The other two children have since died. The widow Barksdale married a second time, and he has now died and in 1822, she is still living. Thomas Barksdale died in 1830. Hickerson Barksdale lives near the Smith-Wilson County line.

January Term, 1834. BEVERLY CARTER, PETITION. David Cothron died leaving a daughter, Sally, wife of Beverly Carter. Sally has now died leaving children: Anna; Sally; Martha; Susan and Leathy Carter, all minors and Beverly Carter is their guardian.

January Term, 1834. SAMPSON WILLIAMS, et al VS FREDERICK UHLS, et al. Originally filed 1818. Sampson Williams of Jackson County, Tennessee is administrator of the estate of Peter Turney, who died in 1804. The heirs of Peter Turney were: Hopkins L. Turney of Franklin County, Tennessee; Samuel Turney of White County, Tennessee; John S. Sanders and wife, Elizabeth of Smith County; William Simms (?) and wife Charlotte; Elijah Price and wife Polly of Warren County, Tennessee; James Turney of Illinois. Reference to Frederick Uhls, who stated he migrated from Virginia to Tennessee in November, 1804.

January Term, 1834. DAVID STROWD VS ROBERT GARRETT, et al. David Strowd states that he came to Smith County, July, 1831 from North Carolina and bought land on the Caney Fork River. Robert Garrett lived in the same area; Strowd knew Garrett's parents in NC. Reference to Hezekiah Garrett, brother of Robert. David Taylor was the father-in-law of Robert Garrett. Reference to Peter Strowd, a nephew of David Strowd. Reference to Hezekiah Garrett and Peter Strowd being of Burk County, North Carolina.

February Term, 1841. JOHN H. NEWBELL VS JANE DURHAM et. al. Naphtali Durham died soon after Dec. 1837, leaving a widow Jane and son Thomas B., a minor. Japhtha Durham, brother of Naphtali was appointed guardian of Thomas B. in 1839.

DIARY OF SPENCER B. TALLEY

My brother and I found there were several companies being formed in the county. About twenty were in readiness in our Taylorsville section and a like number had been formed at Hunters Point but it took at least one hundred and four to complete a full company. Johnthan Eatherly was raising a Company at Mt. Juliet. These squads soon conferred and come together making a full company. The ladies at Mt. Juliet had made a beautiful silk "Battle flag" and had elected Miss Annie Sherill to make the presentation address. I was selected to receive the banner and make the reception address, the honor of which I sincerely appreciated so much so that I had Haywood Y. Riddle one of our most brilliant orators to assist me in the preparation for this occasion. The time had been set for this happy and interesting occasion, and complete preparations to do justice in behalf of Southern rights and the Bonney blue flag. When I had notice that the people of Mt. Juliet or the Wade Baker wing of our company were dissatisfied with the selection of Miss Sherill to present the Banner and that the matter had been called off, for fear that a tragedy might occur if the programs were carried out with her as maid of honor in the presentation ceremonies. This all occurred as I learned because some thought that another young lady of that community who had taken great interest in the matter should have had the honor. This incident at the time was the subject of considerable talk and comment, but in no way disturbed the peace, harmony and good will of the soldier boys who were preparing to go forth in defense of southern rights. Our company came together as often as could to practice drilling and to be posted as to the prospect of getting into camp "life" as one would say in that age of the world.

John P. Murray of Gainesboro a prominent citizen and lawyer of Jackson county was forming a regiment at Livingston and Governor Isham G. Harris learning of our readiness ordered us into that camp. I think it was about the middle of September 1861 when our company left Lebanon. We took the Trousdale Ferry Pike and being "foot men" or infantry we only got as far as "Caney Fork" the first day. The next day we landed at what we were pleased to call "Camp Jollicoper" a place about one and a half miles west of Livingston where flowed there and I suppose flows now one of the finest springs in Tennessee. The water in a large volume gushes from the side of a mountain and falls from a projecting rock the distance of about twenty feet. It was icy cold and clear as crystal. So far then as water was concerned we had all that could be desired, for no army was able to make it muddy or in any way impede its usefulness and purity.

There were a few wagons came with us to carry our supply of rations and many other things that our good home people thought we would need in our army life and for several days we had old ham and good coffee galore and by the time we had used the good things brought from home our commission department had sufficiently organized and equipped to furnish all needed food from the surrounding county and we had a delightful time for several weeks in our army training camp with no one in camp capable to give the right and proper training for the development of that physical strength and endurance so necessary in the warfare in which we were about to engage. Several of our officers had "Hardees" tactics and they studied these tactics daily and soon had us quite proficient in the manuel of arms and also able to go through with the many manovers of well drilled soldiers. We spent only about two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon drilling. So the remainder of our time was spent in reading and writing to our home people and taking lessons in cooking. In connection with the above I will state that for two or three weeks after our arrival in camp we had no arms save a few old squirrel rifles and an occasional pistol though most all the boys had huge butcher knives made in our blacksmith shops. The South had no arms or munitions of war but little chance of obtaining any from foreign countries on account of the blockade, consequently we were put to it to get something to fight with on account of the scarcity of arms our state government had a great number of what was called "Pikes" made, this consisted of a pole about 8 or 10 feet long with a spear and sharp hook at the end made to cut both coming and going. However none of our regiment had any of these "Pikes" instruments to fight with. Before we got our old flintlock muskets, used last in the Battle of New Orleans, and almost ruined by rust. We were called at a late hour of the night to rush up to camp "Myers" a distance of about three or four miles where Colonel Sidney Stanton was forming a regiment. The report said that a force of the enemies cavalry was approaching and that we would be needed in their defense. Much excitement and great haste was made in getting in line of march, all were anxious to get into the night and it was about good daylight on the morning of the 19th of January that we came to the Enemy camps. The night was very cold and it had been raining, sleeting or snowing all night and many were the fences we had to burn on the roadside to keep from freezing. Our old flintlock muskets were wet and water soaked, our Regiment spent about ten minutes in trying to dry out and be ready for the fray. Battle's regiment the 20th and the 15th Mississippi brought on the attack. General Zollicoffer in the mixup owing to the smoke and fog, dashed into the enemy's ranks and was killed before the battle had begun. Leaving his brigade wihout a commander these two regiments were badly used up and gave way in great confusion. Our regiment was on the extreme left while the fighting was all on the right and when they were repulsed, our wing was about to be cut off and captured.

We were forced through a dense thicket of undergrowth and grape vines, when our Colonel gave order to retreat in haste or we would be cut off. There was a rush made to get out of this thicket and in leaving my foot was caught in a vine. I fell in the pathway leading out of the thicket. I made many efforts to rise up but before I could rise some boys would step on me and I am sure that not less than twenty men ran over me before I could get on my feet, and when I had succeeded I found that I had been kicked along and that my hat and gun were twenty feet behind me. I knew it would not do to lose my gun and hat, and when I had gone back for them, I found I was way behind and the "minnie balls" flying thick and fast about me, after leaving the thicket we had to cross an open field, the ground was soft and wet and covered with grass which made the mud stick fast to our feet. Before I reached the woodland on the opposite side of the field my feet felt as if there was twenty pounds to each foot and I was broken down and still behind my comrades and felt sure I would be captured. I had gone but a short distance in the woodland before a piece of fleeing artillery came by me with the horses hitched to it. A man to each pair of horses was driving under whip and lash, as the cannon was passing I jumped astride of it and locked my arms around it and my gun to keep from falling off. I rode this cannon for half a mile I suppose right through a woods where there was no road and frequently had jolts. When the wheels would strike a tree, that almost knocked the life out of me, and I have often thought of this as the most uneasy as well as the roughest ride of my life. This was our first scrap with the Yanks and I am sure we had a few days of as much suffering and want as we experienced during the civil strife. We reached the Cumberland river near our camp about sunset. The Yanks kept in close pursuit all the way. Our few Cavalry men who covered our retreat held them back until we were in a somewhat fortified position where we held them in check till late in the night when we crossed over to the south side of the river. When through crossing the little steamboat "Ella" which we used in crossing was burned to prevent its use by our enemy in its pursuit. Now we privates had no idea that the retreat would be continued. We thought we were back at home in our old camp and would probably spend the remainder of the winter there. But early the next morning we were ordered in line of march. We had no orders to take our rations or anything save our guns and were expecting an engagement with the Yanks that were crossing over, but instead we took the Livingston road and never halted till night. We hadn't a thing to eat or cooking vessels of any kind and our minds naturally reverted to the good coffee, bacon, flour, lard, etc. We had a bountiful supply of provisions that we could have easily carried along had we known that we were on a long retreat. Our army officers were lacking in the first principles of army life. They had little if any conception of the vital points to be guarded in case of retreat. The news of this disaster having gone to our people at home, they quickly slaughtered a number of hogs and several wagons from Wilson county loaded with fresh killed pork and flour and meal met us a few miles above Gainesboro.

My father and Uncle E. D. Johnson were with the party and had each a load of the things we were wanting. It is useless to say there was great rejoicing when these old men met us with such a substantial relief, for we had been on starvation basis for several days and many of our boys had become sick and worn out and would have fallen into the hands of the Yankees had it not been for the courage and heroism of comrades who packed them for miles on their backs rather than leave them in the hands of the Enemy. Dr. J. N. McFarland who died a few months ago often expressed his love and gratitude to me for having borne him along for miles to save him from the enemy. We were much together and devoted friends before the war and of course I would do anything in my power for his good and welfare.

We rested for a day or so at and around Gainesboro and then began our march for a concentration of our armies. Fort Donelson on the Cumberland and Fort Henry on the Tennessee river both fell into the hands of the Federals soon after our defeat at Fishing Creek thus forcing our retreat to the southern boundary of Tennessee.

The entire army in the middle or Western division of confederate forces was now under command of General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Federal or Union forces were under command of General U. S. Grant who was concentrating his army at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river.

General Johnston had all his forces from Kentucky and West Tennessee as well as our army on the Cumberland to concentrate at Corinth, Mississippi. It was a sad time with all the older people in this country when we were leaving them in the hands of the Yankees, old men and old women were heart broken to see us leaving however this was natural and could not have been otherwise for no people on earth ever loved their homes and the Sunny South more than did the people of Tennessee. We can never make you feel or realize how sad and sorrowful a time it was when our southern forces met with these several reverses in we might say the beginning of the war for all of this occurred in January and February of 1862.

On our retreat from Fishing Creek we camped a while at Murfreesboro leaving there sometime in February on our journey to Corinth, Mississippi crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama. It was here that we took our first ride on a Railroad and were very soon a part and parcel of a great army at Corinth. When all of our scattered forces from West Tennessee and Kentucky had come together at this point I suppose we had an army of something like fifty thousand men. General Grant commanding the Federal forces at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river had a few thousand more men than Johnston and had much more advantage in that they had the best of rifles and superior artillery. It was on Sunday morning April 6th that the great battle of "Shiloh" was begun.

JOHN FLEMAN

Louise Pietruskiewicz

State of Tennessee Smith County. This article of agreement witnesseth that I John Fleman of the County & State aforesaid have this day for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to and in hand paid have bargained and sold unto Francis Duffy of the County of Sumner and State aforesaid the following property /herewith/ my entire crop of tobacco now growing supposed to be six or seven thousand pounds be the same more or less, twelve head yearlings, three heiffer calves and one Bull Calf, Thirty Nine head of hogs, four beadsteads & furniture, one cupboard, one plow, one Bull twinge plow, one colt plow, three axes and five hais. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that when I will and truly pay to Francis Duffy the sum of one Hundred Dollars Cash borrowed of him this day also when I pay off a note that said Duffy stands my security for to Wm Carroll Johnson for one hundred and twelve dollars & fifty cents on the 24th day August 1842 for cash borrowed of said Johnson then the above obligation will be Null & Void otherwise to remain in ----- and Virtue is ----- my hand and seal this 24th day of August 1841. his

John Fleman

State of Tennessee Smith County mark
Personally appeared before me John S. Burnett clerk of Smith County Court John Fleman ---- within named Benjamin with whom I acknowledged that he executed this within illegible Therein contained witness my hand at officer this illegible

Reg'd 25th August 1841 John S. Burnett Clk of Smith County
Source: Smith County, TN Film No. 319086 Land Record 1841-1845, p. 36.
Land Grants: John Fleman #18557 Book 21, Macon County, TN, p. 589.
Roll #122 Macon County, p. 589 John Fleman 3 Nov 1846, Dist. 4.
East Fork of Gum Creek 50A in name of Phebe Clayton -- to Mathews line.

Delian Ann Warner married Thomas Jefferson Fleeman in 1845, according to information found in his Civil War Record.
Thomas J. Fleeman } issued } I do certify that I celebrated
To } Sept 28 } the rights of Matrimoney
Delian Warner } 1845 } between the within named
parties on the 28 September
1845 J. B. Short, J. P. for
Macon County

State of Tennessee }
Macon County } I M. B. Freeman clerk of the County Court
for the said County and State do hereby Certify that the above is a true copy of the marriage of Thomas J. Fleeman & Delian Warner as appears of record in my office Marriage Dockett A page 24 give under my hand and seal of court at office in the town of Lafayette March 13th 1900. M. B. Freeman Clk

Submitted by Louise Pietruskiewicz, 14394 Carnegie Road, Magalia, CA 95954.

THESE ARE YOUR DESCENDANTS, JOHN

Louise Sharenberger

When John of the Isle of Ely/Eli, England came to the new world, little did he envision the horde of descendants that would come afterwards nor that two of his great great great grandsons would succumb to wanderlust fever and emigrate to Hurricane Creek, 11th Civil District, Smith County, Tennessee some 170 years later. As genealogists have long since learned, there are literally masses of Masseys with several different spellings; however, only one William and one Samuel came to Hurricane Creek. This set of Masseys began a tradition of naming a son, usually the eldest, William. The first William of this family of Masseys married Judith Jones; they lived in Greenville, County, Virginia. William's William, born 1760, married Fannie Goodrich. They lived in Brunswick County, Virginia then went to North Carolina. William and Fannie had two sons, William, born 1785, and Samuel, born 1790, in North Carolina. William married Sarah Freeman; Samuel married Nancy ?. It is believed that these families came with the Crosilins and others from North Carolina to this area in the early 1800's.

You know, John of Ely, "there's something way down deep that's eternal about every human being." Assuming that you share this view and would like to know those who came afterward, the writer presents documented information gleaned from hours of research, often mingled with frustration and despair, but with much encouragement and assistance from others. As concisely and clearly as possible, we shall focus on Samuel; then William; his son William; William's issue and their known children.

Evidently, a few years after coming to Hurricane Creek, Samuel was attracted to another section of Smith County, for on 8 Aug 1818, he purchased of James Jenkins a tract of land containing 185 acres "be the same more or less" on Mulherrins Creek, for which he paid \$1300. The 1820 Census lists Samuel and wife with 2 males under 10; 3 males 10-16; 2 females 1-10; however, the writer does not know their names. Samuel died 1836/37 ca. 46 years of age. March Term of the Smith County Court Minutes shows A. (Allen) D. and William Massey appointed Administrators of Samuel's Estate and his widow, Nancy Massie/Massey, filed her request for a year's support. "In conformity to an order of the worshipful Court of Smith County, March Term, 1837, we the undersigned have this day set apart the following provisions for the widow and family of Samuel Massey, dec. To Wit: One crib of corn supposed to be 40 barrells, Ten Bushels Wheat, 6 shoats, 1000 lbs. Bacon, 1 Heifer for Beef, 40 lbs. Coffee, 1 sheep for Mutton, 80 lbs. Sugar, 2 Bushels Rye, 4 Bushels salt, 20 chickens, all of which is respectfully witnessed March 16th, 1837. William ? Hughes, J. K. Smith, B. A. Gordon, Commissioners."

At the June Term of Court, 1837, Admns. A. D. and William Massey filed an inventory of Samuel's estate, and at the October Term, 1837, John W. Massey was appointed guardian for Nancy with Allen D. and William securities.

Estate inventories often provide insight into the lives of people who have gone before. The estate inventory of Samuel Massey, dec. is no exception. Among items listed (pp. 153-156): 1 Religious ceremonies..\$2.75 purchased by A. D. Massey; 1 Dictionary..87, 1 Philosophy and Chemistry \$3.18 3/4, 1 Sett French Books..\$2.75, 1 Sett Latin Books.. \$2.06 1/4 and 1 Book to William Massey; 1 History of Greece..75 to Nancy Massey. "Addition to inventory received in cash from proceeds of the sale of a Jack including the price of Jack sold for, and the amount of season money for 1836-\$239.66." (p. 254)

Books purchased by family members indicate that the family valued religion, education, and, perhaps, pondered the meaning of life. It is perceived that Samuel prized his land and livestock, desiring pure breeds and tending them with care. Not having found any reliable records, it is not known if these were Samuel's sons nor is it known where Samuel and Nancy are buried.

Apparently, William and Sarah were pleased with Harrican Creek and planned to live there, for on 6 Feb 1813, William purchased of Adam Marley "a tract including the plantation whereon the said Massey lives, for the sum of \$400., containing by estimation 218 acres on little Harrican Creek beginning at two white ashes on William Croslin line.....Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Wright, Edward Sullivan, David K. Timberlake and Henry Glover witnesses...." (Adam Marley sold off his upland holdings and was living on his bottom land plantation, Sullivan's Bend, bounded by the Cumberland River.) For some unknown reason, this deed was not recorded as registered until 6 Mar 1830: "Duly proven in open court by oath of David K. Timberlake and Henry Glover witnesses..... and on motion ordered to be certified and registered." (Smith County Deed Book K , p. 157) This property remained in the possession of the Massey family until July, 1948, 135 years.

"Everybody has a right to his own troubles", a truism, which William and Sarah would soon experience, for in 1814, William, at the age of 29, died, leaving Sarah with infants, Mary born 1810 and William born 4 Jul 1811. A grave was prepared for William near their log home; thence the establishment of the Massey Family Cemetery; where, over the years, numerous field stones and some grave markers would designate the plots of others who were to join William.

Having made a will 6 Nov 1814, William named his "good friends" James Wright and Judd Strother, executors. Son William was "to inherit the 218 acre tract upon the marriage or death of Sarah." His will was probated at the August Term 1815, Smith County Court. Sarah Massey was appointed "guardian to Polly (Mary) and William : Massey "orphans" with William Croslin security, \$1000. bond."

A supplementary inventory was filed by Judd Strother of the Estate of William Massey, "To Wages received from paymaster for Services--\$29.87 1/2." No doubt but that Sarah and children had some difficult times, survive they did!

"People are meant to live two by two in this world." So it was with William Massey and Harriett Croslin, daughter of neighbor and family friend, William Croslin. An age deferential appears to have existed between the two, for Harriett was said to have been born 9 Nov 1803 in North Carolina (1860 Census lists her age as 58.) Regardless of the age difference, William and Harriett were married Sep 1826/28. They lived on and farmed the land inherited from William's father in what had become known as the Massey Hollow. Respected citizens of the community, William served as an 11th District School Director; they were hard workers, thrifty folks who minded their own business. William loved the land and was an excellent farmer and livestock producer. He knew his land boundaries well; he once spoke of the "Old Mican Line." Harriett died sometime between 1860-1870. In the meantime, she and William had reared 8 children who intermarried with other families of the settlement. Let us meet the children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren of William and Harriett Massey of Harrican Creek:

A. ELI, born 22 Apr 1829, was named in honor and memory of the land from whence his ancestors came. In the 1860's, he was working for Dr. Eli Hawthorne; Eli said he had some hearing difficulty and that he made it a practice never to speak harm of anyone. At the Duke Estate sale, he bought 2 books for 20 cents. 7 Jan 1850, he married JINCY KIRBY; and for a time, they lived with his parents. They had one son, Silas, born 1857. Jincy died sometime after 1880 Census; Eli married ADELINE ALLEN 2 Nov 1888, ceremony performed by W. F. Wyatt, J. P.

B. ALTHEA, born 26 Nov 1830, married ADAM LOMAN 26 May 1862. The Loman family lived in what became known as the Grisham Hollow. Adam was the son of Jacob and Nelly Loman, born 1897 in North Carolina, coming to the area between 1840-1845. Adam and Althea are buried in the Massey Cemetery. Their children were William C. born 1863; James M. born 1865; Clarkey E. born 1867; and Harriett C. born 1869. Harrison Loman, born 10 Sep 1889; died 12 Feb 1967, is buried in the McCrary Cemetery, which sits atop a hill overlooking Cordell Hull Lake. He was the final Loman to live in this community.

C. MINERVA, born 15 Sep 1832; married 3 Nov 1851 JAMES KING, who was born 1830 in Virginia. Children were Martha J. born 1852; Susan T. born 1854, married James Litchford Woodard; William T. born 1857; Sarah V. born 1860; Andrew J. born 1863; Robert M. born 1866; Henry Clay, born 16 May 1868; died 3 Mar 1949, is buried in the McCrary Cemetery; Walter L. born 1872; and John B. born 1875. James died sometime between 1875 and 1880, leaving Minerva a widow; with six minor children.

D. ISAAC P., born 22 Dec 1836; married, MARINA BELLE LOMAN, sister of Adam Loman; they had one child, Julia, who married Harrison Harville, brother of the late Finley Harville. Julia and Harrison had one child, Bonnell Harville. Isaac died 8 Sep 1915; Belle who was born 23 Apr 1864, died 17 Dec 1948; both are buried in the Massey Cemetery. It is believed that Belle was Isaac's second wife. Belle and Julia, who were both widows at the time, lived with Victoria Massey for a time after the death of Victoria's husband, William Zollicoffer Massey, who was a grandson of William and Harriett.

E. ELBERT C., born 14 Oct 1838; married AMANDA OVERSTREET, youngest child of William and Harriett Robinson Overstreet. Elbert C. died 31 Jan 1911. They had the following children: Samuel born 1859; Letty born 1862; Valentine, born 1864, served in the Smith County Court for several years and was a Methodist preacher. William born 1866; Jones E., born 6 Sep 1873; died 28 Jun 1955; Elbert W. born 1879; Mary born 1880; and Fannie born 1882.

E. BAILEY PEYTON, born 25 Aug 1840; married MARY MAGGART, daughter of John and Malinda Hewitt Maggart, who was born 2 Dec 1844, and died 28 May 1916. Balie Peyton died April/May 1923; both are buried in the McCrary Cemetery. He evidently had some strong convictions regarding the Civil War and was proud of the fact that he fought on the side of the Confederacy because his gravestone inscription reads: Co. L. 5th Calvary, War Between The States. Emotions ran fever pitch high in the community during the war. There were those who fought with or sided with the North. A seemingly Massey trait is to have and to hold firm convictions. Their children: John A. born 1866; Leonard H. born 1867; Thomas H. born 1869; Robert A. born 1872; Nathan B. born 1873; Arra M. born 1875; and Minnie J. born 1879. When Balie Peyton's son-in-law, S. W. (Webb) White, Administrator of Balie Peyton's estate filed his report with the Court 15 May 1923, he said that he had misplaced the sale inventory listing but the total was \$31.20.

H. MARY FREEMAN, named for her grandmother and her great aunt, was born 30 Dec 1845. She married ROBERT MCCRARY 4 Dec 1865. Robert was the son of James A. McCrary who was born ca. 1810 and came from Georgia to Tennessee 1840-45. Robert's mother was Rebecca, born ca. 1812 in North Carolina. The following are the children of Mary Freeman and Robert: James R. born 1866; William M. born 1867; Ulyssus Grant born 1869; John W, born 1876; Martha J. and Mary B., twins, born 1874; and Edward S. born 1876. The younger McCrarys moved to Macon and Wilson Counties. Boyd McCrary, born 29 Jun 1882, died Mar 1980; married Hazel Idell Dickens, daughter of Felix and May Maggart Dickens. Idell was born 13 Apr 1897; died 11 Jan 1981. Boyd and Idell lived near the head of Hurricane Creek until the 1970's when they sold their property to Calvin White and moved to Carthage. Boyd was the final McCrary to live on Hurricane Creek. He and Idell are buried in the McCrary Cemetery.

Descendants of John of Eli-The William Wright Massey Family- in the Summer Issue of the Newsletter .

REVOLUTIONARY WAR LAND BOUNTY CLAIM OF JOHN HINES

.....

John Hines Soldier in the 6^t Virg.^a Regiment having faithfully Served Three years the term of his Inlistment, is hereby Discharged, & Commissaries are requested to furnish him Provisions 'till the 26th Ins^t Given at Morris Town Dec^r 6th 1779

Sam^l Hawes L Col^o 6^t V. Reg^t
N Gist Col Comd^t 2 B^g

...

John Hines Caroline County to Witt
This is to Certify that the within mentioned John Hines was sworn as a Soldier under Cap^t Tho^s Hord Given under my Hand this 24th day of Nov^m 1783

James Upshaw

Virginia. Executive Department. Revolutionary War Bounty Warrants, Box 26, folder "Hines, John,"

In Council, Jan'y 18th 1822.

It is certified, that John Hinds be allowed land bounty as a Private in the Virginia State line for three years service.

Attest,

J.W. Pleasants

Th^o M Randolph

Land Office 14 Decem^r 1822. Received of the Register of the Land Office a Warrant No. 6536 iss^d this day in fav. of John Hinds for 100 acres of Land on the above certificate.

D. Campbell

...

John Hinds, 100 acres, No. 6536, Issued 14 Decem^r 1822 Private
State line 3 years Record^d &c Book No. 3, pa:107 75 Cents

Know All men by these presents that I John Hinds of Smith county State of Tennessee do hereby Authorise and Appoint David Campbell my true and lawfull attorney for me and in my name to receive from the Register of the Land Office at Richmond or such other person as by law may be authorised to Issue the same my warrant for the bounty Land I am Entitled to for services as a private in the Virginia state line for three years in the War of the revolution :

that is for all the Land as well as the town lott on the Mississippi With the proportion of 4000 acres Adjoining thereto Which by the laws of the State of Virginia a private in the State line for three years is intituled to and for him my said Attorney to re ceipt for the same as fully as I my Self would do it personally present hereby agreeing to ratify and confirm all and every act of him my said Attorney touching the Premises in Testimony Whereof I have here unto Set my hand and Seal this 8th day of October 1822

John Hines (s)

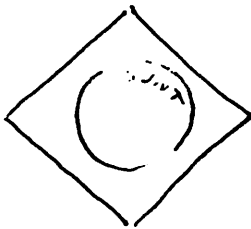
State of Tennessee)
Smith County)

Be it remembered that this day John Hinds personally Appeared before me Archibald Sloane one of the Justices of peace in Said County and duly Acknowledged the Execution of the power of Attorney above his Signature on the Other side of this paper and further made oath that he is the Identical John Hinds who Served in the Virginia State Line as a Private in the War of the revolution and the same who furnished proof of Said Services upon which the accompanying certificate Issued bearing the Signature of Tho^S M Randolph Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 8th day of october 1822

JP
Arch^d. Sloan (Seal)

State of Tennessee)
Smith County)

I Jonathan Pickett Clerk of the Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions for said County do hereby Certify that Archibald Sloan before whom the within Power of Attorney signed by John Hines, was acknowledged, and before whom the said John Hines Makes oath that he is the identical person named in the Certificate accompanying the said Power of Attorney. Signed by Thos M. Randolph, is and was at the time the Said acknowledgement And affidavit was Made as aforesaid, And by him Certified in his Official Capacity, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of Smith, duly Commissioned And qualified according to law, and full faith and Credit is due and ought to be given to all his Acts as Such.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set My hand and affixed the seal of Said County at Office in Carthage this 8th day of October A.D. 1822 & 47th year of our Independence

J. Pickett Clk

Virginia. Land Office. Military Certificates, Box 28, folder "Hinds, John."

NOTE: The Virginia Land Office military certificate issued to John Hines could have been honored only in the Virginia military districts of Kentucky or Ohio. He may have taken up the land himself or he could have assigned or sold the warrant to someone else. His warrant was for only 100 acres of land, the amount allowed by Virginia for a Private who had served three years in the Continental Line or State Line on Continental establishment. Mr. Hines was very incorrect in expecting a "town lott on the Mississippi With the proportion of 4000 acres Adjoining thereto." Virginia was not so generous.

The impression of the Smith County seal is on a square paper wafer but is a very poor impression. Only a few letters in the word "county" can be read.

Robert Y. Clay, 3704 Ellwood Avenue, Richmond, VA 23211

Family Information Received from Members

"I am a descendant of Fulton Patterson and his first wife, Lucy Waters through their second child, Hiram Shelah. Hiram had two sisters, one older, Carolyn J. and Frances. Carolyn married Wilshire Washburn ca. 1844; one son, James L. Washburn born 1845. Carolyn died ca. 1848. There the history of Carolyn and Frances stops."

W. S. Patterson, Rt. 3, Iola, Kansas 66749

"Regarding Robinson/Hubbard Query: Samuel Brown Robinson is believed to be the father of Samuel Brooks Robinson, William Robinson and John M. Robinson and his wife was Dicey (Possibly Brooks). They had some family relationships in Illinois but probably Samuel B. was a son of Samuel Brooks (age?). John M. Robinson married Sarah Martin; 1 daughter, Martha Frances, married John Allen Andrews, my grandfather."

Bob L. Andrews, 107 Apache Court, Hendersonville, TN 37075

"My great-great grandfather, Joshua Tally's name first appears in Smith County, TN, attending an estate sale of William Dolton. I also descend from Henry and Martha Pate Huddleston, son of William and Martha Huddleston, Bedford County, VA. Henry was apparently one of Smith County's early settlers; being over 45 years old at time of 1820 Census. He married Martha, daughter of Anthony Pate and Sarah/Millie Pate, Bedford County, VA in 1790; Anthony said to have died Smith County, 1805/1815. Henry and Martha's son Daniel married Sarah Brooks, daughter of _____ ? _____ Brooks of Smith County."

Gene Talley, 5236 Bruton Avenue, Memphis, TN 38135; 901-377-0643

Address P. O. Box 322
City, State Conroe, Texas
Date Nov 1 1976

person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Isaac Williamson Kinard

(Father of No. 2)
b. Apr 25, 1877
p.b. Van Zant Co. TX
m. Jan 7, 1900
d. Mar 16, 1970
p.d. Anadarko, OK

2 Ira Neal Kinard

(Father of No. 1)
b. May 21, 1902
p.b. Russell, OK
m. Jan 12, 1926
d. Feb 21, 1962
p.d. Houston (buried Van Vleck, TX)

5 Mary Etta Jones

(Mother of No. 2)
b. Jan 12, 1880
p.b. Cisco, TX
d. Nov 15, 1908
p.d. Russell, OK

1 Imogene Kinard

b. Sep 28, 1928
p.b. Andadarko, OK
m. Jul 18, 1948
d.
p.d.

6 James Alfred Smallwood

(Father of No. 3)
b. Jan 17, 1877
p.b. Crawford Co. AR
m. Dec 30, 1903
d. Apr 1, 1936
p.d. Anadarko, OK

3 Thella Mae Smallwood

(Mother of No. 1)
b. Aug 14, 1906
p.b. Maude, OK
d. Mar 8, 1977
p.d. Bay City, TX

7 Mary Elizabeth Hallum

(Mother of No. 3)
b. Jun 12, 1881
p.b. Stonewall, TN
d. Feb 9, 1972
p.d. Bay City, TX

Jimmie Leon Kennedy

(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 John Greene Kinard

(Father of No. 4)
b. Feb 17, 1825
p.b. Henry Co. GA
m. Jul 31, 1856
d. Mar 13, 1909
p.d. Cisco, TX

9 Alsadorah Ann Mackey

(Mother of No. 4)
b. Mar 28, 1834
p.b. AL
d. Jul 16, 1903
p.d. Cisco, TX

10 Pleasant Wade Jones

(Father of No. 3)
b. Feb 22, 1850
p.b. Sevier Co. TN
m. Jun 23, 1874
d. Nov 10, 1921
p.d. Russell, OK

11 Mary Cynthia Barshabee

(Mother of No. 3)
b. Feb 12, 1858
p.b. Washington Co. AR
d. Oct 31, 1935
p.d. Russell, OK

12 Charles A. Smallwood

(Father of No. 6)
b. Apr 23, 1837
p.b. Eglesport, OH
m. Jan 2, 1876
d. Jan 7, 1921
p.d. Maude, OK

13 Isabelle Burress

(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1848
p.b. TN
d. Mar 7, 1920
p.d. Maude, OK

14 Samuel Fite Hallum

(Father of No. 7)
b. Jun 5, 1849
p.b. Smith Co. TN
m. Dec 5, 1875
d. Dec 5, 1919
p.d. Maude, OK

15 Margaret Frances Hubbard

(Mother of No. 7)
b. Aug 3, 1851
p.b. Smith Co. TN
d. Aug 9, 1928
p.d. Maude, OK

16 Barnett Kinard

(Father of No. 1)
b.
m.
d.

17 Elizabeth Bean

(Mother of No. 1)
b.
d.

18 John Mackey

(Father of No. 4)
b.
m.
d.

19 Juliet

(Mother of No. 4)
b.
d.

20 Emanuel Gordon Jones

(Father of No. 10)
b.
m.

21 Mary McKinney

(Mother of No. 10)
b.
d.

22 Thomas C. Matthews

(Father of No. 11)
b.
d.

23 Eliza M. Barclay

(Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.

24 William N. Smallwood

(Father of No. 12)
b.
m.

25 Emily Wilson

(Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.

26 James A. Burress

(Father of No. 13)
b.
m.

27 Mary Blankinship

(Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.

28 Richard Hallum

(Father of No. 14)
b.
m.

29 Mary Ann Rowland

(Mother of No. 14)
b.
d.

30 William H. Hubbard

(Father of No. 15)
b.
m.

31 Elizabeth S. Halliburton

(Mother of No. 15)
b.
d.

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LUCINDA ABNER, ABNEY, AMMONETTE, GASS, TAYLOR

Born ca 1832 Died after 1870

She does not really have all these names but various records list her maiden name as Abner, Abney, and Ammonette. She did marry Luther Bigelo Gass 14, March, 1849.¹ This is the first official record we have of her. The Hughes Book² also states that she married Luther Bigelo Gass. Hughes² states her name was Abner and her marriage record¹ spells it , Abney. On her son's death certificate,³ information provided by her grandson, indicates her maiden name was Ammonette. I believe her name was Abner. One of Luther's brothers, John David, married Dycie (Disa) Abner. In the 1850 Tennessee Census,⁴ they were living in Dekalb County. Elizabeth Abner is living with them. Elizabeth is 20, "Disa" is 22 and Lucinda is 18. They were , undoubtedly, sisters. It is possible they were orphaned and lived with an Ammonette family or their mother could have been an Ammonette. I do not have any documented proof of their parentage or relationship to each other.

In the 1850 Tennessee⁴, Luther is age 23, Lucinda is age 18, and Louisa is an infant of about 3 months. Luther died in 1857, leaving Lucinda with five small children. Their children were, according to Hughes², Louisa, Timothy, Jasper Newton, Joseph, and Henry Douglas. Louisa was an infant in 1850 Tennessee Census⁴ and she is listed in subsequent records. Luther's estate was credited with his share of the estate of his father, Joseph Gass, 26, December, 1859.⁵ This was received from Smith County Clerk and acknowledged by the signature of H.B. Gass. I'm sure this was his brother, Hardy Boze Gass.

Lucinda married Absolom P. Taylor, 1, June, 1859.¹ He had also previously been married. In the 1850 Census⁴ he is age 34, His wife, Sarah, age 35. They have two children, Reziah(?), age 6 and Zachariah, age 3. I do not know what happened to this first family.

In the 1860 Tennessee Census⁶ there are several discrepancies. In the Taylor household, Absolom is shown as age 43 and Lucinda is age 30 (she should be 28). Louisa is 10. Jasper is 8. Parallee is 8, but I do not know Parallee. (unless this is another name for Timothy). Luther is listed as age 4. This is, undoubtedly, Henry Douglas. Family Bible records⁷ indicate this is his correct age. It is not noted in the Census that any of these are Gass children. I think the Census taker may have misunderstood. When he was told these were children of Luther Gass, he listed the youngest as Luther. It is also possible that they nicknamed him Luther. Joseph was dead by this time.² This only leaves Timothy unaccounted for. He may have lived with another relative after his mother married the second time.

In the 1870 Tennessee Census⁷ there are still age discrepancies. Absolom is age 50. He should be 53 or 54. Lucinda is 45 and she should be 38. Louisa is no longer there, however, she is probably married by then. Jasper is age 16 and Henry (Douglas) is age 13. There is Martha, age 9, listed now. This is possibly Lucinda's and Absolom's only child. I have no further record of them, except, according to Hughes.² Lucinda died around 1897.

If anyone has additional information regarding this illustrious lady with the many names, I would be interested in hearing from them. Lucinda was my g.g. grandmother.

Shirley M. Freeman 126 Vandiver Drive Madison, Tn. 37115

-
- 1 Smith County Marriages 1838-1881 Caney Fork Chapter N.S.D.A.R.
 - 2 The Hughes Family and Connections W.J.L. Hughes
 - 3 Death certificate of Henry Douglas Gass
 - 4 1850 Tennessee Census
 - 5 Wills and Settlements, Roll 83, Vol A 1859-1878 page 42
 - 6 1860 Tennessee Census
 - 7 Bible of Mittie Lee Gass Buck, Possession Miss Nettie Buck Algood, Tn.
 - 8 1870 Tennessee Census

THE WILLIAM ALEXANDER FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY

Researched, compiled and contributed by Smith
County Descendants



RICHARD ALEXANDER

1769-1865

The five children of Richard and Nancy Saunders Alexander were:

A. Elizabeth Watkins, born 1808, married David Burford; they lived at "Beechwood", northeast of Dixon Springs.

B. William Saunders Alexander, born 1809, married Susan Black of Wilson County. They established their home on a hill overlooking Dixon Springs. William operated the farm; had a general merchandise store and served as postmaster.

C. Richard C. was born 1811.

D. Mary Brandon was born 1812.

E. James Lauderdale A. was born 1817.

Children and descendants of Elizabeth Watkins Alexander and David Burford:

1. Robert Allen Burford married Mary Lowe of Trousdale County.
Issue of Robert and Mary:

a. Nannie married Dr. Bridgewater of Dixon Springs. Nannie was eccentric; she was famous for growing fine Buff Orphington chickens, showing them at local county fairs. It was "talked" that she "touched up" her show chickens' legs and wings with paint before exhibiting them.

b. Lizzie B. married L. A. Bashinsky of Alabama.

2. Bettie H. Burford (1822-1898) married Romulus C. Wright, October, 1849. Their issue follows:

a. Daughter, Lizzie W., married Sam Young of Dixon Springs. The Youngs were the parents of Laura Gaston Young, who married Dr. Rhea E. Garrett of Dixon Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Garrett are the parents of Dr. Sam Young Garrett, who married June Harris. They have four children: Mary, Rhea, Sam Jr., and Page. Dr. Garrett, who is a physician and surgeon, and his wife are residents of Nashville.

b. Son, William Martin Young married Agnes Herod. Their son, William Martin Young, Jr. married 1st Frances ? ; they had a daughter, Betsy. 2nd marriage was to Faith Adams.

3. Mary B. married Major John Howard. (no issue)

4. Clarissa (Clara) married Major John Allen. Their issue follows:

a. John Howard - USA Retired Colonel - married Alma Smith of Louisiana. Colonel Allen and his wife died within a few years. Daughter, Eloise spent the last years of her life in Atlanta, Georgia.

b. George Webster (Webb) married Mary Zee Garrison of Smith County. They lived at "Beechwood", where he operated the farm, practiced pharmacy part-time and was a long time member of the Smith County Court, being know as "Judge Allen" throughout the area. Their six children retain ownership of their historic home, but live elsewhere. The following are the children of "Judge" and Mary Allen:

1. John Howard lives in Nashville.

2. George Webster, Jr. lives in Florida.

3. William Garrison lives in Kentucky.
4. Clara Allen Dunn lives in Georgia.
5. Alma Allen Norton married Dr. Herman Norton and lives in Nashville.
6. David resides in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Children and descendants of William Saunders Alexander and his wife Susan Black are as follows:

1. Nancy - 1843- married George Madison Allen. They lived in Dixon Springs on land given to Nancy by her father. Their home was named "Allendale".
2. Mary - 1846- married William Field, a Yankee soldier from Pennsylvania.
3. William Saunders, Jr. - 1847 - Confederate soldier killed in the Battle of Shiloh. His body was never recovered but his manservant, Wall, brought his horse and personal belongings home to Dixon Springs.
4. Elizabeth - 1848 - married Walter Guild of Sumner County.
5. Lewis Cass - 1849 - married Mary Augustus Barksdale of Trousdale County.
6. Susan - 1853 - married a Mr. Downs from Connecticut.
7. Lucy - 1855 - married Joe Wernie of Louisville, Kentucky.

Nancy and George Madison Allen had two sons: William Alexander and Richard. Son William A. first married Frances Jenkins; second marriage was to Edith Montfort. William Alexander and Frances J. Allen had five sons who are listed below.

1. William Alexander Allen married Margaret Davis of North Carolina, where this family resides. Their children are William Alexander, III and Marian.
2. Wyatt Wilson Allen married Elizabeth Cox of Dixon Springs; they lived at "Allendale" until their deaths. Wyatt and Elizabeth had two sons:
 - a. Wyatt Wilson Allen, Jr., born 1937; married Nancy Quarles of Jackson County, Tennessee. They live at "Allendale." They have two sons, Wilson, born 1963, married Rose Wolf of Alabama, where they reside. John, born 1966, married Christy Grisham of Smith County. They live in Florida.

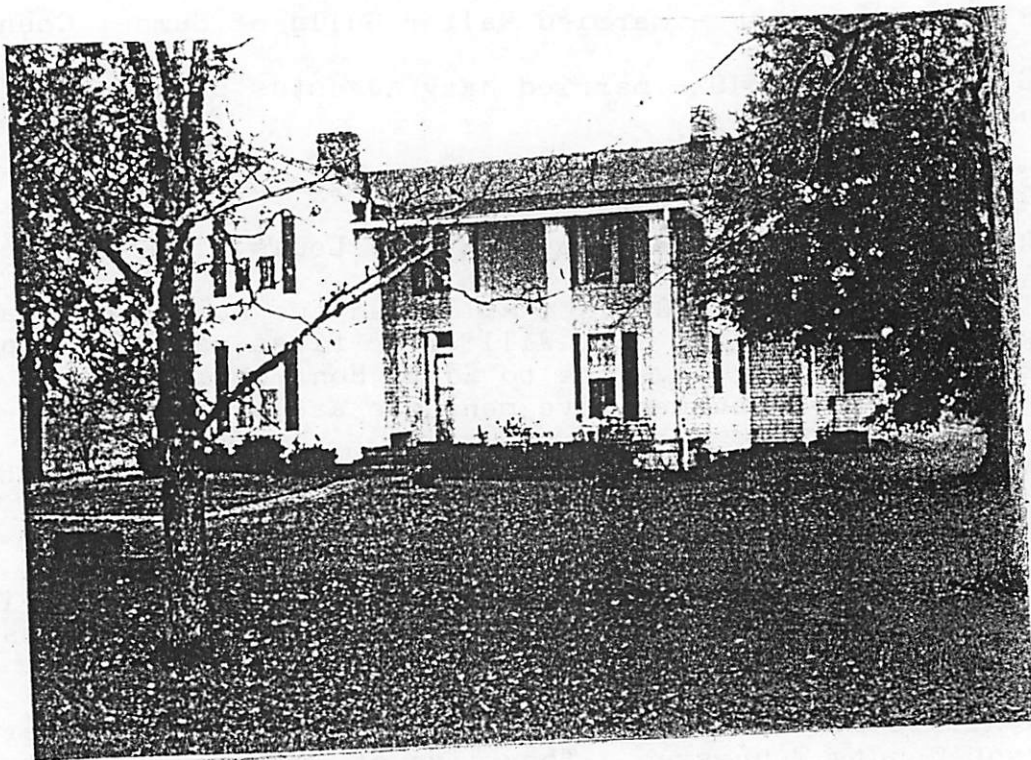
b. Sam Wilson Allen, born 1941, married Gwen Ellen Brown of Sumner County. They live on Sam's mother's family farm, Dixon Springs. Sam and Gwen Allen have two sons: William, born 1962, married Teresa St. Johns of Smith County; they live at Dixon Springs. Robert, born 1965, married Michelle Rigsby of Smith County. They, with daughter, Kristen Elizabeth, born December, 1987 also live at Dixon Springs.

3. Frank Allen married Dorothy Rader (deceased). One daughter, Kay lives in North Carolina.

4. Lewis Allen married Lillian Foree (deceased). Three daughters, Anne Frances, Virginia and Mary live in North Carolina.

5. George Madison Allen (deceased) married Mary Beasley of Dixon Springs. Children, Edith Montford, Katherine A., Alice A. and George M., Jr. all live in North Carolina.

Richard Allen, second son of George M. and Nancy Allen, married Katherine Klickliner. Son, Richard, Jr. and daughter Natalie reside in Ohio.



ALLENDALE

QUERIES

ADELINE BLACKWELL: Married 1st M (?) Wilson; 2nd Dr. Robert Allen; 3rd Eli Massey. Need information - Parents? Where buried? Where is Adeline buried? Descendants of Adeline and Wilson? Stepchildren of Adeline and Eli Massey. Any information concerning Dr. Robert Allen born 1801, VA.; died 1885, Chestnut Mound, TN - where buried?
A. H. ALLEN , 2908 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214.

MARY ANDERSON - VANCE: Seek information on Mary Anderson, who married John Moody Vance (was born 27 Jul 1844, Maggart, Smith County, TN). John and Mary married 26 Jan 1867 in Smith County; she died in 1872 after birth of two children: James Champion Vance and Cora Clemency Vance. Is Mary Anderson - Vance daughter of William Patton Anderson and Nancy Anne Hearn?
BOB C. ANDERSON , 4725 Carleen, Houston, TX 77092.

SAMEUL HAMILTON WILSON AND ELIZABETH POMPHRET WILSON: Need information on children of Sameul Hamilton Wilson (1799-1879) and wife Elizabeth Pomphret Wilson, who lived at Barnett's Campground, Smith County, TN in early 1800's.
ELIZABETH WILSON BEASLEY , BOX 36, DIXON SPRINGS, TN 37057.

DEWITT: My great great grandfather was a brother to Samuel Dewitt, born 1792 and Mary Allen McWhorter, born 1792; her father John McWhorter?? Mother's maiden name, Wakefield; Dewitt's appear to have lived in Macon County at one time. Seek information on parents of Samuel and my gg grandfather and any other members of these families. Will appreciate any help and gladly reimburse for expenses.

LORETTA D. BERRY , 231 Ore Madre, Sutter Creek, CA 95685.

KEMP: Would like information on the KEMP family. Any assistance or direction provided me will be appreciated.
CAROLYN KEMP CRABTREE , 1419 S. Gary Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74104.

ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK: Joseph East born 1784, VA; died 1783, Macon County, TN; married Elizabeth Fitzpatrick born 1783, TN; died 1864 Macon County, TN. Need to know parents of Elizabeth. Believe she was from Smith County and that she and Joseph married there.
RANDY EAST , Rt. 5, Box 2, Lafayette, TN 37083.

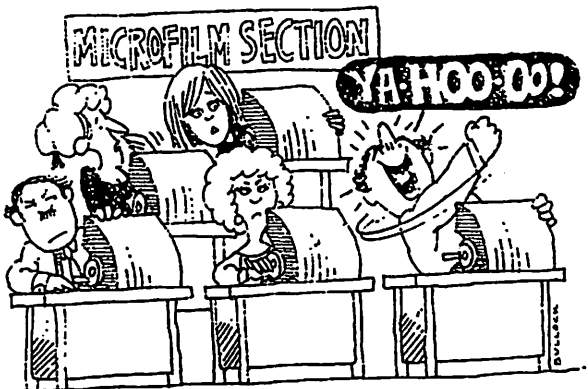
JOHN BARKLEY: Seek information on him; parents? Wife Catherine's maiden name? Where did he come to TN from in 1793? He died in Smith County, TN 1831. Which CRANE did John's daughter, Mary marry? Did her sister marry Caleb Crane, son of Lewis? (Lewis Crane's will lists nieces Betsy Billany and Nancy Billany? Who were their parents?. Glad to exchange data with all BARKLEY researchers.

MAJORIE H. FREEMAN , 2317 Anderson Road, Lawrence, KS 66046.

THOMAS P. BRIDGES, SR.: Seek information concerning painting of Capt. Thomas P. Bridges, Sr., 1842-1909. Painted ca. 1870-1880 by Washington B. Cooper. At one time it was in the Smith County Bank. It may have gone to his brother, Henry Clay Bridges, one of the executors of his will. Pattie Sayle Bridges, niece, lived in his home; it may have gone back there. Looking for gravesight of Joseph Bridges and Jemima Bradford Bridges. Please contact: Shirley M. FREEMAN, 126 Vandiver Drive, Madison, TN 37115.

ROBINSON: Hezekiah Robinson was born 1785-1794 per 1820 Smith County Census. His unknown wife born 1794-1804. In 1820, only census found, they had at least 3 sons and 1 daughter. He sold 75 acres in Smith County in 1834. Any information will help.
MERLE STEVENS, 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

CHARLES TALLY: Listed 1810/1830 Buckingham County, VA Census records; married #1 SARAH WADE #2 ADOCEA ?? Died 1826/1830 Buckingham County, VA. Issue: JOSHUA W. TALLY, born ca. 1794, married MARTHA SCOTT; BENJAMIN, born 1798; died Smith County, 1871; TALLY, born 1800; died 1866; married BENJAMIN SEAY; JOHN H. TALLY, born VA 1804; died 1860/1870 Macon County, TN, married PARTHENA (?) married MALINDA VANCE; MARY TALLY, born VA, Smith County, TN 1837 with husband WILLIAM JONES; JAMES TALLY, born 1813 VA, died 1881 Sumner County, TN, married #1 AVA JONES, #2 MARY BLACK.
Seek to exchange information with anyone researching this family.
GENE TALLEY, 5236 Bruton Avenue, Memphis, TN 38135;
901-377-0643.

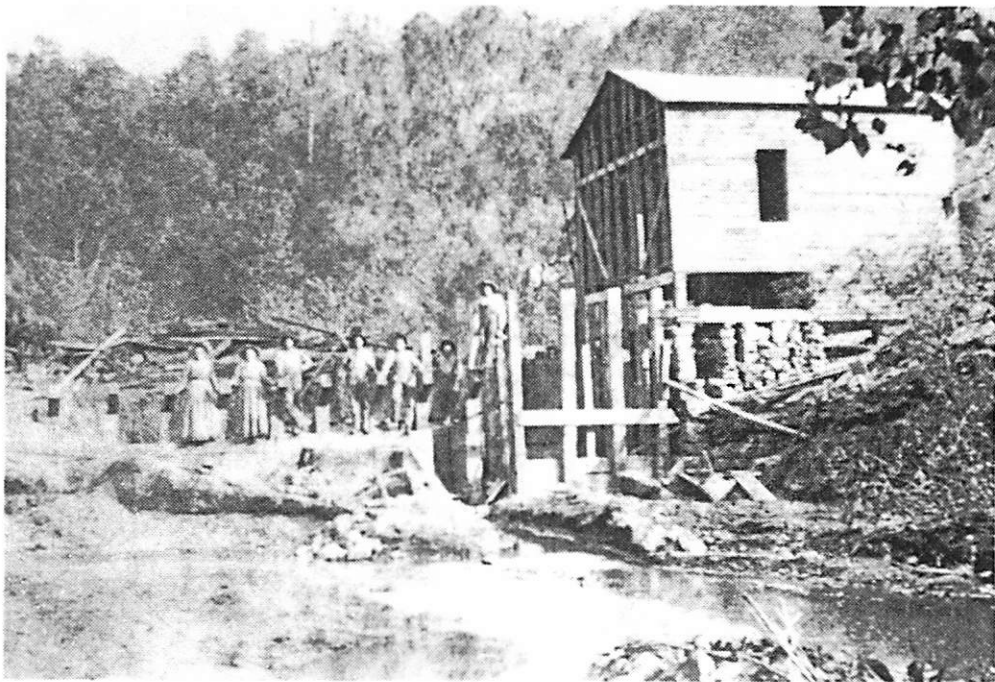


"You can always tell when a genealogist finds his Pilgrim."

Mrs. Sue Maggard
Post Mistress
Gordonsville, TN
38563

"The Agony And The Ecstasy"

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Isaac Hayes Grist Mill

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 2 — No. 3

Summer 1990

With the advent of summer, outdoor activities fill the calendar. On June 2nd, the town of Gordonsville held its annual Iris Festival at the Ivy Agee Memorial Park in Gordonsville. The one-day event began with a welcome from Mayor Joe K. Anderson followed by the invocation by Bruce Apple. Everyone enjoyed the beauty pageant, dancing (clogging, square dancing), country and gospel music and other forms of entertainment, all of which culminated with the Southside Lions Club Annual Fish Fry.

The annual Defeated Creek Blue Grass Festival, a two-day event, was held June 8th and 9th. Classes of dance competition were buck dancing, clogging and square dancing. Music competition included mandolin, guitar, fiddle, banjo and harmonica. Name bands and noted musicians were scheduled which provided an array of talent. On Saturday, the 9th, an Open Bass Tournament was held.

On August 18th, the town of Lancaster will celebrate its 200th anniversary. In the words of Lancaster's Carthage Courier correspondent, Cleora Woodard: "Two hundred years ago this year the little town of Lancaster awoke to ride through the decades. It has gone to sleep a few times in the last 200 years, but let's wake it up again this August 18th and remember.

We'll sing, play, swap stories, eat, meet old friends and make some new ones. It's Homecoming time and we're going to celebrate our community's 200th birthday. From Indian raids to dumpster wars, we've got a lot to talk about.

There will be entertainment, food, crafts and contests. We will broadcast at least 2 hours of the day over Z102 with Anna Marie. A special invitation to our out-of-state friends from Lancaster or with Lancaster ties. Come see us on the Village Green in downtown Lancaster!!"

In response to Thelma Spenser's (Rancho Cucamonga, California, appreciate your "pat on the back" for our efforts in publishing this Newsletter) and other requests for a listing of records/books for sale; regretfully, the only books available for sale are the History of Smith County and Beasley Blood . To obtain a copy of Beasley Blood , contact Mrs. Lewis Beasley (615)735-1585, Dixon Springs, TN 37057 or Mrs. Frank Amonett (615)735-1581) Dixon Springs, TN. Copies of the history book may be obtained by sending a request with a check in the amount of \$72.00, which covers shipping and handling to Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 112, Carthage, TN 37030. Books which have been published and sold ,as well as other vital records, are available for use in the "new" F. C. (Carmack) Key Genealogical Room, Smith County Library and at the Court House.

Officers

President.....Sue Maggart
Vice President.....Bernie Bass
Secretary.....Nina Sutton
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Publicity Chairman.....Jane C. Turner
Chaplain.....Rev. R. D. Brooks



"BILL"

Guests, friends and relatives enjoy socializing during "Carmack's Day" at the Library!

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME TWO

SUMMER 1990

NUMBER THREE

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FRONT COVER

Grist Mill on Holmes Creek operated by Isaac Hayes.

Hayes purchased 50 acres of land on Holmes Creek and set up his mill. Born 3 Nov 1810 in Georgia, he was known as "Bully Ike". He married Elizabeth McGinnis in 1830. She bore him 7 children: Mary, Lucinda, Richard, Elizabeth, Isaac and twins - all died of tuberculosis. Elizabeth died 29 Jan 1852. On 23 Dec 1852, he married Eliza Helen Robinson, who had 8 children, bearing the same names as his first set.



MAGGIE MILL

This millstone identifies the location of "Maggie's Mill" where legend says George W. Johnson wrote his famous ballad, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie." The site is on Spring Creek, a tributary of the Hiwassee River near the town of Reliance in Polk County, Tennessee.

MEET THE AUTHOR



Sue W. MAGGART

Sue W. Maggart was born in Akron, Ohio, where her parents E. B. and Elizabeth (Vantrease) Woodard had migrated in search of lucrative employment offered by the industrial plants of the North. After the "Crash" of 1929, Mr. Woodard and his wife returned to their native Smith County with their young family, settling at Gordonsville, where he engaged in the livestock business. He was a staunch Democrat and was active in both local and state politics. He served three terms as Smith County Court Clerk and represented the County in the State Legislature 1957-1965.

Sue attended school at Gordonsville until her junior year when her parents moved to Carthage, where she enrolled in Smith County High School. She also attended Cumberland College at Lebanon and Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tennessee.

In 1966, Sue began her career with the U. S. Postal Service as a clerk in the Carthage Post Office. In 1981, she received an appointment as Postmaster at Gordonsville, a position she continues to hold.

Sue and her husband, O. M. Maggart, Jr., now deceased, were parents of two sons, Stephen M. and Michael L. Steve and wife, Michelle (Detorre) are Certified Public Accountants and manage their own firm in Nashville. Their sons are John Stephen and Michael Todd. Mike and his wife, Regina (Zanolli) reside in Knoxville, where Mike is a cardiovascular surgeon. Their children are Rachel, Alison and Michael John.

Even as a child, Sue demonstrated an avid interest in history, composing her first essay, "The History of Gordonsville," when she was a 5th grader after an "interview" with one of the town's oldest citizens, Civil War Veteran, J. G. Gold. Along with friends F. C. Key and Jane Turner, she assisted in compiling and publishing two volumes of Smith County cemeteries and Smith County Wills 1803-1896. Her most challenging and rewarding literary endeavor was as co-editor of the History of Smith County during Homecoming '86. More recently she has worked with other volunteers in the cataloguing of loose papers of Chancery Court records.

Sue is the Newsletter editor's right arm, advisor and counselor, often providing a willing shoulder for lamentations or an ear for explosions or complaints, but always patient, supportive, encouraging and understanding. Actually, it is she who prevailed upon the editor to attempt this project. She prints all the pages; types the labels; is a member of, usually, a three woman assembly crew; then, when all copies are completed, she lugs all 200 of them to the post office for mailing.

Active in church and civic endeavors, Sue is a member of the Carthage United Methodist Church, currently serving on the Board of Trustees. She is a charter member and past regent of the Caney Fork Chapter DAR; member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Murfreesboro Chapter; and a member of the Thomas Hart Benton Chapter, War of 1812. Sue has been a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society for several years and has held various offices in the Society, including that of president where she now serves.

WATER GRIST MILLS

Sue Maggart

"I WANDERED TODAY TO THE HILL, MAGGIE,
TO WATCH THE SCENE BELOW,
THE CREEK AND THE OLD RUSTY MILL, MAGGIE,
WHERE WE SAT IN THE LONG, LONG AGO.
THE GREEN GROVE IS GONE FROM THE HILL, MAGGIE,
WHERE FIRST THE DAISIES SPRUNG;
THE OLD RUSTY MILL IS STILL, MAGGIE,
SINCE YOU AND I WERE YOUNG."

The nostalgic lyrics from the familiar folk song bring to mind romantic images of the mill and mill pond as the setting for socializing and courtin'. Picnics and family reunions were frequently enjoyed there; lengthy sermons and baptisms saved many souls on hot summer Sunday afternoons; carefree boys swam, dived and frolicked in the swimming hole; lovers gazed into each others eyes as they strolled along the banks "Down by the Old Mill Stream".

Although the water grist mills and streams provided an idyllic atmosphere for the foregoing activities, their reason for being was for much more practical purposes. They were not only essential "food processors" for the early settlers but also served as barometers of the economic growth of the county as few of the early settlements flourished without the proximity of a mill. Corn in some form was a part of the daily diet of the pioneers, but, before it could be made into "hoe cakes" or "Johnny cake", it had to be ground into meal. Corn pounders, hand mills and horse mills were slow cumbersome methods used by the new settlers as temporary devices.

The corn pounder was sometimes known as a hominy block. The wooden mortar had a hollow space in which the corn was placed and pounded by a wooden block. The sifted product was reserved for bread and the remaining coarse grain for hominy.

The hand mill worked through the direct application of power to the top stone or runner. The two millstones were set into a stout form of wood with a spout on one side from which would come a slow trickle of meal provided sufficient hands turned the mill hard enough. A long iron spike or stout pole was pegged into the top stone and used to turn the contraption. As the operator ran around and around, the "feeder" poured in the grain all the while dodging the runner as he made his revolutions.

The horse mill was much more complicated than the hand mill, being geared up so that the runner might revolve at a much greater speed than the horses walking round and round it. There also had to be a hopper with a stout overhead frame and an apparatus for hitching up the horses. Few horse mills survived the coming of the water grist mills, but the Reverend John T. Oakley recalls one operated by Moses Allen at Holmes Gap. (Carthage Courier, March 2, 1922). It was run by a tread wheel on which four to six horses tramped. Each person carrying a turn had to hitch his horse to the sweep and drive till the turn was ground. As early as 1797, most of these methods had been abandoned as Francis Bailey on his tour states that meal was difficult to find as the mills could not operate because of the severe drought.

Several options were possible for the construction and operation of the water grist mills, largely dependent upon the mechanical expertise and initiative of the millwright. There were the "overshot" and the "undershot" methods of turning the large waterwheels that caused the buhrstones to revolve. With the overshot wheel the flume carries the water to the top and drops it into buckets in the wheel. The weight of the water causes the wheel to turn forward, dumping the water out as it turns. With the undershot wheel the water runs under the wheel to revolve upwards and backwards. Most of the old mills were made entirely of wood with the exception of the tin water buckets and the buhrstones. The cogs of the wheels were made of seasoned hickory. The Reverend Oakley recalls from his childhood the old overshot mill owned by Uncle Josh Pruett near Brush Creek. Brother Oakley says they used to tell it on Uncle Josh that he would put a turn of corn in the hopper and turn the water on the big wheel and start the mill and then go to the house and shave and go to Brush Creek to church and come back before the turn was ground!

Most all of the early mills were powered by water, but Dr. John Bowen in his History of Smith County says there was at least one steam mill in Smith County before 1819. Sawmills were usually operated in conjunction with the grist mills, and The Tennessee Gazetteer, published in 1834, states that Carthage had an extensive steam mill for sawing and grinding. Perhaps this mill served as the model for the mechanical genius, Benjamin A. High, born 22 February 1833, who constructed a "toy" steam saw-mill when only fourteen years old. High lived near Carthage, and on one court day, he brought his machine to town and set it up on Main Street. Being quite impressed, Judge Campbell adjourned court to give all an opportunity to witness this mechanical marvel. Elated over so much attention, and characteristic of young boys, "showing off" a bit, High raised the steam too high and the boiler exploded scalding a number of persons, including Judge Campbell. By the time he was seventeen, Ben High had put up steam gristmills over different portions of the state, including one at New Middleton, which was put to work during the War grinding supplies for Bragg's army.

After distinguished service with the Confederate army, High returned home in May of 1865. Taking up his favorite occupation, he put up mills at Rome, Gordonsville and Hickman. After his marriage on the 3rd of March, 1870, to Miss Lillie Gilliland of Overton County, he assumed management of the mill at New Middleton, where he and his family lived until 1878, when he bought a steam grist and saw mill at Auburn(town), Tennessee.

Going-to-mill was a chore usually assigned to the young boys of the family. However, as related by Brother Oakley in his reminiscences a pleasant task might more appropriately describe the duty: "I wish I could again hear the mill horn on Friday morning at New Middleton announcing to the people for twenty miles around it's grinding day. Sam Allison's old steam mill brings hallowed memories....my brother Jim B. and myself would mount old Kit and Fan with a turn of corn. Both barefooted we rode down by old Abbie Hunt's, over the Everett hill down by Uncle Esom Fuller's, Jordon Kilzer's on down by "Old Pigeon Roost," hit the pike and soon we were at Allison's Mill. We were glad if we had to wait nearly all day for our grinding. We spent the time... hiding among the saw logs, playing on the saw dust pile, parching corn in the ashes, and watching the miller toll the turns.... Then we lead up our old mares and the miller puts on our turns and we start for home two happy boys." John T. Oakley lived with his parents, William and Louisa Jane (Gill) Oakley on Possum Hollow Road near Grant.

Not just any old sack would do for carrying the corn to the mill. The meal bag was made of the same strong material as the feather tick, being about fifty-four inches long, big enough to carry two bushels of corn, one in either end, and still leave an empty space in the middle. Burlap, called "toe sacks" was also used. The miller would extract his toll, generally one-eighth from the "turn" before pouring the corn into the hopper.

Migrations to the new frontier were traditionally westward, but Smith County was unique in that it was settled from both east and west. When the Indian menace ended in 1794, the old settlements in Davidson/Sumner County began to push eastward. At the same time settlers from North Carolina and Virginia began their westward trek. As soon as the pioneer harvested his first crop from the fertile bottom lands of Smith County's streams, there was a demand for the grist mill.

One of the earliest mills in what is now Smith County was on the eastern extremity on Smith Fork Creek which heads up in Wilson County and runs eastward nearly the breadth of the county. The stream falls into the Caney Fork River about twelve miles south of Carthage and afforded water for mills even in the dry season of summer and autumn. The mill was situated near the present town of Lancaster and was built by John Lancaster, Jr., who moved to Davidson County before 1790, having purchased 2560 acres on the Caney Fork.

John Lancaster's property first lay in Wilson County and was not in Smith until the Act of November 8, 1801, which detached lands west of the Caney Fork and south of the Cumberland River from Wilson and added them to Smith County. Reference to the mill is first found in Smith County Court Minutes, March 17, 1802, when it was "ordered that Richard Lancaster be appointed overseer of the road from Lancaster's Mill to Caney Fork and that the same hands that worked by order of Wilson County Court work on same."

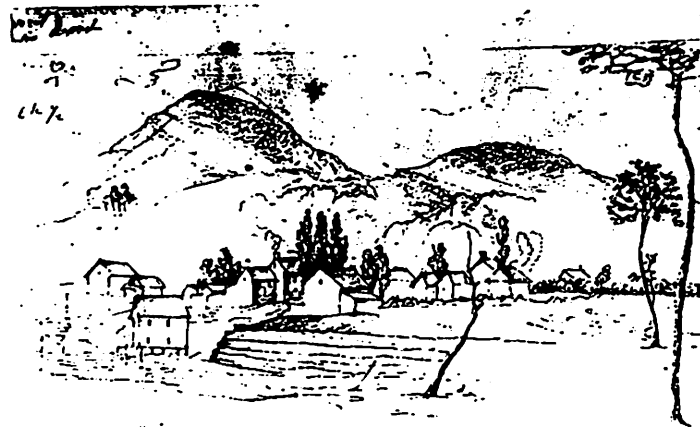
The importance of this mill to the settlement of the area was noted by the Brothers Steiner and Schweinitz when they traveled through Middle Tennessee on a tour of the Cherokees and Cumberland Settlements (1799). While at Walton's Ferry, the brothers made this comment: "The land along the Caney Fork is being more and more settled since a well-to-do man, by the name of Lancaster, has settled here and built a mill...." Dr. Bowen says the Hogan party who settled Hogan's Creek about 1796 hacked their way through twelve to fifteen miles of dense cane thicket to Lancaster's Mill as it was the nearest one available. The need for a road to connect the mill with the settlement at Walton's was soon recognized by the county justices as an order was issued at the June 1802 term of court that "John Gordon, William Hughes, John Harvey, William Smith, Mathew Payne, Jesse Smith, and Thomas Lancaster be a jury to view and mark off a road from Walton's Ferry to Lancaster's Mill."

John Lancaster, Jr. died in the period between 1 June 1800 and 4 November 1801, but the mill remained in the family until it was sold by his heirs in 1805 to John Stump and John Harmon (Deed Book B, pp. 365-367). Harmon was in the "Mill-Wright Business" and advertised his availability to any who had need of his services in the Carthage Gazette, July 12, 1811. He would "erect mills, make repairs, etc. upon any plan or model. Draughts and bills of estimates would be furnished on application." On 14 October 1807, "the property formerly known as Lancaster's Mills, including a grist mill, saw mill, tavern, storehouse, lumber room, smoke house, blacksmith shop and stables" was purchased by Connelly Friendley and William King.

The first permit issued by the Smith County justices to erect a water grist mill was to David Venters on March 19, 1800, as the court sat at Major Dixon's. The court ordered that Venters be "allowed to build a public mill on Goose Creek near the head of the big spring which is between the forks of Goose Creek he complying with the law in that case...." Goose Creek, which heads partly in Smith County but mouths in Sumner, was miles across the county from the already thriving Lancaster Mills; the site of Venter's mill would be in or near what is now Trousdale County. A mill in that vicinity is indicative of the growth of the settlements in the territory between Major Dixon's at Dixon Springs and Gallatin and encompasses much of the present day Trousdale and Macon counties. On 7 May 1811, Venters sold to Hugh Patterson of Sumner County property which "includes a large spring with a grist and saw mill."

Reference to mills on the east Fork of Goose Creek is also found in the Smith County Court minutes. On 20 March 1804, mention is made to Caruthers' Horse Mill on east Fork of Goose Creek on the Kentucky Road. At the September term, 1804, David Lawrence was given the right to build a grist and saw mill on his own property on the same creek provided it did not injure the land of any other person. In 1824, Lawrence deeded a portion of his Goose Creek property to his grandchildren, Alexander and Agnes Lawrence, children of his deceased son, Levi. He also gave a negro boy to his son David of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and a negro woman to his son, Hiram and two negroes to his son, William.

On the Middle Fork of Goose Creek, a mill was operated by William Dillon, who died intestate in 1818. He had previously made a verbal will respecting part of his land to wit: His oldest son Nathan was to have the tract at the gap of the ridge between the head of Middle Fork and head of Long Creek... including the mill seat.... The home tract was to be equally divided between his three youngest sons, Isaac, Daniel and William. Legatees who signed confirmation of Dillon's verbal will were Daniel Dillon, Martha Dillon, Tarlton Boner, Ruth Dillon, William Dillon, Samuel Ross, John Tracey, Sary Dillon, Nathan Dillon and Isaac Dillon. (Deed Book 1814-1818, p. 499).



The earliest existing picture of Liberty was drawn by a French artist, Charles A. LeSueur, in 1812. Dale's mill is in the foreground.

In the meantime, as settlements continued to develop along Goose Creek, Adam Dale, a Revolutionary soldier from Maryland, had arrived in the valley of upper Smith's Fork. Dale was so impressed by the fertile land and clean water that in June 1801, he purchased 320 acres of land. By June of 1804, he had a water and grist mill in operation as the Smith County Court ordered "that he be allowed the customary rates for grinding at his mill already built...."

By 1807 Dale had laid off and established the town of Liberty. According to the 1834 Tennessee Gazetteer, Adam Dale's grist mill had flourished to include three stores, two taverns, two carriage makers, two tailor shops, a tanyard, a shoe shop, a saddle shop, a carpenter's shop, two doctor's offices and two churches. The approximately 200 inhabitants remained a part of Smith County until the creation of Dekalb in 1837.

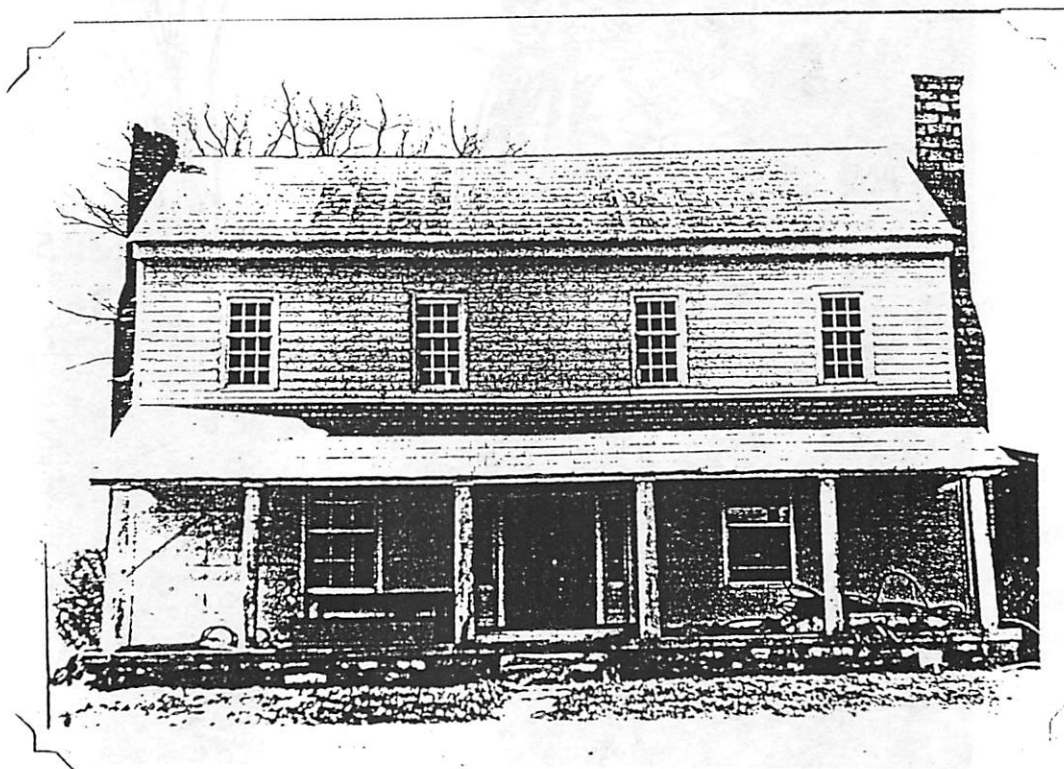
Several more sets of mills were erected on Smith's Fork with small communities being developed around them. The June 1804 term of court ordered that Leonard Fite have the privilege of building a water grist mill on Smith's Fork "he being the owner of the lands on both sides of the river and that he be allowed the customary toll for grinding." Fite purchased 540 acres on the stream on 27 March 1803.

The same court also granted Jacob Overall leave to build a grist mill and saw mill on Smith's Fork but upon "the express condition that he does not dam up the water so as to injure the mill already granted to Leonard Fite..." Overall purchased 207 acres in 1803 from John Braly. Jacob and his brother, Abraham Overall, were early arrivals in Smith County, sons of John and Elizabeth (Waters) Overall of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Their grandfather, John Overall married Maria Christina Froman whose family is purported to have owned 100,000 acres in the rich Shenandoah Valley. Abraham Overall married Hannah Leath, who died in 1844 in Dekalb County. His will bequeathed to daughter, Paralee Stokes "the mill site running with the maners of the creek to include all the land I bought from Jacob Overall..." Jacob Overall was married to Nancy Lawrance. Other children of John and Elizabeth Overall were Isaac, Elias, William B., John, Mary Ann, and Christina. (Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book M).

In the early 19th century, Samuel Caplinger built a mill on Smith's Fork where the present Temperance Hall, Dekalb County, is now located. The site was in Smith County when Caplinger harnessed the waters of the creek with a large dam said to have been built by slave labor. In 1821, Caplinger built a house whose construction is unique to any other known house in Tennessee. The walls were made of heavy hewn timber filled with brick, plastered inside and covered outside with clapboard. Mr. Caplinger was the owner of several other mills on Smith Fork along with 2400 acres of land. On March 15, 1842, Caplinger sold his house and mill and 600 acres of land to Nicholas Smith for the sum of \$4,600. (Picture of the Caplinger house on page 75).

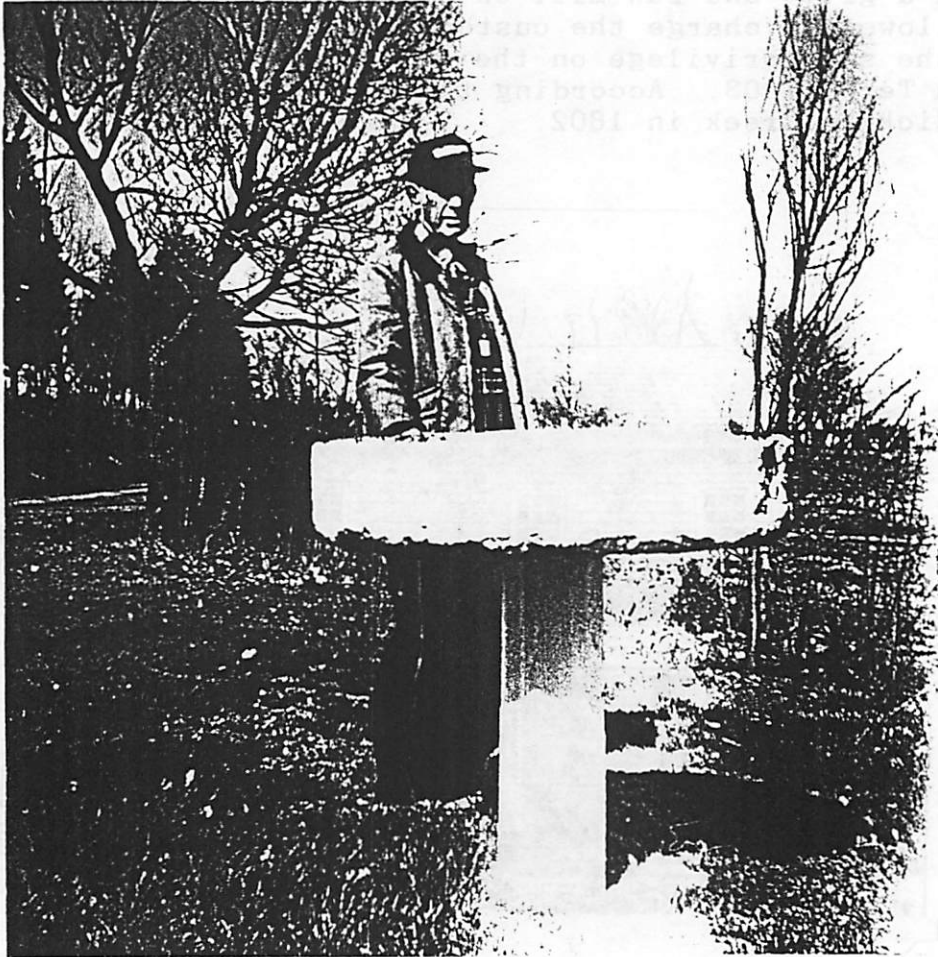
Hickman Creek arises in the southwest corner of the county and running northeastwardly falls into the Caney Fork about one mile east of Gordonsville. It affords water for mills the greatest part of the year. Reference is made in the Carthage Gazette August 13, 1803, to the "set of mills" belonging to Henry Moores, Esq.

Court records attest to the fact that Moores was granted permission to "build a grist and saw mill on Hickman's Creek upon his own land and be allowed to charge the customary rates...." The justices granted the same privilege on the same stream to Matthew Harper at the March Term, 1803. According to early deeds, both men purchased land on Hickman Creek in 1802.



The Caplinger-Smith house, built in 1821 by Samuel Caplinger, as it appeared in 1980. Located in the Temperance Hall Community of Smith County, the unique old structure has since been demolished.

A buhr stone, resplendent in a coat of white paint, reposes in dignity atop a stalwart post on the front lawn of Mr. Marshall Agee in the Cheek Settlement of southern Smith County. When a young boy, Mr. Agee discovered the circular stone at the mouth of Pigg Branch where it falls into Hickman Creek. The long neglected relic was buried under a layer of dirt and vegetation; a portion of the companion stone was found further down the creek. Mr. Agee was told by old timers that the stone which measures forty inches across and six and one-half inches deep came from France. The special French Buhr stones were often transported in the hold of ships as ballast and assembled in this country.



Mr. Marshall Agee proudly admires the Francine buhrstone which he rescued from Hickman's Creek and mounted on his front lawn.

Upon moving from the Hickman community several years ago, Mr. Agee used a team of mules to resurrect the stone from its watery grave and transport it to his new home. The stone weighs about one hundred pounds per square foot so the moving was no small task. Henry Moores lived in this area; therefore, the stone may well have been part of his operation. Whomever its previous owner may have been, we are certainly grateful to Mr. Agee for his careful preservation of a portion of our county's heritage.

William Powell Hughes, son of Little Berry and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hughes, operated a large water mill opposite Pigg Branch prior to 1848 when he moved to Green County, Arkansas. The mill was said to have been one of the largest ever built in the county.

The mill pond was once so deep here that young men would swim their horses up the Hickman race as far as Patterson's Bluff. Hughes, married to Jane Allen on 19 June 1822, was a prominent business man, farmer and Baptist minister. He also engaged in the manufacture of stoneware and crockery at his mill site. Shards of pottery continue to be found down the creek having washed up after all these years. Mr. Hughes' enterprises also included the construction of public bridges.

Mulherrin Creek arises in the southwestern part of the county and running eastward a few miles falls into the Caney Fork. Allison's Mill at New Middleton was on Mulherrin. Evidently there was need for a mill elsewhere on the stream because a petition was submitted and granted by the justices at the February term of the County Court, 1814, that "one acre of land including both banks of Mulherrin Creek be condemned for the use of Robert C. Moores provided he erect a grist mill." Charles Boulton was operating a mill on lower Mulherrin in the early 1800's. In 1814, he sold to William Porter and Seth Benson ten acres on the south side of the creek "including a grist and saw mill."

Round Lick or Thompson's Creek, as it was known in the early days, is a sizable stream which furnished water a great part of the year for the operation of mills. Round Lick has its source in Wilson County and falls into the Cumberland about ten miles below Carthage at Rome. The earliest Smith County record of a mill on this stream was December 1802, when the court granted a permit to John Caplinger for erection of a water grist mill on land belonging to said Caplinger and Harris Bradford. Bradford's holdings lay upstream on the Wilson County line which was the probable location of this mill. Rome became a flourishing river town prior to the Civil War with mills being operated at various times by the Dices, Bells and Litchfords. W. B. and John Cundall had a large steam mill operation after the War in the Flat Rock community.

The streams of the northside of the Cumberland River which afforded water for grinding were Dixon Creek, Defeated Creek and Peyton's Creek. In the Sumner County Court minutes of July 4, 1797, there was mention of "Dixon's Spring" and on April 2, 1799, reference was made to "Dixon's Mill on Dixon's Creek." The September 1800 term of Smith County Court meeting at the home of Michael Murphy gave license with explicit restrictions to William Saunders for erecting a saw and grist mill about 200 yards below the Blue Spring on Dixon's Creek. The dam was to be not more than twelve feet high; the water to be drawn off if requested by Major Dixon by the fifteenth of June each year. John Johnson operated a horse drawn mill on "Back Water Road" of Lick Fork of Dixon's Creek, which he deeded to his son, Jesse, on 31 July 1816. The will of John Johnson was probated March 1839, naming heirs: wife Jane; sons John A., Jesse, Samuel, and heirs of son James; daughters Patsy, Frances Walker, Pheby Grey, Elizabeth Rutherford and Susannah Parkhurst.

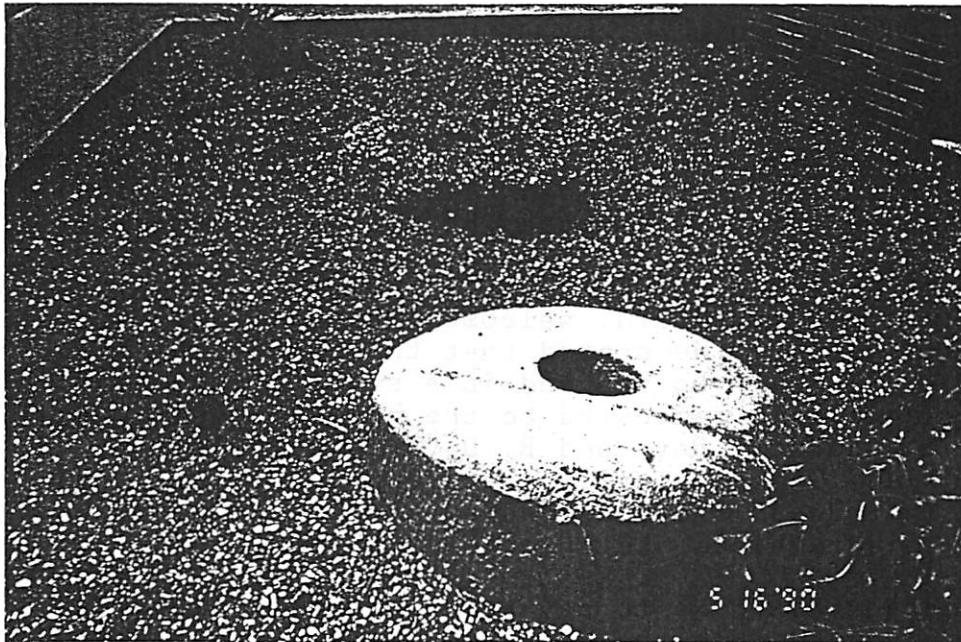
On Defeated Creek, Jacob Kenedy was given leave by the court at the March 1803 term to operate a mill on his own land and to charge the customary rates for grinding. In the same month and year Jacob Cannady (sic) purchased land from Major John Young on both sides of Defeated Creek "where Cannady's mill now stands." In an interview with the Record Democrat in 1893, Mr. L. F. Williams relates the terrifying experience during the "freshet" of 1842 when he and a friend were trapped on the second floor of the store house belonging to his father, James C. Williams, at William's Cross Roads (Difficult) on Defeated Creek. After a night of torrential rainfall on May 18, the store rose from its foundations and commenced a turbulent voyage down the raging waters of the creek which "seemed as wide as the Ohio River." The young men managed to leap through a window into the limbs of a beech tree. Just as they safely secured a foothold in their perch, the building went over the falls of the mill dam and burst into pieces, scattering dry goods and notions over the face of the waters. The mill dam was about one fourth mile downstream from Difficult and may possibly have been the "Cannady" mill.

The first mill of record on Peyton's Creek was erected by Joel Dyer per order of the Smith County justices on June 16, 1800. In September 1801, Robert Bowman was allowed to build a mill on his own land on Spring Creek, a branch of Peyton's Creek. James Dobbins purchased 103 acres of land on Peyton's Creek in February 1802 and received permission from the court at the June term 1802 to "build a grist mill on his own land." In May 1821, Archibald Sloan was granted leave to build a mill on Peyton's Creek "it appearing that he owns both sides of the creek where he intends erecting the mill." The land owned by Sloan was part of the Philip Shackler grant of 640 acres conveyed to John Young then to heirs of William Young, deceased, being all the land on the east fork that fell to Nancy Young, widow of William, now wife of William Thomas. Sloan also owned a tract sold to him by Sampson Williams in 1813 in right of wife, Peggy Williams, also one of the heirs of William Young, deceased.

Other references to mills are found in various Smith County records. In 1803, it was ordered by the county court that Jarrot Wright be "allowed to build a grist mill upon his own land upon Line Creek" which was a tributary of Big Barren River in present western Clay County. On 11 November 1803, Robert King of Roane County deeded to David Young of Smith County on the south fork of Indian Creek of Caney Fork of Cumberland River land adjoining James Vance's mill. Vance was one of the guards who accompanied settlers across the wilderness. In 1804, Elisha Dillard was "allowed to build a mill on his Spring Branch near Lancaster's Ferry," and, in the same year, it is noted that Samuel Hannah was operating a water grist mill on Wartrace Creek. In 1842, boundaries of the Marley tract in Sullivan's Bend are defined as running along the "east bank of Strothers Spring branch, . . . thence down to west bank of said branch near Strother's Mill." (Circuit Court Enrollment 1825-1842, p. 492).

The "old rusty mill is still," but many of our traditions, yea, even the survival of our hardy ancestors may be attributed to its existence. The "Dutch door" now popular as an ornamental door was designed for use at the grist mill because the upper and lower halves could be opened independently of each other; this allowed for communication, light and air and kept out children and dogs!

"Rule of thumb" is a term that originates from the skill of the miller who could accurately grade meal and flour by rubbing it between the thumb and first finger. Once a mill site was selected and the mill in operation, there followed the building of permanent homes, churches, schools, blacksmith shops and general stores. The establishment of a post office would soon follow. The shoe maker, tanner and the wheelwright were in demand, and they, too, moved in and "set up shop." As a result of the locating of a mill, place names and communities were established that remain a cherished part of our heritage to this day.



Interesting grist mill stones from Denny's Branch of Mulherrin Creek brought to rest in a lovely setting at the home of Betty and Paul Carson on Bradford Hill Road. The old stones are said to have been used in a mill operated by Taylor Rollins.

"LET US SING OF THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE, MAGGIE,
WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG!"

F. C. KEY (CARMACK) HONORED

*Smith County Public Library
and
Smith County Historical Society
invite you to the
Dedication
of the
Carmack Key Genealogical Room
Sunday, April 1, 1990
2:00 p.m.
Smith County Public Library
218B Main Street
Carthage, Tennessee*

From Davidson, Wilson, Macon, Dekalb, Trousdale, Putnam, Rutherford and other neighboring counties in Middle Tennessee, they responded positively to the invitation and came on a bright and sunny Sunday, April 1st to join fellow Smith Countians in honoring one of its own - F. C. (Carmack) Key.

At the appointed hour of 2:00 P. M., Joe K. Anderson, Chairman, Smith County Library Board, welcomed the honoree, his family, friends and guests. He stated that the purpose of this event was to honor F. C. Key, who was and is a significant contributor to the library, as well as dedicated to the preservation of the County's Historical Records. Reverend R. D. Brooks, Chaplain, Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, rendered the invocation. Mr. Anderson introduced Fred Gordon Key of Murfreesboro, who gave the following biographical sketch of his brother, Carmack.

Joe Anderson asked me to say a few things about Carmack. As you know he descended from the early settlers of this area. The Keys, Garretts, Highs, Nunleys, Martins, Stovalls, Womacks, and Rutledges, all were pioneers that came here from North Carolina and Virginia almost 200 hundred years ago, carving a homestead out of the wilderness.

Carmack is number 10 of 13 children of Thomas Orion and Martha Garrett Key. He was born and grew up on a farm at Monoville that has been in our family since 1852.

I find it rather difficult to recall too many things that happened while we were young. It has been said that when you reach our age you spend one half of your time looking for a restroom and the other one half trying to remember something or someone's name.

It was depression days, so one morning Carmack came running in and told Momma that the little Comstock boy had broken his arm while eating breakfast. Momma asked Carmack how did he break his arm eating breakfast. Carmack said he fell out of the persimmon tree.

Another time he came in and told us that the bus driver had put an old man off the bus down by our house and that he sure did feel sorry for the old fellow. When asked what the old man had done to get put off the bus, Carmack said the old man had his false teeth in his back pocket and they had eaten up the seat.

Carmack grew up and left home before I was old enough to go out with the gang. I do recall he had a reputation for instigating a fight. Francis Key said you could tie Carmack's hands and feet, blindfold him and throw him out in the middle of the Sahara desert and in 30 minutes he would have a fight started with someone. On one occasion he tangled with one of the Reece boys and Reece bit Carmack's nose nearly off. Dr. Key and Momma spent a long time sewing it back on.

On another occasion an out-of-town boy was walking a Tanglewood girl home from the church revival, leading his horse. Carmack walked along behind them, punching the horse with a stick. The boy repeatedly told Carmack to quit. He didn't and this, too, ended up in a fight.

As we were growing up in Monoville, everything revolved around the School and Peyton's Creek Baptist Church. The annual revival was in the fall of the year and was known as the October Meeting. Before the day of electricity and many automobiles, people came to church on horseback or in a buggy; therefore, hitching rails were located on either side of the church. One night during one of these October Meetings, Brother Jesse Dillehay, the visiting preacher, who was a stately, charming man with iron gray hair was holding the service. It was customary for the visiting preacher to spend the night with a member. This particular night, Brother Dillehay was to spend the night with Brother Sid Knight and family. After the rather lengthy service, the preacher and Brother Knight go to the hitching rail to mount their horses. In the darkness, the preacher feels for his horse's head but can't seem to locate it. Whereupon Brother Dillehay says, "Shine the light, Brother Knight; somebody has cut my horse's head off." To himself, Brother Knight wonders: "Who turned Brother Jesse's horse around?"

Carmack was the youngest boy from Monoville to go to school in Carthage. As a pre-teen, he drove a horse and buggy carrying our sisters, Reba and Albertine, to Carthage High School.

There weren't any negroes in Monoville, but a few miles down the road at Riddleton there was a small settlement. Times were difficult and money was scarce, but even so the negroes had constructed a church. However, because money was short, they had not finished the ceiling. The beams were all exposed, but they were having services anyway. One night the preacher was going at it in a big way, telling everyone of their sins, quoting names and places. (Nameless person had tied an enormous possum to the truss above the pulpit.) Looking heavenward toward the ceiling, the preacher said, "Now what's ya'll's needs to do is raise yore voices to de Lord.....Damn!! Look at the size of that rat!!"

After finishing High School at Carthage in the late 20's, Carmack worked for a short time with the State Highway Department. He then began work with the U. S. Corps of Engineers. He was involved in surveying the locations of all the Dams that were later built on the Cumberland River and its tributaries. He transferred to the U. S. Coast Guard, where he served during World War 11 and thereafter, until he retired in the late 50's with 30 years of government service. He returned to Carthage to live. Once when the Coast Guard Unit was down on an island in the Pacific, the Captain sent a Negro Private to go and get them a bucket of drinking water. The Private took the bucket, but soon returned, wide-eyed, shaking all over and with an empty bucket. He told the Captain that he couldn't get a bucket of water because there was an alligator in the water. To which the Captain replied, "Go on back down there and get a bucket of water; that alligator is just as afraid of you as you are of him." To which the Private said, "If'n he is, then that water ain't gonna be fit to drink!"

Needing something to do to keep busy, he became an instructor at Smith County High School, and a student of the History of Smith County. In the early 60's he was appointed the first County Historian. While researching records, he perceived a need for a place to collect and store these valuable documents of Smith County History in order that future generations would have them readily available.

He, with many of you here today, embarked on a campaign that culminated in the erection of this fine building. You are to be congratulated for this achievement. It is a remarkable institution, one of the proud possessions of Smith County.

On behalf of the KEY family, myself personally, and Carmack, particularly, I want to thank the Smith County Library Board and the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society for bestowing the honor of the dedication of a portion of this building, the genealogical room, to Finis Carmack Key.

Sue Maggart, President of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, reviewed Carmack's contributions to and endeavors on the Society's behalf which follows:

On November 29, 1985, twenty-nine interested persons, including some of you who are present today, gathered at Smith County High School for the purpose of organizing an Historical Society for Smith County. This meeting was presided over by County Historian, Carmack Key.

In the succeeding 25 years, Carmack has served the Society and County in many capacities, most especially as counsulator and mentor. At his challenge and persistence, the Society began publication of a Quarterly Newsletter (supplementary to the History Book) last year. As a result, instead of remaining just a small local group with 10-15 people, we boast a membership of some 192 persons from over the country with Smith County "roots".

Carmack has shared his phenomenal "memory bank" of historical and genealogical information with hundreds of researchers who have visited our library as well as with those of us "locals" who aspire to learn more of our county's history. Of course, we all know that the words "I don't know" are not in Carmack's vocabulary, so if you ask him a question, the response may not be exactly what you were seeking, but I promise you will go away having learned something. In addition to helping those who are searching for their "roots", Carmack has given of his time and expertise to assist with projects such as the Century Farm Program, Historic Highway Markers, and placement of qualifying buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. Futhermore, he is never too busy to give lectures and assist with school programs when called upon.

Not only has Mr. Key studied and shared his knowledge of the old records, but also he has worked diligently to preserve them for future generations. When the courthouse was under renovation, he sorted, carted and transported tons of valuable papers and books to the high school where he stored them in a basement room. Upon his return sometime later, lo and behold! the termites had chewed up his shelves and all the material had tumbled to the floor- so he was back at square one - having to do it all over again.

Carmack has spent countless hours directing programs of sorting and zeroxing original wills and marriage records so they might be accessible to the public without the original books suffering further damage. Indexing and editing scores of other books and records also demanded many patient hours of labor.

For years Carmack roamed the hills and hollows of the county seeking out and recording long-forgotten family cemeteries. Without his preliminary work, the concerted effort of publishing these invaluable records would have been much more difficult.

Countless suits of clothing and numerous automobiles have been worn out in pursuit of this "hobby" alone. Being a mean man with a machete, Carmack always insisted upon leading the way through the briars and brambles. I'm not sure Bill knows this - he would buy two or three identical suits or jackets and as one became slashed and torn from his expeditions, he stuffed it in the back of the closet and donned a new one with Bill being none the wiser!! We always felt fortunate that it was rent clothing and not rolled heads, the way he had of slashing the air with that machete.

On our pilgrimages for old cemeteries, there were two principles about which Carmack was adamant: none were so remote that they could not be reached on wheels, and nobody could drive a car but himself. One time in particular, we were searching for some graves on the very top of a hill. As we roared up the steep, rocky slope around the barn, out dashed a young man gazing heavenward thinking an airplane was about to descend upon him -- nothing else with a motor should be up that high.

On another occasion we were bumping up a wagon tract along Round Lick Creek - one of those roads with a hump in the middle - we had one wheel on the hump and the other on the bank with both tracks of the road being under water - one miscue and we would have been stuck until yet! We literally sailed into a field where some men were harvesting soy beans; they looked at us in astonishment saying that they had come in another way not daring to bring their tractors over the route we had just traveled. Shortly afterward, Carmack traded this particular car and one of the farmers went out to the Ford Motor Company just to gaze at it in wonderment.

And one final episode in illustration of our honoree's dedication to the preservation of history and genealogy - Jane Turner, Carmack and I were in some remote cemetery busily "copying" when suddenly Carmack's voice became garbled and then fell silent. In alarm we began searching through the bushes thinking he had become stricken with some illness - then suddenly we stumbled over his body - he had tumbled head-first into a groundhog hole with the remainder of his anatomy stuck up in the air ---greater love hath no man!! We thank you, Carmack --and we love you.

Claudia Dillehay, Librarian, Smith County Public Library, paid this tribute to Carmack:

I would like to thank everyone for coming today and those who contributed through service and financially, not the least of which is Pat Bush, (Assistant Librarian). Carmack Key has been my right hand for the past 30 years. He has been here for whatever I needed. He often says that he is a substitute for a destitute librarian. He has opened the door when I had to be late and closed it when I had to leave early. He has changed light bulbs; set up the Christmas tree and hung ornaments; repaired plumbing; even scrubbed a few floors. He is truly a friend of the library and my right arm. When we had ongoing projects and not enough money to complete them, he has dug deep into his own pockets and often gone out on the street and put an arm on friends as well.

Carmack Key is truly a friend of the library. He was the motivating force behind the construction of this building. He started and has continued to add to the genealogical society's collection. It is only fitting that we purchased a set of books entitled, Index to the War of 1812 Pensions -- light summer reading -- and placed it in the genealogical room in his honor.

With a great deal of affection and gratitude, we, the Library Board and the Historical and Genealogical Society, dedicate this genealogical room to you. Mr. Key, would you please come up here. (At this, Carmack asks his wife, Bill, "Go up there?")

On behalf of the Library Board and the Historical and Genealogical Society, we present you with this pen and pencil set, which you can use for those famous notes which you so often pull out of your pocket. You can bring them out from time to time and tell us all about Grandpa! Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Carmack Key!



Carmack's response: "One thing they didn't say - we got an awful good librarian, one who has lived in 3 libraries, and we got another good one coming on I am sure. You know Claudia's a getting up ah-ah----- about 25 years old. I thank the Library Board, the Historical Society and the people for this."

Compiled and reported by Louise Sharenberger

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ROUND LICK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Began and held with the Church at Brush Creek Meeting House, Smith County, Tennessee, on Saturday before the First Lord's Day in September, 1860, and two days following.

A discourse, introductory to business, was delivered by Elder P. M. Lancaster, from Romans 1st Chapter, 16th verse, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ,"..... After which the Churches were called, and the following was ascertained to be their condition:

Salt Lick Church, messengers -J. Pate, W. Reece, J. Powel, monthly meetings -1, baptized -2, received by letter -0, Dismissed by letter -1, excluded -1, Restored -0, dead -0, members -57, contributions -\$3.00.

Round Lick Church, messengers -S. Bass*, J. Phillips, J. Barbee, monthly meetings -1, members -70, contribution -\$3.00.

MT. Pleasant, messengers -J. Petty*, L. F. Evans*, W. Evans, monthly meetings -4, received by letter -1, membership -30, contributions -\$3.00.

Testament, messengers -M. F. West*, W. S. Roark, D. Blankinship, monthly meetings -2, baptized -1, membership -40, contribution -\$3.00.

Hickman's Creek, messengers -G. W. Newble, L. Driver, W. Kelly*, monthly meetings -2, baptized -2, received by letter -1, membership -20, contribution -\$1.00.

Helton's Creek, messengers -D. Yergan, D. Johnson, monthly meetings -1, dead -1, membership -14, contribution -\$0.50.

Brush Creek, messengers -P. Lancaster*, J. A. Smart, J. Dedmon, monthly meetings -3, baptized -5, received by letter -3, dead -2, members -56, contribution -\$0.75.

Enon, messengers -S. Adamsons, A. W. Walker, R. H. Tally, monthly meetings -4, members -7, contributions -\$3.00.

Bildad, messengers -P. G. Magness*, A. Cantrel, W. Potter, monthly meetings -2, dead -1, members -23, contributions -\$0.50.

Sinking Creek, messengers -J. Herd*, P. H. Hansbrough, Jo. Herd, contribution -\$1.00.

Ordained Ministers marked thus (*).

The Association then organized by choosing Elder L. F. Evans, Moderator. An opportunity for reception of Churches was given; none came forward. Corresponding letters were called for, and were received as follows:

From Stone's River. -Letter and Minutes, by her Messengers, Elder J. C. Nance, E. D. Owen, W. A. Hill.

From Cumberland. -Letter and Minutes, but no Messenger.

From Elk River. -Letter and minutes by her Messengers, G. P. Moffatt, C. R. Wood.

From Sequatchie Valley. -Letter and Minutes by her Messengers, Elder S. Bean and H. Burnett.

All the correspondents were invited to seats. Visiting brethren invited to sit with us also. The Association then appointed M. F. West, J. Pate, J. Herd, W. Potter, P. G. Magness, with the Moderator and Clerk, a committee of arrangement to arrange the unfinished business of the Association, and report when called on. Then appointed J. Petty and P. M. Lancaster a Committee on Finance to report when called on.

Appointed Elders J. Cox, J. C. Nance, and S. Bean, to occupy the stand to-morrow, and that Divine Service commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After praise, and prayer by Elder Sion Bass, adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Monday morning, Nine o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Praise and prayer by Elder J. C. Nance. The roll of Messengers called, a quorum being present, the rules of decorum read, and proceeded to business in the following order, to wit:

1. The Committee to whom the Arrangements were referred, was called upon, reported, and discharged.

2. Requested Elders J. Cox, J. C. Nance, and H. Burnett, to preach today, Monday.

3. Called for letters of correspondence to sister Associations, with whom we correspond, which was handed in by the Clerk who was appointed to write them, and were disposed of in the following manner: To Stone's River, by Elder Sion Bass, J. Petty, and Brother William Evans. To Cumberland, Elders S. Bass, L. F. Evans, P. G. Magness, and M. F. West, and Brethern W. Potter, R. H. Tally, and J. Dedmon. To Elk River, by Elder P. M. Lancaster, M. F. West, and Brother R. H. Tally. To Sequatchie Valley, Elders P. G. Magness, P. H. Hansbrough, W. Potter, D. Yergan, P. M. Lancaster, J. Herd, S. Bass and M. F. West.

4. Called on the Committee of Finance, who reported the contribution to be twenty dollars, and were discharged.

5. Appointed Elder J. Petty to preach our next Introductory Discourse, and in case of failure, L. F. Evans be his alternate.

6. Appointed Elder Sion Bass to superintend the printing of our Minutes, and have five hundred copies printed, and distribute the same among the Churches, and be allowed ten dollars for his services.

7. The next Association to be holden with the Salt Lick Church, at Defeated Creek Meeting House, commencing on Saturday before the first Lord's Day in September, 1881, and that Divine Service commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

8. Dropped Salem Church out of the Association. The Association received the Book purchased by the Clerk.

There being no further business before the Association, after praise and prayer by Elder S. Bass, adjourned to the time and place above mentioned.

L. F. Evans, Moderator.

Sion Bass, Clerk.

Contributed by Stephen Denny, Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN 38560.

SMITH COUNTY'S OLDEST LADY CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

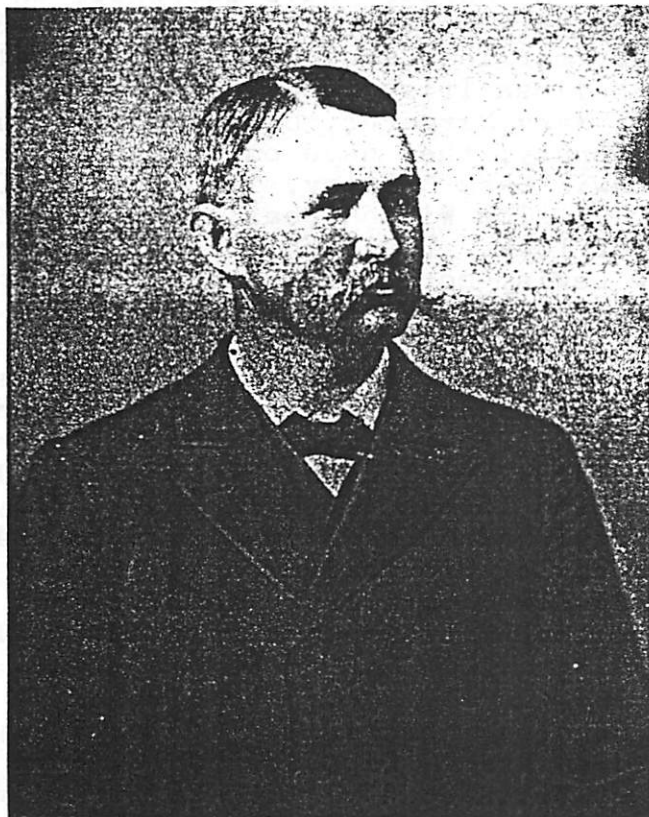
Aunt Mariah Nichols, who resides near Elmwood and who is perhaps Smith county's oldest resident, celebrated her 96th birthday on Thursday of last week, January 21st.

For this occasion a surprise dinner was arranged by Mrs. Nichol's children and was served at the home of her son, with whom she resides. In spite of her advanced years, Mrs. Nichols enjoys good health and she very much enjoys such occasions like those of last Thursday. Mrs. Nichols has hundreds of friends who congratulate her and wish that she may continue to enjoy good health and pass the century mark. Not only is Mrs. Nichols versed in current events but can readily and interestingly recall events in the past that happened many years before a number of our older citizens were born.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nichols, who now reside in Gallatin. Mr. Nichols was formerly superintendent of schools in Smith county. Mrs. J. L. McCarver, daughter and Mr. McCarver of Dycus, and her other son, W. S. Nichols. (Taken from an old newspaper clipping, probably the local Times, courtesy of P.N. Norris, Dallas, TX.)

THE WILLIAM ALEXANDER FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY

Researched, compiled and contributed by Smith
County Descendants



Lewis Cass Alexander
Born ca. 1849

Lewis Cass Alexander and Mary Barksdale Alexander came into possession of the William S. Alexander home place - called "Point Breeze". They both died within a few years after the birth of their daughter, Kate in 1886. Her grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Barksdale of Hartsville, came to Dixon Springs to maintain the home for Kate at "Point Breeze". In 1906, Kate married Tom Beasley of Trousdale County. He died in 1923, and, in 1929, she married Erby Dalton of Hartsville. They resided at "Point Breeze" until Kate's death in 1947.

The children of Kate Alexander and Tom Beasley were:

A. Lewis Cass, born 1907 and died 1982, married Elizabeth Wilson of Smith County. Lewis and Elizabeth's children are: 1. Mary Beth, born 1936, married Dr. Paul Enoch. The Enochs have sons, Paul Enoch, Jr., born 1958; Tommy Norris Enoch, born 1961, married Nancy Orand; Elizabeth Beasley Enoch, born 1963; and Mary Amanda Enoch, born 1967. The Enoch children all live in Nashville.

2. Alma Katherine, born 1938, married Etherage J. Parker, Jr. of Hartsville. The Parkers have a son Etherage J. Parker, 111, born 1960, married Pam Duncan of Smith County, and they have a son born December, 1989. The Parkers' daughter, Elizabeth Ann, born 1962, married Mark Harper of Texas. The Harpers have two children: Katherine Davis, born 1987 and Mark Dalton, Jr., born 1988. 3. Lewis Cass Beasley, born 1940, married Carol Langford of Smith County. Their children are: Melissa Iris, born 1981, married Steve Linville of Trousdale County; Mary Margaret, born 1963, married Gregory Knight of Trousdale County; they have one daughter Chasity Carol, born 1981; and son, Lewis Cass Beasley, 111, born 1970. They all live in Hartsville. 4. Tom Wilson Beasley, born 1943, married Wendy Anne Williams of Iowa. Their children are John Etherage, born 1975; Matthew Lewis, born 1978, and Kristin Anne, born 1982. They live in Dickson County.

B. Tom Maxey Beasley, Jr., born 1910 and died 1967, married Suanna Duke (deceased) of Sumner County. Children of Tom and Suanna Beasley are 1. Anne, born 1940, married Glenn Ratledge (deceased). The Ratledge children are Suzanne Elsner, born 1964, married Tommy Angel and son Glenn Thomas 11, born 1967. They all live in Smith County. 2. Thomas Maxey Beasley, 111, born 1945 and died 1982, married Brenda Burrow of Trousdale County. Their children are daughter, Lucinda Lowe, born 1965, and two sons Thomas Maxey 1V., born 1966 and Christopher Alexander, born 1970. They, too, live in Smith County.

C. William Alexander Beasley, born 1912, married Polly Corum of Smith County. Their children are 1. Kate Barksdale, born 1937, married Walter Ellis Porter of Smith County. The Porters live in Oak Ridge, TN, have daughter, Carol Alexander, born 1960; married Milton Childers of Clinton, Tennessee. They have two daughters: Katherine Alexander, born 1986 and Mary Grace, born 1988. The Childers live in North Carolina. Son, Walter Ellis Porter, Jr., born 1962, married Tracey Babb; they have a son John Ellis, born 1989. They live in Franklin, Tennessee. 2. William Alexander Beasley, Jr., born 1939; married Pamela Price of Hartsville; they have three sons: William Alexander, 111, born 1963; married Kim Jent, and they have three sons: William Alexander, IV, born 1984, Daniel Ryan, born 1985, and Matthew Forrestt, born 1987. James Thomas, born 1967 and Phillip, born 1970. They all live in Macon County. 3. Mary Alice Beasley, born 1948; married Ronald Ferrell of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They have a daughter, Susan Meredith, born 1979 and a son Ronald Edward, born 1972. They live in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

D. Jesse Beasley, born 1922; died 1954, married Pauline Hite of Nashville, TN. 1. Son, Charles Maxey Beasley married Debra Price of Smith County and they have two children, Jessica, born 1964 and Ted Maxey, born 1967. They live in Florida. 2. Sarah Dalton, born 1948, married Harvey Tinsley of Kentucky; they have two children, Reid Hamilton, born 1982 and Erin Elizabeth, born 1985. 3. David Beasley, born 1954, lives in Nashville, TN.



Kate Alexander Beasley Dalton and daughter, Mary Barksdale Beasley Allen, at "Point Breeze"

E. Mary Barksdale Beasley, born 1916, married George M. Allen (deceased). They had three daughters and one son all of North Carolina (Listed under W. A. Allen family, Vol. 11, No 2. Winter Issue, Newsletter).

James Lauderdale Alexander, born in 1817, married Eugenia Neville and lived at Bledsoeborough. Their son, James Lauderdale Alexander, Jr. married Georgia Wright. He was a physician and lived between Riddleton and Dixon Springs on the farm now owned by Mrs. Delmas Gregory. Dr. Alexander and Georgia Wright had four children: James L., III (deceased), Neville, who never married, lives in Memphis, John Clinton and Holland, both of whom live in Kentucky.

Another son of James L. Alexander and Eugenia Neville was Clint, who never married and died at Bledsoeborough. A third son, Charles married Nan Ellis. Their daughter, Elizabeth, never married and lived in Dixon springs until her death in the 1970's. Nan, daughter of James L. and Eugenia married Walter Denny of Dixon Springs. One son, Raymond Denny was a Nashville attorney.

Thus, the descendants of William Alexander continue to reside near where their distinguished ancestor settled in 1796, continuing a long tradition and maintaining a rich heritage with pride and faithfulness.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

July Term, 1834. WILLIAM H. JOHNS, et al VS ELIAS JOHNS & WILLIAM VADEN. Harvey Johns was the son of Benjamin Johns who died 1821, Smith County, TN. Harvey died intestate in Hickman County, TN 1818, leaving widow Nancy and children: William H., Tyree R., Mary H., and Elizabeth. The children moved to Kentucky and now live there. Elizabeth Johns has married Thompson Arterbury.

July Term, 1834. PETER TURNEY HEIRS VS SAMPSON WILLIAMS. Peter Turney made his will 29 Mar 1804 and died a few days later in Smith County, TN. Peter left a widow, Frances, who married Thomas Farris July 1808; both are still living. Samuel Turney was the oldest child of Peter Turney, not over 13 at the time of Peter's death. Charlotte was about 12; the other heirs are: Hopkins Turney, Polly Dixon Turney Price, wife of Elisha Price, Elizabeth Turney, wife of John L. Sanders, and James Turney.

July Term, 1834. GEORGE C. SHAW VS THOMAS SHAW, et al. Joseph Shaw died 1829 in Jackson County, TN, leaving his widow Casey and children: George W. C. Shaw, Beulah Hogan, Samuel, Christopher and Sally Shaw, Polly Cowan, wife of Joseph Cowan of Smith County, TN.

February Term, 1840. ANN P. SAMUEL VS SAUNDERS, et al. Josiah Samuel died 1827, leaving wife Ann P. Reference is made to Ann's daughter Betsy Atkinson, wife of Thomas Atkinson. Ann P. Samuel was the daughter of Richard Saunders; she had a brother Josiah P. Saunders. Reference is made to another brother, Nathaniel Saunders. Richard Saunders died early 1834.

February Term, 1840. WILLIAM PATTERSON, et al VS JOHN GRISHAM, et al. William W. Ligon died early 1823, leaving a widow Jane and sons: William Coleman, James Anderson, Marcus Lafayette, George Wash, Thomas Prowell and Timothy Walton Ligon. The widow, Jane Prowell Ligon, married John Grisham 1830-1831; Grisham was appointed guardian of the Ligon children.

February Term, 1840. JOSEPH COOK VS SAUNDERS, et al. William Saunders died in Smith County, TN 1803, leaving a large estate to his widow Nancy and five children: Romulus Saunders of Raleigh, NC, Lafayette Saunders of Clinton, LA, Ethelbert W. Saunders of Dallas County, AL, Jourdon M. Saunders of Warrentown, VA, and Franklin Saunders of Tipton County, town of Randolph in west TN. The widow Nancy married Richard Alexander of Smith County, TN with whom she lived until her death in 1839. Franklin Saunders sold his interest in the estate of his father to Joseph Cook.

February Term, 1839. FREDERICK UHLS VS JOHN CULBREATH, et al. John Culbreath bought land in Smith County, TN October 1836, making the deed to his wife Rosetta Culbreath and his children: James H., Hezekiah, Amanda E. and Nancy Ann Culbreath, all minors. He states the money paid for the land belonged to his children being proceeds of the sale of property conveyed to them by their grandmother, Ann Overby, of Mecklenburg County, VA by a deed of gift dated 1 Dec 1829. Hezekiah Culbreath has now died.

March Term, 1841. THOMAS PAGE VS WILLIAM FERRELL, et al. William B. Turner died intestate in Smith County, TN 1839, leaving a widow Harriett and minor children Robert H., William B., Jr., and Valerious Turner. The oldest child is 8 or 9 years old; their guardian is John D. Haynes. Reference is made to a bequest to Harriett Turner by Sarah Haynes before her marriage to William B. Turner.

February Term, 1840. BENJAMIN ROE HEIRS VS SAMUEL BURDINE. Benjamin Roe died 1834 in Smith County, TN, leaving a widow Mary and children: Anna Roe McKinney, wife of Richard, Jacob A. Roe, William C. Roe, Robert A. Roe, Emily H. Roe, Easter H. Roe, Mary L. Roe and Sarah B. Roe. Sarah B. died when she was about 7 years old. The widow's dower was assigned, and the land of Benjamin Roe was sold in 1838. The purchasers were John W. Roe, John Pope and Ellis Beasley.

1844. JAMES R. TONEY VS BENJAMIN PERRY. William High died 1817 in Smith County, TN, leaving his widow Rebecca and sons: William, Robert A., Samuel, Mitchell, John, Bowling and a daughter, Mary High, who married John Harvey. William High also had a deceased daughter who married Isaac Walton. The widow Rebecca has married John High.

August Term, 1843. VINCENT R. BRADFORD VS SWAN THOMPSON et al. James Bradford died in Smith County, TN ca. 1813, leaving a widow Elizabeth and children, David M., Ann B. and Vincent R. Bradford, all minors. Elizabeth soon married William H. Cheek, who became guardian of the three minor children. Ann Bradford has since married Swan Thompson. William H. Cheek died 1826; his land went to his children, Araminta W. Cheek, William B. Cheek, and Luther B. Cheek, all minors at the time of his death. Elizabeth Cheek was their guardian until her death in October 1837.

February Term, 1841. MEREDITH HAWKINS VS CRAIG AND GANN. John W. Jovanson died in Smith County, TN. His son Andrew W., is Administrator of his father's estate. Andrew W. died 1838, intestate. The following are the distributees of the estate of John W. Jovanson: Thomas, Benjamin, Besty, Mary and Matilda Jovanson, all minors, Nancy Jovanson, and Rebecca Rigsby, wife of William Rigsby (formerly Rebecca Jovanson), all of Smith County, TN.

A DEFEATED CREEK KEMP FAMILY

Nina R. Sutton

As I began to ponder just what genealogical tidbit to share in this issue of the Newsletter, it occurred to me to share an experience that had come about as a result of my family research.

Several years ago, I learned that Grace Bates had been very active and instrumental in organizing the local Captain Henry W. Hart Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.) in 1928. With this knowledge, it was easy to believe that she likely had done extensive family research also. Hence an effort was made to contact her. At the time she was living with her only child in Florida, having rented out her home in Carthage, Tennessee.

Since Mrs. Bates and I were both from the Defeated Creek vicinity, and we shared some common ancestors, my hopes were running high that she would be able to fill in some missing parts of the Russell family puzzle. But, alas, my letter went unanswered. Mrs. Bates died and I never met her. However, her daughter came to Carthage to visit, and, just by chance, her acquaintance was made. Some time passed, and she again came back to town, a most depressed lady, who was separated from her husband, not eating properly, and very alone in the world. She had no brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles. Her parents and grandparents were deceased and she had no children. After my daughter, Susan, and I visited with her several times, her spirits lifted, and she left for Nevada to visit friends, before returning to her Florida home.

More time passed, with only an occasional phone call, and an exchange of Christmas cards. Then....while shopping at a mall in Miami, a thief assaulted her, took her purse and left her severely injured. A few weeks later, she died from her injuries. (December, 1988). Her body was returned to Carthage and buried in Ridgewood Cemetery beside her parents and grandparents. Her estranged husband appeared at the funeral.

Much to both our surprise, when Pauline was last in Carthage she had made her last will, left it in a lock box at a local bank, and in it she had named me her executrix and heir. Pauline's death had occurred at a time when the Negroes were violently demonstrating dangerously near the home she and her estranged husband owned in Miami. Not feeling entitled to her worldly possessions, merely because I had shown some care, attention to and concern for her, after several telephone conversations with her husband, (estranged but not divorced) whom she had left entirely out of her will, an agreement was reached. If he would send me the family books, papers, pictures, and any other items that he knew to be family heirlooms or keepsakes, I would relinquish any right given me in her will. He sent the requested items and the court was notified.

Box after box of items began to arrive and my heart fluttered at each delivery, for I just knew that everything I ever wanted to know about the Russells would be in that box. But...there was much more Kemp information, some of which is being shared in this issue. The accuracy of this information is not certain, but perhaps, it will provide a clue or complete a picture for someone who is researching the Kemp family.

Pauline Bates Birdwell Keschl (born 12/17/1915; died 12/88) was related to the Kemp family through her mother, Lotta Grace Russell Bates. Grace (born 12/1/1893; died 4/7/1985) was the daughter of Jefferson Lee Russell (born 5/1/1869; died 5/21/1932) and Ollie Lee Kemp (born 12/14/1873; died 4/1/1942). Jeff and Ollie were married December 27, 1892. Ollie's parents were Robert Harvey Kemp (born 9/15/1847; died 12/23/1928) and Mary Jane Snoddy (born 3/30/1852; died 6/4/1929), who were married by Elder John Petty on September 13, 1868, according to the Bible records in my possession. Robert Kemp, for more than sixty years was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church at Friendship, being one of the oldest members of the congregation at his death. For years he served this church as deacon and as church clerk. It was this same church which his wife (Mary Jane), daughter (Ollie Lee) and granddaughter, (Lotta Grace) were baptized into membership on October 24, 1909. No doubt but that this was a happy occasion for such a loyal member of this church.

A loose sheet of paper, included with the Bible records, reveals the story of this Baptism.

Handwritten note:
Lotta Grace Russell
to be remembered

Handwritten note:
re. Lotta Grace Russell
obtained a hope in Christ.
Oct 4th Thursday 1909
joined the church at Friendship
Oct 22 1909 was baptised
Oct 24 1909 Also Ollie Lee
Russell & Mary Jane joined
joined the same church
and was baptised the
same day.
written by
Grace Ru.



Standing Left to Right: Grace Russell Bates, Roy M. Bates, holding Pauline Bates, Jeff Russell, Ollie Lee Kemp Russell
Seated: Robert Harvey Kemp and wife, Mary Jane Snoddy Kemp

On another loose paper was typed the following information:

MURPHY KEMP b. March 21, 1770
SARAH KEMP b. April 22, 1775

Their Issue: 1. Jinks Kemp b. January 27, 1792
11. Burrel Kemp b. April 7, 1794
111. Tabitha Kemp b. August 25, 1800
IV. Nancy Kemp b. April 1, 1801
V. Lucy Kemp b. February 9, 1807
VI. William Kemp b. November 22, 1809
VII. John Kemp b. April 22, 1812
VIII. Charlotte Kemp b. February 26, 1815
IX. Sallie Kemp b. June 15, 1819

Other births, deaths and marriages in these Bible records include the following, though no relationship was given:

JINKS KEMP (b. 1/27/1793; d. 8/27/1860); married Lucretia Hickerson on 3/29/1812 (b. 1/27/1797; d. 4/26/1844)
E. B. Kemp (b. 4/8/1817)
Alford M. Kemp (b. 8/25/1818; d. 7/18/1843)
Henry D. Kemp (b. 10/15/1818; d. 11/25/1851)
Talithe Kemp (b. 11/22/1820; d. Talitha Hogg 12/27/1850)
Champion T. Kemp (b. 2/14/1823; d. 1/9/1843)
Beverly S. Kemp (b. 7/19/1825)
Harvey Kemp (b. 9/10/1827)
Larkin Wade Kemp (b. 7/19/1830)
Mary Kemp (b. 1/1/1833)
Sampson B. Kemp (b. 4/13/1835; d. 8/25/1860)
Rutha Kemp (b. 8/25/1837)
_____ Kemp (b. 10/27/1839)

BEVERLY STRANGE KEMP (b. 7/19/1825; d. 10/5/1861); married (1) Charlotta L. West on 12/2/1846 (b. 9/9/1826; d. 6/28/1850) (2) Tamsy B. West on 3/24/1852 (b. 10/18/1828; d. 2/25/1860)
Robert Harvey Kemp (See above)
Frances Lucretia Tamsy Kemp (b. 1/2/1849; d. 3/16/1909); married 10/20/1855 Durias H. Witt (b. 10/9/1849)
Larkin T. Kemp (b. 5/7/1853)
Wade E. (Ellis Wade) Kemp (b. 10/24/1855; d. 12/23/1881)
Mary E. Kemp (b. 4/19/1858; d. 8/26/1881); married ?
Kittrell
Tamsy W. Kemp (b. 8/13/1860)

WAID (WADE) M. KEMP (b. 1/ / /); married 10/9/1858 Manerva C. Brockett (b. 3/3/1836; d. 3/4/1857 or 9)

Cornelia V. Kemp (b. 9/6/1857)

Additional listings include the following:

Robert A. Witt (b. 12/18/1876; d. 3/18/1929); married Ova L.
Apple 6/4/1910

Vallera E. Witt (b. 1/18/1872)

Haywood Selton Witt (b. 8/18/1878; d. 4/26/1904)

George Wade Witt (b. 2/18/1881; d. 5/2/1905)

Ellie F. Adams (b. 12/30/1865; d. 9/6/1890); married W. T.
Cardwell 12/26/1883

Althie L. Adams (b. 7/19/1868; d. 2/18/1898); married I. N.
Cardwell 11/6/1887

Roy Melvin Bates (b. 8/17/1891; d. 12/1/1918); married Lotta Grace
Russell 12/31/1914

Harold Ray Birdwell (b. 2/12/1917); married Pauline Bates
12/5/1935

John Joseph Keschl (b. 10/13/1919); married Pauline Bates Birdwell
6/10/1956

Bedford Leslie Hargis (b. 11/18/1892); married Lotta Grace Bates
7/30/1940

James Carl Simpson (b. 4/12/1907); married Grace Russell Bates
10/13/1946

As stated previously, this information may be a bit scattered,
but perhaps, it will be helpful to someone searching for these
particular Kemp connections.

JINK, BURREL AND HENRY KEMP EARLY LAND TRANSACTIONS

John Goodner to Jinks Kemp a tract of land on Defeated Creek. 18
November 1829. (Smith County Deed Book K, p. 242)

James Evetts to Andrew Payne, Jenks Kemp and John Reace, Jr.. 15
October 1835. (Book M, pp. 399-400)

Burrel Kemp to Miles West a tract of land on Payton's Creek. 20
August 1817. (Book F, pp. 135-136)

Hugh McKinnis to Burrel Kemp 55 acres. 1 February 1817. (Book
F, pp. 465-466)

Burrel Kemp to Miles West 15 acres. 17 January 1820. (Book G,
p. 249)

Lincoln Harper to Henry Kemp a tract of land on the north side of
the Cumberland River. 13 December 1810. (Book C, p. 378)



Rural Retreat, May----1861

Gordon's followers in general:



I Saw a letter from you a Short time Since, and I concluded to write you a few lines to let you know that I am Still alive and well. The health of the neighborhood is good as far as I know. Times are hard. Money very Scarce and there is so very little to eat in this part of the land. Wheat and oats look very fine. War excitement is rampaging and the noble Sons of Warren Seem to manifest their desire to Show their love for their country and their valor _____ it. All of you seem to think that I have acted foolish in doing as I have, but you must allow me to have my opinion about that. I have volunteered as I intend to go if Jeff Davis will have me, I was very Sorry to hear that you were Such Strong abolitionists as you are. It Seems Strange that people raised and that have lived in the South for So long would, turn rebell and fight against their interest and against their homes and unite with the people who have Sworn not only to Subjugate but to wipe them out. You Seem to think that I did not act on my own hook, but you were badly mistaken about that and you seem to think that no persons have gone but those who down negroes but that is wrong, there are hundreds going every day who never expect to own a negro but for the South and Southern rights. I never intend to bind myself to any man and I think that you had better cut yourself loose from Dr. Gordon's coat tails. I thought that you had heard that the union was dissolved, there is no United States now. I would not like to hear you Say that you would fight for Old Abe in this county. _____ was here and talk as much as you do you would be very apt to meet with a lynch Law and if that would not do you could pull hemp without foot holt. I am glad to hear that Smith county is not a _____ the union question I heard yesterday that there are four companies making up in it. _____ to hear if Uncle Griffin was the Sgt. _____ to risk his fate with the Southern Confederacy I have Seen four companies pass this week and another will pass tomorrow, two from this county, one from Dekalb, one from Grundy, one from Van Buren. Our company and another will go next week. You Spoke of Sending Jerry but he is like a great many of the Smith county men, he Says he can not fight, and if he Should he would rather fight on Abraham's Side. You Said that you did not think that Tenn. would Cecede _____ that it will and the first vote that I give will be for cession. I have been drilling two or three days every week for Several. I am not Surprised at Nancy being against cession. I have known for a long time that She was a union the most of the girls are for union at union with a man. I have nothing more to write and So I will close, hoping that you will come to Sense and have your Sins pardoned. I hope that you will not get mad at this Sorry letter, for in all probability it is the last Scratch of a pen that you will ever See from my hand and you will not care very much. I hope that I will get to See you all once more but that is very doubtful So goodby for _____ ever.

J. S. Swann



Contributed by Terry Manning, who found this old letter in his grandfather's (Doyle Manning) trunk.

GILL HOUSE EVOKES MEMORIES

Katheryn Frye Dickens

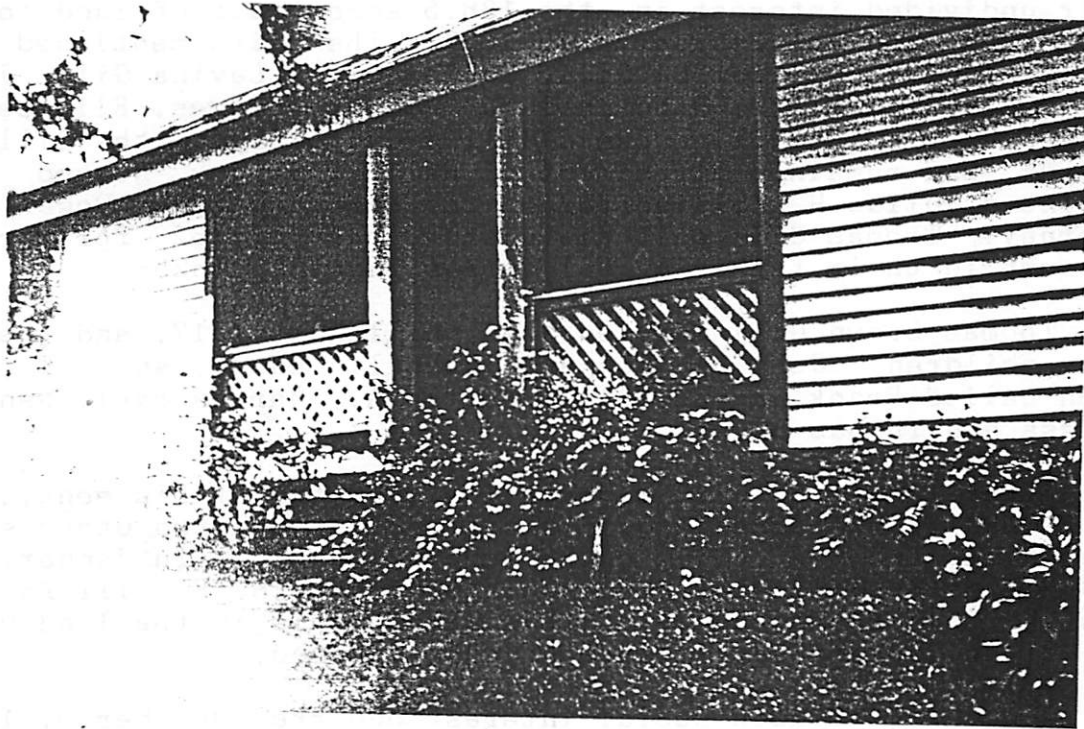
When the country music songstress, Loretta Lynn, in later years, wandered back to the rustic cabin of her birth in Butcher Hollow, Kentucky, she found nothing much left there anymore except vivid memories of her childhood.

Upon entering the B. F. Gill house located on Denny Branch (originally known as the Elk Fork of Mulherrin's Creek) in the 17th District of Smith County, Tennessee, my tour guide, Mrs. Erma Armistead Bass, seemed somewhat disillusioned at the dilapidated condition of her great grandparents' house. The house, obviously, had recently been used as a barn, and we almost reeled from the bovine essence made pungent from the heat of the late April afternoon sun.



Although abandoned today by human habitation, the Gill house still stirs delightful memories for Gill descendants.

However, we soon became oblivious to the present condition as Mrs. Bass began telling intriguing stories about the Gill family and sharing her childhood memories of the once lovely old house. Her son, John, and I were at once completely captivated as we were introduced to many of the Gill clan. When we left the place, I felt as though I had once known them all personally.



The original structure of the Gill house is believed to have been built by Thomas B. Gill ca. 1828 with major additions and improvements made by B. F. Gill ca. 1873.

(Photo courtesy of Mrs. Erma Bass)

The first gentlemen in the receiving line of yesteryear Gills was James. He was born in North Carolina, migrating from Halifax County to Tennessee in the early 1800's. His first land transaction made in Smith County was recorded February 9, 1813, when he purchased one hundred acres from Thomas Jones. This land was part of a land grant issued by the state of North Carolina to Colonel Gideon Lamb.

On January 18, 1817, James Gill deeded this tract of land to his son, Thomas. Thomas Gill, in turn, deeded the parcel of land to Lewis Hazard December 31, 1821.

Originally bounded by the lands of Samuel Paschall and William Hogan, the 168.5 acres that remained in the possession of the Gill family for several generations was acquired August 13, 1813, by James Gill from John Hogan.

In August of 1822, James Gill passed away. Perhaps William B. was James Gill's oldest son because he was appointed administrator of his father's estate settlement. The heirs of James Gill sold their undivided interest in the 168.5 acre tract of land to James Gill, s son, Thomas, February 27, 1824. The heirs mentioned in the deed included: William B. Gill, Sallie Gill, Levina Gill, Jestonia Gill, Smith C. Belote, Nancy Belote, Joseph Bridges, Elizabeth Bridges and Thomas Gill. James Gill's daughter, Martha Gill Dickens, had remained a resident of Halifax County, NC and appointed Julius H. Zollicoffer of the same county as Power of Attorney. Thomas Gill paid his sister, Martha, \$82. for her interest in their father's real estate June 22, 1825.

Thomas Brown Gill married Nancy Mills ca. 1817, and they had seven children: John S., Benjamin Franklin known, as B. F. and often called Frank, James Mills, Martha A., Mary Norvel, Nancy Malissa and Thomas Brown.

After Thomas B. Gill's death in 1867, two of his sons, John S. and Thomas Brown issued a quit claim deed to the two other sons, James Mills and B. F. Gill on November 21, 1868. In January of 1873, James M. Gill made a quit claim deed to B. F. Gill for a few rods over ninety-one acres of this land. This is the land where the Gill house and family cemetery are located.

A wedding of much social interest occurred October 9, 1856, when B. F. (Frank) Gill claimed the spirited Catherine Hale, a daughter of John and Nancy Barrett Hale, for his bride.

From the small unmarked gravestones in the family cemetery, one wonders if, perhaps, the couple lost a baby or two before their daughter, Nancy Elizabeth "Bettie" was born November 15, 1860. (Bettie was Mrs. Erma Bass's grandmother.)

Hardly five months after Bettie was born, the War Between the States began, and Catherine Gill's four brothers left their home near Rome, Tennessee to fight for the Confederacy. James B., Thomas R. and John C. Hale all joined Company K of the 7th Tennessee Infantry known as "The Blues". They spent their entire term of service in the Virginia Theater with Thomas and John making the ultimate sacrifice for the Southern Cause. Brother Hugh joined forces with William Walker Ward's Company D of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry and rode with Morgan's Raiders. Hugh managed to escape when Morgan and his men were captured on the ill-fated Ohio Raid.

On December 1, 1862, Catherine Hale Gill gave birth to her second daughter. Because Catherine's brothers were fighting in Virginia, and brother Tom had died of pneumonia there, she named her new daughter Virginia Forrest. No doubt, Catherine must have admired the daring escapades of General Nathan B. Forrest. (Brother John would later be mortally wounded in 1864 at Appomattox, Virginia.)

It was interesting to read a letter dated February 2, 1863, written by James Hale to his father with this message for his sister, Catherine: "Tell Caty I do not fancy the name she has given her baby. I have a great aversion for big names for children." Consequently, Virginia Forrest was always referred to as Jennie.

B. F. Gill rendered service to the Confederacy as a member of the Home Guard while his brothers James Mills and John S. served in Company D of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry. John was captured on the Ohio Raid and held prisoner at Camp Douglas, Illinois. John S. Gill had married Catherine Hale Gill's sister, Elizabeth.

The Gill place did not escape the usual Yankee pillage, but thanks to the quick wit of Catherine, family heirlooms and lives were saved. She hid her treasured china in the ceiling rafters, and, today, Mrs. Bass has this collection.

Once Catherine had provided for some neighbor boys who were fighting for the South when Yankees approached the premises. She hurriedly put the Rebel soldiers to bed and completely covered their bodies with quilts. When the Yankees attempted their search, Catherine immediately thwarted their maneuvers by telling them that all of her Negro women were in bed stricken with dreadful smallpox!

One day a black man was plowing in the field with one of the Gill's fine mares who had a colt when the Yankees decided they needed the mare. They took her all right, but Catherine Gill didn't fret because she knew the mare would escape and come back to her colt. Sure enough the thoroughbred outsmarted the Yankees just like her mistress had and came back home where she belonged.

At the close of the war, B. F. and Catherine's third daughter, Belle Hale, was born, followed within the next few years by the births of their five sons, John P., Thomas, Willie S., Charles Clay, and James Leslie.

B. F. Gill departed this life May 23, 1891, leaving Catherine a widow for almost thirty-five years. She, with the assistance of her son, Charles Clay, managed the farm.



B. F. (BENJAMIN) GILL
11 MARCH 1833 - 23 MAY 1891

It was a sad event when Charlie's wife, Allene Carpenter Gill died the next day after having given birth on July 8, 1915, to their second son. The Gill womenfolk had busied themselves that hot July day making kraut, and Allene had sampled their makings much too heavily. According to speculation, Allene's death occurred as a result of her having eaten too much kraut rather than from any complications arising from childbirth.

Having placed the baby soon after his birth that night in her own bed, Catherine Gill attempted to sleep with her newborn grandson. It proved, however, to be a very disturbing night for the grandmother. At dawn she reported the repeated struggles she had during the night with some unseen force attempting to snatch the baby from her bed! Death claimed poor Allene sometime the next day after Catherine's fitful night.

After Allene's funeral, Charlie Gill's sister, Jennie, and her husband, George Winfield Gill, took baby Charles Allen home with them. The Gills lived in Grant where Winfield worked as an undertaker.

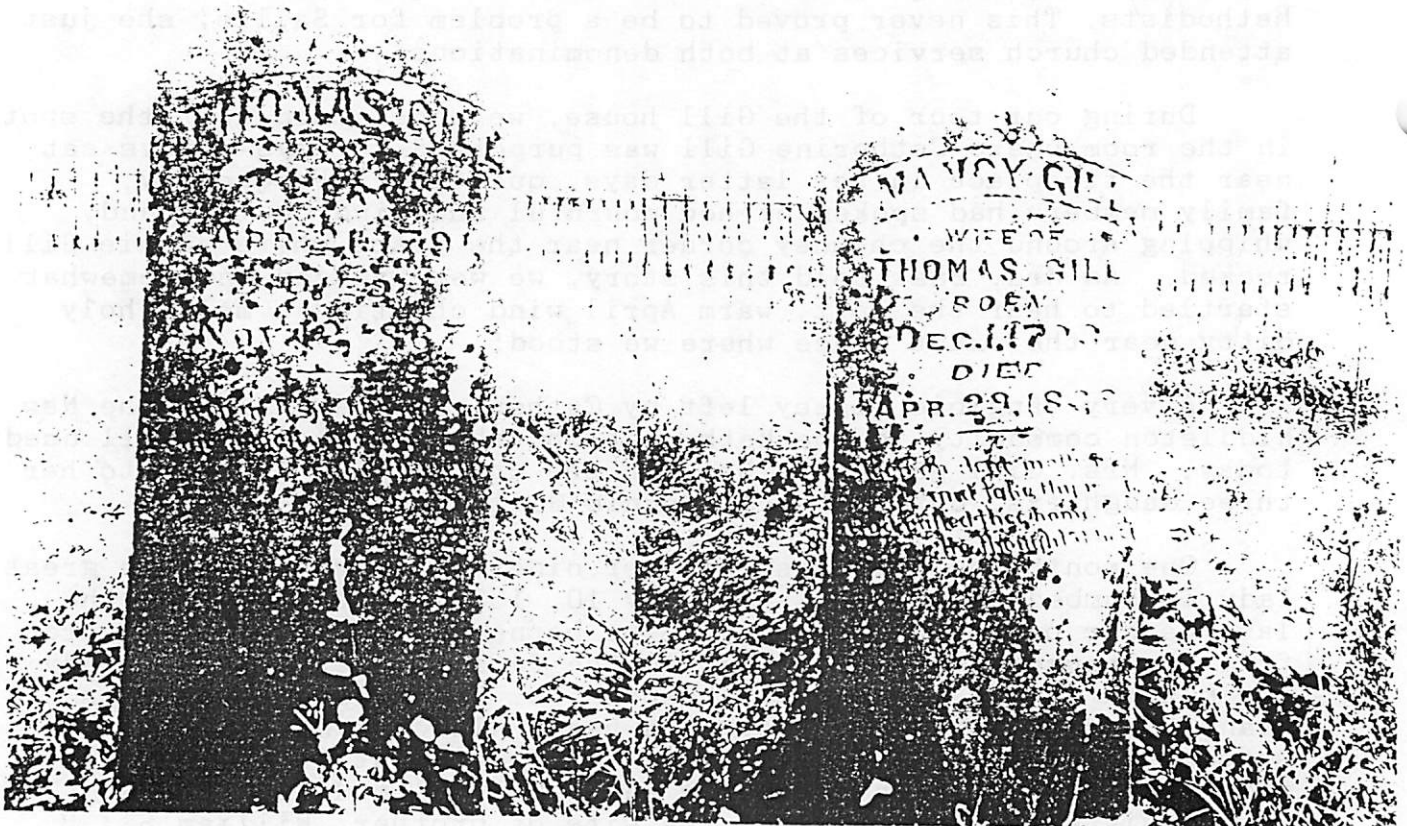
Charlie Gill soon remarried, taking the very attractive Sallie Douglas as his new wife and stepmother for his sons, Ben and Charles Allen. They shared the Gill house with Charlie's mother, Catherine. Sallie was a milliner, making sure the ladies of New Middleton wore hats that were fashionable. She was a staunch Baptist living among the Gills, who were as equally staunch Methodists. This never proved to be a problem for Sallie; she just attended church services at both denominations.

During our tour of the Gill house, we once stood near the spot in the room where Catherine Gill was purported to have always sat near the fireplace in her latter days, quilting. Frequently, family members had spoken of how mournful the wind could sound, whipping around the chimney corner near the place where Mammie Gill rocked. As Mrs. Bass told this story, we were amazed and somewhat startled to hear the soft, warm April wind chanting a melancholy ditty near the exact place where we stood!

A very tangible legacy left by Catherine Hale Gill to the New Middleton community is the Methodist Church bell that is still used today. Mrs. Gill gave this bell to the church as a tribute to her three daughters, Bettie Baird, Jennie Gill and Belle Neal.

One month and two days past her ninetieth birthday, this great lady succumbed to pneumonia January 10, 1926. Catherine was the last member of the Gill family to be borne up the hill a few yards from the house and laid to rest in the family cemetery. Her body was placed beside that of her husband, B. F. No doubt, B. F.'s grandfather, James Gill, too, lies here, although no grave marker states this fact. Other family members buried at this place include: B. F.'s parents, Thomas and Nancy Mills Gill; Thomas Gill's sister-in-law, Sallie, the wife of brother, William S.; B. F.'s two sisters, Nancy Malissa Gill Hale (She was married to Catherine Hale Gill's father, John Hale, after Catherine's mother, Nancy Barnett, died.); and Martha A. Gill, along with a brother, Thomas Brown Gill. Charles Clay Gill's wife, Allene Carpenter Gill, is also buried here.

THEIR NAME AND THEIR YEARS
 ENGRAVED ON AN ERECTED MEMORIAL
 IN THE GILL CEMETERY



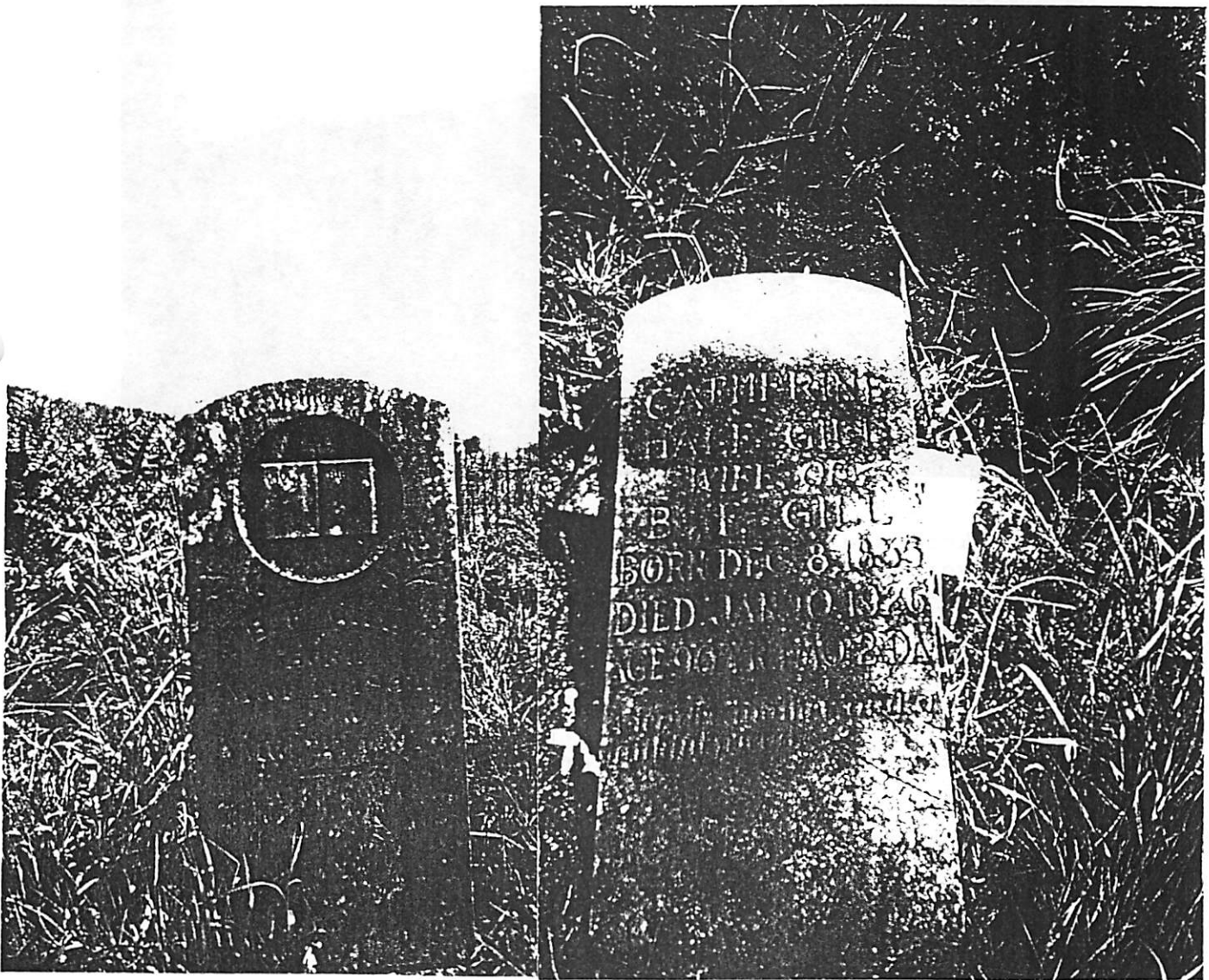
THOMAS GILL

1791 - 1887

NANCY MILLS GILL

1793 - 1839

B. F. GILL AND WIFE CATHERINE HALE GILL
JOIN HIS PARENTS IN THE CLOSE OF THE
CURTAIN ON LIFE'S ACT 1.



B. F. GILL
1833 - 1891

CATHERINE HALE GILL
1835 - 1926



Enclosed by an ornate iron fence with a regal, verdant hill posing as a gorgeous backdrop, the Gill Cemetery seems a lovely place to have pulled the curtain on Life's Act 1.

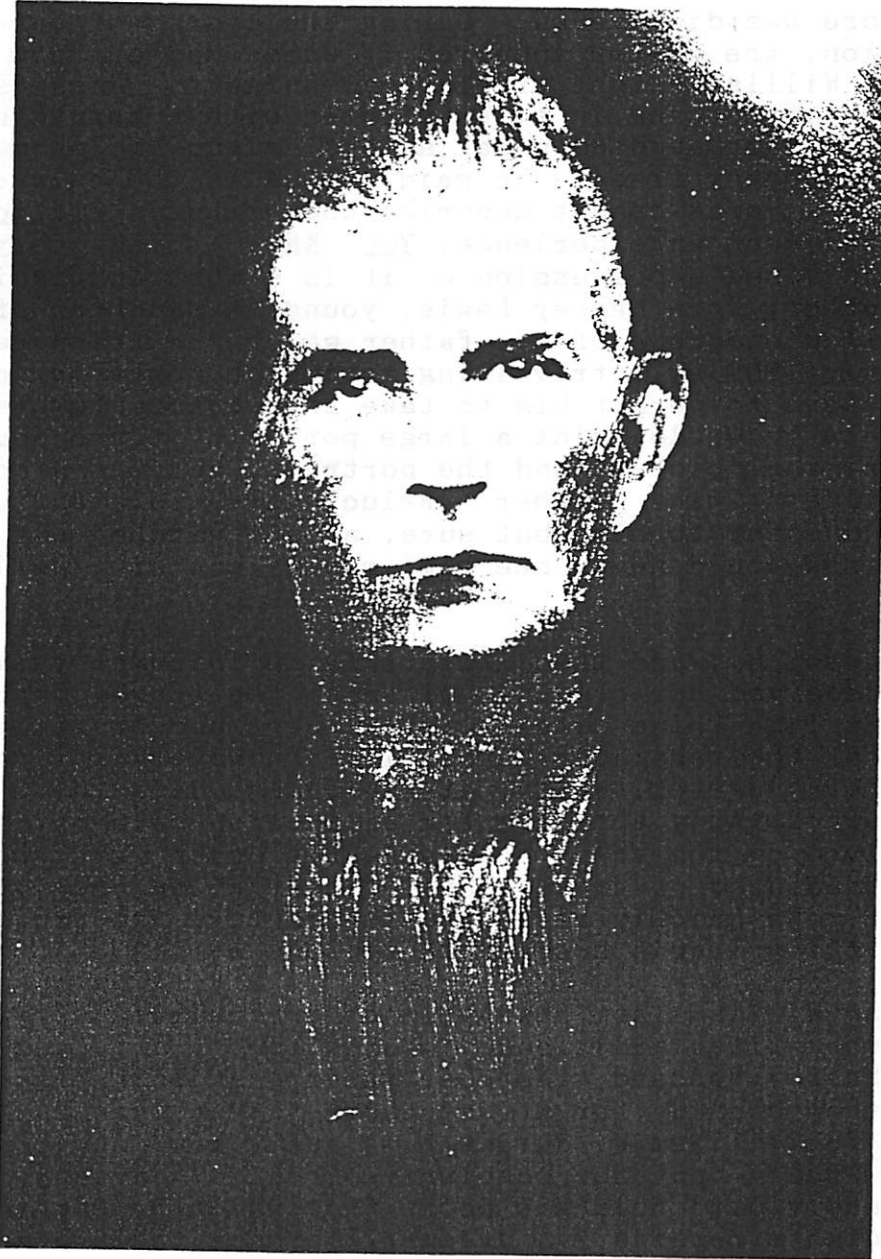
Nestled amid the ethereal fragrance and beauty of the bob white and the plaintive twilight songs of the whipporwill, Nature has designed a most conducive setting for one's body to take that long sleep.

Those who lie here rest undisturbed because "The sleep of a labouring man is sweet....." and

"The memory of the just is blessed."

THESE ARE YOUR DESCENDANTS, JOHN

Louise Sharenberger



WILLIAM WRIGHT MASSEY

9 Feb 1835-2 Feb 1915

When researching this Massey family, quite naturally, the writer desired to interview family members who remembered or had records of these ancestors. It was during a most pleasant and rewarding visit with the late Jesse Lewis and his wife Loyd that this picture was discovered. During the course of our conversation, the writer inquired if Jesse had or knew who had a picture of William Wright or his wife Burnett. Jesse strolled out of the room, returning in a few minutes with a beautifully done artist's portrait mounted under an oval glass enclosed in an exquisite mahogany frame. He said, "This is the only one I have or know about." Words cannot describe the writer's elation, but if you have had such an experience, YOU KNOW! The story of this picture and Jesse's possession of it is a most intriguing one. Jesse's mother, Zora Massey Lewis, youngest daughter of William W., had a small photograph of her father which she treasured. One day in the early 1900's, a travelling artist/photographer came by and persuaded Zora to permit him to take the picture to his Chicago studio where he would paint a large portrait, frame and return to her the original picture and the portrait, and, as a bonus, he would include a China pitcher. Reluctantly, Zora entrusted her picture and money to him; but sure, as she watched his buggy leave her yard, she would never see him, money, picture, nor portrait again.

Time went by; and then, Zora's faith in humanity was restored when she received her original picture, the framed portrait and a gorgeous English China pitcher. Zora kept and cherished this portrait for the remainder of her life; however, following the death of her daughter, Welty, it was almost discarded. Family members were sorting articles for an auction sale or discard. When Jesse arrived on the scene following his day's work, he found his mother's treasured portrait of her father among the junk/discard assortment. He quickly retrieved the picture and generously permitted the writer's husband to reproduce it.

It was William Taft Massey, another grandson of William W., who gave the writer additional information. Taft, and his sister Florence Massey Woodard, remember their grandfather quite well... and well they should, for it was their father Owen and wife "Deal" who cared for William W. during his last years. According to Taft, William W. had a bent for scholarly pursuits, having a section of one room shelved to hold his books from which he spent many wintry days and nights reading. A dreamer, perhaps, he appeared to have had no real interest in farming, never having owned "an acre of ground." However, he worked with his father on the family farm and read and wrote papers/documents for others. He served for a time as a Justice of the Peace representing the 11th Civil District, being sworn in at the September term, 1894. William W. was born 9 Feb 1835; he married Brunett/Brunette Beasley, daughter of Robert and Sarah Cunningham Beasley 19 Dec 1855.

The 1860 Census shows William W. and Brunett living with his father and mother, Harriett and William, listing 2 children: Eliza Belle, female, age 3 and John, male, age 1. Other members of the family seem to think there was a son named Robert, born prior to Eliza Belle. Family Bible records substantiate children of this union and their children as follows:

1. ELIZA BELLE, born 21 Oct 1857, married N. Thomas Kent 12 Jan 1878. They moved from Hurricane Creek to White/Cumberland County. She died 22 Jan 1881.

11. WILLIAM ZOLLICOFFER, born 10 Aug 1859, married Victoria Lee Hopkins 17 Nov 1878. Victoria's father did not return from the War Between the States, leaving her mother, Mary "Polly" Wyatt Hopkins, a widow. Zollie's grandmother Harriett died sometime between the 1860 and 1870 Census. On 27 Jun 1871, Zollie's grandfather married Vic's mother. Thus, when Zollie and Vic married, Vic's grandfather-in-law was also her step-father; Zollie's grandfather was Zollie's step-father-in-law and his mother-in-law was his step-grandmother.

William Massey died 14 Nov 1889 at age "78 years, 4 months and 10 days" (Bible record). He was buried beside his first wife Harriett in the Massey Cemetery. William W. was appointed Administrator of his father's estate. On 2 Dec 1889, Commissioners W. T. Rodgers, B. B. Thackston and S. T. Rogers reported a year's support to Widow Mary "Polly", among which were "Pepper, Spice and Ginger 1 pound each, 1 Book Volume of the World and a 2/3 interest in a sausage mill." (Surely would like to know who had the other 1/3 interest.) In 1890, William Zollicoffer purchased the 218 acre tract from the heirs of his grandfather, where the family lived until 1905. Although Zollie purchased another farm to which he moved his family, he kept this 218 acre tract. Both farms were sold July, 1948 following the death of Victoria. Mary "Polly" Wyatt Hopkins Massey, who was born 25 Jul 1829, lived with Zollie and Vic after William died until her death 29 Jan 1905. She is buried in the Massey Cemetery. Meanwhile, Zollie and Vic reared the following children:

A. William Alvie, born 23 Aug 1879, married Mary E. Haggard of Putnam County 3 Apr 1898, ceremony performed by W. F. Wyatt, J. P. In 1918, William Alvie moved his young family to Lebanon, then later to Old Hickory. One of his sons, Woodrow Wilson, born 1 Mar 1913, began work for the DuPont Company in Old Hickory at the age of 14, remaining with the company until he retired. Alvie died 26 Oct 1938 and is buried in the Massey Cemetery.

B. Alma Bernie, born 18 Sep 1881, married Ezra Neal Maggart, 6 Oct 1901. Ezra worked with his father E. J. A. Maggart in the mercantile business and in the thirties also operated a grist mill. Bernie was a great cook and mother. Following Ezra's death, son Clifton operated the store at Maggart for a time then sold the merchandise but held the E. J. A. Maggart & Sons title rights and opened a business at Gordonsville, where he was joined by brothers Ben and Conner. Bernie also moved to Gordonsville. She died 15 Nov 1975 and is buried in the McCrary Cemetery.

C. Chester Dare , born 16 Aug 1883, married Daisy Lynch 26 Feb 1911; she was born 28 Dec 1894. Chester, for many years, lived on an adjoining farm to that of his parents. In the early thirties, he sold his farm to his mother and purchased the High place on the headwaters of Snow Creek and moved his family of five children to the Elmwood Community. Chester was a productive farmer, and for a time, he and his eldest son, Carl operated a mercantile business in Elmwood. Daisy died 9 Jul 1968 and Chester died 28 Jun 1970.

D. Herschell Taylor , born 10 Mar 1886, married Nellie Maggart 20 Jan 1912, ceremony performed by Rev. J. B. Brown. Nellie was born 29 Nov 1886. They lived on and cultivated farmland adjacent to that of his parents, but with the inundation of the Cordell Hull Lake, he sold his Hurricane Creek property; purchased a home in Carthage, where he and wife Nellie lived until his death 30 Jun 1972. In addition to farming, Herschell was an adept carpenter and often "dabbled" in politics. Nellie died 7 Feb 1983.

E. Wilton H. , born 22 Dec 1888, married Mallie Maggart 15 May 1915, ceremony performed by Rev. J. P. Dickens. Mallie was born 15 Aug 1895 and died 4 Dec 1922. For thirteen years he taught school in Smith County, having acquired his secondary education at Pleasant Hill Academy. In 1917, he was appointed Rural Route Mail Carrier, Elmwood Post Office, from which he retired in 1944. He carried the mail by horseback, buggy and car. Upon his mail carrier's appointment, he sold his home on Hurricane Creek; purchased a building lot from the Sexton's in Elmwood and constructed a home. In 1936, he purchased the Ben Vaden farm on the headwaters of Snow Creek, to which he moved and where he died 18 May 1945.

F. Sadie Lee , born 22 Apr 1893, taught school for awhile, then married King McHenry Ferrell 28 Sep 1919. This ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Smotherman. They lived on a farm near the community of Enigma until the early 1940's when they sold the farm and moved to Cookeville, TN, where they operated a restaurant and boarding house. King died 9 Mar 1956 and Sadie died 15 Mar 1979.

G. Vergie/Virgie Tennessee , born 27 Aug 1897, married John Henry Autrey 8 Apr 1917, ceremony performed by Rev. J. L. Smotherman. They moved to Gallatin, where he engaged in farming until the early 1940's when they moved to Clarksville, TN, where John Henry, an excellent carpenter, worked at Camp Campbell. After his death 18 May 1969, Virgie moved back to Gallatin, where she died in 1980.

H. Daisy Belle , born 13 Jun 1900, on 7 Nov 1920 married Ernest Weldon Grisham, born 5 Sep 1896, a World War 1 Veteran. They first lived on a farm in the Grisham Hollow; in the 30's they purchased the Haskell McDonald farm in Sullivan's Bend; in the 60's they purchased a lot and built a home in Elmwood, where they lived until their deaths: she, 7 Apr 1986; he, 30 Jul 1986. Daisy was known for her expertise in cooking, quilting and other needlework.

1. Mary Brunett, born 15 Jun 1905, married Carl McDonald 24 Dec 1921, ceremony performed by Rev. John H. Kelly. They first lived on a farm in the Vaden Hollow, then purchased a farm on Dillard's Creek, where they constructed a new house. They owned and operated a mercantile business at Chestnut Mound from 1946 to 1968. Following the sale of the store and farm, they purchased a lot in Carthage and built a house, where "Nettie", only surviving child of Zollie and Vic resides.



ZOLLIE AND VIC

This is the only known picture to have been made of William Zollicoffer. He refused to have his picture taken, but this time, he was outwitted by one of Bernie's sons. As Zollie and Vic were leaving the Maggart home one Sunday evening after having enjoyed a family dinner, the young man called out to Zollie, "Grandpa!" Whereupon, Zollie, caught unaware, turned and got his picture snapped.

Zollie died at his home 17 Oct 1937. A staunch Democrat and Southern Methodist all his life, Zollie was adamant that his funeral be conducted from the "Lower" Church, (Southern Methodist), and that he be buried in the Massey Cemetery, land of his ancestors and himself. Victoria, born 5 Mar 1862, died at the home of her daughter Sadie, 16 Jul 1948.

III. BAILEY PEYTON, named for his uncle, was born 7 Feb 1862; died 28 Apr 1884. He is buried in the Massey Cemetery.

IV. HARRIETT FRANCES, born 12 Dec 1863; died 26 Apr 1877 and is buried in the Massey Cemetery.

V. MOLCEY TENNESSEE, named for Brunett's oldest sister, Molcey Beasley Dillard, was born 9 Apr 1866. She married J. F. Allen 25 Dec 1881. A son, Lewis Allen, lived for a time with Landon and Lizzie McDonald.

VI. ISAAC A., born 22 Dec 1868, married Amanda Callie Maggart 5 May 1887; ceremony was performed by M. A. Dickens, J. P.

VII. MARY BRUNETT, born 23 Jan 1871, married F. M. (Francis Marion) Maggart on 12 Jan 1893, ceremony performed by W. B. Lynch. F. M. was born 5 Oct 1871. Amanda Callie and F. M. were brother and sister; their parents were John A. (Preacher) and Amelia Powell Maggart. F. M. and Mary's seven children were: Vallie married W. B. Barnett; Oscar; Charlie; Clara married Cecil Woodard; Lovena married Ernest King and now lives in a nursing home in Lebanon; Wilse married Clio Woodard (deceased). He lives near Chestnut Mound; and Burnett married a Walker and lives in Nashville. Only Lovena, Wilse, and Brunett survive. F. M. Died 16 May 1919; Mary Brunett died 12 Jan 1959.

VIII. SARAH FREEMAN, named for her paternal grandmother, was born 23 Feb 1873; died 19 Sep 1889 and is buried in the Massey Cemetery.

IX. ELIJAH OWEN, born 17 Apr 1875, married Cordelia "Deal" Harville 1 Sep 1893. "Deal" was born 2 Sep 1877, a daughter of Birkett and Jane Loman Harville. The Harvells/Harels/Harvilles came to Hurricane Creek area ca. 1820. Owen was a kind and gentle man, one who cared not only for his own family but for others as well. "Deal" was an excellent cook; there was always room for "one more" at her table. It was Owen and "Deal" who would take William Wright in and care for him in his declining years, even though they had the following nine children to rear:

- A. VEDIE, born 20 Aug 1894, married W. P. Bush 17 Jan 1917. She died 22 Mar 1967.
- B. Alice Levenia, born 16 Sep 1896, married Ed Vance 18 Aug 1918. Alice died 31 Aug 1967.
- C. Arthur Seldon, born 6 May 1900, married Etta Gentry 28 Sep 1919. He died 28 Sep 1972. Arthur ("Jack") and Etta owned a portion of the Croslin-Massey property then sold it to Kerr Woods in 1963 and moved to Elmwood.
- D. Ina Hester, born 1 Jan 1905, married Roy Ray 2 Oct 1921. They lived in Elmwood when Hester died 25 Jul 1987. Roy had farmed and was a good painter and carpenter.
- E. Gracie Jane, born 13 May 1908 married Sidney Bush 23 Dec 1932. As a child, Gracie had polio, which left her partially crippled; however, she never permitted this to interfere with what she needed or wanted to do. Gracie died 24 Jan 1989.
- F. William Taft, born 31 Jul 1910, married Ruth Woodard 12 Jan 1936. For many years, Taft and his five sons farmed the fertile bottom land in Sullivan's Bend now covered by the waters of Cordell Hull Lake. He and Ruth own and operate Massey's Grocery at Elmwood, where they reside.
- G. Luther Ben, born 13 Sep 1912, never married, died 15 Apr 1981 and is buried in the Dickens Cemetery, Hurricane Creek. For several years, Luther lived in and cared for the George T. Ford ("Tack") house in Elmwood.
- H. Florence Etta, born 24 Dec 1914, married Harrison Woodward 6 Oct 1935. They live in a new home on a site near the location of the old Elmwood Junior High School.
- I. Ruby Belle, born 10 Nov 1917, married Hugh ("Buster") Martin 7 Dec 1940. She died 27 Jun 1966 and is buried in the Dickens Cemetery.
- Owen died 19 Dec 1927, leaving a young family to be reared by their mother. "Deal" died 31 Oct 1962. Both are buried in the Massey Cemetery.
- X. JAMES HOWARD, born 12 Apr 1877, married Willie Bush 23 Oct 1898. He died 27 Dec 1925 and is buried in the Massey Cemetery. Known children are: Lillard, deceased, married Effie Glover, daughter of Bob Glover; Bessie M.; Belulah, married Gobyl Lynch; Alta; Henry, married Lillian McDonald, daughter of Boss and Mary Grisham McDonald, granddaughter of Lon and Lydia Ann Keturah McDonald; Frank M., married Robbie Bush, daughter of Oscar Bush; George, moved to Florida; Wilma, moved to Florida; Willie Kate, born 15 Dec 1915; died 24 Sep 1917; buried in the Massey Cemetery.

XI. MATILDA ZORA, born 27 Apr 1879, married Jerry Frank Lewis in July, 1897. Jerry, born 11 Feb 1875, came to Smith County from Sequatchie County, TN. He was a skilled painter and carpenter, having been one of the carpenters who constructed the Rogers' house in Sullivan's Bend. Their six children are as follows:

A. Welty, born 4 Jun 1898; died 11 Aug 1962. Welty never married, living at the homeplace in the Grisham Hollow all her life. She is buried in the McCrary Cemetery.

B. William Perry, born 2 Jun 1900, married Daisy Bush November, 1926. He died 26 May 1955. They lived in the Grisham Hollow, but after his death, Daisy moved to Elmwood, where she built a new home. He and Daisy are buried in the McCrary Cemetery.

C. Howard Edward, born 11 Jul 1905, married Annie Bush, daughter of Att and Nora Horton Bush, 1925. Howard died 21 Jun 1969; Annie lives at the Johnson Retirement Center near Lebanon, TN.

D. Jesse Lee, born 23 Feb 1912, married Eppie Loyd Grisham, daughter of Blanton and Alphie Fannie Vanderpool Grisham 1 Jun 1929. Of his daughters, Jesse penned in his family Bible: "Both born on a Cedar Hill in the Grisham Hollow." Jesse sold his farm in the Grisham Hollow some time after the death of his mother and constructed a new home at Elmwood. He died 29 Jan 1990.

E. Homer Roger, born 12 Mar 1916, married Jessie Winfree. Homer taught school, served as a school principal and as Superintendent of Smith County Schools. He obtained his college degree from Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville, TN. Homer and Jessie lived in Carthage, where he died 4 Mar 1978.

F. Unnamed son, stillborn 1919, was buried in the Massey Cemetery.

Jerry died 11 Dec 1933 and Zora died 26 Jan 1950; both are buried in the McCrary Cemetery.

On 14 Oct 1880, only 12 days before Brunett Beasley Massey departed this life on 26 Oct 1880, John A. Fite, Executor, William H. Beasley estate, under special legacies, paid Burnett's portion of the "200. to be divided equally between the children of Robert Beasley." (Will Book D, pp.279-282). (Administrators and Executors Settlements, Smith County, 1870-1886, p. 426). William Wright died 2 Feb 1915 at the home of his son, Owen. Burnett and William W. are buried in the Massey Cemetery.

Of the horde of Masseys who once lived on Hurricane Creek, only two descendants currently live on and farm Hurricane Creek land: Kevin Massey, son of Cranston and Faye Dunham Massey and Phil Massey, son of Harold and Ruth White Massey. Kevin and Phil are grandsons of William Taft Massey.

For near 200 years, Masseys have lived on Hurricane Creek. Family heirlooms of William and Sarah are scattered to the forewinds as descendants moved to countless other locations; but we do know the old family Bibles, worn and some slightly illegible, spinning and carding wheels, books, dining table, chairs, coffee mill, water jugs, chests and other items are cherished by those in whose hands they remain.

John of Ely, the Masseys who came after you are pleased that you, at the age of twenty, no doubt with apprehension but with great expectations, braved the unknown and the long treachous voyage to come to America. Aren't you glad you came and, at long last, met your multitude of descendants. "What's left when "IDENTITY and MEMORY'S gone?"

WILTON H. MASSEY
MY FATHER
Age - About 20
1908



No family research task of any magnitude is accomplished without unintended errors nor single-handedly; therefore, the author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following: Mrs. Ben (Sybil Dickens) Gentry, Jr. and Mrs. Sam (Emily Maggart) Kingsbury for the picture of Zollie and Vic; Mrs. Smith (Marie Massey) Davis, family Bible records; Jesse Lewis, portrait of William Wright Massey and family Bible records; Taft Massey and Robert Woodard, deeds and family records; and William B. and Harry G. Grisham, family Bible records.

HISTORY OF THE HARPERS AND BAILEYS
OF SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Nancy Maxwell

John Bailey and Sarah Harper married in Smith County, Tennessee in 1852. This article focuses upon their ancestry, beginning with the Baileys in Virginia, then the Harpers in North and South Carolina, following both families to Tennessee, then to Arkansas and Texas. Like so many other families of that day and age, wanderlust touched their feet.

According to William Bailey's Revolutionary War pension application, he was born in Albemarle County, Virginia on 24 December 1756. He was John Bailey's paternal grandfather. The Albemarle County records have not as yet been searched by the writer; thus, it is not known how long they lived there nor from whence they came. They were next found in Campbell County, Virginia, which was formed from Bedford County in 1781-2.

William Bailey's parents are not known to the writer, nor much about his early life. His wife was Sarah, maiden name unknown, possibly born in Albemarle County, also. Neither does the writer have evidence that she was a first or later wife, nor if she were the mother of all of his children. However, there is documentation to show that William had at least six children:

WYATT WILEY BAILEY, born ca. 1799, Campbell County, Virginia; died in 1864, Smith County, Tennessee; marriage bond dated 4 Dec 1816, Amherst County, Virginia, wife Dolly W. Tinsley, daughter of Joshua Tinsley. Written consent was given by William Bailey and Joshua Tinsley; bondsmen were Wyatt W. Bailey and William L. Burks.

WRITTEN CONSENTS OF JOSHUA TINSLEY AND WILLIAM BAILEY
FOR THEIR CHILDREN DOLLY AND WIATT TO MARRY

Amherst County, Va
This is to certify to the clerk of Amherst Court
that I have consented for my Daughter Dolly
W. Tinsley to marry with Wyatt Bailey
this given under my hand this fourth of December
Eighteen hundred & sixteen,
Witness,
Joshua Tinsley
Wm L Burks +

Dec 4 1816

I do hereby Certify that I have given
my son what Bailey Sees to get Siding for
Marriage, given from under my hand

with

William Bailey

1/20
Wm Bailey
Witness

JONATHAN BAILEY, born 1 Jun 1787, probably Campbell County, Virginia; died 5 Jun 1872, Smith County, Tennessee; probably, married (1) Sally Botelar, daughter of Thomas Botelar of Campbell County, Virginia on 26 Jan 1809; bondsmen were Johnathan Bailey and Thomas Botelar; (2) Mrs. Cassandra H. Donnell, widow of Allen/Adlai Donnell and daughter of Samuel Britton on 21 Feb 1841 in Wilson County, Tennessee.

SUSAN (NAH) BAILEY, born ca. 1784, probably Campbell County, Virginia; married on 11 Sep 1799 in Campbell County to Thomas C. Shepherd. William Bailey and Thomas Shepherd were bondsmen.

LUCINDA BAILEY, probably born in Campbell County, Virginia; married (1) Terisha Stovall in Campbell County, bond dated 10 Sep 1804; bondsmen were Territia Stovall and George Stovall; written consent given by William Baley. George Stovall and Thomas Shepherd witnessed Lucinda and Terisha's marriage. Bond lists her name as Linda Rilly; consent lists Sinday Rilly; William Bailey's pension application lists her as Lucinda. (2) She married Charles Horsley in Sumner County, Tennessee on 16 Jun 1819. Terisha died in Sumner County, Tennessee in 1815.

SARAH BAILEY, married in July 1794 in Campbell County Virginia, probably, to Adam Driskill, with consent of William and Marah Bailey; witnesses were Thomas Baley and Polly Baley. Sarah may have married second Turner L. Wilkerson; she is referred to as Sarah Wilkerson on the pension application.

SALUDA BAILEY, probably married Thomas Walker in Amherst County, Virginia. She is listed as Saluda Walker on the pension application.

Although there is no evidence to substantiate that either Thomas or Temperance Bailey is William's child, this marriage should probably be included with those previously listed.

THOMAS BAILEY, married Apr 1794 in Campbell County, Virginia to Temperance Bailey with consent of William Bailey and Marah Bailey; bondsmen were Thomas Bailey, and Richard Driskill; witnesses were Sarah Bailey, Richard Driskell and Toby Bailey.

At the time of the Revolution, William Bailey was living in Amherst County, Virginia. According to Amherst County, Virginia in the Revolution by Lenora Higginbotham Sweeny, he enlisted in 1778 in the 4th Regiment, Virginia Line, General Sumter's Brigade. After serving in North Carolina and Virginia for two years, he was furloughed early in 1780 and returned home, during which time he was considered a minute-man. In February 1780, he was called out to serve in Captain Woodroof's Virginia Company as a part of the main army under General Washington and was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. He was discharged in late 1781.

Shortly after the marriage of his son Wyatt to Dolly Tinsley, the young couple moved with William to Smith County, Tennessee, ca. 1817. It has not been determined if this move was precipitated by a bounty land warrant or not. It is known that Lucinda Bailey Stovall was living in Sumner County at that time, which may have played a part in the Bailey's decision to relocate.

William Bailey applied for a pension 24 Dec 1836 at Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee during what would be his final sickness. He left no widow at his death 4 Jan 1837; therefore, his six proven children received his pension benefits. He also granted to his grandson, Jonathan Breckinridge Stovall, son of Terisha and Lucinda Stovall, his rights to land bounty due him for his war service and appointed him his attorney on 24 Dec 1836. Also on this date, William sold to his son Jonathan for the sum of \$600.00 a tract of land "containing two hundred and seventy eight acres more or less lying and being a part in Smith County and a part in Wilson County adjoining the land of said Johnathan Bailey on the west and the Lands of Harris Tuggle on the north and the lands of Henry Tuggle on the East and adjoining Lands of Robert Doughty and the heirs of Rowland Gresham on the South." [Wilson County Deed Book R. pp. 45-46.] Deed witnessed by Johnathan B. Stovall, Thomas Walker, Elizabeth Butler and H. Arrington.

It is not known where William Bailey is buried. He was living on the land situated in both Smith and Wilson Counties when he died. His grandson, John Bailey said that he died in Smith County. Sarah's death date and burial place are also unknown. William did not leave a will, but his estate inventory was conducted by his son Jonathan, which included ownership of 20 slaves. The remainder of the inventory is composed of notes due on the following individuals:

*Thos. C. SHEPHERD	Joseph MITCHEL	F. M. GORDON
Alexander JAMES	Annit WURTHY	James B. TAYLOR
Benjamin MITCHELL	David THOMMERSO-N	William FLOYD
Evin WILLIAMS	L. B. HUGHS	Moses ALLEN
*Charles HORSLEY	T. L. WILLIAMS	*Turner L. WILKERSON
William LYNN	Levi SQUIRES	WILLIAM ALLEN
Lewis ALLISON	John MERCER	*Thomas WALKER
Josiah DAVIDSON	Don C. FINLEY	*Wiatt W. BAILEY
*Linda R. HORSLEY	William BALLINGER	*Jonathan BAILEY
Samuel MAFSEY	John G. SHY	

Use of asterisk denotes definite and probable family members. Inventory filed with Wilson County Wills, Estate Settlements and Inventories. Jonathan Bailey listed Administrator, William Bailey estate. (To be continued) Contributed by Nancy Maxwell (Mrs. Carl), 10299 Alder Court, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730. .

QUERIES

Genealogist at Work !



SANDERSON/LANKFORD/WATERMAN: Ancestors and descendants of James Sanderson; married Melissa ?. Children: Mary m. James Waterman Feb 1859; Manda m. John Lankford Aug 1861; Matilda (Martha); and Jane. Family members listed 1850, 1860 Smith Co., TN Census, not found 1870. Who were James parents? What was Melissa's maiden name? MARY BROWN , 3541 Gavota Avenue, San Jose, CA 95124. (408)269-2716.

JAMES W. HORTON/ DAVID HORTON/ NANCY WELCH: Seeking information on these families. Any assistance will be appreciated. LINDA CARPENTER , 1013 Candace Street, Gallatin, TN 37066, (615) 425-5920.

SULLIVAN: Need information on Rebecca Sullivan born 1855; died 1910. Rebecca came from Sullivan's Bend, Smith County, TN. She married Samuel Clark of the Granville area of Jackson County, TN. JOY CLARK , RT. 1, Box 11, Granville, TN, 38564.

ELIZA YOUNG: Lambert Moore Cothron born 1813; died 1891, m. in 1830, Eliza Young born 1813; died 1856. Need parents of Eliza . Their children are Ransom Peyton, Emily F., Nancy Susan, James Wesley, Hannah, Pheobe Elizabeth, William Robert and Thomas Moore. RANDY EAST , RT. 5, Box 2, Lafayette, TN 37083, (615) 666-6030.

MARY BEARD/BAIRD MOSS: Wife of James W. Moss; they were interview #858, South Division, Smith Co., TN Census, 1850. Been told family Bible of a maternal aunt shows James W. Moss, born 2 Feb 1816, killed in U. S. Civil War by Union soldiers in his front yard 16 Jan 1865. Mary Beard born 13 Jan 1814; died 28 Jul 1885. Need identity of Mary Baird Moss' parents, when and where they died. JOHN C. FARMER , 915 Greenbriar Lane, Richardson, TX 75080.

LITTLEBERRY FARMER/MARY(POLLY)LIGON: Need to know children of this couple, both born in VA ca. 1778; came to Smith Co., TN ca. 1811. Littleberry son of Stephen Farmer (buried in Smith County) and wife Elizabeth Anderson who died ca. 1803 in VA. I am also related to Smith County families: Bates, Paris and Cox. JOHN G. FARMER , 10059 Lake Highlands Place, Dallas, TX 75218.

CONNER/BEASON/HIGHSAW/HISOW FAMILIES: Researching these families. Would appreciate any assistance/information from anyone. JEANNE CONNER ILGNER , 6341 Alamo Place, Nashville, TN 37209.

BALLOW/BELLOWS/TURNER: Priscilla H. Turner, b. 1836, dau. John S. and ? Turner; m. ? Ballow/Bellow; had dau. Cornelia b. 1855; son John b. 1866. Ca. 1868 Priscilla H., widow with 2 children, m. James (Jim) M. Draper, widower b. 1833, Defeated/Difficult area of TN. Moved to Union Co., KY ca. 1870. 1900 KY Census lists Jim, Priscilla, her son John, residents of Corydon, KY. Jim's 1916 death certificate lists mother, Mary Payne; father William Draper. Was Priscilla H. related to James Turner who m. Mary Cartwright? Need Ballow/Bellow's first name and John S. Turner's wife's name.
OZELLE D. KILGORE , Star Route (Knox), Benjamin, TX 79505.

MORRIS BROWN CLARK: Would like to have information regarding his Civil War experiences. Was his C. O. whom he held as the officer died named Johnson? If not, what was the C. O.'s name? Will communicate with anyone wishing to share information on the Clark family.

KATHRYN HUGHES (ADAIR) NORTON , 1625 E. Browning Avenue, Fresno, CA 93710.

JOHN WASHER/ELIZABETH BAYSINGER: Couple m. Smith Co., TN 17 Dec 1852. TERRIS/FARRIS WILSON/WASHER m. BETSY ANN WASHER Smith Co. 19 Oct 1850. WILLIAM WASHER m. MARY MARCELLOUS HARDCASTLE Smith Co., TN 16 Feb 1858. He died of pneumonia about 7 years later, left young wife and 4 children, oldest only 6 years old. Where did they go? Who provided for them?

JORENE WASHER PARSLEY , Route 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

ROBINSON/HOLLIMAN/HEWITT/MURRAY: Mrs. Dicey W. Robinson, mother of John M., William Shelby, and Samuel B(rooks?) Robinson, and Matilda, wife of Joel ? Holliman and John Martin, Quintina, wife of William Hewitt, Mary A. wife of John Murray, and Sarah Elizabeth 4th wife of James West. Will exchange.

Merle Stevens , 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Seeking information/ names of parents - siblings of William and Sarah Tibbs. William b. 6 Oct 1820; d. Dec 1904. Wife, Sarah b. Feb 1818; died July 1914; both buried DeKalb County, TN. These are my great grandparents who lived all their lives in Wilson-Smith-DeKalb and White Counties.

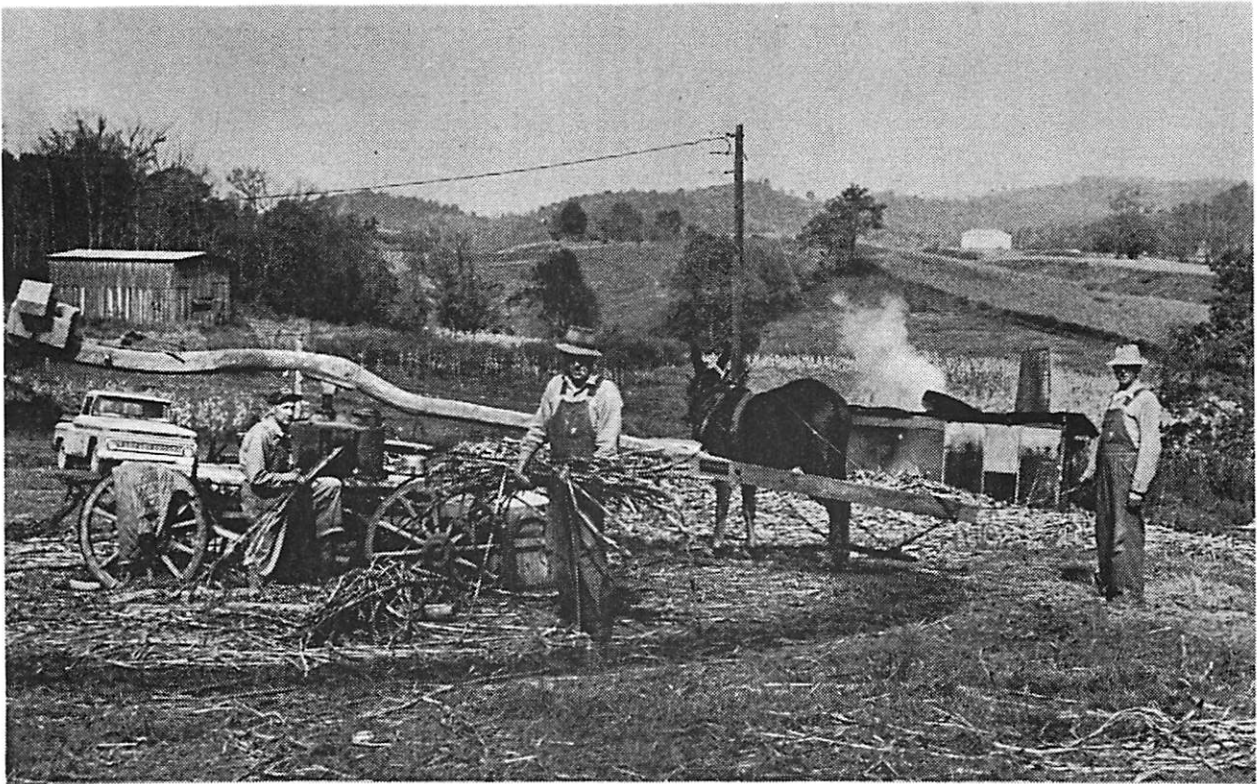
LOUIS O. TIBBS , 3600 Chateau Drive, Apt. 235, Columbia, SC 29204.

JESSE F. LANKFORD/MOLLIE KEMP: Need help with Lankford family records. Jesse F. Lankford b. ca. 1844 in Smith Co., TN m. Molly/Mary Kemp 07 Jan 1868. Also need James Lankford and Parish Lankford information/records/wills.

MARY F. WOOSLEY , 1220 Parsons N E, Albuquerque, NM 87112.

A VERY SPECIAL THANKS TO ANITA PREWITT, 622 W. CAMP WISDOM ROAD, DUNCANVILLE, TEXAS 75116 FOR THE MASTHEAD!

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Sorghum Mill In Stewart's Bend

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 2 — No. 4

Fall 1990

Summer has departed, leaving us with pleasant memories of numerous events of historical significance. Lancaster's celebration of its 200th anniversary was a success, despite the extremely hot and humid day. Our gratitude to Jennifer Ford, daughter of Christopher and Carolyn Ford, for sharing her artistic talent and producing an appealing poster for our booth. It was truly a work of art and admired by all who came by to visit with us.

A special note of thanks is long overdue to Mrs. Etherage (Alma Katherine) Parker, Jr. of Hartsville, TN for the professional calligraphy which gives our Newsletter covers that distinctive look and sets the tone for the issue.

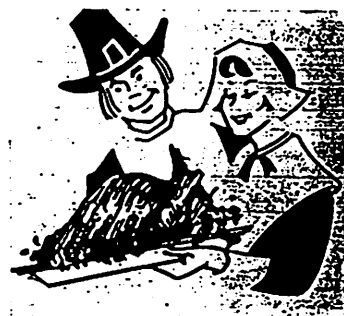
A debt of gratitude is due Bob C. Anderson of Houston, TX for his valuable assistance with and contributions to the History of Harrican/Hurricane Creek. Also thanks to Mrs. Smith (Marie Massey) Davis, Mrs. Sam (Emily Maggart) Kingsbury and Mrs. Sue W. (O. M., Jr.) Maggart for Maggart records.

We are especially grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Neal Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lafever and Mrs. Kenneth Williams for so graciously lending us their hog killing, lard rendering and sorghum making pictures which enhanced our "Remember When" article and brought back memories of rapidly diminishing work habits and arts which will soon be lost to future generations.

Once again it is time to think about our Christmas gift list. Why not send a relative or friend on your list a subscription to the Newsletter? Membership for 1990 expires in February; thus 1991 dues should be paid in December or January.

Please send all correspondence to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
 P. O. Box 112
 Carthage, TN 37030



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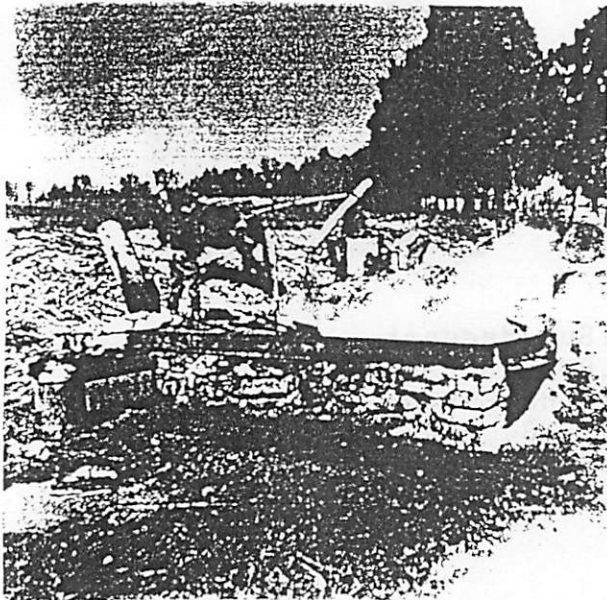


OCTOBER



HOG KILLING DAY AT H. L. & FREDA LAFEVER'S, BOWLING BRANCH, 1975

Hanging the hog after having scraped it are: James Lee Bennett, Jimmy Tisdale, Charles Ash, Pat Lefever, Robert Jack Bennett, Glen Overstreet, Terry Bennett and Clyde Bennett. (Photograph courtesy of Mr. & Mrs. Lafever).



Willie Tisdale tends boiling sorghum.

(Photographs courtesy of Mrs. Kenneth (Erma) Williams).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME TWO

FALL 1990

NUMBER FOUR

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FRONT COVER

Sorghum mill located on the Neal Hunt farm in Stewart's Bend. L. to R. Clarence Bennett, Bill Bennett, Joe Hunt and Alice, the mule. (Photograph courtesy of Neal and Lena Hunt).



At the task of rendering lard are L. to R. Terry Lafever, Debbie Cline, Jackie Lafever, Freda Lafever and Virlah Montgomery. Picture was made at the home of H. L. and Freda Lafever, Bowling Branch, TN, 1975. (Photograph courtesy of Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Lafever).



Neal Hunt at his sorghum mill squeezing juice from the cane and straining it into a barrel.

(Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Kenneth (Erma) Williams).

REMEMBER WHEN

Louise Sharenberger

Soon Nature will once again be resplendent in her new fall coat of scarlet, orange, yellow, gold and purple with just a tinge of green for Autumn is in the air. Varigated shades of chrysanthemums and colchicum (Autumn crocus) bloom profusely around dooryards. "The Hoosier Poet", James Whitcomb Riley described the beauty and uniqueness of fall when he wrote: "Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airy autumn days is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock---When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock." Autumn is the season between summer and winter comprising in the northern hemisphere usually the months of September, October and November. It is a time of maturity - an incipient decline. It is the final preparation time for the onset of winter when nature takes a much needed respite.

For our ancestors, fall days were filled with all that must be done before winter arrived. Wood had to be cut, hauled from the forest and neatly stacked in rows down next to the fence. Not only did they have to cut wood for the fireplaces but also for the cookstoves, which meant cutting and splitting to fit the stove's fire pit. Who among us does not remember those huge backlogs? When they burned down, their red coals glistened in the faint night light. It was here that we popped corn, roasted chestnuts, peanuts or potatoes. When it was bedtime, ashes were thrown over the backlog to preserve fire for the rebuilding upon arising the next morning.

For children, autumn held fun things to do. Hickory nut hunting was a favorite pastime. Carefree youngsters, fallen leaves rustling under their feet, played in the creeks and springs, singing, humming or whistling as they went along. With a cloth sack slung over their backs, they freely roamed the hillsides and valleys seeking those large, "fifty-cent" size hickory nuts, which, when cracked at just the right angle, came out of the hull in whole halves. There were also the smaller "quarter" size hickory nuts which made Mom's candy, cakes and breads ever so tasty. The adventuresome hunters soon learned the difference between what the old timers termed "spignuts" and the small hickory nut. They also sought and prized beech nuts. Then there were walnuts with their distasteful coating which stained the gatherer's hands. It was always easy to distinguish who had been walnut hunting by the reddish brown stain on the hands. In some areas, chestnuts were plentiful until the blight killed the trees. The only trouble was those prickly burrs. If one of those bristles found its way into the hand, it was certainly painful and almost impossible to locate and remove.

Ever now and then, the hunters would see a persimmon tree and they just had to try one. Unless the persimmon is orange in color, it isn't ripe. Nothing can draw the mouth like a green persimmon. Ever experience getting one that wasn't quite ripe and suffering the consequences? Once the nuts were all gathered, hulled and dried, they were stored for use during those long winter months. Tough hickory nut hulls, staining walnut coatings, prickly chestnut burrs, and unripe persimmons - all taught that the good things in life are not obtained without some effort and, perhaps, a bit of pain.

The hay crop was in the barn as was the tobacco. As soon as the tobacco cured, it was stripped, tied into graded hands and readied for the sales of November and December. This was the farmer's money, his cash crop, with which he paid his store account, doctor bills, taxes, and provided for Santa's visit to his children, always hoping to have sufficient funds remaining to pay his expenses until the next crop. Unfortunately, seldom did this happen. Meanwhile, the corn crop must be gathered. Down those long rows of corn went the farmer, pulling the dried ears from their stalks and throwing them into his wagon bed or slide, then to the corn crib for storage. Sometimes, he cut the corn stalks and "shocked" them in the fields. Who of us has not admired a field of shocked corn with golden pumpkins surrounding the base of the shock? The farmer usually grew sugar cane for silage and sorghum for his household needs.

Molasses making is quite a unique and interesting process, one that is seldom used on farms today. I can still smell the molasses cooking at Landon McDonald's Sorghum Mill located near the headwaters of Hurricane Creek. The farmers cut their cane and took it to the mill where it was stripped and the juice squeezed from it. Mules hitched to a long pole attached to the sorghum mill in the center went round and round furnishing the power necessary for squeezing the juice from the cane. The juice from the mill was poured into a large flat pan, made of metal/tin, where it was cooked over a slow fire. This was an elaborate process which required someone to strip the cane and feed it into the mill; someone to tend the mules; someone to keep the furnace fired and at the desired temperature level; and someone to skim off the foam as the syrup cooked. Stirring constantly with a long handled, wide paddle/spatula was necessary so that the molasses did not scorch. When a batch reached that "just right" consistency or thickness, the toll was extracted and the remainder poured into gallon buckets. It was always fascinating to watch the syrup, as it cooked, change color from an almost clear liquid to a thick reddish brown syrup. Can't you just taste a hot buttered biscuit with freshly made molasses? Remember popping corn and making tick tack? Remember those lively discussions we had as to whether molasses was singular or plural?

Mothers and daughters filled any spare time they had gathering and drying flowers for sachets and herbs for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Many grew fig trees near their kitchens as did my paternal grandmother. Some of our ancestors (mine among them) believed that the juice from fig leaves and branches could do wonderous things such as remove warts, alleviate the toothache or the earache. Juice boiled down from the leaves could be used to clear one's face of blemishes ("zits") and improve the complexion. When made into a syrupy compound, it was used for hoarseness and coughs. If you fell or became bruised in some way, you could expect a dose intended to dissolve the clotted blood. It was not considered harmful to children and was freely administered as a laxative. Noted herbal authorities claim that it would cure dropsy, falling sickness and diseases of the lungs and chest area.

Sage was grown and used to season sausage, poultry, stuffings, cheese spreads and pork. Those of yesteryear believed that sage was good for the brain and any head ailments one might have. Old timers said that sage made the mind more agile and improved one's power of memory. When made into a tea and taken inwardly, it would improve digestion and most assuredly slow down the aging process. (So, now, go out and plant sage.) It has been claimed that garlic was fed in large amounts to the slaves who built the Egyptian pyramids. Greek and Roman athletes were said to have eaten garlic before their contests, and that it was included in the diet of Roman legions. Womenfolk used it primarily for seasoning their food. Parsley, dill, lemon balm, thyme, oregano, mint, chives and other herbs were also grown.

Remember the long thin pods of red (hot, Cayenne) pepper that were grown in the garden, picked when bright red, strung and hung to dry; these would be used in fresh sausage, meat dishes, vegetables, sauces and soups. Seed heads were cut from plants and flowers, carefully protected and retained for the next year's plantings. Other flowers and herbs were cut, dried and placed in bags which were used in clothes closets and dresser drawers to ward off bugs and to give clothing and linens that "special" smell. An herb known as Tansy was grown near the house to ward off bugs, ants and mosquitoes; the bright yellow flowering pods were cut, dried and hung in clothes closets to ward off moths. Bugs were kept out of bean, pea and grain seed by mixing a bit of oil among them.

Fathers and sons cleaned the root cellar and placed their carefully sorted turnips, parsnips, Irish and sweet potatoes (yams) therein. They gathered and sorted their apples with care, placing their finest ones in the cellar. Meantime, the women bagged their dried fruits and hung them from the cellar ceiling and placed their canned vegetables on the rows of shelving around the cellar walls. For most of us, the cellar had a distinct smell and a certain mystique which we will never forget.

Obviously, our ancestors believed in the old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", for they attended and participated in the social events of their communities most of which centered around the school or church. Although the schools had no formal theatrical facilities, elaborate productions were staged. Remember any roles you played? How about those spelling bees and recitations which, with shaky knees, you performed so eloquently because of the many hours of practice before your mirror and your family members? Box suppers, fund raiser supreme, were fun for all - unless "the one" you wanted to buy your box didn't. Young ladies spent hours creatively designing their boxes so that they would be attractive, unique and eye catching. It has been said that some young men were given tips/cues when a certain young lady's box came up for bidding.

Halloween brought out all sizes and shapes of ghosts, goblins and witches. Faces were carved in pumpkins which were placed on the front porch. Children went trick or treating without fear for their safety or of receiving dangerous "loot". Memories evoke various well contrived pranks played on members of the community. Many a person awoke the morning after Halloween to find a gate or other such object atop his barn or his wagon relocated. Rarely were there any hard feelings-it was all in fun.

November came and it was time to ready the smokehouse for the hog killing and sausage making as well as getting in the hickory wood with which to smoke the meat. The meat hogs were put in the "fattening" pen in early fall. Often the farmer killed a beef or a deer (vension) and hung it to cure. Those were the days when our ancestors, through their own ingenuity and efforts, were virtually self sufficient.

The young buck deer, temporarily expelled from the herd, has assisted with my garden this year. I planted, weeded and cultivated; he ate and ate and ate. Frolicing, prancing, snorting, grazing, even loitering at times in the meadow near the house all summer, he apparently feels safe and has enjoyed complete run of the place. Even my trusty old watch dog no longer barks at him. Standing majestically still with raised ears and tail, he seems to understand when across the meadow I converse with him. His coat is beginning to change color from a light shiny tan to gray. One day soon this will all end, for in Nature's plan, he will be permitted to rejoin the herd. Watch out my young friend or you will become a hunter's trophy!

Each morning we notice the air gets a bit crisper; the leaves fall more rapidly; the birds are flying south. The grey squirrel and the fat little chipmunk who have played in the yard all summer are busily scampering to and fro from the oak to the walnut tree to their storage bins. Then, we hear a distinct "honk-honk-honk." Looking skyward, we see, flying in a perfect V-FORMATION, the wild geese going south for the winter. They, and we, know that the onset of nature's season of rest is upon us. The harvest is completed; that "killing" frost fell last night. Come! Set a spell in the warm morning sun and join me in a mug of cider while we watch the last leaves fall - and remember when.

THE MULE

Rogers Conditt

What is a mule? Most of you have seen many of them and think that you know what they are - but do you really?

A modern dictionary defines a mule as the offspring of a male ass and a mare, a valuable product of artificial selection, characterized by long ears and a tail destitute of hair at the root. The mule is of the general form and size of the horse, possessing the patience and surefootedness of the ass and the vigor and strength of the horse but superior to the horse as a beast of burden.

Mr. Webster's dictionary defines a mule as a hybrid between an ass and a mare noted for stubbornness and stupidity. I have a book written by an old-time mule and jack man that says that a mule or jackass is a piker compared to many of our elected representatives as far as stupidity goes. He says if you doubt this statement, read some of the speeches made in Congress or read the morning papers and note some of the comments made by them.

According to the U. S. Census of the Civil War days, Tennessee produced more mules than any other state and Smith County produced more than any other county. After the tractor and trucks came into use, the mules have made a steady decline and are now almost extinct; yet they are selling at a higher price than ever before. The demand is far greater than the supply. They are the only farm animal that can be completely destroyed and still be produced.

The first record of the mule is recorded in the Bible in Genesis in 1716 B. C., but at that time they were not used as beasts of burden. They were wild and found in the wilderness. The ass was used primarily as a beast of burden. The date is not recorded for the actual beginning of mules being used for work. However, France and Spain were producing and using them long before the United States.

The first mules of record in the United States were produced by George Washington after he retired from politics. The King of Spain sent Washington a jack and two jennetts as a gift after the Revolutionary War. The jack's name was Royal Gift. Washington's old friend, Lafayette, sent another jack named Knight of Malta and two jennetts. Washington crossed the Malta jack with the Spanish jennett and produced a jack he called Compound. This jack, when crossed with Washington's mares, produced mules that proved to be far superior to the horse for endurance and working capabilities.

After Washington died, some of his mules sold for around \$200 each, a very high price at that time. Thus the interest in mule production was started and with it the interest in importing jacks which continued until the American jack was developed to the point that they were better than the foreign jacks. The last importation was made by Mr. G. M. Scott of Reo, Missouri in 1911. Mr. Scott was a noted mule man and for years shipped mules to Lebanon, Tennessee, and sold them at the Grissom and Son Barn. I remember seeing him there on several occasions. The first jack that I ever owned came from him, although he was not one of the imported jacks.

After the mules became widespread and plentiful, several men made a business of buying lots of them and fattening them, then shipping them to the various markets that had been established over the country. These markets had classes for the mules depending on the size, quality, and the use to which they were to be put. The market classes were: draft, sugar, cotton, farm and mining.

The old-time mule dealers relied on their own judgement and if it proved wrong, they did not squawk, but considered it a lesson in education and said that "Sometimes the tuition was too damn high."

A common expression among mule dealers was "any fool can tell a good mule when he is fat, but it takes a smart man to tell a good mule when he is thin."

I have been told that the way to judge a mule is the same as judging a woman. Pick one with a good foundation (foot), a nice underpinning (legs), a smooth, plump rear end, nice breast works, a pretty face and a good disposition and you have a good one - woman or mule.

An article appeared in the Nashville paper of April 10th headed "Mules are more precious than ever." The demand is growing but fewer mules are actually being produced. Most of the mules produced here are being shipped out-of-state. The Pennsylvania Amish buy a lot of the best work mules. Several hundred have been shipped to Iran and a lot of the old mares that produce the mules have gone to the dog feed factory.

The mule is often said to be an animal born without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. It is true that mules are born sterile (about one in a million are fertile), but they carry the blood of some of the most famous horses of all breeds in their veins and have reason to be proud of their ancestry.

Mules have been used for almost every job there is - from movie actors to carrying mail. Mr. Moses Walter of Stella, Kentucky, delivered mail on a short route for thirty years riding a mule. Kentucky's first Bookmobile began with a fleet of mules and now has a fleet of trucks. In New Mexico the Gunter Ranch uses small mules to herd cattle.

During World War 1 the Army bought every available sound mule in the country and shipped them to the war zone. The large mules were used to move the heavy artillery and the smaller ones to pull the ammunition carts. Their job was as important as the soldiers.

The mule, according to some people, is stupid, but mules are smarter than the horse in many ways and man in some ways, especially in caring for themselves. They know when to stop eating and do not gorge themselves and founder. Neither will they go into an unsafe place.

I have a picture of the first mobile home. It was built on a rubber-tired wagon and pulled by one mule. Mr. Lonnie Mobley, age 73 at the time the picture was made, left Glendale, California, with his tried-and-true mule (Molena) as his only means of transportation and headed for Delwood, Florida. They were in Prattville, Alabama, when the picture was made.



Picture taken in Paducah, Kentucky. Picture courtesy of Lexington Herald, Lexington, Ky.

Pictured above is a first class mule, a show mule!

As most of you know, I have been showing jacks, jennetts and mules for over forty years. I feel compelled to tell some of my funny experiences to show how dumb some people are. I soon learned to keep my eyes and ears open and talk when talked to. By doing that I saw and heard many things that have never been printed in any book. Most of them are done or said by city people who know absolutely nothing about farm animals. Many of them visited their grandpa who lived on a farm once and think that makes them authorities on all farm life.

One day I was helping a friend of mine show his mules. They were in the old pavillion that burned at the State Fair Grounds in Nashville. The mules were tied to the railing around the ring and while he was showing one class, I was getting the next class ready.

Two young ladies - I guessed them to be in their twenties, each had with them a small child, ventured up to me and asked, "Are those donkeys?" I said, "No, lady, they are mules." She said, "I thought the big ones are mules and the small ones are donkeys." I answered that "these are young mules, lady." She came back with the same, "I thought the big ones are mules and the small ones are donkeys." I answered that "these are baby mules, lady." - again she came back with the same remark. I then said, "Well, lady, you had to be a baby before you got to be a woman and a mule is the same way." That was the only way that I knew how to explain it to her.

Everyone that came through the barns always wanted to pet the baby animals. One night an old Negro was sitting in the hallway close to a pen of jennetts with baby colts about a week old. Two elderly ladies came around and put their hand in to pet the colts. The colts were not old enough to have teeth but were lipping around on the lady's hand. One of them turned and said, "Will they bite?" The old Negro was pretty well soused and he answered her, "Yes, mam, they killed a man here last night." The old lady said, "Really," and yanked her hand free and took off.

Another time some women were looking at a pen of jennetts and remarking about the pretty mules. I told them that they were not mules but were jennetts. They asked, "What is a jennett?" I answered that they were looking at them. "What are they?", they asked. I said, "They are jennetts." "What is a jennett?", they persisted. "You are looking at them," I replied. They finally left without knowing what they were.

All animals have a natural instinct to protect their young. Some mares are more protective of their colts and often get ill when the crowd comes around and everyone sticks their hand into the pen and slaps at them. I have never learned why they do it, but for forty years it has been the same. A few years ago there were two mares and mule colts in the same pen that got pretty ill near the end of the fair and some of the exhibitors stayed close to them to warn the people not to get too close because they would bite. Most of the crowd would heed the warning and stay back at a safe distance. However, three smart city teenagers came along and were warned several times. Two of them stood back but the smartest one tried to show off and said, "Hell, I'll pet her." We warned him several more times to stay back, but he ignored us and got too close - waving his hand at the mare. When he got close enough, the mare - who had just been waiting her chance - grabbed his hand and pulled the skin almost off. We laughed at him and insisted that he pet her all he wanted to. You could track him out of the barn by the blood. He hasn't been back to pet that mare any more.

Although most mules are born sterile, I know of two that were not and were famous during their lifetime. When I was in school, Dr. M. Jacob, head of the animal science department, told us about one mule at Texas A. & M University that raised a colt every year.

They experimented with her and her offspring all her life by using a jack one year and a stallion the next. All her colts by the jack were mules - those by the stallion were horse colts. The mule colts were sterile and the horse colts were fertile. At the time he was telling us this, one of the horse colts was standing at public service and was a very popular stallion. The old mule was mounted and is in the museum there.

The other mule that I know about was shown with her percheron horse colt at all the state fairs, including Nashville, where I saw it. Some man in Indiana bought a load of young mules out of Kansas that had been in the pasture with a young percheron horse. No one knew that the mule was pregnant at the time, but when she began to show, he had her examined by two vets and found she was indeed pregnant. He had pictures of her in all stages of the pregnancy and during the actual foaling, along with the two veterinarians that had cared for her. The colt was a perfect percheron and looked like a purebred.

Perdue University secured the mule and colt for experimental purposes. The colt was found to be sterile and the mule, for whatever reason, was never able to produce another colt.



Alfred Apple uses his mules, George and Kate, to drag a spot to plant beans and corn on his farm located on Snow Creek, near Chestnut Mound.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803-1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

John Chambers, Esq. to Miss Mary Tooley; March, 1826 in Smith County, TN (Nat. Banner; 31, Mar 1826).

Mr. William A. Cook of Cookeville (White County) to Miss Amanda Strother; 5 Jun 1833, Smith County, TN. Amanda is the daughter of Judd Strother, Esq. (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser).

Mr. John Cooper to Miss Rebecca Gillam; May, 1832, Smith County, TN (Nat. Banner and Daily Advertiser; Friday, May 4, 1832).

Mr. John Craine to Miss Mary Barkley; May, 1832 (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday, May 18, 1832).

John Dedman to Patsy (Martha) Hall 1829/1830. John is the son of John and Susan Dedman, and Patsy is the daughter of Samuel and Barbara Maggard Hall.

(Dedman-Deadmon Family History , Griffith, p. 123.)

Leighton/Laten Dickens to Elizabeth Maggard; 25 July 1848, Smith County, TN, ceremony performed by D. (David) K. Timberlake, Minister of the Gospel (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Mr. Goldman Donoho of Damascus, Sumner County, TN to Miss Scyntha Brevard of Smith County; August, 1819; she is the daughter of John Brevard, Esq. (The Nashville Gazette; Saturday 28 Aug 1819).

Mr. Robert Douglas to Miss Pamela Hodges; December, 1831 in Smith County, TN (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Friday, 30 Dec 1831).

Mr. Joseph H. Durham to Miss Matilda Nichols; May (?) 1832 in Smith County (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday, 18 May 1832).

Mr. Thomas A. Durham of Warren County, TN to Miss Marie Nichols; April, 1833 in Smith County, TN. She is the daughter of Captain Matthews Nichols. (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Wednesday, 24 Apr 1833).

Mr. Samuel Evetts to Miss Jane Canada; November, 1831 in Smith County, TN (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Friday, 18 Nov 1831).

Mr. Eneas Faris to Miss Hannah Symmes; February, 1827 in Smith County, TN (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Saturday, 24 Feb 1827).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith County from
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter VIII

Of the five Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1801, to establish the town of Smithfield as the county seat of Smith, who have acted, Charles Kavanaugh lived on the waters of Hickman Creek, near the present town of Alexandria. There were two brothers of the name. One was a physician. Nothing else is known of him so far as this history is concerned.

The next one mentioned is Thomas Smith, Jr. who lived near the mouth of Hickman Creek, on the West side of Caney Fork. He came from North Carolina as early as 1800, and perhaps a year earlier. He raised five sons, John, William, Jesse, Thomas, and Robert. William settled on Mulherrin Creek, where New Middleton now is, having married Miss Eaton, whose family lived at Eaton's Station in Davidson county. He died in about 1834, leaving an only son, the late Joseph R. Smith, who was a Methodist Preacher, and acting Justice of the Peace, for a number of years and with some eccentricities was known as a man of sterling integrity. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was captured in the battle on the night of December 23rd, 1814, at New Orleans. He died in 1882, aged 82 years. His widow still lives. B. F. C. Smith of New Middleton is his son. A daughter, the wife of Captain George C. Moore, lives in this county, two are in Texas, and one is in Virginia.

Jesse married a daughter of William Trousdale who came from Sumner county at an early date and settled on the East side of Caney Fork, giving name to Trousdale's Ferry on that stream, and on the death of Thomas, Sr. she lived on the paternal homestead for a number of years leaving no issue. Robert married Lucy Gordon, sister of the late John Gordon of Gordonsville. He went to Kentucky, where most of her family had gone before. Nothing is known so far as this history is concerned of John and Thomas, Jr., the other two sons of the elder Thomas Smith, except that they were both Methodist preachers.

The next one on the list of commissioners was William Sullivan who lived in what is still known as Sullivan's Bend, of Cumberland River. There were two brothers, one of whom was a surveyor, and as we have already seen, was the third sheriff of the county. William Sullivan, before he died, settled on Smith's Fork, in what is now DeKalb. Nothing is known of their descendants.

Another one of these commissioners was Andrew Greer who lived on Goose Creek, and was a prominent man in his day. He died in 1817. Two sons are remembered, who left the county many years ago, going perhaps to Mississippi. Two daughters married McNeil Brothers, one of whom lived in Carthage for a while, and went from there to Washington City. Another was the wife of Jonathan Pickett, who was register, then County Court Clerk for a number of years. Mrs. Pickett died early leaving three boy children, one of them lives in Texas, another in St. Louis. The youngest, who was a man of natural brilliancy, died during the late war, in the Confederate service. Several children survive him. His wife who was a daughter of Samuel Howard, died some years before he did. Another daughter of Mr. Greer lives at Lebanon, the widow of the late Leroy Settle. She has sons living and perhaps daughters. David Jackson of the same place, is the son of another daughter, who was, at her death, the widow of Calvin Jackson. Another was the wife of the late William Lucas Martin. She has been dead many years. Mrs. Joel Settle of Nashville is her daughter.

Another of these commissioners was Thomas Draper, who lived on Salt Lick, now Jackson County. He came to Manscor's Creek from South Carolina in 1798, and from there about two or three years afterward. Three Brothers, James, Daniel, and Phillip came to Smith soon after he did. He raised twelve children. Mr. James Young an influential citizen of Jackson county married one of his daughters. Hon. J. H. Young who represented Smith county in the Senate one term is therefore a grandson of Thomas Draper. Another daughter married a son of Henry Huddleston one of the earliest settlers of Defeated Creek and another married Stephen Holliday who was among the first settlers of the same creek. Edmund Draper now several years in advance of fourscore lives at Livingston, Overton County. The Drapers, Youngs, Huddlestons, and Hollidays, as descendants of these old pioneer settlers, are still numerous in this and the surrounding counties, while many, as is the case with most of the old families, are in the distant West.

Willis Jones was appointed by the act of 1801 to run the lines of the county as defined by that act, and was, therefore, the first county surveyor of Smith. He lived at his death on the South side of the river, opposite the old town of Bledsoeborough where his widow continued to reside till a period within the memory of the older people of this generation. It is not known to the writer whether any of their children still survive, but some of their grandchildren do.

It has been stated that Andrew Greer, John Gordon, and James Ballow were appointed by the act of 1804 to superintend the election for the location of the county seat. All that is known to the writer of the named and his descendants, has just been recorded. James Ballow lived on Peyton's Creek where descendants of his may still be found.

John Gordon came from Rogersville and settled on the present site of Gordonsville in 1801, where he continued to reside until his death in February 1860. He had been here the last year before, bought land and built a cabin. In that his father with his family and Zachary Ford who had married his eldest sister, came to Snow Creek in this county. C. C. Ford, Esq. who has been for many years a member of the County court, as was his father before him, still lives in that community almost in sight of where he was born. John Gordon of Gordonsville whose father and grandfather were named John, the latter of whom came from Scotland, was born in Roanoke Valley, perhaps in Carrituck County, North Carolina, August 29th, 1775. His birth was at a stormy period in the history of that state. About that time the royal governor had abandoned the Colonial Government, and gone aboard a war cruiser in the Cape Fear River, from which he issued a proclamation denouncing the Colonial Congress in Session at Hillsboro, as "one of the black artifices of falsehood and sedition". The Congress replied ordering the proclamation of the fugitive governor to be burned by the common hangman. Through all the days of his infancy and early boyhood the Revolutionary War continued to rage. In about the sixth year the vicinity of his paternal home became the scene of hostilities, and his mother was left with the care of four small children, his father being in the patriot army. Her maiden name was Nancy Haynes. She was the sister of Col. Thomas Haynes, one of Marions men, and who was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1774. In 1785 John Gordon, Sr. came to Sullivan, settling in that part of that county which a few years after became Hawkins county. At that time the subject of this sketch was ten years old. He was the oldest son, and the oldest child but one, of a family of twelve children. His opportunities for obtaining an education, though inferior to those possessed by almost every boy now, were perhaps, in advance of a large majority then. He attended a school taught by Judge Roan one year. About the time he reached his majority, or a short time before, Mr. Gordon went to live in the town of Rogersville, county of Hawkins, and named for Col. J. Rogers, the first settler. He was a merchant and kept a hotel which was the most noted one in the state at the commencement of the present century. It was while employed in the store of Col. Rogers that Mr. Gordon formed the acquaintance of Miss Alice Amis, a sister of Mrs. Rogers, to whom he was united in marriage in the year 1797. His wife was a daughter of Col. James Amis, who had come from Bertie county a year or two in advance of the Gordons.

When Mr. Gordon came over the mountains with his wife and two boy children in a wagon and reached his cabin the tenth of April 1801, the Indians were still hunting in Smith, the time they were allowed by a stipulation in the treaty of 1791 not expiring till the first of September of that year. The writer has heard him and Mrs. Gordon frequently say that after that date they never saw another, promptly they disappeared as if by magic.

For the first year they had but one neighbor, Thomas Smith to whom reference has been made nearer than where Lancaster now is. Richard Lancaster lived there, from whom Mr. Gordon rented four acres of ground on which he raised corn that year. Two of Richard Lancaster (descendants ? Y.) live near the old homestead yet. The first mill in this part of the county was near there built by a man named Stump.

It has been already stated that Mr. Gordon alternated with George Matlock as Sheriff, and Deputy-sheriff of Smith for fourteen years continuously. He represented the county in the low branch of the Legislature of 1808-10, and was elected to the Senate in 1817. In the Senate that year, three young Tennesseans made their first appearance in public life, who afterwards became famous in the national annals. They were Hugh Lawson White of Knox, John Bell of Davidson, and Thomas H. Benton of Williamson County.

The Legislature of 1817 was made memorable by the active efforts made to obtain the passage of a law for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state of Tennessee. In a letter now before the writer, from Senator Gordon, to Col. William Martin, date Knoxville October 23rd, 1817, the following passage occurs: "An agent of the Manumission Society of Quakers is here, attending the General Assembly, exhibiting a great many lengthy petitions, from all parts of the state, praying that a law may be passed that all negroes hereafter born in this state shall be free at a given age, also praying that it shall be criminal to bring any negro into this state for sale." He then adds, "I expect the first prayer to be reported as unreasonable, but I think a very strong prohibitory law will be passed against the trading on negroes." This shows that at that period there was a strong minority sentiment against slavery. It is historically true that this sentiment continued to exist up to the adjournment of the constitutional convention of 1834. It may be added that this opposition to slavery was not confined to Quakers. The writer remembers that near where he lives, one while, when a boy, there was as he heard people say, a Manumission Society. His impression is there was not a Quaker among the members of that organization. He thinks they were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The letter from which the foregoing extracts were taken was written to Col. Martin to acknowledge receipt of a petition praying the passage of a law to allow Jacob Stone, a free negro, to prove his accounts by his own oath. Stone lived on Punkin Branch, a short distance above Brevard's tanyard on Goose Creek. Under the old constitution free negroes voted, but were not allowed to testify in court where a white person was concerned. They were disfranchised by amended constitution of 1834, and enfranchised by that of 1870.

Mr. Gordon acted as Justice of Peace for a number of years. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1835 and cast the vote of Tennessee for his old schoolmate, Hugh Lawson White for President. Mrs. Gordon survived him until August 1864, when she died in her 85th year, which was the age of her husband at his death. They out-lived all of their twelve children but two, and one of them, the late Dr. Francis H. Gordon had since died. So that only one remains, the youngest of the family who lived to be grown, Mrs. Fannie L. Bowen, who lives at the paternal home, in the room in which she was born.

Mr. Gordon, though not trained in schools, had, through the experiences of a long life, acquired a vast fund of the practical knowledge of men and things, and was a man of far more than ordinary intelligence. He had quite an extensive acquaintance with the best authors. He never lost his taste for reading. The writer has frequently heard him say, though only sixteen years old, he became a subscriber for the Knoxville Gazette, published at Rogersville, by George Roulstone, the first few years of its existence, when it first started in November 1791, and he had never ceased to take a newspaper from that time on.

He was all the while a friend to education, and an ardent promoter of schools. The first school taught in the community of Gordonsville was taught in the upper room of his dwelling. Occasion will be afforded to speak more fully of this when the educational history of the county is under review.

NOTES FROM CIRCUIT COURT ENROLLMENTS, 1825-1842

James M. Ballow died intestate in 1840 leaving widow Ann Ballow and children: Chesley, Leonard, Mary, Elizabeth, James L. and Martha Ann Ballow. John Payne was appointed their guardian. (They were all minors.) p. 565.

Leonard Ballow, Sr. departed this life on the 4th day of August 1840, without leaving a will and died possessed of a large estate of personal property. At the November Term, Smith County Court, 1840, Lorenzo D. Ballow was appointed administrator. Ten distributees were: Elizabeth Lipscomb (Elizabeth Ballow), Leonard Ballow, Jr., Rice M. Ballow, Minerva H. Wakefield (Minerva Ballow), Anthony M. Ballow, William J. Ballow, John W. Ballow, the heirs of James M. Ballow deceased, Sarah Ballow, the widow and Lorenzo D. Ballow. All are of legal age except the children of James M. Ballow. pp. 586-596.

The heirs of Benjamin Roe, deceased, Reuben MCKinney and Ann S. McKinney his wife, formerly Ann S. Roe, Robert A. Roe, Emela H. Roe, Esther H. Roe and Mary S. Roe petitioned the court to sell 95 acres of land which Benjamin Roe set aside in his will for his widow Mary. Mary Roe has died 1841/1842, and Emela H., Esther H. and Mary S. Roe are minors. Thomas W. Page was appointed their guardian. Meanwhile in 1842, Robert Denton married Emela/Emily Roe. William Owens is Executor of Mary Roe's estate. The land was put out for bid (sealed); however, the stipulation was that the 95 acre tract was not to be sold for less than \$1000. James Rowland bid \$1175. and William C. Roe's bid was \$1075. William Owens moved to Arkansas, where he was living in 1842. pp. 569-575.

DEATH RECORDS

SUE MAGGART

- #20: Ocia Gillespie, born 27 Mar 1886 Smith County, TN; died 24 Jan 1914, age 27; female; father Church Robinson, born Smith County, TN; mother Lucy T. Cardwell, born Smith County, TN; buried 1 mile northeast Carthage; informant, T. R. Willis.
- #19: Ara Shoulders, born Smith County, TN 3 Mar 1895; died 4 Feb 1914; female; single; father J. Wilson Shoulders, born Smith County, TN; mother Sallie Earps, born Smith County, TN; buried Piper's Graveyard.
- #18: Mrs. Porter Dias, born 1 Oct 1882; died 24 Jan 1914; birthplace Trousdale County, TN; blacksmith's wife; father unknown; mother Harriett Clariday born Trousdale County, TN; buried Tommie Wright's.
- #17: Harriet Petty, born 7 Sep 1837 Lancaster, TN; died 23 Jan 1914, age 76; married; father Alford Betty born Lancaster, TN; mother Elizabeth Palmer; buried Chestnut Mound, TN.
- #11: Sallie H. Sloan, born 10 Nov 1855, TN; died 2 Jan 1914; single; housewife; father Josiah Sloan born TN; mother Mary Porter born TN. Informant, W. J. Sloan.
- #9, 10 (duplicate): Jesse A. Gregory, born 21 Dec 1846 TN; died 29 Jan 1914; married; farmer; father Kirk Gregory born TN; mother Rachel Thomason born TN; buried Peyton Gregory's. Informant, J. H. Gregory.
- #8: Ernest Henry, born 15 Mar 1888, Riddleton, TN; died 7 Jan 1914; single; farmer; father Jasper Henry born Putnam County, TN; mother Lou Royster born Smith County, TN. Buried Cage's Graveyard. Informant, Clarence Henry - "Killed by a falling tree instantly. Informant was present."
- #3: Ada Flatt, born 1 Apr 1889 Gladdice, Smith County, TN; died 17 Jan 1914; housewife; father Alex Coward born in KY; mother Letha Morgan born in TN; buried Richardson Graveyard. Informant, John Williams.
- #2: William Bullard, born 31 Oct 1844 DeKalb County, TN; died 28 Jan 1914; married; retired; father, don't know; mother, illegible, born DeKalb County. Informant, R. L. Bullard.
- #42: Aurela Royster, born 29 Aug 1842, VA; died 14 Feb 1914; single; school teacher; father Alfred Royster, born Mecklenberg County, VA; mother Elizabeth Cox, born Mecklenberg County, VA; burial Young Burial Ground. Informant, Ellen Royster.

CHAIRS FOR ALL SIZES

Wyatt W. Allen, Jr.

Tracing family ancestry is intriguing but a favorite piece of furniture can also conjure up some curiosity, especially a piece that has been used in a household for generations. Such is the case of the chairs that are the subject of this writing.

In the spring of this year, 1990, cousin Neille Alexander visited in my home in Dixon Springs. Neille and I are descendants of Richard Alexander (born 1769; died 1855). A long time resident of Hartsville, TN, Neille is now residing in Memphis and has in her possession a handmade chair with wider than average seat - an identical chair has been here at Allendale all my life. Thus, the conversation began concerning the origin of the chairs. Neille related the following story to me.

Dr. J. L. Alexander, Neille's father, was visiting a lawyer friend in Gainesboro, TN, years ago and liked the chairs in Bancroft Murray's law office. The chairs were made by a local chair maker and were larger than average because Mr. Murray was a large man. The lawyer gave two chairs to Dr. Alexander for his Dixon Springs home. Later, Neille's mother gave her cousin, Nannie Bridgewater, one of the chairs (not to the liking of Dr. Alexander).

Consequently, one chair has remained in Neille's possession and has traveled from Dixon Springs to North Carolina to Sylvester, GA to Larchmont, NY to Richmond, VA to New Canaan, CT and now to Memphis. (Sturdy chairs: wouldn't you agree?)

The chairs are over 100 years old, made of maple legs and back posts; and hickory back slats and bottom rounds (for strength). Both maple and hickory are common woods to this middle Tennessee area. The shuck bottoms were very durable and Neille says that several years ago a new shuck bottom was put in her chair by "Uncle" Jessie Beasley, a black man who lived on cousin Kate Alexander Beasley's farm in Dixon Springs.

The chair at Allendale was purchased from the Bridgewater family at a sale by my grandmother Cox. Eventually, it was brought here by my mother, Elizabeth Cox Allen, and Daddy always sat in it to change his work shoes on the back porch. An old handwoven buggy blanket remains in the seat and my work shoes are kept under the chair. GOOD CHAIRS ARE HARD TO FIND!



In the picture above, Neille is seated in her chair. To her right is her nephew, James Lauderdale Alexander and his son, Jim Alexander is to her left. (Note: James L. Alexander's father, Holland, was a member of the first football team in Carthage.) The other picture is me (Wyatt Wilson Allen, Jr.) with my chair at ALLENDALE.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I only wish I could have written this account with as much color and fun as it was told to me.

THANKS, COUSIN NEILLE!

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ROUND LICK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Began and held with the Church at Salt Lick on Defeated Creek, Smith County, Tennessee, on Saturday before the First Lord's day in September, 1861, and two days following.

A discourse, introductory to business, was delivered by Elder J. Petty, from Eph. 2. 4. But God who is rich in mercy or His great Love, &c.

After which the churches were called, and the following was ascertained to be their condition.

Salt Lick Church, messengers - J. Petty*, C. W. West, J. Pate, monthly meeting - 1, baptized - 3, received by letter - 1, members - 61, contribution - \$3.00.

Round Lick Church, messengers - S. Bass*, J. Barbee, J. Neal, monthly meetings - 15 (?), Baptized - 1, members - 71, contributions - \$3.00.

Mt. Pleasant, messengers - L. F. Evans*, S. Fillsatruck, M. Evans, monthly meetings - 4, baptized - 1, received by Letter - 1, dismissed by letter - 2, dead - 1, members - 29, contributions - \$3.00.

Testament, messengers - W. S. Roak, Eld. Miles West, J. Barnesfield, monthly meetings - 2, Baptized - 2, received by letter - 1, dead - 1, members - 42, contributions - \$3.00.

Hickman's Creek, messengers - D. B. Agee, Charles Pig, J. W. Newble, monthly meetings - 2, baptized - 4, excluded - 1, restored - 1, membership - 25, contribution - \$1.75.

Helton's Creek, (no information listed, but no reason is given.)

Brush Creek, messengers - P. M. Lancaster, J. A. Smart, J. Deadman, monthly meetings - 3, baptized - 2, restored - 1, members - 58, contribution - \$3.00.

Enon, a letter but no delegates, monthly meetings - 4, members - 7, contribution - \$.50.

Bildad, messengers - P. G. Magnes, monthly meetings - 2, excluded - 1, members - 20, contribution - \$1.00.

Sinking Creek, no intelligence.

Ordained ministers marked thus [*].

The Association then organized by choosing Elder Miles West, Moderator.

An opportunity for reception of Churches was given; none came forward.

Corresponding letters called for, and received as follows:

From Stones River. - Letter and Minutes, by Elder J. C. Nance, and W. B. Owen, E. D. Owen.

From Cumberland. - No intelligence.

From Elk River, - No intelligence.

From Sequatchie Valley. - Letter and Minutes by Elder G. Walter, and S. Bean.

All correspondents were invited to seats with us, also visiting brethren of our correspondence invited to seats.

The Association then appointed P. M. Lancaster, P. G. Magness, J. Deadman, J. A. Smart, J. Barbee, with the Moderator and Clerk, a committee to arrange the unfinished business of the Association, and report when called on.

Appointed Elder G. Walker, J. C. Nance, and S. Bean to occupy the stand tomorrow, and that Divine Service commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After praise, and prayer by Elder G. Walker, adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Sunday, the Brethern agreeable to appointment, preached the Word to a large and attentive audience, and we hope, from appearance to Divine acceptance.

Monday Morning, 9 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Praise and prayer by Elder J. C. Nance.

1st. the committee to whom the Arrangements were referred, called upon, reported, and were discharged.

2nd. Requested Elder G. Walker, S. Bean, and J. C. Nance, to preach today, Monday.

3rd. Called for letters of correspondence to sister Association, with whom we correspond, which was handed in by the Clerk, who was appointed to write them, and were disposed of in the following manner: To Stone's River, - Elder M. F. West, S. Bass, J. Petty, P. G. Magness, L. F. Evans, P. M. Lancaster, and J. Deadman.

To Cumberland, - Elder S. Bass, G. Neal, and C. Pig.

To Elk River, - Elder J. Petty, P. G. Magness, P. M. Lancaster, and C. W. West.

To Sequatchie, - Elder P. G. Magness, P. M. Lancaster, S. Bass, L. F. Evans, J. A. Smart, J. Petty, M. F. West.

4th. Called on the Committee of Finance, who reported the contribution to be Sixteen dollars eighty cents.

5th. Appointed L. F. Evans, to preach our next introductory Discourse, and in case of failure M. F. West.

6th. Appointed Sion Bass, to superintend the printing of our Minutes, and have five hundred copies printed, and distribute the same among the Churches, and be allowed the remainder for his services.

7th. The next Association to be held with the Church at Mount Pleasant, Smith County, Tennessee, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in September, 1861, and that Divine Service commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After which the Association took up the request from Testament Church in regard to dropping the Correspondence with Cumberland Association. The Association refused to comply.

There being no further business before the Association, after praise and prayer by Elder Sion Bass, adjourned to the time and place above mentioned.

Miles F. West, Moderator.

Test, Sion Bass, Clerk.

Contributed by Stephen Denny, Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN 38560.

ALLEN FAMILY REUNION

On March 31, 1990, descendants of Robert Douglas Allen held a reunion at Pennington United Methodist Church, Nashville, Tennessee. Forty descendants and one guest were present. Oldest descendant was Howard Allen of Nashville, grandson of Robert Douglas Allen; the youngest (6 months) was Felicia Ann Tanzi of Winter Park, Florida, a great, great granddaughter of Robert Douglas Allen.

Since this was the first reunion held in some 30 years, there was much catching up to do - stories to tell and pictures to share. Descendants came from Longview and Canton, Texas; Orlando and Winter Park, Florida; Harriman, Hendersonville, Greenbrier, and Nashville, Tennessee. The day was enjoyed by all who attended.

Robert Douglas Allen was the son of Robert Allen and Adeline Blackwell Wilson Allen of Chestnut Mound, Tennessee. Dr. Robert (Bob) Allen was the son of James and Anne Allen, who came here from Donegall, Ireland. James was a ferry boat operator on the Cumberland River as early as 1810. His grave marker in the old Allen Cemetery in Horseshoe Bend is believed to be one of the earliest dated markers in Smith County.

Recently, James' grave, his wife Anne, and his two daughters, Margaret Allen and Jane Allen Belk's graves, were enclosed with a cyclone fence by one of his great, great grandsons.

Contributed by Howard Allen, 2908 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214.



THE RISE AND DEMISE OF HARRICAN CREEK

THE CLARK FAMILY

B. C. ANDERSON

One of the first Clarks coming to Colonial America whose descendants settled in and near the Cumberland River - Hurricane Creek area was Robert and Margaret Clarke of England. They settled on Looney's Mill Creek in Augusta County, Virginia in the late 1740's or early 1750's. Robert Clarke died in 1759 and his widow later remarried John Smith. A Thomas Clarke and David Clarke of Augusta County and Botetourt County, Virginia are believed to be brothers of Robert. Descendants of David Clark, through his son Vachel Clark, settled in the North Springs area of west central Jackson County.

Andrew Clark, Sr., son of Robert and Margaret Clarke was born about 1734 in Middlesex, England. He served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War. The name of his wife is unknown. Andrew had about ten children, six known. Robert Clark was born in 1765 and died in 1799 in Sumner County, Tennessee. His father, Andrew Clark, Sr. also died in 1799 in Sumner County. Robert Clark married in 1789 in Virginia to Rachel Anne; they had four children. Anne Clark, born 1790 in VA, married Samuel R. Anderson 25 Aug 1812, Sumner County, TN. They had four children and lived in Sullivan's Bend. She died in Allen County, Kentucky about 1862.

Andrew Clark, son of Robert and Rachel Anne Clark, was born in 1792; married 3 Nov 1812, Sumner County to Mary Wilson. He died 1852 in Allen County, KY. They had eight children but only four are known: Elizabeth Clark, born 25 Jul 1817; married William D. Sadler in 1836 and had nine children. She died 10 Aug 1905 in Frio County, Texas. William Daniel Sadler was born 8 Dec 1813 in Jackson County and died 14 Jul 1901 in Frio County, Texas. They moved from the Hurricane and Indian Creek area in 1851. Andrew Clark and Mary Wilson Clark also had Eson Thomas Clark, Mary Jane Clark, who married William Holleman, and Rachel Amanda Clark, who married Sampson Anderson. Mary Wilson Clark died in 1828 and Andrew married 2nd, Jane McDonald.

Children of Andrew and Jane were George, who never married; Andrew Jackson, who married Catherine Sadler; Robert, who never married; Nancy Anne, who married George Sarver in Allen Co., KY; Susannah Porter married Sidney Walker Dobbs; William, thought to have married Rebecca Anne Wilson; Henry married Elizabeth Healin Fallis; and Richard, who married a Martin. Andrew and Jane moved to Allen Co. Ky in 1842.

Dorcas Clark, daughter of Robert and Rachel Anne Clark, married Andrew Anderson in Sumner County, Tennessee on 16 Oct 1812. They had eight children. James Clark was the last son of Robert and Rachel Anne Clark, born about 1796 in Virginia. After the death of Robert Clark in 1799, Rachel married 2nd in 1801 to Samuel Stalcup, son of William and Margaret Anderson Stalcup. They lived in the Clark's Branch area and moved to Little Indian Creek near the Jackson County line ca. 1805. Sometime prior to 1820, Samuel and Rachel separated and she is living alone at the time of the 1820 Census of Jackson County, Tennessee. In 1830 and 1840, she lived with her daughter Dorcas and her husband, Andrew Anderson on Hurricane Creek, where she died in the 1840's. Remaining children of Andrew Clark, Sr. were Richard Clark, born 1768; Amos Clark, born 1769, married Anne Duval 12 Feb 1786 in Botetourt County, Virginia; Isaac (?) Clark, born 1771, married Nancy Bounds (?) in Jackson Co., TN; Sarah Clark, born 1773, married Henry Adams 2 Apr 1793; Abraham Clark, born 1775; and Andrew Clark, Jr., born 6 Dec 1780, married Mary McFalls 3 Aug 1810 in Botetourt County, Virginia, and died 14 Feb 1860 near Granville, Jackson County, Tennessee. They appear to have had about ten children, three actually known. James Matthew Clark, born 1819, Matilda Clark, born 1825, and Mary A. Clark, born 1827.

James Matthew Clark married in 1840 near Granville to Jane ? . Children were Eliza Jane, born 1840; Samuel, born August, 1844, married Rebecca Sullivan, born in Sullivan's Bend, Smith County. John, born 1849, and Mariah, born 1853. (Note: A descendant of this line is member, Ms. Joy Clark, Route 1, Box 11, Granville, TN 38564.)

On 20 Nov 1823, Andrew Clark purchased from William Petty a 150 acre tract of land situated in County of Smith on the waters of Indian Creek of Cumberland River - "to include the place where Baileff and Grageton now lives," for the sum of \$500. (Smith County Deed Book H p. 386). On 19 Mar 1834, Andrew Clark purchased from William Petty a tract of land - "lying on the Walton Road, Smith County on the headwaters of Williamson's Branch of Caney Fork." (Smith County Deed Book L, p. 471). In 1852, Andrew Clark has died; James Sadler with Calhoun Sadler security purchased from the Clark heirs 587 acres for \$2400., "located in Smith and Jackson counties..deed from William Petty 150 acres dated 22 Nov 1823.....where said Clark lived in 1827." Daughter Mary Clark Holliman has died, leaving Prudence and Francis Holliman her only heirs. (Smith County Deed Book W, pp. 321-322, James Sadler & Henry B. Clark vs Andrew Clark heirs, 6 Dec 1852).

Henry B. Clark, born ca. 1802, was living in the Hurricane Creek area in the 1850's and 60's, listed on 1860 Census as Merchant, Martha Clark, 54; Leonidas B. Clark, 21; Marion B., 18; and Taylor, 14. No known descendants of the Clarks live in the Hurricane Creek area today. However, descendants of Richard, Amos, Abraham and Andrew Clark, sons of Andrew Clark, Sr. may be found in the southwestern part of Jackson and Putnam counties near the Smith-Jackson County line.

TENNESSEANS IN MADERA COUNTY

Thelma H. Spencer

By the time Madera County, California was carved from Fresno County, the more romantic days of California were in the past. The early Missions, Ranchos, mountain men and gold rush days were already a part of history. The closing decades of the 19th century brought settlers rather than adventurers and fortune hunters to our Valley. Many of these settlers began their journey westward in Smith County, Tennessee.

Smith County is located in middle Tennessee, with a population of approximately 16,000 residents. The second largest town in the County is Gordonsville, which was named for the great grandfather of the Tennessee Gordons who moved to Madera in the 1890's.

- Migration of The Tennessee Gordons -

John Gordon (1775 - 1860) was born in Currituck County, North Carolina on 29 Aug 1775. His family moved to Hawkins County, Tennessee, where he married Alice Gale Amis (1780 - 1864) in 1797. She was the daughter of Alice Gale (1744 - 1784) and Thomas Amis (1744 - 1798) of Hawkins County, TN. Both the Gale and Amis families date from early colonial lines, settling in Virginia in the mid-1600's. Thomas served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and as a member of both the North Carolina Provincial Congress of 1776 and the North Carolina Assembly of 1778. In 1780, Thomas moved to the frontier of what was to become the state of Tennessee. There he built a fortified "stone house" and operated a distillery, blacksmith shop, store, grist mill and saw mill in the Big Creek area of present day Hawkins County. (I had the good fortune to visit Rogersville, TN in 1989 and tour the grounds of this 210 year old house, still occupied by a descendant of T. Amis.)

John and Alice Amis Gordon moved to Smith County, TN in 1801. They reared a family of nine children. John was a successful merchant in the area, as well as a large landowner. He served on several county commissions and as sheriff of Smith County. He was elected to both houses of the TN State Legislature. The first school in Smith County was held in one of the second storey rooms in his home. He served as a trustee of the Geneva Academy founded in 1810.

John Harrison Gordon (1806 - 1838), born 29 Aug 1806 in Smith County, was the third son born to John and Alice Gordon. On 13 Dec 1827, he married Matilda Harper (1808 - ?) born in Tennessee, daughter of Mathew (1782 - 1842) and Sarah Harper (1784 - ?) of North Carolina. This marriage produced four sons and one daughter. John H. Gordon was a merchant in Stonewall, TN. He died 11 Oct 1838 at the age of 36.

Mathew Alexander Gordon (1828 - 1876) was the eldest son born to John H. and Matilda Gordon. He was born in Smith County in December 1828. On 22 Mar 1849, he married Lucy Lee Ward (1831 - 1879) of Smith County, TN, daughter of Avan and Elizabeth Hughes Ward. In 1853, they moved to Leake County, Mississippi, where they lived until about 1865 when they returned to TN. Mathew purchased a portion of his grandfather's estate and lived there until he died in 1876. A total of ten children were born to this marriage, five daughters and five sons. The five sons moved to Madera County:

John Harrison Gordon, born 28 Apr 1852, TN; died 27 Nov 1909, CA.

Married Julia Hatten Perkins, 22 Jan 1880.

William Avan Gordon, born January 1860, Mississippi. Listed as "single" on Census.

Thomas Gwaltney Gordon, born 1866, Tennessee. Listed "single" on Census.

James Alexander Gordon, born 8 Oct 1869, Tennessee. Died 21 Mar 1916, California. Married Zettie L. Ward.

Lemuel Cofey Gordon, born 1872, Tennessee. Listed as "single" on Census.

John Harrison Gordon (1852 - 1909), first homesteaded near Borden, CA in 1874. When his father, Mathew Alexander Gordon, died in 1876, John returned to TN to settle his father's estate. He eventually made three trips to CA, the last time bringing his wife and family with him to settle permanently in the town of Madera. John H. died in 1909, but he left a family who carried on the Gordon tradition of commerce and civic involvement.

The U. S. Census indicated that Thomas, Lemuel, and William Gordon were living in the Madera, CA household of their brother James Alexander Gordon in 1900. The following information on the descendants of John H. and James A. Gordon is found in the 1900 and 1910 Census Records for Madera County, CA:

Gordon, John H.	1852	TN	Gordon, James A.	1869	TN
Hettie	1863	TN	Zettie L.	1876	CA
Herschel	1883	TN	James C.	1898	CA
Virgil	1889	TN	Callie L.	1899	CA
John B.	1892	TN	Joseph A.	1900	CA
James Irl	1894	TN	Mabel E.	1902	CA
Artie	1897	TN	Raymond B.	1904	CA
Millie	1903	CA	Lymley H.	1905	CA
			Alonzo S.	1905	CA
			Robert F.	1908	CA

Contributed by Thelma H. Spencer, 11036 Charleston St., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701.

Additional follow-up articles submitted by Ms. Spencer will be published in subsequent issues.

HISTORY OF THE HARPERS AND BAILEYS
OF SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Nancy Maxwell

Because William Bailey's land was situated in both Smith and Wilson Counties, his family (six children) became an integral part of both counties. Son, Wyatt Bailey appears to have spent all of his adult life in Smith County, having served as Sheriff from 1838 to 1844 and was mentioned frequently in deeds of that time span. He is listed on the 1820 Census of Smith County with the following family:

3 males born between 1784 - 1794.
1 female born between 1810 - 1820.
1 female born between 1784 - 1794.

By 1830, the family had grown to:

2 males born between 1825 - 1830; 2 females between 1820 - 1825.
1 male born between 1820 - 1825; 1 female between 1815 - 1820.
1 male born between 1790 - 1800; 1 female between 1790 - 1800.

The same number of children appear on 1840 Census:

1 male born between 1830 - 1835; 1 female between 1835 - 1840.
2 males born between 1825 - 1830; 1 female between 1830 - 1835.
1 male born between 1790 - 1800; 1 female between 1790 - 1800.

The 1850 Census records the following information:

Wyatt W. Bailey, 50, Farmer, \$6000 in real estate, born VA.
Dolly, 50, born VA
John, 28, born TN, School Teacher
Cleopatra, 24, born TN
Harriett, 18, born TN
Peter, 16, born TN
Amanda, 12, born TN
Doretha, 4, born TN

1860 Census lists:

W. W. Bailey, 62, Farmer, \$5000 personal/real estate, born VA
Dolly, 62, born VA
Harriett, 20, born TN [curious ages of these two if the
Amanda, 16, born TN same from 1850!]

These are the known children of Wyatt and Dolly:

JOHN BAILEY, born Smith County on 12 Sep 1822. Married 1) Charlotte B. Nail/Neal on 24 Oct 1844 in Wilson County 2) Sarah E. Harper on 3 Nov 1852 in Smith County.

CLEOPATRA BAILEY, born ca. 1824 in Smith County; married William Moore in Smith County on 18 Oct 1851.

HARRIET BAILEY, (probable daughter; Jonathan Bailey named niece Harriet Harris in his will), born ca. 1832 in Smith County.

PETER BAILEY, no information; born ca. 1834 in Smith County.

AMANDA BAILEY, born ca. 1838 in Smith County. Jonathan Bailey names niece Mandy Hubbard in his will.

BRAXTON S. BAILEY (?), born ca. 1838 in Smith County. He married Mary M. Harper, sister of Sarah E. Harper, the same day as Sarah married John Bailey. Jonathan Bailey names nephew B. S. Bailey in his will.

According to son John, Wyatt Bailey died in Smith County in 1864, and Dolly died there in 1871. (The writer has not been able to verify this information or to locate a will or estate administration/settlement.)

JONATHAN BAILEY appears mainly in Wilson County records. No mention of his possible first wife Sarah/Sally Botelar or Butler was found nor what relationship she might have had with the Elizabeth Butler who witnessed the deed from William Bailey to Jonathan. On 21 Jan 1841, Jonathan married the widow Cassandra H. Donnel, according to Marriages of Wilson County, Tennessee 1802-1850 by Edythe Rucker Whitley. Cassandra had two children, James A., born about 1835, and Nancy J., born about 1837, by her first husband Allen or Adlai Donnell. She and Jonathan had no children, but Jonathan was appointed guardian of James and Nancy and saw to it that they and their mother received allotments from the Donnell estate.

In Wilson County, Tennessee Deed Books N-2 1829-1853, abstracts by Thomas E. Partlow, Jonathan is frequently mentioned:

- DB-N Boaz Whitfield of Marengo County, Alabama to Jonathan Bailey of Smith County, Tennessee, 390 acres on Round Lick Creek, 26 July 1830.
- DB-R William Bailey to Johnathan Bailey 278 acres in Smith County.
- DB-T Edmund Wilson and William Wilson to Jonathan Bailey 68 acres on Kitchen's Creek, 9 Dec 1840.

DB-V Thomas Walker to Jonathan Bailey 189 acres in Wilson County, 10 June 1844.

DB-W Heirs of William Bailey, deceased, to William Lester a tract of land in Wilson County, 26 July 1847.

Duncan Johnson, administrator of Robert Doughty, to Jonathan Bailey 37 acres in Wilson County, 6 March, 1846.

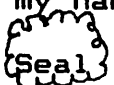
DB-X Jonathan Bailey to James Marks 75 acres in the 12 District, 4 April 1848.

Because the writer found Jonathan Bailey's will to be an interesting document, the following transcription is included:

"State of Tenn - Wilson County

I Jonathan Baily do make & publish this as my last will and testament - hereby revoking & making void all other wills by me at any time made - First - I desire my funeral expenses and all my debts be paid as soon after my death as possible out of any moneys that I may die possessed of or may first come into the hands of my Executors - Secondly - I give & bequeath unto my wife Cassandra H. Bailey a certain boundry of land as follows, beginning on the northern boundary line between me and the Wd Page Tuggle thence with the meanderings of the Creek - up to the upper End of the meadow above the Boon Settlement thencewith the Cross fence leading to a gate west of my house thense west to Springs barn leaving the B S Bailey settlement to the left of said line - Thence north to my beech corner, also Tuggles & Springs Corner - thence East to the beginning at Urnd Lick Creek - to hold during her natural life time, also two horses she may select - A Sufficiency of tools & wagon & provisions for one year & two Cows & calves - ten head of sheep and two sows & pigs or a sufficiency of stock hogs for one year - Half of the household & Kitchen furniture to do as she chooses with & five hundred dollars in money to come out of the sales of property - Thirdly - the remainder of my lands I want cut-up into lots such as My Executors think best and sold on one or two years credit - taking notes and lien retained for the purchase money - Also I want my stock & other property sold together on twelve months credits - The lands rented _____ the Executors think but to sell Fourthly I give and bequeath to my sister Sylluva Walker - Five hundred dollars - My nieces Susan James five hundred dollars - Cindarilla Turner Five hundred dollars - Sylluda Pannell Five hundred dollars - Lucy Mitchell Five hundred dollars - Elizabeth Smith Five hundred dollars - Cleopatra Moore Five hundred dollars - Sally Hart - Five hundred dollars - Harriet Harriss Five hundred dollars - Mandy Hubbard Five hundred dollars - My Nephew B S Bailey Five hundred dollars - I give & bequeath to Jany Donnell's son Robt G Donnell Five hundred dollars - I give & bequeath unto Jane Barbee Five hundred dollars - James A Donnell three hundred dollars - Fifthly - The remainder of any I give & bequeath to be proratered to the above named heirs.

Lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint David Young and W. W. Seay my Executors - In witness whereof I do to this my will set my hands and Seal - This December 26th 1871

Signed Sealed & published in our presence Jonathan Bailey  and we have subscribed our names hereto in the presence of the testator This Decr 26th 1871 - B H Davis
J B Marks"

The will was proved on 10 Jul 1872 by Mr. Davis. The inventory and account is very long and detailed, and mentions transactions Jonathan had with the First National Bank of Lebanon. He was buried in the Bailey Cemetery south of the Cumberland River in Smith County.

As mentioned previously, SUSAN (NAH) BAILEY married Thomas Shepherd. She and Thomas are listed on the Carroll County, Tennessee 1850 Census with Laticia Coles, age 33, and two children; Thomas is 72, wife is 66.

LUNCINDA or CINDARELLA BAILEY was in Sumner County, Tennessee by 1815. Her husband Terisha Stovall died intestate there that year. According to Sumner County, Tennessee Inventories, Settlements, and Guardian Accounts, Volume A, March, 1808,--February 1821 abstracted from microfilm copy of the original by Mrs. Gale Williams Bamman and Mrs. Debbie Williams Spero, Terisha's estate sale was 21 Dec 1815. Buyers were Sindy R. Stovall, William Stovall, James Stovell, Bird Stovall and Thomas Stovall. William Stovall was administrator. There were vouchers on William, James and Sindy R. Stovall. Terisha and wife had the following children:

GEORGE W., born 1805; died 1826 in Dickson County, Tennessee.

WILLIAM BAILEY, born ca. 1806; died 1837; married Mary Ann Cruise on 10 Dec 1825.

JONATHAN BRECKENRIDGE, born 1810 in Western District (now Obion County), Tennessee; died 7 Nov 1876 in Halifax County, Virginia; married Elizabeth Mann Watlington Barksdale on 8/26 Feb 1833.

BURTON LEWIS, born 8 Jan 1812 in Sumner County, Tennessee; died 19 Nov 1879 in Obion County; married 1) Sarah Ann House on 8 Apr 1835; 2) Mrs. Malinda Bright on 11 Feb 1862; 3) Kate Pursley on 10 Dec 1871.

SALUDA, born ca. 1812; married 1) Beverly J. Miller 25 Apr 1827 in Wilson County, Tennessee; 2) a Mr. Williams.

This information is from The Stovall Family and Related Lines by Lyle Keith Williams.

Lucinda Bailey Stovall married Charles Horsley on 16 Jun 1819 in Sumner County. They reportedly moved to Arkansas.

SARAH BAILEY married a Wilkerson and it is assumed that he was Turner L. Wilkerson because he was a buyer at William Bailey's estate sale.

SALUDA BAILEY married a Walker and it is assumed that he was Thomas Walker because he appears at William Bailey's sale and deeded land to Saluda's brother Jonathan. Saluda had at least three children:

CINDARELLA, born 1 Jan 1821 in Tennessee; married William Turner, son of Edward Turner 17 Dec 1841 in Wilson County, Tennessee. William, born 7 Jun 1816, died 5 Nov 1894. Cindarella died 30 Mar 1885. Both are buried in the Turner Family Cemetery south of Brush Creek, Smith County, Tennessee. Their known children were Martha Jane, Mary E., Frances Eliza, Saluda Ann, John W. W., Susan V., Sarah T., William Thomas and Ollie.

MARY SUSAN, born 28 May 1814 in Virginia, died 30 Jul 1911; married 1) John W. Eastes 5 Nov 1835 and 2) L. R. (Leroy) James Feb 1858. Her picture and biography appear on pp. 293-295 of History of Middle Tennessee Baptists. She had four sons by her first husband. She and both husbands are buried in the Eastes Cemetery in Smith County.

SALUDA, married a Mr. Pannell.

Because Wyatt Bailey's son John is the line that produced the writer's husband, Timothy Carl Maxwell, this segment of her article is focused upon John Bailey and his family.

John Bailey was born in Smith County, Tennessee on 12 Sep 1822. He is shown in Handbook of Smith County, written by W. D. Gold in 1903 as a supplement to the Carthage Post, serving as sheriff of Smith County from 1844 to 1848, the position held by his father Wyatt from 1838-1844.

On 24 Oct 1844, John married Charlotte B. Nail or Neal (marriage record - Neal, but found both spellings) in Wilson County. They had two daughters, Dorothy Ann, born 17 Jan 1846, and Charlotte Olive, born 12 Jun 1848. Charlotte Neal Bailey was born 21 May 1825 and died 29 Jul 1848. Charlotte Olive died 7 Sep 1848. These dates are recorded in the Bailey Bible owned by Mrs. Bobbie Tharp of Floral, Arkansas. John and his surviving daughter Dorothy were listed in Wyatt's household on the 1850 Smith County Census.

(To be continued)

Contributed by Nancy Maxwell (Mrs. Carl), 10299 Alder Court, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.

GASS-BOZE REUNION

Shirley Freeman



Cedar Point United Methodist Church at Bluff Creek, Smith County, TN was the meeting place for a family reunion, which was held the 2nd Sunday in June and included members of the family of Henry Douglas Gass and Letha Payne Boze. Henry Douglas was the son of Luther Bigelo Gass and Lucinda Abner. Letha Boze was the daughter of Elijah Boze and Nancy Patey. They attended this church before their deaths. Henry died in 1931 and Letha in 1929. Mrs. Audrey Greene was responsible for getting the family together. More than forty members attended. Mrs. Greene's daughter entertained at the piano and was joined, from time to time, by various members singing.

A most appropriate message was delivered by Floyd Paris, a great-great grandson, regarding respect and concern for the "bones" of our ancestors. A bountiful and delicious lunch was shared and the afternoon was spent in comparing family notes and information. The graves of Henry and Letha were visited and flowers were placed by Tessa Eldridge, a great-great granddaughter. Many members of this family reside in Smith County. We need to restore one of our family cemeteries. We would welcome you to our reunion. Anyone interested in attending next year may contact:

Mrs. Audrey Green or
Box 333
Brush Creek, TN 38547

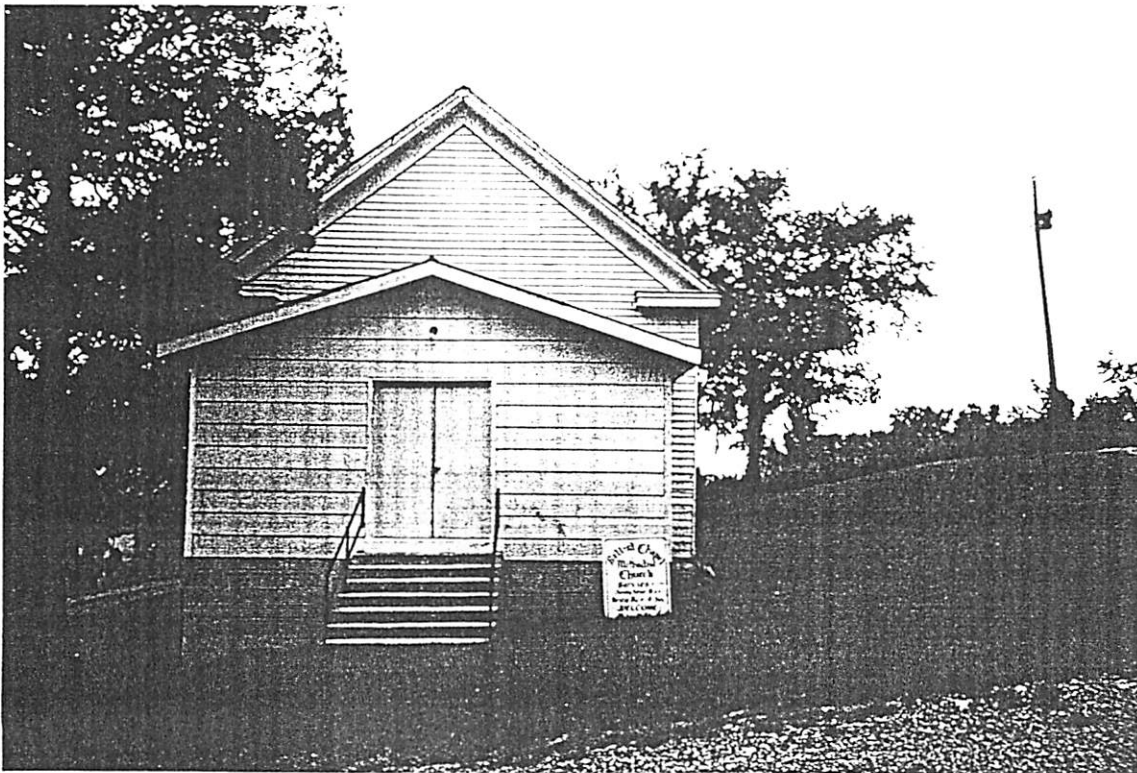
Mrs. Shirley Freeman
126 Vandiver Drive
Madison, TN 37115

JACOB'S STONE

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Traveling State Highway 264, North on the old Trousdale Ferry Pike just outside of Gordonsville, Tennessee, the motorist may turn right onto a gravel road after crossing the Dr. Thayer Wilson Memorial Bridge. This road leads into the Ballard Hollow, and less than a half mile off the blacktop sits the Ballard Chapel Methodist Church and its neatly-kept cemetery. Its enchanted location in the valley reminds one of the peaceful little church in the dale so passionately portrayed by Dr. William S. Pitts in his beloved song, "The Church in the Wildwood."

The chisled gravestones which mark the sleeping dust of early blacks in the area gave a very interesting clue to this curious writer about how Ballard Hollow was settled. In an older section of the cemetery, among several antiquated stones with time-erased engraving and stones never having been etched, was a single stone bearing the name Jacob Ballard and the dates April 1, 1826 - January 30, 1900.



BALLARD CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Land for this building was purchased in December of 1885 from John and Elizabeth Nichols by Jacob Ballard and Robert Mitchell, trustees of the church. To the left of the church is Jacob Ballard's stone with the dates April 1, 1826 - January 30, 1900.

Jacob Ballard, his wife, Hana, along with their children, Alexander, Emily, Joseph, Wade and Mariah had once been faithful slaves belonging to John Ballard and his wife, Ann. The story has been told that after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, John Ballard gave this special black man land in what is now known as Ballard Hollow. This generous gesture has not been found recorded; however, there still appears to be credibility to the story.

When the 1870 Census was taken, Jacob Ballard and his family were still living in the tenth district next to Ann Ballard, the widow of John Ballard. The first parcel of land that is found registered to Jacob Ballard was 22.5 acres sold to him and Alexander Ballard on September 7, 1870, by S. H. and T. J. Madux and John C. Smith. Descendants of Jacob Ballard say that he definitely owned land beyond the Ballard Chapel Church.

PRECARIOUS OLD
LAYCOCK BRIDGE



Who was John Ballard, the white land owner who showed such generous benevolence to Jacob Ballard, the black man?

Inevitably, the writer's quest for the Ballard story led over the hill, as the crow flies, to the St. Mary's Hollow. Making a right turn in Stonewall, one must first ascend the precipitous Cheek Petty Hill, descend into Clubb Springs community, and turn left off the Buffalo Valley Road at Jimmy Donald Armistead's house to reach the St. Mary Hollow. Along this route will be seen the precarious Laycock Bridge situated to the right of the Buffalo Valley Road. The bridge, one tenth of a mile in length, was completed in 1929, spanning the picturesque Caney Fork River and connecting the Buffalo Valley Road with Betty's Bend Road. In the late 1960's, the old bridge was graced with the presence of handsome Gregory Peck, the movie actor, along with a real live Hollywood crew while scenes from the movie, "I Walk the Line" were being filmed!

Another landmark along the route is the now-abandoned St. Mary's Methodist Church. Robert Traywick, a son of Berryman Traywick, Sr. and Dorcas Hyatt, came to Smith County from Anson County, NC, in the late 1820's along with his brother, Henry Lawrence Traywick. Robert was a minister, and in supplying the community's need for a house of worship, he built a meeting house and named it "Mary's Chapel" in honor of his wife, Mary Crowell. In time the building became known as St. Mary's Church, and eventually, the entire hollow took on the name of St. Mary's.

Incidentally, the multimillion-dollar country music recording star, Randy Travis, whose real name is Traywick, also descends from Berryman Traywick, Sr. Randy's unique style of music keeps him in touch with country's natural constituency - simple folk and family. Hearing his rich, resonant, baritone voice as he warbles the strains of a recent song, "I Thought He Walked on Water" makes one wonder if he might not be singing about one of these old Traywicks!

Actually, Randy's ancestors remained in North Carolina, but it is nice to know that he has relatives in Smith County! (Randy descends from Berryman Traywick as follows: Berryman Traywick, Jr., Alexander Pickney Traywick, William Brownlow Traywick, Alexander Bruce Traywick, and Harold Traywick, Randy's father.)

The St. Mary's Hollow is another primal valley nestled among high Tennessee hills - almost a haunted region. It is haunted to the extent that one can feel the underlying ruggedness and strength that was possessed by the first settlers who called this place - HOME. Their legacy of reverence for the land and its streams has been handed down to the present generation. Many acres of the fertile fields were, in mid-August, pregnant with beautiful tobacco and corn.

In the St. Mary's Hollow, situated in the tenth district of Smith County, approximately three miles from the Putnam County line, is the Peter J. Ballard house, now owned by Thomas G. (Buck) Kent and his wife, Evangeline. The place is home to Evangeline since she first moved here when she was two years old with her father and mother, A. J. (Joe) and Rubye Vaden Armistead. Two years later her sister, Brenda (wife of Elder James Thomas Gibbs) was born in this house, and eventually her two brothers, Danny and Steve came along. A. J. (Joe), together with his brothers, E. A. (Bill) and Leonard Armistead, bought 375 acres of the Ballard property on January 1, 1939.

The place was originally a portion of the almost 1,000 acres once owned by James Ballard, the son of John and Ann Ballard. John Ballard's father was also named James. James, John's father, was born in North Carolina and came to Smith County, Tennessee, ca. 1812. It is recorded in Smith County Deed Book D that he bought 188 acres from Osbourn Dillard December 15, 1812, later selling the same tract of land to Samuel Ballard on August 5, 1816. Three years later, on October 11, 1819, James Ballard bought 55 acres on Wolf Creek from Abner Lack.

James Ballard's estate was settled in May of 1821 which included household furniture, two spinning wheels, a rifle, plows, hoes, chopping axe, drawing knife, ladder, hammer, wedge, and several head of livestock. His son, John Ballard, was administrator of the estate, and the total value came to \$218.93 $\frac{3}{4}$. On April 11, 1822, a year's provision amounting to \$50 was granted to James Ballard's widow.

John Ballard, son of James, was born 1787 in North Carolina and was twenty-five years old when he came to Tennessee. In 1860 he owned eight slaves, with his real estate valued at \$600 and his personal property totaling \$10,000. Having procured land from a Tennessee land grant, Patent #13438 dated March 10 1836, John Ballard stated in his will the desire to leave this 280-acre homestead tract which also included a horse mill and fixtures to his son, John M. Ballard. John Ballard, Sr.'s will was probated in February of 1867. In his will he further stated, "At the death of my wife (Ann) I direct the other tracts of land be sold and the proceeds be divided between RUTH A. TRAYWICK, PETER J. BALLARD, WILLIAM Y. BALLARD, JOHN BALLARD, AND MARY E. BALLARD."

John Ballard, Sr.'s son, James Ballard, was born in 1815 and had preceded his father in death by two years; thus, John Ballard had named his grandchildren, the children of his son, James, as heirs in his will.

James Ballard, the grandson of the first James Ballard who had come to Smith County in 1812, acquired during his lifetime approximately 1,000 acres in the tenth district of Smith County.

Over a score of years he purchased land from Elisha Dillard, Lot Hazard, James G. Wyatt, Stephen Petty, Barberry Johnson and Robert Traywick. In 1860, James Ballard owned sixteen slaves; his real estate was valued at \$10,000 and the personal property totaled \$20,000.

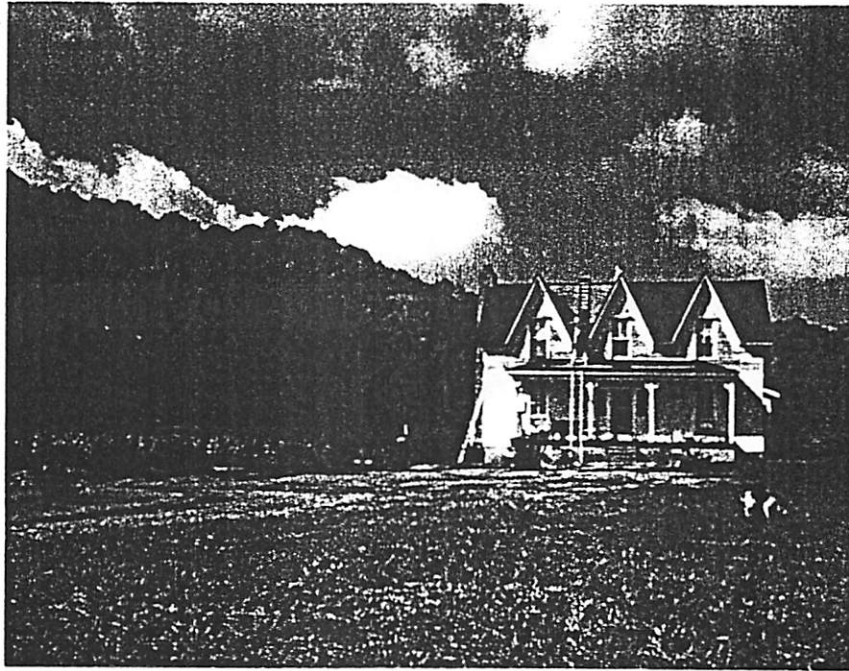
James Ballard died before July of 1865 because during this month his widow leased 100 acres of land "lying on the waters of Williams Branch of the Caney Fork River and adjoining the lands of Samuel Young and John Ballard" to D. W. Wright of Warren County, Kentucky, the right to explore and mine for oil, salt, water, coal, iron, and other minerals. This contract was for a period of thirty-five years, and Mary Ballard was to receive 1/8 of the proceeds.

On September 5, 1865, James Ballard's property was divided among his five children: JOHN M. BALLARD, PETER J. BALLARD, WILLIAM Y. BALLARD, RUTH ANN TRAWICK AND MARY E. BALLARD. James Ballard's widow, MARY B. "POLLY" YOUNG BALLARD, received her dower of 113 acres and 12 poles of land. (See plat, p. 160, showing the land division from Smith County Deed Book BB, p. 276).

Peter J. Ballard, a son of James and Mary B. "Polly" Young Ballard and grandson of John and Ann Ballard, was born May 7, 1839. At the age of twenty-three, he answered the call of his precious Southland during the War Between the States by joining forces on October 12, 1862, with Company K of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry.

From the 18th of December 1862 until the 27th, Brigadier General Nathan B. Forrest and his troops, which included Ballard's 8th Tennessee unit, had destroyed railroads in West Tennessee near Jackson. The Confederates had captured 700 Union troops at Trenton, but the hour had come when it was time for the Rebels to run for the Tennessee River or fight. On December 31, the Confederates and Federals faced battle in front of Preacher John A. Parker's house where two roads crossed, the one from Clarksburg, with the one from McLemoresville, making the apex of a triangle. It was at the Battle of Parker's Crossroads where Peter J. Ballard was struck in the breast and left arm with a spent Minié ball. Having also been shot on the external side of his left leg just above the knee joint, Peter was tenderly carried off the battlefield by his youngest brother, William, and carried to a private house nearby. Because of his injury, Ballard was discharged from the army to come home to the St. Mary's Hollow, his left leg permanently crooked at a right angle.

On May 30, 1891, he filed for his soldier's pension, but was denied on July 6 the monthly allotment of \$8.33 1/3. Undaunted by his deformity and rejection of his pension application, he courted and eventually married thirty-year-old Martha Jane Clements November 11, 1891. Old Peter's heart still belonged to the Confederacy because he named his sons Braxton, Forrest, and Beauregard, after three well-remembered Southern generals! Poor little Beauregard lived only eight days in January of 1902. His tiny grave is in the front yard of the homeplace.

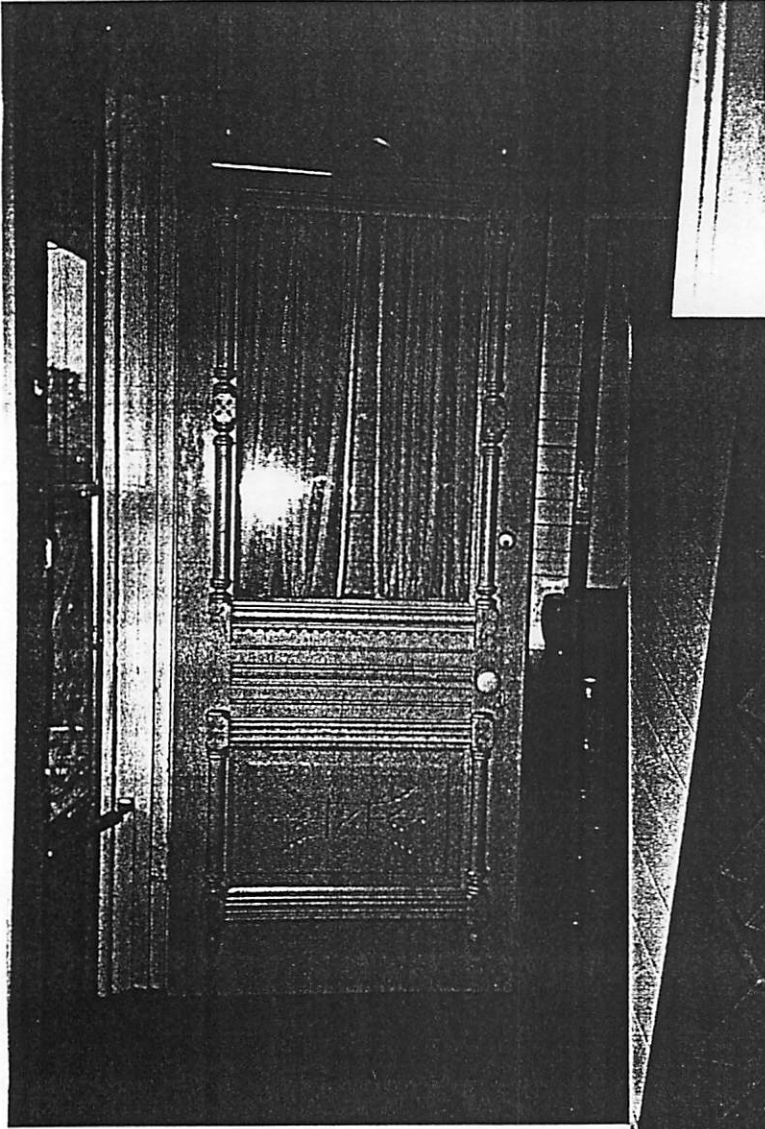


The Peter J. Ballard house is currently owned by Buck and Evangeline Armistead Kent.

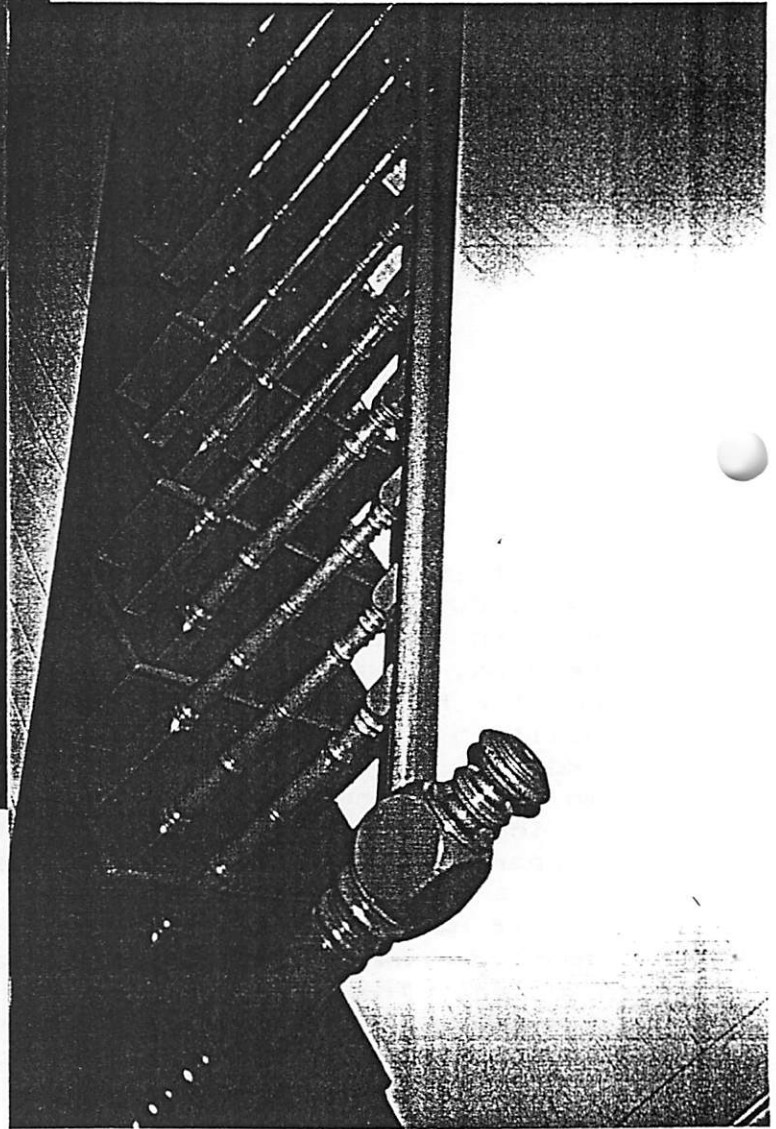
It is believed that Peter and Martha Ballard built this house ca. 1900 and that a portion of their land once belonged to John Ballard, Peter's grandfather. There is some speculation that, perhaps, James Ballard built the house; however, he died in 1865; and the house, obviously, is not that old, appearing to have been built in the very late 1800's or early 1900's. It does seem probable that James Ballard may have built a house about 500 feet in back of the present house. Covered with weatherboarding and having double doors leading to the crib, the center of the barn appears to have once been a house.

It has been said that while Peter Ballard was standing in the front doorway of his house, a man from the road shot Peter in the bad leg. The bullet passed through Ballard's leg and lodged somewhere in the door. Gangrene set up in his leg, leading to amputation. Thereafter, Pete wore a wooden limb and was often referred to as "Peg-leg Pete."

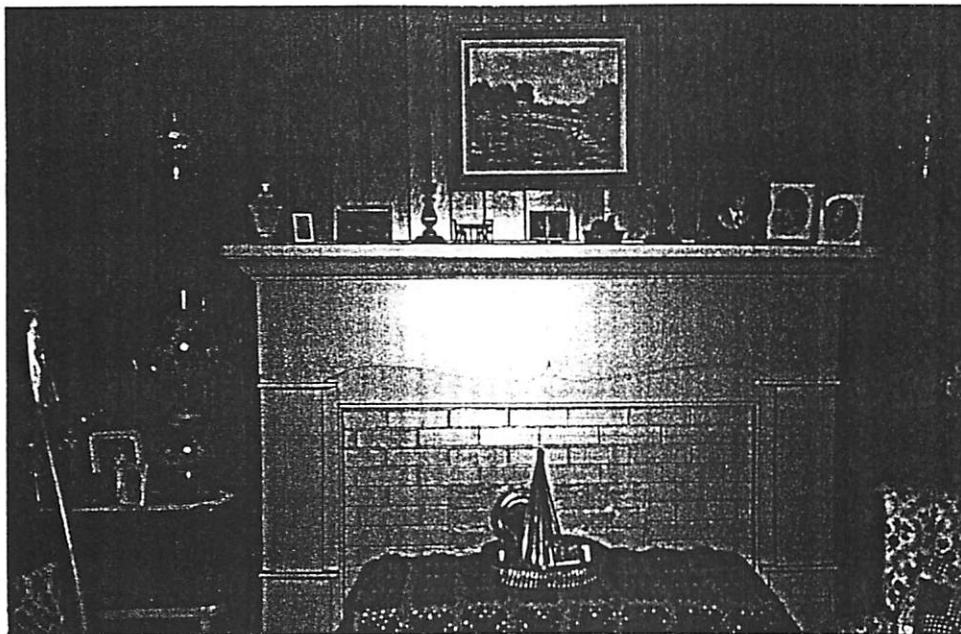
All it took to scare the daylights out of the Armistead sisters, when they were children, was for their mother to mention the fact that Pete's wooden leg was still somewhere upstairs! This grim reminder would always curtail the little girls' favorite pastime of sliding down the stair banister in the hallway.



Front door where Peter Ballard was standing when someone shot him.



Balustrade leading to the forbidden room where "Peg-leg" Pete left posterity his artificial limb.



Left bedroom of the Ballard house features a lovely Adam's mantel, so named for the English architect, Robert Adam, who designed furniture during the federal period.

Forrest Ballard, Pete's son, operated a store which was located near Jimmy Donald Armistead's house. It is also interesting to note that above the house is the grave of one Silas Taylor with the dates 1791 - 1854 carved on the stone. Taylor was from the community of Boma in Putnam County and was working for a Mr. Petty who owned land there. Taylor became ill and died before his wife could reach him; consequently, he was buried in St. Mary's Hollow.

Braxton Ballard is remembered by old timers in the hollow as having owned the first automobile around. While in Nashville shortly after his new purchase, he was involved in a serious accident. He never completely recovered from the injury he sustained.

On May 1, 1919, one week past his eightieth birthday, Peter J. Ballard's body was placed beside that of his son's, Beauregard in the front yard of the place he called home for all his life. The double stone shows Martha's name and birthdate of February 18, 1861, but since no death date has ever been cut, it makes one wonder if she is, indeed, buried here.

The thoughtful tradition started by Evangeline's charming mother of keeping beautiful flowers growing on the Ballard graves has been kept by Evangeline.



The Ballard graves in the front yard of the homeplace are kept adorned with flowers by the caring Evangeline.

In front of the Bill Armistead old homeplace there is a four-foot rock wall enclosing a couple of graves with no visible writing on the stones. A huge tree grows out of the graves, and wild roses are the design of the carpet inside the fence. These graves could be those of James and Mary B. Ballard, or they could be occupied by John and Ann Ballard.

On November 8, 1905, Peter J. Ballard and his wife deeded the farm for love and affection to their son, B. B. Braxton Ballard. Six months after Peter's death, Braxton sold the property on November 26, 1919, after having owned it for fourteen years. Over the next two decades the farm changed hands a half dozen times until the Armistead brothers bought it in 1939. Today, Buck and Evangeline Kent own 128 acres of the original James Ballard property. Evangeline's two brothers, Danny and Steven Armistead, also own forty-eight acres of the Ballard property adjoining the Kent farm.

After the storms of life in this rural section of Smith County, both races of the early Ballards are awaiting the final call, their bodies having now mingled with the land they once tilled and loved.

In searching out their graves, one is reminded of the lyrics from the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee":

"Tho' like the wanderer
Daylight all gone,
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone;..."

Close by the side of the little church in the wildwood is Jacob Ballard's stone, and this is how it came to be!

With deep appreciation the writer acknowledges the most helpful information shared and kind hospitality extended by her treasured friends, the Armistead sisters - Brenda and Evangeline. An expression of gratitude is extended to Ballard and Dillard descendants, Mr. & Mrs. John Wilson Ward for their information and to Woodrow Carter, a descendant of Jacob Ballard, for leaving his tobacco patch to talk with her. A well deserved thanks to her dear son-in-law, Randy Petty, for escorting her across that precarious Laycock Bridge!

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

Circuit Court Minutes, December Term, 1842:

Luke Ford and Mdisa his wife - against Daniel Hawkins, Sarah Hawkins, Robert Hawkins, Samuel Ford and Mary Ann his wife, Zakariah Hawkins, John D. Hawkins, Mathew Hawkins and William Hawkins heirs and distributees of Zakariah Hawkins, deceased, and Charlotte Hawkins, widdow (sic) of said deceased. Robert Hawkins purchased the tract of land listed in the pleadings mentioned lying in Smith County containing 82 acres more or less said land was sold subject to the widow's dower the same having previously been laid off.

Robert Hawkins has sold and transferred his interest in said tract to John Ballard. John Ballard has paid the purchase money bid at the sale of Robert Hawkins and taken up the note of said Robert Hawkins.

"On motion, it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that all right and title legal and equitable (except the widow's dower) of the parties complainants and defendants in this suit in and to said tract of land be divested out of said parties and vested in the said John Ballard his heirs and assigns, subject, however, to the dower of said Charlotte widow as aforesaid." 2 Aug 1843. (Deed Book Q, p. 577).

ENIGMATIC ARE THEY

Louise Sharenberger

Quaint, unique, often elusive and somewhat frustrating, but fascinating are adjectives designed to describe the Darnells and Maggarts who settled in the Harrican/Hurricane Creek area in the early 1800's. Tracing Jane (Jenny/Jinny) Darnell Maggart is like trying to fence with missing links. It is not known if she came with her parents Elizabeth and William Darnell; if a husband accompanied her; his surname; or if she was a widow when she settled here. Although long and tedious hours of research have been done and trips to possible source sites have been made (especially by Sue Maggart and her son Michael) in an attempt to locate and identify Jane's husband - a vital link in the chain of Maggarts - no known authentic documentation has been located. Thus, Mr. X ? X Maggart, you remain a mysterious unsolved enigma.

Jane's parents settled first in Jackson County and later moved to Smith County. (They could have been one of those families whose county lines were changed.) Elizabeth Darnell in her appeal for her widow's Revolutionary War Pension provides specific information on her family. She and William Darnell were married "by a Justice of the Peace whose name was Hawkins on twenty first day of August 1779." She further stated that William Darnell died on the 9th day of October 1835; their youngest child, Littleton Darnell, is now 50 years old; daughter Jane was 2 years older than Littleton (born ca 1785/86), 4 1/2 years between Jane and Henry (born ca. 1782), the oldest living child. She said she had been married about 3 years before Henry was born, "59 years thereabouts since her marriage." It is not known if Henry or Littleton, both or either came to Tennessee.

At the October Term of Court, 1858, A. W. Allen and James McKinney stated under oath that Elizabeth Darnell was a Pensioner of the United States and that she died on 6th of Sep 1858, 100 years old, leaving Jenny Maggart her only living child and heir at law. (Minute Book 20, p. 229). Elizabeth was living with daughter Jane when she died. Jane's eldest son, John was appointed administrator of his grandmother's estate.

Following a lengthy but stalwart battle to obtain a Revolutionary War Pension (1820 - 1833), William Darnell, finally, at age 81 "next January", succeeded. In May, 1833 before the Jackson County Court, William stated: "Being informed by one of my neighbors that Col. Smith sent word to come to Court in the town of Gainesborough Jackson County Tennessee today borrowed a mare with colt at her side from a poor widow woman and did make out by suffering mollifying pain to get to Gainesborough." William's efforts, his long tenacious struggle to obtain his pension, is a colorful and poignant story related by Sue Maggart in Smith County History, p. 456.

In her own right, Jane Maggart purchased and made land transactions in the Hurricane Creek area during the 1830's and 1840's. On 8 Mar 1836, for the sum of \$25., she sold 25 acres to William Croslin "on dry fork of Hurricane Creek." (Deed Book N, p. 220). On 11 Apr 1836, Hezekiah Roberson/Robinson sold to Jane Maggart 75 acres for \$75. "paid in hand." This tract bounded north at Dillard's line running east to Marley's and Sullivan's 640 acre tract. (Deed Book N, p. 42).

Jane Darnell Maggart was the mother of three known children: John, born 4 Jan 1810; William, born ca. 1812; and Eliza born ca. 1815. However, the 1850 Census lists her age as 27, which means she possibly was born about 1823. (More of that elusiveness). Eliza, on 8 Apr 1838 was married to Lee Clay Glover, ceremony performed by Stephen Mann, J. P. (Smith County Marriage Records 1838 - 1881, p. 2 lists the name as Lee C. Glenn, an unintentional error probably made in transcription from the clerk's record, many of which are very difficult to decipher.) The 1850 Census lists Eliza and Lee Clay Glover with the following children: Nathan H., John, Amanda, and Virginia A./E. Other children listed in Glover family histories are Robert B., Grance Fagon, Matthew Johnson, and William Lee. (Smith County History, pp.497-499).

On 1 Jan 1855, Orville Green sold to "Leesee" (Lee C.) Glover "a tract of 195 acres on waters of Caney Fork River on Snow Creek," for which Glover paid \$348. (Deed Book W, pp. 462-463). On 5 Nov 1855, L. C. Glover sold to John H. Bush 50 acres, more or less, for \$275. This tract was located on Pea Ridge on Trousdale Ferry Road, District 10, Smith County. (Deed Book W, pp. 465-466). Therefore, it is assumed that the family moved from Pea Ridge to Snow Creek, 16th Civil District about 1855.

Son William married Hixey F. Glover (born ca. 1820), whose family came to Hurricane Creek in the early 1800's. While living on Hurricane Creek, they had the following children:

- A. Timothy William, born 1846, married Martha E. Overstreet 20 Mar 1866, ceremony performed by Willis W. Bush, J. P.
 - B. Eliza, born 1847, is possibly the Eliza Maggart who married Alexander Hereville/Harville 24 Jan 1861.
 - C. Felix Grundy was born 4 Mar 1848.
 - D. K. B., born ca. 1851 (1860 Census).
 - E. Martha L., born ca. 1855.
 - F. Emmeline, born ca. 1857.
 - G. Jennie, born ca. 1862.
 - H. Morris, born ca. 1865.
- (Smith County History, p. 576).

The 1850 Census shows William and wife Hixey and family living with Jenny Maggard 60 born in NC. On the 1860 Census, a Jane Glover age 70 is shown living with William, wife and family. Another mystery - is this the elusive Jane Maggart? If so, did she remarry? To whom? When? Sometime between the 1860 and 1870 Census, William and family moved to DeKalb County, TN. Another puzzle - what happened to Jane? Why no trace of her? Not even a footprint in the sands of time has been found. Did Jane go with William and family to DeKalb County?

John, Jane's eldest son, married Malinda Hewitt ca. 1832; they lived and reared their family in the Hurricane Creek area. Their known children and descendants are as follows:

A. ELIZABETH, born ca. 1833, married Leighton Dickens (born 1830) 24 Jul 1848, ceremony performed by D. R. Timberlake, M. G. Leighton died ca. 1852, leaving one child, Charity, born 1851, his only heir. Charity's grandfather, John Maggart became her guardian. Ca. 1854, Elizabeth married William Roberts, born 1829 in Kentucky. The 1870 Census lists their children as: Martha E., b. 1856; Mitchell, b. 1859; and John B. P., b. 1864. On 2 Jul 1865, Charity Dickens married Columbus White (born 1843), ceremony performed by M. A. Dickens, J. P. Their children: Ella, b. 1866 TN; Samie, son, b. 1871 in KY; Bettie, b. 1872 TN; Laura, b. 1879 TN. Because Samie was born in KY, Charity and Columbus apparently moved to KY after 1866, returning to TN before 1872.

B. JANE M., born 1834, married William P. Anderson 26 Apr 1853, ceremony performed by William Shoemake. She was William Anderson's second wife. They had 3 children: Robert Warren, b. Jan 1854; William P., b. 1857; Eliza Clark, b. 1859. They were listed on the 1860 11th District Smith County, TN Census but not the 1870. Therefore, they moved to West Tennessee sometime after 1860; Jane is believed to have died there in the 1870's.

C. WILLIAM P. MAGGART, born 1836, married Sarah C. Gentry 5 Jun 1856, ceremony performed by Jeremiah Belk. Their known children are: John D., b. 1857 and Charlotte, b. 1858. Evidently, Sarah died soon after the birth of Charlotte for on 9 Feb 1859, William married Catherine Loman, born 1830 in NC, the daughter of Jacob and Nelly Loman. Willis W. Bush, J. P. performed this ceremony. Children born to this union were Martha, b. 1859/60; Mary, b. 1861 and Eliza, b. 1862.

D. VIRGINIA, born 1842, married Isaah Massey 17 Feb 1859. Children born to them were: Louisa F., b. 1859; William B., b. 1863 and Mary E., b. 1878. After Virginia died, Isaah P. married Belle Loman. (Vol. 11, No. 2, Newsletter, p. 56).

E. MARY, born 2 Dec 1844, married Bailey Peyton Massey 17 Feb 1859; died 28 May 1916. (Vol. 11, No. 2, Newsletter, p. 56).

E. JOHN A., born 1846/47, said to have served in the War Between the States, was a Methodist minister. He first married Amelia Powell 28 Aug 1866. Their children and known descendants are as follows:

1. Eliza Mayfield Maggart, born 17 Jan 1867, married Phelix Dickens. They were buried in the corner of the yard where V. O. Maggart, Sr. lived. For years, Vernon kept their graves mowed. They were the parents of Theron, Idell, Daisy, Mable and Mat; it is believed that Mat was a half brother. Phelix was twice married.

2. Amanda Callie (Ella) Maggart, born 1869, married Isaac Massey 5 May 1887. Their children were Herman, Harvey, Haywood, Laura and Claudia. Horace Dickens, grandson of Mitchel Dickens, a brother of Felix/Phelix, married Doin Maggart, a great granddaughter of John Maggart. Horace shares this story: "When Herman Massey and Herman McCrary went to Oklahoma, their money gave out. So they told the people they were preachers and held a meeting to get some money. It is said they were both good singers; I don't know which one did the preaching. I guess they thought that would be better than going hungry."

3. Frances Marion Maggart, known in the community as "Rash", was born 5 Oct 1871. He married Mary Brunette Massey 12 Jan 1893. (Vol. 11, No. 3, Newsletter, p. 114).

4. Susan Maggart, born 1874, married William (Bill) Woodwall; they had a daughter, Leah who married Ed Bush; and daughter, Dorothy.

5. Robert P. Maggart, born 1878, never married, was called "Bob".

6. Ellis Neal Maggart, born 7 Nov 1880, married Cora Lee Jared 27 Dec 1903; he died 18 Sep 1933. (Smith County History, pp. 577-578).

7. Toy Maggart married Walter Hughes Anderson; moved to Oklahoma; Toy died the day her third son Edward Eugene Anderson was born 28 Aug 1919.

8. Wellmetty Maggart married C. (Claude) D. Hines.

Amelia A. Powell Maggart died in 1897. John A. then married Annie Durham Woodwall of Jackson County. She was born 10 Aug 1876 and died 5 Apr 1942 in Lebanon, TN, where she is buried. She and John A. had the following children:

1. Effie C., b. 8 Feb 1900, married Clarence West. She died 25 Aug 1954.

2. Nathan, b. 27 Dec 1902, married Carrie McIntyre, no issue.

3. Clarke, b. 5 May 1906, married J. J. Kirkpatrick; died 21 Mar 1976.

4. Henry Cordell, b. 26 Mar 1908, married Maurice Perkins 4 Jun 1934.

G. AMANDA was born ca. 1849/50. The writer found no further information of her. She may have died in infancy.

H. MARTHA, born 25 Jun 1851, married William Powell 10 Jun 1866. The 1870 Census shows William and Martha with two children: Mary, b. 1868 and Thomas, 4 months old, b. 1870. The 1880 Census shows Martha married to James (Jim) McCrary, born in 1832, with daughter Alten (?) F., b. 1878, son George W., b. 1879; Mary Powell, stepdaughter; Thomas A. Powell, stepson and Eudora Powell, b. 1872, stepdaughter. Other children born to Martha and James were: Boyd, Mizelle and Pearl who married a Parker. Martha died 19 Jan 1920 and is buried in the McCrary Cemetery. William Powell must have died sometime between 1872 and 1875. (Evidently broken romances happened on Hurricane Creek too, for the researcher found the following record: On 1 Jul 1865, a marriage license was issued to James Roberts and Miss Martha Maggart; however, no registration of this license was returned. The 1880 Census shows James Roberts married to Mary J. ? with 4 children.)

I. Clarke, born 1853, married Marion Powell 29 Aug 1871. They were married by D. A. West. Writer found no other information of her.

J. Elbert Jason Allen was born 7 Feb 1856 and married Louisiana White, born 27 Jun 1856, the daughter of Hiram and Caroline Sadler White. E. J. A. or Elbert as he was known in the community and Louisiana lived and reared their children in a house located on a hill to the left of the road entering the Grisham Hollow. The greater portion of his adult years was spent in the merchandising business. He bought butter, eggs, chickens, side meat, feathers, molasses, furs, grain and other farm produce. Merchandise was shipped up and down the Cumberland River, where Elbert would take his for-sale items and pick up his order of clothing, dress goods, thread, shoes, stockings, buttons, canned goods, candy and other items. The boat's whistle was blown several times as it neared Rogers' landing providing time to "meet the boat."

To Elbert and Louisiana were born the following children:

1. *Ezra Neal, b. 28 Sep 1879, married Alma Bernie Massey, who lived to be 94 years old, having been born 18 Sep 1881. Married for more than fifty years, theirs was a happy and successful life together. Each possessed a keen mind and ready wit, a different but unique sense of humor. The picture of Ezra and Bernie on page 171 was made in 1948; they were standing at the right front corner of their home which was located within a few feet of the Trousdale Ferry Pike and was only a short distance from the mill and store, where Ezra spent his working days.

Ezra always grew a garden and son Jasper tells the story that every time one of the children married, Ezra would have the boys put out another row of sweet potatoes. Within a few years, they didn't have room to plant anything else.

EZRA NEAL AND ALMA
BERNIE MAGGART - 1948



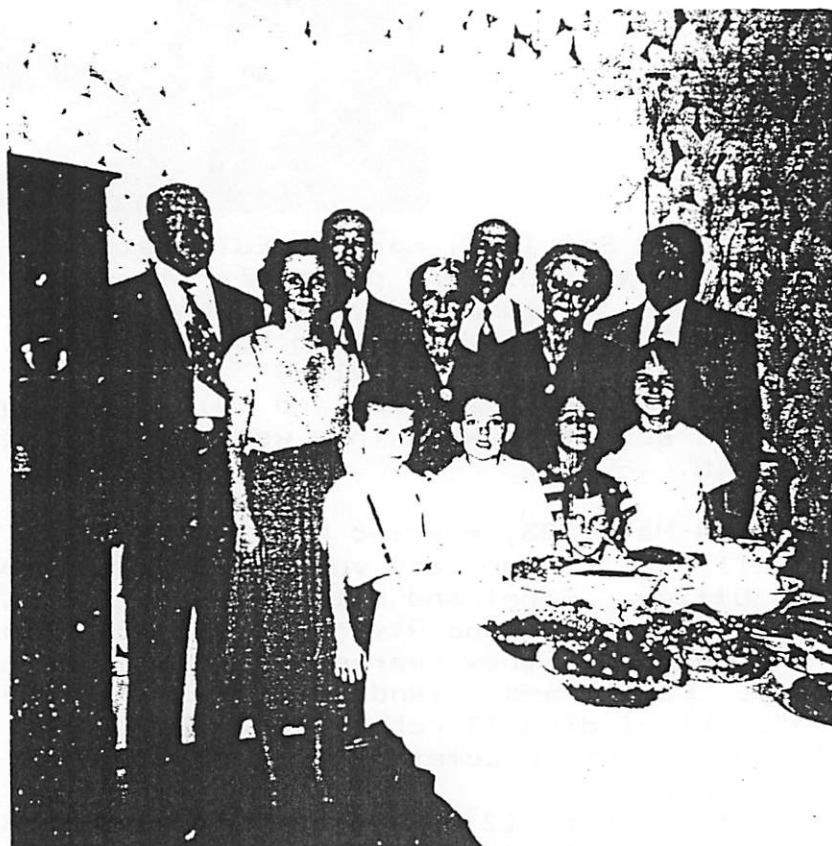
2. *Vernon O., b. 26 Sep 1881, married Eula Betty 24 Dec 1908. They purchased the Phelix Dickens place near the "Big Spring" on Hurricane Creek. One hot summer day, in his nineties, Vernon was found repairing a fence while trying to hold an umbrella over himself. When asked, "Why the umbrella?" He replied, "I don't want to have a heat stroke!" Vernon and Eula lived in their own home until the mid-seventies when they went to live with son Harry near Knoxville, TN.

3. Ethel, born 14 Mar 1883, married Will Cornwell, a son of Foucie and Nora Cornwell. Will, for many years, was Rural Route Carrier, Granville Post Office. Ethel and Will lived in Granville, Jackson County, TN, near the Cumberland River. In addition to their two sons: Carl and Luttrell, they reared Dorothea (Judy) Brown (Mrs. Carson Maxwell). Family and friends affectionately referred to Ethel as "Ted". Ethel died 13 Feb 1953; Will, 22 Sep 1959. Both are buried in the Granville Cemetery.

4. *Orville Matthew, born 12 Apr 1885, married Edna McDonald, daughter of John S. and Rhoda Ferrell McDonald. They purchased land adjacent to that of Vernon, constructed a house and lived there until a few years before his death when he retired and moved to Carthage. A tall, stately man of high ideals, he was well educated, sharing his knowledge with family, friends and students.

5. *Nellie, born 29 Nov 1886, married Herschel Taylor Massey 20 Jan 1912. Nell always "neat as a pin" with every hair in place, a meticulous person, was the record keeper. If she personally recorded something, its accuracy could be relied upon. No doubt but leaving Hurricane Creek in 1965 was heart rendering, but she bore it like the lady she was.

6. *Herbert, b. 16 Nov 1888, married Sadie Belle Birdwell, who lived across the river in Jackson County, on 16 Jan 1916. No count was ever made of how many trips Herbert made across the river nor how many canoe paddles he wore out. Never was a man more loved than Herbert who would no doubt have made a fine physician or surgeon had his hearing not been impaired. It was his beloved Sadie who made the special effort to get the remaining Maggart brothers and sisters together for a dinner in their home in the fall of 1952. She insisted upon making the picture below, saying: "You may never all be together again." She was right; for the following February, Ethel suffered a fatal heart attack.



Three generations of E. J. A. Maggart's descendants

Front: Eric Maggart Rankin. L. to R. second row: Joseph Lindsay Rankin, __?__, Gail Sharenberger, Mary Sharenberger. Third Row: Louise Sharenberger, Nellie M. Massey, Ethel M. Cornwell. Fourth Row: Orville M., Roscoe, Vernon O., and Herbert Maggart.

7. Melvin G., born 4 Jun 1891, attained the rank of Marine Sgt., ART Corps. He died 27 Dec 1926, the year of the "big flood". Backwater from the overflowing Cumberland River covered the road in several places as well as rising high in Maggart's store. His father, E. J. A., filed an inventory of Melvin's estate 21 Oct 1927. (Inventory Book J, p. 79).

8. Mallie was born 15 Aug 1895. After completing the grades at K-Beech School, she attended Pleasant Hill Academy in Cumberland County. She taught school at Dillard's Creek, riding her horse from Maggart to the school and back daily. Mallie always kept a good riding horse which she groomed, fed and tended herself. She married Wilton H. Massey on 15 May 1915. They were the parents of one daughter, Louise. At age 27, Mallie died on 4 Dec 1922 after a lengthy illness. She was buried in the McCrary Cemetery near her birthplace.



Mallie Maggart Massey, age 25, and daughter, on a cool fall day, posed in the back yard of their home in Elmwood.

9. *Roscoe, born 17 Sep 1898, married Agnes Louvenia Robinson, daughter of John David and Maude Apple Robinson of Horseshoe Bend. Roscoe worked in Nashville for several years then purchased an interest in the Chevrolet Company in Carthage, where he maintained a successful business. If one went into his place of business, "chances were very good that one would leave a few dollars short but with a shiny new car."

10. Gracie M., born 7 Mar 1900; died 10 Mar 1900.

Ca. 1870, the community experienced a name change from Hurricane Creek to Maggart. A post office had been located there with John Maggart as Post Master. It is not known if the change came as a result of the Post Office or because at that time there were more Maggarts living in the area than any other family, but this would soon begin to change. The War Between the States was over and reconstruction was well underway. John's wife Malinda died ca. 1870/71.

On 10 Sep 1872, John took the young widow Rouanna (sic) Brown as his bride. He was sixty-two; she, thirty-one. The 1850 Census lists grandson John B. and granddaughter Liza F. living with them. As he grew older, he was referred to as Uncle Johnny then Uncle John. The Smith County Record, 2 Feb 1888, Maggart news reported, "Old Uncle John Maggart, who has been confined to his bed for the past 3 months is up again looking after his business matters." Evidently, he died less than a year later for at the 1889 Sep Term of County Court, his "widow Mrs. Ruanna (sic) A. Maggart applied for her year's support out of crop and moneys on hand or due the estate for the support of her self and family." E. J. A. Maggart was appointed administrator of his father's estate on 9 Sep 1889. (Minutes of County Court, Book 6, 1889-1892, pp. 111-113).

On 30 Sep 1889, Commissioners J. H. McKinney, W. T. Rogers and A. P. Sadler made the following report:

"We set apart the following articles: One patch of sorghum cane, cultivated by George Woodall, 10 bushels of wheat. The entire crop of Woodall corn - one bed and necessary bed clothing. 1 water barrell - 1 Lard stand - 1 water bucket & dipper. 50 lbs. salt. 3 smoothing irons, 1 claw hammer, 1 Jar Pickles, 1 Grindstone, 7 fruit cans, 1 Iron Square - 1 Calf - 1 sugar chest - 1 candle stand - 1 Bu onions - 3 gallons vinegar - 1 Jug - 1 parcel of rye - 1 lamp- 1 lantern - 1 "night glass". 1 oil can - 1 Tin bucket - 1 washboard - 1 fire shovel - 1 long handle shovel & 1 parcel (or lot of) boards." (County Court Minutes Book 6, 1889 - 1892, p.133).

(Asteriks refer reader to family histories included in the publication Smith County History: Ezra Neal, pp. 578-579; Vernon O., p. 583; Orville M., pp 581-582; Nellie, p. 593; Herbert, pp. 580-581; Roscoe, pp. 582-583).

On 8 Oct 1889, W. B. Lynch, William T. Rogers, and B. B. Thaxton, appointed to lay off and set apart a homestead and dower to the widow Maggart, reported: "We the undersigned - being unconnected with the parties either by consanguinity or affinity and entirely disinterested after due consideration and a full examination of the premises - we do hereby assign to the said R. A. Maggart - for her homestead, a tract of land with the erections and improvements thereon in the 11th Civil District of Smith County Tennessee on the waters of Hurricane Creek, containing about 150 acres..... The above lands include all the land owned by the said John Maggart at his death. Therefore we find no land out of which to set apart Dower to said widow." The report was unexcepted to and E. J. A. Maggart made final settlement of John's estate 8 Mar 1892. (Smith County Court Minutes , Book 6 , 1889 -1892 , p. 136).

Sunday morning 17 Aug 1930, death came suddenly to E. J. A. Maggart. Of him the Carthage Courier stated: "He was straight and upright in his dealings and numbered his friends by the scores." What better legacy could one leave? The late Ernest Weldon Grisham told the writer that in his later years Mr. Maggart decided that he had been usurious in some of his money lending. So convinced was he that he made reparation to those he determined had been overcharged.

To say that "Pa" was conservative is to put it mildly. For forty years, he operated a general store, but never once was he known to have given a grandchild a toy, piece of candy, nor even a stick of gum. When he broke up housekeeping, he doled out household items one piece at the time for months in an odd manner such as scattering a set of china among his heirs - sugar bowl here - cream pitcher there.

After 1905, Elbert and Zollie Massey lived in close proximity to each other. Elbert had a son and 2 daughters to marry Zollie's daughter and 2 sons. Elbert was a strong Republican and devout "Northern" Methodist while Zollie was just as strong a Democrat and devout "Southern" Methodist. They spent many hours in fierce arguments usually of a political nature. Upon reflection, the writer is positive that these two old gentlemen (my grandfathers) were stimulating their wits, enjoying themselves, entertaining the "store crowd", and that in reality, they had the utmost respect and admiration for each other.

The forties brought changes to the world and to Hurricane Creek/Maggart. With valor and honor, its sons served their country in World War 11. Economic conditions and changes in occupational opportunities caused the younger generation of Maggarts to seek their fortunes elsewhere. V. O. Maggart, Sr. was the final Jane Maggart descendant to live on Hurricane Creek.

Perhaps, sometime, somewhere, someone will unearth documentation that will identify Mr. X ? X Maggart and the other missing links which will complete the family chain and resolve the enigmas.

DICKENS/MCCALL/HAYNES: A dau. of Josh Dickens m. into Haynes family. Seek dau.'s name. Siblings? Mother's maiden name? Request information on Margaret Mahaly (Mahala) McCall who m. James Haynes 25 Nov 1847 in Smith Co. Margaret and James lived in Chestnut Mound, TN. Parents of James? Siblings?
HOWARD ALLEN , 2908 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214.

KIRBYS (KERBYS)/GOADS; Does anyone have access to early records of Salt Lick Baptist Church? Would like to have any information contained therein about Kirbys/Kerbys/Goads. Have these records been microfilmed? Would be glad to pay expenses for this information.
EVEA BACHNAK , 1717 Fisher St., Munster, IL 46321.

FROHOCK/KING: Thomas A. Frohock m. Sarah Ann Ballenger 2-12-1828, Sparta, TN; listed 1840 Smith Co., TN Census (Most of this family moved to KY or Southern IL.) Sarah Eugenia Frohock, dau. of Thomas A. m. Allen Green King of TN. They are my g grandparents. Need King's birth place and parents. Wish to correspond with anyone working on these family lines.
MRS. GEORGE CARR , 1020 S. Main, Harrisburg, IL 62946.

ROBERT M. BROWN: He m. 1st Judy Perkins/Lynch; m. 2nd Rebecca Belk 17 Aug 1852. Judy, my g g grandmother disappears after the 1850 Census, age 25 with one son, Morris, age 5. Was Judy a dau. of Gabriel and Judith Perkins Robinson? Will share information.
CAMALOU HUBBARD COOPER , 1110 Southgate, Garland, TX 75041.

OVERTON/KNIGHT/STANFORD: Need information on Overtons and descendants. 2nd gr grandparents were Thomas Charles Overton & Martha Ann Washington Gay, who in 1840, resided with Archibald Overton. How related? Seek info. on parents and children of Robert & Charity Knight Warren, b. ca. 1815; dau. Ruth m. Ridley R. McDonald, my 2nd gr grandparents. Need help with Stanfords of Smith Co., David Stanford m. Edith ? . One child was Dr. Merritt Stanford; David possibly married 2nd to Permelia ? .
BILL OVERTON , 250 C Woodland Lane, Hartsville, TN 37074.

PARKHURST: Census records show 3 daughters born to William and Martha Jane (Taylor) Parkhurst in TN and IL between 1862 & 1870. Anyone know who they were and what happened to them? Any information appreciated.
YVONNE PARKHURST , P. O. Box 42216, Tacoma, WA 98442-0216.

WOODCOCK/SMITH/EMBRY/WOOSLEY/LINDSEY/DECKER/NASH/CUMMINGS: Robert Woodcock b. 1 Nov 1835, Smith Co., TN. m. 1st Lousana Bryant; 2nd Martha Jones; 3rd Anna Woosley. Had large family by Anna. His father, William b. ca. 1817, Smith Co. m. ca. 1834; died ca. 1850. Did William m. Rody Elmore of KY? Was Mark/John Woodcock b. in TN or SC? Correspond if you wish to share information.
MRS. EARL WOODCOCK , 3271E 544S, Gas City, IN 46933.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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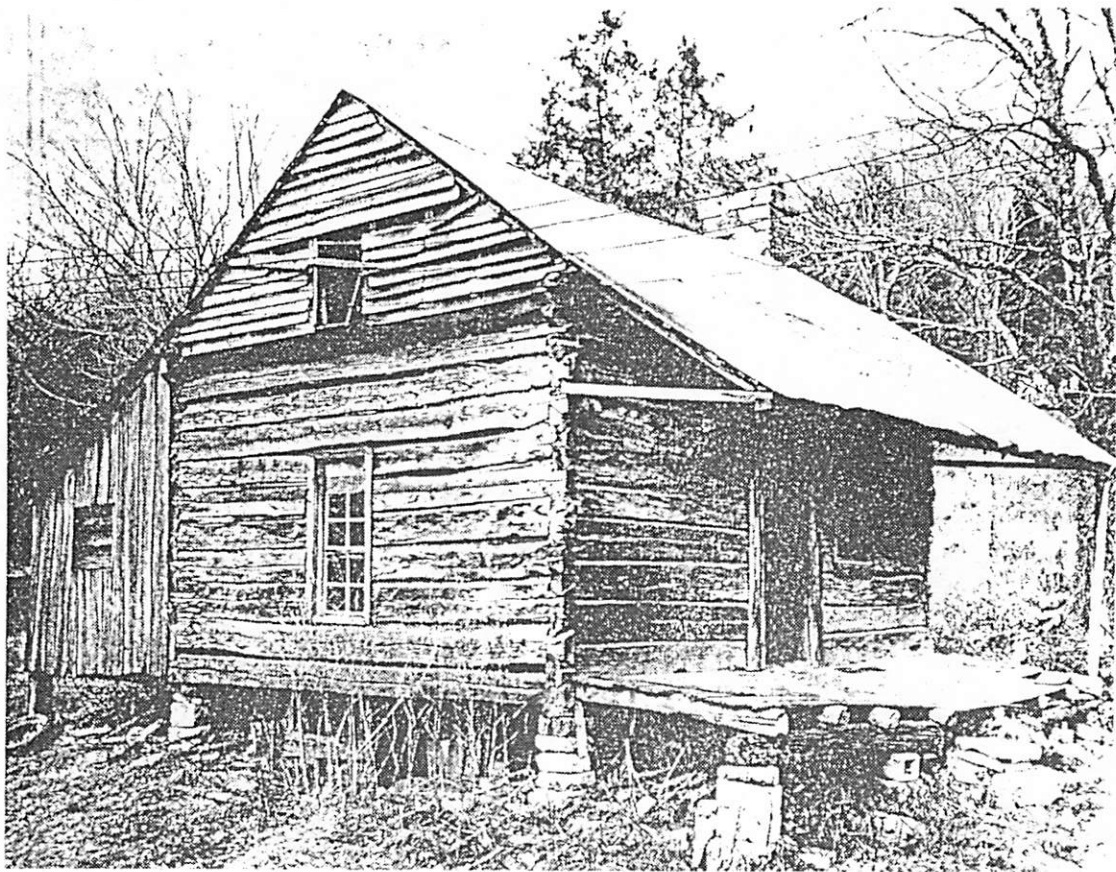
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*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



The Old Log Cabin

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 3 — No. 1

Winter 1991

*Tuggle
murder
Vol IV #4
pg
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SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME THREE

WINTER 1991

NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

The Old Log Cabin

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young.
When round each elm and maple tree
The honeysuckle clung:

But I still love the cabin where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

Although written by Lady Spencer more than 150 years ago, this poem could still hold true of the old log cabin nestled in a valley on Hurricane Creek in Smith County. This cabin could be 150 years old the memory of who built it and those who first lived in its rooms seems to have faded with the gathering dust of the passing years.

The oldest known deed to the land on which the little cabin stood is dated February 15, 1839, but it is believed that the cabin was built prior to that time. Andrew Clark is credited with being the first known owner of the land, later transferring the property to William P. and Overton B. Anderson.

It is known that at least 15 families have lived in the cabin since the Anderson brothers received it in 1839 and tilled the hillsides around it. The last known tenants were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kelley, who lived there in 1949. B. H. McDonald obtained the land and cabin in 1915 from his grandfather, William McDonald. The little cabin had one main living room with a rock fireplace, a kitchen that ran the width of the building and an upstairs room over the living room where the children slept when the weather was not too cold. Slat chinking remained between the logs in many places and in other places mud daubing has been used to fend off the wintry blasts. The cabin is situated alongside the road that leads in the direction of the late Alfred Roberts homeplace. If a person had a mind to and could traverse the little-used road, he could keep a going and come out on the Granville Road. (Highway 53, Dillard's Creek).

The little log cabin is not in the way; there are no super highways designed to run through the area in the near future, so what's a few more decades added to its lifespan should it decide to cover the same few yards of ground it has been accustomed to covering these many years.

(This article was published in the Carthage Courier , March 1, 1972, THE RANDOM SCENE series . Following the death of Mrs. Bryant McDonald a few years ago, this property was sold at public auction. Someone either sold or razed the cabin and bulldozed the family cemetery over beneath some nearby trees.)

As 1990 begins to fade into oblivion and 1991 has dawned, let us look backward with pride and forward with great expectations. 1990 was another year of progress for the society. We are pleased that all 243 of you joined us in our endeavors and hope to have you with us in 1991. Members were delighted to have an entire room, dedicated to Finis C. (Carmack) Key, assigned to genealogy in our public library. The society has added several good source books to the collection.

But not everything has been on the up side - the faithful old copier heaved a sigh and firmly shouted: "I have had it! Buy me a new drum and service me or I will not make another copy!" The editor's computer must have heard the cry of the copier, for it, too, refused to take commands. Off it went to Nashville for repair. High tech is great but it is expensive. On the up side, we are grateful to our special benefactor (who probably prefers to remain anonymous) and our members for keeping us financially afloat.

Mount Juliet historian, Madelon Smith, is commended for having donated her extensive collection of genealogical research to the Mount Juliet/West Wilson County Library. These materials are being catalogued and filed.

Smith County and the Society's own Bill Petty has written and published MISSING IN ACTION reviewed on the following page. Bill, a retired retail grocery owner-manager, husband for 48 years to Geraldine Thompson Petty, father of Gaye and Joy, grandfather to 4 and great grandfather to 2, served 33 months in the U. S. Air Force as a Nose-Gunner and Assistant Engineer of a B-24 Bomber. He and the crew were forced to bail out in enemy territory on his 17th mission. His wife fraught with fear and anxiety sought information of the chaplain from whom she received misinformation and this statement: "No chutes were observed to leave the ship." Imagine Geraldine, his mother and friends' distress and agony! Discharged in August, 1945 as T/Sgt, he is the recipient of the Air Medal with Oakleaf Cluster and 7 Bronze Stars.

Former Director of the United States Air Force Museum, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio and 1991 President of the Society, Bernie S. Bass states this story is one of which all Americans can be proud, a vital part of the larger history of the United States Air Force. We are indebted to Bill Petty for writing it for posterity. Fans of American history and Tennesseans of all ages owe a debt of gratitude to Bill Petty for this book says Albert Gore, Jr., U. S. Senate.

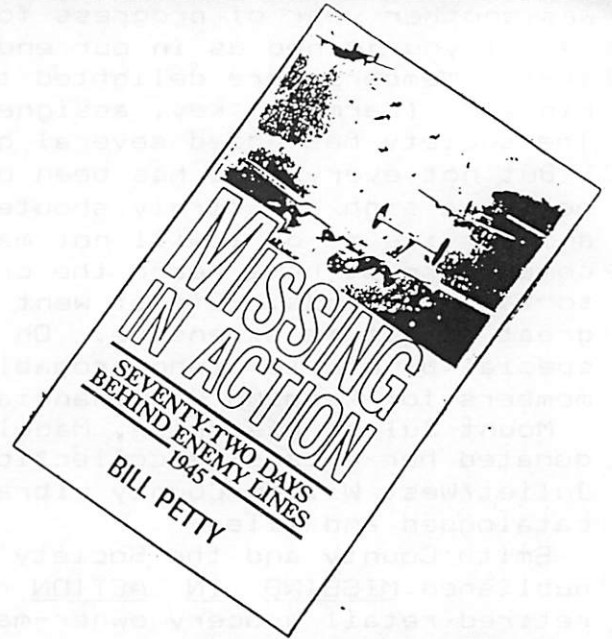
Renew your subscription soon; you will not want to miss Steven Denny's outstanding, well researched and interestingly presented story of Colonel William Walton; Anita Prewitt's diary of Laura Beatrice Rogers Steverson's trip from the old west to TN; Nina Sutton's Donohos; the saga of John, James and Elizabeth Wright; gleanings from Madelon Smith; Thelma Spencer's Tennesseans in Madera County; Katheryn Norton's John B. Hughes and many others.

Please send all communication to:
Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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You will want to read this compelling story by Bill Petty of how he, Nose-Gunner of a B-24 Bomber, survived for seventy-two days behind enemy lines during World War II. Returning from a bombing mission over Lienz, Austria, Petty's plane was hit by enemy flak and downed near Caporetto, Italy. The ten member crew bailed out; four were captured by the Germans; the other six, including Petty avoided capture by hiding in the daytime and walking or pushing through the cold, snowy Alps at night.



Bill Petty greets Mrs. Faletic Giovannia who risked her own life to hide Bill and two other fugitives for five days in her barn, where they got body lice. Picture was made by Bill's wife, Geraldine Thompson Petty in 1969 when the Pettys made their first trip back to Yugoslavia to visit his rescuers and to see the beautiful but perilous Alps.

On the left is Petty; on the right is Janko Krantc, one of two men who rescued the fugitives, as Janko and Bill meet on Petty and his wife's visit to Yugoslavia in 1976. Travel with Petty on his 72 day journey; feel the anguish and emotional pain of separation from his wife and baby daughter aware that they did not know he was alive. Read her letters, written daily, but never mailed because of no place to send them. Meet the brave partisans who risked their lives to help him escape. Rejoice with him upon his rescue 72 days after bail out. Share the Sunday morning, second day of his ordeal, when he hears church bells ringing in Caporetto; learn the promise he made to his God. A dramatic but tender story of courage, love and determination sure to be enjoyed. To secure a copy, send check in the amount of \$12.20, if to be mailed. (Book: \$9.95; sales tax: .75; postage: 1.50.). If not mailed: \$10.70. to: Bill Petty



THE ANDERSONS

B. C. ANDERSON

Four or more ANDERSON families are known to have lived on or near Hurricane Creek in the early 1800's. Andrew Anderson lived at the headwaters of the Creek and his brother, Samuel R. Anderson lived in Sullivan's Bend. The sur-name was acquired by their great grandfather in the mid 1600's.

In the early 1600's, several European kingdoms were sending expeditions to the American continent to claim land and establish colonies. In 1637, the New Sweden Company was organized in Sweden. Two ships were outfitted with supplies, provisions and fifty persons. One was an armored ship of the navy and the other was a transport by the name of "Fogel Grip", which was skippered by one ANDREAS JORANSSON. In August, they set sail from Gothenburg, arriving at their destination in April, 1638. They established their Colony on the Christina River in what is now New Castle County, Delaware.

Before he settled down and married, Andreas Joransson made two more trips across the waters. He and Sophia Paulsson married and had five sons: Christian, Joran, James, Peter and Erick. The first son retained the father's last name, but by custom the remaining sons were given his first name. And they became Andreas' sons, i. e. "Andrew's sons."

Erick Andersson married Bridget Paulsson and had three known sons: James, Peter and William. Peter Andersson was born in 1706 at Fort Christina, New Castle County and married Elizabeth Dirison 5 Oct 1728. Five children were born to them before she died in 1738. These children were: Jacobus, Catharina, Bridget, Elizabeth and Eric.

Peter Andersson married second, Catharina Loinan on 10 Jan 1739. Peter and Catherine had Andrew, who was born 7 Jan 1740 and married Mary Connelly on 24 Dec 1765; Christine, born 27 Oct 1743, married Abraham Springer 21 Dec 1759; Margaret, born 12 May 1745, married William Stalcup 2 Mar 1762; Mary, born 2 Apr 1748, married Matthias Brimberry 11 Mar 1766; Peter, Jr., born 25 Jun 1750; Susannah, born 7 Jul 1752, married Isaac West (in NC); and Sarah, born 22 Dec 1756.

In the Summer of 1768, Peter Andersson with his children, sons and daughters-in-law, several families of Marleys and Stalcups all moved to Orange County, North Carolina, where they purchased land on the Stoney River. They lived there for nineteen years; then in 1787, a large number of them sold their properties and moved west.

It was in this same year, 1787, that North Carolina provided for the cutting of a road from the Clinch River in East Tennessee to the Cumberland settlements. It is not known if this order influenced their decision to move or not, but the Andersons were living in Washington County, Virginia near the Tennessee line for about a decade before moving on again. In Washington County, Samuel and Andrew Anderson, sons of Andrew Andersson, Sr. (born 1740), married their first wives. Andrew, Sr. and his wife died in the 1820's in Allen County, Kentucky. William Stalcup and his wife Margaret Anderson settled on his land grant near Hartsville, Tennessee, (then in Smith County).

Andrew, Jr. and Samuel Anderson lived on Trammel Creek in Northern Smith County (now Macon County) and Allen County, Kentucky. In 1804, Andrew and a James Cunningham had a Bill of Indictment drawn against them in the County Court, which was dismissed.

On 28 Aug 1812, Samuel R. Anderson married Anne Clark of Sumner County, Tennessee. Andrew Anderson, also married (2nd) Dorcas Clark on 16 Oct 1812. Anne and Dorcas were sisters, being daughters of Robert and Rachel Clark. The Clark family lived on Clark Branch (now Key Hollow) near Monoville in Smith County.

Little is known of Samuel Anderson. By his first wife, Rebecca Black, whom he married in 1792 in Virginia, he had Sampson P. Anderson, born 9 May 1804; married 23 Jul 1827 in Sumner County to Elizabeth Hinton. He later married Rachel Amanda Clark, daughter of Andrew and niece of Anne and Dorcas Clark. He married third, Elizabeth. Sampson died 22 Jun 1876 in Allen County, Kentucky. Other siblings may be Peyton, Tillman, Catherine, Andrew and Rebecca. By Samuel's second wife Anne, he had five children: Mary Anne (?), Robert Clark, Rachel and two others. It is believed that Samuel moved to Sullivan's Bend in 1816 near the meandering county line. He is listed in Census Records of 1820 and 1830 in Jackson County. It is believed that he moved to Allen County, Kentucky later where he died about 1838.

Andrew Anderson, Jr. was born in 1771 in Orange County, North Carolina. With his first wife, Agnes Pharis (Ferris/Paris) whom he married 3 Jan 1792 in Virginia, he had about six children. Some are thought to be: Andrew, 111, born Nov 1792, Cunningham, born ca. 1798 and John, ca. 1800.

Sometime before or immediately after his marriage to Dorcas Clark in 1812, he moved to the area of Little Indian Creek and Hurricane Creek on the Jackson County line. The family is listed in the 1820 Census of Jackson County, and the 1830 and 1840 Census Records of Smith County. Andrew died 18 Apr 1844; his widow, Dorcas died in 1872 while living with their son, Overton Bee Anderson on Hurricane Creek. (Records of Hurricane Creek land purchase, pp. 3 and 4).

DEED RECORD
County of Smith
Roll No. 114
Book I
Pages 205, 206

Tennessee State Library and Archives

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This Indenture made this Sixteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty six between TARLTON M. CAINS and NANCY CAINS, his wife of the State of Tennessee & County of Smith of the one part and ANDREW ANDERSON of the said County & State of the other part witnessed that the said TARLTON M. CAINS & NANCY CAINS for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred & Two Dollars to them in hand paid by the said ANDERSON. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. Hath granted, bargained & sold unto the said ANDERSON, his heirs and assigns forever one certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county aforesaid containing Fifty-One acres platted and bounded as follows and being a tract granted by Patent No. 10028 - - Beginning at a Beach on JOSHUA HADLEY'S East boundary line of 640 acres, tract granted the same HADLEY & WILLIE SULLIVAN running then East one hundred and twenty-six poles to a Sugar Tree, then South sixty-two poles to a Sugar Tree & Honey :

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Locust, then West one hundred twenty-six poles to a Buckeye on said WRIGHT line, then North with said line sixty-five poles to the beginning, including the place where JAMES HARVEL now lives on the head waters of Hurricane Creek, to have and to hold the said land with all and singularly it appertinan (appertain) as to the proper use & behalf of the said ANDREW ANDERSON & to his heirs forever, and the said TARLTON M. CAINS & NANCY CAINS doth for themselves, their heirs and from all persons whatsoever, warrant and forever defend a just (w)right and title in and to the aforesaid land unto the said ANDERSON & to his heirs forever.

In witness whereof, we the said TARLTON M. CAINS and NANCY CAINS doth hereunto set their hands and seals this day & year first above written.

Signed, Sealed & delivered
in the presence of

LUKE F. MATTHEWS |
ANDREW CLARK |
S. FORD |
 |

(signed) T. M. Cains (seal)
 her
Nancy X Cains (seal)
 mark

State of Tennessee, Smith County Court, February Term

1826. Then the execution of this deed and bargain of

from TARLTON M. CAINS and NANCY CAINS to ANDREW ANDERSON was duly proven in Open Court by the oaths of LUKE F. MATTHEWS and ANDREW CLARK, witnesses thereto and on Motion ordered to be Certified for Registration.

Registered 1st May 1826 |
Alex Allison, Regs. of Smith County |

Attest Jonathan Pickett CLK
of Smith County Court

Dec 11th 1827

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THE STATE OF TENNESSEE No. 6899

KNOW YE, That for and in consideration of the sum of One cent per

acre paid into the office of the Entry-Taker of Smith county, and entered on the 9th day of February 1826 pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of said state, passed on the twentysecond day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twentythree, and twenty supplemental thereto of N. 758.

there is granted by the said State of Tennessee, unto Andrew Anderson

a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND, containing One hundred Acres by survey bearing date the 3rd day of May 1827 lying in said county,

on the waters of Hurricane Creek and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a Beach marked A. Running South 30 poles to a black Walnut in Gibbs north boundary of 51 acres thence east 49 poles to his north east corner thence south 65 poles to his south east corner thence west one hundred and twenty six poles to his south west corner in Hadley east boundary of 640 acres thence south 70 poles to his south east corner & north west corner of Wrights five acres thence east 40 poles to the north east corner of the same thence south twenty poles to his south east corner in Rowlands north boundary thence east with the same one hundred and one fourth poles to a Gum thence south one hundred and thirty nine poles to a Stake thence west sixty three and one fourth poles to the Beginning.

With the hereditaments and appurtenances. To Have and to Hold the said Tract or Parcel of LAND, with its appurtenances to the said Andrew Anderson and his heirs forever.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, this 20th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven and of the United States the fifty second.

Andrew Anderson

Wm Carroll

On 16 Feb 1826, Andrew Anderson purchased 51 acres of land situated near the headwaters of Hurricane Creek from Tarlton M. Cains and Nancy Cains, a tract granted by Patent No. 10028. For this 51 acre tract, he paid \$102.00. (Reference, p. 3 and Smith County Deed Book K, pp. 466-467). Andrew obtained an additional 100 acres at one cent per acre by Tennessee Land Grant No. 6899 on 9 Feb 1826, which was also located on the waters of Hurricane Creek. (Reference, p. 4). On 23 Aug 1831, he purchased an additional 24 acres from Tarlton Cains and Nancy Cains. (Smith County Deed Book K, p. 468.)

Eight children were born to Andrew and Dorcas Anderson. The first child thought to be named Robert Clark, born in 1813, died young in 1818.

Clarkey Anderson, born 1815, married Granderson F. Glover, son of Darnell Glover and Elizabeth Anne Cannon in 1841. Granderson was born 30 Apr 1816 at Chestnut Mound. By 1850, they had four children, two known: Dorcas born in 1842 and Tennessee born in 1848. In 1849, this couple with their children, along with the William P. Anderson family, brother of Clarkey, some Grishams, Roberts, Bushes and several more families of the Hurricane Creek community, moved to Gibson County, Tennessee. A number of these families returned to Smith County in 1851; however, this is the last known record of Granderson and Clarkey (Anderson) Glover. A marriage record in 1854 in Warren County, North Carolina was located to a G. F. Glover, but it is not known if they are the same parties. Warren County was the home county for the Glovers before they moved to Smith and Jackson County, Tennessee.

The third child of Andrew is thought to have been named Mary and was born in 1817. She died young in 1826. The next child was Rachel Anne, born in 1819; married in 1842 to John J. Cook (e), who was born in 1817 near Chestnut Mound. John was the son of William Cook and Margaret Curtis. He appears to have been the only child born to his parents who were in their late forties. William Cook, born about 1769, place unknown, married ca. 1789 to a first wife. After her death, he married Mrs. Margaret "Peggy" Curtis Draper, divorced wife of Philip Draper. The marriage was in 1816 at Chestnut Mound; John J. Cooke was born the following year. From Peggy's first marriage with Philip, only one child is believed to have been born. His name was Davidson Draper, born ca. 1805. Davidson married Mary "Polly" Williamson Glover, a daughter of Darnell and Elizabeth CANNON Glover. Mary was a sister to Grandison F. Glover (Clarkey Anderson's husband).

In the 1850 Census of Monroe County, Tennessee, 10th Civil District was the household of John Cooke, 33 TN, his wife Rachel, 30 VA and living with them are six Schield's children: Isabella, William, David, George, Jane and John. No Cooke children were listed, but this appears to be our John and Rachel ANDERSON Cook (e).

Next born was Emeline Anderson in 1821. She never married and always lived at home. After the death of her father in 1844, she lived with her widowed mother, Dorcas in 1850 and 1860. In 1870 and 1880, she was living with her brother Overton B. Anderson near Maggart and was always listed in the census records as "idiotic." She died sometime after 1880.

William Patton Anderson was born 6 Mar 1823; married 30 Nov 1840 (1st) to Nancy Anne Hearn, daughter of Purnell Hearn and Elizabeth Seay. Nancy was born in 1824 and died 16 Mar 1851 near Dixon Springs. William served in the Mexican War with his brother Overton Bee Anderson in Company A of the First Regiment TN Vol Inf. At age forty-four, he again volunteered as a Private in Company C, 8th Regiment of TN Mounted Infantry at Nashville in the U. S. Army.

William and Nancy had five children. An infant, born in 1841; John F. Anderson, born 1843; Andrew A. Anderson, born 20 Feb 1845; Overton Bee Anderson (my grandfather) born 11 Mar 1848; and Mary, born 18 Mar 1851.

John F. Anderson married 15 Apr 1861 at Snow Creek to Lenora Frances Flatt, daughter of Isaac Flatt and his wife Frances. John served in the Civil War as a Private in Company C, 8th Mtd. Inf. Regt. On 7 Apr 1865, he was promoted to 3rd Corporal. He was Corporal of the Guard on picket duty one mile east of Carthage when a stack of arms fell to the ground. A shot discharged striking him in the shoulder. A surgeon was called who cut off his arm at the shoulder. He was carried to a nearby girls' school, where he died early the next morning 17 May 1865. Place of his burial is unknown. His widow remarried on 27 Jan 1866 to William Burr Lynch. She died 2 Oct 1897 at Stonewall, Tennessee. John and Lenora had three children: a son born January, 1862 and died 19 Dec 1864. Son John P. Anderson was born 10 Mar 1863; he moved to Fannin County, Texas about 1885 along with a large number of Smith County families. He married Sarah Jenkins in Fannin County on 20 Mar 1887 and was last found in Grayson County, Texas in 1900. Martha Jane Anderson, third child of John F. Anderson was born 19 Dec 1864. She married Garry G. Lynch 18 May 1884 and died 17 Aug 1932 in Stonewall, Tennessee.

Andrew A. Anderson, son of William Patton and Nancy Anderson, married 12 Dec 1865 Clarkey Elizabeth Massey, daughter of Elijah Massey and Geneva "Jincy" Frances Kirby. Clarkey was born 5 Dec 1850 and died 12 Jun 1926 at Westmoreland, Sumner County, Tennessee. Andrew was a Private in Company A, 1st Regt, TN MTD INF. After his discharge, he enlisted again in Company C, 8th TN MTD INF. In July, 1877, his left leg was amputated just below the knee, because his leg was crushed in an accident when a mule ran away with him in a spring wagon. He wore a peg-leg and opened a saloon in Westmoreland in the 1880's. Later, he operated a store. He died in Westmoreland 9 Sep 1926. He and Clarkey had no children.

J. (John) P. Anderson and
his sister
Martha J. (Jane) Lynch



Overton Bee Anderson, the next child of William Patton Anderson, married (1st) Martha Jones on 22 Jul 1865. She was a daughter of John Jones and his wife Annie. They had two children, William J. and Leonard D. Anderson. Overton married (2nd) Mrs. Ellen Catherine Campbell Leggitt in Sumner County, Tennessee. Overton served as a Private in Company A, 1st Regiment TN MTD INF. He moved from Smith County to West Tennessee in 1871. He died 18 Sep 1927 in Logan County, Oklahoma.

Mary Anderson, the last child of William Patton and Nancy Anderson, was born 16 Mar 1851 after her parents returned from Gibson County, Tennessee to Smith County. Her mother died this day from childbirth. Mary Anderson is believed to be the same Mary Anderson who married John Moody Vance 26 Jan 1867. This Mary had three children and died in 1872 at the birth of her third child.

THE PICTURE SHOW AT CARTHAGE

BERNIE BASS

Anyone growing up in Smith County before television invaded and took over the home and became "the big eye" around which family entertainment revolved, undoubtedly has many happy memories of hours spent at the "picture show" in Carthage. Perhaps it was a Saturday afternoon or evening or it could have been a Friday night spent watching the "silver screen" with your best girl or boy friend of the moment. My personal recollections of the movies in Carthage relate primarily from the middle to late 1930's. While I have spotty memories of several pictures during that time, one that still stands out and which possibly had some influence on a decision that I would make some three years later, which would change the course of my life, was Test Pilot. It was shown in the summer of 1938 and starred Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy.

In 1887, Thomas A. Edison began work on a device to make pictures appear to move - pictures that had been photographed earlier on a film that moved rapidly through a camera. The device that Edison came up with was called a Kinetoscope. In 1894, a Kinetoscope Parlor, also called a Penny Arcade or Peep Show, opened in New York City, and in 1895 moving pictures were projected on a screen for the first time. In New York City, 1896, Edison presented the first public exhibition in the United States of motion pictures projected on a screen. From this primitive beginning, neither Edison nor anyone else envisioned the explosion of fun, entertainment, industries, businesses, movie stars, matinee idols, love goddesses, sex symbols, fan clubs, advertising, and money that would result from improvements on his early inventions.

So far as I can determine from researching the files of the Carthage Couriers, moving pictures came to Carthage on October 27, 1913. "The Dearie Amusement Company, composed of Dr. A. C. Womack and Maurice McNellis, two of our young business men, have just purchased a moving picture machine and propose to give Carthage a real moving picture show. For the present, the Dearie Amusement Company will give their show in the court house. The first show will be given Monday night (October 27), after which announcement will be made for other performances, which will be given at least three nights of every week."

The Company continued with "shows that you would see in the cities," and by April, 1914 had "greatly improved the old Ben Sanders stand, opposite the Smith County Bank," and was showing pictures in a building "with an outside appearance that is attractive, while the inside is well arranged for their business."

How long the Dearie Amusement Company continued to operate is not known, but in January, 1917 the Smith County Electric Company purchased a piece of land on Main Street from Mrs. Alice T. Read and erected a building to house their offices and a "show house." The Courier, January 15, 1917 ran a story under the headline of "Carthage Will Soon Turn On The Lights," a portion of which follows:

.....Carthage will also have an up to date show house. The Smith County Electric Company will erect a large office and theater building on the lot opposite the loose leaf tobacco warehouse. The front will be a two-story brick and will be occupied by the light company for offices, display and demonstration rooms. The building will be extended 80 feet in the rear and equipped as a modern show house. The stage will be standard size and both the main floor and balcony will be furnished with opera chairs.

The new show house was completed and ready for use in June. The Courier, June 21, 1917 gave the following description of the theater:

.....The building, carpenter work under the supervision of Lester Williams, is modern in every respect and complete in every detail. The elevated floor is seated with comfortable opera chairs and has a seating capacity of 500. The building is well ventilated and R. S. Neese, general manager, will make the show building a nice cool place for all visitors. The show house has a standard size stage, as per instructions of the fire underwriters..... A large crowd is expected to see the first show on next Saturday night. There will be two performances, at 7:30 and 9:00 o'clock.

When the Smith County Electric company was organized and capitalized at \$20,000 in 1916 by Ben S. Read, T. B. Read, Julian Fisher and L. B. Flippin of Carthage, R. E. Seese was employed as general manager. Seese, an electrical engineer, who had served with Western Electric Company for many years, came to Carthage from St. Louis.

The new show house needed a name; thus, a contest was held in the summer of 1917 to "name the new moving picture theater." Judges were announced to select a winning name. The submitting person would received an award of \$5.00 in gold. The winning name "Colonial Theater" was announced at the theater at 8:00 p. m., Saturday, August 25, 1917. Unfortunately, the Courier did not tell who won nor were the judges listed. (Does anyone know the winner or the judges?)

Theater management considered it a necessity to explain to the public the value of watching motion pictures as well as setting forth the policy that would be followed in the type of pictures that would be selected for patrons to view. This was done in a rather lengthy ad titled "A Word to the Public," September 6, 1917, Courier , a portion of which follows:

Moving pictures in Carthage are an innovation. A great many people have not seen moving pictures, and many more have only seen them on their trips to the City, because, of course, they were not available here.....The shows at the Colonial are clean. Our St. Louis representative carefully censors every picture before we contract for it. We do not care to show you sensational plays, sex problems, etc., for obvious reasons. We cling to the good, wholesome, instructive plays, with just enough pathos, just enough comedy, to make you feel that you have been well entertained for an hour and a half, and to leave "a good taste in your mouth" which will linger long after you have seen the play.

In 1921, a new firm, composed of Mrs. R. S. Seese, Miss Mary Read, Bill Vaden and Sam Squires, leased the theater. On their opening night, they introduced an extra "in the form of special music put on by local talent."

In March 1924, the Smith County Electric Company closed the theater. In November of that year, Mrs. J. B. (Carrie) Chapman purchased the building. She was to obtain possession by December 1, after which she hoped to open "with the best of pictures." Meanwhile, she began to make improvements to enhance the building and theater. She stated that "the strictest order would be preserved and high class pictures screened with an occasional vaudeville act being presented."

About November, 1927, Mrs. Chapman leased the theater to E. C. (Buster) Reeves of Cookeville. It was operated by him until he purchased the building from Mrs. Chapman in June, 1929. With the acquisition of the property, he had a large sign erected on top of the building, displaying (during show hours) electric advertisements of various town enterprises, designed to attract much attention. Of Mr. Reeves, the June 20, 1929 issue, Carthage Courier wrote: "He is a young man of pleasing personality and affable manners, and it is hoped that he and his family will now be here more often and, ere long, make this their home. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Tobe Reeves of Gainesboro, and his wife before her marriage, was Miss Louise Hargis, talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hargis of Cookeville, thus connecting two of the Upper Cumberland's leading and prominent families."

In February, 1932, the Colonial, under the management of Lattie Morgan and Mrs. Ervin (Mary Etta) Smith, installed new equipment to improve the quality of "talking pictures." The Colonial closed its doors in August, 1932 but re-opened on September 29, 1932, under new management. R. D. Fisher, an attorney, and G. E. (Ed) Steen, Carthage manager for the Gulf Refining Company, leased the theater from E. C. (Buster) Reeves. Before opening, the building was repainted; the seats rearranged "so they will be more comfortable," and the "talking machine has been put in excellent order." To bring out an audience, in early 1933 a number of stage shows were advertised, but, alas, the Colonial was again closed in March, 1933.

The theater re-opened December 15, 1933, with "installation of the latest type wide range sound on film talking equipment." Shows were on Friday and Saturday nights only. The announcement of the opening by "management" was, in effect, a plea for patron support, stating: "It does not set a good example for a town the size of Carthage to not have a picture show in operation, but the management cannot operate a theater unless it is patronized to the extent that a small profit is shown. Now...that everyone is feeling better with the thought in mind that at last we are really coming out of this depression and better times are already with us, there is no reason why our picture show should not continue to operate indefinitely...The management announces that admission prices will be in keeping with everyone's pocketbook, 10 and 25 cents."

This article did not identify exactly who "management" was. (Perhaps some reader will remember). Despite these efforts, in June, 1934, the Colonial closed its doors. In December of that year it re-opened under new management. Lattie Morgan leased the show house and equipment and was actively in charge. An experienced showman, Mr. Morgan announced that he would have shows every night except Wednesday and Sunday nights. (Church nights). Upon re-opening the theater, Mr. Morgan expressed confidence that people would patronize the shows.

Checking the Couriers for ads of up-coming picture shows, there is an indication that the Colonial was again closed in March, 1935. According to an article in the September 19th Courier, the theater was re-opened on September 20, 1935, by Carmon Phippen of Livingston, who had recently removed to Carthage. He, too, made improvements and promised the best of pictures "to theatre-goers in this section. Read his advertisement in this issue of the Courier for the program." Ads announced up-coming shows for the Colonial Theater stopped with the November 5, 1936 issue. The final show was on November 14th when the Colonial closed again.

(To be continued in subsequent issues).

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

JANE C. TURNER

February Term, 1840. ANN SULLIVAN VS SAMUEL CAPLINGER . Ann Dullivan is a widow of William Sullivan, who died 18 Jul 1835. Ann was the only daughter of Boulin Felts, who died 1812, leaving a widow Mary, who is the step-mother of Ann. Mary Felts died 6 Sep 1838.

August Term, 1840. ARCHIBALD OVERTON VS SAMUEL P. HOWARD . Jonathan Pickett, a former Smith County Court Clerk died November, 1835. Howard and Andrew Pickett are the administrators of his estate.

February Term, 1840. WILLIAM & THOMAS ASKEW VS JOHN P. WILLIAMS , et al. William Askew, Sr. died 1836, leaving William, Thomas B. and James his only heirs, all minors. In December, 1838, William Askew, Jr. died intestate, leaving no wife nor child. Reference is made to John Tubb going to Alabama and dying there February, 1840. William Tubb of Alabama is administrator of his estate.

February Term, 1840. SOLOMON DEBOW AND HENRY BROOKS , A PETITION. William Bundy made his will in 1835. He has sixteen grandchildren. Elijah Jones and wife Elizabeth have eight children: Henry, Pembroke, Samuel, Harriett, Sarah, Malinda, Rebecca and Mary E. Jones. Thomas Bundy and wife Rebecca have eight children: Elizabeth J., Sarah T., Ann, Samuel, David, William, Pembroke and Mary Bundy. Thomas Bundy has now died. (Note: In William Bundy's will, he names wife Pembroke, daughters, Sarah Thomas, Rebecca Bundy and Elizabeth Jones. At his wife's death, the estate is to go to his grandchildren. He also had a son Samuel, who died in Smith County, August, 1832.)

February 9, 1841. SARAH SCOGGINS VS JAMES HARRISON , et al. George Scoggins died intestate July, 1835 in Smith County, leaving widow Sarah and four minor children: William, James, George and Samuel Scoggins, the oldest being only about 8 years of age. George Scoggins owned a town lot in Rome, purchased from James Rowland, now deceased. James Harrison is the administrator of George Scoggins' estate.

Filed February, 1841. JAMES ROWLAND VS PAYNE , et al. James Rowland is guardian of his minor children: Mary Ann, John W., William F., Jane C., Sally and George F. His other children are Elizabeth, wife of David W. Denton and Martha, wife of Jacob W. Roe. Patsy Rowland, now deceased, was the wife of James Rowland and the daughter of William Payne, who died 1836, leaving a will. He left a widow Betsy and four children: John and Joseph Payne, Ann Carpenter and Patsy Rowland, deceased, leaving her husband, James Rowland and eight children as heirs. Betsy, widow of William Payne, died November 1837.

HENRIETTA McDONALD LEFTWICH

RAY LEFTWICH

My mother, Henrietta McDonald Leftwich, was born October 28, 1885 in a log house on Little Indian Creek in the Northwest sector of Putnam County, Tennessee (Route 1, Buffalo Valley, Tennessee). She was the daughter of Mary Wallace and Henry Brooks McDonald, and the granddaughter of Samuel King McDonald. Mother had one brother, Jim, and four sisters: Betty, Willie, Jessie (twins) and Zulema.

I was born in the same log house, which still stands today, except it has been moved a few hundred yards to higher ground after the June 28, 1928 flood.

There was very little difference in Mother's early life than those at the time Jesus Christ lived on earth. I speak especially of the physical living conditions. There were no, what we call, modern conveniences. They grew on the farm most of what food they ate and the clothes they wore. Their drinking water came from a hand dug well at the rear of the house. Sheep were raised mainly for their wool. They sheared the sheep, carded the wool, spun it into thread and wove it into cloth on a loom. As a child I remember Mother and Aunt Betty carding wool, spinning it into thread on a spinning wheel and using a loom to make the thread into cloth. Very few clothes were bought, mostly cloth that was made into clothes. "Ready made" clothes were rare.

Sugar (often brown sugar), coffee, salt and some few other foods were bought. They made their own soap using lye and pork fat. The lye was made in an ash-hopper, a device whereby water was poured over wood ashes and the drippings was lye. PRIMITIVE is the best word I know to describe their living conditions.

Mother attended such schools as were available in those days to the extent that she qualified as a teacher and taught school some years prior to her marriage. She was an avid reader all the days of her life. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Trinity, located just across the Smith County line at Enigma.

Mother had class and was truly a lady of the old school. She was one of the most unselfish and caring persons I have ever known. As a way of life, she did without in order that others could have. I say this not lightly, but simply as a matter of fact. Those who knew her know this to be true. Mother was twenty-two years old when she married my father, William Roscoe Leftwich, December 30, 1907. They were the parents of eight children: Robert, Fred, Emmaline, Ray, Billy, Henry Frank (died at age 4), Charles and his twin brother, who died at birth.

Mother was an optimist and my earliest remembrance of her was her cheerfulness. She sang lots, mostly gospel songs but lively ballads and songs as well. Some of them I still remember and can sing them. She could not stand to see a person or an animal abused. To her detriment, she quickly defended both. I remember as a child when she stopped a man from cruelly beating his team of mules that were pulling a heavy wagon load. Much later in life that man recalled that incident to me and told me how much he loved and respected her.

Tragedy did not pass her by. On Mother's 14th birthday her mother died. I remember with clarity her suffering when my two brothers died, and Mother was only 56 years of age when my father died. Though somewhat frail she was tough mentally and therefore able to cope with life's sturm and drang (Storm and Stress).

A lover of flowers and garden, she took much pride in being a farmer. Not many years before her death, I was mowing her yard and tore down the web of a garden spider; she was disappointed because she told me she had been watching that spider all fall. A lover of all things, great and small, she taught me to watch garden spiders and their beautiful webs.

When my father died, February 14, 1942, there was a mortgage on the home place and Mother paid off the mortgage in a few years, and the home farm together with Social Security supported her comfortably from then on. She followed the axiom: use it up, wear it out, make it do, do without. If she had three apples, she would give one away, eat one and either can or dry the other one. It has been written: "There are two ways to be rich, one is to have more and the other is to want less." If you believe this, Mother was truly a rich lady. Her tombstone should bear the epitaph: "She worked her passage." The writers of the 13th Chapter of Corinthians and the 31st Chapter of Proverbs must have had someone like Mother in mind when they so eloquently described love and a good person. She could make "egg money" go farther than anyone I ever knew. Knotty or wormy apples that anyone else would have thrown out, Mother would peel and save, sometimes a 1/4 or 1/2 of the apple and dry or "sulphurate" these pieces and later make the best half moon pies you ever tasted.

I can still see the gleam in her eyes when I returned from overseas after World War 11.

Mother died August 30, 1968, almost 83 years of age. She is buried in Crestlawn Cemetery in Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee. As the poet said: "She lived in her house by the side of the road and was truly a friend to man."

(Some other member of my family can, and I hope will, add much to this.)

HISTORY OF THE HARPERS AND BAILEY'S
OF SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE

NANCY MAXWELL



SARAH E. HARPER

JOHN BAILEY

John Bailey's second wife was Sarah E. Harper, daughter of Alfred Harper. She was born 1 Dec 1834 in Smith County and married John on 3 Nov 1852. (Marriage record p. 18). Because this is the point at which the Bailey and Harper lines converge, the writer includes Sarah E. Harper's lineage, tracing it from North Carolina to South Carolina to Tennessee.

Most of the early information about the Harpers came from land grants and deeds. The names of Matthew and Robert Harper figure into many of these land transactions. From what the writer has gleaned, she believes these two men were brothers but has no absolute proof. Circumstances lead one to believe their relationship.

MARRIAGES

John Bailey and Charlotte B-
 Tail was married the 31st day of
 Oct- 1844.

John Bailey and Sarah C. Harper
 was married the 3rd day of November
 1852.

From Bailey Family Bible in possession of Mrs. Bobbie Tharp,
 Floral, Arkansas.

Matthew Harper received a 640 acre land grant from Governor Bull
 3 Feb 1775 on both sides of the south fork of the Pacolet River in
 Spartanburgh County, South Carolina. He had received on 10 Dec
 1770, 200 acres on both sides of a small branch on the north side
 of South Pacelot which bordered a tract first surveyed for Joseph
 White. This land was already owned by Matthew in 1770. Robert
 Harper was a witness to the 200 acre grant, which was on Matthew
 Harper, Sr.'s line. The Harpers were living in Tryon County, North
 Carolina across the border from Spartanburgh.

By 1793, the Harpers were in Spartanburgh, when Matthew began
 selling off his acreage on the Pacolet River. His last sell-off
 was in 1794. Robert Harper sold his last land in 1795; witnessed
 by Andrew Bouland, Mary and Pheby Harper.

Matthew Harper appears next in Sumner County, Tennessee, where he was living in 1799, when he sold 200 acres, the upper end of his 640 acre grant. The writer has not checked the Sumner County deeds for Harpers; however, because Smith County was formed from Sumner in 1799, he may have been in the part that became Smith. In 1802, Henry W. Lawson deeded land on Hickman's Creek on the waters of the Caney Fork River to Matthew Harper. (Smith County Deed Book B, p. 193).

Both Matthew and Robert Harper died in Smith County in 1807. Robert left a will, but Matthew died intestate. Thus, it is not known who comprised Matthew's family except his wife, Patsy. She and Mathey /Matthew [sic] were administrators of his estate. It is believed that Mathey [sic] is the son of the Robert Harper who left the will. The writer's reason for believing this is found in an article on the Harper family in The History of Leake County, Mississippi, Its People and Places, compiled by Mac and Louise Spence, published by the Leake County Historical Society, 1984, p. 250. Mrs. Joyce Williams Sanders writes:

It seems that a younger Matthew handled the settling of both estates and there has been some uncertainty as to which was his father (Robert or Matthew, Sr.). There is no question in my mind; Mrs. Carrie Williams Scott often talked to her grandfather James Harper about her ancestors and he told her that they raised fine horses in that area of Tennessee, until losing everything in the Civil War. Nowhere in the settlement of Matthew Harper's estate are horses mentioned, but Robert, in his will, leaves each child a horse and names the horse they are to have.

Many of the same people attended both Matthew and Robert Harper's estate sales. Matthew's estate inventory was taken on 15 and 16 Oct 1807. Thirty-six people purchased items there, six of them were Harpers: Patsy, Lincoln, John, Matthew, Jonathan and Robert Harper.

Robert Harper, brother (?) of Matthew, wrote his will 25 May 1807; it was probated in September, 1807. He named his wife, Pheby and sons: Jonathan, Isaac, Sampson, Robert, John, James, William B., and Matthew; daughters: Mary McDowel, Margaret Burd, Patsy, Sarah and Jesse Harper. Robert also stipulated, "that all the rest of my property that is not mentioned to be sold and equally divided at the discretion of my executors" to each legatee. This land was 240 acres in Spartanburgh, South Carolina, "where Robert Harper desc formerly lived." (Spartanburgh Deeds, Book M, pp. 410-411). Robert named his son Matthew and James Boarland, (sic) executors. It was Matthew who sold the last Spartanburgh land on 7 Nov 1810.

Matthew, son of Robert, was probably born ca. 1700/1780 in North Carolina. He was said to have married Sarah Boon, a Cherokee, born ca. 1782, supposedly a sister of Mary Boon Merchant. Date and place of marriage are unknown.

Primarily from this Matthew's will and Mrs. Sander's article, the following information about his children has been compiled.

HENRY, born in 1800 in Tennessee, never married. He ran an inn on Robinson Road (in Leake County) and was the first representative to the Mississippi State Legislature from Leake County. He wore a black frock-tailed coat and rode a white horse. He came back to Smith County, Tennessee during the 1860's and died there in 1870, leaving his sister Minerva Coffee, his property in Mississippi and Tennessee.

LOGAN, born in 1801 in Tennessee, married a Susan ? and had at least three children: Carolina, who married Joseph D. Eads of Leake County, a lawyer, and died young; John M. and William Thomas.

GROGAN, born 11 Mar 1803 in Tennessee; married 26 Feb 1824 to Harriett L. Williams, daughter of John P. Williams. They lived along the Pearl River in Leake County and died in Neshoba County, Mississippi and are buried in Philadelphia, county seat of Neshoba. Their children were: William, born 14 Feb 1825, died 9 May 1897. He was married to Sophronia V. Allen on 6 Dec 1849; Matilda Jane, born 25 Feb 1827, died 4 Feb 1899; married to Jordan E. Allen on 18 Jul 1845; Amanda Minerva, born 16 Mar 1831, married Theodore G. Coghlan; Harriett Lenora, born 7 May 1833, died 20 Aug 1906; married William Hyde Coghlan; Francis Marion, born 4 Feb 1836 in Mississippi, died 30 Aug 1924. He first married Lucinda, 2) Mrs. Frances Hines Mitchell. He was buried in Kosciusko; John Matthew, born 2 Nov 1839, died 4 Aug 1911. He married Mollie Yates; Narcissa Elizabeth, born 26 Sep 1842, died 13 Feb 1917. She married Pickens Taylor Barrett; Samuel David, born 30 Aug 1848, died 19 Jul 1929. On 15 Feb 1871, he married Margaret McKee and moved to Yell County, Arkansas, where she died. He then moved to Carruthville, Missouri, where he is buried. James T. died young, as did James Polk.

ELIZABETH, born in 1804, married William M. Gordon in Smith County, Tennessee. They were in Leake County, Mississippi by 1833. William Gordon died there during the 1850's; Elizabeth returned to Tennessee with some of their children.

ALFRED (or ALFORD), born in 1806, married Elizabeth Ford in Smith County; he died in 1881 in Stone County, Arkansas. Their children were: Mary M., William, Sarah E. and Eliza G. (Details of them will be given later.)

MATILDA, born 8 Oct 1808, married John Harrison Gordon 13 Dec 1827. John died by 1838 in Leake County. Their children were: James, born in 1830, died by 14 Dec 1868. He married Victoria E. Hughes and was the father of David H., Matilda Ann, Catherine and James H. Gordon.

John H., born in Tennessee, was killed by A. Bilbox on 18 Aug 1863 at Pleasant Grove; he married Ellen E. Scott and had children: Mary E., wife of Robert Thigpin, and Eliza J., wife of John L. Hutchins. Matilda Harper Gordon moved back to Smith County, Tennessee after John's death and married David Prowell, by whom she had the following three children: Matilda born 1840; John born 1844; and Henry born 1846.

JAMES, born in 1810 in Tennessee, married Esther Patterson. Their children were: Abner L., Matthew, Amanda, Laura and James. Esther died before 1850. Leaving his children and property to Esther's parents, he moved to Leake County, where he married Mrs. Nancy Ann Upton Thomas. They had the following children: James, born 1857; died 1861; Susan Catherarine, who married William Arthur Williams; Henry T., born 1861; married Percilla Horne 1 Feb 1885 in Leake County; Minerva Erie Ann, born 25 May 1863; died 17 Sep 1955; married 20 May 1882 in Yazoo County to John Raife Cummings; Martha Agnes Nancy Elizabeth, born 19 Apr 1866; died 11 Apr 1950; married Barney Morrow; William Grogan, born in 1870 and moved to Oil City, Louisiana.

MINERVA, born in 1811, married Stockard Watkins Coffee. They remained in Smith County, Tennessee and she cared for her mother, which was the reason her brother Henry willed his estate to her.

MAHULDA married Solomon Taylor Williams, and they moved to Leake County.

SARAH, born in 1818; married David Patterson Hodges. She died in 1858, leaving children: Robert A., Sarah and Mary.

MATTHEW, born in 1822; married Mary Ward and had children: Frances Griselda, who married John Ward Porter; Walkup and John.

Mrs. Sanders also states that Logan Harper was a surveyor; John Harrison Gordon was hired and bonded in 1835 to build the first jail in Leake County. Henry Harper was on the Police Board in 1839. Logan was an attorney and Grogan was a merchant. The Coghlan's were keelboat operators on the Pearl River. All of them owned land in Attala, Leake, Madison, Neshoba and Scott Counties, Mississippi.

Record of Commissions in the Tennessee Militia, 1796-1815 by Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, p. 46, shows that Matthew Harper (Robert's son) was commissioned a lieutenant in the 16th Regiment on 18 Nov 1807. He purchased land near the Caney Fork River from Samuel Childs in 1818 and 1819 and purchased slaves from Mathew Duke in 1819, with Henry and Logan Harper, witnesses; he also purchased slaves from Daniel Lane.

(To be continued)

Contributed by Nancy Maxwell (Mrs. Carl), 10299 Alder Court, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSHUA W. TALLY

(CA. 1795 - 1833)

GENE TALLY

Early Smith County Court records begin the chronological events in the life of Joshua W. Tally and his descendants. Joshua is listed as having attended the estate sale of William Dolton on 04 Jun 1819. He is listed on the 1820 Smith County Census records which helps to estimate his date of birth as ca. 1795. His place of birth is uncertain but could possibly be Buckingham County, Virginia, place of residence of his wife Martha Scott, who was the daughter of Moses and Sarah Scott of Buckingham County. The Scotts began their westward push toward the new frontier of Tennessee in 1819 settling in Smith County. If Joshua did in fact come to Tennessee from Buckingham County, Virginia, the possibility is strong that he descended from the Charles and Sarah Wade Talley family of that county.

In 1827, Joshua purchased fifty-two acres of land from Moses Scott in Sumner County, Tennessee, located on the waters of the Hickerson branch of East Goose Creek adjoining land of his brother-in-law, John Lipscomb. In 1830, Joshua bought an additional fifty-one acres on the waters of the middle fork of Goose Creek from Matthew Trim which was adjacent to Joshua's own property and that of another brother-in-law, William Duncan.

Joshua may have been the justice of peace listed in the marriage record of Roisdon R. Dalton and Jane Bell dated 09 Jan 1832 in Sumner County. The name of the justice is listed as J. Talley. Joshua's name appears again in court records as attending the estate sale of John Dalton on 24 Apr 1833 in Sumner County.

Joshua died in September of 1833 in Sumner County. Another brother-in-law, Archibald Thompson, Administrator of Joshua's estate filed an inventory on 05 Sep 1833 and reported his findings to the November Term of Sumner County Court. 1830 and 1840 census records, and names of those attending Joshua W. Tally's estate sale indicate neighbors : Daniel Glenn, David Goodall, the Duffy family, Harrison Jones, the Marshall family, Elisha O. Pursley, the Rolands and the Oglebys.

Martha was born 1797 most likely in Buckingham County, Virginia. She applied to the Sumner County Court for her dower in 1835. Total acres owned by Joshua at the time of his death was 130 acres. The committee who laid off her dower reported to the court on 21 Jan 1836 that she had received forty-six acres including "one acre household located off John Lipscomb on the east boundary". The only known child of Joshua and Martha was Charles S. Tally, born June 1823 in Macon/Sumner County, Tennessee. Martha died in Obion County, Tennessee, 1860/1870.

THE WALTON CONNECTION

Martha Tally later (ca. 1838) married John A. Walton, son of Robert Walton, Jr. and Milly Armistead of Goochland and Buckingham Counties, Virginia. John's first wife was Ann Crank, daughter of Lipscomb Crank and Mary (Polly) Parish of Goochland County, Virginia and Smith County, Tennessee. Ann Crank Walton died in 1836 in Wilson County, Tennessee. Children of John A. and Ann Walton were: Mary Elizabeth, born 1825 in VA; Robert James, born 1827 in VA; William Anderson, born 1828 in VA; Mildred Ann, born 1830 in VA; Elizabeth Frances, born 1832 in VA; John Lipscomb, born 1833/4 in Wilson County, TN; and George Henry, born 1836 in Wilson County, TN.

John Walton became legal guardian for Martha's son Charles S. Tally as reflected in various reports to the Sumner County Court. He is listed as guardian for Charles in an 1842 land survey of 104 acres in Sumner County. John A. Walton also was the legal representative for Martha in a court dispute in Sumner County in regard to the disposition of the estate of Sarah Scott, widow of Moses Scott.

The Walton family later (ca. 1845/6) moved to Obion County, Tennessee. John Walton's name appears 06 Feb 1847 in Obion County along with Gabriel Henderson as a witness to the will of John White. John Walton died in Obion County in early 1850. Charles S. Tally was administrator of the estate of John A. Walton and reported to the Obion County Court as to the disposition of the estate. The only known child of John A. and Martha Walton was Sarah Walton, born 1839 in Sumner County. In 1860, she resided in the household of Charles S. Tally in Obion County, TN.

CHARLES S. TALLY

(1823 - 1859)

Charles S. Tally, son of Joshua W. and Martha SCOTT Tally was born June 1823 in the Goose Creek area in Sumner/Macon County, Tennessee. The exact location of his birthplace is not clear. His father Joshua was listed in the 1820 Smith County Census as living next to Charles' uncle Archibald Thompson. Joshua purchased property in Sumner County in 1827 and 1830. Charles was ten years old when his father died; his widowed grandmother, Sarah Scott, came to live with the family.

The name of Charles S. Tally is found in a Sumner County land survey requested by John A. Walton for Charles. The survey of 104 acres adjoined that of his uncle John Lipscomb. It also adjoined property of Harrison Jones. On 08 Nov 1844, Charles sold a one acre lot located in Sumner County on the middle fork of Goose Creek to Harrison Jones.

Charles and the Walton family were living in Obion County by 1847, where Charles married Tarissa M. Henderson, daughter of Joseph Gabriel and Jane ROEBUCK Henderson of Obion County on 04 Apr 1848. His name appears as administrator of the estate of John A. Walton, deceased in a report to the 1850 March Term of the Obion Court. His real estate value in 1850 was listed as \$1500 and he owned eight slaves. An 1857 Obion County agriculture report showed Charles as owning a number of horses, mules, sheep, cattle and pigs, plus 460 bushels of wheat and 250 bushels of corn. On 16 Dec 1859, Charles died of an inflammation of the stomach.

Tarissa Tally lived another thirty-six years before dying in Obion County on 05 Oct 1896. She was a dedicated Christian woman, one of the original six members who helped reorganize old Beulah Baptist Church in 1883 in northern Obion County. Tarissa is buried in Beulah Baptist Cemetery north of Union City, TN.



Tarissa Henderson Talley

(1829 - 1896)

Children of Charles S. and Tarissa Tally:

1. Virginia H. Tally (1849 - 1904) married Dr. Don Singletary.
2. Emerson Bowl Tally (1851 - 1889) unmarried; called Emmett.
3. Martha Ann "Mattie" Tally (1853 - 1920) married Andrew U. Corum.
4. Gabe Scott Tally died in infancy in 1858.
5. Charles Spencer Tally (1860 - 1924) married Clara Huddleston.

Contributed by Eugene Lockhart Talley, 5236 Bruton Ave., Memphis, TN 38135.

HE PRACTICED JURISPRUDENCE MOUNTAIN STYLE

KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS

In the field of physics there is a quantum theory concerning energy which states that as long as an atom remains undisturbed, its electrons go on revolving and no energy is let off; however, if some outside force disturbs the atom, each electron is forced to change its orbit, making a jump and giving off a quantum of energy.

While visiting the William McClain three-hundred-acre estate along the banks of Hickman Creek, once known as Beaver Creek, this inquisitive writer felt the quantum leap! Without doubt, the McClain clan had been disturbed and soon began radiating their intriguing energy of yesteryear. McClain's land was located in the 15th Civil District of Smith County near Gordonsville, Tennessee, in the community known as Carthage Junction.

Born January 18, 1792, in Lincoln County, North Carolina, William McClain was a mountain lawyer. His large circuit was traveled on horseback, and his fees were most often paid in cows, calves and steers. Tucked away in his saddlebag was a branding iron, and when he received payment with a head of livestock, McClain would apply his brand to the animal for later identification. After branding, it was the custom to turn the animal loose on open range to be tended by a trusty herdsman.

It has not been proven who McClain's father was, but there is a Smith County deed registered to James McClain dated March 28, 1802, for 191 acres. Adjoining the Jackson County line, this land was purchased from William Sanders. William McClain named his second son, James. Shown on the early tax lists of Tennessee is one Andrew McClain, who owned land in Jackson County in 1802. Andrew's land bordered the Smith County line because McClain's boundary is mentioned in several early Smith County deeds. William named his youngest son Andrew. It seems logical to assume that either James or Andrew McClain could have been William's father. To make it interesting though, there has also been found a Thomas McClain who lived in Sumner County as early as 1796!

While riding his legal circuit, as an apprentice in Smith County to see that justice was upheld, young William McClain met and fell in love with Elizabeth Gordon Trousdale. He first met Elizabeth in the latter part of 1811 when most conversations centered around the uncommon darkness witnessed on the night of December 15 just before a convulsive earth caused houses to reel and rattle and chimneys to go crashing to the ground. Obviously, the fair Elizabeth Trousdale had shaken the spirited attorney much worse than the New Madrid earthquake, because by next October's bright blue weather, they were married!

Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane Stockard Trousdale, was a granddaughter of James Trousdale, who settled in Sumner County. James Trousdale had served as a captain in the militia during the Revolutionary War.

The town of Gallatin originated with forty-two acres of land deeded February 25, 1802, by James Trousdale. On Christmas Eve of 1818, James Trousdale quietly slipped away to his reward and is buried in Gallatin. His son, John Trousdale, chose to purchase land in Smith County, where he began his plantation on December 1, 1804, with 640 acres located in the present village of Stonewall, a vicinity once known as the Trousdale Community.

In the early 1800's, William Trousdale, Elizabeth McClain's brother, built a ferry at the approximate site of the existing Dr. Thayer Wilson Memorial Bridge, which provided transportation across the Caney Fork River. A Mr. Allen constructed a road which began in Lebanon, Tennessee and led to Chestnut Mound where it intersected with the old Walton Trail. This road became known as the Trousdale-Ferry Pike. Expanded in 1854, the road was maintained by tolls collected from travelers. The Trousdale-Ferry Pike, recently repaved, remains an excellent highway, providing a pleasant, scenic route for many motorists.

It is believed that William and Elizabeth McClain probably lived somewhere on the Trousdale property until William purchased his first forty-five acres of land from Frederick Decker in 1817. Adding acreage in 1826, 1839, and 1844, William amassed 300 acres along Hickman Creek near the Caney Fork River.

McClain and Trousdale built a mill on Hickman Creek which they sold to Isaac and James Walton of Sumner County in 1823. The mill was successfully run by the Waltons, and for many years thereafter, this landmark was referred to as Walton's Mill and the Walton Mill Dam.

A distinguished lawyer and orator, William McClain served as judge in Smith County. The writer imagines him to have been a tall, stately man, possessing piercing eyes of whatever color that could fathom the very soul of a subject.

As a politician, McClain represented Smith County in the 16th, 20th and 21st General Assemblies of 1825-27 and 1833-37 in the House of Representatives. In 1851-53, he served in the 29th General Assembly of the Senate. He organized the Whig Party in Tennessee and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The McClains had seven children: John Trousdale, James Stockard, William Alexander, Jesse Stockard, Jane Ann, Lemuel R. and Andrew McClain.

John (1813-1865) married Susan Parker Morgan of Gallatin in 1839. He died in Sherman, Texas. It is known that John had a son named William because he is mentioned in Judge McClain's will.

James, born in 1815, married Mahalia Bradford of Pickens County, Alabama in 1858. James died in Mississippi.

William (1816-1878) married Mary C. Bransford in 1847, and his second marriage was in 1859 to Elizabeth Culbertson. He died in Warsaw, Missouri. William also had a son named William, because he, too, is named in Judge McClain's will.

Jesse, born in 1819, bought the homeplace after his father's death in 1865 and came home to practice medicine in the community where he was born. Dr. Jesse S. McClain married Eliza S. Duncan of Columbia, Tennessee, in 1843, and after her death, he married Louisa Graves Hatcher. Jesse and Eliza were the parents of Caroline, Elizabeth and William. Jesse, like his brother, paid tribute to his father by naming a son William.

One month past her twenty-fourth birthday, Jesse's daughter, Caroline, married John Saunders McMurry on February 20, 1869, in the parlor of Judge McClain's house, now owned by her father. John McMurry had served in Morgan's Cavalry during the War Between the States. After the war, he resumed his law practice in Trousdale County, and in 1898, John and Caroline's son, James Dale McMurry, joined his father in a law partnership.

Jane Ann, the only daughter, was born in 1822, and at the age of eighteen was married to Captain James Rucks Toney, a merchant in Carthage. Toney was a grandson of Josiah Rucks. By 1845, Jane and James had moved to Arkansas, where Jane died in 1868 in Quachita County. This county lies in southern Arkansas near the Louisiana state line. Born in 1841, Jane's daughter, Jane McClain Toney, married Christopher Columbus Scott, Jr.

Lemuel R. (1825-1841) met an untimely death as a result of his fondness for squirrel hunting in the woods on his father's farm. While hunting, sixteen-year-old Lemuel was drenched by a cold, early September rain, and a few days later died of pneumonia.

Andrew (1826-1913) was married in Lebanon, Tennessee, on January 10, 1855, to Catherine Collier Douglass of Gallatin, Tennessee. Andrew, following in his father's footsteps, was appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit July 16, 1864 and served until 1869. Appointed U. S. District Attorney for Middle Tennessee by President Chester A. Arthur, McClain was also a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court. He had a daughter, Jennie.

William McClain was well respected by his father-in-law, John Trousdale, because Trousdale named him executor of his will, along with his son, John Trousdale, Jr. Probated in January of 1838, Trousdale's will provided a negro boy named Caroll to his daughter Elizabeth McClain, and a negro boy named Simon to his grandson, John Trousdale McClain. It was found recorded in a deed book that John T. McClain later sold Simon to his father for \$600 the last of March 1838.

Trousdale requested that at his death, a negro man named Bob and his wife Peggy, be granted their freedom. He appointed his son, John, and William McClain guardians for Bob and Peggy.

Before the War Between the States, McClain owned fourteen slaves which consisted of three couples and eight children, ranging in ages from forty-five to two years old. The slave quarters sat a short distance from the main house, close to the present Hickman Creek road.

Many acres of McClain's farmland were planted in apple, plum, peach and pear orchards, along with a large vineyard, all cultivated by slaves. McClain was a kind master, never sleeping at night until he knew that his servants had been fed and were warm when the Tennessee winters sometimes became severe.

William McClain stated in his will, although the date of his will was after the Emancipation Proclamation, that if it became necessary to sell his negroes, they should be sold at a private sale to persons who would keep them and treat them kindly.

Although he bitterly opposed secession, McClain still offered shelter and aid to Confederate soldiers. And while the Northern Army was making a decisive win of the Mississippi and the West during the Siege of Vicksburg in the early summer of 1863, poor Elizabeth was stricken with a stroke which brought her body to rest in the family cemetery.

In the autumn of 1863, William wrote his will, and before the war ended, he had joined his wife in death on January 28, 1865. Andrew McClain became the sole executor of his father's will because Jesse declined to share the role with his brother.

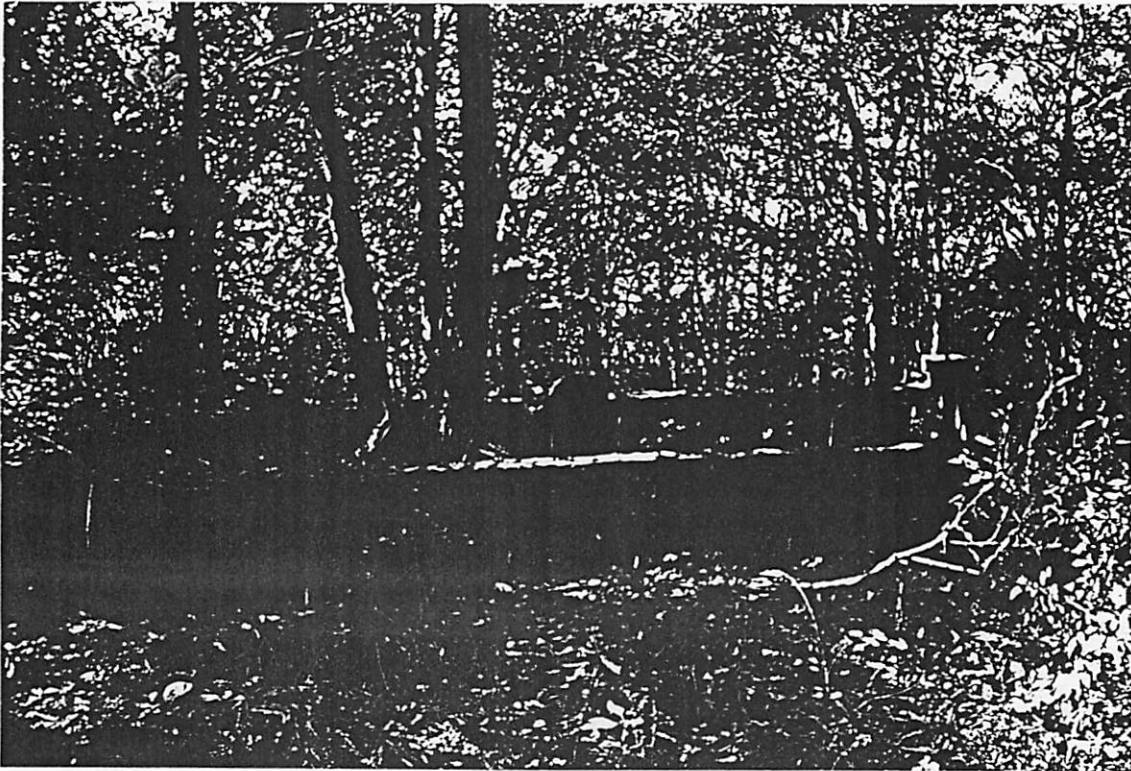
William McClain's beloved granddaughter, ten-year-old Anna D. McClain, who had lived much of her life with him and Elizabeth, received furniture and teaspoons with her grandmother's name engraved on them. She also received a bay colt and \$30 with which to purchase a saddle and bridle.

Dr. Jesse McClain, William's son, purchased the homeplace and 194 acres of the land in January of 1866, but since the land had been rented, Dr. McClain did not receive possession until January 1, 1867.

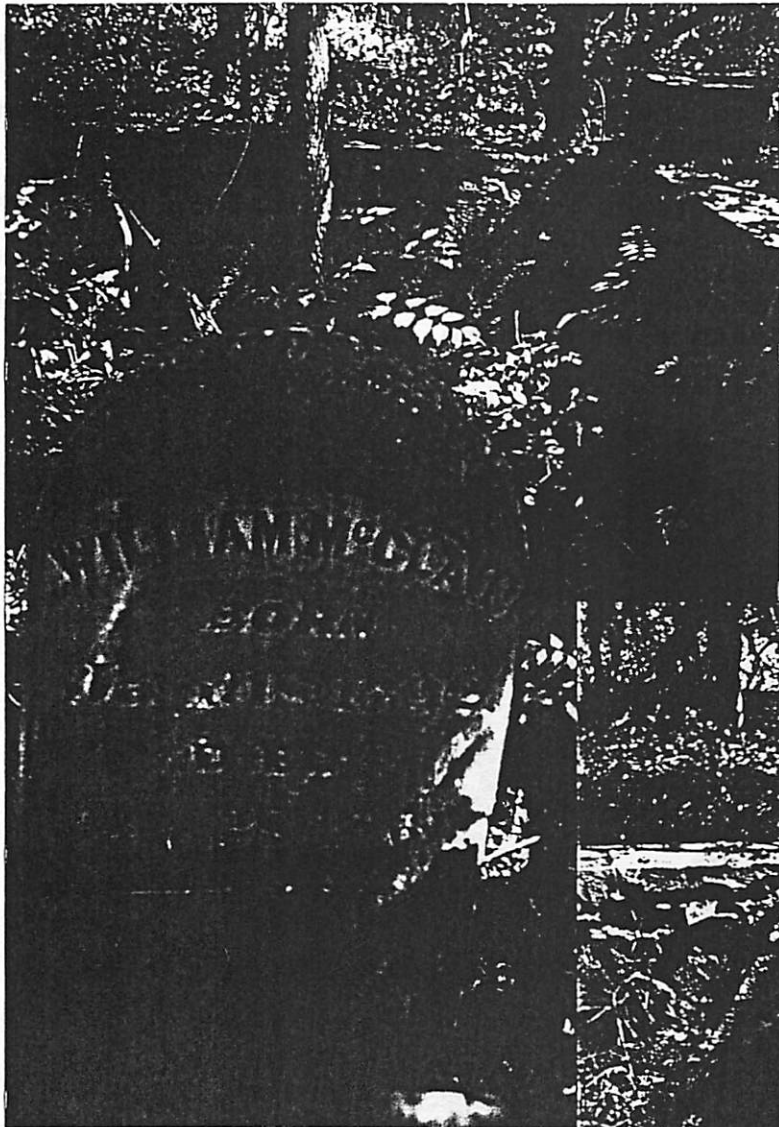
The story has been told that Dr. McClain kept cadavers and skeletons hanging upstairs in his home. In early times it was not uncommon for country doctors to exhume bodies for anatomical study; consequently, family members were accustomed to his procedure and comfortably accepted the unusual guests upstairs. However, when friends were sometimes abruptly introduced to these upstairs visitors, they shrieked in terror, often completely missing the steps on their descension!

On October 4, 1867, the McClain heirs sold 100 acres to Hiram S. Patterson, Daniel A. Macon and James W. Preston. Avin Preston, James W. Preston's son, bought this tract from the other Preston heirs in the fall of 1911. Eventually, Avin bought a portion of the McClain property where the McClain house stood, later selling this to Sam Preston September 13, 1912. Sam's son, Robert Stanton Preston, wound up with the McClain homeplace, and today, the land is owned by the Stanton and Jessie Lou Parker Preston heirs.

It has been reputed by the Preston family that the house was definitely haunted! Hearing nightly footsteps on the stairs was a routine occurrence for the Prestons. A phantom woman was encountered on different occasions, and a beautiful spectral equine was seen leaving the garden and disappearing in the cemetery!



Built in the 1930's by Joe Davis of Gordonsville, a concrete wall encloses the graves of William, Elizabeth, and Lemuel McClain. At an earlier date, this was a large cemetery, encompassed by a square black walnut, morticed fence with 6' X 6' square posts and included many graves of the McClain slaves.



ELIZABETH G. McCLAIN

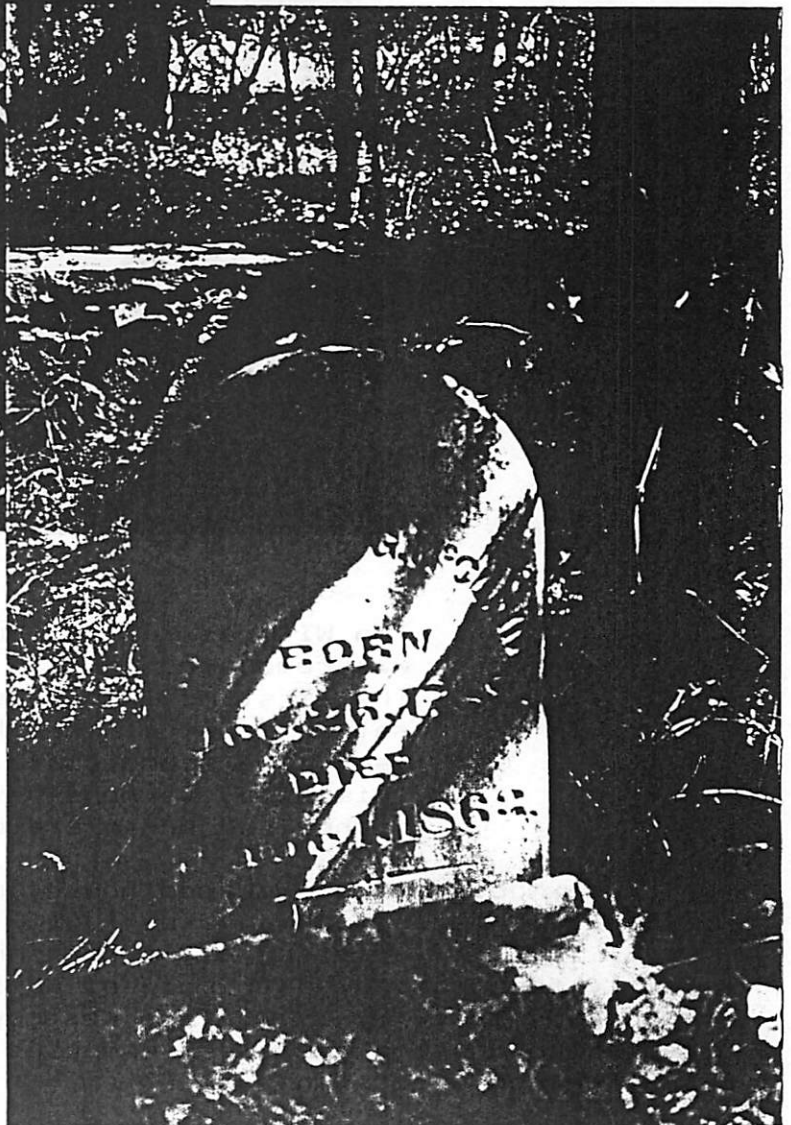
DEC. 26, 1788

JUNE 1, 1863

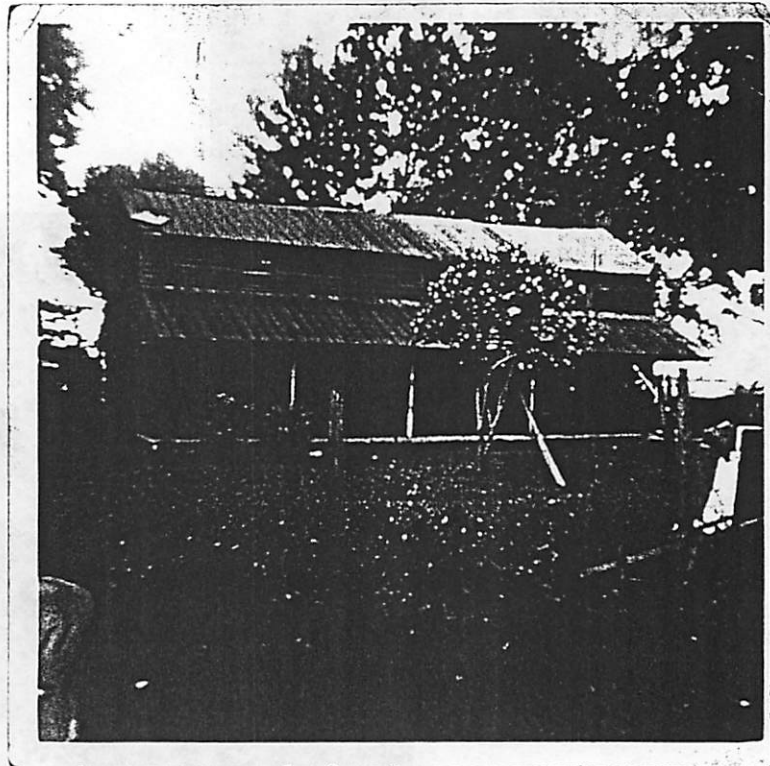
WILLIAM McCLAIN

Jan. 18, 1792

Jan. 28, 1865

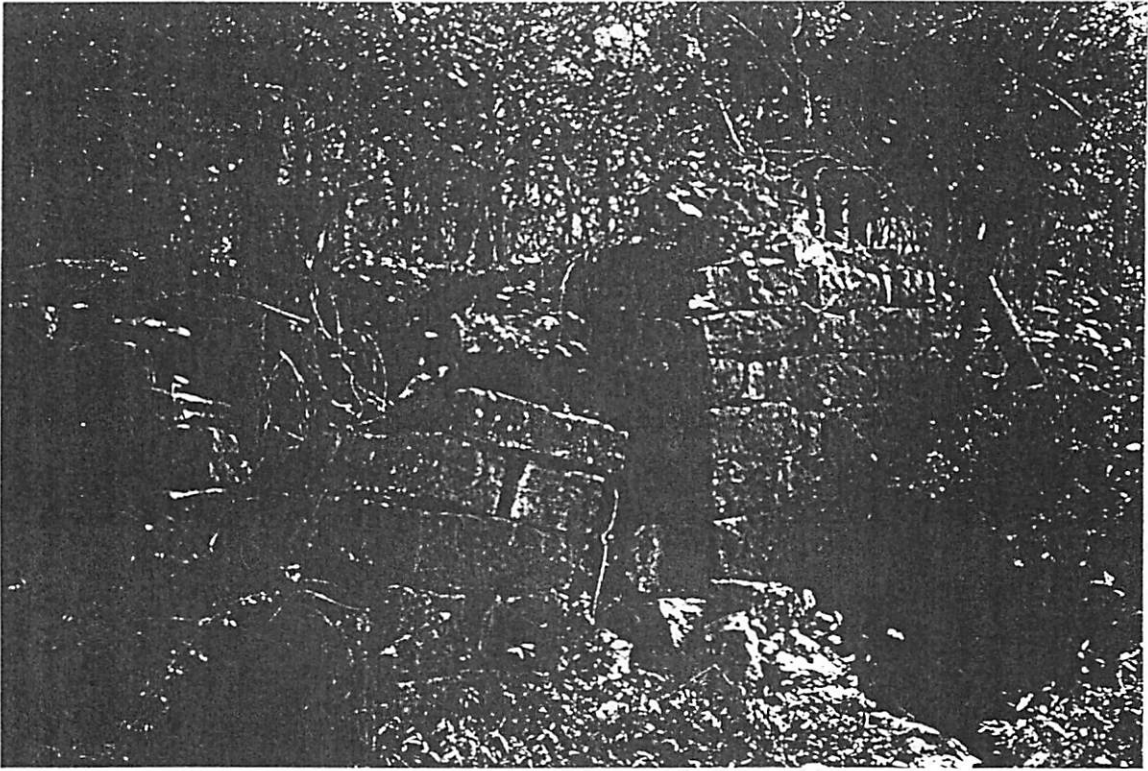


As a young man of twenty-one, Arthur Preston, James W. Preston's son, went to California in 1895. While there, he contracted tuberculosis and came home to the McClain house to die. He stayed in an upstairs bedroom, not letting anyone come into the room. Wanting desperately to spend what precious little time there was left with her son, his mother (Jane Patterson Preston, daughter of Hiram Patterson) prayed for something to happen that would bring him downstairs. Something did! After the cover was mercilessly yanked from his bed by an unseen force, Arthur came downstairs and remained there until his death a short time later.

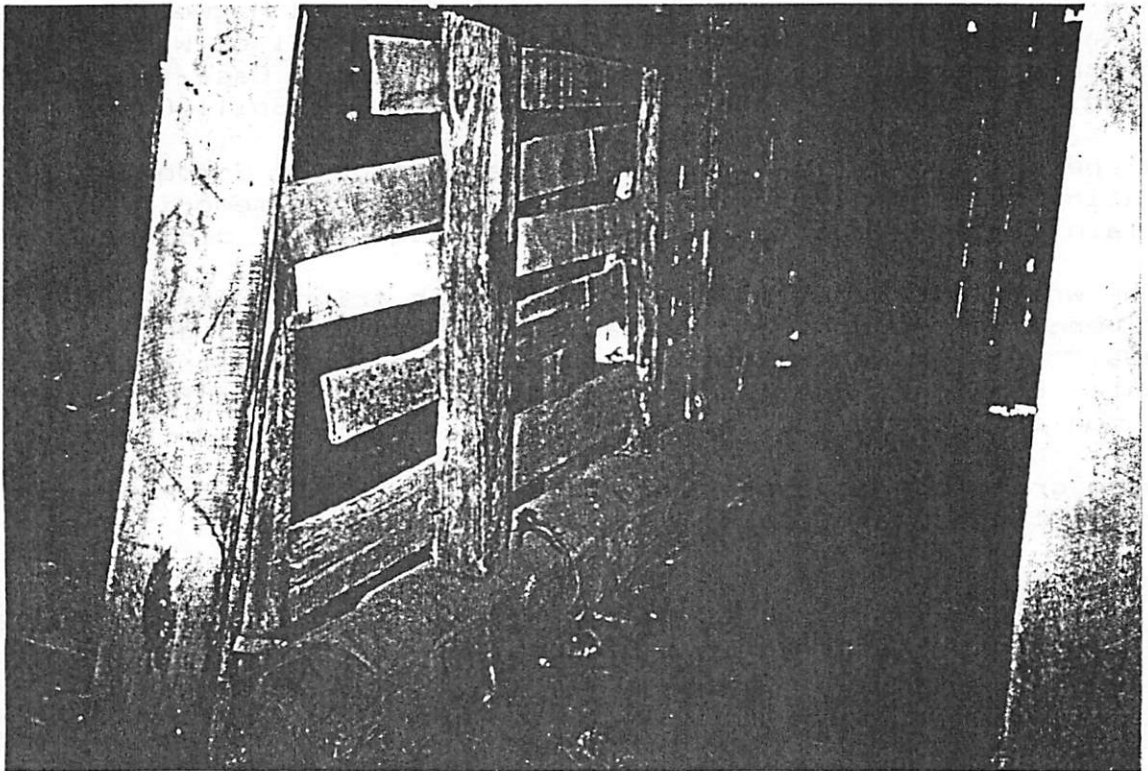


The William McClain house built ca. 1840 was remodeled in 1922 by Stanton Preston. The first McClain house, built ca. 1819, sat in front of this house and was later used as a schoolhouse. While plowing near this site, farmers have since unearthed dishes and human skeletons!

Judge McClain's ell-shaped house, complete with cellar, originally faced Hickman Creek until a cyclone roared through on April 16, 1922, ripping off a portion of the front. The Preston family then remodeled the house, making the front face Hickman road. On March 8, 1972, fire destroyed the lovely, old house but failed to consume the sweet memories it had created for the McClain and Preston descendants.



McClain springhouse also enjoyed by the Preston family.



Interior of the McClain barn shows original log structure. The McClain family stored wheat here on the thick, poplar floor, where horses were used to tramp out the chaff.

Constructed by slave labor with unique, three-cornered bricks, the old underground cistern still remains, along with the rock springhouse. No doubt but that the limestone rocks used for the construction of the springhouse were located on the McClain land; moved to the site by manual labor; handcarved by a skilled artisan (often a slave would possess this skill) and laid with care - another one of our many dying arts and lost pieces of history.

In imagination one can still visualize the lanky Judge McClain astride his sleek steed, his coattails floating in the breeze, galloping homeward from the direction of Carthage across the open field along Hickman Creek. The horse's gait would indicate the judge is eager to get home following a long day of upholding justice.

And a word of warning to any visitor of the McClain estate, BEWARE of the "QUANTUM LEAP!"

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer acknowledges with deep appreciation Dr. and Mrs. James W. Thomas of Gallatin for sharing valuable source material used in this story. Dr. Thomas maintains the Sumner County Archives, and Mrs. Doris Thomas is a Dr. Jesse S. McClain descendant. Their son, James G. Thomas, is a law partner with Neal and Harwell Law Firm, One Nashville Place, Nashville. (The James Neal of Watergate fame, defense attorney in the famous Pinto Automobile Case, currently defending the Exxon Company in the Alaskan Oil Spill Case).

A special thanks is extended to Joe Preston of Gordonsville for relating delightful stories about his childhood memories of the McClain family who often came back to visit their old homeplace.

The writer is indebted to her very dear friend, Erma Williams, for her loyal support and valuable assistance in "digging up bones." At a moment's notice, she is always ready for a cemetery jaunt! Erma is a Preston descendant, the granddaughter of Robert Stanton and Jessie Lou Parker Preston.

Warm gratitude is expressed to Mr. Frank Rollins for his guided tour of the McClain place.

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

DIARY OF SPENSER B. TALLEY

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

The Yankees all call it the battle of Pittsburg Landing but we southerns have ever called it Shilo because of the church house standing near where the most desperate efforts of the day were made. The exciting scenes of that Sunday morning will always be fresh in my memory the shrill bugle notes calling every man to readiness for action. The rushing of couriers bearing messages, the swiftly riding officers up and down our lines halting at some places to speak words of cheer and to urge men to deeds of daring and desperation. These scenes together with the gushing thunders of nearby cannon had an awakening effect so that we began this awful struggle, with a most determined and stubborn spirit while the Yanks put up a strong fight, having the advantage of better arms and equipment. They could not stand before the demoniac yell and charge of our determined forces. We drove them from every position they took through the day. We captured money, thousand prisoners among which were several of their generals. We took their camping grounds and army supplies of every kind even to their money which was in their paymasters tents and in great sheets not cut apart. I was not one who got some of this money, but saw some of the bills which I think now was the first sight I ever had of "Green Back" money. After an all day fight and having driven them back for miles even to the banks of the river we were commanded to halt and all firing having ceased we began fixing to camp; for night was now upon us, and we were tired and hungry. It was while recounting the work of the day that the sad news of the death of our chief was announced to us. The loss of this great man was a severe shock. We felt that the thousands we had killed and captured was in no way compensation for so good and great a man as was Albert Sidney Johnston, many of us could not sleep that night for talking over the happenings and incidents of the day, a goodly number of our friends had been killed or wounded and we were busy till a late hour looking up and hunting for our missing comrades and friends who had fallen. Many sad rehearsals of where this and that one had fallen. When we lay down on the ground to sleep that night our eyes were hard to close in slumber as our minds were intensely fixed on the courage and bloodshed of the day. We had certainly done all that we desired or expected, and yet the thought of our losses in killed and wounded was so depressing, we could not sleep well.

Before the light of another day Buell's army of more than twenty thousand men had by a forced march come to Grant's relief. We were confronted on Monday morning by an army of double our strength. Beauregard was now our chief being next in rank after the death of Johnston. Had Johnston not been killed no doubt he would have pressed on; made his victory complete the first day while he had them beaten and driven to the shelter of their gun boats on the river.

It was Beauregard's lack of generalship that we lost the benefits of the great victory we had won on the first day. We gave them battle on the Monday but their lines were so much longer and flank movements so great and frequent that Beauregard was forced to retire, not in a routed way, but in the most perfect and orderly way. They did not pursue or endeavor to bring on another trial of our valor, but were no doubt glad to have us leave them alone.

Our army returned to our camping ground at Corinth where we rested peacefully for several weeks. It was here that we reenlisted for three years or during the war all of our men over 45 and under 18 were allowed to withdraw from the army, our Capt. Wade Baker and several others were under this ruling, leaving us. Before he made us a farewell address, he spoke feelingly of his devotion to Southern rights and his regret of physical weakness which prevented him from leading us to a successful finish, he closed his speech by saying, "When this sword was presented me on leaving our homes, I promised that it should ever be wielded in bravery and honor, and as you are now called on to elect a man to fill my place as Captain, I want to suggest to you my choice of the man who shall wear this sword." Now when he had said private S. B. Talley was the man of his choice I almost staggered from shock for he had not spoken to me on the subject and I had no thought of trying for any office. This choice expressed by him was so sudden and so unexpected I hardly knew what to say, but I insisted that Lieut. Holman who had been second in command ought to have the Captaincy and let me be his Second in Command which was done, and this it was that Captain Baker presented me his sword as first Lieut. with a long string of cautions and good wishes. In battles further on we may give some of the history of this sword.

After several weeks rest at Corinth Gen. Beauregard was relieved of this command and Gen. Bragg took charge of us: Gen. Bragg with a larger part of our fighting force now began to move from here to East Tennessee and Kentucky while the brigade to which I belonged commanded by General Strahl was sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi where we remained through the long and hot and dry summer. We were here to hold Vicksburg, a point on the Mississippi of much importance to the Confederacy, New Orleans having fallen some months before. Her treasure was transported to this point and consisted largely of sugar, rice and molasses. Vicksburg was about the only place occupied by Southern troops on the Mississippi river and if we should lose it, it would give the Yanks a free and open commerce from the lakes of the gulf. Our brigade held this place for many weeks and we can now call to mind much of the suffering and privation endured around this historic place. The water here was bad, mostly from ponds that had a green scum over them and often we drank or sucked our water through a cloth to keep from swallowing filth. Many of our men were sick on the account of this and some died. Next to the bad water here was the number and size of muskitoes, clothing was but little protection as they could bite through any ordinary shirting.

There was nothing very exciting or interesting occurring in our stay at Vicksburg except one occasion. The Yankee fleet of several ships or gun boats were drawn up a few miles below the city, though sufficiently near to keep up a continual bombardment especially so at night. After being there for sometime they became quite tame and ventured to leave their boats and come out on the land for health and recreation I suppose. No sooner were they discovered than a project for their capture was planned and to this end about fifteen hundred or two thousand of our men were taken on a detour or way in which they could not observe us before we could make a rush upon them. We made this circulation route of about four miles in the greatest haste and with the most sanguine expectation; but by someway, no one knows how, they became aware of our movement and withdrew to their boats so our charge was not made upon an absent enemy. When we reached the "levee" they opened a furious fire from their boats on us, but the river was so low the levee gave us complete protection. No one was hurt safe one of our men who was killed by the hammer of his own gun striking the ground as he fell down behind the levee. Soon after this incident we were relieved, having been there through a part of May and June and July. We had become very tired of our place on account of bad water and almost a single diet of sugar and rice. We lived on rice until we became so tired of it, as to despise it, and for thirty years after the war I never saw a day that I could eat it. It is now fifty-four years since I took this distaste for the grain and it has found no favor in my menu yet. So when our relief came we were glad to leave the rice and musketoos and go into a rest spell out on Pearl River, where we had a delightful rest, and change of diet, corn, tomatoes, potatoes, onions etc. were quite plentiful and water was much better. Pearl River was a fine little stream to bathe in which we heartily enjoyed.

On one occasion there were about twenty or thirty of us out bathing in the river, floating and enjoying the refreshing and coolness of the exercise, some one called in an excited tone that Tom Felter was drowning. He could not swim and by accident had gotten in water over his head. I knew right where he was, having seen him a moment before, and made a dash just in time to sieze him by the hand as he came up probably for the last time and soon had him at the bank where after working with him for more than an hour we had him fully restored. Tom Felter's home was somewhere near Mt. Juliet. I met him several times after the war and he never failed to hug and squeeze me amd in other ways express his gratitude for having saved his life. He went to Texas a few years after the war and I never heard any more of him.

Our pleasant surroundings here did not last very long. We soon had orders to join Bragg's army in Kentucky. We went by way of R. R. and by way of Mobile. Here we crossed the Mobile Bay which I suppose is some forty or fifty miles wide. We were for awhile entirely out of sight of land. It was late in the evening when we started across, and we had a glorious sight of the setting sun on the vast expanse of waters glittering, in the fading sunlight which made an impression which will be as lasting as life itself.

We made this trip on a large cotton ship. There were several thousand of us on board, and we were in a pain from the top to the lower deck.

On reaching the opposite side of the Bay we found a long train of cars waiting our arrival. They were not passenger coaches as we see in this age of the world, but were freight boxes of every kind and not a few flat or coal cars. It was the best however that could be done for us. And we filled them full top and bottom. We were being hurried on our long journey and only stopped night or day longer than to cook and eat. We were eleven days and nights making this trip from Mississippi to Knoxville, Tennessee. We slept on the train and those of us who were on the top of the train (of which I was one) would tie ourselves to the walk way on top with our guns' slings to keep from falling off.

One day while speeding along at a rate of about twenty miles an hour, being on top we saw our engine curcean and fall down an embankment. We at once realized we were in a wreck and began jumping. However, the cars did not pile up and only a few boxes left the track, but in jumping there a goodly number badly bruised and sprained ankles and some with broken bones. The excitement was great and it has always seemed a miracle that no more harm was done us. This brought some delay and confusion of which we will not undertake to tell. When we reached Knoxville we learned of Bragg's battle at Perryville, Kentucky and of his retreat back into East Tennessee so we went into camp here to await his arrival; while waiting for the return of Bragg's Army news came that Gen. Bedford Forrest had made a dash with his force of cavalry on Murfreesboro and had captured the garrison there, and we were rushed to his aid to hold the position till Bragg's arrival, which thing we did for after our arrival no attempt was made by the Yanks to retake the place. This was about the first of Nov. 1862 and winter was rapidly approaching. Gen. Forrest had a number of us who lived in nearby counties to go and bring in the supply of good warm winter clothing our mothers and sisters had woven and made into garments for use. I was one of this detail and came home and found that mother had myself and Bro. Tobert J. a goodly supply of heavy jeans and wool socks that reached well near our knees. Many of our neighbors had clothing ready for their sons and we had a full jersey load of good clothing and other things to bring back to the boys in camp. It was probably Dec. 1st before Bragg's army arrived. We cant remember date of more than fifty years ago, but we know it was cold winter. Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Forrest at this place was a man by the name of John Gray. He was a home made Yankee, and was a terror to the people of the town and county while in possession of the Yanks. He had reported and had punished many of the citizens for their aid and help in Confederate service. Forrest had him "Court Marshalled" and the facts so clearly revealed his cruelty and vicious treatment of non combatants that he was hanged. He was the first and I think the only person I ever saw hanged.

I think it was while Gen. Bragg was at Murfreesboro that John Morgan made a successful raid on Hartsville capturing more than two thousand prisoners. This was among the first of his famous cavalier's brilliant achievements. This with his many daring exploits gave him a name and fame in all histories of the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy. When Bragg's army had all fully gotten together I think there were forty or fifty thousand of us and we had taken up winter quarters, and expected no more fighting till the Spring campaign began. So we rested and enjoyed our camp life especially on Christmas when our good people at home were sending us many good things to eat, and other presents to use, for our enjoyment. It was toward the latter part of Christmas week when our high officials were enjoying a Grand Ball and festival at the Courthouse which had been planed several days before, that I have yet planted freely in my memory. No officers of a rank below that of Col. was admitted. The Col. of our regt. declined going and kindly loaned me his uniform which entitled me to admission. I had already had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of a Miss Winston, a beautiful young lady living in the town, and by a previous arrangement had the pleasure of taking her to this great social festival. We were having a most delightful time we had the best band of musicians in the army and our table was loaded with the best things that Murfreesboro could afford. I well remember that my girl wished an introduction to Gen Bragg. I knew all the generals in our army but had no acquaintance with them of course I made no mention of this to her, but with such familiarity introduced her to Gen. Bragg and a number of generals of lower rank. Happiness and merriment seemed to fill every heart and this lasted till near midnight when a dispatch came to Gen. Bragg that Rosecrantz's Army from Nashville was marching upon us. Gen. Bragg's order was to rush to our men and have then cook rations and be in readiness to move at a moment's warning. I had given a negro boy a dollar to take care of my hat but leaving in a hurry could not find the boy, or hat and thus bareheaded I took my girl to her home on East Main in a double quick step. The night was cold and I had a mile or more to go, on reaching her home she took the comfort or wrapping off her own head and handed to me to wear through the cold to our camp. I declined her offer saying I might not be able to return it, but she insisted and I accepted her gracious offer with an assurance that I would never forget her kindness and with a happy goodbye I left her on the front porch and off I went in a brisk run till I reached our camping ground and had the "bugal" note sounded that brought the men from their midnight slumber to a realization that the enemy was marching upon us. Fires were quickly burning and all of the flour, meal and bacon etc. that we had on hand was soon cooked and in our "Haver sacks" and before it was good day light we were on our way to meet the Yankees. Our lines were formed 4 or 5 miles out West of town. It was evening before the battle became general and furious. Breckenridge's division of which our brigade was a part was held in reserve the first day, and was stationed on the right of our lines and on the north side of Stone River. Late in the evening the battle waxed hot and furious on the left wing.

General Withers division was about to give way under the strong pressure and onslaught of the federal forces, for this cause, Gen. Breckenridge was ordered to hasten to his relief and support, in doing so we had to wade the river which was 2 to 3 feet deep. We made no halt but plunged right through it and soon after crossing our pants were frozen and rattled like rawhide. It was freezing cold and the ground frozen when we reached Withers division the firing had nearly ceased. The sun had been down for some bit and darkness was fast coming on us. So much so, that it made the sheets of fire from the Enemy's cannon look hideous and dazzling. They kept up this shelling till late at night. When it became evident that no further infantry charge could be made, we were relieved and permitted to retire to a position where we could build fires and dry our clothes. In the meantime our commanding officer had considered our wet and frozen condition and he had a barrel of whiskey sent out for our use and benefit. A detail of one commissioned officer from each company was sent to this barrel for whiskey for his men. I was sent from our company and having gathered a dozen or more canteens started for the barrel which was 3 or 4 hundred yards away. When I got there I found the barrel setting on its end with the head out and a crowd around it on the same mission as myself. When my time came to fill up I would take the canteens in each hand and sink them in the liquor and they would say good, good, good till they were full, then I would take two more and do like wise until all were full. With these full canteens swinging around my neck I started back, and found that it was all I could do to walk, bending over the barrel and inhaling the fumes had made me drunk. When I got there I said boys here is your liquor. It made me drunk without tasting it. The boys laughed and guded me for awhile. They appeared slow to believe that the scent of liquor would drunken but finally accepted my statement. With the hot fires they had now burning and the big drink of liquor they had taken put them in full plight for sleeping and resting which they greatly enjoyed till the bugle notes sounded warning us of the near approach of daylight when we were again engaged in this fearful conflict.

It is now Thursday morning, the battle raged all day. Rosecrantz's efforts to smash our lines was a failure at every point. Thursday night we slept on our guns ready for the attack day or night. Early Friday morning we were awakened by the gushing thunders of our heavy artillery. Much of the morning was spent in military movements. Each side seeking the advantageous ground. It was well into the evening before any mighty assaults were made on either side. It was then that Breckenridge made his fearful charge on the Enemy's stronghold. It was in this desperate charge that I received my first wound which was an ounce musket ball lodging against a rib in my right side. My heavy coat, vest and underwear along with a rolled shawl hanging over my neck, and through which the ball passed, prevented it going through me and saved my life. The ball felled me to the ground; knocked the breath out and I felt I was dangerously hurt. I could feel the blood running down my side but could not tell if the ball was lodged in me or passed through. I was able to make my way unassisted to the field hospital where our surgeon examined me; the ball was mashed flat against my rib, I reckon I was the happiest one in the army!

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE, SOMEONE CAME SOONER THAN EXPECTED

LOUISE SHARENBERGER

November 4, 1990 is a day that will long remain a memorable one for Sue Maggart and me - the day that documentation was found which identified Jane Darnell Maggart's husband and John Maggart's father, the mysterious Mr. X_____X Maggart. In late October while perusing an article contributed to the Middle Tennessee Genealogy by Betsy Ragsdale and Gale Bamman, the name Jane Darrel (sic) leapt out at Sue. Just at a time when hope had reached a low ebb, here was another clue. To share her joy and the exciting prospect of another lead, she called me. Whereupon, we arranged the earliest possible date for a jaunt to the State Library and Archives for a follow-up.

With autumn at its peak of glory on this bright, cloudless Sunday, two optimistic and jubilant ladies set out on their mission. We were on the doorstep when the Archives opened and soon had the entire 205 page Supreme Court Document (DANIEL D. CLAIBORN VS JO & CARROL DILLARD & JEREMIAH JAMISON) in our hands. Excitedly dividing the pages between ourselves, we read and we read as the afternoon wore on - then - there it was - John Maggard's (sic) deposition: "I was fifty years old last January. My father was by the name of Henry Maggard sometimes spelt Maggart: My mother was by the name of Jane Maggard. From the best of my recollection my mother and father lived on _____ (presumed to be Hurricane) Creek in Smith County." This revelation literally sent us into orbit! As soon as we could regain our composure, we read on - John says, "My parents had one daughter older than me by the name of Polly (Mary), she is something like 12 months older than me (1809), she lives in Smith County." (1861).

As if John's deposition was not enough, reading on, we discovered - Jane alias Virginia Glover's deposition. She, too, gave detailed information of her family, stating: "I am the mother of Carrol and Joseph (Josiah) Dillard; I was married to Henry Maggart before I was married to Dillard by whom I had four children." (Maggart). She went on to reveal, as had John, that ca. 1819, she had married Elijah Dillard of Jackson County and that they had removed to Montgomery County, Tennessee, where she lived for some three years. Twin sons, Josiah and Zachariah were born to Elijah and Jane ca. 1820. They were usually called Jo and Zach; Zach died when he was 17 or 18 years old (1837/38). Three weeks before their third son James Elijah Carrol Dillard was born, ca. 1822, his father left on a boat bound for New Orleans. A neighbor, Levi Jackson, went off on the same boat. When Jackson returned some three months later, he told Jane that Elijah had died of yellow fever and was buried on Chickasaw Bluffs. Learning this, Jane, with her children, returned to Jackson County then later moved to Hurricane Creek, Smith County, where she apparently resumed the use of the Maggart name until ca. 1827 when she married Thomas Glover.

After more than ten years of diligent and persistent research, Sue has finally succeeded in finding documentation for the crucial missing link in the Maggart family line. To say that she was ecstatic is to put it mildly, but those of you who have had similar experiences in your genealogical endeavors understand the joy, excitement and emotional impact of such a find. It is comparable to a prospector "making a strike" or a wildcatter "hitting a gusher!"

Maggart descendants are immeasurably indebted to Sue Maggart for her perseverance, her genealogical research skills, her constant vigilance for clues, and her untiring efforts to unearth documentation that would specifically identify John Maggart's father and Jane Darnell Maggart's husband and thus provide a vital link in the completion of the family chain and resolve several enigmas. What better evidence than a son and a wife's own words?

Josiah (Jo) Dillard probably married Frances Hubbard "now wife of Joseph Dillard", who, on 8 Oct 1838, sold a tract of land on Hurricane Creek to John Maggart. (Smith County Deed Book Q, p. 404). However, according to Smith County Marriage Records 1838-1881, a Joseph Dillard married Marina Dickens on 4 Aug 1848 and a Carroll Dillard married Alethia A. Thackston 4 Dec 1853. A Carrol Dillard married Mary M. Lemon (possibly Loman, if she lived in the Hurricane Creek area) 21 Dec 1860. A John Carroll Dillard married Martha Lou Ellen Croslin, daughter of William and Temperance Croslin ca. 1843. From the 1843 date and Eliza Dillard's statement in her deposition that Carrol's wife died in August of 1852, which is the date Martha died, it would seem logical that this Carrol Dillard is Jane's son; however, the writer has no evidence to prove which, if any of these, are Jane's sons by Elijah Dillard. The court case referred to previously does show that Jane's sons, Jo and Carrol Dillard did purchase land in Macon County in August or September of 1854. On 10 Nov 1862, Eliza Dillard married Henry Dickens, who also gave a deposition.

Elijah Dillard had brothers: William, Thomas, John H. and Gabriel (Absolom) and sisters: Martha Martin, Mary Cage, Elizabeth Smith, all of whom went to Texas, and Nancy, who lived on Hurricane Creek. It is not known if this family of Dillards were related to the George Dillard family or not. George Dillard purchased 200 acres of the old James Wright Survey on Hurricane Creek. This set of Dillards came from North Carolina in the early 1800's, but their ancestors had lived in Virginia. George's wife was named Alethia; their children were: Alexander A., Sarah J., James L., Henry W., Elizabeth, Sarah A., George L., John L., Aletha F., Louisa, and Mary. George was born ca. 1798 and died between the 1860 Census and 1867 when his "widow Alitha (sic) with minor children was set aside a year's support." "Alexander Dillard was taken up for "gaiming" and tried by a jury on 3 Dec 1835 on which Henry Glover served. Some of the Dillards moved near Chestnut Mound and a community known as Dillard's Creek is named for them. At this date none of the Dillards or their known descendants live on Hurricane Creek.

Records of the early 1800's indicate that Henry, John C. and Edward Glover lived in the 11th District, Smith County, having come from North Carolina as did Darnel Glover, born 13 Feb 1774. Darnel married Elizabeth Cannon, who was born 28 Sep 1778. Their children were Robert J., born in 1803; Aquilla, born 13 Feb 1804, married 2 Bush; Mary "Polly" Williamson, born 15 Nov 1806, married Davidson Draper; James H.; Martha W.; Lee Clay; Granderson F.; and Caroline. Robert Glover, born in Virginia, married Frances 2, born 1804 in Georgia. They had the following children: William P. (1834); Martha W. (1839); Jackson (1842); Hampton (1843); George R. (1844) and Fannie (1847).

The Glover families moved from this area to Dillard's Creek, Chestnut Mound and Pea Ridge. (For more detailed information, see Smith County History, pp. 497-498).

Davidson Draper, born 13 May 1805, and his brother John C. were sons of William Draper. The Davidson Draper family moved near Chestnut Mound, where, for a time, father and son owned and operated an extensive mercantile business. At one time they owned several slaves and had an extensive farming operation; they were considered quite well-to-do. Financial reversals came as a result of serving as security for loans made by family and friends. In a Chancery Court Case, Mary Draper testified: "Willis W. Bush is my nephew his mother Acquilla is my sister." Children of Davidson and Mary were James W. (1830); John C. (1832); William (1834); Thomas L.; Mary H. (1840); Elizabeth (1842); Eliza A. (1845) and Alexander (1848). Davidson Draper died 11 Apr 1866 and is buried in the Old Church Cemetery at Chestnut Mound. Mary served as executrix of her husband's estate, bearing the additional burden of Amanda Bush's lawsuit against husband Willis W. Etal. Mary died 8 Nov 1887. In 1858, John C. Draper sold a tract of land situated on Hurricane Creek bounded on one side by Hubbard's Ferry Raod to Caleb McKinney. John C. then left for parts unknown.

Caleb McKinney had a son George C., born 1843, who was a mill engineer, operating and maintaining his father's grist and steam saw mill located near Caleb's home on the headwaters of Hurricane Creek. About 1858, Caleb sold his mill to Willis W. Bush. He and George C. moved to Nashville, Tennessee. James E. McKinney, Caleb's brother, was born 1 Mar 1825 and died 1 Dec 1898. His wife was Letsy J. 2 also born 1825. James E. and J. L. Dillard were witnesses to an authorization made by Willis W. and Amanda Bush to Henry B. Clark "to sell the grist and saw mill (all machinery attached thereto) to satisfy debts of W. W. and Amanda Bush, May 12, 1859." (Smith County Deed Book Z 1858-1860, p. 424).

Children of James E. and Letsy McKinney were John F. (1845); Samuel T., born 26 May 1851; Andrew (1854); Ellis (1857); Nancy (1834). James E. is buried on the old Blair farm near Chestnut Mound where there are several unmarked graves, one of which could be that of his wife Letsy.

Samuel T. McKinney married Nannie E. Hughes, born 11 Oct 1860. Samuel died 26 Aug 1898, leaving widow Nannie E. and children: Howard, Henry, Ethel, Ovie, Nannie, Ellen, Maye and Ada Bessie. Ethel married Ira J. Grissim; Maye married Henry Spivey; Ada Bessie, born 11 Apr 1882, married Elihu Dickens; she died 17 May 1960; Henry, born in 1875, married Mary Etta Grisham and Etta's brother Leonard married Henry's sister Ellen. Nannie E. died 20 Nov 1936. Samuel and Nannie are buried in the Grisham Hollow near where they lived. Henry moved to the 16th District, where, for many years, he owned and operated a blacksmith shop and a general merchandising store. McKinney's store in Elmwood is owned and operated by Henry's daughters Odelle Ramsey and Ina B. McKinney. According to a letter written by a Jennie McKinney to Nannie E. from Sharon, California, 1911, some of the McKinney family moved to California in the early 1900's. None of the McKinneys nor their descendants live in the area at this time.

The Grishams/Greshams/Grissims/Grissoms came to the 11th District in the 1820's probably from Virginia. Joseph G. Grisham (1795-1875) married Nancy Overton. Their eldest son, William Prior/Pryor owned and lived on a tract of land bounded by W. W. Bush, Robert Beasley and the Cumberland River. (For more information see Smith County History , pp. 514-516).

Joseph C. Grisham (1839-1916) married Eliza Harville 13 Feb 1860. They had the following children: Mary Elizabeth; James Sidney; David Burton; Leonard, born 17 Mar 1871; died 21 Aug 1947; Mary Etta (McKinney); Tennie Alice (Overstreet); Eliza Jane and Edward Blanton, who married Alphonse Fannie Vanderpool. The hollow to the south of Hurricane Creek near the old Maggart's store was named for the Grisham family. The late Ernest Weldon Grisham and wife Daisy lived across the road from his parents, Leonard and Ellen when their sons Harry Garvin and William Bradley were born. Charlie Grisham, grandson of Joseph C., was the last member of this family to live in the area.

The Harville/ Harrill/Harrell/Harvel family came from North Carolina about 1810 some of whom lived in the Grisham Hollow. Enos Harrell was present at James Wright's estate sale in 1821, purchasing a year old filly for the sum of \$57.50. In 1848, John Maggart sold a 50 acre tract of land for \$130.00 to David Harville. This land joined that of Jane Maggart and Robert Beasley. The 1850 Census lists David as 42 years of age (1808) born in North Carolina and wife Mary (1808) with children: Elizabeth (1833); Eliza (1840); Martha (1842); William J. (1843); twins, David B. and Burkett F. born 22 Feb 1847 and Alfred (1849). David B. married Nancy 2 , born 17 Aug 1853; Burkett F. married Frances Loman 27 Dec 1867. The 1850 Census lists Lewis Harrell born in 1813 with wife Alsey (1811), daughter of Jeremiah Dickens and Alexander (1838). The 1870 Census lists Lewis Harvel, Alia (sic), James (1849); Mary (1850); Leonard (1868). It is assumed that James and Mary are husband and wife with young son. Harville descendants Edgar Harville and son Robert live on upper Hurricane Creek near the Dickens Cemetery; Paul S. and Kevin Massey live on land once owned by Felix Dickens.

A group of families known as Dickens/Dickins settled in this community in the early 1800's. A William and a John Dickens had notes due James Wright when he died in 1820. Joseph C. Dickens, born 1806 and wife Elizabeth, born 1813 came from North Carolina. Their children were Joseph W. (1834) killed in the Civil War; Lucinda (1836); James F. (1838); Susan A. (1840); Louisa E. (1842); Elizabeth B. (1844) and William C. (1846).

Possibly the John Dickens who married Nancy Croslin, each born in 1813 in Tennessee, was the son of the earlier John. Records show a John, Sr. and a John, Jr. John and Nancy Dickens were the parents of the following children: Matilda C. (1835); Amanda (1836); Mitchell/Michel A., born 21 Mar 1838; died 15 Jan 1906; Phelix/Felix (1839); Elijah (1842), served as a Justice of the Peace of the 11th District as did his brother Joshua (1845); Jasper (1846); William J., born 1 Apr 1847; died 12 Feb 1906 and Newton (1851).

Joshua Dickins/Dickens was born 24 Dec 1820 and died 12 Feb 1906. His wife Maneria was born in 1820. Children of Joshua, often referred to as "Josh", were Martina A. (1845); John W. (1846); Samuel R., born 10 May 1848 and died 29 Jan 1921; Clarissa (1849); William V. (1850). When Joshua's wife died, he donated the land for the Dickens Cemetery where some forty people by the name of Dickens are buried. (For additional information of this family and that of Martha L. Shoemake and Lewis Bransford Dickens and Ned and Caroline White Dickens see Smith County History, pp. 459-460).

Because John, Joshua and James M. were born in the 1820's and have children bearing each other's names, it would seem logical to assume that they were brothers; however, the writer has no proof of that. To add to the confusion, there are several James Dickens - James E. married Eliza Dillard and James M. (1826) married Mary Croslin (1834) whose children were William L. (1855); Matilda C. (1857); John W. (1860); Amanda (1862) and Miriah B. (1864).

Jeremiah Dickens married Lucy Jones, daughter of John Jones. Jeremiah died ca. 1845, leaving "heirs George W. Glover & Charlotte his wife, Maderson Gentry & Rachel his wife, John Harvel & Martha his wife, Rebecca Dickens, Bryant Dickens, Milton Bruce & Mary his wife, John Sadler & Fanny his wife, Lewis Harvel & Alsey his wife." (Smith County Deed Book T, pp. 360-361). The 1860 Census records show Bryant Dickens and wife Darthula living on Hurricane Creek with these children: Matilda (1849); Newton (1850); Mary (1854); Jeremiah (1856) and Alexander (1858).

Records of the Sadler families living in this area are scant. John Sadler born ca. 1800 in North Carolina came to the area before 1820. He and James W. Sadler had notes due James Wright. John married Fanny Dickens, who, by the time of the 1860 Census, had died. Son Alexander (1840) and twin daughters Susan and Delia (1842) were living with him. Records show an A. P. Sadler (1838-1896); a Thomas Sadler and a John L. Sadler, born 10 Feb 1877; died 1 Aug 1962. He married Lousettie Loman, born 23 Jul 1877; died 17 Nov 1954.

Perhaps the first member of the Bush family to settle in the Hurricane Creek area was that of John Bush, who received a North Carolina Land Grant, 14 Mar 1786 on the southside of the Cumberland River. The 1850 Census lists John Bush as 90 years of age, born in North Carolina ca. 1760.

Grandison L. Bush, son of Willis and Acquilla Bush was born 29 Aug 1847 and died 13 Mar 1939. He was the last surviving member of a very large family and was the father of 19 children, having been married four times. Grandison enlisted in the Federal Army during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. (Carthage Courier, March 16, 1939). For many years he lived in a white frame house situated by the side of Hubbard's Ferry Road about three quarters of a mile from Maggart. The writer vaguely remembers the old gentlemen, associating him with his federal pension and his pens of guinea pigs in his back yard.

In 1855, the colorful Amanda and the flamboyant Willis W. Bush with their young family William T. (1847); Georgie A. (1849); Mary E. (1851); William John (1854) and Amanda's 11 valuable slaves moved from Cannon County, Tennessee to Hurricane Creek. Son Thomas was born in 1857 and daughter Amanda Tennessee in 1861. Amanda was born in Alabama in the early 1820's and Willis W. was born to 2 and Acquilla Bush ca. 1823. His parents and an older brother Timothy, born in 1838, were already living in the community. Amanda sold 4 of her negroes in order to purchase 285 acres for \$1300. This tract was bounded by Joshua Dickens, Robert Beasley, Pryor Grisham and the Cumberland River and came to be known as the Bush Hollow.

Willis was a preacher and "gentlemen" farmer who decided that he could make a fortune if he purchased Caleb McKinney's grist and steam sawmill. Not having any knowledge of mechanics or machinery, he paid \$3000. for a worthless mill, which sold on 20 Apr 1861 for \$76.40. By this time Willis was heavily indebted to several members of the community. "To regain her estate", in 1861 Amanda filed her bill against her husband and others. Her suit was filed by (next best friend) William High with Sidney S. Stanton, attorney. The suit was interrupted by the War in which both William High and Stanton were killed. The "hundred day battle" from Dalton to Atlanta was fought from July to the end of August 1864. Spenser B. Talley relates, "It was at Resacca in a fearful scramble with the Yanks. Here we lost Col. Sidney Stanton. He was standing on a log talking to me when he fell."

After the war, an undaunted Amanda and her son William Timothy who served as her next best friend found another attorney and continued her suit. William stated that he had ridden day and night for a month gathering evidence and depositions. Amanda stated, "I have been made extremely poor by the fraudulent conduct of a hoard of creditors who have beset my pathway like a gang of hungry wolves. My husband is an improvident and unskilled trader, a bad judge of property and gulled into an unfortunate trade."

Of Willis, H. B. Clark said, "He was a tolerable poor manager." Unabashed, Willis said that he had been and is yet much embarrassed with his debts. "But I still hope to survive the storm that now seems to be lowering around my peaceful and happy fireside." And survive he did! In 1879, after lengthy court battles which eventually involved most of the citizens of the community on one side or the other, the court rendered a final decision - Amanda recovered the land and her slaves. Therein lies a real saga but suffice to say life on Hurricane Creek has never been the same. (The Courier states that Granderson L. Bush's parents were Willis W. and Aquilla Bush. If this is correct, Willis W. and Granderson L. were brothers.)

A witness in the Bush lawsuit was Charles R. Blair, born in 1805 in North Carolina. He and his wife Sarah, born in Tennessee in 1813, lived near Chestnut Mound. Their children were John C., born 1833; married Matilda ? born 11 Jun 1847; died 26 Jul 1903. His gravestone reads: John C. Blair Co. A. Pioneer BN CSA; Mary M. (1835); Andrew C. was born 19 May 1836; died 16 Jan 1914; Charles H. (1839); Matilda J. (1843); William T. (1845). Also listed in Charles Blair's household were Joel D. Womack (1831) and Mary "Polly" Campbell 100 years old (1750) born in Pennsylvania. Her husband was John Campbell; they had 2 daughters Easter (1798), who was a midwife and was listed in the Robert Beasley household in 1850 Census, Sally and son John.

It is not known what if any relation Mary Campbell was to the Blairs nor the relationship of Joel Womack to them or to James Womack who lived nearby. James once owned land on the Cumberland River but sold it and moved to a tract on the headwaters of Hurricane Creek. James was born in 1807 in Tennessee. Alfred Womack, who also lived in the area, was born in 1800 in Tennessee. It is possible that they were brothers. The 1850 Census shows James with wife Mary born ca. 1813 and children William (1833); John (1835); James (1837) and Louisa J. (1847).

James (Jerry) Womack gave several lengthy depositions in the Bush Court Case. In one deposition given in 1876 at age 69, he said that Bush's negroes Rose and Caroline came to his house usually in the evenings to buy whiskey. That his son William or his wife Mary sold it as he was usually about the neighborhood. When asked if he had a liquor license he responded: "No, I didn't have a license to sell whiskey but neither did anyone else at that time...everybody made whiskey and sold it as they pleased. I was making some whiskey at that time myself." His son William was one of those adventuresome souls who went to Texas in the early 50's but came back home in 1858/59. He followed several trades, having made boots and shoes for a time; collected taxes for one year; was in the Army and for "last five or six years has had a grocery store."

When asked about his relationship to Robert Beasley, James replied: "Robert Beasley was my brother-in-law. James L. Dillard is my nephew Part of Beasley's children are related to me and part are not."

The Robert Beasley to whom James Womack referred is my paternal gr gr grandfather for whom I began genealogical research in the fall of 1987. Armed only with a name, the date 1803, and my gr grandmother's name, my research trail looked bleak and desolate. After several months of contacts with Beasley descendants whom I had hoped would have at least one clue - NOTHING !!

Relentlessly, almost defiantly, I forged ahead until one gloomy winter day while perusing some court records, I found my first documentation. There before my very eyes in black and white was a court record: "Brunette Massey, daughter of Robert Beasley.....", which set me off on what my family call "the Beasley tangent". I was able to trace Robert until 1860; then, he and 8 of his children just vanished, except that I did find a reference to Saline County, Illinois. I was giving thought to making a trip there when the "big breakthrough" came suddenly and unexpectedly. In a telephone conversation with Neille Beasley Jellicorse, who descended from Robert's brother Major, she mentioned that the nicest couple from Illinois had recently visited with her seeking Beasley family information and that the lady was a descendant of Robert Beasley. Dared I think there could be a possible connection? "Please, Miss Neille," I asked, "Did you get her name?" Holding my breath for her answer, she replied, " Yes I did, here it is and her telephone number." Forthwith and immediately, I contacted my "Illinois Connection" and relative - Janet Quisenberry. Combining our Tennessee and Illinois records with those of descendant Hollis Blair and Katherine Beasley, whose late husband was a descendant, we have a relatively complete composite of the Robert Beasley family of Smith County, Tennessee and Saline County, Illinois.

Early December, 1988 found me in Illinois with Janet (to the left in white hat) directing me to the Beasleys buried in the Wolf Creek Cemetery, Elderado, Illinois. We are reading inscription on the gravestone of the 19 day old son of James H. Beasley.



Robert Beasley, one of Isham and Polly Andrews Beasley's sixteen children, was born 30 Aug 1803 on the family plantation in Beasley's Bend situated on the north side of the Cumberland River between Dixon Springs and Rome.

Growing to manhood, Robert learned the farming operation from his father and older brothers. Wilson County Marriage records show that he was married to Sarah Cunningham 2 Jul 1829, the ceremony being performed by Stephen McDonald, a prominent citizen of Rome, with Ira Lynch serving as bondsman.

Gapes exist as to the date of his moving from Beasley's Bend to the 11th District where his father owned extensive farm land on the river, when Sarah died, where she is buried and the seven year spread between children. On 24 Dec 1841, Isham Beasley purchased a 200 acre tract of land of George R. Dillard for \$660. This tract had once been owned by James Womack and Simon P. Hughes and joined land of Michael Shoemake, which places it on the Cumberland River near the mouth of Hurricane Creek. (Deed Book Q, p. 125).

Ownership of this 200 acre tract came to Robert through his father's will written 28 Apr 1851 and probated 2 Jul 1855: Item 15 "I give to my son Robert Beasley, in addition to what I have already given him, the land on which he now lives being the land I purchased of George Dillard.....". The soil was suitable for growing cotton, tobacco, corn and grains.

Records of the 1840's, 50's and 1860 indicate that Robert was successful in his farming activities; had become an active and responsible citizen of the area and his growing family enjoyed the comforts of life. The family became a vital part of the economic and social life of the community. The August Term, 1848, County Court Minutes, Book 17 1848-1850, pp. 407-408 states: "Robert Beasley, Ellis Beasley (an older brother) and Joseph Bowman put up \$4000. bond April 3, 1848 as security that said Beasley would fulfill his sworn obligations as constitutionally elected constable of Civil District No. 11." October Term, 1850 Smith County Court Minutes, p. 483, reads: "Robert Beasley appointed overseer of road from Judd Strother to the Turn Pike at Glover's Field.....". In a Chancery Court deposition given 1 Jul 1876, Ezekiel West stated: "Robert Beasley was a man of considerable means, owned land, slaves and other property." The 1860 Census shows Beasley's real estate valued at \$2000. and his personal property valued at \$15,000.

All of Robert Beasley's children were born in Tennessee with Jesse Houston, gr grandfather of Hollis Blair and the late Jesse Beasley of Chestnut Mound, being the eldest. Jesse Houston, a Confederate soldier, was born 10 Apr 1830. He married Mary Jane McDonald, who was born 2 Nov 1830 and died 8 Jun 1919. Jesse died 21 Feb 1900. They were the parents of Mary Adeline, Rufus Porter, Martha Jane, Sarah Frances, twins - Robert Lee and Clarkey, Susan Otheldra and Julia. (The Jesse Houston family story will be told in a future issue.)

Molcey, born 15 Mar 1837, married James Lafayette (Fate) Dillard. She died 15 Mar 1875 and is buried in the Old Church Cemetery at Chestnut Mound. (For additional information of this family, see Smith County History, pp. 460-461.)

Brunett/Brunette, born 17 Dec 1839, married William Wright Massey 19 Dec 1855. She died 26 Oct 1880 and is buried in the Massey Cemetery, 11th District. (This family story was published in the Summer Issue, 1990 Newsletter , pp. 109-117.)

Isaac M. (Asa) , born 1841, married Matilda Prunell/Pinnell in Illinois. Their children were William Robert (1864); Mary B. (1866); James Wiley (1868); Lucy (1871); Isabell (1873) and Cary (1877).

Matilda, born 19 Nov 1844, married Abram Irvin 7 Feb 1864 in Illinois, where she died 20 Aug 1902. Children were Alice; Mary A. (1864); Eliza (1869); Ruth A. (1880); William (Dec. 1885); and Carrie Anna, born Nov. 1886; married R. F. Miner 4 Oct 1904; died 27 Jul 1929.



Left is descendant Wilbert A. Miner in his home in Galatia, Illinois as he talks about the Beasley Connection with niece Janet Quisenberry, Janet's mother and his sister, Ethel Wesley, (not shown are his wife Ollie, my daughter, Mary Riggins, and me.)

James H., born 26 Sep 1845, married Matilda Elder 19 Mar 1865; died 23 Aug 1902. Children: William H. (1 Dec 1869-20 Dec 1869); Mandy (1870); Hinkle (1879) and Lucy A. (1884). In a letter dated 5 Sep 1870 to brother Jesse, James said he was driving a stage at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois and that he had written Fate.

Isham, born 11 Dec 1846, married Ida 2 ; died 18 Feb 1896. In February 1865, he went off to war. Children: Eddy (1867); Albert (1872); Clara (1874) and James, born 1 Feb 1876; died 15 Jun 1882.

Laura, born 1848, married Jermiah Bishop 19 Oct 1865; died 1927. Children: Clarkey (1868); James N. (1870); Lovela (1872); Freddie (1876) and Nellie (1879).

Clarkey, born 16 May 1849, married George W. Irvin 28 Dec 1865; died 23 Dec 1924. Clarkey and Matilda married brothers. Clarkey's children were Laura (1867); Mary F. (1869); Lillie F. (1881-1956); William I. (1874-1957); Ben (1892-1960); Charles (1877-1951) and "Scrap", only name known by descendants.

Robert married Mary Ann Green 19 Aug 1851, ceremony performed by B. J. Vaden. Known children born to them were Frank (French) born 1852 and Mary, 1854. Both were deceased prior to the death of their Uncle William H. Beasley in 1880.

Joshua Davis sold to Robert Beasley 1 Dec 1856 a tract of land "then lying in Smith and Putnam (formerly Jackson) counties and state of Tennessee by estimation 140 acres on waters of Hurricane Creek and Cumberland River..from Hall's down said creek with its meanders to Cumberland River up river to Marley's old line to Anderson..... Anderson's Spring Branch with its meanders to where it enters Hurricane Creek to a tract belonging to John Maggart." (Deed Book Y , pp. 288-289). By 1860, Anderson's Branch had been renamed Bush's Branch.

On 18 Sep 1856, Robert sold the 200 acre tract to John Dickens for \$1700., "excluding 1/2 acre for a burrying (sic) ground where it now is." In December, 1860, Robert deeded the 140 acre tract to daughters Molcey Dillard and Brunett Massey. Caught up in the Bush financial woes by having stood security for Willis and Amanda Bush in the mill purchase, to put it mildly but candidly, Robert suffered some financial adversities.

Whether lured by Isaac A. and wife Evaline McGee Massey's tall tales of "crops growing lush and tall without rain", the threat of a brewing war soon to engulf the South, or the sheer desire for adventure, is not known. For whatever reason, Robert in 1861, loaded his personal possessions, food supplies, clothes and all of his family except Molcey, Brunett and Jesse, who were married with young families of their own, and struck out for the "promised land" - the level fertile fields of southern Illinois near the Wabash River.

Settling in, having withstood the arduous trek to Illinois, Robert and his family were adjusting to their new and different demographics and establishing themselves in their new community - their future most promising.

The agricultural production of this new land must have lived up to Robert's expectations, for he gave glowing reports in letters he wrote to his Tennessee family. Yet, he must have suffered the anguish—the heartache that only a parent can know who has a son off to war. In the South was son Jesse and younger son, Isham had gone off to war only three months earlier, February 1865. His letter of 2 May 1865 (to the right) notes how pleased he was to have heard from son Jesse after not having heard from him in two years. His letter seems to have an intangible underlying pathos which conveys to the reader this father's deep and abiding concern for his family.

The bloody war, so economically depleting and emotionally draining, was drawing to a close. To increase their acreage and improve their economic status, Robert desired to purchase land for himself and sons.

Eldorado T. B.

May this 21 1865.

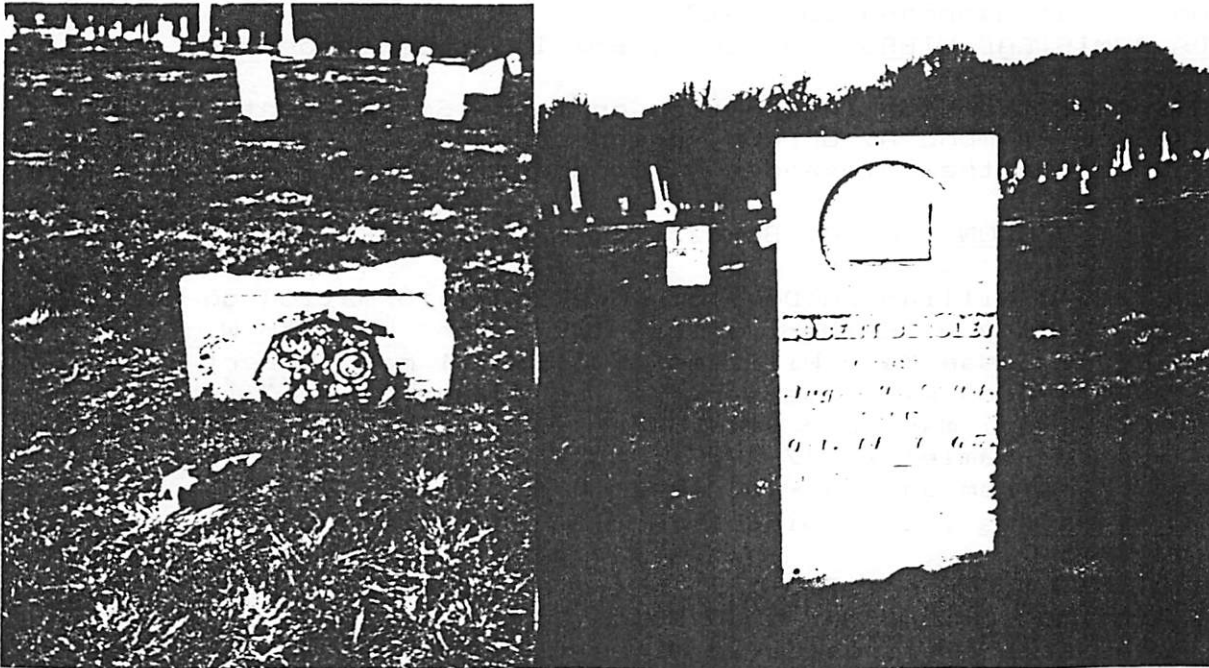
Dear son your letter of the 22nd of April is at hand it found my self & family well we was very proud to here from you & to here that you was well this is the first news I have had from you in about 2 years I received a letter from L. S. Dillard a few weeks back he stated your family was all well then Asa is married Julia marie James is married. Isham has gon to the war as a soldier he has bin gone about three months you will find in the inclose you will find five dollars as you said you needed some I send it.

Robert Beasley To Jesse Beasley

(Letter courtesy of Mrs. Katherine Beasley)

While travelling the area searching for "just the right land" to obtain, he was attacked and robbed of the gold which he carried. His trusty steed raced his brutally beaten and almost senseless body home. No sooner than the horse stopped in the yard, Robert fell to the ground and died 14 Oct 1865. (Wilbert A. Miner visited his Aunt Clarky Irvin frequently; it was she who told him of this tragic blow to the family.)

Robert died intestate; owned property; had personal obligations and debts owed to him in Tennessee; therefore, the Smith County Court appointed B. J. Vaden, Administrator. Vaden filed an inventory of the estate and report of sales at the February Term 1866. A final and complete settlement could not be made until the Amanda VS Willis W. Bush Court Case was resolved, which finally occurred in 1879. By that time B. J. Vaden had died in 1877; two of his sons concluded the estate settlement. (This refers to Tennessee property only.)



Robert is buried atop a gentle slope in the stately, well-maintained Wolf Creek Cemetery, Elderado, Saline County, Illinois. Broken gravestone to the left of Robert's is believed to be that of wife Mary Ann.

Daughters, Laura, Matilda, Clarke and their families are buried in the Raleigh Masonic Cemetery, Raleigh, Illinois. Sons James, Isaac M. (Asa), Isham and their families are buried in the Wolf Creek Cemetery. Frank and Mary are believed to be buried to the right of Robert where there are no gravemarkers for graves between Robert's and that of James H.'s infant son.

Although the land Robert owned in Tennessee is covered by the waters of Cordell Lake, he left a legacy in which his many descendants can take pride.

To those of you ancestor searching and reach a standstill; don't despair for sometime, somewhere, someone will find a clue and answers to your questions will begin to unravel. In addition you will meet such helpful, thoughtful and gracious people along the way. My sincere appreciation to Wilbert A. Miner, Janet Guisenberry, Neille Jellicorse, Katherine Beasley, Hollis Blair and Elizabeth Beasley not only for their assistance but also their encouragement.

QUERIES

ARMISTEAD/DAWSON: Need information on Martha S. Armistead, born 1833, Tennessee, daughter of John and Oash Andrews Armistead. Martha married 25 Jan 1858 to Stephen S. Dawson. One known child W. T. Dawson. What happened to them?

BRENDA ARMISTEAD GIBBS , Route 2, Box 103A, Carthage, TN 37030.

GORDON/WARD: Seeking information on these Smith County families. I am a son of Raymond A. Gordon, grandson of James Alexander Gordon, gr grandson of Matthew Alexander A. Gordon and so on. Any help will be appreciated.

RAYMOND L. GORDON , P. O. Box 25127, Fresno, CA 93729.

EATHERLY/King/Williams/McDonald: Seeking information on the following: Mary A. Eatherly (1824-1897) mar. William W. Harris (1816-1889); Susan Mary Williams (1831-1897) mar. Robert Ewing Harris (1825-1900); John Williams mar. Sallie Palmer b. 1867; John William King (1872-1935) mar. Sue Ella Harris (1876-1919); W. G. McDonald mar. Manervia Hamlet (1837-1873); Mary Eatherly (1802-1870). Would like to hear from any Harris researchers.

Donald A. Harris , 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37087.

DAVID MITCHELL: Born 1770-1775 NC; died 1831 Smith County, TN. James Dobbins' will 6 Mar 1830 Smith Co., probated Feb 1831 Jackson Co., names step-siblings David Mitchell, Margaret Willis, Nancy McKinnis. Need further data on James Dobbins and his step-relationship with David Mitchell, Margaret and Nancy.

Marilyn R. Solari , 64 E. Elkin St., Sonora, CA 95370.

ALLEN MITCHELL: Need information of Allen born NC, died Nov 1830 Smith Co., TN. Wife Mary (Polly). Known children: Mark b. ca. 1807 mar. Cynthia Parkhurst; Jane b. ca. 1809 mar. Henry Davis; Sarah b. ca. 1811 mar. Randall Smith; Stanford b. ca. 1813 mar. Catherine ?; Major b. 1815 mar. Tryphenia Parkhurst; Hampton P. b. ca. 1820 mar. (1) Jane ?, (2) Mary Ann Knight, (3) poss. Sarah Jenkins. Some think Allen and David Mitchell d. 1831 Smith Co., TN to have been brothers; appears not to be the case, could have been cousins. Any information on this family will be greatly appreciated.

LOIS L. SCOTT , R.R. # 2, Box 84, Urbana, IL 61801.

SARTIN/ANDERSON: William Sartin, Smith Co. 1850 Census; 1854 agreed to farm Conditt land on shares; mar. Mary (Polly) Anderson b. ca. 1815, ca. 1831. Sons: William Thomas, James, Christopher, John, Joseph (Joel), Allen, Tobe, Charles, died from snakebite in Carthage, and Lewis. Need Mary's parents' names. (William Anderson?) said to have owned a large distillery. Any information of the Sartins and Mary Anderson's family appreciated.

R. W. Wallace , 108 Rum Barrell Cove, Rocky Mount, NC 27804.

GREGORY: Sanford C. Gregory, born 1826; died ca. 1886 (mother was Jincy/Jane) mar. Lucy Croslin, born 1821, in 1843. Their children were Sarah Jane, William L., Elizabeth, Obadiah, James, Cornelia, John and Alice. Need parents of Sanford and Lucy and any other information on children. Was Sanford's father, Obadiah?

RANDY EAST , Rt. # 5, Box 2, Lafayette, TN 37083.

LOCKHART/HUNT/HAYS/SCOTT/TALLEY: Seek parents of Lewis Lockhart (1788-1850), Stewart County, TN. Samuel Hunt (1811-1866) Henry County, TN. J. W. Hays (1813-1886) Gibson County, TN, and William Scott (17??-1813) Davidson County, TN. Seek to exchange information with anyone researching Talley/Tally in VA, TN, TX, KY.

EUGENE LOCKHART TALLEY , 5236 Bruton Ave., Memphis, TN 38135.
Telephone #: 901-377-0643.

KNIGHT: Latany M. and Frances Knight had the following children: William J., Andrew E., Isham H., John H., Gibson T., Miles B., Patrick L., Mary F., Nancy S. and Louisa A. First four children and Mary F. born in 1850's. Other children born in 1860's. This family is listed on Smith County 1860-70 Census. Andrew E. was farming at Difficult, TN in 1902-03. His mother was living but father deceased. Prob. moved to Macon county after 1880. Would like to have marriages of these children. Your help is appreciated.

OZELLE KILGORE , Star Route (Knox), Benjamin, Texas 79505.

ROBINSON/BROOKS: Samuel N(ard?) Robinson per 1820 Smith County Census was born 1785-1794. His unknown wife was born 1794-1804. Not found on later census lists. At least 3 daughters and 1 son in 1820. Believe he died 1830-40 and that Dicy W. Brooks ??? (not sure of last name) of 1840-1850 Smith County was his widow. Any help appreciated.

MERLE STEVENS , 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

GRANADE: Would appreciate any information on this family. Various spellings. William Granade's will was probated in Smith County, TN, November 1818 naming children: Silas, William Fosque, Nancy Granade, also grandchildren: William and Dorcas Wilson, children of Ephriam Wilson, indicating a deceased daughter of William Granade, possibly other children.

MRS. NINA R. SUTTON , 212 W. Jefferson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

ELSTON: William Elston in 1817 Smith County, TN. Will names grandchild Phoebe McCormick. (Phoebe Elston McCormick, wife of James McCormick). Who was Phoebe's father? Any information on this Elston family would be greatly appreciated.

JANE C. TURNER , 604 E. Jefferson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030.

BARRETT: Searching for parents of Stephen Barrett, residing in Hawkins County, TN 1809, in Smith County, TN by 1820, wife Polly Ann Bates, father of Reverend James Barrett, Baptist Minister and others who removed West.

SUE W. MAGGART , 504 Jackson Avenue, Carthage, TN 37030.

Some of you may be planning a trip to Tennessee for the purpose of researching your ancestors. To expedite your search and assist in formulating your plans, we are listing recently established opening and closing times for the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville. No longer open on Saturdays and Sundays, it is open from 8:00 A. M. - 4:30 P. M. weekdays.

The Smith County Public Library is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8:00 A. M - 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays 8:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M.; closed for lunch 12:00 - 1:00.

Whenever possible, members are urged to attend the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society monthly meetings each third Monday night at 7:00 P. M. winter months and 7:30 other months at the Smith County Public Library. Meetings are not held in December, July and August.

It is you, the members, who keep the Society's publication alive and thriving. You are invited, yes urged, to send documented articles for publication; however, because these articles cannot be returned, retain a copy. All articles are recorded by date received and used in that order as space is available----but all will be published; however, some editing may be necessary.

Each member is permitted publication of 2 queries each year, maximum of 50 words. These, too, are dated upon receipt and published in order received and space available. Queries are encouraged; not only is it a good way possibly to exchange family information but also to gain new friends.

Being human, inadvertent errors/omissions do occur. Your corrections are encouraged and appreciated. Volume 111, No. 1, p. 42, last paragraph, sentence 1, should read: "Nancy (1834) possibly a sister or relative living with them." P. 43, first sentence: Samuel T. McKinney should be Samuel G. (Greene) and p. 52, paragraph 3, sentence 2, should read: ".....covered by the waters of Cordell Hull Lake." Our thanks to Mrs. Robert McKinney of California for noting the McKinney omission and correcting the error in the initial of Samuel G. McKinney. A special note of appreciation to Mrs. Cassie Draper and Mrs. Georgie Mitchell for submitting Jason Holleman's winning essay, THE AMERICAN FLAG .

All communication should be sent to:

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P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



“The Hunt”

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 3 — No. 2

Spring 1991

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SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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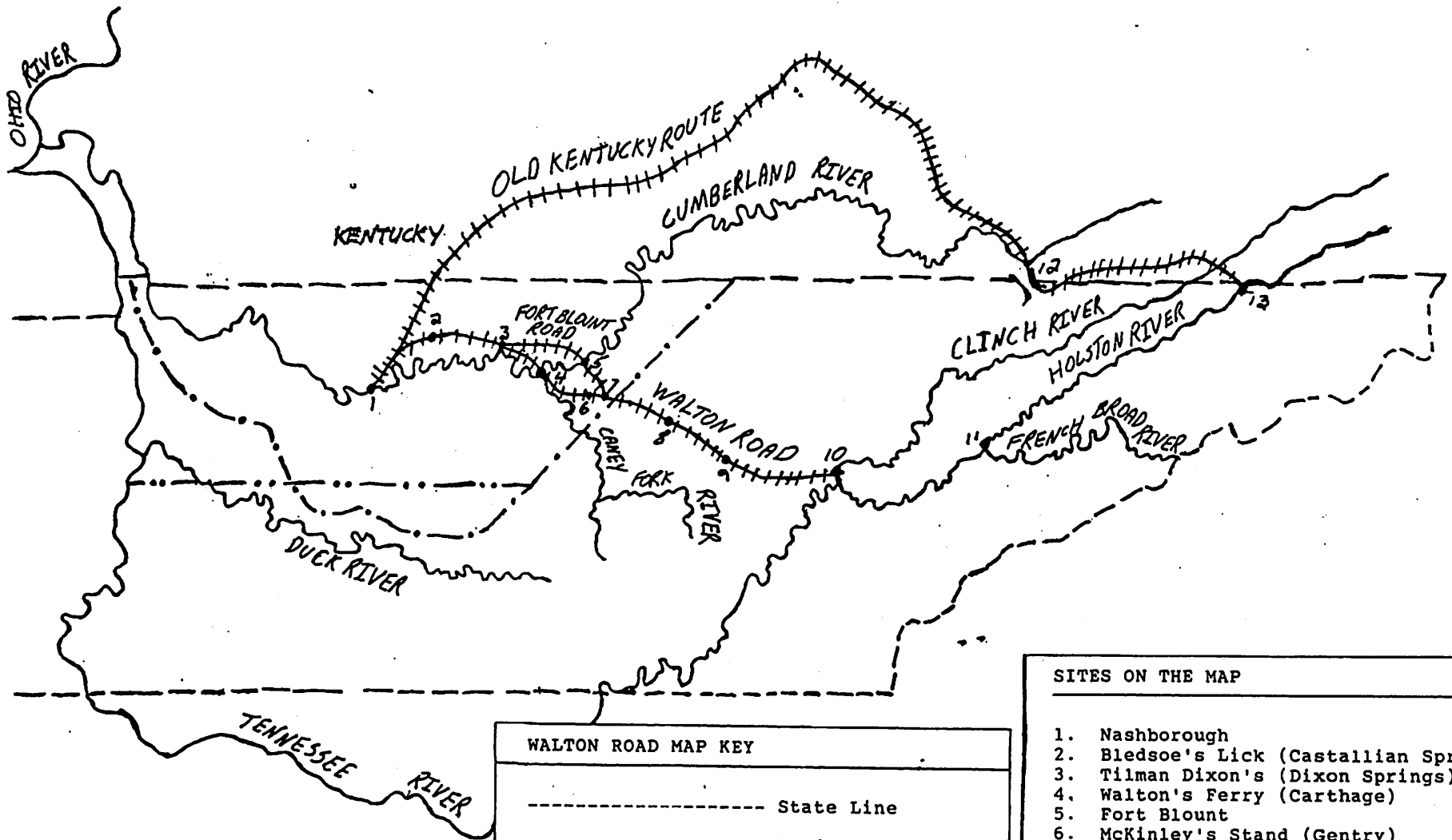
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FRONT COVER

Jonas Peyton Donoho and Jerome Kemp proudly posed for this picture, exhibiting their trophy fox. Note their trusty old hunting dog resting a short distance away. It is not known if this was a grey or red fox, but judging from the time frame, it probably was a red fox, which brought a handsome sum because it was the "fashionable rage" for women to wear a red fox fur piece, complete with head, glass eyes and tail around their shoulders.



WALTON ROAD MAP KEY

- State Line
- Henderson Purchase
- . - . - . North Carolina Military Reserve
- //////////////////// Road

SITES ON THE MAP

1. Nashborough
2. Bledsoe's Lick (Castalian Springs)
3. Tilman Dixon's (Dixon Springs)
4. Walton's Ferry (Carthage)
5. Fort Blount
6. McKinley's Stand (Gentry)
7. Blackburn's Springs (Double Springs)
8. Standing Stone (Monterey)
9. Kimbrough's Stand (Crab Orchard)
10. Southwest Point (Kingston)
11. White's Fort (Knoxville)
12. Cumberland Gap
13. Long Island of the Holston

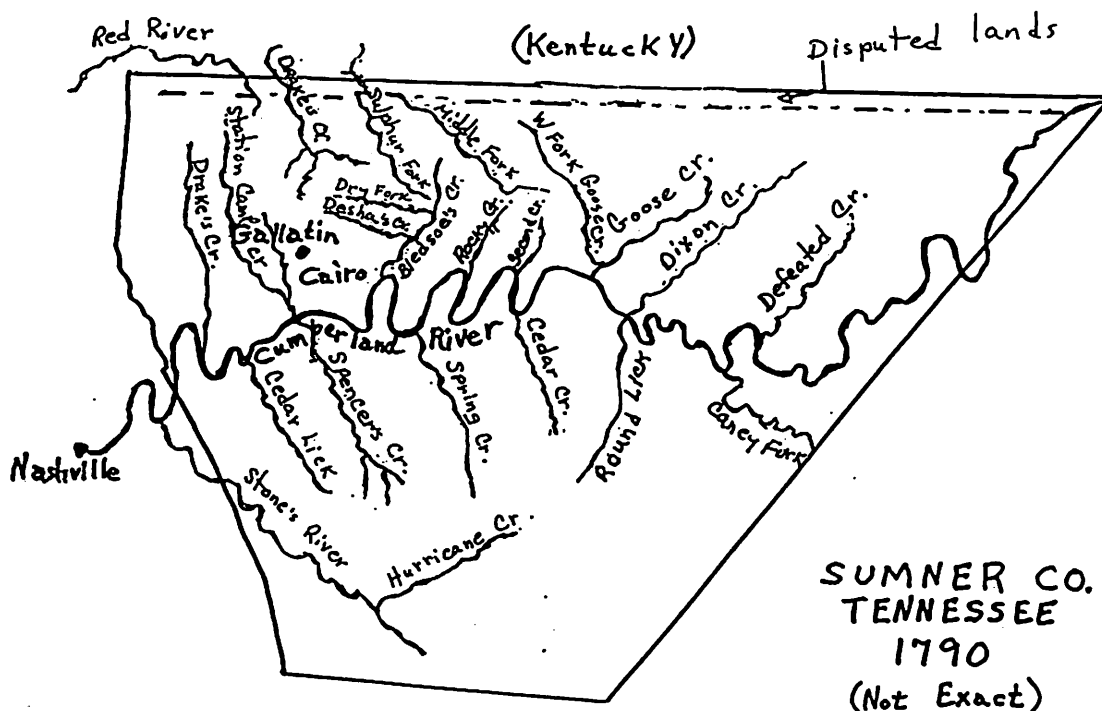
THE DONOHOS DROP IN
NINA RUSSELL SUTTON

Thomas Donoho was born in Bedford County, Virginia in 1750 but by April of 1776 he was living in Halifax, North Carolina, where he volunteered for service in the Revolution. He married Keziah Sanders on December 3, 1774 and fathered the following children: Elizabeth "Betsy" Donoho born 2 Sep 1775; married John Watlington; Hiram Donoho born 7 Feb 1777; Sally Donoho born 16 Sep 1779; Mary Frances Donoho born 7 Dec 1781; married John Johnston; Sanders Donoho born 12 Jan 1784; Susannah Donoho born 26 Jan 1786; Charles D. Donoho and Archimedes Donoho. Birth dates of Charles and Archimedes are not known. They were not listed on the record which was written by Thomas Donoho's brother William (Keziah Sanders Donoho so stated this when she applied on 14 Jul 1839 for the widow's pension due her because of her husband's war service.) They were named in the property division after Thomas' death, 2 Apr 1825. The property that was being divided in 1826 was specified as "left to his two sons, Charles and Sanders Donoho." All of this took place in Caswell County, North Carolina where Thomas had died.

It is not known exactly when the first Donoho came to what is now Middle Tennessee. However, William Donehoe was allowed Preemption Grant # 258 for 640 acres in 1783 located in what was then Davidson County, North Carolina. These grants were allowed to settlers on the Cumberland River, and his grant was more specifically located "on the Sulpher fork."

A short time later, 1786, Grant # 73, of land allotted officers and soldiers of the Continental line, for 4000 acres was assigned to Thomas Donohoe by Pvt. Dempsey Womble and was located "on Goose Creek on the north side of Cumberland River." It is a well known fact that Thomas Donoho served in the Revolution, attaining the rank of Major in the North Carolina Line on 13 Oct 1781. Serving with him on the Board of Officers were these familiar names: William Sanders, lieutenant, Tilman Dixon and Alexander Brevard, captains; Wynne Dixon, Joseph Brevard and William Alexander were ensigns, and Major Henry Dixon served as President of the Board of Officers under Brigadier General Sumner. Donoho continued until the end of the war in 1783.

In the meantime, back in Davidson County, North Carolina (now Tennessee) the heirs of Pvt. James Sanders have assigned Grant # 745 for 640 acres "on Second Creek on the east branch of Stone's River" to William Donohoe in 1788. In Sumner County, North Carolina (now TN) John Donoho (various spellings - Duniho, Dunnehoe, Dunninghow, Donihue, etc., etc. up to 14 variations) was listed on the 1787 Tax Roll with 1 poll and 1,280 acres. He served as juror at the January 1788 and April 1789 Sessions Court.



On 9 Jan 1812, Isaac Donoho sold to Francis Arbuthnot for \$200. a 200 acre tract on Bledsoe's Creek designated as "a part of a tract of 640 acres originally granted to John Donoho, dec'd."

John Donoho of Sumner County, TN was indeed deceased. In his will of 28 May 1802, he named his wife, Elizabeth and sons: John Donoho, to whom he left "200 acres on Dry Fork of Bledsoe's Creek," "Son William has already received his. Son Isaac my third son; 200 acres on Bledsoe's Lick; My fourth, fifth and sixth sons, Walter, Joshua and Benjamin--I give 210 acres of land on Dry Fork of Bledsoe's Lick. To James and Anthony my seventh and eighth sons lands. Anthony gets the place whereon I now live. All children not of age of 21 years. Daughter, Kitty Holmes---her son, John Holmes (underage)."

In May 1796, Thomas Donoho witnessed a deed from James Sanders of Caswell County to William Donoho conveying "a tract on Bradlie's Creek or Second Creek on east branch of Stone's River"....beginning at Donaho's corner." (Sumner County)

On the 9th of August 1797, Thomas Donoho sold to Edward and Patrick Donoho 100 acres each. Both deeds refer to this land being a part of the tract originally granted to Thomas Donoho and state that Edward and Patrick Donoho should have "equal water rights." Charles Donoho witnessed the deed. Then on 23 September 1797--Thomas sold 360 acres "beginning on the West bank of the West fork of Goose Creek..." to Charles Donoho.

In 1799, Smith County was created from a portion of Sumner County, and on the 2nd day of May 1801, Thomas Donoho of Caswell County, NC sold to Francis Sanders of Buckingham County, VA a tract of land on Goose Creek which was recorded in Smith County, Tennessee. In October of 1815, he sold a tract to William Brandon; in March 1817, he purchased a town lot in Carthage from James Raulston which he sold in December of the same year to Thomas McNutt. Then on 2 January 1823, Thomas Donoho sold 4 negro slaves to Archibald Overton.

Charles Donoho, referred to as "of Sumner County" also purchased land in Smith County in September of 1804 and sold two tracts on Goose Creek in 1808. Patrick sold 50 acres on Goose Creek (perhaps 1/2 of the 100 acres purchased in 1797) to Frederick Mitchell, in 1809, then bought land in Smith County in 1817. In 1818, William Donoho bought land in Smith County and by 1820, both William and Patrick appear on the census as living in Smith County.

In the meantime, Edward Donoho, who bought land from Major Thomas Donoho in 1797, died prior to 1808 in Smith County, TN, leaving the following heirs who divided the land in January of 1811: Francis, Sarah, Isaac, Thomas, Charles, Archibald, Harvey, Edward, Rice and Gains (?) Donoho.

The above mentioned Patrick Donoho, who bought and sold land on Goose Creek, appeared in the 1820 Smith County Census as having: 1 male age 10-16, 1 male age 16-18 years, 3 males age 18-26 years, and 1 male age 45 up. He also had 1 female under 10 years of age, 2 females 10-16 years, 1 female age 25-45 years and 1 slave.

In 1830, Patrick Donoho had 1 male aged 15-20 years, 1 male aged 20-30 years, and 1 male aged 40-50 years, while the females were 1 under 5 years, 1 female aged 10-15 years, 1 female aged 20-30 years, and 1 female aged 40-50 years.

Patrick Donoho made his will 14 Mar 1835, and in May of that same year his will was probated. In this will he named his wife, Martha Donoho, sons, Demos (Dimus), E. C. F. (Emerith) Donoho, Marquis (Marcus) L. Donoho, and daughters, Sinthey H. (Cynthia) Wright, Leathy G. Wright and designated Edney P. Donoho as his youngest daughter. To Martha, his wife, he left "all my land on the east side of Goose Creek....my dwelling house, household furniture, farm and all improvements together with the farming utensils, horse and cattle, hogs, sheep with all my stock of every kind and a Negro man named Ben, for her present use and benefits...."

To the youngest daughter, Edney Donoho he devised "one bed and funeter (sic), and cow and calf." "All the land on the West side of Goose Creek of the same tract to be sold, also one black horse....equally divided between my wife and six children."

That there were more children born to Patrick and Martha was obvious from the 1820 and 1830 Smith County Census Records. Perhaps they had died without issue prior to Patrick's having made his will. Demos, E. C. F. W. (Emerith), and Marquis Donoho continued to live in Smith County for several years. Demos Donoho married Jane Britton and by 1840 had two sons age 10-15, 1 son under 5 years, with Dimus being between 40 and 50 years of age. He also had 1 daughter under 5 years, 2 of 5-10 years, 1 10-15 years, 1 15-20 years, and his wife between 30-40 years of age.

Marquis (Marcus) L. Donoho also appeared for several years in the Smith County Census. He had married Patience Woods, and in 1840 was shown with 2 males under 5 years and himself aged between 30-40 years, with 2 females between 20-30 years in the household. In 1850, Marcus was a constable, aged 47 years, born in Tennessee and his wife, Patience was aged 37 years, born in TN. Their children were: John, age 13; Martha, age 7; and Elizabeth aged 3 years. Then by 1860, daughter Martha had married LaFayette Weatherhead.

Emerith C. F. W. Donoho married Louisa _____ and first appeared in the 1830 Smith County Census as being between 30-40 years of age. In his household he had 2 males under 5 years; 1 male 5-10 years; 3 males 10-15 years and 1 female age 20-30. I did not find him in the 1840 Census, but he appeared again in 1850 aged 50 years, born in TN; Louisa was aged 40 years, born in TN. The children named in this household were: Patrick, age 22; Josiah (Joseph) age, 18; James, age 17; and Mary aged 7 years.

In the May 1802 will of John Donoho (I), he stated that (son) William Donoho (II) has already received his legacy of land. That William was in Smith County early on is evident. Shortly after Hanging Maw and his warriors had defeated the Peyton surveying party in 1786, William and his family were on Defeated Creek. William Donoho was an Indian fighter, bear hunter, and a noted keeper of bees. He was often called "Billie" and sometimes "Daddy Donoho". William Donoho, Sr. is reported to have lived to the age of 106 years, settling on upper Defeated Creek, Smith County, TN, on what was later known as the Jeanettie Donoho farm, near the old Cartwright school house.

Item # 2 of William Donoho, Jr.'s will demonstrates how much store the early residents of our county set in items we consider everyday and ordinary. This item gives his log chain and grindstone to his son Newton H. Donoho.

Item # 3 reveals that he, too, carried on the tradition of bee keeper. In this item he gives four choice living bee stands to his son T. J. Donoho.

X	2 nd 3 rd	<i>I give and bequeath to my son Newton H. Donoho my grindstone and log chain</i>
XX	3 rd	<i>I give and bequeath to my son T. J. Donoho four choice living bee stands</i>

William Donoho, Sr. (II) has traditionally been said to have married Jennie, the daughter of Roderick Jenkins and his wife, an Indian named Pack. However, the 1850 Census shows a woman named Mary (age 62 years) in the household as his wife. It would thus seem that Jennie must have died after 1830, but before 1840 and William had remarried.

It appears from the Smith County Census for the years 1820, 1830, and 1840 that William fathered four sons and five daughters. Known children of William Donoho and Jennie Jenkins Donoho were: (1) John; (2) Roderick; (3) William; (4) Samuel; (5) Nancy A.; (6) Talitha; (7) Polly; (8) Jennie; (9) ?????daughter.

(1) John Donoho (III) was born about 1803/4 and was married to Martha Brooks (born 1799/1800 in NC; died after 1870). He is reported to have spent some time in Texas but is found back in Smith County before the 1850 Census was taken. However, at John's death in 1878, he was survived by a wife named Syvilla J. Donoho. There were at least nine children born to John and Martha (Brooks) Donoho. A. Amanda (born ca. 1824), who married 3 Mar 1850, James T. McClellan; B. Henry P. (born ca. 1830), who married 17 Jul 1853 Tabitha Pate; C. Harvey C. (born ca. 1833), who married a Ballard and moved to Kentucky; D. Drucilla (born ca. 1835), who married J. A. McKinnis; E. William Shelby (IV) (born 1837), who married Sarah L. (Elizabeth) Wallace; F. John C. "Champ" (born ca. 1841) married Mary J. McClellan 2 Aug 1863; G. Nancy married August 1849 to Sidney Brooks; H. Edna, who married Jonathan Slaughter, and I. Harriett, who married David Phillips.

B. Henry P. and Tabitha (Pate) Donoho were parents of "Squire" Donoho, who went to Texas, and is believed to have married a Rogers; Lawson Donoho, who also went to Texas, married a Harwood; Belle Donoho, who married a Kemp; Alice Donoho, who went to Texas and married a Dr. Fisher.

C. Harvey Donoho and wife (a Ballard) had two sons named Hayden and Charles Donoho.

F. John "Champ" Donoho and wife, Mary J. McClellan, were parents of Cora Donoho, who married Dr. Jesse Smith; and one son or daughter who married a West.

G. Nancy and Sidney Brooks had one son, Henry C. Brooks.

H. Edna and Jonathan Slaughter had (a) Sally, who married Harvey Kemp, (b) Harvey and (c) Elijah Slaughter.

I. Harriett Donoho and her husband, David Phillips, were parents of: William Phillips, Aisa Phillips, who married a Holladay; and Lon Phillips, who married a West and a Williams.

E. William Shelby Donoho (IV), son of Martha Brooks and John Donoho, was born 20 Mar 1837 and was often called "Shep", which led some to believe his name to be Shepherd and caused confusion in regard to the children of John Donoho, eldest son of William Donoho, Sr. Shep was married to Sarah Lisabeth (Elizabeth) Wallace, daughter of James and Mary Wallace. Sarah was born 5 Apr 1842 and died 24 June 1923.



Sarah Lisabeth (Wallace) Donoho (on the right), wife of William Shelby Donoho, with daughter, Evie Donoho and son, Marshall D. Donoho

William Shelby and Sarah Lisabeth Donoho were the parents of ten children: (a) Martha Ann Donoho (born 1864), who married a Lamons; (b) Sela E. (born ca. 1865); (c) Mary E. (born 1868), who married a Huddleston; (d) Luther Von Donoho (V), born 14 Mar 1872; (e) Marshall D. (born 1874), who married a Carter; (f) Jones Peyton (born 1876), who married a Jenkins; (g) Andrew M. (born 1878), who married a Herod; (h) Olline (born 1880), who married Ernest Johnson; and (i) Evie Donoho (born 1883), who married John Crowder.

(d) Luther Von Donoho (V) married on 11 Jan 1899 to Amanda (Mandy) Ella Canter (born 3 May 1884), daughter of George M. and Mary J. (Kennedy) Canter, and granddaughter of Elizabeth Donoho and William C. Canady (Kennedy). They lived most of their married life in the Dean Hill, Cartwright and Difficult communities. Their marriage was blessed with ten children also: (1) Lela Bell Donoho (born 1901) married Charles Bell, Sr. and became the mother of Charles, Jr., Prentice, Eileen, Agnes May and Sue Bell.

An interesting article appeared in the Carthage Gazette in 1927 under "News Items of General Interest" written by the late Elder Calvin Gregory. It is herewith inserted:

A very unusual as well as romantic marriage was that of Miss Lela Donoho to Charles Dale (sic), which was solemnized at Lafayette at three o'clock Saturday afternoon by Esq. Wash Patterson, chairman of the Macon County Court. The couple met Friday for the first time in life, but for some time they have been corresponding, a mutual friend having recommended the young people to each other. The groom is a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio and his bride is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Donoho of Difficult. For some time she has been one of the efficient operators of the Difficult telephone exchange. The couple left Monday morning for Cincinnati, where the groom is employed.

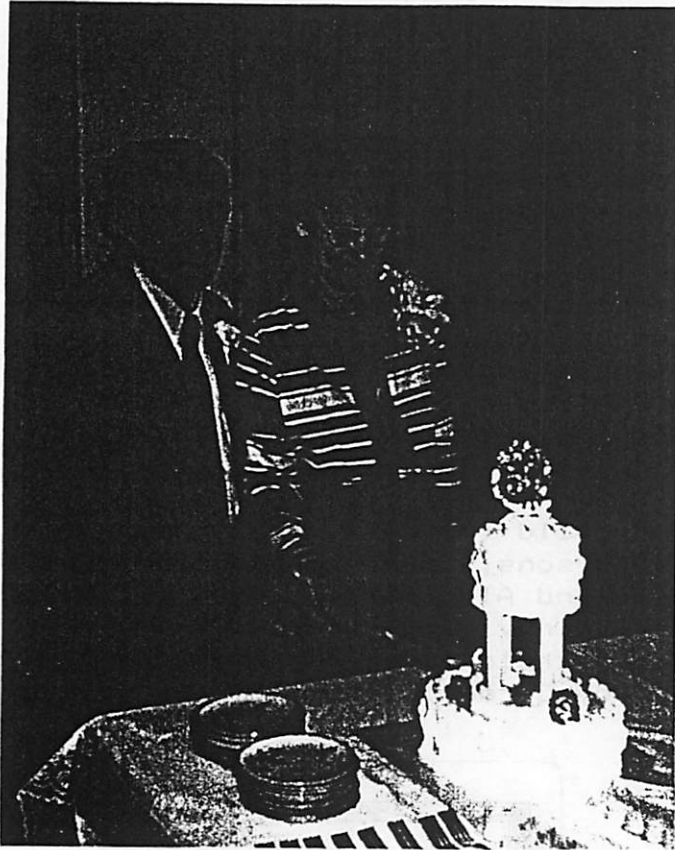
Luther and Mandy Donoho's second child (2) Maud Lee Donoho (born 1903) married Herlin Gregory and had sons, C. H. and Dorris Gregory, and daughters, Robbie Jean and Almorene Gregory. (3) Mary Mai Donoho (born 1905) married Marl Kirby, divorced and next married Dophy Robinson. They had no children. (4) Agnes Ora Angela Donoho (born 1908) married Roy Cardwell, but had no children.

FATHER'S HORSE

Luther Von Donoho holds his trusty white horse by the mane - no bridle required!



The fifth daughter (5) Georgia Vatelva Donoho (born 27 Jul 1910) married Carmon Watson Sutton (born 7 Feb 1910 - died 18 Jul 1990), son of Gilbert Philander and Sallie Jane Ragland Sutton, on 29th January 1929.



50th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
celebrated by Carmon and
Georgia (Donoho) Sutton,
family and friends on
January 29, 1979

Carmon was an excellent blacksmith and Christmas often found him playing Santa Claus to children in the rural schools. One of my earliest school memories is of a very blue eyed Santa having me to sit on his lap and tell him what I hoped to get for Christmas. Little did I know that someday this Santa would be my father-in-law, and my own children's grandfather.

Georgia (Donoho) and Carmon Sutton were parents of five children: Ernest Corum (born 8 Feb 1932), who married Nina Faye Russell on 17 Jun 1955. They are the parents of two lovely daughters, Donna Susan (born 19 Jun 1959) and Laurie Kay (born 22 Dec 1961), who married Phillip Henry Curtis on May 21, 1988.

Carmon and Georgia's second son, Harry Neal (born 5 Sep 1933) married Bobbye Jean Shores, the daughter of Lum and Beulah Shores. They have five children: Bobby Neal who married Peggy Dyer and has one son, Jonathan; Vanessa Gayle, who married Billy Wheeler and has a stepson, and a daughter Christy; Shelia Elaine married Mike Butler and has two children; Lisa Karen married Charles Butler and has two children; and Jada Carol, the wife of Bobby Washer, also has a son and daughter.

Their third child, a daughter named Shelba Jean (born 12 July 1937), married Billy Larry Holliman. They have four children. The eldest, Pamela Dianne married Ricky McDuffee and has sons, Barry and Mickey, and daughter, Amy; Brian Larry, who died at an early age in a logging accident; William Calvin, who married Tammy Jones and has two daughters, Natasha and Misty; and the youngest daughter, named Nancy Amanda Holliman.

The Sutton's fourth child, and third son, Paul Donoho Sutton (born 31 Jan 1942) married Linda Ruth Bowman. They have six children, two sets of fraternal twins. Timothy Paul and Tammy Pauline Sutton were born 10 Feb 1963; Karen Elaine (born 12 Apr 1964); James Travis (born 23 Nov 1966); and Jonathan Ugene and Georgia Mai Sutton were born 3 Feb 1968.

The fifth, and final child, Mary Evelyn (born 11 Oct 1949) was named for a good Christian lady of the community and her daughter, Mary Lou (Armistead) Cardwell and Evelyn. Mary married Robert Anderson McCormick, and at an early age, became the mother of Richard Dewayne, Ronald Keith, Meredith and Randell McCormick. All except Randell have married and have one child each.

We here return to the sixth child of Luther Von and Mandy (Canter) Donoho. (6) Lexie Oleana Donoho (born 1912) married Odell Kittrell. They were the parents of one daughter, Joyce Dale Kittrell, who is Mrs. Joe Hiett and the mother of John Wesley Hiett.

(7) Willis Stanford Donoho (born 1914) first married Betsy Frances "Fannie" Kemp and after her death married Olean (Ayers) Kittrell. He has no children but is a loving uncle to the children of his brothers and sisters.

(8) Worthy Allen Donoho (born 1917), eighth child of Luther Von and Mandy Donoho, married Hazel Christine Anderson and has two sons, Jerry and Gary Donoho.

(9) Lora L. (Lorell) Donoho (born 1919) married Ralph Clay. They have two sons, Billy Joe Clay, who married Carolyn Harrison. Their children are Billy Campbell, Ramona Glenn, Jacquelin Lynn, and Belinda Gale Clay. Their second son, James Carrington (Jimmy) Clay married Shivonn Rose Bowman. They have three children, daughter Chasity, and sons Wesley and Joseph Clay.

(10) Virgil Eugene Donoho (born 1921; died 1950) married Julia Kemp. Two children were born of this marriage: Bonnie Mai, who married Tommy Mathis and is mother to Tonja and "Chip" Mathis; and Tommy Ray who first married Edna Minchey and had son Joey, and second was married to Nena Jean Williams and had daughter, Nicole Donoho.

Amanda (Mandy) Donoho died 1 Jan 1952 and Luther "Luke" lived on until 31st of August 1963. They were laid to rest on the farm of their son, Willie Stanford Donoho in the Difficult community where they had spent the majority of their lives.

At this point we return to (2) Roderick Donoho, son of William Donoho, Sr. and Jennie Jenkins Donoho. Roderick was born ca. 1804/5 and was named for his grandfather Roderick Jenkins. He married Judy Brooks (born ca. 1817), sister to John's wife, Martha Brooks. Roderick and Judy had the following children: Leroy (born ca. 1834), married a Dicus (Dycus); John H. (Jack) (born ca. 1836) married a Hudson; Anthony D. (born ca. 1838) married a Borden; Emeline (born 1841) married Clayt Austin; Martha (Patsy) (born 1844) married a Hudson; Harvey M. (born 1850) married Rosann Hudson; and Wade Donoho, who married a McClellan, a Burton and a Maxey.

(3) William Donoho (born ca. 1805/6), son of William, Sr. and Jennie Jenkins Donoho, married Amelia (Milly) Davis (born ca. 1806) and had numerous children including: A. Roderick; B. Elizabeth D. Donoho (born 18 Apr 1828 and died 30 Aug 1880), who married 1 Feb 1849 William C. Canady (Kennedy) (born 30 Dec 1831 in Illinois; died 23 Feb 1904) and had children: a. Mary (born ca. 1850); b. John D. (born ca. 1851) married Tilly An ____ and had children: Bailey P.; William R. and Lorin R.; c. Milly F. (born ca. 1854) d. Theoplis "Taut" (born ca. 1856), who married Martha A. _____ (born ca. 1869) and had Alford, Bernettie and William C. Kennedy; e. Matilda (born ca. 1857).

C. John W. Donoho (born 1830; married 21 Mar 1853 to Amanda Dicus (Dycus) (born 30 Aug 1836; died 8 Mar 1913).

D. Mariah J. (Mary) Donoho (born ca. 1832) married on 3 Mar 1852 to Leroy Dycus and had children: Maria E., Mary A. (Polly), Sarah J., Eliza J. and Tanzona.

E. Nancy Donoho (born ca. 1836) married 6 Jul 1862 to Larkin Dicus (Dycus).

F. Tabitha Donoho (born ca. 1839/40) married 10 Mar 1870 to Foster Jones (born ca. 1840) and had James, Albert, and Foster D. Jones. Husband Foster was the son of James Jones (born ca. 1796 in Virginia) and Francis Jones (born ca. 1810 in Tennessee).

G. William W. Donoho was born ca. 1838.

H. Thomas J. D. Donoho (born 1842/4) married 19 Nov 1868 to Mary (Polly) Ann Russell (born ca. 1850) and had Alvis Donoho (born ca. 1871).

I. Alitha (Alethia) A. Donoho (born ca. 1844) married 28 Nov 1860 to Larkin Jones (born ca. 1834) and by 1870 had the following children: William J., Emmeline, James H. and Millie L. Jones.

J. Susan Donoho (born ca. 1836) married 19 Sep 1867 to Newton J. West.

K. Beverly (Bevley) Newton Donoho was born 8 Jun 1847 and married 2 Oct 1870 to Minerva Ann Holland.

L. Milly F. Donoho was born ca. 1849. M. Margaret Donoho (born 1851) married 24 Dec 1871 to Leonidas D. Russell. N. Howard Donoho (born ca. 1853) married 4 Oct 1874 to Mattie McClennon.

(4) Samuel Donoho (born ca. 1811), son of William Donoho, Sr. and Jennie Jenkins, married Betsy Temple (born ca. 1816) and had the following children: Luina, Sally, John, William A., Pamela F., Ridley, Mary, Laura, and Martha before 1860. They lived in Macon County, TN.

(5) Nancy A. Donoho (born 28 Jun 1818; died 16 Mar 1914) married John W. Slate (born 26 May 1811 in North Carolina; died 23 Apr 1871). John was the son of Samuel Slate (born ca. 1761 in Virginia) and his wife Elizabeth (born ca. 1770 in Virginia). Nancy and John Slate were the parents of: William L. (born May 1842); Mary; Sophia; Ann and Judea by 1850 and were living in Macon County.

(6) Talitha Donoho (born 16 Jun 1823; died 9 Feb 1916) married ca. 1840/41 to Joseph Krantz (Crantz), who was born 30 Jul 1819 in Virginia and died 12 Jun 1884 in Macon County, Tennessee. They were parents of Mary A.; Nancy C.; William; Michael; David; Louisiana; Pilate; Jonas and Eliza Krantz who lived in Smith County, Tennessee.

(7) Polly Donoho married a Carter. (8) Jennie Donoho also married a Carter.

Although lengthy, this article in no way claims to trace all Donoho descendants up to the present time. I have used the early deeds of Smith, Sumner, and Davidson Counties and various other census records for Smith and Macon Counties, as well as Cemetery records of each. In addition I have used publications by Elder Calvin Gregory, a noted genealogist of his era, and who served as publisher of the Macon County Times for many years. Various family Bible records were also used and other resources to gather material for this article.

The many variations in the spelling of the name Donoho in early records, tend either to persuade or confuse one in relation to the proper or correct pronunciation of the family name. In the community where I lived, the name was said as if it were spelled Dunihōō, and it was thus called by those of the family who lived there. It has since evolved that members of the same family now pronounce their name as Donōhō. Up to sixteen variations of spelling have been found in the early records, thirteen of which end in hu, hue, hew, hoo, or hugh. Perhaps the strangest spelling found was Dunnaughue. The spelling in documents quoted in this article has been adhered to as closely as possible.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803-1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

GENE-ANN GOOD CORDES

Adam Ferguson, Esq. married Wednesday, June 24 1829 in Carthage, Miss Hester Ann Hazard (Nat. Banner; Saturday, July 11, 1829).

L. B. Fite, Merchant of Nashville, married January 1, 1840, by Rev. Mr. Bowen to Miss Amanda F. Reynolds of Smith County (Nashville Whig; Monday, January 13, 1840).

Mr. Enoch Gann married Friday, November 25, 1831 in Smith County Miss Elizabeth Moore (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig).

Mr. Jacob Goodner married January 1832 in Smith County to Miss Charlotte Kemp (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, January 13, 1832).

Mr. Francis H. Gordon (President, Clinton College) married August 1834 in Smith County, TN, Miss Rhoda M. Morres (Moores?) (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Tuesday, August 19, 1834).

Mr. Orville Green married June (?) 1833 in Smith County, TN Miss Levisa Moore, Daughter Capt. Armstead Moore (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Tuesday, June 11, 1833).

Mr. William Grisham married January 1832 in Smith County, TN Miss Nancy Haley (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, January 27, 1832).

John Wesley Hall (Son of Samuel and Barbara Maggard Hall) married 23 Aug 1839 Smith County, TN, Martha Phillips (Dedman-Deadmon Family History , Griffith, p. 124).

L. C. (Littleton Clinton) Hall (Son of Samuel and Barbara Maggard Hall) to M. A. Haskins (Micca Ann) March 23, 1842 by Isaac Jones, Esq. (Carthage newspaper Abstract in Smith County, TN Marriage Book).

William Henry Hall (Son of Samuel and Barbara Maggard Hall) married 18 Feb 1828 Frances Calloway Hodges (Hall Family Records; Dedman-Deadmon Family History , Griffith, p. 124).

Mr. John Hallum married June 1833 in Smith County, TN Miss Eliza H. Patterson (Daughter of Capt. William Patterson) (Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Wednesday, June 19, 1833).

Jordan Allen was married to Matilda J. Harper the 18th July 1845 (Written in old Account Book of Grogan Harper of Smith County, TN, printed in "Ansearchin' News" Quarterly; Jan-Mar., 1973, p. 31).

Mr. Robert Harper married January 1832 in Smith County, TN Miss Hannah Johnson (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thursday, January 5, 1832).

Mr. Andrew Harris married December 1831 in Smith County, TN Miss Martha Hale (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Tuesday, December 13, 1831).

Mr. Buxton Harris of Nashville married 4 inst. Nov 1830 in Smith County, TN Miss Sarah Bradley (Daughter of Late Capt. James Bradley) (Nat. Banner and Nashville, Whig; Monday, November 29, 1830).

Mr. James H. Hodges married July 1833 in Smith County, TN Miss Emily Hallum (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Wednesday, July 17, 1833).

Mr. F. Holt married February 1832 in Smith County, TN Miss Diana Hughes (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday, February 24, 1832).

Mr. Obadiah R. Hubbard married January 1832 in Smith County, TN Miss Prudence B. Rucks (Daughter of the Rev. Josiah Rucks) (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thursday; January 5, 1832).

George R. Hughes married December 24, 1849 by John M. Bewcer (sp. ?) Martha R. Sadler (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Mr. James A. Hunter of Wilson County married December 1832, Smith County, TN Miss Mary Ann Thompson (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Monday, December 10, 1832).

Mr. Thomas Hunter married 18 inst. January 1832, Smith County, TN Miss Masey Beasley (Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday, January 27, 1832).

Mr. George Hurt of Sumner County, TN married January 1835 in Smith County, TN Miss Matilda Baker (Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Wednesday, January 21, 1835).

George W. Ingram married July 26, 1849 by H. L. Twiwick (sp?) (Trawick?), a legal minister, Elizabeth Dillard (Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN).

Andrew T. Jackson married 20 Jul 1848, Smith County, TN Rhoda Driver (Upper Cumberland Genealogical Society Quarterly; Vol. 9, No. 4, p. 124).

HISTORY OF THE HARPERS AND BAILEY'S
OF SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE

NANCY MAXWELL

According to Tennessee Genealogical Records: Records of Early Settlers From State and County Archives by Edythe Rucker Whitley, Matthew Harper was a signer of a petition from Smith County regarding the county line between Smith and Cannon County in 1837.

Matthew Harper, son of Robert, wrote his will on 2 Jun 1838, which was probated in December 1839, naming wife Sarah, and children: Henry, Logan, Grogan, Alfred, Elizabeth Gordon, Matilda Gordon, James and Mahulda Williams, Minerva Coffee, William and Sarah Hodges, and youngest son Matthew.

Not much information on Alfred in Smith County has been located by the writer, but in 1836, he bought 62 acres from Dad Matthew, 52 of which Matthew was living on at the time on Mulhering Creek. In 1842, Alfred sold 62 acres for \$469.50 to David Prowell in District No. 15 of Smith County.

About 1829, Alfred Harper married Elizabeth Ford and they had four children as follows:

MARY M., born ca. 1830; married Braxton S. Bailey in Smith County on 3 Nov 1852. They are listed on the 1860 Census in Smith County and the 1870 Census in Wilson County. Their known children were Elizabeth, Wyatt W., William Franklin, Robert E., and Albert L.

WILLIAM, born ca. 1833; married Mary F. Rebecca A. Lambert in Smith County, TN on 4 Nov 1852.

SARAH E., born 1 Dec 1834 in Smith County, TN; married John Bailey in Smith County on 3 Nov 1852; died at Floral, Independence County, Arkansas on 12 Jan 1896.

ELIZA G., born in January 1837 in Smith County, TN; married John R. B. Lancaster in IZARD County, Arkansas in 1855. Their children were William, Tobias B., John L., Federick K., Rhoda, Clarissa E., Margaret Lucinda, Ida F. and Albert A.

Alfred Harper's wife had died by 1840 and he never remarried. His children lived with him until they married. It can be seen that the Baileys and Harpers had much in common, including a move to Arkansas in 1853. They settled in different counties that bordered each other, and they appear not to have had much contact, though they remained in the area for 30 years or more.

According to Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas, John Bailey came to Izard County in 1853, then moved down into Independence County in 1856. His first child, William H., was born in Izard on 3 May 1854. Alfred Harper settled in Izard County, where he purchased 80 acres in Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 10 West, on 7 Dec 1857, according to Arkansas State Land Office records. He is on the tax lists of Izard County in 1858, 1859, 1865 and 1866, living on those 80 acres.

Alfred was enumerated with his daughter Eliza's family in 1860. In 1870, he was still in Izard County as head of a household which included a Henry Harper, age 22; Julia Harper, age 30; Mary Harper, age 23; William Harper, age 10 months; Jane Harper, age 11 months. He had real and personal estate worth \$450. each. This was in White River Township.

The book Index to Wills and Administration of Arkansas From the Earliest to 1900 says that Alfred Harper's estate administration is recorded in Probate Book A of Stone County, Arkansas, 1881. Stone was created partly from Izard in 1873, so Alfred changed counties without moving, as did his daughter Eliza. The writer has not as yet examined Alfred's file.

John R. B. and Eliza (Harper) Lancaster married in Izard County in 1855. Izard county records were destroyed by fire in 1889. Fortunately, John R. B. was written up in Goodspeed's The Ozark Region, pp. 177-78. He was also born in Smith County, Tennessee about 10 miles from Carthage, on 20 Feb 1831. His parents were John and Clarissa (Decker) Lancaster, also born in Tennessee and came to Arkansas in March of 1844, settling in the current area of Round Bottom, Stone County. John R. B. was a member of Company G, Eighth Arkansas Infantry from July 1861 until the Battle of Chickamauga in the Civil War, where he was seriously wounded. He was primarily a farmer by occupation. The writer has no death dates or places for John R. B. and Eliza.

At this point, we pick up John and Sarah (Harper) Bailey in Independence County, Arkansas in 1856. Their daughter Harriett was born about this time but the county is unknown. In 1860, John was elected sheriff while living in Batesville. When his term expired in 1863, he moved to Floral. He owned 2000 acres of land in Independence, Cleburne and White Counties, with roughly 150 acres under cultivation in cotton and corn.

John served under Colonel Archibald Dobbins during the Civil War. He enlisted on 17 Jul 1864 and was at the battles of Big Creek, Pilot Knob and other minor skirmishes. In November 1864, he returned to farming and was again elected sheriff in 1874. It seemed that law enforcement was in his blood. After completing his term as sheriff, he returned to his farm.

John Harper's religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being an active member of Cedar Grove Methodist Church. He was admitted to Independence Lodge, International Order of Oddfellows, Batesville on 8 Feb 1868 and was also a member of the Masonic Lodge at Cedar Grove. In 1880, he was an enumerator for the federal census in Independence County.

By wife Sarah Harper, John had the following ten children:

WILLIAM H. BAILEY, born 3 May 1854 in Izard County, Arkansas; died 20 Aug 1928 in Independence County; married Alice Clem on 6 Dec 1879 in Independence County. Alice was born 29 Mar 1857 and died 7 Jan 1951. Both are buried in Old Union Cemetery in Liberty Township, Independence County.

HARRIETT BAILEY, born ca. 1856; died 1941 in Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi; married Rufus B. Cox on 19 Jan 1873 in Independence County. They had at least two children: William Sterling Cox, born in 1875 and Carroll, who was a doctor and courthouse officer. William died in 1938. Rufus B. Cox was born 22 Apr 1851 in Mississippi and died 19 Dec 1909 in Independence County. He is buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Liberty Township. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN BELL BAILEY, born 12 Dec 1858 in Independence County; died 20 Apr 1925; married 1) Margaret Winifred Powell on 19 Dec 1883 in Independence County and by her had five known children: Hattie I., Leona, Mabel, Luther Earl, and John H. Margaret was born 24 Jan 1861 and died 2 Mar 1908. 2) Mrs. Martha Harris Hunt, born in 1871 and died in 1946. She had at least three children with John Bell: Naomi, who married Leo Wilf; Earl, and another son. John Bell and Margaret are also buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery; Martha is buried in Floral.

EDWARD EVERETT BAILEY, born ca. 1862; married Tabitha C. Johnston on 29 Oct 1884 in Independence County. She was born about 1867. One of their children was Martha, who married a Fowler and eventually moved to San Jose, California.

JAMES MADISON BAILEY, born ca. 1863; died about 1927. He is said to have married twice.

ARCHIBALD DOBBINS BAILEY, born 16 Apr 1865; died 27 Aug 1924 in Moody, McLennan County, Texas; married Caroline Tallulah Taylor on 19 Nov 1886 in Independence County. These were my husband's great-grandparents and will be discussed later on in this article.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BAILEY, born 3 Feb 1867; died 27 Feb 1951; married ? ; had at least two sons: James, a minister, and Woodrow. Thomas is buried in Pine Grove Cemetery in Liberty Township.

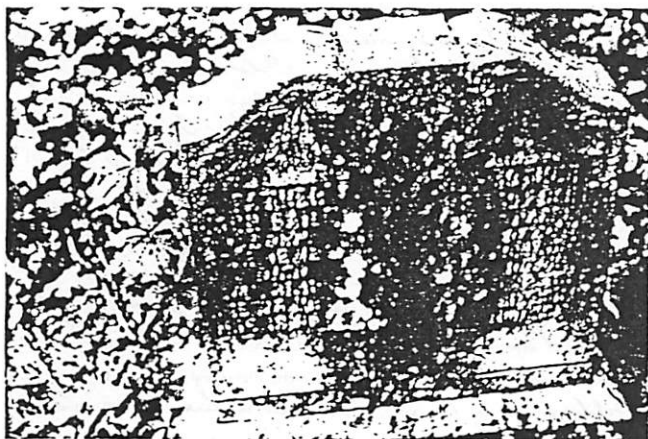
MARY FRANCES BAILEY, born in 1869; married Charles B. Wilcox in Independence County.

EMILY IDA BAILEY, born 15 Jul 1871; married James B. Johnston; died 14 Jan 1903. She had daughters Ola and Ona, and died in childbirth with a son who also died. Both are buried in Independence County.

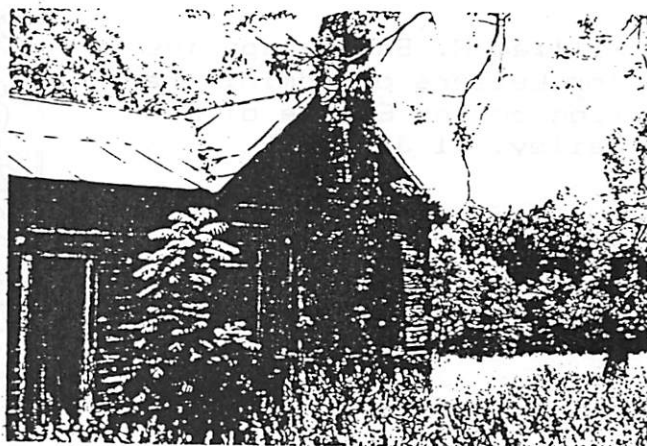
MARTHA ANN BAILEY, born in 1873; married Fletcher P. Johnston.

John Bailey's daughter from his first marriage, Dorothy Ann, was married on 6 Nov 1865 in Independence County with her father's consent to John W. Pierce. They had at least two children, Allen G., born about 1867, and Thomas C., born about 1869. Dorothy is said to have gone back to Tennessee.

Sarah Harper Bailey died on 12 Jan 1896. John Bailey died on 31 Jan 1899 at his home in Floral, Independence County, Arkansas. His estate was administered by his son William H. Bailey and took about five years to settle. John also deeded 200 acres of land to each child of his when they married. Sarah and John are buried behind their cabin on their Floral farm under a single stone. A portion of the cabin and the chimney remain standing.



John and Sarah (Harper) Bailey's headstone located behind their cabin in Floral, Independence County, Arkansas



John and Sarah Bailey's cabin on their farm in Floral, Arkansas

BIRTHS.

John Bailey was born the 12 day
of Sept- 1826

Charlotte B. Bailey was born the 21st
day of May 1827

Elizabeth Ann Bailey daughter of John &
Charlotte B. Bailey was born the 12 day
of June 1828

Elizabeth P. Bailey daughter of John &
Charlotte B. Bailey was born the 12 day
of August 1829

Elizabeth Ann Bailey daughter of John &
Charlotte B. Bailey was born the 12 day
of Oct 1830

BIRTHS

From Bailey Bible in possession of Mrs. Bobbie Tharp, Floral, Arkansas

William H. Bailey applies for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Bailey, 31 Jan 1899

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, }
COUNTY OF Independence } IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

Wm H. Bailey
John Bailey
here applying for Letters of Administration on the Estate of
late of said County, being first duly sworn, deposes and
says that the said John Bailey
departed this life in on or about the
31st day of January A. D. 1899
That the said John Bailey
died without making any will; that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the value
of the Estate of the Deceased is about the sum of Five Hundred
DOLLARS.

That the names and residences of the heirs of deceased are as follows, viz.:

Dorothy A. Pierce, nee Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
William H. Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
Harriet, E. Cox, nee Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
John B. Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
Edwards E. Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
James M. Bailey,	Moody, Texas
Archabald D. Bailey,	Moody, Texas
Thomas J. Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
Mary J. Wilcox, nee Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
Annaly J. Johnston, nee Bailey,	Floral, Ark.
Margaret Johnston, nee Bailey,	Floral, Ark.

And I further depose and says that I will make a perfect inventory of, and
faithfully administer, all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the Deceased,
and pay all debts, as far as the assets which may come to his hands will extend, and
the law direct; and that he will account for and pay over according to law, all assets
which shall come to his hands or possession. So help him God.

Wm H. Bailey

Subscribed and sworn to
Feb 22nd, 1899
C. H. Hoque
P. C. J. Ellis & C.

Now, we come to Archibald Dobbins Bailey, son of John and Sarah Bailey. He was my husband's maternal great grandfather and appears to have been named for Colonel Dobbins, Commander of the First Arkansas Calvary in which John Bailey served during the Civil War.

Archie, as he was known, married Caroline Tallulah Taylor in Independence County on 19 Nov 1886. She was the daughter of William Horton Taylor and Susannah Jane Adams, who were married in Carroll County, Tennessee on 24 Dec 1851. Carrie, as she was called, was born 19 Aug 1867 in Independence County. It is not known when the Taylors moved to Arkansas, but it appears to have been between 1858 and 1860. Strangely, the family is not on the 1850 census for Arkansas. They do appear in Independence County in 1870 and 1880.

Archie and his brother William served as stewards in the Cedar Grove Methodist Church before Archie moved his family to McLennan County, Texas about 1896. Archie and Carrie had ten children:

BESSIE, born in September 1887 and LILLIE, born in June 1890, both died during a possible outbreak of diphtheria shortly before the move to Texas and are buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery under an unmarked slab.

JOHN WILLIAM, born 19 Feb 1892; died 6 Feb 1975; married Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Holder Edwards.

OMA, born 9 Jul 1894; married James Holder; died in Houston, Texas.

HOMER, twin to OMA, born 9 Jul 1894; died 14 Feb 1963; never married.

NELLIE, born 7 Oct 1897 in McLennan County, Texas; married Marion Martin Guthrie, son of James Theophilus Guthrie and Mary LaVicy Gilchrest, on 30 Oct 1915 in McLennan County, Texas. She currently lives in Troy, Bell County, Texas and was 93 years old in October 1990. She is my husband's maternal grandmother.

ARLENA PEARL, born 8 Feb 1900 in McLennan County; married Charlie Roy Gilchrest, a first cousin of Marion Martin Guthrie. She died 13 May 1976.

ZELMA RUBY, born 10 Jun 1904; married Overton Ozeola Harrison on 1 Mar 1924.

CHARLES THOMAS, born 24 Sep 1906; married Jewel Brooks.

SADIE MARIE, born 9 Dec 1909; married Leonard C. Lasley on 1 Feb 1929. She currently lives with her sister Zelma in Waco, McLennan County, Texas.

Marion Martin Guthrie and Nellie Bailey had the following eight children:

GROVER WILLIAM GUTHRIE, born 27 Jan 1919; died 31 May 1920.

BESSIE VIOLA GUTHRIE, born 22 Nov 1920; married V. L. Robinson on 30 Sep 1939.

ORBIE CARNELL GUTHRIE, born 25 Oct 1922; married Mary Anna Aycock on 24 Dec 1942.

MARION CARL GUTHRIE, born 21 Apr 1924; married Ella Laney Benson on 2 Mar 1946.

SADIE DORIS, born 22 Jan 1926; married Robert S. Benson; divorced.

HELEN LADEAN, born 11 Jan 1928; married 1) Hershell Andy Crawford on 11 Mar 1945; 2) married on 7 Jan 1950 in Bell County, Texas to Carl Maxwell. She is my husband's mother.

MILDRED MOZELLE, born 12 Jan 1930; married Buel Bailey Wall on 3 May 1947.

LILLIE MARCELLE, born 28 Jun 1932; married Bennie Gus Houston. She died 4 Apr 1986.

My husband, Timothy Carl Maxwell, was born in Oakland, Alameda County, California on 7 May 1952 on his father's 30th birthday.

I am Nancy Linda Kouyoumjian, born on 12 Oct 1954 in Waltham, Massachusetts. T. C. Maxwell and I were married on 27 Aug 1977 in Fullerton, Orange County, California. We are the parents of three children: Sara Ann, born 20 Feb 1983; Allison Kay, born 29 Mar 1985; and Christopher John, born 20 Sep 1988, all born in Upland, San Bernardino County, California. T. C. has a half-sister from his mother's first marriage, Nelda Kathleen Crawford Martin-Riad, who is an opera singer in Frankfort, West Germany.

This brings one line of the Bailey-Harper connection to its current place in California. For any errors of fact or omission, I apologize and request to be corrected. I will be pleased to share or exchange research with anyone wishing to contact me.

Contributed by Nancy Maxwell, 10299 Alder Court, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.

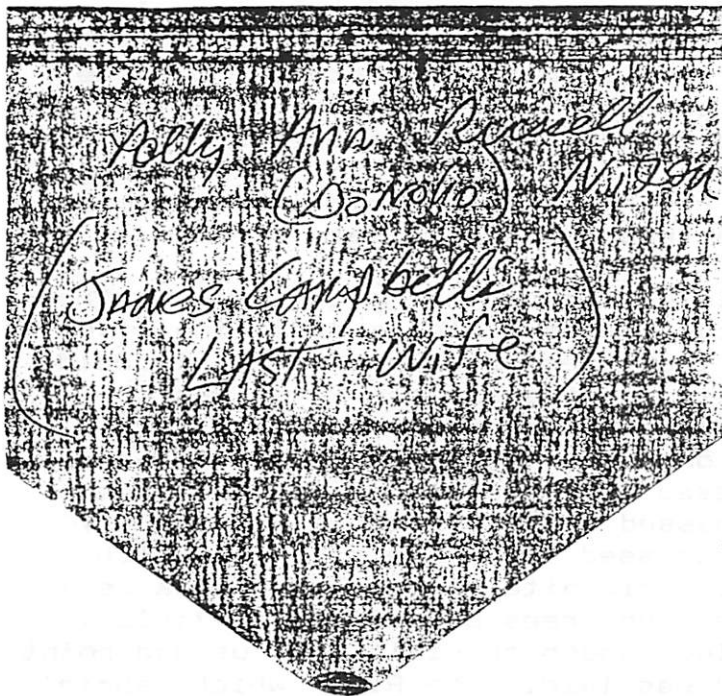
Covington, Tennessee
Dec. 18, 1858

Mr. Jas. B. Hale
Dear Cousin

After so long a time I have concluded to throw aside my work for the purpose of answering your letter received 2 weeks since. You call yourself my "neglected cousin" Well, i own I have neglected to write to you longer than I intended and my excuse is "a press of work and a want of stamps." I have treated some of my other correspondence most shamefully, if possible, more so, they have ceased to write to me at all. We were very glad to get your letter as we had not heard from any of you all the summer, though Uncle Jack has written twice since. I was in hopes Cousin Sallie & I would keep up a correspondence but I answered her letter & that was the last of her writing. But Uncle Jack writes and his more than compensates for the neglect of others. I had rather read his than any one that ever wrote to me. We attended two weddings last week, one was Miss Fannie Sandford, the other Miss Caroline Haynie to Rev. Mr. Slate. The house was so much crowded at the Sandfords there was no enjoyment. Tennie is to be married in about a month. Do tell us about yours in your next letter Please read this over here to my dear grand Pa for your cousin

Adeline

Contributed by Mrs. Gillon O. Smith, 352 N. Green Hill Road, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122.



Picture courtesy of Steve Wilmore, Smith County Drug Center, Hwy. 25, Carthage, TN 37030.

MY TRIP TO TENNESSEE
FROM THE DIARY OF LAURA BEATRICE ROGERS STEVERSON

June 2, 1917 Saturday. Everything has been a hurry and bustle getting ready to go. Before sleep in room 228 at the Angelers Hotel tonight. So as to be ready to leave early in the morning. Sunday at 8:45 we boarded the train for Nashville in a state room Gee! Some Class. No?

One might think it a honeymoon the kisses I'm getting. We are speeding along over the desert. Stopped a few minutes at Ft. Hancock at Sierra Blanca. The Arizona century plant seem to be a native of Texas also. This first day ride reminds me of the ride to Yuma, Arizona. We also stopped a few minutes at Marfa, Texas. It was good to see a little stretch of trees and mountains covered with cattle between Marfa and Alphin. The little town where we are now stopped for a few minutes. After covering a stretch of desert and rolling hills we stopped again at Marathon where Will (Laura's husband) and Norris (her son) got off a minute to stretch themselves Marathon another small town.

Again we stopped at Sanderson. I've been trying to get a seat on the back platform all evening but no chance. After looking at the high bridge between Sanderson and Del Rio we went to bed to waken 4 this morning in a land of trees and grass and miles and miles of level land under cultivation. We stopped at Houston and then on our way again. This evergreen country is certainly a relief after riding 24 hours over the desert.

The thick growth of trees and vines are beautiful to me. I saw my first rice field and also my first magnolia tree today. It seems that acres to acres of grass is going to waste although we have seen many cattle. To see the women working along with the men in the fields is odd indeed and the negro here takes the place of the Mexican in El Paso. We haven't seen a mountain nor even a hill this whole afternoon. All the ranch houses are old and very much faded they look like dandy fire traps being entirely of wood.

Some of the furrows in the fields are very straight while, others look like snake turns. Every cultivated field is exceedingly neat and free from weeds. The soil looks very dark and rich. I could not help but wish to go picnicking on the Buffalo River near Houston, it was so lovely with it's trees and vines. We just passed through China I suppose on account of the rice fields it got it's name. About 12:45 we crossed the beautiful river, "Sabine" and are now in Louisiana. We passed Lake Charles which was very pretty while on the diner. We crossed the state of Texas which covered almost 1000 miles. The whole nite through Louisiana is a garden of flowers moss and vines and trees on cultivated fields. Mr. Taylor our conductor was kind enough to visit with us and point out the scene where "Evangline" was laid. The River which Gabriel and Evangeline sailed over etc. About 7 o'clock we came to the Great Mississippi and were ferried across. Norris asked the workman if the boat would sink. We reached the DeSoto Hotel in New Orleans about 8:15. The Negro's were having a parade which was a funny sight.

Tuesday. Today is the day the boys must sign up for War. We went out and had a nice fish breakfast the best meal since I left El Paso. Then we hired a car for a couple of hours and went sight seeing. We saw many beautiful parks and residences. The statue of Robert E. Lee and the Metairie Cemetery which was a most beautiful city of the dead. Many thousands of dollars are spent in these marble tombs. We went down to the docks and saw a number of boats and ships. We saw an Austria Hungarian ship and three German ships that have been captured since the declaration of war on Germany. Canal street the main street is very wide and busy. The other streets are very narrow and dirty. I have only had the right directions once which is very annoying to me.

Will has gone to a ball game this P. M. while I remained at the hotel to write, it being so hot. We left the hotel and went down to the docks took a ride across the Big River then boarded the train for Nashville. We crossed Lake Ponchartrain and touched the Gulf of Mexico. Crossed the state of Mississippi on into Alabama. We reached Montgomery about 8:15 and having 45 minutes got off the train and had breakfast at the Windsor Hotel Cafe. Crossed the Alabama River at Montgomery Norris met a little girl Kathleen at Montgomery and they are having a great time together on the train. The train stopped at Birmingham for a few minutes, so we got off and looked around a little. Can see three skyscrapers from the depot, 20 stories high population 135,000.

We have just crossed the Tennessee River which is another big river. I'm getting tired travelling now and will be glad when we get to Nashville. I wouldn't mind it if I could stand to be dirty and hot. Here's where we leave Alabama and get into Tennessee. We reached Nashville about 8 o'clock and stopped at the Hermitage Hotel. We took a little walk down to the River and through the business streets.

8th. Thursday. We spent the day in Nashville looking over the city I bo't my white hat so did Will. We went out to the State Penitentiary and the guide showed us through, we saw the death chair and a negro in the death cell. The guide strapped Will into the electrical chair to show how the prisoners were strapped. Norris said, "Don't you strap my papa in there" then the guide said (to tease Norris) "are you ready for me to push the button" and he about had a fight on his hands. Norris was ready to fight. Will met a couple of fellows from Phoenix today. We leave in the morning for Lebanon we expected to go by boat but since it only goes once a week we must go by rail.

We didn't get to go by boat on account of it leaving but once a week so we came on by rail. Got into Lebanon about 10 o'clock, looked around little and hired an auto to bring us ten miles out to Will's sister's (Adealia) home. We took them by surprise and they were glad to see us. Have treated us very royally, plenty to eat and feather beds.

Some of the folks have dropped in to see us. It rained and is so chilly we have a fire in the grate. Norris has been riding a pony until he is tired out.

Sunday. Norris has gone to Sunday School with the children and Will to Rome. We had squirrel for breakfast. Kelly Wilson his wife and baby came to see us and had dinner with us today. After watching the lightening bugs awhile we went to bed.

11th. Will and Ras has gone to Lebanon today. Myrtle Conaster came to see us today. I like her very much.

12th. Lee and Myrtle Conaster came by in their fliver and took us to Lebanon there we met Aunt Kate (the Edison) and she came home with us.

13th. Today we went to a shower for Addie Conaster who has been recently married. I took her two bath towels. Very warm.

14th. Today has been very pleasant and cool so we ironed. Now we are waiting for company. Norris had the misfortune to skin his nose pretty badly.

15th. We sat around the fire place all day it has been so chilly. Some of the villagers called on us today.

16th. Will and I drove to Rome and to see cousin Betty Norris. The scenery on the Cumberland River is very pretty and the hills are too. I saw the house where Will was raised, and the cemetery where his Grandparents and father were burried (sic). Cousin May came to see us.

17th. Sunday. The children have gone to Sunday School. We went over and stayed all night with Lee and Myrtle and I was Sick.

18th. We went to Mrs. Owen's funeral this morning and met a bunch of kin folks etc.

19th. We visited today Delia and I went to call on Mrs. Pynnington (sic) and Mrs. Chas. Conaster.

20th. Cousin Billy Wilson and family came to see us today and then we went over and stayed all night with Cousin May Oakley.

21st. Well this is my 28th birthday and Delia give me a beautiful center piece she also gave us two nice pieced quilts. We are going out to spend the night with cousin Betty Norris and family. The other day Norris told Delia her (burnt) pie would be alright if it wasn't so rusty. I've lost track of the rest of the week.

22nd. We visited Cousin Betty.

23rd. Sunday

24th. Jess Wilson and family came to see us. Ivy.

25th. We went to visit cousin Jim and Betty Norris.

26th. We visited cousin Alma Norris Wilson.

27th. We visited cousin Betty again.

28th. We are getting ready to leave old Tennessee. We are going to leave for Atlanta, Georgia to visit Will's brother John Arnold.

29th. Chas. Conaster took us to Nashville in his car but we were late for our train (Delia went with us) so had to stay in Nashville until night. We went to the Hotel Maxwell for the day. Will met his cousin Willard and we visited together. We boarded the train arriving in Burmingham (sic) in the morning changing cars there for Atlanta about noon we reached there.

30th. Saturday. Janie (Surber) met us at the train. We spent a delightful five days there then took our train homeward.

Will's parents were Joseph (Josiah) Steverson (Stephson, Stevenson) and Mary T. Wilson. Grandparents were Joshua Wilson and Amanda Jane Roe.

Contributed by Anita Prewitt, 622 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Duncanville, Texas 75116.

Spring—a time when the sap rises; romantics think of love; while ardent genealogists burn with the zest for seeking out old cemeteries and gravestone copying.



THE PICTURE SHOW AT CARTHAGE

BERNIE BASS

The Colonial Theater re-opened on September 20, 1937, under new management and with a new name, PRINCESS THEATER. The Courier of September 21, 1937, reported that Carthage's new Princess Theater opened to a full house and further added:

During the day Monday hundreds of interested citizens visited the new show house and admired its beauty and attractiveness. It is one of the most modern, comfortable and neatest show houses to be found in the state, and proved a joy to the throngs who attended the first show Monday evening.

This article also stated: "The people of this section appreciate this modern show house as evidenced by the nice things those attending the opening had to say about the excellent sound and screen effects, the attractiveness of the building's interior, lobby, rest rooms and the well appointed lounge for women." There is no indication that the theater was ever segregated; in fact, the September 16, 1937 issue of the Courier stated: "There will be a balcony with seats for the colored people as is the custom in the south."

According to the Courier, the Carthage Princess is connected with a circuit of show houses in Tennessee, including the Princess in Nashville and the Princess in Cookeville, which insures the best pictures at all times. For the present the Carthage show house is under the management of W. M. Pinkart of Nashville, who has had much experience in this line of work, and the operator of the machines is Odell (Democrat) Jenkins.

On September 19, 1957, the Courier once again announced the closing of the Carthage show house. Local manager, John Allen Phelps, announced that the Princess theater, which had operated in Carthage for about 25 years, would close at the end of the film showing on Saturday night. E. C. Reeves, of Cookeville, owner of the theater, told the Courier Wednesday night that the Princess "is not making any money", stating that it is one of two remaining in a chain he formerly owned in Tennessee and Kentucky. "I am getting rid of all except the Princess here," he said. "I want to put all my eggs in one basket."

The Courier further adds:

Whether the Princess can be acquired by others who would continue its operation on an independent basis was only a conjecture this week. It was known, however, that some overtures in this direction had been made.

This article went on to state that the Princess had long been considered by Carthage patrons as a forgotten step-child, since little or nothing had been done in the building to make it more modern or attractive in the last 15 years. Mr. Reeves explained that this was because its patronage, and its future, did not justify such expenditures as would have been required.

Manager Phelps said that the lack of business was largely the fault of the advent of television, night football games during the fall and the opening of the new swimming pool in the summer. This loss occurred despite the fact that good pictures had been shown during the last several months.

Upon hearing of the impending shutdown, numerous Carthage citizens remarked that more patronage would be given the theater "if it were a better building and if we could watch the shows in comfort." From an informal poll taken by the Courier, it appeared to be the consensus, too, that the quality of TV shows was not of such standing as to remove the attraction of better moving pictures.

Within two weeks, the Courier of October 3, 1957, announced that the theater was open again:

John Allen Phelps, who has been manager of the Princess Theater here for the last two years, has purchased the moving picture house and equipment from E. C. Reeves and Stacey Whilite of Cookeville.

The house will be reopened Saturday with a good Western picture, "Al Jennings of Oklahoma." Sunday and Monday offering will be Abott and Costello in "Dance with Me Henry."

Mr. Phelps stated that he would retain Dewitt Hughes as projectionist; Wanda Wyatt as ticket seller and Ann Robinson would be in charge of the concession stand.

The ravages of fire finally wrote "finis" to the building in which so much pleasure had been afforded to so many residents of Smith County in August 1960. Mr. Phelps, the owner, told the Courier of August 11, 1960 that he had no immediate plans for rebuilding the moving picture house destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. He estimated the total damages at \$30,000 or more with only partial coverage.

According to this same article, the fire's origin was at that point undetermined. Night Patrolman, Rucker Silcox said he was in front of the theater when he heard an explosion at the rear. The explosion blew one of the rear exit doors open.

Firemen speculated that the building, or some of the electrical equipment inside, was struck by lightning during the night's severe electrical storm. Mr. Phelps stated that the house was closed on Monday night following the last show of the evening, after 10 o'clock, when the usual house check showed nothing wrong. He said that one of several electrical motors could have been responsible, but that no odor was detected at closing time.

The fire alarm was sounded at five minutes after 3 a. m. Tuesday. When firemen reached the scene, most of the wood section made a roaring fire endangering the two filling stations which flanked the building. The firemen gave these businesses fullest protection and they suffered no damage.

As can be seen from the foregoing review of owners and some of the managers of the Carthage show house, numerous people were involved over the years in the continuing effort to bring movies to Carthage and Smith County. When a change occurred in the ownership or management of the show house, without fail, the announcement carried by the Courier went something like this: "The management 'promises only the very best of pictures to theater-goers in this section'," and "The patrons of the Carthage Theater have the assurance that nothing but the very best of pictures will be shown at each performance." From a review of many of this paper's advertisements announcing coming attractions, I think these were fair and true statements. Let us now review a limited number of the pictures shown over the years with some attention given to the publicity releases (hoopla) that heralded the coming of some of the shows, and the local reception of them.

In May 1914, the Dearie Amusement Company "had the following pictures in their reel at their show house. Friday night: The Daughter of the Sheep Ranch, a powerful drama of western life; The Regeneration of John Stokes, a dramatic treat; and The Lesson, a charming pastoral comedy."

When Smith County Electric Company opened its new show house, the Colonial Theater, on Saturday, June 23, 1917, the picture shown was The Combat, a vitagraph production that starred Anita Stewart with admission being 10 cents. Its fine public reception was reviewed in a Courier article of June 28:

The Carthage theater threw open its doors last Saturday night to a large and responsive audience for the first performance. Rube ("Blueskin"), the pickaninny usually seen riding in the rear end of Alex Squires' buggy, was the first to buy a ticket and gain entrance to the show. Two shows were given, 7:30 and 9 o'clock; large crowds were present at each performance to enjoy the most excellent program of moving pictures.

Manager Seese announced that he would give four shows a week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, with a special farmers' matinee Saturday afternoon.

In April 1920, Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart," starred at the Colonial in Daddy Long Legs. This was called "her greatest picture" and was "an exceptionally entertaining picture which everyone, young and old ought to see. Admission, 35 cents." In February 1921, Theda Bara, "The Vamp", appeared on the Carthage screen in Kathleem Mayoureen, the "sweetest Irish story ever written. Admission, 25 cents." In March 1921, Charlie Chaplin appeared in a two-reel comedy, Counted Out.

In May 1921, Tom Mix, King of the Cowboy Stars, appeared in Prairie Trails; this show provided "adventure, thrills, and a wild ride for the bride. Love was pitted against jealousy, bullets against treachery, hearts against hate." In October of that year, The Whip, "absolutely the greatest motion picture in the world" came to the Colonial.

The "great and wonderful story" Ben Hur (produced in 1907) was shown at the Colonial on May 12, 1922. This "great story of Christ in pictures" was screened under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Carthage Methodist Church and "people from miles around Carthage" were expected for the show. Admission charge was advertised as "very reasonable."

Robin Hood, starring Douglas Fairbanks, "the all-American male," came to Carthage in October of 1923. With over 20,000 people employed in various details of the filming and more than 10,000 people actually appearing in the various scenes, Robin Hood was advertised as "The biggest picture ever filmed," and as the "first time ever shown outside the larger cities." Admission, 55 cents.

(Commemorative stamp issued by the Post Office Department). In March 1928, Ronald Coleman, Alice Joyce, Noah Berry, Mary Brian, and Victor McLaglen appeared in Beau Geste, a movie that had been "awarded a gold medal as the best picture of 1927."



Wings, one of the great silent movies, starring Clara Bow, Buddy Rogers, Gary Cooper and Richard Arlen, appeared on March 7, 8, and 9, 1929. With seven months devoted to filming ground and air battles on "an exact duplication" of a sector of the Western Front, 6,000 men were used in the feature, and more than 200 airplanes overhead, "the amazing air battles in this production were pronounced technical triumphs."

Other stars who appeared at the theater around this period were Hoot Gibson in Trick of Hearts ; Bob Steele, The Stunt King, in The Tyrant of Red Gulch ; Tom Mix and Tony, "his famed horse", in Son of the Golden West , with a Grantland Rice Sportlight as an added attraction, Ramon Navarro and Francis X. Bushman and "many others" in Ben Hur (produced in 1925) the "mightiest picture in the history of the screen. Admission 20 and 40 cents."

Talking pictures came to Carthage in 1930. From an article in the May 1, 1930 issue of the Carthage Courier : "E. C. Reeves and Hugh Hargis of Cookeville were in Carthage last Tuesday night in the interest of the installation of the Vitaphone or talking picture machine in the Carthage Theater." Mr. Reeves, owner of the Colonial, stated that the first talking picture to be shown in Carthage would be presented Wednesday night of next week. An excellent picture has been ordered for this occasion.

Carthage is the smallest town in the state to have a talking picture machine and the installation of the equipment caused much additional expenditure. Mr. Reeves says that he intends for his customers to have the best and is doing his part to merit the people's support.

No doubt a large crowd will be on hand on opening night to see and hear the first talking picture brought to town. "Watch the advertisements and billboards for the first moving picture show at the Colonial."

Unfortunately, the paper did not record the name of this first talking picture, but an ad of May 1 says, "See and hear the first talking picture to be shown in Carthage, Tennessee at the Colonial Theater, Wednesday, May 7th." On May 8th, the paper reported that the talking picture proved an interesting feature and a full house witnessed the performance. E. C. Reeves, owner, was here and expressed himself well pleased with the success of the new venture. (Perhaps some reader attended this show and can provide its title.)

In July 1930, Hoot Gibson in The Long Trail , "All talking - All sound," was at the Colonial. Grace Moore, Tennessee's Songbird, appeared in March 1931 in A Lady's Morals . Greta Garbo and Clark Gable, "the most popular stars on the screen," appeared in Susan Lenox in January of 1932. The theater closed in August 1932. When it re-opened on September 29, 1932, under the management of R. D. Fisher and Ed Steen, the feature was Shanghai Express starring Marlene Dietrich. In November 1932, Tallulah Bankhead appeared in Devil and the Deep .

Closed in March 1933 and re-opened in December of 1933, George O'Brien played in the film Smoke Lightning . In March 1934, Fay Wray in King Kong , "See the big ape as a battleship wrecking New York," came to the Colonial. Marie Dressler and Lionel Barrymore in Her Sweetheart appeared in May 1934.

When the Colonial closed in June 1934, the last shows were Going Hollywood with Bing Crosby and Marion Davies and an unnamed "big western" on Saturday, June 16. When the theater re-opened later that year, the first show on December 24 and 25 was David Harem, advertised as Will Rogers' "best picture and you should see this for a Christmas treat. Admission 10 and 25 cents." In January 1935, Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert starred in It Happened One Night.

Under the management of Carmon Pippen, the theater re-opened its doors again in September 1935, following its closure in March. The first show on September 20-21 starred Jackie Cooper in Dinky with Mary Astor. On September 25-26, Shirley Temple appeared in The Little Colonel with Lionel Barrymore. She appeared again in October in Our Little Girl, and in November, she appeared in Curly Top, in which "your darling sings and dances in this rainbow hued romance whose melodies wing straight into your heart." Also, in November Naughty Marietta, starring Jeanette McDonald and Nelson Eddy and Desert Trail, with John Wayne as the star, came to the Carthage screen. In September 1936, the Joe Louis-Max Schmeling fight was an added attraction.

Sometime after this the theater closed for re-modeling to re-open on September 20, 1937, as the Princess Theater. For this opening, "A choice picture, Shirley Temple in Stowaway was starred with Robert Young and Alice Faye." In October 1937, Gene Autry in Oh Susannah along with a Dick Tracy serial was on the screen. Later that month Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers appeared in Shall We Dance?

1938 had many interesting shows and features. In December 1937, the gunboat U. S. A. Panay was sunk by Japanese bombers on the Yangtze River in China. This act of war came to the Colonial on January 24 and 25, 1938 when special pictures on the Panay bombing were shown. Also, in January, Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor appeared in Personal Property. The ad for this film stated, "It is with regret that we announce that this will be the last picture of Miss Harlow to be shown at this theater." Heidi with Shirley Temple came in late February. In May, William Boyd as Hopalong Cassidy appeared one Saturday in Hopalong Rides Again, along with Chapter 5 of the serial Radio Patrol. Some other films shown at the Colonial that year were Clark Gable, William Powell, and Myrna Loy in Manhattan Melodrama, Shirley Temple in Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, Walt Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, and Love Finds Andy Hardy with Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, and Judy Garland. In addition, "blow by blow" fight pictures of the Louis-Schmeling "quickest knockout in fight history" were shown.

Interesting it is to note a few of the pictures shown in 1939 and 1940. In 1939, the Dionne Quintuplets appeared in Five of a Kind; Roy Rogers and Smiley Burnette came to the screen in Shine on Harvest Moon.

Also shown in 1939 was Stagecoach with Claire Trevor; John Wayne, Andy Devine, John Carradine and Thomas Mitchell appeared in September, and in November, The Wizard of Oz, "Two hours of magic entertainment unmatched since Snow White" came to the Colonial. Its stars were Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, and Bert Lahr. 1940 films included Charles Laughton in The Hunchback of Notre Dame, The Grapes of Wrath with Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell and John Carradine; Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine in Rebecca, and Pat O'Brien, Gale Page and Ronald Reagan in Knute Rockne All-American.



On April 16, 17, and 18, 1941, the famous Gone With The Wind was shown at the Princess. Considering the reception this picture had received throughout the country, local publicity announcing its showing was restricted to an ad which read: "At last it is here. This theater takes pleasure in presenting Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh as Rhett Butler and Scarlett O' Hara in Gone With The Wind, with a supporting cast of thousands. The theater's pass list will be suspended for this picture. Nothing cut but the prices." Admission was 25 and 40 cents for the matinee and 55 cents "to all" for the evening show. In November 1941, the film I Wanted Wings starring Ray Milland, William Holden, Wayne Morris, Brian Donlevy, and "sensational newcomer", Veronica Lake, came to the Princess.



Two great films which appeared at the Carthage theater in December 1942 were Mrs. Miniver, "voted the greatest movie ever made," starring Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon and Sergeant York with Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan and Joan Leslie.

The writer is not certain when the first color film was shown in Carthage. Several ads in the late 1920's advertise a film as being in "natural" color. For example, in April 1929, Richard Dix in Redskins was shown. The ad for this movie stated, "This picture filmed in all natural colors, showing the natural beauty of Navajo Indian Territory." The first commercially successful color film, actually filmed outdoors in 1936 in Technicolor, was Trail of the Lonesome Pine, with Henry Fonda, Sylvia Sydney and Fred McMurray. This film was shown at the Carthage Princess Theater in September 1941.

(To be continued in subsequent issue)

MEET THE AUTHOR

STEVEN LEE DENNY, Senior History Major, Tennessee Technological University, writes about Colonel William Walton.



Born on June 19, 1969 in Smith County, Tennessee, to parents Carolyn (Young) and Donald Lee Denny, Steven, an adorable baby, was referred to by loving family members as Steven Lee Denny Boy. The Denny family lived in Gordonsville, Tennessee until 1979, when they built a new home located in the community known as Pea Ridge. Steven completed his elementary and secondary grades at Gordonsville Elementary and Gordonsville High School. He has two younger sisters, Rachel and Sarah. Currently enrolled as a Senior History Major at Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, Steven expects to graduate in June of this year. An avid history buff, he is the youngest member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Active in campus affairs, he is an officer and a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, the Mortar Board, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Theta and Alpha Mu Samma Honor Societies. He is a charter member and president of the Tennessee History Club. He has served in the Student Government Association as a Senator and as Secretary of State for three years and is a Student Admissions Representative assisting in the recruitment of students for the University.

Steven has served as a member of several of the University's advisory committees, currently serving on the Academic Council and in the University Assembly. He has also been a delegate to the Tennessee Intercollegiate State Legislature, where he received a Douglas Carlisle Award for Outstanding Leadership.

Also active in community affairs, he is Vice President of the Gordonsville High School Alumni Association. Steven is a loyal and faithful member of the Gordonsville United Methodist Church, where he serves as Assistant to the Pastor and Church Historian.

Steven's work on William Walton (which follows) was undertaken because of a strong desire to chronicle the life of a man who made such unselfish and valuable contributions not only to Carthage and Smith County but also to the State of Tennessee as well; but who, in the scheme of events, has largely been forgotten. He entered this paper into the competition for the \$1500.00 Georgia Hood Scholarship at Tennessee Technological University during the fall of 1990, which he won. His paper, detailing the life and accomplishments of William Walton, will be included in the upcoming Readings in Tennessee History to be published as a supplement for Sophomore Level American History Classes.

Following his graduation in May 1991, Steven plans to pursue a Master's degree, then obtain a Doctorate in History with the goal of teaching at the University level, with a speciality in the early American Republican - Jacksonian periods, as well as Tennessee History.

Currently, Steven is working on a comprehensive study of the involvement of Smith County and its citizens in the Wars of these periods: The Creek, Seminole, Cherokee and Mexican Wars. He solicits assistance, documents, pictures, maps or any information from fellow members for this project.

Steven is commended not only for this historical contribution to the Newsletter but also for his various other research projects related to Tennessee and, especially, to Smith County. An ardent student of history and an honor student, Steven is a personable, outgoing young man, a well-rounded individualist, who enjoys life to the fullest and is always considerate of others. During holidays and summer months, he has worked at a local furniture and appliance store. If, and, when he has time for a hobby, it is researching his family lines and attending auction sales in search of historical memorabilia that otherwise might end up on the scrap heap. The University and students who secure Steven as an instructor will indeed be fortunate.

THE LIFE OF COLONEL WILLIAM WALTON

STEVEN L. DENNY

In the nearly 200 years which have passed since the establishment of Smith County in 1799, there have been several great men who have called the county home: William Campbell, Benton McMillan and Cordell Hull to name a few. None of these men, however, have played as significant a role in the development of Smith County as William Walton. Living here from the beginning of the settlement until his death in 1816, Walton oversaw the establishment of the county and its seat of justice and the construction of the roads on which most of the pioneers who settled here travelled.

William Walton was born in 1760 in Bertie County, North Carolina. Although it is believed that he was of English Cavalier descent, his parents names remain unknown.

Walton enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of 17 on April 17, 1777, in Pointer's Company of Colonel James Hogan's 7th North Carolina Regiment of the Continental Army in Wilkes County, North Carolina. He must have already been a fairly popular man, because on April 20 of the same year he was elected second lieutenant of this company. Promoted to first lieutenant on August 15, 1778, Walton participated in his first battle, the Battle of Stoney Point, South Carolina on July 16, 1779.

Next, William was involved in the battles of Guilford Courthouse, Savannah and Charleston, where he was taken prisoner on May 12, 1780. Early Smith County historian, John Bowen, claimed to remember seeing his parole, signed by a British officer, which stated that he had been captured at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. He was next promoted to the rank of Captain and transferred to the 8th North Carolina Regiment on August 1, 1781. He participated in his last battle, Eutaw Springs, on September 8, 1781. Here he was again captured, but in the British troops' haste to retreat following the battle, Walton was able to escape. He was discharged out of the army on October 22, 1783 and received 3840 acres of land in the Indian country of what was to become Middle Tennessee. For Walton, this grant would later prove to be worth a fortune.

After the war, Walton was ready to settle down and raise a family. Therefore, in early December 1783, accompanied by his brother Isaac, he married Sarah Jones in Winton, Hertford County, North Carolina. Here he began to farm and his first child, Rachael, was born.

This farm was not enough, however, to satisfy Walton's desires, and he began to wonder what life would be like on the grant which he had received in the land over the mountains. In April of 1784, he took leave of his bride of five months to travel with John Lipscomb, Hardee Murfee and several others to this far away territory where danger abounded and prosperity awaited. The trip to the fertile Cumberland Valley satisfied Walton that this was where his destiny lay, and he returned home to Winton determined to move to this newly opened land. When he arrived home, he was surprised to find it had a new resident, daughter Rachael, who had been born in October, an event which caused the postponement of his family's relocation until spring.

When Walton left home, he took only those things necessary for the survival of himself, his wife, daughter, and brother Isaac, who accompanied them. The family took the Kentucky route, via Watauga and the Cumberland Gap to the Red River and turned south into Tennessee. Here they bought land at Kasper Mansker's Station, near current day Goodlettsville in Sumner County, on which to farm. This was fertile bottom land on the banks of the Cumberland River and was protected by Mansker's garrisoned stockade. It offered the Walton brothers a chance to live relatively safe from the attacks of the Cherokee Indians who were on the warpath until 1795. Soon Walton was able to build a comfortable two-story log home on the place which would later be known as the Old Myer Farm. During his time he served as a justice of the peace, coroner of Sumner County, and representative in the legislature in North Carolina. Walton served in this body during the debates concerning whether John Sevier's service as governor of the State of Franklin constituted treason. At this time he "and other distinguished characters made professions of their esteem for Governor Sevier and the new State of Frankland." (The Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee from its Earliest Settlement Up to the Year 1796 Including the Boundaries of the State, Haywood, p. 185).

There is quite a debate about when Walton moved to his grant at the mouth of the Caney Fork River (Carthage), with speculation running from 1787 to 1796. In John Bowen's Some Account of the People of Smith, Walton was listed as first visiting the spot in 1784 and then moving his family to the land in 1787. This first date (1784) is likely correct, because he was in Middle Tennessee on his long hunt with Lipscomb and Murfee at this time. However, it is not certain that he travelled to his own grant at this time.

The next rumor of Walton in the Upper Cumberland was in 1786. As folklore would have it, Walton and another captain from the Revolution, Tillman Dixon, canoed up the Cumberland River from Mansker's Station to locate claims. They each supposedly built cabins on their land at this time. Walton had definitely located the claim by 1787, as at that time he was the second largest landholder in Sumner County with 9,040 acres.

Jay Cisco, in his Historic Sumner County, contended that the cabin was only built in 1786 and was not permanently inhabited. Because of the threat of Indian attacks on outlying settlements, Walton continued to maintain his growing family's residence at Mansker's Station until after the end of the Indian War in 1795 permitted safe entrance into the area which would soon become known as the "New Settlement."

There is much evidence to support Walton's removal to Smith County in the year 1795. First, it is not likely that Walton built a two-story log house for a single year's residence on the farm near Mansker's Station. If he intended to move to the other grant by 1787, he would not have expended such an effort on a temporary home. Next, it is not likely that he would have been so active in the politics of the day if he were living on the hinterlands of the settlement. It would have been inconvenient and impractical for him, and impossible for his wife and now five small children, to have survived in the harsh wilderness-unprotected from the rigors of the wild and roving bands of Indians-during the long absences that would have necessarily been associated with his trips to the sessions of the legislature in Knoxville.

Also, even with a husband around to protect and provide for the family, the Indians would surely have killed or at least attacked such a small and isolated settlement. They attacked the Nashville settlements and ranged into the "Old Settlements" of Sumner County, laying death and destruction in their path. They killed any hunters or isolated farmers that they found and attacked surveying parties such as that of Colonel John Peyton at Defeated Creek. Even the outlying blockhouses were not safe. Ziegler's Station in current Sumner County was destroyed and its inhabitants massacred. Walton did not have a blockhouse on the land, only a cabin. If such a family had attempted to settle anywhere outside of the "Old Settlement", it would have been overwhelmed very quickly, as several were.

A list presented to the Legislative Council of the territory South of the River Ohio on September 18, 1794, contained the names of 67 people killed, 10 wounded, and 25 taken captive since only February 26 of the same year in Tennessee alone. Also included are details concerning the location of each attack. The attack nearest to Smith County was the capture of a slave woman near Bledsoe's Lick, or Castalian Springs as it is now known. This was the eastern border of the "Old Settlements" of Middle Tennessee. If anyone had been living in Smith County at that time, there would have been records of Indian attacks on their settlement. The situation remained basically the same until the Nickajack Campaign destroyed the will of the Indians to continue their resistance.

Another item to consider concerns why would Walton wish to move to the grant. The farm on which he lived was fertile and safe. It had a comfortable two-story house, and Walton was becoming an important political figure. If he were to move to the grant, he would have to sacrifice both the well developed plantation and manor house, and his political career. Turning this wilderness, regardless of how fertile it might be, into a productive plantation would take all the time and effort that Walton could expend. He would not have time to keep the farm at Mansker's Station in order, or to keep himself active politically.

In 1795, however, this situation changed drastically. A treaty with the Indians opened the wide area which included Smith, Macon, DeKalb, Jackson, Clay and much of Putnam, Overton, Fentress and other such counties to the settlers. Veterans in search of their bounty lands, as well as other pioneers wanting a piece of the fertile Cumberland Valley would soon be pouring in. A man who possessed a large acreage at such a strategic location as the juncture of the Caney Fork and Cumberland Rivers could make vast sums of money. If the grant were developed, it could be sold to those settlers who did not have grants.

Also, people would need to cross the rivers. If a man had a ferry at the fork, he would be able to handle three-way traffic. He could service the people wanting to cross the Caney Fork River, which was a considerable stream before being harnessed by the Corps of Engineers' Dams. He would also be able to ferry those travellers who desired to come from the south side of the Cumberland, on either side of the Caney Fork, to the north side or vice versa. In addition, if a man had a tavern at his ferry location, he could do a brisk trade with the settlers and passersby.

This would have been the situation that presented itself to Walton in 1795. His grant, which had previously been a wilderness rarely travelled except by hunters and surveyors, was now bound to fill with land hungry Easterners who had previously been kept out by the threat of death at the hands of the Indians. By servicing these settlers, Walton could increase his already impressive wealth and set the foundation for an even more successful political career.

Acting on these prospects, Walton obtained permission from Territorial Governor, William Blount, to build a road from a point on the North Carolina Military Trace, near present day Brotherton in Putnam County, to the junction of the Cumberland and Caney Fork Rivers. It soon became known as the Caney Fork Route. Near the completion of this task in October, Walton obtained a license from the Sumner County Court to operate a ferry at the same point. Based upon this evidence, and the fact that he would have had to have been in residence long enough to have grown a crop in order to provide for the needs of the patrons of his tavern, it would seem that Walton would have settled on his grant early in the year 1795.

(To be continued in subsequent issues).

TWO GRAVESTONES FOR DOCTOR JOHN

KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS

Near the end of the miserable, sultry dog days of 1826, the sky became ominous as dark clouds billowed over Smith County. Lightening walked about the earth, creating deafening thunder, and heavy rain fell from the foreboding clouds. For days it was not unlike the time of Noah when "the windows of heaven were opened, and the rain was upon the earth."

The deluge caused the Cumberland and Caney Fork Rivers to rise higher than they ever had since the beginning of settlements along their banks, inundating large portions of land and houses.

Many of Dr. John Owen's 320 acres along the banks of the Caney Fork River near Gordonsville, Tennessee, on Hogin Road near the present location of the Welsh Company, were flooded. Not only was Owen's house a few hundred yards from the river, but also a creek meandered through the woods near the present site of the zinc mine.

After the murky waters receded, the filth and stench left behind in swampy areas, coupled with the intense August heat, provided an ideal breeding harbor for mosquitoes.

Following this flood, no doubt, it was an epidemic of malaria or yellow fever that plagued the inhabitants of Smith County, especially dealing deadly attacks on the Owen family.

The illness baffled the skill of the early physicians who mainly administered calomel and performed bloodletting procedures. Both practices probably killed many who normally would have survived the fever!

Thirty-nine-year-old Dr. John Owen fell prey to the malady and died in September of 1826, as did his six-year-old daughter Armelia, and two of his sisters, Mildred Owen and Mary Owen Oliver (wife of Francis Oliver who married April 2, 1817, in Granville County, NC). A little family graveyard was created near the Owen house where tombstones can still be found in the underbrush.

Dr. Owen, born August 31, 1787, in Granville County, North Carolina, was married to Mary Amis Goodwin on September 17, 1812. Soon after his marriage, he came to Carthage, Tennessee, where he set up his practice of medicine May 17, 1813. On Christmas Eve of 1813, Dr. John bought his first lot in Carthage from William Walton, and over the next several years, Owen purchased and traded other lots in Carthage.

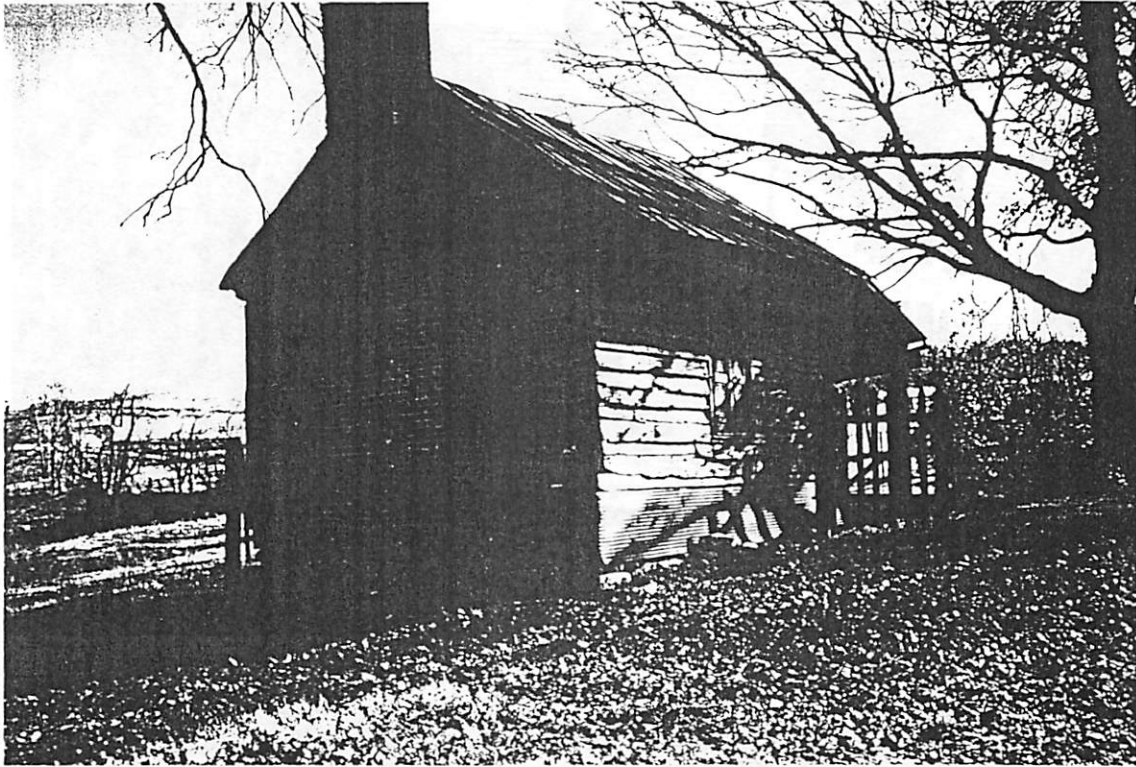
On April 24, 1820, Dr. John Owen bought the large spread in Gordonsville, where he brought his many slaves. Mark, Willie, Alfred and Rhoda had been left to the doctor by his father, John Owen, who also came to Smith County, Tennessee ca. 1820. (Dr. John's father willed the Ebenezer Meeting House in Carthage to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1825.) Other slaves owned by the doctor included Pink, Aggy, Dick, Mary, Abraham, Tracey, Eve, Davy, Lucy, Lewis, Nelly and their children.

Dr. Owen and his wife Mary had seven children: Benjamin R., Lemuel Goodwin, Daniel, Armelia, Frances Isabella, John Grant and the baby John D, who was born only a year before his father's death. The last son was also named John because John Grant Owen had died at seven months of age in July of 1824.

In addition to his medical practice and farming the rich river-bottom land, Dr. Owen engaged in the mercantile business, forming partnerships with Gordon and Richardson in Gordonsville. Perhaps Owen had a premonition of his untimely death, because on November 1, 1825, he wrote his will, which reflects the kindly attributes he possessed. He requested that his children be well educated and that the old negroes Lucy, Lewis, Dick and Pink were to be supported from his estate if they became disabled.



Amid thick underbrush, a small visible portion of the crumbling rock wall marks the spot of the Owen family graveyard.

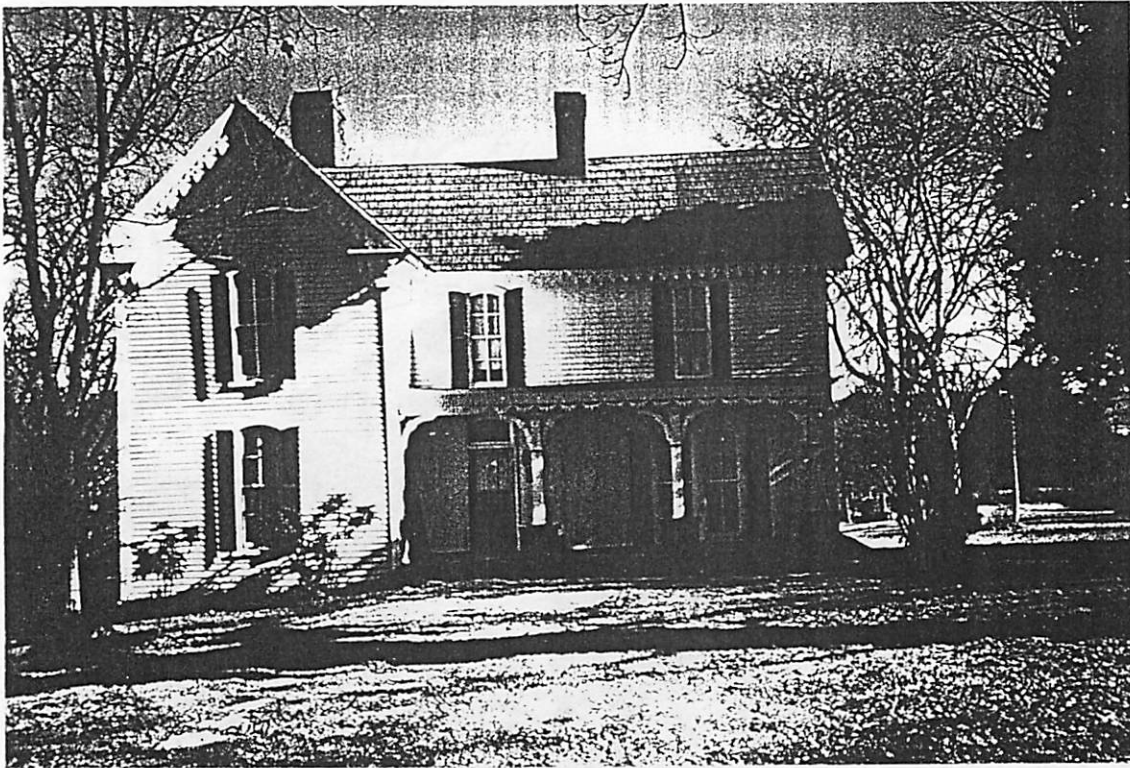


The one remaining Owen slave cabin

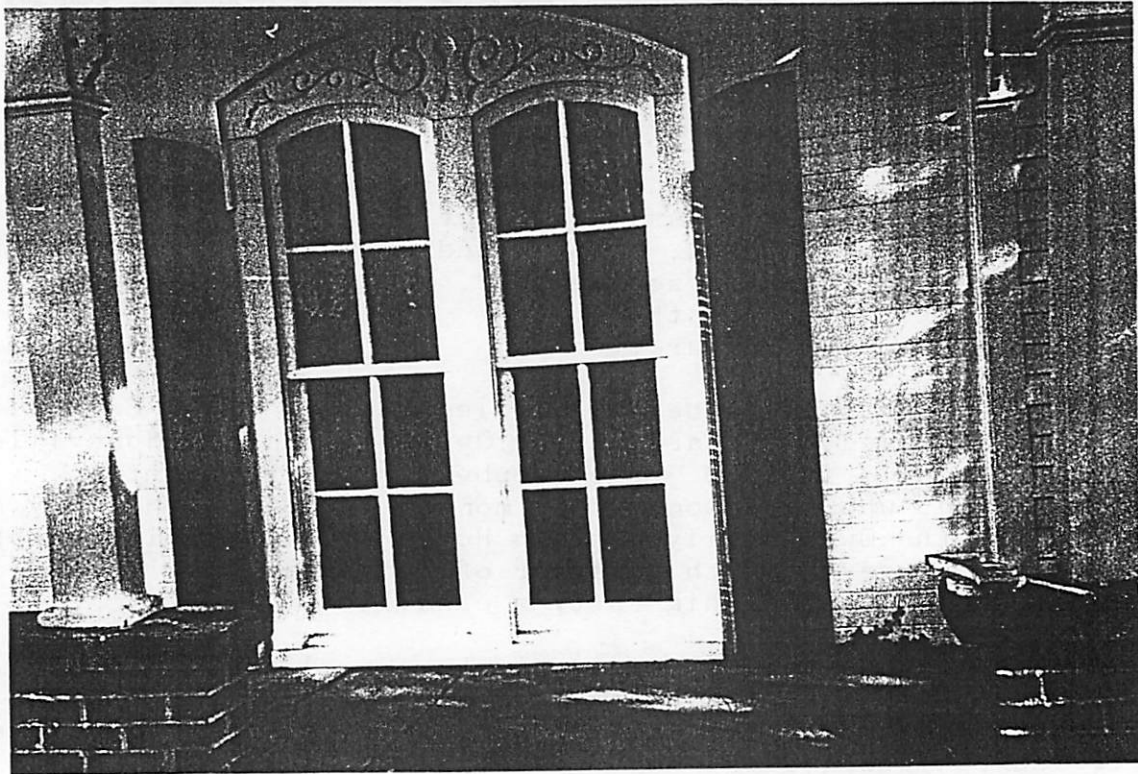
Mary, Dr. John's wife, lived to be ninety-two and was well acquainted with the tragedies and joys of living. She lost her seven-month-old baby in 1824, her husband and six-year-old daughter in 1826, a sixteen-year-old son in 1832, and her oldest son Benjamin died at the age of thirty-six. It is believed that her son Daniel also died prematurely.

Her daughter, Frances Isabella, married William Bowen Campbell in 1833, and they lived with Mary at the Owen place in Gordonsville until the farm sold in 1836. The Campbell's had a daughter, Catherine Bowen, who lived only four months in 1839. The baby girl was buried in the Owen family plot on Hogin Road. William Campbell later became the seventeenth governor of Tennessee, taking office October 16, 1851, as the Whig Party's candidate.

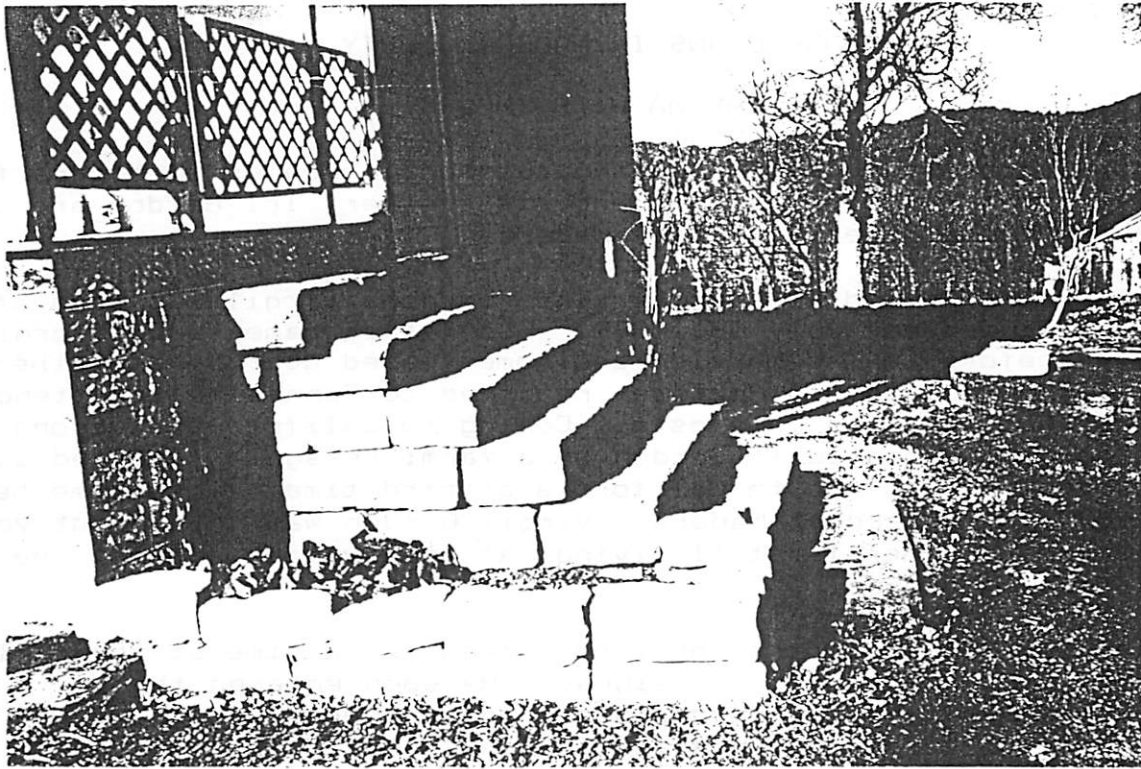
The picture on the following page is the Dr. John Owen house located near the Caney Fork River on Hogin Road in Gordonsville. James Edward Hogin remodeled the house extensively probably after the War Between the States. Major restoration has recently been done by its present owner, Clyde Bennett.



Remodeled Owen House



Elegant windows and shutters adorn the front of the house.



Huge hand-hewn stones form steps at the rear entrance to the Owen house.

Mary and Dr. John Owen's youngest child, John D. Owen, became a prominent physician who later moved to Wilson County. He married Fanny Jamison.

After Mary Amis Goodwin Owen's death in 1879, Dr. John D. Owen erected a large stone in the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Lebanon, Tennessee, which included his father's name, Dr. John Owen, and the names of Lemuel Goodwin Owen, Daniel Owen, Armelia Owen and John Grant Owen. Benjamin Owen, Governor William B. Campbell and his wife Frances Isabella Owen are also buried there. It is doubtful that Dr. John's body or the bodies of John D.'s sister and brothers were ever exhumed from the original family graveyard on Hogin Road in Gordonsville. Dr. John Owen's name and the names of his young children were, perhaps, etched on the granite marker in Cedar Grove Cemetery as a loving tribute to their memory by John D. Owen.

At whichever site, the obscure little graveyard on Hogin Road in Smith County or the large Cedar Grove Cemetery in Wilson County, Dr. John Owen's body is taking its long rest in the bosom of the earth. At both places one will find his name carved in stone and the dates 1787 - 1826!

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

TENNESSEANS IN MADERA COUNTY

THELMA H. SPENCER

Virgil Gordon has been a leading automobile dealer in Madera for the last twenty-two years. He and his brother, Irl Gordon are at present the Chevrolet agents in Madera.

Son of John H. and Hattie (Perkins) Gordon, Virgil was born at Bridges, Tennessee, July 18, 1889. His father came to California in 1874, before he was married and homesteaded near Borden, then a part of Fresno County. He later returned to Tennessee to attend to his deceased father's interests. Coming to California a second time, he again located at Borden on a farm; he again returned to Tennessee and returned to California a third time. This time he remained and located at Madera. Virgil Gordon was then eight years of age. His mother is still living, at an advanced age, at the old home place in Madera.

After Mr. Gordon left school, he worked for a time at the mills then went into the bicycle business. He soon entered the automobile business, as Ford dealer, in partnership with H. W. Shuman in the firm of Gordon and Shuman.

Five years ago (1927 or 1928), Mr. Gordon and his brother, Irl, took the Chevrolet agency, which they have since handled as the Gordon Chevrolet Company. This is a direct dealership, having no connection with any district agency.

Mr. Gordon resides in a beautiful home on the State Highway, located on his forty acre ranch southeast of Madera. He and his brothers also own a large area of land in the Beashores Meadow, where they are developing a summer resort, which is about seventy miles northeast of Madera.

In civic affairs, Mr. Gordon has been particularly active in road matters, having served on several road committees.

Virgil Gordon is married to Clara Woods, a native of Modesto, California. They have one son, Elsworth Raynor Gordon.

The preceding biography of Virgil Gordon is presented in its entirety from:

History of Fresno and Madera Counties, publication date not available; however, the forward written by the author L. A. Winchell is dated May 20, 1933.

Contributed by Thelma H. Spencer, 11036 Charleston Street, Ranch Cucamonga, CA 91701. Additional follow-up articles contributed by Ms. Spencer will be published in subsequent issues.

QUERIES

SMITH: Randall Smith, born ca. 1806; died Fulton Co., Arkansas. Gravestone says "R. N. Smith". Anyone know his middle name? Nathan, perhaps? According to legend, Randall was noted for his poetry and songs. Anyone have copies of these? Anyone have a picture of him?

EVEA BACHNAK , 1717 Fisher Street, Munster, IN 46321.

FROHOCK/KING: Sarah Eugenia Frohock, born Smith Co., Tennessee, 18 Dec 1835; married Allen Green King 1 Dec 1859 in Livingston Co., Kentucky. Parents were Thomas A. and Sarah (Ballenger) Frohock. Frohocks came from Rowan Co., North Carolina. Allen Green King was born 7 Apr 1832. Need to know his parents. Kings were possibly from east Tennessee, possibly Smith County, TN.

Mrs. GRETRUDE FULKERSON CARR , 1020 South Main Street, Harrisburg, IL 62946.

EVERETT/WILLOUGHBY (WILLOBY, WILLABY): Seeking information of these families, particularly, Andrew Willaby (sic), Isaac on 1850 Smith Co., Tennessee Census; Isaac age 31 and Isaac age 100 on 1850 Jackson Co., Tennessee Census. What is the Isaac's relationship, if any? Any assistance with Everett/Willoughby families will be appreciated.

JEAN WILLOUGHBY CORNES , P. O. Box 696, 21158 Heron Drive, Bodega Bay, CA 94923.

CREEK WAR AND WAR OF 1812: Seeking information on Smith County soldiers who fought in the Creek War and the War of 1812. This information is to be used in the compilation of a comprehensive history of Smith County during the early wars.

STEVEN L. DENNY , Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN 38560.

KITCHING/DOWELL: THOMAS KITCHENS (3 Nov 1809 - 15 Nov 1895) married MARY DAVIS (16 Jan 1814 - 14 Jul 1889). Farm home was, and family cemetery is, located 3 mi. south of New Middleton, TN on present State Hwy 53 at head of Kitching Creek on present Paschal farm. Had 14 children. JAMES H. KITCHING, 4th born, married MATTIE E. DOWELL of Alexandria, TN, dau. ROBERT and LOUISA D. DOWELL. Would like info. on descending families, especially that of JAMES H. and MATTIE DOWELL KITCHING.

PAUL E. DOWELL, SR. , RESEARCH AND RESTORATION, 1507 Leaf Avenue, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

BOOKS: Looking for the following books: The Hughes Family and Connections by W. T. L. Hughes; History of Smith County and Milbrey by Bowen Ingram.

RAYMOND L. GORDON , P. O. Box 25127, Fresno, CA 93729.

COOPER: Seek information on SARAH H. COOPER who married WILLIAM CARPENTER, Smith Co., TN, 28 Jan 1852; CATHERINE COOPER who married J. S. HALEY, Smith Co., TN, 21 Dec 1866; and THOMAS H. COOPER born ca. 1831; parents were Abraham and Edness Hale Cooper. Any information will be appreciated.

J. N. PAYNE , 121 Page Road, Nashville, TN 37205.

HARPER: Would appreciate any information on WILLIAM HARPER and wife, NANCY GRISCOM. At one time they lived in Virginia and moved to Franklin Co., TN. Some of their Harper relatives were in Smith County, Tennessee.

PHYLLIS A. (HARPER) PIPER , P. O. Box 2166, Lake Isabella, CA 93240.

BROCKET/BROCKETT/PARKHURST: Anything on lives, marriages, deaths or census records 1860 -1910. Marriage record for DANIEL PARKHURST and MARY "POLLY" BROCKETT, dau. of WILLIAM E. and MARTHA "PATSY" (INES) BROCKETT. Mary born 15 Aug 1795, Smith Co., TN. Also seek death date for MARY (BROCKETT) PARKHURST.

MRS. VIOLET E. POLAND , 14222 Antelope Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375.

STEPHENSON/NORRIS: Would like to correspond with anyone with information on JOSIAH STEPHENSON that married ADELIA NORRIS. Josiah and Adelia married ca. 1848. They had one son named JOSIAH W. STEPHENSON (also spelled Steverson-Stevenson). Smith Co., TN 1850 Census shows Adelia and child living with her mother NANCY NORRIS. After 1850 Census, Nancy Norris reared Josiah W. Stephenson. What happened to his parents?

Anita Prewitt , 622 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Duncanville, TX 75116.

PIPER/SMITH: BURRELL SMITH, born 1810 in Tennessee, married his first cousin, NANCY PIPER, born in 1813 also in Tennessee. Married in Morgan Co., IL, January 1832. (Morgan Co. became Scott Co. in 1839.) Records show a Quit Claim Deed for 107 acres signed by Burrell Smith and wife Nancy to Benjamin Piper of Smith Co. TN., recorded in Morgan County, IL on 29 Nov 1837. Trying to find the names of the parents of BURRELL SMITH and NANCY PIPER. Understand Nancy and Burrell were related to the Little and Gregory families. Any information will be appreciated.

JUNE W. PRUITT , 22 Dark Forest Place, Benton, AR 72015.

JAMES FROG: Seeking information of a JAMES FROG ca. 30 years old, living in home of Will and Sarah Petty Ellis on the 1900 Smith Co., TN Census. A JIM FROG was a boarder in home of John and Dona Wade on 1910 Smith Co., TN Census, occupation, mill laborer. May or may not be same person. Who were his parents? Did he have a family? When and where did he die? Any information of JAMES FROG of Smith County born between 1862 and 1870 will be appreciated.

NELL WILLIAMS , Box 146, Rule, TX 79547.

*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



Victorian Elegance — Chopin and Chapeaus

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 3 — No. 3

Summer 1991

Spring seems to have slid unobtrusively into Summer, for here it is July. In Smith County as with where you are, summer activities are in full swing. The Gordonsville Iris Festival was a huge success as was the Bluegrass Festival at Defeated.

The Historical and Genealogical Society held its regular meeting on Monday evening, June 17th but will not meet again until the third Monday night in September.

It is a distinct pleasure to share with you that Jason Holleman, author of the prize winning essay "The American Flag" published in the Spring Issue, has received an additional \$500.00 scholarship award for this essay. Congratulations, JASON!

A correction has been received from Mrs. Violet E. Poland, 14222 Antelope Drive, Sun City West, Arizona 85375-5614 for her query published in the Spring Issue. The name of Martha "Patsy" Brockett in parenthesis should have been (I V ES). Also, the name of the author of "The Life of William Walton" was misspelled; it should have been Steven Lee Denn e y, not Denny.

Do continue to send your queries and articles for publication. It is certainly a privilege to have Smith County's own Samuel D. Smith provide such an interesting and professionally written article for this issue.

Send communications to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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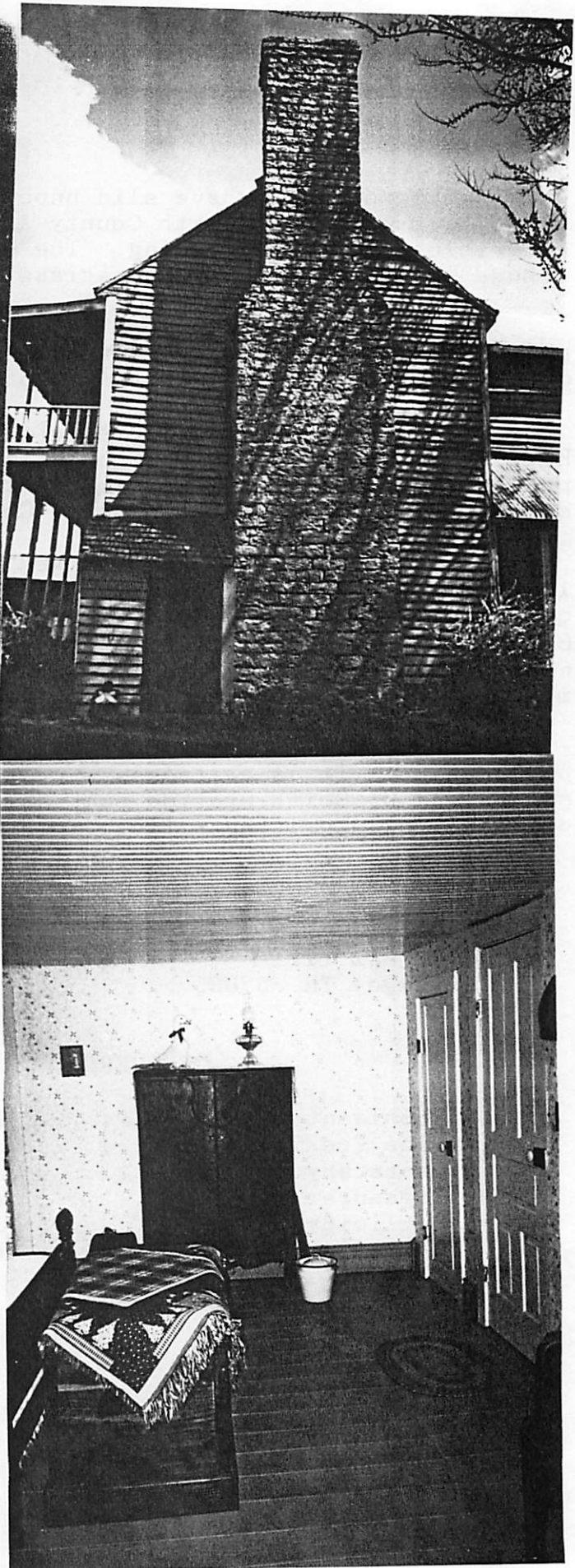


Thomas B. (Tom) Litchford
(1897 - 1976)
moved to the Tuggle House
at age 5, home to him for
more than 70 years.

(Photo, courtesy of Floy
Litchford)

Upper right: Tuggle House's
original rock chimney still
stands.

Lower right: An upstairs
bedroom at Tuggle-Litchford-
Grimes House complete with
its own chamber pot.



SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME THREE

SUMMER 1991

NUMBER THREE

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FRONT COVER

Colorful, talented, "Jack of all trades" K. C. (Clyde) Terry, wife (to his left) Mattie Lou Bransford Terry and her sister (to his right) Alma Bransford Barrett, wife of Sam Barrett, liven up a lazy Sunday afternoon entertaining themselves and, perhaps, also their friends and neighbors by making their own musical renditions. Their attire bespeaks the style and era in which they lived. No doubt but that Victorian and or East Lake furniture graced their homes.

Saturday, December 26

360 DAYS PAST

5 TO COME

Copy of Clause in Contract Existing Between Dr. A. Gude & Co., of Leipzig, Germany, and the M. J. Breitenbach Company, of New York City.

"SEC. 9.—And it is further agreed between Dr. A. Gude & Co., party of the first part, and the M. J. Breitenbach Company, party of the second part, that if at any time the said M. J. Breitenbach Company should, by device or by advertising, attempt to increase their business in Gude's Pepto-Mangan other than through the recognized channels to the Medical Profession, then in such events this contract is to become null and void, and all right of the M. J. Breitenbach Company existing under this instrument immediately become the property of said Dr. A. Gude & Co. without recourse to law."

Went to school for very low. Telephoned Bob and Aunt live home. Cured and cloudy this m. at sunrise with Pa. all day very good.

Dooley Pate died today Sunday, December 27

361 DAY PAST

1903

4 TO COME

January 16, 1903.

Dr. Brasch, Berlin, Germany, writes:

"The experiments with your Pepto-Mangan (Gude) have been completely satisfactory. I order your preparation almost exclusively."

Coal and clear Pa. died this morn at 12:30 very easy and ready to go. Bob to school for some coal and Lis. had here when after he died. was buried at school this eve. Bro. John P. Oakley made a few pointed remarks. Mr. Jim. Deagones & Debaner. Principal Director, all children at Burying had Bob.

Tuesday, June 11

162 DAYS PAST

203 TO COME

POINTS IN URINE ANALYSIS.

Acetic Acid and Sodium Chloride Test. This is one of the most delicate tests. Add four to eight drops of acetic acid (30 per cent.) to the urine. Filter until perfectly clear. Add to the urine one-sixth of its volume of a saturated solution of common salt. (Sodium Chloride). Boil. Any cloudiness, opacity or precipitate, shows positively the presence of albumen.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is a powerful blood-forming agent.

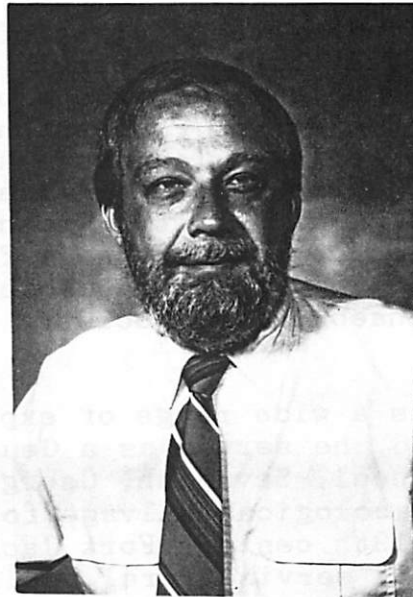
Clear and hot. done nothing more all day had some in morning and pulled some more in good. don't make rest of day clear had good to night.

3 Times to Boston 1 to court to date

Entries from the diaries of K. C. (Clyde) Terry, 1903 and 1907

MEET THE AUTHOR

SAMUEL D. SMITH
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION



Having been born into Smith County's pioneering families, Samuel D. Smith not only bears the name of a long ancestral line but also that of his native county - SMITH, descending from the Smith's, Hackett's, West's and Bridgewater's. His father, Ervin Smith, County Historian, served as Principal of Smith County High School; his mother, Mary Etta West Smith was, for many years, a cashier at Citizens Bank in Carthage and later served as secretary for the County Extension Service. The family has long been active and contributing members of their church and civic organizations.

Samuel grew up in Carthage, where he completed elementary school and graduated from Smith County High School in May of 1960. Active in Boy Scouts, church and school events, both academic and athletic, Samuel was an excellent student. Saturdays and vacation time usually found Samuel and friends hiking, camping, fishing or exploring caves located in the area. Often, he and his father spent their spare time at the family farm in Jackson County, where they enjoyed the beauty of nature and searching for arrowheads and other artifacts. Even at an early age, Samuel seemed to have a "bent", an inclination, for exploration, an avid interest in biology and was detailed and diligent in his research endeavors. He received his B. S. degree in biology and secondary education from Middle Tennessee State University in May of 1964 and his M. A. degree in anthropology from the University of Florida in 1971.

Samuel participated in the following field schools: summer, 1965, Georgia State University, excavations at Etowah Mounds site, Georgia; spring, 1969, University of Florida, excavation of a Florida Indian mound and a Georgia slave cabin site; and spring, 1970, University of Florida, advanced archaeological field methods, directing excavations at Florida Indian and Spanish-Indian sites.

He is certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists in: Field Research, Archival Research, Documents Research, and Historical Archaeology. A true professional in his field, he is a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists; Society for Historical Archaeology; Tennessee Anthropological Association (a director); Tennessee Heritage Alliance, (member, Board of Advisors); Tennessee Historical Society; Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society; The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society; and the Arkansas Archaeological Society.

Mr. Smith has a wide range of experiences. From September of 1964 until May, 1966, he served as a General Science teacher at Mercer Junior High School, Savannah, Georgia. He worked part time, directing archaeological salvage for the Georgia Historical Commission at 19th century Fort Jackson, Savannah. He was a Peace Corps Volunteer, serving rural public health and community development projects in Bahia, Brazil. He was Archaeological Excavator of the 18th century Wormsloe Plantation, Savannah, Georgia and a Graduate Assistant, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, serving the Florida State Museum and as Archaeological Excavator of the Deptford Period Indian sites on Cumberland Island, Georgia. For two years, he was Archaeological Research Assistant, Arkansas Archaeological Survey. In July of 1974, he came home to Tennessee to assume the position of Historical Archaeologist under the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology.

Some fifty archaeological papers have been written and published by Mr. Smith, among which are: The Hermitage Site near Nashville; Explorations at the Castalian Springs, TN Historic Site; Pottery Making in the "Three States" of TN; Explorations at the Carter House, Carter Co., TN; Archaeological Testing of the Davy Crockett Birthplace, Green Co., TN; Report concerning the Fort San Fernando Archaeology Project, Memphis, TN; Tennessee Tobacco Pipe Mold; Zimmerle Brick Kiln; and Historical Information Concerning the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site, Jackson Co., TN. His latest paper, Excavation Data for Civil War Period Military Sites in Middle TN was recently presented to the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia.

He is married and the father of two adult children. Although he devotes much time to his chosen field of endeavor and to his writings, he finds time for his hobbies of volleyball, camping, hiking, fishing, traveling and his avocation as a potter. Whatever Samuel does; it is done well - thoughtfully and skillfully.

**BUTTONS AND BRICKS; SOME ARTIFACTUAL INFORMATION
FROM SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

Samuel D. Smith

ABSTRACT

An artifact found on a farm in Smith County, Tennessee, is believed to be a mold for making pewter buttons. The kind of buttons that would have been produced using this mold suggests a similarity to eighteenth century examples from the northeastern United States. An examination of the site where this mold was found led to the discovery of a partially standing brick kiln that is a uniquely preserved example of brick making technology as it existed during the nineteenth century. Both of these artifacts have wide ranging implications for understanding two areas of past technology that are frequently manifested in the historic archaeological record.

Introduction

In early March, 1989, Mike Hackett of Nashville, Tennessee, came by the Division of Archaeology so that I could examine an unusual "stone" that had been found many years ago on his father's farm in Smith County in Middle Tennessee. Though I had never before seen anything exactly like it, its general appearance suggested that it was a mold for making buttons. A quick search of some appropriate literature suggested the further likelihood that it had been used for making pewter buttons, similar to ones known to have been produced during the eighteenth century in certain areas of the northeastern United States. Mike Hackett agreed to loan me the item for a few days and also put me in contact with his father, who consented to show me the location where the item had been found.

Several days later, accompanied by Ervin Smith, the County Historian for Smith County, I visited Mr. Neal Hackett at his farm in Paynes Bend (of the Cumberland River) a few miles west of Carthage, Tennessee. Mr. Hackett kindly took us on a tour of his farm, showing us such things as a standing nineteenth century log house, a nearby family cemetery, the site where a "Dr. Austin" had planned to build a hospital, the remains of Dr. Austin's brick kiln, and finally the site of an "old poplar frame house," which is where the stone that appeared to be a button mold had been found. Before we reached this last site, I was wide-eyed with excitement concerning the previous one. What we passed was the partially standing remains of a brick kiln that was evidently constructed around 1900 and is a type of kiln that illustrates what was already by that time a dying technology. It is extremely unlikely that there is another even partially standing kiln of this type anywhere in Tennessee.

BUTTONS AND BRICKS

We spent several hours at the Hackett farm recording site locations, making measurements, and taking photographs. According to Mr. Hackett, his grandfather, Russ Hackett, had purchased this farm about eighty years ago, and the log house and the poplar frame house (where the button mold was found) were already old buildings at that time. Russ Hackett lived in the log house, which had previously been the home of the above mentioned Dr. Austin, but Mr. Hackett did not know who the earliest owner of the frame house might have been. During the twentieth century, the frame house was occupied by a series of tenants and was still standing until the 1950s. The button mold was found when a thick stone-walled outbuilding (a "cellar") near the north front corner of the frame house was torn down (about the same time that the house was razed).

The family cemetery on the Hackett farm is known as the Purnell Cemetery, but the oldest marked grave is one for: "B. ROE ESQ" "BO 1785" "DECD FEB 6 1834." Through conversations with other informants suggested by Mr. Hackett, it soon became clear that this was the grave of Benjamin Roe, who moved from Maryland to Tennessee around 1800, and had probably built and lived in the poplar frame house, which stood about 2,000 feet south of the cemetery.

It seemed likely that there was some connection between Benjamin Roe and the button mold, but in order to understand the historical context of both it and the partially standing brick kiln, it was necessary to undertake a substantial amount of archival research.

Because the button mold seemed similar to objects known primarily from the northeastern United States, information was requested from a number of colleagues in that part of the country. Most of the individuals who were contacted responded in an interested and helpful manner (see Acknowledgements).

Land Use History

Benjamin Roe was born in Maryland in 1785 and by the early 1800s had moved from that state to Middle Tennessee with his father, John Roe, Sr., and brother, John Roe, Jr. The father and both sons lived in the same general area of Smith County, where they had substantial property holdings (Mrs. Marraline Atwood and Mrs. O. A. Purnell, personal communications, March, 1989). The earliest record found for Benjamin Roe (sometimes spelled Rowe) concerns his serving as a jury member in 1808 (Smith County Court Minute Books, Book 3, 1808-1811, p. 347). His name continues to appear frequently in Smith County court cases recorded during the 1820s and 1830s.

The earliest land transaction found for Benjamin Roe concerns two tracts of 50 and 75 acres that he purchased in 1809 (Smith County Deed Book C, p. 213 and Book F, p. 315). The deeds for these tracts are not clear as to exact location, but in 1812 (Smith County Deed Book E, p. 111) Roe purchased 156 acres adjoining what he already owned. It is clear from this deed that he now owned 281 acres on "the South side of Cumberland River," and it is reasonably certain that this was roughly the same tract that is now the Hackett Farm. In 1815, Roe sold 40 acres from the south part of his tract to a Ralph Flowers (Smith County Deed Book E, p. 324). The remaining estate of 200(+) acres remained in Roe family ownership until the 1860s.

SMITH

United States census reports for the first half of the nineteenth century show that in 1820 (Smith County, No. 1604) Benjamin Roe's household consisted of him, his wife, five children, and four slaves. By 1830 (Smith County, No. 545) the household had increased to seventeen (including six slaves).

Benjamin Roe died in 1834. His will (Smith County Wills, Vol. 3, 1828-1842, p. 107) names his children: Jacob, Anna, William C., Robert A., Emily H., Easter H. and Mary S. His widow, Mary Roe, was to receive one-third of the estate "including the Mansion and out Houses and provisions for the present year during her natural life."

Several informants who were raised in the Hackett farm area have indicated a belief that the two-story frame house that formerly stood at the south end of this property once belonged to Benjamin Roe. Evidently it is the "Mansion" referred to in Roe's will. It seems likely that it may have been built as early as 1809.

A surviving Smith County tax list for 1837 (Tennessee State Library and Archives, Tax List, Microfilm Roll No. 8) shows 200 acres in District 13 still listed under the names of the deceased Benjamin Roe (105 acres and 6 slaves) and his widow, Mary Roe (95 acres).

Mary Roe and four of her children were still living on the family estate in 1840 (United States Census, Smith County, p. 254), and she still had possession of six slaves. At one point there were at least eight slaves belonging to Benjamin Roe's estate. Their names were Robin (or Robert), Miles, Jim, Solomon, Edmond, Monah, Edy, and Doctor (Smith County Inventory and Will Books, 1827-1841, p. 114 and 240).

Mary Roe died in 1843. An inventory of the sale of her estate contains a long list of items sold to neighbors and family members (Smith County Inventory Records, 1840-1853, pp. 361-364), including livestock, items of furniture, a "spinning machine," lots of barrels, and, of at least some interest, "1 set of pewter."

By 1850 (United States Census, Smith County, p. 634) William C. and Robert A. Roe were in charge of their deceased parents estate. Living close to them was their brother-in-law, Ira B. Purnell, who had recently married their sister Easter H. (as noted on Ira Purnell's tombstone in the Purnell Family Cemetery). Based on Purnell family tradition (Mrs. O. A. Purnell, personal communication, April, 1989), it seems probable that Ira and Easter Purnell were already living in the log house that still stands near the north end of the Hackett Farm.

The 1860 United States Census (Smith County, District 13, Nos. 29 and 30) clearly illustrates the situation at that time. Ira B. Purnell and Robert A. Roe are listed as the heads of adjoining households. Purnell is listed as a 35 year old farmer with \$8,000 worth of real estate and a \$5,000 personal estate. His household included his wife, Easter H. (33), and children Samuel W. (9), Mary A. (6), James (4), and Lanid (?). Robert Roe is listed as a 41 year old "merchant" with \$9,000 real estate and \$5,000 personal estate. His household was shared by Jordan Mckinzie (17), a farm hand, and Stephen Healey (27), a farmer, and his family.

BUTTONS AND BRICKS

The fact that Benjamin Roe's son Robert is listed as a merchant on the 1860 census is of interest in terms of trying to place the button mold into its historical context. Both Robert and his brother William are identified as "laborers" on the 1850 census, which is the first census that lists occupations. For Benjamin Roe there is nothing that has been found that would indicate an occupation other than farming, but Robert's one-time listing as a merchant at least suggests that this might have also been a family activity in years past. If Benjamin Roe operated a store in the early 1800s, a mold for making pewter buttons to sell would not be an unexpected item to find in association with his house site. Whether or not such an item would still have been in use as late as 1860 is another matter.

By the mid-1860s, Robert A. Roe's financial status was not good. The family farm, now 204 acres (in District 13), was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1866. The following year, Roe released his remaining claim to the property to his brother-in-law, Ira B. Purnell, and noted in the deed that it was "the land on which I now live." Purnell also secured the rights to this same tract from its now legal owner, John H. Bates, and traded Bates a nearby 170 acre farm that he (Purnell) owned (Smith County Deed Book CC, pp. 320-322).

By 1870, Purnell is listed on the census as a 46 year old farmer with \$9,900 worth of real estate and a \$1,860 personal estate. Purnell's wife and seven children were living with him. Robert A. Roe (53) lived in an adjoining household, alone and "without occupation" (1870 United States Census, Smith County, District 13, Nos. 2 and 3). The picture that emerges is of Purnell and his family living comfortably in the log house to the north while Robert Roe, the last of Benjamin Roe's children to live in the old family home to the south, was now in the declining phase of his life.

The only surviving late 1800s tax lists for Smith County are for 1871 and 1875 (Smith County Trustees Office, Tax Book). Ira B. Purnell is listed as the owner of 437 acres of land in District 13 (he also owned 5 dogs). Robert Roe does not appear on the United States census listings consulted for the post-1870 period. Ira Purnell's first wife died in 1885. He remarried in 1888, and lived until 1897 (tombstone inscriptions in the Purnell family cemetery).

By 1890, Ira Purnell's daughter Alice had married B. D. Austin of the Smith County community of Riddleton. Purnell sold part of his land to them in that year (Smith County Deed Book 8, p. 226), and they obtained the rest of it by 1900 (Deed Book 11, p. 417 and Book 13, p. 10). It was probably near 1900 when the Austins moved into the same log house that had been the Purnell home (Neal Hackett and Mrs. A. O. Purnell, personal communications, March and April, 1989).

Barnett D. Austin is listed as a 41 year old "Physician" on the 1900 census (Smith County, District 13, No. 217). He owned his own farm and shared his household with his wife Alice (34), son Stanley (8), and Susan Helton (18), a white servant.

A story known to several local informants is that Dr. Austin intended to build a hospital on his property. Around 1900 he had a large quantity of dressed limestone foundation blocks brought to his farm, and employed at least some local workers to build and fire a large kiln of bricks. Dr. Austin became financially

SMITH

unable to carry out his construction plans, and the brick and stone were not used for their intended purpose. In later years, major portions of both of these materials were used by other people, but not enough to completely remove the kiln. It is the remains of this brick kiln that still stands on the Hackett Farm.

This story is corroborated by a 1908 deed by which B. D. and Alice Austin sold their farm, now containing 475 acres, to J. W. Williams and H. R. Vaughn, with the following exceptions:

The family burying ground is exempted sacred, and not to be transferred under any circumstances ... B. D. Austin is to have right of way for the purpose of hauling brick over the road on the upper end of the farm where it now runs and at the gate into Bates lot (Smith County Deed Book 19, pp. 170-171).

Obviously, Dr. Austin was reserving an option to still make some use of the bricks that he had paid to have made.

The 475 acre Austin Farm came into possession of the Hackett family in 1911, and the Russ Hackett family became the next residents of the Purnell log house. Initially the farm land was co-owned with William Hull (Smith County Deed Book 57, p. 604), and was referred to as the Hull-Hackett Farm. "Uncle Billy" Hull, who had moved to Carthage around 1906, was the father of one of Carthage's most famous former residents, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State from 1933 to 1944 (Hinton 1942: 10 and 36; Crowell 1988: 332).

The Button Mold

The stone object found at the Hackett Farm is made from a 5 to 7 mm (about 1/4 inch) thick piece of dark gray slate (or possibly graphitic schist), rectangular in shape, measuring 65 by 70 mm (2 1/2 by 2 3/4 inches). On what will be referred to as the "front" side (Figure 1) there are nine circular depressions, each containing a different carved geometric design. Each of these depressions is slightly more than 1 mm deep and 14 to 15 mm in diameter. Apparently each depression was initially made by drilling with a 9/16 inch bit or auger, which left a small feed-screw or starter hole at the center of the depression. The design was then carved with some type of hand tool(s) in the bottom of the depression. In most cases the starter hole was incorporated into the design, but in some of the depressions it was removed when the design was carved.

The "back" side of this object (Figure 2) has four depressions that are approximately the same depth as those on the front. Two of these are 16 mm in diameter, and two are 18 mm in diameter (5/8 and 3/4 inches). The same basic technique was used for making the designs on this side as was used on the front.

BUTTONS AND BRICKS

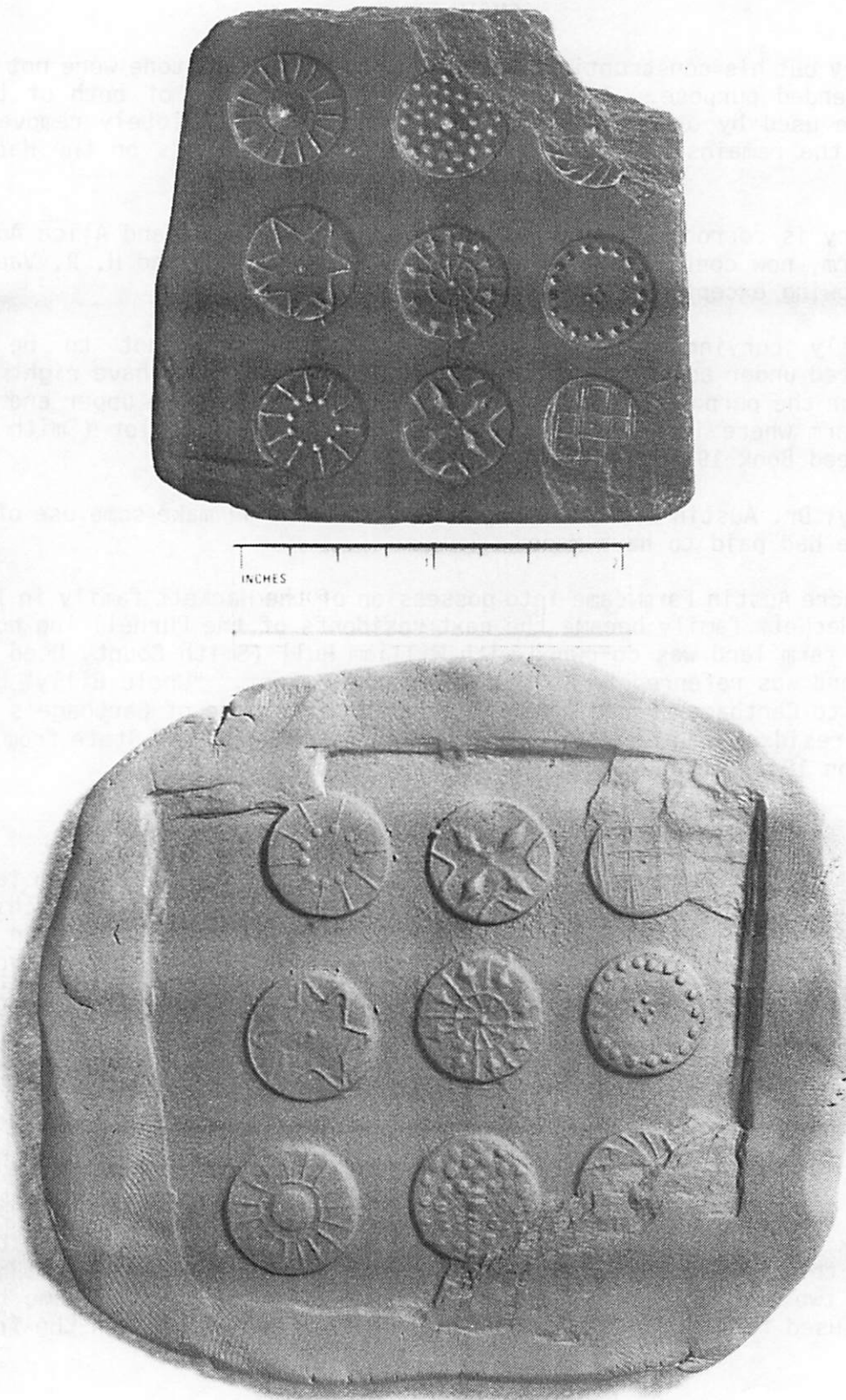


Figure 1. Button mold ("front" side), with modeling clay impressions of depressions.

SMITH

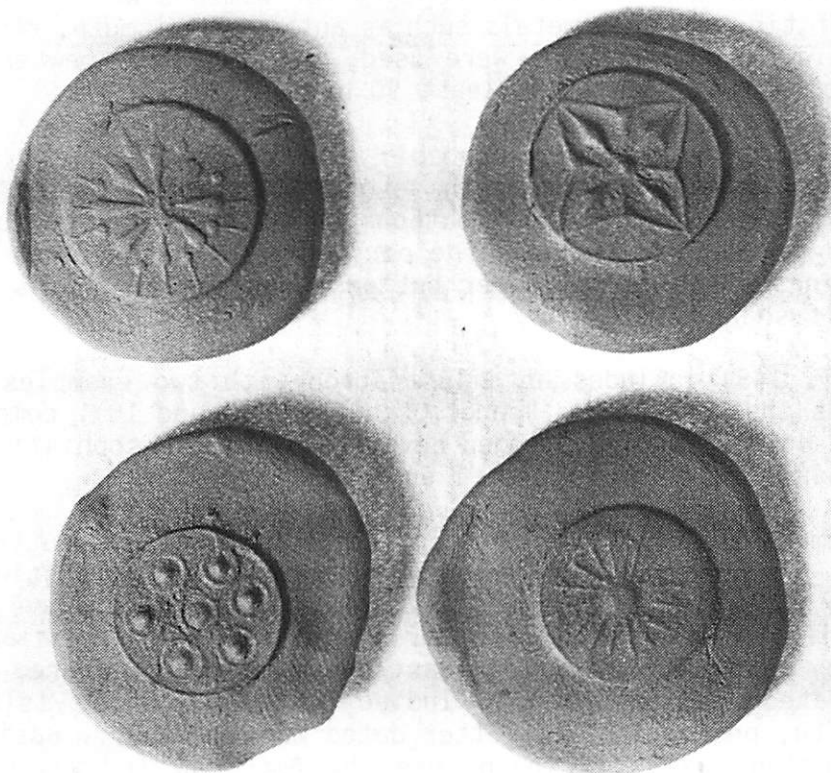
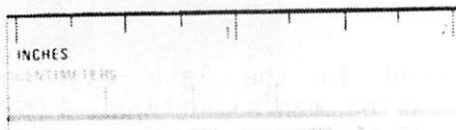
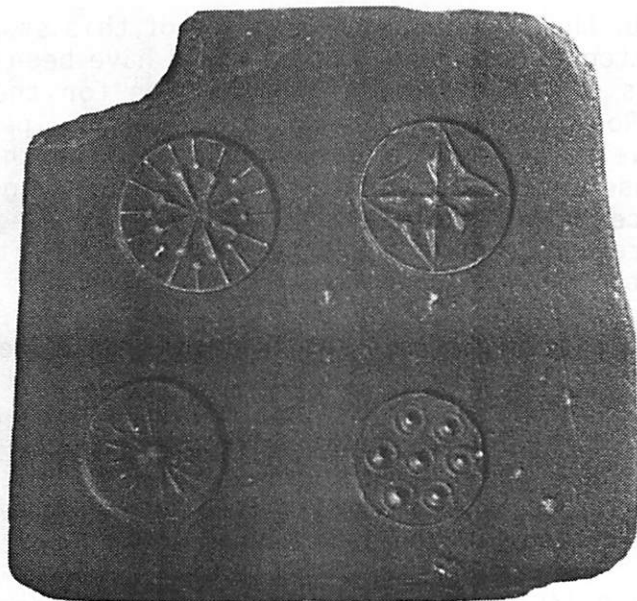


Figure 2. Button mold ("back" side), with modeling clay impressions of depressions.

BUTTONS AND BRICKS

There is little doubt that the intended function of this stone was as a mold for making soft metal buttons. Most likely these would have been pewter buttons. As noted above, there is direct historical information for the use of pewter vessels in the Benjamin Roe household. Beyond this, however, pewter was widely used by all social levels in America during the eighteenth century, only gradually declining in use during the nineteenth century (Montgomery 1973: 1). Unlike the remains of ceramic vessels which form a major ingredient of the historic archaeological record, part of pewter's value was that it could easily be remelted and reused (Martin 1989). Though during the period when pewter was most popular, it is assumed that most buttons used in America were imported from Europe, the commercial manufacture of buttons is documented as early as 1739 in Philadelphia, and it is generally assumed "that flat or solid white-metal buttons had been cast in sand or in two- or three-piece molds (somewhat akin to those used in making bullets) by colonial metal workers throughout most of the eighteenth century" (Noel-Hume 1970: 92-93). In addition to pewter's commercial uses, it was not uncommon for early American families to have their own molds for making pewter spoons and buttons (Olsen 1964; Tunis 1965: 75).

Luscomb's (1967: 148-149) discussion of pewter buttons includes the following comments:

Pewter was commonly used in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for making men's buttons. It was used again after the middle of the nineteenth century for women's wear. Pewter is an alloy of tin and other metals such as antimony, bismuth, copper, or lead. Various combinations were used, but the best pewter was considered to be that made of at least 90 percent tin.

The first pewter buttons were probably made in Europe ... although early histories mention pewterers in several [American] states that made buttons of this material, only buttons with Connecticut pewterers names have so far been found. A large portion of pewter buttons have no back markings. The first pewter buttons were made in molds that include a self-shank.

Luscomb (1967: 148) includes an illustration with two examples of these pewter button molds that produced a "gang" of buttons (4 and 10), complete with shanks. These are double handled, hinged devices, much more sophisticated than the type of mold illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

Luscomb's comment that this was the earliest type of pewter button mold is probably in error. In point of fact, one-piece stone molds for casting buttons (1 to 3 buttons per mold) and other small pewter and lead objects have long been recognized as artifacts associated with early historic period Indians in New England (Willoughby 1935: 243-244). At least one example, recovered in modern times, was associated with a ca. 1660 Indian burial in Rhode Island (Paul Robinson to S. Smith, photograph and letter dated May 1, 1989). Basically the same casting technology was still being used by American Indians during the eighteenth century, as far west as Illinois (Good 1972: 91). This was a technology that the American Indians learned from some of their early European contacts, and it is similar to small scale casting techniques used in Europe as early as Roman times. Early contact between the American Indians and the Dutch

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star designs are also shown on pewter buttons illustrated by Luscomb (1967: 149) and said to date to the period 1800 to 1820).

Archaeological work on historic period sites in Tennessee has produced a few examples of pewter buttons with designs similar to those on the Hackett Farm button mold. The archaeological excavation of Tellico Blockhouse (1794-1807) in East Tennessee yielded at least one cast pewter button with a basket-weave pattern on the face (Polhemus 1980: 243). This button was made in a three-piece mold, which left mold seams on the disc and eye.

The writer is currently engaged in research concerning the site of Fort Blount in Middle Tennessee (Smith and Rogers 1989). Recent archaeological work on this 1794 to 1798 militia and federal military site produced one pewter button with a grid or basket-weave pattern on the front. This specimen is 19 mm in diameter and was probably (it has not yet undergone laboratory cleaning) made in a three-piece mold.

The suggestion derived from the various sources consulted is that the designs imparted to buttons that would have been produced in the Hackett Farm mold are typical of buttons that were being widely manufactured for civilian use during the mid- to late 1700s and to some extent into the early 1800s. The manufacturing technology indicated by the mold is, however, unlike any of the standard techniques used by early American pewterers (Tunis 1965: 72-76). The casting technique suggested is a relatively simple kind, similar to a technology best known from seventeenth-century American Indian sites (but based on early casting techniques that originated in Europe). There is a strong implication that the Hackett Farm mold is an example of what could be termed a "folk" artifact, an item of local manufacture made to produce buttons resembling those being made at the time by commercial manufacturers.

This does not mean that the mold was necessarily made in Tennessee. If it once belonged to Benjamin Roe or some other early member of the Roe family, it might have been brought here from Maryland. If so, it may or may not have even been used in Tennessee. On the other hand, Middle Tennessee, in the early 1800s, previous to the arrival of the first steamboat at Nashville in 1819 (Caldwell 1968: 187), was still a frontier where most of the material needs had to be supplied by local means. The use of such a device during this time frame does not seem at all unlikely.

The Brick Kiln

As noted in the historical background section, the remains of a partially standing brick kiln are located on the Hackett Farm near the area where Dr. B. D. Austin had intended to build a hospital, around 1900. The building and firing of this kiln had definitely been completed before 1908.

The visible remains (Figure 3) of this kiln reflect a brickmaking technology that was used in America in a similar form from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. This included the use of local clay deposits, mixing these clays with water in a pug-mill, hand molding the clay mixture using box molds, air drying

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is one likely point of origin (James Bradley to S. Smith, letter dated May 30, 1989).

While the Hackett Farm mold is at least similar to the available illustrations of Indian examples, it is also very different from them. This is true in terms of the greater number of casting depressions (12 as opposed to at most 3), the occurrences of the depressions on both sides of the stone, and the type of designs employed.

It seems most likely that this particular mold is of Anglo-American origin. One of the earliest books devoted to what is now called historical archaeology (Calver and Bolton 1950: 102) contains an illustration of a one piece "die or matrix" for casting Revolutionary War military buttons. It appears to be made of stone, although the writers do not identify the material. A more recent guide to Revolutionary War period artifacts (Neumann and Kravic 1975: 189-193) illustrates a number of types of small molds, including two one-piece molds for single buttons. Beyond this, however, no example of a button mold that is really like the Hackett Farm specimen is presently known to the writer.

It is not entirely clear what type of eyes would have been most common for buttons cast in a one-piece mold. Olsen's (1963: 552) discussion of button types includes a kind of button that was :

... cast from whitemetal or brass and with a brass-wire eye set into a boss on the button back. The cast button was held in a chunk and spun, while a tool cut the button back to the desired thickness. A burred edge around the eye and the concentric tool marks usually identify this type.

Olsen estimates that buttons made in this manner were manufactured from about 1760 to 1780. It seems likely that such buttons may have been produced in one-piece molds, but the depressions in the Hackett Farm mold are so shallow that it is difficult to imagine that buttons produced with this device would withstand any additional thinning. Most likely a wire eye would have been attached as the liquid metal for each button was poured or an eye would have been soldered in place after the molding was complete. Several of the 1726-1865 button types discussed and illustrated by South (1964) have soldered eyes, but not one of his types seems to have been made in exactly the same manner that is suggested by the Hackett Farm mold.

The designs on the individual depressions in the Hackett Farm mold seem to offer the best indication of its probable cultural associations and period of use. These designs are not known to occur on Colonial buttons from the seventeenth or very early eighteenth centuries (Henry Miller to S. Smith, letter dated June 5, 1989). They are, however, very similar to designs in use from the mid-1700s to the early 1800s. The large collection of buttons from 1715-1781 Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974: 45-67), for example, contains numerous examples of civilian buttons with basket-weave and pinwheel designs similar to the designs in Figure 1 (upper photo, lower right and upper right). The multiple-pointed star design in Figure 1 (upper photo, middle left) is very similar to a Revolutionary War button illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975: 56). Similar

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Figure 3. Two views of the Hackett Farm brick kiln remains (top, facing east; bottom, facing northwest).

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the formed bricks, and firing these "green" bricks with wood in a large stack or open "kiln." By the late nineteenth century, this technology had been largely replaced by mechanical means of production, but it was still in use in some areas through the first quarter of the twentieth century.

In his autobiographical novel, Ed Bell (1935) describes a small brickyard that operated in the eastern Middle Tennessee town of Smithville in the early 1900s:

You will not find many brickyards of that kind now even in Tennessee; because it is much cheaper to turn out bricks by machinery under ten-acre sheds where the rain can't fall, and to bake them in kilns with gas and coal... [in Redmon's brickyard] it took all of a blazing summer to produce a comparative few. They molded their brick by hand, laid them out for drying on yards open to the weather; and sometimes, before the brick were firm enough to handle, it rained and the molding had to be done all over again. ... The old brickmakers hated the rain and the shade.

The equipment of Redmon's brickyards was simple. There was an iron wheel for grinding the clay in two circular, plank-bottomed pits; there were two dirt scoops, a turning plow, two wagons with regular box beds and an extra set of gravel frames of collapsible sideboards and two-by-fours, five flat brickbarrows for the dry brick, one deep metal tray barrow for the mud of the brick not yet molded, twelve or fifteen wooden molds holding three bricks each, an upright screen for sieving sand, a scraper and roller to keep the yard level, picks, shovels, mules, some men and some boys.

In the process of working the wet clay to the proper texture for molding, the big wheel moved in two directions on the long axle which rested on a hub in the center of the pits: vertically around the pit, and horizontally sliding along the axle from the hub to the outer edge and back as the wheel rolled. When one of the pits was scooped full of loose clay and watered, the mules walked around the bank pulling the free end of the axle until the clay was just right to knead with the hands, neither too slushy nor too tough. Each morning it had to be ground before molding could begin as the moisture soaked out during the night. While one supply was used, the other pit was filled and got ready. The wheel had to be swapped back and forth between the two. The molders stood in holes waist-deep up about the center of the yard, kneading the clay and shaping it into pones, then dropping these into the molds for the offbearers to take away. The molds had to be kept moist and sanded on the inside so the brick would slip out with clean edges.

When the brick got several hours old, somebody had to straddle the rows and pull them up on edge - the work was called edging - to let the sun shine on the bottoms. A day later they were stacked in ricks so the air could get to them better and to make room for fresh ones. Shingle panels covered the ricks against the night rains. Then they rolled them in wheelbarrow loads of sixty to the high-walled shed near

the yard. The setters built the kiln inside in the shape of a truncated pyramid, leaving long tunnels through the bottom. These were the kiln's eyes. In the fall they fired the kiln five days with green wood to dry it thoroughly and three days with seasoned wood at full blast, and the people came from all around to see the fires burn through the night (Bell 1935: 62-64).

The brickmaking activity that occurred when the Hackett Farm kiln was built would have been comparable to Bell's description. In more specific terms, the Hackett Farm remains indicate either a "clamp" (as described by Heite 1970: 44) or a "scove kiln" (as described by Nelson 1911: 36). The difference between these two kiln types has been previously discussed in the Tennessee Anthropologist (Smith and Watrin: 1986: 137-138). Either type of structure was constructed by stacking a large mass of "green" (dried but unfired) bricks to form the basic kiln structure. In a scove kiln, the unfired bricks were enclosed in an outer wall of soft, underfired bricks from some previous firing.

With both the scove kiln and the clamp the stacking began with parallel rows of unburnt bricks forming the footings for the "benches." These footings were usually placed directly on a prepared, flat ground (clay) surface, but sometimes a brick paved floor was used. The use of a brick floor was probably more common when building a scove kiln (Smith et al. 1977: 89-90). Construction of the benches left an opening between each bench that became a fire channel or tunnel. Each tunnel was enclosed by overspanning the courses of unfired bricks as they were stacked higher. When the level of the top of the tunnels was reached, construction of the kiln was continued with several higher courses forming a "solid" (actually with adequate spacing between the bricks for heat circulation) square-sided mass of unfired bricks (or for the scove kiln with an outer wall of fired-brick). With the possible addition of a shed roof, the structure was ready for firing (for more complete descriptions of this basic technology as it existed in Tennessee see Guymon 1986; Smith et al. 1977: 64-95; Smith and Watrin 1986).

The standing portion of the Hackett Farm kiln is part of the interior of the south one-fourth of the original stack. One intact section and one half section of two of the firing tunnels are still present. This provides what is, perhaps, the most interesting detail remaining. The typical means of forming the fire tunnels in such kilns seems to have been by overspanning the brick courses from both sides forming a triangular-shaped arch (Guymon 1986, Fig. 2; Mease 1813: 4-5 and Fig. 2; Smith and Watrin 1986, Fig. 5). The two remaining sections in the Hackett Farm kiln show that it was constructed using "half arches." The overspanning was carried out from one side (the north side) against a vertically flat surface on the south (Figure 4).

It will be difficult to ever know how common this construction technique was. This is a detail that would be hard to interpret from a typical archaeological example. Normally a clamp or scove kiln was disassembled after the firing, leaving only the bottom one or two courses of the benches to form part of the archaeological record. Investigators wishing to correctly interpret the remains of similar kilns need to watch closely for any evidence of unilateral overspanning.

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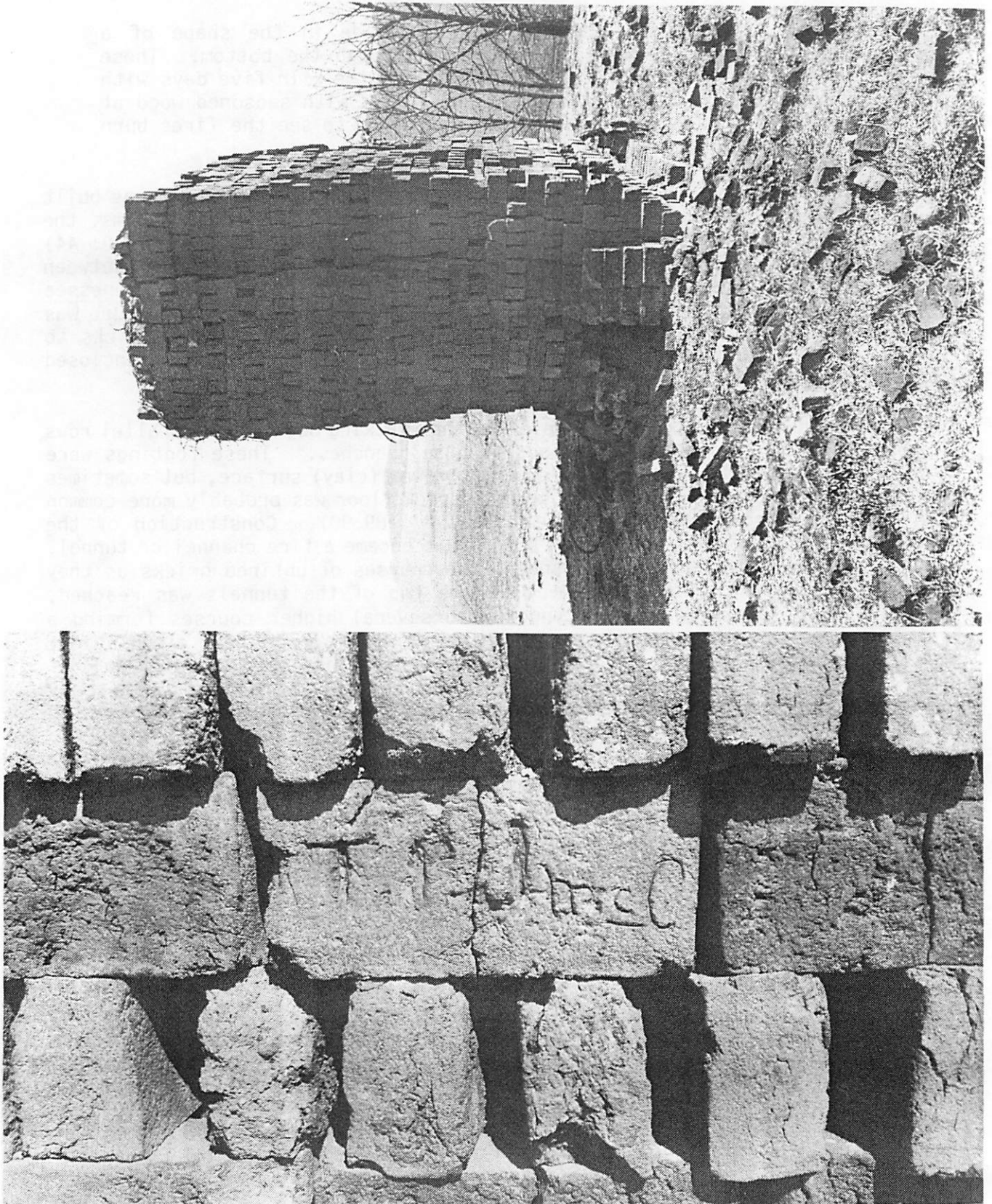


Figure 4. Remaining portion of the Hackett Farm brick kiln (facing east) and detail of stacking pattern with marked brick (facing north).

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Based on what is still a slim data base of information concerning Tennessee brick kilns, the Hackett Farm kiln seems to have been a rather large structure. The remaining section shows that it was at least 30 courses high. The stacking pattern used is very simple, consisting of rows of bricks set on edge, changing direction 90 degrees with each course. These are "standard common" bricks (Smith 1978: 33), approximately 8 x 3 3/4 x 2 1/4 inches. Thirty courses therefore indicate that the kiln was at least 9 to 10 feet tall.

It was also estimated, based on visible surface evidence, that the stack covered an area at least 50 feet north-south by 20 to 30 feet east-west. Spacing of the two remaining fire channels further suggests that if the long axis of the kiln was at least 50 feet, then there may have been as many as 15 firing tunnels.

Compared to the three previously described Tennessee examples, the Hackett Farm kiln appears to be larger than either the Hermitage kilns (Smith et al. 1977: 81-89), the best understood of which was 43 by 33 feet (with nine fire channels at right angles to the long axis), or the Zimmerle kiln (Smith and Watrin 1986), which was approximately 24 feet square (with eight fire channels). The most likely reason for the Hackett Farm kiln's substantial size is that it reflects planning for a large brick building (Dr. Austin's hospital).

As noted above, all of the examples observed in the Hackett Farm kiln seem to be hand molded, 8-inch standard common bricks. No example of an "impressed center" brick (Guymon 1986: 32) was seen. A brick with one surface exposed on the south wall of the remaining stack has the initials "T. P. J. McC" incised (Figure 4). A search of Dr. Austin's neighborhood on the 1900 U. S. Census failed to identify anyone with these initials.

Conclusions

This paper has examined two historic period artifacts, one of which was found and the other which remains on the same farm in Smith County, Tennessee. Though in most respects very different, each item does reflect a no longer extant manufacturing technology that was once common. Each has added a new dimension to our understanding of eighteenth to nineteenth-century technologies that are likely manifestations in Tennessee's historic period archaeological record.

The Hackett farm button mold is potentially of interest concerning a variety of research questions not only in Tennessee, but over much of North America. It may be a very unusual artifact, reflecting a relatively rare "folk" technology. Yet, it is not clear to what extent evidence of this technology has been recognized. Persons reporting pewter buttons from archaeological contexts need to be specific as to whether or not all of their examples have the seam lines produced by two- and three-piece molds. Careful attention to such details could eventually lead to an understanding of the frequency of pewter buttons made in one-piece molds.

One of the most unclear aspects of this mold at this time concerns whether or not it was actually used in Tennessee. The obvious test for this would be the finding of matching buttons on regional historic period sites. If none can be found here, the next likely place to look would be in eighteenth-century Maryland

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collections. The writer would, of course, welcome the receipt from other researchers of any relevant information concerning this object.

The Hackett farm brick kiln remains constitute an equally rare kind of "artifact." While there could still be several thousand eighteenth to early twentieth century brick kilns of this general type represented as archaeological sites in Tennessee, it is doubtful that there is even one other partially standing example. Such is contrary to the rules of brick production, which dictated that once the firing of a clamp or scove kiln was complete the structure was disassembled and all usable brick removed for their intended purpose. That this did not occur as planned with Dr. Austin's kiln and that local demands for brick did not entirely deplete the stock anyway are chance occurrences unlikely to have been repeated many times.

The interesting thing about the Hackett Farm example is that because it is partially standing, one can see that its structure, particularly the construction of the fire tunnels, is different than what has been thought to be the norm for this type of kiln. How many times investigators can be sure of this kind of detail from purely archaeological remains is unknown, but they need to be aware of the potential existence of clues concerning this and similar details.

Information on the Hackett Farm kiln adds one more example to the slim body of existing data for brick kiln sites in the Tennessee region. However, the following bears repeating:

To restate the obvious, the real meaning of the Zimmerle Kiln [and now the Hackett Farm kiln] data will not be known until there has been a major increase in archaeological information collected concerning comparable sites. If this article serves to stimulate the collection of such data, it will have served a major intended purpose (Smith and Watrin 1986: 142)

Acknowledgements

The basic information discussed in this paper would have remained undocumented without the generous cooperation of Mike Hackett and his father Neal Hackett, owner of the Hackett Farm. Current or former area residents who supplied the oral history as well as some written sources include, in addition to Neal Hackett, Mrs. A. O. Purnell, Mrs. Marraline Atwood, and Sam A. Denton. Assistance with the search for archival information was provided by Smith County Historian, Ervin Smith (who is the author's father), and the Registrar of Deeds for Smith County, Carol Gibbs. Ned Luther of the Division of Geology, Tennessee Department of Conservation, provided an identification of the type of stone used in making the button mold. Archaeology colleagues who provided information important for understanding the cultural affiliations of this item include: Paul Robinson, Principal Archaeologist, Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, Rhode Island; James Bradley, Director, Division of Preservation Planning, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston; Henry M. Miller, Director of Research, Historic Saint Mary's City, Maryland; and Larry McKee, Staff Archaeologist, The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee.

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It is believed that members of the Smith County Historical Society will desire to read other articles published by Mr. Samuel D. Smith; therefore, a copy of the listing is available. Also, his complete article and a listing of his published works will be placed in the public library at Carthage.

The society is indeed grateful to Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Tennessee, editor of the Tennessee Anthropologist, for permission to publish this outstanding article about a Smith County artifact and by one of its native sons. This paper was published by the Tennessee Anthropologist, Volume XV, No. 2, Fall 1990.

Contributed to this issue by Samuel D. Smith, Historical Archaeologist, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, 5103 Edmondson Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37211.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

JANE C. TURNER

August Term, 1845. LOUISA R. ROBINSON VS A. ROBINSON . Louisa Reynolds married Alexander Robinson in Smith Co., TN in 1839; both were minors. Louisa was the daughter of Josiah Reynolds. Louisa and Alexander went to Mississippi, returning in 1845. They have three children. Reference is made to Clinton Reynolds, a brother of Louisa, who lives in DeKalb Co., TN.

February Term, 1846. FRANCES ELVERY CORLEY HOUSE VS MERRITT HOUSE . Frances married Merritt House 24 Jan 1844. They now have an 8 month old infant named Bettynear(?). Agnes House is the mother of Merritt. Frances was the daughter of Larkin Corley; has sisters Mary, Elizabeth, and Nancy Corley. Larkin Corley's wife was Nancy. Merritt states he was a minor at the time of his marriage, that he is the oldest of several children and that he is a small and weakly man.

February Term, 1847. WILLIAM W. SEAY VS SUSAN LINDSEY . Thomas Lindsey died intestate in Smith County in 1846. Susan Lindsey was appointed to administer his estate. Reference is made to her son Annon Lindsey and a son-in-law, Walter Hooker.

August Term, 1847, filed February, 1846. BRY GREGORY VS WILLIAM PARKHURST . Bry Gregory died 8 Jan 1846 in Smith Co., TN. John D. and Harrison Goodall are administrators of the estate of Isaac Goodall who died intestate in 1844.

August Term, 1848. NATHAN WARD VS ARMSTRONG . John B. Armstrong died in 1836 in Smith Co., TN, leaving a widow Nancy M. and ten children: Martin W., Susan, Thomas T., Nancy, wife of Louis Young, John B., Jr., Martha, Berryman T. Joseph W. and Robert. Joseph W. and Berryman T. now reside in Mississippi.

January Term, 1849. PHILIP SADLER AND WIFE VS MICAJAH DUKE , et al. Henry H. Jones died intestate in Smith County, TN in 1836 and unmarried, leaving four half brothers and 3 half sisters, all on his mother's side. The half sisters were Cynthia, wife of Micajah Duke, Mary, wife of Philip Sadler, and Elizabeth Watson. Half brothers were Samuel, Benjamin, John and William Jones. Benjamin Jones died soon after Henry H. intestate and unmarried.

August Term, 1850. ANN KYLE VS ROBERT B. KYLE . Ann Fry married Robert Kyle August, 1843. Robert was the son of Bartley Kyle, reference to James Kyle, brother of Robert. Ann was the daughter of Henry Fry; she had a brother, John Fry. Ann and Robert have a child, James B. Kyle, 2-3 years old. Ann received a divorce from Robert in August, 1850 and had her maiden name, FRY restored.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY
Some Account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

DR. J. W. BOWEN

Chapter 1X.

The session of the legislature which passed the act authorizing the election that made Carthage the county seat of Smith, was the second session of the legislature elected in 1803, and the one which at its first appointed Commissioners, who located the county seat in Tooley's, - now Cage's Bend, calling the town Livingston. The act first above mentioned, was the result of very great dissatisfaction with the action of the commissioners in making that location. A preamble to the act expresses that dissatisfaction in the following language. "Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this legislature, that the commissioners appointed by the above recited act, (the act of 1803), have in many instances flagrantly violated the trust reposed in them by disregarding the injunction of said act, to the great, and manifest injury of the good people of said county, therefore, be it enacted". We have heretofore seen that Draper and Gordon, two of the commissioners declined to act; for what cause we are not informed. Of the remainder, James Gwin was county Trustee, and held that responsible office three consecutive terms. Henry Tooley, for a number of years was a justice of the peace, and a member of the county court. There remains only Joseph Collins, of whom the writer has obtained no additional information. It is very evident that whatever the conduct of these commissioners was to justify the application to them, of the language of the preamble quoted above, it did not cause them to lose the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens. As soon as the result of the election was declared, the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the legislature, went to work to locate the town of Carthage, which was the name prescribed in the act, provided the - lands of William Walton were chosen for its location. Their names were Grant Allen, Benjamin Johns, and Wilson Cage. From some cause, Mr. Allen declined to act, and Willis Jones was appointed to fill his place. The act required the commissioners to select not less than forty, nor more than fifty, acres of land on which to locate the town. Two acres on the eligible spot were to be reserved, on which to erect the court house, jail and stocks. The remainder was to be laid off in lots leaving spaces for streets, and sold by the commissioners, and the proceeds applied to the erection of the public buildings. Titles were made to the lots by the commissioners, Mr. Walton having conveyed fifty acres of land to them in trust. He himself, purchased sixteen lots, for which he paid \$1,463.25. This was a contribution on his part to the county, for the only consideration in his deed of conveyance to the commissioners of the fifty acres was one cent. The proceeds of the sale of lots amounted to between eight and nine thousand dollars.

The court house then built remained till within a recent period, a monument of the enterprise and architectural taste of the men who first penetrated the forests which at that time covered these fertile hills and valleys. So far as Smith County is concerned, what an eventful history that old house had: If its walls could have spoken, what tales of forensic contest could they have unfolded! What stories of the men engaged in them, and of those on whose account they were waged, as well as of the crowds who from time to time gathered there! Besides its local bar, many of the best lawyers of the state were accustomed for years to attend the courts of Smith, not a few of whom gained national reputation. The old district courts, while in existence, were held in Carthage, and being crowded with suits, on account of the immense amount of land litigation, brought here the ablest lawyers from all parts of the state.

During the three quarters of a century that old court house was standing, what revolutionary changes passed over the world! What progress and improvements were made! When it was built there was not a foot of rail-road in the world, - the telegraph, steam-ship, and steam-boat were not dreamed of, - hundreds of inventions in machinery, in the arts, and sciences, in methods of living, in modes of intercourse which now bless the world, were all in the womb of the distant future. So far as regards individuals, how short is human life, and how evanescent are human affairs! When the old house was taken away, not one who was at its building, or present when it was dedicated to public uses, was surviving. The very names of most of them are lost, never to have a place on an earthly record. But society lives, and as a better, sightlier, more comfortable house is the place of the old one, it renews itself in improved and advancing forms of physics, intellectual and moral excellence. The question has been asked, who built the old court house, and how much did it cost? As to the last part of the inquiry, the writer has no definite information, but as to the first, his information is that Wilbourn White who purchased Lot. No. 93 in the plan of the town of Carthage, was the contractor. Mr. White owned several negro men who were expert brick-layers. These did the work under his superintendence. Gay Reynolds may have taken a sub-contract to build the foundation, as he was a stone mason and not a brick-layer. He built the chimney to the house in which these lines are written, in 1804, and so far as appears, it is as good as it ever was. He was maternal grandfather of Mr. James Fite of Sumner County, who is a son of the late L. B. Fite, and nephew of Hon. John Fite of Carthage. Mr. White probably never lived in Carthage. He settled in Williamsburg when it was established as the county seat of Jackson, where he most likely continued to reside until his death. He had a son known as Buck White, who was a successful business man at McMinnville, and who established a bank under the free banking law in force in Tennessee in ante-bellum times, called "Buck's Bank", which withstood the panic of 1857 without suspending, in fact, though forced to quit business by the war, it continued to pay until every dollar of its issues was redeemed.

It is not known, so far as the writer is informed, who built the first jail. Stocks were erected and a whipping post was set up, as among the first improvements. They were a requirement of the times. There were no penitentiaries in those days. All criminal offenses, such as perjury, house burning, burglary, stealing, upon conviction, were punished at the whipping post, by receiving on the bare back a certain number of lashes, according to the aggravation of the offenses, not more than thirty-nine, and punishment in the county jail. For horse stealing there was the additional punishment of standing in the stocks three hours for three successive days, and of being branded with a hot iron, on some part of the body, with the letters "H. T." in all these cases the punishment for the second offense was death. No one was ever convicted in Smith County the second time under the law making the punishment for such convictions capital. Such a conviction was hardly ever possible in this county. The following anecdote illustrates the subject: a man was arraigned for trial at Carthage, who had been convicted once for the same offense, - the stealing of a horse. The proof was clear, leaving no doubt of his guilt, and that the horse was worth thirty dollars. The jury after being out a few minutes, returned, with Edmund Jennings as foreman, with a verdict of "not guilty". "Not guilty" said the Court? "Why didn't he steal the horse?" "Oh! Yes, your Honor" said Edmund; if the punishment had been thirty-nine lashes and branding, we'd have found him guilty in a minute, but God, Sir, we never can agree to hang a man, just for stealing a little thirty-dollar pony". One of the first houses in Carthage was built by Col. Walton for a hotel, or tavern, as houses of entertainment were called in those days. A few old people still remember this house. It stood opposite of the old court house. Mr. Walton first lived in it and kept furnishing supplies. When the writer was first in Carthage, fifty-three years ago, it was kept and owned by Major William Hallum. After that, John Bridges kept it a number of years. It was burned in the great conflagration of old land marks which occurred a few years ago.

Some who bought lots in Carthage never resided there. Others who settled there went elsewhere after a time, or died leaving no descendants. In both instances their names have perished from the memory of man. There are a few whose names might be recovered from the oblivion into which they are fast sinking, if their living descendants would communicate what they know or have heard about them, but failing to do so they will soon pass to the forgotten.

We may pause here for a brief space while it is stated that Carthage soon after it was located attracted the attention of not a few men of enterprise and business experience. Situated on the banks of the Cumberland, a stream of rare beauty, near the mouth of its largest affluent, itself a river of no mean proportions, in a region of unsurpassed fertility, it was not unreasonable to expect it to become a place of commercial importance. Among those attracted were two Irishmen, - brothers Alexander and William Porter. They were the purchasers of Lots Numbers 38 & 58 in the plan of Carthage.

It is not believed, however, that Alexander Porter ever settled in Carthage, but differing from his brother as to the proper place of success, he located at Nashville. The following anecdote which the writer heard the late William McClain relate, confirms this view: He said he heard Mr. William Porter state on several occasions, to illustrate the mistake he made in settling in Carthage instead of Nashville, and to show the superior judgment of his brother in settling at the latter place, that, after he had been in Carthage about twenty years, and had built his dwelling house, - the brick house in which Mrs. McDonald lives, - he visited his brother in Nashville, who had just finished his private residence, and the difference in their success was shown in the fact that his brother's stairs cost more than his whole house, and he was better able to afford the expenditure. However, this all may have been, it is evident from all the testimony that William Porter was one of the most successful merchants of Carthage. In his case was begun that precedent which followed, has been the ill fate of Carthage through-out its whole history, up to the present. The practice of its business and professional men as soon as they make a success, instead of making investments and improvements among the people whose patronage enabled them to succeed, going off to build other communities. When he left Carthage more than half a century ago, it is understood Mr. Porter went to Monroe County, where, continuing his successful business, he accumulated considerable wealth. Nothing is known, so far as this history is concerned, of his descendants or whether he left any or not.

A brother-in-law of the Porters, an Irishman also and a merchant, came to Carthage in 1816. He died in 1818. His widow, a woman of great worth and energy, as the memory she left attests, and four sons continued the business of merchants for a number of years after the death of the husband and father. Their store was opposite the old courthouse, next door North of the old Walton or Hallum Hotel. Among the young men brought up in Carthage, none were more highly esteemed as men of integrity, and honor, than the Allison Brothers. The writer is under the impression that one of them went to Louisiana, and died there many years ago. Two were for a number of years leading merchants in Nashville. One only survives, Dr. Robert Allison, who is now in his late seventy-eighth year as he informed the writer a few days ago.

Oliver Badger bought Lot. No. 89 in the original plan of the town of Carthage, for twenty dollars and twenty-five cents, upon which he built a house. It was at the South end of Main street, on the West side near the river. Jeremiah Bowen was a hatter, and carried on his trade there till his death. There are those still living who remember his house and shop near the middle ferry, or as it used to be called, Cawthorn's ferry. They were there the first time the writer ever crossed there. His widow married a Mr. McMaury of Davidson County, where her two sons, Jeremiah and James Bowen still reside. Badger was a wire cloth weaver. He died early, but his widow, son and two daughters continued the business of weaving wire-cloth till about the year 1820 when they moved away. Thus, we see that before the days of application of steam to manufacturing purposes, Carthage was the seat of small manufactories.

THE PICTURE SHOW AT CARTHAGE

BERNIE BASS

In a Courier review of coming attractions the first film noted that advertised as being in Technicolor was Ebb Tide, "beautifully screened amid the beauties of the South Seas," shown on March 16, 1938. Stars of this show were Ray Milland, Frances Farmer and Barry Fitzgerald. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, also in Technicolor, was shown on July 14, 1939. The ad for this film stated that "Instead of the bright and vivid hues that one associates with color cartoons, they are soft and pleasing tones of color that will not tire you."

In January 1958, a "Smith County and Carthage People of Progress Show" was shown at the Princess. This movie was "made recently in Carthage and in various schools and other places in the county." An afternoon performance continuous from 12:45, and two evening showings were scheduled for this "hour and ten minute local film."

A blockbuster film came to the Princess in April 1958. Cecil B. De Mille's The Ten Commandments was shown in an eleven day run. The film starred Charlton Hesson, Yul Brenner, Anne Baxter, Edward G. Robinson, Yvonne DeCarlo and Debra Paget. Some 25,000 extras were used in filming this "great picture which shows the Israelites building mighty cities, thronging the horizon in the Exodus, and reveling in barbaric worship of the Golden Calf. Unforgettable, too...the blasting of the Commandments into the Sinai granite by God's fiery anger, the miracle of the Red Sea with the Hebrews crowding...between towering walls of water (and Pharoah's) thundering chariot army behind them. Admission, adults \$1.25, under 12 including infants 50 cents."

On the night of August 8-9, 1960, the Princess burned. The final movie shown on August 7 and 8 was A Dog Of Flanders with David Ladd, Donald Crisp and Theodore Bikel.

Throughout the years, innovations, come-ons, promotional stunts, giveaways and gimmicks were used to bring patrons to the theater. A few of these taken from the Courier files will be reviewed. One Historical Society member recalls winning a turkey at a Princess giveaway in the late 1930's. The earliest innovation noted by the writer was in February 1914 when the Courier announced that "next Friday night," the Dearie Amusement Company "will have special music by piano and violin in addition to the usual show. Price 5 and 10 cents."

After the new firm of Mrs. R. S. Seese, Miss Mary Read, Bill Vaden and Sam Squires leased the Colonial in March 1921, special music by Fite Read's orchestra was featured. In June of that year, after the picture show on Saturday nights, a musical concert was held.

Performing at these concerts were Charles L. Haile, bass soloist; Fred Maxey, violinist; and Miss Ethel Bolen, pianist. Of Mr. Haile, Judge Gardenhire said: "I had the pleasure of hearing him. He is a real artist." They were billed as the theater's best offering, an artistic concert, a rare treat, worth more than the price of admission, which was 25 and 35 cents.

One Tuesday night in mid-February 1922, \$15.00 in gold was given to the holder of the "lucky Red Ticket." In late February 1922, the "Great American Chapter play, Winning of the West," came to the Colonial. The show was "endorsed by the best schools and clubs in the United States." For the first episode of the play everyone was admitted for 10 cents. Later episodes, which probably numbered at least eleven, cost 20 cents. At each episode a free ticket was given for all the remaining episodes to the holder of the lucky ticket number. Numbers were also given each week for two big prizes to be given away at the close of the serial. A thirteen-episode serial Winners of the West, produced in 1940, would return to the Carthage theater in 1941.

In January 1929, for the showing of a western and a serial, the ad read: "Big bargain matinee, children under 15 admitted for two eggs and adults for 15 cents." Regular admission was 10 and 25 cents. In March 1929, for the showing of Wings, a Friday matinee was held "for all school children of Smith County. Special prices will be allowed for all students who attend this showing and all teachers at this showing will be admitted free of charge as guests of the Theatre."

Several stage shows were presented at the theater in early 1933. In January, the Roy Zarlington comedians with "real plays and vaudeville acts" appeared. This troupe enjoyed a full week's run with a different play each night. On February 3, as advertised for the play Ten Nights in a Bar Room, "the part of Little Mary Morgan will be played by Little Miss Frances Elaine Tuley..." In March 1934, "popular WSM and CBS artists, Salt and Peanuts, will entertain on stage with a musical program."

When Shirley Temple appeared at the Colonial in Curley Top in November 1935, a "Shirley Temple doll" was given away each night "to the child under 12 years of age holding the lucky number."

A promotion of the 1930's that filled the theaters to overflow and that became an American institution of the time was Bank Night. The first Bank Night was held in a small Colorado town in 1933. Its originator, Charles Urban Yaeger, having run through many promotional stunts to increase attendance at a chain of theaters he and a partner owned, came up with the Bank Night idea. Very soon, throughout the Rocky Mountain region, attendance zoomed on Bank Night (Tuesday) and then swept over the nation. In 1937, each week, more than 5,000 theaters distributed an average of almost \$1,000,000. in prizes, some as high as \$3,400 each.

The Bank Night craze was summarized in a story current at the time told of a visiting Englishman. In a bewildered manner he explained, "At the cinema a blindfolded urchin withdraws something from a revolving drum, a blighter standing on the stage calls out a name, a woman shrieks," 'Whoops! I've hit it on the nose!' and everybody else cries out, 'Aw nuts!' "Dashed odd. What is it? A game?" His American host explained, "Yes, everybody plays it. It's a new angle on the old sport called Something for Nothing."

Bank Night at the Carthage theater probably began in the fall of 1935. The first reference seen by the writer concerning a money giveaway was in the Courier of November 14, 1935, "Cash prizes each Tuesday night." A December 19th Courier ad stated, "Cash prize every Tuesday night. Next Tuesday, \$30.00." The first specific reference to "Bank Night" noted by the writer was in the Courier of February 20, 1936 in an ad which stated, "Bank Night next Monday night February 24 instead of Tuesday night on account of the basketball game at Carthage High gym." Bank Night apparently became "opportunity night" in 1937. A September 1937 ad stated, "Register now for opportunity night." During the last quarter of 1937, ads read: "Register now for opportunity night Wednesday. Twenty-five reasons for being present. Twenty-five. Special matinee registration Wednesday 3 to 8 p. m. Anyone attending matinee and registering on the special matinee register will not have to be present to win." During 1938, ads for the Wednesday shows ran, "25 (or 35, 45, 55, 75, or 95) reasons to attend this show."

The magical moment on Bank Night came at the end of the first show. The house lights were turned on; the manager rolled the revolving drum full of numbers out on the stage; a youngster came from the audience to the stage, was blindfolded, and drew out the winning number. Bank Night can be remembered as bringing hope to the hearts of many during the depression years and filling the theaters with patrons, which was what it was designed to do.

It is not certain when Bank Night was terminated. John Hatcher of Lebanon, whose father managed the Lebanon Princess Theater during the 1930's, told the writer that he thought it ended prior to World War 11.

In June 1938 and 1939, a Carthage Kiddie Review was held on the stage of the Princess in both a matinee and evening show.

A Princess Theater ad of 1939 read:

50 cents Princess Theatre Family night. The entire family for 50 cents on Friday for the next 4 weeks, May 5, 12, 19, 26. The larger the family the better we like it and \$10 free to the largest family attending. Members of immediate family only. To be announced June 2.

The following week the theater ran another ad stating:

How many words can you make out of God's Country and the Women? Be sure words may be found in Webster's dictionary. Get out your pencil and paper and go to work. 1st prize: 10 passes to Princess. Next five prizes 1 pass each to see God's Country and Women. Mail answers to the Princess.

In October 1939, a Princess ad read: "Carthage PTA presents Men's Beauty Show. All local men - don't miss the great show. Help pick the Carthage Beauty Twins of 1939."

The advent of the picture show, brought crowds of people together which in the course of events brought out a common element of human nature. Very early in the history of the theater in Smith County, evidence is seen of the joker, the spiteful person or the bearer of ill will as recorded in this little story carried in an August 1914 issue of the Courier. "The Dearie Amusement Company deplores the fact that pepper was thrown in the house by some malicious person during the performance last Saturday night, and any information towards the apprehension of the guilty party will be appreciated. There will be a good show Friday night, August 21, and we invite everyone to come, assuring you that no misconduct will be tolerated."

A big step was taken in 1953 to attract movie-goers to the Princess and to make it unnecessary for them to go out of town to watch Sunday shows. The Carthage City Council authorized the showing of movies on Sunday. The following story was carried in the Courier of October 22, 1953:

The Princess theater here will open its doors at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon for the first time following passage of a motion last Thursday night to permit Sunday movies. The Council vote was five members in favor of Sunday movies, with one member, W. H. Turner, being recorded as not voting. The motion specifies that the showing of motion pictures on Sunday will be for a 90-day "test" period, to be continued if no ill results. One town official stated that a study of city ordinances revealed that there has never been any ordinance against showing movies on Sunday, although it was taken for granted that permission would have to be granted before it could be legally done. Council and movie management were careful to set the hours of showings at such times as would not conflict with regular church services.

The Courier further reported:

The afternoon show will begin at 2 o'clock, with the theater to close at the end of the feature. The night show will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Next Sunday's show will be one of the best filmed this year, Young Bess, a technicolor production depicting the life of England's first Queen Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, a group of Carthage ministers, led by the Reverend W. G. Cass, pastor of the Nazarene Church, went to Cookeville Monday to "discuss" the situation with the Princess owner, E. C. Reeves. One of the ministers told the Courier that a "concrete statement will be made in plenty of time." He would not elaborate.

Other than a Courier editorial - which endorsed the Sunday movie policy with the closing statements, "If they (patrons) do not look at a wholesome movie, it is likely that most of them will look at television where often they will see things much worse. We doubt if any great sin will result from the trial." Nothing else was found concerning the protest or about the test period. To conclude with one last bit of nostalgia, the Courier of March 17, 1921 noted in an item that "The Colonial Theater will be closed next week on account of the revival at the Methodist Church."

The major portion of the material used for this article was taken from the files of the Carthage Courier. Records of the Smith County Registrar of Deeds were also consulted. The writer used a liberal number of direct quotations because it well expresses how people felt at that particular time and thus adds to the authenticity of the story. It is certainly not a definitive work on the Carthage theater. The emphasis is on events up to about 1940 with minor accounts after that time. It would be interesting to hear from readers regarding their personal recollections on the Colonial and Princess Theaters in Carthage.

The author solicits personal recollections of the Carthage Theater from readers for another chapter to this story. Write Bernie S. Bass, 1904 Shenandoah Trail, Lebanon, TN 37087 or the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society Newsletter, P. O. Box 112, Carthage, TN 37030.

IT HAPPENED NEAR TUGGLE'S CROSSROADS

KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS

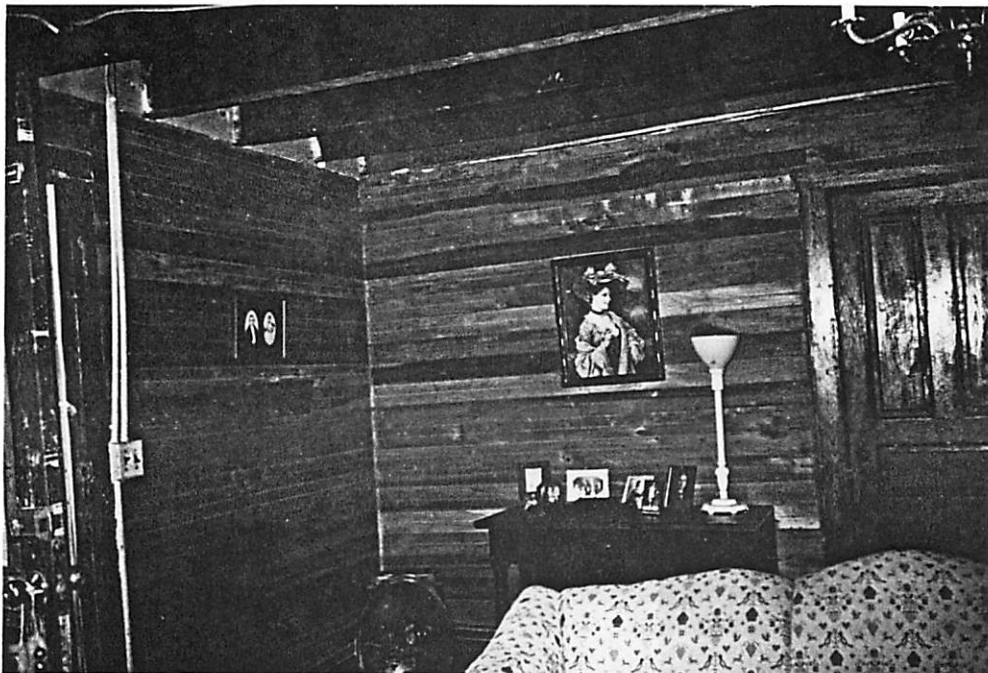
An old house is like a person in that it possesses a personality. The outward appearance of either usually radiates what is truly inside and makes the viewer feel comfortable or ill at ease.

While journeying along Interstate 40, eastbound or westbound near the Smith-Wilson County line in Tennessee, one cannot help but notice a lovely, classic two-storied house adorned with gingerbread trim. Located in the eighteenth district of Smith County on a picturesque bluff, now blossomed with the verdant, fragrant beauty of a summer motif, the house is known locally as the Tom Litchford house. Progress swept through in the 1960's and constructed Interstate 40, severing a portion of the adjoining farmland from the original tract.



The Harris B. and Margaret C. Bradshaw Tuggle house, the main structure of which is log, was built ca. 1840 with major additions made by Britton and Lanna Thomas Litchford in 1920.

Jeffery and Janice Grimes are the present owners. It was while traveling Interstate 40 in the mid-1980's that Janice became terribly infatuated with the house, solely because the front looked exactly the same as that of her grandmother's house back in Kentucky.



The living room

When one enters the pristine living room and is greeted with the clean, pleasing odor of logs, the twentieth century is quickly left outside to fuse with the cadence of the eighteen wheelers speeding along the interstate. It is believed the house was built by Harris Bradford Tuggle ca. 1840. Harris and Henry Tuggle were the sons of John Tuggle and his second wife Sarah Bradford. There were also six daughters in the family.

John Tuggle first acquired land in a joint venture with Harris Bradford in 1798 when they purchased 500 acres on Round Lick Creek from James Hart of Sumner County. This was a portion of a 1000-acre tract conveyed by Thomas Harris. On February 20, 1807, Harris Bradford deeded John Tuggle 275 acres of the land they had previously bought together.

Henry Tuggle, John's son, bought on September 18, 1821, 848 acres from Lewis B. Bush of Wayne County, North Carolina which included "the crossroads and the place where John Tuggle now lives." Portions of the land lay in Wilson County. John Tuggle died in 1823.

In October of 1821, Henry Tuggle deeded 200 acres of this land to his brother Harris B. for the \$1000 he owed him. The acreage adjoined John Tuggle's southern boundary, and the deed was recorded in 1846.

Born February 27, 1789, in Granville County, North Carolina, Harris Bradford Tuggle married April 4, 1808, Margaret C. Bradshaw, daughter of Thomas Bradshaw of Wilson County. They had thirteen children: Polly C., John R., Martha J., Thomas, William H., James, Sallie, Nancy J., Henry W., Elizabeth W., Margaret, Harris Jackson, and Eliza Jane.



The log smokehouse

The original structure of the Harris B. Tuggle house consisted of four log rooms - two downstairs and two upstairs. Pegs, not nails, still hold the roof together. The smokehouse is built of logs as well as the interior of the old barn. For a short while this was Harris B. Tuggle's castle, but when the leaves began to show the vibrant colors of autumn in 1852, Harris B. Tuggle died, leaving his widow Margaret to manage the farm. The 1860 census shows her real estate valued at \$6,000 and her personal property amounting to \$1,500. Six of her thirteen children were still at home.

While President Lincoln pondered the state of the Union, and Generals Lee and Grant battled with great armies, Margaret C. Bradshaw Tuggle held things together at Tuggle's Crossroads! Two years after the War Between the States had ended, her son, Henry W., who still lived with her, bought fifty acres from R. J. Yelton and his wife Lutitia. Lutitia had acquired the land out of the dower left by Henry Tuggle, Henry W. Tuggle's uncle.

At the age of eight-five, Margaret died August 2, 1876. Her two daughters, Sallie and Eliza Jane who had never married, continued to live at the homeplace with their unmarried brother Henry W. By 1880, Henry W. Tuggle had also taken in his widowed sister Margaret Bradley and his brother Harris Jackson and his three children.

On October 15, 1887, Henry W. Tuggle sold the house and approximately 130 acres of land to David Litchford, a son of Austin and Frances Gray Litchford. David Litchford, having bought a farm between New Middleton and Brush Creek (the place where his grandson's widow, Mrs. Floy Litchford, now lives) in December of 1875 from Dr. Thomas S. Hunt, still maintained the Tuggle farm until 1902. On November 10, 1902, David Litchford sold the farm to his son, Britton T. Litchford. Britton married Lanna Thomas, a sister to W. E. "Bud" Thomas of New Middleton. Several rooms were added to the Tuggle house by the Litchfords in the 1920's giving the house its present-day appearance.



Additions of the 1920's

Five Litchford children called the Tuggle place home: Will, Mary Lee, Frank, Thomas B. and Darnell. Will, the only child who ever married, was a noted politician in Nashville. He was nicknamed the "Bird Dog" while serving during Frank Clement's administration as governor.

For fifty years, Mary Lee was a dedicated schoolteacher. She had once been given a gorgeous diamond ring by the man she loved, and wedding plans were being made. Fate, however, would have it otherwise; her fiancé was suddenly killed in a terrible accident. Years later, after Mary's death, family members searched for the lovely ring but found only the box buried among some quilts!

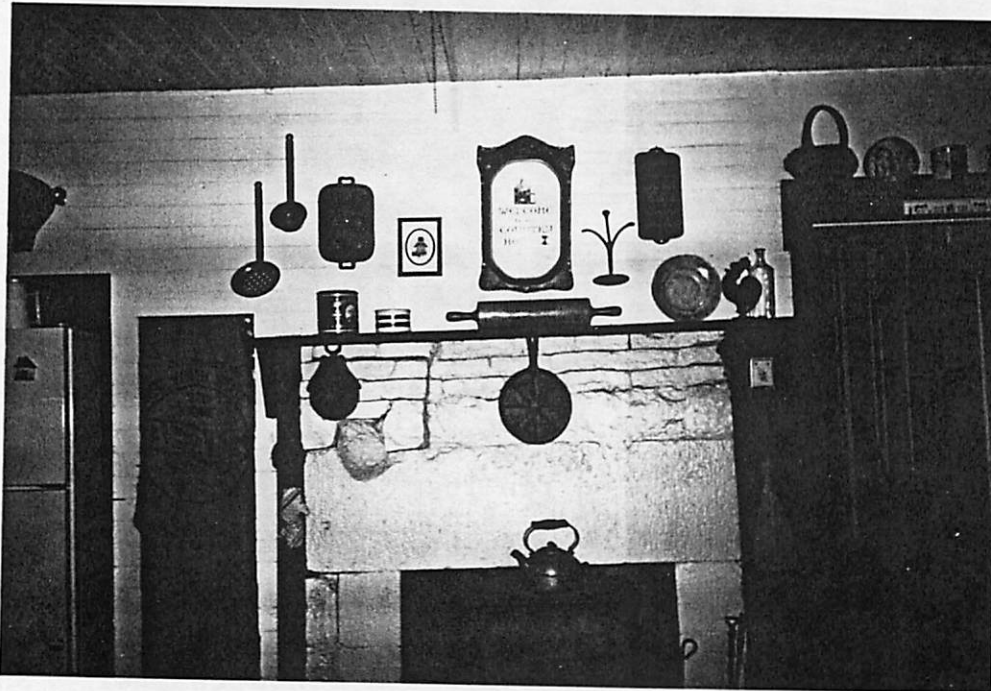
Frank, a veteran of World War 1, went to California when he was eighteen and continued to live the remainder of his life there.

Born at the turn of the century, Darnell attended medical school in Memphis, where he graduated with highest honors. Tragically, his promising career as a doctor hardly materialized before he was stricken with tuberculosis. The disease claimed his life at the age of thirty.

It was Tom who remained on the family farm until his death in 1976.

On New Year's Eve of 1986, Janice Grimes' dream came true when she and her husband bought the Tuggle-Litchford old homeplace and forty-one acres of land.

Today the interior of the house easily reflects the fact that during its century and a half of existence, it has become a part of all its owners. Time has taken its toll on portions of the front porch and weatherboarding, but the captivating dwelling still possesses the very strong will of a by-gone era. With enthusiastic encouragement from its present owners, it refuses to yield to modernism.



Kitchen

The Tuggle-Litchford-Grimes house readily brings to mind the words from Alfred, Lord Tennyson's poem, "Ulysses."

"I am a part of all that I have met;.....
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."



Dining Room

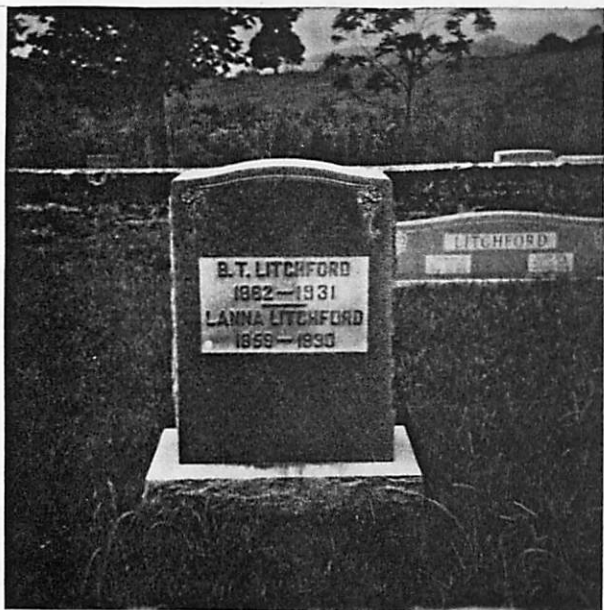


Another view of the dining room

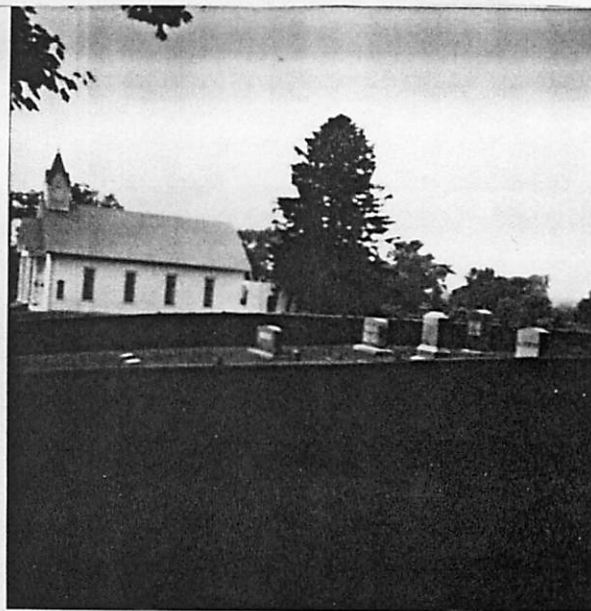
Tuggle and Litchford kin should be elated that a young couple like Janice and Jeffery Grimes has decided to call the place home. The gracious old homestead is being restored and preserved, and may it long shine as a homey beacon of days gone by to numerous motorists traveling along Interstate 40 near the Smith-Wilson County line!

The Harris B. Tuggle family graveyard is located above I-40, one half mile east of the Wilson County line. Vegetation has completely taken command, but there remains, barely visible, one stone inscribed with only the initials of six of Harris B. Tuggle's children and the dates of their earthly stay. Nearby, NATURE has honored their resting place by generously covering the secluded area with a lovely, perfumed floral tribute of wild honeysuckle. Henry W. Tuggle died in February of 1917 near Grant at the home of his nephew, Will Tuggle, Sr. Henry is buried in this cemetery.

The writer acknowledges the warm hospitality extended by Janice Grimes and the delightful hours spent with Mrs. Floy Litchford, who has made this venture most pleasant!



Gravestones of Britton (1862-1931) and Lanna T.(1859-1930) Litchford. Double stone on right marks graves of their children, Mary and Tom. Sons, Dr. Darnell, Frank and Will are also buried here.



Concrete wall encloses Litchford family cemetery located between the two Baptist Churches at Brush Creek. Wall was erected in 1920's by Robert (Bob) Litchford, brother of Britton T. and son of David and Lecie Odum Litchford. Britton made the Harris B. Tuggle place home in 1902, living there until his death in 1931.

Subj: **Re: William Litchford**
Date: 9/14/2006 6:28:17 PM Central Daylight Time
From: rhinoskin@bellsouth.net
To: JCWJr0215@aol.com

Dear Mr. Waggoner,

I am so pleased to hear from you. Are you the photographer of many of the cemeteries that serve as such a valuable resource on the website? Did you take the photo of the Litchford house that you sent here? I'm attaching photo of the same side of the house. A little elbow grease goes a long way! We've a long way to go, but it's a start. The property is coming alive. I believe it was a nice estate at one time, and I hope we could get it back to that...or close.

ANY information will be highly valued by us.

Our address is:

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Rich, Jr.
2965 McCanless Road
Nolensville, TN 37135
615-473-2310 cell, best number.
615-395-0013 home, but seldom answered.

All the best,
Teri Rich

----- Original Message -----

From: JCWJr0215@aol.com
To: rhinoskin@bellsouth.net
Sent: Thursday, September 14, 2006 9:26 AM
Subject: Re: William Litchford

Teri,

Britton & Lanna Litchford, who first purchased your house are buried in the Litchford Cemetery at Brush Creek. This is a small cemetery with a concrete wall around it which is located between the Missionary and Primitive Baptist Churches. It is still an active cemetery for the Litchford family.
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsmith/cempics/litchford.htm>

If you will provide me your mailing address I will copy the article from the Smith Co Historical & Genealogical Society newsletter and mail to you.

John Waggoner Jr



THE LIFE OF COLONEL WILLIAM WALTON

STEVEN L. DENNEY

However, even with this late date of settlement, Walton was still the first settler in Smith County. No settlers could live here outside of a blockhouse because of the threat of Indian attacks, and there were no blockhouses in the County. In 1797, Francis Bailey came through the area and noted that the only settlement between the "Old Settlement" and Fort Blount was at Walton's Ferry. Walton lived near the bank of the Cumberland River. Another few habitations had been built nearby, but some of them had been established long enough to be able to afford a traveller a meal. Bailey remarked, "On leaving this mansion, I took farewell of all kind of society till I arrived at the opposite side of the Wilderness." He also returned through here the next year and noted that he was surprised to see so many settlers in the area. Another traveller - Louis-Philippe, later to become King of France - noted that almost all of the houses had been built within the last year. The floodgates of settlement had been opened on the Upper Cumberland. Some of the area's early settlers included Tilman Dixon, Joseph Bishop and William Saunders.

After the opening of the territory, Walton's Ferry and tavern flourished. A very popular man, Walton drew many people to his tavern; plus the fact that it was the only established place in the entire area. Walton hired hunters to keep the tavern stocked with good venison and bear meat and kept an ample supply of hard liquid refreshments on hand.

When Walton established himself on his claim in early 1795, he immediately realized the potential of his location as a center of transportation because of the rivers' junction and opened a ferry at the mouth of the Caney Fork River. He did this even though there were no roads nearer than the North Carolina Military Trace several miles to the North. Walton, however, did not wait long for a road to be built. He applied to Territorial Governor William Blount for the right to build the road mentioned previously, which had been provided for in the Treaty of Holston in 1791, from his ferry to a location on the North Carolina Military Trace, known as the "Forks of the Road", at what is now Brotherton in Putnam County.

On May 30, 1795, Walton received Blount's signal to begin building his road, and its construction was soon under way. Walton selected a route that followed an old game path travelling eastward to the crest of Chestnut Mound. It then followed the crests of several ridges to the Cumberland Plateau at White Plains and from thence continued to the "Forks of the Road." This road was known by several different names such as the southern route, the Caney Fork route, and was referred to as the Walton Road as early as 1797. Walton also improved the trail from the ferry to Dixon Springs in 1798, thereby connecting the Walton road with the road to Nashville.

The road still was not adequate for the task of transporting large numbers of settlers nor large amounts of goods. It was a thin, meandering, little road that had deep ruts and little or no maintenance. One traveller noted that no matter which road a traveller used on the way to his destination, he always returned by the other route.

This problem became more and more evident in the next few years. Tennessee became a state and many more settlers came to Middle Tennessee. Since there was no reasonable route to cross the state's vast central wilderness, travelling from the counties in West Tennessee to the state capitol in Knoxville was a dangerous undertaking. Debate raged for several years in the state assembly and several attempts were made to persuade the federal government to take care of the problem. One passage in the Senate Journal in 1798 clearly states the reason that the new road should be constructed:

[The road] at present in use, came into use by the security afforded across the Clinch by the military post at Southwest Point, from whence one traveller first picking out a way for himself, a second followed his track, and others pursuing their footsteps, formed the present roads.

A report was presented to the state senate in 1798 suggesting that a new road be constructed by the "nearest and best way" passing the Clinch River at the ford below the mouth of Emory's River. The report suggested that the United States President appoint a commission of three men - Sampson Williams, John McClellan and Captain Samuel McClellan - to oversee the work for the road and that a law be passed which would allow them to begin construction on the road. These men were also to formulate a possible toll for the upkeep of the road.

The house disagreed with this proposal in two ways: first, they did not concur that the road should pass from the ford below the mouth of the Emory River. Second, they did not agree with the selection of men to be members of the commission. In lieu of the portion which provided for the road to pass by the "nearest and best way" from the Clinch River below the mouth of the Emory River, they proposed that it begin "on the West side of Cumberland Mountain at the forks of the road leading to William's and Walton's ferries, thence the nearest and best way through the Cumberland Mountain to the ford on the River Clinch next below the mouth of the Emory River. They also proposed that William Walton be placed on the commission instead of Samuel McClellan and asked for the senate's concurrence on both proposals. Walton and the Caney Fork route were chosen.

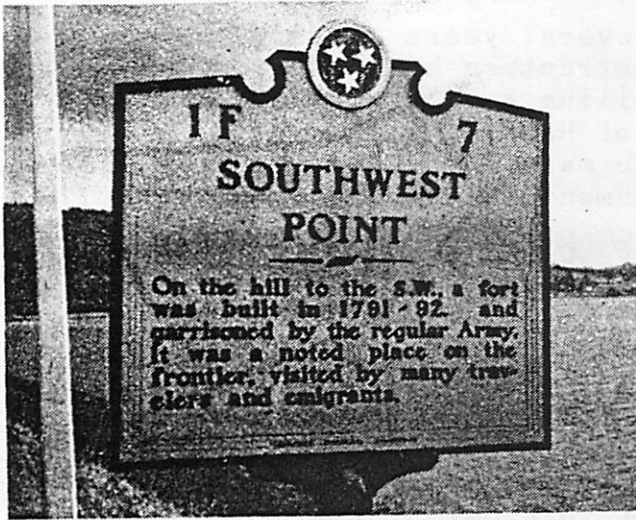
Then on October 26, 1799, after several years of discussion, the General assembly called for the construction of a road from East Tennessee to the Mero District. William Walton and William Martin from Smith County and Robert Koyle of Hawkins County were appointed by President John Adams to mark and lay off the road in the name of the United States government.

The road was to follow the Caney Fork Road if it proved the most feasible route, or to construct a new route if it became necessary. Naturally, because the road Walton himself had built in 1795 led to his ferry and to his land, he was inclined to use the same one. The commissioners settled on a plan which did this but also straightened the route somewhat. The road followed the old North Carolina Military Trace from Southwest Point through Kimbrough's Gap, Crab Orchard, a point four miles north of Crossville and on to Brotherton. At this point, the road deviated from its former course for a short distance as it continued in a generally straight line to Blackburn's Station (Double Springs), instead of dipping southward as the old road had. It rejoined the Caney Fork road here and followed the crests of the ridges and Snow Creek to Walton's Ferry. The road was to be funded by tolls, and Walton was appointed by President John Adams as collector of tolls.

Walton finished the work on the road in October of 1801, only one month behind schedule. This was a great feat for the time as it was one of the most advanced roads in Tennessee. It was a full fifteen feet wide, five feet wider than the old road had been and there were no stumps in the roadbed. It had also been leveled on the sides of hills to make it more accessible to wagon traffic. Another important characteristic was the placement of mile markers every three miles on trees along the way. One traveller remarked that the road "was as broad and commodious as those in the environs of Philadelphia" and better than much of the road leading to Pittsburgh.

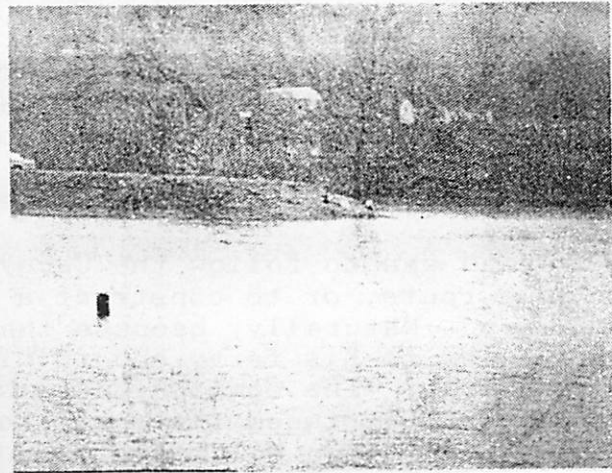
In 1802, Governor Archibald Roane incorporated this western road under the name Cumberland Turnpike, although it was commonly referred to as the Walton Road. Alexander Outlaw, William Walton and Thomas Norris Clark posted bonds of 2,000 dollars each and were named toll collectors. Tolls ranged from \$1.50 for a stage to 6 1/4 cents for a slave.

Now that there was a good road to travel, settlers poured into the Eastern section of the Mero District, especially the Smith County area. Soon the land along the Walton Road and the other less well constructed roads as far east as Blackburn's Springs were beginning to fill with new settlers' plantations. These settlers included more than the North Carolina veterans who received bounties in the area; it also included many people from other states who were attracted to the fertile land in the valley of the Cumberland.



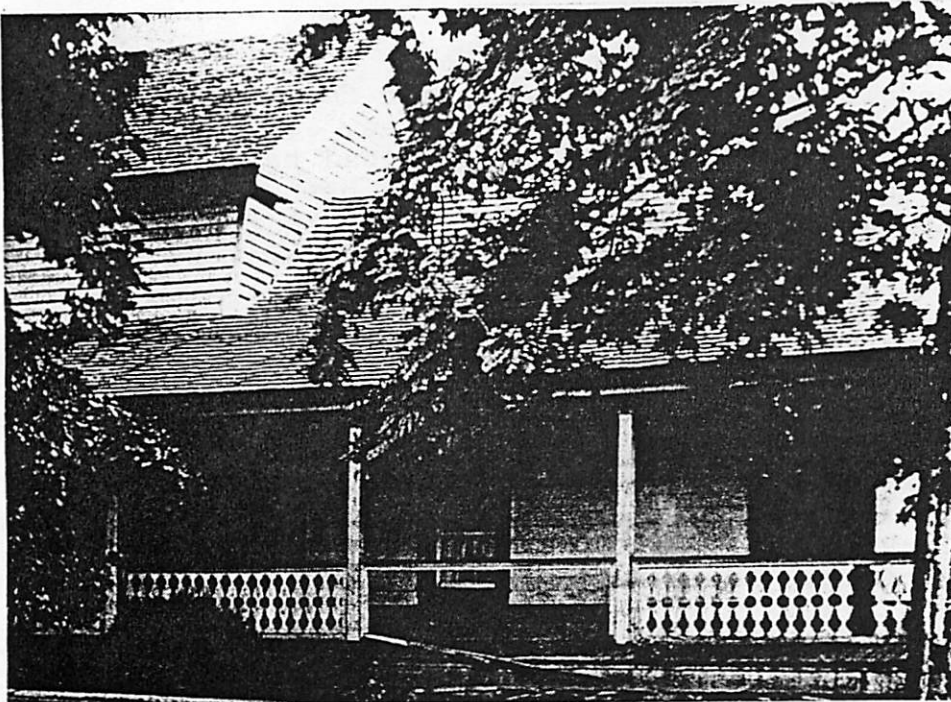
The Beginning

KINGSTON- This sign stands beside U.S. 70 in Kingston and tells about a fort which stood on the hill (left background) at Southwest Point, the beginning of the Road. In the foreground is the embayment waters of Clinch River from Watts Bar Dam.



CARTHAGE- This photo was made at the confluence of the Cumberland (foreground) and Caney Fork rivers at Carthage, the terminus of the Walton road. William Walton operated a ferry from his house, which stood about where the post is sticking up out of the water, to the point at left center. One hundred and fifty years of river currents has washed the land away where his cabin stood. The Caney Fork empties into the Cumberland from around the point.

The End



McKINLEY STAND- The McKinley stand at Pekin was operated by the McKinley family for many years. Robert McKinley, whose grandson, Robert B. McKinley,

lives in Cookeville, was operating the stand when this photo was made in 1900. It is reported that three presidents stayed there at one time or the other. Photo courtesy of Robert B. McKinley, Cookeville.

Many of the settlers depended on catering to the travellers on the road for their living rather than on farming. Within a few years, stations were constructed on the road at several sites in addition to the old ones at Walton's Ferry and Blackburn Springs. These included McKinley's Station at Gentry, White Plains at

Algood, and one near present day Crossville.

(To be continued in subsequent issues).

THE DITTY FAMILY

JAMES L. FLETCHER

John Ditty was the first! He was the first as far as family records show. John was born about 1756. This date is derived from a document filed with the General Services Department in Washington, D. C. - a legal document for the claim of a pension. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary War having served with the Lancaster Pennsylvania Militia as recorded in the files in Washington, D. C. Following the war, John, a blacksmith by trade, resided for a time in Berwick, Pennsylvania. In 1791, an indenture was filed of a record which transferred a lot in Berwick to one Dettrick Felty, a shoemaker, for the consideration of 280 pairs of good merchandisable men's shoes. This transaction reflects the economic state of affairs following the Revolutionary War. Continental money was almost worthless since it had no real backing; hence, the old "saying", "Not worth a Continental Damn". With no confidence in Continental money, bartering became a common method of exchange. Being of Scotch-Irish parentage, it is not likely that John had deep roots in the state of Pennsylvania. The early Scotch-Irish settlers were more or less squatters or were so considered by William Penn's Proprietors. These people came onto the American scene because of the encouragement of the Penn Authorities but did not bother to file a claim to the land; they merely moved out on the frontier and settled - a colony unto themselves.

With economic conditions unfavorable to artificers and tradesmen, it is not surprising that John Ditty moved on soon after the war. He was next located in Southwest Virginia. In June 1797, he was granted a license to operate an Ordinary in the town of Christianburg, Montgomery County, Virginia. An Ordinary was a name used in Virginia to designate a Tavern or an Inn. The term Tavern was commonly used in New England and New York State, the term Inn in Pennsylvania and Ordinary in the South. In June 1799, John was appointed Road Overseer in the same county. The 1810 Census lists him as living in Wyeth County, Virginia, which joins Montgomery County.

Between 1800 and 1820, he moved to Tennessee, settling in White County on land about 8 miles South and West of Cookeville in an area now included in Putnam County. John resided at this location until his death in December 1846. Here, also, the son Abraham resided until he died. This place became known as DITTY, having, at one time, a store and Post Office. There was probably a blacksmith shop also because John Ditty was a blacksmith by trade.

In more recent years, the old Ditty farm was purchased by Judge A. W. Maxwell. During the course of an interview with Mr. Maxwell in 1965, he made the statement that at one time Abraham Ditty owned more land than any other man in the county. Having served as County Judge for several years, Mr. Maxwell had access to old records upon which to base his statement. He also stated that somewhere in his files, or he had seen, records to indicate that the land had changed hands for a trade of a team of mules and wagon. The old DITTY CEMETERY is located on the Ditty farm where Mr. Maxwell lived in 1965.

Abraham Ditty, John's son, had nine children, 5 boys and 4 girls. Four of the boys, John F., James A., Francis Fergus and Samuel W. migrated to Missouri around 1840. John F. married Millie Ray in Tennessee. He had three sons born in Missouri; Abraham C., born in 1838, Will H., 1841 and Joseph in 1843. John F. died in 1848 and his father, Abraham, went to Missouri and brought the widow and three sons back to the Ditty Plantation in Tennessee. They resided with their grandfather until their teens when they returned to Missouri. These Missouri immigrants had large families and lived in more or less the same neighborhood. Needless to add, there were more Dittys in this neighborhood than any other family. The younger Dittys and some of the older ones moved to Oregon and Washington around 1878 and settled on new land. Currently, there are many descendants residing in the Northwest.

One of Abraham's sons, Alexander Haywood Ditty remained in Tennessee, living on a farm located near Chestnut Mound, where he reared a large family. Two of Alexander's great granddaughters still reside in the DITTY HOLLOW, on the old homeplace - Maurine Ditty Beasley Lambert and Anna Jo Beasley McDonald. A great grandson, James Lewis Fletcher, resides in Chestnut Mound in the house built by his grandfather, James Y. Ditty. Great granddaughter Opal Dean Beasley Sullins lives nearby in the Sullins Hollow and great grandson Charlie Webster lives on Dillard's Creek.

Only two grandchildren of Alexander Haywood Ditty and Mary Jane Apple Ditty are living - Jimmy Ditty, son of Elija K., is eighty-five years old and lives in Gallatin, Tennessee and Miss Willie Ditty, also eighty-five, daughter of Marshall Ditty, lives in Cookeville, Tennessee. When these two Dittys' expire, there will be no more Dittys' in Tennessee.

Alexander Haywood Ditty and Mary Jane Apple Ditty had ten children - eight boys and two girls. The boys were Frank (1858-1938); John M. (1858-1882); Bob L. (1860-1884); Will L. (1862- ?); Sam A. (1864-1937); Elija K. (1866-1941); Marshall (1870-1937); and James Y. (1879-1936). The girls were Molly Ditty Bockman (1872-1943) and Lula Ditty Stanton (1879-1896).



Ca. 1897-98

Alexander Haywood Ditty, born 26 Aug 1834; died 17 Oct 1907; wife, Mary Jane Apple Ditty, born 10 Oct 1838; died 4 Aug 1904 and granddaughter, Edith Stanton Webster, born 20 May 1895; died 6 Sep 1962. Alexander Haywood Ditty, Pvt., Company K, 13th (Gore's), Tennessee Cavalry, was the only Ditty from the State of Tennessee to serve in the Confederate Army.

Thus, it can readily be seen, from John Ditty, who was the first, what a vast number of descendants one man can have in a relative short span of 200 years. Records have been compiled for seven generations but is not all inclusive. More than 140 names appear in this record and over a 100 of them are males. Much of the family research is credited to Marvin Ditty, Columbia, Missouri.

Contributed by James L. Fletcher, P. O. Box 55, HWY 70N, Chestnut Mound, TN 38552.

TERRY TRIVIA

SUE MAGGART

Revolutionary War Pension Application

Pension #W875

Terry, Thomas
Terry, Nancy, (Widow)

State of Tennessee)

Smith County) On this 15th day of October 1833 personally appeared... in Circuit Court, Thomas Terry a resident of said county, aged about seventy seven years... who does on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.

He was born in Albermarle County in the state of Virginia but moved to Pitsylvania County in the same state when about 10 or 12 years old where he remained until the fall of 1807 when he moved to the state of Tennessee and settled in Smith County where he has ever since and does yet reside.

He has no record of his age, but has heard his father state that he had a register of it and from that states that it as above and verily believes it to be true.

In the year 1777 he enlisted for eighteen months under John Dowly, to guard the Georgia State line. Said Dowly was his captain... and he was himself Orderly Sergeant. He served the whole 18 months and had the command above stated all the time. We marched immediately from Pitsylvania to the Georgia line, the scene of our duty, to keep the indians in check.

We were stationed on the Oconey River in the State of Georgia. We had several small skirmishes with the indians but had no general engagement. In one of the fights we had three men killed named Ben Johns, John Gwin, and Rich'd Brim. We always drove (?) the enemy but they would carry their dead with them generally, but on one occassion they left six of them dead on the ground. We served the whole time for which we enlisted, and he received a written discharge from his captain for 18 months service as an orderly sergeant as aforesaid. But on moving to this country he either lost or mislaid it.

In the latter part of the year 1779 he enlisted again for two years... He saw his colonel (Stubblefield) in Kentucky in Christian County in 1818, where they recognized each other and spent two or three days together talking over the ____ of the war but he is now dead. We marched first to Norfolk and after marching there a few weeks we were ordered to Baltimore where we were

stationed about six weeks and we were then ordered to Glosterpoint in the State of Virginia, where we remained until our time expired and we were regularly discharged in writing, but he has likewise lost it. We had no engagements during this time, having not met with the enemy. He was second sergeant during this tour.

Between the two tours above mentioned he volunteered for three months to go against the indians; John Donelson was his captain, - ? Heardy was Lt. - and Robert Dalton, his brother-in-law was ensign. We started from Pitsylvania and marched to the long islands of Holston, now in Sullivan County, Tennessee. We remained there about three months and a treaty being made with the indians and peace restored we returned home and were discharged at Pitsylvania courthouse. He has also lost this discharge. He served as a common soldier this tour.

So he has no documentary evidence of his service nor can he prove them by any living witness known to him, but has to rely upon the proof of his neighbors as to character, etc.

He served in all three years and nine months .

He hereby relinquishes all and any claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present. He declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any state.

(Signed) Thos. Terry

Sworn and subscribed in open court October 15, 1833.

(Signed) H. Hart, clerk

We, John Liggon a clergyman, residing in Smith County, Tennessee and Auguston Robinson residing in the same hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Thomas Terry who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be about seventy seven years of age, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been... (End of page, no continuation).

Thomas Terry was placed on the pension roll of West Tennessee at the rate of \$80.00 to commence on the 4th day of March 1831.

State of Tennessee)

Smith County) On this 12th day of May 1843 personally appeared before me William P. Hughes one of the acting Justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid Nancy Terry a resident of the county of Smith and State of Tennessee. Aged seventy six years and who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed July 7th 1838 entitled an act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows....

That she is the widow of Thomas Terry who was a Pensioner of the United States and drew his pension in Nashville, State of Tennessee shortly before his death and that this declarant drew the arrears from the last payment made to him until the day of his death. She further declares that she was married to the said Thomas Terry sometime in the first of October Seventeen hundred and eighty four. That her husband the aforesaid Thomas Terry died on the 12th day of February 1840 and that she the said Nancy Terry has remained a widow ever since that period. She and said Thomas Terry were married in Pittsylvania County, Virginia by a Baptist preacher by the name of Thurman. She has no record or other documentary evidence in support of her claim.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year first above mentioned.

William P. Hughes
Justice of the Peace for Smith County

her
Nancy X Terry
mark

A certificate of Pension for Nancy Terry, widow, was issued the 3rd day of August 1844 and sent to A. Ferguson, Carthage, Tennessee. In a minute script on the cover page of pension papers is the date 1886 July 27 and the name of Stephen Terry.

Nancy Terry substantiates her marriage to Thomas Terry by a certification from William H. Tunstall, clerk of court of Pittsylvania County in the State of Virginia who states that the following is an abstract from the original list of marriages now on file in his office:

"This is to certify that i have copeled together in holy matrimony the foling to wit: Thomas Terry and Nancy Dalton."

Tunstall further certifies that the original list has no date, but that he believes, based on preceding and subsequent entries, that the said marriage took place between the years 1783 and 1787. The said list was returned by Nathan Thurman. (Ed. Note: Additional documentation of this marriage is found in Marriages of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, 1767-1805, compiled by Catherine L. Knorr, 1956, p. 86.

"1785 - Thos. Terry and Nancy Dalton, Married by Rev. Nathaniel Thurman.")

The Continental Congress of 1774 resolved that the Colonies would neither buy nor sell to Great Britain; this agreement to boycott the mother country's trade was called the Continental Association. Towns and counties formed committees of Safety to see that the articles of the Association were abided by. The committees were chosen from among the most experienced and reputable men. In Pittsylvania County, Thomas Terry was one of those named to the Committee. Thomas Terry was the son of Joseph Terry (Will proven 1785) and the grandson of Benjamin Terry, Senior (Will proven 1771 naming sons Nathaniel, Benjamin, Peter, Joseph, and Robert Terry).

History of Pittsylvania County, Maud Carter Clement, 1973. Further research is needed to determine if this is the Thomas who later came to Smith County, but certainly, one can presume they were of the same family.

The first courts of White County, Tennessee, were held at the home of a Joseph Terry at what is now Rock Island in Warren County in 1807. Joseph Terry was also chosen as first clerk of the court.

In his pension application Thomas Terry states that he moved to Smith County in 1807. The 1820 Smith County Census enumerates a Thomas Terry which is probably the soldier who was born ca. 1756. In 1818, Thomas Terry buys from James Sims 98 acres of land situated on Hickman Creek, 19th District, in the Brush Creek area. (Deed Book F, p. 321). No doubt this was where Thomas and Nancy lived out the remainder of their days as it is part of the estate settlement at Thomas' death in 1840.

In his will probated in Smith County in March 1840, Thomas Terry mentions his wife "Nance" and son, Thomas J. and "all my children." Unfortunately, he fails to name the other children. In Deed Book S, p. 243, Thomas J. Terry states that after the death of his mother, Nancy, he is entitled to 1/9 interest in a tract of land owned by Thomas Terry, dec'd. He sells this interest to Ephriam Cheek. From these two deeds we ascertain that Thomas had 8 children (the widow having one share and one each for eight heirs).

The will of John Pigg, probated November 1825, mentions his daughters, Elizabeth Terry and Jean Terry. John also lived in the same area as the Terrys so these two may have been married to other sons of Thomas Terry. There may have been daughters of Thomas of whom no records have been located.

In 1851, (Deed Book V., p. 283) Thomas J. Terry, executor of Thomas Terry, dec'd., sells the original 98 acres of Terry land to William W. Bomar. In 1853, Thomas Jefferson Terry joins his two sons, James Doss and Johnathon Alpheus Terry in Grayson, Texas, where he purchased 80 acres of land. Thomas J. Terry first married Marie Doss who died in 1848 in Tennessee. Thomas and Marie were parents of two other children - Nathaniel Willis and Carrie. In 1850, Thomas married Eliza Oakley and their children were David Spence, Thomas and Mary Elizabeth. Thomas Jefferson Terry died in Texas in 1858. (Dewitt County, Texas History, 1991).

Documented in the same book is the family of Roland Terry, who came with his family from DeKalb County, Tennessee, and settled in Dewitt County in 1857. Roland Terry was born in North Carolina in 1784 and his wife, Mary, in 1800. They were the parents of seven children: William, Weldon Edward, James, Lucy Ann Serina, Martha Frances, Amanda Melvinia and Carolina Safact. Roland died one year after coming to the state of Texas, 1858. His wife died in 1874.

As indicated by Smith County deeds and census records, there appears to have been another Terry family with patriarch, Thomas, living on the north side of the county. Enumerated in 1820 as heads of household in the area are Peter, Sally, James and George; listed on the 1840 census is a Thomas Terry, age 70-80, living in the Goose Creek area (later Trousdale County). The census was not usually taken until June, and Thomas, the revolutionary soldier, died in February. Also, the 1840 census indicates those men who were pensioners and this Thomas is not designated as such.

The following deed abstracts relate to these families:

Book D, p. 16 - Edward Givin of Sumner County to George Terry of Smith County, 150 acres, head of East Fork of Long Creek of Big Barren, 5 Jul 1808. Reg. March 1811.

Book H, p. 187 - Peter Terry to James Terry, 60 acres, Donoho Grant, Goose Creek, 1822, signed (Peter Terry).

Book I, pp. 382-383 - Sarah Terry from Elias Brooks and wife, Delia, 54 acres, bordered by John Page and Asa B. Douglas. 1 Dec 1826.

Book K, p. 66 - William Terry and wife, Polly, late Polly Fletcher, one of heirs of James Fletcher, dec'd., appointed to receive of admr. of James Fletcher share of estate of brother, James Fletcher. 1829.

Dooly Pate Terry, flamboyant entrepreneur, hotel and stable owner, merchant and funeral director lived in the village of Grant in the late 1800 and early 1900's. The Terry House boasted of clean restful beds, and the food was proclaimed as being the best around. As a matter of fact, the "Grant News" in the Smith County Record, January 29, 1885, trumpeted the news that "D. P. Terry has a Home Comfort Range - call and get your dinner soon." In the same issue it was stated that Mr. Terry would be receiving a new hearse soon - the finest one east of Lebanon.

D. P. Terry, parents unknown, was born 8 Aug 1849, and died 27 Dec 1903. He is buried in the Palmer Cemetery at Grant. By his first wife, name unknown, he had two sons, Clyde and Bob. On 29 Aug 1880, Dooly Pate married, second, Mary Willie McClanahan, daughter of John and Nancy (Rose) McClanahan, and they were parents of son, Edward and daughter, Carmen E.

K. C. Terry, son of D. P. Terry, was born 9 Apr 1873. He was married to Mattie Lou Bransford, daughter of W. G. and Fannie (Stephens) Bransford. Like his father, Mr. Clyde was a most versatile man. He was a merchant and "jack-of-all trades", having the gift to repair most any object brought to him, especially clocks and watches. He was a carpenter and contractor with many

sturdy homes of his construction remaining in use today. His reputation as a cabinet and furniture maker was unexcelled in the county. Many homes in the 1930's and 1940's were modernized by Mr. Clyde's "built-in kitchen cabinets." Mr. Terry was chief installer and repairman for all lines and telephones for the Home Telephone Company, one of the oldest in the county. He was also a farmer, and loved his "ranch" as he referred to it, where he raised sheep, cattle, wheat and a large vegetable garden.

Mr. Clyde never retired without having recorded the day's events in his diary. Fortunately, most of these are extant for the period 1903 until 1959 (there are a few missing years). Although the entries are brief and terse, the social and cultural mores of the early part of the century, when the pace of life was simpler, are depicted on these pages. Not only weather conditions for the day but also births, deaths and marriages in the community were noted by Mr. Terry.

Clyde Terry spent all of his life in the New Middleton community where he died 15 Mar 1959. He is buried in the Brush Creek Cemetery. He and "Matt Lou" had one daughter, Gladys, who married Herlin Nixon.

One of the entries from Clyde Terry's diaries. Physicians Daily Memorandum Books served his purpose well and were presented to him by medical friends in the community.

Wednesday, June 12

163 DAYS PAST

1907

202 TO COME

April 16, 1906.

Dr. J. L. Mathews, Hawkinsville, Ga., says:

"I am free to say your preparation Pepto-Mangan (Gude), I think the best preparation of iron on the market."

Clean and Pleasant.
holed corn in garden
Haag Show
This morning and Gladys
mattie and I went to it.
cost 1.05 I put in Dr-
Ferguson Tel. home
at 6. kinder cloudy
to night, but no rain

QUERIES

BELK: Searching for descendants & any information concerning JANE ALLEN BELK, born Ireland, 1793; married JEREMIAH BELK ca. 1820, Smith Co., TN. Died 29 Mar 1841, Smith Co., TN. Buried in Allen Cemetery, Horseshoe Bend, Smith Co., TN. They had 10 children.
HOWARD ALLEN , 2908 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214.

BRANDON/WILSON: Is JOHN BRANDON (1764-1865) father of ELIZABETH BRANDON, b. 19 Jan 1794; d. 24 Jun 1824; m. 24 Nov 1814 (place unknown) WILLIAM JORDAN WILSON (1793-1864)? JOHN BRANDON named WILLIAM J. WILSON executor of his will. Owned land on Salt Lick Creek in TN and KY. Believe Wilsons and Brandons moved from upper SC/NC to Smith Co., TN ca. 1810-1820. Will exchange information.
GLORIA WILSON BROWN , 208 Hurst Drive, Old Hickory, TN 37138.

SHIPP/FOULKS/MASSEY: Seek information on MEAKIN SHIPP family; d. 1844, wife Eliza Foulks, native American born 1811; d. 1887. ELIZA (ELIJA ?) J. Massey. Anyone have a picture of him? When was he born? His parents? Married when? Like to hear from descendants.
JAMES J. COVINGTON , 1035 Cedar, Box 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049.

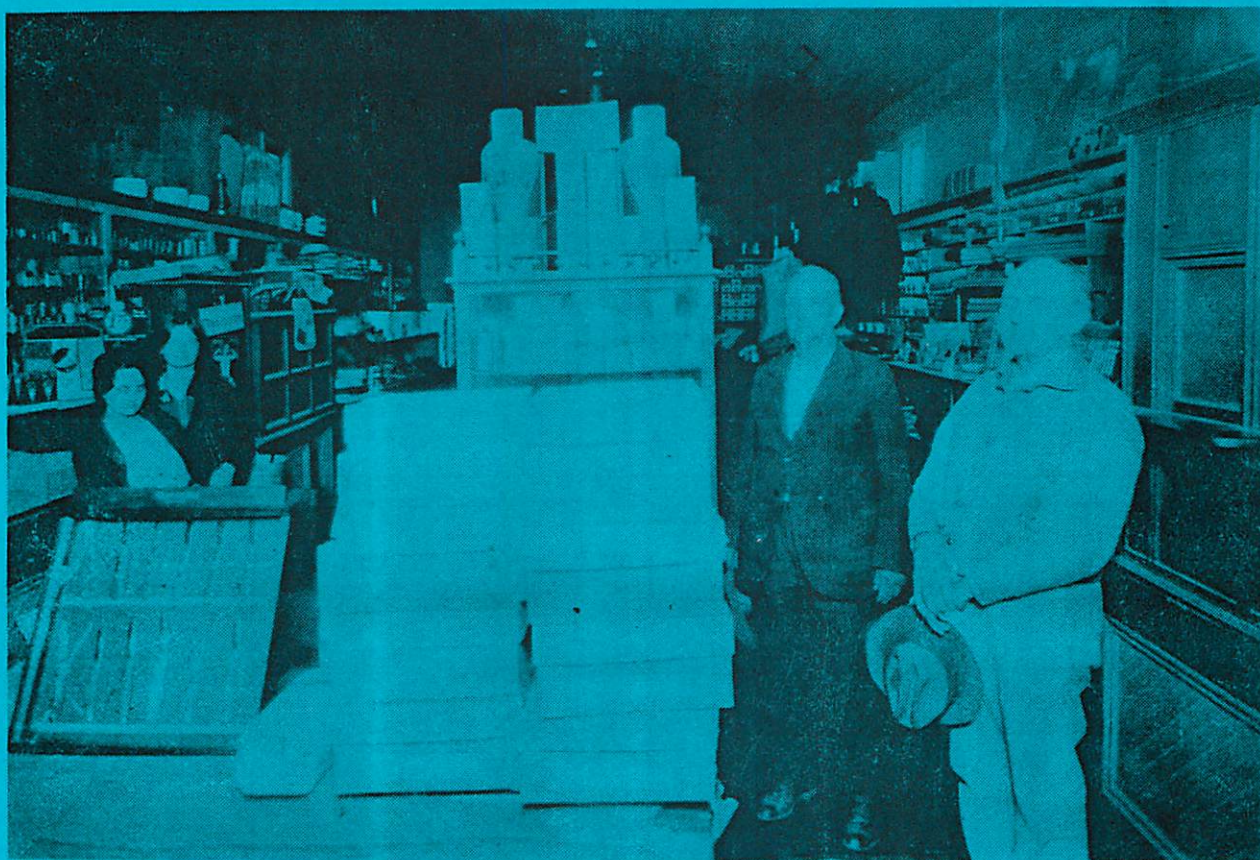
LOVELADY/GALBRAITH/PATTERSON/GREANNAD: Rev. War? JOHN LOVELADY d. 1841 Smith Co. James m. Dorcas (Indian?) d. 1838. JAMES M. LOVELADY m. EVELINE GALBRATH (1/2 Indian?) d. Simpson Co., KY 1857. NEIL WILLIAM PATTERSON b. 1824 TN (m. MAHULDA GREANNAD b. 1824 TN) maybe s/o NEAL & NANCY PATTERSON, Smith Co. Will exc. info.
MRS. JACK W. CUMMINGS , 1537 W. Tenth St., Port Angeles, WA 98362.

OWEN: Owen cousins married; searching 2 lines. Will exc. info. re. (1) LARKIN OWEN b. ca. 1779 NC? Resided Smith Co., ca. 1807-1818; p.s/o JOHN OWEN d. Smith Co. 1833; m. 2nd ca. 1812 MARGARET ELLIOTT d/o JOHN ELLIOTT, Smith Co. 1st ch. WILLIAM ELLIOTT OWEN b. 1813 TN. Moved to Morgan Co. AL ca. 1818-1841; to Tippah Co., MS ca. 1841, d. Tippah 1849. (2) WILLIAM OWEN b. ca. 1782 SC m. ELIZABETH NORWOOD ca. 1805 Smith Co. 1st 4 ch. Martha Jane b. ca. 1806, Scinthia, 1807, David F., ca. 1810, Charles Banks Owen, 1812; family moved to Morgan Co., AL. Baptists. Allied surnames: ELLIOTT, NORWOOD, HELSUMS, WHITE, STEVENS. John Owen d. Smith Co. 1833. Appreciate copy of his will & any help given.
KAREN BECKER GRUBAUGH , 3032 Parkway Blvd. #106, Kissimmee, FL 34746 (407)396-7407.

PERRY: Need info. on SWAN T. PERRY b. ca. 1836, TN. Son of ? and SUSAN KEMP PERRY. Brother of MARLIN, MAHULDA, BETSY and SARAH PERRY. Married SARAH M. OVERSTREET ca. 1853 in Carthage, TN. His father's first name? Would like to hear from anyone researching KEMP, OVERSTREET & PERRY FAMILIES of Carthage.
CAROL A. POOLE , 347 N. ORANGE ST., RIALTO, CA 92376-5821.

WILLIAM OWEN: Married MARGARET (GREEN ?); lived in Smith Co. early 1800's. Owned property next to JONES PAGE in Rome area. Ch.: MARTHA MCGEE; LOUISA PAGE; GREENBERRY; ADELIN P. HAWKINS; MARY J. HENRY; WILLIAM JACK; ELIZABETH & HENRY. Who were his parents? Was he born here? Death between 1840-45. NEED HELP!
BETTY OWEN WHITEHOUSE , 16500, Creekside Drive, Sonora, CA 95370.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



The General Store

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 3 — No. 4

Fall 1991

The Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society resumed its regular third Monday evening meetings on September 16th at the Smith County Public Library. Monthly meetings are held at the library each third Monday night September through November and January through June, 7:30 P. M., except winter months, 7:00 P. M.

This is the 4th issue of membership year 1991 and will include index. We are indeed grateful to Jane C. Turner for the excellent job she does getting the index ready to be typed. Because of meeting dates and the fact that this project was begun in January, the membership year runs from February to February. Dues may be paid anytime prior to February, or a member may elect to give a subscription as a Christmas gift; just send person's name and address and \$12.50. We are pleased to report that membership for 1991 has grown to 255. It is hoped that each of you will renew; the Winter issue will contain a renewal reminder. It has been suggested that a listing of members and family names being researched be listed in the Newsletter. Could we have your response to this suggestion?

The Society is indeed grateful to Clarence and Lela Winfree for the donation of a superb Winfree Family Workbook. Because of its intrinsic value, their letter is being published as written. We agree! Why keep valuable family information, documents, pictures, etc. stored in a box in the attic or under the bed? Why not share?

A grateful "thank-you" to Glenn Smith for apprising us of the death of "Dode" McIntosh with the complete newspaper article.

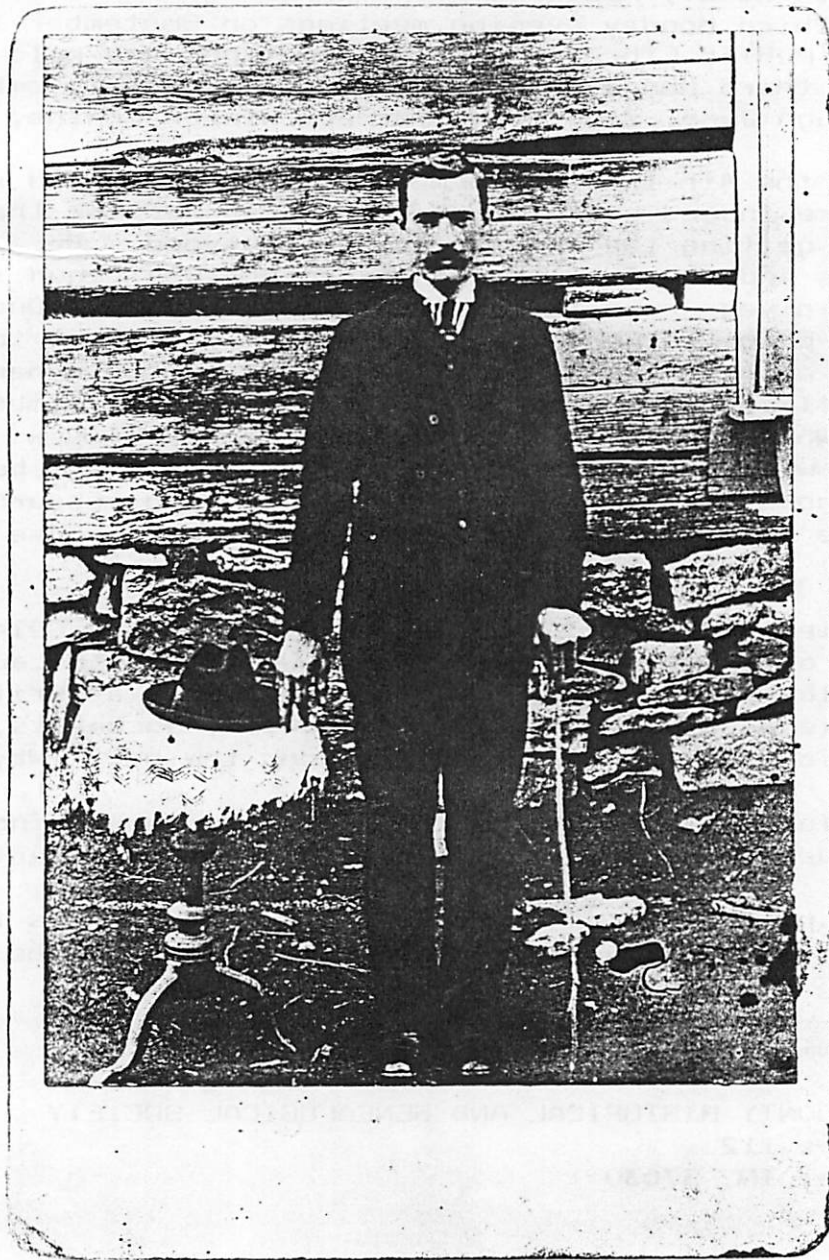
Please continue to send your articles and queries for publication. Should your query inadvertently fail to be published, please let us know. THIS IS YOUR PUBLICATION !

Send communication to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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Can anyone identify this young man, dressed to the "nines", standing for his picture taking with the old log house in the background? Note his new fedora which lies on the Victorian piano stool.

(Picture courtesy of Steve Wilmore, 188 Highway 25, Carthage, TN 37030).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME THREE

FALL 1991

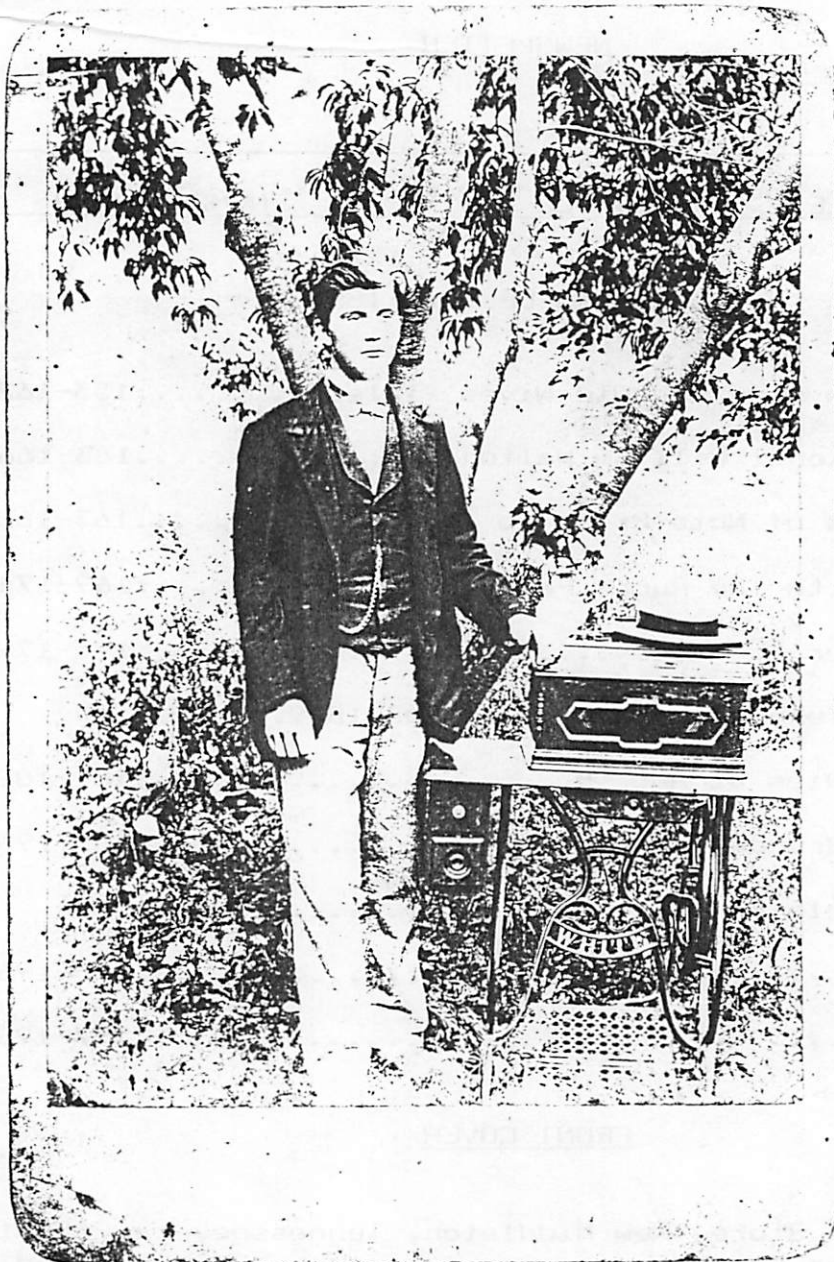
NUMBER FOUR

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FRONT COVER

The L. Ferguson Store, New Middleton, Tennessee, ca. the 1920's. (L to R, Ardelia Ferguson, Lorene Thomas, L. Ferguson and Bill Johnson). On the shelves in the left background, behind the two girls and the knife display is the "apothacary," a popular section of most general stores of the period. Here one could purchase patent medicines for all sorts of ailments: St. Jacob's Oil, the cure for pain of rheumatism; Rough on Corns, a complete cure for soft corns; Mexican Mustang Liniment, recommended for a variety of human and animal ailments; and, especially for the ladies, Kidney-Wort, The Blood Cleanser. (Picture courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer House).



Standing beside an old WHITE treadle sewing machine with a nice green shade tree as a backdrop is an unidentified young man. Notice his watchchain, no doubt a gold one, his bow tie and his black banded Panama Straw hat. Is he selling sewing machines or has he just purchased one? Who is he?

(Picture courtesy of Steve Wilmore, 188 Highway 25, Carthage, TN 37030).

CHIRURGERY, PHYSICS AND OLD WIVES' TALES

Sue W. Maggart

Two hundred years ago, people afflicted with maladies, "humors" and infirmities entrusted themselves to faith and cures concocted in the rustic pioneer kitchen. Often no doctors were to be had, and those that were available were lacking in qualifications that we now take for granted. Even the most well-qualified doctors clung to primitive beliefs. Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Philadelphia physician respected both in America and Europe, writing in 1794, cautioned that overmuch drinking of cold spring water was harmful, and some doctors believed fevers came from eating cucumbers and melons.

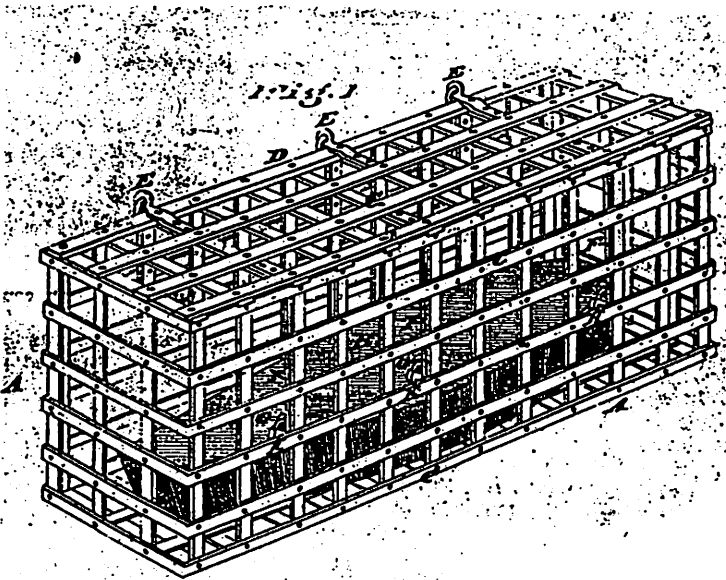
Most medical treatment from the removal of warts to the curing of the itch was done with the use of physics passed down from the "old granny" to her daughter. As a matter of fact, there was often little difference between home medication and the teas, tonics, poultices and salves prescribed by the most learned physicians. Finally, many treatments were based solely upon superstition and folklore with no logical reasoning except for tradition and the "mindset" which they effected within the patient.

Just as the potential young lawyer "read law" under an experienced barrister, the aspiring young physician read a few medical books and served an apprenticeship under an older, experienced doctor. If he attended medical school at all, it was not until he had established himself through personal calls. There were no examinations to pass, and, prior to 1889, the State of Tennessee did not require physicians to be licensed.

Apprentices as well as practicing physicians were generally forced to devise and resort to all sorts of tricks in order to secure bodies for experimentation and illegal dissections. The familys' consent was seldom granted for a post mortem; thus, honest and well-meaning young doctors, upon occasion, exhumed corpses from their newly dug graves in order to learn more of the human anatomy. Many unexplained "ghosts" in country churches and graveyards may have been nothing more than eager apprentices seeking to further their medical knowledge.

One such incident at Ellis Chapel near Maggart on Hurricane Creek was reported in The Smith County Record in the February 8, 1884, issue. It seems that Letcher E. Hawthorne, son of the well-known physician, Dr. E. P. Hawthorne, had just attended the funeral of a young lady of the community. As young Hawthorne was returning to his home, a storm came up and he sought shelter in the church.

To his horror, a flash of lightening revealed the corpse of the young lady who had supposedly just been buried. As he bolted for the door in shock and terrified with fright, he was seized by two men who threatened him with death if he revealed their names. Unable to live with this horrible secret, young Mr. Hawthorne disclosed what he had seen in the church on that stormy evening, but he declined to reveal who the grave robbers were. No sequel to this story could be found in subsequent issues of The Record, leaving one to wonder if Letcher Hawthorne carried his secret to his own grave.



An early invention to protect a body from grave robbers.

(Standing Stone Press,
Monterey, Tennessee).


Most of the early "chirurgery" was limited to bloodletting, the treatment of flesh wounds and the setting of broken bones. Patients were bled for fevers, paralysis, epilepsy, high blood pressure, pregnancy, and even sore eyes. Although somewhat more specialized, the early surgeons were usually general practitioners as well. In fact, most doctors advertising in early Smith County newspapers state their qualifications as being in both medicine and surgery. Drs. Don C. Dixon and Sayle, in 1833, in The Farmer's Advocate tender their professional services in medicine and surgery to the citizens of the county and assure their patients that in the necessity of "conjoint attention," no additional fee shall be charged. In 1843, Doctors King and Haynie announce themselves as being in the practice of surgery, medicine and obstetrics with offices located in the counting room of the drug store. In the February 2, 1844, issue of The Republican, Dr. N. B. Pillow now located in Carthage proclaims his "practice of medicine in all its branches" with particular attention to the nature and treatment of surgery. He states that he is now prepared to operate for the relief of cross-eyes and clubfoot.

As late as the 1880's, some surgical procedures were considered newsworthy enough for publication. The Smith County Record of February 15, 1884, reports an operation performed by Drs. R. M. King and A. H. King assisted by Drs. Ferrell and Estes of Snow Creek and Cardwell, Cornwell, McDonald and Sanders of Carthage. An unfortunate young inmate of the County Asylum by the name of William Martin, an epileptic and lunatic, had both his feet amputated after suffering from frostbite.

Another remarkable operation was reported in The Record of May 16, 1884. Stanton Haley, age 4, son of George Haley of Bagdad, while leading a horse by the bridle, was run over by another horse, knocking him down and crushing his skull. Drs. Clark and McClellan were immediately called in. The next morning Drs. R. M. King and J. S. Cornwell of Carthage were sent for, and, with Dr. McClellan, removed a considerable portion of the skull which was driven in upon the brain. The little boy bore the operation well, but, from the extent of the injuries, the attending physicians "have little hope of his recovery." (In a subsequent issue of the paper, it is reported that little Stanton Haley is considered out of danger, although his injuries were great and part of the brain substances were lost through the wound).

The flamboyant "faith healers" whose theatrics mesmerize millions on television today are not new to the medical profession. In 1884 in The Record a Dr. Wright proclaimed his prowess as a specialist in the cure of cancer and other chronic give-up cases. He was purported to have studied in Europe for four years to fit himself to perform these miraculous cures and would only be in Carthage for a few days. One could also be cured of opium and whiskey habits at home without pain just by writing to B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Georgia, for a free booklet. Mr. E. G. Rogers, in his book Early Folk Medical Practices in Tennessee, relates the story of a person near Statesville, Tennessee, who was said to be able to stop the flow of blood by reading a certain Bible verse. To protect his healing power, this individual kept the identity of the verse secret.

Often it was sufficient just to bring the patient into the presence of the healer to effect a cure. One man suffered so severely from rheumatism that he needed assistance to mount his horse in order to reach the faith doctor. After a short time in the doctor's presence, without any evident treatment, he was told to return home. He felt all of the stiffness leave him and never suffered again from the affliction. Another of Mr. Rogers' findings tells of a man near Pleasant Shade who had the power to alleviate pain from severe burns just from having the patient brought before him. The more severe the burns, the longer the patient was required to remain with the healer. Perhaps we should not be too skeptical of the faith healers without considering the sentiments of John Wesley, the great Methodist preacher, who wrote: "The passions have a greater influence on health than most people are aware of."



...Prof. Samuel Golden...

Was Celebrated

GERMAN SPECIALIST

Was located in Nashville for thirteen years, and has treated successfully all kinds of Cripples, every known variety of Rheumatism, Kidney troubles, and all kinds of bodily pains.

PROF. GOLDEN

Will be at the Riverside Hotel for 30 Days
Hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Prof. Golden thoroughly understands his profession. He graduated in Germany 18 years ago. Take advantage of this opportunity and get your treatment. All physicians will tell you it is the greatest treatment of this age when properly applied by an experienced physician like Prof. Golden.

Prof. Golden is no M. D., but he does understand the proper and scientific method of producing wonderful cures by Massage. This is what you have been looking for, and Prof. Golden has an established reputation as the oldest and most experienced in the profession.

Physical Treatment by
MASSAGE
The Greatest Treatment of
the Twentieth Century.

Miracle cures by
Massage offered by
Prof. Samuel Golden
at the Riverside
Hotel in Carthage.
(Smith County News,
November 12, 1908).

The majority of the early doctors were conscientious and professional, working long hours under adverse conditions for meager remuneration. However, there were a few unscrupulous practitioners who were lacking moral values. The story is told of a Doctor Myer who lived in Alexandria, Tennessee, whose practice was poor. An outbreak of small pox in the surrounding communities of Brush Creek and Sykes was traced to "treatment" administered by the good doctor whose motive was no doubt an effort to increase his income. The disease was contracted by some members of the Dowell and Turner families resulting in several deaths as evidenced by cemetery records of the period. The truth of the tale is borne out by an entry on the 1850 Smith County census which lists one of the inhabitants in the county jail as "Myer, Isaac (doctor) age 28, born in France, charged with maliciously communicating Small Pox."

Folk cures and physics reach very far back in time with many of the old home remedies proven to have real curative powers. Bread mold, which led to the discovery of penicillin, was often used to heal infection. Watermelon seeds were used for congestive heart and kidney problems. We now know they contain traces of a powerful diuretic. Onion juice, often administered for sore throats, contains traces of anti-bacterial agents.

Mrs. Frances Campbell of Gordonsville, Tennessee gave the writer many of the old remedies herein cited. Frances says these remedies were passed down in her family from her great, great, great grandparents who were Cherokee Indians. The writer found it most interesting that the majority of them, in some variation, were also documented in the printed sources of her research. Mattie Bass Bradley was also gracious enough to share old remedies she had heard from older clients during her many years as Director of the Human Services program in Smith County.

Teas and tonics were frequently relied upon in the pioneer home to soothe aches and pains. Many of these teas, often called "bitters", were made from the bark or roots of trees and plants. One formula for concocting a spring tonic as related to Mr. E. G. Rogers, author of Early Folk Practices in Tennessee, was a quart of vinegar added to crushed horseradish, three rusty nails, the ashes of a burned grapevine and one teaspoonful of sap crushed from garden rue. Well does the writer remember as a child being dosed in the spring with a generous tablespoon of "Syrup-Pepsin". If a more stringent medication was needed, a round of castor oil disguised in orange juice was deemed appropriate.

Another favorite tonic was tea made from the sassafras wood, which was supposed to thin the blood. Many believed the wood had a natural conjure in it, and that the strong smell warded off the devil and all kinds of evil. A few teaspoons of blackberry juice several times throughout the day was recommended for diarrhea, colic, and healing of the tummy. Tea made of ragweed was also recommended for the same ailments, and syrup made of elderberry was reputedly good for worms.

Not only was molasses a delectable companion for good hot, buttered biscuits but was also consumed for its medicinal value. A well-known spring tonic was made from sulphur and molasses, and hoarhound taken in molasses was good for hoarseness. The dust from an anvil mixed with molasses was taken for tuberculosis. Some believed so faithfully in the healing powers of the syrup that it was said if a person should drink a pint each day or two, he would never have need of a doctor. If one's system rebelled at this prescription, the consumption of three teaspoons of brown sugar daily would enable her/him to live to a ripe old age.

Honey, another of Nature's delicacies, was highly valued since ancient times for its healing powers. Honey is mentioned in the Bible as well as in the records of ancient China, Greece and Rome. Solomon says, "My son, eat thou honey for it is good." (Proverbs 24:13). Homer's Iliad contains references to honey as the "food of kings," and Hippocrates, the father of medicine wrote, "Honey...softens hard ulcers of the lips and heals carbuncles and running sores." Several teaspoonsful of honey a day was recommended as an internal disinfectant and a way to maintain regularity. If sufferers of arthritis were resolute enough to allow the honey bee to sting them, they would be cured when the stings were gone.

Home prepared salves, plasters, and poultices were commonly used to relieve pain or disorders which were found on or beneath the skin. Most of these salves and ointments had a basis of tar, tallow or turpentine. Mr. Rogers quotes one informant who says a mixture of raw egg, mutton tallow and a few drops of turpentine mixed with pine tar made a good salve for the treatment of old sores. The ashes from the burned leather of worn-out shoes mixed with tallow and turpentine was also an effective remedy. Burning the old shoes had a two-fold purpose - it also ran the snakes away!

RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS

The Best Tonic
A CONCENTRATED LIQUID
EXTRACT OF
MALT & HOPS
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

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50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

 **Madame Porter's
Cough Balsam,**
Pleasant, Reliable,
Effectual.
Successfully used for more
than fifty years. Try it.

CONSUMPTION

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION; BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

CURED

W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Cures for all that ailed one were featured in the Harper's Bazar, July 31, 1886.

Many of the poultices were prepared for congestion from colds and sore throats. A poultice made of green onions fried in salty grease, spread on a cloth was said to be quite effective. Onions cooked to a mush and mixed with meal were applied to the chest "to sweat" the patient. Vick's Salve mixed with turpentine and coal oil, rubbed on the chest and back, was prescribed to break up pneumonia.

For a "risin" or boil, soak a biscuit in buttermilk and apply to the sore. As the biscuit dries, the boil will be drawn to a head. Fatback was also recommended to draw a boil to a head.

A raw potato was considered an effective poultice for both a sty on the eye and arthritis.

The seven year itch was a common malady on the frontier, especially among children. A bath in boiled poke berry roots was a sure cure. There was one caution - keep the water out of the eyes.

For the cure of poison ivy, one went to the creek and gathered willow branches. After boiling for about 30 minutes, the liquid was strained and cooled and used to bath the rash which soon dried up. A "tea" made from willow bark was recommended for rheumatism. It is interesting to note that aspirin, one of today's most effective drugs against rheumatism, is a derivative of the salicin contained in the bark and leaves of the willow tree. This remedy was used by American Indians for thousands of years.

In addition to the home remedies made from natural resources that usually had some reasonable basis for effectiveness, many folk remedies were based solely upon superstitions and old wives' tales and could have had little curative power except in the mind of the believer.

Numerous remedies were advocated for arthritis, or, more commonly referred to by the old folks as "rheumatiz". Most people, at one time or another, have suffered from the malady which is as old as recorded history. Here are just a few of the old superstitions: carry buckshot in your pocket; take the powdered ashes of a turtle shell internally; wear shoes with copper nails to "ground the pain"; wear a copper bracelet; carry a potato in your pocket until it turns black; turn your shoes upside down under the bed at night and speak to no one before retiring.

Another malady for which countless cures were prescribed was for the removal of warts. The patient was instructed to secure a grain of corn and pick the wart until it bled, permitting the blood to fall on the corn. Then the corn was fed to a red rooster after which the warts disappeared. Another remedy found in several sources was to get a dirty dishrag, the greasier the better, and rub over the warts. Bury the dishrag and when it rotted, the warts would vanish. Mrs. Campbell says the remedy is more effective if the dishrag is stolen.

Another of Mrs. Campbell's remedies recommends that for every wart one has, pick up a gravel and place it in a paper bag. Lay the bag down for someone else to pick up, and the warts will be transferred to them. If this doesn't work, one can take the lining of a chicken gizzard, rub the wart and hide the gizzard under a rock.

The list is endless but a favorite, especially with young boys who were most likely to have warts, was to steal into the graveyard at midnight with a dead cat. As the cat was tossed on the grave of some person who had a reputation for meanness, the visitant repeated, "Cat follow ghost; warts follow cat; I'm through with you." Most of you will remember the eerie cemetery scene between Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn as they attempted to remove their warts.

Seldom if ever was a dentist available to our pioneer ancestors. Consequently, many folk remedies were contrived to ease the pain of teething and the toothache. One preventive for the toothache was to carry a sheep's tooth with you in a small bag. To cure a toothache, pick the offending member with one of the following items: a coffin nail; a needle used to make a shroud; or a splinter from a tree struck by lightning. A bag of asafetida worn about the neck or fresh cow manure placed on the side of the face was supposed to draw out the pain of a toothache. To make teething easier for a baby, take a mole's leg and tie it around the child's neck, or write the baby's name on a raw egg and hang in the baby's room.

A very old remedy for nosebleed as told to Mattie Bass Bradley and also noted in other sources, was to put a pair of scissors down the back. A piece of lead or a key worn around the neck was also recommended. Another suggestion was to place a penny between the upper lip and the gums.

As recommended to Mr. Rogers, a sure cure for hiccoughs was to take nine swallows of water without breathing. One could achieve the same results by drinking water through a folded handkerchief.

Both Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Rogers, as well as other sources, relate the same intriguing cure for asthma in a child. Someone goes to the woods and measures on a tree the height of the child. A hole is drilled into the tree and a lock of the child's hair is sealed tightly into the hole with a wooden peg. When the child grows taller than the hole, the asthma disappears. Recent discovery of locks of human hair embedded in an old oak tree in Cocke County, Tennessee, created much speculation as to how the hair came to be there. A published article entitled, "Dark, Deep Secret of the Black Oak's Heart" contributed to the mystery which was probably no more than some long forgotten pioneer or Indian attempting to cure the asthma of her/his child.

Certainly, part of the effectiveness of the home cures and superstitions may well be labeled psychological. Who would not feel better when faced with some of the "bitters", and most of the poultices exuded such a repugnant odor that the patient showed improvement just to escape them. In our sophisticated society, we may smile to think people had faith in the healing powers of these old superstitions, but, as a part of our culture and heritage, they are worth recording for our descendants.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

Don't laugh; be honest. Don't you feel just a little uncomfortable if a black cat crosses your path? In the distant past it was thought that witches were interchangeable with black cats and any contact with evil spirits was to be avoided. To exorcise the bad luck of the black cat, one can turn around and proceed in the opposite direction or make the sign of the cross in the air. If one prefers, she/he can nail a horseshoe over her/his door. Witches were said to be afraid of horses, or they would not have ridden broomsticks. If one does rely on horseshoes, be sure to nail them open side up or the magic will not work.

Another silly superstition that most of us must confess to is that of walking under ladders. This is really good common sense for one avoids the risk of getting a bucket of water or paint down her/his back.

Remember the childhood chant, "step on a crack and break your mother's back." To this day, do you not unconsciously avoid stepping on cracks and joints in a sidewalk?

We have all been admonished that to break a mirror brings seven years of bad luck. This was especially true if it belonged to your mother's dresser set or was your father's shaving mirror. Actually, the tradition is based on the relation to one's reflection in still water, which, if ruffled, was a bad omen.

Ever wonder where the term "baker's dozen" came from and why it refers to the number thirteen? It is because Henry VIII of England decreed that a dozen rolls must weigh a certain amount or the baker's head would roll. (No pun intended). Just to be on the safe side, in meeting the required weight, bakers added an extra roll.

And what about "letting the cat out of the bag?" This old saying comes from the practice of unscrupulous farmers who put a cat instead of a pig in the poke for sale on market day. When the unsuspecting purchaser got home, he let the cat out of the bag!

Have you ever been given the "cold shoulder?" A cold cut of second rate meat, usually from the shoulder, was served guests who stayed too long or otherwise displeased the hostess.

There were many old-wives' tales relating to childbirth and babies. Extreme fright or shock over an unusual occurrence experienced by the mother during pregnancy was thought to increase the chances of prenatal markings. As related by Mr. Rogers, one child bore the marking of a strawberry which was said to have been caused by the mother's extreme desire for the fruit. A little girl who bore the marking of an ear of corn upon her leg was believed to have been marked when the mother went to the field and gnawed upon a raw ear of corn. One child was reported to be normal in every respect except that it made barking sounds like a dog. The mother had been severely frightened by a dog before the child was born.

Frail little infants were subjected to so many theories that it is small wonder the mortality rate was so high. Many believed that if a child looked into a mirror before its first birthday, death would occur before the age of two. To tickle the flesh of a baby caused stuttering, and to stand the baby on its head caused cross-eyes. Babies should never walk before they were a year old or they would be bowlegged. The nails of a baby should always be bitten off instead of cut or bad luck would prevail. There was, however, some consolation for the ugly baby; it was believed that good-looking babies grew up ugly and vice versa.

Not all folk tales foretell doom and ill-luck. How many of you just happen to carry a rabbit's foot or a buckeye in your pocket as good luck charms? Traditionally, four leaf clovers are good luck because Eve was supposed to have brought one along when she was expelled from Eden. Just the sheer joy of searching for and finding a four-leaf clover in the fresh green grass on an early spring day is cause for jubilation. Once the lucky leaf is found, one can scarcely wait to place it in a special place.

Only the most skeptical could renounce the charm of the old folk-rhyme:

One leaf for fame,
 And one for wealth,
 And one for a faithful lover,
 And one to bring you glorious health,
 Are in a four-leaf clover.

Although they may be deemed archaic in our society, these remedies and beliefs have stood the test of time and influence by many cultures. Let us not scornful skeptics be - for much of what we "know" today may become myth in the unforeseeable future.

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Contributed by Sue W. Maggart, 504 Jackson Avenue, Carthage, TN
 37030.

THE LIFE OF COLONEL WILLIAM WALTON

Steven L. Denney

Walton soon began to turn his high standing among the new populace to good use and cultivated a loyal political following. On 5 Jan 1799, he was appointed justice of the peace for Sumner County, the first man living in the area that was to become Smith County to be so appointed. His neighbors began to refer to him as "Colonel", a title which he never held in the Revolutionary Army nor in the Tennessee militia.

Over the next few years, the Western portions of the Upper Cumberland began to be occupied at an almost unbelievable rate. Soon it became evident that new counties were needed in order to handle the large number of new residents. All males between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were required to travel to the county seat once every two months for militia practice. For a man to have to travel six times per year, on horseback or on foot, from Fentress County to Gallatin, Tennessee for militia practice, to put it mildly, was indeed an inconvenience. Being forced to travel that far to record a deed or will was also inconvenient, and, for some, virtually impossible.

By the year 1799, the legislature had received several petitions from the residents of the area, and the body acted accordingly. A huge acreage was detached from greatly oversized Sumner County and two smaller giants were created: Smith and Wilson Counties. New Smith County was to contain all of the land above the Cumberland River and east of the Caney Fork River, extending from Sumner and Wilson Counties in the West to the Indian Line in the East. This would not include the section of what is now Smith County located south of the Cumberland River and west of the Caney Fork, which would be included in Wilson County. In 1801, a large portion of Smith County's eastern territory was detached to create Jackson County. As compensation, the western portion of Wilson County, that from the current Smith-Wilson boundary to the Caney Fork River, was added to Smith.

Governor Sevier appointed Walton justice of the peace for the new county with seven other men: Garrett Fitzgerald, William Alexander, James Guinn, Tillman Dixon, Thomas Harrison, James Hibbitts and Peter Turney. Because a permanent county seat had not been established, the first court met at the home of Tillman Dixon. For the next few years, court was held at several different places, including Walton's tavern.

The question of a county seat was a pressing problem for the new government; the county and state struggled with this question for six years. The Act of 1801 named a commission of five men to lay out and prepare for sale lots in a town to be called Smithfield.

Apparently, the commission never acted, and, in 1803, the legislature repealed the act to establish Smithfield and provided for the establishment of Livingston, setting up another commission of five men to oversee the locating and laying out of the town. Again, the group could not agree on a location for the town. Two members refused to participate when the other three selected a section of land on the plantation of one of the members, Henry Tooley, in Tooley's Bend on the North side of the Cumberland River. Lots were laid out and a foundation was in place for the courthouse when the legislature was persuaded to repeal the act. The three remaining commissioners were left with the cost of the materials used and the work which had been done.

By now the legislature had grown weary of dealing with the problem and devised a plan. While repealing the establishment of Livingston, they provided for the citizens of Smith County to gather for an election to choose a seat. The choices were Bledsoeborough or a tract of land belonging to William Walton. The latter site, if chosen, was to be named Carthage for the ancient African city-state of that name.

Bledsoeborough would have seemed a favorite in the election. Established by the legislature in 1797, the town had already been laid out to a large extent. Walton's site, however, was nearer to the center of the county and the outlying settlements and would be located near the most important tributary of the Cumberland River - the Caney Fork. Walton effectively neutralized the advantage of establishment that Bledsoeborough held over Carthage by offering the land for one cent.

Another advantage that Carthage held over the former site was its location on the western terminus of the Walton Road, and, therefore, near the junction of this road and several others leading to and from the ferry. By far, though, the greatest advantage that the Carthage site had over Bledsoeborough was William Walton himself. He was extremely popular, and this popularity was transferred to the site that he supported.

Another factor in the election may have been "backroom politics." It seems that one of the two commissioners who had refused to act with the commission to establish Livingston, John Gordon, was now the chairman of the committee to oversee the election. He was firmly in the Walton camp, and, as he was the only representative from the new southern section of the county, he was probably able to persuade many of the voters from his area to vote for Carthage.

The election took place sometime in 1804 on three consecutive days. Walton supplied a large amount of food to the people participating in the election and a "good supply of whiskey was not lacking." A fierce and divided election ensued, marred by name calling, which almost devolved into a large fight, but in the end, Carthage was selected. Years later, Gordon attributed the victory of Carthage to the personal popularity of Walton and "to his abundant supply of refreshments during the days of the election."

The results of this election had enormous ramifications on the rest of the county. Bledsoeborough soon became a ghost town. Lots which had not yet been sold in the town became relatively worthless, while lots in Carthage were going for a premium price. Today, Bledsoeborough is not to be found, and the majority of the residents of Smith County have no knowledge of its existence. Also, the opposing side in the election carried grudges obtained at the election for many years, and, as a consequence, "many a fight occurred between them whenever they would meet."

Walton continued to be active in the development of Carthage after its selection as county seat. On December 28, 1804, for the sum of one cent, he deeded fifty acres for the establishment of Carthage to Commissioners Willis Jones, Benjamin Johns and Wilson Cage. He then proceeded to buy lot number six in the town plan, which was located directly across from the site of the new courthouse, for twenty-one dollars. Here Walton built a large frame tavern into which he moved his establishment and was greatly rewarded by the patronage of visitors to Carthage. It was said to have been the most popular tavern in town and was a well recognized structure until it burned in the 1880's and was replaced by the current Walton Hotel.

Based upon the early sale of the lots, the commissioners built a fancy and expensive courthouse. However, all the lots were not sold, and in 1810, Walton came to the rescue of the town, which must have been in desperate need of the money that had been expected from the sale of the lots. Walton purchased sixteen more lots scattered throughout the town, spending \$1483.25 on only a small portion of the land which he had previously owned but had given to the county for a mere one cent.

In 1810, Walton again helped to ensure the success of the town. A new school was to be started in Carthage which was named Geneva Academy. The board of the school had made all the arrangements and had selected a site bordering the city on Walton's property. The board approached him about selling the land to the school "whereupon...he made a present of two acres or as much as forms a full square in the plan of the town." Walton was definitely dedicated to ensuring the success of the town.

After completion of the road and the establishment of Carthage, Walton continued to play a prominent role in the development of the county and the affairs of the state. He withdrew to a great extent from the active direction of his businesses. Placing both his hotel in Carthage and his ferry in the hands of managers, Walton seemed to have concentrated on his political career and enjoyed the considerable wealth which he had accrued. Already having served in the state legislatures of both North Carolina and Tennessee and the counties of Sumner and Smith, he served three additional terms in the General Assembly. He represented Sumner County in the House of Representatives in the Fourth Tennessee General Assembly, 1801-1803. Walton was elected to the Senate in 1807 to represent Smith and Jackson Counties. In 1811, he was again elected to the Senate, defeating Adam Dale of Liberty for the seat.

Even though Walton was active in state politics, he continued to be active in local governmental affairs. While not in state office, he continued to hold a seat as a justice of the peace for Smith County, a position which was then much more important than it is today. In addition to this office, Walton served in many other capacities, such as chairman of the committee to select a presidential elector in 1808, commissioner to superintend the police in Carthage, trustee for Geneva Academy, and President of several of the Fourth of July celebrations in Carthage. At that time, these celebrations were "big events."

In 1809, Walton, along with his son-in-law, Arthur S. Hogun and "Colonel" Lee Sullivan, seemed to have gotten into an argument with James Lyons, publisher of The Carthage Gazette and Friend of the People. The men declared in a letter to Carthage's other newspaper, The Western Express, that they would not deal with The Gazette as long as Lyons was the publisher. An entire copy of the letter from The Express no longer exists because no copy of this issue of the paper has been preserved. The only remaining portion of the letter comes from an editorial written by the owner of The Gazette, William Moores, defending his paper and informing the public that Lyons had been fired and would no longer be associated with the paper. It seems that Walton's popularity was such that he was able to make and break the careers of those people that chose not to cooperate with him.

By far the most interesting activity that Walton became involved with after the completion of the road was that of the War of 1812. Although he was too old to go to war and fight as a soldier or to command a unit, he actively promoted a declaration of war against England. Walton was also active in the recruitment of troops for the cause and was instrumental in the formation of a troop of volunteer home guards which was unique to Smith County and Tennessee.

Walton and a group of 24 other men, including General James Robertson, cosigned a letter to General Andrew Jackson pledging to "embody ourselves, aged and infirm as we may be, and to offer our services to our country in support of its laws and constituted authorities...so far as our bodily powers will admit, we cheerfully submit to the rigors of military institutions." Jackson wrote a letter to The Nashville Clarion referring to the men as "the invincible greys."

William Walton was also a member of a group which actively demonstrated its willingness to fight for its country's honor - the Smith County Revolutionary Volunteers. This was a group of sixty men who had all served in the Revolution and who now wished to serve their country again. Tilman Dixon served as the captain of the troop, and Walton served as first lieutenant.

(To be concluded in a subsequent issue).

Smith Countains of Note Prior to 1876:

Col. John Allcorn	Capt. William Henry Hart
State Rep. Dixon T. Allen	Innkeeper, Lot Hazard
Merchant, Joseph W, Allen,	Teacher, Female Academy
Cong. Robert Allen	S. B. Hopkins
Trousdale Ferry Turnpike	Sheriff, Samuel Howard
Builder, William Allen	State Sen. Littleberry
Gen. Robert D. Allison	Hughes
Adj. Gen. Samuel Allison	Rep. Simon P. Hughes
State Rep. Alfred Bains	Arkansas' Governor
Capt. Robert Barcley	Simon Hughes, Jr.
Rep. James Barrett	Rep. John Rollins James
Cong. John H. Bowen	Benjamin Johns
Publ. John G. Bransford	Willis Jones
Rep. Anderson Bratton	Publisher, James Lyons
Rep. John S. Brien	Dr. Charles Mobias
Rep. Gilbert Washington	Att. Gen. Andrew B. Martin
Brittle	Sheriff John L. Martin
Experimenter with silk	Col. William Martin
growing, Dr. Henry Brooks	Rep. Wilson Y. Martin
Rome Founder, Samuel Burdine	Sheriff George Matlock
State Sen. Sp. David Burford	Rep. William McClain
Gov. William B. Campbell	Rep. James W. McClanahan
Supreme Court Justice,	Rev. John McGhee
Abraham Caruthers	Rev. William McGhee
Union Col. Wm. J. Cleveland	Capt. L. P. McMurry
Col. Pleasant F. Cornwell	Cong. Thomas McNutt
Gen. William Cullom	Col. Anthony Metcalf
Confederate Congressman,	Publisher, Samuel Miller
William Henry Dewitt	Armistead Moore
Don Carolus Dixon	William Moore
Americus Vespuccius Dixon	Rep. James Barry Moores
Rep. Joe Dyer	Rep. Archibald W. Overton
Adj. Gen. John A. Fite	Rep. William Owen
Cong. Samuel M. Fite	Chancery Court Clerk,
Banker, Adam Fergusson	John G. Park
Rep. Hugh Brown Flippen	Rep. Hiram S. Patterson
Cong. John Brown Forrester	Publisher, E. Burk Pickett
Publ. Jesse G. Frazier	Rep. Joseph G. Pickett
Confederate Congressman	Merchant, William Porter
E. L. Gardenhire	Publisher, James W. Raulstone
Union Col. A. E. Garrett	Contractor, Gay Reynolds
Col. James M. Gill	Teacher, Ellory Rison
Capt. John D. Goodall	Secretary of Smith County
Rep. Isaac Goodall	Patriotic Society, R. W.
Col. John F. Goodall	Roberts
Capt. Alexander Gray	Capt. Jonathan B. Roberts
Rep. William V. R. Hallum	Attorney, James Rucks

[Editor's note: Names pp. 167-168 not included in index unless used in other articles.]

State Sen. James Saunders
 Rep. Richard C. Sanders
 (Bledsoeborough's)
 William Saunders
 Publ. S. T. Sawyer
 State's Attorney,
 Benjamin Seawell
 Roger Basil Shaw
 Silkgrower, John Smith
 Thomas Smith, Sr.
 Publ. T. K. Spooner
 Speaker of the House, Rep.
 Jordan Stokes
 Sheriff Lee Sullivan
 Rep. James L. Thompson

Attorney General
 James Rucks Toney
 J. P., Henry Tooley
 Rep. William A. Wade
 Rep. David Wallace
 Isaac Walton
 State Sen. Timothy Walton
 Rep. Nathan Ward
 Col. William Walker Ward
 Reverend Miles West
 Wilbourn White
 Judge W. B. Whitley
 Cong. Elhu Stephen Williams
 Judge Nathaniel W. Williams



William Bowen Campbell,
 Colonel, Mexican War, Whig
 Party candidate, took
 office as Governor, State
 of Tennessee, 16 Oct 1851.

Young historian, Stephen L. Denney is researching noteworthy Smith Countians prior to 1876 such as Governor Campbell pictured above and featured in Katherine Dickens' article, Newsletter, Vol. 111, No. 2, p. 95. If any of you have information of the individuals listed or if you know of anyone not listed who was a county official, militia officer, attorney, merchant, tradesman, minister or who was mentioned in Bowen's History of Smith County, please contact Stephen. Pictures of these individuals, family members, places of business or anyone having close connection with them are especially solicited. Pictures will be returned.

Stephen L. Denney, Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN 38560.

A RENDEZVOUS WITH THE RUCKS FAMILY

Katheryn Frye Dickens

The countryside had just recently acquired the warm, golden glow of early autumn last year when the writer and her friend, Erna Williams, prevailed upon Carol Gibbs, Smith County's Registrar of Deeds, to become our Moses and lead us to the Rucks Cemetery.

Located in a remote cow pasture off the Walter Morris Road beyond the village of Rome in the 12th Civil District of Smith County, TN, this cemetery was not easily nor quickly found. Having traveled by automobile just short of two miles on the Morris Road, we began our trek on foot across the dry field, creating little crackling sounds as we tramped over the brown grass and stubble. Our quest was momentarily put on hold by the encounter with an apprehensive black bovine who suddenly became over protective of her young calf!

Having regained our composure from this episode, we trudged on and on and on. Finally, when our perseverance was really being tested, an old barn was spied to the right. To the left of the barn was sighted a large heap of rocks that appeared to have once formed the foundation of a house - the Rucks house! Straight ahead on a little knoll was a grove, and beneath the trees the late afternoon sun created curious little shadows on something that had to be TOMBSTONES!

Here were found many of the Rucks clan now united with the soil where Josiah Rucks first homesteaded in May of 1816.

Born in 1757, Josiah and his brother, James Rucks, came to this country from Antrim, Ireland. They landed in Boston just in time for the famous "Tea Party" on December 16, 1773, taking sides with the colonists. After the Revolutionary War, Josiah settled for a while in Chesterfield, Virginia, later moving to Granville County, North Carolina, where he met and married (1786-88) Elizabeth Taylor. Nine of their ten children were born in North Carolina.

Bearing the burden of a Baptist minister, Josiah first began spreading the gospel in Virginia, finally settling in Smith County in 1809. Elizabeth, reared in Edmund and Anne Lewis Taylor's home, was a faithful Methodist girl. She, nevertheless, eventually became a Baptist believer and was willing to follow her husband over the treacherous mountains into Tennessee when she was forty years old! On November 24, 1809, soon after their arrival in Smith County, she gave birth to their tenth child.

After settling here, Rucks probably first joined the Round Lick Baptist Church, later becoming a constituting member of Cedar Creek Church. In 1814, he became the first pastor of Knob Springs Church, where he remained their spiritual guide for sixteen years. For sixty years, he labored as a devoted Baptist minister.

He owned numerous slaves and several hundred acres of land in the Bellwood community beyond Rome. The original Bellwood Road ran near the Rucks home and cemetery.

The pious Josiah Rucks family, however, did not elude gossip. The story has been told that one of his daughters gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1818. Since time, of course, the web that is woven of the affairs of the heart has ensnared its victims.

At age seventy-nine in August of 1836, Josiah Rucks, with his own fingers, closed his eyes and told family members that he was going to sleep, never to wake on earth. Twenty years later, less than two months short of her eighty-eighth birthday, Elizabeth's body came to rest beside that of her husband in the family graveyard. Their graves are two of the four enclosed with box-type markers.

The gallant and handsome cavalryman, Colonel William Walker Ward of the 9th TN CSA Cavalry who rode with the dashing General John Hunt Morgan, is also buried in this cemetery. He was married to Elizabeth (Betty) Rucks, Josiah Rucks' granddaughter.

A tiny marker with dates that reveal the sad loss of Ward's eighteen-month-old grandson and namesake can be found close to the Colonel's stone.

Family members representing five generations are sleeping here. All of them have long ago crossed over the river, and their stories seem to lie buried with them. Howell T. Rucks' daughter-in-law, Sallie, was the last one brought here in 1929. At least her tombstone attests to this theory since it is still standing.

Now the beaten trail to the tumbled-down old house and graveyard has been made by livestock. Their roguish ways have defied the barrier of the iron gate; gravestones have been knocked asunder. Spring and summer storms have left their calling cards with decaying limbs strewn about, making it precarious for inquisitive visitors to walk. Despite this state of disarray, there is a graciousness about the place that echoes the sterling qualities possessed in life by the Josiah and Elizabeth Taylor Rucks family. The golden cord of love that once bound them so closely together in life can still be felt when one walks over their burial ground.

Picking up two small stones from the foundation of the Rucks house, the writer and her friends reluctantly left their enchanted find. The rocks have a permanent place on the hearth of the writer's home. Fittingly so, because Prudence Rucks Hallum, Josiah's granddaughter, was once mistress of the writer's house.

[Editor's note: Perhaps these old foundation stones will help quiet the ghost of Prudence!]

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUCKS

1. LYDIA (1789 NC - 1878 TN) married Tarlton Hughes.
2. MARY TAYLOR RUCKS (1792 NC - 1828 TN) married Elijah T. Toney.
3. JAMES RUCKS (1793 NC - 1862 MS) was a lawyer in Carthage, Lebanon, Nashville, TN and Jackson, Mississippi. He married Matilda Hogin, whose father was Arthur Hogin. After Matilda's death, James married May 18, 1827, Louisa V. Brown, daughter of Dr. Preston Brown from Kentucky.
4. FRANCES (1796 NC - 1877 Nashville, TN) married William H. Jackson of Texas.
5. ANN (1798 NC) married William Owens, a lawyer and merchant.
6. ELIZABETH (1799 NC - 1824 TN). One source records that she was married to Peter Hubbard. Another source states that she was Obadiah Hubbard's first wife, and, after Elizabeth's death, Obadiah married Elizabeth's sister Prudence B. on January 5, 1832.
7. REBECCA (1801 NC - 1842 TN) married David C. Hibbett.
8. BENJAMIN RUCKS (1805 NC - 1833 TN). He never married.
9. HOWELL T. RUCKS (1807 NC - 1874 TN) married first Darthula A. Bradford, a daughter of Davis Bradford, and after her death in 1866, he married Elizabeth (Betty) N. Maxey on November 27, 1870. Howell T. Rucks pastored a Baptist Church in the Rome community near the Knob Springs Church.
10. PRUDENCE B. (1809 TN - 1852 TN) married Obadiah R. Hubbard. Obadiah Hubbard and Benjamin Rucks had a mercantile business in Carthage, known as Hubbard and Rucks. Hubbard later moved to Arkansas.



Foundation stones are all that remain of the spacious Josiah Rucks house built in 1820.



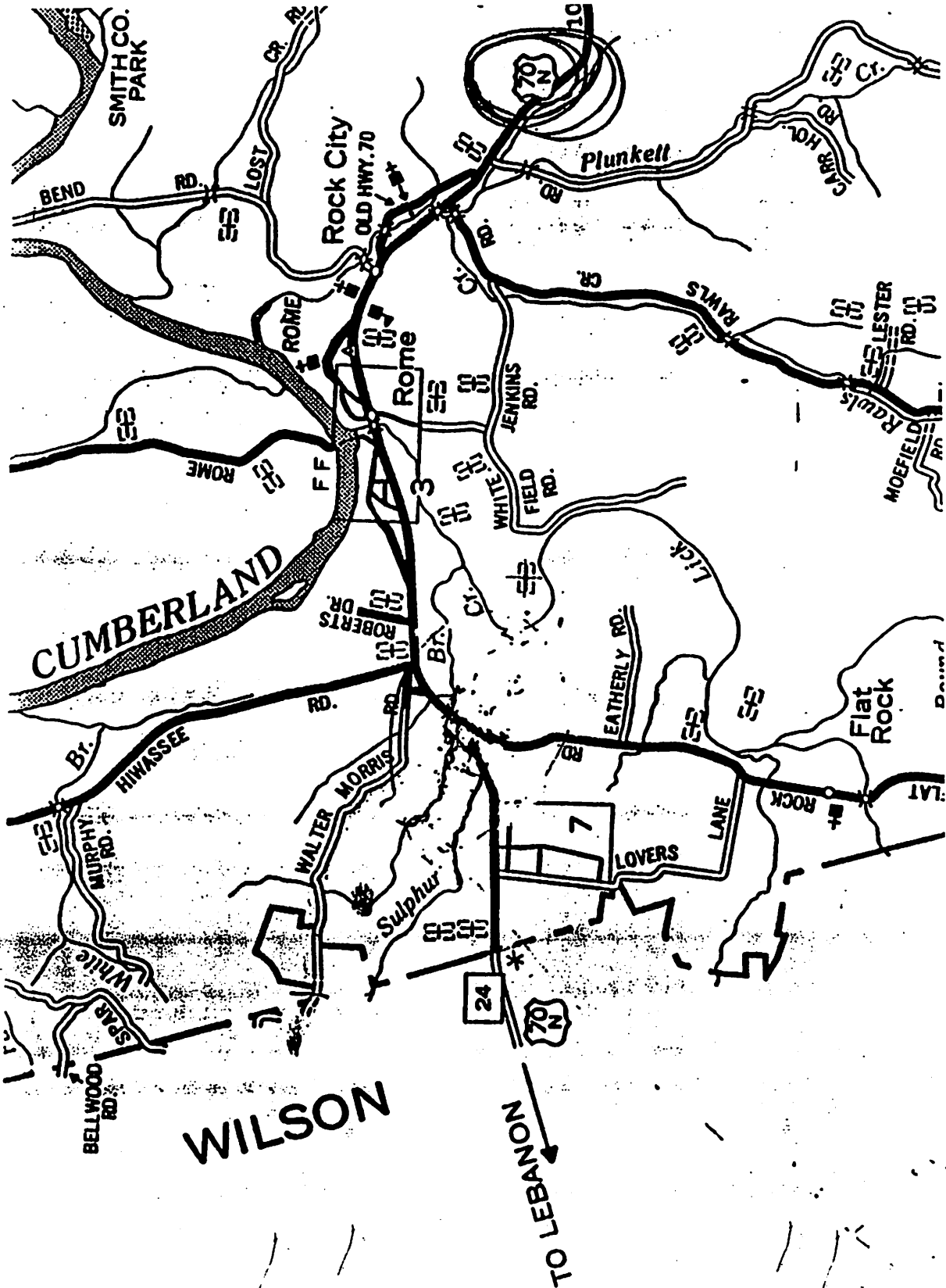
Nature seems to have planted a tree in memory of each one buried in the Rucks graveyard.

Colonel William Walker
Ward's gravestone.
1825 - 1871
9th TN CSA Cavalry
He was married to
Josiah Ruck's
granddaughter.



Four box-type grave markers remain in the Rucks family cemetery. Two of them belong to Josiah and Elizabeth Taylor Rucks.

Map showing the Walter Morris road where the Josiah Rucks Cemetery is located. Turn off Highway 70N onto the Morris Road; after going 1.8 miles, enter the second gate on the right and follow the path. The graveyard is several yards beyond a huge, lovely, old oak tree.



DIARY OF SPENSER B. TALLEY

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

Our regiment suffered a heavy loss in men and officers. Our colonel was killed soon after I was wounded. When his dead body was brought to the hospital, my heart was full of sorrow. And regardless of my wound I secured a vessel of water and washed his blood stained face, and hands. The coat which I had worn a few nights before (to) the grand ball and festival was now spotted and saturated with his life's blood. I removed the stains from his coat as best I could with cold water and a rag, combed his unkempt hair and whiskers and had his dead body laid with many others in the Court House at Murfreesboro. No braver or better man fell in our struggle for independence.

The federal forces suffered a greater loss in men than we did. I believe our history of that conflict place their loss at fourteen thousand and ours at about eleven thousand. Our armies felt that they had done their best and neither side had a victory, both sides were planning to retreat and if we had not retreated Friday night, the Yankees would have given up the field. But our army withdrew and fell back to Shelbyville.

As I was wounded, I could have boarded a train and gone to some southern hospital until able for duty, but I preferred to remain with my company and had the privilege of riding our dead colonel's horse as I was sore and not able to keep step with the boys on foot. We were not pursued by our enemy, and camped not many miles from Murfreesboro on the Shelbyville pike the first night. It was a very cold and disagreeable night. Not far from our camping ground stood an old church house in which soldiers had been camping before and I decided it would be better for me to spend the night in it and thus be out of the wet and cold, so with a lot of the men we took refuge to our sorrow afterwards, for on the next day I could feel something tickling in my undershirt and at camping time that evening, I made an examination to find the cause of it and found that I was badly infested with army lice. They have another name for the pest in this age but I cant think of it just now. On reaching Shelbyville I had all my clothes put in boiling water with a view of being rid of them but it was not so, But one of us more or less infested. We had been hearing of the critters for months but this was our first sight and experience with the annoying pest, a few months later we discovered a plan to their annihilation, which was to stretch our garments by inserting a stiff brush and hold over a blazing fire until almost hot enough to burn. I dont know who made this discovery, but as soon as it was found to be a success the news was passed down the line and it was not long before the pest was exterminated and long before the war ended not a "Gray back" was to be found in the army. I mention this to let you know that in our Civil War, they were here to molest.

We spent the remainder of the winter at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, our regiment was at the latter place. The killed, wounded and missing in our previous hard fought battles had materially depleted our ranks and we greatly needed recruits. To this end and purpose General Bragg had a considerable number of officers to go back into our lost Territory on a conscription tour, and endeavor to bring out all the able bodied young men. I was one of the detail and spent a month in this hazardous and almost impractical adventure. Those who were willing to go out and enter the army were the only ones we could reach. The entire country was over run by the enemy and required a man who knew the country roads and people to even get in and out and our only work was to earnestly plead with our young men the urgent necessity of their enlistment. I had many hazardous trips through the country and several narrow escapes from capture by the Yanks, having to hide and live in a cave three days and nights on one occasion to keep from "home spun" Yanks from finding me. Once on your trail the Yanks could get all the information wanted from the negroes. In a fireside conversation I could no doubt tell you of the narrow escapes I had on some occasions that you would be interested in but to write out these details would require more time and space than I can give in this brief account of the part I took in the war. I was glad when I was released from this very dangerous and unpleasant duty imposed upon me. Just as I started back to the army at Tullahoma there was a flood of rain fell and all streams were out of banks. In passing from McMinnville to Tullahoma I had to swim Collin (?) River three times in less than three hours. It was high and running swift.

But I was riding a strong and spirited horse, and to him I always felt grateful for having landed me safely over such a raging and turbelent stream as it was. Soon after my return the army began moving crossing the Tennessee river at Bridge port. There was no happenings in our summer campaign that I call to mind that would be interesting to you. I think it was about the 19th or 20th of September that the great battle of Chicamauga was fought. I was in the battle from start to finish and came out without a scratch. The battle line through which our division fought was through a dense forest. The terrific shell fire through this timber land made a hideous and blood curdling scene. The trees were shattered into splinters and dead and wounded men covered with fragments of torn trees which almost covered the ground from the heavy guns on both sides. Trees as large as my body were severed in twain. It was about sunset when we drove the Yanks from their last stand and strong hold completely routed and stampeded, and it has often been said that Bragg could have crushed the federal force had he pursued them in their flight, a complete finish of this victory would have reclaimed Tennessee which we so much needed.

However Bragg delayed several days for rest and recuperation. In the meantime the Federals were greatly reinforced and had taken their position on the South side of the river at Chattanooga, Bragg took his postion on Missionary ridge with the main army, our brigade was sent to East Tennessee and remained there guarding the Bridge at Charleston until the battle of Missionary ridge was fought.

As soon as the battle of Missionary ridge became imminent, we had orders to leave Charleston and rush down to the main army, and I may state right here that in this move I and Bro. B. J. suffered a great loss of clothing. We had our long legged socks and heavy underwear packed and placed in our wagon that carried the clothing, and other things of our regimental officials. So great was our hurry to reach the battle ground that we left our wagon train to follow on, but the day after we left them, the Yanks Cavalry made a sweep up that country and captured the train of wagons and all the teamsters as prisoners. Old Bro. W. H. Holman now living was driving the wagon and team containing things and witnessed the burning of the wagon and contents. This he told after the war for he was placed at "Rock Island" prison and remained there until after the war. On reaching our army at Missionary ridge we were placed in position on the extreme right wing of our forces which rested on a high point near the Tennessee River. From this point we were in full view of both sides; no attack was made on our position, and we had nothing to do but watch the contending forces on both sides from our splendid view point. It was the first and only battle I ever had the privilege of witnessing the maneuver of both sides. We could see the Yanks when solid columns marching on our one little long spun line reaching from the river to Lookout Mountain. Our boys put up a strong fight and in spite of their great man power held them back till under the cover of night we withdrew in perfect order falling back to Dalton, Georgia where we spent the remainder of the winter of 1863-64.

The entire loss of Tennessee was a hard blow on the Confederacy, General Bragg's failure of success brought about his removal and Joseph E. Johnston was placed in command. This change was pleasing and gratifying to the southern army. The boys thought what "Old Joe" didn't know about handling any army wasn't worth much. Our Spring campaign did not fully begin until sometime in April when the two opposing armies began having clashes. The Yankees had fully two men to our one, so to meet them in the open and drive them back was a matter almost impossible. Johnston's policy seemed to be to dally with them until he could have a favorable opportunity of striking them at a time and place that we could have some hope of success. It was a long fought battle lasting from April to last of July, and is often referred to as the hundred day battle from Dalton to Atlanta. Johnston contested every foot of the way. Every day found us fighting. Some days the battle would rage furiously, while at times we would spend most of the day in skirmishing and seeking advantageous ground in the hill section through which we passed. So much could be said relative to this long contested battle, the tight squeezes we endured and hair breath escapes made, I feel unable to undertake a narration of only matters necessary to give you an idea of the privation and trials through which we passed. Resacca was a place where we had a fearful scramble with the Yanks. Here we lost Colonel Sidney Stanton. He was standing on a log talking to me when he fell. I had command of the skirmish line in our front, and he was two hundred yards back with our main line, and was wanting me to deploy my men as to make room for one of our batteries to play on the enemy's approach. It was a sad and depressing sight to see this good man and gallant soldier drop to his death.

The Yanks were repulsed by our terrific shot and shell fire, but not before I had been hit on my right shoulder by a portion of an exploded shell which knocked me about twenty feet down a hillside, I was not seriously hurt, bruised and stunned for a few minutes. I was not put out of business, though had but little use of my right arm for some days. Johnston continued his policy of fighting and retreating because the federal lines were so much longer they could flank us, and thus force us to it or suffer capture. This was kept up until we were near Atlanta, when the war department at Richmond decided to change horses and retired General Johnston and placed General Hood in command. This change in generalship had a withering effect on the entire army. While Johnston had been retreating his men had the utmost confidence in his skill and ability as a leader and were in no way discouraged, and the appointment of Hood as his successor created a great ruffle of excitement and dissatisfaction because his reckless and bulldog disposition was well known and many unfavorable things were spoken regarding his capacity to handle the army, and their expression of doubt was justified as will be seen in several failures. No sooner than he had been placed in command, he began to arrange for a complete try out of his military skill and on the twentieth day of July 1864 made a charge on the entrenched Yanks. They had us greatly outnumbered and to say nothing of their fortified position however when the word was given, there was never a more desperate and determined rush made on their fortified lines. This charge was begun about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and the battle raged furiously till darkness over shadowed the field when we withdrew with no victory no gain to cheer us. After night's darkness had fully come upon us we retired for food and rest. On our return I found that my brother R. J. Talley was fatally wounded. He had fallen in a field of growing corn, through which we had passed and I was unaware of his fate until after dark; he had been picked up by the litter company and carried to the field hospital where I found him and a great number of others who had fallen in this struggle.

I sat by him all night doing what I could for his relief. He fully realized that his wound was fatal and that he could only live a few hours and maintained a calm and rational mood to the end. He talked almost incessantly, but in no complaining way, he often said "I am nearing the end, and ready to go." He was a devout christian man who read the Bible daily. I believe he was the closest Bible student I ever saw. When he was not on duty he could always be found reading his Bible. When he went into the army he was not a member of any church. While at Shelbyville he called on the Methodist preacher to baptize him. The preacher began to talk to him regarding his spiritual experience and reason for wanting immersion. They had not talked long before this preacher found that he was unable to change his mind and they both went down into the water and he was baptized in obedience to the last commission of our Savior. He had a strong faith in the promise of God and his admonition to myself and others around him to obey God, and live righteously in this world, was so impressive that his words can never be forgotten.

It was just at dawn of day when my Bro. breathed his last and when we had wiped the death damp from his face, we set about for his burial. One of our boys made a rough box such as he could with only a saw and hammer to work with, but before we could get the use of tools to dig the grave orders came for us to fall in line: a hasty move of our position was made, and we left the lifeless body of my brother lying in the crude box, not knowing where or if ever buried. This was the saddest and most trying hour of my war experience, besides my brother there were a number of my best and closest friends killed or wounded in this hard struggle. We had in front Atlanta. Sherman was now making a flank attack on us and had taken a position just East of the city on Peachtree Creek and entrenched his men and to make it more secure had fell all timber which was a black jack growth. The limbs were hacked down and pointed toward us which made it impossible to make any swift movement or rush on them. Regardless of this advantage and their superior numbers, Hood ordered us to charge and take their position. While our men were much fatigued and worn out from the very recent conflict, they raised the old "rebel yell" and rushed like a storm toward them. The thick underbrush they had filled in their front prevented any rush, when we reached it I suppose we had gotten about half way through when I was shot down.

A minnie ball having struck me above the hip in my left side, no bones were hit or broken but my left side and leg were paralyzed. I could not walk, by the aid of a comrade I was gotten out of the brush and placed in the hands of a litter bearer who bore me to the field hospital where all of our wounded were sent. This was a spot in a shady grove where lay on the ground just hundreds of wounded men. From where I lay I could see the surgeon's tables. Four doctors were busy cutting off shattered limbs. These arms and legs were thrown in a heap which by night was as high as your head, and I doubt if a two horse team could have pulled them on a wagon. From here we were carried to a point on the railroad and as soon as a train came we were sent south to various hospitals. The nature of the various wounds determined the place. Persons wounded in the head or neck were sent to a certain hospital while those who had a limb amputated were sent to another and so on. I was sent to Macon, Georgia, and placed in the blind school hospital, a building used for the education of the blind before the war. It was a large brick building and I think situated in the northern section of the city. I was given a birth in a room on the second floor with six other wounded soldiers. Our fare was not palatable to say the least of it, consisting of corn bread and beef soup and occasional sugar and rice, meted out to us on crochery ware plates, and wooden spoons. At that time screen doors had not come in use and flies were more numerous than now, and could only be kept away by using a bush. Often when our meals were brought in, we had to "shoo" and knock for sometime before we could tell what was on our plates other than flies. The good people there living in Macon and surrounding country, knowing our hard fate often brought in something better and cleaner.

[To preserve authenticity and retain writing style, this article has not been subjected to editing. To be continued in subsequent issues.]

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803 - 1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

Mr. Samuel Jarred

m. March 1832

Miss Mary Scruggs

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser: Saturday, March 3, 1832).

Mr. Reuben Johnson, married in Carthage; resident of Lebanon

m. 27 Oct 1831

Miss Matilda Wilkerson, resident of Lebanon

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig: Wednesday, November 2, 1831).

Rev. Gilford Jones

m. November 1834, Carthage TN

Miss Mary Lee

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig: Wednesday, November 26, 1834).

Mr. James C. Jones

m. January 1832, Smith County TN

Miss Agnes Inge

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser: Thursday, January 5, 1832).

Mr. Joseph Jones

m. November 1831 in Smith County TN

Miss Betsy Lynch

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig: Friday, November 25, 1831).

William Johnson

m. 13 Apr 1848 by Lewis Dies

Mildred H. Anderson

(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County TN).

Mr. William Kerley

m. January 1834, Smith County TN

Miss Matilda Scott

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser: Thursday, January 5, 1832).

James Lee Kirby

m. ca. 1839, Smith County TN

Judith Emiline Holland, Smith County, TN

(Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association, Quarterly; Vol. 4, No. 2, p.9).

Muskogee
Daily

and Times-Democrat

Phoenix



Thursday

35 CENTS

Aug. 29, 1991

QUOTE OF THE DAY

"He was a part of tribal history. Dode was the last chief appointed by the president. It's a loss for all of us," said Creek Nation Principal Chief Claude Cox of Waldo Emerson "Dode" McIntosh.

Former 10-year Creek chief, Dode McIntosh dies at age 98

By DONNA HALES
Phoenix Staff Writer

A former five-term Creek Nation chief, Waldo Emerson "Dode" McIntosh, died early Wednesday.

McIntosh, 98, chief of the Creek Nation from 1961 to 1971, was a descendant of the Highland Scottish McIntosh clan and Creek tribal chiefs. He was proud of his heritage and enjoyed telling how he attended a McIntosh clan gathering in Scotland wearing full Creek regalia.

His great-grandfather, Chief William McIntosh, was a celebrated general in the War of 1812. He served under Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans.

Creek Nation Principal Chief Claude Cox, who succeeded McIntosh in 1971, said he was sorry to hear about his friend's death.

"He was very active in many

organizations: Indian and non-Indian," Cox said. "He was a part of tribal history. Dode was the last chief appointed by the president. It's a loss for all of us."

Upon Cox's election, McIntosh accompanied Cox to Washington, D.C., and introduced him to national officials.

Dode McIntosh suffered a fall more than a week ago, said his grandson, Ken McIntosh of Tulsa. He had been in bed for three days at his home in Tulsa. He was cared for around-the-clock by his sons.

"He was too tired and he gave up," Ken McIntosh said.

He was born on Feb. 26, 1893, at Carthage, Tenn. His father, A.G. (Cheesie) McIntosh, was county superintendent of schools. The family moved to Checotah in Indian Territory in 1901. His father became tribal superintendent of schools for the Creeks and Seminoles and was the first Creek admitted to practice law in the federal courts of the United States.

McIntosh County, created at statehood in 1907, is named for the McIntosh family.

Dode McIntosh graduated from Checotah High School and attended Normal High School at Eufaula, where he received his teaching certificate.

Survivors include his two sons, Nocus of Jay and Chinnubbi of Tulsa; one daughter, Willie Lee, of Riverton, Wyo.; nine grandchildren; and 11 great-grandchildren.

He is credited with getting the Creek Council House in Okmulgee on the National List of Historical Places.

A great-uncle, Roley McIntosh, was the dominant chief of the Creeks immediately after removal of the Creeks to the West.

Dode McIntosh's grandfather, Chilly McIntosh, raised the 2nd Creek Indian Confederate Regiment and became a principal chief of the Creek Nation.

His uncle, Col. D.N. McIntosh, raised the 1st Creek Indian Confederate Regiment and participated in negotiations in connection with the Treaty of Fort Smith and the Treaty of Washington after the Civil War.



McIntosh

Dode McIntosh fought in World War I. He was known for leading Tulsa's Veterans Day parades in full uniform. He was a member of Arnell-Sampson American Legion Post of Checotah.

His eldest son, Waldo E. Jr., died in a plane in World War II. Another son, William, died in 1990. Dode McIntosh was buried at 3 p.m. Wednesday at Greenlawn Cemetery in Checotah by his sons.

A memorial service will begin at

2 p.m. Sunday at the cemetery, said Ken McIntosh.

"Grandfather had requested to be buried quickly, within 24 hours," said Ken McIntosh, who will preside over the Sunday memorial service he said his grandfather also requested.

A longtime friend of the McIntosh family, Roberta Scott of Muskogee, said Dode McIntosh didn't want to have his body processed or touched after death.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

- Appointed to the first All-Indian National Indian Educational Advisory Committee to advise the federal government on educational opportunities for Indians.

- Acquired funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs for grade school, high school, technical and vocational education and college for young Indians.

- Instrumental in getting Congress to appropriate \$2.25 million to provide dormitories at the Indian Boarding School in Eufaula.

- Won a \$3.913 million settlement in 1964 to compensate for lands taken from the Creeks unlawfully in 1814. In 1965, an additional \$1.937 million was granted to the Creeks for land taken in Seminole County.

- Fifty clinics and 250 Creek homes were constructed while he was chief from 1961 to 1971.

- Served two terms as president of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes. He headed the Checotah Alumni Association, served as Tulsa County assessor and treasurer. He was a teacher, deacon and elder of the Memorial Christian Church of Tulsa.

- Western Heritage Award.

- Member of the Honey Springs Battlefield Park Committee.

- Board of directors for the Oklahoma State Historical Society.

- Authored book, "Indian Craft."

Smith Countians, especially members of the Historical and Genealogical Society, regret the passing of native son and the Society's first and only life member - "Dode" McIntosh. While on a visit to Smith County and Carthage in 1971, he presented then President of the Society, F. C. (Carmack) Key, with a one hundred dollar bill in memory of his friend, Hugh B. Hodges, also a Smith County native. McIntosh requested that the Society sponsor an essay contest on the history of the old Campbell school, where his father, Albert Gallatin (Chessie) McIntosh, had once taught.

McIntosh and Key are shown holding the one hundred dollar bill which McIntosh presented the Society on page 91 of the Smith County History book.

Our sincere gratitude to Glenn E. Smith, P. O. Box 1332, Muskogee, OK 74402, for his thoughtfulness in notifying us of the death of Mr. McIntosh and this article from the Muskogee Daily and Times-Democrat PHOENIX, Thursday, August 29, 1991.

WILLIAM HENRY BRANDON

Kathleen Pike Hurd

The following information has been gleaned from the complete pension record of WILLIAM HENRY BRANDON in the hope that it may help others with a William Brandon lineage.

PENSION # S-3082

The Revolutionary War Pension was granted on an Act of Congress 7 Jun 1832. Application of William Henry Brandon, born in Rowan County, North Carolina 13 May 1748, was made in August 1836 in Smith County, Tennessee. William Henry Brandon was then 88 years old. He died 17 Sep 1836. The heirs of William Henry Brandon proceeded, with much difficulty, to collect the pension due.

Records show there was difficulty in determining which Service Record belonged to each of 3 different William Brandons. There were 4 William Brandons who lived during the Revolutionary War Period.

William Brandon, No. 1

This William Brandon, was William Henry Brandon, Pension # 3082. Evidence presented shows that William Henry Brandon enlisted in 1775 in Rowan County, NC. It was stated that he was a 1st Lieutenant in 1775, 1776, 1777. (Historical Sketches of North Carolina by John H. Wheeler, Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore 1964, p. 71). He served at least twice on a 3 month tour in the Militia under the command of Capt. Brandon, Col. Francis Locke and Gen. Rutherford. The tours were to the Cherokee Nation in search of Tories. Some affidavits presented to the Pension Board stated that William Henry Brandon served on several tours - one under Captain Lop.

William Henry Brandon was known to have served at Ramsour's Mill, Guilford Courthouse and Yorktown. He served 3 months as Captain and, at times, as an adjutant. The pension was granted on the rating as 1st Lieutenant because the record of Captain could not be verified - or perhaps not found at that time.

Correspondence, included in the record, states as follows:

January 1852 - The claim was still unsettled after 16 years.

May 1852 - Nancy P. Erwin was granted power of attorney.

December 1852 - James Pursley was appointed administrator of the estate. William Brandon (son of William Henry Brandon) and Franklin Erwin were appointed as securities for \$600.00.

January 17, 1857 - application pending for Capt. William Brandon. Certificate of Comptroller N.C. and other papers on file. Signed by J. Knox Walker, Commissioner of Pensions.

Included in the Pension Record:

About 1800, William Henry Brandon moved from Rowan County, North Carolina to Smith County, Tennessee where he applied for a pension August 1836, on which pension was allowed. He died in said county September 17, 1836. The name of the soldier's wife is not given, but following were his children:

Ester or Hettia married John P. Erwin

Margaret married William Pike

Jane married Adam Starns or Stearns

Sarah married James Pursley

William

John

Nancy P. (born ca. 1798) married Franklin Erwin

Polly married John Gillispie

Ester, Jane and Nancy were the only living children in 1851, the others having died, and all left children whose names are not given.

William Brandon No. 2.

This William Brandon served in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina. Pension was granted to his widow, Jane Dodds Brandon, No. W 71. Pension Record # W 71 states as follows:

William Brandon was born 23 May 1746 in Pennsylvania. While a resident of York Co., Pa., he enlisted as a private in Captain Thomson's Co. Served nine months. Served nine months as Ensign in Captain Irwin's Pennsylvania Co. After this, he lived in Camden District, South Carolina and in North Carolina. He served as a private at various times during the years 1779, 1780 and 1781 - about 12 months in all. He was in battles of Buford's Defeat, Hanging Rock, Camden, King's Mountain, Fish Dam Ford, Cowpens and Guilford. In 1817, he moved from South Carolina to Smith County, Tennessee. He died 10 Mar 1818.

William Brandon married in May 1785 at the "Monachan Meeting House" in Pennsylvania to Jane Dodds who was born 12 February 1760. Pension allowed 26 Oct 1840 when Jane Dodds Brandon was a resident of Smith County, Tennessee.

Children of William and Jane Dodds Brandon:

John, born April 1788, living in South Carolina in 1837

Polley, born 10 Dec 1781

William D., born September 17, 1789, living in Smith County, Tennessee in 1837

Alexander, born 6 Sep 1791

James, born 1 Apr 1793

Catherine Dodds, born May 8, 1795

Jonathan, born 13 or 15 May 1797

Jean or Jane, born 28 Mar 1799

William Brandon No. 3

This William Brandon served in the Revolutionary War from South Carolina as a Colonel. I have no further information. The foregoing was stated in the record of William Brandon No. 1.

William Brandon No. 4

This William Brandon did not serve in the Revolutionary War. He lived in Raleigh, North Carolina. This statement from Pension Record of William Henry Brandon # S - 3082. (Author's note: This man may have been William Brandon, a brother of Jarrett Brandon who went to Florida. Jarrett's brother William remained in North Carolina.)

The writer is a gr gr granddaughter of Capt. William Henry and Hannah (Irwin) Brandon through their daughter, Margaret ("Peggy") Brandon who married William Baker Pike. Capt. William Henry Brandon was a 1st cousin of Mary (Brandon) Alexander, wife of Capt. William Alexander of whom descendants live in Smith County. The following family sheets are of the family of Capt. William Henry Brandon and wife Hannah Irwin Brandon who lived in Smith County in the early 1800's. Although the writer has no information on their son John Brandon, a sheet has been added for him; perhaps, someone has this information.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
HANNAH IRWIN/ERWIN		Name	CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY BRANDON
Being Researched		Born	13 May 1748 -Rowan Co., N.C.
		Married	6 Sept. 1775 -Rowan Co., N.C.
Date unknown - Alive Sept. 1824		Died	17 Sept. 1836. - Smith Co., Tn.
Possibly Goose Creek-Macon Co. II.		Burial	On the Original Grant - Goose Creek
Name Unknown		Father	(1713-1775) John Brandon, Jr. (II) Macon Co., Tn.
Name Unknown		Mother	Elizabeth *-----Armstrong?????
None		Other (if any)	wife None
Notes: Capt. Wm. H. Brandon and family came to Smith Co., Tn. in 1800. Capt. had received a land grant for Rev. War service. Grant was for 640 A. near Hartsville, Tn. Served in Rev. War from 1775 - end of War. Known to have			

served at Ramsour's Mill, Guilford Courthouse, and Yorktown plus tours of duty to search for Tories. Pension # 3082

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	Elizabeth "Polly" Brandon	10 June 1776	Rowan Co. N.C.	17 June 1815	Sumner Co., Tn.
Married 14 March 1790 Rowan Co., N.C. to John Gillespie						
2	F	Easter/Hettia Brandon	1783	Rowan Co., N.C.		Hudsonville, Miss. Marshall Co.
Married #1 William Stephenson #2 John P. Erwin						
3	F	Margaret "Peggy" Brandon	28 Sept. 1786	Rowan Co. N.C.	28 Aug. 1846	Jackson Co., Ill. 1828
Married in Tn. to William Baker Pike (Need date) Moved to Ill. 1828						
4	F	Jane Brandon	18 Apr. 1789	Rowan Co. N.C.	18 Aug. 1854	Jackson Co. Illinois
Married Adam Starnes/Stearns in Tennessee Moved to Illinois ca. 1827-8						
5	F	Sarah Brandon	1790	Rowan Co., N.C.	1840's?	Macon Co., Tn.
Married James Pursley ca. 1816 in Tennessee.						
6	M	John Brandon (Have no information concerning him.)				Supposedly he left heirs.
7	M	William Brandon (the younger)	----	Rowan Co., N.C.	-----	-----
Married Jane Cooper 14 Dec. 1837 Smith Co., Tn.						
8	F	Nancy P. Brandon	----	Possibly Rowan Co. N.C.		(Died 1860-1870)
Married Franklin Erwin in Tennessee						

Source Pension Record #3082, Cemetery records, records from descendants of family members.
 Form 2 Compiled by Kathleen Pike Hurd, 929 Sullivan Drive, Belvidere, Il. 61008

Wife		Husband	
Elizabeth "Polly" Brandon		Name	John Gillespie
10 June 1776		Born	11 March 1773
14 March 1790		Married	
17 June 1815		Died	23 December 1868
Old Hopewell Cem., Sumner Co., Tn.		Burial	
Capt. Wm. H. Brandon		Father	
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon		Mother	
None	husband	Other (if any)	wife #2 Polly Barr
Notes Elizabeth died of childbirth.			

Date married & spouse

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1.	M	James Gillespie	1801-27	Sumner Co., Tn.?	-----	-----
		Married Mary Grieder 24 July 1819				
2	M	William Gillespie	3 Feb. 1803	-----	1 July 1897	-----
		Married Jane Barr (sister of his stepmother) 27 Sept. 1825				
3	M	Rev. George Gillespie	10 June 1804	-----	-----	-----
		Married #1 Sarah Day 22 March 1828 #2 Ophelia Bledsoe 26 Nov. 1848				
4	F	Jane Gillespie	ca. 1805	-----	16 Jan. 1869	Trousdale Co. Tn.
		Married David Vance in 1820				
5	M	Jacob Gillespie	1809	-----	21 May 1898	-----
		Married #1 Elmina Hannah #2 Amelia Martin #3 Elizabeth Goodpasture				
6	M	Thomas Gillespie	14 Feb. 1812	-----	9 July 1859	-----
		Married Jane Sneed				
7	F	Nancy Gillespie	28 Aug. 1813	-----	16 June 1880	
		Married Allen Byrn 9 December 1834				
8		Elizabeth Gillespie	19 May 1800	-----	11 Sept. 1840	
		Married Solomn Day 6 Jan. 1823				
		JANE GILLESPIE VANCE IS BURIED ON A FARM NEAR THE CHURCH AT GREEN GROVE, TROUSDALE CO.				
		NANCY GILLESPIE BRYN IS BURIED ON A FARM NEAR CHIPMAN OR BETHPAGE.				
		Michael Meador				

Source Macon County Historical Society
Lafayette, Tennessee

By Kathleen Pike Hurd
929 Sullivan Drive
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
Easter/Hettia Brandon		Name	William Stephenson
	1783	Born	-----
	ca. 1803	Married	
7 December 1851		Died	September 1806
Hudsonville, Mississippi	Marshall Co.	Burial	Tennessee
Capt. Wm. H. Brandon		Father	-----
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon		Mother	-----
John P. Erwin	husband	Other (if any)	wife
Notes Easter and Wm. Stephenson had daughter, Irena Stephenson. Easter and John P. Erwin were married in 1810.			
Other Reference: Sumner Co., Estate Settlement of William Stephenson.			

Date married & spouse

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	Irena Stephenson	ca. 1804	Sumner Co., Tn.	---	Clarksville, Ar.
		Married Matthew Erwin in Sumner Co., Tn.				
2	M	John P. Erwin Jr.	ca. 1817	-----Tn.	3 May 1843	-----
3	F	Angeline Erwin	26 March 1822	Tn.	8 Dec. 1851	Hudsonville Ar.
4	M	Robert W. Erwin	1825	Tennessee	26 August 1826	Tn.
5	F	Emma Erwin (Infant)	1824	Tennessee	24 Aug. 1824	Tn.
		THE ERWINS MOVED TO MC NAIRY CO., TN. IN 1832, THEN ON				
		TO MARSHALL CO., MISSISSIPPI PROBABLY IN THE 1840'S.				
		EASTER/HETTIA WAS KNOWN TO THE PIKE CHILDREN AS				
		AUNT HESTER.				
		Obituaries from:				

Source Cumberland Presbyterian Church Historical Foundation
 1978 Union Ave.
 Memphis, Tennessee

By Kathleen Pike Hurd
 929 Sullivan Drive
 Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Wife		Husband	
Margaret "Peggy" Brandon	Name	William Baker Pike	
28 September	Born	1790	12 June
(Need Date)	da. 1813-44	Married	
28 August	Died	1849	21 August
Zion Cem., Jackson Co., Il.	Burial	Zion Cem., Jackson Co., Il.	
Capt. Wm. H. Brandon	Father	George Pike	
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon	Mother	Mary (Severs) Pike ????	
None	husband	Other (if any)	wife Margurite Castens

Notes The Pike family moved to Randolph Co., Il. in 1828, then to Jackson Co., Illinois ca. 1829. Wm.-B. Pike served in the War of 1812 from Sumner Co., Tn. He also served in the Black Hawk War in Illinois (1831- 1832)

Date married & spouse

#	S	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	Hetishy Pike	2 Jan. 1815	Tennessee	18 Nov. 1886	Jackson Co. Il.
		Married David Looney (No date available)				
2	M	George G. Pike	12 Jan. 1817	Tennessee	24 June 1843	Jackson Co. Il.
		Unmarried. Attorney in Murphysboro, Il.				
3	F	Mary Gillespie Pike	16 May 1819	Tennessee	-----	California
		Married David W. Eachus- Moved to California in 1865.				
4	M	William Brandon Pike	19 Jan. 1822	Tennessee	4 June 1894	Jackson Co., Il.
		Married Eliza Tudor 5 June 1862 Jackson Co., Il.				
5	M	Jerome Pike	6 April 1824	Tennessee	23 Dec. 1853	Jackson Co., Il.
		Unmarried. Drowned in Looney's Pond.				
6	F	Melissa Jane Pike	18 Feb. 1829	Illinois	6 Feb. 1850	Texas or Oklahoma
		Married Dennis Moore (No date available)				
7	F	Margaret Pike	21 Feb. 1835	Illinois	-----	Iowa
		Married Jefferson Cooke in Iowa.				

Source Family Bible and Tombstone Inscriptions. By Kathleen Pike Hurd
 929 Sullivan Drive
 Belvidere, Illinois 61008

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband		
Jane Brandon		Name	Adam Starnes /Stearns	
18 April	1789	Born	1792	21 June
No date available		Married		
18 August	1854	Died	1844	11 December
Glenn Cemetery, Jackson Co., Ill.		Burial	Glenn Cem., Jackson Co., Ill.	
Capt. Wm. H. Brandon		Father		
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon		Mother		
None	husband	Other (if any)	wife	None
Notes Adam Starnes served in the War of 1812 from Sumner Co., Tn.				
Adam Starnes and family came to Illinois in 1827 or 1828.				

Date married & spouse

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	Sophronia Starnes	1815	Tennessee		
2	F	Eliza E. Starnes	1819	Tennessee		
3	F	Jane B. Starnes Married Alexander Cross	1822	Tennessee		
4	M	William B. Starnes	1824	Tennessee		
5	F	Nancy Starnes	1827	Tenn. or Il.		
6	F	Margaret Angeline Starnes	1830	Illinois		

Source Jackson Co., Illinois Records and N.S.D.A.R. Records Capt. Wm. Henry Brandon Pension Record #3082

By Kathleen Pike Hurd 929 Sullivan Drive Belvidere, Illinois 61008

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
Sarah Brandon		Name	James Pursley
Rowan Co., N.C.	1790	Born	
(No date available)		Married	
Between 1844 and 1848		Died	
Pursley Cem. at Sundial, Macon Co., Tn.		Burial	
Capt. Wm. H. Brandon		Father	
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon		Mother	
None	husband	Other (if any)	wife Jane (Cooper) Brandon

Notes Sarah Brandon Pursley is buried in the Pursley Cem. at Sundial in Macon Co., but the cemetery has been destroyed and the stones are placed behind a barn there.

James Pursley married his sister-in-law, Jane Cooper Brandon on

Date married & spouse 5 October 1848.

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1.	F	Lucinda Pursley	1 Aug.	1817 Tennessee	10 Apr. 1887	Tn.
2	F	Hannah Pursley	1 Feb.	1821 Tennessee	30 May 1900	Tn.
3	F	Jane Pursley	5 Oct.	1823 Tennessee	13 Mar. 1902	Tn.
4	F	Nancy Pursley Married A. C. Warner	23 Feb.	1826 Tennessee	1 Oct. 1903	Tn.
5	M	Robert J.L. Pursley	4 Oct.	1831 Tennessee	8 Aug. 1880	Tn.
6	F	Virginia L. Pursley	17 Aug.	1837 Tennessee	26 Dec. 1883	Tn.
7	F	Margaret F. Pursley	13 May 1844	Tennessee	20 May 1844	Tn.

Source
Macon Co. Historical Society
Macon Co, Cemetery Records

By Kathleen Pike Hurd
929 Sullivan Drive
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Form 7

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
	Name	John Brandon	
	Born		
	Married		
	Died	Before 1851	
	Burial		
	Father	Capt. William Henry Brandon	
	Mother	Hannah (Irwin) Brandon	
husband	Other (if any)	wife	

Notes Little information on John Brandon, except, that according to the pension report of Capt. William Henry Brandon, John was deceased before settlement of the estate of William Henry Brandon, his father. Government records state that John Brandon had children, but does not name them.

Date married & spouse

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died

Note: Records of the names of heirs to the Government Pension Claim of deceased Capt. William Henry Brandon should be on file in the Archives of Smith County, Tn. As I understand it, the heirs received settlement for pay as Captain not Lieut. as previously recorded. It took years to determine which William Brandon was Capt. William Brandon. An authorized settlement was granted in 1857 by the Government. An attorney by the name of A. Fergusson of Smith Co., served in behalf of the William Henry Brandon heirs. Nothing has been located as to the actual date of payment - or the amount - or to whom. (I have been told by relatives that heirs were paid.)

Source Complete Pension Record # 3082
 Capt. William Henry Brandon
 Revolutionary War

By Kathleen Pike Hurd
 929 Sullivan Drive
 Belvidere, Illinois 61008

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
Jane (Jennie) Cooper		Name	William Brandon (the younger)
ca. 1804		Born	Alive in 1837
		Married	14 December 1837
After 1869		Died	Before 1851
		Burial	
		Father	Capt. William Henry Brandon
		Mother	Hannah (Irwin) Brandon
James Pursley #2 husband		Other (if any)	wife
Notes (brother-in-law) Married 1848			

No record of children available. There were children.

Source Pension Record of Capt. William Henry Brandon By Kathleen Pike Hurd 929 Sullivan Drive Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Form 2 Marriage Bond Acklen, Jeannette Tillotson Marriages and Tombstone Inscriptions Vol. 2

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
Nancy P. Brandon		Name	Franklin Erwin
ca. 1799		Born	ca. 1798
		Married	
Between 1860 and 1870		Died	
		Burial	
Capt. William Henry Brandon		Father	
Hannah (Irwin) Brandon		Mother	
	husband	Other (if any)	wife

Notes This information is from the Smith Co., Tn. 1850 Census; Nancy and Franklin Erwin are named on Capt. William Henry Brandon's Pension Record of the Revolutionary War. Pension # 3082.

#	S	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	Harriet Erwin	ca. 1827	Smith Co., Tn.		
2	M	James L. Erwin	ca. 1831	" "	" "	
3	F	Josephine Erwin	ca. 1834	" "	" "	
4	F	Sarah G. Erwin	ca. 1835	" "	" "	

Source By Kathleen Pike Hurd 929 Sullivan Drive Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Form 2

TO: SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 112
CARTHAGE
TENN. 37030

AUGUST 9, 1991

1. THANKS FOR THE LETTER CONFIRMING THE RECEIPT OF THE WORKBOOK AND DISKS.
2. ANYONE IS WELCOME TO USE ANY INFORMATION IN THE BOOK OR THE DISKS FOR PUBLICATION OR ANY PURPOSE.
3. RECORDS NOT PUBLISHED OR DISTRIBUTED HELP NO ONE. FAMILY RECORDS IN THE ACTIC OR A SHOE BOX WILL EVENTUALLY BE LOST OR DESTROYED AND GONE FOREVER.
4. THERE MUST BE MANY UNPUBLISHED WINFREE RECORDS AROUND GORDONSVILLE, CARTHAGE AND LEBANON. THERE HAVE BEEN WINFREES IN THAT AREA FOR ALMOST 200 YEARS AND THEY ARE ALL RELATED. HOW MANY OLD HOMES HAVE RECORDS IN THE ACTIC?;
5. YOUR SOCIETY IS DOING OUTSTANDING WORK IN PRESERVING SMITH COUNTY HISTORY. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.
6. I NOTICED THAT YOUR LETTER WAS ON A D.A.R. CARD. IF ANY DESCENDANT OF JAMES WINFREE WANTS TO JOIN THE D.A.R., THEY CAN USE HIM, HE HAS ALREADY BEEN APPROVED. ELSIE WINFREE JOINED ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO ON JAMES.
7. I COULD WRITE FOR PUBLICATION, BUT MY KNOWLEDGE OF SMITH COUNTY IS VERY LIMITED. THERE ARE MANY OTHERS THAT KNOW THE LOCAL HISTORY FAR BETTER. GETT THEM TO WRITE IT UP MAY BE THE PROBLEM. I HAVE FOUND THAT A TAPE RECORDER AND TALKING TO PEOPLE WILL BRING OUT MANY INTERESTING THINGS. RECORDING IS A NECESSARY TOOL, YOU CAN'T REMEMBER EVERYTHING, TONE OF VOICE ETC.
8. THE WINFREE FAMILY RECORDS (RECORD BOOK AND BIBLE) WERE PUBLISHED IN, UPPER CUMBERLAND GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION (UCGA) VOLUME 12, NUMBER 2. THE UCGA IS AT COOKEVILLE, TENN.
9. CONSIDERING THEY HAVE BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY ABOUT 350 YEARS, THERE ARE VERY FEW FAMILIES BY THAT NAME. STUDIES AND COUNTS HAVE PLACED IT AROUND 1000 WINFREE FAMILIES IN THIS COUNTRY. MOST IN VA, NC, TN, FL, TX, CA, WITH OVER 30 FAMILIES IN SMITH COUNTY.
10. WE ARE TRYING TO GET THE DISKS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO THE MORMON CHURCH MASTER COMPUTER AND RECORD SEARCH SYSTEM, BUT WE NEVER REACH THE END, THERE IS ALWAYS MORE TO BE ADDED. THAT IS THE ONLY SYSTEM WHICH MAY GIVE PEOPLE A CHANCE TO SEARCH RECORDS IN SECONDS THAT NOW REQUIRE DAYS OR MONTHS OF WORK. HOPEFULLY IT WORKS TO THEIR HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS.

Clarence H. Winfree, Lela Winfree
CLARENCE & LELA WINFREE
28031 LORRAINE
WARREN, MICH. 48093
PHONE 313-573-4717

MCCRARY CEMETERY

Louise Sharenberger

Concerned descendants of those interred in the McCrary Cemetery are engaged in a project to secure sufficient funds to establish a self-sustaining trust fund for the purpose of providing long term care for this small, remote family graveyard. Located in the then 11th Civil (now 8th) District of Smith County to the left of the Grisham Hollow Road in the Maggart Community, this cemetery is said to have been established in 1892 on land donated by Martha Maggart Powell McCrary.



MARTHA MAGGART POWELL MCCRARY

25 JUN 1851 - 19 JAN 1920

Courageous, gallant, daring, astute, always tenacious and sometimes enigmatic, Martha possessed some of the same personal traits of personality and character as those of her grandmother, Jane Darnell Maggart.

Born to John and Melinda Hewitt Maggart, she grew up in the Hurricane Creek Community. She was first married to William Powell on 10 Jun 1866. To them were born Mary, 1868, died prior to 1888 (said to be buried on the Oliver place on Martin's Creek); Thomas, 1870 and Eudora, 1872. After Powell died (not known when he died nor where he is buried), she married James McCrary, Jr. To them were born the following: Mizelle, A. B. (Boyd), H. T., George, Pearl and Alta. James was said to have died while on a trip across the river in Jackson County. Because of flooding and a subsequent rise in the river, the family was unable to get his body back across the river; thus, he had to be buried in Jackson County.

On 23 Oct 1888, Martha purchased "seventy acres more or less" from John and 2nd wife R. A. Brown Maggart. This acreage was bounded by J. N. Grisham, E. J. A. Maggart, M. E. Church, "Fate" Dillard and M. A. Dickens. [Deed Book 31, pp. 175-176]. B. L. Harville and N. J. Harville sold to "Martha McCreary [sic] her heirs and assigns 3 acres more or less" (M. E. Church Lot) on 29 Sep 1897. This land joined her 70 acres. [Deed Book 31, pp. 176-177].

Following Martha's death, son Mizelle and wife Jennie sold to A. B. McCreary [sic] "their 1/8 interest" in Martha's real estate. [Deed Book 31, pp. 178-179]. Son H. T. and wife Daisy sold "their individual interest" in Martha's estate to B. F. Harville and wife Jane on same date, 27 Feb 1920, as Mizelle sold his to Boyd. [Deed Book 31, pp. 179-180].

From Deed Book 31, pp. 318, 319, 320, & 321, "We G. W. McCreary [sic], A. B. McCreary [sic] & wife Idell McCreary [sic], A. J. King & wife Eudora King, W. L. Parker and wife Pearl Parker, (lived in Macon County), T. A. Powell & wife Nolie Powell, Frank Butler and wife Ata [sic] Butler (lived in Toombs County, Georgia) to H. C. King, heirs & assigns all rights, titles & interest we have in the individual lands of Martha McCreary [sic] deceased, except one half an acre now used as a graveyard and to be used for the same purpose together with a right-of-way in and out to its beginning at Public Road at or near E. J. A. Maggart barn leading out through grass lot to said graveyard." (Recorded 1 May 1920).

H. C. (Henry Clay) King and wife Mary King sold 35 acres of this land, "except the graveyard on said land is not conveyed but is reserved with a right of way to and from the same, as described and set forth in the deed from the McCreary [sic] heirs to the undersigned H. C. King..." to J. D. Harville and H. M. Hale 18 May 1920. [Deed Book 31, pp. 324, 325, 326].

Not only was this graveyard set aside in one deed but in two; therefore this old family burying ground with right-of-way thereto has been lawfully established as such. It is now the responsibility of the descendants of Martha Maggart Powell McCrary, John Maggart, E. J. A. Maggart, David Harville, John Lowman, Jerry Lewis, Henry Clay King, Eldon Dickens, Bailey Peyton Massey and others there interred to maintain it.

QUERIES

ALLEN: Descendants of James and Ann Wilson Allen held their annual reunion 6 Apr 1991, Pennington United Methodist Church, Nashville, TN. James and Anne came to the U. S. from Ireland ca. 1798-1799. Lived in VA, 1799. When did they come to Smith County?
HOWARD ALLEN , 2908 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214.

COLBERT: Seek information of parents/descendants of Archibald Jackson Colbert, formerly of Franklin Co., NC. Married Mary B. Timberlake 18 Nov 1852, Smith Co. 1860 Census shows him a widower with children James 6, Bettie (Susan) 4. Remarried 18 Nov 1860 to Selina Stallings. James Colbert md. Jennie Webb 20 May 1875; Susan Colbert md. John Wade 7 Nov 1871. Not known if Selina and Archibald had children.

RICHARD A. COLBERT , P. O. BOX 412, Graysville, AL 35073.

YOUNG: Looking for descendants of William and Elizabeth Huff Young who died in Sullivan's Bend, Smith Co., TN 1818/1819. Especially seeking information on son Samuel Young (1787-1857) who lived at Enigma. Descended from his son William Frederick Young who also lived at Enigma, Smith Co., TN.

STEVEN L. DENNEY , Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN 38560.

LOVE, SULLIVAN, BROWN, MOSS, SCRUGGS AND DUTY: Seeking information on these families. Is Robert Love son of William Love? Did Sarah Love have brothers and sisters? Need information for Sons of American Revolution dating from 1775 to 1865 relative to these families. Anything on John Duty, James Brown md. to Sarah Love? Will exchange information; any bit of information appreciated.

WILLIAM C. DUTY , 2053 Steven Drive, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

WILLIAMS, CUNNINGHAM, CARTER, JONES: David Williams, born 4 Aug 1792 NC; md. 1st Mary 2 , Smith Co., TN; md. 2nd Jo Anna Vance, Smith County, TN; moved to Franklin County, IL ca. 1830. John H. Cunningham born 12 Dec 1809/10 TN; died 13 Jan 1892 in Franklin County, IL. Md. Anna/Amy T. Carter ca. 1833; moved to Williamson Co., IL ca. 1840, then to Franklin Co., IL. Charles T. Carter born 3 Sep 1762; moved to Smith/Wilson area ca. 1825. Applied for Rev. pension 1832, Smith County, TN. Luke M. Jones born 15 Apr 1827 Jackson Co., TN; md. Elanor/Elander Matheny 13 Jun 1883. Appreciate any information.

MARY FISHER , Rt. 5, Box 649-3, Marion, IL 62959.

WILLIAM A. SEARCY, MARY A REECE, JOE THOMAS, MATILDA JONES, WILEY THOMAS, JINSEY JANE SEARCY, NORMAN MATHEWSON, CATHERINE ? , JAMES MATHEWSON, MARY NIXON: Would like to correspond with anyone researching or having information of the above named families.

JACQUELYN WEST JOHNSON , P. O. Box 231, Shelton, WA 98584. Phone: 206-426-6835 after 7 P. M.

HIGSAW/HISAW, CONNER, BEASON, DENNIS, SHERRILL: Seeking information on my ancestors: Alethia Elizabeth (Lizzie) Highsaw/Hisaw b. ca. 1872; d. 7 May 1935 Smith Co., TN. Md. my grandfather Thomas S. Conner b. 1865 on 5 Mar 1894 in Jackson Co., TN. Who were her parents? (Maybe Noah Highsaw-Overton Co.). Where is Yoacum's Creek? (Site of Andrew Highsaw's Sugar Camp-FCHS Newsletter, Spring, 1991). Also need positive identification of Thomas S. Conner's mother and James Conner's b. 1817 first wife: (? ? Dennis). Which Beason mar. my gr grandfather William C. Conner b. 1843, son of 1817 James & first wife? What is the connection of Elizabeth Sherrill to Thomas S.? Is it through the Conner/Beason union? Is Elizabeth Sherrill related to John Sherrill (Bonny Kate Sherrill Sevier's brother)? Any information appreciated.

JEANNE CONNER ILGNER , 6341 Alamo Place, Nashville, TN 37209.
Phone: (615) 352-9315.

MCCRARY/DICKENS/HARVILLE/LEWIS/MASSEY/MAGGART/KING/LOMAN: Seek descendants of Martha Maggart Powell McCrary, Eldon Dickens, David Harville, Jerry Lewis, Bailey Peyton Massey, John and E.J. A. Maggart, Henry Clay King, John Loman and anyone else who has relatives buried in the McCrary Cemetery near Maggart. Grateful for any assistance rendered.

EMILY MAGGART KINGSBURY , 4028 Lealand Lane, Nashville, TN 37204.

HENRY ALLEN BRATTON: Seek parents of Henry Allen Bratton, born MD 1798; died Liberty, DeKalb Co., TN 1822. Md. Nancy Givan daughter of William Givan and Sophia Dale. Family came to TN as part of forty families led by Adam Dale. Does not appear to be son of William Bratton and Elizabeth Dale. Any assistance will be appreciated.
CLARICE NEAL , 2209 Shoal Creek, Austin, TX 78705.

OVERTON/KNIGHT/STANFORD: Need information on Overtons and descendants. 2nd gr grandparents were Thomas Charles Overton & Martha Ann Washington Gay, in 1840 resided with Archibald Overton. How related? Also seek info. on parents & children of Robert & Charity Knight Warren, b. ca. 1815; dau. Ruth md. Ridley McDonald, my 2nd gr grandparents. Need help with Stanfords of Smith Co.; David Stanford md. Edith ? , one child, Dr. Merritt Stanford; David possibly md. 2nd to Permelia ? . Appreciate any assistance.
BILL OVERTON , 250 C, Woodland Lane, Hartsville, TN 37074.

STUART - JAMES: Would like to correspond with anyone with information on John Stuart married to Sarah James. Their children were Alexander, John, Joel, Mary, Wadehampton and Francis California Stuart. Smith Co. 1860 Census shows a child Amanda Wilson age 8 living with the family. Stuart was spelled Stuard & Stewart. Francis Cali mar. John Perkins Surber in Smith Co., TN.
ANITA PREWITT , 622 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Duncanville, TX 75116.

SAMUEL ROBINSON: Samuel Robinson entered Smith Co., TN from Cumberland County, VA in or about 1800. I am trying to locate the area where he built his original homestead. A reference is made to a 196 acre plot purchased by him on 8 Nov 1811. Would appreciate any assistance.

JACQUES D. ROBINSON , 214 Bramble Bush, Victoria, TX 77904.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



Kenny - Bradley - Taylor House

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 4 — No. 1

Winter 1992

Welcome to 1992. May it be a healthy, happy and prosperous one for each of you. Let us strive to make Volume Number Four of your Newsletter the best one possible. At the conclusion of 1991, membership total was 261. It is our desire that each of you send in your renewals promptly. Should you have a change of address, be sure to send a notification. Smith County residents are expected to have address changes occur about March. Whenever you receive your new address, please notify your Newsletter .

A positive response was received regarding the idea of listing surnames being researched; therefore, this issue contains a page of surnames. This is a trial run. If members approve, it will be continued. Please send those you wish listed.

Copies of Beasley Blood are still available. This is a genealogical book of Isham and Mary "Polly" Andrews Beasley and their many descendants. The price is \$25.00. To secure a copy, send payment to: Mrs. Lewis Beasley, Sr., P. O. Box 36, Dixon Springs, TN 37057.

The Society made substantial additions of microfilm of Carthage Couriers to the genealogical room collection at the Public Library, as well as donating several memorial books.

Officers will be elected at the next regular meeting on January 20th, at the Smith County Public Library.

Renewal notices are enclosed. Please renew before March 15th in order not to miss an issue and to avoid the expense of extra postage.

Send communication to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

MRS. CASSIE DILLARD DUKE DRAPER

On November 26, 1991, the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society lost one of its founding members - Mrs. Cassie Dillard Duke Draper, age ninety-five. "Miss Cassie" as she was known to many of us, descended from Smith County's earliest pioneers. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Bowen and Corinne Bradley Duke, a granddaughter of George Washington and Mary Licity Gass Bradley, and a great granddaughter of James (Cocklebur Jim) and Susannah Beasley Bradley. Susannah was a daughter of Isham and Mary "Polly" Andrews Beasley, who came to Smith County from North Carolina and settled in the Bend named for Isham. Mrs. Draper's paternal ancestor, Henry Beasley, was a son of Isham and Mary Beasley and a brother to Susannah. Henry Beasley first married Polly Johns by whom he had eleven children, the third of whom was Araminta who married Richard Spivey Duke. They were the parents of Jeremiah Bowen Duke.

On 24 Feb 1920, Cassie Dillard Duke and Jerome Mack Draper were married by Dr. Carey E. Morgan. From this union was born a son George Mack Draper, who survives. She is also survived by grandchildren: Jere Bowen Draper, George Mack Draper, Jr. and Miss Mary Elizabeth Draper. Her sister Mrs. Georgie Bowen Duke Mitchell now inherits the distinctive honor of being the oldest surviving descendant of James (Cocklebur Jim) Bradley.

Mrs. Draper attended David Lipscomb College and was a graduate of the Schubert Conservatory of Music. Among her many hobbies was genealogy; she was an ardent and meticulous researcher. Many families owe a debt of gratitude to her for her discovery and preservation of their family history. Many times she researched, compiled and gave a friend or family member a copy of their genealogy. A homemaker and gracious hostess, she was noted for her culinary achievements. She had accumulated a vast collection of recipes and often spoke of writing a cookbook. (Perhaps, this will be done.) The writer has an autographed copy of her recipe for boiled custard. If followed exactly, it never fails and is velvety smooth. Her nimble fingers made numerous rag rugs which she generously shared. A crowning achievement was the publication of the book, Beasley Blood in December of 1989, coauthored with Mary Beth Beasley Enoch. When she autographed the writer's copy, her Spencerian style of penmanship was sure and steady.

For a number of years Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Mitchell lived on the family farm - Dukelands - in Beasley's Bend. A visit with these ladies was a joy. They were always gracious, hospitable and entertaining. One always left their home with a number of interesting stories and a song in his/her heart.

Mrs. Draper was a valued, contributing member of the Society. Your editor will certainly miss her encouragement, information and constructive criticism. I can hear her quietly (almost a whisper) saying, "My dear, it is a bit too long." A cultured, refined, talented, Christian lady has gone from us; however, she and her accomplishments will long be remembered by family, friends and, especially, by members of the Society. Farewell, my friend.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FOUR

WINTER 1992

NUMBER ONE

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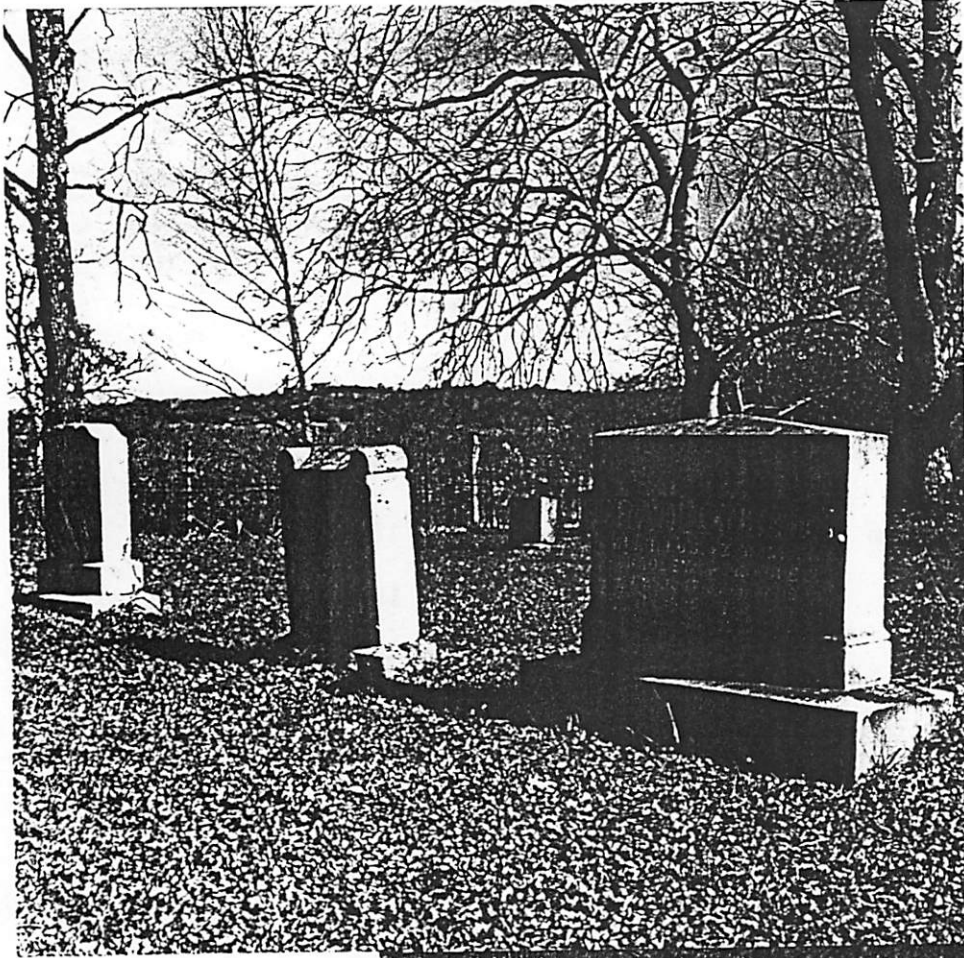
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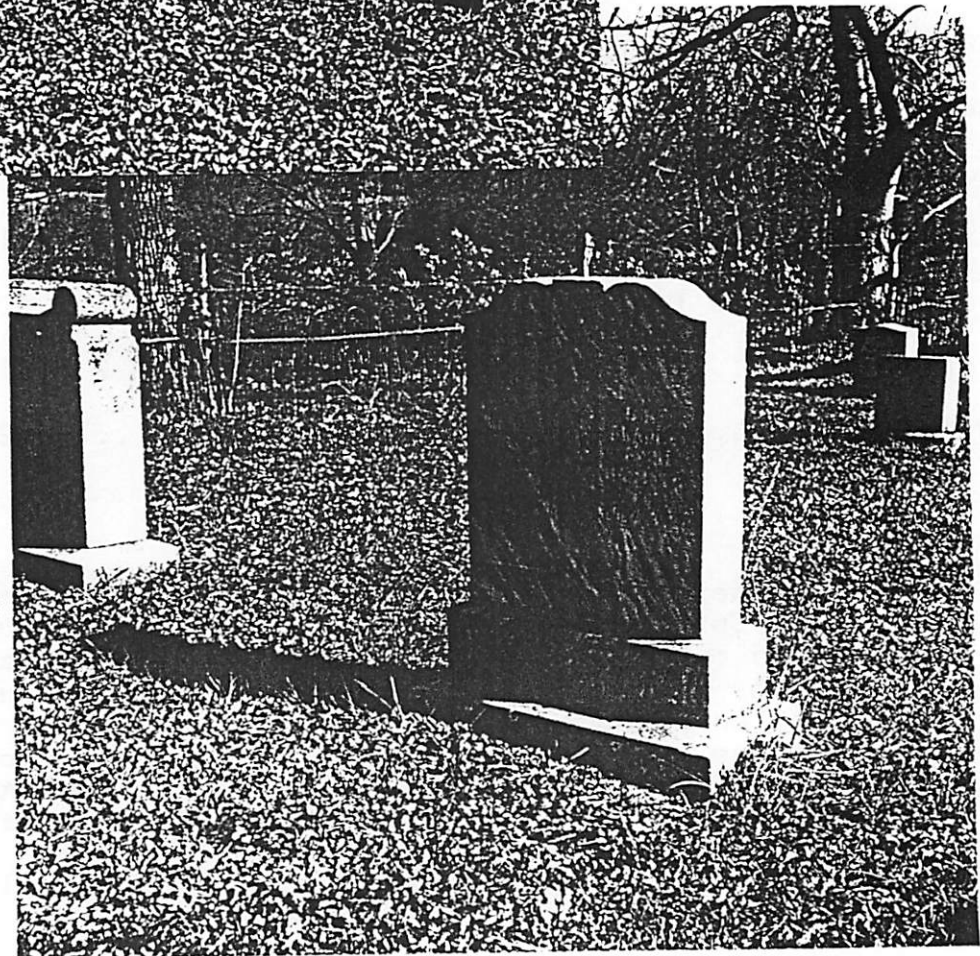
The Kenny (Kenney) - Bradley - Taylor House is located in Kenny's Bend near the Cumberland River. The original house consisted of only two rooms one over the other with a huge fireplace in each room. Over the years the Kennys, Bradley Brothers and the Taylors have added to and remodeled this lovely home to meet the needs of their lifestyles and provide comfort to their families. The story has been told that Cocklebur Jim gave the brothers JACK AND ZACH \$500 toward the purchase of this farm and that they included one black horse mule in their payment to Robert Kenny.
(Picture courtesy of Mrs. Mary Thelma Bloodworth Taylor).

BRADLEY CEMETERY

Kenny's Bend



Dual Marker
BRADLEY BROTHERS
Left: Winfield
Scott Bradley
25 Nov 1847 -
15 Dec 1925.
Right: Zach-
ary Taylor
Bradley 7 Feb
1849 - 2 Feb
1931



Mary C. Bradley
27 Nov 1809 -
30 Mar 1891
James Bradley
(Cocklebur Jim)
10 Mar 1796 -
23 Jul 1879
Base front reads:
MOTHER - FATHER
Back: BRADLEY

COCKLEBUR JIM COMES TO THE CUMBERLAND

Leonard K. Bradley

You may have wondered as have I, "Why all this fuss about Cocklebur Jim?"

I can tell you why and who was fussing. It was his mother Elizabeth, who walked and rode 600 miles across two mountain ranges for a month, starting while she was eight months pregnant with Jim, to begin a new life in Tennessee.

But what about Cocklebur Jim?

I have wondered just who he was and what his life was like. It is not that difficult to find out, although much of it is speculative imaginings that his life was a good bit like that of all of his neighbors two centuries ago. And much is known about that - from the writings of Harriett Simpson Arnow and other noted historians. All of my information about the Bradley family came from Watson Bradley or Betty Bridgewater. Many of my suppositions about the interposition of our family with history are highly subject to questioning.

BUT, on to COCKLEBUR JIM!

First of all, let us remember that this was a long time ago. He was born in 1796. His parents were contemporaries of Rip Van Winkle, who went to sleep in the woods and awoke 20 years later to find that he no longer was an English subject. Their generation was the one who coined the phrase "not worth a Continental."

Cocklebur Jim was the first Bradley in our line who was not born the subject of an English monarch. He also was the first born west of the Appalachians.

His mother and father, George and Elizabeth, had been born subjects of King George III of American Revolution fame. When Jim was born in 1796, there were teenagers living who themselves had been born subjects of King George. The Declaration of Independence was only 20 years past and the U. S. Constitution was only seven years old. The first government of the United States under the Articles of Confederation was 15 years old. When Jim himself was 15 years old, in 1811, he would have felt the earthquake which changed the course of the Mississippi River and created Reelfoot Lake, known as "the time of the shaking of the earth" by Middle Tennesseans.

There was nothing particularly remarkable about Cocklebur Jim's life except his reputed mean spirit. Every family in the west had some child who was the first born west of the mountains and one who was the first not born under English rule.

The story of the migration of George and Elizabeth Bradley's family from North Carolina to the Middle Cumberland is fascinating to contemplate. That will be done at this point, and it can be done with some precision because their story is virtually the same as that documented for so many others caught up in the first rush for lands west of the mountains following the Revolution. One thing to note is that the rush was restrained, not beginning immediately but only after the newly freed and independent Colonies under the American confederation authorized land grants and Daniel Boone's commercial sponsors took over Indian lands in Kentucky and James Robertson and John Donelson made their forays to the French Lick (Nashville). Also, after the Indians Wars ended in 1795, and the roads were improved and safer to travel. The tide finally broke, but only about the time our ancestors made their own journey.

In November 1795, residents of the Southwest Territory, which had been ceded by North Carolina to the federal government, voted to become the State of Tennessee and join the Union. The population of the territory was 77,000, and all but 12,000 of them lived in East Tennessee, where the notion of statehood was very popular. But, west of the Cumberland Mountains very few people supported statehood; only white men could vote and only 154 of them in Middle Tennessee voted for statehood - which was 17 percent of those voting there. The very large and new Sumner County - out of which Smith was created in 1799 - was so opposed to statehood that it alone declined to participate in the referendum. (As will be seen, there appears to have been no people living around Carthage in 1795.)

On February 28, 1796, Southwest Territory Governor William Blount gave official notice to the President of the referendum results, sent him the State Constitution, and told him that the territorial government would go out of existence on March 28, 1796, when the State of Tennessee would come into existence. But George Washington forgot to notify Congress officially by forwarding the petition from Tennessee until April 8, which meant Tennessee was an independent state without a country for 11 days, something like the Republic of Texas.

Cocklebur Jim was born March 10, 1796, after the vote for statehood and ten days after Governor Blount had advised President Washington that Tennessee would become a state on March 28. Thus, Cocklebur Jim actually was not born in Tennessee, but in the Territory of Southwest Ohio. The territory was something of a no man's land. North Carolina did not want it and had been trying to give it to the federal government for years, which finally had been done. Then residents of what is now East Tennessee immediately began clamoring for statehood, which was several years in coming. When Jim was born, the Southwest Territory was on its last legs, statehood was 18 days away, but Washington had neglected to process the paperwork with Congress. It was an exciting time politically, but only in the Eastern parts of the territory. (You will notice on the State seal that the State of Tennessee claims to have come into existence on February 6, 1796, the date the Constitution was adopted by the convention in Knoxville - but that is a claim that hardly bears up under close scrutiny.)

Thus, Jim missed the chance to be the first Bradley born in Tennessee by 18 days. Had he been born 18 days later, he would have been born a Tennessean. Obviously, Cocklebur Jim held no grudge against the federal government for all this confusion, because he named his first son George Washington Bradley, the grandfather of Georgie Mitchell and her sister, Cassie Duke Draper, who has the distinction of being the oldest living descendant of Jim. (Cassie wrote in the Smith County History that G. W. Bradley probably was named for Jim's father George, but the writer believes that the George Washington coincidence is too remarkable to fail to note in a family which named other children for presidents and British monarchs. Perhaps Jim let his father George believe what he wanted to.)

The Bradleys - and possibly hundreds more - were truly pioneers in settling what we now know as Smith County during the first weeks of life for the new State of Tennessee. To what kind of land did they journey? What were their lives like?

One of the paradoxes of Smith County 195 years ago was that all of a sudden it had a good many residents, but it was a real wilderness. Everyone settling in the area was breaking ground which never had been turned. The 1800 census showed that Smith County had 4,263 residents, almost half as many as Davidson County's 9,965. As populous as Smith County was in 1800, it was entirely vacant land only five years earlier. Imagine how this area could blossom from no settlers in 1795 to more than 4,000 five years later. The writer believes that it had to do primarily with a primitive road system, with roads which bypassed the major river confluence in the area where the Caney Fork runs into the Cumberland and the threatening Indian Wars which raged in particular around that part of Sumner County until 1795.

Some early travelers said that there were no permanent settlers in present-day Smith County until the Indian Wars ended. One such person, Joseph Bishop, claimed to have been the first person to pitch a tent in Smith County - and that was in 1796, the year our Jim Bradley was born there, but this claim almost certainly is not valid. However, such stories of late settlements also were confirmed from other sources. For instance, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and later King of France, said that when he traveled through Smith County in May 1797, he could not buy stores because the farms had been planted for the first time the previous year, 1796. (See sources cited in the Smith County History published in 1987 by the Smith County Homecoming Heritage Committee, which has other excellent accounts of early settlements as retold by Sue Maggart.)

Certainly one of the first, if not the first settler was William Walton who, in company of Tilman Dixon, went upriver from Mansker's Station (Goodlettsville) near Nashville in 1786 to select land for permanent settlement of their families. Both had war land grants from North Carolina.

As is known, in 1795/96, Dixon settled on land at present Dixon Springs and Walton on land at the junction of the Caney Fork and the Cumberland, where he established a tavern and a ferry which gave Carthage its first name - Walton's Ferry. Whoever was first, it is clear that almost no one lived in Smith County in 1795, but that hundreds including Walton and our Bradley ancestors were living in the area very early in the next year and that thousands were living throughout Smith County by 1800.

George and Elizabeth appear to have moved in February 1798 from Stokes County, North Carolina, to that part of Sumner County which became Smith County in 1799. They lived on a 475 acre farm on the Dan River, very near Virginia, north of Salem - on land given to them by George's father Terry. Betty Bridgewater's notes and the deed transfer which she located in the Stokes County Courthouse indicate that the Bradleys sold their property on February 3, 1798 and were present in Stokes County on that date to sign the papers. They would have needed to have begun the 600 mile trip to the Southwest Territories almost immediately in order for Jim to have been born there five weeks later. It is almost certain that Elizabeth moved in the first week of February when eight months pregnant and arrived near present-day Carthage four weeks later nine months pregnant. If her pregnancy were normal, Cocklebur Jim would have been born within one week after her arrival in the new territory. The trip was extremely difficult, as is evident from the route which will be reviewed, to say nothing of the five young children who would have been ages 8, two aged 6, 4 and 3, according to Betty Bridgewater's qualified notes about likely birth dates. Apparently Elizabeth recovered from the effects of the trip, because she had another five children following Jim and lived on until about 90 years old, based on court records located by Betty Bridgewater that she died in 1860. (Watson's note indicating that she died in 1857 is incorrect, which he would acknowledge based on Betty's court records located later.) (George died in 1815 at about 55 years.)

George and Elizabeth on the Dan River were very conveniently located for moving into extreme East Tennessee around the site of the Watauga settlements as a point of departure for their trip to Smith County. Almost certainly, they would have left the Dan River on which they lived and gone northwest briefly into Virginia and then west to Abingdon in the Shenandoah Valley, then southwest down the Holston River in the Clinch-Powell Valley to the Watauga settlements near present-day Kingsport. This is how their close neighbor Daniel Boone took his companions (including our young Uncle Leonard Keeling Bradley) into Watauga a few years earlier and was the point of departure for all settlers going into the bluegrass region of Kentucky and into the Upper Cumberland settlements of Kentucky and the Middle Cumberland settlements of Tennessee before 1796.

Once at Watauga, there had been only one practical way of traveling down the valley of the Cumberland. That was to go north through Cumberland Gap where North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky meet and to enter Kentucky.

Those going to Boone's Station took the Wilderness Road north. Those going to the Cumberland, at least until 1795, turned west and then followed the Kentucky Trace southwest through Kentucky and then south back into Tennessee. There is hardly any other way anyone from Stokes County would have crossed the Appalachians. It was the easiest way because the mountains were lower than the Smokies and the Unakas to the southwest and were not as broad.

Until the Indian Wars ended, even those traveling from no farther away than East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee were forced to take this long and rough route through Cumberland Gap and across Kentucky, where they would join roads leading south to link up with what is now Gallatin Pike (Highway 25).

From the point of Watauga on, however, the route is very much in doubt for someone traveling in late 1795 or thereafter. There was a much shorter route across the Plateau from White's station - now Knoxville, at which James White established his fort only ten years before Jim was born. That route was Tollunteeskee's Trail which was used by the Long Hunters, but it was surrounded by a strip of land 150 miles wide still owned by the Cherokee and the trail was too dangerous for white man's use because of the Indian Wars in which the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees and whites were embroiled.

The Bradleys could have come from North Carolina through Cumberland Gap, but as we shall see, a more promising and much shorter route developed over this Indian trail right about the time they made their journey in early 1796.

Because Watauga was the center of exploration and settlement west of the Appalachians and White's Station (Knoxville) quickly developed into the westernmost outpost of civilization, those venturing into the Middle Cumberland quickly sought out - and the writer means within months of late 1795 - new routes to avoid the longer journey through Kentucky. The only existing route was the dread Indian trail from White's Station into the Plateau, previously mentioned.

The cutting of a road direct from White's Station to Nashville south of the river, much of the route we travel today as Highway 70 North, opened up a new possible itinerary. In 1787, James Robertson of Nashville and a handful of other men spent 17 days clearing a pack-horse trail across the Plateau, a trail little more than the old Indian trail cut to pack-horse width, which a few months later was widened by the Winchesters and Bledsoes (of our part of the country) to wagon widths.

This route formed the basis of future roads across the Plateau that tied East and Middle Tennessee together. The first party of 100 people under armed escort by Kasper Mansker and his guards traveled the road in 1787, more than a year before the official opening 203 years ago.

At that time, there was no ferry across the Clinch River (about where the TVA steam plant is located on I-40 and Highway 70) and, by the time the traveler had forded or made a raft to cross, the troubles were just beginning. If one remembers the steepness of the drive up Walden's Ridge from Knoxville beginning at the ascent of Highway 70 up to Ozone (or even the gentler but longer grade on I-40 beginning at the Harriman exit), one may appreciate that it took seven horses to pull an empty wagon up that grade.

The road went steeply up and down past Crab Orchard, a favored camping spot, and then across a level but barren wasteland beyond devoid of water and food for cattle. One may scarcely notice the crossings of the many creeks and rivers - the Obed, Caney Fork, Mammy's, Daddy's - on Highway 70 or I-40, but 200 years ago these were major obstacles - not just unloading, fording and reloading wagons, but keeping the wagons from overrunning the horses on the steep descents (for which large logs were tied to wagons as drags). The traveler went north of present Crossville and on to present Castalian Springs, which still was an important target of Indians until 1795, the year before Jim was born. From there, the traveler went west on past Cragfont, which James Winchester built in 1795 on Bledsoe's Creek, to present day Gallatin, where Mansker's Road (present Gallatin Pike) was joined.

An important rerouting of this last segment of the road across the Plateau was made as the wars ended in 1795. At about the site of present day Monterey, a new road was cut to the southwest (by William Walton) avoiding Crab Orchard to the north, and crossing the Cumberland at the mouth of the Caney Fork, the future site of Carthage. Usually the traveler stopped at Walton's Tavern which had only a short time previously been established there on the north side of the Cumberland.

As noted, a flood of emigration was opened by the end of the Indian Wars and the opening of the new road. In 1798, there was a new ferry on the Clinch River at Southwest Point (near the confluence with the Tennessee River just below the TVA steam plant) and 28,000 persons paid the ferry toll that year - almost certainly including the unborn Cocklebur Jim, whose pregnant mother Elizabeth was about to travel the road just described, probably in a wagon without springs or possibly by horseback or on foot. (This is entirely the writer's personal opinion based on nothing other than knowing that the route was only about half as far as the one through Cumberland Gap and that hundreds of others would have been traveling that route at the same time because of the cessation of the wars and the opening of the new road.)

Once on a Cumberland River homestead, local travel was usually by river itself because it was the best and, in some places, the only method of travel other than by foot. Commercial travel on the river, even in flatboats, depended on normal rainfall; a significant drouth might delay for months the ability to float whiskey or tobacco to Nashville for sale, which will be noted again.

Historians report that the Cumberland settlements of the Middle Basin (around 1800) had an even greater diversity of settlers and visitors than did those of Virginia and Carolina - friendly Chickasaws constantly in and out to visit or trade or have their guns repaired; Spanish traders up from Natchez or New Orleans; others from St. Louis and Illinois; or couer de bois (woodsmen) with boatloads of goods from faraway Vincennes. But for all the colorful visitors and wanderers, the backbone of the Cumberland settlements were the families with children, mostly Scotch-Irish and English.

Yet, no matter how diverse their origins, language or economic conditions, these families had much more in common than have the members of most any community today. Everyone had a garden, whether or not trying to farm for a living, and all were heavily dependent on the weather. A spring flood or a summer drouth or an early freeze could wipe out a family's food for the year.

The language of the old West was as truly a child of British culture as anything heard in New England. It was, to begin with, heavily seasoned by the Scot. This English may have sounded much as does Irish dialect today. That was the language of the Cumberland two centuries ago and, almost certainly, George and Elizabeth, if not Cocklebur Jim, would sound like a relative visiting from the old country. Englishmen visiting the Cumberland settlements made no comment on the accents of the people (finding them "normal") but instead spoke of them as Scots, Irish, English peasants or English gentry, each speaking what would be expected for that region of the British Isles.

The appearance of George and Elizabeth would have been about what one would have expected of a farming family of the time. Elizabeth would not have been exactly stylish, given her condition. She would not have had maternity clothes. She would not have gone out in public, to Salem, for instance, in her condition. George's hair would have been almost as long as hers all his adult life. He likely would have had it tied up in a bob, like George Washington, or long and flowing, like Benjamin Franklin, or tied in a pony tail, like Thomas Jefferson. That was the usual style long into the mid-1800's for almost all older men. But Cocklebur Jim, being irreverant as some oldsters think youngsters are today, likely would have had shorter hair by the time he left home, just to show his parents. George likely would have worn knee-pants and long woolen stockings, a waistcoat and long jacket except when working in the fields. On special occasions such as weddings and funerals, he likely would have been decked out in ruffled shirt with silver buckles on his shoes. The clothes would have been homemade from cotton and wool which they grew themselves and perhaps linen from flax which they grew.

According to historians, youngsters born in Middle Tennessee, even before the Louisiana Purchase, would have little memory of tall timber. The tall timber even untouched was open and park-like, never dark and impenetrable as the forests of the Ohio and Kentucky River basins. There were, too, along the creeks and rivers treeless glades and valleys filled with cane sometimes 20 feet high as were some of the bottoms along the Caney Fork River. Much of the land along the Cumberland in what is now Sumner County and adjacent counties was not thickly forested in the first place and the pioneer farmer used large quantities of timber in building and fence laying, but chiefly for firewood for cooking, boiling clothes, soapmaking, maple sugar making and whiskey making. Farms along the river quickly became deprived of timber and, by the time Jim was old enough to plow, his farm would have looked pretty much like it does today, almost two centuries later, except for the rocks and stumps. By 1800, firewood was scarce in many areas of Middle Tennessee.

The large herds of woods buffalo had been gone since before the Revolution and almost all the bear had been gone longer than that around the French Lick. (In 1781, one party hungry for meat for their families around the French Lick had to go upstream to the Caney Fork to find as many as five bear and 75 buffalo.) Likely, Cocklebur Jim's parents had plenty of bear meat those first few seasons, because it was not scarce at the borders of settlements in Middle Tennessee as late as 1800. There is much doubt, however, that Jim could have found bear around the Bends (Kenny's, Beasley's, Cage's) when he reached hunting age. Today, more whitetail deer abound in the Bends than in colonial times.

Farming was, for the most part, not a job but a way of life necessary to sustain life. Farming as a fulltime commercial endeavor was late in coming to the Cumberland, but practically everyone arriving established a small farmstead with some cotton and a personal garden. By the time the Bradleys arrived, sufficient corn was being grown to justify a number of grist mills, though none had existed anywhere in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee or Kentucky until 1783. It has been recorded that corn was the first seed planted by whites on the Cumberland (about 1750), but this reference is to a period a half a century later. The early frontiersmen usually would not break the ground, but merely clear the underbrush, deaden the trees and leave them standing and "hoe" in the corn a few seeds at a time. Until about the time of the Bradley's arrival, harrassment by Indians still was a constant threat and stymied efforts to tend large plantations in settled areas nearer Nashville.

Corn never was an important commercial crop in those days, although it seemed to permeate all aspects of life. The farmer used a good bit to feed his workstock, to fatten the meat he needed, for family bread and for his own whiskey. Whatever surplus he had, he preferred to sell in the form of fat hogs or pork or lard or, more profitable still, whiskey.

It is reported by the family that much of Cocklebur Jim's corn went into whiskey, which he made on his property, sold in his store on the bluff on the north side of the river near Bartlett's bar and sold at saloons in Nashville, according to the stories that have been told. He supposedly rode on rafts of his homemade white oak barrels to the foot of Broad Street in Nashville, where he would haul the whiskey up the bank and two blocks up Broad to Market Street (now the Second Avenue warehouse district). He would have gotten about a dollar a gallon before walking back to the Bend. (In fact, in 1804, there were two saloons in Nashville, one the Stone Tavern operated by Timothe DeMonbreun and the other the Eakin Tavern, both on Market Street.) With a raft up to six barrels - though he could have had more - he could walk back home with as much as \$200, which would have compared the usual annual wage of \$50 per year for unskilled labor, thus it may be unreasonable to think that he could have made such large sales. In Cocklebur Jim's time, the most common crop processing for resale was the making of whiskey from corn, which was introduced to the Cumberland by the Scotch and Scot-Irish, not by the English.

The most important cash crop in pioneer Middle Tennessee was cotton, which was the cotton Kingdom of the United States for four decades. It is almost certain that Jim and his parents and other contemporaries around the Bends near present Carthage grew some cotton for their own use and for resale. When the State of Tennessee in 1803 acquired patent or franchise rights to cotton gins direct from the inventor Eli Whitney, five of the patents were awarded in Smith County, including one to Tilman Dixon, who operated the gin at Dixon Springs. It was to this gin that the Bradleys would have taken their cotton to be ginned on the shares, probably selling the remainder of their share beyond personal needs to Dixon on the spot.

Historians report that there was no unemployment. Anyone wanting to work, rather than for himself, was able to find work as an unskilled laborer for at least fifty dollars per year, plus board and lodging. Day laborers usually got fifty cents. In 1800, a day's labor would buy about 18 pounds of good pork or more of beef or at least enough corn (two bushels) to make a hundred pounds of meal. On that wage, a family could afford a fair log house. Shoeing a horse might cost eight day's wages. The cheapest ready made cloth would cost a day's wages for a yard, which meant that all women worked for higher wages than did men, because the loom and spinning wheel could turn out much more cloth in a day than a man's wages could buy. On the frontier, everyone worked.

All of this sounds like a pretty rough life. Imagine putting whatever you could in one wagon and traveling six hundred miles or so over rough dirt roads no wider than a wagon to a place you had heard of but not seen and getting there late on a cold winter's afternoon to begin living the remainder of your life on a river bottom with nothing but trees. And not even knowing where the current season's food would come from - or the next day's for that matter. Then giving birth a few days later - just you and the family and the river and the forest.

The harshness of the life these pioneers lived took a great toll. Middle aged mothers and fathers looked like old people - and they were. Many people did not live long lives. Many children died in infancy or before reaching school age. In Jim's childhood, sporadic Indian raids continued and the County Court still pressed settlers into duty as Indian lookouts. Farming was not as productive nor as easy as today. There were few neighbors for assistance and comfort; feuding and jealousies were much evident, often leading to violent disputes as reflected in the records of the Smith County Court in the first quarter of the 19th Century when Jim grew into manhood.

Historians note that possibly the greatest single attribute of pioneer society was its ability to survive, if need be, as a family unit, but almost always with an awareness of the wider world beyond the dangers of the wilderness. Obviously, the family of Cocklebur Jim survived physically, but what else do we know of them?

A family feud of the sort just noted apparently reflected on Jim. Watson has written of Cocklebur Jim, based on stories told by his father and my grandfather Van, that "evidently he was a crusty old gentlemen who hated with a vengeance." When the seventh child Leonard Keelon Bradley in 1867 married his first cousin Mary (Poss) Beasley (the daughter of Gabriel and Sally Perry Beasley, one of the wealthiest families in the area), Jim did not agree with the union and refused to go to the wedding, despite the fact that Jim himself had married Gabriel's sister Susanna(h). Reportedly, Jim practically disowned Keelon. Grandfather Van told his children that after twelve years of apparent hostility between father and son, Keelon was plowing when word came to him that his father Jim had died. He just kept on plowing and said, "He wouldn't want me to come to the funeral." This was told to Van by his father, Keelon.

As far as the writer knows, this is all that has survived about what Cocklebur Jim was like personally.

SOURCES: Readings from Harriett Simpson Arnow, Flowering of the Cumberland , 1963 and her Seedtime on the Cumberland , 1960; personal family information is largely from the notes and records of Watson Bradley and Betty Bridgewater. Where conclusions are qualified, such as in speculation about the Bradley's travel route or crops planted, it should be clear that there is no factual basis for absolute conclusions as far as the Bradleys are concerned. This treatise was compiled, written and shared by Leonard K. Bradley, Jr. with the clan of Bradley descendants gathered for their annual family reunion held in Smith County on September 28, 1991. Mr. Bradley kindly granted permission for this publication to the contributor: Mrs. Mattie Bass Bradley, 228 Jackson Avenue, Carthage, TN 37030. Her husband, the late Edward Ward Carmack Bradley, was a direct descendant of Cocklebur Jim, being a grandson of George Washington and Licity Gass Bradley.

EPILOGUE

It is the early 1800's, Cocklebur Jim Bradley has grown up on land near the Cumberland River, plowing the fields, tending livestock, cutting firewood, hunting game and fishing the river. Time came to "strike out" on his own. Sometime about 1816/17, he took a neighboring girl Susanna(h) Beasley, born about 1800, for his bride. She was a daughter of Isham and Mary "Polly" Andrews Beasley, who lived in Beasley's Bend at that time, for it was not until 1819 that Isham purchased land of Lee Sullivan and moved to Sullivan's Bend.

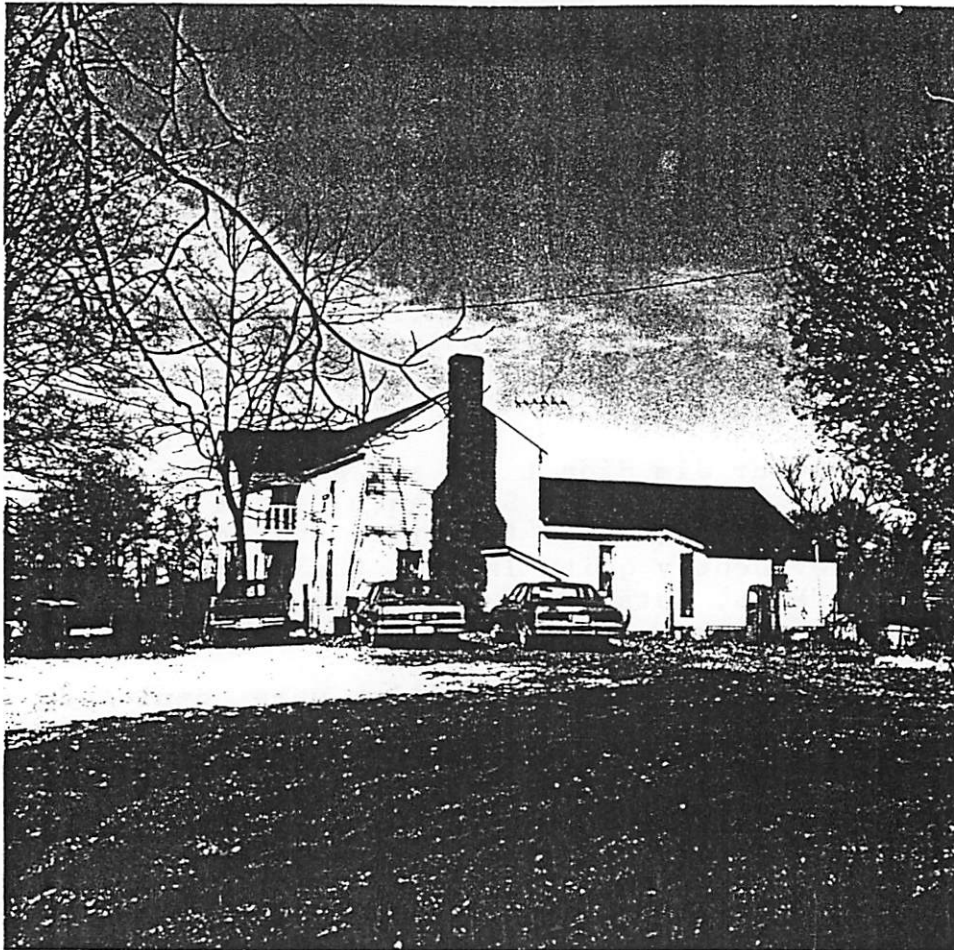
To James and Susanna(h) Beasley Bradley were born the following fourteen children: MARY, born ca. 1818, married Alonzo Cage and moved to Texas. ELIZABETH (BETSY), born 29 Sep 1819, married Alfred Winkler; she died 19 Oct 1887. GEORGE WASHINGTON, born 15 Mar 1821; died 17 May 1885; married (1) Jane Carey and (2) Licity Gass. ELIJAH, born 1823; died young. TERRY, born 1825, married Harriett Cage; died 1903. MAHALA, born 1827, married John Gray; died 1903, buried in Gabriel Beasley Cemetery, Beasley's Bend. LEONARD KEELON, born 25 Jan 1830, married Mary (Poss) Beasley; served in the Confederate Army, wounded, and as a result, he walked with a cane; he died 6 Dec 1879. SUSAN (Sue), born 1832, married Lewis Lawrence. JAMES MONROE, born 1833, married Louise Derrickson. ELVIRA O., born 1836, married John Parker. EDWARD LIVINGSTON (Ed), born 1837, never married; Confederate soldier killed during the Battle of Chickamauga, where he was buried. SARAH E. (Sally), born 1839, married Thomas Haley; died in 1915. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Billy), born 1841, married Nancy Matthewson and died 1916. He, too, was a Confederate soldier. It is believed that another child of this union died in infancy. Susanna(h) died in 1843.

Evidently Cocklebur Jim didn't let any grass grow under his feet for less than four months after Susanna(h)'s death, he married Mary Chrite Miller, born 27 Nov 1809 to Martin and Sophia Banks Miller. The wedding was evidently quite lavish, the social event of the day - a real extravaganza, details of which are provided in the Smith County History, p. 617.

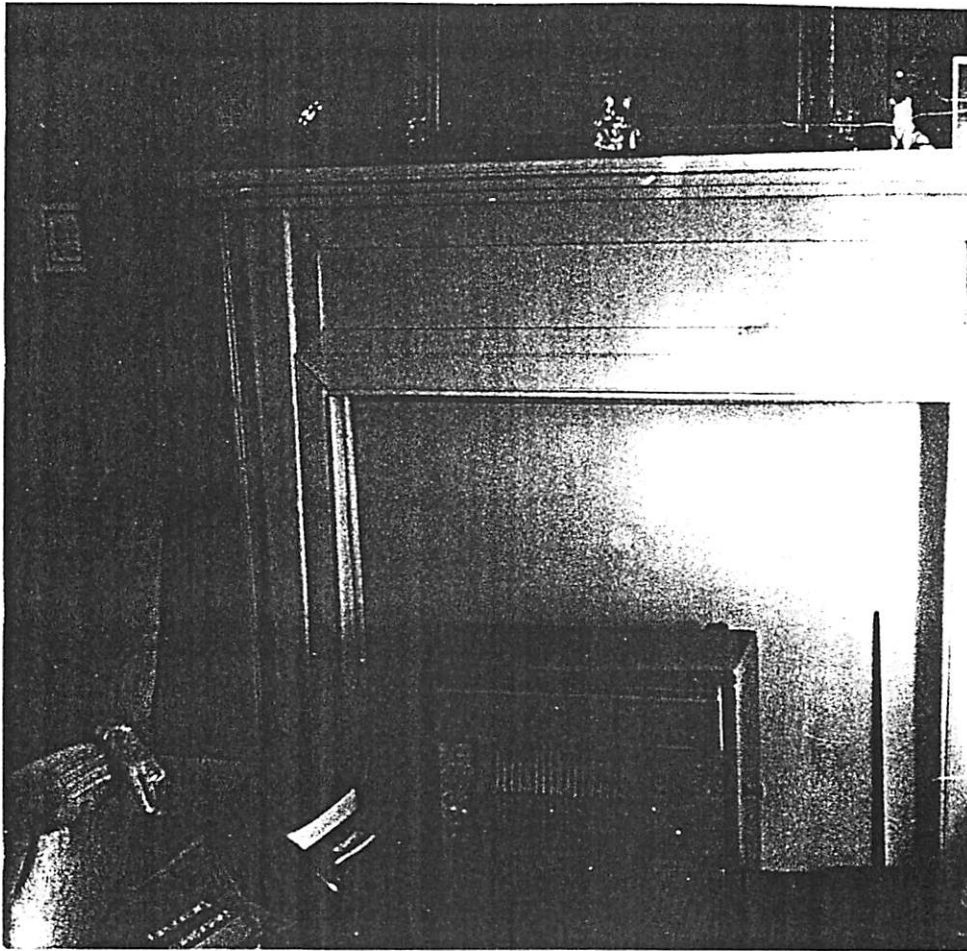
As soon as the wedding social amenities were completed, the bridal couple went to Cocklebur Jim's home where seven children were born to them. QUEEN VICTORIA (Puss), born 1844, never married. ANDREW JACKSON (Andy), born 1845, married Laura Warren. WINFIELD SCOTT (Jack), born 1847, never married. ZACKARY TAYLOR (Zack), born 1849, never married. Jack and Zack were quite close, living together for a number of years and known in the community as the Bradley Brothers - JACK AND ZACK. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND FLAVIOUS JOSEPHUS, twins who never married and THOMAS JEFFERSON, born 17 May 1851, married Fannie T. Maxey. T. J. Bradley died 1 Jan 1925 and Fannie, born 3 Mar 1855, died 6 Jun 1893. Both are buried in the historic old Bradley family cemetery.

To locate where Cocklebur Jim spent his last days and his final resting place, travel Highway 70 West from Carthage to Kenney's Bend Road at Rock City. Turn left onto Kenney's Bend Road; travel three miles until straight ahead on the right is the stately, spacious Kenney - Bradley Brothers - Taylor home, now owned and occupied by the brothers' grandniece, granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson Bradley and great granddaughter of Cocklebur Jim - Mrs. Mary Thelma Bloodworth Taylor.

Originally, the almost 200 year old house consisted of only two rooms - one over the other - with wood fireplaces in the down and upstairs rooms. The Kenneys, Bradleys, perhaps the Andrews and the Taylors have made additions, modifications and modernized the house; yet, it somehow like an elegant lady retains and shares with the visitor treasures from its past, being one of the earliest homes in the 13th District of Smith County and home to the family for whom the Bend was named.



View of the house from the driveway and the entrance to the cemetery, which shows the old chimney designed for two wood fireplaces



Downstairs mantel and covered fireplace - now converted to gas heat. No doubt the early Kenney family cooked, ate and slept in this room.

Thomas Jones, on 2 Mar 1813, sold to Patrick Kenney 328 acres on the South side of the Cumberland River, "part of a tract granted by the State of North Carolina to Col. Gideon Lamb." (Deed Book D, p. 199). On 25 Feb 1828, Samuel and Mary Owens, wife of Samuel Owens made a quit claim "to whatever they may be given or inherit from Patrick Kenney" to Robert Kenney. (Deed Book I, p. 479). Patterick [sic] Kenney conveyed a 100 acre tract of land to "John McAlroy for love and affection and one dollar", 8 Apr 1828. (Deed Book I, pp. 481-482). "To Robert Kenney for love and affection the land I live on after the death of my wife," made by Patrick Kenney, 1828. (Deed Book I, pp. 484-485).

On 5 Dec 1839, Robert Kenney added to his holdings by purchasing 357 & 1/2 acres situated on the South side of the Cumberland River of Wilson Cage. (Book P, p. 215). Thus, Patrick Kenney and son Robert by 1840 had considerable land holdings in what was to become known as Kenney's Bend.

By 1873, Robert Kenney had died, and, on 28 Oct 1873, sons Thomas P. Kenney and Alexander B. Kenney "holding an undivided interest in 357 & 1/2 acres, partitioned the land equally between them." Whereby on that same day, Alexander B. conveyed his tract to his wife Margaret (Peggy) Kenney, daughter of Parks Chandler. (Deed Book 2, p. 141).

Thomas P. and wife Malinda J. Kenney sold to "Winfield S. Bradley and Zachery T. Bradley jointly and their heirs and assigns forever, for \$4800. in Smith County, TN, District 13 his 175 acres." This became home to the Bradley brothers and their sister Queen Victoria until each died. They added to their acreage by purchasing land of the Kinslows and others in the Bend. In his handwritten will, Zack refers to their homeplace as the Cumberland Valley Farm. Realizing that old age and infirmities were closing in on him and his wife, Cocklebur Jim went to live with the brothers and their sister. It has been said that he gave them \$1000. to care for him and Mary until they died, he in 1879 and she in 1891.

About 1923, their sister having died and Jack somewhat ailing, their niece, Bertie Lee Bradley Bloodworth, one of the ten children born to Thomas Jefferson and Fannie Bradley, her husband Hugh, and young daughters Mary Thelma and Sue moved in to assist in caring for the brothers. Thelma was born in the house diagonally across the road. Jack died 15 Dec 1925; he shares a marker with his brother Zack.

On 6, Jan 1928, Z. T. Bradley wrote his will, and, on 13 Feb 1928, he wrote a Codicil because one of his named executors, Leonard Bradley, had died. He named Hugh Bloodworth to replace Leonard. Both were witnessed by J. M. Cox and J. E. High. In item four of his will, he directed that the "residue of my estate, of every kind and description, at my death, as follows: The same be divided equally between the children of my deceased brothers, to wit: L. K. Bradley, T. J. Bradley, W. H. Bradley and Andrew Bradley...". Thus it was that after his death 2 Feb 1931, his estate was in the hands of his executors. For the sum of \$18,500, "executors L. A. Ligon and Hugh Bloodworth sold to Jess Andrews his heirs and assigns a tract in the 13th District of Smith County known as "Kenney's Bend" of the Cumberland River being known as the farm formerly owned by W. S. & Z. T. Bradley and upon which they resided at the time of their respective deaths and includes all of said lands being owned by Z. T. Bradley at the time of his death, except the Bradley Cemetery with egress and ingress is reserved," an estimated 319 acres, 20 Jul 1932. "Included 4 work mules 4 milk cows 1 yr. old heifer and 3 wendling [sic] calves, 35 shoats of varying weights 8 brood sows 1 boar all farming implements on the place belonging to estate of Z. T. Bradley one lot of hay raised on farm 1931 supposed to be about 40 loads. A list of said personal property has been heretofore made and delivered to Curry Wilson and is being referred to for same." (Deed Book 45, p. 483).

In item two of his will, Zack remembers his nephew Lenard [sic] Bradley for having been so good to him and his brother. In item three, he remembers nephews and nieces: Lenard, Marlin, Walter, John and Van Bradley, Josie Newton, Elnora Moss, Cora Bradley, Birdie Bloodworth and Mary McDonald. In item seven, he directed that his executors "reserve in trust the sum of five hundred dollars which is to be set apart and held by them as Trustees, and loaned out and preserved as such trust fund, the income on which fund is to be used in keeping and maintaining the family burial ground or cemetery, known as the Bradley Cemetery, on my main farm, where I now live, and known as the Cumberland Valley Farm...". (Will Book F, pp. 307-10).

The family cemetery is located in the right corner of the entrance to the driveway to the home. Both the fence and gates which enclose the yard and that of the cemetery are made of decorative heavy iron. As one walks through this well maintained old family cemetery, looking at markers, a feeling of having known Cocklebur Jim, Mary Chrite, Thomas Jefferson, Fannie, Victoria, the Bradley brothers - JACK and ZACK - and a multitude of other Bradleys prevails.

Following the death of Zack in 1931 and the sale of the property in 1932, the farm was rented to various and sundry people until it was purchased by a descendant and her husband in late 1958. "The same land conveyed to Jess Andrews by L. A. Ligon and Hugh Bloodworth, Executors of the last will and testament of Z. T. Bradley, deceased is conveyed to Joe Lewis Taylor and wife Thelma B. Taylor", 5 Nov 1958. Deed was signed by Jess Andrews and wife Martha S. Andrews, who evidently lived in Franklin, TN. (Deed Book 65, pp. 221-222). Because the transaction was made in November, the farm had been rented for the year 1958 to William Hackett; therefore, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and their family did not move to their new location until 1960.

Following her husband's death, Mrs. Taylor continues to live on the farm with her son and grandson. It is certainly understandable that Mrs. Taylor said: "When my husband purchased this place, I had come home. This is my home!" When one enters the side yard gate, there is a lovely stone walkway to the front porch. When asked about the unusual stones, Mrs. Taylor said these were from the old Chapman Hotel once located in Carthage.

Long may the Taylor children: John Lewis, Beverly Ann Frye, and James Edward, (youngest child, Robert Hugh, "Hubey" is deceased) as well as their children, remember and revere this home. Having withstood the ravages of weather, storms and time, it stands stately, elegant and proud on the crest of a ridge overlooking the Cumberland River. This old river just seems to wind around the farm - just you, the family, the land and the river.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. Mary Thelma Taylor for her courtesy, hospitality, patience and assistance with information; to Mrs. Beverly Ann Taylor Frye for pictures, Mrs. Mattie Bass Bradley for obtaining Mr. Bradley's article and other information, and references: Beasley Blood and Smith County History.

THE LIFE OF COLONEL WILLIAM WALTON

Steven L. Denney

A letter similar to the one drafted by the first group of Volunteers which the company sent to General James Winchester and published in the Gazette outlines the sentiments of Walton and all the men involved:

Because of our concerns about the belligerents in Europe...we perceive war to be inevitable and if it is then the whole American strength will probably be required to win. In order to protect the property of our younger brethren... we form a company denoted Smith County Revolutionary Volunteers...we feel a pride in offering ourselves a second time on the Altar of Liberty...although our bodily powers are much impaired (by wear and tear of years) yet our zeal for the country's good is not abated... When peace returns we will then retreat to our respective quarters, and lay our wearied heads on the pillow of rest, and our grey hairs will go down to the grave in peace.

Winchester replied that he was pleased that the company thought so much of the nation as to revolunteer. He travelled to Carthage to review the troop on the third Saturday of March 1812. The Clarion published the letter and also stated:

With a conscious glow of pride and pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the following patriotic tender from the fathers of our country. He must deserve to be a slave whose pulse does not beat in unison with these grey headed volunteers, called by the Genius of Liberty, once more from their peaceful dwellings to the tented field, to protect that Independence they fought to purchase. With youthful hearts and experienced heads success must crown exertions in the field against any and every foe. In the proudest days of Roman Virtue, a more brilliant example of patriotism is not to be found, nay we can challenge all history for parallel cases to those of our country.

The home guard troop was not simply a short-termed gesture designed to promote enlistment of the younger men. They remained together at least until May of 1815, more than four months after the Battle of New Orleans, when they disbanded. The troop even had a couple of cannon in the arsenal, although they were probably never used for any reason other than sunrise salutes on holidays.

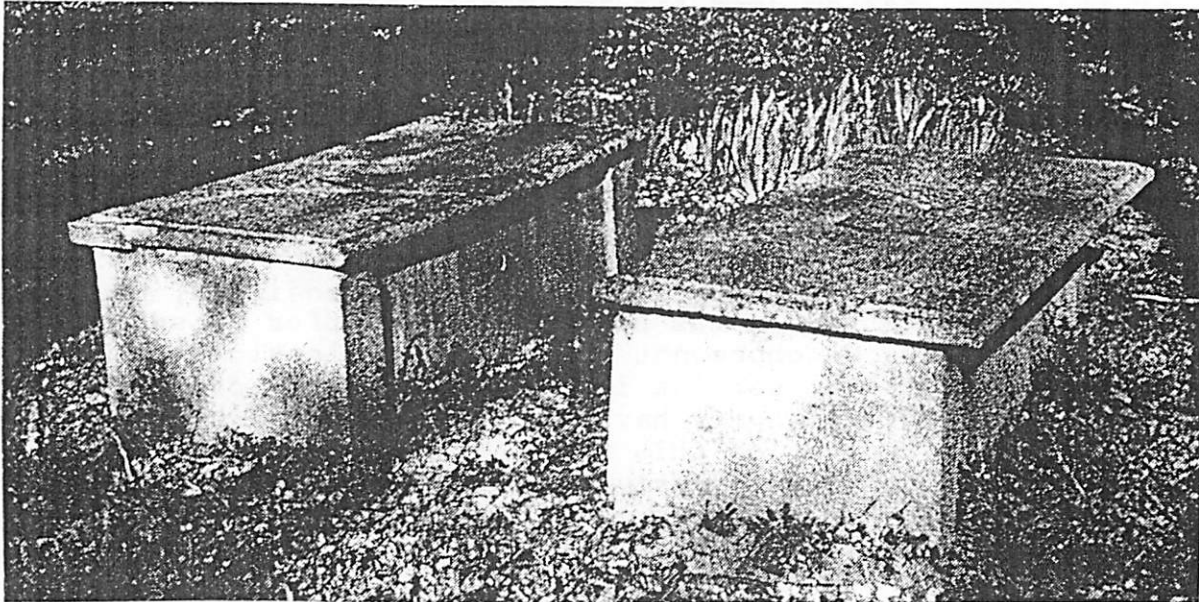
This troop, and Walton himself, was especially helpful in the recruitment of the young men of the area to serve in the actual army fighting the war. Walton used his influence to persuade many young men to join the cause, including his son James, who was elected lieutenant of a company of men from Smith County. On July 4, 1812, Walton hosted a ball in honor of both the holiday and the organization of the company of militia which was about to leave to join Jackson in the South. Many toasts and cheers were made including one by Walton: "A short life and a hard death to all Tories."

During the war, Walton's health seems to have begun to fail. In both letters from revolutionary veterans that he cosigned, poor health was cited as a reason the signer did not offer to serve in the actual fighting. He chose not to run for reelection to the general assembly in 1813, serving instead as a member of the County Court. By 1815, his health may have improved, because he announced that he would seek reelection this term. His opponent was to be Joel Dyer, a man who had previously served in the legislature but had been defeated in his bid for reelection to that body in 1811 because of his vote against a bill which would have moved the state capitol to Carthage.

It would seem that Walton would have had no problem defeating Dyer, but for some reason Dyer gained the seat. Because the issues of The Gazette have not been preserved from soon after Walton's announcement of candidacy until late in 1816, it is not known whether Walton was defeated or withdrew from the race. His health had probably taken a turn for the worse and forced a withdrawal from the contest, as Colonel Walton was far too popular a man to be defeated by Dyer.

Walton died at his home in Carthage on March 6, 1816, at the age of 56. He left a large fortune to be divided among his children and a legacy of pure character and an upright standing that has continued to the present. In the late 1800's, Walton's grandson William B. Walton wrote a sketch about Colonel Walton which summarizes the feelings of his peers and their descendants had and have about the man - WILLIAM WALTON:

[William] Walton was a man of very amiable traits of character, upright and honest in all his dealings, benevolent to the needy, always kind and considerate, a lovable man. His conduct abundantly shows that he was public-spirited, enterprising and liberal. He was a fine example, his many friends were ardent in their admiration of him. In person, Captain Walton was of commanding presence, firm and sincere, without austerity, and so gentle and genial in deportment as to win lasting friends, his house was ever opened to friends and friendless, to whom he dispensed hospitality with liberal hands. His life as a whole was phenomenally successful, beneficent and happy far beyond the great masses of his fellows.

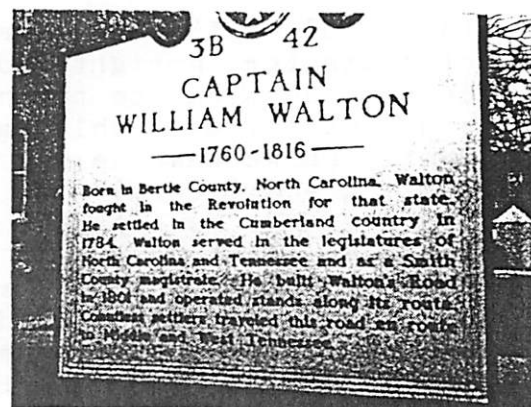


Captain William Walton and his wife, Sarah Jones Walton, whose grave is on the left, are buried in the Walton Cemetery located about 200 yards from the site of their old house on the bottom land of the Cumberland River at Carthage. Concrete vaults were placed over the graves in 1900. On July 22, 1979, the Caney Fork Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed plaques on both graves.

If the traveler looks to the right near the end of the Veterans Memorial Bridge when entering Carthage, he/she can see down among the thick growth of trees the well maintained Walton graves. After the first traffic light in Carthage from the bridge, to the left in the Courthouse yard is located the historic marker pictured below.

The writer has used thirty-one references in the documentation of his paper, which are available upon request.

Contributed by Steven L. Denney,
Rt. 1, Box 113, Elmwood, TN
38560.



CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

February Term, 1845. THOMAS & TANDY HALL VS WILLIAMSON HALL HEIRS . Williamson Hall died in Smith County 1820(?), leaving his widow Malinda Hall, daughters: Leticia Duncan, wife of Fleming, Calpernia Duncan, wife of Marshall B., Casander Tillman, wife of William Tillman, Elcaster Erwin, widow of Jefferson Erwin, Eliza Lewis, wife of John, Susannah Campbell, wife of David R., Malinda Rowland, wife of Spencer, Felicianna Hall, wife of Tandy P. D. Hall. Sons, William Hall and Richard F. Hall. All heirs live in Smith County, except Richard Hall and John B. Lewis and wife of Sumner County.

February Term, 1845, filed JUNE 1841. ZANCY DILLARD VS ELISHA DILLARD . Zancy Dillard married Elisha Dillard June 1840, Smith County. At that time, she was a widow with several children; Elisha was a widower with several children, all grown and settled. Elisha died by February 1843. His heirs, daughters: Peggy Mathews, Dicy Dillard, wife of Daniel Dillard and Rebecca Dillard. Sons: Tandy, Albert and Aulston. Tandy and Albert Dillard are now dead. Rebecca Dillard lives in Kentucky.

January Term, 1845. BOOKER VS MOORE , et. al. Mary Ann, Nancy and Thomas Moore are minor children of John Moore, believed to be deceased, having left Smith County the spring of 1835 and not heard of since. John Moore is the son of Patrick Moore who intestate in Smith County June 1836, leaving a widow and sons, Robert, Patrick, Jr., Alfred, William and James; daughters: Nancy Washburn, wife of Lewis, Lucinda Baker, a widow, Mary Lancaster, wife of Samuel and Patsy (Martha) Elizabeth Coffee, wife of Joel. Alfred Moore, Jr. and Elizabeth Skeife, wife of Enoch L. are children of a deceased son, Hugh Moore. William Moore questions the death of his brother John, stating he is believed to now be living in Texas.

April Term, 1839. COGGIN VS DILLARD . Elizabeth E. Dillard died about 14 Oct 1836, leaving minor children, Margaret Jane, Martha, Elizabeth M., Robert A. and William Dillard. Robert Coggin is a brother of Elizabeth, deceased and after her death took the children to his home in Davidson County.

October Term, 1847. CORNWELL VS TONEY . Pleasant F. Cornwell and wife Elizabeth state that Elizabeth is a daughter of Elijah Toney and a granddaughter of the late Josiah Rucks, the father of her mother. Elizabeth Cornwell, James R. and John A. Toney are the only children of Elijah Toney and their late mother. After the death of his wife ca. 1835, Elijah Toney went to Jackson County, Alabama with Jane and Sarah Hall, sisters. Toney states he had three children by Jane Hall, and after her death, he married her sister Sarah and had issue by her. Elizabeth Cornwell says she married Pleasant F. in the fall of 1841 and now has 2 children.

January Term, 1849. NATHAN WARD VS JOHN W. BOWEN, et. al. William B. Moores, Sr. died 4 Jul 1828, leaving a widow Elizabeth and children: William B., Jr., Mary M., Amelia H., Nancy G. and Alethia A. and a son born shortly after his death, John R. Moores, who is now about 19 years of age. Nancy G. and Alethia died in 1828, soon after their father. William B. Moores also had a daughter, Rhoda M., who died in 1835, having married Francis M. Gordon, leaving a daughter Rhoda M. now a minor over 12 years old. In 1839, Mary Moores died without issue having married John W. Bowen.

August Term, 1849. HUGH K. PATTERSON & WIFE VS ELIJAH HUMPHREYS. Elijah Humphreys died in 1819 owning land on Goose Creek...His heirs, Charles D. and David Humphreys (now deceased without issue), Sally Humphreys, now Sally Young. Elijah Humphreys was their uncle. Charles D. Humphreys died some years ago leaving as his only heir, David, Jr., who recently came of age. Cynthia Patterson is the daughter of Thomas Murry and married Hugh Patterson in 1808. Henry and Sally Young live in Missouri; Isaac and Charlotte Lindsey live in Kentucky; Charlie and Sophia Harwell live in Mississippi and Samuel and Harriett Murry live in Wilson County, TN, all heirs of Thomas Murry.

August Term, 1846, filed February 1843. JACOB NUNLY VS SAMUEL MCMURRY. Judith Nunly died in 1835, children: Elizabeth who married Clement Kirby and died without issue, Curtis Nunly, Mary Ann and Jacob Nunly, Jacob is now about 23 years old.

Filed May 1845. SALLY MORGAN VS ACHILLES (JAMES C .) MORGAN. Sally married Achilles Morgan in Smith County in September of 1844. Achilles was a minor at the time of the marriage and still is; Daniel Smith is his guardian.

February Term, 1849, filed June 1848. LUCY ANN PRICE VS BENJAMIN PRICE. Lucy married Benjamin 1839 in Smith County and they have a girl and a boy. She believes Benjamin has gone to Texas and married again. She lives with her mother, Dianna Price.

August Term, 1846. GEORGE BOYD VS DAVID GOODALL. Traver Riddle died intestate in Smith County between 1820-27, leaving as heirs: Elizabeth Riddle, wife of George Bond, Charles, David and Lewis Riddle, all minors. Elizabeth Riddle married George Bond ca. 1837. By February 1846, Charles Riddle has died.

August Term, 1846, filed 1845. SUSAN HART HUBBARD VS WILLIAM HUBBARD. Susan Hart, daughter of William Hart, married William C. Hubbard April 1836. They lived together until 1843. They have a six year old son named Seaborn J. Hubbard. Susan was granted a divorce and her name was restored to Hart and her son's name changed to Seaborn J. Hart.

MARY BURKE VS JAMES H. VAUGHN. Mary Burke was a daughter of Frederick N. Mitchell, reference to Mary's brother Constantine P., who died in Smith County 1838. Mary married John Burke in 1838, lived in New York, has three children.

ELISHA DILLARD

Irene McKinney

Elisha Dillard, Smith County, Tennessee pioneer and substantial landholder, was my husband's great, great, great grandfather. Attempting to establish and sort out the relationships of his descendants is like walking in a maze.

Their longevity, large families--much intermarried, and overlapping generations, has given the genealogist a Gordian Knot to untie. We deal here only with that for which we have documentation. Of the six children of Elisha Dillard that are listed as his heirs, we will take two and trace their descent to the rejoining of the two lines by marriage in Gallatin County, Illinois in 1878 of Jo(h)nathan Dillard and Dicy Ann Harris.

Elisha Dillard, born in North Carolina about 1760--plus or minus a few years, appears in the Smith County Court Minutes 12 Jun 1804, page 133. He was given letters of administration for the estate of John Dillard. No mention of relationship was made.

Mimi Dillard Funkhouser wrote in a letter to Lola Ramsey Moore that her great, great, grandfather was Elisha Grants Dillard, owner of a very big domain in Tennessee, as well as slaves. This is the only reference to a middle name for Elisha Dillard the writer has ever seen, or any mention of slave ownership.

In June, 1840, when Elisha was about eighty years old, he married one of his tenants, Zaney (Zana) Petty, a thirty-nine year old widow who had three children. It was not long before Zaney instituted a court action and accused Elisha of having forcibly and with violence ejected herself and her children from his house against their will positively commanding her never to enter his house again. This allegedly took place 12 Feb 1841, just eight months after their marriage. She sued for divorce and alimony.

While this court action was in progress, Elisha died, and the Smith County Court appointed Daniel Dillard, Administrator of the estate.

In the lawsuit that ensued, Zaney charged that her husband Elisha Dillard sold or gave away almost the whole of his estate, real and personal to Daniel Dillard, Alexander Dillard and Peggy Mathews, who are his relations, "the said Peggy being reputed his daughter, Daniel Dillard being a nephew and son-in-law, and Alexander Dillard a nephew." Daniel was married to Dicy Dillard. (Editor's note: By sheer coincidence, this case: ZANCY DILLARD VS ELISHA DILLARD is included in the Chancery Court Records, compiled by Jane C. Turner for this issue.)

Daniel Dillard, as administrator of the estate of Elisha Dillard, deceased, named the heirs as: Peggy Mathews; Dicy Dillard; Tandy Dillard and Albert Dillard--both dead--their heirs unknown; Aulston (sic) Dillard; and Rebecca Dillard. All were children of said Elisha; are of lawful age, citizens of Smith County, Tennessee, save those two whose heirs are in Illinois and Robertson County (no state given) and Rebecca in Kentucky. (This data are all found in Smith County Enrollment Book 1837-1843, pp. 41-50.)

Elisha's daughter Peggy (Margaret), born about 1797 in Tennessee, married Luke F. Mathews. The 1850 Census of Smith County indicates that Charles J. and Louisa R. B. Mathews were probably her children. Proximity of the residence of Duke W. and Nancy F. Mathews to that of Peggy points to a possible relationship there, but proves nothing.

Rebecca, Elisha's daughter who lived in Kentucky, may possibly have settled in Crittenden County.

Elisha's son Aulston (Austin) Dillard, who was a War of 1812 veteran, went to Gallatin County, Illinois before 1824. He was in Captain Mathew Cowen's Company, 3rd Regiment (Roulston's) Tennessee Militia Infantry. This was in 1814-1815. The cards regarding his service spell his name several ways. Two of the cards spell his name Austin; one spells it Osten.

Austin married Evy Crum (Eva Ellen Crumb). They had a daughter Mary and sons James and Jo(h)nathan. Johnathan was born in Gallatin County, Illinois 15 Mar 1824 and died there 25 Oct 1925, aged 101 years, 7 months and 10 days. He sired a total of seventeen children.

Johnathan married 1st, Roxian (Roxana) Boutwell, 18 Apr 1849. They had eleven children: Milbrey, Martha E., Celia, Mary, Elisha, Famariah, Albert, Jonathan, Eva Ellen (Tinie), William S. and Harriett. Roxian (spelled Roxy Ann on her tombstone) died, and very shortly thereafter, Johnathan married again. He was fifty-three years old and Dicy (Disa) Ann Harris, a spinister, was thirty-four. They were married 27 Jan 1878.

Johnathan and Dicy Ann had six children: Viola, Fannie, Eliza, Jemima (Mimi) and twins Mathew and Aaron.

(Data on the aforementioned families was obtained from Lola Ramsey Moore, a descendant of Fannie Dillard; Cemeteries of Gallatin County, Illinois; marriage certificate of Johnathan Dillard and Dicy Ann Harris; death certificate of Johnathan Dillard; family letters and photographs; Gallatin County, Illinois land and census records.)

Johnathan Dillard
and wife Dicey Ann
Harris, daughters,
Fannie, about four
and Jemima (Mimi),
about one



Elisha's daughter Leodicia (Dicy) Dillard was born 15 Aug 1793 and about 1813 married her cousin Daniel Dillard.

Daniel Dillard (parents unknown) was born 15 Apr 1788 in North Carolina. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain Hodge's Company in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Stephen Copeland in the War against "the hostile Creek Indians". He was drafted in Smith County, Tennessee about the 15th day of January, 1814 for the term of 3 months and 20 days. Daniel was 5 feet 8 or 9 inches tall, had black hair and gray eyes.

Daniel and Dicy Dillard had seven children: Margaret who married Henry Laurence Trawick; Patsey (Martha) wife of Mathew Harris; Elisha whose wife was Elizabeth the daughter of William Dillard; Mary, the 2nd wife of Moses Bellar; Nancy who married James Harris; Malvina, wife of John Pool; and Elizabeth Portina (Betsy), who married 1st, George Washington Ingram (Ingraham), and after his death married Moses Bellar. She was the 3rd wife of Moses.

Moses Bellar had married (1) Nancy Ann, daughter of William Dillard, 10 Mar 1835; (2) Mary Dillard, daughter of Daniel on 2 May 1839; and (3) Elizabeth Portina (Dillard) Ingram, a widow and daughter of Daniel. Elizabeth was a cousin to Nancy Ann and a sister to Mary.

Children were born to all three marriages. My husband, Robert Q. McKinney is a great grandson of # 2 - Mary. Theodore R. (Ted) McKinney, brother to Robert, married Pearl Bellar the great granddaughter of # 1 - Nancy Ann. Ted's children are great, great grandchildren of both marriage - # 1 and # 2. Nona Williams of Dallas, Texas, a skillful, meticulous researcher of the Dillard family is descended from the 3rd marriage, that of Elizabeth Portina Ingram (Ingraham). A total of twelve children came from these Dillard-Bellar marriages. Really, what a tangle of relationships!

Patsey (Martha) Dillard, daughter of Daniel and Dicy, was born about 1818 in Smith County, Tennessee. She married Mathew Harris sometime before 1840 and in time, became the mother of eleven children. She died in childbirth before 1860. These eleven children were: Eliza (Mary Ann Elias); Amanda; Elizabeth N.; Dicy Ann; Joseph "Daniel"; Sarah Adeline; Jonathan A.; Margaret Jane, William Martin; Famariah (Emarish) and Storus.

The fourth child mentioned, Dicy Ann Harris, married Johnathan Dillard at Elba, Gallatin County, Illinois, 27 Jan 1878. Thus, rejoining the two Dillard lines: Austin (Aulston) and Dicy (Leodicia), whose common parent was Elisha Dillard.

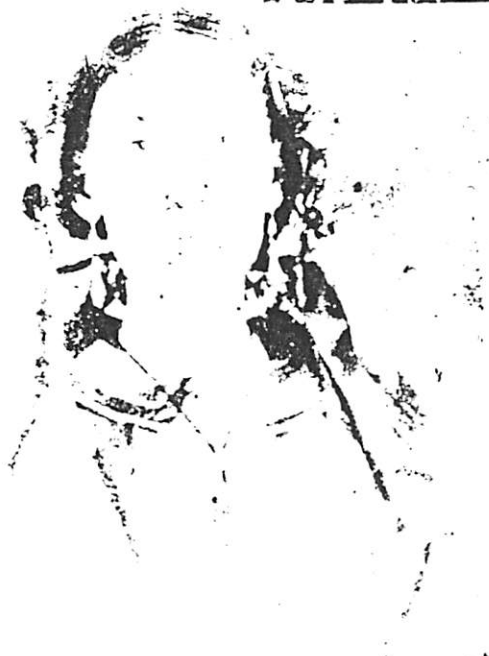
After the death of Patsey, Mathew Harris was in the predicament of having a quiverful of motherless children for which to care. The Civil War was imminent and with its outbreak he became unpopular with his neighbors because of his political sentiments. The result was a flight to Saline County, Illinois.

Citing from a letter written to her niece Lola Ramsey Moore in 1956 by Mimi Dillard Funkhouser (the granddaughter of Mathew Harris and Patsey Dillard):

"Mother's mother died when she was only four years old. Grandpa Harris struggled along with the children until the war broke out. He was accused of being for the North in the struggle; so he brought his family to Illinois, settling at Old Saline City. They came in a wagon with ox team and all had to walk except Manda and Liza, the smaller of the children. He lived here until his death."

Daniel Dillard's wife Dicy died 13 Apr 1855 and just two months later, on 22 Jun 1855, he married Frances Ollison who was about twenty-three and proceeded to father eight additional children. He was then sixty-seven years old. These eight children were: Lucinda; John; Alladona; Daniel; Miles; Owen; Milbrey and Aaron. This adds up to fifteen children for Daniel's total family.

AUSTIN DILLARD



MARY BECK, DAUGHTER
OF AUSTIN DILLARD AND
SISTER OF JOHNATHAN

The writer has in her possession pictures of Austin Dillard (shown on page 25) and three of his children, Mary (also shown on page 25), James and Johnathan (shown on page 23). These are snapshots of very old photographs. Surely, they would be considered prime documents.

My husband's line from Elisha Dillard to the present is as follows: Elisha Dillard, born about 1780 in North Carolina. Leodicia (Dicy) Dillard, born 1793, married Daniel Dillard. Mary Dillard, born about 1845, married Newton Harrison Glover. Alice Glover, born 1878, married Hugh Alphy McKinney. Robert Quenton McKinney, born 1921, the great, great, great grandson of Elisha (Grants) Dillard.

In spite of pictures, documents, family letters and family knowledge, errors do creep in. If errors exist, I apologize for them and would appreciate corrective comments.

Contributed by Mrs. Robert Q. (Irene) McKinney, 424 Mercury Avenue, Lompoc, CA 93436-1912.

According to early deed records of Smith County, Elisha Dillard, from 1818 until his death, bought and sold land on a continuing basis as shown by a sampling of transactions cited below:

16 Feb 1818, James Raulston of Jackson County, Tennessee sold a tract of land to Elisha Dillard. (Smith County Deed Book, G, p. 341).

Deed Book H, p. 413, shows a transaction between one Anderson Berryman of Williamson County and Elisha Dillard on 6 Jun 1821 of 39 acres.

Elisha Dillard on 22 Feb 1828 sold to Andrew Stevens 50 acres. (Deed Book K, p. 145).

Tandy Dillard purchased of Elisha Dillard on 18 Feb 1834, 72 acres. (Deed Book M, p. 222).

In 1839, Elisha purchased of Alexander Dillard 199 1/2 acres on the Caney Fork River which he later sold to Daniel Dillard. In 1841, he sold 100 acres to David Smith and 50 acres to David Haynes. In 1842, he sold 130 acres to James Ballard. (Deed Books, P, pp. 147-148 & p. 527; Q, p. 114 & p. 297). His holdings, following his death, became involved in a Chancery Court Case.

LETTER BY WILL ALEXANDER TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

This letter was written by Will Alexander to General Andrew Jackson on the occasion of the death of his beloved Rachel

From my Room 26th of December 1828.

My dear Son. In my last, I had not anything of the death of our dear friend or I would have not made use of any levity. I sincerely condole with you, on the loss of your Bosom (e) companion and my esteemed friend. But it appeared to be the economy of nature, that these mortal bodies should be laid aside - when the soul is to enter new life; - this is rather an embrio state; a preparation for living a man or woman is hardly born; comparatively speaking until they are dead. Why then should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals. It is said we are spirits. That bodies should be lent us, while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge or doing good to our fellow creatures which is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they are become unfit for their purposes and afford us pain instead of pleasure; and answer none of the purposes for which they were given - then it is equally kind and benevolent - that there is a way provided by which we may get rid of them. Death is that way. We so believe in some cases prudently chuse a partial death a mangled painful limb which cannot be restored us willingly cut off - he who has a tooth pulled that has pained him parts with it freely; since the pain goes with it; and a heart quits, the whole body, parts at once with all pains and possibilities of pains it was capable of making him suffer.

Our dear friend is gone on a grand party, of pleasure I hope - and I think I am not deceived. Religion in my opinion is a comprehensive term it takes in every duty we owe to our God, our fellow creatures, even to our animals and from what I have learned and seen of our departed friend I think she possessed that very kind of religion that I have in my weak and plain way been describing.

In the commencement of these lines I have called you Son - In my constitution I am all tinder - I am oblidge to weep - I have often faulted myself for shedding tears but I can not help it. I have heard it remarked and by your sincere, but I thought weak friends. That the loss of your wife would impede the march of your administration - for my part I can not think so - a man that has braved the scenes that you have come through will certainly have philosophy enough to submit to a dispensation from the Great first cause of all things - Time my Son; I have learned by long experience will in a manner wipe away all these prepossions at least to be easier born (e).

Be temperate my Son in everything you do, and you have a good chance to be healthy - You will not take my admonitions amiss I know, if you should I can't own you for a son.

Adieu my dear friend

(signed) Will Alexander

NOTE: Mr. Alexander was born 1746, Maryland, died 1830 Sumner County, Tennessee. Age 82 when this letter was written. He fought in the Revolutionary War 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1781, 1782. Wounded in 1777. Returned to battle in the Cavalry 1781 and 1782.

This letter, unedited, was found on microfilm in the Archives of the State of Tennessee by Mrs. Clarissa Smith, a great, great, great granddaughter. In Will Alexander's own handwriting, this letter is among the "Jackson Papers" in Washington, D. C. The writing, in form and sentiment, is beautiful, the spelling according to their times.

A portion of this letter quoted in Marquis James' book, Andrew Jackson, Protrait of a President, is introduced by James in these words: "Old Captain Alexander, Cumberland pioneer and Revolutionary veteran, addressed Jackson by a title used at this late day, perhaps by no other man."

Contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Beasley, P. O. Box 36, Dixon Springs, TN 37057.

ANCESTORS

The limbs that move, the eyes that see,
These are not entirely me:
Dead men and women help to shape
The mould which I may not escape.

The words I speak, my written line,
These are not uniquely mine,
For in my heart, and in my will,
Old ancestors are warring still.

Celt, Norman, Saxon, all ye dead,
From whose rich blood my veins are fed,
In aspect, gesture, voice's tone,
Flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone.

In fields ye tilled, I
plough the sod,
I tread the mountain
paths ye trod,
And round my daily
steps arise
The splendours of the
centuries.

Richard Rowley, in
"Poems From Ireland."
(The Irish Times,
Dublin, 1944.)

Contributed by Nina R. Sutton, 212 W. Jefferson Street, Carthage, TN 37030.

DOWN THE CUMBERLAND

This story was told to Majorie Taylor Miller by Vella Sherrill Yearwood as they ate lunch together.

The Sherrills, Mama, Papa, Vella, Bob, Rad, Sis, Edith, Claude and Fitzhugh, (Bud and Mary came along later.) lived in South Carthage in Smith County, Tennessee. In 1911, Papa decided to seek fame and fortune in other environs.

The Sherrill farm in South Carthage (named by General James Winchester) was located on the south bank of the Cumberland River near the toll bridge that crossed over into Carthage proper.

The daily commuters left their buggies, wagons and other travel conveyances on the Sherrill farm and walked over the bridge to avoid the toll. The Sherrill boys obtained pocket money in tips for letting the vehicles park on their property. Of course, that was in the days when a penny was great and a nickel was a gold mine.

Papa had purchased a farm in the Bordeaux area on Hamilton Road on White's Creek in Davidson County, Tennessee.

The family packed up lock, stock and barrel and had everything down on the river bank at the appointed hour. The boys, Claude and Fitzhugh, were taking a two horse wagon overland filled with as much farm equipment and home furnishings as it would hold, with the family cow tied on behind the wagon.

The bank of the river not only had the stacked up furniture awaiting the loading and children of assorted sizes carrying arms full of treasures they did not want to leave, but also had a send off party of well wishers, relatives and loafers giving advice. The children wished all that crowd would go home.

The boarding party could see the steamboat across the river at the Carthage landing being loaded and finally it came time to load the Sherrill family and their accouterments plus the family dog - FIDO.

Fido was relegated to the hole with the furniture. Someone of the boat crew was being paid to look after him.

The Sherrills were assigned two cabins on the three-deck steamboat. The children in one and Papa and Mama and baby Sis in the other. Fido landed in the children's cabin each night when he set up his howling for the family.

The journey began with some misgivings by the children as they knew every nook and cranny of the home place which was located just below where the Caney Fork River joins the Cumberland.

The trip from Carthage to Nashville mostly went through "country" not over populated areas as it was river bottom farmland. They passed by ferry boats, one at Rome and one at Hunter's Point. Probably they passed by other ferries and went through some locks.

The children had free run of the boat. The older ones carrying the baby about with them, putting her up on the boat's railing and scaring the other passengers to death. They wished the Sherrills would look after their brood.

During the trip the family ate in the dining room. The steamboat landed in Nashville on Sunday at the lower end of Broad Street. Breakfast was not served on the steamboat so Papa took Edith and Vella, dressed in their pretty white dresses up to the square to Myers and Underwood, where they ate breakfast. They ordered food for Mama and Rad and took it back to the steamboat plus scraps for Fido.

A Mr. West met the Sherrills with a two horse wagon and took the family and furnishings to North Nashville where they spent the night, and the next day they went across the Hydes Ferry Bridge. They had to stay in a rented house until the previous owners left the farm.

The Sherrills ran a dairy farm and sold their milk in North Nashville. They loaded two milk cans on the wagon. One can had buttermilk and the other "sweet" milk. They had spigots on the side of the cans, and the customers came out and the amount of milk they wanted was measured out to them. When the Cumberland flooded and backed up in Whites Creek, they had to bring milk out by boat.

NOTE: This manuscript was sent to Mary Sherrill on 9 Mar 1987, soon after Vella had suffered a stroke on 1 Mar and was in Park View Hospital in Nashville. Vella was moved to Nashville Health Care Center on 13 Mar 1987, where she had a massive stroke and died on 13 May 1987. Therefore, Vella never saw this story of our family's move from Carthage to Nashville.

This family was composed of parents: Robert Lee and Aliccia Roberts Sherrill. He died in 1955 and she in 1929. Their children were: Robert P., who was married at the time the family moved to Nashville and did not move there until at a later date; he died in 1978; Claude died in 1967; Fitzhugh Lee died at age 16 in 1915; Vella (Yearwood) died in 1987; Edith lives in Madison, Tennessee; J. Radford (Rad) lives in Nashville; Louise (Sis) lives in Madison; Cecil D. (Bud) lives on Whites Creek; Mary lives in Madison and Maude, who died at age 3 before the family moved to Smith County.

Contributed by Glenn and Polly Gann, Willow Brook #910, 200 East Webster Street, Madison, TN 37115.

OLDEST HOUSE REMAINING IN HICKMAN

THE BUILDER'S GRANDFATHER SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Atop a lovely hill in Hickman, Tennessee, sits the inviting Thomas Gwaltney house, overlooking the entire picturesque village. The peaceful view from the hill is not unlike a scene depicted in a Currier and Ives rural painting. Built ca. 1850, with a log foundation, it is the oldest house remaining in the once bustling little railroad town. It was constructed on a portion of the 450 acres deeded to Thomas Gwaltney by his father, John Gwaltney, Sr., 2 January 1840. The property originally bordered Daniel James' northeast corner.

The hilltop site was perhaps chosen because the builder could see and be seen, and the house seems to still bear the stamp of the owner's social standing.

Thomas Gwaltney (1818 - 1882) was the ninth child of fourteen born to John and Elizabeth Carroll Gwaltney. His maternal grandfather, Charles Carroll, had been a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas' parents came to this area in the early nineteenth century from Virginia, having been given several hundred acres of undeveloped land to homestead. The Gwaltney acres stretched from the present Jenkins Hill road into Gordonsville. In 1815, John Gwaltney also purchased 128 acres on Phillips Fork of Hickman Creek that was a portion of the Tennessee Land Grant belonging to Samuel Spragins. Phillips Fork, no doubt, acquired its name from Phillip Phillips, a large land speculator who came from Virginia and settled in Davidson County. David Phillips, a son of Josiah Phillips, was also a surveyor in this area who worked for Phillip Phillips.

On February 17, 1852, Thomas Gwaltney married Elizabeth Ann Ward whose maternal grandfather was Littleberry Hughes, Sr. of New Middleton. The house may have been started by Thomas before his marriage and completed a short time afterward. The dwelling had two large rooms on either side of the entrance hall, maintaining the typical dog-trot plan. There was a front and back porch, and large stone chimneys stood at each end of the house. With an obscure little room where meat was kept, there was an upstairs.

Three girls were born to the Gwaltneys between the years of 1853 and 1861, and the year of their silver anniversary was celebrated with the birth of their last child, a son, born in 1877.

Thomas and Elizabeth deeded 99 acres to Jess E. Baird in 1876. Jess had married their oldest daughter, Fannie. This property was across the road from the Gwaltney house and the present Highway 264,

where Mr. and Mrs. James Rollins now live, their house having been built by Jess and Fannie Baird. It was interesting to note in the deed that the boundary line ran to the corner of the rock fence near the Hickman Meeting House, and that Thomas and Elizabeth reserved the right to get and use firewood from the property. The right to use water from the spring was also maintained by the Gwaltneys.

Their second daughter, Serreptia, received 21 acres in 1881 with the stipulation that the land was free from the control of her husband! Serreptia, indeed, was a spirited young woman, capable of managing her own property in a lucrative way,

The 1 1/2 acre plot that had been deeded by Bartlett James to the Hickman Creek Baptist Church 27 August 1825, had eventually been transferred to Thomas Gwaltney. On 20 July 1878, Thomas and Elizabeth Gwaltney granted and bequeathed all their rights and interest in this land, along with an additional 1 1/2 acres to the deacons of the Missionary and Primitive Baptist Churches.

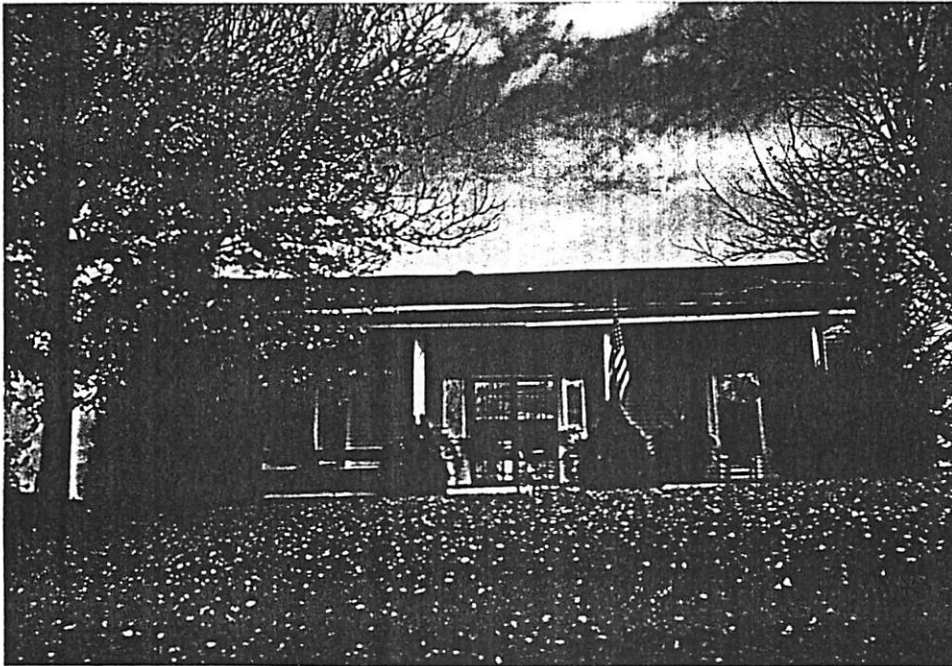
The many land transactions recorded bear testimony that Thomas and Elizabeth Gwaltney were prominent citizens in the Hickman community. Thomas did not live to see the railroad come through his part of the world, transforming his once pastoral countryside into a mini-metropolis; however, Elizabeth enjoyed a decade of excitement in the new town.

Thomas Gwaltney is buried on the Finis Gwaltney farm located on Jenkins Hill Road about 1 1/2 miles from Hickman on land homesteaded by his father, John. Elizabeth is buried in the Hickman Baptist Church Cemetery.

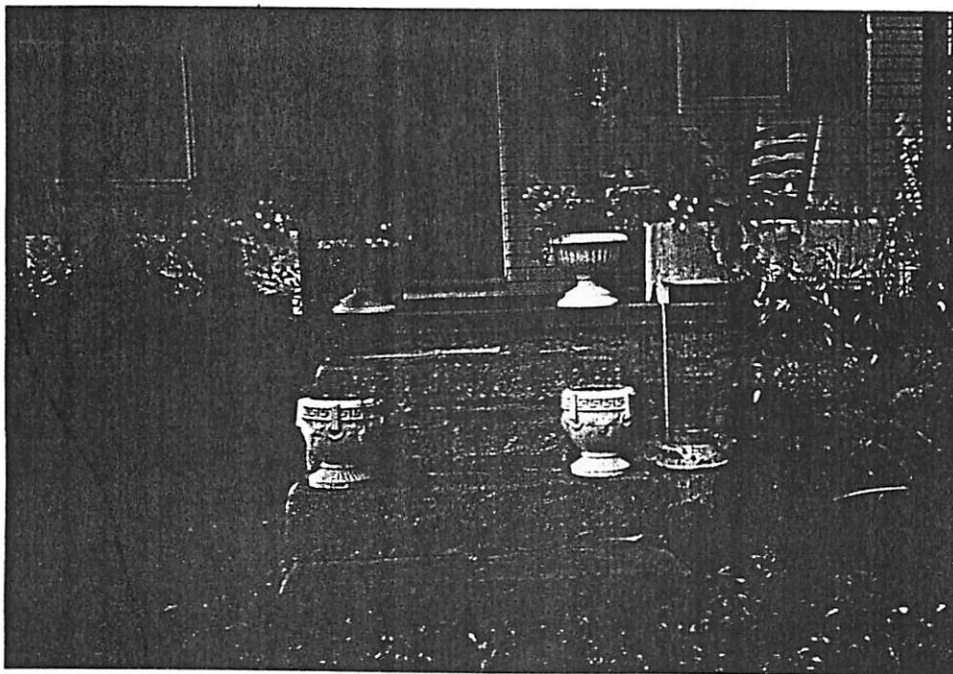
On April 1, 1902, the Gwaltney house was sold to W. S. (Will) Thomas, and after his death, it became the property of his son, Harold. Harold Thomas died in 1970, and on June 4, 1970, Harold's widow, Almedia, sold the house and 106.22 acres to Robert Nelson and Jean Smith. The Smiths have completely remodeled portions of the house and elegantly restored the remainder, making it comfortable and adaptable to a modern lifestyle, yet maintaining an unmistakable charm of yesteryear. Mrs. Smith has tastefully furnished the home with period furniture.

A debt of gratitude is owed to Mrs. Jean Smith and her darling granddaughter, Hilary, for their kind hospitality and for the delicious pecan pie given me when I left their lovely home.

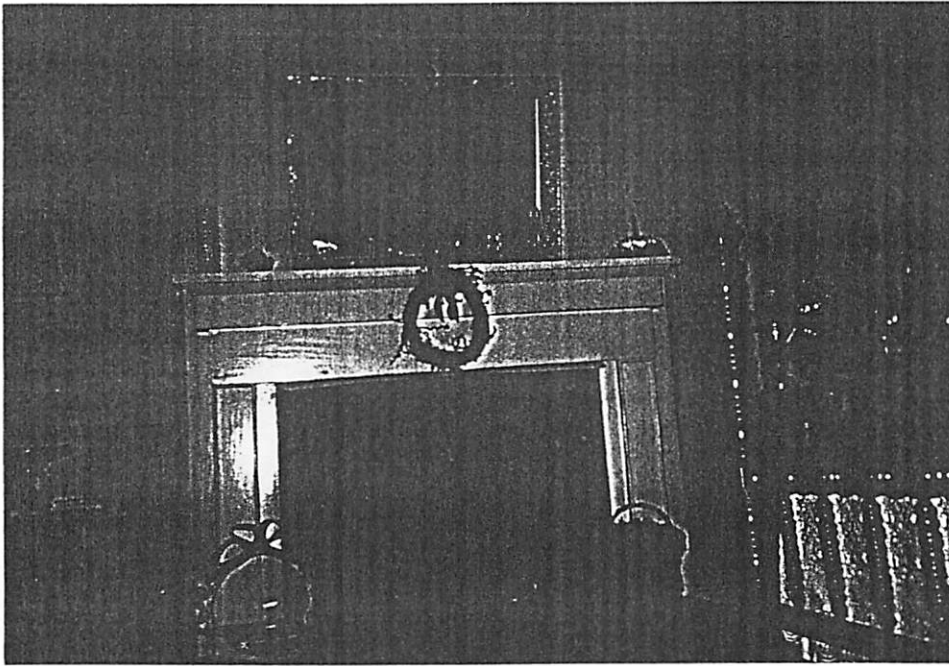
This article would not have been possible without the gracious assistance given by Miss Oleta Gwaltney and her sister, Mrs. Maureen Yancy, and their niece, Miss Deona Lee Thomas. Thomas and Elizabeth Ann Ward Gwaltney were the Gwaltney sisters' great grandparents.



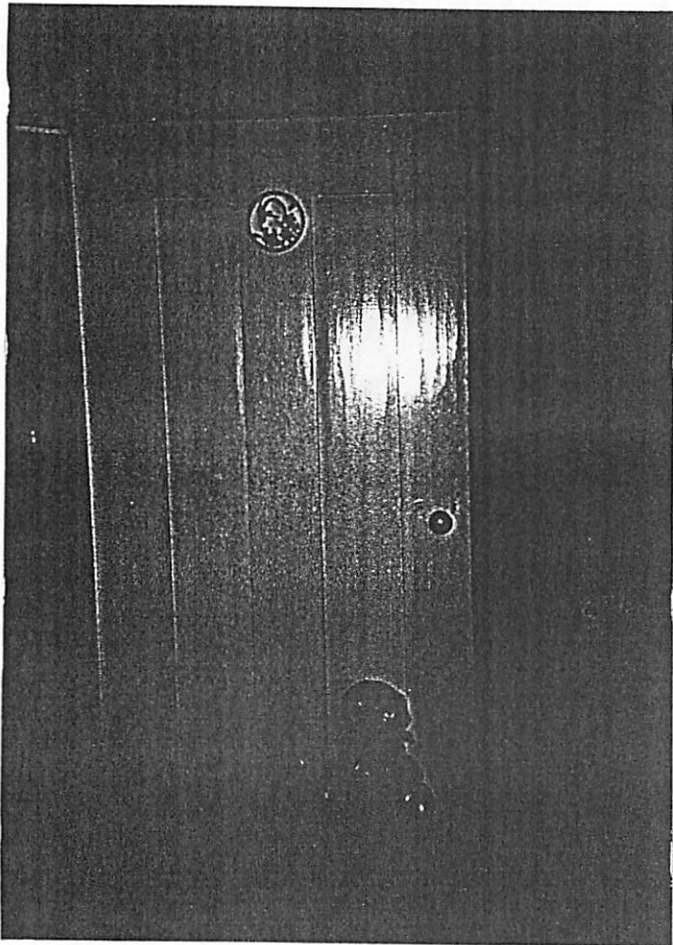
The Thomas Gwaltney house built ca. 1850, later owned by Will Thomas, then by his son, Harold Thomas; presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson Smith. Appropriately, the house proudly displays Old Glory. Its builder was the grandson of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.



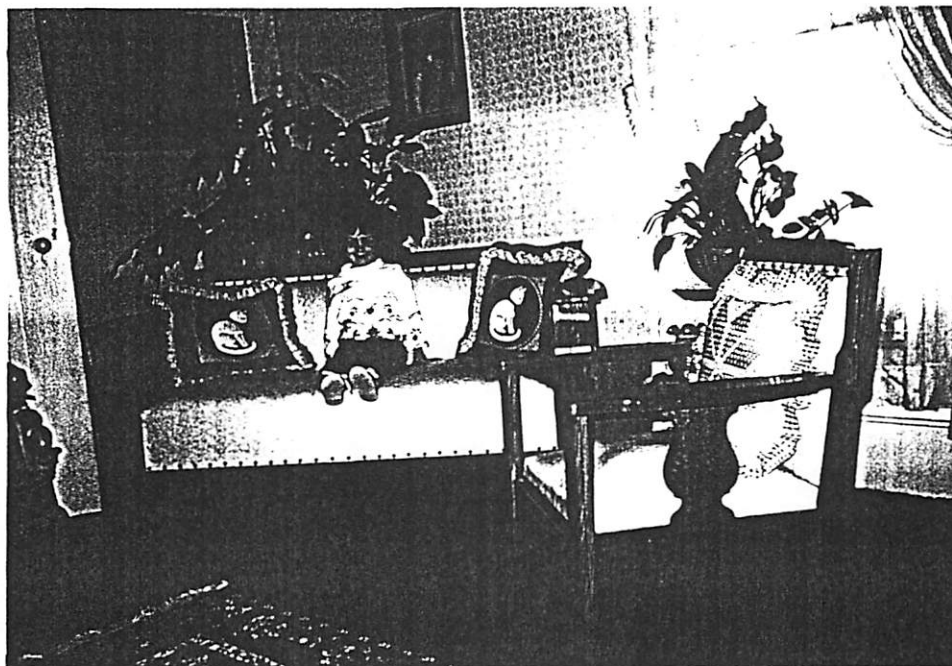
Original rock steps leading to one of two back porches



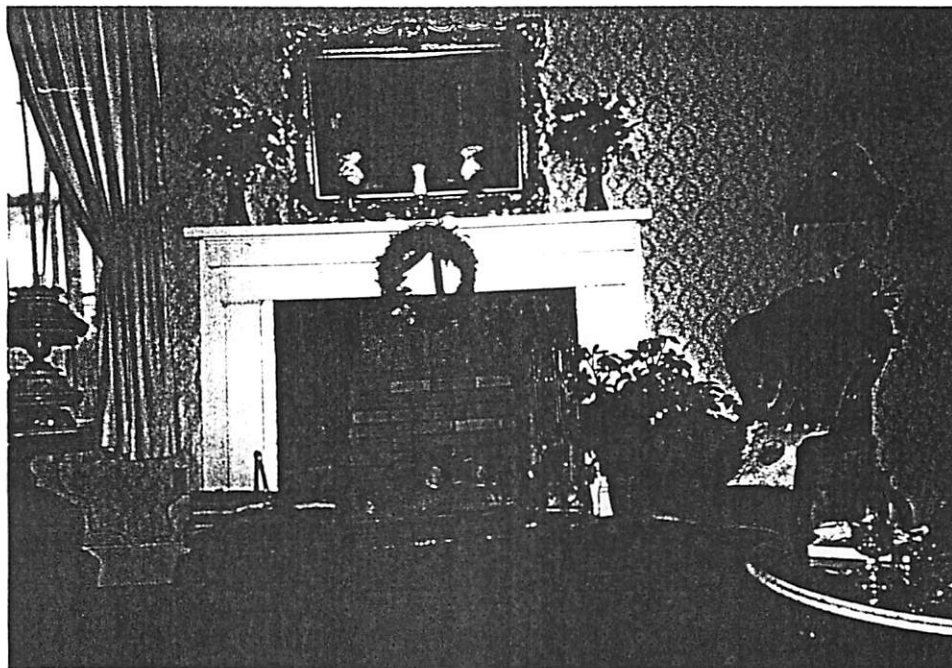
An original mantel in the front bedroom



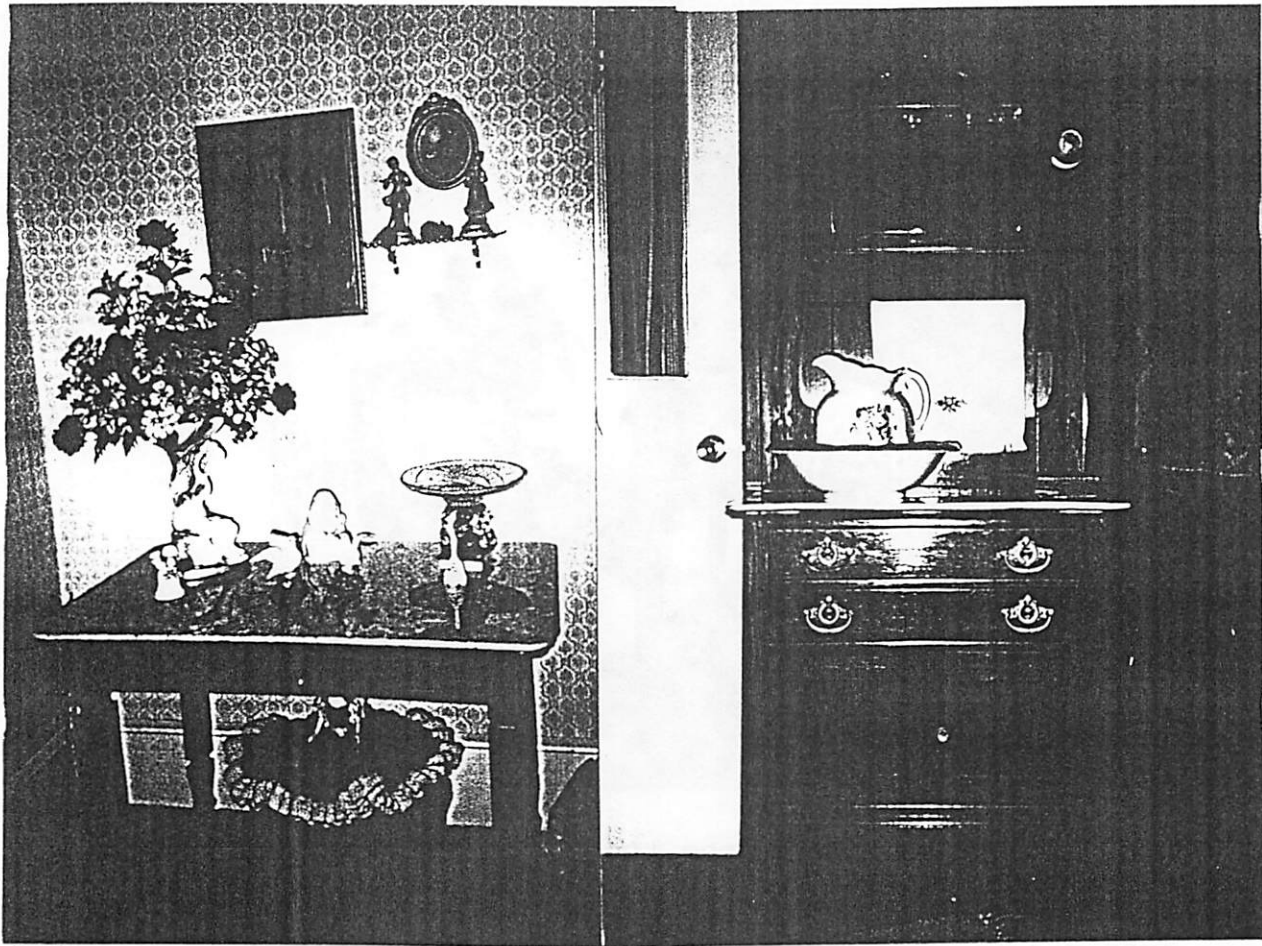
An original door in
the Gwaltney house



Settee and chair came from the George McKinney house in Gordonsville. The beautiful Southern Belle is Miss Hilary Smith, Robert Nelson and Jean's little granddaughter.



An original mantel in the parlor

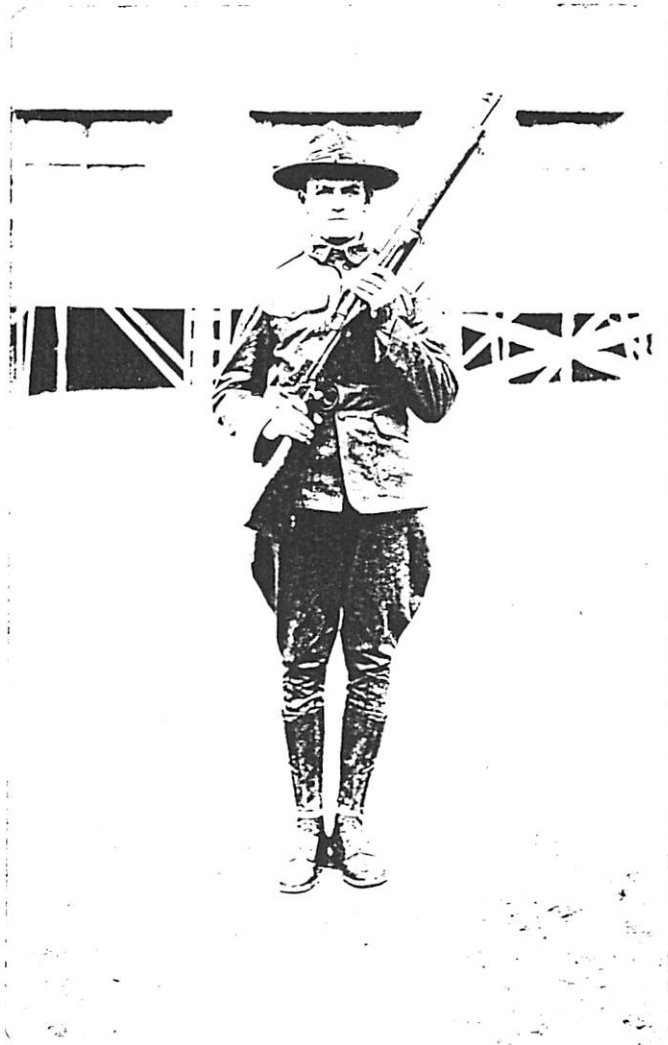


Furnishings in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson Smith (Old Thomas Gwaltney House)

Marble-top library table that once sat in hallway of the Gordonsville Hotel, which stood on present site of the Gordonsville Baptist Church. Washstand and dresser also came from the old hotel.

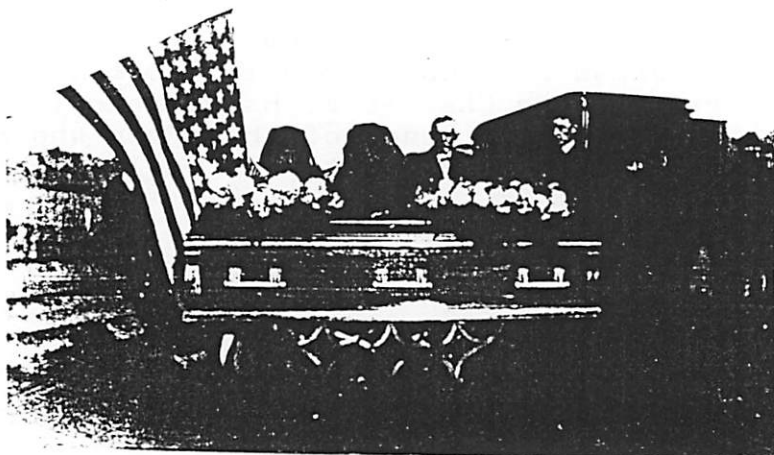
CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH ANN WARD GWALTNEY

1. Fannie (1853 - 1927) married Jess F. Baird (b. 1849). They built the present James Rollins' house in Hickman. Fannie and Jess are buried in the Charles F. Baird Memorial Cemetery - the cemetery named in honor of their son who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country in World War I.



CHARLES ROY BAIRD

1889 - 1918



Charles Roy Baird, son of Jess E. and Fannie Gwaltney Baird and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Gwaltney, gave his life in the line of duty to his God and his country. As a supply truck driver to the front lines of battle in Germany during World War I, he was killed in action July 31, 1918. His family requested that his casket be sent home to be the first one interred in the now large cemetery at Hickman which bears his name. Note the J. L. Bass horse-drawn hearse in the right background. (Photographs courtesy of Miss Oleta Gwaltney).

2. Serreptia (1855 - 1916) married L. A. (Banks) Coffee (1853 - 1919). Their home was near the present Welsh factory on land known today as the Lowe Apple farm. The Coffees are buried in the Gordonsville Cemetery.
3. Janie (1857 - 1926) married 1875 John W, Turner (1851 - 1936). Having lived in Brush Creek in the house now owned by Howard Bennett, Janie and John are buried behind the Brush Creek Primitive Baptist Church.
4. Lucy Lee (1861 - 1917) married C. B. (Charlie) Johnson (1858 - 1900). The Johnsons lived in Hickman near the present home of Ray Paschall. They are buried in the Hickman Baptist Church Cemetery but not together. Lucy is buried beside her mother, Elizabeth Ward Gwaltney, while Charlie is buried in the Johnson family plot of the same cemetery.

5. Alonzo (b. 1877), known to the family as Uncle Doc and to friends as Lon, married Emma Faust. Lon worked in Ashley's Drug Store in Hickman. Later moving to Nashville, where he was employed at Tinsley's. He was also circuit court clerk in Nashville. He and Emma are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Nashville.

THE MOCKINGBIRD AND THE WARBLER

Roberta Louise Baird

Upon my latticed window
A tiny warbler sits and swings
His lithsome body on my vines,
And gaily thus he sings:
"Mary Lee - Mary Lee - Mary Lee!"
In mimicry so fine
I often peep the sprite to see,
Hiding neath my vine.

Then the saucy little imp,
His eyes turned toward the sun,
As if forgotten all the rest,
He'd only just begun
In mimicry this lay
At unseen parties on the way,
"She's a green un - she's a green un!
She's a mean un - she's a mean un!"

Then he flutters 'gainst
the pane,
And flits to yon big tree,
As if he just must greet
her,
He sings to "Juanita,
Juanita!"
Then he turns his merry
lay.
To slight one he is
fearful,
He sings, "Be cheerful -
be cheerful!"

The above poem was written by Roberta Louise Baird, Thomas Gwaltney's granddaughter. Miss Baird's poetry may be found in the War Memorial Building in Nashville.

A charming story concerning Louise was told by Miss Oleta Gwaltney. As children, Oleta and her sister, Frances, always looked forward with great anticipation to their doting Uncle Lon Gwaltney's grand visits from Nashville, arriving on the passenger train that stopped in Hickman.

On one particular occasion Uncle Lon brought each of his little nieces a beautiful excelsior bear. Now cousin Louise was a young woman who had recently purchased a fox fur that was very much in vogue at the time; however, the fashionable fox had no eyes. Louise, with the permission of Oleta's mother, but much to Oleta's chagrin, robbed the bear of his eyes for her fox fur! Only after Louise became tired of her accessory did Oleta's sightless bear receive its much delayed transplant!

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

The following is from an old Winfree Bible dated 1860-1857. This Bible belonged to Benjamin Franklin Winfree of DeKalb County, Tennessee. (The pages are out of order in the Bible).
 B. F. Winfree, son of David & Achsah was born 5th day of February 1814.
 Judith Winfree, daughter of William & Polly was born the 2nd day of October 1818.
 An infant of Benjamin & Judith's was born 5th day of October 1835 and died the same.
 Francis Tuck Winfree was born the 24th day of December 1838.
 William Robinson Winfree was born the 22nd day of October 1841.
 Henry Lucus Winfree was born the 6th of March 1843.
 Horris Sullavin Winfree was born the 2nd day of July 1847.
 Judy Ann Winfree was born the 2nd day of June A. D. 1861.
 William Winfree son of Wm and Elisebeth his wife was born the 28th of December 1863
 Mary Edney Winfree daughter of W. R. & Elisebeth Winfree his wife was born the 10th day of August 1871.

1st From

Horris Sullavan Winfree was born the 2nd day of July 1847
 Mary Jane Winfree was born the 17th day of August 1849
 William Franklin Winfree the son of Horris Winfree and Mary Winfree was born the 8th day of April 1868
 Fannie Elisebeth Winfree was born the 5th day of June 1870
 Ida Nancy Winfree was born March 12th 1873
 Robert Solen Winfree was born the 21st day of October 1875
 Horris Sullavan Winfree died March 10th 1938
 Wife Mary Josie Winfree died August 24, 1944
 Mary J. Winfree was born March the 6th, 1855
 Elmer G. Winfree son of Mary J. and Horris Sullavan Winfree was born May the 11 or 21st, 1880
 James Arthur Winfree was born March 3rd, 1882. Died Feb. 21st, 1963. Age 80 years, 11 Months, 18 days.
 Charlie Nephthels Winfree born June 12, 1884
 Nancy Ida Winfree died August the 26th, 1874
 Mary Jane Winfree died July the 13th, 1878
 Fannie Elisebeth (Winfree) Brasswell departed this life Sept. 6, 1901.
 W. F. Winfree departed this life Feb. 7, 1916. (Died S. McCallister, Oklahoma).
 Robert Solen Winfree Died Maderia, California, July 7, 1917. (buried July 15, 1917)
 Elmer G. Winfree died October the 10th, 1881.
 Artie Melvin Winfree died Nov. 18, 1897. (A twin to Archie Marvin Winfree)
 Mary J. (Winfree) Dunn departed this life June 9, 1911
 Fred Dunn departed this life May 14th, 1909
 Mattie Woods
 Mattie Wood Dunn (1909) departed this life Feb. 11, 1909
 B. F. Winfree departed this life June 12th 1883 his age being 69 yrs, 4 mos, 20 days.
 Judith Winfree departed this life March 3, 1903, age 84 yrs, 5 mos, 1 day.
 B. F. Winfree died June 12, 1883
 Borrace Sullivin Winfree born July 2, Died March
 Mary Josephine Brock born March 6
 Elmer G. Winfree born _____, died _____
 James Arthur Winfree born March 3, 1882
 C. N. Winfree born June 12, 1864
 Charlotte Stephens departed this life May 12, 1972
 John W. Christian was born Nov. 26, 1867
 M. F. Stephens was born Dec. 15, 1872
 C. R. Christian was born Nov. 24, 1891
 William F. Christian was born the 5th July 1859
 L. B. Braswell was born June the 26, 1889
 Fannie Mary Brasswell was born May 26, 1901
 John W. Christian was born the 25th Nov. 1867
 Maranda F. Christian was born Dec. 19, 1872
 Claudie R. Christian was born Nov. 24, 1891
 Allie Green Christian was born June 19, 1894
 Tommie Hobart Christian was born 12 day of April 1897
 Mary Jane Winfree was born May 14, 1887
 Benjamin Harrison Winfree was born Nov. 10, 1899
 Clarence Homer Winfree was born February 3, 1894
 Archie Marvin Winfree and Artie Melvin Winfree were born on April 9, 1897
 An infant born Mary J. (Winfree) Dunn Dec. (20) 23, 1902
 Fannie Elizabeth Dunn born February 11, 1904
 Mattie Woods Dunn born May 25, 1907
 Fred Dunn born May 8, 1909

80th

1500-11

1796

1796

1796

Contributed by
 Clarence & Lela Winfree
 28031 Lorraine
 Warren, Michigan 48093
 Phone: 313-573-4717

1857 WINFREE MARRIAGES
 5th 18, 10 10
 B. F. Winfree and Judith Winfree was married the 18th day of December 1834
 H. S. Winfree and Mary J. (Brock) was married August the 6th, 1879
 James Dunn and Mollie were married April 28, 1902
 James Dunn and Mollie Winfree were married Monday 28th of April 1902 about 9 o'clock at John Bonhaws.
 J. W. Christian and M. F. Stephens was married Dec. 25, 1890

FAMILY RECORD

HUSBAND _____

Born _____ (Date) _____ (Town or Township) _____ (County) _____ (State)

Died _____ at _____

Married _____

(1) _____ at _____ to _____

(2) Benjamin Jones 1770 to 16

(3) _____ at _____ to _____

Father _____

Mother _____

References: Irene Brock

318 Winfree Ave
 DuQuoin

WIFE () _____

Born _____ at _____

Died _____ at 11 62832

Other marriages: _____

() 1618 342 33 88

() _____ at _____ to _____

Father 84y on Mar 19, 1982

Mother _____

References: Salt mines at DuQuoin

CHILDREN (in order of birth):

i Name Ben 93 in 82

Born _____ at _____

Died _____ at 901-683-0179

Married _____ at _____ to _____

Reference: Ben Winfree still living in Nov 85

ii Name Ben Winfree Died April 1986

at April 22, 1986

at _____ to _____

at _____ to _____

at _____ to _____

Married _____ at _____ to _____

Reference: _____

40

Vol 1

QUERIES

DORSEY: Seek information on descendants of Henry Dorsey, formerly of North Carolina, married Heny Colbert 1836. Children: Demarius, Susan J. and Harriett. Harriett married J. M. Mathis in Smith County, TN in 1871. Any assistance will be appreciated.

RICHARD A. COLBERT, P. O. Box 412, Graysville, AL 35073.

COOPER: Looking for a connection of Meredith Cooper and or Ambrose Cooper, both of Smith County, TN around 1810 to 1820, to their father. My opinion is that their father was Dabney Cooper. The family moved to Smith County, TN from Botetourt County, VA in 1810. Meredith and Ambrose both left TN before 1820 and moved to Illinois. Hope someone can help me make this connection.

GARY D. COOPER, 4742 Victoria Avenue, Fremont, CA 94538-3350.
Phone: (510) 656-6245.

HARRIS: Seeking information and descendants of the following: James Harris (1815-1875) married Mary and Matilda Waters. William Harris (1820-1886) married Malvinia Seay Page. Elizabeth Harris (1826-1886) married Davidson Johnson. John Harris (1786-1815) married Sarah Cartright. Eli Harris (1811-1854) married Nancy and Mary Hearn. Eli Harris, born 1849, married Caroline Johnson. Would also like information on spouses and where they are buried.

Donald A. Harris, 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37087.

COOPER: Need information on : Sarah H. Cooper who married William Carpenter, Smith County, TN, 28 Jan 1852; Catherine Cooper who married J. S. Haley, Smith County, TN 21 Dec 1868; and Thomas H. Cooper, born ca. 1831, parents were Abraham and Edness Hale Cooper.
J. N. PAYNE, 121 Page Road, Nashville, TN 37205.

MUSHAW/SHAW: The David Mushaw family changed its name to David M. Shaw before 1820, and moved from Wake County, North Carolina to Smith County, Tennessee. Four daughters: Linnea, born 19 Apr 1802; Louiza, born 30 Jan 1803; Teresa, born 23 Dec 1804; and Sarah L., born 25 Dec 1807. They were married in Smith County, TN between 1818 and 1832; however, burned Smith County records prevent normal research. I urgently need help in identification of these four sisters with spouses' names, marriage dates and children of each. Would appreciate any help including suggestions on alternate information sources. Will reimburse postage and any copy costs.
RALPH W. SHAW, 1925 E. Mimosa, Springfield, MO 65804. Phone: (417) 887-0529.

SURNAMES

THOMPSON, BRADFORD, RUST, ARMISTEAD, MINTON AND CHEEK
Jeannie Mitchell, 1117 Sicily Drive, Garland, Texas 75040.

MADISON FIELDS, father of RUFUS FIELDS; ROBERT CULBREATH, father of
ROBERT CULBREATH.
Sharon Mulrey, 8831 Camfield Court, Alexandria, Virginia 22308.
Phone: (703) 799-3629.

SEARCY, REECE
Jacquelyn West Johnson, P. O. Box 231, Shelton, Washington 98584.

Lines particularly relevant to north - central Tennessee: JAMES,
OAKLEY, PARIS, HUNT, BELL, ELLISON, DEBOE, HAMMOND, AND CUSTARD.
Keith E. James, 14222 Kimberley - No. 445, Houston, Texas
77079-4818. Phone: (713)493-3518; Fax: 713-493-6921.

WILLIS SHAW, MARY P. (POLLY) SHAW, (family name was formerly spelled
MUSHAW).
Joseph W. Shaw, 1925 Mimosa Street, Springfield, Missouri 65804.

LOVE, BROWN, DUTY, SULLIVAN, MOSS, AND SCRUGGS FAMILIES.
William C. and Wanda L. Duty, 2053 Steven Drive, Cape Girardeau,
Missouri 63701.

ROBERT WOODCOCK, LOUSANA BRYANT, MARTHA JONES, ANNA WOOSLEY, EMBRY,
LINDSEY DECKER, NASH, AND CUMMINGS.
Mrs. Earl Woodcock, 3271 E 544S, Gas City, Indiana 46933.

TALLEY, BROOKS, SCOTT, HUDDLESTON, AND PATE.
Gene Talley, 5236 Bruton Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38135. Phone:
(901)377-0643.

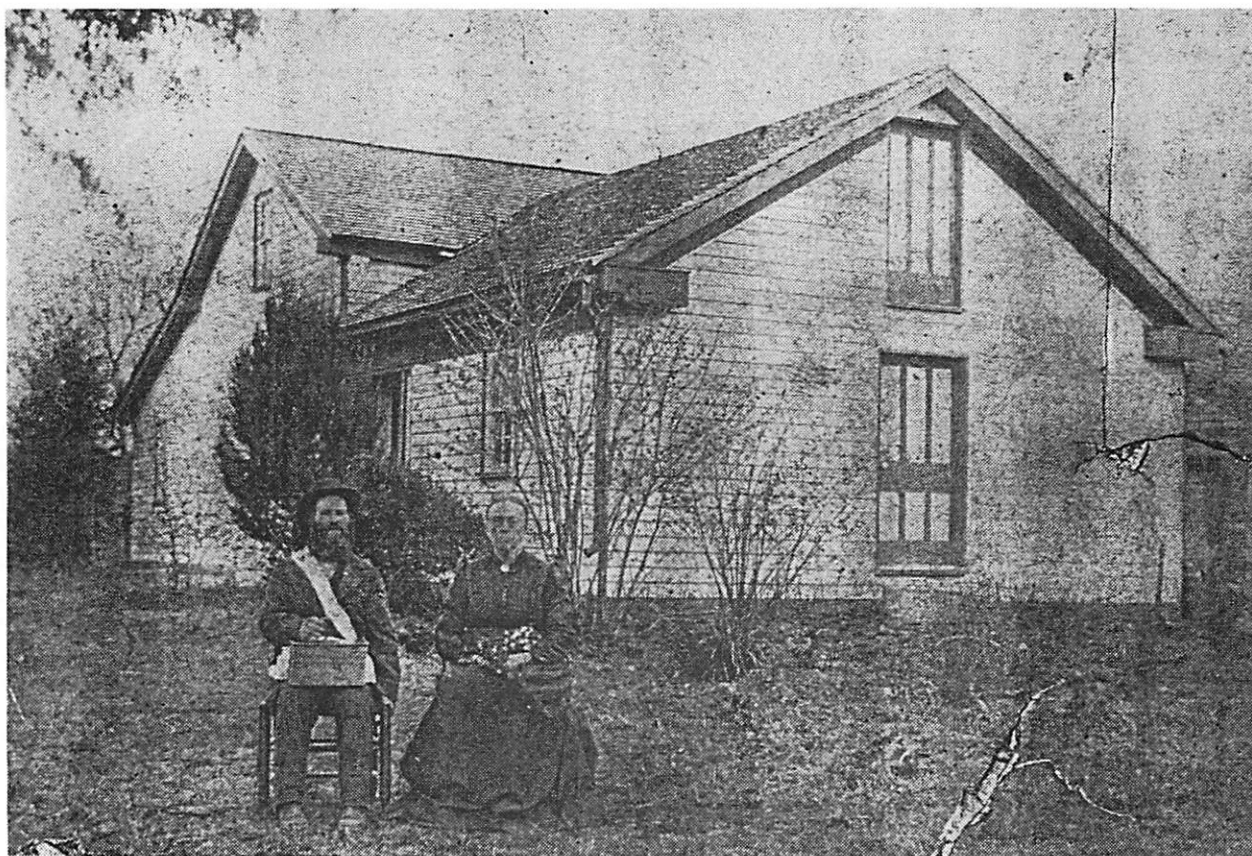
CONNER, BEASON, AND HIGHSAW/HISOW.
Jeanne Conner Ilgner, 6341 Alamo Place, Nashville, Tennessee 37209.

Moss, Beard/Baird and Agee.
John C. Farmer, 915 Greenbriar Lane, Richardson, Texas 75080.

TURNER, BALLOU/BELLOW, DRAPER, PAYNE AND CARTWRIGHT.
Ozelle Kilgore, Star Route, Knox, Benjamin, Texas 79505.

From Robert Young Clay, 3704 Ellwood Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221
comes this interest item: "Death - In Carthage, Smith county, Tenn.
on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, the 14th April 1840, Mrs. CATHERINE
K. wife of Mr. Joseph W. Allen, merchant, of that place."
National Intelligencer (Washington, D. C.), Thursday, 28 May 1840,
page 3, column 5.

*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



Uncle Silas and Aunt Jane Austin

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 4 — No. 2

Spring 1992

Your NEWSLETTER is in dire need of a more appropriate name. We are attempting to publish a quarterly periodical of historic articles whose primary focus is on, but not strictly confined to, Smith County history and genealogy. A newsletter bears the connotation of a printed sheet/pamphlet; therefore, we are soliciting your assistance in determining an appropriate title for your publication. PLEASE SEND SUGGESTIONS to address listed at bottom of this page.

Mr. James Fletcher requests anyone who has pictures of individuals, homes or businesses once located in Chestnut Mound, TN, military service records of any war of anyone who lived/is living there, brief family histories of families who lived/are still living there, be sent to him no later than 1 July 1992. He is completing his book on the History of Chestnut Mound. SEND TO: JAMES L. FLETCHER, P. O. BOX 55, CHESTNUT MOUND, TN 38552.

A special note of appreciation to Mary Frances Smith Jacobsen for sending the Ferguson and Smith families' genealogical information which has been placed in the vertical files in the F. C. Key Genealogical Room, Smith County Public Library. We encourage others to follow her excellent example of sharing family information.

In response to request for recent library acquisitions of microfilm covering newspapers: Carthage Gazette, 1809-1819 (varied issues); miscellaneous issues Smith County Progress, Carthage Casket, Carthage Gazette, Carthage Vidette (vary from 1808-1911, few of each) and Carthage Courier 1913-1990.

Following genealogical books have been added: Masters Family History, 1691-1988, written and compiled by Jack Masters.

Genealogical History of the Rutherford Family, compiled by William Kenneth Rutherford and Anna Clay (Zimmerman) Rutherford, 1986, two volumes.

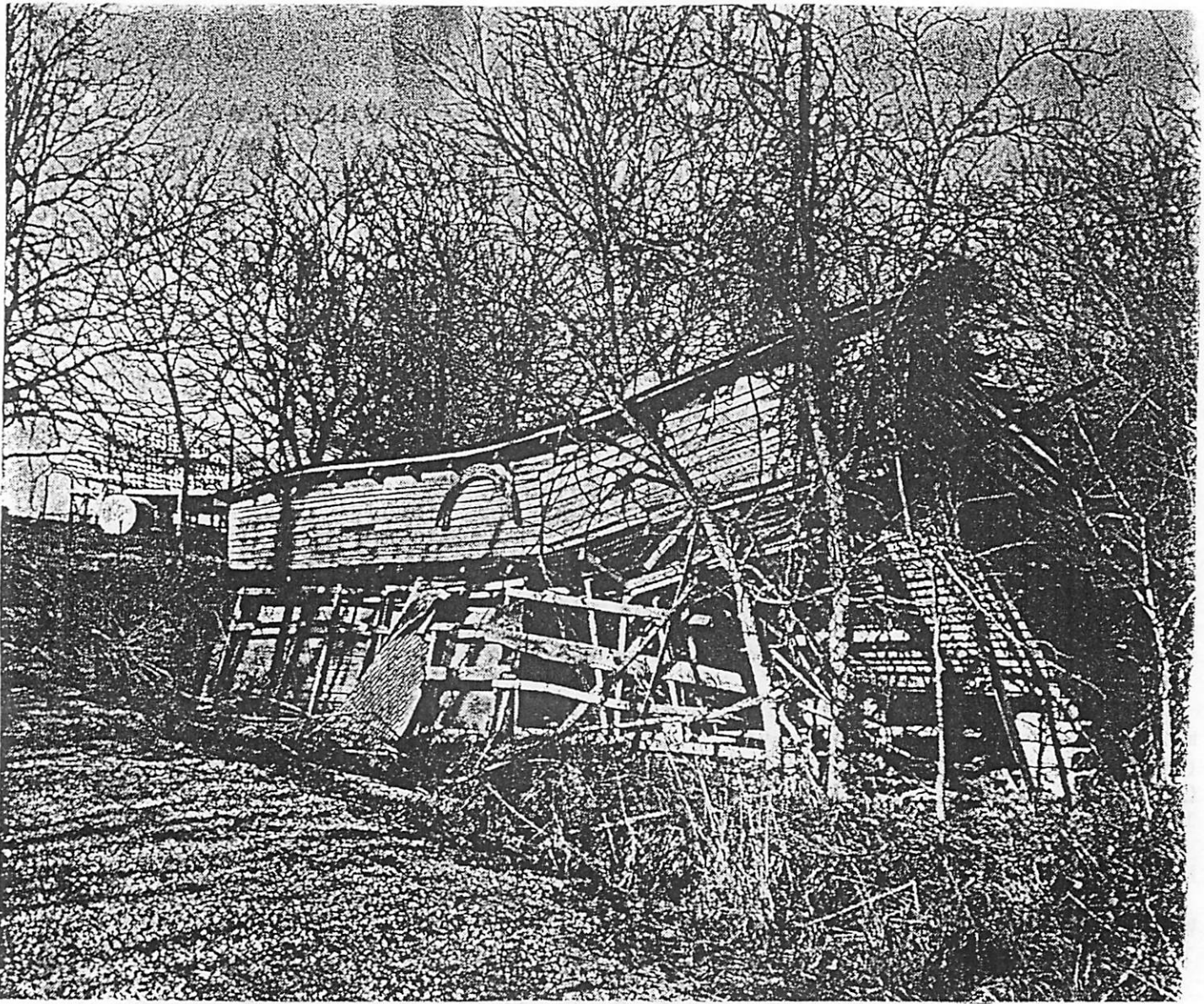
From Whence we came (Archibald Gibbs Family), compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Bevelheimer and J. B. Boulton. The Register of North Farnham Parish, 1603-1814 and Lunenburg Parish, 1783-1800, Richmond County Virginia, compiled and published by George Harrison Sanford King, Fellow, American Society of Genealogists, Fredericksburg, VA, 1966 (Relates to the Armisteads of Cumberland County, VA).

Indexing of the old chancery court records microfilm is underway; as soon as the index books are available, a notice to that effect will be published.

Please send communication to:
Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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"OLD COUNTRY STORES ARE SLOW TO DIE-THEY JUST SAG AWAY!" Thus read the caption under this picture in the Random Scene section of the 13 Jan 1972, Carthage Courier.

With lumber from the old Mt. Zion Methodist Church which had been severely damaged by a violent wind storm, Van Grisham built "Grisham's General Merchandise" store at the forks of the Horseshoe Bend and Sullivan's Bend roads. Throughout the 30's and early 40's, the store thrived, serving the numerous families who lived in the area. In a separate building at this location, Mr. Grisham also operated a grist mill, blacksmith shop and feed store. Van's establishment at the forks of the roads could supply virtually any and everything the surrounding farming community needed. Following Mr. Grisham's death, his daughter, Mrs. Stanton Shoemake, assumed the operation of the business until closing its doors in 1948. Left standing vacant, desolate and forlorn for many years, the old building gradually gave way to neglect and the ravages of time - sagging and wasting away until meeting its final destiny - the horizontal blade of a bulldozer. So far as is known not even a splinter of the old Mt. Zion Church timber was salvaged. Where once "Grisham's General Merchandise" stood, now stands a Realty Company's colorful "FOR SALE" sign.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FOUR

SPRING 1992

NUMBER TWO

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FRONT COVER

This house which was home to Silas and wife Jane (Cornwell) Austin and their two children, Barnett and Elmira, who married John Hardin Winker, was considered the finest in the area, containing the most up-to-date furnishings of the era. No longer standing, it was located in the 5th District adjacent to Williams "X" Roads, later known as Difficult, where many of the Cornwells and Austins lived. To reach the site today, one would have to go into Macon County and come back into Smith. At one time a wagon road gave access so that it wasn't necessary to go into Macon County.

Pictures reveal much about yesteryear; they also intrigue us, leaving much to our imaginations. The absence of a visible chimney makes one wonder, Did they have one? If not, how was the house heated? What does Silas hold in his lap? Obviously, it must be a book, perhaps a large family Bible? From his sash and apron, it appears that he must have been a Mason. Why was he wearing this regalia? What is the season of the year? Draw your own conclusions!



GRANDSON
Theodore R. Austin

FATHER, SON & GRANDSONS

Father: Silas F. Austin
1829-1907



SON
Dr. B. D. Austin



GRANDSON
Stanley J. Austin

AUSTIN ET AL

What person hasn't dreamed of doing something for which they will be remembered, something for which society as a whole would be grateful??? All have built their "castles in the air" but few have actually laid the foundation on which to build them. Barnett Dayton Austin did more than dream when he had a large quantity of dressed limestone foundation blocks brought to his farm and caused a brick kiln to be constructed there around the turn of the century. The present Neal Hackett farm was at that time a part of the farm belonging to Austin and his wife.

Sam Smith's article in the Summer 1991 issue of the newsletter only intensified an already existing interest in the Austin family of Smith County, TN. So, out came the old files, yellowing notes, and census records which had been lying quietly away, just waiting for me to pick them up and begin to try to piece together the Austin puzzle.

It bothered me to think Dr. B. D. Austin was purported to have been reared in Riddleton, when in reality he was from the ridge which divides Peyton and Defeated Creeks, just above the Austin hollow, off Sanderson Branch and near both the Pleasant Shade and Difficult communities. The Smith County census shows Dr. Austin's father to be a resident of the 6th Civil District through 1870 and thereafter in the 5th Civil District though never being very far from the place his own father had called home.

What was Dr. Austin really like? Where did he study medicine? Where did he practice his profession? Who did he marry? Did he have children?? Just who were his ancestors and relatives?? There were many things I wanted to learn about this man.

What I found was an intelligent and ambitious young man of thirty-one years graduating from the Electic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio on the 1st day of June 1886 with his Medical Degree (M.D.). A man who presented his diploma to the County Court Clerk of Smith County, TN on the 6th day of September 1889 in compliance with the law passed in April of the same year, called an "Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery."

This picture of
B. D. Austin was made
in Cincinnati while he
attended medical school
there.

B. D. Austin



On 11 December 1889, John B. Jordan, MG united this young man in marriage to the lovely Alice Purnell of the Paynes Bend vicinity of Smith County. Alice was the daughter of Ira B. Purnell (b. 21 Jan. 1824 - d. 7 Jan. 1897) and Easter H. Roe (b. 17 May 1827 - d. 10 April 1885) of the present Lock Seven Community.

In what esteem did the friends, neighbors and family of B. D. Austin hold him? It would seem those of the 5th and 6th Civil Districts held him in high esteem as evidenced by the complete confidence of Barnett Cornwell who named him executor, along with D. C. (David Colby) Sutton, of his last will and testament. The administration of this estate was a long and complicated process starting in 1899. Many of lesser intelligence and fortitude would not have been able to handle it so expertly, the properties being many and varied including ongoing businesses of a roller mill, grist mill and saw mill as well as farming and livestock buying and selling in addition to the many acres of land.

Dr. Austin and Alice spent some time in Nashville where their eldest son, Stanly J. was born about 1892, then on 22 Dec. 1895 another son, Pennie Roe Austin was born but lived only until the 28th of March the following year, and was laid to rest in the family graveyard on the farm owned by the Austins. At a later time, Theodore R. Austin made his appearance in the household.



Stanley J. Austin
Son of Dr. B. D. & Alice P. Austin



Theodore R. Austin
Son of Dr. B. D. & Alice P. Austin

Somehow, the good doctor still found time to enlist and serve in the Spanish American War of 1898. By 1900 the Austins were living on their 475 A. farm in the Paynes Bend area, and 27 May 1901 gave testimony in a suit in Chancery Court styled B. J. Taylor et ux vs C. N. Davis, et als. He stated, "I live in the 13th district of this county, am a Doctor by profession, but devote my time at present to farming....." and answered Col Garrett's cross examination question of, "Do you believe in a state of rewards and punishments?" by saying, "Certainly I do. I have been a member of the Methodist Church for nine or ten years."

The above case was a dispute between Taylor and Davis (who owned a warehouse on the river directly across from Austin's farm) regarding a road leading to the warehouse. Compassion for the needs of others including the population of Upper Peyton Creek and Macon County and their need to have access to a road which ran across Taylor's land to the Davis warehouse, was shown by Austin's agreeing with R. H. Russell that the said road "affords the nearest and best outlet for a large section of shippers and people to the most accessible point on Cumberland river which is the main artery of commerce for ...shipping and receiving and used almost exclusively for this purpose....."

Again in 1904, Dr. Austin was required to give testimony of his professional practice and treatment of a party involved in a controversial Chancery Court case of that time. His statement confirms he was practicing in Smith County in 1903.

In an effort to make his farm productive in an extremely dry year, Dr. Austin expended time and money in building an irrigation system with pipes running from/to a spring. He has been alleged to have made the statement, "I don't give a _____ if it never rains." Alas, that very night the spring went dry. (Paynes Bend--Lock Seven section of Smith Co., TN History book-1986). Neal Hackett states there are still pipes scattered about the farm as a testimony to Austin's ambition.

Poor Dr. Austin seemed destined to fail at farming and their little son, Pennie Roe, had died. Perhaps they should sell their large farm and devote the time to medicine seemed to be his consensus. After some time, the property was sold to J. W. Williams in 1908. Almost immediately they found themselves involved in a controversy, when about two months after making the deed, Williams stated he had not recorded the deed but had sold a portion of the farm to H. R. Vaughn and would they please make another deed to them jointly to save the cost of recording it twice? This being the first knowledge the Austins had of Vaughn, and there not appearing any reason why the request should not be complied with, as a favor to Williams, and to save him the expense of having to pay taxes on two transfers, executed the deed as requested cancelling the former deed.

Upon the above action, the firm of W. T. Askew and Co. filed a bill of complaint against the Austins averring they should receive commission on the sale of the farm. Jno. R. Aust served as solicitor for Dr. Austin, who very capably presented the facts to Chancellor D. L. Lansden. When the chancellor dismissed the case as having no merit and required the Askew firm to pay the cost of the suit, Austin was exonerated.

Obviously Dr. Austin was remembered, even after leaving the county, for reasons other than the brick kiln, the hospital or the useless irrigation pipes, as evidenced in a 1914 Chancery Court case (Smith Co.) brought by W. Y. Clay against J. B. Davis for failing to pay off a note for some cattle purchased of Clay. Among those purchases was "one squirrel colored cow, about six years old, known as the Dr. Austin cow,.....all are Jerseys."

The family moved to Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi about 1914, locating in a section where little more than a cotton field existed. Soon thereafter the beginning of World War I got the attention of the Austins and both Dr. Austin and his son, Stanly J. enlisted. Dr. Austin was a Captain in the Mississippi Medical Corps and discharged in December of 1918.

The January 7, 1915 issue of the Carthage Courier carried an article titled "Mrs. Barnett Winkler Dead"--The article proceeds to tell that she died at the home of her brother, Dr. Austin, at Greenwood, Mississippi of Apoplexy, having accompanied her brother to his home to spend the holidays. As Dr. Austin had only one sibling, a sister named Sarah Elmira Austin, who married John Hardin Winkler, it was mos assuredly her as the date of her death from the gravestone reads d. 31 Dec. 1914. There were so many persons named Barnett in her family, it was easy for the reporter to confuse son, brother, grandfather and others as the name of her already deceased husband.

Prior to moving to Mississippi, Stanley J. Austin had served three years in the Tennessee National Guard. On 5 March 1917, Stanley J. enlisted in Battery C. and went to camps at Greenwood, Jackson and Beauregard with his battery. According to his discharge, which gives his occupation as a farmer, he was a faithful soldier. On 1 Jan. 1918, Stanley was at Camp Beauregard, LA where he was discharged for physical disability (Rheumatism), and later became totally disabled. Stanley never married and lived with his parents after the war, until their death.

On 2 September 1921, Dr. B. D. Austin was appointed postmaster of Greenwood, Mississippi succeeding Mrs. Lallie H. Humphreys. He served only a short time (under the Republican Administration) and was succeeded by Dr. J. T. Spence on December 7th of the same year.

What about the other son, Theodore??? From an article in the Carthage Courier, issue dated June 27th 1929, it was stated that Dr. B. D. Austin was "survived by his wife and two sons, the younger being a student in the medical department of Vanderbilt University." A quick call to Vanderbilt Medical Library confirmed that Theodore R. Austin, indeed, attended and graduated there in 1932. From Vanderbilt, he went to Rochester, New York for his internship. Upon my questioning "Why New York?" I was quickly informed that most graduating doctors felt it was an honor to be selected for the positions in Rochester and frequently requested same. Later, Theodore was affiliated with the Armed Forces in the field of pathology. A relative, who incidentally still lives near the area where Dr. B. D. Austin was reared, last saw Theodore in 1962 at which time he had just resigned from the staff of Walter Reed Hospital. He at that time had hoped to locate in Washington, D.C. Theodore was on his way to check on his brother, Stanley, in Memphis. After the death of his parents, Stanley was not able to care for himself and Theodore became responsible for his care. When he reached the point of being totally

disabled he was transferred to a facility in Memphis which specialized in the type care he needed.

Alice Purnell Austin lived on, after the death of her husband (25 June 1929) in Greenwood until 2 Feb 1940, at which time her body was interred beside the tiny son on the old family farm in Paynes Bend.

Theodore R. Austin married a school teacher from the state of Iowa but had no children so far as we have been able to determine. According to the Vanderbilt Medical School Alumni Association, Theodore has since his 1962 visit to Tennessee also died.

But who were Barnett Dayton Austin's ancestors and relatives?? What were they like? Were they tyrants, outlaws or were they good moral, upstanding people? Each of you judge for yourself.

The first proven ancestor of B. D. Austin appeared in the written records of Smith Co. when Abiel (Abrel) Parkhurst's will was probated in December 1810. In said will Parkhurst has named his daughter, Ann Austin. Indeed Anna Parkhurst (b. KY ca. 1781) and Levi Austin (b. NC ca. 1780) had been married in Rutherford Co., TN on the 25th of December 1807 according to his bounty land records of the War of 1812. A Justice of the Peace by the name of _____ McKnight officiated.

Levi Austin first appeared in the written records by the recording of a transaction of 26 Feb. 1811 (DB-D pp.108-109) between himself and John Jenkins. Other land transactions show him buying 150 A. from John Slone (sic) 1 Mar. 1820, a tract from Charles Austin 16 March 1832 and Charles Austin deeding his interest in 25 A. also on 16 March 1832. All tracts were located on Peytons Creek. The last land transaction found Levi deeding to son, Phillip, a tract of 81 A. on 10 Aug. 1850.

Levi and Anna (Ann) Parkhurst Austin were the great grandparents of Dr. B. D. Austin.

Levi Austin served as a "Corporal in the company commanded by Capt. Anthony Metcalf in the Second Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer mounted gunmen commanded by Col. Thomas Williamson in the War with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812..." He volunteered at Dixon Springs, TN on or about the 27th of September 1814 for a term of six months and continued in actual service for a term of seven months with an honorable discharge on 27 April 1815 at Nashville.

At the age of 70 years Levi Austin signed his name (26 Dec. 1850) to a statement applying for bounty land and was granted, under the Act of 1850 80 A. under Warrant 19.891 "dated Nov. 1st 1851" but it did not arrive until 1852 and Levi had died on the 15th of December 1851.

After Levi's death Anna (Parkhurst) Austin made application for Bounty land and a pension on her husband's service. She was not able to sign her name but marked with an "x" before Lorenzo D. Ballow on 22nd Sept. 1852 with statements from Jason R. Sloan and Edward Sanderson accompanying it. In addition, on 14 Feb. 1853, Binnion P. Lipscomb and Jason R. Sloan gave statements regarding Levi, Anna and their family.

Anna Austin later made another request by letter to the Commissioner of Pensions reciting the Act of Congress "approved March

the 3rd 1855 Granting additional Bounty Land to the widows of certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States....." asking that Power of Attorney be given to J. E. Ballow...again her request was signed with an "x" on 6 Apr. 1855 before J. T. Sutton with Barnett Cornwell and B. M. Draper confirming the information given in same. This request leads one to believe that Anna Austin was rather intelligent or had some pretty well informed advisors to keep abreast of the current Acts of Congress and to attempt to take advantage of same.

By September 1858 Anna Austin had moved from the Pleasant Shade area to near Red Boiling Sulphur Springs in Macon County, most likely with one of her grandchildren, and died sometime thereafter.

LEVI & ANNA (PARKHURST) AUSTIN had the following known children:

I. PHILLIP AUSTIN md. PHOEBE _____
 b. ca. 1808 TN b. ca. 1809 TN

Children:

1. Haywood R. Austin b. ca. 1833 TN
2. Shelby J. (Shep) Austin b. ca. 1835 TN
 md. 26 April 1861 to Eliza J. Wakefield
 - A. Harvey W. Austin b. ca. 1862
 - B. Thomas P. Austin b. ca. 1864
 - C. Bettie An Austin b. ca. 1868
 - D. Elisha H. Austin b. ca. 1872

There were other children living in this household whose relationships were not given in census.

3. John Austin b. ca. 1840 TN
 md. 30 Jan. 1866 to Margaret L. Wakefield
 - A. Bell Austin b. ca. 1866
 - B. Wm. Austin b. ca. 1868
 - C. Leonard Austin b. ca. 1869
 - D. Generva Austin b. ca. 1874
4. Thomas Austin b. ca. 1842 TN
5. Miles C. Austin b. ca. 1844 TN
 md. Eveline _____ b. ca. 1834
 - A. Amanda Austin b. ca. 1858
 - B. James Austin b. ca. 1860
 - C. Thomas Austin b. ca. 1862
 - D. Elizabeth Austin b. ca. 1869

II. CHRISTIAN AUSTIN md SARAH GRANADE
 b. 18 May 1809 b. 13 July 1810
 d. 16 March 1882 d. 23 Aug. 1887

Christian Austin's first land transaction was dated 29 July 1836 when he bought a tract of land on Peytons Creek from Thomas, John, and Alexander Matthews of NC. His next transaction occurred 12 Jan. 1837 when Sampson Sloan sold him a tract on the same creek. (DB-P pp. 30-31)

In 1851 Christian sold 6 Acres to James Russell and in the same year gave testimony in the Nancy Patterson vs. Neal Patterson divorce case, on Nancy's behalf stating that he "had lived neighbor for many years" and that "Nancy was a hard working, industrious, economical and clever woman and had made a good deal of money as midwife for many years past."

It is supposed that Christian and Sarah were married in Smith County, TN about 1828. Their children and descendants are:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | Silas F. Austin | md. | Jane Cornwell |
| | b. 5 Oct 1829 | | b. 22 May 1834 |
| | d. 24 March 1907 | | d. 31 Oct. 1911 |

Silas F. Austin purchased 58 A. from Barnett Cornwell 23 May 1852 (DB-V p. 272) and on 17 July 1858 sells two acres to James J. Sutton.

In 1889 Silas F. and others acted as agents for Barnett Cornwell for the estate of Lee Cornwell & wife, Martha Kittrell against M. G. McCormack and wife, Mary J. for default in payment of notes made in purchase of land in the 2nd CD of Smith County. Said land was originally a part of the old Henry Franklin tract. An agreement was reached & new notes made by the McCormacks but in 1892 action was again taken and the court ruled in favor of Austin, Riley Kemp, Barnett Cornwell and Lee Cornwell and land was recovered.

It appears that Silas F. Austin was a man of good reputation being a member of the Williams "X" Roads, now Difficult Masonic Lodge #451, as was his son, Barnett(B.D.) Dayton Austin.

Silas Austin's home graces the cover of this newsletter. It was considered to be one of the finest built houses with the best of furnishings of the era. His wife, Jane Cornwell was the daughter of Thompson and Jennie (Yeaman) Cornwell. Jane and Silas F. Austin were parents of only two known children:



Sarah Elmira Austin
Wife of: John Hardin Winkler

- A. Sarah Elmira Austin
 b. 10 Jan. 1855
 d. 31 Dec. 1914
 md. John Hardin Winkler
 b. 25 Oct. 1850
 d. 16 Jan 1898
 Their only child:
 (a) Barnett A. Winkler
 b. 27 June 1881
 d. 16 Mar. 1938
 md. Evie Beasley
 b. 17 Aug. 1890
 d. 1 July 1962

Barnett A. & Evie (Beasley) Winkler's
Children:

- (1) Henry Hardin Winkler
b. 20 Sept. 1912 d. 10 Dec. 1988
md. Gretchen Louise Kittrell
b. 29 Aug. 1915 d. 1 Dec. 1961
Parents of: Myra Louise Winkler
md. L. B. Thompson
- (2) Billie Winkler

B. Barnett Dayton Austin (Subject of this Sketch)

2. Rebecca H. Austin md. William J. Smith
b. ca. 1832 24 Nov. 1853
3. Martha Ann Austin md. Jefferson Johnson Sutton
b. ca. 1834 18 Jan 1854 b. 25 Nov. 1833
d. 19 Feb. 1914

Jefferson Johnson Sutton was the fifth child of James and Mary F. (Cornwell) Sutton and "was born just twelve days after the falling of the stars." Martha Ann Austin and J. Johnson Sutton's children were:

- A. James M. Sutton b. 22 July 1856 was a member of the Macon County Court and a man of most remarkable memory. His children were:
(a) Annie Sutton md. Overstreet
(b) Martha Sutton md. Russell
(c) Victoria Sutton md. Slate
(d) Joel Sutton
- B. Sarah Sutton b. 20 Oct. 1858 md. a Wright and a Seagraves. She d. 5 Nov. 1878.
- C. William T. Sutton b. 22 May 1862
d. 14 Apr. 1907
md. Morrow and became the father of:
Barnett, Lucy, Ray and Ellen Sutton.
(This family went to Texas.)
- D. Jeff Sutton b. 11 Oct 1869 d. 14 Jun. 1905
md. Louvella Canter and became the father of:
Hugh and Tommie J. Sutton.
4. Sela (Celia) Jane Austin md. David Colby Sutton
b. 1 June 1836 20 Sept. 1857 b. Oct 1839
d. 4 Oct. 1918 d. 17 Mar. 1913

David Colby Sutton, son of Wilkerson Sutton, served the 5th CD as a Justice of the Peace for several years. He and Celia Jane made their home in the Williams "X" Roads, later known as Difficult area where they reared the following children:



(Celia Jane Austin & husband, David Colby Sutton & dau. Cora A. Sutton)

A. Silas Christian Sutton md. Ellen Kemp
 (a) Lillian Draper Sutton
 md. Walter Brockett

(b) Rice Kuykendall Sutton
 md. 1) Frances Dobie
 md. 2) Lula Lamplly
 (c) Henry David Sutton
 md. Lela Eubanks
 (d) Artie Gilbert Sutton
 md. Elizabeth Hossa
 (e) Carl Alvis Sutton
 md. Georgia Larlen

B. Sarah Adeline (Sallie) Sutton
 md. James H. Halliburton
 (a) Thomas Fisher Halliburton
 md. Agnes Sloan
 (b) Charlie Robert (Bob) Halliburton
 md. Nora Parkhurst
 (c) DeShayzer Colby Halliburton
 md. 1) Fannie Kittrell
 a dau. Athlyne Halliburton
 md. Carl Woodard
 md. 2) Ada Bell (Williams) Anderson

- C. Leatha Eveline Sutton md. James (Jimmy) Kemp
- (a) Georgia Allie Kemp md. Fletcher Porter
 - (b) Celia Elmira Kemp md. Sam Holleman
 - (c) Weefie Estelle Kemp md. Herod Porter
 - (d) Oscar Brown Kemp md. Kate Woodard
 - (e) Salle Bettie Kemp md. Ottis West
- D. James K. Dudley Sutton md. Minnie Florence Kemp
- b. 18 Jul. 1865 19 Oct 1887 b. 26 Nov 1869
d. 22 Apr. 1932 d.11 Mar. 1937
- Children
- (a) Edgar Holland Sutton md. Dana Copas
one son: Barry Sutton
 - (b) Bessie Sutton md. Carsey Kittrell
 - (c) Ossie Sutton md. 1) Loui Riggs Jones
md. 2) Hugh Perry, Sr.
 - (d) Ernest Hart Sutton md. Beulah Sloan
ch: Ellis Hart Sutton
Betty Florence Sutton
- E. Clark Cartwright Sutton md. 1) Evie Russell
- b. 9 Oct 1867
d. 14 Mar 1909
- (a) Leatha Florence Sutton
md. Irl Cleveland West
 - (b) (Elmiry) Marie Adeline Sutton
md. 2) Faitha West
 - (c) Minnie Irene Sutton md. Lester Owens
 - (d) Jolley Rush Sutton md. Mabel Anderson
 - (e) Marchie Marie Sutton (died young)
 - (f) Silas Kuykendall (Kirk) Sutton
(died young)
- F. Gilbert Philander Sutton md. Sallie Jane Ragland
- b. 8 Apr. 1872 9 Apr. 1893 b. 17 Sept. 1876
d. 19 May 1942 d. 2 Apr. 1973
- (a) Wilson Colby Sutton
b. Sept. 1896 d. about age 12 yrs.
 - (b) Carsey McDonald Sutton
b. 29 Aug. 1904 d. 1991
md. 1) Anna Gregory
sons: (1) David Oatman Sutton
md. Rebecca Joines
dau. Betty June Sutton
(2) Billy Gregory Sutton
dau. Kathy Sutton
son: Gregory Sutton
md. 2) Annie Earps
 - (c) Lucille Blanche Sutton md. Kirk Anderson
(1) Mettie Jane Anderson
md. James Taylor Dillehay
(2) Jack Sutton Anderson
md. Elaine Cliff

- (3) Barbara Ann Anderson
 md. 1) Bobby Carver (div.)
 md. 2) Freeman (div)
 md. 3) Harold Williams
- (d) Carmon Watson (Buck) Sutton
 md. Georgia V. Donoho
 b. 7 Feb. 1910 d. Jul. 1990
- (1) Ernest Corum Sutton
 md. Nina Faye Russell
 Ch: Donna Susan Sutton
 Laurie Kay Sutton
- (2) Harry Neal Sutton
 md. Bobbye Jean Shores
 Ch: Bobby Neal Sutton
 Vanessa Gayle Sutton
 Shelia Elaine Sutton
 Lisa Karen Sutton
 Jada Carol Sutton
- (3) Shelba Jean Sutton
 md. Billy L. Holliman
 Ch: Pamela Dianne Holliman
 Brian Larry Holliman
 William Calvin Holliman
 Nancy Amanda Holliman
- (4) Paul Donoho Sutton
 md. Linda Ruth Bowman
 Ch:: Timothy Paul Sutton
 (Fraternal twins) : Tammy Pauline Sutton
 Karen Elaine Sutton
 James Travis Sutton
 (Fraternal twins) : Jonathan Ugene Sutton
 : Georgia Mai Sutton
- (5) Mary Evelyn Sutton
 md. Robert Anderson McCormick
 Ch: Richard Dewayne McCormick
 Ronnie McCormick
 Meredith McCormick
 Randell McCormick
- (e) Corum Davis Sutton md. Opal Russell
 (1) Nancy Sutton
 (2) Bobby Corum Sutton
 (3) Kathy Elaine Sutton
- (f) Sally Elizabeth Sutton md. Ottie A. Nixon
 (1) Jerry Albert Nixon
 (2) Thomas Harold Nixon
 (3) Sally Marie Nixon
- (g) Wilson Massey Sutton md. Louise Sloan
 (1) Francis Sutton (died)
 (2) Doris Carol Sutton

- G. Cora Allie Sutton md. W. Joe Hailey
 b. 28 July 1871
 d. 24 Oct. 1918
 (a) David Sutton Hailey
 b. 27 Oct. 1916 d. 14 Jun. 1917
5. Mary A. Austin md. _____ Piper
 b. ca. 1840 (Moved to Illinois)
6. Sarah E. Austin md. James Franklin Russell
 b. ca. 1841 1 Dec. 1863

J.F Russell was the sixth child of Elam and Artemisia (Cornwell) Russell.

- A. John General Francis Marion Russell
 B. Dock C Russell
 C. Willard Russell
 D. Dora Russell md. Ladd
7. Leonidas C. Austin md. Martha S. "Poss" Sanderson
 "Lonnie"
 b. 22 May 1852 b. 3 Sept. 1858
 d. 6 Aug. 1924 d. 18 Jun. 1926

Their children were:

- A. Robert C. Austin
 b. 14 Aug. 1889 d. 4 May 1952
- B. Polk P. Austin
 b. 28 June 1892 d. 13 July 1912
 (1912 was an extremely wet year and Polk died of typhoid fever.)
- C. M. E. E. Austin
 b. 29 Sept. 1896 d. 9 Nov. 1896
- D. Alf Austin
 E. Lou Austin
 F. Garrett Austin
 G. Hattie Austin



THE LEONIDAS "LONNIE" AUSTIN FAMILY
 Back:L.to R. Bob, Alf & Garrett
 Front: Polk, Lonnie, Lou, Hattie & Martha "Aunt Poss"

III. EPHRAIM P. AUSTIN md. MARY J. TAYLOR*
 b. ca. 1814 TN b. ca. 1820 VA

*Mary J. Taylor was the daughter of Daniel and Balana Taylor.

Children

1. Malissa C. Austin b. ca. 1839 TN
2. Cynthia J. Austin b. ca. 1840 TN
3. Henry Daniel Austin md. 1) Elvira Campbell
 b. ca. 1841 TN b. KY 1848
 d. Hardin Co. IL d. Hardin Co. IL 1889
 A. Mary Elizabeth Austin b. TN
 B. Charlie Macon Austin b. TN
 C. Robert Finney Austin b. in a covered
 wagon during family's move to IL.
 D. Thomas Henry Austin b. IL.
 Henry Daniel Austin md. 2) Lettie Winters
 E. Earl Austin b. IL
 (a) Tom Austin
4. Martha E. Austin b. ca. 1844 TN
5. Balanal L. Austin b. 21 Nov. 1846
 d. 30 Jul. 1853
 (Buried in Stone Branch Cemetery)
6. Matilda F. Austin b. ca. 1852
7. Harriett A. Austin b. 8 Oct. 1855
 d. Aug. 1856
8. Hugh B. Austin b. ca. 1857

IV. AMANDA AUSTIN md. WILLIAM EDWARD RUSSELL
 b. 26 Dec. 1818 b. 17 June 1820
 d. 16 May 1899 d. 9 Aug. 1886

William E. Russell was the son of John and Martha (Granade) Russell and brother of Sarah who married Miles W. Austin. Amanda Austin and William Russell married probably around 1840 in Smith Co. TN and became the parents of the following:

1. James Moses Russell md. Martha Ann Evans
 b. 16 July 1841 15 Oct. 1865 b. 22 May 1839
 d. 14 Dec. 1914 d. 17 May 1900

Martha Ann Evans was the daughter of John and Martha (Russell) Evans, and a first cousin to James Moses Russell. They were parents of:

- A. S. M. (Sallie Ann) Russell David M. Sutton
 b. 25 Sept. 1866 md. 22 Dec. 1885
- B. J. W. (John) Russell
 b. 13 Feb. 1868 d. 2 Jan. 1876
- C. George Allen Russell md. 3 Jan 1892
 b. 3 Aug. 1870 1) Sallie Ann Patterson
 d. 19 Dec. 1945 d. 5 Dec. 1904
 (a) Lily Mai Bell Russell
 md. Tom M. Smith
 (b) Ednie Russell b. 13 Nov. 1895
 (c) Mamie Ethel Russell b. 7 Dec. 1899
 Ednie & Mamie D. 5 & 6 Sept. 1904
 of tuberculosis

md. 2) 29 Mar. 1907 Mary (Mollie) Goad Thomas
 (widow of C. L. "Collie" Thomas)
 Mollie b. 28 July 1868 d. 21 Nov. 1910
 No children from this marriage.

md. 3) 22 April 1913
 Bessie Lena (Hackett) Dickerson
 b. 8 Jan. 1887 d. 17 Oct. 1920

(d) Robert E. Lee Russell
 b. 20 Apr. 1914 d. 10 Mar. 1984
 md. 29 Dec. 1934
 Hallie E. Russell (daughter of Lum
 T. & Edna McDonald Russell)
 b. 15 Dec. 1915

Ch: (1) Nina Faye Russell
 md. 17 Jun 1955
 Ernest C. Sutton
 ch: Donna Susan Sutton
 Laurie Kay Sutton
 (2) Robert Douglas Russell
 md. Wanda Joyce Sircy
 ch: Douglas D. Russell
 Robert Eric Russell
 (3) David Harold Russell
 md. 1) Mary Elizabeth Fisher
 ch: Michelle Lee Russell
 Kimberly Dey Russell
 md. 2) Melitha (Nash) Mungle

(e) Martha Jewell Russell b 12 Aug. 1916
 md. Geo. Clifford Read

Ch: (1) Era Dean Read
 md. Don R. Lawrence
 ch: Randell Lawrence
 Timothy Lawrence
 (2) Dorothy Sue Read
 md. Carlee McWhorter
 Ch: Trina McWhorter
 Gary McWhorter
 Jennifer McWhorter
 (3) Betty Jo Reed

(f) William Stanton (Gid) Russell
 b. 18 Aug. 1918 md. Mildred Canter
 d. Mar. 1962
 Ch: Quentin Allen Russell

D. Alexander Russell
 b. 3 Feb. 1873 d. 30 Dec. 1875

E. Martha Jane Russell md. Marshall L. Davis
 b. 31 Dec. 1875 d. 16 Dec. 1954

(a) Samantha Davis
 (b) Bessie Lee Davis
 md. John Leslie Hewitt
 Ch: (1) Arles Gene Hewitt
 (2) Alyne Hewitt
 md. Edgar Givens

(3) James Hewitt
 (4) Melba Hewitt
 (c) Nettie Davis
 md. Willie Kittrell
 ch: Charlie Allison Kittrell

F. Dicey Caroline Russell md. James Howard Goad
 b. 21 Oct 1878 b. 19 Dec. 1876
 d. 10 Sept. 1944

(a) Charlie J. Goad
 (b) Carlie Goad
 md. Becky Parkhurst
 (c) Ellis Goad
 (d) Bonell Goad

G. Nelson B. Russell md. Mary S. (Mollie) Jenkins
 b. 7 July 1880 d. 3 July 1920
 (a) Charlie Russell
 md. Edna Pettross
 Ch: Neal Russell
 Carolyn Russell

James Moses Russell disliked his middle name and never used it, substituting the initial M. instead. It was erased from the Bible in which was recorded the marriage of he and Martha Ann Evans. He served many months in the Federal Army during the Civil War.

2. Dicie Ann Russell
 b. 6 Jul. 1843
3. L. A. (Aldy) Russell
 b. 7 July 1845
4. Miles Allen Russell md. Perlina _____
 b. 23 Oct 1847
5. John W. Russell
 b. 27 May 1850
6. William P. Russell
 b. 3 July 1853
7. Elum S. Russell md. Jemima _____

V. SARAH AUSTIN md. SAMUEL SLATE
 b. ca. 1819 b. ca. 1814 SC

"Young" Samuel was the youngest child of Samuel & Elizabeth "Betsy" Orbrooks Slate who married 27 Sept. 1790 in Halifax Co., VA and migrated to Smith County before 1840.

The 1850 Smith Co. TN census found Sarah and Samuel living next door to Levi and Anna Austin. Have found no record of Sarah and Samuel Slate's deaths but three of their sons appear in the 1860 Morgan Co. AL census. Most of the family moved to KY and some later to MO. However, Texas was the final destination for

most of the family. Their children were:

1. Levi S. Slate b. 1848 md. 1) Martha Livingston
md. 2) Sally Greer (Green)
2. Elizabeth A. Slate b. 1840
3. John W. Slate b. 1842
4. Temperance (Tempa) Slate b. ca. 1844
5. Reason (Raison) M. Slate b. 6 Nov. 1844
md. Elvira Rebecca (Becky) Beasley
6. Sarah S. Slate b. ca. 1848
7. William H. Slate b. March 1849
md. Eliza J. Keelly (Kelly) 22 Dec 1869
(Warren Co. KY)
8. James C. Slate b. 1853 TN
9. Lu C. Slate b. 1856 TN

VI. MILES W. AUSTIN md. SALLY (SARAH) RUSSELL
b. ca. 1823 TN b. 18 Sept. 1814

Sally is the daughter of John and Martha (Granade) Russell, and sister of William Russell who married Amanda Austin, sister of Miles W. Austin.

Land transactions for Miles W. Austin can be found as early as 24 June 1850 (DB-W p. 169) Smith County, TN when he buys a tract of land on Peyton Creek from Miles F. West. Again on 25 Jan. 1858, (DB-Y pp. 320-321) a tract is purchased from John _____, and on 2 Jan. 1860 (DB-Y p.505) a purchase was made from C. W. West in the 5th Civil District. There were perhaps others.

In 1859 Miles W. Austin gave a deposition in the case of Wm. C. Brockett et al vs. G. B. Ross et al as did John J. Russell and John R. Russell. Neither Miles Austin nor John J. Russell could sign their names except with an "x", however John R. Russell was able to sign his name to his statement.

According to another Chancery Court record in Smith County..."at sometime during the month of January 1862 ...William W. Parkhurst died intestate being at the time of his death a Soldier in the Army of the Southern Confederacy and having in Smith County a wife and children." E. W. Cornwell was appointed administrator of Parkhurst's estate at the Feb. 1862 term of county court.

About two years before his death Parkhurst verbally contracted with Miles W. Austin for about sixty acres of land (a part of a one-hundred-sixty acres tract on which Miles Austin lived.) lying in Civil District # 5 of Smith Co. and executed notes amounting to \$400. for same, paying \$160. toward the purchase price.

"Sometime since the revolution now going on commenced said Austin joined the Army of the United States and has since died. He left a widow, the defendant Sarah but no children. After he joined the Federal Army, as aforesaid, his said widow continued to reside on said part of thetract not sold."

Cornwell was making a claim against the estate of M. W. Austin for the recovery of the \$160. paid by Parkhurst. Also D. A. West and C. W. West had recovered a judgement before a Justice of the Peace and was making claim against the widow and the intestate's estate.

John Russell had stayed the execution of D. A. West against the estate, on behalf of Sarah Russell Austin.

VII. POLLY AUSTIN md. WILLIAM PATTERSON
b. ca. 1924 11 July 1853

VIII. PARTHENIA AUSTIN md. AARON HOWARD SLATE
b. 27 Sept. 1828-9 5 Oct. 1849 b. 7 May 1832 Tn
d. 1877 d. 11 March 1915

Aaron Howard Slate was a son of Micah (Michael) Slate b. ca. 1805 NC and his wife, Sarah (Sallie) Williard (Willard or Williard), who married by 1829 and appeared in Lincoln Co. NC census of 1830, Smith Co. Tn 1840, Simpson Co. KY 1860, and 1870 in Polk Co. MO. Family tradition is that Sarah (Sallie) was of Indian descent. Because NC prohibited marriage between whites and Indians it is highly unlikely that a marriage record could be found for Micah & Sallie.

Aaron Howard Slate served in the 52nd KY Infantry, as a private in Co. D. He married a second time to Elsa Caroline Bennet Slate Bond in Dec. 1877 at Pains Prairie, Polk Co., MO. Both Aaron Howard and Parthenia Austin Slate were buried in Payne Cemetery at Polk, Polk Co. MO. Their children were:

1. Roseanna C. Slate
2. Eliza Jane Slate
3. Leroy C. Slate
4. Emma Y. Slate
5. Joseph S. Slate
6. Larkin Jerry Slate.

IX. JOHN W. AUSTIN md. MARTHA _____
b. ca. 1826 b. ca. 1824

1. Sophia Austin b. ca. 1846
2. Sarah Austin b. ca. 1848

X. BOOKER W. AUSTIN md. NANCY M. HALL
b. ca. 1827 TN 1 Dec. 1853

XI. ANNA AUSTIN md. SILAS JAMES A. GRANADE
b. ca. 1828 6 Jan 1852 b. 23 Nov. 1828 Smith Co. TN
d. d. 27 June 1908

Silas James A. Granade was a private in Co. D. of the 9th KY Volunteers. On 27 Sept. 1861 Granade was furloughed and did not return to his company due to illness. In November 1862 he was enrolled in service as a private in Co. F. 38th Regiment of

Indiana Infantry at Evansville, Indiana where the Federal Army drafted him on 10 Nov. 1864.

He gave the following information at the time of enlistment: He was 5 ft. 6 in. tall, light complexion, gray eyes and light hair. In a statement given in 1903 he said he had the following living children:

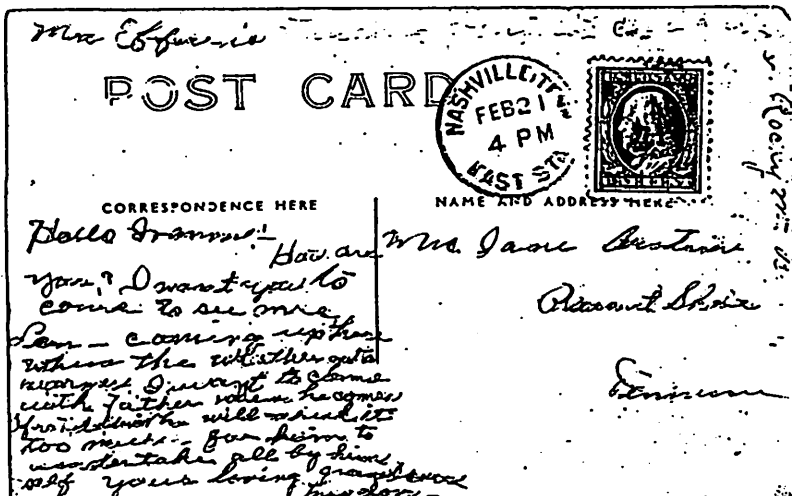
- 1. William J. Granade b. ca. 1849
- 2. Silas L. Granade b. ca. 1854
- 3. Rebecca H. Granade b. ca. 1856
- 4. Phillip G. Granade b. ca. 1863

Silas and Ann Austin Granade sold in 1852 their interest in Levi Austin's estate to William L. Smith.

- XII. CAROLINE AUSTIN
b. ca. 1831 No Information
- XIII. LEVI AUSTIN
b. ca. 1834 No Information

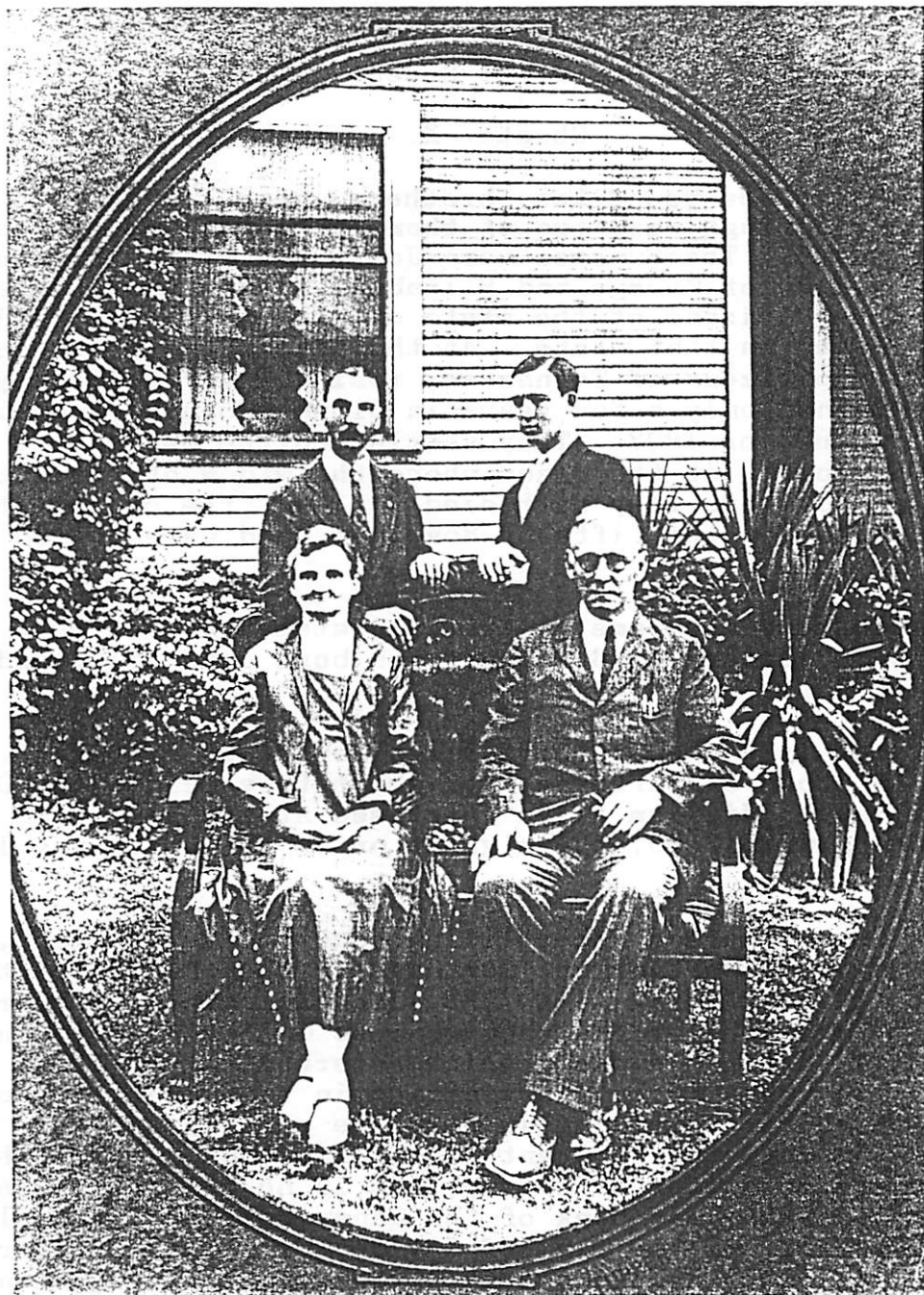
Dr. Barnett Dayton Austin's body was returned to Carthage by train from Greenwood, Mississippi. Rev. J. L. Smotherman had been sent a telegram of his death and conducted his funeral in the Carthage Methodist Church, after which his body was carried back HOME to the area where he had grown up, and was interred in the Sanderson Cemetery where he lies near his parents, Silas F. and Jane (Cornwell) Austin even though his wife and baby son rest in the Paynes Bend cemetery on the family farm.

I make no statements regarding this research being totally correct, nor by any means is it complete. Any additional information you might have on the Austin family and their connections will be welcomed. My sincere thanks to the Winklers who shared their precious photographs and memories of Dr. Austin and his immediate family. Also, to my brother, Robert (Bobby) Russell who helped with the research for the Masonic lodge membership information.



Nina Russell Sutton
212 West Jefferson Ave.
Carthage, TN 37030

Postcard from Theodore to his Grannie Jane (Cornwell) Austin



At home in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Seated: Alice Purnell Austin, Dr. B. D. Austin. Standing L.-R. Stanley & Theodore

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter X.

In the year 1802, three young men, brothers, came to Smith County and stopped at Dixon's Springs, and two of them, at least, commenced business as merchants. Their names were John, Robert and William Allen. They were sons of George and Elizabeth Allen, who at the time of their birth were citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, living near the city of Lancaster in that state. At the date above mentioned, however, they were citizens of Tennessee, residing in the county of Blount. They remained only a few years in Blount County, removing from there to Smith in 1806 or 1807. They settled on the Caney Fork about one mile from its mouth, at the place where the widow of the late John Gibbs now lives, and where they both died in 1811, the one on the fourth, and the other on the fifth of November, and were buried in the same grave.

Of the three brothers who came in 1802, as stated above, John was the oldest, being born February 1776, Robert was born June 1778, and William, August 1780.

At the sale of lots, John and Robert Allen bought lots Nos. 53 and 76 in the plan of the town of Carthage, for which they paid \$345.00 and \$160.00 respectively. William Allen purchased at the same sale lot No. 56, for which he paid \$513.50, the highest price for which any lot in the town sold.

From the fact that John and Robert Allen bought lots together, it is inferred that they were partners at Carthage as they had been at Dixon's Spring, at least for a time. Mr. John Allen, however, remained in Carthage only for a while. He soon went to Gallatin, where he settled and resided until his death which occurred in May 1833. Two of his sons still live there or in its vicinity in the county of Sumner. Mr. William Allen, after remaining in Carthage a few years, and marrying Polly, the daughter of Grant Allen, Esq., who, although having the same name was of a different family, and in no degree related, settled on a farm on the West bank of the Caney Fork at Trousdale's Ferry. He was a member of the firm of Gordon, Owen, and Co. merchants and tobacco dealers who did business at Gordonsville for a number of years. After that he lived a retired life, highly esteemed by all his neighbors and all who knew him. He died in October 1858. A younger brother, Joseph W. Allen, who was at the time County Court Clerk of Smith County, died in Carthage in October 1812. A younger one still, the youngest of the brothers, George C. Allen, died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana in September 1817. He was an officer in the United States Army with the rank of Major, when he died. There were four sisters, the youngest of whom still survives at the age of 90. She resides in Texas.

Col. Robert Allen, as he came to be universally known, from having held the rank of Colonel in the active service of the country in the War of 1812, remained in Carthage. It was his home from the time he settled there in 1805, till his death in 1844. It is true he bought a farm adjoining the town, built a house on it, and moved into it in 1820. This place, however, tastefully and beautifully improved, to which was given the poetic name Greenwood, was only one mile and a half from the court house. He was perhaps the very first merchant of Carthage, and he continued the business as long as he lived, where he began in 1805. For thirty-nine years he was the leading merchant of the old town, and during all that time his standing and credit were of the highest order. Col. Allen, was, perhaps, the most popular man, taking his whole life together, that ever lived in Smith County. He was not possessed of brilliant talents, was not therefore demonstrative but quiet, modest and unassuming in his demeanor and intercourse with others. He had an intellect quick to apprehend and retain information gathered from books and observation, and a sound, discriminating judgment to apply the knowledge thus acquired. One secret of his popularity was that, when by his industry, energy and frugality he had obtained a competency and comparative affluence, and had been elevated to high positions by the partiality of his fellow-citizens, he did not turn his back upon the scenes of his early and humble life, nor upon those whom fortune had not so favored. The writer had not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Col. Allen, though he remembers to have seen him a few times. His estimate of his character is based upon information derived from those who knew him, and he has never talked with one of the old settlers of Smith who did not speak in the highest terms of him. Though a man of high moral tone, and one of the most conscientious of men, a firm believer in the Bible and the Christian Religion, ever ready to encourage and aid all moral enterprises, and a friend to the Church, Col. Allen never made a public profession till late in life. When he did so, however, he gave by his conduct the highest evidence of his sincerity and of the reality of his conversion.

The writer met an old man today and said to him, "Did you know Col. Robert Allen?" "Yes Sir," said he, "I lived on his place fourteen years, knew him well." "What sort of a man was he?" "A good man, sir. One of the best men I ever knew. He was as firm as a rock, and could not be moved from the right. A man of fine ability, not showy like some men, but he possessed a high order of intellect. He was a devoted Christian man too, in his last days, and died like a Christian, esteemed by all who knew him while he lived, and affectionately remembered after his death."

Col. Allen was the second clerk of the county court of Smith. He was elected in 1805 to succeed Sampson Williams. In the meantime he had studied Law, and obtained license, but never practiced, because, having accepted the office of Clerk of the county court, he regarded the practice of Law incompatible therewith. He was reelected at the end of four years, but resigned the fifth of May 1810, and on the 10th of the same month was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court which had been created by an Act of the Legislature passed November 1809.

He could not have held office more than two years if so long, for the War of 1812 coming on, he went into the military service of his country. He was with General Jackson as Colonel, commanding a regiment through his successful campaign against the Creek Indians. When the time for which his men were enlisted expired, and the commanding general desired them to remain longer, he induced them to do so, becoming personally responsible to them for their pay. Many of them re-enlisted during the war which closed with the brilliant victory of New Orleans, - a victory unparalleled in historic annals, - the victory of raw militia, inferior in numbers, over the veteran victors of an hundred battle fields. Col. Allen was elected to the Congress of the United States in 1817 by a large majority of the votes of his district. He was re-elected three times in succession afterwards without opposition, thus serving eight years consecutively. Following the example of Gen. Washington, as many statesmen of the Republic did, he declined to be a candidate for another term. During all the time he was in Congress he was Chairman of the important committee on Indian Affairs. Col. Robert Allen was twice married and raised a large family of children, both sons and daughters, several of whom survive. *A son of the first marriage, now past the age of three score and ten, Mr. Joseph W. Allen, resides in Nashville retired after a successful career as merchant first at Carthage, then at New Orleans. He is a well known and highly respected citizen of the capital city of Tennessee. He was born in Carthage May 16th, 1814, and is perhaps the oldest surviving native of the old town. The writer recalls with pleasure and as an expression of gratitude that he is indebted more to Mr. Joseph W. Allen for assistance and encouragement in the preparation of these poor memorials of the olden times in Smith County than to any one else. His admiration of the first settlers of his native county and town whom he knew in his early days, and who were the friends and associates of his ancestors, and his devotion to their memory, are ardent and strong. He will pardon me for inserting the following extract from one of his recent letters which beautifully expresses these sentiments. After alluding to how he is spending the evening of his life while waiting in Beulah land for the messenger to invite him over to the Celestial City, he says: "Not only in my day dreams, but in my night visions, I am roaming over the well remembered hills and along the valleys of my native land, with its trees and running streams and the familiar faces of many who long since have passed away, as palpably present to my mind's eye as they were then! How plain I see even the fences along the rugged roads I have so often traveled amid a generous people from whom myself and family always received kindness, friendship, and unstinted hospitality. I am glad I was born in such a county and among such a people."

*So far as is known to this writer, Joseph W. Allen has one sister, the widow of the late Andrew Allison, one half sister, Mrs. Virginia Bridges wife of Mr. T. P. Bridges who recently moved from Carthage to Nashville, and two half brothers, still living.

Captain John Allen resides in the state of Arkansas, having emigrated to that state from Tennessee a few years ago. He was a member of the convention which revised the Constitution of Tennessee in 1870, as his father was of the convention of 1834. And, as the name Robert Allen appears first on the list of the signers of the amended constitution of 1834, so does the name of John Allen his youngest son, appear first on the list of the signers of the revised constitution of 1870.

Another son, Dixon as he was familiarly called, represented Smith in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1821-2. He must have inherited many of the characteristics of his father, for the traditions of his great popularity still remains with the older people of his native county. Having married, he left Carthage at the close of his term in the Legislature, and settled in Gallatin, where a brilliant career was cut short by his early death.

Among the original purchasers of lots in Carthage was Joel Dyer, who bought lot No. 101 for \$120.00. He was a blacksmith and lived, before he came to Carthage on Peyton's Creek. He married the daughter of Rev. Daniel Burford. Mr. Dyer was twice elected to the Legislature, once as a member of the House of Representatives, and once of the Senate. He was a member of the former in 1823 and the latter in 1821-2. That he was a man of respectable ability, and a good degree of personal popularity, as the high positions he occupied by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens sufficiently attest. The traditions is that the enemy that destroys so many of the brightest and best overcame him in his latter days and ruined him. It goes without saying that the enemy alluded was the habit of strong drink.

Two sons of Joel Dyer are remembered to have lived in Carthage. The elder, B. F. Dyer was a tailor and carried on that business there for a while. He married the daughter of Maj. Wm. Hallum and emigrated to Texas fifty years or more ago. The younger studied medicine, practiced a while in Carthage, then went to Hartsville where he attained considerable reputation as a physician. Dr. James Dyer* was a man above ordinary intelligence, of strong convictions, high prejudices, but sincere and honest, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived.

John and James Couthron were the original purchasers of lot No. 37 in Carthage, for which they paid \$127.00. The writer is under the impression that they with their ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the territory that became Smith County. John Couthron was a tailor and was perhaps the first to work at that trade in Carthage.

*Dr. Dyer married Miss Sydney Wright, daughter of George T. Wright, and sister of H. L. Wright, the late Rom. C. Wright and others. They had one child, a son, Jimmie Dyer, who lived almost to manhood and died leaving no heirs.

However, that may have been he carried on the business of a tailor for a number of years, and must have commenced at a very early period in the history of the town. More than fifty years ago when the writer first knew him, he was living on the South side of the Cumberland, where Mr. Jimmy Sanders now resides, and owned the ferry now known as the "middle Ferry", a large tract of land, a number of slaves, and had quite an establishment, consisting of a horse mill, woolcarding machinery, a store, and besides kept a hotel or tavern, as houses of entertainment were then called.

There remain but few original purchasers of town lots in Carthage about whom anything is known so far as this history is concerned, except the bare record of names.

Thomas McNutt, a Scotchman, as his name indicates, purchased lot No. 84 at \$200.00. He never married, but resided in Carthage till his death, which occurred more than fifty years ago. It is not known what business he followed, except that tradition says he was clerk, teller, or cashier of the old bank, kept in a house which stood where the Allison Hotel now stands.

Dixon Springs, Tenn. March 20th 1891

Mary J. Holder

BOUGHT OF J. L. & G. D. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

TERMS CASH.

14	70	1 Lb. Flour	575	8 # Coffee	200	1.3 # Sugar	100	875	
"	"	26 # Bacon	221	1 pair Women's calf shoes			160	381	
"	"	1.2 # of Cotton	05	1 Doz Buttons	40	1 Corset	70	85	
"	"	9 yds Muslin	60	2 yds Muslin	13	1 Ham	288	331	
19	"	Diff. moccas exchange of corsets	50	1 gal Coal Oil	25			75	
"	"	9 yds Bleached Domestic	86	11 yds Muslin	77			157	
30	"	1.5 # of Cotton	05	11 # Coffee	100			105	
"	"	1 paper Needles	12	17 # Sugar	100			110	
								2119	
		Interest from July 1/90 to payment							

THE DOCTOR LEFT HIS MEDICAL BAG
HANGING IN NEW MIDDLETON, TENNESSEE
TO HOMESTEAD
A PRAIRIE FARM IN BURRTON, KANSAS

Katheryn Frye Dickens

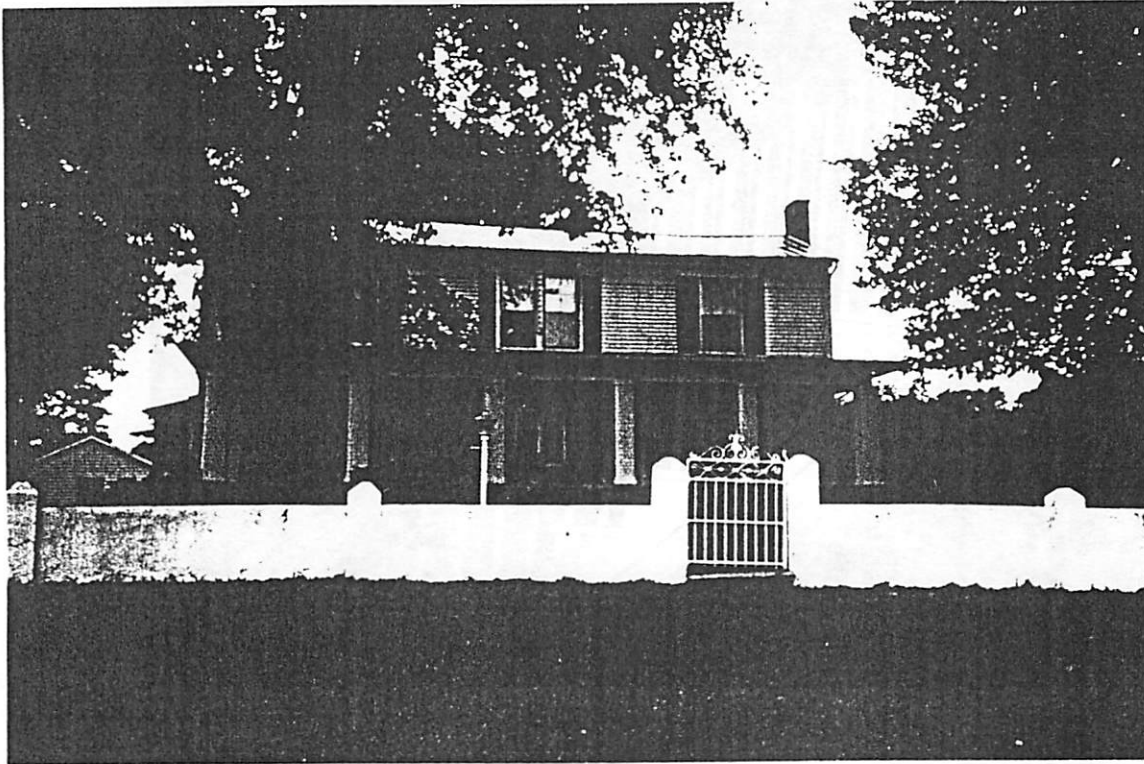
For at least a hundred winters and spring thaws, the durable, black leather medical bag remained on the Litchford farm located between New Middleton and Brush Creek. The little bag, for almost a score of years in the mid - 1800's, served well its owner, Dr. Thomas S. Hunt, making all appointed rounds with the kindly country doctor. Then in the early autumn of 1875, it was forgotten and left behind when the doctor and his family loaded up the wagons and moved West.

A century later, Mrs. Evelyn Hunt Jones came to Tennessee, knocking ancient dust from her great grandfather's long ago trail and found her way to the Dave Litchford farm. There inside the barn, in excellent condition and still rendering service by holding hog rings, the medical bag was found! Dave Litchford graciously gave the treasure to Dr. Hunt's great granddaughter.

An 1858 graduate of Transylvania Medical College in Lexington, Kentucky, Thomas S. Hunt (1830-1900) married Susan Barbee (1841-1920) shortly before the onset of the War Between the States. Nineteen-year-old Susan became the doctor's wife at the home of her parents, John and Elizabeth Barbee, who lived in the Jennings Fork community. Today, the house is the lovely home of Mrs. Betty Vantrease.

Practicing medicine in the general area of New Middleton, Dr. Hunt purchased land 14 Aug 1866 that was located between New Middleton and Brush Creek from Evaline Rollins Denney Harris. Evaline (1810 - 1896) was a daughter of James Rollins (1770 - 1856) who settled in what later became known as the Denney Branch area of New Middleton. Evaline married ca. 1834 Benjamin Denney who owned several hundred acres of land on Denney Branch, Hickman's Creek and also owned what is now known as the Litchford farm. Denny died ca. 1848, and Evaline married 10 Mar 1849, Dawson B. Harris who agreed to relinquish all rights to claim any interest in Evaline's property. (Deed Book T, p. 404). Before 1860, their marriage had gone sour, and Evaline began to sell her land in the Litchford farm area. A portion was sold to Dr. Hunt, two small tracts to her son, James W. Denney and 31.5 acres to Joshua Paschall.

It is believed that Dr. Hunt built ca. 1868, the spacious house that is still standing, situated on an impressive elevation with a commanding view of fertile countryside.

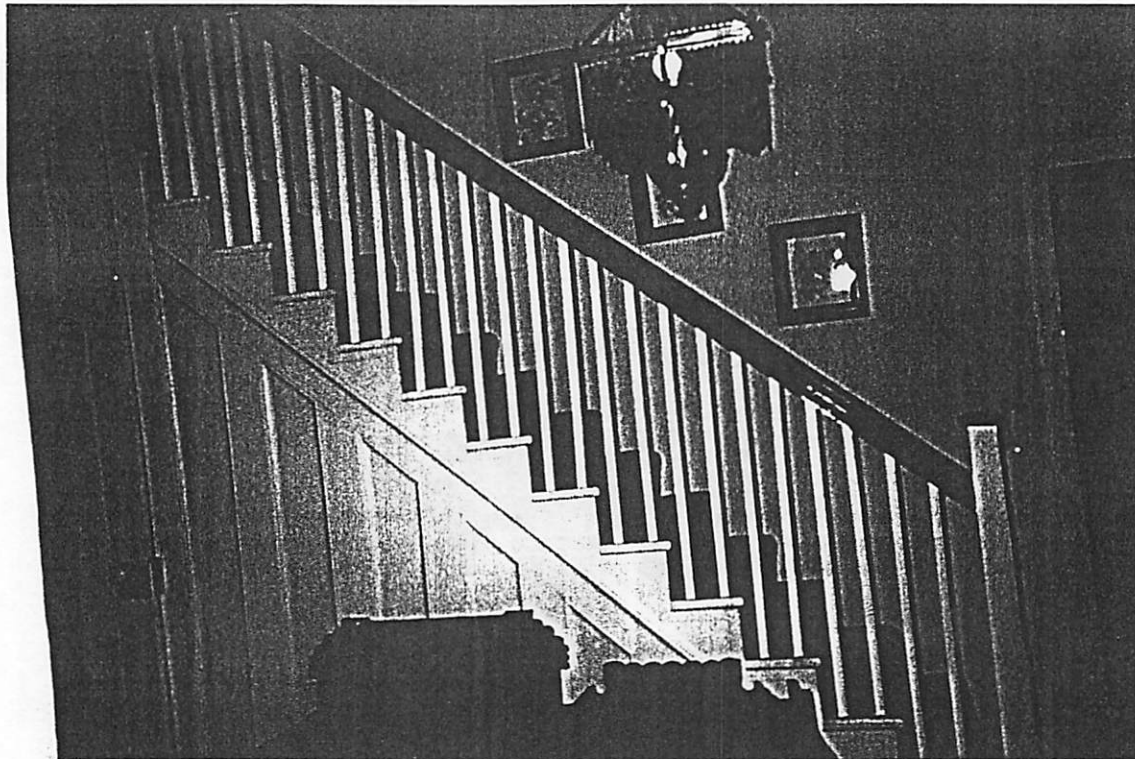


The Hunt - Litchford house built ca. 1868 portrays a grand and gracious lifestyle of yesteryear. While traveling Highway 53 between New Middleton and Brush Creek, one cannot fail but notice this house even in the moonlight. Whether fair Luna is riding high or appears to be peering closely with a golden glow, the view is magnificent! The vintage house's charm is rivaled only by that of the delightful matriarch who calls it home.

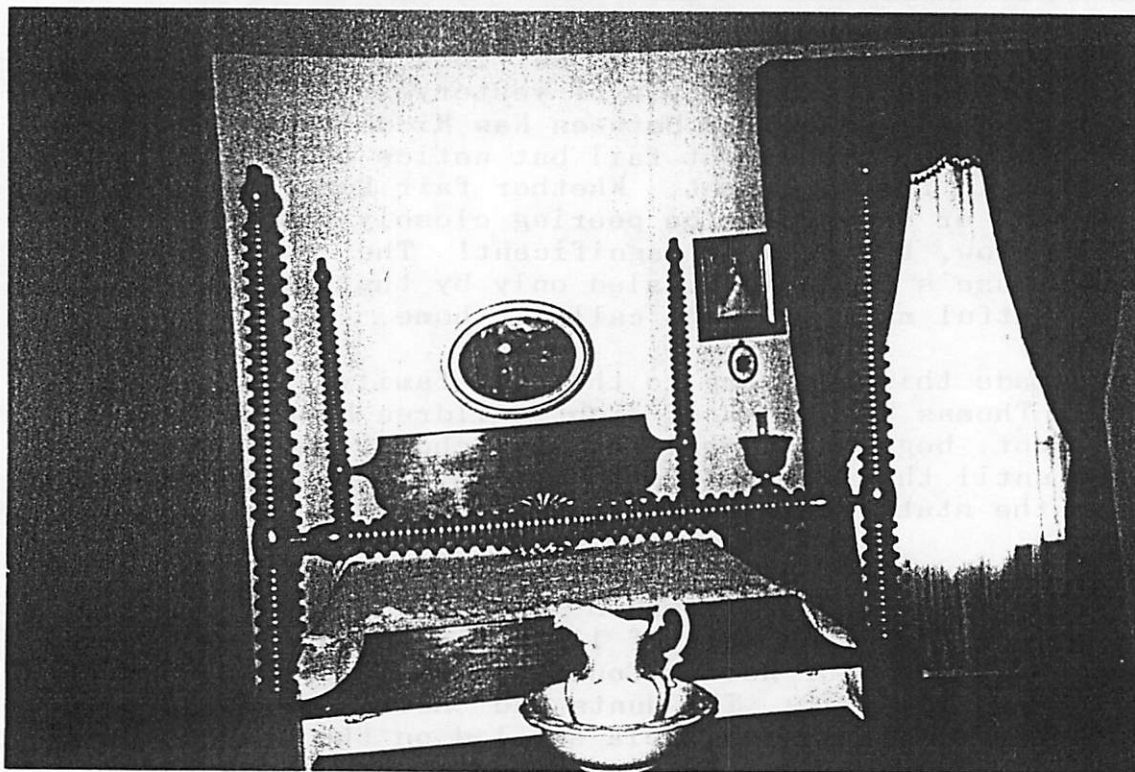
Less than a decade this was home to the Hunt family. During the period, however, Thomas Hunt, one of eight children born to John and Martha Simmons Hunt, began the Rural Academy School, which continued to hold classes until the late 1940's. Dr. Hunt also represented Smith County in the state legislature from 1867 - 1869.

Then suddenly at the first hint of fall in 1875, for whatever reason, the forty-five-year-old Thomas S. Hunt and his wife, Susan, sold their beautiful Tennessee farm of 114 acres to David and Lecie Odum Litchford and headed for Harvey County, Kansas. The deed was not made until March 14, 1878. The Hunts and their four children, John H., Thomas W., Berry W., and Viola settled on the prairie December 23, 1875. Another son, Milford E., was born in Kansas.

It has been found recorded that Hunt and his wife came back to Tennessee on a visit in October of 1884.



Staircase leading to the second floor.

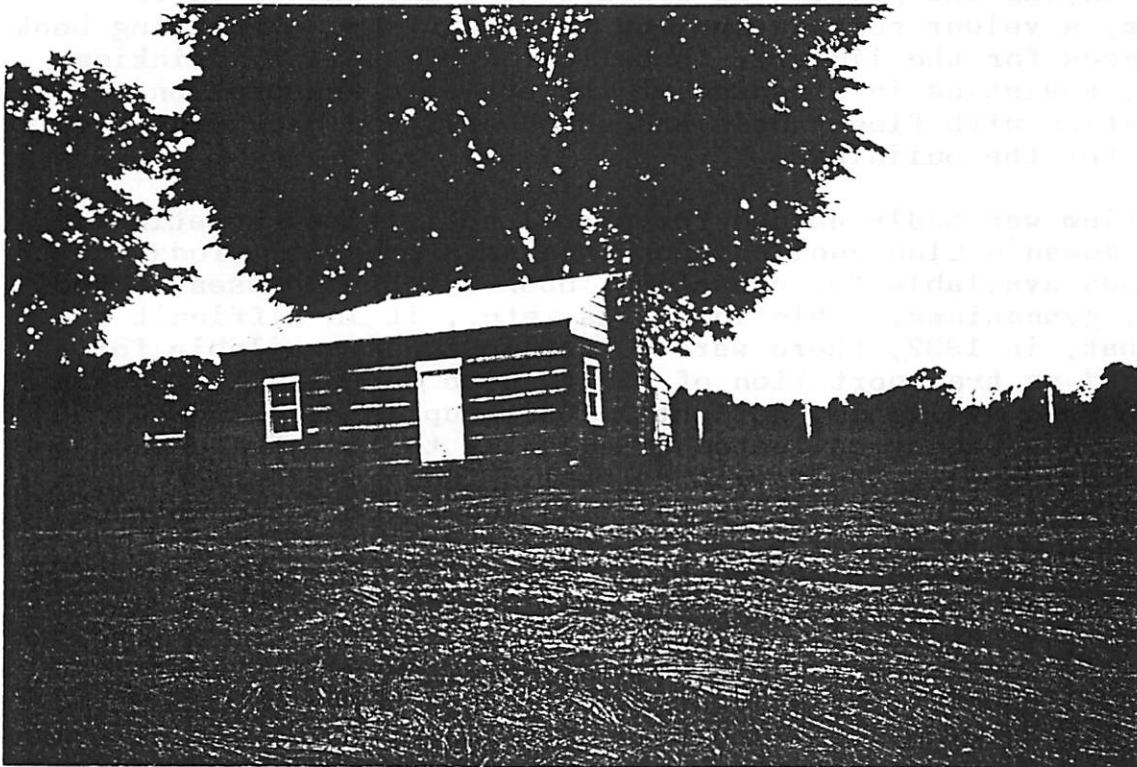


This bed is a gorgeous antique reproduction made from the walnut columns off the back porch of the Hunt house. Dave and Floy Litchford converted the back porch into an inviting and comfortable den.

Since 1875, the Denney-Hunt farm has been home to the Litchford families when it was purchased by David Litchford, son of Austin Litchford. At the turn of the century, Bob Litchford and his wife, Ola Barrett, purchased the farm from his dad, David. Then Bob Litchford's son, Dave, purchased the farm in 1938. Dave, who was a talented carpenter, and his wife Floy Williams Litchford, did extensive remodelling and furnished the refined farmhouse with rare antiques.

The immaculate, scenic farmland is still maintained today by Mrs. Floy Litchford and her son-in-law, Richard Harper, husband of daughter, Carolyn. The Litchford's son, David, is a renowned ophthalmologist, practicing in Crossville, Tennessee.

Dr. Hunt could be proud!



Slave cabin, moved from the rear of the farm over a half century ago, is now situated a short distance from the dwelling house. Slaves were owned by the Benjamin Denney family who tilled the land before Dr. Hunt. A graveyard with no markings on the rocks is also located on the estate; it is believed to have been the burial ground for the servants.

A GYM FOR GORDONSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Bernie Bass

In January 1913, classes began in the newly erected Gordonsville High School Building, constructed with money subscribed by interested town citizens and with students paying tuition to help finance the expenses of the school. The first class graduated in 1918. In 1925, an agricultural and home economics annex was constructed. The county assumed responsibility for the high school in 1930 when it became a public institution.

The Gordonsville Woman's Club was organized in February 1926. One of the purposes of the club was to work for the civic betterment of the town and it was active in many community projects. One of its major civic interests was to assist the Gordonsville schools. Among the projects sponsored over the next few years following the club's organization was the placing of opera chairs and shades in the auditorium, a velour curtain and rug for the stage, purchasing books and bookcases for the library, installation of sanitary drinking fountains, assisting in expenses of the athletic association, campus beautification with flower beds and shrubbery, and providing fire insurance for the buildings.

A gymnasium was badly needed for school activities; sometime in 1931, the Woman's Club decided upon this as a project. Today, with public funds available for education, books, school busses, school buildings, gymnasiums, athletic fields, etc., it is difficult to realize that, in 1932, there were no public funds available for such a basic need as transportation of students to school. The county did make busses available, but until 1936, pupils paid from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per month (money collected in advance) to ride the busses to Gordonsville school. Thus, with no public funds available for a gym, the Woman's Club set about to raise money for the construction.

During 1932, money was raised by contributions from many people and from various businesses in Gordonsville and surrounding communities, by school plays and in many other ways. After the gym was partially completed in 1933, fundraisers, such as a square dance, a Halloween party, sale of sandwiches and ice cream, etc., were held in the gym. The largest single fund-raising project was a baseball game sponsored by the Club and organized by Tom Bridges, a Gordonsville native, and star pitcher for the Detroit Tigers of the American Baseball League. Advance tickets for the game were sold at a reduced price of 35 cents at Apple Brothers' Store, Elmwood; King's Garage, Chestnut Mound; Read Brothers and at Cleveland's Pharmacy, Carthage; J. E. Wilson's, Gordonsville; Claiborne's Cafe, Brush Creek; Nixon's Store, Hickman; Dalton's Store, Grant; Morris' Store, New Middleton and Nixon's Store, Lancaster. On the day of the game, Saturday, October 1, 1932, played at the Gordonsville High School field, tickets were 25 cents for children and 50 cents for all others.

Tom Bridges organized one team consisting of himself, some Nashville Vols Southern League players, Clydell Castleman, a New York Giants outstanding pitcher of Donelson, TN, and three local star baseball players. These were Charlie Gwaltney, Hickman, a catcher, Robert Nixon, Gordonsville, a first baseman, and Dewey Preston, Gordonsville, a pitcher and outfielder. Opposition was furnished by a group of All-Stars from the Nashville City League and from across the state, managed by "War Horse" Rogers, a colorful Nashville City League baseball figure. Played before an estimated 1,000 spectators, the game was won by the All-Stars 3-2. Tom Bridges pitched six innings, gave up three hits, two runs, and struck out eleven batters. The All-Stars scored a run in the ninth inning off Clydell Castleman to win. A "nice sum was realized." from this game to assist in the construction of the gym.

In the spring of 1933, under the supervision of Mr. J. G. (Judd) Gold, a stalwart supporter of the school, work began on the foundation. Throughout the construction, much of the labor was derived from three sources: one, volunteer labor from Gordonsville residents and from residents of surrounding communities. Many times this was labor provided by those who did not have funds to donate but who very much wanted to help; two, labor provided by federal emergency relief agencies created by Franklin D. Roosevelt following his inauguration as President in March 1933. This labor was withdrawn in May but was resumed again in early 1934; and, three, free labor made available by the City of Gordonsville in permitting "town road work" to be worked out on the gym. At that time all males ages 18-50 were required annually either to "work on the roads," hire someone to work in their place, or pay an amount of money to the county. The number of days to be worked was fixed by the County Court.

By summer, the framing and actual erection of the building was well under way. Soon thereafter the building had been roofed and a subfloor laid. Throughout, there was always a shortage of funds with which to purchase many necessary items, such as the hardwood floor, doors, and windows, and to complete the basement which would house the dressing rooms and showers. Appeals for money were frequently issued. Commenting on the need for contributions the Courier's editor posed a situation in which a reader might wonder if the newspaper "practices what it preaches along this line?" The answer, "Yes, it has been our pleasure to make liberal contributions to this work." A shortage of labor was also a continuing problem and pleas were often issued requesting volunteer labor. These pleas were also directed to surrounding communities, and it was pointed out that "the loyal support of all the communities" was needed because the gym would not only benefit Gordonsville, but also the nearby schools and communities. By October, the new gym, while still requiring work, was almost complete with the exception of a hardwood floor.

From the beginning of construction, the aim had been to open the gym for use during 1933. While work remained to be done, the gym was opened and dedicated on Friday night, December 8, 1933, with a double-header basketball game between Gordonsville and Carthage. Before the game began, Gordonsville Coach Charlie Hughes introduced Albert Gore, Smith County School Superintendent, Gordon Moore of New Middleton, Chairman of the Smith County Board of Education, and J. E. Wilson of Gordonsville, a school board member. Each made "appropriate short talks" relative to the opening of the new gym. Played before a "large crowd," the first game in the new gym resulted in a win by the Carthage girls, 15-9. The Gordonsville Coach was Charlie Hughes and the team captain was Ruth McDonald. Professor W. J. Fields coached the Carthage girls with Inez Holliman the captain. The boys' game described as "one of those fast and furious ones," also found Carthage victorious, 20-15. Charlie Hughes coached the Gordonsville team with Turney Ford the captain. Fred Delay was the Carthage coach with Orville Anderson the team captain.

Throughout the winter, the gym was used for games, and in March 1934, the Smith County Elementary Schools' basketball tournament was held in the new Gordonsville gym. For the first time in the history of Smith County, a girls' tournament was held. Four girls' teams entered: Lancaster, Gordonsville, Oak Grove and Rewoda. The winner was Oak Grove who defeated Lancaster in the finals 27-23. The senior boys' tournament was won by Kempville while Difficult was the junior boys' winner.

With work remaining to complete the building, an appeal was made to the federal authorities for assistance; the Civil Works Administration (CWA) completed the work in the spring of 1934. (CWA Administrator in Smith County was G. W. (Judge Webb) Allen.) In an open letter printed in the Courier to all county residents January 1934, Judge Allen pointed out that the purpose of CWA was to give temporary relief to the unemployed and destitute of Smith County. He stated that there was no assurance that CWA would operate beyond the middle of February and encouraged workers to seek other jobs of a more permanent and lasting nature. He added that the county quota for workers was 239 and that six times that number had registered for work. The plan was to use a "staggered shift" work force whereby all workers would work not less than 60 hours per month, which, at the lowest wage rate of 30 cents per hour would give each worker at least \$18.00 per month. With the gym work completed, Gordonsville now had a "large and commodious" tin building with a full sized playing floor, spectator seats on both sides and boys' and girls' dressing rooms located on the lower level. Heat was provided by two coal burning stoves located in the center of each side.

Many men in Gordonsville and surrounding communities contributed to the construction of the Gordonsville School gym. In addition to Mr. Judd Gold, a few of these were Harry R. Love, agriculture teacher at the high school, J. E. Wilson, Charles E. Sullivan and Ed Gwaltney.

HOWEVER, it was the women of Gordonsville who were the driving force behind the new gym and without whose leadership, drive and determination, it would never have been built. Representative of all the members of the Women's Club would be five women who served as President between 1928-1934: Mrs. Sam Y. (Miss Fann) Hogin, Mrs. Hatton (Beulah) McDonald, Miss Helen Hale, Mrs. Charles E. (Love) Sullivan and Mrs. Ocie. (Dora) Foster. Until it was demolished in 1952, the Gordonsville gymnasium served as a fine monument to all those good women of the CLUB.



GORDONSVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB, 1928

Left to right, front row: Mrs. W. F. (Etta) Conditt, Mrs. J. G. (Betty) Gold, Miss Lucille Mason (teacher), unidentified, Mrs. E. D. (Frances) Harper, Mrs. H. F. (Beluah) McDonald, Mrs. R. L. Twilla, Mrs. J. G. (Flossie) Bridges. 2nd row: Miss Helen Hale (teacher), Mrs. A. L. (Daisy) Bass, Mrs. O. H. (Dora) Foster, Miss Charlie Goodbar (teacher), unidentified, Mrs. W. C. (Sadie) Dalton. 3rd row: Mrs. T. S. (Louise) Wilson, Miss Christine Hutton (teacher).

EATON FAMILY

Sue W. Maggart

Although the Eaton name has become extinct in Smith County, there was once a time when James J. Eaton, progenitor of six daughters and four sons, was a prominent farmer and land owner on the south side of the county in the Jenkins Hill area. When James J. and Elizabeth Eaton came over the mountains from North Carolina ca. 1816 and purchased their first tract of 100 acres from Henry and Isaac Moores, Smith County was still an infant. (Deed Book F, p. 134). The handsome sum of \$200 was paid for the land which was cut from a tract of 3062 acres granted by the State of North Carolina, #64, 14 March 1786, to Captain William Ferebee (Deed Book B, p. 220). The Ferebee heirs conveyed a portion of the grant to Col. Hardy Murfree who conveyed same to the Moores (Deed Book B, p. 409). On October 10, 1816, Eaton purchased an additional 100 acres from Bethel Allen on the head of Caney Branch (Deed Book F, p. 99). Nathaniel Terry sold 87 acres on Hickman's Creek to Eaton in 1830 for the sum of \$200. Another 30 acres lying on Walker's Creek was acquired by Eaton in 1824 from John Porter. James J. Eaton was born in 1783 and died 18 Sep 1863; his wife, Elizabeth, born 12 Jun 1785, died 17 Oct 1871. James and Elizabeth are buried in the Eaton Cemetery located in the Kyle Hollow off of Jenkins Hill Road.

Catharine D., the oldest daughter of James J. and Elizabeth Eaton, was born 2 May 1817, died 10 May 1891. She was married to John Jones born 13 Jan 1815, died 28 Jul 1898. In 1860, John had land valued at \$3000 and personal property of \$3700. Known children of John and Catharine were: Mary Jane, born and died Nov 1838; Isaac Allen born 5 Jan 1840, died 27 Sep 1852; James Thomas born 1842, died 1852; and William J. born 5 Jul 1845, died 22 Mar 1927; married Nancy D. ? William J. served in Co. K 5th TN Reg during the Civil War. John and Catharine Jones and the above named children are buried in the New Hope Baptist Church Cemetery in Dekalb County, TN.

The next daughter to arrive in the Eaton household was Margaret L. born 14 Feb 1819, died 12 Feb 1900. Margaret was living with her parents in 1850, unmarried at the age of 31. Prior to 1857, she was married to a widower, James Garrison, born 1799 in Virginia. James had children Mary, Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth and perhaps others by his previous marriage. At the age of 38, Margaret gave birth to a daughter, Tennessee J. Garrison, born 18 Oct 1857, died 8 Mar 1876. James died shortly after the birth of their daughter and Margaret is back in the home of her parents in 1860. She is buried with her parents and daughter in the Eaton Cemetery.

Lydia L. Eaton was born to James L. and Elizabeth on 16 Oct 1821. She was married to William H. Cheek who, along with John Jones, served as Administrator of James J. Eaton's estate. William was born 12 July 1822 and, in 1860, owned land valued at \$2000 and personal property of \$1600.

The oldest known child of W. H. and Lydicia was Victoria, born 29 July 1849, died 23 Dec 1896; married 11 Jun 1865 to William Askew; Frank P. born 4 Nov 1852, died 20 Feb 1922; married 31 Aug 1870 Artie Mintie Wafford. After Artie's death in 1878, he married 17 May 1879, Elizabeth McCaleb. Frank and both of his wives are buried in the family cemetery. Caladonia Cheek was born 1852 - no further record; James E. born 3 June 1855 - 7 Oct 1889; Candis E. born 1858; William H., Jr. born 13 Jan 1860, died 29 July 1868. William H. Cheek died 25 Nov 1896; Lydicia lived until 3 Oct 1907. Both are buried in the Eaton Cemetery.

Susanna Caroline Eaton was born ca. 1826. She was married to James R. Cheek. The only known child of this union was Carroll, born 1848. There were probably others born in Missouri, where Susanna and James migrated sometime between 1850 and 1860. In 1865, Susanna gives a deposition in Dade County, MO, appointing W. H. Cheek to handle her share of the estate of her father, James J. Eaton.

William J. Eaton was born ca. 1826. He married Catherine Ward, who was born 22 Dec 1826, died 5 Jan 1911. William was a corporal in Allison's Battalion during the Civil War. He died before his father, but his burial place is unknown. Catherine is buried with her children in the Alexandria Cemetery. The known children were: Elizabeth J. born 3 Mar 1849, died 26 Sep 1941; married William W. Foutch, 1850-1930, buried in the Foutch Cemetery, New Hope Road, Dekalb County, TN; John M. born 1851; Isaac A. born 11 May 1854, died 9 July 1944; married Martha McMillan in Dekalb county; Willey E. born 27 Feb 1860, died 6 Jan 1879; Lucy Frances born 1862, died 1918; married 4 Dec 1887 to Robert M. Allen, both buried in the Alexandria Cemetery; James T. born 25 Feb 1857, died 8 May 1888, buried in the Alexandria Cemetery.

James N. Eaton, son of James T. and Elizabeth, was born ca. 1829. James N. lived in District 17, Dekalb County on Walker's Creek. In 1845, (Deed Book BU., p. 105) his father deeded him 50 acres of land for "the love and affection" he held for him. In 1860, James was moderately affluent with \$3500 in land and the same amount in personal property. James fought for the Confederacy as a 2nd Lieutenant in Allison's Battalion. James N. was married to Eliza ? and their children as taken from the 1860 Dekalb County census were: William 1848; Mary M. 1850; James W. 1852; Thomas M. 1854; Green H. 1857. It is presumed that James and Eliza died in and are buried in Dekalb County.

Alicia Eaton, another daughter of James J. and Elizabeth Eaton was married to William G. Neal, but nothing more is known of her.

Mahulda Eaton's husband was Jonathon Pritchard, and, according to Chancery records, they were residents of Mississippi in 1868.

The two remaining sons of James J. and Elizabeth who predeceased their father were John W., who died in Missouri and Ebernezer, who was living in Illinois at his death.

Elizabeth Eaton ~~deposes~~
 deposes & says she is the widow
 of James Eaton deceased & the
 mother of ~~the parties to this suit~~
 that the boys had ~~received~~ ^{received} ~~given~~
 to them by her husband & that
 the girls had none, but had
 none of other kinds of property
 than the boys. The land was worth
 more than what the girls got, &
 don't know how much more
 the girls as they were married
 off were furnished with cooking
 vessels & crockery ware, such
 also were furnished with a
 chest looking glass. They also
 had ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~than~~ the boys
 did not get any of the above
 named articles from me or
 my husband. The girls also
 got more ^{and} clothing than
 the boys. The girls made the bed
 & ~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~done~~ ^{done}
 married & while they were members
 of the family ^{we} were at some expense
 with a portion of the girls when they
 were married that is stay, ~~lyrics~~
 & ~~lethuring~~ ^{lethuring}. We were at ~~no~~ ^{no}
 expense at the marriage of the boys
 all we done for any of them was
 nothing great.
 Corp. ~~document~~
 The girls got the ~~pulling~~ ^{pulling} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ
 articles of personal property ~~but~~

Deposition of Elizabeth Eaton, widow of James J.
 Eaton, Chancery Court, Smith County 1868

more than the boys got, 1 chest, 1 pot &
 1 skillet, 1 looking glass, 1/2 dozen plates
 1/2 dozen ^{tin} cups & saucers, 1/2 dozen knives and
 forks & my recollection is I dealt with
 the above is all the articles that my
 own husband gave the girls as personal
 property more than the boys got as
 I have recollect. The boys and girls
 were all ^{given} equal amounts of
 personal property, and the articles
 above mentioned - all the above men-
 tioned articles were common
 to that Elizabeth ^{and} Capt. Jones
 W. G. only

It is agreed that Capt. Jones & certificate to
 the above depositions be witnessed
 and that the same may be read in
 the above named cause for proof
 with exceptions save those adduced
 to Elizabeth
 Dec 10th 1865

W. G. only
 W. G. only
 for J. C. Eaton
 J. John St. Jones

Elizabeth Eaton's Deposition

In 1865, a suit was filed in Smith County Chancery Court (Jones, John A. vs Eaton, J. N.) petitioning the court to sell the lands of James J. Eaton, deceased in order that an equitable division might be made among the heirs. In her deposition the widow of the deceased, Elizabeth Eaton, testified that land was given to the sons and that the daughters received more personal property and more was spent on their weddings. As the girls were "married off", they were furnished with a chest, looking glass, pots and pans, cupboard ware and bed clothes which they themselves made.

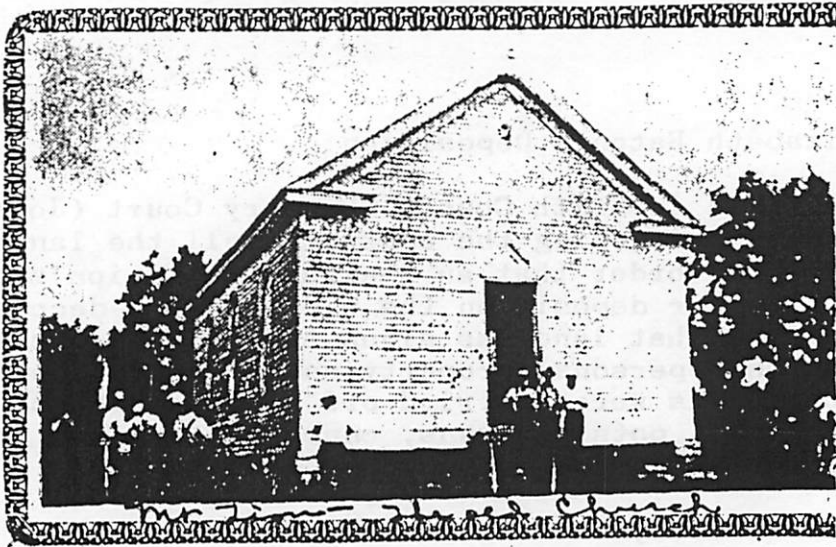
At Elizabeth's death in 1871, the saga of the Eaton family in Smith County came to a close. Somewhere there must be descendants of this distinguished family, who, hopefully, can relate to this brief history of their "roots."

MT. ZION METHODIST CHURCH

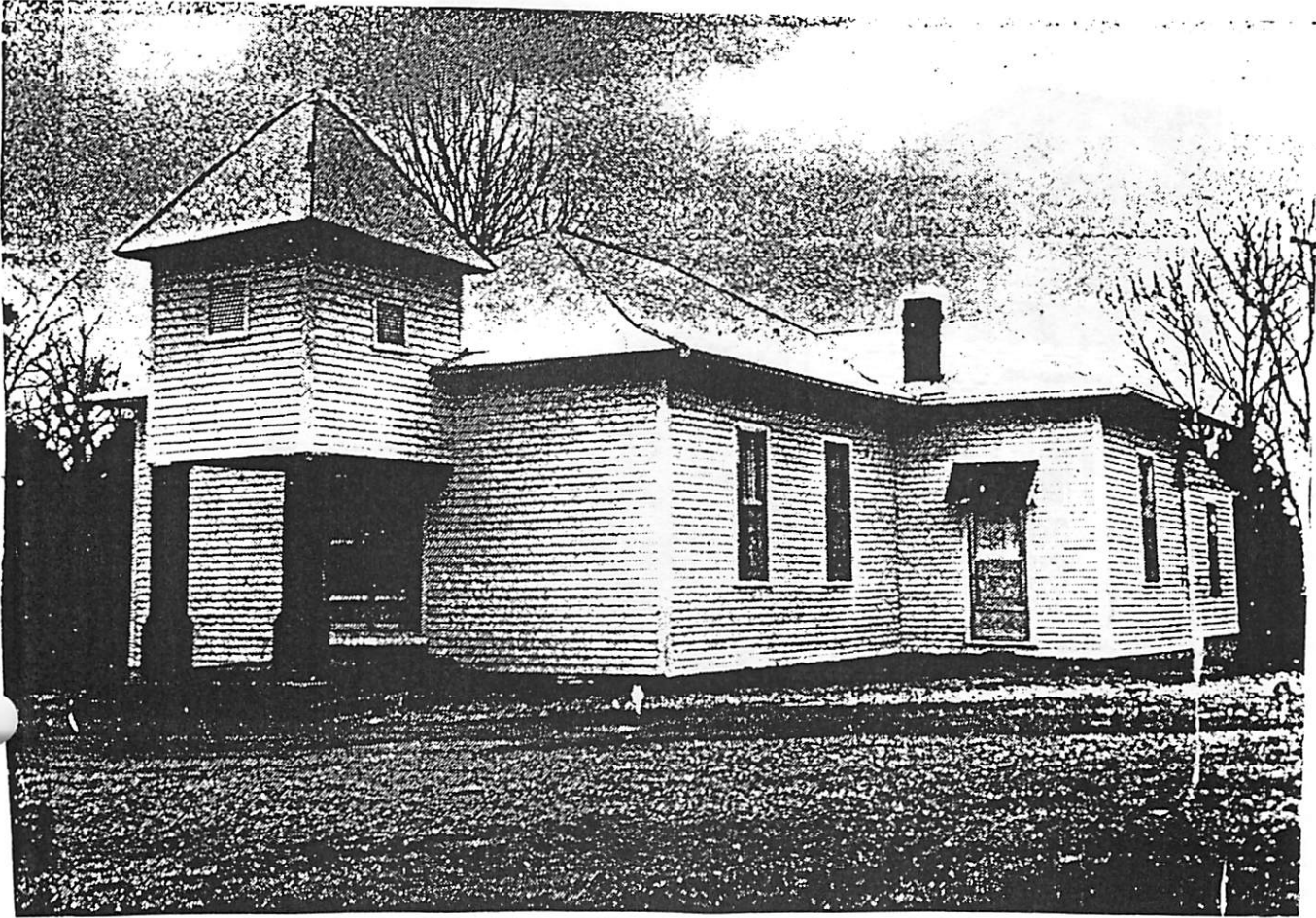
Louise Sharenberger

The deed reads, "Know all men by these presents that we H H White S G White E H White D W White John White and D N White of the County of Smith in the State of Tennessee in consideration of a desire to promote public morality and religion and of the sum of twenty dollars to us in hand paid by S G White E H White J O Allgire E C Craig and J L Vance Trustees of the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church of District 20 of Smith County, State of Tennessee ...all that tract of land situated on the North side of the Sullivan's Bend road and running thence with said road...in trust that said premises shall be used kept maintained and disposed of as a place of Divine Worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America subject to the Discipline usages and ministeries and appointments of said Church as from time to time authorized by the general conference and the annual conference..." (Deed Book 5, 1881-82, pp. 287-288). Registered on 30 Oct 1882, this deed establishes the date on which the Mt. Zion Methodist Church was officially organized.

Located on Sullivan's Bend Road approximately two miles from Highway 70 East, this church sits majestically and serenely atop a lofty hill overlooking the scenic Cordell Hull Lake. However, life has not always been so tranquil because the first sanctuary was severely damaged by a violent windstorm which hit the area ca. 1932.



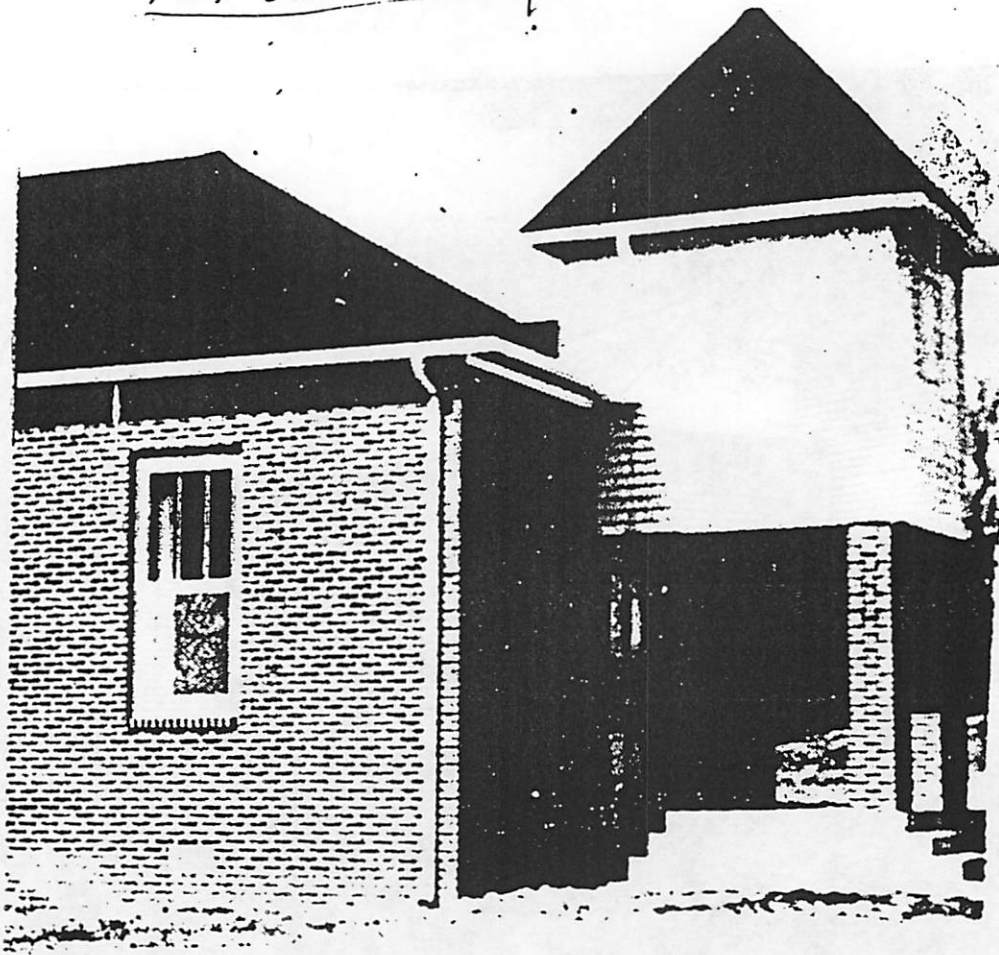
MT. Zion—the Old Church



Mt. Zion-the New Church, dedicated 31 May 1936.

Following the windstorm, temporary repairs were made to the damaged church. Soon thereafter the old church was torn down, and Van Grisham used the lumber to construct his "General Merchandise Store" at the forks of the Horseshoe Bend and Sullivan's Bend roads.

With member and private donations, volunteer labor and some hired skilled carpenters, a new church building (pictured above) was erected. This was done during the pastorate of the Reverend J. D. (Dan) Harris, a renowned Methodist preacher of his day. Reverend Harris provided the necessary encouragement and leadership for the successful completion of this project. Some 35 other dedicated ministers have served the Mt. Zion Church throughout the years, each leaving their respect and willingness to serve the parishioners who have been so dedicated and faithful to their church. One of the most dedicated members of the church is Hayden Glover, who was honored for his approximately 30 years of service as Sunday School Superintendent.

104 Anniversary

Mt. Zion-celebrates its 104th Anniversary.

A vibrant spiritual church membership has not only maintained and improved the facilities but also been involved in the spiritual growth of the community which this historic church was built to serve. Many improvements to the church building have been made during the past few years, including paneling of walls, new pews, carpeting, central heat and air, new pulpit furniture, new piano and electric organ, storm doors and windows, exterior bricked and aluminum used on the trim.

It's adjacent cemetery serves as a final resting place for former landowner Hiram Harris White and wife Caroline Sadler White, sons Claiborne E. and David H. White, descendants, other early settler families and their relations. As Marc Anthony said in his funeral oration over the body of Julius Caesar, "the good that men do lives after them...so let it be with Caesar" - so let it be with the original Trustees of the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

The writer expresses gratitude to Mrs. Dorothy Sircy, Mt. Zion Historian, for so graciously sharing pictures and information.

QUERIES

ROLAND/ROWLAND: Need information on any Rowland of Smith County in 1800's. 5 Rowland brothers came to Smith County around 1800 from Rockingham County NC. Need help on any descendant. Who was SPENCER ROWLAND, husband of Malinda Hall, dau. of Williamson Hall of Smith County?

BERNICE P. EVANS , 51 Commons Way South, Portland, Texas 78374.

HIGHERS; Need proof that HENRY HIGHERS born ca. 1795/96 SC was son of George Highers who came to Smith Co. ca. 1814. Need marriage place and date of HENRY HIGHERS and CELIA T. WILLIAMS. Would like to correspond and share information with any HIGHERS researcher.

SUE MERANY CRABTREE , Rt. 8, Box 28, Mahon Road, Columbia, TN 38401.

DOWELL/STOKES/KITCHINS/KITCHINGS: Robert (1817-1850) and Louisa D. Dowell of Alexandria, TN had children: Mattie, Jane and Robert. Father Robert died of smallpox in 1850; Louisa D. married a Stokes of Dekalb Co. Oldest child Mattie E. married James H. Kitchings ca. 1870. These Stokes' and Kitchings' families, with other kin, migrated to Texas. Would like to get in touch with descendants of these families.

PAUL E. DOWELL, SR. Research and Restoration, 1507 Leaf Avenue, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

RILEY: Need parents of NANCY ANN RILEY, born 1851, KY; died 1879; married 1867 Smith Co. GEORGE W. KEMP, born 1850 Smith Co.; died 1882. AFTER THEY DIED, WHO REARED THEIR CHILDREN: WADE, SAMANTHA, MARY A. (WILLIAM RILEY THOMAS), MAGGIE D., W. R., LUCY AND MAGGIE M. (WESLEY WILKERSON)?

SUE DUKE FRYE , 12 Windy Hill Drive, Somerset, KY 42501. Phone: (606) 561-5787.

NORMAN, DURHAM, SUTTON, GROVES, CLOPE/KLOPE: Adam and Elizabeth Clope/Klope were living in Smith Co., TN 1822 to 1843. One son George V. born in NC; 9 children born in Smith Co., TN near Carthage. My gr grandmother SUSAN and twin bro. John were born 12 Aug 1823; came with parents in 1843 to WM. Co. IL. SUSAN died here 1925, living to gr age of 102 years. NEED NAME OF COUNTY IN NC WHERE FAMILY LIVED BEFORE COMING TO TN. Any information appreciated; will share info. on Normans in IL.

EVA SKELLEY , Rt. 3, Box 314, Marion, IL 62959.

PIPER: Would like to contact any descendants of RUSSELL PIPER, born 20 Apr 1809, Smith Co.; TN; died 27 Apr 1888, Fulton Co., KY (WHO WERE HIS PARENTS?). Mar. Ann Parker Gholson 28 Mar 1837. Children: Rebecca mar. J. Baugh; William mar. Kitty Benedict; Sarah mar. W. Davis; James mar. Nancy Harris; Mary mar. Gus Ellis; Elviry mar. J. Walters; John Covey mar. Sallie Kruger; Belle mar. Stephen Elmore and Alice mar. Joe Hall.

JIMMIE H. PIPER , P. O. Box 2166, Lake Isabella, CA 93240.

BEASLEY, TAYLOR: Seeking information on HENRY LYTTLE BEASLEY born 1817; died 1891. Married Naomi Jane Cardwell born 1821 NC. WHEN, WHERE BURIED? WILLIAM A. TAYLOR born 1848; died ca. 1883. WHERE BURIED? Married Mary Lucy Beasley 18 Oct 1867.

CLAILAND TAYLOR TEDDER , 1407 N. W. Lawton Avenue, Lawton, OK 73507.

ERSKIN, HORD: Mary (Polly) Erskin (e) came to Smith Co. from VA with husband Jesse Hord I in 1804. He died 1809 shortly before birth of Jesse II. Among other children were James and Sarah, who mar. 1st James Robertson and 2nd Isaac Alden. Names of other children not known. A. S. Hogan and John Gordon were their legal guardians. Polly mar. Thomas Chandler ca. 1812; he died 1814. DID SHE REMARRY? WHAT BECAME OF HER? JESSE HORD II, famous Methodist minister and early missionary of Republic of Texas. WHERE DID HE GROW UP?

NELL R. TUCKER , 4812 Cedar, Bellaire, TX 77401.

FROGG, ELLIS: Seek information of JAMES/JIM FROGG; mar. Cora Ellis 14 Dec 1893 Smith Co., TN. 1900 census shows them living with her brother Will and Sarah Ellis, he some 30-40 years old. 1910 census shows a Jim Frogg, mill laborer, living with John and Dona Wade (Mill Yard), appears to have been near Myers Bottom. APPRECIATE ANY INFO. ABOUT HIM. ALSO ABOUT WILLIAM AND SARAH ELLIS. 1910, they lived on Main Street, Carthage, TN. Children were Jennie mar. Joseph Bryant 1908/09, Van, Henry, Edward, and another daughter. WM and Van were boat laborers.

NELL WILLIAMS , Box 146, Rule, TX 79547.

WASHER, WILLOUGHBY: Washers came to Smith Co. ca. 1829. 3 of them mar. 3 of Isaac Willoughby's children. WHO WAS ISAAC'S FIRST WIFE? Would like to correspond with anyone interested in these family lines.

JORENE WASHER PARSLEY , Rt. 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

COOKSEY, DOUGHTY, WHEELER, COONROD, GILL, FISHER: Seeking info. SARAH COOKSEY mar. Lorenzo D. DOUGHTY 3 Aug 1831, Wilson Co., TN. Any info. on Robert DOUGHTY born 1770's Va, died Wilson Co., TN 1845. Same Robert DOUGHTY executor of estate of John (mid. initial L. J./I. ??) Doughty. WHAT WAS THEIR RELATIONSHIP? COOKSEY and DOUGHTY families lived Warren Co., VerVILLA area; also Wilson and Smith Counties. DESIRE TO CORRESPOND WITH ALLIED FAMILIES OF SWAN (N), WHEELER, GILL, COONROD AND FISHER FAMILIES IN THESE AREAS.

LaDORIS DOUGHTY WEBER , Rt. 1, Box 130, Schulenburg, TX 78956.

BETHEL, BRATTEN, PARSONS: Researching family of my gr gr gr grandfather CANTREL BETHEL and his wife ANNA BRATTEN; also family of CRAGG PARSONS who mar. Mary Dale Bethel, dau. of Cantrel and Anna. Would appreciate any assistance given.

MRS. VELVA JO THRALL , 809 Orland Blvd., Austin, TX 78745.
Phone: (512) 444-1600.

SURNAMES

FROHOCK, BALLENGER, KING.

Mrs. Dorothy Fulkerson Boyd, 807 N. Otis Street, Marion, IL 62959.
Phone: (618) 993-5224.

EVERTT, WILLOUGHBY, WILLOBY, COOPER.

Mrs. Jean Willoughby Cornes, P. O. Box 696, Bodega Bay, CA 94923.
Phone: (707) 875-3836.

BRINKLEY, COTHRON, EAST, GOAD, GUM, HARGIS, HOWELL, HUGHES, HURD,
JENKINS, LAW, LEE, MARSH, PARKER, PIPKIN, SCOTT, SHORT, WITCHER.
Alene Pipkin Kingrey, 2405 Franklin Road, Scottsville, KY 42164.

WOODARD (WOODWARD), MASSEY, BURNETT, GLOVER, NESBITT, VANTREASE,
BARRETT, LAWRENCE, ALISON, WASHBURN, MOORE, BALLINGER.

Sue W. Maggart, 504 Jackson Avenue, Carthage, TN 37030.

KEMP, OVERSTREET, PERRY.

Carol A. Poole, 347 N. Orange, Rialto, CA 92376.

NORMAN, GROVES, SUTTON, DURHAM, CLOPE/KLOPE, GOLD, SKELLEY.

Eva Skelley, Rt. 3, Box 314, Marion, IL 62959.

FROG/FROGG/FROGGE, HORTON, ELLIS.

Nell Williams, Box 146, Rule, TX 79547.

SHAW, BROWN, JENT, TEDDER, STINSON, KING, MEADOR, DOSS.

Ralph W. Shaw, 1925 Mimosa Street, Springfield, MO 65804.

GRAVES, CLAY, PARROTT.

Ernest L. Graves, 988 Old Jefferson Pike, Smyrna, TN 37167.

BURLESON (TN, TX), COOKSEY (TN), COOMER (KY), DeBERRY (VA, NC, OK,
TX), DEEN (WARREN CO., SMITH CO., TN), DOUGHTY (VA, TN, ARK, ID, TX,
OK), DUNBAR (VA, TN, MO, TX), ELLIS (VA, SC), ESTEP (MD, SC), FARMER
(VA, SC, TN, TX, OK), HAM (VA), HAMILTON (ARK), HIVLEY (GERMANY, PA,
OH, ARK, OK), JACK (S) (MD, SC, KY), MOFFETT (IRELAND, VA, KY),
MORRISON (AL), SPEER (MD, SC, TN, KY, TX, AL), SWAN (N) (VA, TN), KEEL
(KY, TX), KEEN (ME, KY), KETCHUM (MISS, TX), TRIMBLE, (IRELAND, VA,
ARK), WARREN (VA, KY, MO, TX), WATERS (ME, KY), WILLIAMS (ALLEN,
WARREN AND MULENBURG COUNTIES, KY).

LaDoris Doughty Weber, Rt. 1, Box 130, Schulenburg, TX 78956.

TALLEY, WADE, HUDDLESTON, PATE, SCOTT, HENDERSON, ROEBUCK.

Eugene Lockhart Talley, 5236 Bruton Avenue, Memphis, TN 38135.
Phone: (901) 377-0643.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



The Hickman Bank and Mercantile Store

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 4 — No. 3

Summer 1992

It is a pleasure to welcome a number of new members; we trust you will enjoy and profit from your investment in our historical and genealogical endeavors. For the benefit of our new members, a review of the policies regarding submission of articles, queries and surnames is as follows: articles should be well documented, (author is responsible for the authenticity of his/her work) typed or legibly handwritten. Articles, queries and surnames will be published in the order in which received and space required is available. The right to edit is reserved, but will not change the content or basic facts. It is suggested that the writer keep a copy because these are not returned. Each member is permitted the publication of two queries of no more than fifty words; no limit on surnames. All members are urged to submit articles, queries and surnames. Also, we are still seeking name/title suggestions for this publication. GET INTO CREATIVE GEAR AND SEND US YOURS!

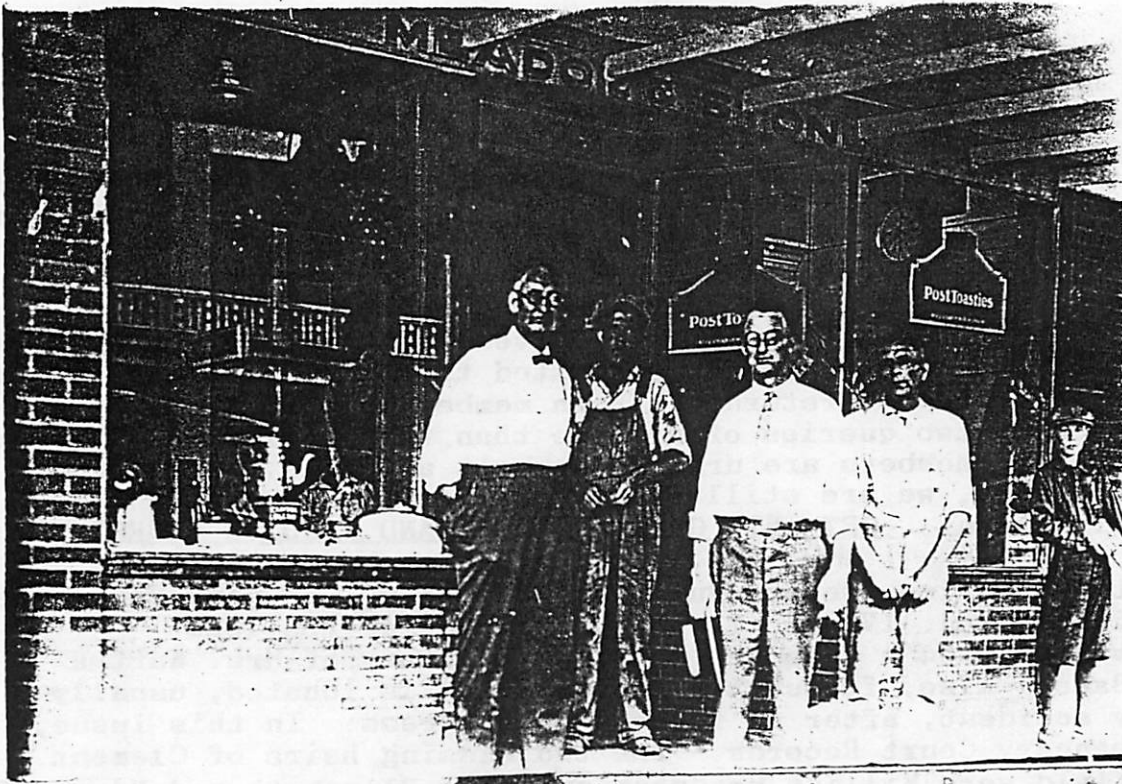
From time to time, we are guilty of omissions, on page 74 of the Spring issue, Vol. IV, No. 2, the photograph of the 1928 Gordonsville Women's Club was provided courtesy of Mrs. Martha Steele Bass. Also, frequently, information is located, usually quite by accident, after an issue goes to press. In this issue, under Chancery Court Records - the two missing heirs of Clement Stubblefield were William Bradshaw and wife Elizabeth and Edward S. Bradley and wife Fanny of Shelby County, TN. Smith County Deed Book I, pp. 92, 94 and 95, 1823, 1824).

Contact Mrs. Jorene Washer Parsley, Route 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37188 for the following books: 1840 Dekalb County Census (\$10.00); 1850 Dekalb County Census (\$20.00); 1860 Dekalb County Census (\$20.00); 1870 Dekalb County Census (\$20.00); 1880 Dekalb County Census (\$40.00); 1900 Dekalb County Census (\$50.00) plus \$1.50 postage per order; Marriages of Dekalb County 1848-1900 (\$40.00) plus \$1.50 postage.

Please send communications to :
Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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Vice President.....James Fletcher
Secretary.....Martha Langford
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Publicity Chairman.....Jane C. Turner
Chaplain.....Rev. R. D. Brooks



Can anyone identify any of those pictured on this page? Do notice the neat young man dressed in his "knickers"! Is he delivering newspapers?



SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FOUR

SUMMER 1992

NUMBER THREE

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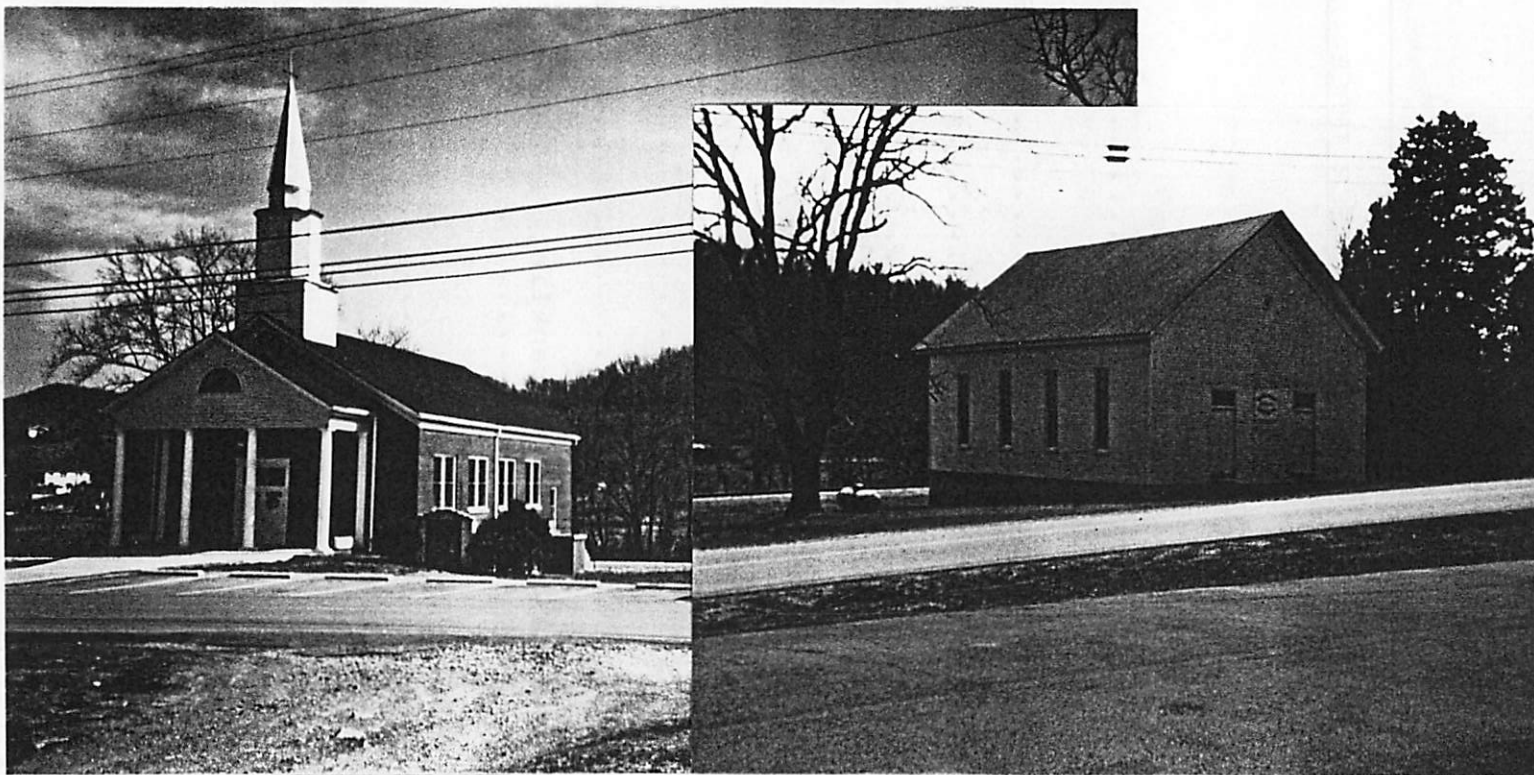
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FRONT COVER

A short distance from busy Interstate 40 and the town of Gordonsville is the village of Hickman, Tennessee. On the corner of the main intersection, the once thriving brick bank and enterprising mercantile store sit unoccupied. Here, in the not so distant past, local citizens came to do their banking business and to offer goods for barter and to purchase staples. No doubt but that the store's scales have weighed many chickens and thousands of dollars exchanged hands here and in the bank. Today, the buildings are closed and shrouded with boards as though mourning their loss.



Nestled in a little valley near the murmuring waters of old Beaver Creek are the two Baptist churches in Colonel Hickman's village. They were established in this area near the turn of the nineteenth century.

BAPTIST ROOTS RUN DEEP
IN THE LITTLE VILLAGE
NAMED FOR COLONEL THOMAS HICKMAN

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Turning right in Gordonsville and traveling state highway 264 south for 1.8 miles, one will suddenly catch sight, to the right, of a little white country church and a tall spire to the left of it, belonging to a more modern brick church building. The name Baptist will be found above the doors of both chapels, located in Hickman, the Fifteenth Civil District of Smith County, Tennessee.

The antiquated tombstones in the nearby churchyard beckon the visitor to come and walk among them. They have a story which they wish to tell.



Antiquated tombstones dot the little church graveyard, revealing early history of the settlement. In the background is the Primitive Baptist Church building which was constructed in 1880. Note the two entrance doors. Early on, the women entered the door on the left; while the men used the door on the right.

The oldest marker is broken, but reveals sufficient inscription to lead the writer to believe it marks the sleeping dust of Colonel Thomas Harral (el) (1744-1810) of Pennsylvania, a Revolutionary soldier. He was issued a Bounty-Land Warrant 9568-100 January 11, 1791.



The oldest marker in the cemetery is that of Colonel Thomas Harral 1744-1810, a Revolutionary soldier.



Stacked stones with no inscriptions mark the graves of several Thomas family members in the Hickman's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

In the distance, soft, lapping waters can be heard from a nearby creek that flows behind the churches and through the settlement. To the early pioneers, who hacked their way through the wilderness with an obsession of making a better living for themselves and their families, the creek was known as Beaver Creek. Normally, its waters are placid, but on occasion, they have become turbulent, flooding the land along its channel. It is a branch of the pretty Caney Fork River on the south side of the Cumberland River.



Hickman Creek, earlier known as Beaver Creek, flows peacefully behind the Baptist Churches winding its way to the Caney Fork River. However, when heavy rains fall, this creek can become violent.

As early as 17 October 1785, two land surveyors, Edwin and Thomas Hickman from Davidson County, were surveying and buying land along this creek whose headwaters begin east of Hearn Hill in Wilson County. In 1791, Edwin Hickman died, leaving Thomas as administrator of his estate. Thomas Hickman was also named an assignee for many other land owners who had come in possession of land in this area by North Carolina Grants.

Prior to the organization of Smith County in the latter part of 1799, this area was under the jurisdiction of Davidson County 1783-1786 and Sumner County 1786-1799.

By 1794, Beaver Creek had become known as Hickman's Creek because Thomas Hickman was lord over many acres of rich, virgin soil along the creek banks.

The headwaters of Hickman's Creek drain into the Goose Creek prong which runs through Alexandria near the fairground and shirt factory. It continues on along the Earl Steele and Potter roads. Brush Creek, which originates at Holmes Gap, drains into Hickman's Creek below the Jesse Sykes place. Harville's Branch at Sykes, which runs behind Fred Agee's property, receives the waters out of the Reasonover and Wills Hollows located on the ridge of the Smith-DeKalb County line, and merges with Hickman's Creek. Pigg Branch is also a major tributary. The creek continues along the Sykes road, running through the village now known as Hickman. The waters from Agee Branch, located between Gordonsville and Hickman, merge with Hickman's Creek near Charles Vaden's farm. Finally, past Carthage Junction, its many waters mingle with those of the scenic Caney Fork River.

Among the early large land grant recipients in this area was John Kingsberry of Newhanover, North Carolina, who was granted 14 Mar 1786, 4,800 acres on Beaver Creek waters of the Caney Fork for his service as an artillery captain in the Continental Army.

On February 22 of the following year, Kingsberry deeded 4,800 acres on Beaver Creek waters to Simon Totevine of Dobbs, North Carolina. Mary Totevine, Simon's daughter, and her husband, Joseph Westbrook, came into possession of this vast acreage at her father's death. On May 28, 1803, the Westbrooks sold the entire inheritance to Henry W. Lawson of Robertson County, Tennessee, a land speculator.

In 1800, Henry W. Lawson was in Notaway County, Virginia. By 1802, he was in Robertson County, Tennessee, and by 1804, he had moved to Smith County. He sold portions of the 4,800 acres originally belonging to Captain Kingsberry to Zadok McNew, Greenbury Dickson, Robert Thompson, Matthew Harper, John Sanderson, Samuel Hall, William Palmer, John Harvey, Hankerson Reede, John Shearer, Enos Harrel, Thomas Cottam, James Smith, John Morrison and Jonathan Greenhaws.

On the same date that Kingsberry received his land grant, Captain William Ferrabee received 3,062 acres on the Beaver Creek waters of the Caney Fork from the State of North Carolina. Ferrabee's daughter, Martha, and her husband, Willoughby Dozier, became heirs of this land at Captain Ferrabee's death in 1810. The heirs conveyed Ferrabee's land to Colonel Hardy Murfee who sold a portion to Henry Moores.

On January 4, 1810, Henry Moores sold Thomas Durham 106.5 acres on Hickman's Creek which joined the 104 acres Moores had also sold at the same time to Josiah Baird. (Deed Book D, pp. 215-216). By 1817, Durham had purchased more land from John P. Williams. (Deed Book F, p. 123).

Thomas Durham was the second pastor of Hickman's Creek Baptist Church, following the resignation of her first pastor, John Wiseman in 1811. Durham served until his death in 1823.

John Wiseman had been baptized along with forty-three others, seven of whom were black, by Elder Thomas Durham on March 5, 1803. He became a member of the Jersey Baptist Church in North Carolina. On December 1, 1804, the Jersey Baptist Church liberated John Wiseman (1780-1864) to go forth and exercise his gift of preaching the gospel in public. A letter of dismission from Jersey Baptist Church was granted to him September 28, 1805. Wiseman had felt directed by the Lord to proclaim the gospel in the new territory. Thus, he began his wilderness journey into the area of Smith County, Tennessee. Because there was just enough space in the small tar-wheel cart for his wife and two children and their few worldly possessions, Wiseman made the entire trek on foot. He owned only one horse.

Arriving in the Middle Tennessee area just after the warm Indian summer days of 1805 had given way to the first arctic blast of winter, Wiseman attended a worship service at the Brush Creek Church. This church had been constituted May 28, 1802, by Elders John Hightower and Alexander Devin.

Either John or Joseph Duncan, a deacon from the Hickman's Creek Baptist Church, was attending church that November Day at Brush Creek. Deacon Duncan was deeply moved when he observed the ragged shoes barely held together with leather strings on John Wiseman's feet. Neither had the old bed quilt which served as a makeshift saddle on Wiseman's weary horse gone unnoticed by Duncan.

After worship service, the compassionate deacon from Hickman took Brother Wiseman aside and invited him to come to their next meeting. After receiving the measurements of Wiseman's feet, Duncan promised him a new pair of shoes come Sunday at Hickman's Creek.

Elder John Wiseman became the first pastor of Hickman's Creek Baptist Church which was officially constituted in July of 1806, having been extended an arm in 1805 from the Brush Creek Church. Baptist meetings, however, had probably been held in the Hickman community about the same time that the Brush Creek Baptist Church had been constituted in 1802. The first log structure was built on the opposite side of the road from the present churches and was located nearer to the church cemetery. Mention of this meeting house is made in a deed dated August 23, 1806. (Deed Book B, pp. 419-420).

Often clearing land by the light of the moon, John Wiseman made himself a hireling to any man in order to feed his family; nevertheless, once inside the rustic, log meeting house with a dirt floor at Hickman's Creek Baptist Church, he worked for the great King of Glory.

When Wiseman stood and proclaimed the good news from a far country, his shabby clothes and often bare feet were soon forgotten. His congregation, no doubt, wholeheartedly endorsed the inspired words of the Apostle Paul when he wrote, "...How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things."

Elder Wiseman served as pastor of Hickman's Creek Baptist Church until 1811 when he moved to Dixon Springs and placed his membership there in April of 1811. Elder Wiseman had a son, Jonathan Wiseman, and a grandson, Josiah J. Wiseman, who were also Baptist ministers.

The next pastor at Hickman's Creek was Elder Thomas Durham who had baptized the church's first pastor, Elder John Wiseman. Both preachers had come from the Jersey Baptist Church which originated from the Jersey Settlement on the north banks of the Yadkin River in the piedmont area of North Carolina. This settlement was composed of religious, honest, hard-working, frugal pioneers from New Jersey who had moved to the Yadkin Valley in order to claim more landholdings for themselves. Even Daniel Boone's parents had once lived along the Yadkin River.

After two ministers, Benjamin Miller and John Gano, who had been sent by the Philadelphia Association, gathered a group of Baptist believers together, the Jersey Baptist Church was organized in 1755, amid Cherokee and Catawba Indian raids. The Philadelphia Association was organized in Pennsylvania in 1707 and believed that for all whom Christ suffered and died would certainly be effectually called in time by the spirit and sweetly drawn to Calvary, thus eternally saved.

The first pastor of Jersey Baptist Church was John Gano from Hopewell, New Jersey, who was ordained May 29, 1754, and later served as chaplain under General George Washington in the Revolutionary War. Gano was known as a Particular Baptist, rigid in his demands for orderliness and belief that God's elect would in time be effectually called and saved by God's irresistible grace.

By 1759, the Creek Indians had joined forces with the Cherokees and openly declared war on the Jersey settlers. Although Gano left the Jersey settlement with his wife and two sons in 1760 because of the Indian situation and the struggle between the free church people and the colonial government, he had returned by 1770. He visited Jersey often during the next fourteen years.

Elder Lazarus Whitehead was pastor of the Jersey Baptist Church in 1792, and upon his resignation, the church on June 30, 1792, called upon an unordained man from a nearby community for a preacher. This young servant of God was Thomas Durham. Durham and his wife, Rebekah, placed their letters with the Jersey Baptist Church December 2, 1792. Thomas Durham was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry by Elders Lazarus Whitehead and William McGriger on January 5, 1793.

On a visit to the Jersey Baptist Church in 1793, the elderly John Gano was pleased to find the little flock being well fed by the youthful shepherd, Thomas Durham.

At the turn of the century, however, the people had lost some of their religious enthusiasm and had begun to quarrel among themselves. There were fewer converts and more cases of discipline being brought before the church body. Undaunted, Thomas Durham preached with more power, zeal and persuasion. During the early winter of 1801 and all of 1802, the large ingathering of believers was referred to as the Great Religious Movement of 1802. Persons were still being converted well into 1803. It was during this time that Thomas Durham baptized John Wiseman.

Elder and Mrs. Thomas Durham left the Jersey Baptist Church in North Carolina in 1808, settling in Smith County, Tennessee. It is recorded that he preached at the Hogan's Creek Baptist Church in 1809. From 1811 until 1823, Thomas Durham pastored the church at Hickman's Creek.

It was during Durham's leadership that Luther Rice (1783-1836), the Massachusetts farm boy who became a foreign missionary and a principal agent to arouse the Baptists to a favorable view of the missionary enterprise, came through this part of the country. He was present at the Concord Association August 2, 3, and 4 of 1817 which met at Hickman's Creek Baptist Church. It is recorded in Rice's diary that he stayed with Elder Thomas Durham while in Hickman. Until 1832, there was no organic division over antimissionism in the Concord Association in Middle Tennessee.

Elder Durham departed this life in 1823, and in 1833, Thomas Durham's sons, Levi A. and Joab Durham, sold their father's acreage to Josiah Baird. The land today is referred to as the Clarence Prowell farm near Sykes, and it is here that Thomas Durham and his wife, Rebekah, are buried. At present no visible marker has been found, but the fact they are buried here is substantiated by information found in Smith County Deed Book M, page 404.

After Elder Durham's death, it is believed that the evangelist Hiram Casey came for a brief time to Hickman. It has been said that his melodious singing often moved large congregations to tears.

Perhaps it was Casey's inspirational preaching that motivated the members to build a new house of worship, because on the 27 Aug 1825, Bartlett James, Sr. deeded 1.5 acres for the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Hickman's Creek to build a new meeting house. The land began on the west bank of Hickman's Creek where the road leading from Carthage to Liberty crossed the creek, "running with the said road so far as when turning to run south with the old meeting house and graveyard....." (Deed Book I, p. 366).

Following Casey, it was probably William Flowers who came through, advocating that there was a chance for all men, not just God's elect or chosen people to receive salvation through God's grace, i. e., conditional salvation, made sure only by man's response. At this time Flowers introduced some other new ideas to the Baptists, and there arose a conflict among the congregation in 1827.

Levi A. Durham, a son of Elder Thomas Durham, was ordained by the church at Brush Creek in June of 1827 and pastored for a time at Hickman shortly thereafter.

It is interesting to note that among the male members of the church listed in 1828 was Evins, a man of color. Evins, as a young boy, had been a gift to Littleberry Hughes 30 Apr 1811 from Hughes' father-in-law, William Walker, of Campbell County, Virginia. Littleberry Hughes was a deacon of the church in 1828. At Hughes' death in 1835, he owned twenty-two slaves, and Evins was sold for \$1250.

Around 1828, William Powell Hughes, Littleberry Hughes' son, was called as pastor. Differences were reconciled, and the church rolled on in peace for a few years. In July of 1832, the new meeting house was enlarged and more seats added.

The Baptists required true piety as the indispensable requisite for church membership. They made a broad distinction between the church and the world, and if any of their members went over the line to the world's side, they were at once put under church discipline. Early records indicate members were readily excluded for adultery, intoxication, dancing and the use of profane language.

The business of the church was conducted during conference which was held once a month on Saturday before the regular meeting day of Sunday worship. The practice of singing became common in worship service around 1742 and was enjoyed by the Baptists. Because hymn books were scarce, the preacher would line the hymn or psalm. He would read a line and then the congregation would sing it. No musical instruments were used.

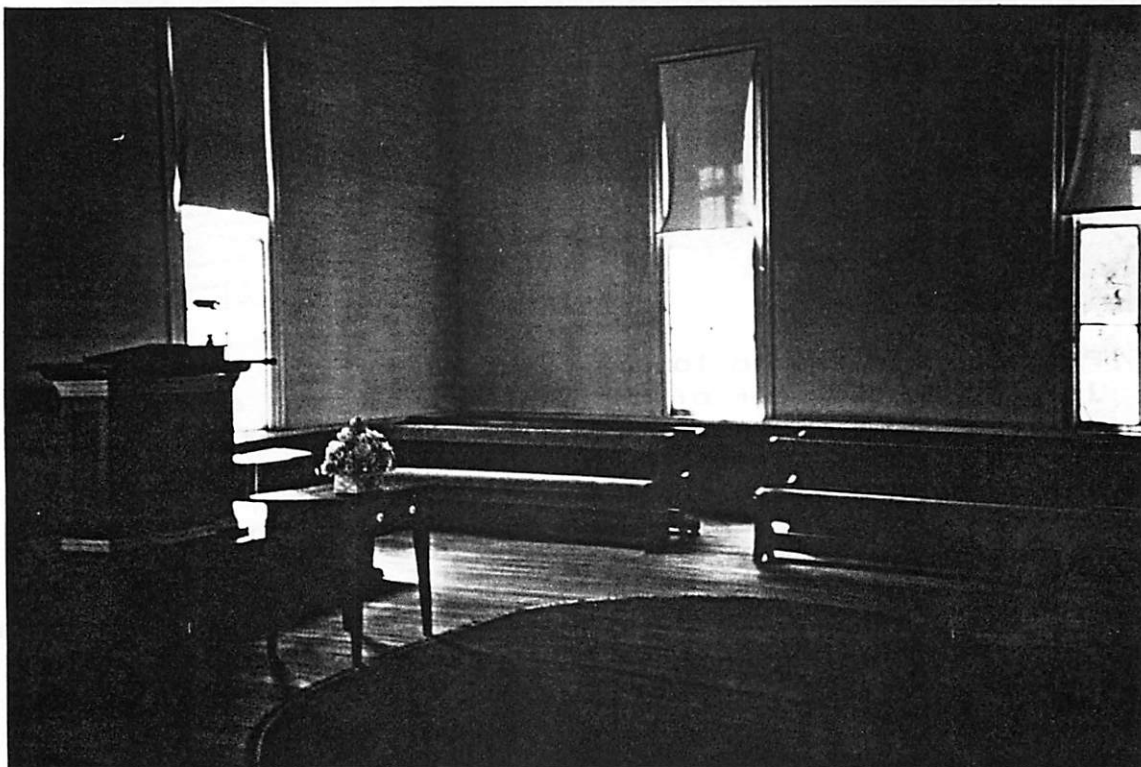
In the fall of 1838, William P. Hughes resigned as pastor, and on June 21, 1839, twenty-five members openly declared nonfellowship with all missionary churches. The so-called anti-mission group was not against missions per se, but against the organized system thereof in the use of boards, societies, conventions, etc. as instruments of men and not of divine guidance. They have always believed in sending ministers to proclaim the gospel in remote places if they were led by the Lord and not directed by men.

Both factions excluded members from their rolls, and by June of 1840, there was definitely an irreversible division of opinion among the good Baptist folk at Hickman's Creek! There were, nevertheless, two groups of devout, God-fearing Baptists, peacefully sharing one meeting house but keeping two sets of church records.

Records for the mission church are missing from October 1851 through August of 1870. In the minutes of the Hickman's Creek United Baptists of the Old Order dated August, 1857, they agreed to complete the new meeting house for a share in it. By the March meeting of 1858, an agreement had been made by both churches to sell the old meeting house.

In July of 1876, the Hickman's Creek United Baptist of the Old Order agreed to change its name to the Primitive Baptist Church. A new church deed was made July 20, 1878. The deed that had been made in 1825 to the church by Bartlett James, Sr. had finally been transferred to Thomas and Elizabeth Gwaltney. The Gwaltneys, in turn, transferred the deed of 1.5 acres plus an additional 1.5 acres to the deacons of the Missionary Baptist Church, namely: J. H. Baird, W. B. Askew, Jeremiah H. Baird and J. B. Baird, and the deacons of the Primitive Baptist Church, namely: G. W. Newbell and Charlie Pigg, and their successors for the use and benefit of the two Baptist churches. (Deed Book 3, p. 546).

Around 1880, both groups of Baptists constructed new buildings. Services were not held in July of 1880 because of high waters. Winter set in early that year, holding on with tenacity for several months, thus preventing meetings in the new churches. In 1882, the house built in the 1850's that had been sacred to both congregations was torn down. Throughout the years it has been a joint mission of the churches to maintain the grounds and cemetery, and the Baptists have often shared their meeting houses during associations.



Interior of the Primitive Baptist Church shows its original 1880 pulpit, altar table and pews.

In 1953, the Hickman Baptist Church constructed a modern building, while the Primitive Baptist congregation still worships in the 1880 building. Brother Richard Jenkins pastors the Hickman Baptist Church, and Elder Ray Wilson pastors the Primitive Baptist Church.

In 1887, the railroad company laid tracks through the town of Hickman, taking a portion of the church property between the meeting houses and the creek. The Primitive Baptists, in keeping with the original Baptist belief, sternly prohibited the practice of brother going to law with brother under any circumstances, whatsoever, did not press charges against the railroad company for compensation.



Passenger trains no longer rumble along on tracks located to the rear of the Baptist churches and adjacent to Hickman Creek. Only the occasional freight trains break the silence as they labor and screech to move their heavy loads through Hickman along the rails laid in 1887 on property belonging to these churches.

In the spring of 1898, the Mormons swept through, requesting the privilege to preach in the Baptist territory. Their request was refused!

It could be said that the origin of the famed Huddleston House in Hickman was at the Primitive Baptist meeting house with the introduction of Fannie Newbell to Felix W. Huddleston. Fannie Newbell's grandmother was a devoted member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and, because Mrs. Newbell was blind, her granddaughter always came to church with her.

In the late summer of 1888, Felix Huddleston was also attending service, probably as an associational meeting, at the same church with his cousin, Jesse Agee. Jesse was the grandson of the preacher, Elder Miles F. West. Felix Huddleston was the grandson of Claibourn Wright West, clerk of the Round Lick Association and brother to Elder Miles F. West.

Felix had moved to Hickman to teach penmanship, and after Fannie had seen him in church, she enrolled in Huddleston's subscription school. She definitely became his favorite student, because on July 17, 1890, they were married in Hickman.

Beginning in 1897 and for more than a score of years, the Huddleston House was renowned for its excellent cuisine, and was the favorite stopping place for passengers traveling along the Tennessee Central train route.

Felix Huddleston began a mule trading business in Hickman which reached throughout the United States and Belgium. With his mule enterprise, real estate ventures and the operation of the Huddleston House, he transformed Hickman from a serene, little rural area into a most flourishing town!

The Huddleston's youngest child, Edwin Glen (1909-1991), became an award winning historical writer. His most noted work is entitled Civil War in Middle Tennessee a book which gives an accurate, theaterical account of the War Between the States.

Now as the twenty-first century fast approaches, the little village named in honor of Colonel Thomas Hickman seems quiet. The bank and mercantile store don't welcome customers anymore; their windows are shrouded with boards as though in mourning. No lively passenger trains rumble and whistle through the sleepy countryside, just heavily laden freight cars, laboring and screeching along against the steel rails, moving through Hickman.

Today there are wonderful people from all religious denominations living in this pleasant locale. The Baptist churches are still here, composed of warm, friendly, devout Christians. Some are descendants of those early Baptist believers whose precious dust lies close by in the tranquil little cemetery.

Listening to the low, peaceful sound of old Beaver Creek's murmuring waters that flow behind the churches reminds one of the Twenty-Third Psalm: "...He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul....."

While attending services at either meeting house at Hickman's Creek, one can easily relate to the words of the songwriter, J. W. Vaughn when he described "The Old Country Church."

"There's a place dear to me
Where I'm longing to be,
With my friends at the old country church;
There with mother we went,
And our Sundays were spent,
With the friends at the old country church.

Precious years of memory,
O what joy they bring to me;
How I long once more to be,
With the friends at the old country church.

Oft my thoughts make me weep,
For so many now sleep,
In their graves near the old country church;
And some time, I may rest,
With the friends I love best,
In a grave near the old country church."

Indeed, the Baptist roots run deep in Hickman, Tennessee!

This article is dedicated to the memory of the late Dalton O. Frye, father of the writer. For many years he served as a deacon at the Hickman Primitive Baptist Church. His sweet memory and teachings will forever be the very fiber of his daughter's heartbeat. The writer's paternal grandparents and great-grandparents were also members of the church.

The writer expresses deep appreciation to Elder R. D. Brooks for the gracious loan of books from his excellent library and to Elder Ray Wilson for the loan from his library. Recognition is given to Mrs. Mary Etta Turner Nixon for her church records and for always taking time to talk about Hickman. Deserved thanks is given to Leland Bradley, without whose help the writer could never have gotten straight the meanderings of Hickman's Creek.

The writer has used eleven reliable sources in addition to the Deed Books for the content of this article; these sources are available upon request. 1824 female members and 1828 male members of the Hickman Baptist Church are listed on the following page.

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563.

1824

FEMALE MEMBERS OF HICKMAN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

SUSANNAH DUNCAN	ELIZABETH WRIGHT
DORCUS BOHANAN	ABIGAIL LAWLEY
POLLY HUGHES	NANCY C. LIGON
ELIZABETH ORANGE	POLLY WRIGHT
MARY FARMER	REBECCA HUGHES
LUCIE B. FARMER	ELIZABETH GREGORY
AMY SHUTE	MARTHA TAYLOR
KIZIAN (COLORED)	CYNTHIA THOMAS
JUDY FRANKS	POLLY JONES
ELIZABETH THOMAS	SALLY PARIS
POLLY COKENHAM	POLLY BELLSHAW
ELIZABETH GWALTNEY	DECY EVINS (COLORED)
SOPHRONIA ORANGE	JANEY MOORE
ANNIE LEE	JANE WILLIAMS
PATSY DOLLARD	MOURNING THOMAS
BETSY CONGER	ELVIRA JONES
PRUDENCE LAWLEY	LIZA ORANGE
LUCIE (COLORED)	NANCY ORANGE
FANNIE (COLORED)	MARY ANDERSON
ELIZABETH BAIRD	

1828

MALE MEMBERS OF HICKMAN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

WILLIAM P. HUGHES, PASTOR	STEPHEN LAWLEY
JOSEPH DUNCAN, DEACON	LEWIS ALLMON
LITLEBERRY HUGHES, DEACON AND CLERK	PASCHALL WRIGHT
JOSHUA HUNT, JR.	ELI CONGER
JOHN FRANKS	WILLIAM WRIGHT
JOHN LIGON	ROBERT BALIFF
EVINS, A MAN OF COLOR	BENJAMIN MOORE
THOMAS BALIFF	SIMON JONES
HARDY SANDERSON (DIED 1832)	RICHARD BELLSHAW
ERBY ORANGE	ROBERT WILLIAMS
NATHAN WARD	JAMES COX

FROM THE DIARY OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
SPENSER B. TALLEY

(From the previously published installment of Mr. Talley's diary, he related his having been in the Battle on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee and how his unit had withdrawn under cover of night to Dalton, Georgia, where they spent the remainder of the winter of 1863-64. It was in the Battle at Resacca that Colonel Sidney Stanton was killed. They marched on toward Atlanta, where Mr. Talley found his brother R. J. fatally wounded. In a few days in the fray of battle, Spenser B. Talley was seriously wounded and sent to Macon, Georgia, where he was placed in a hospital that had been established for the blind. It is here that this segment begins.)

It was here that I first conceived the idea of being a Mason. Two of the wounded men in our room I noticed were being sent something good almost daily. This led me to inquire why this discrimination was made and I said to those two favored boys, that I was as far from home and friends as they were and that I would like to know how it was that they were the recipients of so many good things. They laughed at my inquiry and said if I ever became a Mason I would find out all about it. This made a serious impression on me and I resolved that I would become a Mason if ever I had a chance. So the first opportunity I had I took the three symbolic degrees and have never regretted the step. A sweet young girl came in our room one day and brought us a whole lot of good things to eat and while enjoying it I told her of this work of the Masons, and so impressed her with my gratitude that she took delight in making us daily visits and always bringing something good to eat, she said, "I will be a Mason for you while your are here". I surely appreciated her goodness, but it didn't last long, for it was only a few days after this when one morning our surgeon came around to make his daily examination of our wounds and said to me, "Young man you have gangrene in your wound." I saw that he was somewhat excited and confused and not knowing anything about the trouble having never heard of it before I asked, "What is gangrene? What does it mean?" He said, "It means there is only one salvation for you and that is to cut it out right now." Then he explained the nature and ravage of the infection. I then told him to cut it out. He said, "We have no ether, chloroform or other narcotic to administer, can you stand the operation without anything?" "I think I can," I said, "and will do my best." He then gave me a short lecture on the importance of the work and the necessity of me keeping still and quiet. He went back to his office and got his knife and hook, and in a few minutes had me on his table. I had made up my mind not to flinch, move or in any way cause him to fail in making his work a success. It only took him two or three minutes to remove the putrid parts and I did not move or grunt until he was through. When he said, "It is all over now", I was glad and appreciated the compliment he passed on me in saying I was the best grit he ever laid a knife on.

"Now", said he, "If you remain here you are apt to have it again and I must send you to the country. Where shall I send you?" "I have no relations or friends this side of Tennessee," said I, "one place will suit me as well as another." "Then I will send you to Hawkinsville, and give you a letter of commendation which will assure you of a good home and good attention." So early the next morning, armed with his leave of absence and letter, I boarded the train for Hawkinsville, a small country town in the South western section of Georgia. My trip on the train was pleasant enough. I felt no pain from the movement of the cars, but I had to make nine miles on an old fashioned stage coach. The kind that rested both front and rear, on great leather straps, to give it a rocking motion, which is pleasant to well persons, but to me a source of great torture, the rocking gave me intense pain all the way, and I was glad when we reached the little town. The first stop was at the post office, where I rolled out with my bundle and seated myself on the sidewalk. It was only a few minutes before all the old men and little boys of the town gathered around me, for I was the first wounded soldier as I learned that had been there, as soon as it was made known that I was a Tennessean and had no home or relatives to whom I could go, there was an outspoken expression from a dozen or more of these old men, saying, "I will take him. He can stay with me. Let me have him", etc. Then came an old man leading a mule, hitched to a buggy and began pushing men out of his way until he could get his buggy close to me, and then taking my bundle of clothing placed it in the back of the buggy, then took me by the arm and helped me in and soon after crossing a little river (Chattahoochee I believe) we drove up to his house, an old time unpainted building but had several rooms. The name of this old man was John W. Caruthers and his wife's name was Pency and I am sure they did all in their power for my good and benefit. He was the owner of a large cotton farm and worked many hands. They gave me a room to myself and a negro boy to wait on me. In a day or two my wound began to be offensive and I could smell it. This was so humiliating to me, that I refused to go to the table with the family for my meals, or to sit near anyone for fear they would get a whiff of the horrid odor from my wound. Everyone seemed grieved or sorry that I had an idea that I was offensive and persuaded me to discard all such thoughts. However the evidence was so strong that I was right in my conclusion, that I could but look on their acts as manifestation of their friendship and sympathy for me.

Aunt Pency had the boy to bathe and thoroughly cleanse with a syringe, the wound every morning, noon and night until I was better. She made large pads to fit around the wound to absorb the corruption which were changed three times a day. I suppose I should mention right here that antiseptics and germ destroying fluids were not much in use, in that age of medical science. When this period of sloughing was over, my affliction took on a more favorable aspect. I was not so sore and enjoyed exercise; my old friend had a gentle mule hitched to a no top buggy every morning with a driver for my pleasure. Though much of the time he would go with me himself.

It was but a few miles from his house to the swamps and "quick sands". We made several visits in that direction to see things that were rare and interesting to me. Alligators were plentiful in these swamps as were also deer, turkey, and the sand hill crane. Cranes and alligators were numerous but the deer and turkey were shy and we could catch only a glimpse of them before they were out of sight. Aunt Pency had plenty of gray cotton cloth that her negro women had woven for Confederate clothing, and was making me a new suit while Mr. Caruther was daily telling me of the pretty girls to see as soon as my new suit was made and surely he did take me to see some girls that are really beauties, some that will beat anything you ever saw in Tennessee, and some that will make you want to come back to Georgia when this war is over. Of course I was anxious to see the lovely lasses as he had so much to say regarding their beauty and refinement. On our way he spoke of the beautiful lawn and shrubbery surrounding their home which I found to be just as he had represented, and a place where one would naturally expect to see nature's best specimen of human loveliness. Having been notified of our coming, they were dressed and ready for our reception and met us on the front porch. My old friend in a most happy tickled way past the introduction, and I must say that if ever I did a heroic thing in my life it was to suppress laughter on this occasion. For of all the uncomely specimens of humanity, I had ever met these took the rag off the bush. They were just the opposite of what I expected to see, and the joke was so complete, that I was tickled beyond my power to describe. I would have given a horse to have been where I could shake my sides in laughter. They were as good and well to do people, however, as the world affords, and could not be held accountable for their long and narrow faces, and large teeth, that set so projecting their lips could not hide them.

Fifty-four years have passed since this little bit of fun was gotten off on me, but the memory of it has been so pleasant and lasting I could not refrain from giving it in my recollection of "War Times." During my months stay with Uncle John and Aunt Pency, many things might be said of their goodness and kindness to me especially when I was about leaving their strong insistence that I should substitute their home for my own, from which I was separated from by fate and the war and that I should make my wants and wishes made to them was indeed touching to my grateful heart. Uncle John carried me to town and just before I boarded the old stage coach, gave me a roll of money of more than three hundred dollars saying, "You buy whatever you need and when that is gone, just call on me and I will send you more." These acts of love and friendship linger with me, and are more fixed in my memory than many graver fixtures of the war. I had much more pleasant ride on the old rocking stage, than I did in coming. Though my wound had not healed and still needed daily attention, on arriving at the Hospital the doctor said I would have to stay with them a while longer. The old surgeon had discovered before I left the hospital with my gangrenous trouble that I was handy with the pen and at request had written several letters for wounded soldiers to their home people. This was a considerable tax on the time of management for they had their hands full of other matters to look after. So I was kept busy writing letters and also doing some of the office work until I left a second time.

Looking over our daily paper, I saw that Jefferson Davis our President was visiting our army and that there was a possibility of our Army starting back to Tennessee. This so enthused me that I decided to go back to the army regardless of my wound which had not completely healed. The old surgeon very strongly opposed my leaving and wanted to have me permanently detailed to assist them in the clerical part of the hospital business but my inclination was so strong that I gave no heed to his want. I have always thought that if I had been a private he would have had me detailed regardless of my wishes in the case. In after years when I became wiser and more considerate I realized that I made a great mistake in not remaining in the safe and easy place. I had now been away from my home boys for a little more than two months and had a desire to be with them again. So gathering my little wad of clothing, I made my way to the depot to await a train that would take me to Ringold where our army was stationed. On my arrival at Camp, Capt. Holman, Lieut. Carver and all the boys greatly rejoiced to see me back and had many things to tell me of the happenings that had taken place since I left them in July. On the day before we started on what has always been called Hood's raid into Tennessee, our entire army was caused to assemble in a shady grove where President Davis and Howell Cobb of Georgia made fiery and inflammitory speeches. The cheering was just wonderful at times and the rebel yell could have been heard for miles. They were foreshadowing our march back to Tennessee and the restoration of our lost territory. This plan and determination on the part of our high officials so pleased and enthused our army that there was no bounds to their expressions of approval and dogged determination to carry out the program or die in the attempt. When these great men had finished their red hot speeches, the applause was just deafening. The bands playing the "Bonny Blue Flag" and boys singing, "I'll Make My Way to Tennessee to See The Girl I Left Behind Me". I think it was about the last days of September 1864 when Hood started from Ringold and Lovejoy Station, Georgia to make his famous raid into Tennessee. The forces turned over to him by General Joseph E. Johnson had been very much depleted in the battle around Atlanta and Jonesboro where he sacrificed thousands of his men without gaining even the shadow of victory.

We had started on a long raid and being badly equipped for conveyance of munitions and war supplies of every kind our progress of necessity had to be slow and we could only average fifteen or twenty miles per day. Occasionally we were intercepted by small federal forces that would cause some delay. However, we met with very little resistance till we had crossed the Tennessee River. In making this long campaign our division was diverted a little from the body of the main army for the purpose of capturing a regiment of negro Yankees stationed in a black house in the suburbs of Dalton, Georgia. We approached the garrison of negroes, who were commanded by white officers in a manner that they could have plain view and estimate of our strength. A messenger was then sent in under flag of truce demanding that they make an unconditional surrender under the penalty that if they fired a gun at us no quarter would be shown them when captured.

They immediately surrendered and my company was sent in to have them stack their arms and march them out. We took the white men as prisoners but the negroes were taken as livestock or other property. The separation of these white officers from their negro commands was as interesting as well as a sickening scene to our southern boys. The white officers in bidding farewell with their colored men showed in no uncertain way their love and devotion to the colored race. Their handshakes and expressions of sorrow over their separation will never be forgotten. It was also a part of our business to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge at the place. So we marshaled this body of negroes out to the railroad and piling the cross ties, while the crossties were burning the rails were laid across the heap and when hot strong men would take hold at each end and rush against something solid, and so bend the rail they could not be used again. Now we had a little slim black negro with us named "Verge" he had been with us for a long while and did our cooking and washing. Verge was happy when we marched those negroes out. He would curse and villify them and take from them whatever they had that he wanted. Verge's abuse and treatment of those negroes will never be forgotten by any of those negroes. It has only been a few years since I was standing around a stove in a store at Rome, Tenn when an old negro named Henry Harris said to me, "Boss whar you speck is de first place I ever seed you?" "Down about Bellwood I reckon Uncle Henry, why do you ask?" "Boss you mistaken." "Well where did you first see me?" "The first time I ever seed you Boss was at Dalton, Georgia." "Well were you one of those negroes I marched out of that black house and stockade?" "I sho was Boss." "Well how did you know me?" "Nick Seay pointed you out to me when you come in. Nick said I know dat man commanding that Squad dat's Spencer Talley and I do hope he won't know me." Nick belonged to the Bartons our kin. "Well Henry do you remember a little black negro that we had with us who cursed, robbed and abused you all so much?" "Yes Boss I remember him and I been looking for him ever since the war and if I ever lay my eyes on him, I'd kill him quick as I would a snake." Old Henry is still living and makes his living by peddling on country produce. I often see him bringing in his weekly load of chicken, eggs, butter, etc. to market and never fail to think of his being one of our Dalton negroes. There were many other interesting incidents in the capture of this regiment of negroes which I cannot undertake to write out in this brief sketch of my war recollections.

On leaving Dalton we took north westwardly course on through Alabama until we reached the Tennessee River at a point not far from Florence. Here we were delayed for a considerable time in making and launching a poontoon bridge that we might cross over. This poontoon or floating bridge was a shaky, crazy affair and the crossing over it was an uneasy and ticklish tramp, and especially so with teamsters who had heavy loaded wagons. Nothing however gave way and all crossed safely.

(To be continued in future issues. Mr. Talley's diary is published unedited.)

HISTORY OF KENNEY'S BEND

P. N. NORRIS

Listed on the 1820 Smith County, Tennessee Census as residents of the Southern portion of Smith County are Patrick Kenney and Nancy Moore Kenney. Having come from Dublin, Ireland in the 1700's to South Carolina, they, with children, Mary (Polly) and Robert, later made their way across the mountains to the Middle Tennessee area.

The family story handed down through the generations is that Patrick rode horseback from the early Rock City settlement into the Bend of the river, carrying a cow bell, which he would ring at regular intervals in order to guide his wife Nancy, as she and the children followed in the horse drawn wagon through the virgin forests and dense canebreaks.

Daughter Mary (Polly) married Sam Alexander Owen, who lived in the next bend of the river now known as Payne's Bend. Their children were Eliza, Patsy, Nancy, Betsy, Melinda, Sam Alexander and Thomas.

Robert Kenny's son, Thomas Patrick (1824-1894), married Amanda Bridges, who died young. He later married his cousin, Melinda Owen. Children of Thomas Patrick Kenney are as follows: Joe Bridges, David Palmer, Calvin Alexander, who married Liza Boulton, Laura Frances, who married Walter Purnell, Jordan Franklin, who married Minnie Hubbard, Mary Elizabeth (Bettie), who married James Blakemore Norris, son of William Claybourn Norris.

Legend has it that Thomas Patrick Kenney, a friend and an Indian staked off Kenney's Bend, 500 acres for \$500. and established the boundary lines. When Thomas died, his sons divided the property by following a path a sow had made down a ridge to the river. It appears that the hog had divided it evenly.

Thomas Patrick Kenney owned and occupied 209 acres of land on the Cumberland River about 1-1/2 miles North of Rock City but died intestate. The property was later conveyed to James W. Hall in 1913. This same property was farmed by James Casper Norris and his wife Birdie Neal Norris until 1926.

Other early settlers in Kenney's Bend were A. D. Kinslow and his family who came from Glasgow, Kentucky in covered wagons in 1865. By 1870, the Bradley Brothers, Jack and Zack, had purchased land and were among the most successful farmers in Smith County. In addition to the Bradleys, the Norrises, Ganns, Minton, Harpers and Whites lived in the Bend before and during World War I.

Because the Bend is almost surrounded by the Cumberland River, there were two boat landings - Kinslow's and the Sand Bank. Farmers in the Bend, as well as those in surrounding communities, shipped their grain, livestock, hides, and other produce to Nashville.

Steamboats traversed the Cumberland from the 1880's to early 1900's on a regular basis. Boats going downriver carried the farmers' produce, and upon return upriver, brought items such as sugar, coffee, salt, spices, calico, laces, buttons, ribbons, etc. for dressmaking and leather for making shoes. Furniture was also purchased in Nashville and sent to the landing by boat; from there, it was hauled overland by wagon to the owner.

Boats which regularly plied the river before and during this time were the Dunbar, Joe Horton Falls, the Bob Dudley and others.

Farmers in the area would haul huge logs of beech, oak, cherry, walnut, etc. to these landings where they were rafted together and floated down the Cumberland to Nashville. Raftsmen who came down from Burnside's, Kentucky and other places along the river would stop at Kinslow's or the Sand Bar landing to purchase eggs, milk, side meat and other items from the farmers to feed the hands on this long journey down the Cumberland. The logging and rafting business was a large endeavor in the Upper Cumberland.

Often, families and friends would make an excursion to and from Nashville by steamboat. Entertainment on board was usually lively and enjoyable. Live bands and other types of music were provided for tripping the "light fantastic". Enticing and delicious meals were served in the dining quarters.

The Bend community was enriched by a colorful variety of owners, renters - families of a multitude of backgrounds. Many solid careers began in those hills. One motivating force which was quietly at work during the early 1900's was that of HANEY SCHOOL located in the woods East of the old T. P. Kenney farm. Rhodalie Malone (Hailey) presided over the 8 grades in that one room structure, launching many ambitious students into successful futures.

KENNEY'S BEND LIVES ON!

Contributed by P. N. Norris, 4405 Cobblers Lane, Dallas, Texas 75287.

LAW'S CREEK/LOST CREEK

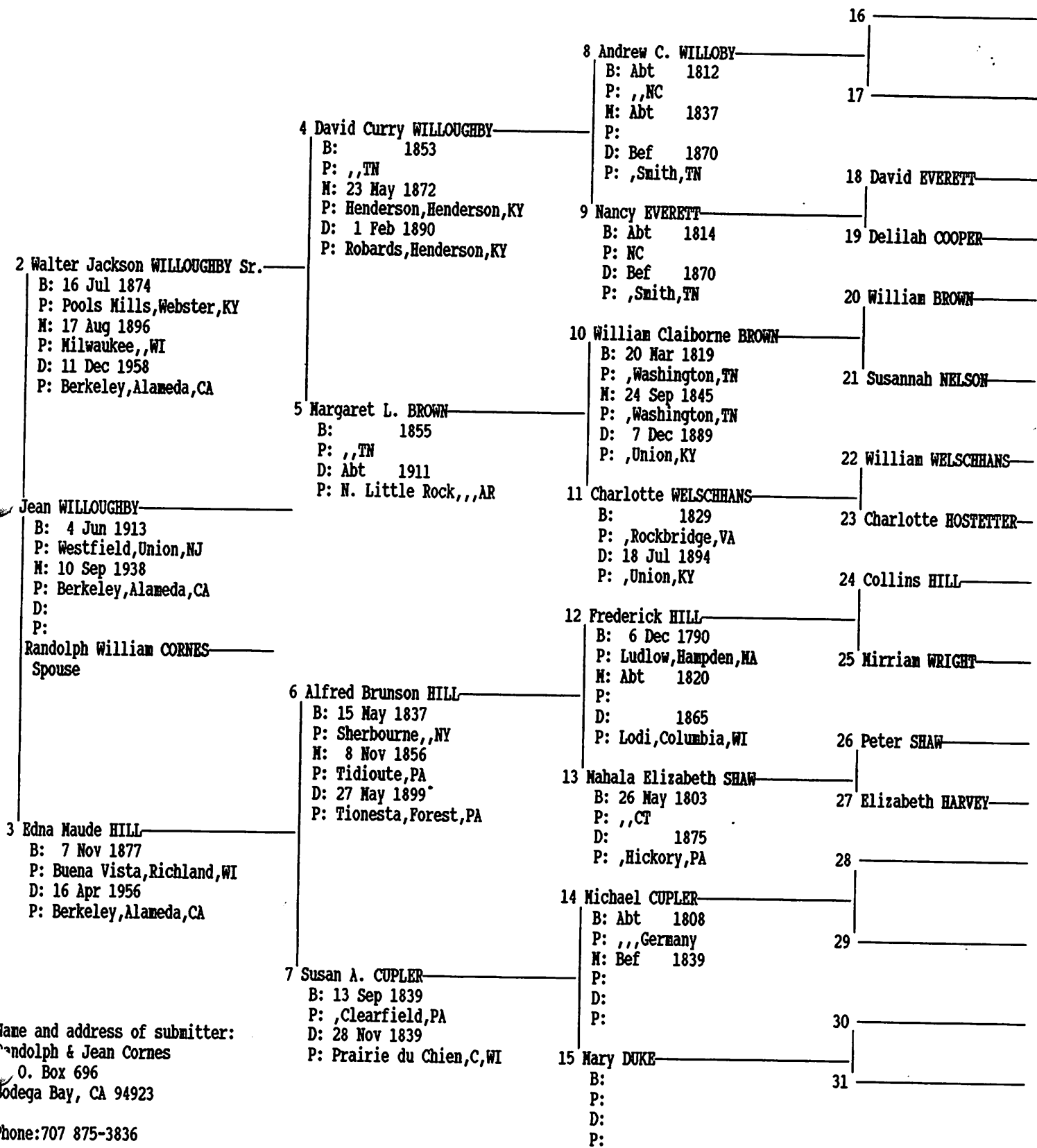
Court records indicate that in 1818, William Law purchased a parcel of land just south of Kenny's Bend on a creek which was named for him. Over the years the name has become "Lost" Creek either because the creek vanished in dry weather or because the word "Law" was slurred in speech to sound like "Lost". Early settlers were: Laws, Hazzards, Violets, McKees, Morrises; then later came the Lee Smiths, Zack Denneys, Steve Haleys and the Litchfords.

Today, Coleman Kinslow, the Steve Haley heirs, Leonard Taylor and Marshall Denney own most of the land on this creek.

PEDIGREE CHART

4 Feb 1991

Chart No. 1



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GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

Sue W. Maggart

Searching for a catchy phrase for the title of this article, I chose "Genealogical Gleanings." However, upon reflection I began to have doubts as to its accuracy. To me, the word "gleaning" conjures up visions of golden wheat sheaves gently swaying in the breeze being effortlessly reaped with a scythe. Perhaps, "genealogical grubbing" would be a more suitable title, for, as any researcher is aware, genealogical facts are usually "dug" out. Very seldom are our family roots harvested without a great deal of patient grubbing. I would, however, like to share with you a few pointers which I have discovered that, hopefully, will make your "labor of love" easier. If nothing else, I hope you will be inspired to seek the joy and satisfaction that is to be derived from gleaning and grubbing your genealogy. What little I would impart on genealogical research has been the result of my own personal experiences; thus, I request that you please forgive the personal references.

The first step in tracing the family tree is to access the facts that you have and to determine those that are missing in your ancestral lines. This is best done by completing an ancestral chart which gives a concise picture of both the known and unknown quantities. Be sure to begin with yourself in order that the lines of both parents are shown.

The novice genealogist should begin his/her research by interviewing grandparents and other older relatives before they become either senile or pass on to their reward. Some of us who may now be identified as the "older generation" may have missed our opportunity, but it is imperative that we document and pass on our knowledge and facts to younger relatives without procrastination until "tomorrow." There is no certainty as to when we, too, will be summoned to join those elusive ancestors whom we have sought so patiently and diligently for so many years!

Treasures that an ardent genealogist will beg, lie or steal for are family Bibles, diaries, letters and old pictures. If you are fortunate enough to discover an old Bible, no matter if it is your family or not, copy it if possible, being sure to get the title page, date and note who presently has possession of the book. Old diaries and letters may contain not only genealogical data but also historical background of the time and places in which the family lived. Other than a cow pasture full of unmarked field stones, the most frustrating thing encountered in genealogical research is a shoe box of beautiful but unidentified pictures. So for the sake of future generations, please annotate any treasured photographs in your possession, both old and new.

Family traditions and legends are pitfalls that must be carefully analyzed before their acceptance as GOSPEL. In the background of almost every family, there seems to have been three brothers who left "somewhere" and, coming to the proverbial forks in the road, went their separate ways. Don't waste too much time searching for these lost siblings - they may have never existed. Then there is the misconception that a family descends from a famous person of the same surname. Not all Allens descended from Eathan! In my Patrick Moore line, there is a tradition prevalent among several widely scattered branches of the family that Patrick's wife, Elizabeth Mullins, was a descendant of George Washington. If this story were true, she might be an embarrassment because George had no legitimate heirs: This is certainly not to say family stories should be disregarded - there were other Washingtons and future research may prove the story to have merit - but use caution.

An example of tradition leading to the truth was the belief that my great grandmother, Delilah Vantrease, was an Odum from Wilson County although there was no knowledge of her parentage. A prolonged search of census and other records seemed always to end in frustration. Because Delilah was a relatively unusual name, I began to notice a pattern in the marriage records - a Delilah Organ married Brittain Odum. Well, off on another wild goose chase - nowhere could I find an Organ household with a daughter named, Delilah. Then, there, before my very eyes, could it be, a Delilah Lawrance was married to Cornelious Organ. Yes, it was true as proved by further research, Delilah Odum, wife of Nick Vantrease was indeed an Odum at the time of her marriage, her two previous husbands having died. The supposition that Delilah was an Odum was partially correct and was instrumental in determining her Lawrance parentage.

Other pitfalls of which to beware are various spellings of surnames and mistaken identification with those of like names. A name may be spelled differently in the same document - for instance, A llison and E llison, making an index search more difficult as both A and E must be scanned. Often two unrelated persons of like name can create much confusion. When I was searching for a Revolutionary ancestor for DAR membership, I discovered in the DAR Lineage Book that a Joseph Allison of Smith County was a Revolutionary veteran from North Carolina. I did know that my great grandfather, Samuel Allison, was the son of a Joseph; therefore, I just assumed I had made my find. I did write to a lady in California who had joined DAR on this soldier and asked her for additional information. Did my feathers ever fall when she replied that her Joseph had no son named Samuel; obviously, he could not be my ancestor. She did go on to say that there was another Joseph Allison, born in South Carolina, who died in Smith County at about the same time as her Joseph. A search of wills and other records proved her to be correct. Both Josephs died in the 1820's, both had a wife named Elizabeth and children of similar names, and both men were found in the records with their names spelled with both A and E.

To my disappointment there was no record of my Joseph's ever having wielded a musket against the Redcoats. However, I really anticipated no problem. I would just go to the State Archives and find myself a soldier! Well, how naive can one be - I had never been to the Archives in my life, much less done any research there or anywhere else for that matter. Would you believe, I marched into the hallowed halls, plucked a book from the shelf entitled Revolutionary Soldiers from South Carolina, flipped through the pages and LO ! AND BEHOLD ! there was a Robert Ellison, Lt. in Gen. Francis Marion's army, whose son, Joseph Ellison died in Smith County. It took only a brief period of research on other lines for me to realize just how much "beginners luck" I had experienced.

Speaking of luck, it was quite by chance that I happened upon another fantastic discovery. I had an ancestor by the name of Lawrance who lived in the southern portion of Smith County prior to and during the Civil War. He was a man of some property, owning both land and slaves. I knew that his granddaughter married a man with a rather unique name who was also prominent in the county, being judge of the county court around 1900. A few years ago while perusing a current issue of the Carthage Courier, I was startled to see a reference to a man with an identical name who was a resident of Brush Creek. Well, my relative had been dead for many years, but I felt sure there must be a family relationship between the present resident and the older one. Consequently, I could scarcely wait for my son, Mike, who was in college at the time, to come home and go with me for an interview with this phantom man. After we had explained our mission, the gentleman very casually stated that he not only owned the family Bible but also was born in the old homeplace which was still standing.

I had difficulty in containing my excitement as we bounced along the couple of miles of country road from the home of our guide to the "ancestral home." Just as one might with an errant child, Mike offered apologies, saying, "My mother gets this way sometimes." Of course, he just managed better control over the same emotions he was experiencing. After a tour of the tumbled down old "mansion house" and the surrounding grounds where our new friend pointed out the location of the slave quarters, orchard and other dependencies of the old plantation, I thought I had really died and gone to heaven when we were directed to the family graveyard where many of the old stones remained standing. For months afterwards, accompanied by various family members, many pilgrimages were made to the old homestead. I learned from this experience always to be alert to clues no matter how far-fetched they may seem at the time.

Old newspapers are also a valuable source of information. Unclaimed letters at the post office, delinquent tax lists, advertisements, marriages and especially obituaries often contain information that may not be available elsewhere. The folksy contributions of the various community correspondents are often quite graphic and amusing. I love the one about "old Mrs. Reasonover who ate a sumptuous dinner and died before supper."

Now that you have gleaned family records and traditions and trooped to old cemeteries and dilapidated houses, it is time for your trip to the court house to search for legal documentation for the facts you have discovered. Wills, marriages, deeds and chancery/circuit court records often contain all you need for proving your lineage. The place to begin when seeking proof of a death or heirs of the decedent is with the Court of Pleas or Quarterly Court minutes where the court appoints an administrator if there is no will or an executor if a will is probated. Of course, the ideal situation is a will which clearly states all of the heirs. Unfortunately, many testators sought to tease us by only naming "my children." In this case, or if there is no will at all, you have to resort to other records in an effort to determine who "my children" were. The big, old, heavy, dirty administrator/executor settlement books, which are invariably located on the highest shelf, may be helpful if you can manhandle them down without injury to life and limb.

Marriages often prove to be the most difficult records to find, especially prior to 1850. In Tennessee in particular, there was no law before 1838 that a permanently bound register be maintained; thus, in many counties, including Smith, the loose papers have been lost. Family Bibles, widow's pensions, newspapers and church records often have to be relied upon for these dates, and many times it becomes impossible to establish an exact day and year. Many genealogists say it is permissible to back up one year from the birth of the first child to arrive at an approximate date.

Deeds are especially good for establishing a migration pattern for an ancestor and determining the section of the county in which he lived. Neighbors of an ancestor may lend clues to your search as families tended to settle near one another. A real gold mine is to find a deed of gift which designates a particular heir or heirs or a deed of sale of an estate which must be signed by all heirs.

When working with chancery/circuit court records, be alert to related names if you fail to find your ancestor listed in the indexes. For instance, in the Lawrance family to which I previously referred, in spite of his being relatively affluent, no where was to be found a record of old Edward's death. In perusing the chancery index, I noticed a case entitled "Boone vs Beckwith." Knowing these families lived in the Lawrance neighborhood, I just casually began reading the case. To my ecstasy, the saga of the Lawrances began to unfold in explicit detail as the heirs went to war in a battle over the old man's estate. Depositions of over one hundred years ago substantiated the facts and gave life to the old house and those who had lived there. Even if not your own family, these old cases are often as interesting as an X-rated book and are on my list for recommended reading!

Census records are indispensable, especially those for 1850 and subsequent years, in establishing state and date of birth, residence and family relationships. Often you will encounter several Bills, Johns or Toms or whatever for the family surname on which you are working. This is where tradition and a knowledge of the overall family is helpful because siblings, if known, can help single out your "man". I became very exasperated when researching the Wilson County census for Nicholas Vantrease, my great grandfather. The Vantreases surely did like this name, Nick, because any one of at least four fell into the proper age to be my ancestor. My mother remembered her "old Aunt Kate and Aunt Rocky," both of whom were corn cob pipe smokers, visiting in her home when she was a child. Suddenly, my problem was solved for there on the census in only one Vantrease family was enumerated a Nick, a Catherine and a Roxanna; thus, I determined the parents of my Nicholas.

Subscribing to historical and genealogical publications may often seem to be as great a gamble as the Kentucky lottery, but the truly addicted genealogist will not despair - just what you are seeking may be in the very next issue! On the other hand, it may well be years before you are rewarded. I once submitted a query to some long forgotten publication and just recently, to my delight, I received a response with the information I was seeking. In another example - and this is on the plateau with the discovery of the Lawrance house - I was reading abstracts of Tennessee Supreme Court records in the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society Quarterly. Suddenly, names familiar to a line many had futilely researched for years danced across the page - I could hardly believe my eyes. In company with another eager family member, off we streaked to the Archives where these records are housed. With trembling hands and pulsating hearts, the two of us turned the almost 200 pages of testimony that unfolded the saga of the Maggart's trek from Sullivan to Smith County in the early 1800's. I shall ever be in awe of the good fairy or spirit who whispered to the abstractor to choose this particular one out of the hundreds of cases to print. Or did Lady Luck have a hand on the scythe?

If your ancestor was in the military, these records often provide useful and interesting information. In Revolutionary War pension applications, the applicant would often state where and when he served during the conflict. He also had to offer proof of his age. The surviving widow's application may be even more helpful because she must prove when she was married to the pensioner and often mentions children of the union. These records are available from the National Archives. Subsequent war records, 1812, Mexican and Civil Wars, are also available and may be equally as helpful. My 1812 soldier, Lewis Washburn, in his pension application, states to whom he was married, gives the date and the place which was at the house of his father-in-law, a record not to be found elsewhere.

Records of Confederate soldiers are located in the State Archives while Union army records are on file in the National Archives. The Civil War Questionnaires edited by John Trotwood Moore give an excellent account of the social and political climate of the period in our state and are well worth reading even if your ancestor is not the respondent. Future generations shall be grateful to the Tennessee Historical Society for the personal memoirs collected and filed during last year's fiftieth anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Undoubtedly, you have discovered the joys of library research and must have been inspired by the beautifully bound volumes of family data and history. Remember though that just because it is set in print does not necessarily make it set in stone. Especially beware of published abstracts even though they may simplify your work. The abstractor may mistype a name, omit a child or miscopy a pertinent fact. I experienced an error of this type when the name Barby (Barbee) was abstracted and published from a family Bible as Burly. For two or three years, I searched Virginia records for a Mary Burley. After obtaining a copy of the original record, the error was discovered and it was no problem to trace Mary Barbee back to the 19th century in Virginia. One of the cardinal rules of genealogy is always to consult the primary source of any document if at all possible.

No matter how carefully the rules of research as suggested by the experts are followed, there are times when that elusive ancestor escapes us. Everyone is aware that a knowledge of geography and history is a prerequisite for locating and understanding our ancestors; therefore, when you are stonewalled in research, try some genealogical therapy by reading background material. It really helps to clear the mind and gives a new perspective to the problem. The following list of books were recommended by the late Dr. Stanley Horn, noted historian, and are great tools for gleaning a knowledge of our pioneer ancestors: Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee and Civil and Political History of Tennessee both by John Haywood; Tennessee Gazetteer, Estlin Morris; Annals of Tennessee, J. G. M. Ramsey; History of Middle Tennessee, A. W. Putnam; Early Times in Middle Tennessee, John Carr; History of the Lost State of Franklin, Beginnings of West Tennessee, Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History, Tennessee During the Revolutionary War, Early Travels in the Tennessee Country all by Samuel Cole Williams.

Now that you have with patient labor gleaned and grubbed tons of genealogical "facts", what do you propose to do with your findings? Do not wince when I suggest a family history—published or unpublished. In an age of technological marvels, future generations will probably have little difficulty in gleaning facts from some giant computer bank, but only you can embellish and bring life to the statistics as you recount what you remember and have heard about personalities and eccentricities of your parents and grandparents. SO, put the pencil to the paper, and don't forget to tell your own story. Will Rogers said, "I never met a person who did not have an interesting life." Therefore, preserve yours for posterity!

Contributed by Sue W. Maggart, 504 Jackson Avenue, Carthage, TN 37030.

FROM GEORGE TRENTON DAY'S DOCKET BOOK
SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE 1866-1867

1866 G. T. Day's Docket 1866		
Apr 12	W. B. H. Dyer	D. H. Suit
	W. H. Burnett	75 00
	J. H. Dice	D. H. Suit
Apr 18	W. M. Hughes	7 80
Apr 24	Ben Ruck	D. H. Suit
	Wm Haley	11 95
		cost 2 10
May 1	W. B. Dyer	D. H. Suit
5	J. M. Hinkle	settled 7 8 80
May 19	Ben Ruck	A. Rigby
	A. B. Pope	settled 5 00
June 2	J. H. Hill	A. Rigby
	J. H. & M. H. Man	80 50
May 24	J. H. Hill	D. H. Suit
6	R. C. Nolan	life

June 11	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	Frank Kerby	18 59
June 15	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
15	J. B. Jones	11 25
June 16	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	Martha Stichtford	Paid 25 00
June 16	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	J. M. Mates	2 87
June 16	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	Chas. McAll	5 7 1/2
June 16	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	Chas. McAll	8 25
June 16	O. H. Ewing	D. H. Suit
16	Martha Tunsdal	14 25

June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 62	D.H. Suit
16 th Ben H. Roe		124 19
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 60	D.H. Suit
16 th E.M. North		106 65
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 62	D.H. Suit
16 th David Jones		100 30
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 60	D.H. Suit
16 th M.M. Barrett		1 00
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 60	D.H. Suit
16 th W.M. Burdette		7 88
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 60	D.H. Suit
16 th J.H. Jones		19 85
June O.D. Ewing vs	15 th June 60	D.H. Suit
16 th James Litchford	Jard	19 40

June O.D. Ewing vs	16 th Alley M. Bell	D.H. Suit	50 59
June O.D. Ewing vs	16 th J.M. Nolan	D.H. Suit	10 58
1867 O.D. Ewing vs	July 9 John Walker	D.H. Suit	19 95
Oct 1868 J.M. Watson vs	17 th John Anderson	D.H. Suit	10 50
June M.M. Barrett vs	23 rd Henry Dice	D.H. Suit	2 16
May Haly & Beasley vs	26 th M ^{rs} L. Hughes	D.H. Suit	10 34
May Haly & Beasley vs	24 th R.B. Penn	D.H. Suit	7 74

FAMILY HISTORY

B. C. Glover, Sr.

April, 1950

Great great grandfather, Henry Glover (Sr.) married Omah Cherokee, a half-Indian maiden. They had a son, Henry, and two daughters. It seems that they lived part of the time in Kentucky and later in Tennessee.

A Mr. Piper married one of these girls and was the father of William and Dollie Piper. William Piper was a blacksmith by trade; he died in 1931 at the ripe old age of 105. F. L. Glover, my father, often told me of the many kindnesses to him, as a small boy, of Uncle Bill Piper and Aunt Dollie Bullock.

Great grandfather, Henry Glover, Jr., married Mary Haney. They lived in Tennessee. They had a daughter, Adaline; two sons (names unknown) who settled in Kentucky; and Timothy H., who was their youngest child.

Adaline (Addie) married a Mr. Bennett. Great grandmother Mary Haney Glover lived at Addie's home in Smith County, Tennessee, from about 1860 to the end of her life in about 1885 or 1886, at the age of 103 years.

Grandfather, Timothy H. Glover (Sr.) was born in Smith County, Tennessee, October 26, 1831, and died in Jefferson County, Illinois, March 23, 1863, at age thirty-one and one-half years. He owned a black boy (slave), whom he set free before the outbreak of the Civil War. The Glovers seem to have been frontier farmers and craftsmen, fleeing from their exploiters and oppressors, seeking food and freedom on the frontiers.

Jane M. Vance was born in Smith County, Tennessee, November 30, 1835 and died in Wayne County, Missouri, October 22, 1907. The writer knows very little about her family but does have the names of four of her sisters: Martha Vance Roberts, Joanna Vance Bolton (sic), Nancy Vance Haney, and Bertha Vance Chilton Doerty. (The names of Bertha's husbands may be in reverse order.)

Grandfather and Grandmother Glover were married December 20, 1854. They came to Missouri in September of 1859 but went to Illinois in August, 1861. The Civil War was threatening and Illinois seemed to be a safer place. Their four children were:

Samuel K., born in Smith County, Tennessee, September 28, 1855; died in Wayne County (near Burch), Missouri, April 15, 1936.

Felix Lemuel, born in Smith County, Tennessee, May 20, 1857; died in Farmington, Missouri, December 31, 1941.

Amanda L. (Oliver), born in Smith County, Tennessee, May 13, 1859; died near Burch, Missouri, August 28, 1891.

Timothy H. (Jr.), born in Jefferson County, Illinois, October 24, 1861; died in Miami, Florida, September 15, 1929.

After the death of Grandfather Glover, Grandmother was married to J. Harrison Reese in Illinois, July 12, 1866. He was born December 28, 1842 and died in Illinois, June, 1916. The writer knows nothing about "Papap" Reese's family. He and grandmother had five children:

Julia B. (Cora), born in Wayne County, Missouri, May 12 1867; died in Sikeston, Missouri, May 7, 1934.

Bailey P., born in Wayne County, Missouri, June 8, 1869.

Carley B., born in Wayne County, Missouri, November 6, 1870; died in Fredericktown, Missouri, July 27, 1928.

William V., born in Wayne County, Missouri, December 23, 1872; died in St. Louis, Missouri, June 15, 1933.

John V., born in Wayne County, Missouri, October 12, 1874; died in Farmington, Missouri, February 3, 1901.

Great grandfather James Sutton was the fifth in an unbroken line of descent of James Suttons from a James Sutton who was said to have crossed the Delaware with Washington. He and Mary Cornwell were the parents of seven children, all of whom were born in Smith County, Tennessee. The writer is uncertain of the order of their births. Their names were:

James Teryl, born November 25, 1821; died at his home near Cold Water, Missouri, April 20, 1869.

Johnson, whose wife's name was Martha Ann _____ . They had three children.

Martha, who was married to Barnett Cornwell;

Elizabeth, who was married to a Mr. Kemp;

Anna, was also married to a Mr. Kemp;

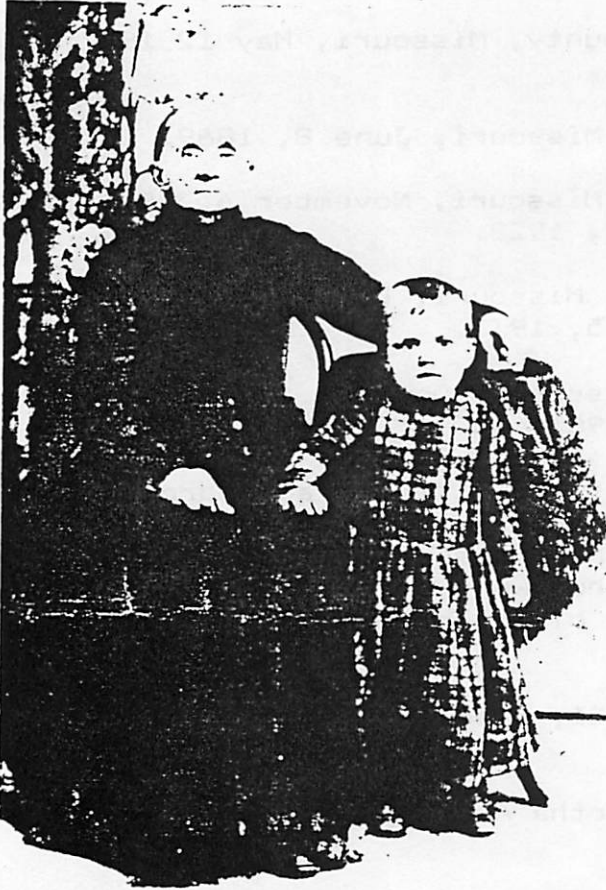
Jane,

Campbell married Dr. Clay's daughter.

Great grandfather William Draper was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, July 4, 1798 and died in Smith County, Tennessee, August 5, 1879. He was married three times.

Great grandmother Draper's maiden name was Nancy Payne and her mother's maiden name was Thompson.

William Draper had several children. The writer has the names of only four of them: Brice; Benjamin; Catherine Hart, who was born in Smith County, Tennessee, December 8, 1822 and died in Wayne County, Missouri, December 28, 1905; and Sallie. The writer is not sure that these four were full brothers and sisters, or of the order of their births. However, Catherine Hart was the daughter of Nancy Payne.



Catherine Hart Draper
Sutton and grandson,
James Teryl Glover

James Teryl Sutton and Catherine Hart Draper were married October 12, 1843. All eight of their children were born in Smith County, Tennessee. They moved to Missouri while my mother was a very young child. Her earliest memory was that of crossing the Mississippi River. They stopped just when and where they did, near Cold Water, because one of their yoke of oxen was so inconsiderate of the family ambitions as to just lie down and die. The writer wonders where they were going and what urged them to start on this long journey. A Mr. Henry, learning of their plight, befriended them and helped them begin their new home on Cedar Creek near Cold Water.

The writer assumed that the Suttons came from Tennessee to Missouri at the same time, September, 1859, and in the same group with the Glovers, but has no verification that it is a fact. Children of James Teryl and Catherine Hart Draper Sutton were as follows:

Simpson C., born April 3 or 4, 1845; died in Wayne County, Missouri, February 5, 1902. He married Sarah Costner. His children's names were: Cassie, Albert, Cora, Allen and Jane.

Benjamin F., born October 29, 1846; died in Oklahoma, October 12, 1912.

Mary Elizabeth, born September 8, 1848; died in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1921. She was married to Thomas Albert Oliver, May 9, 1875. Their children were: Ida, Jim and Emma. Mary Elizabeth later married a Mr. Wray.

James N., born at Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee, July 27, 1850; died at Popular Bluff, Missouri, May 19, 1929. He married Louise McGarvey; their children were: Mary E., James L., Helen, Walter and Kate.

William J., born February 26, 1852; died at Jackson, Missouri, August 5, 1925. He married Susan Bennett; their children were: Grant, Sherman and _____.

Martha Susan, born November 18, 1853; died at their home on Cedar Creek near Cold Water, May 26, 1881.

Joel Warren, born June 14, 1856; place and date of his death unknown to the writer. He never married.

Nancy Jane, born August 6, 1858; died at Puxico, Missouri, May 29, 1942.

Grandfather Sutton was a delegate to a convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Missouri; was one of the signers of the Proclamation of Emancipation of the slaves of Missouri; and served as a Lieutenant in the Union Army. He was a mechanic of considerable ability. He made many of the articles of furniture used in their home and of the tools used in his shop and on the farm. The writer has used mallets, chisels and planes which he made and still has in his possession one of grandfather's sturdy handmade chisels.

Felix Lemuel Glover and Nancy Jane Sutton were married near Cold Water, Wayne County, Missouri, October 27, 1878. They moved from Grandmother Sutton's home, where the writer was born, to the east end of the Glover farm near Burch, Missouri, in the spring of 1881. The writer's earliest memory is of this move.

In order to secure better educational opportunities for their children, they moved to Farmington, Missouri, using two canvas covered wagons, arriving in Farmington January 1, 1890.



Felix Lemuel Glover at his home
in Farmington, Missouri



Felix Lemuel Glover



Nancy Jane Sutton Glover

Felix Lemuel and Nancy Jane Sutton Glover had the following eight children:

Benjamin Curtis, born near Cold Water, Missouri, November 5, 1879; (died November 13, 1978.)

Minnie Lee, born near Burch, Missouri, February 20, 1885; (died October 6, 1972).

James Teryl, born near Burch, Missouri, February 28, 1888; (died September 2, 1975).

Iona Mae, born in Farmington, Missouri, November 19, 1891; died in the same town, December 11, 1914.

Mary Shirley, born in Farmington, Missouri, March 27, 1895; (died December 15, 1979).

Three other children died in infancy. All five surviving children completed the public school work and graduated from Carleton College located in Farmington, Missouri.

The frontier community in which Father and Mother grew up afforded almost no educational opportunities. Father went to school five or six months and Mother seven or eight. The Sutton family had a better educational background than the Glover family had. Grandfather Glover had died when Father was not quite six years old. Our parents thoroughly indoctrinated us with the idea of the great importance of an education.

About the first eleven years of Father's and Mother's married life were spent on the farm. He was greatly interested in improving the soil, livestock and in getting new machinery with which to work.

After moving to Farmington, he share-cropped; did hauling and learned carpentry. He spent thirty-five or more years as a carpenter and building contractor.

Minnie Lee was married to Elmer L. Hobbs, a Methodist minister, June 14, 1917. They have one child, LoVetra Jane, born August 3, 1918.

James Teryl married Ethel Davis of Bonne Terre, Missouri in May, 1913. They have one child, Nedra, born April 27, 1914. After he and Ethel were divorced, he married Frances Ervilla Myers on January 17, 1925. They have one child, Norma Jean, born September 6, 1926.

Iona Mae was married to Robert McClaflin December 24, 1913. They had one child, Leroy T., born November 13, 1914. Mae died when the baby was a month old; Robert, who was born in 1891, died February 22, 1916. Leroy was reared by his Grandfather and Grandmother Glover.

* Information in parentheses is not part of the typewritten manuscript but has been added in long hand.)

Mary Shirley was married to C. Bryan Cookson July 21, 1922. They have two children: Clarence B. ("C. B.", Jr.), born June 29, 1923 and John Paul, born February 14, 1927.

Father and Mother, Mae and Robert are buried in the Glover-Oliver lot in the "K. of P." Cemetery, Farmington, Missouri.

Catherine Hart Draper Sutton and granddaughter, Minnie Lee Glover (Hobbs), about five years old



The writer, Benjamin Curtis Glover (Sr.) and Mabel Price Watts were married in Farmington, Missouri, July 3, 1904. The five children of this union are as follows:

Nelle Watts, born in Farmington, Missouri, August 19, 1905; (died April 28, 1978).

Harold Curtis, born in Farmington, Missouri, May 4, 1909; (died May 5, 1983).

Hugh Chester, born in Farmington, Missouri, January 24, 1912.

Mary Catherine, born in Cameron, Missouri, June 18, 1915; died in Cameron, Missouri, April 8, 1916.

Benjamin Curtis (Jr.), born in Cameron, Missouri, December 2, 1918.

Nelle, Harold, Hugh and Ben - all graduated from Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.

W. M. Stuart of Washington, Virginia, was married to Nelle in Westerville, June 9, 1931. They have two children, John Mason and Mary Shirley.

Harold and Margaret Moore were married in Westerville, June 18, 1940.

Hugh and Frieda Cohen were married in Westerville, October 20, 1935. They have two children, Dolores and Jim Ronald.

Ben and Marilyn Adams were married in New York City, October 13, 1945. They have one child, Ronald Adams and are expecting others. (Suzanne, born August 15, 1950; Timothy Allen, born January 12, 1953 and Jefferson Lewis, born September 19, 1956.)

The rains, winds and snows have obscured the ruts made by the wagon wheels and removed the ashes from the camp-fire sites which marked the trails of the early pioneers. "As this record will show, my information about my family is very limited." B. C. Glover (Sr.)



Mr. Glover achieved his parents' ambition for him by becoming well educated and chose the career of teacher. After obtaining his degree from Carleton College in 1900, he attended summer sessions at various well-known universities, obtaining additional degrees. From a rural one room school to college, he taught some fifty years, with his last thirty-nine years at Otterbein College, where he became head of the Mathematic Department. He celebrated his 95th birthday by typing letters to family members and friends. One of his last writings was an essay, entitled, "Thinking About Thinking."

This article was contributed for publication by Ozelle Kilgore, Star Route (Knox), Benjamin, Texas 79505.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

1838. FREDERICK UHLES VS JOHN CULBREATH, et al. John Culbreath used his children's deed of gift from their grandmother, Ann Overby of Mecklingburg, (sic) Virginia to purchase 100 acres of land on the Cumberland River above Rome (Smith County, TN) for \$5.34 per acre from Ellis Beasley. Lists wife, Rosetta Culbreath, children: James H., Hezekiah, Amanda E. and Nancy Ann. The deed of gift, a negro boy, Chesley, 13 or 14 years old, was sold to Thomas Phelps, 8 Jan 1835.

1843. WILLIAM BOMAR etux VS ASA BEASLEY heirs. Joannah, daughter of Isham and Mary Beasley, now married to Bomar, was previously married to Asa Beasley who had died intestate several years past in Smith County, TN, 16th Civil District, is requesting her dower rights. She had five children by Asa, Mary, Elizabeth, William, Mahaley (sic) and Molcey. Their uncle, Ellis Beasley, is their guardian. Appointed commissioners Benjamin C. Arendell, S. Timberlake, John Timberlake, Mathew Nichols and C. C. Ford laid off 30 acres, including the mansion house for Joanna - 12 Dec 1843.

1845. THOMAS M. P. HALL VS RICHARD T. HALL, et als. William J. Hall has died, leaving widow, Malinda Hall and heirs: Calpernia Dunkin (sic), wife of M. B. Dunkin (sic); Larena Tillman, wife of William Tillman; William T. Hall; Eleaster/Elcasta Erwin; Richard T. Hall; Ann E. Twis/Twiss, wife of John Twis/Twiss; Susan Campbell; Thomas T. Hall; Malinda Rowland; and Falcenna Hall, wife of Tandy P. D. Hall. Estate settlement - widow received her dower rights; remainder of land was divided into ten numbered plots for which each heir drew a number.

1856. ARMISTEAD MOORE, Executor, Armistead Moore, Sr.'s estate VS WILLIAM B. MOORE, et al. Suit centered on whether or not there had been an equitable distribution of the estate among the heirs: widow, Tabitha, (now deceased), children: Robert, Susan, Tabitha, Jr., Samuel B., John H., Bird, Alexander, Mary F., Mary B. Ward, Lavisia Green, Catherine C. Gordon and Armistead Moore, Jr.

1863. JOHN M. MADDING VS THOMAS STALCUP. John M. Madding is guardian for John, Susan and Melissa Bradley, children of Edward S. Bradley who made his will 31 May 1858; died sometime before September term of court because his will was probated at the September 1858 term. His wife was Sarah _____. Dispute concerned land Bradley purchased of the Clardy estate. Benjamin Clardy, now deceased, purchased 173 acres on 2 Dec 1822 from Clemant (sic) Stubblefield heirs: Armistead, George, Woodruff, Tilman, Garrison, Meredith Walton and wife Nancy Stubblefield Walton. Stated that there were 8 heirs but other 2 heirs were not listed.

1865. AGNES HOUSE, et al VS B. F. C. SMITH, et al. Agnes House was wife of William House who had died ca. 1834. They had children: Andrew Jackson; George Washington; Isaac, who died latter part of 1856 or early 1857; Merritt and Ammon. David Dinwiddie died 1862, leaving widow, Lucy, and four minor children: Agnes, Elizabeth, Robert and Jane. Mary Birdsong was a half-sister to Agnes House's children. Mary's children were: John H., William, Freeman, Margaret Brown, wife of Irvin Brown and Levine Brown, wife of Louis Brown. Agnes Dinwiddie married Stephen Pledges, Sr.; she died ca. 1873, leaving children, Elizabeth and Edna. John House's wife was Elizabeth (Betsy) _____ . G. W. (George Washington) House married a daughter of John Barbee. She died in May 1862; G. W. died in August 1863; they had four children, three living: Lycurgus, John B. and Winfield Scott. John Barbee stated that he had owned 35 negroes and 500 acres of land worth altogether \$30 to \$40,000. Federick Pride said that he belonged to Francis Pride before the war.

1866. SUSAN B. MEADER VS HENRY T. MEADER, et al. Susan B. Meader was the daughter of Richard S. Duke. Her husband was Western A. Meader who died in New York, March 1865 intestate. Their only child was Henry T. Meader, a minor in 1866.

1871. CHARITY WARREN, et al VS THOMAS C. WILLIAMSON, et al. H. H. Dillard, Cookeville (TN) attorney, had been a Captain in the Confederate army. Charity had purchased and paid for a tract of land with Confederate money. Claudius A. Williamson and Joseph M. Williamson were brothers; Thomas C. was their uncle. James P. McDonald stated, "Tennessee money got down to 60 cents; it was not worth twice as much as Confederate money where we lived at the time." (1863).

1874. GEORGE W. CARDWELL, et al VS S. B. MCDEARMAN, et al. Leonard H. Cardwell died in Smith County, TN, 16 Sep 1872, leaving surviving children: George W., Silas H., Samuel S. and Ann E. Cardwell. Daughter, Martha S. Richardson died prior to her father, leaving children: Elizabeth Huffines, wife of Clay Huffines; Fredonia Huffines, wife of Drury Huffines of the State of Missouri; Isaac E. and Mollie S. Richardson of Jackson County, TN. Susan F. Cardwell is widow of Leonard's son, William D., who died intestate in 1863. Their children were: Martha J. Angel, wife of James Angel; Virginia Cardwell, wife of Robert V. Cardwell; Samuel G., Robert and William H. Cardwell.

1874. JOHN HARPER, Administrator VS J. B. DENTON, et al. Drury W. Denton is the nephew of James W. and Josiah B. Denton; their mother Elizabeth Denton is his grandmother. He stated that Josiah B. Denton went into the Confederate army the latter part of 1861 either in November or December and came home in May 1865. James W. Denton went into the Confederate army in August 1861 and remained until his death in January 1863.

ABSTRACTS FROM 1887 GOODSPEED'S HISTORY OF FRANKLIN,
SALINE, AND HAMILTON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

Merle Stevens

Franklin County, Illinois :

James M. Akin b. 1824 in Illinois, m. 1842, Mary A. Carter, b. 1824, Smith County, Tennessee, daughter of John T. and Jane Carter.

Thomas Croslin b. 1822, West Tennessee, m. 1846, Elviar Carter, b. Smith County, Tennessee, daughter of John T. and Jane Carter.

Addison Odum b. 1834, Illinois, father was Moses Odum, b. 1805 in North Carolina, son of Moses Sr. - to Smith County, Tennessee when but a child, where he was reared, m. ca. 1824, soon afterward came to Illinois, m. Lucy Lawrence, b. 1809, Virginia, d. 1844.

Dr. Randell Poindexter b. 1831, Indiana, m. 2nd Julia M. Tate in 1868. She was born in Smith County, Tennessee, daughter of George W. and Lucy Tate.

Richard Thompson b. 1828, Virginia, ca. 1830, family moved to Wilson County, Tennessee then to Smith County, Tennessee, where he grew up, farming until 1862 when he went to Illinois. Father, Edward Thompson, b. 1792 in Virginia went to Illinois, 1866, d. 1867. Mother, Frances Bucker, b. 1795 in Virginia, d. 1867 in Illinois.

John D. D. Washburn b. November 1830, Smith County, Tennessee, went to Illinois 1862 at the outbreak of the war because of union sentiments. Father, Lewis Washburn, b. 1796, East Tennessee moved to Smith County, Tennessee where he enlisted in War of 1812, d. Smith County 30 Dec 1872. Mother, Nancy Moore, b. 1794 in South Carolina, came with parents to Smith County, now Wilson County, Tennessee. She died April 1874. John D. D. m. 7 Jul 1856, Irene S. Ely, daughter of George and Mary (Sims) Ely. Irene b. 6 May 1831, Overton County, Tennessee. John was 7th of 13 children.

Saline County, Illinois :

Josiah Gold b. 1827, Smith County, Tennessee, educated Wilson County, Tennessee, father Josiah Gold, Sr. moved to Smith County, Tennessee prior to 1827. Mother was Martha Avery.

William H. Pankey b. 1836 in Illinois, m. 1st on 17 Jan 1856 to Sarah A. Bickers, b. 12 Jun 1837, Smith County, Tennessee, d. 15 Oct 1875, daughter of Reverend W. C. Bickers.

Hamilton County, Illinois :

John H. Upton b. 1837 in Illinois, father, David Upton, b. 1809 in North Carolina, moved to Smith County, Tennessee 1813 with parents and 9 siblings, went to Illinois in 1817 at age 8. Grandfather, John Upton, moved to Tennessee 1813, his wife died soon thereafter. John remarried and went to Illinois in 1817. John fathered 20 children.

Contributed by Merle Stevens, 1707 3rd Street, Brownwood, Texas
76801.

"BITS AND PIECES"
COUNTY RECORDS: MADERA, CALIFORNIA

Thelma Spencer

Madera County was carved from Fresno County in 1893. These entries were taken from the "Great Register", the first voters' registration record for the new county. Point of interest is the physical description noted for identification.

Name:	Gordon Lemuel C.	Gordon James A.	Gordon Thomas G.	Gordon William Avan
No:	71	143	572	1749
Age:	21	24	38	34
Height:	5' 7"	5' 10 1/2"	5' 7 3/4"	5' 10"
Complexion:	light	light	light	light
Eyes:	blue	blue	blue	blue
Hair:	brown	light	light	light
Nativity:	Tenn.	Tenn.	CA (?)	Miss.
Precinct:	Berenda	Berenda	Raymond	Minturn
Date:	11/21/93	11/27/93	06/06/94	10/13/94

---INFORMATION TAKEN FROM DEATH CERTIFICATES---

NAME: John Harrison Gordon	DATE OF BIRTH: 28 Apr 1852, TN
DATE OF DEATH: 27 Nov 1909	AGE AT DEATH: 57 yrs. 7 mos.
YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN CA: 11	AT PLACE OF DEATH: 11 years
MARRIAGE STATUS: Married	OCCUPATION: Merchant
FATHER: Alexander Gordon	MOTHER: Lucy Lee Ward
CAUSE OF DEATH: Tuberculosis	BURIAL: 28 Nov 1909, Madera
DURATION OF ILLNESS: 1 year	ATTENDENT: Dr. W. C. Reid

NAME: Matt Ford Vanderpool	DATE OF BIRTH: 28 Jan 1877, TN
DATE OF DEATH: 9 Jul 1907	AGE AT DEATH: 30 yrs 5 mos 12 ds
YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN CA: 11	AT PLACE OF DEATH: 10 months
MARRIAGE STATUS: Married	OCCUPATION: Farmer
FATHER: John Vanderpool	MOTHER: Matilda Gordon
CAUSE OF DEATH: "Fell from wagon and was run over by front wheel on front of wagon."	
ATTENDENT: R. C. Jay, Coroner	BURIAL: 11 Jul 1907, Madera

NAME: Mark Forrest Vanderpool	DATE OF BIRTH: 31 Mar 1872, TN
DATE OF DEATH: 25 Aug 1906	AGE AT DEATH: 34 yrs 5mos 25 ds
YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN CA: 6	AT PLACE OF DEATH: 1 year
MARRIAGE STATUS: Single	OCCUPATION: Laborer
FATHER: Josephus Vanderpool	MOTHER: Judy F. Armistead
CAUSE OF DEATH: "By being run over by Southern Pacific train Raymond Branch line."	
ATTENDENT: R. C. Jay, Coroner	BURIAL: 28 Aug 1906, Madera

---1900 CENSUS, MADERA COUNTY---

Green, James W	Head	1848	52	Widower	CA	Farmer
Roberts, Wiley	Lodger	1860	40	"	TN	Laborer
Manning, Frederick	Lodger	1868	32	"	TN	Laborer
Green, Forrest	Lodger	1878	22	Single	TN	"
Vaden, Jesse	Lodger	1876	24	"	TN	"
Vanderpool, Mack	Lodger	1876	24	"	TN	"
Dawson, Lemuel	Lodger	1880	20	"	TN	"
Vanderpool, Mathew	Lodger	1874	26	"	TN	"

The grain farmers in Madera County employed many farm laborers in harvesting these vast prairie acres. This list of Tennessee natives is a small portion of the 30 laborers listed under the household.

Gordon, James A.	Head	1869	30	Married	TN	Farmer
Zettie L.	Wife	1875	24	"	CA	
James C.	Son	1897	2	Single	CA	
Callie L.	Daughter	1898	1	"	CA	
Joseph A.	Son	1900	3/4	"	CA	
Gordon, William A.	Brother	1862	37	"	MS	
Gordon, Thomas G.	Brother	1868	32	"	TN	
Gordon, Lemuel C.	Brother	1872	28	"	TN	
Ward, Walter R.	B-in-law	1872	28	"	CA	

Census shows years married: 5; total no. of births: 4, no. of children living: 3

Gordon, John H.	Head	1852	52	Married	TN	Merchant
Hettie	Wife	1863	37	"	TN	
Herschel	Son	1883	17	Single	TN	
Virgil	Son	1889	11	"	TN	
John B.	Son	1892	8	"	TN	
James Irl	Son	1894	6	"	TN	
Artie	Daughter	1897	3	"	TN	

---1910 CENSUS, MADERA COUNTY---

Gibbs, J. Robert	Head	33	Married	7 yrs.	TN	Farmer
Carrie P.	Wife	28	"	"	TN	
Geneva G.	Daughter	6	Single		TN	
Lois B.	Daughter	4	"		TN	
Hubbard, Cleveland	B-in-law	24	"		TN	
McKinney, Herschel	Hiredman	20	"		TN	
Malone, Orvie ?	Hiredman	19	"		TN	

Contributed by Thelma H. Spencer, 11036 Charleston Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701.

QUERIES

ANDERSON - JONES: Seeking information and descendants of WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, born 1866 and LEONARD D. ANDERSON, born 1868 near Dixon Springs in Smith County, TN. Sons of Overton Bee Anderson and Martha Jones. Overton born 11 Mar 1848, Smith County and Martha born 1848; died (after census) in Civil Dist. 1, Smith Co. They married 22 Jun 1865 in Smith Co. Martha was daughter of John and Anne Jones. John born in NC, 1815; had children: Martha, Elijah, Melvina, Victoria and James. Anyone have any info. on this Jones family who lived in area which is now Trousdale County.

BOB C. ANDERSON , 4725 Carleen, Houston, Texas 77092.

GRAVES: Need info. on parents of BARTLETT (BACHELOR) GRAVES, born ca. 1760, VA., mar. 1784 RHODA CLAY, Amelia Co., VA. Lived in Halifax Co., VA, 1801/1806; moved to Greenwood Community, Wilson Co., TN 1805/1806. Desire to correspond with descendants of EASON GRAVES, son of JOHN GRAVES of Spotsylvania Co., PA and JUDITH PARROTT, Halifax Co., VA; came to TN ca. 1805, settled on Wartrace Creek in Jackson County, TN.

ERNEST L. GRAVES , 988 Old Jefferson Pike, Smyrna, TN 37167.

OAKLEY: Seeking available info. on my gr[X2]grandmother, SUSAN CAROLINE (OAKLEY), b. 10 Oct 1826 in Smith/Wilson Co., TN; marr. ca. 1847 Smith/Wilson Co. to GARRETT SPENCER JAMES; migrated in Fall, 1850 to Crittenden Co., KY; died 23 Jan 1907; buried Pleasant Hill Cem., Crittenden Co., KY. Need her siblings, parents, ancestors etc.

KEITH E. JAMES , 14222 Kimberley - No. 445, Houston, TX 77079-4818. TEL 713/493-3518 FAX 713/493-6921.

BROWN: PEARSON BROWN b. ca. 1778 NC, wife ANNE TEDDER BROWN; had 9 children before their untimely deaths prior to May 1820. Children: Harriett b. 1800; Joel b. 1802; Cynthia b. 1804; "Little" John b. 1806; Mary Ann b. 1808; Cyrena b. 1810; Polly W. b. 1812; Willis A. b. 1814 and Lewsinday b. 1817. PEARSON was son of JOSIAH and ESTHER BROWN, Wake Co., NC.; had brother STEPHEN who came to this area. Other siblings: Rachel, Betsy, Winny, Ferebe and Charlotte. Any descendants who can furnish further details to verify and add to my info.? Will share info. Example: Cynthia marr. my gr-gr-grandfather; Cyrena marr. Reuben Roark.

RALPH W. SHAW , 1925 Mimosa Street, Springfield, MD 65804.

RUSSELL/BORDEN/GASS/DYER: Seeking information which will enable me to complete my family genealogy. My paternal grandparents: JAMES THOMAS (UNCLE TOM) RUSSELL and SARA CATHERINE BORDEN; maternal grandparents: ABIE HARRISON GASS and DOLLIE ANICE DYER. My parents: JAMES HARVEY RUSSELL, SR. and VERDA MAY (GASS) RUSSELL. Any assistance appreciated.

GERALDINE REID , 4680 Plymouth-Sorrento Road, Apopka, FL 32712.

SUTTON: LETTICIA SUTTON, born 16 Mar 1812, TN, believe in Montgomery Co.; died 14 Sep 1864 Williamson Co., Illinois. Went to Williamson Co., Illinois 1849/50; she was a widow with six children: MARY, WILLIAM, JOHN, MARTHA A., THOMAS PEYTON, and JUDGE HAYWOOD. Need name of her husband. Any information will be appreciated.
EVA SKELLEY, Rt. 3, Box 314, Marion, IL 62959.

DRAPER: JAMES DRAPER born 5 Feb 1766, Union District, SC; died 2 Mar 1837 Red River Arkansas. Had children born there and some who died there. I would be happy to exchange information with anyone doing research on him.

FAYE STATSER, Box 517, Crowell, TX 79227.

TALLEY/WADE/HUDDLESTON/PATE/SCOTT/HENDERSON/ROEBUCK: Seek any information on CHARLES TALLEY died 1826/30, Buckingham Co., VA; wife SARAH WADE, was 2nd wife ADOCEA? JUDGE JOSHUA W. TALLEY died 1833 living near Goose Creek along Smith/Sumner border. HENRY HUDDLESTON settled on Defeated Creek, TN, wife MARTHA PATE ca. 1796; died intestate, Smith Co., TN ca. 1826. WILLIAM SCOTT died 1813, wife MARY died 1822, Davidson Co., TN. JOHN HENDERSON (1748-1822) and wife SARAH ROEBUCK (1750-before 1831) Madison Co., VA.

EUGENE LOCKHART TALLEY, 5236 Bruton Avenue, Memphis, TN 38135.
 TEL 901-377-0643.

BEASLEY: Seeking information of my great grandfather Beasley who just could have been born in the very early 1800's in Smith County. Would like to exchange information with other Beasley descendants.

MRS. JOHN T. STUBBS, JR., Rt. 3,, Box 219, Summerville, GA 30747.

HORTON - WELCH: Would like to correspond and share information with anyone researching the following: KING DAVID HORTON son of JAMES W. HORTON son of WILLIAM HORTON. NANCY WELCH, b. 1864 d. 1930, married KING DAVID HORTON. Who were her parents?

LINDA CARPENTER, 1013 Candace Street, Gallatin, TN 37066 TEL 615-452-5920.

SURNAMES

RAMSEY, SMITH, STOUT, CASE.

Mrs. Frances (Charlie M.) Ellington, 2316 West 8th Avenue, Corsicana, TX 75110.

DALE, EVANS, HUGGINS, BRATTEN, BURKETT, STANDLY, MARCUM, GIVANS (SMITH, CANNON AND DEKALB COUNTIES), MURPHY, HUDSON, VANTREASE (LIVED IN AND AROUND WATERTOWN, WILSON COUNTY, TN).

Clyde G. Huggins, 2303 Lakeshore Drive, Manderville, LA 70448.

SHAW, BROWN, JENT, TEDDER, STINSON, KING, MEADOR, DOSS.

Ralph W. Shaw, 1925 Mimosa Street, Springfield, MO 65804.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



New Middleton, Tennessee Street Scenes - early 1900's

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 4 — No. 4

Fall 1992

The Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society resumed its regular third Monday evening meetings on September 21st at the Smith County Public Library. Monthly meetings are held each third Monday night Sept.-Nov.; Jan-June, 7:30 P. M.; winter months, 7:00 P. M.

This is the 4th issue of membership year 1992 and includes index. Again, we are grateful to Jane C. Turner for preparing the index. Membership year is from February to February. Dues may be paid anytime prior to February. Members may elect to give a subscription as a Christmas gift; send person's name, address and \$12.50. Membership continues to increase - 276 members to date.

The Society expresses grateful appreciation to William C. and Wanda L. Duty for the donation of outstanding Book # 4719, First Edition, 1976, Master Index Virginia Surveys and Grants, which contains data pertaining to land granted for military service rendered, excellent chronology of VA & KY, acts relative to early settlements, map of KY 1780-1784, laws establishing Courts of Justice, how to plat with VA surveys and grants, reconstructed map of original Land Grants, map titled, "The Great Settlement Area", glossary and good index.

Effie Reid identified people in photograph - Vol. IV, No. 3, opposite contents page: Meadow and Stone storefront ca. 1920, L. to R., John Meadow, Ralph Massey, Carsey Kemp, Burdine Massey and Joe Hughes. John Meadow was an uncle of the Kirby brothers. Carsey Kemp had a Chevrolet dealership and garage located on the site of the present jail; his wife was Nell McCall with children: Buford, Glenn Allen and Harris Dale, who lives at Defeated.

Has anyone published a book you would like reviewed in the quarterly? If so, please send a complimentary copy of the book to the Smith County Public Library, Main St., Carthage, TN 37030 and the review to the address given below.

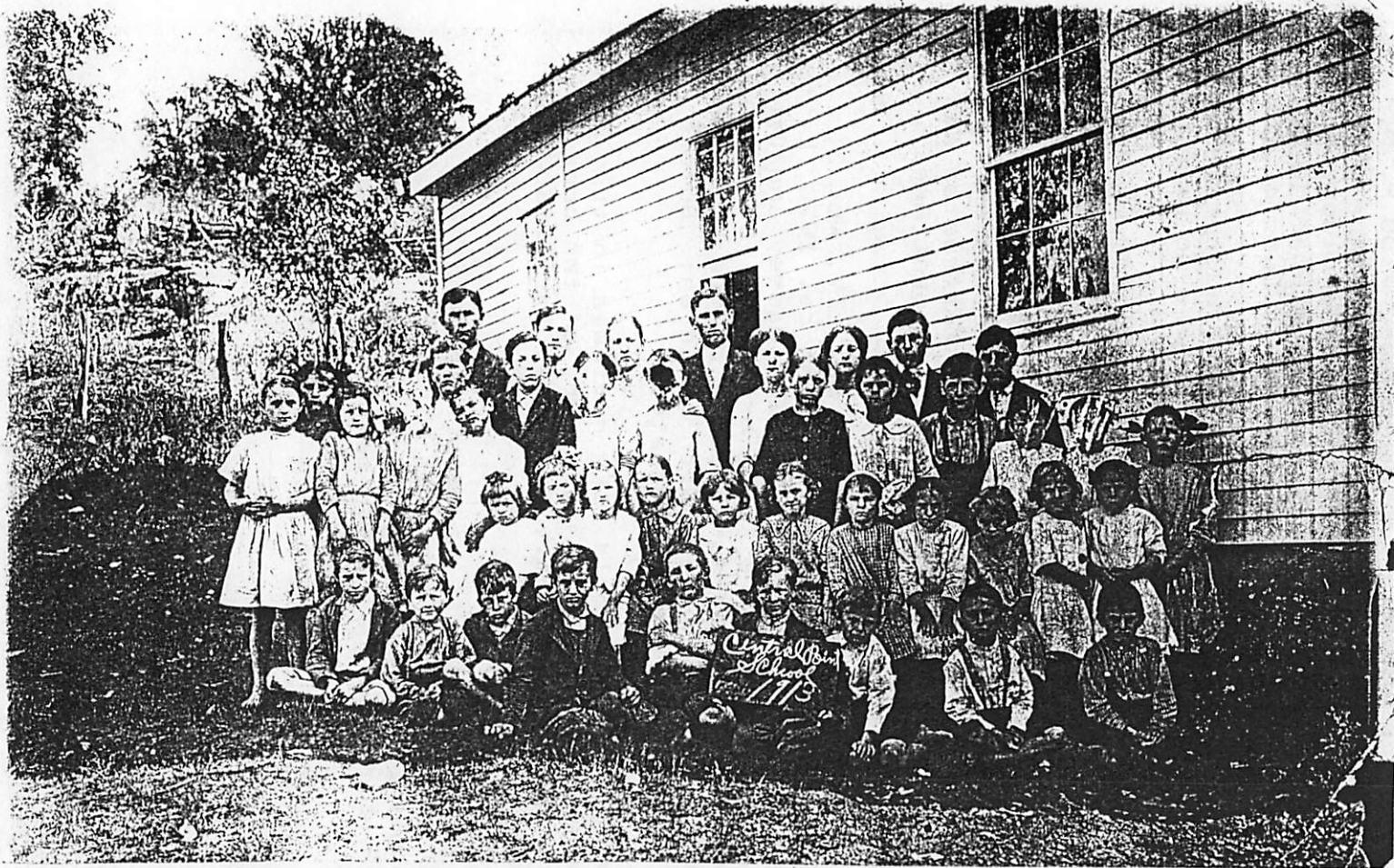
Inadvertently, the name and address of member who sent request for information on WOOD/DILLARD/LIGON families of Smith Co. has been misplaced. GR gr gr grandfather was Alexander Dillard. Please send your name and address so that your query can be published in the next issue.

Send communication to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

President.....Bernie Bass
Vice President.....James L. Fletcher
Secretary.....Martha Langford
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Publicity Chairman.....Jane C. Turner
Chaplain.....Rev. R. D. Brooks



Who remembers the old Central Point School, 1913?
Having somewhat withstood the ravages of time, many
of the faces are recognizable; but what could have
happened to the faces of those five little girls?
Is it possible that disliking their photographs,
they decided to cancel out????? Any ideas/help
with identification of this group of students????

Picture courtesy of Steve Wilmore, Hwy. 25, Carthage, TN 37030.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FOUR

FALL 1992

NUMBER FOUR

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FRONT COVER

This is New Middleton in the early 1900's from the Grant road as one looked east into town. The Bass house is first on the left, next white house is site of the old Methodist Church. Beyond it is the Jay Squires home, which the flood of June 28, 1928 washed back into the field. The two-story house in the distant center right is the L. Ferguson house. Large two-story building to the right was the Ernest Smith store. Building with black cupola was the grain elevator operated by Mr. Bob Manning in the 1930's. To the left rear of the photo can be seen a row of cedar trees; I-40 now runs through this little valley.

(Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Elmer (Frances Barrett) Winfree

Carthage Courier, 1978



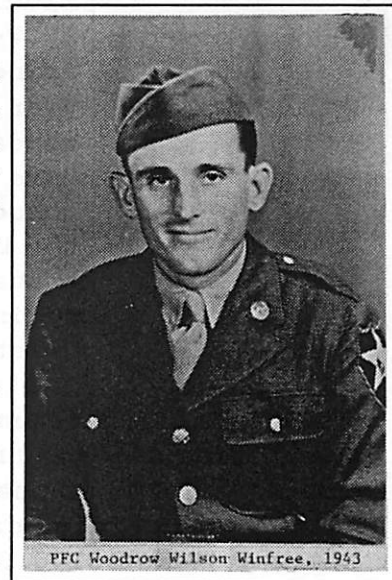
This photograph was sent to the Carthage Courier by Mrs. James A. Squires of Taft, California. Mrs. Squires was a student at the New Middleton School in 1923 when these students posed for the picture. Sophomore students seated in the front row are from left: Cornelia Ferguson, John Dillard Williams, Roberta Williams, Ardelia Ferguson, Jim Gill, Jake Stevens, Elizabeth Vantrease, Ocia Knight and Brandell Cheek. Standing in the second row are Beulah Thomas, Lady Allison, Rosa Wallace, Marie Wallace, Rossie Bell Rollins, Lottie Gill, and Lois Manning. Standing in the back row are Lina Baker, Alma Hickey, Wadell Christian, Etta Bradford, Lillie Crawford, Dallas Steven and Phocian Allison.

WOODROW WILSON WINFREE:
WORLD WAR II FATALITY FROM NEW MIDDLETON
Bernie Bass

On August 29, 1944, the writer flew in a military transport aircraft from England to an airfield at Bayeau, France, to be assigned as a replacement P-47 Thunderbolt pilot in the 50th Fighter Bomber Group. Riding around the Normandy countryside in the rain in the rear bed of an uncovered 2 1/2 ton truck trying to locate the airfield the 50th was flying from, we went through St. Lo twice. An entry in the writer's dairy for that day read, "This country is badly beat up, especially St. Lo, which is totally devastated; not a house left standing." The destruction wrought at St. Lo and surrounding towns attested to the fierce fighting that occurred in June and July 1944 in the American effort to break the back of the stubborn, obstinate German resistance and capture St. Lo. One American soldier to fall in this struggle was PFC Woodrow Wilson Winfree, Company B, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry "Indianhead" Division, from New Middleton, Tennessee.

In 1961 the writer and his wife, Mary Helen, visited the beautiful Normandy Cemetery, which overlooks a portion of Omaha Beach, and the gravesite of Wilson Winfree. I think at that time a seed was planted in my mind to some day write an article that would remember and pay tribute to the life of New Middleton's only fatality of World War II. Some thirty years later, this, then is the result of that earlier thought.

Some of the writer's earliest fond memories of life in the little town of New Middleton are of the Winfree boys, Esker, Wilson, Clyde, Odell, Donald, and Glen. They had a sister, Lucille, the oldest child, all children of Ella (Paris) and Robert Ernest Winfree. Mr. Ernest served for thirty-six years on the Smith County Court, six as a member from the 15th District and thirty as a member from the 17th District (New Middleton).



PFC Woodrow Wilson Winfree
1943
Courtesy of Mildred Carson

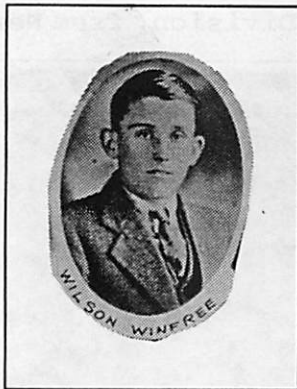
Wilson was born on Agee Branch in the 15th Civil District of Smith County on February 12, 1913. He was named in honor of President-elect Woodrow Wilson. Following a move to Dry Fork Creek about 1918, the family moved to a farm owned by Ernest Winfree on Dyer's Branch, down Mulherrin Creek from New Middleton, in the 17th Civil District, and lived there for the remainder of Wilson's life.

In the 1920's and 1930's life in our area revolved around the little town of New Middleton, the family, the church, and the school. New Middleton was a busy little center and hub of activity that supported the many small farmers who lived around the town. After families worked on the farm all week the town became a thriving and busy place on Friday afternoons and especially on Saturdays. Wilson Winfree, like all other young boys and young men, would have spent many weekends in the town with his Father buying supplies, and as he grew

older, hanging around the stores talking and kidding with others, playing checkers using soft drink bottle caps, pitching horseshoes, getting a ten-cent haircut from Otis Manning or Jap Beard, a Negro barber, in the back of one of the stores or in the alley between the stores of Mr. Ab Morris and Mr. Sam Barrett, occasionally playing a song on the nickelodeon in Glen Coffee's store or playing baseball or touch football.

Halloween around New Middleton in those days was a "trick" rather than a "trick or treat" night, and Wilson would have laughingly participated in the tricks played on the local merchants and area residents by young men and older boys.

Wilson's schooling started about 1919 at Gill's School, on Gill's Branch, down Mulherrin Creek from New Middleton. To get to school he walked from Dyer's Branch across a hill to Gill's Branch, about a mile. He later attended New Middleton Elementary School and then New Middleton High School, a two-year school, during the years 1927-1929. Future United States Senator Albert Gore was Principal of the high school during 1928-1929, the last year of high school there, and signed Wilson's "school attendance" record for that year. To get to school, he would have walked or ridden an old mare. There was a stable at the school where horses that the students rode were kept. For the last two years of high school, Wilson and other students transferred to Gordonsville High School, graduating in the spring of 1931. Students rode a school bus that ran from Grant.



GHS - 1931

Academically, Wilson was an average student probably being strongest in agricultural classes training to be a farmer. There was a very active "Future Farmers" chapter at the school with regular meetings, initiation ceremonies for new members, club projects, student projects, challenges for each member to earn at least \$100.00 from their project for the year, annual Father-Son banquets, annual picnics held with the Home Economics students, and many other activities designed to increase the knowledge and hold the interest of the members. Marvin Christian, a classmate, remembers that he and Wilson went on "lots" of field trips together. As an example, at the 1930 Tennessee State Fair various members of the Chapter placed entries in the poultry exhibit for vocational schools that resulted in a Third Place ribbon for the Gordonsville Future Farmers. The Father-Son banquet, held in the agricultural building, was probably the big event of the year. The 1931 banquet had sixty attendees including Esker and Wilson Winfree and their Father, Mr. Ernest. The theme for the talk by a State Department of Agriculture official was "Depending on the Future Farmers for the general welfare of the nation."

Wilson was always a great lover of sports, especially baseball. His favorite major league team was the St. Louis Cardinals. He played some with the high school baseball team as a shortstop. During the 1930's New Middleton fielded a town baseball team that played teams from other communities such as Hickman,

Grant, Brush Creek, Flat Rock, Tuckers Crossroads, etc. Wilson played shortstop and 2nd base and was a regular player on the team during the 1930's which included locals such as his brothers, Esker and Clyde, his cousins, Elmer and Bill Winfree, and Bill Thomas, Billy Highers, Taft, Otis and Aubrey Manning, Brandel Cheek, Sanford Barrett, Glen Coffee, and others.

A sporting activity at New Middleton that did not require a great amount of physical exertion was pitching horseshoes. The pits were located behind the Glen Coffee Store until it burned in 1937 and then across the road by the watering trough. Saturday afternoons during the summer months found this activity at its heights. According to Marvin Christian, Wilson was a "champion horseshoe pitcher."

New Middleton's Macedonia Baptist Church was a vital part of Wilson's life in his formative years and as he grew to manhood. Until the new and present-day Macedonia Church was dedicated on April 30, 1939, the old wooden church on the hill above the present-day church was the one Wilson attended. Sunday School was held every Sunday with preaching being held one Sunday each month until about 1935 when this increased to two Sundays each month when Brother W. B. Woodall came to the church as pastor. As youngsters, the boys rode to church with Frances and Elmer Winfree.

Wilson professed faith in Jesus Christ early in his life and was united with the church. He was an active and faithful church member until he left in early 1942 to join the service. He was a long-time member of the Young Adults Sunday School Class, taught by Mr. Garfield Minton.

Life on the farm in the 1920's and 1930's, before mechanization as we know it today, was hard work. The main crop raised by the Winfree's was corn. Glen Winfree recalls that in addition to his own land, his Father rented corn acreage from several people in the area. Corn was used to feed hogs and cattle. The main hay crop was lespedeza although alfalfa and clover were also grown. Very little tobacco was grown at this time, it was a secondary crop. A vegetable garden was, of course, grown, cows were milked, and hogs, cattle, and some sheep were raised. Working far into the night, molasses, a staple for everyone, was made in the fall.

A favorite pastime for Wilson, as well as a way to put meat on the table, was hunting squirrels and rabbits, and he evidently was a good shot with a rifle. Odell Winfree remembers hunting with him over a period of several days when Wilson killed twenty-seven squirrels before he finally missed one. He then couldn't figure out how he missed that one.

Mildred (Winfree) Carson, a cousin, whose family also lived on Dyer's Branch remembers the incident of "the little Red Fox." She recalls that "It was probably in the spring of 1940 or 1941. On this particular day, Wilson and Clyde were on the hill above the barn when they saw a red fox. Wilson kept the fox under surveillance while Clyde ran to the house for a rifle. Clyde being out of breath on his return, Wilson took aim and fired. A miss! In keeping with his

disposition, Wilson's version of the ending of the story was, 'Yah, Yah, said the little red fox, you can't catch me.'"

Wilson's disposition is remembered by all as being "happy-go-lucky" and "fun-loving," characterized by kidding, pranks and teasing. He was extremely well liked in school and around our little community. A high school classmate, Wirt Lancaster, recalls, "Wilson was a pal and a friend of mine. He was always the same person every time you saw him. He got along well with all his classmates and teachers. Wilson was an easygoing type person with a super personality. If he had an enemy in school I didn't know it."

Eldred McKinney, another classmate, remembers him as one "Who enjoyed life, those around him, and high school sports." Marvin Christian recalls him as "A real likable person."

Around New Middleton, many pick-up games of baseball and touch football were played. At times, the touch football games would become extremely rough; squabbles would break out and tempers would flare up. James Bass, a friend, recalls Wilson Winfree being a level-headed peacemaker in those situations, a calming influence, one with the personality to soothe ruffled feathers and bring everyone back to an even keel.

In the late 1930's the relatively quiet, rural atmosphere in which life was lived around New Middleton had not yet been affected by events that had transpired in the Far East, by the rise to power in Germany of Adolph Hitler, and by the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939. Things went on pretty much as in the past. However, these past international events along with events of the following few years would set the stage and subsequently change the lives of the vast majority of people in our area and throughout the nation.

In 1940, Congress passed the Selective Service Act which President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law in September. The Act required all male Americans between the ages of 21 and 35 to register for compulsory military service. October 16th was designated as registration day. Total registration in Smith County was 1,939 young men. Wilson Winfree was one of these. He registered at New Middleton in the 17th Civil District where his father, Mr. Ernest Winfree, was the Chief Registrar. Mrs. Banks (Catherine) Scudder, a Registrar, signed his registration card which showed that he was 5'9" tall and weighed 155 pounds.

The first call-up of young men from Smith County was in December 1940 and inductions continued during 1941. The outbreak of war in December 1941 hastened the call-up of men into service and Wilson along with twenty-two other inductees, left Carthage by bus for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for induction into the army on February 24, 1942. Of this group the names of three are inscribed on the monument on the grounds of the Smith County Court House that lists the honor roll of those who gave their life in the service of their country during World War II. The three are: Woodrow Wilson Winfree, James Nelson Fisher, and Cortez Beal.

Five of the Winfree boys served on active duty at the same time during World War II, Esker, Wilson, Clyde, Odell, and Donald. The youngest, Glen, served from 1951-1955. To the writer's knowledge, the Winfree family was the only Smith County family to have five boys serving at the same time. The Thomas J. Fisher family of Carthage did have five family members serving during the war, four boys and a girl.

According to two persons who made this particular trip to Fort Oglethorpe, it was a sad, somber one with all reflecting on what the future held for them. It was stated that "Everyone was sorry to leave Smith County," with one, "Feeling like I was lost."

February 25th was a busy day for the draftees; they were sworn into the army, assigned a service serial number, finger printed, given a physical examination, and received various "shots." The following day they visited the classification section for tests and interviews.

There then followed a period of time ranging from three or four days up to a couple of weeks before draftees received their assignment. Assignments were based upon quota requests received from various training camps around the nation and upon the individual's classification tests and interviews.

From Fort Oglethorpe, Wilson was assigned to basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, near Mineral Wells. Basic was a period of about ten weeks of intensive training and indoctrination in the heat, wind, and sand of Camp Wolters, designed to take one from civilian life and prepare him for the rigors of military service.

Finishing basic training at Camp Wolters, Wilson was assigned to the 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry "Indianhead" Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He arrived there in the early summer of 1942 and probably traveled from Camp Wolters by 2 1/2 ton GI truck that the Regiment sent out to pick up personnel assigned to the unit.

The 38th Infantry Regiment, "The Rock of the Marne," was one of the premier units of the United States Army. It earned undying fame in July 1918 in France as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces with its courageous stand on the banks of the Marne River when it broke the back of an assault by two elite German divisions during the last desperate drive of the "Huns." During the period between the two wars the 38th remained an active duty unit serving in the mid-west. In early 1940, it moved to Fort Sam Houston and joined the 9th and 23rd Infantry Regiments in the 2nd Infantry Division.

The source of almost all the writer's information from this point on is unit histories of the 38th Infantry Regiment and the 2nd Infantry Division, and personal contact with the following individuals to whom I am immeasurably indebted for their willingness to respond to my many questions: Kenneth M. Bender, Captain, Company B Commander, from January 1943 until August 1944; Carl G. Patterson, Technical Sergeant, Weapons Platoon, Company B. Patterson was a

good friend of Wilson's from Fort Sam until his death; John Jack McDade, PFC, Machine Gun section, Weapons Platoon, Company B. McDade, a gunner on the same machine gun as Wilson and his close friend, was by his side when he was KIA. They first came together at Fort Sam; and, Edgar W. Peiffer, PFC, Mortar Section, Weapons Platoon, Company B. Peiffer was another of Wilson's close friends from Fort Sam until his death. Also most helpful to me in retracing the unit's movements and what went on was J. D. Allmon and Sam Cowan of Gordonsville. Both were inducted in the spring of 1942, took basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, and were assigned to the 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, at Fort Sam Houston in the summer of 1942. Their subsequent movements and those of Wilson were the same. Both Allmon and Cowan were wounded in combat in Normandy.

Upon arrival at Fort Sam, Wilson was assigned to the machine gun section, weapons platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment. This was the only assignment he ever had in the Regiment. The weapons platoon of an infantry company consisted of two machine gun squads and three mortar squads, with four men in each squad, plus squad leaders, section leaders, a platoon sergeant, and a platoon leader, a commissioned officer. The four men in the machine gun squad were a number 1 and number 2 gunner and two ammunition bearers.

In Wilson Winfree's unit these consisted of: Platoon Leader, 1st Lt. William S. McArtor (now living in Overland Park, KS); Platoon Sergeant, Technical Sergeant Carl G. Patterson; machine gun section leader, Staff Sergeant Stephen A. Gombita; Squad Leader, Sergeant Alexander J. Kraner; #1 gunner, Wilson Winfree, #2 gunner John Jack McDade, ammunition bearers, Nestor Trujillo and Edwin S. Childs. This group came together during the summer of 1942 and remained together for the following twenty-four months.

The machine gun used in a rifle company was a .30 caliber air cooled gun, with tripod. The ammunition was fed into the chamber by a canvas belt containing 200 rounds of ammunition. When wet, this belt tended to swell which resulted in stoppages. Also, continuous rapid fire caused the barrel to warp. For this reason, an extra barrel was always carried.

The machine gun section was a very important part of the rifle company. It provided fire support to the rifle platoons, both in offensive and defensive operations, usually covering cross roads and strategic approaches to the unit's position. As the platoon sergeant wrote, "The .30 cal. was definitely a front-line weapon."

As happened to many individuals who went into the service, the name they had been known by in civilian life was not the one they were called in the military. In Wilson's case, in the service he was called Woodrow, or simply Winfree, or occasionally Winnie. The writer has used "Wilson" throughout although "Woodrow" is used occasionally in reference quotes by those who knew him in the military.

At Fort Sam, training was conducted in the field, about an hour's ride by

truck, at Fort Bullis. Bullis was rugged, barren, hot country with an abundance of snakes. Training included military discipline, physical and combat training, familiarity with weapons, live firing on the weapons range, hikes, forced marches, tactical field maneuvers, etc.

In late July the regiment moved to Louisiana for VIII Corps maneuvers. Sam Cowan remembers the "swamps of Louisiana" and the very hot, steamy weather while there. In late September the unit returned to Fort Sam where tests were then undertaken to develop a technique for the transport by air of an entire infantry division. This involved loading and moving units by Army Air Forces cargo and transport aircraft. Company B was involved in at least one of these exercises when they moved down near the Mexican border.

In November 1942, the 2nd Division and all its units moved by rail to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, near Sparta, for experimental training of an entire division in winter warfare. The 38th arrived on November 24, 1942, in the midst of a severe snow storm. Many of the troops had never seen such an accumulation and some proceeded to get off the train and roll in it. Over the next few months they would become much more familiar with snow.

Here, the division tested new equipment for fighting under conditions of extremely cold weather and the troops became proficient in the use of skis and snowshoes. Ski training was cross-country type, hard on the arms and shoulders, and according to J. D. Allmon, while he took some falls, he enjoyed skiing without rifle and back pack. Carrying these two items skiing was not as easy. Wilson's machine gun squad, carrying a heavy weapon and ammunition, trained on snowshoes. Sam Cowan trained on snowshoes. To prepare the troops for the extreme winter weather, indoctrination was received on winter survival. The troops were in the field from early morning until late afternoon, returning to the barracks for supper, and then many nights were back on the skis and snowshoes until 10 or 11 p.m.

Harold Law of Riddleton was inducted into the army at the same time as Wilson. He was assigned to the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. A February 1943 item in the *Carthage Courier* column, "With Our Boys in the Service," reported that, "PFC Harold Law...Stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin...has begun his ski training in the snowy hills of Wisconsin. In addition to the training, he has also received three frozen fingers."

In February 1943, this training program culminated in winter maneuvers near Watersmeet, Michigan, in the far western part of the Michigan Upper Peninsula. Weather conditions were extreme here with temperatures ranging down to 40 degrees below zero. Bender states the regiment was on maneuvers "for about three weeks with temperatures down between 20-40 below zero. It is hard to believe that we survived. However, our equipment and clothing were the best; we had good 'mountain' rations and excellent sleeping bags. Our clothing, parkas, shoes, etc., were super."

Upon their return to Camp McCoy from winter maneuvers the Division entered

upon an intensive program of regular combat training and battle indoctrination. While the writer found no specific reference to the fact that the Division had been earmarked at this time for the European Theater of Operations, it appears fairly obvious that this was, in fact, the case. Thus, training would have been of the individual and unit type designed to ready the troops for the type of fighting they might encounter overseas.

Wilson had a small autograph booklet during his time in the service that has survived to the present. Four references by Weapons Platoon friends pertaining to this Camp McCoy training are quoted from the booklet: "Remember the time we were trying to knock out the pill boxes and especially the rainy weather we had. . . . Next will be real pill boxes. Maybe you and I will help to knock out that real McCoy stuff." A second observation: "Dear old pal, Will never forget the days we spent on the problems in old Camp McCoy." And, another, "I will never forget the rough times we spent together on problems." And, "I will always remember the 'ruff and tuff' we spent together with the .30 cal. machine gun."

Three letters written to his Mother in September 1943 from Camp McCoy give some indication of Wilson's off-duty life there.

He visited the nearby towns of Sparta and La Crosse (Ed Peiffer said they went to La Crosse two or three times a month and went to the movies and to the Service Club). Wilson commented on the cold weather and frosts they had already had and noted that the corn between the Camp and Sparta had already withered. He attended Camp chapel services faithfully. He missed services one Sunday and wrote that this was the first one he had missed in "many moons." He noted that he had taken the Lord's Supper and that the Chaplain, a Methodist, was much like Macedonia Baptist Church preacher, Bro. W. B. Woodall. Two of the letters noted he had received packages from home. One contained fried chicken which he shared with two friends and "it sure was good." He noted that they had received new wooden beds with springs which were "sure much better than the old style army cots which we have had all the time here."

Other activities would have been going to the movies on base and visits and talks with old friends. J. D. Allmon stated that he used to stand in front of the Post Exchange looking for soldiers from Smith County.

Wilson was home on furlough two times before going overseas. In late January 1943 he was home for a "brief furlough." His brother Esker was also home at this time. Then in the summer he was home for a few days in what would prove to be his last visit.

In late summer the Division was alerted for overseas movement. This was known to Wilson as his letter home of September 15th noted that he had visited a friend in the hospital "Who was very blue, afraid he wouldn't get to move when we did, which won't be very long." Also, his letter home of September 19th stated that he "Failed to get the Courier last week, soon as we get settled again will renew it." On September 29 the Division left Camp McCoy by rail for their overseas staging area at Camp Shanks, New York, near Orangeburg, up the

Hudson River from New York City.

The Camp newspaper, *The Real McCoy*, carried an item in the August 1943 issue entitled "A New Division Song." It well states the Division's status at that time.

Second Division Marching Song

We drink to the Second Division,
The Division that is second to none.
We earned our spurs in the last war,
But our fighting has only begun.

We trained in the hot plains of Texas,
We ranged east and west of the Sabine,
We pioneered as Air-borne infantry,
A better unit has never been seen.

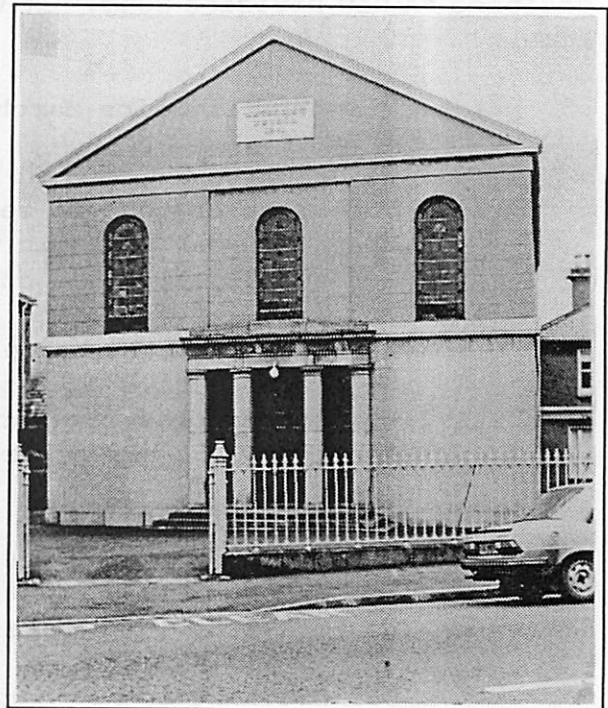
We became ski-troopers in Wisconsin,
We snow-plowed and we schussed at will,
We bivouaced in snow at forty below,
We took it and can take it still.

Our training is now behind us,
We are ready for the Nip or the Hun.
We earned our spurs in the last war,
But our fighting has only begun.

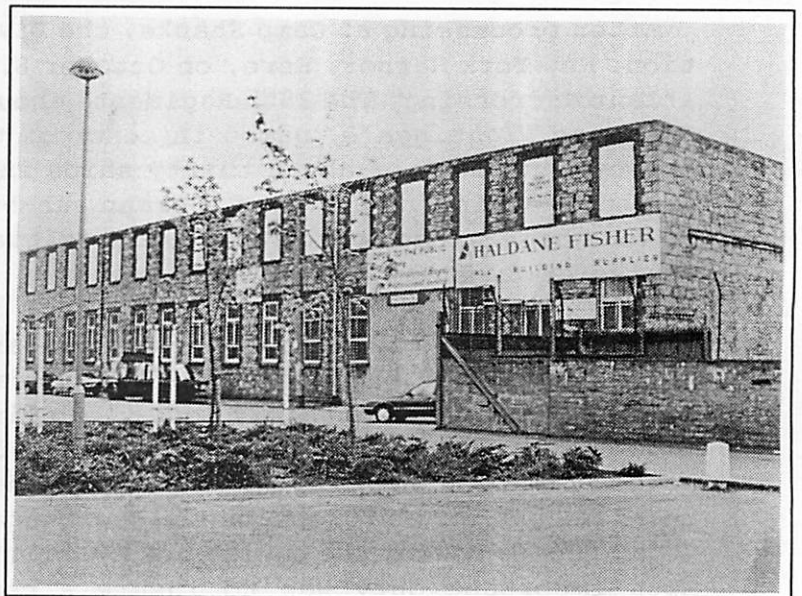
After processing at Camp Shanks, the Division moved to the Port of Embarkation, New York Harbor. Here, on October 8, 1943, the convoy moved out for the Atlantic crossing. The 38th Regiment, about 3,000 men, was on board the *U.S.S. Florence Nightingale*, named in honor of the founder of modern nursing. The convoy consisted of about thirty ships including a number of destroyers and the battleship *U.S.S. Texas*. German submarines were still very much a threat at this time so the convoy would have "zigzagged" by day while holding a direct course at night.

Very crowded conditions existed aboard the *Florence Nightingale* with troops sleeping in hammocks. Two meals a day were served and according to Patterson, "The food was good." Long, long lines snaking through the ship's corridors would have been a characteristic of meal time. Many of the troops, exposed to ocean travel for the first time, developed a "queasy" stomach. Bender recalls that for the crossing the Regimental Commander named one company to be "guard company" for the entire trip. Company B was selected for this honor. The most important duty was to insure a complete black-out during hours of darkness.

The build-up for the Allied invasion of the European continent brought a wave of GIs to Northern Ireland. These included the 2nd Infantry Division, two



Methodist Church, Newry
The Inscription reads:
"Methodist Church 1841"



Former Linen Mill, Newry. Company B
Was Billeted on 2nd Floor. (Two Newry
Photos courtesy of Rev. D. Stanley
Ross, 1992).

other infantry divisions, an airborne division, a Corps Headquarters, and elements of the Army Air Forces and the U.S. Navy, a peak total of 120,000 troops in Northern Ireland.

When the 38th Regiment disembarked at Belfast, Northern Ireland, they moved about thirty-seven miles by rail to the city of Newry, County Down. Newry was about six or seven miles from the border with the Republic of Ireland. Here, Company B was billeted in an old mill complex. This building has been variously described to the writer as a former feed mill, an old factory, a flour mill, an old linen mill, and a barn. Another who was there remembers it as being "Kerr's in Cornmarket Place." It was, in fact, a former linen mill, a two story building, with all of Company B billeted on the second floor in one big open bay. The building had been electrically wired as a barracks but lights were dim and windows blacked out. Double deck wooden bunks were used with straw-stuffed ticks. The walls had been whitewashed or painted and shelving added. The mess hall and showers were located in separate buildings. The driveways were lined with small rocks and white washed. The entire area "was clean and became very livable."

Six months of arduous training was conducted here over the hills and rugged terrain in weather that was generally wet and overcast with long slow rains and heavy fogs. The large number of troops in Northern Ireland as well as space limitations restricted training to battalion or smaller size. There were some small unit tactical problems with several days in the field, fifteen and twenty-five mile marches, including night marches, some range firing was accomplished including machine gun field firing, physical conditioning including Ranger training was conducted, and other exercises designed to put the final edge on preparations for combat. On some of the night exercises and marches, personnel occasionally strayed across the border into the Republic of Ireland.

There was time off from training. The population of Newry was about 12,000. A Red Cross Service Club was there which Wilson attended. He had a membership card from the Red Cross Service Club in Belfast so obviously he went there also. Occasionally, USO shows were in the area. But according to one former Company B man, "There was never a more desolate place than Northern Ireland on a Sunday afternoon. There was absolutely nothing to do." Many pubs were in town but Ed Peiffer recalls, "We never went to those beer places." Along with others, including Peiffer (McDade was a Catholic), Wilson attended a small Methodist Church in Newry. Peiffer recalls, "We had many good times at the little Methodist Church."

In April 1944, Wilson's mother, Mrs. Ella, received a letter from a woman in Newry who was a member of this church. The letter sets forth some interesting aspects of life there as well as personal comments about Wilson:

Dear Mrs. Winfree:

You will wonder who on earth is writing you I'm

sure, but it is to let you know I have met your son Woodrow. He is a faithful attender at our little church in this corner of the globe. It is the Methodist Church. We are not great in numbers but we have a time of happy fellowship after the service on Sun. night. They call it Sing Song. Then on Thursday nights we open the Church Hall and we have a Social Hour, play games or write letters or whatever they (soldiers) feel inclined to do. We try to make them feel as much at home as possible.

....We had a nice bit of sun for a couple of days but its too early over here for it to last. I may say that this boy of yours is looking quite well and fit. The lads will have some strange stories to tell all of you about this country, strange people, different customs, and peculiar ideas from what they are accustomed to. This is just to let you know that the boy is looking well. Saw him last night...He looked well and was in great spirit...

....I am sure you folks are like all the rest of us wishing this time of strife and war were at an end and peace once more so that everyone could get back to their own homes.

Remaining
Yours Very Sincerely
(Mrs.) Sarah Donelly



Winter 1943-44, Newry, County Down. Standing, far right 2d row - Wilson Winfree. Back row, far right, Ed Peiffer

(To be concluded in next issue.)

THE DAVID MUSHAW/DAVID M. SHAW FAMILY

Ralph W. Shaw

In Colonial North Carolina, the family name was MUSHAW. David Mushaw was born 23 Dec 1777, North Carolina and surely, Wake County. He told his children and grandchildren that his father's name was also David Mushaw. In 1763, there was a David Mushaw in the list of grantees of Tract 12 of the Granville Grants. Wake County, North Carolina property records, Item 91, 7 Mar 1775, state that David Mushaw deeded land to Henry E. McCulloh; this may be the same land which was received from the Granville Grants in 1763. This David Mushaw is not found in the 1790 U. S. Census for that area of North Carolina; he was probably dead before 1790. David Mushaw, born 1777, was too young to be listed in the 1790 census records.

David Mushaw, the son, said to his children that he was one of three children, but the tradition fails to state if these children were male or female. There are very few Mushaws/Mewshaws in the North Carolina records, and there is no present way to determine who David Mushaw's siblings were. Another David Mushaw statement to children was that his father was in the Revolutionary War, but any record must be among those lost as no record can be found to verify.

David Mushaw made Marriage Bond 29 Jun 1799, signed with him by Willie Brown, to obtain a License to marry Charity Jent. The marriage was celebrated 4 Jul 1799, Wake County, North Carolina. A Willie Brown is in Wake County Tax Lists.

Charity Jent was undoubtedly a daughter of Thomas and "E." Jent; she was born 23 Dec 1778. Tax Lists of Wake County, Swift Creek District, show the David Mushaw family occupying a separate domicile on the land owned by Thomas Jent. The 1805 Tax List shows that Thomas Jent "reported in" for David Mushaw for that year's taxes. Family members reporting for each other in order to save trips to the County Court House was an accepted business practice at this period in our nation's history.

Indications are that David and Charity Jent Mushaw lived on the Thomas Jent property until about 1808. It was in 1808 that Thomas Jent and his son, John Jent, sold their adjoining farms undoubtedly in preparation for a move to the old, original Barren County, Kentucky area. Although Thomas Jent's family and John Jent's family do appear in the 1810 U. S. Census of Barren County, Kentucky, we have no positive location for the David Mushaw family at this date period. In the 1810 Warren County, Kentucky census, there was a David Shaw family, but the tallies of children and age brackets did not altogether fit properly.

It is reasonably certain that the David Mushaw/David M. Shaw family was in Smith County, Tennessee before 1820, but they do not appear in the 1820 U. S. Census for Smith County. Their eldest son James Shaw born 1800, was there with a wife and infant daughter in the 1820 Census. Also, there was a land grant No. 782, 160 acres in Smith County, Book 2, page 13, 24 Jan 1825, conveying the land to David M. Shaw. We know that by this time David Mushaw had changed his name to David M. Shaw and that James Shaw had conformed to this change. It is believed by family members that the change was made to conform to the way the Smith County Land Grant was given. Rather than risk getting the name in the land grant changed, David Mushaw simply changed his name.

The family of David M. Shaw and Charity Jent Shaw consisted of four boys and seven girls. The listing which follows is taken from their 1833 Bible which is in the possession of the writer:

James Shaw	born 14 Apr 1800, Wake Co., N. C.
Linnea Shaw	born 19 Apr 1802, Wake Co., N. C.
Louiza Shaw	born 30 Jan 1803, Wake Co., N. C.
Theresy Shaw	born 23 Dec 1804, Wake Co., N. C.
Sarah Lizamanda Shaw	born 25 Dec 1807, Wake Co., N. C.
William Shaw	born 2 May 1811, Smith Co., TN
David M. Shaw, Jr.	born 27 Feb 1812, Smith Co., TN
Mary "Polly" Shaw	born 27 Oct 1814, Smith Co., TN
Charity Shaw	born 7 Feb 1817, Smith Co., TN
John J. Shaw	born 5 Oct 1819, Smith Co., TN
Barbara Shaw	born 5 Apr 1822, Smith Co., TN

Places of birth are not given in the family Bible. Those listed above are from U. S. Census declarations. Surely, these individuals knew where they were born.

The foregoing listing of eleven children of David M. and Charity Shaw became families on their own; the following is what we have been able to trace:

James Shaw born 1800, married first about 1819, Smith Co., TN, to Cynthia Brown born 18 Mar 1804, Wake Co., NC, a daughter of Pearson Brown and Anne Tedder Brown. Court records show that Pearson Brown came to Smith County about 1811. Cynthia Brown Shaw died about 1847, Allen Co., KY. James married second 13 Jan 1848 to Mary "Polly" Stinson born about 1810, KY, marriage in Allen Co., KY. Mary Stinson is believed to have been a daughter of Burdit and Elizabeth Thompson Stinson. Records are not clear nor complete, but it appears nine children by Cynthia Brown and five by Mary Stinson.

Linnea Shaw born 1802, married about 1818, Smith Co., TN to Pleasant Meador born 12 Jan 1796, VA. Eight children are recorded.

Louiza Shaw born 1803- No present record of who she married, when or where, but surely Smith Co., TN. The 1830 Smith Co., TN census age bracket tally indicates she was gone from home, ...Missing Smith Co., TN records cause us to hope for family help.

Theresa Shaw born 1804, was certainly married first in Smith Co., TN, but again the missing records creates a need for family help. Theresa married, surely second, between 1860 and 1870 in Macon Co., TN to Pleasant Payne (or Pain). He was born 16 Mar 1784, VA, and died 16 Jun 1871, Macon Co., TN. Pleasant Payne married first to Hannah ??, and they had children including Bishop Payne, Jane Payne and possibly a Richmond Payne and a Johnson Payne, perhaps others. According to the Census, Theresa was gone from home before 1830.

Sarah Lizamanda Shaw born 1807, was, certainly by age bracket indication, still in the family home as of the 1830 U. S. Census of Smith Co., TN. Missing Smith County records is the problem of tracing and family help is needed. This child was not with the David M. Shaw family after they moved to Allen Co., KY about 1836. It would seem logical that she married in Smith Co., TN. One family researcher thinks that she married a Milender Claibourn born about 1806 in VA and had at least one child, Elizabeth J.

William Shaw born 1811, married possibly twice. An older group of descendants state William's wife was Minurva Meador, but a younger group states his wife was Minurva King. Her name is given in the census as "W. M." and Minurva. This family moved to Allen County, KY about 1840, but they returned to Tennessee sometime before 1870, appearing in the Macon Co., TN census for 1870. Minurva died after 1870; William died after 1880 in Macon County. William and Minurva had married in Tennessee, probably Smith Co., about 1832.

David M. Shaw, Jr. born 1812, was almost a twin to William. He, David, Jr., lived with William and Minurva Shaw in Tennessee before David married. He moved to Allen Co., KY with them when they went there about 1840. David, Jr. was married 13 Dec 1840 to Lydia Stinson, born about 1815, according to census declarations. Ten children are recorded, but some names are unknown because initials, not names, were used by the census enumerator. Allen Co., KY Tax Lists indicate that David M., Jr. died about 1869, but we have no record of Lydia Stinson Shaw's death.

Mary "Polly" Shaw born 1814, married about 1832, believed to have been in Smith Co., TN, to Berry R. Doss born about 1811, VA, a son of James A. and Sarah Doss. The family of twelve children and the parents lived in that part of Smith County which later became Macon County. The writer has most of the children's names and some spouses and dates, but needs more. Berry R. Doss died after 1880, and Mary Shaw Doss died after 1860, Macon Co., TN.

Charity Shaw born 1817, was married 27 Jan 1841 to Joseph Stinson born about 1812. It was Joseph Stinson's second marriage, having first married a Pagan or a Regan. Joseph was a son of Lovel Stinson and Polly Poe Stinson. Joseph brought two sons to the marriage with Charity. Then, he and Charity had eleven children. There was a tragedy in this family as three of the eldest sons were killed in Civil War battles. At least two children did not survive to adult age. The family moved to Simpson Co., KY, where Joseph and Charity both died and are reportedly buried in a Franklin, Kentucky cemetery.

John J. Shaw born 1819, was married 12 Apr 1842, Allen Co., KY, to Elizabeth Stinson born 17 Apr 1825, Monroe Co., KY, a daughter of Fielding Stinson and Margaret Dysin Stinson. This couple had eight children before the death in 1861 of John J. Shaw in a Civil War Army camp. Elizabeth Stinson Shaw lived on to 20 Apr 1913, Allen Co., KY and is buried in the Reagan Cemetery, Allen Co., KY.

Barbara Shaw born 1822, was married 20 Dec 1841, Allen Co., KY to James A. Gardiner King born about 1817, Tennessee. One of his descendants believes his father was S. J. King and his mother was Elizabeth Waggoner; verification is needed. This couple had ten children. Death dates and places of death are unknown for both parents- Gardiner King and Barbara Shaw King. Gardiner King does appear in a family gathering photograph about 1902, but Barbara was not in that picture.

The family Bible referred to was printed in 1830 for the American Bible Society. It is a Stereotype Edition with translation out of the original tongues and with former translations diligently compared and revised.

Contributed by Ralph W. Shaw, 1925 E. Mimosa Street, Springfield, MO 65804 Telephone number: 417-887-0529.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XI.

There was but one court in Smith County till after the year 1806, which was the Court, or old English Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, modified so as to be adapted to our Republican form of government. It had civil Jurisdiction in all questions where the amount involved was over \$20.00, and criminal jurisdiction in all cases of petty larceny, and of all misdemeanors. There was another court in the State which was really a district court, which was denominated the Superior Court of Law and Equity. The State was divided into districts, and this court was held at one place in each of these, until 1806. All the territory West of the Cumberland Mountains constituted one district,—the District of Mero,—and the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the district was held in Nashville. The Legislature in September of that year passed an act dividing Mero District, making two additional ones. One of these was composed of the counties of Smith, Jackson and Wilson, and it was denominated Winchester District in honor of General James Winchester of Sumner County. The act provided that the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Winchester District should be held in Carthage, beginning the first Mondays in October and April of each year. Besides having jurisdiction in all civil matters both in law and equity, this court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases except that by an act passed October 1797; all actions of slander, actions, indictments or presentments for assault, battery or imprisonment, were required to be commenced in the County Court. In all cases the plaintiff or defendant had the right to appeal from the County Court to the Superior Court: This court was composed of three judges elected by the Legislature, and held the office during good behavior, as all judges in Tennessee did, until the amended constitution of 1834 went into effect. This arrangement of courts remained till the year 1809. In November of that year a law was enacted, "To take effect after the first day of January, 1810" abolishing the Superior Court of Law and Equity, and establishing two other courts, a Circuit Court with original jurisdiction over all matter in law and equity, "also exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal causes", thus largely curtailing the jurisdiction of the County Court; and a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals. The State was divided into five circuits of which the counties of Smith, Warren, Franklin, Sumner, White and Jackson composed the third.

The act provided the Circuit Court should hold two terms annually in each county. The fourth Mondays in March and September were fixed for their beginning in Smith County. The Supreme Court was required to hold one term annually at five different places in the State, and Carthage was one of the places, the Court to commence third Monday in June.

The taking of criminal jurisdiction from the county courts was strongly opposed by the Justices of the Peace and friends all over the state. Human nature in men was then, like it had been, like it is now, unwilling to yield power. There was such an opposition to that provision of the law exhibited that the next Legislature repealed it, and restored criminal jurisdiction to the county courts, and they retained it as long as it continued under its then existing form.

The holding of a court of so much importance as the Supreme Court was, especially in those days when there was such a vast amount of land litigation, in addition to the other courts common to all the counties, at Carthage, caused it to be a point where many of the ablest lawyers of the State often met. The local bar for the same reason was a strong one. This state of things made this period, which lasted fifteen years or twenty, the most prosperous in the history of the town.

The year 1807 is noted in the annals of Carthage as the date of the establishment of the first printing office and the publications of the first newspaper in the place. That printing office was a historic one, on account of its intimate connection with the early history of Tennessee. It was first located at Rogersville, in Hawkins County, brought there by George Roulstone under the patronage of William Blount, Governor of the territory of the United States South of the Ohio River. The intention was to locate it at the seat of the territorial government, but when Governor Blount decided to go to Knoxville, he feared to go there on account of the dangerous proximity of the Indians to that place, and therefore stopped at Rogersville for a time at least. Besides, Knoxville was not yet legally established as a town according to the practice of that day. Really this was not done till the legislative council and general assembly of the territory at its first session, in September, 1794 moved to that effect. The printing office however, had probably been moved from Rogersville to Knoxville in the early part of that year.

The first number of the Knoxville Gazette, and the first newspaper published in the territory which is now the State of Tennessee, was published the fifth day of November, 1791, at Rogersville. It was called the Knoxville Gazette, because, as has been stated, it was intended to locate it at that place, which intention was consummated as soon as it was safe to do so.

The first session of the territorial legislature of the territory of the United States South of the Ohio River, composed of a Legislative Council commissioned by the President, and a House of Representatives elected by the people of the counties, met in Knoxville on the 25th day of August, 1794. George Roulstone was elected Clerk of the Legislative Council, and as his was the only printing office in the territory, the necessary inference is that he did or had done whatever printing was required. Before leaving Rogersville, he had established routes and hired carriers to deliver his paper and other intelligence in advance of the establishment of post offices in the Territory by the United States Government. And, when the Post Office Department did establish post offices in the Territory, he was the first to be appointed Post Master. So, that he was not only the pioneer printer and publisher of a newspaper in the State of Tennessee, but the first Post Master also.

After going there about the date mentioned above, Mr. Roulstone continued to reside at Knoxville and publish the Knoxville Gazette there until his death which occurred 10th day of August, 1804, eight years after the territory of the United States South of the Ohio River had become the State of Tennessee. At the time of his death he was a public printer. How long he occupied this position is unknown to the writer. It is probable, however, that he was the first public printer the State ever had.

Following the death of her husband in 1804, Elizabeth Roulstone was appointed by the State Legislature to succeed her husband as State Printer, thus becoming the first woman to hold public office in Tennessee. Through her state printing work, she met William Moore, a disabled Revolutionary War veteran, who was Smith County's Legislative Representative.

After Elizabeth Roulstone and William Moore married, she moved to Carthage in 1808, and the Gazette began its publication in Smith County. A statement by William Moore in the 16 Mar 1810 edition of the Carthage Gazette indicated that the paper's previous issue concluded its first year of publication in March, 1809.

Elizabeth Roulstone Moore turned the paper over to her son, James G. Roulstone when he came of age. In 1824, Robert C. Carruthers became a partner with young Roulstone, changing the name of the paper to the Tennessee Republican. About 1828, Roulstone and Carruthers sold the paper to a Mr. Ford, who moved the paper from Smith County, which left the County without a newspaper. For a number of years, legal notices were published by Nashville newspapers.

*The above segment of information is from the research of Chris Baxter and Smith County historians F. C. Key and Ervin Smith, Smith County History, pp. 27-28.

THE ARCANE BEAST OF CARTHAGE!!!!

Lewis D. Butler

Growing up in a small town in the 1940's meant that children and even teenagers used their imaginations day in and day out. Television, where "everything" is seen in high quality video and heard in high fidelity stereo, was just an idea whose time was far, far away. We listened to the radio - such as it was - and we listened to stories told by others, especially, those told by our elders. In any case, for our own entertainment, as well as for that of others, we were forced to use our powers of imagery - OUR IMAGINATIONS.

Carthage, Tennessee in the forties was an unusual place. With us was General George Patton's Third Army who were conducting war maneuvers. War with Germany and Japan appeared imminent; a threat that was soon to become a reality. All the information that was available was to be found in the newspapers, on the radio and the Movietone Shorts which were shown at the local Princess Theater. It was in 1942 that our family's 1937 Chevrolet Touring Sedan was stolen by some of Patton's maneuvering soldiers, which caused my family to be even more isolated from the surrounding world. No domestic automobiles were produced during the war; thus, the Butlers were deprived of an automobile.

It was in these times that the savage, growling, voracious beast of Carthage was abroad upon the land!!

A steep, rugged hill, covered by dense briars, brambles and trees, known by the locals as Battery Hill, occupied the North side of town. This was the location upon which the Union Army established its batteries of artillery in order to control traffic on the Cumberland River. The "Rebels" were ensconced along the river bluff on the opposite side of the river from Battery Hill. The opposing forces were approximately one mile apart. History records that the opposing forces fired at each other on occasion; however, the strategic significance of Carthage was never that relevant to the outcome of the Civil War.

Battery Hill was a favorite haunt of persons interested in rabbit hunting and walnut collecting - a place to explore - or perhaps, just sit and look over the town. Otherwise, no other activities occurred on this hill - that is - until the advent of the mysterious BEAST of Carthage. Frequently, this beast would emit a low growl - sometimes - an outright roar! No one in town could avoid hearing the howls and roars. Most of the population of Carthage was outside on a porch or on an old quilt out on the lawn during the early evening "cool-off" time. In any case, all the townsfolk opened windows to take advantage of the cool night air.

Night after night, the BEAST moaned, howled and growled until enough wives had "encouraged" enough husbands sufficiently to warrant some action! The terrible tale of a rampaging beast abroad in Carthage was even reported in the national media for a brief time.

Butler's Barber Shop was the gathering place for the stalwarts of Carthage in those days, and plans to take action were at long last made. The plan devised for these courageous men to take was that they would gather at the Butler house with firearms of various and sundry descriptions and go as a group to Battery Hill - mission - find the hideous creature and kill that BEAST!

From the sounds made by the beast, it was believed to be either some form of a big cat, possibly a Bobcat or "Panther", or a rogue bear. There was a Tennessee version of either bobcat or mountain lion that were called "panthers" by my ancestors. Growls were usually heard in the early evenings, about 8:00 P. M. and lasted for two or three seconds. This sound was something fearsome! It resounded and echoed faintly off the surrounding hills. Emanating from the direction of Battery Hill, the growls and groans were focused toward the residential areas.

In an attempt to silence the beast, the Heroes of Carthage sallied forth on three occasions. The first two excursions were fruitless and tension continued to mount. The beast was heard at close range once on each of their forays. The sound at close range was fearsome indeed, making the Heroes of Carthage quake in their boots!

On the third sally, the Heroes had gone out a little early and had been very secretive about the route to be taken. Travelling to the County Fairgrounds by secret routes and means, the Heroes proceeded up Battery Hill in silence and without lights. Finally, the Heroes came to rest and to wait on an outcrop of limestone among the briars, cedar and hackberry scrub.

Soon the night air was stilled, and the first low moan of the beast was heard! At first, the Heroes of Carthage were afraid, and some felt the urge for immediate flight down through the brambles. But as with all groups, there were those with resolve and courage and, perhaps, a little inside information. Steadfastly, cautiously and courageously, the Heroes approached the lair of the BEAST!!!!

The instructions were to spread out and approach the lair from two sides, but this became impossible because of the sanction against the use of lights. All were admonished to be quiet, but there were too many limbs being released which swung backward and lashed the wide-open eye of a following Hero. Various yelps and expletives were intoned as the Heroes approached the roaring Beast.

Finally the Heroes heard the BEAST cut short his eighth roar. The abrupt halt of the roaring was followed by the pell-mell footfalls going in an opposite direction from that of the approaching heroes. The Heroes leader cried out, "He's on the run; let's go men!" When the Heroes of Carthage broke from the briars, brambles and scrub bush into a small clearing from whence the fearsome but unidentified beast had been heard to roar, there before their eyes hung a most mysterious contraption.

Beast of Carthage was discovered to be a lard stand suspended between two trees by a length of plowline which has been liberally coated with resin. The lard stand had a punctured lid and bottom with the plowline/clothesline inserted through both. When the lard stand with lid in place was slid along the rope, a most ominous moaning, howling, groaning sound was emitted. To put it mildly, the Heroes of Carthage were agog, absolutely amazed, but most of all - relieved not to be staring into the face of a ravenous beast.

The ARCAN BEAST OF CARTHAGE, at last, had been found, and few were they who had the last laugh at the expense of the Heroes of Carthage - but there were a few. To this day, the identity of both groups remains shrouded dim in memory.

This article is published with the permission of the author, Lewis D. Butler, who recently shared with one of his high school English teachers a portion of his IF I REMEMBER CORRECTLY (AS TOLD BY HIMSELF ON HIMSELF AND HIS BOYHOOD FRIENDS) essays. Lewis Dalton Butler, a native of Smith County, is the son of Huber Butler and Anna Lee Dalton Butler, who were married in 1929. Huber, in 1927, came from Macon County to Carthage, where he established and operated a barber shop for forty-three years. Mr. Butler served on the Town Council, was a member of the Carthage United Methodist Church Choir for forty years and is a champion checker player.

Lewis' grandfather, John Washington Butler of Macon County, drafted and introduced "The Butler Bill" while serving in the Tennessee State Legislature in 1925. This bill, which became law, prohibited the teaching of theories contrary to the accepted interpretation of the biblical account of man's creation in the public schools of Tennessee.

Anna Lee Dalton Butler, is a daughter of Dr. William Bart Dalton and Ada Lee Bertram Dalton, who formerly lived at Lillydale located in Clay County near the mouth of the Wolf River but now inundated by the waters of Dale Hollow Lake. On 17 Mar 1919, Dr. and Mrs. Dalton and family moved to Gordonsville, where Dr. Dalton practiced medicine.

Lewis has been employed by the Tennessee State Department of Education for a number of years, currently holding the position of Consultant, Auxiliary Programs.

THE WILLIAM FERGUSON FAMILY

Mary Frances Jacobsen

On Sunday, June 6, 1915, children and grandchildren of William Ferguson gathered at the old homeplace in St. Mary's Hollow on the Clubb Springs Road in celebration of their patriarch's 71st birthday. Actually, "Bill" Ferguson entered this world in Smith County, Tennessee, on June 1, 1843, but, for the convenience of some of the children, the celebration was held on the following Sunday.

The "box dinner" was served in the old family dining room and, according to one of those in attendance, "no one, no matter how old or experienced in eating, ever saw a table more burdened with the most dainty food of every class." In the afternoon, fruit, ice cream and cakes were served in abundance. Those children of Mr. Ferguson present and enjoying one another's fellowship were: Mr. L. B. Ferguson, Mrs. Vallie Nixon, Mrs. Birdie Nixon, Mrs. Sallie Bush, Mrs. Gracie Watts, Mrs. Virgie Young, Mrs. Altie Gross, and Mrs. Mary Conditt. The following grandchildren were present: Will B. Ferguson, Ardelia and Cornelia Ferguson, Will Birdie Nixon, Margie Nixon, Joel Carr Nixon, Louise Nixon, Will Lee Young, Bettie C. Watts, John Horace Gross and Ardelia Conditt. The following sons-in-law were present: Will and Carr Nixon, Luther Bush, H. M. Watts, L. H. Young, Dr. E. D. Gross and one daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Ferguson. Friends present were W. H. Gross, Mr. Vantrease, Miss Jane Smith and Monroe Smith.

Little is known of the boyhood years of Bill Ferguson, but they were probably typical of those of any other youth growing up in that era on a farm in rural Smith County. He would have assisted the family with the cultivation of the crops and the care of the livestock. For recreation, he would have joined his contemporaries in hunting in the woodlands, fishing and swimming in the streams. There is no record of his schooling, but, typically, he probably attended whatever one-room school was located in the neighborhood.

In September 1861, a youth of only nineteen years, William Ferguson enlisted for one year in the Confederate service, Co. G, 28th Tennessee Regiment, under Capt. W. C. Trousdale. He was discharged by reason of a Surgeon's Certificate at Vicksburg, Mississippi on 24 July 1862. Reports were that his wit and charm kept his comrades amused in spite of being amidst the perils of war. The puddings which he baked were especially well received by his fellow soldiers. Thanks to his army record, a physical description of "Bill" remains: he was 5 feet 7 inches tall, with fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair.

William Ferguson and Ardelia Tennessee Smith were joined in Holy Matrimony on 15 December 1870 by Robert Trawick, Minister of the Gospel. Ardelia was born 6 January 1853, the daughter of David and Mary Dillard Smith. David Smith was a longtime resident and prominent farmer of the county. In his will which was signed 3 September 1878, David divided his considerable holdings among his heirs: Samuel A. Smith and James R. Smith received land in Jackson County on the Cumberland River; David Smith, Jr. and Helen Smith and her husband, P. L. Reynolds, were given land on the Caney Fork River; John B. Smith and David's daughter, Sarah Jane (later married R. W. Laycock) received two thirds of the home tract with the widow Mary Smith being granted the other one third; William Ferguson and Ardelia "Dely" were devised 362 acres, known as the "Hogan old tract" located in District 10 lying on the Caney Fork River. David Smith's will was probated on 7 October 1879.

Bill Ferguson excelled in his chosen profession as a farmer. Under the terms of David Smith's will, the share bequeathed John B. Smith who was a resident of Texas at the time of his father's death was to be sold to one of the other heirs "rather than to strangers", if John chose not to return to Smith County. William Ferguson purchased not only John's tract of 158 acres but also the interests of the other heirs in the home place at the death of Mary Dillard Smith in 1897.

William and Ardelia Smith Ferguson were parents of twelve children, eight girls and two boys (2 infants died):

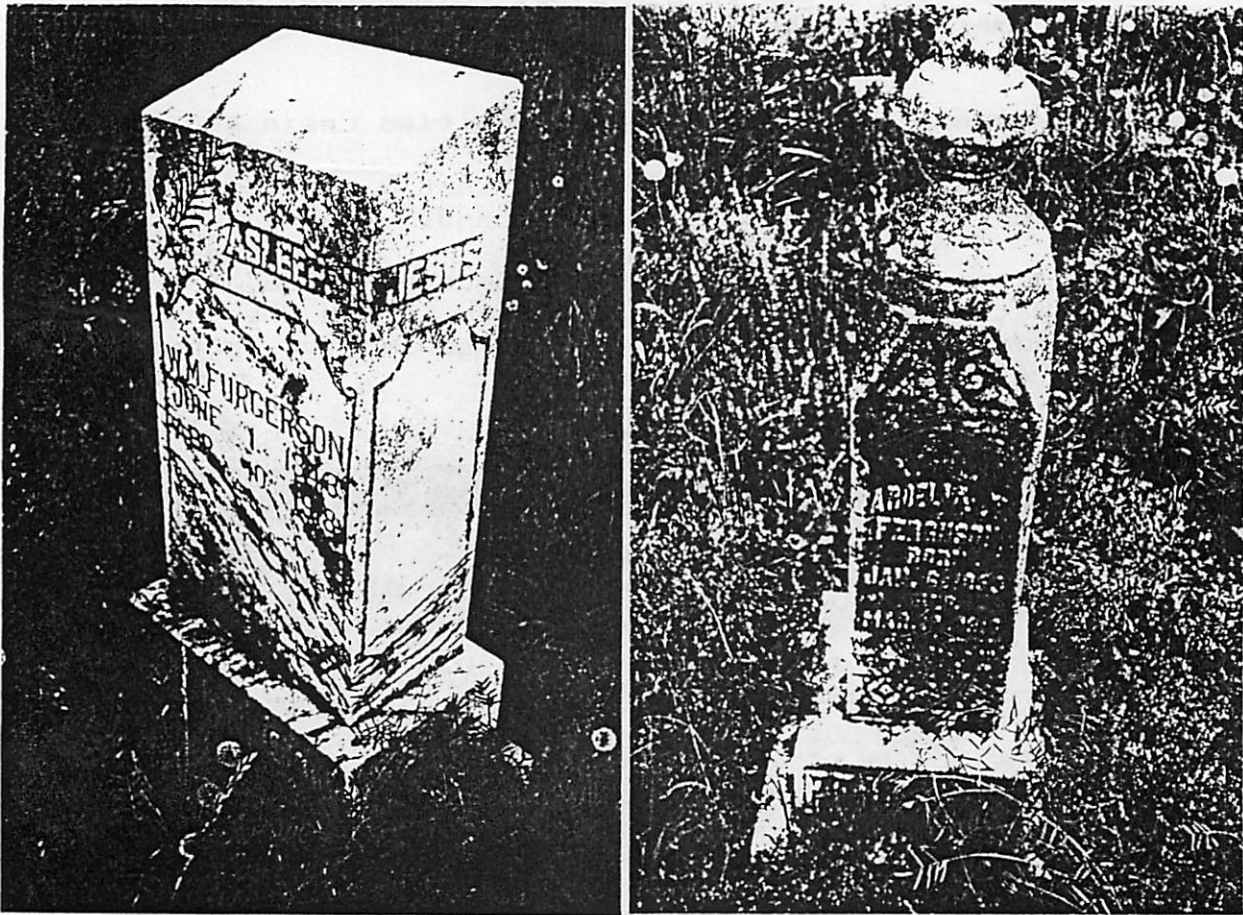
1. William Marshall Ferguson, 14 February 1872, married Frances Dillard.
2. Linus B. Ferguson, 14 October 1873 - 5 January 1949, married Florence Gill, 7 March 1879 - 18 January 1965. Their twin daughters, Ardelia and Cornelia, were born 4 July 1907. Neither had issue. "L." and Florence Ferguson are buried in the Gordonsville Cemetery. Mrs. Ferguson and her daughters were well-known for their prize-winning cakes entered annually in the Smith County Fair.
3. Minnie Lee Ferguson, 8 June 1875, married James Tubb.
4. Sallie Ferguson, 22 April 1877, married Luther Bush.
5. Mary M. Ferguson, 27 September 1879, married Ben Conditt, daughter, Ardelia.
6. Vallie Ferguson, 17 September 1883 - 1947, married Will Nixon 1878 - 1944. Both are buried in Lancaster Cemetery located in the village of Lancaster adjacent to the Post Office.

7. Altie Knight Ferguson, 22 July 1885 - 1 January 1956, married Dr. Ed Deal Gross 1878 - 1968, both buried in the Gross Cemetery located near Chestnut Mound on the Maggart Road.
8. Virginia Ferguson, 16 September 1886, married Lewis Young.
9. Birdie Ferguson, 20 June 1888, married Carr Nixon, brother to Will Nixon, her sister Vallie's husband.
10. Gracie Ferguson 28 September 1890 - 9 December 1966, married Hamp Watts, 1872 - 1964, both buried in the Chestnut Mound Methodist Church Cemetery located behind the church on Hwy. 70 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee.



Ardelia Tennessee Smith Ferguson and daughters

Two infants of William and Ardelia are buried beside their parents in the abandoned old cemetery near the homeplace where nothing remains except two stately chimneys standing as sentinels in the lonely field, tributes to the once lively, happy family who resided here so long ago.



Ardelia Tennessee Smith Ferguson, beloved matriarch of the family, preceded her husband in death, having died 18 March 1910. "Bill" Ferguson died 10 April 1918.

SOURCES: Smith County Will Book 8, pp. 271-273, will of David Smith, probate 7 October 1879.
Confederate Record Group 109, Series 268, Reel 234.
Carthage Courier article, 17 June 1915, E. D. Gross.

Contributed by Mary Frances Jacobsen, Rt. 3, Box 344, Clyde, TX 79510.

ANCESTOR CHART - KATHRYN HUGHES (ADAIR) NORTON

(Granddaughter of # 1 on chart)

Name of Compiler KATHRYN HUGHES (ADAIR) NORTON Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address 1625 E. BROWNING AVE
 City, State FRESNO, CA 93710
 Date 5-15-90

Ancestor Chart

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 HENRY BLANTON CLARK
 (Father of No. 3)

b. 1802
 p.b. VA
 m. 1834 Elmwood, Smith Co, TN
 d. May 1887
 p.d. Putnam Co, TN

MORRIS BROWN CLARK
 (Father of No. 1)

b. 26 Oct 1841
 p.b. Cookeville, Putnam Co, TN
 m. 22 Aug 1863 Smith Co, TN
 d. 15 Jan 1896
 p.d. Fannin Co, TX

MARTHA BROWN
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. 1806
 p.b. VA
 d. 1866
 p.d. Granville, Jackson Co, TN

1 CHARLEY MORRIS CLARK

b. 17 Apr 1876
 p.b. Chestnut Mound, Smith Co?, TN
 m. 25 Jun 1902
 d. 1 May 1966 Dodd City, Fannin Co, TX
 p.d. Clovis, Curry Co, N. Mex.

0 WILLIAM RAGLAND
 (Father of No. 3)

b. 22 Aug 1813
 p.b. TN
 m. c 1837
 d. 31 Dec 1891
 p.d. Gilmer, Upshur Co, TX

3 NANCY HUGHES RAGLAND
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. 15 Apr 1846
 p.b. Sullivan Bend, Smith Co, TN
 d. 6 Oct 1922
 p.d. Tulia, Swisher Co, TX

7 MARTHA B. HUGHES
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. 1910
 p.b.
 d. 1948
 p.d. Sullivan Bend, TN

FLORENCE SLOAN
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. 20 Feb 1883 d.
 p.b. Fannin Co, TX p.d. Clovis, Curry Co N. Mex.

8 ? RICHARD CLARK
 (Father of No. 9)

b. c 1760-70 ? 5 Jun 1765

p.b.

m.

d. ?

p.d. ?

9 ? AMEY MACLIN
 (Mother of No. 9)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 MAURICE BROWN
 (Father of No. 3)

b. 1768
 p.b. VA
 m. ? c 1800
 d. 1846
 p.d. Smith Co, TN

11 KATHERINE HUGHES
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. 1780
 p.b.
 d. after 1860
 p.d. ? Smith Co, TN

12 NATHANIEL HARDEN RAGLAND
 (Father of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

13 SALLIE MASSIE
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 JOHN B. HUGHES
 (Father of No. 7)

b. 1784
 p.b. VA
 m. 6 Feb 1809 ? Charlotte Co, VA
 d. c 1865-66
 p.d. Smith Co, TN

15 NANCY ? HUGHES
 (Mother of No. 7)

b. 1786
 p.b. VA
 d. after 1860 ?
 p.d. ? Smith Co, TN

16 ? JAMES CLARK
 (Father of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. ? c 1740
 m. 20 May 1762 Goochland Co, VA

d.

17 ? SUSANNAH TRIB
 (Mother of No. 8,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

p.b.

d.

18 (Father of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

p.b.

m.

d.

19 (Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

20 ? JACOB BROWN
 (Father of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

21 ? SUSANNAH ?
 (Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

22 (Father of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

23 (Mother of No. 11,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

24 ? WILLIAM RAGLAND
 (Father of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

25 ? MARY DAVIS
 (Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

26 ? CHARLES MASSIE
 (Father of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

27 ? NANCY DAVIS
 (Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

28 SIMON HUGHES SR
 (Father of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

29 (Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

30 ? JOHN HUGHES
 (Father of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

m.

d.

31 (Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b.

d.

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Civil War records of Maurice/Morris Brown Clark, great-grandfather of Kathryn Hughes (Adair) Norton:

(Confederate.)

6 | 17 | Tenn.

M. B. Clark
Pvt., Co. K, 17 Reg't Tennessee Infantry.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Aug. 15 to Oct 15, 1861.

Enlisted:
 When June 9, 1861
 Where Camp Trowdale
 By whom J. G. Pickett
 Period 12 mos

Last paid:
 By whom W. B. Ruse
 To what time Aug. 15, 1861

Present or absent _____
 Remarks Transferred to Col. John Murray's Regt.

The 17th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861; transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 15, 1861, and re-organized in May, 1862. During the latter part of 1861 the 15th and 21st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

Book mark: _____

(642) L. G. Norton Copyist.

(Confederate.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

Morris B. Clark
Pvt., Co. G, 28 Reg't Tennessee Volunteers.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Sept 7 to Oct 31, 1861.

Enlisted:
 When Oct 3, 1861
 Where _____
 By whom _____
 Period _____

Last paid:
 By whom _____
 To what time _____, 1861

Present or absent _____
 Remarks absent, detached as wagoner; transferred from Capt. S. C. McDemas Co. to W. B. Trowdale Co. the 1 Dec. 1861. Recruit

The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (also known as the 2d Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers) was organized September 23, 1861, with eight companies, and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 8, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861, and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862, when Companies D and H were united to form (2d) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863, and formed the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated), this company forming a part of Company A of that regiment.

Book mark: _____

(642) W. Marshall Copyist

(Confederate.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

Morris B. Blake

Priv. { Capt. William C. Trousdale's Co.,
28 Reg't Tennessee Volunteers.*

Age years.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for dated April 28, 1862.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When, 186 ..

Where

By whom

Period

Remarks: Transferred
from Capt. Mc
Deannans Co. 17. I.R.
Dec 1, 1861

* This company was also known as Company G, 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

The 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (also known as the 2d Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers) was organized September 29, 1861, with eight companies, and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861, and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862, when Companies D and H were united to form (2d) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863, and formed the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated), this company forming a part of Company A of that regiment.

Book mark:

W. Milhall
(642) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

Maurice B. Blake

Capt., Co. G, 28 Reg't Tennessee Volunteers.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Feb 28 to Aug 31, 1862.

Enlisted:

When June 9, 186 ..

Where Camp Trousdale

By whom J. Pickett

Period 12 mos

Last paid:

By whom Taylor

To what time Feb 28, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Remarks: Private, elected
Capt. May 8, 1862

The 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (also known as the 2d Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers) was organized September 29, 1861, with eight companies, and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861, and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862, when Companies D and H were united to form (2d) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863, and formed the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated), this company forming a part of Company A of that regiment.

Book mark:

W. Milhall
(642) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

M. B. Clark

Capt., Co. G, 28 Reg't Tennessee Volunteers.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sep & Oct, 1862.

Enlisted: When, 1862.

Where

By whom

Period 12 mos

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 1862

Present or absent Not stated

Remarks:

+ signs Roll as comdg the company

The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (also known as the 2d Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers) was organized September 23, 1861, with eight companies, and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861, and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862, when Companies D and H were united to form (3d) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863, and formed the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated), this company forming a part of Company A of that regiment.

Book mark:

(642) W. M. Chace Copyist.

(Confederate.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

M. B. Clark

Capt., Co. G, 28 Reg't Tennessee Volunteers.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Jan & Feb, 1863.

Enlisted: When June 9, 1861.

Where Camp Inaudale

By whom G. Pickett

Period 12 mos

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 1863

Present or absent Not stated

Remarks:

+ signs Roll as comdg the company

The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (also known as the 2d Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers) was organized September 23, 1861, with eight companies, and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861, and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862, when Companies D and H were united to form (3d) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863, and formed the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated), this company forming a part of Company A of that regiment.

Book mark:

(642) W. M. Chace Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

6 | 28 | Tenn.

M. B. Clark

Capt. Co. G. 28. Regt. Tenn.

Appears on a

Register

containing Rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Date of appointment _____, 186

Date of resignation, death, transfer or promotion } Resigned
April 27, 1863

Remarks: _____

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 92, page 81

J. C. Law

(635) _____ Copyist.
5753

The only background information that the writer has to this date on Morris Brown Clark's experiences while serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War are two stories her uncle, Maurice Clark, a grandson of Morris Brown Clark, remembers hearing his father, Charley Morris Clark, relate.

One story says that Morris Brown Clark held his commanding officer as the officer died. Maurice was not sure of the officer's name, but he thought it might have been Johnson. Neither did he know what the term "commanding officer" referred to as to rank.

Another story was about the soldiers descent from a mountain following a battle which had been fought in the sunshine, but when they came down from the mountain, they encountered fog and rain. However, it is possible that in the telling and retelling of this story, that the weather conditions became reversed; it probably was rain and fog.

If anyone can provide the writer with additional information regarding these incidents, it would be most appreciated - especially the dying officer's name.

BOOKER (cont'd.):
the Sothern Medithis Church

44. ----
45. B--d Clark was the Captain (this may also be B--d Clark Cunningham) I will tell you about my _____ (may be "brother Sam Booker") he fought through the war I guess he must (went?) this writing is difficult to read...cme: (to the best of my ability, here is the basis of his information:)...the brother was shot or wounded on the battle field, left for dead, and Thomas went looking for his brother, found him and...the rest is almost impossible to read); Thomas was evidently injured in the leg, as he makes some mention of a "sore or some such" still bothering him; he raised nine children and then not able to work; then he tells of all the names he can remember in his company: Mat Ford, Bill _____, Tom Lanford?, (may be Lambert), _____, Anson Lambert, James _____, Mat Jones, (rest is too blurred)

The reference included above is from Volume I, "Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires", Dyer and Moore, p. 346.

The writer feels certain that the "B--d Clark" mentioned in the above reference is Morris Brown Clark. In the book Early Ragland Families of Middle Tennessee by Hobert Daniel Ragland, Morris Brown Clark is listed as "Brud" Clark. This, apparently, was his nickname.

On page 155 is the writer's ancestral chart showing not only her Civil War ancestor Maurice/Morris Brown Clark but also other Smith County families whom the writer is researching. If anyone has any information on any of these families, she would very much like to hear from you and would be pleased to share information.

Contributed by Kathryn Hughes (Adair) Norton (Mrs. William Loyd Norton), 1625 E. Browning Avenue, Fresno, CA 93710.

On 3 February 1823, Maurice Brown purchased 127 acres of land located on the Caney Fork River from John W. Mann. (Smith County Deed Book H, pp. 273-274).

Smith County deed books record Henry B. Clark making land transactions as early as 15 August 1837. On 19 January 1844, Clark sold Joseph H. Durham three acres. He sold 75 acres to B. J. Vaden on 29 December 1846. On 31 December 1846, he and Robert Brown sold to William F. and W. Allen 105 acres. Another deed made on 29 September 1847, shows a transfer made to Hannah Carlisle, formerly Hannah Allen and wife of Wesley Carlisle, and her children. Then on 6 October 1847, he sold 15 acres to William Marlow. On 14 April 1849, he purchased of R. W. Mann a tract of 25 acres. In 1859, two years prior to the Civil War, he purchased "some negro slaves from Willis Bush and wife Amanda M." From these transactions, he evidently lived in either the 16th or 11th Civil Districts of Smith County during the 1840's and 1850's.

A HUNTER'S MOON ROSE ON A MACABRE MURDER SCENE
IN THE FLAT ROCK COMMUNITY

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Sunday, October 25, 1931, had been one of those unusually balmy Indian Summer days, displaying that special hue of azure sky that only an October day can conjure. Even as the sun disappeared in the western sky, giving way to the early rising of a beautiful hunter's moon in the east, the soft, moaning wind remained warm as it rustled the dry leaves.

Perhaps forty-four-year-old Richard Clardy "Dick" Tuggle of the Flat Rock community, located about halfway between Grant and Rome, was reluctant to go inside and close the door on such a perfect autumn setting. Maybe he was brooding about his planned trip to Cincinnati on Monday where he was to enter a veterans hospital for treatment of a heart ailment. For whatever reason, he remained in the front porch swing where he was last seen alive by friends around 6:30 in the evening.

Tuggle, an extremely handsome, portly man of around 200 pounds, was always immaculately dressed. He was last seen wearing a dress shirt and blue pin-striped trousers with suspenders. Tuggle and his wife were divorced, and he lived alone.

Exactly twelve hours later on Monday morning, Ernest Kent, a merchant at Grant and friend of Dick Tuggle's, found Tuggle's blood-drenched, mutilated body in the back yard. The back of his skull had been crushed with an ax - an ax belonging to the victim which he kept propped against the kitchen door. The body had been cut and slashed with well over one hundred wounds. There were many deep knife wounds, and a deep gash made by the ax was found in his side. His face was disfigured, and his throat cut.

The glass in the front door had been shattered, and the gory pole ax was found in the hallway. It is believed that Tuggle went inside the house to get his shotgun, but the effort had been aborted by his assailants. The hall showed indications of a terrific struggle. A trail of blood was left on the floors of the Tuggle home, leading to the back door where the back porch posts had been autographed with bloody hand prints. Finally, the slain man had fallen or had been dragged beside a large tree in his back yard - a tree that, too, would soon die! It is supposed that the murder was committed around seven o'clock Sunday night.

Dick Tuggle was the son of Henry W. and Pairless Shepherd Tuggle and had grown up on what was known as the Joel Turner Shepherd farm in the eighteenth district of Smith County.

Dick's grandfather, Joel T. Shepherd whose parents had come from Virginia, had married Miss Mary Mason on October 20, 1849. In 1857, Shepherd had bought land from Thomas J. Owen; in 1858, he bought eighty acres from John Barbee, and in 1859, an additional sixty acres of land was purchased from J. B. Flippin, making up what was known as the Shepherd farm.

The Joel T. Shepherd house, built in 1865 of yellow poplar wood, is no longer standing. It was in this house that Dick Tuggle was born in 1887.

Today there are two entrances to the Shepherd-Tuggle farm where Dick and his brother, Robert, grew up. Traveling the Trousdale-Ferry Pike from Grant to Lebanon, one can turn right directly in front of the late Paul Vantrease's house and go for approximately 1 1/2 miles. The hollow may also be entered from the Flat Rock road. Leaving the Trousdale-Ferry Pike and turning onto the Flat Rock road, one must travel six-tenths of a mile and turn right.

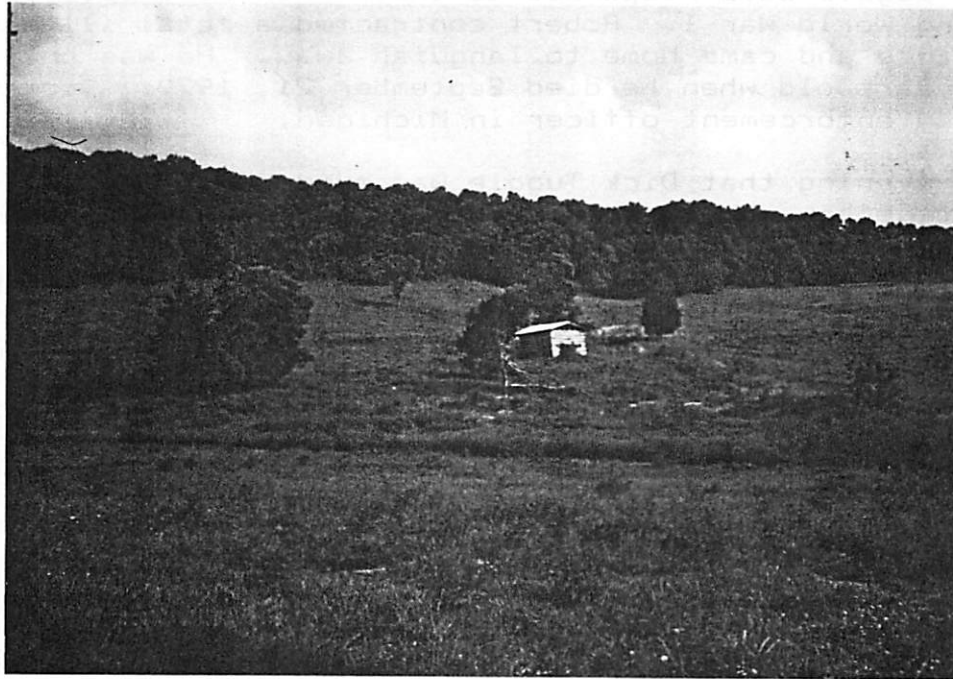
Jo Annie Shepherd, Dick's aunt, was born blind. Miss Annie could detect daylight from darkness but could not see because her eyes had no distinct pupils. Her eyes were very unusual looking in that each iris was made up of only strange blue streaks.

Miss Annie once had a sweetheart and thought that matrimony was in the making, but her young suitor's affections turned cold, leaving Miss Annie with a broken heart. It was about this time that her sister, Pairlee, and brother-in-law, Henry W. Tuggle, Dick Tuggle's parents, came to live with her in the Joel T. Shepherd house. No doubt, Miss Shepherd became the unique, favorite aunt of the Tuggle children, Dick and Robert.

Blindness was never considered a handicap by Miss Annie. Without the advantage of sight, she could thread a needle. Taking the needle in her left hand while holding the thread in her right hand, she would touch her tongue to the eye of the needle, guiding the thread through the needle while holding it in her mouth.

When necessary, she would go to the general mercantile store and give the clerk her order. He would put the merchandise on the counter and tell her the price of each item. By the time he had filled her requests, she would have mentally totaled her bill before the clerk could add her purchases!

To maintain a steady cash flow, Miss Annie sold veal calves and eggs. She had to walk about two hundred yards down the hillside across a branch to reach the barn, and once there, she had to climb steps to gather the produce from the hen nests. One day she found a big chicken snake in a nest instead of the usual bounty. She grabbed the thief by its head and slung it against a log in the barn, forever quelling its roguish ways.



An original log structure remains on the Joel T. Shepherd farm where Joe Annie, Dick Tuggle's blind aunt, gathered eggs.

For recreation Miss Shepherd would often play the victrola and sing, relaxing in the hallway of her home, referring to the hallway as the gallery.

For miles around Miss Annie was renowned for her blackberry and grape wine as well as her delicious peach brandy. She would place one of her prize-sized eggs in the wine mixture, and when a portion of the egg could be "seen" the size of a quarter, the wine was sweet enough to be gauged!

It has been rumored that one could also sample the "recipe" from an unsuspecting percolator kept on the kitchen stove at Henry Tuggle's residence.

A prominent doctor from a nearby community often made unnecessary housecalls just to enjoy the Tuggle hospitality. The good doctor would then have to be safely escorted across the creek!

This was the environment in which Dick and Robert Tuggle grew to manhood. Often they had climbed old Blue Knob, the majestic hill that can still be viewed today in the Tuggle Hollow and from the Flat Roack road. It appears to be shrouded in a beautiful blue veil resembling the same strange blue tint that was found in the sightless eyes of Miss Jo Annie Shepherd!

Both of the Tuggle boys responded to their country's call for soldiers during World War I. Robert contracted a fatal illness while serving in France and came home to languish away. He was only twenty-eight years old when he died September 21, 1920. Dick had once been a law enforcement officer in Michigan.

On the same evening that Dick Tuggle was murdered, Henry W. Tuggle's great nephew who lived with him, and Miss Annie Shepherd were at the barn finishing the milking chores when the Dennis brothers, Lincoln and Jake came by. They had a 1/2 gallon of wine in a 24-pound flour sack with a jagged hole in it that had been crudely mended so that one readily took note of the sack's condition. Jake Dennis asked to borrow money from Henry Tuggle, but upon refusal, he and his brother headed on out of the hollow toward Flat Rock.

Jake and Linc attempted to hitch a ride from a couple of motorists before they succeeded by obtaining a lift on the running board of someone's automobile to the McCall Store in Flat Rock.

At least five witnesses saw them go through the yard gate at Dick Tuggle's place which was located one half mile from the exit of the hollow on the Flat Rock road. Dick lived about three miles from his parents.

Lincoln Dennis was a small man, of swarthy complexion and somewhat hump-shouldered; while his brother, Jake, was a robust guy around 6 foot tall and weighed approximately 190 pounds with a ruddy complexion.

The Dennis brothers, who at that time lived at the head of Rawls Creek about a mile or so above the Tuggle Hollow, had been seen before at Dick Tuggle's house. Their visit on this particular night did not seem unusual to anyone. Besides several friends and acquaintances had been by that Sunday to see and admire Dick's new Chevrolet coupe automobile which he had just purchased on Saturday.

Later, however, neighbors would recall that they had heard a terrible commotion down at Dick's place. They thought that it was just probably a party going on since it was such a lovely evening.

Unaware that a grisly murder had just been committed nearby, Dick Tuggle's young cousin, the one who lived with Dick's dad, and Sprixy Jim Tuggle went over to Wes Dennis' house that Sunday night. Wes Dennis was a brother to Jake and Lincoln. Sprixy Jim and the young lad left to come back home around 9:00 o'clock. The whole hollow was illuminated with an almost supernatural golden glow from a hunter's moon. Normally, the dogs barked at anyone traveling through the hollow at night, but on this memorable evening, the hollow was deathly quiet! What usually were familiar scenes seemed almost unreal, and perhaps the rich moonlight had even cast an unnatural spell on the dogs!

Early Monday morning a black man in the neighborhood named Wade Dowell came through the hollow spreading the tragic news of Dick Tuggle's murder. Wade was so distraught that he had his cap on with the hollow part turned skyward! He first stuttered the terrible event to Mrs. Mary Hall's family and then went on to stammer the shocking news to Dick's parents and Miss Annie Shepherd. Pairlee ran out of the house screaming while Henry immediately left with Dowell for Dick's place.

The incriminating evidence that led to the arrest of the Dennis brothers for the murder was the flour sack containing a jug of wine. The sack was found beside the front door of Dick's house.

A warrant was sworn out by Dick's father for their arrest. A search warrant was also issued to search Dick Tuggle's premises "for intoxicating liquors and manufacturing apparatus of such."

By noon on Monday, when the officers came to arrest Jake Dennis, they found in his possession a bloody knife. Bloody clothes and shoes were found at Jake's house, although an attempt had been made to remove the blood stains. Half-burnt under clothes were discovered in the kitchen stove. Lincoln Dennis had a fresh wound on his head.

The defendants pleaded not guilty despite circumstantial evidence pointing otherwise. Speculation has it that, perhaps, others were involved in the gruesome murder, although this was never fully proved.

Dick Tuggle's body was prepared for burial by the local undertaker, Elmer Gill. Visitation was held at Henry Tuggle's house, where the funeral was conducted on Tuesday afternoon by J. M. Cox, Circuit Court Clerk and Chaplain of the local American Legion Post. Tuggle's body was then borne to the family graveyard near his father's home and laid to rest beside that of his brother Robert.

The proceedings of the Dick Tuggle murder trial can be found recorded in the Smith County Criminal Court Minute Book 7 (1931-1933). The trial began on Wednesday, December 9, 1931, with C. R. McClarin serving as foreman of the grand jury.

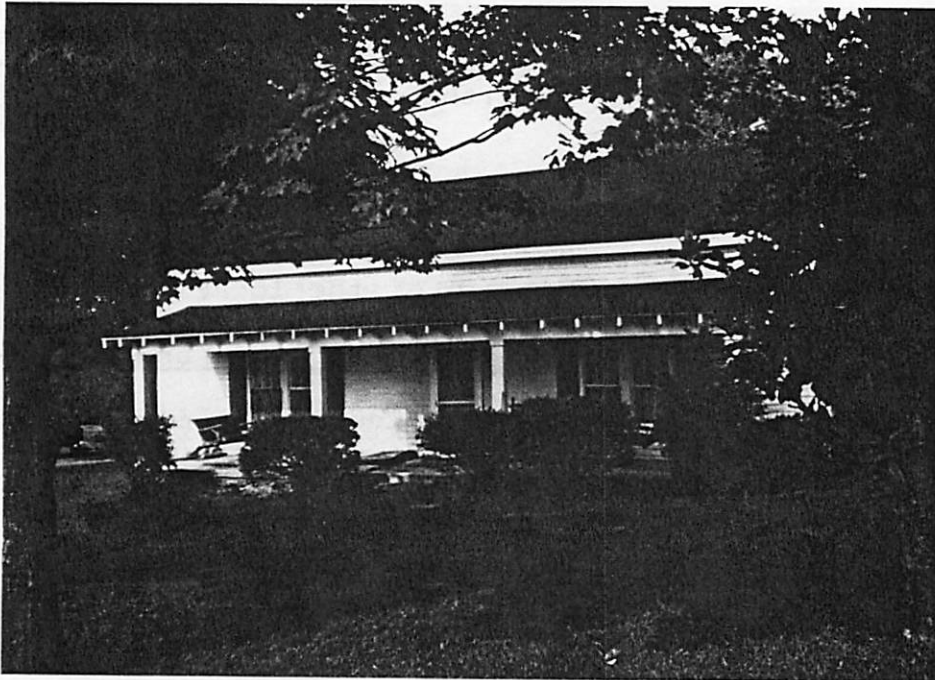
Sheriff J. N. Gann issued orders to summon a panel of fifty good and lawful men to be present at the opening of court. The services of two additional officers were needed during the trial which lasted until almost Christmas.

The Dennis brothers had originally been charged with first-degree murder but were sentenced for second-degree murder. No motive was shown by competent evidence, but it was theorized that robbery could have been the motive because Tuggle was known to have kept large amounts of cash around.

Jake and Lincoln Dennis appealed their case to the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court ruled on July 16, 1932: "It is of the opinion that there is no reversible error on the record, and that the judgements of the court below should be affirmed."

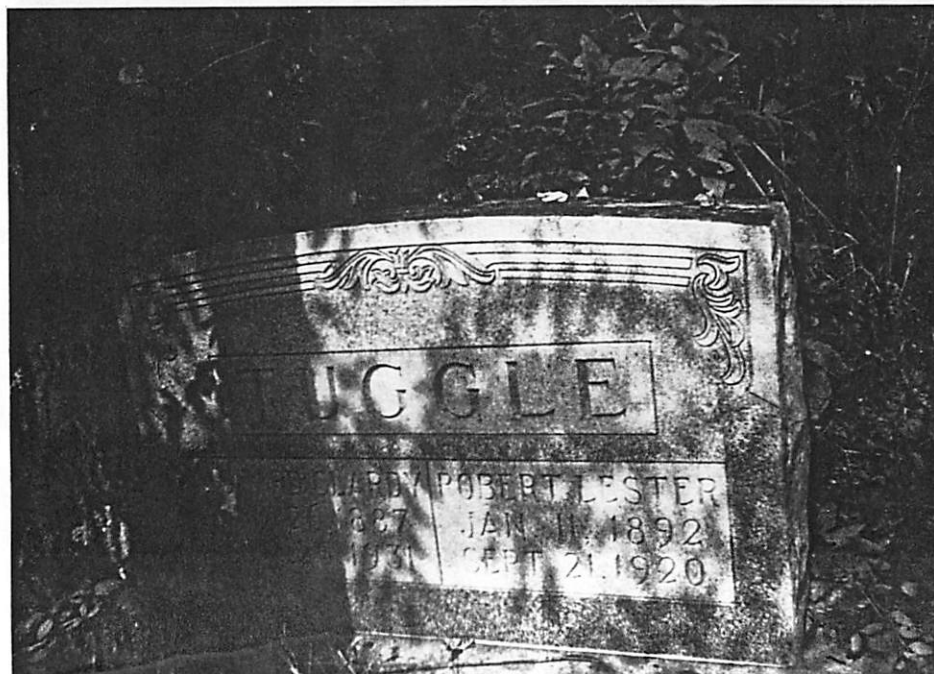
Forty-year-old Jake and thirty-eight-year-old Lincoln Dennis were confined to hard labor for a term of no more than fifteen years. (The Courier listed Jake Dennis 37 and Lincoln 25. Family members say this is erroneous). It has been said that the Dennis brothers served only half of their sentence!

After sixty-one years, there are still many speculations and unanswered questions regarding the ghastly Dick Tuggle murder. The house where the murder occurred is still standing. It has been purported that a red-haired woman was once murdered in the same house years before the Tuggle murder. After Dick's death, the house was sold, and the man who bought it shot a neighbor and then committed suicide. The next owner of the house died of an apparent heart attack while at the barn loading pigs. The present owner, a retired trucker, has lived here for three years and claims he has no qualms about the house's reputation.



The Dick Tuggle house, located on the Flat Rock road between Grant and Rome, was the scene of a grisly murder committed sixty-one years ago.

It is not surprising, however, to see others, who have heard about Dick Tuggle's murder and the other stories, accelerate a bit faster while passing the Tuggle house, especially if there happens to be a bright hunter's moon hanging in the autumn sky!



Richard Clardy Tuggle
 Aug. 26, 1887
 Oct. 25, 1931

Robert Lester Tuggle
 Jan. 11, 1892
 Sept. 31, 1920



Mary Mason Shepherd
 Feb. 2, 1827
 Jan. 31, 1911

Joel Turner Shepherd
 April 24, 1827
 March 9, 1887



Jo Annie Shepherd
Sept. 3, 1865 - Dec. 12 1951

Others interred in this cemetery include: Henry W. Tuggle July 31, 1863 - Jan. 23, 1935; Pairlee Tuggle April 29, 1863 - Oct. 10, 1938; Bettie Shepherd Apple July 4 1857 - Dec. 8, 1925; an infant son of Frank and Maude Jenkins Napier and a child belonging to Wyatt Allison.

The writer acknowledges with deep appreciation the gracious help given by Donald and Lucille Napier. Without their guided tour of the Shepherd-Tuggle-Napier-Jenkins farm, the family cemetery would never have been found. Impressive tombstones were discovered in the graveyard amid thick vegetation and the known presence of RATTLESNAKES!!! A sturdy fence, erected October 9, 1935, enclosed the forgotten graveyard where two beautiful catalpa trees had once been planted by loving family members who, too, now sleep here. Donald directed the writer to another Tuggle relative who wished to remain anonymous, but who enthusiastically shared many interesting stories about the family. The Napiers led the writer and her husband James over the same route traveled by the Dennis brothers on the night of the Tuggle murder. Appreciation is also expressed to Carl Napier for his assistance.

In addition to court and cemetery records and family interviews, the October 29, 1931 issue of the Carthage Courier was used as a source of information.

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563

QUERIES

JONES BOSTON: Seeking information on JONES BOSTON (1780-1840) lived in Smith County (Goose Creek) 1811-1824 and related families of CHRISTIAN BOSTON, WILLIAM CARTER AND JONATHAN PICKETT. Were JONES AND CHRISTIAN brothers? Where born in NC? Jones emigrated Lauderdale Co. AL 1824 then on to Republic of Texas 1839. Happy to share info on more than 1000 descendants of JONES BOSTON and biographical sketches of his ten children.

COL. H. B. BOSTON, JR., 2341 Wentworth Drive, Montgomery, AL 36106.

PETER, JAMES, JOHN and JOSHUA FISHER: Need information on my FISHER ancestors Smith County ca. 1790-1818. Were in the NC Continental Line 1788; received land grants. PETER FISHER 'S 400 acre grant was on Goose Creek, Smith Co.; he died ca. 1800, thought to have left land to sons, JOHN and JAMES. JAMES' sons, JAMES, JR. and PETER born in TN; family moved to IL ca. 1818. Would like any info on this specific family of which I am a descendant.

VERNON F. FISHER, 758 CRESTMOOR DRIVE, SAN JOSE, CA 95129.

DILLEHAY: Looking for anyone doing in-depth research on this line. Seeking any info re: DILLEHAY, JESSE J., 1850-1910 (son of THOMAS & MARY) m. CARRIE EMMALINE PULLY; why did J. J. DILLEHAY'S son EDGAR LEE, 1889-1969, change his name to DILLEAHER?

DOUG GARNER, 4617 Versailles Lane, Plano, TX 75093.

DURHAM-DAVIS: Need help with the family of JOHN DURHAM, born 1830, Dekalb Co., TN; mar. HARRIETT DAVIS. They are listed later in the 1880 census in the 9th civil district of Smith Co., TN. Any assistance will be appreciated.

DORIS GILLAHAN, RR 1, Box 125-A, Athens, TN 37303.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AMONETT: Seek info of a THOMAS JEFFERSON AMONETT, born ca. 1849, Smith Co., TN. His father was JOHN. H. AMONETT, born ca. 1819. Family lived in Smith Co. THOMAS JEFFERSON AMONETT mar. 2 PATY 1874. They had son, ROBERT AMONETT, born ca. 1875. 1880 census lists ROBERT AMONETT living with his grandfather JOHN H. AMONETT. What happened to THOMAS and his wife?? Will answer all letters and exchange info which I have on other Smith Co. families. BARBARA CLINE HUTCHINSON, 1623 Mutz Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46229.

PRUITT: Researching Pruitt family history; seek info on WILLIAM M. PRUITT, his brother, BUD PRUITT and my father MARSHALL PRUITT, who mar. the first time to ADA TONEY, October 14, 1904. Would also like the names of ADA TONEY'S parents. Would like to know when LUCY MYRTLE PRUITT, mar. ALBERT FURGERSON; when she died and where she is buried. Will appreciate any info and will be glad to share info with anyone researching the Pruitt family.

WYNEMA LOCKLER, 1705 N. Ricketts, Sherman, TX 75090.

CULBREATH, OVERBY: Researching these lines; discovered ROSETTA CULBREATH'S father was PETER Z. OVERBY of Mecklinburg Co., VA. Would be happy to share info.

SHARON GRAVES MULREY, 5330 LA Colonia N. W., Albuquerque, NM 87120.

DILLEHAY, KEMP, RAMSEY: THOMAS JOHNSON DILLEHAY married ELIZA KEMP 20 July 1862 in Smith Co., TN. Need information on THOMAS' parents, ALEX DILLEHAY and MARGARET RAMSEY. Also need info on parents of ELIZA KEMP, WILEY KEMP and ELIZABETH (BETSY) JONES.
BRENDA TAYLOR, 1775 S. Joe Wilson Road, Cedar Hill, TX 75104.

HEROLD/HERRALD: Would like to correspond with descendants of the HEROLD'S who lived in Smith Co. in the 1870's, perhaps earlier.
MARGARET REED, RR. 6, BOX 551, Lebanon, TN 37087.

GEORGE TRENTON DAY: Seeking info on my gr gr grandfather GEORGE TRENTON DAY, born 10 Dec 1825 VA; died 20 July 1886 Macon Co., TN. mar. BETHELINE (BETTY) FRANCES BURTON 26 SEP 1850, Smith Co., TN, dau. ROBERT BURTON. Children: SARAH ELIZABETH, 1851, ROBERT H., 1853, GEORGE PENN, 1856, JAMES MONROE, 1859, LEUVINA FRANCES CAROLINE, 1862. Have additional info on these children if anyone would like to share.

PATSY DAY WARE, 835 Sable Creek Lane, Greenwood, IN 46142.

Seeking information on children of MARSHALL PRUITT & ADA TONEY, mar. 14 Oct 1904, Smith Co., TN. These little girls died young sometime between 1905-1910. One's name was KATIE EVILINE, born Sept. 1910 Monoville, TN. Name not known for other young girl. Would like info on these children, name of unknown little girl, birth, date of death, where buried and parents of ADA TONEY. Will be glad to exchange info with anyone researching the PRUITTS.

JANIECE WILSON, RR 3, Box 345 F, Denison, TX 75020.

SURNAMES

DILLEHAY, WHITE, CARVELL, PULLEY, SAUNDERS, FORD, LINN, WEEMS, WITHERS, STRAGHAN, TENNISON, PHIFER, CARPENTER and BELUE.
Doug Garner, 4617 Versailles Lane, Plano, TX 75093.

AMONETTE (AMONETT), WIX (WICKS), HUTCHINSON (HUTCHESON) (HUTCHISON), NORMAN, ROBINSON, PATY (PATEY), DEDMAN (DEDMON), STUBBLEFIELD, FISHBURN, KLEIN (CLINE), MOSS, DRAPER, BANDY, PROCK, YORK, FUQUA, GRAVES and RIPPY.
Barbara Cline Hutchinson, 1623 Mutz Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46229.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



SCENIC TOM HOLLOW - SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 5 — No. 1

Winter 1993

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Simpson
Cem*

Publication year 1992 concluded with a total membership of 283. Your continued interest in our efforts and your support of our endeavors are certainly appreciated. It is time to renew membership! For your convenience, a renewal form is enclosed. Several have already renewed; if you have sent a renewal, please disregard this notice.

Please send articles, records, historical data, queries, surnames, etc. for future publications! Each member is permitted publication of 2 queries of not more than 50 words each per year. Not many have sent queries, but we encourage you to do so. This is an excellent medium for exchange of information and making the acquaintance of new friends or establishing family relations. Also send list of surnames.

The F. C. (Carmack) Key Genealogical Room at the Smith County Public Library would welcome your sending vertical files. Send to the address given below; they will be given to the library.

Several have sent suggestions for a name for this publication; however, we would like to receive yours, so get busy and send it in.

If any of you have purchased a history book, cemetery, will book, etc. for which you no longer have a need and wish to sell it, please send us your listing, your name, address and the price. We will publish this for you at no extra charge. This could be a means of providing someone else with a desired publication which is no longer of benefit to you.

Send communication to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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OLIVER WENDELL GWALTNEY

On the evening of 10 Oct 1992, Smith County and Gordonsville lost one of their respected and cherished citizens. Oliver Wendell (Shell) Gwaltney departed this life at the age of 93. Although he had been in ill health for the past few years, he continued to greet family and friends with a broad smile and ready wit. Born to parents Jesse William and Mattie Frances Gibbs Gwaltney in Hickman, TN on 19 June 1899, Oliver grew up playing traditional childhood games, attending church and school. It was at Gordonsville High School that he demonstrated his skill as a baseball pitcher, earning the nickname, "Shell". One day while winding up for a pitch, one of his friends yelled, "Let her fly, Shell!" From that day forward, he became "Shell" to all who knew him. He often said that when he threw his "knuckle" ball, his opponent was as good as out, for it never failed him. He played baseball at Cumberland College in Lebanon, TN and continued his sandlot playing until age 50.

On 19 May 1919, he married Gladys Williams, who died 19 July 1988. To them were born a daughter, Mrs. Frances Hunter; sons, J. W., Howard Donald and William Ivy all of whom survive, and a sister, Mrs. Lucille Agee. The Gwaltney family lived in Gordonsville, where Oliver worked as an Agent for Modern Woodmen of America for 35 years, retiring as District Manager in 1965.

In addition to baseball, Shell enjoyed many hobbies. An avid outdoorsman and fisherman, he had one of the first fishing boats on Center Hill Lake and was instrumental in the formation of the Center Hill Rod and Gun Club. Always civic minded, he was a charter member of the South Side Lions Club, member of New Middleton Lodge No. 249, F&AM, the Scottish Rite Club, Carthage Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Al Menah Temple, and a director, Gordonsville Branch, Citizens Bank. In honor of his civic endeavors, he had been presented the Gordonsville Citizens Community Award.

A long-time, devout member of the Gordonsville United Methodist Church, he served as usher, secretary and treasurer. It was here that family and friends gathered to be with him as he celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

For many years, he was a "weekend" barber in Gordonsville. It was his habit when cutting a patron's hair to place his hand over the person's head. Mrs. Glenn (Sandra Watson) Vaden related this story of her son Shane's first haircut. Shane climbed into the chair; whereupon Shell placed his hand on the child's head. Shane began to yell while Shell cut away. Shane's yelling became louder and louder until Shell asked, "What are you hollering so about? I'm not hurting you." To which Shane responded, "Yes, you are! You've got your finger in my eye!."

Loving life, Oliver lived it to the fullest. He was supportive of the Newsletter, frequently inquiring, "When am I going to get my book"? (He always referred to this publication as "his book".) It was an honor and a privilege to have known and had this gentleman for a friend. He truly exemplified the "man who lived by the side of the road", leaving a legacy of service and pleasant memories.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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WINTER 1993

NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

This photograph made from the ridge overlooking the pristine Tom Hollow provides an excellent view of the beauty of the area. Not only is it a safe haven for wildlife, but it is also a natural habitat for many and varied wild flowers and plants - truly a scene of sheer beauty to be enjoyed and appreciated by young and old alike be it fall, winter, spring or summer.

(Photograph courtesy of Katheryn F. Dickens)



The GREEN DRAGON - just one of the many beautiful native wild flowers that can be found growing in the Tom Hollow near the graves of Gillihan and Phillips.

TOM HOLLOW REVEALS CONFEDERATE HISTORY

Katheryn Frye Dickens

The Tom Hollow is a lonesome place. Even when the noonday sun is high, it is dark and desolate. Night comes early here. Even before four o'clock in the afternoon on a clear, late autumn day, the moon and evening star become visible.

Only a trace of the original wagon road, now beaten a little wider by loggers, remains that once led from the St. Mary's Hollow in the tenth district of Smith County three miles east of Chestnut Mound. The distance of the entire hollow is perhaps three miles.

The dampness of the area comes from a large spring near the Putnam County line and from the drainage of high hills on either side of the little valley. A tiny creek bed has been cut by the water.

It is silence that prevails when a human intruder enters this wildlife haven. An occasional raspy warning, however, that someone is trespassing comes from a fearless and clever crow who maintains sentinel over the domain during the day. When the curtain of darkness falls, and the stars majestically appear across the great dome of sky in the Tom Hollow, it is the owl who keeps vigil, making its eerie guttural sounds. The hollow could be a hunter's paradise!

It is this lonely spot of earth which cradles the dust of two boys who left their homes well over a century ago to fight for the Confederacy. For almost as long their bodies have become a part of the soil in the secluded Tom Hollow. In May of 1865, they were murdered, and no caskets were used for their burial.

In the mid-1970's, the late Guy Boyd was instrumental in getting stones from the Veterans Administration to mark these isolated graves. It was Boyd's grandfather, Lewis Henry Fletcher, who, in 1865, helped build the sturdy stone wall that encloses the entombment.

Today the entrance is heavily guarded by briars. The gravestones are small and flat, and were not readily visible to the writer. In early November a thin blanket of dirt and warm-colored leaves had momentarily obscured them. After a bit of hand sweeping, the names of Uriah R. Gillihan and T. W. Phillips became legible and the date 1865.

In September of 1861, seventeen-year-old Uriah R. Gillihan from Jackson County, Tennessee enlisted for service in the Confederate Army in Company G of the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. This regiment was also known as the 2nd Tennessee Mountain Volunteers.

Shortly after Gillihan was mustered into service at Camp Zollicoffer in Overton County, he moved with his troops to Kentucky. In December of 1861, Gillihan was stationed with General Felix K. Zollicoffer and a force of 10,000 men at Beech Grove, Kentucky. He was in battle at Mill Springs where he saw his general mortally wounded. Because of heavy rain and the dense smoke of battle, the early morning darkness of January 19, 1862 was intensified. It was extremely difficult to distinguish the battle line, and General Zollicoffer mistakenly rode too far behind the Federal line. He was killed instantly by Colonel S. S. Fry of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry.

After Zollicoffer's death, Gillihan became a part of Brigadier General William H. Carroll's Brigade under the guidance of Major General G. B. Crittenden. On the same day as the Mill Springs Battle, Gillihan was also in the Battle of Fishing Creek in Kentucky. Crittenden then moved his forces toward Murfreesboro to join General Albert Sydney Johnston, where the entire army moved down into Mississippi to prepare for the major Battle of Shiloh. John C. Breckenridge was placed in command of the Confederate troops after Bragg removed George B. Crittenden for drunkenness.

The Union Army was stationed at Camp Shiloh which had taken its name from a small log meeting house two and a half miles from Pittsburg Landing near Savannah, Tennessee. For the Rebels, Pittsburg Landing was a transfer point for goods shipped from the Tennessee River to Corinth, Mississippi. Despite being on the Confederate side of the Tennessee River, William T. Sherman decided the area provided the best camp site for the Union soldiers. Because the Union Army did not expect an attack, Camp Shiloh was not fortified.

Surprise was the key element in the Rebel's plan of attack. At the first rosy glimpse of dawn on that balmy Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, Uriah R. Gillihan was just one of over 40,000 Confederate soldiers to storm the unsuspecting Union Army who thought the big battle would be fought in Corinth, Mississippi. An excited Union officer used these words to report the advance of the Confederate troops, "The Rebels are out there thicker then fleas on a dog's back." Indeed Uriah R. Gillihan was like one of those fleas. How lucky he was not to be among the carnage of 10,694 Confederate casualties when the smoke cleared around Shiloh two days later!

By the last of April, Gillihan's regiment was stationed in Memphis. He then moved with Breckenridge's Division to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Louisiana. He was wounded during the battle of Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862. Nevertheless, the summer's end found the soldier in Jackson, Mississippi, and when the leaves had turned a beautiful gold, brown and red, Uriah was back in his beloved home state near Murfreesboro. Another major battle was imminent.

On December 6, 1862, he was paid \$50 for bounty which meant he had captured a Union soldier. By now Private Gillihan from Jackson County, Tennessee was Sergeant Uriah R. Gillihan.

In 1862, the day after Christmas, the Federal Army emerged from Nashville headed for Murfreesboro. By December 30 both large armies were in formation. Nightfall found the Feds and Rebels bivouacked within musket range of each other, and the camp fires of each were clearly seen by the other as they shone through the cedar groves.

Finally the silence was broken when both army bands began playing lively tunes. Then one band began playing the bitter-sweet melody of "Home Sweet Home." Almost instantly the other band picked up the haunting strain, and soon both camps began singing the emotional lyrics, their voices piercing the icy air of the winter night. One can easily conceive where young Gillihan's thoughts were at the time, and imagine how desperately he must have longed for the safe fireside of home!

At daybreak on December 31, 1862, the great battle began and raged unceasingly for nearly eleven hours. It was the command of the early winter darkness that halted the deafening firing!

On New Year's Day of 1863, both armies, somewhat subdued, quietly prepared for the next day's battle. They were unaware that President Lincoln had just signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Around four o'clock in the afternoon of January 2, the terrible nightmare of another conflict began. Colonel J. B. Palmer had been in charge of Gillihan's brigade until the middle of the day when Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow took command.

Sergeant Uriah R. Gillihan was gravely wounded during this battle. Because his name appeared on a casualty list from Pillow's Brigade in the battle near Murfreesboro January 2, 1863, he was mistakenly assumed dead.

Without question, however, he was a survivor of the Battle of Stone's River near Murfreesboro because his name appears on a company muster roll for Company A dated July and August 1863 which states that he had deserted the Confederate Army. He had been absent without leave since April 1, 1863. A prior muster roll shows he was absent in March because of the wound received on January 2, 1863. (Note: Company G, Gillihan's original unit, consolidated with Company C to form Company A of the 28th Consolidated Infantry.)

It is believed that after Gillihan slowly recuperated from his wound, he commenced the risky journey back home to Jackson County. He had fought in several major battles and had been wounded twice - once severely. He probably felt he had served well the Southern Cause, and now he just wanted to go home.

(CONFEDERATE)

U. R. Gillihan

Sgt. Co. H 28th Tenn Regt

Appears on a REPORT of casualties, in Pillow's Brigade, in the battle near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.

Report dated Not dated 186

Remarks: ~~Am~~ severely wounded

Series 1, Vol. 20, part 1, page 779

M. G. Gode

Copyist

1371

(Confederate)

28

Tenn.

(Consolidated)

U. R. Gillihan

Co. A, 28 Regt. Tennessee Vols. (Consolidated)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July or Aug 186

When Sept. 7 1861

Where Zolicoffer

By whom M. Henry

Period 1860

Last paid: By whom D. S. Shelton

To what time Apr 20 1863

Present or absent

Remarks: M. Henry
Always without leave from Apr. 1, 1863.

This company was formed by the consolidation of Companies D and G, 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed March 8, 1863, by the consolidation of the 28th and the 28th Regiments Tennessee Infantry. A. D. WICKARD & CO. 1205 TEX. CEX. SIX 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 14th Battalion Tennessee Heavy Artillery were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865.

Rank mark

U. R. Gillihan

COUNTY Uriah Gillihan

ROLL NO. 234

BOOK

PAGE

TYPE RECORD Service Record

It was in the spring of 1865 when Gillihan finally reached the Smith-Putnam County line near Buffalo Valley. When he met up with Private T. W. Phillips from Overton County, he soon found that they shared a common bond. Young Phillips had been furloughed since August 1, 1863, because of illness and was also on his way home. For two years neither had been in the army.

It was in December of 1862 that seventeen-year-old T. W. Phillips had enlisted in the 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment under the command of Major W. Gooch Smith. Company F of the 84th merged with Company B of the 28th Tennessee Infantry to form Company K of the 28th Consolidated Infantry. The regiment was composed of men from Jackson, Cumberland and Overton Counties. It appears that Phillips could have been the son of a widow of Overton County.

By spring of 1863 Phillips' troops were a part of Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright's Brigade. These men remained on guard duty throughout the month of May in the Middle Tennessee area. On May 25, the Rebels were in Shelbyville from which they later moved on to Chattanooga in preparation for the Battle of Chickamauga which was fought in September. However, young Phillips was unable to move with the army.

Apparently sometime in July, Phillips became ill, too ill to remain in service. By the first of August 1863, he had been furloughed.

Desertion had become a growing incidence in both the Northern army as well as for the Southern forces. Confederate President Davis, as early as August of 1863, had offered amnesty to those absent without leave. By the following year President Lincoln had commuted a considerable number of death sentences to army deserters.

In mid-May of 1865, twenty-one-year-old Uriah Gillihan had not heard this news of amnesty, nor had he heard that Lee had surrendered to Grant on April 9, telling his men to go home and resume their occupations. Having met up with twenty-year-old T. W. Phillips near the Smith-Putnam County line, the two men decided it was worth the risk of being discovered by Union guerillas to attend a dance at Buffalo Valley. While at the dance, Gillihan and Phillips became involved in an altercation with some other men.

Fearing for their lives, Phillips and Gillihan immediately left Buffalo Valley under the cover of darkness and stealthily sought their way to the home of Charles Francis Burton who lived three miles east of Chestnut Mound. Burton's wife, the former Sarah "Sallie" Murray, was from Gainesboro, Tennessee. She was a sister to Colonel John P. Murray of Gainesboro who had also served at one time in the 28th Tennessee Infantry. Because they were both natives of the same area of Jackson County, Gillihan felt confident that the Burton family would befriend him and Phillips.

T. W. Phillips
Orto, Co. K, 28 Reg't Tennessee Vols.
 (Consolidated.)
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 July & Aug. 1863.
 Enlisted:
 When Dec. 1, 1862
 Place Ovation, Tenn.
 Age W. G. Smith
 34 yrs.
 Rank Capt. Washburn
 Date Apr. 30, 1863
 Status or absent Absent
 Absent on furlough
 since Aug. 1, 1863.

Burton was a Southern sympathizer and was known for his gentleness and hospitality. A great grandson of Captain William Burton, a Virginia Captain in the Revolutionary War, Charles Francis Burton was the son of William Burton, Jr. and Ann Hawes Quarles Burton. His father and uncle, Charles Burton, had come with their father-in-law, Major William Quarles, from Bedford County, Virginia to Tennessee in 1809. Ten years later another uncle, Robert Burton, settled in Smith County near Hiawassee. He was a very active member of the Knob Springs Baptist Church. William Burton, Jr. and Charles Burton had married Quarles sisters. Major Quarles had ten children who made the trip to Tennessee.

Having reached what is now Putnam County around twilight on Christmas Eve, the Quarles and Burton families stopped and made camp.

During the night a beautiful soft snow fell, transforming the entire countryside into an enchanted, white wonderland. Everything looked so lovely the next morning that the scene inspired someone in the party to name their place of encampment - White Plains. White Plains is located about four miles northeast of Cookeville.

By 1810, a post office had been established in White Plains, which remained in existence for some eighty-three years; the postmaster was always a descendant or relative of Major Quarles.

The Burtons became successful merchants and prominent citizens of the community. The first court in the area was held in the lovely, spacious Quarles-Burton home.

MILITARY RECORDS
 ROLL NO. 237
 CONFEDERATE T. W. Phillips
 UNION _____
 MEXICAN _____
 1812 _____
 CHEROKEE REMOVAL _____
 TENNESSEE STATE

For several years Charles Francis Burton's father operated a successful general store in White Plains before purchasing a farm located along the old Walton Road about seventeen miles west of Cookeville and three miles east of Chestnut Mound. Near Chestnut Mound he constructed a large two-story house and store. At this time a stagecoach line ran from Nashville to Knoxville along the old Walton Road.

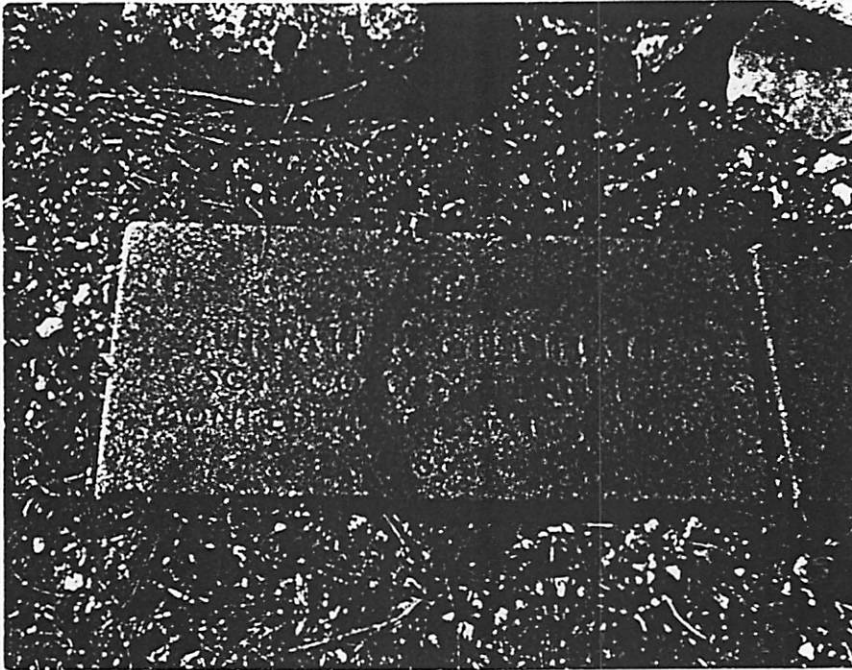
Charles Francis Burton was a mere child when his father bought the property near the Smith County line.

Having first been a partner in the business begun by his father, Charles F. Burton was a prosperous merchant for sixty years. He later owned a wholesale dry goods store in Nashville, but he never moved to the city. At his parents' death, Charles F. Burton became the owner of the family business and residence, along with several acres of land.

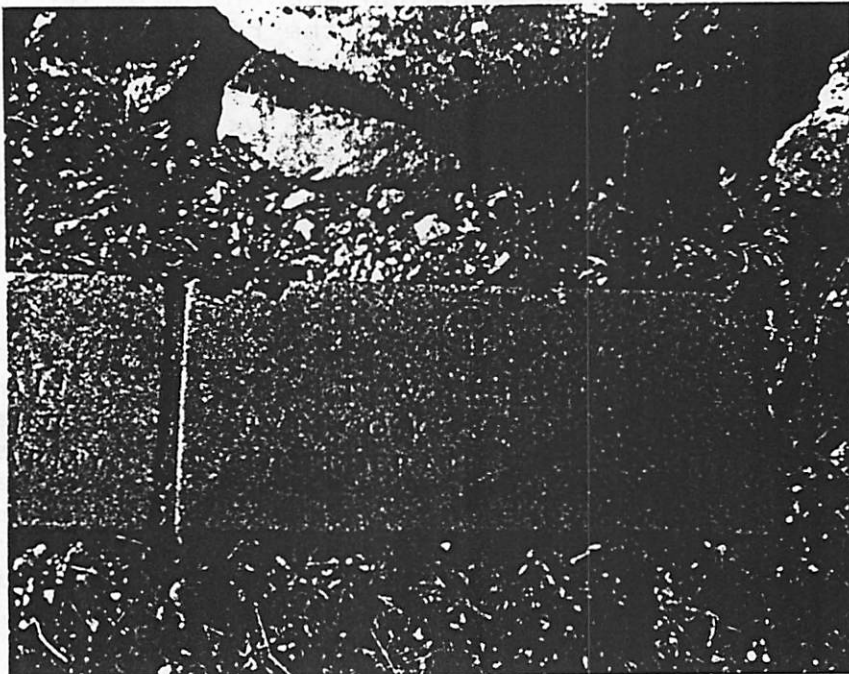
This was the location where the frightened ex-soldiers, Gillihan and Phillips came, in 1865. It was just about daylight when the runaways from the Buffalo Valley dance appeared at Burton's door. They were given a hearty breakfast by Sallie Burton, and in an effort to remove Gillihan and Phillips from harm's way, Mr. Burton sent his son, Edward M. Burton, who later became known as Dr. Ned Burton, and a black man named Willis to escort the young pair to an obscure cabin down in the hollow a mile or so from Burton's house. Unfortunately, their hiding place was soon discovered by the enemy.

It has been told that Lewis Fletcher, who was thirteen years old at the time, remembered having seen the Home Guards come riding by his place on horseback, marching Gillihan and Phillips on foot in front of them, having been marched across the ridge from the Tom Hollow into the Fletcher Hollow. Today, the Fletcher Hollow is known as the Boyd Hollow, located not far from the Rock Springs area which is approximately two miles from Buffalo Valley. After first being ridiculed and then physically tormented with bayonets, the helpless two captives were tied to separate trees and unmercifully shot numerous times by the Union men.

Near sundown when the lifeless, bullet-torn bodies of the men were discovered by Ned Burton and Willis, Charles Francis Burton ordered that the bodies be prepared for burial and wrapped in blankets. They were buried down in the hollow less than a half mile from the Burton house. Under the watchful supervision of Charles Francis Burton, two former Burton slaves, Lewis Fletcher, Fletcher's uncle and Ned Burton very painstakingly built a strong rock wall around the graves. This wall can be seen today, almost one hundred and twenty-eight years later. Charles Francis Burton was a gentle soul who never ceased to grieve over the fate of Gillihan and Phillips. As long as he lived, he kept the graves clean and decorated with flowers. It has been said that no family members ever came looking for the boys.



Primarily through the effort of the late Guy Boyd with the Veteran's Administration, these memorial gravestones were placed more than a century after Sergeant Uriah R. Gillihan and Private T. W. Phillips were buried in the isolated, quiet, lonely Tom Hollow.



Nature does Mr. Burton's job now in the lonely hollow. Lovely native mountain flowers are everywhere along with an abundance of exquisite wild ferns that would rival the beauty of any cultivated species!

The hollow where the graves are located was once known as the Willis Hollow because Burton's former slave Willis later lived in the cabin where Gillihan and Phillips hid the day they were murdered. Eventually, one of Willis' descendants named Tom lived in the old cabin, and to subsequent generations, it has become known as the Tom Hollow.

Today not a trace of the cabin can be found. At one time there were at least three houses in the hollow. The only clue that would substantiate this is that in the springtime buttercups and lilies have been found growing in profusion in level spots that could easily have been cabin sites.

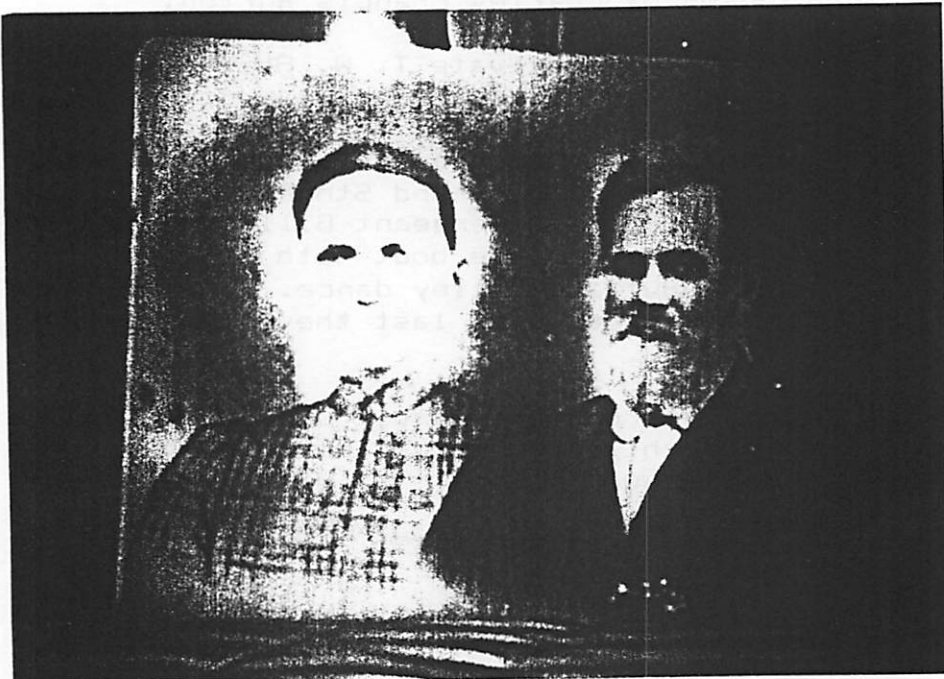
Land in the Tom Hollow is currently owned by Bobby Lee Bennett. Mrs. Gerry Burton, the daughter-in-law of Ed Burton, owns thirty-four acres of the Burton homestead. Ed Burton was Dr. Ned Burton's son and a grandson of Charles Francis Burton.

Sergeant Uriah R. Gillihan and Private T. W. Phillips are safe now. Their blanket covered bodies have mingled completely with the earth in the lonesome quietness of the Tom Hollow, and they sleep undisturbed. Scenes from battles such as Mill Springs, Hell's Hollow, the Hornet's Nest, Baton Rouge and Stone's River will no longer torment the fevered brain of Sergeant Gillihan. Nor does Private Phillips remember his terrible bout with dysentery and the silly, stupid fight at the Buffalo Valley dance. The Home Guards won't be able to find them either. At last they have found the perfect hiding place!

In remembrance of this generous and heroic couple, as well as for the sake of genealogy, the children of Charles Francis and his wife Sarah "Sallie" Murray Burton were:

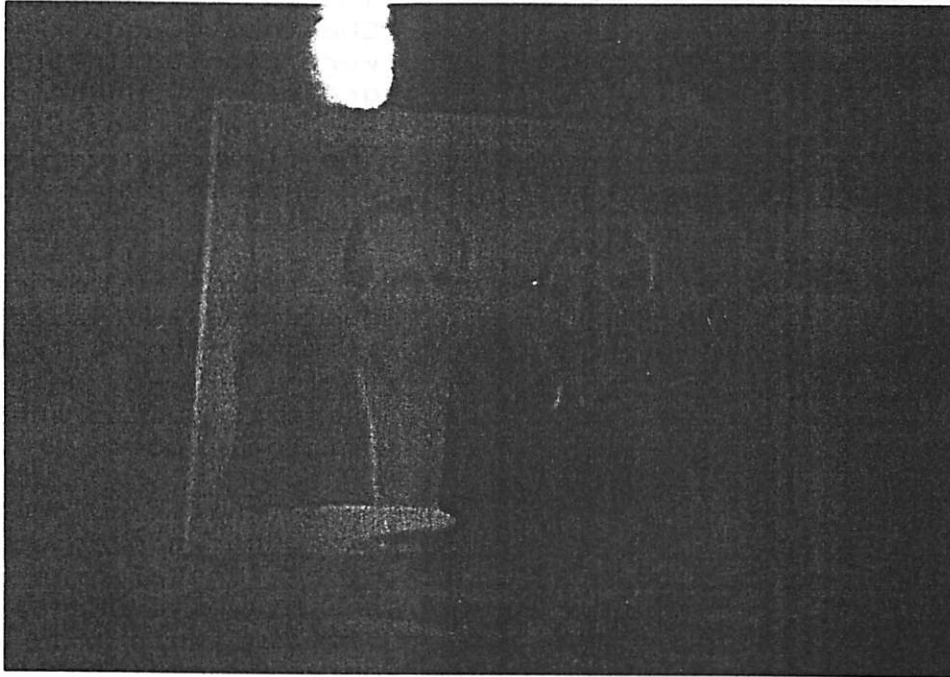
1. William T. Burton (1836 - 1839)
2. Virginia Burton (1837 - 1886)
married Jesse Z. Beck
3. Margaret Burton (1839 - 1903)
married John M. Armistead
4. Cadwell Burton (1841 - 1845)
5. Edward Murrery Burton (1843 - 1906)
married Lonette Emma Neely
Referred to as Dr. Ned, Edward M. Burton was a member of the first medical graduating class of Vanderbilt University.

6. Winfield Scott Burton (1845 - 1926)
married Mattie Black
7. Ann Burton (1847 - 1878)
married Dr. W. H. Ragland
8. Frances Burton (1851 - 1898)
married Dr. Harrison Fitzpatrick
9. Mary Burton (1854 - 1884)
married Dr. Zeb Young
10. Frank M. Burton (1856 - 1922)
married Leona Candace Sadler, who
was a granddaughter of Dr. John L.
Dillard, founder of Alpine Institute.
11. John Robertson Burton (1858 - 1930)
married Susan Lydia Wood

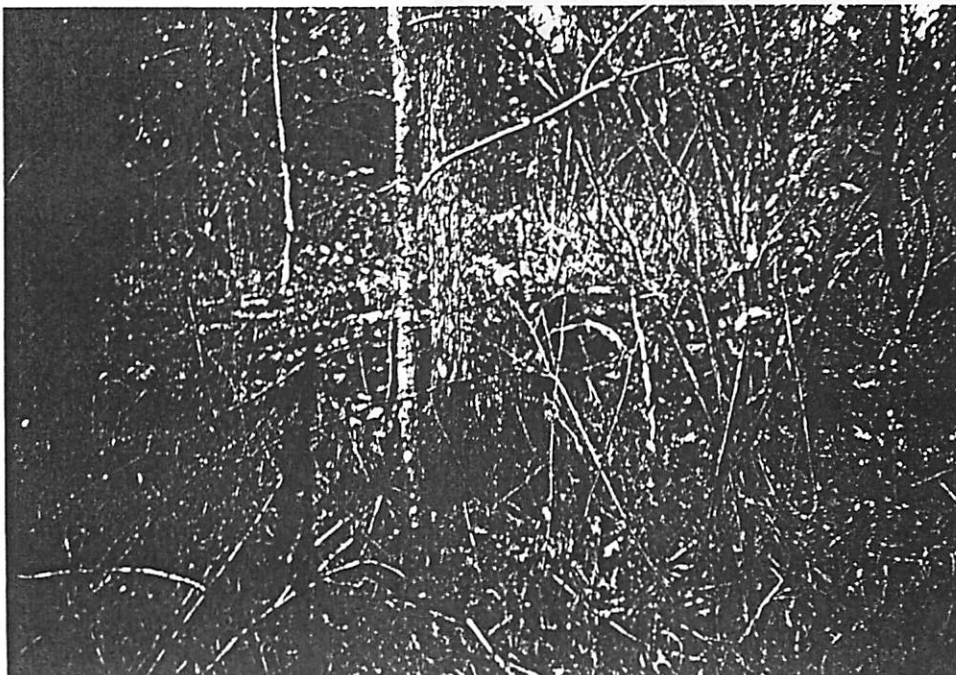


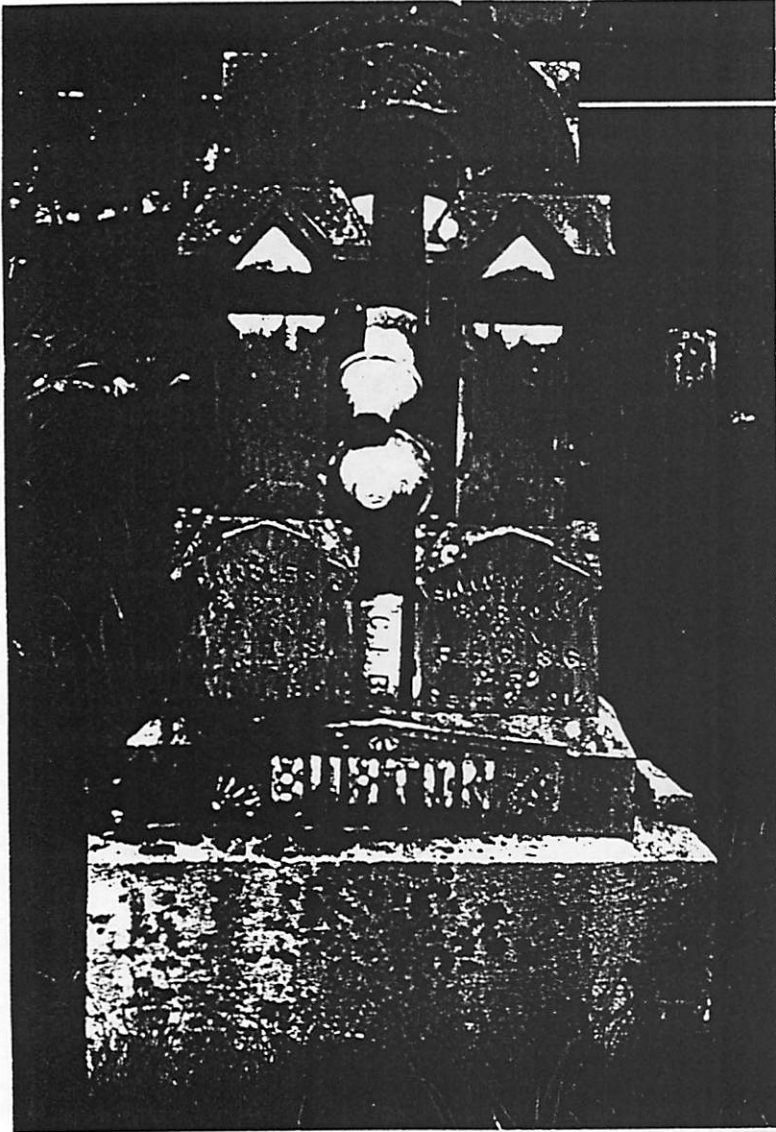
Sarah "Sallie" Murray Burton and Charles Francis Burton, who befriended Sergeant Gillihan and Private Phillips in 1865, following their fracas at the Buffalo Valley dance.

The Burtons also reared a grandson, Ernest M. Ragland, whose mother Ann died shortly after his birth. Another of Ann Burton Ragland's sons, Charles Burton Ragland, was the founder of the C. B. Ragland Company.



Dr. Ned Burton and wife Emma Neely Burton
It was Dr. Ned and Willis who found the slain
ex-soldiers and helped construct the rock
wall (pictured below) around their graves.





The gravestone of Charles Francis Burton (1822 - 1891) and Sallie Murray Burton (1816 - 1904) in the Burton family cemetery located three miles east of Chestnut Mound. Peonies were planted in the graveyard long before the War Between the States. The flowers have been dug up once in order that chemicals could be sprayed to kill the undesirable vegetation in the cemetery, but after two years had elapsed, the early blooming spring flowers were transplanted to their original spots.

The writer acknowledges with deep appreciation Elder James Thomas Gibbs and his wife Brenda for a lift in their four-wheel drive truck into the Tom Hollow just so the writer could get the "feel" of the place! Brenda's sister, Mrs. Evangline Armistead Kent from the St. Mary's Hollow, has been very helpful with information and radiates a special exuberance while digging up history. The Armistead

sisters have also provided some of the photographs used.

Thanks is given to James Fletcher, a grandson of the Lewis Fletcher who helped build the rock wall around the graves, for his tour of the Burton place and family cemetery and for answering the writer's questions in the early morning hours!

Special recognition is given to Mrs. Gerry McLean Burton who made an effort beyond the call of duty to supply pictures, Burton genealogy and family stories.

Steve Armistead, Gordonsville High School's principal, and his three darling little daughters, Brooke, Brandi and Brittany, along with the writer's husband, also made the Tom Hollow trek!

FROM THE DIARY OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
SPENSER B. TALLEY

In the previous segment of Mr. Talley's diary, published in Volume IV, Issue Number 3, he had begun his recollection of the Confederate Army leaving Dalton, going north westwardly through Alabama and crossing the Tennessee River on a "poontoon or floating bridge" at a point not far from Florence, Alabama. It is here that this issue picks up his story.

It was now about two months since we started on the road, and many of our boys were barefooted, their shoes having worn out and the weather was getting cold. At night when our poor cattle were being slaughtered, barefooted boys were thick around the carcass for the skins which they would wrap around their feet with the hairy side next to the barefoot and ankle. This was a severe test of Southern patriotism, and as an illustration of the optimistic spirit which prevailed this army, will say that on the 27th of November 1864, I had charge of the advance guard. A cold drizzly rain fell till about noon, when it began snowing and continued till night. I was halted just before night for camping and while waiting for my company to come which was far back to the rear, I sat on a fence corner and was watching the hundreds and thousands of poorly clad and many barefooted soldiers splashing through the mud and slush which was now from four to six inches deep. A big Irish fellow, barefooted with pants rolled up to his knees in passing bellowed out, "Oh how glad I am to live to see it snow one more time." This incident is given just to give you an idea of the cheerful spirit prevailing this army of half fed and poorly clad soldiers, who now had a hope of regaining Tennessee and again freeing their homes from the terror of an invading foe. When we crossed by Schofield or Thomas was located at Pulaski, but on our approach fell back to Columbia, Thence to Springhill where was made the great blunder that virtually destroyed the success of our raid the particulars of which you can read in almost any Southern history of the war. The blame for this failure to strike the enemy at Springhill in its demoralized flight has never been fully and satisfactorily explained or made known. However, it is a fact that we stood still and let them pass out of Spring Hill when we had them cut off and could have forced a battle on their surrender. The next morning we pushed forward in pursuit of their fleeing and demoralized army. The road was strewn everywhere with the wreck of thrown away stuff that they were unable to carry in their flight. Many wagons just set on fire and abandoned were saved from destruction, and had their batteries planted for a strong defense. We could have made a flank movement and gone around them and forced them to fight us in the open but our leader failed to use this strategy and attack them in the trenches. Our battle lines were formed about a half mile in their front. Our brass bands were playing "Dixie" while the cannons gushing thunder from both sides was almost deafening. The order to charge was given. The rebel yell was terrifying as we never heard it before.

We rushed on and on through a field and opening in which was no protection. The Battle raged with fury and swiftness from start to finish. Our men were mowed down like grain before a scythe. Our company started in this fray with fifty seven fighting men and only eight or nine escaped death or being crippled and wounded. Captain Holman was killed in the midst of the charge, leaving the company in my command. We rushed through the locust thicket to the breast works where I fell with a broken skull. It was now between sundown and dark, and I lay as I fell in an unconscious condition until about mid night when I came to myself I realized that I was wounded in the head, I made many efforts to rise up on my feet, but in every attempt I would fall back to the ground. My vision was impaired and it seemed that I must climb a very steep hill the ground and everything I could see was right up in front of me and I could only be convinced of my impaired vision by trying to place my hands on objects that I apparently saw.

I was just recovering from the shock and could stand on my knees some bit before I could on my feet, as stated above we were in a locust thicket and it was by holding to these little bullet shattered trees that I could stand and stagger along by holding to them. The moon shone brightly and I could see the ground covered with the dead and dying, over which I had to pass in making my way out. Once out of this thicket I was soon in the hands of our litter corps who helped me into an ambulance of wounded men, which took us to the field hospital where Dr. O. C. Kidder examined my wound and removed some of the sharp splinters that would prevent healing, and I was glad when he said, " you will soon get over this provided the inner bone lying next to the brain is not fractured." The next day I could walk about without any assistance, and went back on the battlefield to see that Captain Holman's grave was plainly marked and easily located. About a year after the close of the war his remains were brought back and interred in the family grave yard, not far from Hunter's Point on the Cumberland river. After the battle at Franklin a serious problem confronted our officials. We had more than a thousand wounded soldiers on the ground, and no rail road or other means of conveying them to Southern Hospitals. People for many miles around came for their relatives and friends and did much to relieve the situation. All the wounded who could walk were given "Leaves of Absence" to go to their homes provided they were in any reasonable reach of the same, or friends who could care for them until able for further service. This was the best and only reasonable thing that could be done for our relief. It was the 4th day of December before this plan of relief was put in operation and on that day myself and two other wounded men of my company John Colton of Putnam County and John Bryan of Macon County started for our homes. We traveled about 6 or 7 miles per day. After crossing the Nashville and Murfreesboro pike we had to make our way off of any public road for the reason that the Yanks cavalry were scouting throughout the country and to avoid capture had to be cautious. In spending the night we always chose the most out of the way place. We remember staying one night with a family by the name of Lea.

My wound was needing attention badly and a daughter of Mr. Leas's named Kate, spent an hour or more trying to clean my hair of the dried blood which had caked hard about and around the back of my head. While there I wrote my name and home address on the leaf of a book. This girl after marrying settled at a place not far from Nashville on the Lebanon Road. Thirty years after the war she was in conversation with Gabe Thomson who spoke to her of living at Big Spring Wilson County. When she asked him if he ever knew a man by the name of S. B. Talley living in that section. He told her he did and that he was living there now. She said to him, "Tell that man if he ever travels this road to be certain to call here for I want to see him." Sometime after this Gabe met me and spoke of having this conversation and how earnestly she had requested him to deliver her message. So in a few months I had occasion to go to Nashville and made it convenient to stop and call on her. She was much delighted to see me again, and could remember twice as much about dressing my wound and other things said and done as I could. She said her motive in sending me word to call was that her children might see the rebel soldier whose wounds she dressed after the Franklin Battle and of whom she had so many times made mention to them and for the further reason that she wanted to write her aged parents she had met me, because they had so often spoken of the three wounded rebels spending a night with them and were bothered to know what ever became of them. The hours or so spent with this lady was full of glad recounts of events of that day and the perils and danger hovering over the entire country. We were six days in traveling from Franklin to Tuckers X (Cross) Roads in this county. It was here we separated. John Patton/ (Colton?) and John Bryan were still many miles from their homes. While I was only about five miles from mine. I had a sister living near Tuckers X Roads with whom I took lodging that night, while Patton and Bryan went on a mile further and took refuge with Cecil (?) Murphy. The next day the Yanks got on track at Tuckers X Roads and soon over took Patton and Bryan and took them prisoners and started with them to Cookeville. They were a reckless and drunken set of homespun Yanks and before they had gone far got mad at Patton because he could not ride well on a horse behind them owing to his wound in the leg and shot him to death at the foot of a steep hill not far from Gordonsville. They then told Bryan they would kill him when they got over the top of the hill, and that his death might be painless made him drink a quart of Whiskey. In crossing the hill they came to a very steep precipice covered with under growth. On reaching this Bryan sprang from the horse and shot down through the undergrowth, and was out of sight in less than a minute. Several shots were fired at him but none took effect. I saw Bryan several years after the war at Red Boiling Springs and he narrated his own thrilling experience and narrow escape from the cold blooded murderer. I could never make any one know or realize how glad I was to meet John Bryan after the war and hear him tell of this wonderful experience after our separation at Tuckers X Roads. He lived near Red Boiling Springs at the time and I went to his home and spent a night with him. We spent much time in hatching over the many sad scenes and sorrows that we had visited upon us in the war of 61-65.

My brother-in-law Chas Palmer having heard of these outlaw Yanks being on our track kept me in hiding all day and under the cover of night I made my way home which was only four or five miles away, though it was far into the night before I reached it. My father and mother and all of our home people were taken by surprise and greatly rejoiced to see me and to know that my life had not been lost in the awful conflict at Franklin. No telephone had come into use at that date, and mail service was poor coming only once a week, under such conditions our people were slow in their information concerning army matters. I was kept in hiding for some weeks and not many of our neighbors knew that I was at home. The greatest fear that my father and mother had was that I would be seen of negroes who would report it to the Yanks and cause my arrest and imprisonment, besides this every head of the family had been made under the military rules of the Yanks to take an amnesty oath binding them under the severest penalties for in any way whatever aiding or abetting the Confederate service.

Only a few days after my arrival at home, before Hood's army at Nashville had met defeat and great disaster, and was on its way back to Southern soil, leaving our people completely and entirely in the hands of the enemy, being wounded I could not make my way out to rejoin our army. It was a sad and sorrowful time with our home people, the bright ray of hope and sunshine cast over them by the coming of Hood's army began to fade away, and when it became an assured fact that he had crossed the Tennessee river and was making his way into South Carolina the last spark of hope for southern success had vanished. The fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee's Army was looked for and expected daily because Sherman had marched through Georgia to the sea coast and was now headed to cut off all southern supplies and communications. When it had thus become plain and evident that there could be no southern success, my friends and kin people all urged and advised that I cease hiding out and go and take the federal oath and cease to be a menace to their lives and liberty. I took their advice and never once in my life thought there was a person living who would or could say that I did wrong until more than fifty years after the war the board of pensions examiners refused me a pension on the ground that I took the amnesty oath before the final end of the war. While to have done otherwise would not only been contrary to human nature but a failure to use common sense and good judgement. Every true southern spirit regretted seeing the inevitable downfall of the Confederacy, and when the crisis came to submit to the inevitable was compulsory. The chess board showed that only a move or two could be made before the game would be played. However, owing to the bad roads and weather conditions through January and February and well into March no heavy army movements could be made and it was therefore the 2nd day of April before the full and final surrender of Lee's army.

(To be continued. Mr Talley's diary is published unedited.)

WOODROW WILSON WINFREE:
WORLD WAR II FATALITY FROM NEW MIDDLETON
Bernie Bass

General Eisenhower's order of the day on June 6, 1944, called Operation OVERLORD, the invasion of Hitler's Fortress Europe, "The Great Crusade," and the 2nd Infantry Division was a vital part of the operation. The Division would land on D+1 as a part of V Corps, U.S. Army, the follow-up force to insure that the Allied invasion forces were on the beaches to stay. As the troops left Northern Ireland, the Division history reports "the journey found the men in excellent spirits and high morale." Company B Commander, Bender, states that the Company "was well trained and a close knit unit. Our morale was high. We had trained together for a couple of years and had confidence in our ability to perform our assignments." The Weapons Platoon Sergeant, Patterson, remembers that "We were a well trained, combat ready unit when we left Ireland. We had been together for two to three years. The weapons platoon was made up of a great group of men - well trained, disciplined soldiers." Jack McDade remembers, "The unit had trained together since Fort Sam. There was not a better trained unit in the Army."

On April 15, 1944, Company B departed Newry by rail for Belfast where they loaded aboard U.S. Navy transport, the *Santa Rosa*, for movement to their pre-staging area in Wales. For this trip the troops "Were packed in like sardines." Arriving in Wales on April 18, Company B was dispersed to Llanybyther, County Carmarthenshire. Garrison life continued about what it had been in Ireland. Combat training continued with physical conditioning, small unit problems, and small arms firing. Time was spent on guard duty and on water-proofing equipment. Here, also, before they departed the company commander, Bender, assembled the troops and briefed them on their mission.

In early April in Northern Ireland, the 2nd Division had been inspected, reviewed, and addressed by Lt. General George S. Patton at Armagh, County Armagh, where Division headquarters was located. In Wales in May Lt. General Omar N. Bradley, under whose command the Division would operate when it went ashore in Normandy, addressed the Division. Both talks to the troops were, of course, intended to encourage and instill confidence in them in the coming days as they faced a future filled with dire possibilities. Both talks are remembered by those who attended as inspirational and motivational. Also, the nature and style of the two leaders is remembered; Patton, old "Blood and Guts," as was his nature and style, laced his talk with profanity, and Bradley, the "GI's General," ended his talk by asking the men to pray.

On May 16, Division units started moving to marshalling areas. Company B moved to Cardiff where on June 3rd they loaded aboard US Army transport the *Marine Raven*. On board was the entire 1st Battalion, 38th Regiment, Companies A, B, C, and D. On June 4th they embarked. Weather forced a 24 hour delay in the invasion date and this time was spent in the Bristol Channel. Then, with D-Day set for June 6th, and the 2nd Division scheduled to cross the beach on June 7th, the Bristol Channel Build-up Force, composed of transports, LSTs, and other

types of craft, moved out of the Bristol Channel, around Land's End, and into the English Channel.

As anyone who has ever gone into armed combat will attest, the time just prior to the first engagement with the enemy is one of individual soul-searching. Emotions are undoubtedly mixed. On the one hand there is the desire to get where the action is, the knowledge that this has been the purpose of all your training, and the thought in your mind, "Will I measure up?" On the other hand, one is aware of the inherent dangers involved and, again, the question in the back of your mind, "Will I come back?" The vast majority of individuals going into battle always feel "It is going to be someone else who gets it, not me." As examples, a message from a friend written in Wilson's autograph book in September 1943 while at Camp McCoy, reads, "To my pal who I will go overseas with, I hope. I want you to write me after we come back, which we will, I am sure." Another example of this thinking is reported in a book about the Civil War, *Call Forth the Mighty Men*, by Bob Womack. When the Confederate Army was moving up to engage the Federals in what would become known as the Battle of Shiloh, Womack writes, "The road out of Corinth passed a field in which carpenters were constructing the five hundred coffins ordered by General A. S. Johnston....The men marched by as if they knew for sure that the coffins were meant for someone else."*

Patterson recalls of this voyage, "I guess the main thing going through our minds was 'This is it.' Many a silent prayer was said, I am sure. But, we had been prepared physically and psychologically for our task. We were a well trained, combat ready unit. Thoughts of what might happen entered my mind but this was a job we had been prepared for." Bender remembers, "We were anxious to get to France and engage the enemy, get on with the job, and get the war over." Jack McDade recalls a "feeling of apprehension" as they crossed the English Channel. Ed Peiffer recalls "being excited and wanting to get moving." He also remembers just prior to leaving the *Marine Raven* looking out over the Channel and "All I could see was ships and boats. The thought occurred to me, 'Where is the German Air Force?'"

Of all the Normandy D-Day landing beaches, American or British, the most fierce resistance and the bloodiest for the invaders, was Omaha Beach. Cornelius Ryan in his epic 1960 book, *The Longest Day*, recounts in a magnificent manner the events of June 6, 1944. Suffice it to say for this article that at the end of that day the gallantry and heroism of the men of the two assault divisions (the 1st and 29th) had moved the fight off the beaches to the top of the cliffs behind the beaches. Into this still critical cauldron on the morning of June 7, some distance off Omaha Beach, Company B men climbed down wet cargo nets (rope ladders) on the sides of the *Marine Raven* and jumped down into Landing Craft Infantry (LCI) boats which rose and fell wildly in a very rough sea. On the run-in to the beach the lead LCI hit a sand bar about 50 yards off-shore. Bender and his runner, a private from North Carolina, were first off the LCI and into the water, which was about chest high on Bender, a tall man. All personnel the writer talked with recalled the deep water they waded through to get ashore with some going into water over their head, for which life vests were worn.

Omaha Beach was a shambles – soldier's packs and ration boxes floating in the water, landing craft half submerged or impaled on six-pronged iron anti-invasion obstacles installed by the Germans, and partly sunk barges. On land, there was a mass of abandoned barbed wire, smashed bull dozers, piles of ammunition waiting to be moved, discarded personal items such as life vests, cartridge clips, canteens, pistol belts, bayonets, K-rations, etc., and everywhere twisted rubble and battered equipment. Dead and wounded were scattered over the landing beach.

Two American divisions led the assault on Omaha Beach on D-Day, the 1st and 29th Infantry Divisions. The 1st concentrated to the left of the beachhead, the 29th to the right. The D+1 follow-up division, the 2nd, then came into the line in the hole between the 1st and 29th. By D+1 the American assault although it had moved off the beach was still subjected to artillery and rifle fire. Along with mines, snipers – in trees, in houses, in the rubble, on the rough cliffs behind the beaches – were the greatest danger.

Company B came ashore in the morning of D+1 in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer. Once ashore, Bender states there was much confusion. His chief effort was to determine where to go and how to get there. An Engineer on the beach told him to get to the top of the 150 foot high rough bluffs or cliffs behind the beach. To get to the top, two natural draws or exits went up through the cliffs. The route was marked with white cloth to show it had been cleared of mines. Purposely, Bender selected the route he had been told had many dead and wounded along the sides of the path and the Company guide led the men up off the beach. Bender had gone on to the top where he met the Battalion Commander. Company B moved on inland a bit and was engaged in a number of fire fights with the Germans.

On 9 June the 38th Regiment was given the mission of seizing the strategic town of Trevieres, just inland from Omaha Beach, which commanded the road nets running parallel to, and leading from the beach to the interior. Following a bitter house-to-house fight the battered town fell to the attackers the next day. Trevieres was the first town of any size to fall to the Americans and its capture allowed them to forge ahead on a three-division front, with the mission of capturing St. Lo and cutting the German's lateral supply route, the St. Lo-Berigny Road.

This part of Normandy was "bocage" country, a countryside of intermingling small fields, woodlands, orchards, and hedgerows. It became known to Americans as hedgerow country. Hedgerows were earthen embankment four or five feet thick and four or five feet tall. Out of this earth grew bushes, dense shrubbery, small trees, etc., a barrier about ten feet tall. It was impossible to see beyond a single field at a time.

At least two crack German divisions faced the 2nd Division. The enemy was a formidable force dug in as they were behind the embankments which provided

ideal defensive positions, protection from air and artillery fire, and natural camouflage. When one field was taken by the Americans, there was always another just beyond.

In this environment the Division moved ahead. From Trevieres the Division moved through La Moley, Creisy-la-Forest, crossed the Elle River, and faced St. Georges d'Elle. Bender states, "B Company was the lead company of 1st Bn., 38th Regt., in the attack going South. Early in the a.m. we attacked in a column of companies. B broke through the enemy crust. Our orders were to go 'South' as fast and as far as we were able. Near darkness that day we were near St. Georges d'Elle. I radioed the Battalion Commander and told him where we were. He was utterly surprised we had gone so far." The other companies had not kept up with the B Company advance to St. Georges d'Elle. On orders from the Battalion Commander, B Company withdrew and rejoined the rest of the battalion. This was accomplished over a period of several hours. St. Georges d'Elle was a German strongpoint. It was hard-fought-over and much disputed throughout the next month, changing hands many times. (In 1986 a memorial to the 2nd Division was dedicated here).

This struggle brought the 38th Regiment on June 12th up against the entrenched Germans on and around Hill 192, the main enemy stronghold in the area. Described in the Division history as "this ugly eminence," the hill rose 192 meters above sea level, dominated the countryside, and controlled the approaches to St. Lo. It was honey-combed with defensive positions above and below ground. The base of the hill was zeroed in by German artillery at every gap in the hedgerows. Fierce fighting for Hill 192 continued through June and into July. On July 11th, the Division in a magnificently planned and conducted engineer-artillery-infantry-armor offensive captured the hill and cut the St. Lo-Berigny Road late that afternoon. Bender states "B Company - 'Baker Company' - was the 1st unit over Hill 192. We went over the crest without a casualty. A Company and C Company had sustained heavy casualties and B Company, which was in reserve, was committed about 1:30 p.m. In less than 1 hour the hill was ours! After we were over the crest of the hill, our riflemen and machine guns were set up overlooking the forward slope of the hill, awaiting an enemy counter-attack, but this did not come about on '192'. The enemy was hit very hard in that battle."

From Hill 192 the 38th Regiment and Company B could look back towards Omaha Beach on some 20 miles of bloody combat. In 35 days of fighting the Regiment had lost 1,052 casualties, the equivalent of six rifle companies. During this first 35 days of combat, and for 36 more days before they received any relief, a total of 71 days, the Regiment was in the line and in contact with the enemy. The weather was characterized by persistent and heavy rains which turned the ground into mud. The men slept on the ground or in foxholes, two to a hole, that were dug in the ground behind the hedgerows, "down and then under." According to Jack McDade, "You couldn't get five feet from the hedgerows before the Germans were firing at you." They ate K-rations. There was a total absence of any of the small comforts of life. Instead, a constant companion was the ever-present real possibility of death. Only one letter written by Wilson during this period of combat has survived and it shows a soldier whose morale was good and who was standing up well under most difficult and perilous circumstances.

The letter was written on July 5, 1944, to his brother "Bud" (Clyde), in the service at Fort Sam Houston. July 5th was when the Regiment was readying for the assault on Hill 192 and ten days before his death. Letters from a combat zone were necessarily of a very general nature. One could not write about any of the things he was doing and really knew nothing else to write about. Consequently, letters generally dealt with letters, packages, and newspapers received, questions about things back home, and comments on things mentioned in letters from home.

Wilson's letter of July 5th follows this pattern. He starts by stating that he "was fine, nothing much to write though," that he had written "about all I knew and could write" in his last letter, and so "all the letters will be about the same." He had received a letter from Clyde "a few days ago" and had "heard from all the others recently except Odell" and that it had been several days since he had heard from him. He had received a couple of newspapers "yesterday" and "boy, I really do read them out here, every line." He then referred to farming, "Guess Pap and Glen are about through with their crops by now. We always were through by the fourth." He then questioned Clyde about the July 4th celebration in the States and added, "We don't need any added fireworks ourself." He closed with the hope "that it will all soon be over."

In armed combat, the infantry has always borne the brunt of the losses suffered. The writer remembers reading of the very, very short life expectancy of an infantryman and particularly an infantry machine gunner during World War I. While no figures are available concerning this life expectancy rate during World War II, it is obvious from the Regiment casualty figures noted earlier in the fighting in Normandy up to the capture of Hill 192 and as will be noted later of Regiment losses between June 1944-May 1945, that losses were extremely high.

In writing about the fighting in this area, the 2nd Division history states:

Snipers were found everywhere, even in the trees which sometimes grew as high as 20 feet above the hedgerows. Routing them out of the lushly foliated fence-rows was a tremendous task. They utilized every pile of masonry and rubbish, hedge corner, field, and shrubs. One would wait patiently and indefinitely for a chance to fire at an American. They gave no respite until cleared out of an area. And when cleared out, they frequently returned by infiltration to take up their watchful waiting again.

With Hill 192 in American hands and the St. Lo-Berigny Road cut, on July 12th the Regiment moved across the road and set up a defensive sector near Le Soulaire while awaiting the huge American offensive that was scheduled to begin July 26th and which would result in a total breach of the enemy lines and the

destruction of much of the German Army in Normandy.

About noon on July 15th, the machine gun squad of Wilson Winfree and Jack McDade pushed their weapon into position on a hedgerow. Patterson states that "We had been looking over the hedgerow at various times but a sniper apparently sighted in on the spot and was ready." Wilson put his head up to look around and was shot in the forehead. Death was instantaneous. Due to the squad's position and the fierce firefight that was going on, the Graves Registration people were unable to move in and recover the body which lay where it had fallen for about two hours with the members of the machine gun squad, his good friends, looking at it. The situation was, according to Jack McDade, "Very demoralizing." McDade finally told Patterson that "He had to get him out or the guys would crack up." The Medics, who handled the wounded, then came down under a Red Cross banner with a litter and removed the body. Ed Peiffer said of Wilson's death, "It was a very sad day for all of us."

Wilson's remains were interred at St. Laurent-sur-Mer Temporary United States Military Cemetery about 8 p.m., the next day, July 16th. In death as in life he was surrounded by fellow infantrymen. On his right side was a PFC from the 23rd Infantry Regiment. On his left was a PFC from the 38th Infantry Regiment.

Back in Tennessee the dreaded telegram from the War Department advising of Wilson's death arrived in early August. It was delivered by Brush Creek Rural Route Deliveryman Mr. Marvin Jennings. Glen Winfree, who was at home at the time, has no specific recollections of the reaction of family members to the telegram although the news obviously was devastating to all of them. One letter that has survived gives some indication of the approach to Wilson's death taken by his Mother. The letter was from a woman in Rosebud, Texas, who had a step-son in the mortar section of Company B and who was another good friend of Wilson's. The letter was dated August 21, 1944, and was in reply to one received from Mrs. Ella. It states in part, "We just got your letter of Aug. 18. God bless you and yours is our prayer... I don't know what I could say to comfort you other than the viewpoint you have." We do not know the "viewpoint" expressed by Mrs. Ella in her letter. However, a reasoned guess would be something like "We bow in humble submission to God's will for we know that God doeth all things well."

Glen Winfree recalls many friends visited the family to pay their respects and offer condolence. Letters of condolence were received from various people including two friends from New Middleton who were in the service, William Barrett and Gordon (Snooks) Williams, and from Congressman Albert Gore and Judge Clint Beasley. The news of his death was published in the *Carthage Courier* of August 10, 1944.

As well he should be, Wilson was proud of his unit and their battle record in Normandy. In his letter of July 5, 1944, he commented that "I imagine the papers there really carried some headlines about our outfit," and went on to say that the papers in Wisconsin had given them (the Division) "a big write-up."

This letter was to "Bud," stationed in San Antonio, where the Second Division had been stationed from 1919-1942 with the 38th Regiment joining the Division there in early 1940. The Division was also mentioned in the Nashville papers with, for example, the *Banner* of June 13, 1944, carrying a story under a by-line from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces:

A front dispatch said the United States Second Division has struck past the Cerisy forest to the northeast of St. Lo making the deepest inland penetration of 18 miles.

The Second Division men, bursting into the center of the sagging Nazi line, "still are pushing forward" past Cerisy forest and captured a huge ammunition dump near the woodlands, a front dispatch said. The Germans were falling back so rapidly they did not have time for demolition and placing mines, it added.

The 38th Infantry Regiment and Second Infantry Division went on to perform heroic and distinguished service during the remainder of World War II, including being one of the pivotal units in repulsing the German drive westward during the December 1944 Battle of the Bulge. The war's end found the unit at Pilsen in Western Czechoslovakia. From June 7, 1944 until May 8, 1945, 5,020 officers and enlisted men of the 38th Regiment were killed, wounded, or missing in action.

Wilson was awarded the Purple Heart, the European-African-Middle East Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge, and the Bronze Star for Meritorious Service.

Wilson's comrades and friends who provided information for this article faced many trying times during the war.

Kenneth Bender was wounded by shrapnel on the forward slope of Hill 192 but returned to duty after front-line treatment. In mid-August in the battle around Falaise, he was wounded in the shoulder and arm by rifle fire. Evacuated to England, he was reassigned to 9th Army headquarters in early 1945. He presently lives in St. Louis Park, MN.

Carl Patterson was not wounded during the war. Company B came out of the Battle of the Bulge with about 50 survivors (about 25 percent of strength). Patterson was the ranking NCO remaining. He received a battlefield promotion to 2nd Lieutenant. He now lives at Ottawa, Ohio.

Jack McDade was wounded three times. In mid-December in the area of Krinkelt, near the Belgium-German border, on the north flank of the Battle of the Bulge he was injured in the lower back by shrapnel from tank fire. Treated, he returned to duty. This injury would cause problems in later years. In late

March 1945, after crossing the Rhine River, and in the area of Gladbach, he received a slight wound in the shoulder area. Treated, he returned to duty. On April 21, 1945, after crossing the Mulde River, east of Leipzig, on patrol he was injured by an exploding grenade. Captured by the Germans he was taken to Torgau (where American and Russian forces would meet) and placed in a building with injured Germans. Operated on by a German doctor he was there when the Russians arrived and stayed for the Americans who arrived shortly. In 1947, McDade and his wife, Dorothy, visited the Winfree family at New Middleton. McDade, who lived in Levittown, PA, died in April 1992.

Ed Peiffer was wounded in the late summer in the fighting to reduce the German fortress at the Port of Brest. Leaning over under a tree, he was hit in the back of the head and in the back when an .88 mm shell exploded in the tree. The shrapnel went through his helmet which he credits with saving his life. Evacuated to England, he was hospitalized for four months. Assigned to a casualty unit in France, he was hospitalized again and remained there until the end of the war. He now lives in Pottstown, PA.

Following the war, a permanent military cemetery, Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial, was established on a cliff overlooking a portion of Omaha Beach, just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer at Colleville-sur-Mer. The cemetery site covers 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and contains the graves of 9,386 American dead.



Normandy Cemetery. Wilson Winfree's grave-site is on the upper side, far left plot.

Photo courtesy American Battle Monuments Commission.

The Winfree family had the option of returning Wilson's remains to the

United States for burial or for interment in the Normandy Cemetery. The latter course was elected. This was discussed with Mr. Ernest in 1961 following the writer's visit to the gravesite earlier that year. As remembered, Mr. Ernest felt Wilson's remains should rest among comrades who had fought and died as he had.

His remains were reinterred from the temporary to the permanent cemetery "on or about October 13, 1947," in Plot J, Row 21, Grave 27. A subsequent War Department letter informed the family, "You may rest assured that this final interment was conducted with dignity and solemnity and that the grave-site will be carefully and conscientiously maintained in perpetuity by the United States Government."

In 1954, Glen Winfree visited Normandy Cemetery and the gravesite of his brother. In 1986 and again in 1990, the James Bass family visited the cemetery and gravesite.

Around New Middleton and at Gordonsville High School Wilson was a well-liked and popular individual. During his army service he earned the respect and admiration of his fellow soldiers. A number of comments in the autograph book he kept referred to him as "a great guy, one swell egg," and other terms of this nature. He is remembered by Bender, the company commander, as "an outstanding individual who was an asset to Company B. He was an excellent soldier and a very good person. I recall him as being serious and reserved. I know of no one who did not think highly of him as a person and as a soldier." The Weapons Platoon Commander, McArtor, recalls Wilson "As a good man, a fine soldier, and a credit to the uniform." Patterson, the Weapons Platoon Sergeant, recalls him "As a quiet, sincere individual and an excellent soldier. He had the deep respect of all his fellow soldiers. In recent years, McDade and I have discussed him often and very fondly in our conversations." Jack McDade recalls, "I was a very close friend of Woodrow Winfree. He was a fine soldier and a great person. Over the years I have thought of him many times." Ed Peiffer remembers Wilson "As an excellent soldier and a very fine man - a wonderful guy."

Following his death, Wilson's Macedonia Baptist Church Sunday School Class drew up a resolution that attests to his Christian life and the values that he lived by. The resolution states, in part, "Wilson professed faith in Christ early in life and united with the New Middleton Baptist Church where he remained an active and very faithful member until the time of his death. He was a faithful, loyal member of his Sunday School Class, yet so quiet and unassuming in his manner that he won the confidence of all who knew him."

A high school classmate, Lucile (Smith) Erickson, wrote of him, "In retrospect, I think Wilson even then (high school) displayed characteristics that would later result in his being an outstanding soldier. He was always dependable, respectful of authority, conscientious in his assignments, and well-liked by his classmates, in and out of the classroom. His death was a great loss to the community."

Like the vast majority of men called into service during World War II, Wilson would have preferred to remain at home on the farm living the life he loved. However, he answered the call of his country and by the words of his comrades in battle who knew him best his performance of duty as a soldier was outstanding. His death in combat was a tragic loss to his family and to the community. He would not return to live, as noted by a friend from Oklahoma in the little autograph book, "Here's to a man from the farm, the happiest life a man can live."

Surviving members of the Winfree family at the time this article was written in 1992 are Clyde and Glen who live at New Middleton, and Odell who lives at Hickman. The writer is indebted to these brothers for their assistance in providing information. Also, thanks go to Carmen (Coffee) Winfree (wife of Esker), Gordonsville, Mildred (Winfree) Carson, Memphis, Tennessee, J. D. Allmon and Sam Cowan, Gordonsville, Wirt Lancaster, Hickman, Marvin Christian, Alexandria, Frances and Elmer Winfree, Lebanon, Lucille (Smith) Erickson, Detroit, Michigan, Eldred McKinney, Madera, California, Rogers Conditt, Carthage, Paul Oakley, Lebanon, and Garland Massey, Lancaster. Grateful thanks also go to the Rev. D. Stanley Ross, pastor of the Methodist Church, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, for his assistance.

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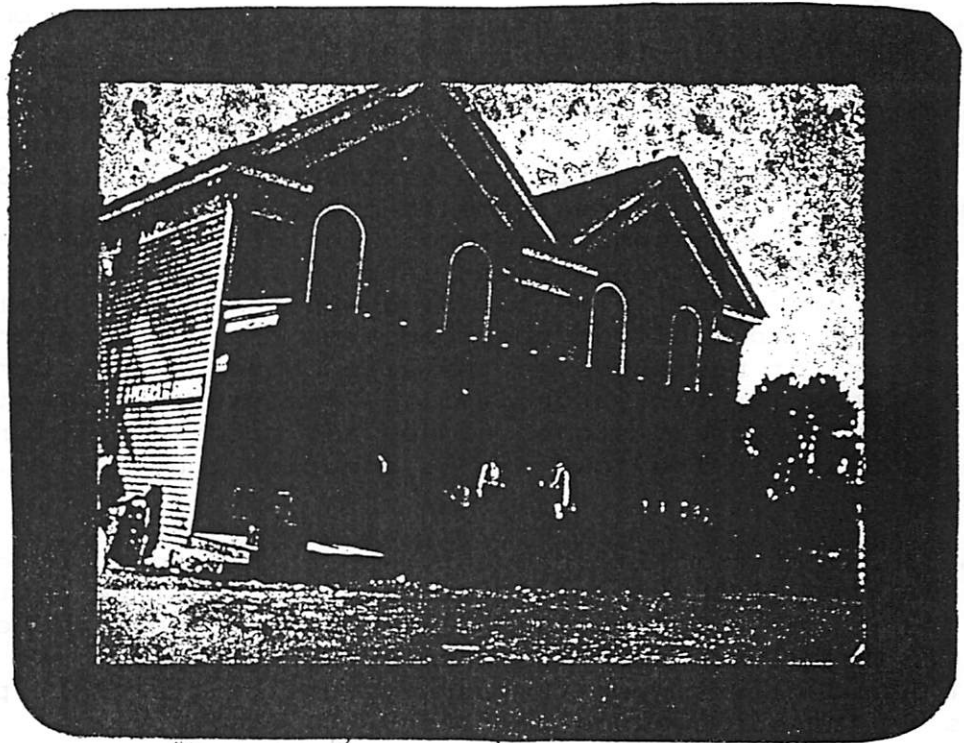
MY TOWN

THE SAGA OF ONE FAMILY

Sue W. Maggart

The opening lines from the country song, "Big Wheels," goes something like this: I come from a town so small, look both ways, you can see it all. Step back in time to the early years of this century and stand on the front porch of Mr. Walter James' emporium in "uptown" Gordonsville, Tennessee.

Gold Brothers and James Store, Summer, 1901, later became Walter H. James Store.



Now walk a few feet onto the dusty Trousdale Ferry Pike, the main thoroughfare through the town, and you can see all the way to "downtown" where Mr. T. A. Hogan also operates a general store. If the leaves are off of Mr. Bartlett James' row of trees which he will allow no one to cut, you can even get a glimpse of the Gordonsville Mill and the Depot. About mid way down the road between the two "towns", the children assemble at the Gordonsville Academy under the tutelage of Professor Nathan Gold, and, next door on Sundays, the Cumberland Presbyterians gather at their Meeting House for services.

Before the trains began rumbling through in 1888 bringing marvels of the world to our little village, about the only establishments boasted by downtown were Mr. Hogan's store and the Vaden-Betty stock barn, but things sure have changed now!

The townspeople, especially the ladies, flock down to the depot to catch that "shopper" to Nashville for the day or just to visit and see who might come in on the passenger run. Farmers all the way from New Middleton, Grant, Elmwood, Chestnut Mound and Pea Ridge drive livestock and haul farm products in for shipment to Nashville markets. Adding to the hullabaloo, wagons loaded with corn and wheat line Depot Street waiting their turn to unload at the new steam mill which was built by Mr. John and Mr. Judd Gold. The noisy engines grind and groan well into the night turning out that good old Magic, Goldust and Suprise flour. Another good thing about the mill is the electric power it generates which enables Mr. Smith, the manager, to furnish lights for the town for a few hours every night. There is talk of building a spacious, new brick school house on Mr. Gwaltney's hill; downtown will really be on a roll then!

"Downtown" may soon become a rival, but the center of activity has been in "uptown" Gordonsville ever since Mr. John and Miss Alice Amis Gordon made a determination to settle here back in 1801. Settlers from the surrounding area came to trade in Mr. Gordon's store or socialize in the basement saloon. In 1832, Mr. Gordon was appointed postmaster for the newly established Post Office which was also housed in his store. The building was on the north side of the Pike just across and a bit up the road from Mr. James' store. Just a little east of his store is the site chosen by Mr. Gordon on which to build a home for his large family. The stately two-story, old log house with its great stone chimney and porches both upstairs and down is a landmark in the town and is occupied today by Mr. and Mrs. John Gold.

The first bank in Smith County was chartered in uptown Gordonsville in 1889, and, with a capital stock of \$30,000, conducts business from its modern new brick building just up the street. The hotel next door to Mr. James' store is popular with the drummers who make it their headquarters when they arrive on the trains to peddle their wares in the surrounding territory.

Prosperity and growth appear excellent for all businesses in this country hamlet, but Mr. James' store continues to be the favorite gathering place for the loafers, fiddlers, checker players and spinners of tall tales. First operated as a partnership by Mr. John and Judd Gold and Bartlett A. James, the business was taken over by Mr. Bart when the Gold brothers became involved in building the mill and depot. In 1906, Mr. Bartlett, who had no children, turned the store over to his nephew, Walter H. James, who agreed to pay rent annually to his uncle and aunt for their lifetime. Mr. Walter was appointed postmaster in 1914 by the President, Woodrow Wilson. One corner of the building is given over to the business of that office, always a bee hive of activity when the mail train runs.

The commodious two-story building is crammed with the most exotic treasures to be found anywhere. The rich aroma of Arbuckles roasted

coffee mingles with the pungency of fine leather harness and saddles and the acid pharmaceutical fumes from the drug center. Arrayed in glass jars on the counter, licorice, peppermint, chocolate "Nigger toes" and horehound tempt old and young alike. There is brown sugar, barrels of flour, meal, crackers and the luxurious delicacy of smoked oysters. For the gentlemen there are work shoes, union suits, shirts and suits and fine silk stockings; the ladies love the delicate laces, calicoes and serges on display. For those folks fortunate enough to own one of the fancy metal-lined ice boxes, "pure distilled water ice" is available although it is somewhat expensive. Mr. James pays about 40 cents a pound wholesale for it from the Howe Lee Company in Nashville.

Mrs. Lina Kittrell reigns supreme as queen of the millinery department of Mr. James' store, adorning the ladies of Gordonsville with the most fashionable of hats trimmed up with fancy ribbons, flowers and feathers. Modern cosmetics and garments designed to keep a lady young and beautiful are secrets to be discovered in Mrs. Kittrell's domain. Belle toilet soap, Ball's corsets, and satine bloomers are favorites. Mrs. Kittrell is the widow of the Reverend John Kittrell and the mother-in-law of Mr. Walter. She was a Miss Nolan of White County, coming to Gordonsville many years ago with her husband who served as minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mr. Walter's family has lived in the Hickman and Gordonsville area for as long ago as anyone can remember. Back in 1825, Mr. Walter's grandfather, Bartlett James, Sr., who was born in Virginia, purchased a 610 acre farm where he and his wife, Sarah (Rollins), lived and reared their five children - Alexander, Daniel, Bartlett, Jr., John R. and Letty B. Bartlett James, Sr. died about 1845 and his wife, who was also a Virginian, died in 1855.

John R. James was the grandfather of Walter James. He was born July 22, 1810 and died February 18, 1892. On January 22, 1830, he married Miss Martha Allison, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Madden) Allison. Now the Allisons have been here even longer than the James family, having settled on the Caney Fork River near the mouth of Hickman Creek around 1808. Joseph Allison was a soldier of the Revolution from North Carolina and is believed to have been buried in the old part of the Chapel cemetery at his death in 1826. Miss Martha's brother, the flamboyant Captain Robert Donaldson Allison, first raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican War and unsheathed his sword again for the Confederacy when the Civil War broke out.

John R. and Martha James had thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those surviving uncles and aunts of Mr. Walter's were Martha who married W. A. Baird; Sarah E. married John A. Jones; Bartlett Allison James, the uncle who gave the store to Walter, married Elizabeth Ann Dowell; Robert Alexander married Ellen Patterson; William N. married Eliza Newbell; Callie C.; Joseph H. C.

married M. T. Cockerham. John F. James, Mr. Walter's father, was born June 26, 1846 and died February 5, 1889. He and Miss Candice Gwaltney were married on April 15, 1873. Their two children are Walter and his sister, Claire, who married W. E. Johnson and moved to Knoxville.

Mr. Walter and his wife, May Kittrell James, are held in high esteem by all in the town. Along with Mrs. Kittrell they live in a fine new house down the street next door to the Academy.



The Walter H. James home,
Main Street, Gordonsville
Tennessee

Their pride and joy is their only child, little Miss Frances Carolyn, who captures the heart of all who know her. A delightful little black-eyed pixie, when she is not riding her pony or frolicking about with her pets, Frances often flits about her father's store "waiting" on customers or "helping" her grandmother trim hats.

A precocious child, by the age of four, she has learned to write her name. A 1906 Christmas card she signs to mail to her Aunt Claire, a student at Radnor College in Nashville at the time, is proudly shown off by her father. The great expectations that he has for his little daughter are reflected in the notation he makes on the card: "I think the daughter will be ready to enter Radnor next term."

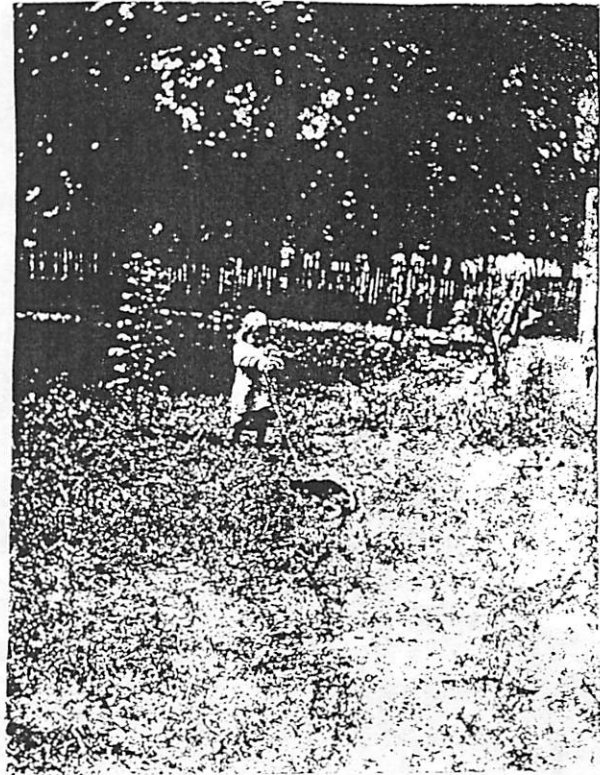


Christmas card to Aunt
Claire James from
Frances, 1906
(postage, one cent)

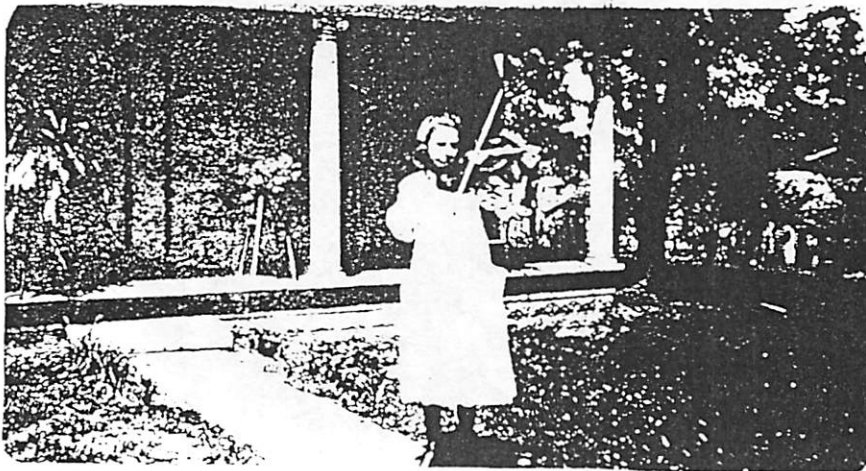


Thurs
H. N. WILSON

Frances Carolyn James about six years of age



A mischievous Frances frolics with what appears to be a cat on a lease.



Frances plays her violin ca. 1916. The house is now occupied by Johnny Wilkerson, Main Street.



Frances as a sophisticated teen-ager

Frances' parents were not disappointed in their well-educated, accomplished daughter as she emerged into young womanhood. During her grammar school years Frances skipped next door to the Gordonsville Academy and later attended and graduated from Gordonsville High School. While attending high school, Frances studied piano under Miss Mamie Grisson and Miss Mary Cotton. Her considerable musical talents were further developed by the study of violin under a Miss Organ who came from Lebanon. For some time Frances and her friend, Fred Vantrease, also a talented violinist, treked all the way to Lebanon to study under Mrs. Martha Fort. Mr. Fred fondly remembers rendering violin "concerts" with Frances, Margaret Smith and Rob King accompanied by Mrs. Frank Smith at the piano at the Presbyterian Church and the Idle Hour Theater which Mr. Smith opened down near the mill.

After graduation Frances attended Ward Belmont College in Nashville where she studied under the well known pianist, Lawrence Goodman. She was also a member of the elite "College Special" class. Mr. and Mrs. James often motored to Nashville to visit their daughter, and she never failed to "catch" the train home for special holidays, often bringing along friends.

After completion of her courses at Ward Belmont, Frances returned to Gordonsville and accepted the position of chairman of the music department at the high school. Each pupil dearly loved her because she possessed that rare and enviable talent of a teacher who was able to get her pupils to want to work for her. As a popular young lady of the town, she readily took an interest in church and community affairs. She was a long-time member of the Presbyterian Church and became a member of the Woman's Club of Gordonsville in which she took an important part.



Frances James as a young lady

Monday, May 10, 1926, will be remembered as one of the darkest days in the history of our town. At 6:25 a. m. Miss Frances closed her eyes in eternal sleep.

She was slightly more than twenty-three years of age, her birthday being October 7, 1902. The end came after an illness of five weeks caused from infected tonsils which developed blood poisoning. Such a large crowd is in attendance at the funeral that it must be conducted from the front porch with the large front lawn packed with mourners. The multitude weeps silently as a beautiful rendition of Shubert's Ava Maria is played on the violin by Miss Adeline Fentress, a friend of Frances' from college days. At the close of the service a light rain begins to fall and burial is delayed until the next day. Amid a huge bank of flowers, the remains are laid to rest in the Gordonsville Cemetery.

Before her death Frances was engaged to a young man who did everything possible to be of assistance during her illness. Sometime after the funeral, to the astonishment and awe of the townsfolk, he flew over the cemetery in an airplane and dropped a wreath of flowers over the grave of his beloved.

Supported by their deep faith and their many friends, Mr. Walter and Mrs. May have bravely carried on with their lives, he with his work in the store and she with her community and church service. However, this September 19, 1929, is another sad day for their family as death claimed the matriarch and beloved millner, Mrs. L. G. Kittrell. Mrs. Sinda Carolyn, fondly known as Mrs. Lina, was 84 years of age and lost her husband, the Reverend John S. Kittrell, some thirty-five years ago. She is survived by Mrs. James and another daughter, Mrs. Sam Hogan of Gordonsville. Interrment took place Saturday afternoon in the Gordonsville cemetery following memorial services conducted by the Reverend J. R. Wright.

As incredible and even unfair as it seems, in less than six months the James family and our town lost another useful, beloved and popular woman. On March 7, 1930, Mrs. May Kittrell James, Walter's beloved companion of twenty-nine years died at home after suffering only two days from an attack of pneumonia. It is thought that she may have suffered a complication of heart trouble that hastened her untimely death. Mrs. James was only forty-nine years of age and continually took an active part in the civic and social life of the community and enjoyed a wide circle of friends. After touching funeral services at the residence, the remains of Mrs. James were laid to rest beside those of her daughter, Frances, who, it will be remembered, died some four years ago. The entire town extends sympathy to Mr. James in the loss of his good wife.

Two weeks and two days ago the town was sadly grieved over the loss of Mrs. May James. Today, Sunday, March 23, 1930, at noon at his home, Mr. Walter James went to join his loved ones. Last Friday night after spending the day in his store, Mr. James went home feeling a slight illness. His condition continued to grow worse and pneumonia developed causing his death within a few hours. Many feel that his fatal illness was due to grief as much as to any other trouble.

Mr. James was forty-nine years of age and is survived by only one near relative, his sister, Mrs. W. E. Johnson. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon by the Reverend W. L. Wheeler with burial in the Gordonsville cemetery. The town and surrounding community are in a state of sorrow and disbelief. Within a space of four years the final member of a happy family has been called to the great beyond, and the handsome residence in which they made their home now stands vacant.

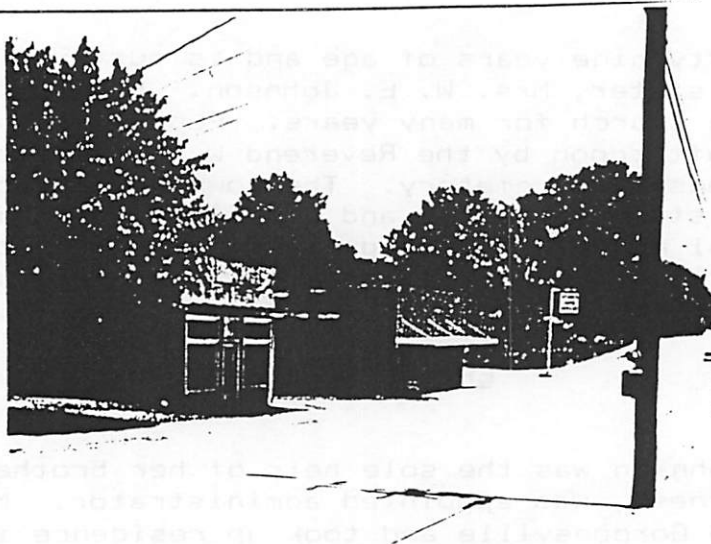
EPILOGUE

Claire James Johnson was the sole heir of her brother's estate, and her husband, Ernest, was appointed administrator. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned to Gordonsville and took up residence in the James' home. Rumor was that the clothes and belongings of Frances James remained undisturbed in her upstairs bedroom until the house was razed in the 1970's.

Mr. James' stock of goods was purchased by A. J. Mofield, and the once vibrant store building remained boarded up for many years. Curious children peered through the dust-shrouded windows conjuring up ghostly figures moving stealthily among the cob webs in the gloomy interior. In the early 1940's when army maneuvers were being conducted in the county, Mr. Johnson unlocked the doors and afforded a shelter to the soldiers from the bitter cold weather.

The old building underwent a rejuvenation in the late 40's when Mr. and Mrs. Chester Blair reopened it as a grocery store. The Blairs even lived in the second floor for a brief period, and one corner of the building housed Dr. Thayer Wilson's medical office. After Mr. Blair closed his store, the Mission that was to grow into the First Baptist Church of Gordonsville held meetings in one of the rooms. Today the modern church facility occupies a portion of the land that once throbbed with the sounds and excitement of a thriving community.

Today in "uptown" Gordonsville, there is little that Mr. James would recognize were he to return from his eternal rest. The hotel next door is gone, Mr. Whitley's house to the west has been razed and in its stead stands a supermarket surrounded by an asphalt sea that undulates the once lovely expanse of green lawn. The handsome bank building is no longer in the hands of the money changers but instead has become a mortuary. Mr. Gordon's fine old home burned to the ground years ago, the Academy was abandoned in favor of the new school, and the Presbyterian Church was blown away by a tornado. Sounds of silence come from "downtown", too, as the whistle of the old mill is stilled and the occasional freight train rumbles through with little more than a "toot" as it crosses a deserted Depot Street.



Forlorn sentinels stand guard on the corners of once bustling Depot Street in "downtown" Gordonsville. The building on the left served as a buggy house; the other has housed various grocery, seed and hardware stores over the years.



The beautiful vista of Tennessee hills enjoyed by guests of the Gordonsville hotel which sat on this lot, is now a part of the First Baptist Church complex.

The most distinct rumble heard in my town today is that of the "eighteen wheelers" as they cruise along modern I 40 which parallels picturesque old Trousdale Ferry Pike and the obsolete railroad.

My appreciation to Mrs. Robert Rose for her assistance in identifying old pictures, to Hollis Blair for sharing his recollections of the old store building, and, to my friend, Mr. Fred Vantrease, for reminiscences of his old school mate, Frances James.

WATERMELON MOON FARM

Louise Sharenberger

If the traveler takes the I 40 254 Exit, then drives down 141 West, about two miles beyond the village of Grant, he/she will see on the left the pre Civil War Seay Plantation home, but visitor take note: things are "achanging" at this historic landmark. As the traveler nears the driveway's entrance, he/she will see the sign printed onto a watermelon and moon painted checkerboard which reads, "WATERMELON MOON FARM". Quaint, colorful and striking is the name given by current owner Emily (Gill) Steinberg to the old Seay place which was featured in an article by Katheryn Dickens, NEWSLETTER Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 6-14. On the day following Thanksgiving 1991, Emily became the owner of this gracious and charming home. Because of her fondness for the old Southern favorite - a ripe, juicy slice of watermelon - and her pleasure derived from moon watching, she selected this unusual name for her new country estate.



Pre Civil War home of Emily Steinberg sits along a circular driveway at Watermelon Moon Farm where she operates a unique wholesale gift manufacturing company - Country Plus.

Although Emily moved her business from Florida to Tennessee, she is no "foreigner". She is a native of Smith County, the third child born to Frank and Kate Lancaster Gill, both of whom have their roots in Smith County soil. "Miss Kate", as she is known to many, is a former teacher. Daughter, Mary, and her husband own and operate a

retirement home in Dixon Springs. Brother, Lindy, distinguished himself in the military, now a retired Air Force officer living in Knoxville. Both Mary and Emily live in restored historic homes and are members of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society.

If one enters the house from the rear, a series of huge, handcut stone steps lead to the back gallery. Upon entering the home, the guest immediately feels the warm inviting atmosphere, the gracious hospitality and effervescent personality of the hostess. Carley, the Basset, who has her own bed, echoes the traits of her owner. The mixed breed dog, Buck, named for William Washington Seay, who was called "Buck", is another story. He is lord of his domain and guards it with a pronounced tenacity. Throughout the home, the visitor is privilege to Emily's artistic talent, her collection of antiques, her unusual country crafts, her art collection and her decorative taste. Somehow one gets the distinct feeling of being in the presence of members of the Seay family while at the same time looking at and talking with Emily. The world outside seems to fade away; it is a place to reflect upon the past - to linger and relax.

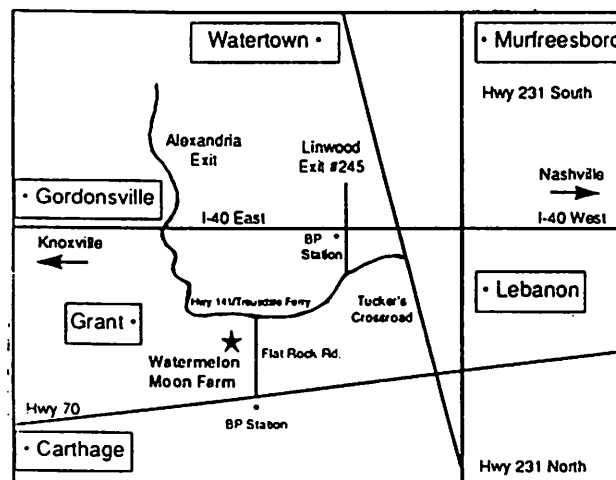
In the short time that Emily has lived in the house, she has certainly made some noticeable changes. She has painted the walls and the addition of cabinets, closets and shelving along the interior walls is a definite improvement. The upstairs room on the right (as one faces the front) serves as her office, complete with her computer system. It is from this room that Emily can exit onto an upstairs veranda from which she can view the countryside, as well as enjoy the moon at night. At the exterior end of this veranda is a ladder-like attachment by which one can climb into the attic. When the writer asked Emily if she had climbed into the attic, she quickly responded: "Of course, several times!" It is from this vantage point that one can also look across the fence into the Seay family cemetery, which is no longer a part of the Seay estate.

The rooms are so large and spacious that Emily has provided both sitting and sleeping accommodations which further enhances each room. The floors downstairs have been replaced but the upstairs painted floors are the original. The woodwork throughout the house is false grained. Of historical significance is the fact that the bed in the room used as an office is the one in which Emily was born, having been delivered by Dr. Thayer Wilson whose wife was a Seay descendant.

Under Emily's ownership the Seay place has undergone quite a metamorphosis. Renovated and modernized, the farm shop building has become a beehive of activity - home to Emily's wholesale craft business. Just before Thanksgiving this year, Emily opened a gift shop in the Summer Kitchen at the rear of the house. As one walks up the incline, a plank walkway to the entrance, the smell of cedar and the child's sled propped against the wall set the stage for "It's Christmas in the Country". Upon entering the kitchen/shop, the visitor is greeted by a pleasant mixture of Christmas "fragrances".

A pot of hot, spiced tea and cookies enticed the visitor to stroll leisurely, lingering and admiring the old fashioned Christmas tree, the many unique and exquisite crafts. No, the calico cat asleep on the quilts under the table is not for sale! The "Summer Kitchen" gift shop was open through December 23 and will be opened again on special occasions. The shop reflects the historical significance of the home with the original stone and brick fireplaces where meals were once prepared for the Seay family by the slaves. The original wood floors and trim with their original mustard paint add to the authenticity of this quaint and delightful shop. The opening and ready availability of this gift shop at Watermelon Moon Farm made the holiday season shine more brightly for those who visited.

Seeming to feel the presence of those who so long ago quarried, cut and laid the stone, constructed, supervised and worked in these rooms, the writer fell into a time dimension becoming totally engrossed in another day- another era. Intrigued by the two old stone fireplaces, imagination rather than reality reigned: "See all the kettles, pots, tongs and other utensils - a fire burned down to the right number of coals to produce the desired temperature? Smell that ham/vension cooking? Is that hominy in that kettle? Could that be Eliza over there making bread?" "What? Oh! Is it time to go already?" My traveling companion brought me back to 1992 informing me that it was time to depart. To assist in locating this intriguing, much as it was in the early 1800's "Summer Kitchen" gift shop, a map is provided below.



(Courtesy of Emily Steinberg)

Within the workshop, which is located only a short distance from the house, five employees patiently and meticulously stencil lettering, patchwork and scenes on pieces of wood forming checkerboards, welcome signs and small (Shaker) storage boxes with country or rural scenes. Country Plus products are marketed by wholesale catalogue distribution throughout the United States. Emily has also authored how-to craft books and taught classes.



Gail Dies paints a Shaker box.

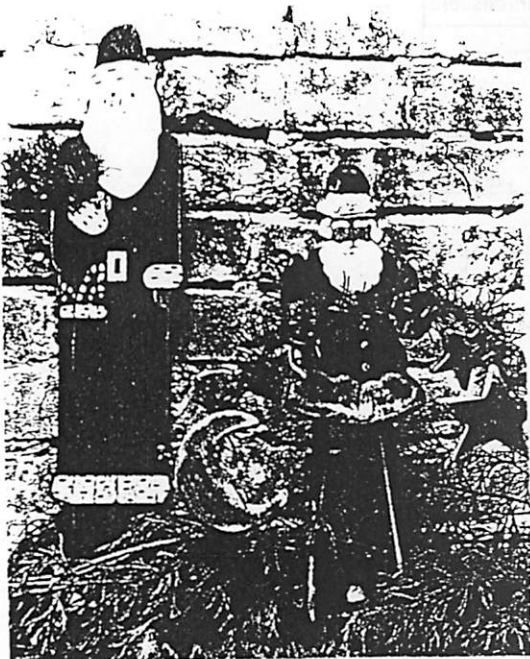


Rachel Gregory applies a paint varnish mixture to a hatbox lid to seal it before applying silk screen design.

Things are "achanging" at the old Seay place, now WATERMELON MOON FARM!

Grateful appreciation is extended to Emily Steinberg for her assistance, gracious hospitality on a very busy afternoon, even delaying an appointment, for securing pictures and especially for keeping Buck at bay. Photographs on this page are courtesy of The Lebanon Democrat .

WATERMELON MOON, GIFTS AND COLLECTIBLES
10575 Trousdale Ferry Pike
Lebanon, TN 37087
Phone: (615) 444-2356



Display of Santas in the "Summer Kitchen" gift shop

QUERIES

GOAD/KIRBY: Gr gr grandmother Elizabeth Goad mar. Shepherd Kirby. Joshua Goad's will written 1853 lists Betsy Kirby as a dau. Shepherd's wife died 1847. Doesn't seem that Joshua would list a deceased dau. and not designate her share to her children. Was that ever done? If she wasn't Joshua's dau. who was the Kirby his Betsy mar.? 1830 Smith Co. Census lists Shepherd Kirby and family following that of Joshua Goad. Kirbys' first son was named Joshua Coleman Kirby. Everything indicates this Elizabeth as Joshua Goad's dau., except death date. Can anyone please help me with this???

EVA BACHNAK , 1717 Fisher Street, Munster IN 46321.

JENKINS/SWANN: Trying to locate ancestors of Joseph H. Jenkins b. 8-29-1813 Wilson Co. and wife Mary (Polly) Swann b. 5-27-1817 in Wilson Co., mar. Dec 1840. Had children: John Adams, Henry Clay, Elizabeth, William J., Martha A and Mary Swann. Wilson Co. 1850 Census lists them Jinkins, Tuckers Cross Roads with 4 children. 1860 Census lists name as Jenkins with six children still at Tuckers Cross Roads. 1870 same place with 3 younger children. 1880, Polly deceased; Joseph mar. Sarah (Sally) Tuggle, one dau. Sallie Bertha 12th Dist. Wilson Co. 1900 Joe and Sallie 12th Dist., Commerce. Joe d. 5-20-1903, believed buried at "Old Jenkins Place". Polly thought to have died 11-7-1872; place of burial unknown. Seeking names of brothers and sisters and any other available information on this family.

DOROTHY (JENKINS) DITZIG , 917 Poplar Drive, Benton, AR 72015.

BAIRD: JOSIAH BAIRD, will probated Sept. 1771. 1st wife believed MINERVA COCHRAN. They had at least 3 children: Mary Jane (1843-1927) mar. Archibald (Arch) Gwaltney; Sarah E. (1846-1888) mar. T. F. Gwaltney; Jesse E. (1849- ?) mar. Fannie G. _____ . 2nd wife was Mary Jane Doss Dowell. No issue. Would like to know dates of birth and death of Josiah and Minerva, places of burial and other pertinent details.

PAUL E. DOWELL, SR. , 1507 Leaf Avenue, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

1925 CARTHAGE HIGH SCHOOL (now SMITH COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL) GRADUATES: Am very much interested in contact with anyone who graduated from or attended high school at Carthage, TN 1921-1925.

NANCY STONESTREET GOODLOE , P. O. Box 301, Las Cruces, NM 88004.

BRUTON/BREWTON: Enoch Bruton, b. 1766 SC & elder son, Benjamin, b. 1788 SC to Smith Co., TN ca. 1812/14; appear in separate households in 1820 Smith Co., TN Census. Did either man own land in TN? Both are gone by 1830. (But where?) Enoch's daughters: Lucinda, b. 1796; Zylphia, b. 1798; Nancy, b. 1804 SC; did they marry in Smith Co., TN? To whom? (Would pay for research to determine if either Enoch or Benjamin owned land in Smith Co. and check for possible marriages but wish to be contacted first in order to agree on the fee.)

MRS. J. M. HACKSMA , 1815 Grant Road, E. Wenatchee, WA 98802.

MOSS/MONTGOMERY: Would like to hear from anyone interested in William P. Moss and Elizabeth Montgomery; married ca. 1845. Listed on 1850 Smith Co., TN Census with 2 children: Martha, age 3 and William Moss, 1. Later moved to Carroll Co., TN.

LORENA LANCASTER , P. O. Box 329, Dyer, Arkansas 72935.

YOUNG/PHILLIPS/NEAL/MOORE: "David Young-Sally Phillips and Pallis Neal-Sally Moore of Watertown, Tennessee Descendants" is a book in progress. Surnames include (with variant spellings): YOUNG, PHILLIPS, NEAL, MOORE, BRANCH, WHEELER, REEDER, PURYEAR, BEARD, SKEEN, LAWRENCE, CORNWELL, DAVIS, WATERS, VANTREASE, BRYAN, JOHNSON, SMITH AND ALLEN. All descendant data welcome for inclusion.

CLARICE NEAL , 2209 Shoal Creek, Austin, TX 78705.

KEEL/KEELE: Seeking information on my gr grandfather John William Keel (e), born Smith Co. ca. 1840; served in the Civil War. At one time he was residing in Smith Co. He was mar. to Mary Jane Young of DeKalb Co., TN and lived in Warren Co. and Coffee Co. To this union were born 3 known children: Mattie Elizabeth , Nannie E. and Isaac Clinton. His burial site has not been located nor his death date known. I am desperately seeking contact with anyone doing research on this line or any descendants.

RUTH DAY O'BRIEN ,1501 Comanche Trail, Garland,TX, Ph(214)278-3605.

MEADOR: Isham Meador (1762-1840) was married to Martha Craighead-Sullivan in 1817, Smith Co., TN. Isham died in 1840 in Smith Co., TN. I would enjoy hearing from anyone doing research on Isham. Michael Meador has been a great help. My regards to him.

EAYE STATSER , Box 517, Crowell, TX 79227. Ph (817) 684-1578.

SURNAMES

BRUTON/BREWTON,WOFFARD,ADDINGTON (SC, TN, MS, TX);HARGETT, DU BOIS (AL, TN, MS, TX);SCOTT, MARTIN (NC, KY, IL);FEAGLEY/FEIGLEY (NC, KY, IN);WHITAKER (NC, KY); PEMBERTON, LYON, KOGER (VA, KY);CRAVER (GA,TX).

MRS. J. M. HACKSMA , 1815 Grant Road, E. Wenatchee, WA 98802.

JAMES, ROLLINS, BROOKSHIRE, TUCKER, MOSS, MOSSBURG, MONTGOMERY, ALDRIDGE, HAYDON, DRAKE, WORTH, FREEMAN, WITT, RHEA, FORBES, GOTT, LANCASTER, ROBBERDS, RAMSEY, ROLINGS, THOMPSON, REED, HORNER, HARBOUR, ALLISON, STAYTON, SMART, NEWBELL, MAUS, MOSSEY, FOSTER, HEATH, HAYDEN, BOURNE, CURD, CATCHING, DILL, HELMS, ROGERS, BOONE, KING AND QUENS.

LORENA MOSS LANCASTER , P. O. Box 329, Dyer, Arkansas 72935.

BROCKET/BROCKETT/BROCKETTE, PARKHURST, SLOAN, BRADLEY, IVES, DICKISON, GRAHAM, MOODY, SKELTON, WAKEFIELD, LOGAN, PRITCHARD, THOMAS, BARCROFT, POLAND, HOEFLER AND SILBERMAN.

VIOLET POLAND , 14222 Antelope Drive, Sun City West, Arizona 85375.

MEADOR, DRAPER AND CLAIBORNE.

EAYE STATSER , Box 517, Crowell, TX 79227. Ph. (817) 684-1578.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



**JOHN GORDON/JOHN BOWEN HOUSE
MAIN STREET – GORDONSVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 5 — No. 2

Spring 1993

For the benefit of our new members and, perhaps, as a reminder to our renewals, we encourage each member to send information and articles for publication. Articles should be well documented and legible; Bible records, pension records, etc. are welcomed. Queries are encouraged because this is one of the best ways to get help with families you are researching, as well as a means of making new friends, renewing old acquaintances and corresponding with others. Each member is permitted two queries of fifty words or less, typewritten or written legibly. At this time there is no limit on the number of surnames you may submit. Queries and surnames are recorded as of the date received and published as space is available. PLEASE SEND US YOUR QUERIES.

Members are also encouraged to attend regularly scheduled meetings, which are held on the third Monday nights at 7:00 P. M. throughout the winter months and 7:30 P. M. during the other months at the Smith County Public Library. Meetings are not held during the months of December, July and August.

If you have purchased a history book, cemetery, will book, etc. for which you no longer have a need and wish to sell it, please send your listing, your name, address and the price. We will publish this for you at no extra charge. This could be a means of providing someone else with a desired publication which is no longer of benefit to you.

Throughout the year we have received a number of favorable comments, as well as some which offered suggestions. All are appreciated; constructive criticism is always helpful; it tends to keep us "on our toes". We realize that different folks like different "strokes". Therefore, we shall continue to publish as wide a variety of historical and genealogical information as is available to us. In the very outset, the major objective was to provide a supplementary history, from which we have not strayed. Do continue to send your comments and suggestions be they favorable or unfavorable.

Send communications to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 112
CARTHAGE, TN 37030

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President.....James Fletcher
Vice President.....Margaret White
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Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Reporter.....Rebekah Hudson
Chaplain.....Rev. R. D. Brooks

EMILY MAGGART KINGSBURY

Again the grime scythe has taken a Smith County native and one of our members. Just before the break of dawn on 13 January 1993, Emily Maggart Kingsbury departed this life at her home in Nashville, TN. Although having been in ill health for several months, she did not complain; she just met each day with the hope that it would be better than the previous one. With her customary warmth, kindness and love, she greeted and received calls and visits of friends and family.

Emily's roots were firmly entrenched in Smith County soil, descending from early settlers - Darnell, Maggart, Massey, Freeman, Wyatt, Hopkins, Croslin, Hewitt, White and Beasley. Born in the Maggart Community to parents Ezra Neal and Bernie Massey Maggart, she was one of twelve children - the fifth daughter and their eighth child. She grew up, attended elementary school and church at Maggart where her father operated the family business - the E. J. A. Maggart General Store and Grist Mill. Upon completion of elementary school, she mastered four years of academics at Smith County High School then attended Tennessee Polytechnic Institute (Tennessee Technological University), Cookeville, TN where she obtained her Tennessee Elementary Teacher's Certificate. After teaching in Smith County for a time, she obtained a position at Oak Ridge, TN. It was here that she met and married her husband Sam A. Kingsbury. Eventually, Sam's employment took them to Florida, where they lived until his retirement, following which they moved to Nashville where four of Emily's brothers live.

It was while in Florida that Emily became so vitally interested and worked patiently but diligently on her family genealogy. She contacted every lead she received, leaving no stone unturned in her search not only for deceased ancestors but also for descendants to the present. She sought as complete a family history as she could obtain. It was she who wrote both the Maggart and Massey family histories published in the 1986 History of Smith County .

Although Emily never had children of her own, every niece, grandniece, nephew, and grandnephew was her child, loving each in an individual and special way. Possessing a sparkling sharp wit, independent, strongwilled, she never left one in doubt as to her position on an issue; yet, she was a compassionate, kind and gentle person concerned for the welfare of others. Whatever Emily did was done with purpose and enthusiasm. Devoted and loyal, she was generous almost to a fault; whatever she did was done quietly and freely - always thoughtful of those less fortunate than she. To Emily, family welfare was a vital concern; she kept in touch with those in distant places as well as those nearby.

Keenly interested in local history and genealogy, she was supportive of this publication, its editor and staff. Though her physical being has left us, her influence and pleasant memories live. Farewell for us is difficult; perhaps Shakespeare expressed it best when he wrote, "Parting is such sweet sorrow that I shall say goodnight 'til it be morrow."

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FIVE

SPRING 1993

NUMBER TWO

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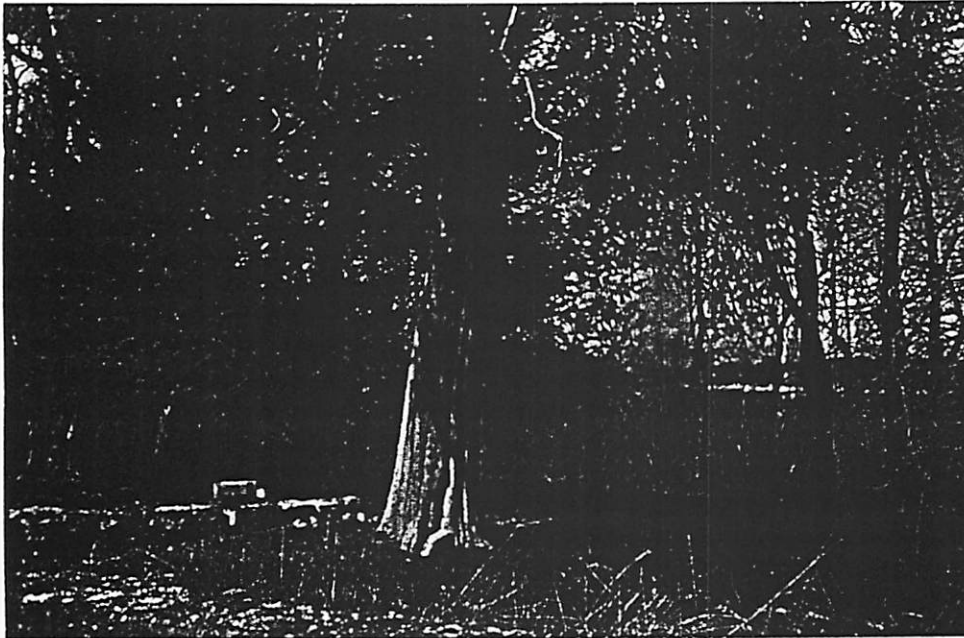
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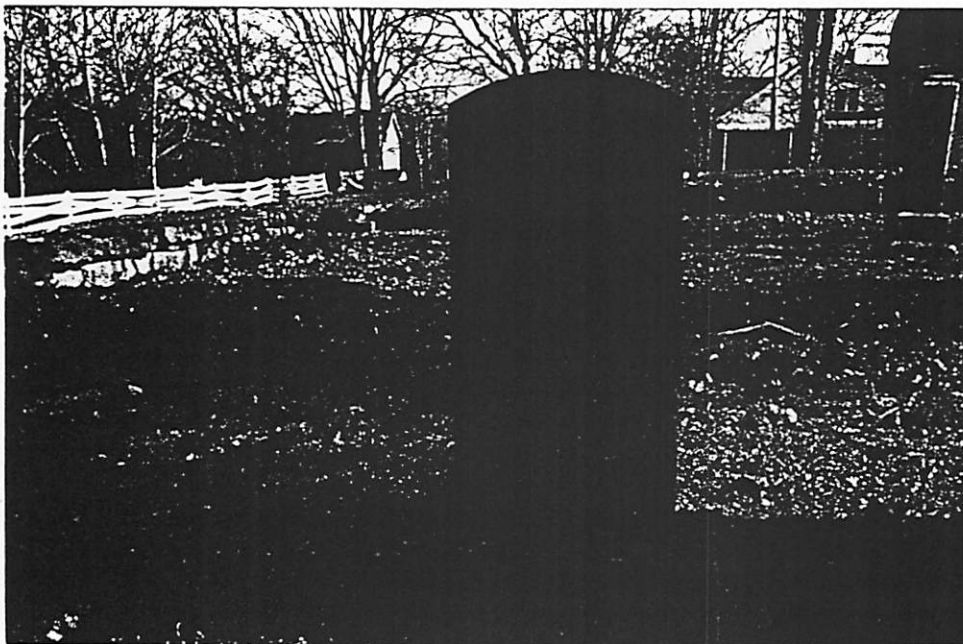
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FRONT COVER

Erected in 1804, the John Gordon home located on Main Street in Gordonsville across the street from the present Baptist Church, was a fashionable place. The lavish gingerbread work was added by John Gold when he obtained the property. From the Gordons, it passed to the Bowens (Mrs. Bowen was a Gordon), then to the Golds (Mrs. Gold was a daughter of the Bowens), then to the Prewitts and on to Dr. J. G. Bridges. On 25 Jan 1927, a fire leapt, roared and raged throughout the old home, burning its old logs and fine timbers to the ground before help could be summoned.



Gigantic cedar trees stand as sentinels over the graves of the Gordon and Bowen families interred in the cemetery located on Main Street in Gordonsville, Tennessee.



John W. Bowen 9 Jan 1811 - 16 Aug 1892

Frances Gordon Bowen 18 Aug 1819 - 14 Jul 1895

REVEREND JOHN WESLEY BOWEN, M.D.:
THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Steven L. Denney

The American Civil War wreaked havoc and tragedy upon the lives of the citizens of Tennessee, especially those whose families were split over the issues and fought on opposing sides during this war. For the most part, the Reverend Doctor John Wesley Bowen of Gordonsville, Tennessee had lived a quiet life simply trying to serve his community as a minister and practicing physician. Dedicated to the principles which he believed the nation to be built upon, he found the mounting crisis over the question of secession to be disastrous - and as war developed, he found members of his own family arrayed among the forces of the opposite side. Undoubtedly, Bowen despaired that his nation could ever be salvaged. In the face of the tragedies that he, his family and his community suffered during the Civil War, Bowen struggled incessantly to reunite his war-torn state and nation. Because of his intense struggle, Bowen's story became the story of the entire community during and in the aftermath of the war.

Born in Rhea County, Tennessee in 1811 and orphaned at the age of two, Bowen was reared as a part of a large family by his mother. His life could be compared to the typical American success story. He elevated himself from a life of poverty by hard work, dedication, education and piety. At the age of twenty, he was ordained as a minister in the Protestant Methodist Church. His simple country education (one authority stated that his early education was confined to reading the Bible, Weem's "Life of Washington" and Milton's "Paradise Lost") was not sufficient to satisfy his desire for knowledge; therefore, he left home and enrolled in Dr. Francis Haynes Gordon's "Clinton College" located in what was later to become known as New Middleton, Tennessee.

Although it had only recently been chartered by the legislature, Clinton College had already begun to establish itself a reputation as a fine learning institution. Full courses were offered in Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, History, Rhetoric and Philosophy. Students could also study medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Gordon or law under his partner and fellow instructor, Judge James B. Moores. Many promising youth from across the mid-South were attracted to this school. Along with Bowen, other graduates were Governor Pettus of Mississippi, Congressman Samuel Looney Caruthers of Missouri and L. D. Evans of Texas, General E. W. Pettus of Alabama and Speaker of the House, Jordan Stokes of Tennessee. It was here that Bowen received the training and experience necessary to open a medical practice, as well as receiving the framework upon which he built an intellect admired by Reverend J. H. Grime in 1900, "He was easily ranked among the best scholars of his day... His readings and research in after years along all lines of good literature was immense, he being perhaps in this particular the peer of any man in the State."

Bowen definitely made a good impression upon the family of Dr. Gordon. Upon his graduation in 1837, he returned to the ministry in the area but remained as an instructor at the college. In 1840, he received the appointment as post master of the college from Moores. Later in the year the young minister married Miss Fannie Gordon, sister of the college president. In 1841, the college was sold to two ministers who converted it into a theological school. In order to assume the responsibility of the day to day operation of his father-in-law, John Gordon's plantation, Bowen moved to the Gordon home in Gordonsville. He began to take a more active role in public life, opening his physician's practice and even trying his hand as a solicitor at the county courts for a time.

His ministerial career continued to blossom but in an unusual manner. Having studied the Bible for some scriptural authority to support infant baptism (his first son had just been born and the Methodists believed in this practice), he converted to the Baptist faith and was soon admitted into the ministry of this denomination. Although he maintained Gordonsville as his base of operations, Bowen accepted appointments to guide the flocks at Knob Springs, Rome, Hogan's Creek and Round Lick.

As the storm clouds of war gathered during the late 1850's, Bowen attempted to continue his ordinary life in extraordinary times. The collapse of the Whig Party had left him without political allegiance. Uneasy with the Democrats and their secessionist tendencies, opposed to the American Party because of the prejudices upon which their party was founded (Bowen was often criticized by some of his "Hard-shell" colleagues in the Baptist ministry for being too fraternal with other denominations), and afraid even to think of the new Republican Party forming in the North (he managed a plantation with some 60 slaves), the Reverend concentrated upon local issues such as his ministry and the expansion of educational opportunities for all youth. In 1859, he helped to establish New Middleton Academy, an educational enterprise for both male and female students in the area. Offering a curriculum which included Astronomy, Biblical Literature, Botany, World History and higher Mathematics, the academy continued to operate during the impending war and afterward until a fire destroyed it in 1919. He also had sufficient clout to become post master at Gordonsville in 1858.

As a long time Whig stronghold (the county gave an 1800 vote margin to Henry Clay over Polk), Smith naturally fell into the camp of the American Party, giving a majority of 700 votes to Robert Hatton over Isham G. Harris in the 1857 Gubernatorial race. By 1859, however, the American party had also faded, and a new coalition, comprised of former Whigs and reformed Know Nothings, as well as some Democrats who were increasingly concerned with the rhetoric favoring secession being spouted by their party's leaders, arrived on the scene. Bowen wholeheartedly joined their efforts and fought valiantly to elect Netherland Governor in 1859 and John Bell President in 1860.

As stated previously, Smith County had voted against the Democratic candidates almost religiously since the creation of the Whig Party. For this reason they were unlikely to vote for Douglas or Breckenridge. However, the county's prosperity was linked rather closely to the slave system, probably more so than any other county in the Upper Cumberland. In 1860, with 4228 slaves in the county, Smith held a full third of the slaves in the entire district. In 1850, the county produced 2, 377, 394 pounds of tobacco, 1, 066, 410 bushels of corn, 30, 881 pounds of wool, had livestock valued at \$631, 078, and even produced 22 bales of cotton. In all these categories, the county led every other in the Fourth Congressional District except Coffee County in the production of cotton. Slavery was of considerable economic significance in the county, which ensured its continued opposition to the party of Abraham Lincoln. As a former Whig and owner of 57 slaves, Bowen found himself, as did most of his peers, supporting the National Union Party during the election. In fact the vote total in Smith County was rather emphatic: John Bell - 1,475; John C. Breckenridge - 618; Stephen Douglas - 60.

News of the election of Abraham Lincoln as president must have dealt Bowen a devastating blow. Although a majority of the county's citizens desired reconciliation to disunion, talk of secession in the county greatly increased. As the date for the secession referendum approached on February 9th, tension mounted, but Bowen must have been gratified in the knowledge that union sentiment still held the upper hand in his home area and state. In fact, although Smith County was the largest slave holding area in the Upper Cumberland, it returned the third highest percentage against the secession convention in the congressional district, with 86 percent of those casting ballots preferring the union over secession.

No doubt but that many of those who voted against separation felt that the two sides would be reconciled or that war would not be necessary. The firing upon of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops from across the nation polarized the debate between "secesh" and unionists. Many of those who had formerly been against separation felt it impossible to fight their former friends and colleagues. Others felt confused, certain that they opposed Northern aggression against the South, but not sure that they wanted to join the South in secession.

Bowen, his brother-in-law Frank Gordon, and the other Union leaders in Smith County struggled to keep the state in the Union, but despair began to set in as public sentiment ebbed toward secession. Gordon wrote on April 21, 1861, "as to the storm raging in our State, it will sweep everything before it. Tennessee will likely be dragged out of the Union into the Southern despotism. I fear all is lost." All care was taken by the conservatives not to appear sympathetic to Lincoln's plans. "I have not defended Lincoln's policy. His war policy is imprudent to say the best for him. It slays the conservative men in the border Slave States, and overpowers them for the present. It plays exactly into the hands of Jeff Davis. Whatever be his ultimate object, I disapprove of his course."

Some of the loyalists began to propose an "armed neutrality of the border states". This policy, not unlike that originally proposed by Kentucky, would have the border states not enter the fray on either side, but rather to act as a buffer zone to keep the two sides apart until cooler heads could settle the differences.

Bowen and others began to organize speaking tours intended to persuade the people either to remain loyal, neutral or secede. At every little town or community in Smith and other counties, the battle lines were drawn. Judge Abraham Caruthers, Broomfield Ridley, John C. Brien, Alexander McCall and William Dewitt, canvassed the county promoting secession. Bowen, Gordon, former Governor William B. Campbell, William B. Stokes and a passionate cripple named Merryman toured in favor of loyalty to the Union. Although known to be a unionist in opinion, Campbell did not enter the fray early enough for some of the Unionists. Bowen wrote to him on May 9 with the following plea:

Every man I have conversed with has mentioned your name in some part of the conversation, and expressed the opinion that under your lead the state of Tennessee could be saved from dishonor and ruin. I have been astonished at this same opinion in nearly the same words. It has convinced me of this fact, that the minds of the quiet thousands are turned to you in hope. I fear unless the furor that reigns at present is some how allayed, a question will be asked and answered in such a way as to bring ruin in a terrible form among us.

In other words, Bowen said to Campbell - save us from certain disaster. The pleas of Bowen and others were not to fall on deaf ears. Soon Campbell was in the field, debating Caruthers at Alexandria and New Middleton with Brien at Liberty and Smithville. Other speeches on both sides followed at Saulsberry, Jennings' Fork, Rome, Buena Vista and New Middleton several times.

Local secessionist leaders were no less vocal or active in support of their cause. Dr. Alexander McCall, who had advocated secession for some years, stumped the area and began to spread the rumor that Gordon was preparing to raise a company to respond to Lincoln's call for troops from Tennessee. J. S. Swann (Vol. II, No. 3, p.99), who had joined the Confederate Army even before the state voted to secede, wrote an open letter to the unionists in the county stating that he did not intend to fight for the Negro but for the State and Southern Rights. "[It seems strange that] people raised and that have lived in the south so long would turn rebel and fight against their interest and against their homes and unite with the people who have sworn not only to subjugate but to wipe them out."

Correspondence between the Unionists helped in the establishment of common goals and strategies. On May 20, Stokes wrote, "It is our duty to vote down the proposition of the legislature on the 8th of June." On May 29, Gordon wrote, "This is our platform...We plainly make the impression that we are for Defense and not for Offence—for neutrality and not declaring war, to invite and provoke invasion—but if while neutral we shall be invaded, then we will fight and form a military alliance with the other invaded States, but still fight under the flag of Tennessee, with the border states and the seceded States."

Along the lines of armed neutrality, a loyal home guard was organized in the more unionist areas such as New Middleton in order to combat the "terrorism" expected to begin if Tennessee did secede. Undoubtedly, the community was the strongest center for loyalist activity in the entire county, and much pressure was brought to bear on its citizens. On June 2, Cloud Smith wrote, "(The citizens of New Middleton) have been trumpeted far and near as being abolitionists and Lincolnites and all the secession forces have been brought to bear to force us into the current." This pressure would continue until the Union army occupied the area.

Efforts of the Union speakers were all for naught. On the 8th of June, Smith County voted for secession by a count of 1,249 to 676. Proponents of secession were jubilant, however, with 35% of the population still adhering to the Union there would be continued unrest throughout the war. Clearly the future of Tennessee was determined by the vote to secede. War would be the entire agenda for the next several years. Young men of the county quickly outfitted to go to war. To honor the boys going to join the Confederate Cavalry, a great barbecue was held at Chestnut Mound. At Old Middleton "a great crowd gathered. Great enthusiasm. The boys in gray galloped their horses around the crowd and men and women shook the heavens with cheers for the Southern Confederacy." Many who had previously been in favor of the Union now felt that they must support their state once the decision had been made. Jonathan M. Eastes of Hogans Creek had been a unionist but when his state seceded he stated, "I am a Tennessean and must go with Tennessee." Soon he was a lieutenant in the Confederate Army.

A total of at least 13 Confederate companies were raised in Smith County and three Unionists. This latter figure is misleading because during the early stages of the war, many of those enlisting in the Union Army were forced to travel northward to Kentucky. Also, a number of Smith County men served in units which were not organized within the county.

Bowen's anguish over the decision of his state to secede from the Union was intensified by the decision of his son to fight for the Confederacy. John Randall Bowen enlisted at Carthage on October 21 and was elected lieutenant in his company. Family tradition holds

that before he rode off to war he posed for a photographer in the parlor of his family's ancestral Gordonsville home then rode off on a chestnut mare. No doubt but that this was a heart rendering scene. Undoubtedly, the family was torn between their love for a son for whose life they feared and the cause which they held sacred. Young John traveled to Gallatin; following a brief training period, he was placed on duty guarding Buckner's flank at Bowling Green, Kentucky until the retreat to Tennessee.

Life began to change in Smith County. Union men such as Bowen were forced to keep a low profile in the wake of the wrath of the Confederates who held the upper hand. Many of these men found it necessary to take to the hills to avoid harrassment by the home guard or to avoid conscript officers. Mary Ella Hale wrote to her brother James Hale: "The Union men have had thaire day but now they have skedadled thay have been very mean to the Southern men." Another young lady who signed only as Peg was more passionate about draft dodgers: "All the young men from our neighborhood have run from the conscript, and it is nothing but cowardice that ales them and they may keep running for what I care. I never intend to have anything to do with them and I hope when peace is made they will be exiled."

Early in 1862, Gordon wrote to Andrew Johnson to plead for help in response to the atrocities being committed against Union men. "I think it imperious that a military force be stationed in Smith till we can organize a home force." He also detailed several of the rumors of action by the Confederate guerillas circulating "terrible and general attack is being secretly planned against Union men in Tenn. ...bodies of men, from 10 to 20 are concealed in the bushes and fed daily by the rebel neighbors." Death threats were also circulating against several of the Union leaders of the area, specifically Gordon and Stokes.

Without men to tend the crops, fields were left in disarray and untended. The social and economic structure began to decline. Most goods could not be obtained and those that were available were already becoming outrageously expensive. The bands of roving men avoiding the draft as well as the Confederates were becoming increasingly dangerous, especially for the scores of farms left defended only by females, children and old men. Without doubt, Bowen and his family felt hemmed in at their Gordonsville plantation, but he did not seem to have suffered as much harassment as others. Perhaps his role as a minister spared him some trouble.

It was at about this time that news of the death of a long time friend brought much sadness to the hearts of the Bowen family. Although Judge Caruthers had been violently opposed to Bowen on the issue of secession, Bowen respected him as much as anyone whom he ever knew. "Abe was...this writer thinks one of the best and purist men he ever knew. He was as pure as a woman. He speaks of him as a man." In 1887, in a rare reference to the war, Bowen recorded

Caruther's views as he remembered them: "Judge Caruthers was a secessionist per/se, honestly and sincerely so. He believed the slave states had a right to secede, and they ought to do so." Only one death would effect Bowen more during the entire war.

In early February, when Confederate forces marched through Gordonsville after their defeat at Mill Springs, no doubt Bowen reviewed the troops wondering about the safety of his own son, especially with the "deepest snow of the season" on the ground. News of Union victories at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson brought even more hope, but the family must have wondered whether their son had been among the captured - or worse - the dead. Their son was still safe; he and his regiment were helping to cover the Confederate retreat from Bowling Green.

Young John was not destined to return to the fold of his family. Wounded on the second day of the battle at Shiloh, Lieutenant Bowen lingered and died on May 1 at Corinth. "The news of only one death away from home and loved ones during the darkness of that period fell with a heavier weight of sadness on the heart of the writer than did the death of Judge Abe Caruthers, and that was the death of his own brave boy. The shadow of that crushing sorrow still projects itself along the pathway of life." The fact that the boy had been fighting on the side of the Confederacy, and the certainty that he had been on strained terms with his father when he left home contributed greatly to the Reverend Bowen's deep sorrow.

Bowen continued to promote the cause of the Union regardless of the death of his son. He was thwarted from participating in a planned rally for the Union cause at New Middleton on May 10 by the arrival of a large number of Confederate Cavalry in the area. On May 18th, Bowen traveled to Nashville to participate in the meeting that Campbell and Johnson organized in an attempt to rally Union morale in the mid-state. The convention adopted resolutions declaring that the state must return to its former status as a member of the Federal Union and offered to welcome the return of the supporters of the Confederacy who had seen the errors of their ways. Many of the participants at the convention felt that it was now inevitable that the Confederacy would soon fall and that Tennessee must be prepared to reenter the Union.

May also brought the first Union troops to Carthage. Located at the junction of the Caney Fork and Cumberland Rivers, and the seat of a county rich in agricultural bounty, the Union forces were anxious to take control of the little town. Rumors of construction of Confederate gunboats at a shipyard on the Caney Fork were probably the main reason that Buell and Johnson dispatched General George Crook with a large army and supporting gunboats to take the town. "The quiet little town was awakened from its slumber by the arrival of an immense number of boats and an army of fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers landed and covered the town and fields all around."

Union occupation would not be for long, however. Confederate General Braxton Bragg's move to invade Kentucky placed the Union high command in Nashville in panic. Troops were pulled back to defend Nashville and Kentucky. An entire wing of Bragg's troops under General Benjamin Cheatham marched through Gordonsville and then the County seat unmolested. During the period which followed, John Hunt Morgan and his Confederate raiders used the county as a base of operations for several movements upon the Union lines around Nashville, including his destruction of the railroad tunnel on the Louisville supply route.

By November, the Union troops had retaken control of Carthage, and the post offices at New Middleton, Carthage and Gordonsville were reopened. Bowen resumed his role as post master at Gordonsville. Confederate sympathizers now began to feel the wrath of the unionists whom they had harassed so much earlier during the war, as the loyal minority felt braver with a few troops to support them. On November 12, Mary Ella Hale wrote "they are taking every Negro they can find... We are in the land of enemies (sic)." Union patrollers began to search the county for draft dodgers and hostilities on the local level intensified.

Apparently, for a short time during the middle of the year, Bowen acted as chaplain for Stokes Cavalry. Most of the time, however, was spent at home, trying to keep his plantation in working order (as a Unionist he did not have to worry about Yankee troops confiscating his slaves). Bowen was away from home when one of the most exciting incidents of the war occurred. On a rainy dark night, in the autumn of 1862, Union General John Wilder arrived at the house unescorted. He had been on his way from Nashville to Dekalb County with an entourage of seven scouts. They were surrounded and attacked by Confederates. During the skirmish five of the scouts were reportedly killed and the other two captured, but the General escaped. After traveling for some time by back roads, he arrived at Gordonsville and was directed to Dr. Bowen's house. Although the Doctor was not at home, his daughter Molly volunteered to guide Wilder to Smithville where his troops were. This was accomplished with little excitement.

After this there were few regular military actions in Smith County. Morgan and Wheeler's raiders crossed the county several times. Ward's Duck's, a Confederate Cavalry unit which had a large number of local boys as members, captured a Union mail train at Dixon Springs, and Morgan's entire force menaced Carthage, at one point firing cannon at the town from the bluff above until they received orders to raid elsewhere. There was a permanent garrison at Carthage from which Federal troops ranged searching for Confederate sympathizers, draft dodgers and supplies for the army. Joseph J. Pitts, a Methodist circuit rider whose territory included the entire southern half of the county recorded many instances of troop movements in his diary. On one occasion, when several thousand troops under General Wheeler were passing through New Middleton, he sold his horse to a

cavalryman for 300 dollars, a sum he considered large enough even though it was in Confederate script. He was horseless on several occasions after being relieved of his mount without pay. "At this troublesome crisis, one cannot quietly keep a good horse...". In 1862 and 1863, his diary records that the area changed hands regularly between various detachments of the contending sides. As the war progressed, fewer and fewer references were made to regular Confederate troops.

The county began to suffer from the extreme tension and bloodshed involved in guerrilla warfare in which both the Confederates and Yankees participated. Confederates would snipe at the Yankee troops stationed at Carthage, and detachments would be sent out to retaliate. On one occasion, Captain Marcellus Grissom, his brother, and another young Confederate soldier were breakfasting at the home of Grissom's parents when a lone horseman galloped into the yard shouting the Yankee patrol was close behind. As the young men rushed out to escape, they were shot from ambush by several Northern soldiers who were lying in wait. Another time, Nathan Paschall was visiting in the New Middleton area lying on a cot positioned to the side of the door when, in the middle of the night, Yankee troops burst in. The Yankees arrested the male members of the family and took them to Carthage to make them swear the oath of allegiance. Paschall had lain quietly on the cot which was in the shadows and was not noticed by the Yankee troops, who left without searching the house for forbidden Confederates.

Irregular activities soon became so prevalent that a group of women from the Gordonsville area decided to take matters into their own hands. Disgusted beyond endurance with the feeble efforts of the garrison at Carthage to control Confederate sympathizers in the surrounded county, they dispatched a petition to Governor Johnson requesting that he enroll them into the militia and allow them to serve as a home guard or they would take to the hills and bushwhack for themselves. Johnson did not respond but without doubt the petition was a welcome show of support for the Union cause.

Reports of atrocities were not limited to the troops who were in the field of guerillas. At Carthage, the courthouse had been turned into Union headquarters, several houses had been converted into offices and hospitals and the Presbyterian church was being used as a stable. On one occasion, angry Federal troops reportedly threw some of the county's records into the river. Even the Methodist circuit was not allowed to hold quarterly conferences from November 1862 until the end of the war. After Colonel Stokes took command of the garrison in mid 1864, the stories became progressively worse. Confederate prisoners at Carthage were mistreated. Stokes was accused of murdering some of the prisoners in cold blood and executing several Negroes without trial.

(To be concluded in subsequent issue)

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith From
The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XII

A number of the Knoxville Gazette dated August 15th, 1804 lies before the writer. It contains the announcement of the death of its late proprietor, with the assurance that its publication won't be suspended on that account, but will be continued by his executors for the benefit of the widow and heirs.

The paper itself, browned with age as it is, is not only a curiosity as a relic of the olden time, and small beginnings of what is now a great growing commonwealth, but is valuable as an evidence of the progress of this wonderful nineteenth century. It is just fifteen inches long and four columns wide, and its price was three dollars per annum, subscribers paying postage, which was from fifty cents to eighty cents more, according to the distance they lived from the office of publication. What a contrast between that little sheet and the large 8-page weeklies now furnished at \$1.00 per annum postage free.

One of the well-remembered residents of Carthage, including the period from 1809 to 1825, was Colonel William Moore a soldier of the War of Independence, lame from a wound received in one knee in that contest. He was in the Legislature as a Representative from Sumner County in the year George Roulstone died, and the writer thinks he boarded at his house. He was re-elected a member of the session of 1805-6, and as Mrs. Roulstone continued to take boarders as a means of supporting herself and children, he boarded with her again. In the meantime she had been elected to succeed her husband as public printer.

In the process of time, probably during the session of the Legislature last mentioned, she and Col. William Moore intermarried. By his marriage with her, by the then existing laws, he became possessed in his own right of whatever interest she had in the Knoxville Gazette newspaper and office, as well as her. Whether he became guardian for her minor children or not is not known to the writer. The publication of the paper was continued at Knoxville, however, till 1807, when he sold it and the office to a man named James Lyon, who brought them to Carthage, and changing the name from Knoxville Gazette to Carthage Gazette, in that year commenced the publication of a newspaper of that name, and that was the first newspaper published in Carthage, and such its brief history before coming here. Thus, the old town settled in the wilderness, where the echo of the Indians' war whoop had just ceased to reverberate; a quarter of a century before there was a foot of railroad in the world, had a newspaper in the second year of its existence.

In 1809 Col. Moore and his family moved from Knoxville and came to Carthage. In the meantime Lyon had failed to pay anything for the printing office, and Moore, by some arrangement with him satisfactory, it is supposed, to all parties, took it back. He continued the publication of the Carthage Gazette for several years, when his stepson James W. Roulstone, who in the meantime had attained his majority, came into possession of it and continued to publish it till about 1829. J. W. Roulstone sold it to John W. Ford, who had learned the printer's trade in the office at Carthage, and he took it first to Sparta and from there to McMinnville, where he published a paper for many years. Ford was a brother of C. C. Ford of Snow Creek.

Col. Moore built the house burned in the great fire a few years ago, that stood next to Mrs. McDonald's, and kept hotel there for a number of years. Mrs. Moore had a daughter born a few months after the death of her first husband and was therefore the posthumous daughter of George Roulstone. Her mother and step-father having died, she married James Beckwith a friend in the house occupied by them while living, keeping a popular hotel for a number of years. Mr. Beckwith came from New England and is remembered by a few of the oldest citizens of Carthage as having a wool roll manufactory there. About 1834 he moved to the Cumberland Mountain but finally settled in DeKalb County three miles West of Smithville where his widow still lives, past the age of fourscore years. He having been dead a quarter of a century or more. The fame of Mrs. Beckwith as the keeper of an old fashioned country inn, the superiority of her accommodations, and the excellency of her table, were subjects of universal commendation by all who knew her. Before the days of railroads, when people traveled by private conveyance, and mostly on horseback, Beckwith's was the goal everyone tried to reach by continuing his journey either in the night or stopping when the sun was high.

Mrs. Beckwith, in her prime, was a woman far above the ordinary, in her natural endowments and acquired intelligence. Always in a hotel from her earliest infancy, she knew almost everybody and their history, and was familiar with current as well as past events in the annals of Tennessee. And, even, now, though her physical strength is broken by weight of years, and her sight is dimmed by age, she retains her intellectual vigor, and even her memory is wonderful for an octogenarian. For many a long years she has been a humble, devout follower of the divine Jesus. A son of hers is present Chairman of the County Court of Smith County.*

This long, and maybe tiresome account of the first newspaper published in Carthage, leads to the reflection that for a town of its population and amount of business, it has a very creditable newspaper history. There have been but few short intervals since its first settlement when it was without a newspaper.

*Iraenus Beckwith

Now, when the population is not half what it was fifty years ago, and its business not one fourth, it has two newspapers, both bright and newsy, and especially deserving of patronage and commendation, because of the high moral tone they maintain. When the writer was in Carthage the first time, in 1833, a man named Sawyer lived there, and was publishing a paper called the "Farmers Advocate". After remaining a few years he sold out to a man named Spooner, and went away, it is not remembered where. Spooner remained a short time and he went, perhaps, where the "woodbine twineth". It was but a short while after till J. G. Fraizer was publishing a newspaper in Carthage. His was a political paper and intensely Whig. He remained in Carthage several years, during which time he was elected and served a term in the Legislature. He married the daughter of Jere Jamison, who was for a number of years a merchant in Carthage. He was Clerk of the Supreme Court some years since the war, and now resides on a farm in Wilson County. Frazier was succeeded by John Bransford, a newspaper publisher in Carthage, and he continued to within a short time of the beginning of the late war.

In the history of Carthage one's attention is arrested by the large number of hotels in proportion to its population for the first period of twenty-five or thirty years of that history. Two facts explain this. The holding of so many courts which brought numerous suitors, witnesses and attorneys was one of them. The other was the immense size geographically of the county. Many lived so far from the county seat that it required nearly a day's journey to reach it, thus compelling them to stay all night. Hotel bills were small, as the supplies for them were cheap. The woods abounded with game. Bears, deer, and other game were plentiful and easy to be obtained. The price of beef and pork were merely nominal. Grass in the summer and cane in the winter kept the cattle fat all the year round, as did mast* for the hogs. There was no use for corn only for bread, and the virgin soil producing it in abundance, it was cheap. Hotel or tavern keepers could afford low prices for board. The fact is, at first, tavern or hotel prices were fixed by the court. Almost the first thing that was done by the first court of Smith County, after organizing, was to arrange a tariff for tavern charges. Here are some of them: Breakfast, dinner, supper 25 cents, night's lodging 6 1/4, good whiskey or brandy, 12 1/2 cents half pint, gallon of oats 12 1/2, corn the same, bundle of fodder 2 cents. These are specimens of how the first settlers did some things.

*Mast refers to nuts such as beechnuts and acorns which fell from the trees onto the forest floor and were eaten by the hogs.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803 - 1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

William Montague Knight
m. 4 Jan 1827 Smith Co., TN
Frances Hester
(Ridge Runners Quarterly; Vol. X, p. 37)

James Kyle
m. 3 April 1848 by F. P. Gill, J. P.
Martha Smith
(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith Co., TN)

Mr. William A. Lack
m. Aug 1832 at Carthage
Miss S. J. Hall
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Thurs. 23 Aug 1832)

James Lancaster
m. 5 Feb 1839 Smith Co.
Lucinda Washburn
(Ridge Runners Quarterly; Vol. 15, No. 2, p. 87)

Rev. Robert A. Lapsley, D.D. (Pastor 2nd Presbyterian Church
Nashville)
m. on 28 ult(?); Sat Dec 2, 1848 at Carthage by Rev. A. H. Kerr
Miss Alethia Allen, relict of the late Hon. Robert Allen of Smith
Co.
("Marriages from Early TN Newspapers", p. 276)

William B. Maggard
m. ca. 1844
Marrah Grover (Glover?)
("Maggard Family Genealogy", Kenneth Maggard)

Frances (is?) Marshall (Pvt.)
m. 1813 Smith Co., TN (2nd Marriage)
Sarah Jacobs
(Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of American Revolution
Buried in Tennessee)

Martha Merritt
m. 13 Sep 1848, Smith Co., TN
James Hale/Hailes
(Upper Cumberland Genealogical Assm.; Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 61)

- Mr. John S. Miller
m. Feb 1833 in Smith Co.
Miss Sophia Sloan (Daughter of Archibald Sloan, Esq.)
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser, Nashville
Republican, and State Gazette; Fri., Feb. 22, 1833)
- David O. Moore
m. 10 Sep 1835
Cynthia Gatton (Marriage Bond in Smith and Wilson Cos.)
(Ridge Runners Quarterly; Vol. 15, No. 1, p. 26)
- Nancy Moore
m. 30 Oct 1817 Smith Co., TN
Lewis Washburn
(Ridge Runners Quarterly; Vol. 15, No. 2, p. 87)
- Dr. William B. Moores
m. Jan 1832 in Smith Co., TN
Miss Nancy Gordon (Daughter of John Gordon)
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thurs. 5 Jan 1832)
- John Morris
m. 22 day of Oct. 1818 by John Wisemond
Jane Walters
(From Smith Co., TN Court Minutes, Book 9, pp. 305-6)
- Mr. Henry Murray
m. Mar/Apr. 1832
Miss Francis (es?) Robinson
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Mon. 2 Apr 1832)
- Rosanna McClain
m. 1820, Smith Co., TN
Spencer C. Palmer
(*"Ansearchin"* News, Fall 1985; p. 140)
- Mr. Sampson M'Cleveland
m. Feb. 1832 in Smith Co.
Miss Louisa Cornwall
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Fri. 24 Feb 1832)
- Mr. Alexander M'Cormick of Washington City
m. April/May 1834 at residence of Col. Robert Allen in Smith Co.
Miss Eliza Van Horn, Daughter of the late Alexander Van Horn of
Maryland
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thurs. 1 May 1834)
- Mr. Archibald M'Neill, "Merchand of this place" (Nashville)
m. Tues eve. last, Feb 1818
Miss Amy Greer, Daughter of the late Andrew Greer of Smith Co.
(The Nashville Whig and Tenn. Advertiser; 14 Feb 1818)

COVER LETTER SENT BY CLARICE NEAL WITH THE WILLIAM BRATTEN 1755-1843 STORY:

Dear Bratten Friend:

This is a composite of the picture of the life of William Bratton, 1775-1843. It could not have been put together without the information, help, assistance and suggestions from Scott Bratten, David Seigler and my Austin friend, Velva Thrall. Each contributed a different facet, facts, and by combining our resources and information we can come up with a "Picture".

The "Picture of William Bratten, d. 1792" may be clearing up. Thanks to a very knowledgeable retired history professor, William Bishop. This William could be the son of John d. 1718/19 and Elizabeth (Nilson) Bratten Bishop d. 1722. They had 5 children, Samuel apparently the oldest. I quote Mr. Bishop: "There were no Brattens in northern Wor./Som. Co. before 1740. In 1735 Samuel Bratten Jr. s/o John d. 1718/19, had William and John living with him, apparently his younger brothers. In 1737, and 1739 William Bratten is living alone still in Boqueternorton HD. In 1740 he disappears from Boqueternorton and appears in Baltimore Hundtred (from which Buckingham HD is later split) along with John Bratten, each head of a household. My best guess is that this YOUR William starting out on his own. Born about 1715 or a little earlier, he could certainly have lived until 1793. What do you think of this?"

By a process of elimination of the other Williams, this is "the best guess" to come around. More wills and records in their original versions will have to be searched. The longevity factor in William d. 1843, and his sons could be attributed to the long life of the William d. 1792.... Until something better comes along, we will express gratitude to Mr. Bishop for his help.

Unfortunately for us who are descended from Henry Allen Bratten, we will have to look at other Brattens... Henry and his brother Thomas were born in MD and at that time, William Bratten was already in TN so he could not have had these children.

To me, genealogy is a sharing experience. You are welcome to change, correct, use or print anything here. And if I can be of any help in locating or checking (in Texas and Tenn) please let me know.

Sincerely,

Clarice Neal
2209 Shoal Creek
Austin, TX 78705

WILLIAM BRATTEN 1755-1843

Clarice Neal

The sworn statements on Revolutionary War Pension Application papers, no. 21056, begun in Smith County, TN and continued in Brown County, OH in 1836, describe some of the events of William's life. He testifies "that he entered the service of the United States Navy on the 9th day of August 1776 and served as an enlisted soldier twelve months under the command of Commodore James Nichelson on board the ship VIRGINIA... the ship was at that time lying in the Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore... the said ship remained in the aforesaid Bay 12 months... which was during the time of the Blockade... with the British Fleet, so that said ship could not get out to sea"... He continues with his personal life, "I was born in Worcester County State of Maryland the 5th day of December in the year 1755... I have frequently seen my birth record... in a book called Confession of Faith in which my father recorded the age of his family... I resided in the County of Worcester, state of Maryland until the year 1797 when I moved to the state of Tennessee Davidson County where I remained until the year 1802 when I moved to the County of Smith... I remained until the year 1825 when I moved to the state of Ohio where I remained 12 months then I moved back to Smith County until the year 1837 when I moved to the state of Ohio Brown County where I now reside." William Bratten signed an "X", his mark.

The facts of this William Bratten's life are corroborated by various documents. He was married in 1786, Worcester Co. to Elizabeth Dale, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Dale. In the First Federal Census of 1790, he has 2 females: one is his wife and the second, a daughter, probably Anna/Mary b. 1786 (See Parsons Bible record). In the 1783, Worcester Co. Tax List for Buckingham Hundred, he is taxed for 20 acres of CUMBERLAND. Adam, Isaac and William Bratten had purchased CUMBERLAND in 1779 with Adam owning 40 acres, Isaac and William each 20 acres (Dryden: 1783 Tax Lists for Som. and Wor. Cos., p. 77).

On 2 Jul 1792 William Bratten (Sr.) made his will, which was probated 10 May 1793, leaving a tract of land of 120 acres to son Adam; to sons Isaac and William; to daughters Hannah and Rachel to wife (unnamed). Witnessed by John Gray, Henry Davis and Belitha Gray (Dryden: Wor. Co. Wills JW 1790-1799, p. 119). Apparently, William inherited a part of BEACHSYLVANIA, as he, William, son of William sold 7 acres of this tract to Hillary Pitts, with wife Elizabeth (Dryden: Land Rec. of Wor. Co., MD, p.4). In 1809, Adam Bratten willed his share of BEACHSYLVANIA to his sons, William and Nathaniel. Isaac, in 1798, now of Northhampton Co., VA also disposed of his share.

In 1797, Adam Dale left Maryland and came to Tennessee by way of East Tennessee and over the Cumberland Mountains. (Hale, Hist. of DeKalb Co., p. 22). For reasons of safety and survival, people traveled in groups, which leads to the probability that Adam was accompanied by William Bratten and 3 or 4 of the Evans brothers, Dale, Walter, Joseph and possibly Ephraim. They went to the comparative safety of Davidson County while scouting for land on which to settle. A list in the Tennessee Archives "Of Owner of Slaves in 1798" includes Adam Dale and William Bratten.

The first land purchase known to have been made by William Bratten was dated 13 Sep 1801, of 320 acres for \$320. of land in WILSON Co., on Smith Fork, sold by Robert Hayes. However, it was recorded in SMITH Co. on 20 Oct 1803. There follows a number of land purchases and transfers, including one on 28 Feb 1807 of 68 acres for \$200. to Cantrell Bethell. In August of 1811, Cantrell Bethell (William's son-in-law) sold back 68 acres with same description to William Bratten for \$350. In 1812, William Bratten of Smith Co. sold 170 acres for \$400. on Dry Fork of Smith's Fork, beginning on Cantrell Bethell's corner, to his sons Joshua and Thomas. More research needs to be undertaken to follow through on all his land transactions.

Adam Dale states that his ancestors in Maryland were all "dissenters", also called Presbyterians. Many Brattens were members of the Buckingham Presbyterian Church. However, an inspired Baptist minister, Cantrell Bethell, as an arm of the Brush Creek Baptist Church, founded the Salem Baptist Church in Liberty, TN in 1809 (See Grime: History of Middle Tenn. Baptists...). There is a manuscript, copied by the W. P. A. entitled "De Kalb County, Salem Baptist Church Minutes 1809-1908; Original Enrollment and Index" in the Tennessee State Archives. The "original" is in the vault of the bank in Liberty. The list of enrollment has Cantrell Bethell, Adam Dale, William Dale, Berry Yong and William Bratten as the first 5 members. As the years go by, other enrollees are members of Liberty families, including many with the surname of Bratten.

These "Minutes" indicated that in October of 1825, William Bratten and wife, Joseph Bratten and wife, and Adam Bratten and wife were granted letters of dismissal, and then in May 1827, Adam Bratten and wife and William Bratten and wife were received by letter. In 1831, Adam Bratten and Mary, his wife, returned letters to this church, and in 1832, Joseph Bratten and wife Elizabeth were granted letter of dismissal. In 1835, Adam and his wife were dismissed, and in August 1837, William Bratten and wife Elizabeth were again dismissed by letter. This ties in with William's travels to Ohio to which he referred in his pension application. (Salem Minutes, pp. 68, 71, 79, etc.). In Brown County, William re-applied for his Revolutionary War pension. Then on November 27, 1843, Brown Co. Document no. 7089 shows that Elizabeth Bratten renounces her right to administer the estate of her husband, William Bratten and makes her "x" mark.

The Court then appointed Adam Bratten as administrator and named Adam Bratten, Thomas Bratten and Jonathan Fuller as sureties. Adam Bratten signed his name but Thomas and Jonathan made their marks. On February 14, 1844, Adam brought into court the inventory of the estate, which had \$300 written on the front of the document. The inventory of William Bratten, deceased, consisted mainly of a listing of five notes signed by Joshua Bratten worth about \$300. Listed also were some beds, bedding and chairs in the hands of the widow. There is no record of William's owning any land, perhaps, due to his advanced age. William was about 88 at the time of his death. If proved, William, his father, d. Wor. Co., MD in 1792, was in his late 70's, as well as William's sons Joshua and Isaac, who lived to very old ages. The genetic factor cannot be overlooked.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH BRATTEN

There is no record which actually names William's children; they are deduced by circumstantial evidence, proximity to each other and similarity of given names. The First Federal Census, 1790 indicates a female which could correspond to the Anna (or sometimes given as Mary). There is no census record for 1800 and 1810, unfortunately, so the next census in 1820 for Smith Co., TN shows Elizabeth and William, both over 45, and one male 10-16, 2 males 16-18, and one female 0 to 10. In Smith Co. for 1830, William is on page 53, son Thomas on 54, and sons Adam, Isaac, Joseph and Joshua on page 73. Brown Co., OH in 1840, Adam, Joseph and William are in Pleasant and Thomas in Union TWP. The following listing names 8 children, however, there may have been more:

1. Anna/Mary. b. 11 June 1786, MD and mar. 14 Feb 1805 to Cantrell Bethell (1771-1848). Cantrell Bethell, the first Elder of Salem Baptist Church is buried in the graveyard next to the church, and Anna maybe buried there also. According to the Craig Parsons Bible, 8 children were born to Anna and Cantrell, one Mary Dale who mar. Craig Parsons, and another, L. H. Bethell. Grime, in "History of Middle Tenn. Baptists" notes that Cantrell Bethell married a Miss Bratten and one of their sons was Elder L. H. Bethell, who is also named in the Parsons Bible.
Contact: Descendant: Mrs. Howard (Velva) Thrall
809 Orland Blvd., Austin, TX 78745.
2. Joshua Bratten. b. ca. 1790, MD, as per 1850 and 1860 census. Wife Hetty, also b. in MD, 1790. (Is she a Truitt?) Joshua Bratten had an invalid pension, in file no. 205, for serving as 2nd Lt. in Capt. Adam Dale's Co. of Mounted Gunmen, Col. William Y. Higgins Reg't. of Tenn. Militia. He appeared on the pay roll from 23 Dec 1813 to 8 Feb 1814, and that he became disabled due to a gun shot wound in his upper arm in the Creek War against the Indians. After the

Civil War when he was 77 years old, he was applying for re-instatement of his pension. His wife Hetty was noted for her "good whisky" (See Hale) and was buried in Salem Cemetery. Joshua is probably buried there without a marker. Contact: Scott Bratten, 9 North Road, Bedford, MA 01730.

3. Thomas Bratton. b. 1791, according to census records, MD., died in Bown Co., OH, 19 Oct 1863. Mar. twice: Mary (1795-1850), and 2. Nancy Ann Crawford on 8 Oct 1851. Research done for Scott Bratten. See notes.
4. Joseph Bratten. b. 1797, TN (according to census), died Brown Co., OH. Mar. twice: Elizabeth Eilson (1803-1857) and Ann ? Will written 30 Oct 1863, probated that Dec. Research done for Scott Bratten. See notes.
5. Adam Bratten, b. 1801, TN (according to census), mar. Mary ? died probably Brown Co., OH. Children born TN, Robert, 1827; Lucilla, 1830; Lemuel, 1832. Children born OH, Caroline, 1838; Nathaniel 1840; Martha, 1842; John, 1844 and Josephine, 1849. Research done for Scott Bratten. See Notes.
6. Isaac Bratten. b. ca. 1802 (according to census) in TN. He died after 1880 census. Ca. 1820 mar. Leah Alexander (d/o Moses). Ca. 1857 moved to Johnson Co., IL and is shown there in 1860 and 1870 census. In 1880, in the household of son-in-law John C. Caplinger and dau. Araminta. Isaac and Leah are buried in Caplinger Cemetery, Williamson Co., IL. Descendant: David Seigler, 510 W. Vermont, Urbana, IL 61801. Author of "The Bratten Family", manuscript, 21 folios.
7. Elizabeth Bratten. Grime has a biography of Elder John Borum in "History of Middle Tenn. Baptists", pp. 161-164. John was born in VA 15 Dec 1775; died 1844. "In 1813 he was mar. to Miss Elizabeth Bratten. This union was blessed with 12 children, 7 sons and 3 daughters; lived to rear families...He and Elder Cantrell Bethell married sisters." (p. 162)
8. Margaret Bratten. According to a family Bible, was the first wife of Reuben Evans; died 1824 after birth of 2nd child. Son Robert Bratten Evans went on the California Gold Rush, then settled and died in Guadalupe Co., TX. Margaret could belong to another family, but her time frame fits this William Bratten's family.

A
BRIEF
CONCORDANCE
TO THE
HOLY SCRIPTURES,
OF THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
BY WHICH
ALL, OR MOST, OF THE PRINCIPAL TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE,
MAY BE EASILY FOUND OUT.
BY JOHN BROWN,
LATE MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, AT HADDINGTON, IN SCOTLAND.

CRAIG PARSONS
BIBLE

Search the Scriptures: for—they testify of me—John 1. 9.
The Scribes were more subtle—in, that they—searched the Scriptures daily.—John 7. 14.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MATHEW CAREY & SON,
No. 121, CHESTNUT STREET.

F 675 [1]

1818.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

Carson's
Boagy was born February
2nd 1806

Mary Parson's wife
was born August 27th
1812

Elizavann Parson's
was born April 25th
1830

Eliza b. the Maryann
Parson's was born
March 5th 1852

Edmund G. P. Parson's
was born January
22nd 1854

Nancy Amanda
Parson's was born
March 4th 1856

Samuel S. H. Parson's
was born February 11th
1858

Sarah Talitha Parson
was born 14th April
1840

James J. V. Parson's born
May 27th 1846

Mary Linnecce Parson
was born in England
Nov 25th 1846

Martha Cray Parson's
was born in England
17th A.D. 1850

John C. G. Parson's
was born in England
15th A.D. 1852

James E. Hooker was
born December 18th

Shadrach J. Hooker his wife
was born April 14th 1846

Esther's death Hooker
born June 11th 1860

James at the Hooker was
born February 6th 1862

BIBLE
PUBLISHED
IN 1818

[678]

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS:	BIRTHS.
<i>Cantrell Bethell</i>	<i>E. B. B. Born 29th Sept. 1808,</i>
<i>born - 4. D.</i>	<i>L. H. B. Born 27th Sept. 1810,</i>
<i>1779 December 17th</i>	<i>M. D. B. Born 27th Aug. 1812,</i>
<i>Anna Bethell</i>	<i>N. W. B. Born 3rd Sept. 1814,</i>
<i>her wife was born</i>	<i>W. D. B. Born 9th Jan. 1817,</i>
<i>June 11th A. D. 1786</i>	<i>H. C. B. Born 2nd June 1820,</i>
<i>They were married</i>	<i>T. G. B. Born 29th June 1824,</i>
<i>February 4th 1805</i>	<i>T. A. B. Born 13th May 1826,</i>

*This record may trans-
mit to posterity by the
ground for serious
Reflections & the
great Necessity of
particular Resignation
in protracted Affliction
and Termination in this
world of love and
in hope of the maker
in new the Corp
Just as. September
11th 1839 G. P.*

Not legible on copy:

Married 1858 Oct. 2? (This notation follows entry for Edmund C. B. Parsons)

19th...this follows
Lemuel Parsons was born February

William T. J. Parsons
was born Feby 23rd 1842
(follows immediately after
entry for Sarah Talitha.)

Craig Parsons was born in 1806 in SC; died in 1876. He married Anna/Mary Bratten. A family story told is that in the Mary Dale-Craig Parsons line, the family used to hear "Uncle" Billy Dale preach. If Anna/Mary is the daughter of William Bratten-Elizabeth Dale, "Uncle Billy" would be Elizabeth's brother, the Elder William Dale. The Bible records Cantrell Bethell b.17 Dec 1779, mar. 14 Feb 1805, died 22 Oct 1848; Anna/Mary b. 11 June 1786. Children: E. B. b. 29 Sep 1808; L. (emuel) Hall b. 27 Sep 1810; Mary Dale (M. D.) b. 27 Aug 1812; N. W. b. 3 Sep 1814; W. D. b. 9 Jan 1817; H. C. b. 2 June 1820; T. G. b. 29 June 1824 and T. A. B. 13 May 1826.

Contributed by Clarice Neal, 2209 Shoal Creek, Austin, TX 78705.

PLEASANT SHADE, TENNESSEE

Vyda Mae Jenkins

NAME: Pleasant Shade, (Pleasant Shade): Pleasant Shade was named for the large shade trees that were once there.

POPULATION: About 225 (unincorporated)

ALTITUDE: 534 feet

LOCATION: Pleasant Shade is located on state highway #80. It is 7 miles north of State Highway #25 at Monoville.

TRANSPORTATION: It has no bus line, but has local freight lines.

CLIMATE: Pleasant Shade enjoys a temperate climate.

HISTORY: Patrick Sloan, Catholic from Ireland, was probably the first settler. He owned 1000 acres of land. There was a Post Office at Pleasant Shade as early as 1830, and Jason Sloan was the first Post Master.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: Pleasant Shade, an agricultural village, has declined some in recent years but is a busy trading center.

RACIAL GROUPS: The white population is of Anglo Saxon descent. There are only a few negroes in the vicinity.

INDUSTRIAL: Some lumber mills are in the area.

POINTS OF INTEREST: Old Alexander Spring - On Brockett farm two miles north of Pleasant Shade on left of highway #80. It was in this spring that Hon. Bailey Peyton spent the night to keep from freezing after the Indians had routed the immigrants camping at the island in Defeated Creek. Old Fort Blount Road : Intersects State Highway #80 on right as one enters Pleasant Shade going north.

NOTABLES: Andrew Jackson once heard trials in Pleasant Shade. Jesse James once spent the night there while on a lawless expedition.

EDUCATION: Two year High School.

ENVIRONS: Good creek bottom land along Peyton's Creek.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Harvey Sloan, descendant of first settler.

Editor's Note: Written by Mrs. Vyda Mae Jenkins on August 31, 1936 as a W. P. A. (Works Progress Administration) assignment. She is now Mrs. Vyda Mae Thompson, a retired elementary school teacher who lives in Hartsville, TN.

THERE WAS A TIME
FROM: IF I REMEMBER CORRECTLY AS TOLD BY HIMSELF
ON HIMSELF AND HIS BOYHOOD FRIENDS

Lewis D. Butler

Sonny Apple's mom, Mrs. Lena Apple (Mrs. O. P. Apple, Sr.), owned a 1954 Oldsmobile '88. It was light "blur" and white. (Blur in this case is not a typographical error.) This particular car had a pinched exhaust pipe, and when the accelerator was depressed, which was the case most of the time, especially with Sonny at the wheel, the sound emitted was that of a miniaturized wind tunnel. At seventy, (which Sonny thought was average speed), at night, in the country, the sound was distinctive but not easily recognizable.

One very dark, damp, summer night, on a return trip from our regular haunt, Gainesboro, TN, the old '54 Olds "blurred" through the hills surrounding Gainesboro and dropped down into one of the long creek bottoms that terminated at Granville. This was an unusually flat stretch of road that permitted one to "open up and run." The proper term in the rural vernacular is, "sopping-out" a curve. At this Sonny was a "pro." Those of you not familiar with the term -"sopping-out" need not be concerned.

Picture this: two teenage boys filled with fun and hormones, talking and laughing at the peak of their enthusiasm, and just a "sopping out" that long curve. The exhaust was somewhere between a whistle and a scream. Just as we started out of the long left curve and over a hillock there appeared the white face of a 1,000 pound milk cow as though suspended in space, two feet in front of the left headlight.

Evidently the old, black Holstein was standing on the center line with her black rump towards us. She had turned to investigate the peculiar sound, and in that split-second her white face was all our wide eyes could behold and was henceforth and forever imprinted on our minds! It is difficult to visualize the size of a full-grown Holstein's face when it is the only bright object in one's field of vision. I could have sworn that old cow had a face at least four feet long and two feet across at the eyes! That is probably inaccurate, but REMEMBER, I only saw her briefly.

Things got very quiet in the old '54 Olds after we went by that cow! We arrived back in Carthage a few minutes later than we would have had we not encountered that bovine. It didn't take us long to realize just how close we came to making more than hamburger in the middle of the road that night.

Editor's Note: This essay is printed with the permission of Sonny (Glenn Edward) Apple, now a grandfather, and co-owner of Cumberland Chevrolet-Geo Company, Highway 25, Carthage, TN.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

May Term, 1825. WILLIAM LOCKE and SAM'L S. TEATEN (?) VS HIRAM ALLEN. Both parties are of Jackson County, TN. Plaintiffs made purchase of goods in 1819 with payments to be made in species. Defendant Allen states that proper payments were not made but plaintiffs claim they did not receive proper credit for payments of specie.

May Term, 1825. JOHN PEYTON VS JOHN RAWLINGS. John Peyton, Sr. states that in 1809 he descended the river Mississippi to New Orleans with produce to sell. Upon his return trip he became ill in West Florida. He was attended by one John Rawlings who claimed to be a physician. Rawlings induced Peyton to sign a note which Peyton refuted upon his recovery. Case was tried in the TN Supreme Court, 15 May 1825.

May Term, 1825. GILES DRIVER VS JACOB OVERALL. (Cross Bill) On the 3rd day of April 1815 Jacob Overall sold 70 acres of land lying in Smith County to Driver who states that he has not been given possession of said land. Overall says that the \$400 down payment agreed upon has not been paid. Others mentioned in this case were Edward Robertson, George Mattock, John Ferguson and Michael Robertson. Case was filed first in Circuit Court - OVERALL VS OVERALL & others, April Term, 1821.

November Term, 1825. WILLIAM BOYD VS JOHN BOYD. William Boyd of Warren Co. and John Boyd of Jackson Co., TN. William Boyd states that about the year 1820 he resided in Jackson County, Alabama. He is married to second wife with whom he cannot live in peace. Her son, John Boyd, by a former marriage, married William's daughter. Complainant thinks that herein lies a conspiracy to obtain his property.

November Term, 1825. ALEXANDER BEARD VS EDWARD BRADLEY & others. Alexander Beard of Wilson Co. against Edward Bradley and James Walton of Sumner Co. and John and James Bradley of Smith Co. In 1819 Alexander Beard in New Orleans after delivering produce to that city, lent money to defendants for them to purchase groceries for shipment to their business in Tennessee. Complainant has been unable to collect money due him from defendants per agreement. Edward and John Bradley are brothers.

May Term, 1826. ISAAC B. WOOD VS EPHRIAM PURSLEY. Both are of Smith Co., TN. In 1824 orator was in need of money and borrowed from defendant the sum of \$54.00 payment of which is in dispute because of the exchange of Negro girl to defendant. Mention of Charles Goodall who has said girl in custody.

July Term, 1832. ANGELINA J. OLIVER & others by their Guardian FRANCIS H. OLIVER VS JAMES W. SMITH Executors & others. Complainants: Angelina J., _____, N Francis E. and Amelia G. Oliver infant children of Francis H. Oliver and Mary his dec. wife of the County of Clark, GA, state that sometime in 1824, John Owen, their grandfather, died having appointed Dr. John Owen and David Owen, Executors of his will. David Owen refused to qualify and Dr. John Owen took upon himself said will to the execution thereof. Sometime in 1826 Dr. John Owen died; wife Mary A and James W. Smith were appointed executors in Sept. 1826. Then Mary died. Guardian Oliver has filed complaint against James W. Smith, executor of Dr. John Owen dec. of Jackson Co., William Allen Admn. of goods and chattels of Mildred Owen dec. of Smith Co., David Owen and Isabella Owen of Talbott Co., GA, James K. Anderson, David Anderson, Amelia Anderson, William H. Harris and Mary his wife, Thomas Anderson and Eliza Anderson (the latter two are under age 22) of Abbeville, SC. Listed as children of John Owen, Sr. are: Mary Oliver, dec., Elizabeth Anderson, David Owen, Isabella Owen, Mildred Owen and John Owen.

January Term, 1832. MARY CARTER VS DALE CARTER & others. Mary was the wife of Charles Carter, living in TN when Mary's sister Miller (Milly) Stanton of VA came to live with them. Charles has children by Mary, and by Milly, one of whom is Dale. Charles then married Rebecca Pearson; they had 2 children: William and George W. Charles died sometime in January 1830, leaving first wife Mary, children and wife Rebecca. Mary is seeking dower rights. Charles' will is dated 12 May 1829 which names son Dale Carter, Executor. Children listed are: Nancy, wife of Henry Vaden, James Carter, G. Anto (?), Lucy, wife of James Sadler, Betsy now dead but wife of John Martin, Polly now dead but wife of John William Daniel.

July Term, 1833. JOHN COCHRAN VS D. COCHRAN, Admn. & others. David Cochran is administrator of Benjamin Cochran's estate, Benjamin having died intestate in the year 1825, leaving brothers David and John, sisters, Peggy DeBow, dec., Ann Sanders, dec., Sally Carter, dec. Susan Debow is daughter of Peggy; William, David and James Sanders are infant children of Ann Sanders and Ann, Sally, Martha, Susannah and Aletha Carter are infant children of Sally Carter. Judith Hinton, Betsy Black and Poley Johnson, wife of Leonard Johnson are also named in this suit.

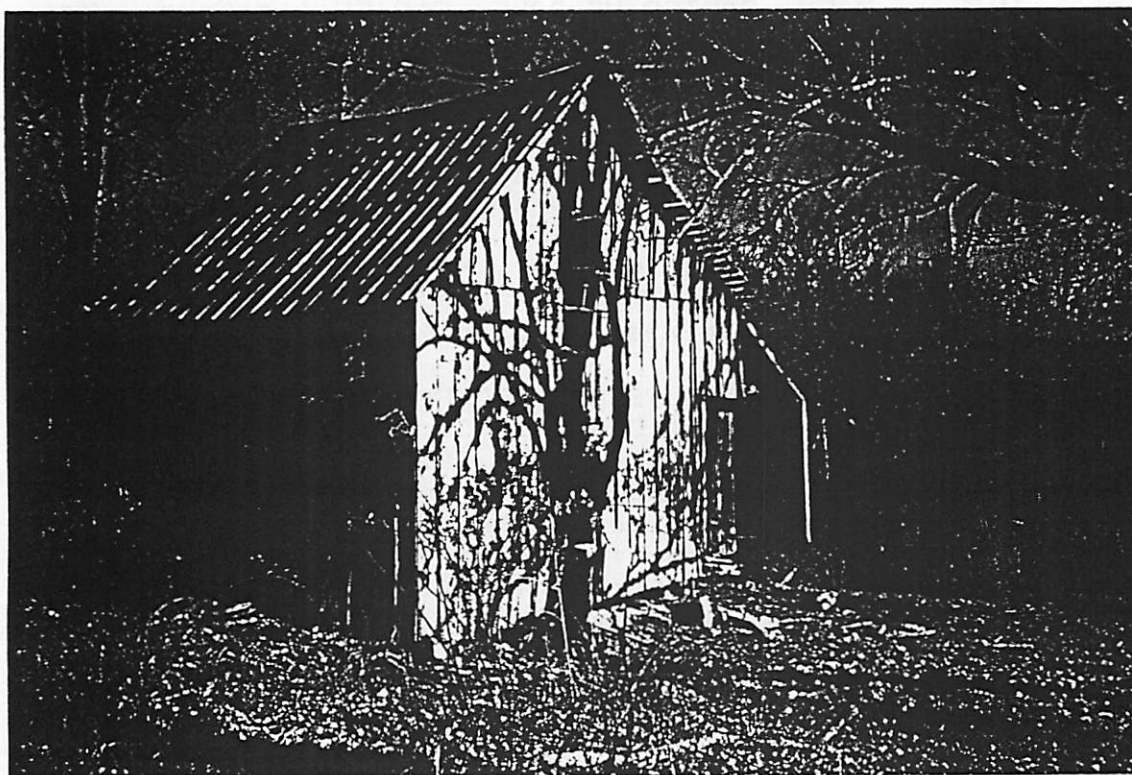
January Term, 1833. I. PRYOR VS D. RAY & others. In April 1825, Joseph Ray purchased a tract of land lying on Indian Creek on the north side of the Cumberland River containing 100 acres more or less from John Rucks. Joseph died in 1825 not having fully paid for said land. Isaiah has brought suit against Ray's brothers and sisters: David Ray, John McCawley and Jane his wife, William Ray, George Ray, Sally Ray, Samuel Ray, Lydia Ray and James Dyer, Admn. of Joseph Ray's estate - settlement of which he had closed in February Court, 1828. Said William, George, Sally, Samuel and Lydia are minors.

AND THE NIGHTS WERE FILLED WITH MUSIC

Katheryn Frye Dickens

Women had recently won the Nineteenth Amendment which granted them the right to vote. A former newspaper editor from Ohio, Warren G. Harding, had just died while serving as President of the United States when David McDonald decided to construct a small tenant house on his farm in 1923.

McDonald, the thirteenth child born to Ebenezer M. and Elizabeth Oakley Preston McDonald, purchased ninety acres on August 5, 1915, from the E. M. McDonald heirs. Having first lived in the large brick house built by John Trousdale descendants in the early 1800's, David Thomas McDonald built a beautiful new house on his farm shortly after he built the tenant house. The McDonald house, presently owned and occupied by Brenda Owens Nester, is located just outside the town of Gordonsville, Tennessee, on the Stonewall Road near the Caney Fork River.



Built by David Thomas McDonald in 1923, the walls of this little house often echoed at night with the sounds of toe-tapping country music.

The original house, built with slave labor and made of brick, sported massive rooms with 14-inch walls. It sat nearer to the bluff than does the present house. Mrs. Nester says the site where the original house stood can be found easily in the spring when old-fashioned buttercups bloom in golden profusion along an enchanted spot!

Roy McDonald, the fifth child of twelve born to John and Julia Lee Ashley McDonald, was Dave McDonald's nephew. Roy remembers many happy hours spent while visiting at the little tenant house.

It was a very small house with only one room downstairs, a tiny kitchen built off to the side and one room upstairs. Roy recalls that often after supper he and his dad would go over and visit with the family who happened to be living in the little house at the time. This was in the 1920's.

While Henry Ford was busy perfecting the assembly line for his famous Tin Lizzie, the Model T, and radio was the mystical invention of the century, life was still simple and uncomplicated along the old Trousdale-Ferry Pike near Stonewall.

It was the music being played in the tiny house that attracted Roy. Robert Agee played the banjo and Henry Thomas, an elderly gentleman of Gordonsville, played the fiddle. As a small boy, Roy knew that he had music all bottled up inside which begged to be uncorked! If Mr. Agee dared to lay his magic banjo down, Roy would sneak up and snatch it, only to be admonished to put it down! The talented musician declared that Roy would get his fine instrument out of tune! Years later Roy would become an accomplished guitar player.

In 1925, the story was told around the crackling fireside in the little house about the Floyd Collins tragedy which occurred in Kentucky. Next to the last day in January of 1925, Floyd Collins was enlarging the crawlway to Sand Cave when he inadvertently kicked a fifty-five pound rock which fell across his ankle and trapped him. Many brave and daring rescue attempts had failed, and for fifteen days Collins remained pinned in a belly-crawl position in the narrow opening. On February 16, the shaft was finally broken through into the passage above the trapped man. By this time, however, Collins was dead, having died from exposure and exhaustion.

Sand Cave had, of course, become a journalistic magnet, and for fifteen days the news of Collins' entrapment had made headlines across the nation. The news had even been heard on the McDonald farm in Smith County.

Some dreamy songwriter seeking fame, and perhaps an extra dollar, took advantage of the tragic situation and penned a country ballad.

Mrs. Hobert Agee would often sing the song, accompanied by her husband and Mr. Thomas with their musical instruments. On such nights the rafters and walls would literally ring in the "little house."

"It was on that fatal morning
When the sun rose in the sky,
the workers were still working;
We'll save him by and by!

But, oh, how sad the ending;
His life could not be saved.
And his body now lies sleeping
In that lonely sandstone cave!"

One night when Roy McDonald was a lad of about ten, this being in 1927, when the latest news was all about how the handsome young Charles A. Lindbergh had flown the first solo, nonstop transatlantic flight in history, the music got to Roy. He and his cousin, James McDonald, had been sitting quietly listening to the music when Roy spontaneously sprang to his feet and began to dance. After Roy's unexpected but grand performance, his Aunt Josie generously rewarded him with a dime.

Cousin James quickly implored of their aunt, "Aunt Josie, will you give me a dime if I dance?"

To which Aunt Josie promptly retorted, "James, I'll give you a dime NOT to dance!"

In the fall of 1929 the bubble of American prosperity burst when the stock market crashed. Even the mood on Stonewall Road was somber. Nevertheless, the little house on the McDonald farm remained the gathering place for neighbors. Everyone took solace from the toe-tapping music performed inside its walls.

Across the nation banks closed in 1933. The gangster Al Capone was accused of tax evasion. This fact seemed incredible. How could anyone at this time be making enough money to owe sizable taxes!

It was during this time frame that a man who happened to occupy the little house proved to be somewhat of a gangster himself. He had charmed another man's wife. The woman's husband, who had already murdered one man, sent word that he was going to kill the man who had stolen his wife. Mr. Casanova feared for his life and decided it would be wise to hide out on Scruggs Island until the jealous husband's anger abated!

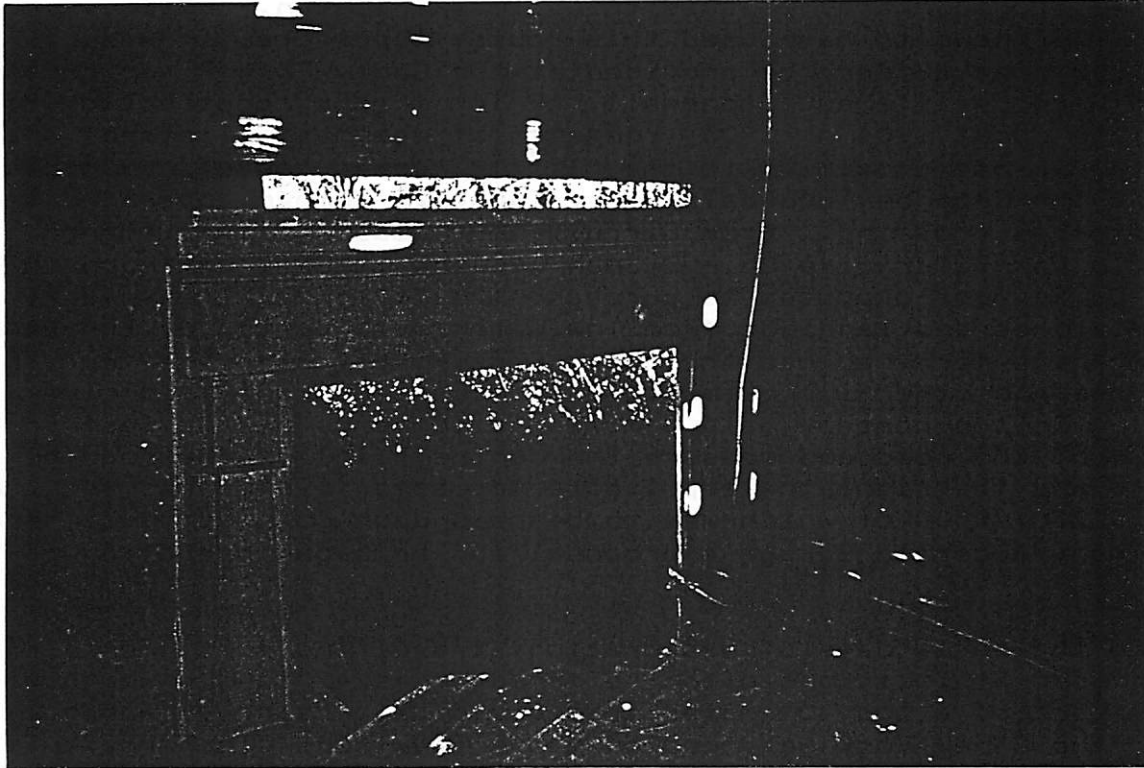
Scruggs Island is a body of land containing twelve or fifteen acres in the Caney Fork River which flows to the rear of the McDonald farm.

For many years the land was owned by the old patriarch Robert L. Scruggs, who was born in 1835. He was the son of James A. Scruggs, who had come to Smith County from Virginia.

Death, however, soon claimed the rejected husband, leaving his wife free to live with her new lover!

Over the years at least a dozen families have at one time or another called the little cabin home and have found a warm shelter from the storms of life within its walls.

In Psalms 90:10, we are told that the days of our lives are threescore years and ten. Thus it has been with the age of the little tenant house on the Dave McDonald farm. After seventy years, only a skeleton remains.



Late afternoon sunbeams dance inside the abandoned shack and cast ghostly shadows on the mantel and wall. Vegetation looks in where there was once an inviting fireside.

To the general passerby, the dilapidated building seems to be just another lonesome, abandoned shack which has succumbed to the ravages of time; to others, however, it softly stirs sweet memories that have long lain dormant in their hearts.

Perhaps one should not be startled if he happened to be walking in the cow pasture near the old house suddenly to hear lively music coming from a ghost banjo and fiddle. If one is brave and lingers a spell longer, he just might catch the sweet strains of a female voice singing a mournful country ballad!

The writer acknowledges with deep appreciation Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald for their assistance and hospitality. Thanks is extended to Ben Ashley and Brenda Owens Nester for their information.

ADDENDUM

In the 1800's and early 1900's, Trousdale Ferry Pike was a heavily travelled thoroughfare. On his trips to Washington, President Andrew Jackson was known to have used this route; therefore, it was imperative that a ferry be provided at the Caney Fork River crossing between Gordonsville and Stonewall. Prior to the construction of the old bridge about 1904 or 1905 (remnants of which still stand) and located in close proximity to the "little tenant house", a company known as The Lebanon Trousdale Ferry Turnpike Company operated a ferry at this crossing. From Circuit Court Case : The Lebanon Trousdale Ferry Turnpike Co. VS John L. Jones, 1886, we learn that Robert L. Scruggs proposed to purchase the "company, their ferry boat, fixtures and landings from low water mark to top of the Bank at the Company's ferry across the Caney Fork River, also the ferry Lot's Gate House and other improvements on the East Bank of said river belonging to the company said 5 miles to commence at the Eastern terminus of the road and measure the centre [sic] of the road bed westward and the right to keep 1 gate for some five miles" for the sum of \$1250, \$500 of which was to be paid upon completion of deed. The company accepted Scrugg's proposal and he began operation of the ferry.

During the early days of exploration, travel and settlement, rivers were crossed at locations often referred to as a "ford", which was a shallow part of a body of water that could be crossed by wading. One ford on the Caney Fork was located above the Trousdale Ferry. To save ferry fare and probably because such a heavy load might prove hazardous to the ferry and its occupants, coal hauler John Gibbs and others used the ford when transporting coal from Carthage Junction (which was actually located on the outskirts of Gordonsville) to the Elmwood, Pea Ridge, Chestnut Mound and other communities in the area during the early 1900's. In the Chancery Court Case: Rufus Preston VS James Armistead, E. M. McDonald, et al, 1913, the reader is provided not only a description of the suit itself but also some interesting facts about the ford, the island, a dam that was once constructed there and more importantly an insight into the personalities of the individuals involved as they respond to questions addressed to them.

Rufus Preston said that he was in possession of a tract of land in Smith County, TN, District 22 bounded on the east and south by road leading from Trousdale's Ferry on Caney Fork River to a ford on said river above said ferry; on the west by said river; on the north by the lands formerly owned by J. B. Nichols. Since August 18, 1905, at which time he purchased said land from J. M. and Emma Young and took their deed which was registered on August 19, 1905, he had owned this land.

A portion of said land two acres or more is covered by the high waters of the river. After complainant's purchase of this land and had the deed in his hands for more than a year, defendants took a quit claim deed to what is called an island in said river, from one Morgan Gibbs and wife. Defendants argue that said disputed land is an island, not owned by the complainant.

Some of the more interesting questions and revealing answers by the various witnesses to the suit are as follows:

J. M. Young stated that the U. S. Government built a dam at the head of the island about 30 or 31 years ago (1883/1884). Said Young, "Boats ran on either side of the island up to the building of the dam."

A portion of the questioning of H. B. Perkins reveals that rafts once floated the Caney Fork and steamboats plied the river.

Question: "Which one of the chutes did the steamboats and rafts use in navigating the river?"

Answer: "The east chute generally, over next to the Stonewall side. This was in 1874 or 75."

Question: "What boat, if any, did you see going up said chute and was it large or small?"

Answer: "It was the SKIPPER'S own and was a large boat, as large as any that run the River."

John Gibbs said he was 59 years old; lived in the 16th (Elmwood) District and was a farmer. Question to Gibbs: "Who was the first party you ever knew to claim this island?"

Answer: "Morgan Gibbs."

Question: "Are you and Morgan Gibbs not brothers?"

Answer: "We are."

Question: "Where is he and how long has he been there?"

Answer: "Oklahoma, I recon six years. I have known this river and island for 45 years. Me and my brother were once partners in the ferry business. Me and Preston are brothers-in-law."

Question: "Did you ever see Morgan Gibbs on this island?"

Answer: "Yes, sir."

Question: "What was he doing?"

Answer: "He was riding a mule."

Question: "Crossing the river at the ferry?"

Answer: "No sir, he wasn't crossing the river."

Question: "What was he doing there?"

Answer: He was there pulling me up the bank and he didn't want anyone to know that he was there to pull me up. I was hauling coal from Gordonsville to Elmwood, he was pulling me up the river bank at the head of the island and didn't want some other parties to know that he helped me up the bank and would ride his mule back on the island to keep anyone from seeing him. I was travelling the public road. I was coming up the edge of the river, but there was a public road across the river there.

Question: "When was the bridge built across the Caney Fork at Trousdale Ferry?"

Answer: "8 or 9 years ago."

Question: "Why was it that Morgan Gibbs did not want anybody to see him helping you up the river bank with your load of coal?"

Answer: "It was to keep Jim Farmer and Sam Apple from knowing how I got up the river bank with such a large load of coal with the little mules that I was driving."

Question: "State whether or not you and Morgan were just playing a little joke on those other two men who had been hauling coal across there at the same place with larger teams?"

Answer: "That was all, we were just playing a joke on them; they never saw Morgan there and they couldn't imagine how I got up with so large a load with my little team."

Sam Apple, well known mule trader in the county, took great pride in his ability to judge the age and strength of a mule. Jim Farmer was known for his skill in getting the most from a team of mules; no doubt but that both were chagrined for falling victim to the Gibbs' brothers' scheme. It was, after all, a joke.

DEATH RECORDS

Sue W. Maggart

- # 39: William Woodson born 13 Feb 1860, Brush Creek, TN; died 7 Feb 1914, New Middleton; single; farmer; father John Woodson born New Middleton; mother Malinda Bradley born New Middleton; informant - Jenkins, M. D.; burial ?.
- #38: Serelda Melvina Susan Paris born 11 Oct 1852, TN; died 17 Feb 1914 New Middleton; widow; housewife; father Jesse Pope born Smith Co.; mother Serana Paschal born TN; informant R. M. Baird.
- #36: John H. Newbell, age 69, died 16 Feb 1914 at Sykes; father Edmon Newbell born Smith Co., mother Louisa Dority born TN; buried William Gwaltney's; informant Eliza James.
- #35: Bettie Jenkins born 20 Dec 1879 TN; died 23 Feb 1914 Pleasant Shade; married; houskeeper; father Peter Jenkins born TN, mother Nancy Granade born TN; buried W. S. Boston's.
- #32: Melvin Washington Russell, born 6 Feb 1845 TN; died 22 Feb 1914 Hickman; married; minister; father Harvey Russell born NC; mother Sarah Solman born NC; buried Hickman; informant Handley Russell.
- #31: Clarence Haynes born 19 Feb 1893 at Gordonsville; died 5 Sept 1914 at Gordonsville; single; farmer; father Jim Haynes born Gordonsville, mother Anne Preston born Gordonsville; buried Gordonsville, informant S. F. Coffee.
- #30: Fannie Harrison born 30 Nov 1856 Warren Co., KY; died 11 Feb 1914 Kempville; housewife; father, don't know, mother, don't know; informant John Harrison.
- #27: George Canter born 14 Oct 1843; died 27 Feb 1914 at Difficult; single; farmer; father Levi Canter born TN; mother Parthenia Sloan born AL; buried Kennedy Graveyard; informant W. B. Canter.
- #25: Mollie Reynolds born 1865 DeKalb Co., TN; died 27 Feb 1914 at Lancaster; married; housewife; father Jack Williams; mother Mollie ?? ; buried Temperance Hall.
- #34: Martha Petty born 27 Dec 1864 Smith Co.; died 6 Mar 1914, 9th District; single; housewife; father William Petty; mother Eveline Petty; buried Ferguson Cemetery; informant E. D. Robinson.
- #22: Mary Virginia Pope age 62, born Smith Co.; died 18 Feb 1914 Rock City; widow; father Robert Denton born Smith Co.; mother Emily Roe born Smith Co.; buried 14th District; informant Ada Boze.

#58: Lassie Piper born 27 Nov 1878 TN; died 21 Mar 1914 Pleasant shade; married; housewife; father Benjamin Towns born TN; mother Mary Gregory born TN; buried Earps Cemetery; informant R. H. Russell.

#55: Virginia J. Kemp born 26 Jul 1846 TN; died 31 Mar 1914; widow; housewife; father D. A. Witt born VA; mother ? Williams born TN; buried Kemp Graveyard; informant G. F. M. Russell.

#56: Robert Petty born June 1846 Smith Co.; died 2 Apr 1914 at Chestnut Mound; married; farmer; father George Petty born Smith Co.; mother Eliza McHord born Smith Co.; buried Chestnut Mound.

#55: Sadie Jane Fitzpatrick born 15 Dec 1887 TN; died 1 Apr 1914 at Chestnut Mound; single; girl at home; father Campbell Fitzpatrick born TN; mother Lillie Jane Tubb born TN; buried Chestnut Mound; informant E. D. Gross.

#52: James Allison born 29 Nov 1855 TN; died 4 Apr 1914 at New Middleton; married; farmer; father Louis Allison born TN; mother Caroline Denny born TN; buried New Middleton; informant Louis Allison.

#51: Tabitha Lankford born 7 Jun 1842 TN; died 22 Mar 1914 at Defeated; single; housekeeping; father Henry Lankford born TN; mother Marguarett [sic] Gregory born TN; buried Lankford Graveyard; informant Lon Phillips.

#48: Martha Delin Enoch born 14 Feb 1853 Smith Co.; died 17 Feb 1914 at New Middleton; married; housewife; father Jesse Fuller born TN; mother Patsy Campaliner birthplace unknown; buried family burial ground; informant James Enoch.

#80: Roland Tyree Foster born 4 Sep 1838 TN; died 28 Apr 1914 at Hickman; widower; carpenter; parents unknown; buried at Hickman.

#79: William Nollner born Smith Co., age 26; died 4 Apr 1914 at Hickman; farmer; father Jim Nollner born Lancaster; mother Minervia Askew born Hickman; buried Walker's Creek.

#74: Mary Jane Manning born 3 Jan 1826 TN; died 25 Apr 1914 at Grant; widow; housekeeper; father Willis McClanahan born VA; mother Hennetta Rollins born VA; buried family cemetery; informant Sallie Bradford.

#73: Jesse Law born 25 Jun 1838 TN; died 18 Apr 1914 at Defeated; married; farmer; father Jesse Law born Va; mother ? Draper birthplace unknown; buried Law Graveyard; informant Ridley Shoulders.

#72: Willie Frances Shoulders born 14 Feb 1878 Smith Co.; died 9 Apr 1914 at Difficult; widow; housewife; father Howard Donoho born TN; mother Martha McCellan born Macon Co. buried Donoho Graveyard; informant James Canter.

QUERIES

GORDONSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL: Would appreciate hearing from anyone in 1929 Graduation Class at Gordonsville High School.

ROBERT SANFORD BARRETT , 134 Dakota Avenue, #307, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

BROWN HUGHES PERKINS: Would like to hear from any descendant of Maurice or Catherine (Hughes) Brown , who were in Smith Co., TN by 1800, having come from Amhurst Co., VA. Would also like to share information with anyone descending from Maurice Brown's son, Robert Brown and his first wife Judy Perkins .

CAM COOPER , 1110 Southgate, Garland, TX 75041.

WILLOUGHBY/WILLABY/EVERETT: Need help in establishing the relationship, if any, between Andrew Willaby, 38 and Isaac 52, Smith Co. 1850 Census and Jackson Co. 1850 Census Isaac 31 and Isaac 100. Nancy Everett mar. Andrew C. Willoby, had children: David and Mary. Would like assistance from anyone working on these lines.

JEAN WILLOUGHBY CORNES (MRS. RANDOLPH W.) , P. O. Box 696, Bodega Bay, CA 94923.

FORD: Would like information on Andrew Jackson Ford born ca. 1815 in Smith Co. Did he leave Smith Co. and live for a time at McMinnville, Warren Co., TN? Did he work with a newspaper there? Would like to correspond with any Ford descendants; would like to obtain more information on this family.

MICHAEL FRANCIS , 24051 Marlow, Oak Park, Michigan 48237.

SEARCY: Need parents and place of birth of William Searcy who had four children under ten when he came to Smith County about 1820. With his second wife, Mary Reece, he had about eight more children. He also lived in Wilson Co. Will correspond with all who are working on this family.

SUE DUKE FRYE , 12 Windy Hill Drive, Somerset, KY 42501.

DAVIS: Would appreciate any information on Dr. L. H. Davis and need his wife's given name. Dr. Davis was born 1813; died 22 Apr 1893; buried #85-36 Davis Cemetery located on Defeated Road 1st house before Green Hill Road, Smith Co. Also would like 1860 or 1870 Smith Co. Census record for him and family.

MRS. OZELLE D. KILGORE , Star Route, Benjamin, Texas 79505.

GLOVER/VANCE: Need information on parents: TIMOTHY H. GLOVER born 26 Nov 1831; JANE M. VANCE born 30 Nov 1835 in Smith Co., TN.

Timothy's father Bannister Glover, mother Mary McKinney. Jane's father was John Vance. Need to know her mother. Jane's sisters were: Matilda, Martha and Joanna; brothers: John, James & more.

CHRISTINE L. MEDLIN , 780 Washington Avenue, Baker City, OR 97814.

HUGHES/BIGGARS: I am still trying to find the parents of: SIMON HUGHES, born 1760 probably in VA; died in Smith Co., TN 1823; mar. ca. 1780 in Goochland Co., TN (?) to Martha Biggars born 1760. Any assistance rendered will certainly be appreciated.

KATHRYN NORTON , 1625 E. Browning Avenue, Fresno, CA 93710-6414.

PERRY: Need help finding first name of Perry who mar. Susan Kemp, dau. of Richard Kemp and Sarah Peace, Smith Co. ca. 1833. Children: Marlin, b. 1834; mar. Minerva A. Climer; Huldy b. 1835; mar. William W. Angell; Swan b. 1836 mar. Sarah M. Overstreet, dau. of Thomas Overstreet and Emily Watson Cardwell and twins Sarah and Betsy b. 1840.

CAROL A. POOLE , 347 N. Orange, Rialto, CA 92376.

HOLLAND: Need help with information on Josiah Holland b. ca. 1798 in Sumner Co., TN. Father, Joel Holland (d. 10/1807 or 3/1808). Mar. Nancy _____ (2nd wife). Josiah & family moved to Schuyler Co., IL after 1845; d. there 1856-60. Family included at least 8 children: Willis C. (m. Margaret), Joel, Josiah, Jr., Hezekiah, Sarah, Perle Inez, Mary Louise and Charles E.

JEANETTE M. SCHRAWYER , 1720 166th St Ct East, Spanaway, WA 98387.
Tel: 206-531-2338; Fax: 206-382-9109.

VANDERPOOL: Many Smith Co. families migrated to Crawford Co. AR. On a recent visit to the Alma, AR Cemetery, I found a headstone marked J. M. VANDERPOOL b. 26 Jan 1862; d. 5 Mar 1892. A smaller stone was inscribed DORA VANDERPOOL b. 12 ? 1886 d. ? 18???. I am interested to know if there is any connection to the Smith Co., TN VANDERPOOLS.

THELMA SPENCER , 11036 Charleston Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701.

WATKINS/ROBINSON: Gr gr gr Jesse Watkins b. 30 June 1799 NC by June 1805 Jesse's mother had d. his father had moved to TN remar. dau. Nancy b. 5 June 1805. Jesse & Mary Ann mar. ca 1824. Children: Pernal Hearn b. 9 Aug 1825; Baker; LeRoy; Martha Jane b. ca. 1831; Mary Caroline b. ca. 1833 & Jasper M. b. ca. 1840. Ca. 1828 Jesse and Ann moved to Gibson Co., IN as did his bro. Jarrett and sister Nancy who mar. John Smith. Mary Car. mar. Joseph Smith (son of Wyley Smith of Smith Co.) Gibson Co. 2 Sep 1851. Would like to correspond with anyone researching the Watkins and Robinson families. Need husband of Sylvia Watkins and parents of Jesse Watkins and Mary Ann Robinson.

VIRGINIA IVEY STULTZ (MRS. J. L.) , 1642 Overbrook Road, Englewood, FL 34223.

THOMPSON: Seeking connection for MOSES THOMPSON who immigrated to Wilson Co., TN from NC ca. 1800. Am trying to track Moses b. in 1782 and d. 1842. Purchased a farm in 1803 in Wilson Co., TN. Any assistance will be appreciated.

ALLEN THOMPSON , 413 Carmack Avenue, Carthage, TN 37030.

FROGG: Does anyone know the death date of JIM FROGG who was a boarder with John Wade in Carthage, Smith Co. Census 1910? Census lists his age as 48. Gr Uncle and Aunt Murphy B. & Martha Lankford with several children listed on 1900 Smith Co. Census; moved to TX 1900/1910. Are any family members still in Smith Co.?

NELL WILLIAMS , Box 115, Rule, TX 79547.

CUMMINS/ROSS/GILBERT/SMITH/BRASWELL/PRUITT: ANDREW ROSS mar. MARYAN CUMMINS 1800 Guilford Co., NC (dau. Robert and Elizabeth Gilbert Cummins). On 1820 Smith Co., TN Census Andrew mar. (2) Elizabeth. Son MELVIN ROSS mar. REBECCA SMITH, dau. of Richard Smith & Dianah Braswell of Smith Co. Settled in Gibson Co., TN. Dianah was dau. of John Braswell and Rebecca Pruitt. Need assistance with these families.

EUNICE H. YOUNG , 1894 East 8325 South, Sandy, Utah 84093-6811.

SHRUM/LOVELADY: Desire data on WILLIAM P. SHRUM b. 3 Jan 1855 KY., mar. 1876 Barry, MO. to MARY B. ROBBINS. William was son of PETER K. SHRUM b. 1814 Smith Co. Was Peter's first wife TELITHA b. 10 Mar 1835; bur. 16 Sep 1861 Munsey Cemetery, Barry Co., MO? Need list of children of Peter K., son of Peter Shrum b. 1786-7 Lincoln, NC and Sarah Lovelady b. 1790 Pendleton, SC.

EUNICE H. YOUNG , 1894 East 8325 South, Sandy, Utah 84093-6811.

SURNAMES

GLOVER, VANCE, MCKINNEY, GOAD, GRAHAM, MEADOW, REASONHOVER (SMITH CO.), JORDAN, ALLEN (STEWART CO.), LONG (ROANE CO.), MCBROOM, PARKINSON, DYER, GRIMES (TN).

CHRISTINE L. MEDLIN , 780 Washington Avenue, Baker City, OR 97814.

CUMMINS, ROSS, GILBERT, LOVELADY, SHRUM, BRASWELL (BRAZIL, etc.), SMITH, PRUITT.

EUNICE H. YOUNG , 1894 East 8325 South, Sandy, Utah 84093-6811.

THE TENNESSEE HAY BARN, AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Pelham N. Norris

Recognizing that the unique design of the Tennessee Hay Barn is a characteristic of a limited number of structures built in an historic era;

and realizing that these structures will never be duplicated nor preserved in their original form in the future;

and believing that the Tennessee Hay Barn is an important contribution to the culture, progress and personality of middle Tennessee natives;

and observing that annually an increasing number of these limited structures are disappearing through structural decay, replacement by new structures or alterations of the original design;

and knowing that maintaining said structures as historic edifices is impractical;

NOW, THEREFORE, let it be resolved that a concentrated effort be made to locate, photograph, document and preserve in an historic form, at least 100 of these most inspiring and provocative barns that relate so deeply to the environment in which they served.

In addition, it is contended that the nostalgia inherent in the barns as they now stand is sufficient to inspire reading, admiration and study by this generation of Tennesseans as well as future generations of this and other communities of like heritage.

SUMMARY:

To accomplish this urgent task, a dedicated group of qualified individuals must plan the operation carefully and carry out each required segment to completion.

The final product must be of high quality, contain accurate information, hold the reader's interest and earn its place in the historic fabric of the state.

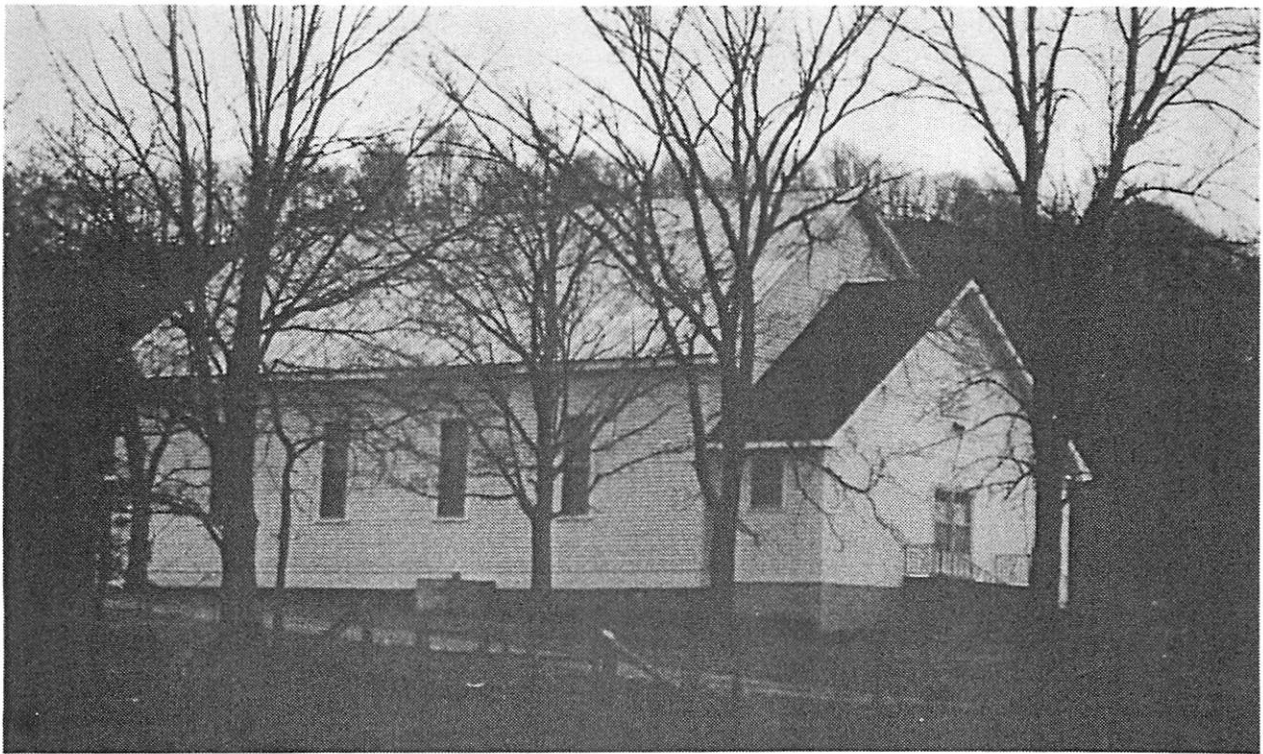
Required components will include photography, journalism, composition, references, historical data, art work, poetry, imagination, multiple coordination of related task forces, extensive travel and other ancillary services.

Beginning now is almost too late...but maybe not, if we hasten.

RESOLUTION by Pelham N. Norris, 4405 Cobblers Lane, Dallas, Texas 75287.

NOTICE : COUSIN REUNION : WHERE ? JAMES WARD AGRICULTURAL CENTER ,
LEBANON, TN . WHEN ? SUNDAY, 13 JUNE 1993 . WHO ? ANY DESCENDANT
OF SARAH (SALLY) PHILLIPS & DAVID YOUNG--PALLIS NEAL & SALLY MOORE,
AS WELL AS ALL ALLIED FAMILIES ARE URGED TO ATTEND . WE HAVE
RESERVED THE EAST ROOM OF THE EAST-WEST BUILDING AT THE AGRICULTURE
CENTER. TIME ? 10 a. m.- 4 p. m. MARK YOUR CALENDAR ! BRING
FOOD AND DRINK. COME EARLY AND STAY LATE!

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



DEFEATED CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1837

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 5 — No. 3

Summer 1993

The Summer season is upon us, which means vacations for many of our members; therefore, the Society will not meet during the months of July and August. Meetings will resume in September.

The Tennessee State Library and Archives is now open on Saturdays, which is good news to those of us who cannot get there on a week day. We thought it would also be of interest to those who plan to include Tennessee in your genealogical endeavors this summer.

We have no offer of Smith County History books for sale, but we have the following requests to purchase: Mrs. Dee Mayberry, 321 W. Medlock Drive, Apt. 2, Phoenix, AZ 85013 and Mr. Duke A. Garrison, 1212 Parkway Road, Sterling, IL 61081-4320.

Please send your queries in for publication in the Fall issue; they need to be received no later than October 1, 1993. Remember they are free to you and who knows but that someone out there just may have the information which you are seeking. We would also welcome articles for publication. All are recorded upon date of receipt and published as space is available. Get those typewriters out and go to work!

Send communications to:

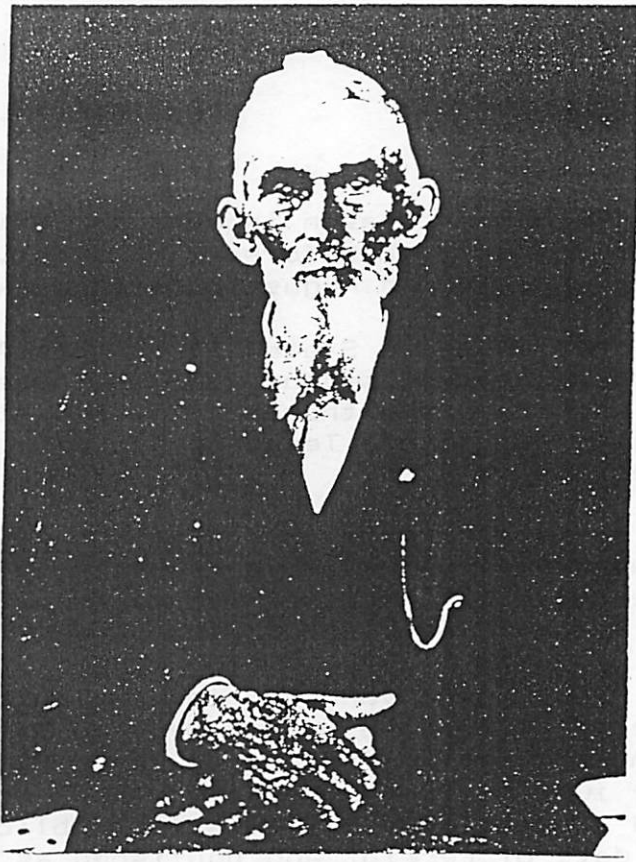
SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 112
CARTHAGE, TN 37030

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MELANTHON KIRBY



LEONIDAS KIRBY

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME FIVE

SUMMER 1993

NUMBER THREE

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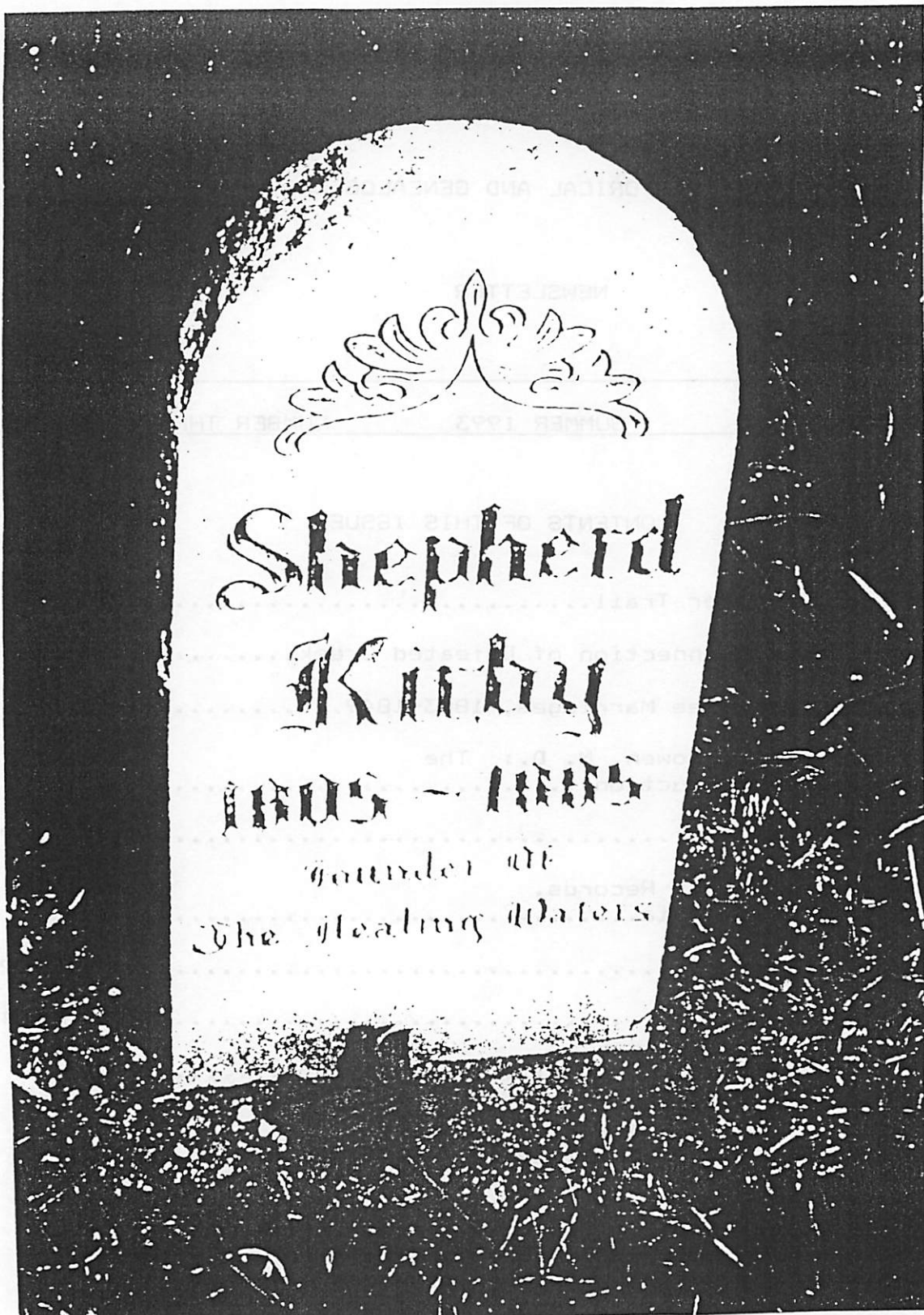
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FRONT COVER

Defeated Creek Baptist Church of Jesus Christ was founded in October, 1837. Shepherd W. Kirby at age 32 was one of the nine men listed as members. Under the listing of 22 female members is found the name of his wife, Elizabeth Kirby, and his sister, Susana Goad ("Aunt Sookie"). This little church nestled in the pristine woods could be "the little church in the vale."



SHEPHERD KIRBY
1805 - 1885

THE SULPHUR CITY ASSOCIATION, RED BOILING SPRINGS,
TENNESSEE, ERECTED THIS MARKER IN HONOR OF THEIR
LOCAL HERO - "FOUNDER OF THE HEALING WATERS".

SHEPHERD KIRBY'S PAPER TRAIL

Researched by Evea (Smith) Bachnack
and Edith (Kirby) Norwood

Our first encounter with Shepherd Kirby's paper trail was many years ago at a Serela R. (Kirby) Smith and Joseph A. Smith family reunion in Effingham, Illinois. Someone had copied a page from the Effingham County Historical Book edited in 1911 and had made copies for all who wanted one.

Serela R. (Great Grandma Rafe) had given an account of their lives. Joseph Allen was already gone (died September 10, 1905). She says she was born in Smith County, Tennessee, January 6, 1837, the daughter of Shepherd and Elizabeth (Goad) Kirby. Elizabeth died in 1847 and was buried in the Defeated Creek neighborhood of Smith County, having borne her husband nine children.

Because Serela would have been only ten years old when her mother died, she may have only assumed that they were both born in Tennessee; however, according to census records, they were born in Virginia.

Serela says Shepherd was born in 1805 and Elizabeth in 1807. She also says that they were married in Tennessee and spent their lives in that state.

After the death of Elizabeth, Shepherd remarried. His second wife was Almira Clark, with whom he had two children. (She shows up on the 1860 Jackson County, Tennessee Census with Luella (Lou Ella), 3 year old female and Malanthan, 1 year old male.) Serela says Shepherd died in 1885, and his widow survived him several years.

Serela was educated in the subscription schools of Macon County, Tennessee and was married on October 2, 1852 to Joseph Smith, born in Limestone County, Alabama. He came to Tennessee at the age of 18 and, after marriage, settled on a farm there until 1866.

After his service to the Union in the Civil War, he returned to his family and in 1866 came to Effingham, Illinois where he purchased the farm on which his widow resided until her death. Serela does not state it here, but while Joseph was away at war, baby Jincy C. was born and died without her father's ever seeing her. Serela and Joseph had 13 children. He served as Postmaster of the Osker, IL Post Office. (My mother has his Post Office desk but the pigeon hole back is no longer with it.)

Serela died of small pox June 27, 1917 in Effingham, Illinois. The family of her son had small pox. The doctor insisted that he must vaccinate everyone because it was a law. Serela did not want to be vaccinated but the doctor demanded that she get hers also. In a couple of weeks, he was called because she was sick with small pox. He said, "You are not supposed to get that because I vaccinated you." She said, "Well, I washed that off just as soon as you left." The doctor himself told my mother and her oldest sister this detail of the death of their grandmother.

My mother, Clara A. (Smith) Kirby was the granddaughter of Serela. At one of our "Cousins Luncheons", my cousin, Eeva Bachnak, who lives 100 miles north of me, told Mother she would like to come and pick her brain about her dad, Harlow Sidney Smith's family as he was already deceased. Then she turned to me and said, "And if it is okay, I thought I would stay with you." That was the beginning of a real courtship with genealogy.

The more we knew, the more we wanted to know. Finally, we decided we just had to go to Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee and see for ourselves. From September 22 to 27, 1985, we got our first chance to "actually be there". We must have caught something because every summer since then we have had to "actually be there."

One cannot believe how we felt to come into town and one of the first things we saw, right next to the Donoho Hotel, was a barn with BIG letters that said SHEPHERD KIRBY THEATER. Then to find out they had done a play about our Shepherd and we had missed it. WELL! Thank goodness they were going to do it again next year for the Tennessee Homecoming. So we did get to see it. I hate to think what our imaginations would have done to us if we had not seen that play.

At the hotel, we were given a little book "Red Boiling Springs, the Tradition Lives". To our surprise on page 3 "History Meets Legend", we found a legend about our own Shepherd Kirby. He had suffered for years with a serious eye infection. As the legend goes, Kirby was hewing logs to build a home one day when the pain in his eyes became so intense that he quit work and went to a nearby spring hoping to relieve his suffering by bathing his eyes. He had shown so much improvement by the next morning that he repeated the process and within a short time his eyes were cured. News spread rapidly and soon others moved to the area to try the new cure for almost every imaginable illness.

We thought we were going to be able to just reach out and have all the information on Shepherd at our fingertips at that time, but soon found it was not all going to be that easy.

I am sure that we will never find all of Shepherd's paper trail, but we have found sufficient information that finally I am going to assemble into something that can really be shared.

On that first trip to Tennessee, we went on down to Carthage to the library. Carmack Key, then county historian, was in the library and we told him what we were seeking. We were so new at this, we were overwhelmed. As we talked, he was pulling out some books from the shelves and putting them on our table for us. One of the books was the West Family History. I remember thinking why is this book here and the shock I received when I found Shepherd Kirby listed in the index. It seems that they had a difference of opinion at the Salt Lick Church where Miles West was the pastor and Shepherd was a member. A quote from the minutes of the Salt Lick Church was written in the text of the book.

In April of 1837, Shepherd had spoken out in this quote along with others. With this information, Carmack Key was able to tell us about where the church was on our map, that the church did split and that the new church was located at Difficult, Tennessee. The West Book has information about the early churches, homes and other historical records which helped us so very much.

The Salt Lick Church was organized in October, 1806. The first building was log, located on Salt Lick Creek near the Smith and Jackson County line. It was near the Bagdad area. Later it was moved to Difficult and is now the Friendship Primitive Baptist Church. We have not been able to see these old church records and they have not been microfilmed. We were told that they were too old and fragile to view, which I am sure they are.

I would very much like to see the Historical Society make an effort to get all old church records onto microfilm and into the State Archives. What a shame it would be to lose all this valuable history. We went so far as to talk to them in Nashville to see if they would copy them. Our understanding is that the church has to ask but that they are eager to render this service.

Knowing that Shepherd had been a member of the Defeated Creek Baptist Church on the hill across from the General Store at Difficult, we could not wait to go there ourselves. We had already found these places on our trip from Carthage back to Red Boiling Springs because of a picture of the store originally built after the flood of 1842 that was in the West Book. We stopped to see the store and inquired about the area, not knowing we were almost within a stone's throw of the church.

We did go to the church in 1986 and found a very friendly group. We told some of the people as to our reason for being there and were so well received.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Shepherd of Carthage invited us to go home with them and look at the old handwritten church records (which had been put on microfilm). We were delighted! We sat on the porch swing and poured over these old books on a beautiful Sunday afternoon. They invited us to eat lunch with them and were just wonderful. Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Shepherd.

It was from these books we learned that in October, 1837, the Defeated Creek Baptist Church of Jesus Christ was founded. Shepherd W. Kirby was listed as one of the nine men in the column under Male Members. In the column listed Female Members (22 names), we find Elizabeth Kirby, his wife, and Susanna Goad, who was Shepherd's sister, Susana Goad, or "Aunt Sookie". This makes all three of them charter members of this church. At this time, Shepherd would have been 32 years old.

Having established this and the fact that we find Shepherd in court records, etc., at this time, I am going to attempt to assemble this in chronological order.

1828 to 1830 Smith County Court Minutes, Book 12, page 339, Minutes of December 2, 1829:

"Ordered that John Kirby, overseer of the road, have the following hands to work the road from Jackson County line running by Esq. Cornwell, thence on the road leading from Carthage to Williamsburgh vir. John Kirby and hands, Wyatt Goad, Shephard Kirby, Israel McClenden, Joseph Kirby, Danial Rawley, Stephen Goad, Wm Draper, Avara Hester and Silas C. Cornwell and hands."

Much circumstantial evidence leads us to believe that the overseer, John Kirby, is Shepherd's father. This will all be brought out eventually. Wyatt Goad was Sister Susana's (Sookie) husband. Probably Joseph is Shepherd's brother, but could be his uncle, because we know that he had an Uncle Joseph. Shepherd is 24 years old at this time.

1830 Census Smith County, TN, page 49, Shephard Kirby
1 male 20-30, 2 females under 5 and 1 20-30

1837 October Became Charter Member of Defeated Creek
Baptist Church of Jesus Christ

1837 Tax List
These Kirbys were in Dist. #2, 1837, lower
Defeated Creek - John 1 slave. He was too old for
poll tax. John D. 1 Poll; Shephard Kirby 1 Poll;
Susanna Kirby 2 slaves.

Again, much circumstantial evidence makes us know that John D. is Sheperd's brother and this Susanna is quite probably his grandmother whose husband, Henry, died in 1829.

1838 Smith County Tax list District #2
Shepherd W. Kirby 1 Poll; Susannah Kirby 2 slaves.

We believe that he lived in Martin's Hollow near the town of Difficult. John D. appears to have moved.

1840 Census Smith County, TN
Shepherd Kirby males 2 under 5, 1 5 to 10,
1 30 to 40 Females - 1 under 5, 1 5 to 10, 2
10 to 15 and 1 30 to 40.

1840 April 16 Defeated Creek records.
Shepherd Kirby is named for a committee to
assess a widow's property.

Someone explained to us that at that time, a widow did not have automatic custody of her children if she could not show that she could afford to rear them.

1840 June 2 Shepherd is mentioned in a business meeting
at church with a group of men. It appears that
they were like jurors to hear and settle problems.

1840 September Church records - Shepherd's father,
"Brother John Kirby, Sr., came forward and reflected
the kind of dealing of God with his soul and was
received into fellowship."

1841 July Church records show that Brother Robert Kirby
was received into fellowship by experience. John
had a brother Robert, thus it looks as though John
may have been so pleased with his kind dealings
with God that he may have been able to help convert
his brother to Christianity.

At this same meeting, J. Kirby, Jr. is put on a jury committee
to settle a dispute between two brothers. Either we missed his
joining the church, which would be easy, because some of it is
very difficult to read, or they did. Anyway, this says he also
was a respected member of the church.

1841 November John Sr.'s brother-in-law, Brother
Ussi Pankey, came forward and was received into
fellowship by experience.

1841 According to a deposition for a court case of 1870,
Shepherd's sister, Susanna and Wiatt Goad moved to

Red Boiling Springs sometime in this year. She states that she moved to Red Boiling Springs in 1841 and had lived there ever since, except during the Civil War. She is given more credit than Shephard, by some, for using the healing waters since it was early in her life that she was cured of dropsy by the health giving waters.

Calvin Gregory, writing in 1939, says, "Aunt Sook's Salve was the name of a widely distributed medical product manufactured in Red Boiling Springs. It was compounded from a secret formula under the supervision of 'Aunt' Sooky Goad."

This would have easily put Shepherd there at this time building a house, as the legend goes. We had some trouble with that for a while since we knew his paper trail remains in Smith County for some time longer. Susanna and Wiatt are on the 6th District Census.

1842 May 19 The Defeated Creek Baptist Church of Jesus Christ record:

"There was no meeting in June owing to sickness in Brother Haynies Family, and the distruction of our house of worship, being carried off with a tremendous flood of water which fell the 19th day of May, 1842."

We were told by someone that at that time, the log church sat across the road from the store and across the road and the creek from the present church that sets up on a hill. This is low land and explains how this happened.

1845 June Shepherd's daughter, Martha A. Kirby, received into fellowship of experience.

1847 Shepherd's wife, Elizabeth (Goad) Kirby dies, leaving him a widower with nine children. The church records list her under deaths but no date.

We only know from Serela that Elizabeth was buried in the Defeated Creek neighborhood. We have tramped into cemeteries in this area and searched for a marker with no results. Possibly the cemetery beside the store was a church cemetery since the original church was there across the road. Possibly she is in a cemetery with a number of Goads in Martin's Hollow. With our limited time and limited knowledge of the area and our since-found knowledge of the danger of snakes, we probably never will know for sure.

1847 June Church records:

"Brother Shepherd Kirby asked for a letter for Brother John Kirby so the church complied with

the call and asked the clerk to write a letter complete with the order and handed it to Brother Shepherd Kirby."

This did not indicate Jr. or Sr. as in the past; therefore, we have no way of knowing. We know from census records that they both moved to Macon County.

1848 December Church records:

"Brother Shephard W. Kirby called for a letter. The church granted it and ordered that the clerk prepare a letter according to the order - I complied and handed it to Brother Shephard W. Kirby."

This was his own letter; he was moving to Macon County.

1850 Macon County, TN Census 6th Civil District, 9-10-50
Family #355

Kearby, Sheppard 45 years old B. Tn Can read and write Martha A., 22, Tn. can not read or write Colman, 19, Tn. Leondas, 14, Tn., Serilda, 13, Tn. Swpson, 10, Tn., Sally, 7, Tn., Laura, 4, Tn.

Shepherd has moved to Macon County, TN, with all these children. We know that Serilda is our Serela and that Swpson is Swepson M. of my Kirby line. According to the earlier 1830 census when Shepherd had two little girls under 5, we know that Martha has either an older or younger sister next to her. Fairdina Moss of Red Boiling Springs was my father, John W. Kirby's first cousin. In her notes, which her husband Comus was willing to share with us, she gives us the name Vestie Kirby. This is our only record of Vestie, but down the line, Leondas has a Versey, possibly drawn from the same given name. Comus also let me get into Aunt Pearl's picture box and make copies of some pictures. Some were of my dad and family with "to Grandpa" written on the back. None of them were ones we had seen before. Thanks, Comus, for that and all our conversations and information.

1851 May 24 Macon County Court record filed in
Gainesboro, Jackson County, TN:
Shepherd and John and others were to give depositions in Chancery Court between Samuel Hare and Merlin Young. Merlin Young is plaintiff and S. E. Hare is the defendant of Gainsboro.

This seems to have been a dispute over some land in District 6 that is described.

1853 October 2 Shepherd's daughter Serela married to Joseph Allen Smith. We have a page of family

records written by their son, Lon Wright. On this page, he says, "Married October 2, 1853 in Macon County, Tennessee at her home by Rev. Jackson".

According to the census, Serela was sixteen years old. They lived next door to Ezekiel Smith, who was probably Joseph's cousin and was probably named for Joseph's father Ezekiel. He made an affidavit for Serela when she got her pension stating that he was at their wedding.

The Macon County courthouse has experienced three fires over the years; therefore, documented records are not available for so many things such as this marriage record. This has been a real problem in our research.

Armed with the information that Rev. Jackson had married them and when it happened, Evea came up with the fact that Rev. Jackson was the pastor at the Bethany Church in Macon County at this time, by researching church history books. Now we have another good reason to return to Red Boiling Springs and see what we can find.

On our first trip to the Bethany Church, we walked the cemetery and found a marker for Swepson Kirby, my great-great-grandfather and Shepherd's son. Because Fairdina Moss notes said, "no marker", we knew that this marker had not been there too many years. At the marker were some silk flowers which told us that someone was still tending the grave.

After I got back home, this haunted me. Finally I took a chance and wrote a letter addressed to the caretaker of the Bethany Church Cemetery, which wound up in the hands of Agnes Copass, cousin of Pastor Ferguson and family historian. She answered my letter and has been a generous and informative friend since.

It turns out that she is Swepson's step-granddaughter. Her grandmother was Louisa Turner, who was Swepson's second wife. Hayden was Agnes' father and he is on the 1910 census in their household.

She told us that her father had always said, "If Pa's (Swepson) kids don't put up a rock for him, I'm going to." After her father died, Agnes knew this was one of his desires and she contacted as many of the family as she could and got a marker put up.

The old Bethany Church clerk graciously allowed us to read the old records, and we were able to glean much information from them. Shepherd was the 50th person to be placed on the membership list. John Kirby, Shepherd's father, is number 49. Behind his name is d. (dead) 1866.

Leander (Leonidas) Kirby is #28 and Serela Kirby is #29. They are Shepherd's children. Also listed are Joseph Smith, #41 and his sister, Mariah Hair #36. Mariah's daughters are listed. They are Mary Hair, who became Swepson Kirby's second wife, and Serinda (Serilda) W. Hair #38, who married Charles Biles. Mariah or Nancy Hair is buried in the Biles family cemetery near Hermitage Springs, Clay County, TN.

We believe Mariah was a widow. We found her marriage to Washington Hair on May 6, 1837 recorded in Limestone County, Alabama. Now we have all of them living in Macon County, TN.

- 1855 "On the first Lord's day of August, 1855" Shephard asked for his letter. Another entry says that the church asked Shephard to write a letter for them, which indicates that he was an educated man.
- 1860 Census Jackson County, TN, District N. 4 Post Office North Springs July 24
pg. 74 Family #510 Shepherd Kirby, 55 years old, a farmer, value of real estate \$200, value of personal property \$100. Born in Virginia. Almira (Clark) 39 years old, born in TN. Luele (Luella) 3 yr. old, female Melanthon (Melanethon) 1 year old male.
- 1862 June 7 Shepherd Kirby is on a tax list in Macon County. He still owns the land in District 7, 50 acres valued at \$100. He may have broken his land up because Sally Kearby owns 20 acres, Martha Kearby owns 20 acres. Trustee of Martha Kearby owns 136 acres. An unidentified Nancy Kearby owns 100 acres and J. C. Kearby owns 100 acres. (J. C. Kirby was Joshua Coleman Kirby, Shephard's oldestson.) Another Kearby is Franklin, who owns 450 acres. (We have not identified him but believe that he could have been Shephard's brother.)
- 1865 In the Macon County Historical Society Newsletter of March 1988, Harold Blankenship contributed a copy of a map drawn just after the Civil War. On it we find S. Kirby between J. Bean and M. Clark on the road out to what is now Bakerton. M. Clark is Montgomery Clark, who had a store and was Shepherd's brother-in-law. Shepherd and Almira signed a pension claim for James Bean. This makes us certain that S. Kirby is our Shepherd W. Kirby.
- 1867 August Church of Christ, Trace Creek, Clay County Established 1840.

A couple of years ago we obtained a copy of the old membership list of this church. Shepherd Kirby is #99. I do not know if these records have been microfilmed or not.

On this list we also find Mariah Hare #81, dau. Serilda W. Biles #80, son-in-law Charles Biles #79. Frances Kirby #62 and Claborn Kirby #68. He is John D. Kirby's and Frances (Bean) Kirby's son. (Shepherd's nephew) Shepherd is in Clay County, TN now but is still in the same place. Clay County is just newly formed.

1869 Jan. 7

We have a copy of Shepherd W. Kirby's own signature on an affidavit he signed for Sarah Been to get the pension of Peter Been, Sr., deceased. Almyra Kirby (wife) also signed an affidavit stating she was at their wedding and that Sarah was formerly a Clark, October 1869.

1870 Census Jackson County, TN, District #4 Gainsboro
P. O. Aug. 28, 1870.

Page 74 Dwelling 74 Real #1539

Kirby, S. W., age 66 Occupation carpenter. Real Estate value \$100. Personal property value \$200. Born in Virginia.

Almiry age 50 Keeping house Born Tn.

Luella age 14 was in school, born Tn.

Malanthon age 12 Working on farm Born Tn., was in school.

1 male eligible to vote in the household.

1874 March 29 The Church of Christ on Trace Creek makes a new membership list and S. W. Kirby is still listed on their record.

1880 Census Clay County, TN, 5th District

Page 69 Dwelling #212 Family #217

Kirby, S. W. age 75 Occupation cabinet workman

Born in Va. Father born in Va. Mother born Va.

Almira age 59 wife Keeping house Born Tn.

Father born Va. Mother born Tn.

Lueller age 23 dau. at home Born Tn.

Melacthon age 21 son. Farmer Born Tn.

1884 June 7, Macon County, TN. Court Record

"State of Tennessee, Macon County: In the matter of the Pension Clame of James Bean no 284812 late private Co D, 9th Regit Ky. vol.

On this 7th day of June 1884 personally appeared before me clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the County and State aforsaid Shepherd W. Kirby aged

79 years a citizen of Clay County, Tenn., who, being duly sworn, deposed in relation to aforesaid case as follows.

That he has been intimately acquainted with said James Bean ever since the war and for twenty years prior to this claimants enlistment in said Co. and Regit. having lived within a mile of him near all the time for the last 40 years except what time he was out in the army. That claimant was a stout able bodied man at date of his enlistment aforesaid and when he got home from the army he was suffering with disease of the back and limbs and has suffered with said disease all the time since the war. Affiant has personal knowledge of the above facts from a long and intimate acquaintance and association with claimant for twenty year before the war and each and every year since. In affiants opinion Claimant has been disabled for the performance of manual labor on account of the disabilities aforesaid at least one half.

Affiants post office address is Red Sulphur Springs, Macon County, Tenn.

He further states that he has no interest in said claim and is not concerned in its prosecution.

Shepherd W. Kirby

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of June 1884 and I certify that affiant is a credible person and that I have no interest in said claim and am not concerned in its prosecution. Witness my hand and Seal of Office the day and date above written.

W. V. Whitley"

1884 Tax Duplicate District 5 Clay County

Name	North	South	East	West	Acres	Value
Melanthian Kirby	S.W.Kirby	C.Borden	J.Folkin	J.Bean	62½	120
S.W.Kirby	J.Folkin	M.L.Kirby	J.Folkin	M.L.Kirby	13½	100

This description and the 1865 map lead us to believe that Shepherd's land could have been the corner where the cemetery is at Bakerton and Melancthon had the land to the west and south of him. This cemetery probably began as a family plot on their own land.

1885 Church of Christ, Trace Creek

After Shepherd's name on the 1879 membership list is "d. 3-12-1885". We did not have this date until we got these records.

He is buried in the cemetery at Bakerton, Clay County. The description in the Clay County, TN Cemeteries Book Vol. 1 is :

Franklin - York Cemetery

On the land of David Larimore (Jack) Jackson, 150 feet south of Highway 151, ca. 100 yards west of Bakerton Church of Christ. Bakerton, Clay County, Tn. Conveyed: 10 Jan 1971 and Dec. 1971.

After the list of names it says, "Bertie Clarence Franklin said that a Kirby and Edge are buried here."

There was no marker for Shepherd Wright Kirby until 1989. Eeva and I made a contribution to the Sulphur City Association who had discussed putting up a marker in honor of their local hero. We did it that way in order to provide them an opportunity to choose one which they considered appropriate.

1900 When the Clay County history book was published in 1986, we found that the first sentence under the Bakerton Community states, "In 1900, Melancthon Kirby established the first post office in the Bakerton Community. In 1904, John Baker was the postmaster. The mail was delivered to the Bakerton Post Office by Babe Smith, who rode a horse from Nashville with the mail which was kept in locked saddlebags. The postmaster kept the key which unlocked the mailbags."

Melancthon later moved to Effingham County, IL. After his half sister, G. Grandma Serela Rafe died, he lived in her house, which Joseph had built. He is buried in Little Prairie Cemetery, Effingham County, along with Serela and Joseph and many more family members. Shepherd's son, Leonidas is also buried there. Joseph and his boys, and probably Leonidas and Melancthon, helped build the church which is there at Little Prairie (Jackson Township Baptist Church).

Melancthon's youngest son, Ted, is still living in Decatur, IL. His wife, Goldie, is a descendant of Leonidas. Eeva and I found them and went and visited with them. This was one of our most enlightening trips. First of all, they knew that the W. in

Shepherd's name stood for Wright and was a maiden name of a Grandmother. Ted's brother was named Woordy Wright after Shepherd Wright. This information was what we needed to go back three more generations with confidence.

In a will for John Wright, who died July 30, 1791, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, John leaves a daughter Susana Kirby, a negro girl named Doll. He has another daughter, Elizabeth Kirby, also two sons, John and Thomas.

Stating that Henry Kirby of Smith County, Tennessee was deceased, a will written October 6, 1827, was produced in Court December 3, 1829, in which Henry mentions wife Susana and children. He says, "At my wife's decease, it's my desire that my old slave named Doll shall be set at liberty as a free woman."

Henry appointed his son, John Kirby and Uzzi Pankey, executors of this will. Children are William, John, Richard, Robert, Henry, Joseph, Archibald, Sarah Pankey, Elizabeth Gibbs and Judah Renfro.

In a book in the Smith County Library entitled, Descendants of John Peter Pankey, page 40, Uzzi Pankey married Sarah Kirby in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in June 1802. Sarah was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1785. John Kirby was bondsman and possibly her father. We know from Henry's will that John was her brother.

Both Uzzi and Sarah died at Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee. He and his family moved to Smith County about 1804 and settled north of the Cumberland River, a few miles up Martin's Hollow from the (then) present town of Difficult. He acquired about 650 acres of land and spent the remainder of his life there. In 1900, the home burned but the family cemetery near the home site can still be identified by gravestones according to this book.

This is the circumstantial evidence, along with the church records where John, John, Jr., Shepherd and Susanna Kirby are closely interwoven, that leads us to conclude that John, Sr. is Shepherd's father; Henry is John, Sr.'s father; and John Wright is Shepherd's great grandfather.

When we visited Ted and Goldie Kirby, they showed us pictures of the cemetery at Bakerton. They said Shepherd and Almyra are buried just beyond the pine tree near the big Hanks marker, close to the fence to the left of the tree. They have fieldstone markers.

Their pictures were from a trip taken in 1959. The Jenkins store was still there just west of the cemetery. This is where the post office was located. A picture of this store is in the Clay County History Book, also.

Ted's picture has the storekeeper standing on the porch. They said that he courted Ella Riggs also, but Melanthon won her and married her.

They went to the house next door, south of the cemetery. That was where Shepherd's log home was located. Ted remembered a pear tree that stood in the front yard that was still there. The house had been rebuilt but the property was the same. Also, he wanted to drink from the well in the back yard, but the well had been filled in after a child had drowned in it. This is where Doug and Linda Knight now live.

We have pictures of four of Shepherd's children, Serela, Swepson, Leonidas and Melanthon, (see reverse side of editorial page of this issue) but we have not been successful in finding one of Shepherd YET .

I would like to dedicate this portion of my book to Eeva. She has kept me interested and going when I would have given up. We have had many great trips together and share a common bond that few others understand.

Eeva Bachnak
1717 Fisher Street
Munster, IN 46321

Edith Norwood
5217 E. 400 N.
Lafayette, IN 47905

November 1991

THE KIRBY-PANKEY CONNECTION
OF DEFEATED CREEK

Louise Sharenberger

Uzzi and Sarah Kirby Pankey came to Smith County in the early 1800's. On 17 Oct 1818, he sold to Thomas T. Young his 65 acres situated on Dixon's Creek. On 10 Oct 1818, Uzzi purchased 425 acres of Redmon D. Berry. Then on 23 Feb 1828, he purchased 50 acres of James C. Williams. On 28 Aug 1828, Uzzi purchased 175 acres of James C. Williams, making his total acreage 650. ("more or less"). On 7 Nov 1842, Pankey sold 30 acres to Ellis Kemp, reducing his land holdings to 620 acres.

Apparently, Pankey died sometime during the year 1846 for a list of property "sold as the Estate of Uzze [sic] Pankey, decd." is dated 18 Oct 1846. The court appointed committee assigned "to set aside a year's support for the widow", Sarah (Kirby) Pankey, met at her house on 17 Oct 1846. Then at the 1847 February Term Smith County Court, the court was requested to appoint a committee to plot the acreage for sale and to lay out the dower tract for Sarah.

An Article of Contract between Sarah Pankey, widow of Uzzi Pankey, deceased of the one part and her children of the other part was drawn up, a portion of which reads: "Whereas said Uzzi Pankey, deceased, departed this life without any last will and testament Sarah agreed to surrender all her claim to the personal property and her right to future disposal of the same. Her children agreed to permit her to have certain listed properties (some household and kitchen furnishings, a negro man named Warren, a negro woman named Jude, one sorrel mare, 20 head of hogs and some chickens)." Signed by Stephen Goad, John Kemp, Joseph Jones, Ellis B. Kemp, H. H. McClenden, A. P. Cardwell, William Kemp, Lucy Pankey, Eliza S. Pankey and Sarah Pankey. Registered 17 Oct 1849.

Meanwhile the court appointed committee assigned with the duty of dividing the Pankey acreage had completed its work, dividing it into five marked plots which were sold as follows: plot 1, containing 84.5 acres, was purchased by Joseph Kirby; plot 2, containing 114 acres, was purchased by Stephen Goad; plot 3, containing 108 acres was purchased by William Kemp; plot 4, containing 196 acres was sold to John Kemp; plot 5, containing 130 acres, was assigned as a dower tract for Sarah Pankey. The difference of 12.5 acres between the 620 acres owned by Uzzi at the time of his death and the 632.5 acres plotted by the committee could have been the result of the fact that most of the old deeds read so many acres "more or less".

Those signing the agreement for these divisions and sales were listed as follows: Stephen Goad and wife Susan; John Kemp and wife, Judith; Joseph Jones and wife Sally D. (Sarah); Ellis B. Kemp and wife Elizabeth; H. H. McClenden and wife Aletha; A. (Allen) P. Cardwell and wife Permelia; William Kemp and wife Dolly; William M. Cowley and wife Lucy H. and Eliza S. Pankey. Lucy and Eliza evidently married after their father's death but before the estate settlement was finalized. Eliza had intermarried with John H. Davis.

On 27 Jan 1849, John H. Davis purchased the life estate and property of Sarah Pankey "for which he was to provide Sarah sufficient clothing, lodging house room and fires and should she be sick furnish a doctor and nursing and all other necessary expense both common and incidental so as to make her living equal to her former way of life."

Should he fail to do this, he must relinquish all property and at Sarah's death, he must surrender to her lawful heirs their portion of said estate. If John dies before Sarah, John's wife and Sarah's daughter, Eliza S. is to hold the property. However, upon the death of Sarah, all property held by her including the dower tract reverts to her heirs.

Evidently something went awry or John changed his mind because in less than a year, he, on 14 Dec 1849, sold to Allen P. Cardwell "his interest in the dower rights for life Estate in the lands of Sarah Pankey, located on waters of Defeated Creek and including negroes Warren and Jude, the sorrel mare, hogs and household goods." Allen P. Cardwell was a son-in-law to Sarah, having married her daughter, Permelia.

Stephen Goad and wife Susan, also a daughter of Sarah, sold to Ellis B. Kemp their interest in the estate of Uzzi Pankey. Goad and Kemp were married to sisters and each had purchased a plot from the Pankey estate. Goad appears to have had considerable business activity in the area during the 1840's and 1850's. He sold to James D. Bennett land which he received from his father Joshua Goad in a will dated 23 July 1853. On 31 May 1856, James Cook and Elisa Cook sold to L. F. and M. P. Williams their interest in Joshua Goad's estate. Stephen Goad and Elisa could have been brother and sister.

The writer found no evidence of Uzzi Pankey's having had a son; therefore, the family name faded away where once Uzzi had farmed his fertile land situated in the Defeated Creek area of Smith County. However, having had nine daughters who intermarried with other residents of the community, there is no doubt but that the Kirby-Pankey blood flows through the veins of the Goad descendants who now inhabit Macon County, and the Kemp and Cardwell descendants of Defeated Creek as well as those who left Defeated Creek and settled in other parts of Tennessee and in other states. Thus, the Kirby - Pankey Connection of Defeated Creek.

- Sources: Smith County Court Minutes, 1847 , p. 322.
Inventories and Estate Settlements, 1846 , pp. 91, 96.
Smith County Deed Book I , pp. 237-238, 259,304-307, 453-454.
Smith County Deed Book X , pp. 229-230, 342.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803 - 1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

George McNeill, Esq. (Merchant of Nashville)

m. 26th ult. 1819 Aug/Sept

Miss Ruth T. Greer (Daughter of Major Andrew Greer, dec. of
Smith Co.)

("The Nashville Gazette"; Sat. Sept. 11, 1819)

Mr. William McWhorter

m. May 1834 Smith Co, Tn- Liberty

Miss Caroline Duncan - eldest daughter of T. W. Duncan, Esq.

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Tues. May 6, 1834)

Mr. Samuel Oldham

m. Jan 1832 in Smith Co.

Miss Sarah Nickson

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Thurs. Jan. 5, 1832)

Thomas Charles Overton

m. 1840 Smith Co.

Martha A. Gay

("Ansearchin' News" Quarterly; Vol. 26, No. 1, p. 45, Spring
1979)

Anna Overton (Daughter of Judge Overton)

m. 18 Oct 1841, at residence of Mrs. Overton

R. C. Brinkley, Esq. atty of Jackson, TN

(Nashville Whig; Wed. Oct. 20, 1841)

Mr. Thomas Palmer

m. Jan. 1832 in Smith Co.

Miss Mary Castern

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Fri. Jan. 13, 1832)

Martha M. Panky

m. 31 Jul 1838

William J. Smith

(L.D.S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)

Isaac W. Parker

m. Dec 1837

Elizabeth J. Gammon

(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)

- Mr. John Parker
m. Jan 1832 in Smith Co.
Miss Elizabeth Brown
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thurs.
Jan. 5, 1832)
- William L. Parker
m. 4 Nov. 1848 - Carthage, Smith Co.
Emily Payne
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)
- Cynthia Ann Parkhurst
m. 27 Sep 1827
Mark Mitchel
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)
- Mr. Samuel Paschal
m. Feb 1832 - Carthage, Smith Co.
Miss Susan Beloate
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Fri. Feb. 10, 1832)
- Lorenzo D. Patty
m. 13 Dec 1848
Elizabeth J. Allen
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)
- Susannah Payne
m. 13 Sep 1812 - Smith Co.
Jacob Goodner
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co. Microfiche)
- Margaret Pendarvis
m. 20 Sep 1838
Bedford Herron
(Upper Cumberland Genealogical Assn.; Vol. 4, No. 5, p. 12)
- Soloman Thomas Pendarvis
m. 6 Nov 1828
Rebecca Holliman
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co., Microfiche)
- Samuel Pendervis
m. 24 Jan 1832
Mary Garrett
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co., Microfiche)
- Mary J. Perkins
m. 8 Sep 1839
Robert A. Smith
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith Co., Microfiche)

REVEREND JOHN WESLEY BOWEN, M. D.:
THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Steven L. Denney

Though the area was still dangerous, some order had been restored. Mail service had returned to regularly scheduled routes, when not being harassed. Governor Johnson was also determined to ensure that the citizens of Middle Tennessee were going to pay their taxes. In June, Johnson wrote to Salmon Chase endorsing Dr. Bowen to serve as tax assessor for the 2nd district which included Sumner, Macon, Smith, Jackson and Wilson Counties. Bowen again attended a convention in Nashville in early July at which several resolutions were adopted including one which declared void all actions of the Confederate legislature and called for a legislative election.

With increasing Union control over the area, Bowen became more and more involved in public life. On January 15, Bowen wrote to Johnson to encourage the Governor to intensify Union control over Dekalb, Putnam, White and Warren Counties in order that supplies from the area could be denied to the rebels.

Undoubtedly, Bowen attended the Unionist Convention held in Nashville in late January. This meeting called for a Constitutional Convention which would restore the civil government of the state. Soon Johnson had ordered local governments to reorganize as a first step towards the reentrance of Tennessee into the Union. This election failed miserably to demonstrate that the state was reconstructed.

Dr. Bowen began to take advantage of some of the financial opportunities possible because of the war when he purchased a plantation near Murfreesboro. Here he grew an "immense crop of cotton" which Colonel Ward of the Confederate Army proudly announced in a letter to James Hale of the Grant community that his boys had "trampled down with their horses".

As time for the November elections approached, the Unionists began to divide into two camps. Bowen officially cast his lot with the Republicans. He and Stokes toured the local stump spots and campaigned for Lincoln. On November 1, they were at New Middleton. Bowen's close friend, Governor Campbell was one of the most ardent supporters of the McClellan ticket in the state, having been considered for the Vice Presidential slot at one time. Bowen's efforts were for naught, for Tennessee's vote was not allowed to be counted as part of the official vote total.

Soon after the election, Unionists from East Tennessee began to call for a statewide meeting at the capitol in order to nominate delegates to a constitutional convention. More than 600 delegates from 60 counties, including Bowen and 12 additional Smith Countians, swarmed Nashville on January 9th, the date set for the beginning of the conference. With many of the delegates chosen at meetings in each county, there were bound to be many attending who were less radical than the leadership. Obviously, there would be quite a debate over which policies to pursue.

During the impending discussions, Bowen did not hesitate to announce which side that he intended to support. On the 9th, the doctor and James Wortham of Shelbyville wrote to Johnson that they felt those citizens not fully and actively supporting the government should have their rights to purchase "ample supplies of Salt Iron Sugar & Coffee and all other needful supplies." "The Government has been liberal Magnanimous and kind towards the rebellious citizens, yet they furnish no evidences of returning sense of duty or appreciation of the liberality and kindness thus extended but remain rebellious still."

Immediately after the beginning of the convention, a bitter struggle began. A concensus could not be reached upon how to select delegates. East Tennessee radicals led by Roderick Butler proposed a plan which would ensure the ascendancy of East Tennessee at the conference. Each county would be allowed to have one vote. In addition, for each 100 citizens who voted for no separation or representation a county would be allowed an additional vote. If this motion carried, then East Tennessee would have a majority of the delegates. Bowen demonstrated his dedication to the radical cause by speaking strenuously for the measure. "The resolution was nothing but just," and therefore, Bowen was in favor of the proposition. After the proposal's adoption, the convention threatened to split. Finally, a compromise was reached by which each man present was to be allowed one vote.

Based upon newspaper reports of the proceedings, Bowen appeared to play a rather important role in the conference. Several times when debate became heated, he offered compromises or drew the attention of the convention to some other less controversial issue for some time. For example, on January 12, Bowen offered a resolution which all of the delegates could agree upon: "Resolved that the thanks of every Union man, woman and child in Tennessee are due and are hereby tendered to Major General George H. Thomas, for his late order withdrawing safeguards from the houses of rebel sympathizers in this department." This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Eventually, the convention would convert itself into a so-called constitutional convention. They adopted resolutions proposing an amendment to the state constitution making slavery illegal. It was also proposed to have the loyal citizens vote on several issues. The first was whether to declare the secession acts as treason and, therefore, null and void. The second would declare all the acts of the Confederate government repudiated. Third, all of Johnson's appointments were to be ratified. And, finally, the next legislature was to be permitted to determine the qualifications of voters. In addition, the convention agreed to support William G. Brownlow for governor.

The final act of the convention was to nominate a slate of candidates to run for the seats in the legislature. Bowen received the nomination for Smith and Sumner County's senatorial seat. No one was chosen to serve in the house at this time. Johnson called for elections to be held on February 22 for the purpose of determining the constitutional issues and May 4, for the gubernatorial and legislative elections. Voters were to be given the choice of a yes or no in both elections. Either vote for the slate of candidates or vote against them.

Before he could do any campaigning for the race that he might desire, Dr. Bowen had an important task to complete. Selected as the delegate for Middle Tennessee to serve on the three man commission charged with calling on President Lincoln on behalf of the Convention, Bowen and two other delegates travelled to Washington. While visiting the President, the commissioners requested that the president issue a proclamation declaring Tennessee no longer in a state of insurrection. They also requested the President to secure the payment of claims for property taken by the United States army from loyal citizens of Tennessee and to complete the railroad from Knoxville to Nicholasville, Kentucky. Lincoln gave the commissioners a fair hearing, but he could not comply with their requests at that time.

Upon his return from Washington, Bowen attended a public meeting at the court house for the Unionists of Smith County. While a committee to draft resolutions met, Bowen "delivered a short but able speech". The committee adopted a series of resolutions which declared secession as treason and adopted unconditional Union support as a prerequisite for government service. They also endorsed Brownlow for governor and Bowen for state senator. After some discussion Gilbert Brittle was nominated and accepted as a candidate for the state house, and William Stokes was nominated for congress.

With only 32 individuals casting votes against the radicals, the Brownlow ticket had little opposition on election day. When the legislature convened, the deck was stacked in favor of the Radicals. Most of the members were unconditionally supportive of

the extreme measures proposed by the new governor. Bowen's high profile in the last convention was sufficiently impressive to allow him to chair the senate until a speaker could be elected. During the session, he continued to be a very active member, chairing several committees and developing quite a reputation as an individual thinker.

Soon after the beginning of his term of office, Senator Bowen became involved in a "touchy" controversy. During the election of the two individuals to be sent to the United States Senate from Tennessee, Bowen and Senator W. P. Jones published a letter in the Nashville Daily Union which accused Joseph Fowler (a leading candidate for the position) of making certain statements which would be injurious to the gentleman's chances for election. Bowen claimed that Fowler had stated that paying wages to Negroes was wrong and only one step from slavery. He also stated that Fowler said "the whole people of Tennessee {were} wanting in patriotism, but instinct, a low instinct....{and} our population was more than half barbarous as compared to Massachusetts." Because Fowler was originally from Massachusetts, the latter claim was undoubtedly an attempt to depict Fowler as an unwanted carpetbagger.

Three days later Fowler responded in a lengthy letter to the same paper. Bowen and Jones were denounced as unscrupulous politicians trying to ruin his chances for election to the senate. He categorically denied the charges and added that it was extremely suspicious that the two gentlemen had supposedly witnessed the conversation in June of 1864 but had not chosen to come forward with the remarks until the election was imminent in April of the next year. Regardless of the charges, Fowler was elected.

Although Dr. Bowen had been closely tied to the radical school of thought during the war, now that it was over, he began to drift away from the hard party line. He remained dedicated to the idea that the newly freed black man deserved to be allowed all the rights of citizenship. Conversely, he contended that the end of rebellion constituted the end of a need to subjugate the former Confederates. They could be much more productive as functioning participants in the political process than as repressed criminals. Bowen's actions soon led him from the sanctum of the radicals into a leadership role in the Senate's limited conservative membership. He championed the cause of President Johnson and strenuously protested Brownlow's railroading of the conservatives during the congressional election in November. Two occasions incensed the Senator to such a degree that he felt obligated to include personal protests in the Senate Journal. One of those occasions was the election referred to above.

The other was when the senate voted to declare that Jeff Davis, James Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Judah Benjamin, John Slidell, Robert E. Lee, John C. Breckinridge, James Buchanan and Isham G. Harris had forfeited their lives for "their great crimes against their fellow men and the United States." Bowen protested on the following grounds: 1) the preamble and resolution are "partial and unjust in their discrimination, in that they leave out names equally or more guilty than those mentioned"; 2) James Buchanan did not participate in the rebellion; 3) the resolution had the "appearance of being inspired by the spirit of vindictiveness, the spirit of which will be to make the men mentioned candidates for martyrdom"; and 4) "the undersigned...is conscious of too many errors, and too much in need of forgiveness not to be willing to forgive all men, and can therefore consent to no measure which carries with it the appearance of vindictiveness."

Bowen tried every possible means of preventing the measure to pass. He debated for lengthy periods, offered amendments, and even called for adjournment on one occasion. In the end, only two senators would join him in voting against the measure.

On other issues Bowen chose to support a position which was more radical than the majority of the senate. On October 10, Bowen debated in favor of a bill which would have allowed Blacks and Indians competent witnesses in the state courts: "They {the senate} had no choice but to pass this bill if they wished to be freed of the arbitrary control of military courts and to have restored the blessings of republican rule."

Concerning the franchise, Bowen was beginning to back pedal from his earlier hard line radical positions making voting extremely difficult. Brownlow's overturning of several counties' vote totals which tended to favor the Conservatives during the congressional election incensed the Senator even more than the resolution concerning the leaders of the Confederacy. The fact that the two counties which he represented were overturned, even though they added to the radical Stokes' margin victory must have seemed to be a slap in his face for independent thinking on issues. This along with the continued repression of the rights of former Confederates prompted Bowen, in frustration, to resign from the committee on elective franchise.

Bowen twice entered resolutions intended to show the state's support for the policies of Andrew Johnson. Having become much more conservative in Washington, the new President was not nearly so popular as he had once been among the Radicals who dominated the state government of Tennessee. Neither time could Bowen muster the support needed to pass the bills.

Doctor Bowen also showed a keen interest in the future economic strength of the state. He introduced measures intended to deal with revenue collection, promotion of agriculture and the oil industry. He also introduced a resolution to create a railroad from Nashville to Knoxville. Although this endeavor eventually went into bankruptcy before reaching the Eastern border of Wilson County, it was the seed which eventually sprouted into what would later become the Tennessee Central Railroad. At a July 4, 1869 ceremony near the square in Lebanon, Bowen and Robert L. Caruthers shared the honors of driving the first pick into the ground and shovelling the first dirt in the construction of the railroad.

Bowen served as Chair of the Joint Select Committee on Relief, Chair of the Committee on Capitol Grounds, Chair of the Joint Select Committee on Printing and Chair of the Committee for the State Lunatic Asylum. Ironically, Bowen was also selected to serve as chair of a committee chosen to investigate whether the state owed any money to former Comptroller Joseph Fowler for his activities during the war.

On February 23, 1866, Bowen decided that his time would be better spent in activities other than those as a member of the Senate. Undoubtedly, Bowen had been frustrated for some time because of his inability to make a difference during his term. When he first entered the legislature, he had been content to accept the side of the Radicals as right on all issues. As his term progressed, he had grown much more conservative until at the end of his term he always seemed to oppose the measures promoted by Brownlow and the Radical leadership. His resignation was timed with that of large numbers of members of the house in an attempt to break quorum in order to prevent the Radicals from forcing their policies on the considerable Conservative minority in the lower branch.

After leaving the Senate, Bowen continued to be involved in politics. Having mended fences with former Governor Campbell, Bowen wrote the congressman requesting Campbell to speak on politics at Carthage, New Middleton or Alexandria. Naturally, Bowen was now anxious to promote the cause of the Conservatives in the county. Bowen's desertion of the Radical group placed him at loggerheads with General Stokes, and the Doctor supported A. E. Garrett for the congressional seat in 1867.

No doubt but that Bowen was present at Carthage when President Johnson addressed the citizenry soon after his impeachment trial in an attempt to convert even more of the Unionists in Tennessee to the Conservative camp. A great crowd was present to hear Johnson say in reference to his enemies, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

The President was overshadowed at the event by the appearance of a man with a velocipede. It was about six feet high with two wheels the same height and was the first one that had ever been seen in Carthage. Several men tried to ride it causing quite a commotion. "So much was the excitement and merriment over the thing that the owner was stopped and made to sit down."

Klan activities in the county were also on the rise during the period of Radical ascendancy. The Reverend John T. Oakley was selling Bunyan's works in Tanglewood and was told to leave before the Klan forced him out of the area. General Clinton Fisk had helped to establish a school for the local blacks at Carthage which was burned and the teachers were warned to "go North where they belong". Riddleton became identified as a Klan town. KKK activities were not as prevalent in Smith County as in several others; however, in an effort to decrease the violence, some of the surrounding counties were placed under martial law.

In 1870, Bowen found himself attempting to mend fences between the two camps. Writing to Stokes at Alexandria, Bowen stated that he was certain that the Congressman was surprised to hear from him and "may cast it aside as impertinent". "My extreme anxiety to see peace restored to my native State, before I go hence...will justify my effort though entire failure be the consequence." The Doctor pleaded that the personal disagreements between themselves be forgotten long enough to consider what would be the best course of action for the future of Tennessee. Bowen was certain that Stokes would be elected Governor if only he would support removing restrictions on voting. If this would only happen, Senter could not be a challenge in the election. The Democrats could offer no effective opposition. "Take the position that the past shall be belated out, and you will not only be elected governor, a paltry honor in itself-but forgetting the past the people of Ten-white and black; and embittered faction excepted, will enshrine you in their affections." Stokes did not agree to the proposal at the time and was defeated handily by Senter.

After the redemption of Tennessee, Bowen seems to have dropped out of the political process. The majority of Smith Countians were former Confederate supporters, and a former Union leader was not likely to be elected to office, even if he so desired. His war time position and actions did not seem to have affected the people's admiration of the Doctor in his home community. Bowen did not bring the subject of the war up in his extensive writings and his Confederate neighbors did not seem to hold his position in the war against him. In fact, he was, and is, respected by the people of Gordonsville as well as by those of the county.

During the remainder of his life, Bowen participated in many worthwhile endeavors which enhanced the quality of life in the county. He was in great demand in the community as an evangelist and preached revivals and held special meetings at many locations in addition to his regular ministerial work. He became a leader in the Temperance movement across the state and agitated for a political party to be created with this issue as its major concern. He also led the movement to establish Sunday Schools in all the communities of the county, serving several terms as president of the Sunday School Association.

He was quick to promote agricultural innovations, attempting to persuade his neighbors to stop ruining the hillside fields of the county by growing tobacco on them. He suggested the county's farmers would be better served by sowing bluegrass and grazing fine livestock on them. He served as president of the agricultural association. At one stage he experimented with silk culture. The old Gordon and Owen store building housed Bowen's silk endeavor; he had some 50,000 silk worms at work when the reporter from the Carthage Record visited his farm. He also created several fish ponds in order to experiment with fish raising as a crop.

Dr. John W. Bowen is most remembered for his extensive writing for the press, most notably his Some Account of the History of the People of the County of Smith, which he had been commissioned by the Tennessee Historical Society to compile. Much of the history of Smith County would have been lost had he not done extensive research on the subject. Many facts concerning the early settlement of the county cannot be found in any other source. Bowen is also widely considered to have been responsible for most of the work done on Goodspeed's history of the county. Reverend Bowen also wrote a life of his friend - William Campbell.

In addition to his historical works, Bowen published a large number of articles on a wide variety of subjects. His topics ranged from agriculture, industrial growth, travel reports, thoughts on life and political information. He corresponded quite extensively with individuals such as Joseph Killebrew, contributing information to the compiling of The Resources of Tennessee. Many of his letters and articles have already been found, and many others are rumored to be in the possession of one of his descendants who lives in New York and chooses not to respond to correspondence. It is certain that his great-granddaughter Bowen Ingram (best-selling author whose novel Milbry depicts growing up in tiny Gordonsville approached the top spot on the New York Times list) possessed quite a number of the family papers. Hopefully, these can be recovered at a not so late date.

This article does not pretend to detail the life of the Reverend John Wesley Bowen, M. D. The doctor was a Renaissance man, interested in everything and always willing to learn. Never straying from a fight just because it was difficult and often finding himself in the middle of a controversy, the doctor led what might be characterized as an amazing life. He was not perfect nor did he pretend to be, but he did lead a good, contributory and noteworthy life.

From Union Free State Convention Commissioners
[Nashville] February, 1865

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor:

The undersigned having been appointed Commissioners on the part of the late Union Free State Convention, in session at Nashville, to visit Washington, and confer with the President, beg leave to submit to you, as acting chief Executive officer, and through you to the people of Tennessee, the following report:...

In regard to paying loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken by the United States Army, the President said that Congress and the War Department had already considered that subject and that it had been determined to pay for no property taken from persons residing in States declared in insurrection, until after the war is over. Your commissioners found that by a law approved July 4, 1864, Congress has authorized the payment of such claims to citizens of States not in insurrection, and by that law Tennessee is exempted from the disabilities of declared insurrection, and therefore stands, as to payment for all claims of property taken by the army upon the same footing as any other State in the Union...

In conclusion, we beg leave to tender to the President our acknowledgements for the patient hearing of our cause; for the evident interest manifested in behalf of the loyal people we represented, and for the courtesy and kindness manifested towards ourselves personally. We cherish an abiding confidence that the day is not far distant when the pains, penalties and disabilities of a "declared" State of insurrection, which has ceased to have foundation in fact, will be forever removed.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt's
J. B. Bingham, Shelby County
J. W. Bowen, Smith County
John Caldwell, Sevier County

AND, THERE HE WAS!

Ruth Day O'Brien

Upon receiving my Volume V, No. 2, issue of the Smith County Historical And Genealogical Society's NEWSLETTER, I began to read the historical articles and genealogical data, when, all of a sudden and to my great surprise, there he was - Melvin Washington Russell, my great grandfather's brother (page 75, # 32). A noted Baptist minister, he was the son of Hardy Russell and brother to my great grandfather Willis Norwood Russell, who served in the Confederate War and died in Warren County, TN in 1905. My grandfather was William Randolph Russell, who died in Lamar County, Paris, TX in 1923. William Randolph, "Uncle Billie", was married to Mattie Elizabeth Keel, a daughter of John W. Keel and Mary Jane Young.



ELDER M. W. RUSSELL

The following biographical sketch is from the book History of Middle Tennessee Baptists, p. 490:

ELDER M. W. RUSSELL, Hickman, Smith County, Tennessee. He is of English descent. He is tall and slender with light complexion. He is the son of Hardee and Sarah A. (Solomon) Russell. His mother was the daughter of Elder B. S. Solomon. They were married in North Carolina. He was born in Warren County, Tennessee, February 6, 1845. He was brought up on the farm and received a common school education. He made profession and joined Providence Baptist Church, Warren County, Tennessee, in 1861, and was baptized by Elder J. C. Brien.

He was ordained by Bethel Baptist Church, near Temperance Hall, Dekalb County, Tennessee, in 1875, by Elders T. J. Eastes, R. A. Dillard and Henry Bass. He has been pastor as follows: Indian Creek, 1875-77; Bethel, 1875-78; New Salem, 1879-81; Hickman Creek, 1881-82; again 1888. He resigned his pastoral work in 1882 and moved to Jackson County to engage in missionary work under the control of Salem Association. He remained there until 1886; Brush Creek, 1888-93; Macedonia (New Middleton), 1894-1900; Caney Fork Seminary, 1894-1902; New Macedonia 1900-02. He has constituted two churches, baptized about 400, and married about fifty couples. He was married to Miss Barthany Isabella Boran in 1864, by whom he has nine children, three of whom have passed on to the spirit land.



WILLIS NORWOOD RUSSELL,
STEPHEN HARDY, SARAH, MARTHA,
ISABELL AND WIFE MARY

Ancestors of William Randolph RUSSELL

Parents

Grandparents

24 Hardy RUSSELL

b 1803

d

m

12 Willis Norwood RUSSELL

b 2 Dec 1826 in Montgomery CO. NC

d 24 May 1905 in Warren CO. TN

m 30 Nov 1854

25 Sarah A. SOLOMON

b 1806

d

Number of children: 1

6 William Randolph RUSSELL

b 26 Mar 1858 in Warren CO. TN

d 4 Jan 1923 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX

m 18 Mar 1885

spouse: Mattie Elizabeth KEEL

26 Randolph MASEY

b 1811 in NC

d

m

13 Mary Ann MASEY

b 30 Oct 1836

d 7 Jul 1877 in Warren CO. TN

Number of children: 1

27 Lucinda Jane CARSON

b 1815 in TN

d

Number of children: 1

Ruth DAY O'BRIEN

1501 Comanche Trail

Garland, Dallas CO. TX 75043

2 Dec 1992 (214) 278-3605

Ancestors of Wanda Ruth DAY

Parents

Grandparents

4 Jesse L. DAY
 b 2 Aug 1854 in Biedsoe CO. TN
 d 12 Jun 1912 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 m 8 Nov 1875

2 Herman DAY
 b 25 Jul 1894 in Warren CO. TN
 d 19 Sep 1969 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 m 22 Jul 1919

5 Mary E. MC DOWELL
 b Oct 1850 in Bledsoe CO. TN
 d 2 Nov 1903 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 Number of children: 1

1 Wanda Ruth DAY
 b 23 Jul 1934 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 d
 m 7 Apr 1952
 spouse: Stanley B. O'BRIEN

6 William Randolph RUSSELL
 b 26 Mar 1858 in Warren CO. TN
 d 4 Jan 1923 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 m 18 Mar 1895

3 Della Catherine RUSSELL
 b 22 Feb 1898 in Warren CO. TN
 d 22 Nov 1972 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 Number of children: 1

7 Mattie Elizabeth KEEL
 b 21 Mar 1865 in Decalb CO. TN
 d 24 Jan 1927 in Paris, Lamar CO. TX
 Number of children: 1

Ruth DAY O'BRIEN
 1501 Comanche Trail
 Garland, Dallas CO. TX 75043
 2 Dec 1992 (214) 278-3605

Contributed by
 Ruth Day O'Brien
 1501 Comanche Trail
 Garland, TX 75043

"BITS AND PIECES"
COUNTY RECORDS: MADERA, CALIFORNIA

Thelma Spencer

---1910 CENSUS, MADERA COUNTY---

Listed in the household of Archibald, William J., the farm adjacent to J. Robert Gibbs:

Armstead, Charles	Hiredman	20	Single	TN
Haynes, Clarence	Hiredman	18	Single	TN

Gibbs, William	Head	32	Single	TN Farmer
Gibbs, Leslie D.	Brother	23	Single	TN
Gibbs, Walter C.	Brother	21	Single	TN
Hubbard, Benjamin	Hiredman	22	Single	TN
Sam, Ah	Servant	52	?	Chinese

Gordon, James A.	Head	40	Mar.17yrs.	TN Farmer
Zettie L.	Wife	34	" "	CA
Dreg C. ?	Son	12	Single	CA
Callie L.	Dau.	11	"	CA
Joseph A.	Son	10	"	CA
Mabel E.	Dau.	8	"	CA
Raymond A.	Son	6	"	CA
Lymley H.	Son	5	"	CA
Alonzo S.	Son	4	"	CA
Robert F.	Son	2	"	CA
Gordon, Thomas G.	Brother	44	"	TN
Boze, Joe F.	Hiredman	27	"	TN

Listed in the household of Hamilton, May I.:

Gordon, William	Lodger	50	Single	MS Farm Laborer
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Listed in the household of Clendenning, John W.:

Gordon, Clara	Dau.	21	Mar.Mon.	CA
Gordon, Virgil	Son-I-L	21	" "	TN

NOTE: Clendenning was Clara's stepfather; her maiden name was Woods.

Gordon, Julia H.	Head	47	Widow	TN
Herchel	Son	27	Single	TN
John	Son	17	"	TN
Earl (Irl)	Son	15	"	TN
Artie	Dau.	12	"	TN
Millie	Dau.	6	"	CA

NOTE: John Harrisonb Gordon died in 1909. Julia Hatten (Hettie) Perkins lived many years after John's death.

Contributed by Thelma H. Spcencer, 11036 Charleston St., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701.

HE FOLLOWED HIS DREAM

Katheryn Frye Dickens

The poet Langston Hughes wrote:

"Hold fast to dreams,
For when dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams!
For when dreams go,
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow."

Tommy Bridges

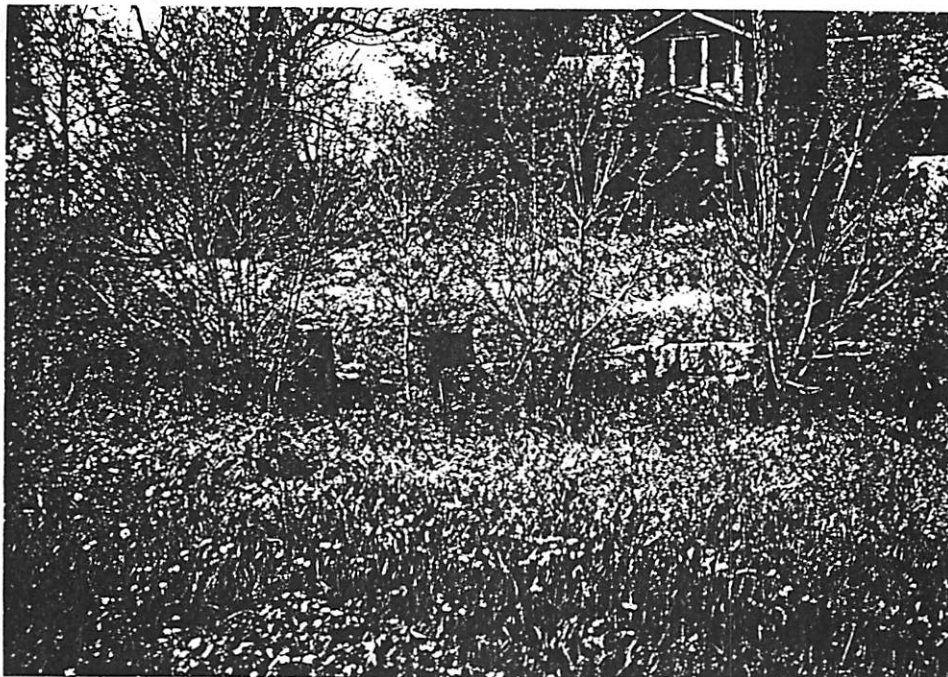


The son of a country doctor of New Middleton, Tennessee, Thomas Jefferson Davis Bridges followed his dream to become a professional baseball pitcher.

Following his graduation from the University of Tennessee in 1929, Tommy was expected to follow in the footsteps of his dad, Dr. Joe Bridges, and enter the medical profession. Tommy's grandfather, Dr. Jim Bridges of New Middleton, had also been a country doctor.

Instead, despite his slender build of 5' 10 1/2" and seldom weighing more than 155 pounds, Tommy Bridges chose a career in baseball!

Born December 28, 1906, Tommy Bridges was the son of Joseph G. (1868 - 1961) and Florence Davis Bridges (1881 - 1969). At the time of his birth, his parents were living in the house which had been built by Tommy's grandfather, Dr. Jim Bridges. Although Dr. Jim had been gone five years before Tommy was born, Tommy's grandmother, Harriet, was still living in her house that she shared with Tommy's parents. This house was located next door to where the writer now lives.



The rock wall leading to the Dr. Jim Bridges' estate at New Middleton. It was the birthplace of Tommy Bridges.

The lovely old two-story ante-bellum house, built by Dr. Jim Bridges with its double ell-shaped porches, has long since been gone. However, walking over the once beautiful front lawn, where recently thick vegetation has taken over, one can still imagine the elegant lifestyle enjoyed by Dr. Jim and Harriet Bridges before the War Between the States.

Jim Bridges (1824 - 1901) settled in the New Middleton area in the mid-1850's owning land on both sides of the Trousdale-Ferry Pike.

It is believed that Dr. Jim's father was the Joseph Bridges who purchased land from Thomas Jones in the latter part of 1813. Joseph Bridges' land bordered the banks of Lost Creek near the present Rock City community in Smith County. The acreage, once a portion of Colonel Gideon Lamb's North Carolina Land Grant, was also near property owned by one Thomas Bridges at the mouth of Plunkett's Creek.

In 1849, Joseph Bridges died. He and his wife Elizabeth are probably buried around the Lost Creek or Plunkett Creek vicinity.

Their son, Dr. James G. (Jim) Bridges, ventured to the New Middleton community a few years before the War Between the States. He built a beautiful two-story house on the property that is currently owned by Leslie and Marie Thomas of Lebanon, Tennessee, but is still referred to by the older generation as the John and Venia Kent homeplace.

The Kents purchased the Bridges property August 11, 1928, later employing K. C. Terry to build the house which is still standing. The present house was built near the original site where Dr. Jim built his house. Leslie Thomas acquired the Kent house and Bridges land north of the Trousdale-Ferry Pike on September 7, 1939, taking possession in 1940.

Neal Baird bought the Bridges property south of the Trousdale-Ferry Pike. Possession was given to Baird on January 1, 1929.

Schoolteachers boarded with Dr. Jim and Harriet Bridges as well as medical students who "read medicine" under the tutelage of Dr. Jim as he made his appointed rounds.

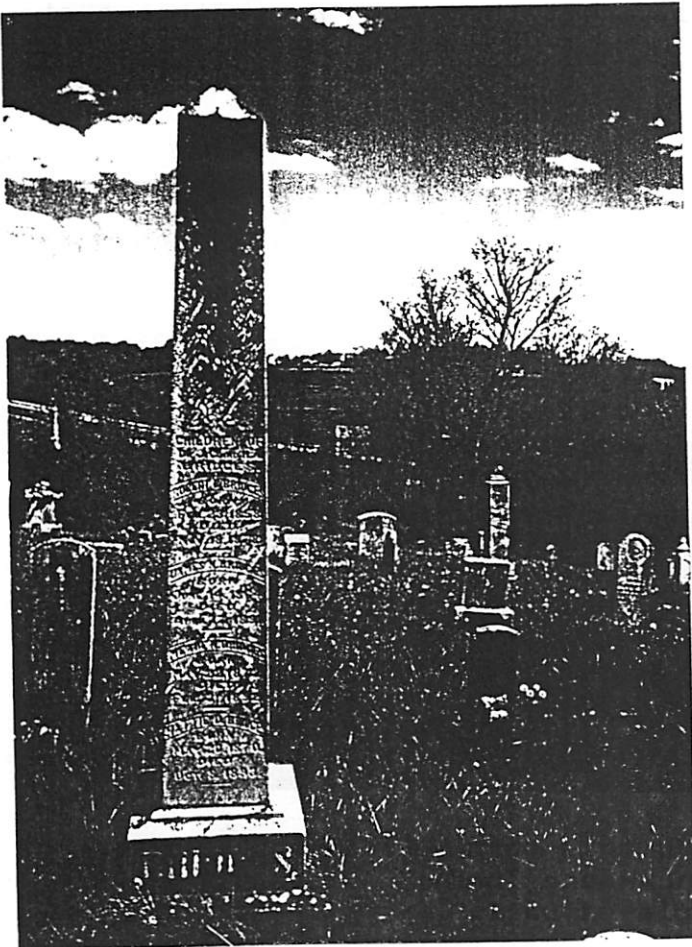
Mrs. Bridges thought of herself as a true Southern Lady. She even told the census taker in 1860 that her occupation was "Lady."

Not only was she known for her genteel air, but she was sometimes known for her quick temper. She once struck a house servant for insubordination. Mrs. Bridges and one of her

slaves were standing on the second story verandah when Mrs. Bridges became angry and slapped the black girl, causing her to fall off the porch onto the ground. Fortunately, the girl was not seriously injured.

Although Jim Bridges was a doctor, his family was unable to elude tragedy. Six of the eight children born to Dr. Jim and Harriet Bridges died in early adulthood with what was thought to have been "hereditary tuberculosis." A couple of the children did live to be in their mid-thirties. Dr. Jim once suspected the illness could have resulted from their water supply. He had an underground cistern dug and had his family drink only rain water.

Still the vicious malady attacked the family members who would be stricken and just waste away, becoming unable to speak except in husky whispers before finally succumbing to whatever had befallen them. Robert, the first-born, was the first to die at age 20 in 1878. There was another death in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, and 1896.



A gravemarker in the Macedonia Cemetery at New Middleton lists the names of Dr. J. G. Bridges, his wife, Harriet A., and six of their eight children. A glimpse of Interstate 40 can be seen in the background.

Dr. Joe Bridges, one of the children and Tommy's father, however, lived to be 93. Dr. Joe's brother, Frank G. Bridges, who later moved to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, also lived to see old age. Frank Bridges never married.

It has been said that Dr. Joe Bridges had to have his horses trained to perfection. If a horse happened to dodge from a bird flying near him, Dr. Bridges immediately sold the horse.

Almost every Sunday afternoon the Hallum brothers, who lived in the house occupied by the writer, entertained the men of the community. Dr. Bridges and Bill Bransford were always two of the regulars.

If Dr. Bridges received a call to duty, bells would ring next door. One bell was rung to page Dr. Bridges, and another bell was rung to summons the hired help to saddle the doctor's horse.

It was in this environment that young Tommy Bridges grew up, living near his lifelong friend, Bill Thomas, who had moved to New Middleton, August 10, 1910. Both boys shared a burning passion for the game of baseball. At a very early age, Bridges would place objects on fence posts and target them with rocks thrown at a tremendous speed.



The pasture behind this barn was once a baseball diamond where Tommy Bridges and his friends played ball.

Sometime before 1920, Lee Whitley operated a blacksmith shop near the red goat barn now owned by Bill Landreth. After school the shop was a magnetic gathering place for boys. As teenagers Tommy Bridges, Bill Thomas and Bob Whitley, along with others created a baseball diamond behind Whitley's shop. The story has been told that it was one of the black boys in New Middleton who actually taught Tommy how to pitch the fast curve ball for which he became famous. Sadly enough, the black boy's name has been lost to time.

Tommy also participated in the school activities including playing the groom in a Tom Thumb Wedding which was held at the New Middleton School in 1916. The lovely bride was Elizabeth Vantrease (Woodard), and the flower girl was Mary Bridges, Tommy's sister.



(Photograph courtesy of Sue W. Maggart whose mother was the bride.)

In her final days, Tommy's grandmother Harriet would sit on the front porch of her home and reminisce about a once elegant Southern lifestyle. She loved to talk about the glory days when she had servants and enjoyed her ante-bellum world.

The War came, and naturally, changed things forever! Not only did life change for Miss Harriet but for little Tommy as well!

It was during the War Between the States that baseball was played extensively behind the lines. Many boys who received their first introduction to the game later carried it back to their home communities. After the war, the game spread like wildfire. Three years before Thomas Jefferson Davis Bridges was born, the first modern World Series took place with Boston defeating Pittsburgh five games to three.

Just two months short of ninety, Miss Harriet died June 14, 1921. On June 22, 1921, Dr. Bridges, Tommy's father, purchased property on Main Street in Gordonsville from M. T. Winfree. He bought additional property from Frances Prewett and J. E. Gold in 1925.



House in Gordonsville built by Tommy Bridges' father, Dr. Joe Bridges, in the 1920's. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Erlene Brown.

Dr. Bridges built a new house, and his family called this place in Gordonsville home until April 20, 1946, when he sold the house and land to A. J. and Erlene Brown. Mrs. Brown still lives in the Bridges' house.

Tommy attended Gordonsville High School where he played baseball. After high school he attended the University of Tennessee where he continued his love affair with baseball. It was here that the scout Billy Doyle discovered Bridges and signed him to a contract with Wheeling, West Virginia (Mid-Atlantic League) in 1929. The next year Bridges played for Evansville III League.

It was the Detroit scout Wish Egan who became fascinated while watching little Tommy Bridges pitch one muggy afternoon at Evansville when the temperature climbed to 100 degrees. This was in 1930. Bridges always declared that the hotter the weather, the better he could pitch. He also had very long, powerful fingers, perhaps the fingers meant for a skilled surgeon, that enabled him to have control over the ball.

Egan brought Bridges back to Detroit to "fatten him up" before he signed him up with the Tigers. Although Tommy threw a blazing fastball, his curve was the wonder of the American League for more than a decade. For sixteen seasons he was a mainstay on the Tiger pitching staff.

The first two batters Bridges faced in the major league were Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. Ruth popped out, and Gehrig struck out. Gehrig, of Yankee fame, declared Bridges to be the best right-handed pitcher in the League at the time!

On August 5, 1932, Tommy missed pitching a perfect game by one pitch, a single in the ninth inning with two men out. The Detroit Tigers were playing the Washington Senators. It was a Tiger victory 13-0.

Again during his first appearance of the 1933 season, he lost a no-hitter in the eighth inning against St. Louis.

In the 1934 World Series, Tommy competed against Paul and Dizzy Dean who were pitchers for the St. Louis Cardinals. The talented and strong-willed Tommy Bridges came through and outmatched the Dean brothers!

Perhaps the most exciting game was Game Six of the 1935 World Series. The score was tied 3-3. The Cubs opened the top of the ninth with a triple. Bridges managed to oust the next three batters. Bridges' Tigers scored in the bottom of the inning, winning the Series. It was Detroit's first world championship!

Bridges won more than 20 games for three straight seasons (1934 -1936) and led the American League with 23 victories in 1936.

With 194 regular season victories, four in the World Series and one in an All-Star game, Bridges had 199 career wins.

After World War II, Tommy experienced some personal problems and drifted to the Pacific Coast League. In 1947, at age 41, he pitched a no-hitter for the Portland Beavers - finally accomplishing his ultimate dream! It is tragic that his no-hitter did not happen in a major league.

Bridges played four seasons with the Pacific Coast League, ending his baseball playing career in 1950.

He was a coach-scout for Cincinnati in 1951. In 1958, Tommy returned to the Tigers as a pitching coach for their minor league clubs for a couple of years where he also served as a scout. He was a scout for the Mets from 1963-1968.

Bridges was a tire salesman for several Detroit companies during his playing career.

He later settled in Lakeland, Florida, but after having been diagnosed with cancer in December of 1967, he returned to Nashville, Tennessee. This time Tommy could not outwit the hitter. Cancer was victorious, and Tommy Bridges permanently hung up his spikes one Friday morning, April 19, 1968, at age 61.

Cooperstown, New York has become the home of baseball's national shrine - the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum. According to the rules, the candidates are chosen "on the basis of playing ability, integrity, sportsmanship, character, and their contribution to the team on which they played and to baseball in general."

Surely, Thomas Jefferson Davis Bridges' baseball career fits every aspect of the criteria required to be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame!

In 1963, he was voted into the Michigan Hall of Fame, the twelfth Tiger to be so honored at that date.

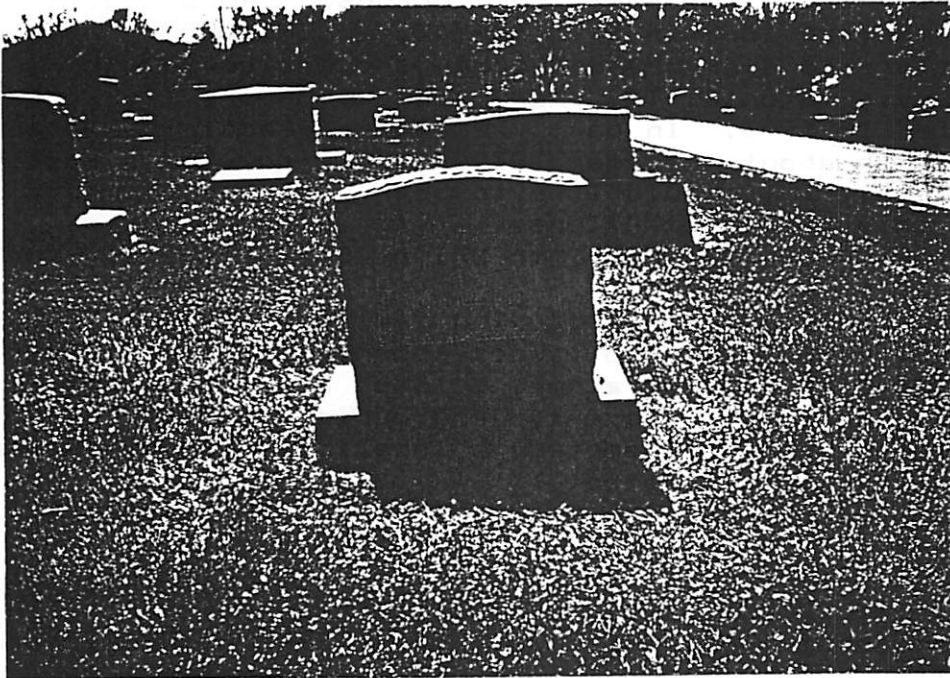
Tommy Bridges is indeed one of Smith County's unsung heroes. We should honor his memory with special recognition for his talent and accomplishments as a great baseball pitcher.

In the yard of the Bridges' place at New Middleton where Tommy Bridges was born and where he once played, there is an aged magnolia tree. It has become thin and gnarled from the ravages of time, but in late May its creamy blossoms still shed their sweet fragrance into the balmy air, as perhaps they did a century ago for his grandmother, Miss Harriet! This is the meaning of history. We are linked to the deep past in ways both vital and insignificant, often in ways of which we are not aware.

When the soft, spring twilight finally melts into darkness, and the ethereal smell of magnolia blossoms blends with the heavenly perfume of the wild honeysuckle and peonies, one can easily drift off and dream an impossible dream.

No wonder little Tommy Bridges had a dream and the courage to pursue it!

The writer has a dream that Thomas Jefferson Davis Bridges finally will be recognized for what he was and will be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame!



A modest gravestone in Section I, Ridgewood Cemetery, Carthage, Tennessee, marks the resting place of the once famous Detroit Tiger baseball pitcher - a yet unsung hero.

QUERIES

RUSSELL/KEEL/YOUNG: MELVIN WASHINGTON RUSSELL, noted Baptist minister, was son of HARDY RUSSELL and brother to my great grandfather, NORWOOD RUSSELL, who died in 1905 in Warren Co., TN. My grandfather, WILLIAM RANDOLPH RUSSELL, died in Lamar Co., Paris, TX in 1923. "Uncle Billie" was mar. to MATTIE ELIZABETH KEEL, dau. of JOHN W. KEEL and MARY JANE YOUNG. I would appreciate correspondence with descendants who have information on these people.

RUTH DAY O'BRIEN , 1501 Comanche Trail, Garland, TX 75043.
Telephone # (214) 278-3605.

ALLEN/LUCAS: At the bottom of p. 62, Spring issue 1992, Dr. Bowen's chapter X refers to the youngest ALLEN child. She was my 3rd g grandmother, MARY W. ALLEN (1797-1889). In 1817, she mar. GEORGE A. LUCAS; they moved to New Orleans, LA with their 3 daus. In 1832, her husband died of "the fever", and Mary moved back to Smith Co. She lived in the security of the Allen family until her daus. were grown. Little did she know that her granddaughter, Julia and John Barkley's (of Smith Co.) grandson, Robert U. Barkley, would mar. in 1869 in TX. MARY W. ALLEN LUCAS, her dau., grandchildren and gr grandchildren are buried in the Flatonia Cemetery, Flatonia, TX. Mary's dau., Sarah, (my 2 gr grandmother) died in 1903. In part, her obit. reads: "She made a profession of faith about the year 1835 and united with a Baptist church in Smith Co., TN. Would like to hear from anyone who descended from this family of Allens.

KATHRYN BARKLEY FISCHER , 70 Hyacinth Drive, Covington, LA 70433.

KEMP/PANKEY: Seek information regarding family of JANE KEMP, born 28 Mar 1831, dau. of Aulcey Kemp. Where born? Siblings? Unable to locate details of her grandfather, Solomon Kemp. Was his wife's name Judy Langford? Where is Jane buried? Family buried? Smith County/Wilson County? Cemetery's location? Any assistance rendered will be much appreciated.

DUKE A. GARRISON , 1212 Parkview Road, Sterling, IL 61081-4320.

ODUM: WILEY ODUM was born 1760-1770, Northampton Co., NC; died 1818, Smith Co, TN; DEMPSY ODUM, born about 1796, Smith Co., TN; MOSES ODUM, born about 1805, Smith Co., TN; THOMAS S. ODUM, born about 1811, Smith Co., TN; and BRITTON ODUM, born about 1829, Smith Co., TN. Any info. regarding this family would be appreciated.

BARBARA LIMON , 2123 Reservoir Street, Los Angeles, CA 90026.

TURNER/BALLOU/BELLOW, DRAPER, PAYNE AND CARTWRIGHT: Seek information on these Smith Co., TN families.

OZELLE KILGORE , Star Route, Knox, Benjamin, TX 79505.

COOPER: Seeking a connection between MEREDITH COOPER and or AMBROSE COOPER, both of Smith Co., TN around 1810 to 1820 to their father. My belief is that their father was DABNEY COOPER. The family moved to Smith Co., TN from Botetourt County, VA in 1810. MEREDITH AND AMBROSE both left TN before 1820 and moved to Illinois. Do hope that someone can help me make this connection. GARY D. COOPER, 4742 Victoria Avenue, Fremont, CA 94538-3350. Phone: (510) 656-6245.

LOVE/MOSS: Seek information on SARAH LOVE b. ca. 1810 TN/VA. First mar. GUINN SULLIVAN; they had 2 children: JAMES and ANDREW. 2nd she mar. JAMES BROWN; they had 6 children: SAMUEL H., LUCY A., MARGARET CATHERINE, MARY A., HARRIET and JOHN R. BROWN. JAMES BROWN died ca. 1843/4. 3rd she mar. THOMAS MOSS, as of 1850 1 son HENRY A. LUCY ANN mar. JOHN DUTY. Need to know where LUCY ANN and SARAH MOSS are buried. Will share information.

WILLIAM C. DUTY, 2053 STEVEN DRIVE, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO 63701. TELEPHONE # (314) 335-1873.

HARRIS: Seeking information and descendants of the following: JAMES HARRIS (1815-1875) married MARY AND MATILDA WATERS. WILLIAM HARRIS (1820-1886) married MALVINIA SEAY PAGE. ELIZABETH HARRIS (1826-1886) married DAVIDSON JOHNSON. JOHN HARRIS (1786-1815) married SARAH CARTRIGHT. ELI HARRIS (1811-1854) married NANCY and MARY HEARN. ELI HARRIS, born 1849, married CAROLINE JOHNSON. Would also like information on spouses and where they are buried.

DONALD A. HARRIS, 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37087.

ANDERSON/JONES: Seeking information and descendants of WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, born 1866 and LEONARD D. ANDERSON, born 1868 near Dixon Springs in Smith Co., TN. Sons of OVERTON BEE ANDERSON and MARTHA JONES. Overton born 11 Mar 1848, Smith Co., TN and Martha born 1848; died after census in Civil District 1, Smith Co. They married 22 Jun 1865 in Smith Co. Martha was dau. of JOHN and ANNE JONES. John born in NC, 1815; had children: MARTHA, ELIJAH, MELVINA, VICTORIA and JAMES. Anyone have any info. on this Jones family who lived in area which is now Trousdale County?

BOB C. ANDERSON, 4725 Carleen, Houston, TX 77092.

SUTTON: LETTICIA SUTTON, born 16 Mar 1812, TN; believe in Montgomery Co.; died 14 Sep 1864 Williamson Co., IL. Went to Williamson Co., IL 1849/50; she was a widow with six children: MARY, WILLIAM, JOHN, MARTHA A. THOMAS PEYTON, and JUDGE HAYWOOD. Need name of her husband. Any information will be appreciated. EVA SKELLEY, Rt. 3, Box 314, Marion, IL 62959.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



"The Pride of Tennessee"

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 5 — No. 4

Fall 1993

ABOUT THE PRINT

(1) **CORDELL HULL** — 1871-1955. Born October 2, 1871, near Byrdstown, Tennessee. Served as U.S. Secretary of State longer than any other person in American history. In 1945, Hull was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

(2) **ANNE DALLAS DUDLEY** — 1876-1955. Born in Nashville, she played a significant role in the ratification of the 19th Amendment by the State of Tennessee. She served as president of the Nashville Equal Suffrage Association and the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, and was vice-president of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

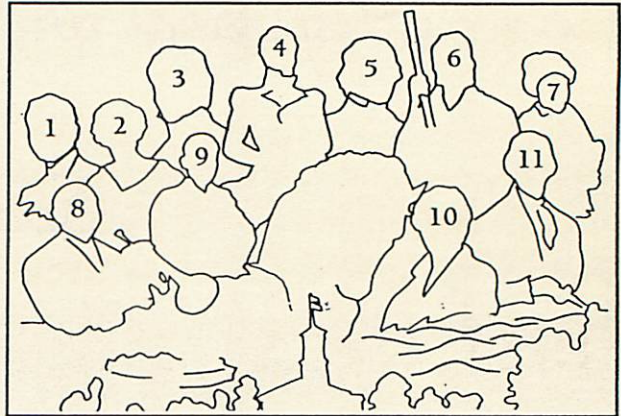
(3) **JAMES K. POLK** — 1795-1849. Born in North Carolina on November 2, 1795, Polk came to Tennessee when he was about ten years old. He served as a Tennessee state legislator, a member of Congress and Governor of Tennessee. As the 11th President of the United States, he was responsible for the addition of nearly 500,000 square miles to the United States. He directed the country's efforts in the Mexican War.

(4) **ANDREW JACKSON** — 1767-1845. Born in Waxhaw, South Carolina, and having lived in Jonesborough and Nashville, Tennessee, Jackson was famous for his military exploits including the defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. He became the 7th President of the United States, and served two terms. He died at his home, the Hermitage, in Nashville in 1845.

(5) **ANDREW JOHNSON** — 1808-1875. He served several terms in the state legislature, ten years as a United States Congressman, four years as Governor of Tennessee, became a United States Senator and Vice President of the United States. Upon Abraham Lincoln's death in 1865, he became the 17th President of the United States.

(6) **DAVID CROCKETT** — 1786-1836. Born in Tennessee, he served as a Tennessee state legislator and seven years as a member of Congress. Crockett's colorful personality and heroic death at the Alamo in February, 1836, during the final Mexican assault made him a legend. He was one of the state's great defenders and dedicated his life to the frontier ideals of freedom and liberty.

(7) **SEQUOYAH** — Born around 1776 in Monroe County, Tennessee, he developed the Cherokee syllabary, the only person who has ever developed an alphabet and written a language entirely on his own. Because of his works, the Cherokee nation became literate.



(8) **W. C. HANDY** — 1873-1958. Born in Florence, Alabama, and later settling in Memphis, Handy became the most prominent musician in the area and went on to be a legend as the Father of the Blues. Some of his best known songs are "St. Louis Blues," "Harlem Blues," and "Beale Street Blues."

(9) **ALVIN C. YORK** — 1887-1964. Born in Pall Mall, Tennessee, Sergeant York was Tennessee's greatest hero of World War I, and one of the most celebrated combat soldiers in American history for which he received the Medal of Honor. He raised money to build the Alvin C. York Institute in Jamestown to educate local children.

(10) **IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT** — 1862-1931. Born a slave in Holly Springs, Mississippi, she went to Memphis and later bought an interest in a local newspaper, the *Memphis Free Speech*. After writing about the horrors of the lynchings of three businessmen in 1892, her office was destroyed and her life threatened. She continued her anti-lynching campaign in the North and abroad, and formed the British Anti-Lynching Society.

(11) **JOHN SEVIER** — 1745-1815. He served in the Revolutionary War and won all of his 35 battles with hostile Indians. He was the first and only Governor of the State of Franklin and also the first Governor of Tennessee, serving six terms. Afterwards, he served three terms in Congress.

ABOUT THE ARTIST

Michael Sloan is a renowned artist in Tennessee, the Southeast and abroad, where his current "Michael Sloan Collection" of 55 published prints has earned universal acclaim from collectors and art enthusiasts.

In November 1989, the Tennessee Historical Commission and Governor's office asked Sloan to create a painting that would depict the proud heritage of Tennessee through her people and the land. Inspired by their suggestions, Sloan has created "The Pride of Tennessee," a painting that depicts a part of Tennessee's proud heritage.

On June 1, 1990, Governor Ned McWherter signed a resolution passed by the General Assembly designating Michael Sloan as Tennessee's official "Artist-in-Residence" through the year 2000.

Already fall can be felt in the air and our society resumed its regular monthly meeting on September 20th with Mrs. Erma Bass as guest speaker. From now through the winter months meetings will be held at the Smith County Public Library each third Monday night at 7:00 P. M.

Please send your queries on or before December 15th for publication in the winter issue. Send all communication to: Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 112, Carthage, TN 37030.

We are most grateful to Mrs. Jane C. Turner for doing such a splendid job of preparing our yearly index. And, a special note of thanks to Mrs. E. J. Parker for providing the calligraphy for our covers.

On Sunday afternoon, August 15th, the Smith County Bicentennial Committee made its initial debut for Smith County's celebration of Tennessee's 200th Birthday in 1996 with the presentation of the painting "The Pride of Tennessee". For all whose roots are Tennessee planted, and especially, Smith County planted, we share this momentous occasion with you.

As members of the audience assembled in the historic court room of the county court house, Mrs. Cinderella Dowell presented a series of patriotic Tennessee musical selections on the harp, followed by a word of welcome from the Chairman, Joe K. Anderson. Jamie Winkler, son of John and Alberta Armistead Winkler and a 1993 graduate of Smith County High School, rendered the invocation. Staff Sergeants Roy Knight and Jacky King presented the Colors, with Sgt. Knight holding the American flag and Sgt. King, the Tennessee flag. Mr. Tillman Payne, II reminded us of what the American flag symbolizes prior to his leading in the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. Miss Georgianna Nicholes enhanced the program with her vocal rendition of a trilogy of patriotic songs. Mr. Anderson introduced Mrs. Louise Sharenberger who gave the address printed in this issue. Mr. James Fletcher, President of the Society and Committee member, made the presentation of the painting, which was unveiled by Misses Jana Apple and Lisa Kemp. County Executive, C. E. Hackett accepted the painting for the county. Mr. Thomas M. Vaughn, Executive Director of the Tennessee Foundation, gave the audience an insight into the creation of this magnificent painting which now hangs in the lobby of the Smith County Courthouse. An additional highlight was the presentation of the Distinguished Citizen's Service Award to former Senator Albert Gore, Sr. by Mr. Vaughn. Rodney Hawkins, a 1993 graduate of Gordonsville High School and son of Bobby and Paula Watts Hawkins, rendered the benediction. Everyone then enjoyed delightful refreshments served by the ladies of the committee. It was an afternoon to remember - history being made - wish you could have been here.



Standing behind the Color Guard for the Pledge of Allegiance from left to right: Jerry H. Futrell, Joe K. Anderson, State Representative Frank Buck, Jacky Carver, Robby D. Richardson, Bernie Bass, Mrs. Faith Young, Representative Robert Rochelle and Thomas M. Vaughn. Front: Color Guard member Staff Sergeant, 1175th Quartermaster Company, Tennessee National Guard. (Not shown in the picture but on extreme right stands Color Guard member Staff Sergeant Roy Knight. Seated in the audience were committee members: Mrs. Elizabeth Beasley, Jessica Beasley, Mrs. Regina Brooks, Mrs. Katheryn F. Dickens, Mrs. Cathy Kemp, Mrs. Sue W. Maggart, and Mrs. Nina R. Sutton).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME V

FALL 1993

NUMBER FOUR

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*The Smith County
Bicentennial Committee*

Joe K. Anderson, Chairman

Bernie Bass

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Beasley

Jessica Beasley

Mrs. Regina Brooks

Jacky Carver

Steven Denney

Mrs. Katheryn F. Dickens

James L. Fletcher

Jerry H. Futrell

Mrs. Cathy Kemp

Mrs. Sue W. Maggart

Robby D. Richardson

Mrs. Nina R. Sutton

Mrs. Faith Young

Presentation

of

"The Pride of Tennessee"

Sunday, August 15, 1993

2:00 p.m.

Smith County Courthouse

Musical PreludeMrs. Cinderella Dowell

Color Guard.....1175th Quartermaster Co.

WelcomeJoe K. Anderson

Invocation.....Jamie Winkler

Pledge of Allegiance.....Tillman Payne, II

Musical Selections.....Ms. Georgianna Nicholes

The BicentennialMrs. Louise M. Sharenberger

PresentationJames L. Fletcher

Unveiling of Portrait

Steven DenneyLisa Kemp

Acceptance.....Co. Exec., C.E. Hackett

Introduction by Thomas M. Vaughn of

Michael Sloan,

Tennessee's Artist-In-Residence

BenedictionRodney Hawkins

THE BICENTENNIAL
TENNESSEE - AMERICA'S BEST!

Louise M. Sharenberger

Following the invitation to speak with you about Tennessee and the Celebration of her 200 years as a State, I began to question and assess my knowledge of Tennessee's history. Isn't it amazing how much and how quickly we forget? I called Susan Gore, Smith County's Supervisor of Instruction, requesting the lending of a Tennessee history textbook. For a moment, Susan hesitated, then asked, "Miss Sharenberger, do you want the 4th or the 7th grade level?" Quickly, I brought relief to Susan and her concern regarding my reading level, replying, "I would like to have both; if I succeed in mastering Level 4, I will move on to Level 7." Actually, I wanted the opportunity to explore the textbooks to determine what is being taught at each grade level and to refresh/relearn Tennessee history.

Not only is it amazing how quickly we forget, but also how much there is to learn. Restudying my Tennessee and Smith County history has caused me to have a higher regard and respect for and an appreciation of those who went before and made life so easy for us. A favorite adage admonishes us that the past is to learn from not to live in. And, certainly, Tennessee's past 200 years has much from which to learn. As we prepare for the celebration of our 200th birthday as a state and to understand and appreciate the present, we need to look backward to the "from whence we came" and explore our legacy of the past 200 years.

The earliest settlers to venture to Tennessee came primarily from Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania; they loaded their belongings into wagons and ox carts and crossed the Appalachian Mountains. One of the earliest of these was William Bean and his wife Lidia Russell, who are credited with making the Watauga Settlement about 1769. Visualize with me the difficulty encountered in crossing the mountains into a strange land with dense forests, inhabited with, more often than not, unfriendly Indians, dangerous wild game and deep, winding, treacherous rivers. How frightening and lonely, particularly for the women and children. These ancestors of ours must have been absolutely fearless, as well as most adventuresome.

Extensive settlement was interrupted by the Revolutionary War; however, after its end in 1781, many settlers made their way to the Cumberland region. Wishing to rid herself of her war debt, North Carolina ceded her western land, including what was to become Tennessee to the federal government.

When the new North Carolina legislature tried to rescind this act, the "Overmountain people" were angered and deeply offended. To appease them, the North Carolina legislature appointed one of the Overmountain people's heroes, John Sevier, commanding general of all militia west of the mountains and established a new court making it unnecessary for the settlers to have to cross the mountain in order to have many cases tried. Thus, the State of Franklin was born with Sevier as governor. Slowly the government of Franklin began to lose its hold and no one was elected to the legislature for the year 1788 so that in March of 1788, the State of Franklin virtually ceased to exist.

Meanwhile, William Blount had been appointed the first territorial governor and part of his duties was managing Indian affairs south of the Ohio River. As is a well-known historical fact, the white men experienced untold difficulties with the Indians so that Blount was anxious to achieve statehood which might mean help from the federal government with the Indian problem. (It is somewhat a matter of perspective for we could reverse the statement that the white men had untold difficulties with the Indians and state that the Indians had untold difficulties with the white men). By 1796, the required population for admission as a state was reached. The eleven counties were to send five delegates each to a constitutional convention set to begin January 11, 1796 in Knoxville. Among the delegates were Blount, James Robertson, Andrew Jackson, William Coker and future governors Archibald Roane and Joseph McMinn.

On the second day of the convention, a committee was appointed to write the constitution. I urge you to reread our Constitution; you will see the influence of the constitutions of North Carolina and Pennsylvania and that of our United States Constitution - one of the most compelling and masterful documents ever written. Early in 1796, Tennessee petitioned the federal government to become a state. On June 1, 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state in the Union.

Since that time, Tennessee has had forty-seven different men to serve as governors including the first, John Sevier, who served three terms: 1796-1801, 1803-1809, then William Blount to our present Governor Ned Ray McWherter. William Blount and William Coker served as Tennessee's first Senators and Andrew Jackson as our first Congressmen. Over the years division lines between counties have been changed and numerous distinguished citizens have served us well in the State Legislature.

Geographically, Tennessee's ninety-five counties measure some 42,244 square miles, thirty-fourth in size in the nation.

Tennessee is about 110 miles from northern to southern border and about 425 miles from the Unaka Mountains (the Smokies) in the east to the Mississippi in the west. Lying on the border between North and South, Tennessee enjoys the best of both worlds. From East to West, it is divided into nine topographical areas with three grand divisions. East Tennessee is mountainous and rugged, seamed with valleys such as those along the Tennessee River. Middle Tennessee has a rolling surface except for that portion located in the Cumberland Mountains. The area is drained by the Tennessee, Cumberland, Caney Fork, Buffalo, Duck and Harpeth Rivers. We are located in the Central Basin often referred to as "The Dimple of the Universe", where bluegrass thrives, where horses and purebred cattle graze and grow, where hogs are produced for pork and crops of hay, corn and tobacco are grown, harvested, and sold. West Tennessee is divided from middle Tennessee by the Tennessee River, comprising about 10,000 square miles from the Tennessee River on the east to the Mississippi River on the west, including some 1,000 square miles of rich Mississippi River bottom lands. How much more diversified could our state be?

One of the most difficult times Tennessee faced was that of the period of the War Between the States. The issue of secession posed a grave problem with brother opposing brother, friend opposing friend, neighbor opposing neighbor - hostility was rampant and our government was sorely tested. But survive it did! Slowly Tennesseans laid their hostilities aside, picked up the remnants of their lives and began reconstruction.

Tennessee became known as the Volunteer State during the War of 1812, but it has also been called: "Big Bend State", "Hog and Hominy", now obsolete but was used because of the large amount of corn and pork produced between 1830-1840, "Butternut" from the color of uniforms worn during the Civil War and my favorite, "The Mother of Southwestern Statesmen", because Tennessee has furnished three presidents (Jackson, Johnson and Polk) and numerous other statesmen, such as Cordell Hull, who served with honor and distinction.

Time does not permit a detailed description of our State Seal, but it would be well worth your time to explore. It contains the words, "THE GREAT STATE OF TENNESSEE", "AGRICULTURE" and "COMMERCE". Our state seal was specifically and explicitly designed as was our flag - with its three pure white stars, representing the three grand divisions, bound together by the endless circle of a blue field, an indissoluble trinity.

Thus, we have looked at a brief review of our legacy as a state, but I would certainly be remiss if I did not include our own Smith County as a vital part of this great state of the nation. Smith County was organized in 1799 and named for Senator Daniel Smith, who had been a colonel in the Revolutionary Army and a surveyor who made the first map of Tennessee. In 1801, Smith County's boundaries extended from a line between Tennessee and Alabama to the Tennessee-Kentucky line. In 1842, the northern portion became Macon County; in 1870, a tract was cut off to form Trousdale County. Other changes have been made with the lines between Smith and Wilson; Smith and Putnam; and Smith and Jackson. (Often, this has created a genealogist's nightmare; just imagine searching records for endless hours only to learn that one is in the wrong county.)

Currently, Smith County is served in the State Senate by the Honorable Robert Rochelle of Lebanon, and my, and your, long time friend, the Honorable Frank Buck represents Smith County in the House. Representative Buck I have known and treasured his and his family's friendship since he was a college student at Tennessee Tech. Smith County also takes pride in having had Senator Albert Gore, Sr. represent her in Congress and then in the Senate. And, who can miss the signs upon entering Carthage and South Carthage proclaiming this the home of Vice President, Albert Gore, Jr., formerly our Congressman and Senator?

Now is the time to begin establishing goals, using our innate creative talents in the development of plans for the celebration of Tennessee's 200th Birthday. It is my fervent and ardent hope and desire that finally, some way - some how - our own William Walton, "Father of Carthage and our County Seat", will be honored as have Benton McMillin, Tilman Dixon and Cordell Hull. When an election was held to determine Smith County's seat of government, there is no doubt but that Walton's supplying bear, venison and other delectables, as well as an ample supply of liquid refreshment to the voters influenced their decision. For the sum of one cent he deeded fifty acres for the establishment of Carthage - then he purchased building lots from this acreage.

The late Lewis Beasley, Sr. was perhaps a man ahead of his time and certainly foresighted. He realized that farming as he and his father knew it was changing and soon the old bull tongue plow and other then used tools, implements and machinery would be discarded, rust out or be lost. In order that his grandchildren and others know what this equipment looked like and how it was used, he collected what are now obsolete farm tools, implements and machinery with the idea of establishing a "farm museum". Hopefully, Mr. Beasley's project will see fruition.

Teachers of history, English, art and music should have a field day with this rare opportunity as should the Daughters of the American Revolution (who are already formulating plans), the Smith County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and all civic organizations in Smith County. Each generation makes history and leaves a legacy. What will we leave? How will history record our generation? The perimeters and opportunities are unlimited so fellow Tennesseans and Smith Countians, heat up your enthusiasms; get out your old creativity hats; dust them off and go to work. Whenever you have an idea, contact a member of the committee listed in your program. Let's do as well as, if not better than, the 1986 Homecoming, which will most assuredly be difficult. Seven years later and those priceless history books are still in high demand. Fellow Tennesseans and Smith Countians, let us put our shoulders to the wheel and make history vibrate in celebration of our 200 years. Our official state poem written by Naval Admiral Lawrence and adopted by the 88th General Assembly says it all about Tennessee and Smith County - America's Best!

OH, TENNESSEE, MY TENNESSEE

"Oh Tennessee My Tennessee
 What Love and Pride I Feel for Thee.
 You Proud Ole State, the Volunteer
 Your Proud Traditions I Hold Dear.

I Revere your Heroes
 Who Bravely Fought Our Country's Foes.
 Renowned Statesmen, so Wise and Strong,
 Who served Our Country Well and Long.
 I Thrill at the Thought of Mountains Grand;
 Rolling Green Hills and Fertile Farm Land;
 Earth Rich with Stone, Mineral and Ore;
 Forests Dense and Wild Flowers Galore;
 Powerful Rivers that Bring us Light;
 Deep Lakes with Fish and Fowl in Flight;
 Thriving Cities and Industries;
 Fine Schools and Universities;
 Strong Folks of Pioneer Descent,
 Simple, Honest, and Reverent.

Beauty and Hospitality
 Are the Hallmarks of Tennessee.

And O'er the World as I May Roam,
 No Place Exceeds My Boyhood Home.
 And Oh How Much I Long to See
 My Native Land, My Tennessee."

HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY, TENNESSEE, OUR TENNESSEE!



Misses Jana Apple (left) and Lisa Kemp (right) unveil "The Pride of Tennessee", the official 1996 Tennessee Bicentennial painting depicting a part of our proud heritage. It now hangs on the wall in the lobby of the Smith County Court House.

Jana, daughter of Obie and Peggy Ann Armistead Apple, is a graduate of Gordonsville High School and Middle Tennessee State University with a major in mass communications. She was DAR representative in 1989 and is a junior member of the Caney Fork Chapter DAR, a descendant of Revolutionary War soldier, John Armistead of Virginia. Grandparents are the late Charlie and Velma Evans Apple and Ogeal McKinney Armistead and the late Albert Armistead. Jana's ancestors were early settlers in the Chestnut Mound and Elmwood areas. Lisa, daughter of Joe and Cathy Smith Kemp, is a 1993 graduate of Smith County High School and is attending Tennessee Tech with a pre-pharmacy major. Lisa received the DAR Good Citizenship Award in 1992 and was valedictorian of her graduating class. A granddaughter of Beatrice Sloan Kemp and the late Bonnie Kemp and Rosa Smith and the late Howard A. Smith, Lisa's ancestors were early Pleasant Shade and Macon County settlers. Patrick Sloan owned more than 1000 acres of Pleasant's Shade's fertile soil.



Former Tennessee U. S. Senator, Albert Gore, Sr. (right) is presented the Tennessee and Smith County Public Service Award by Thomas M. Vaughn, (left) Executive Director of the Tennessee Foundation.

Educated in Smith County schools, Senator Gore earned a B. S. degree; returned to the county as a teacher in 1930. In 1933, he became Superintendent of Smith County Schools, serving until 1937, when he was appointed Tennessee Commissioner of Labor. In 1939, he became a United States Congressman, where he served until elected to the Senate in 1953. He has served his county, state and nation with honor and dignity. He earned his L. L. B. from the Nashville YMCA Night Law School, where he met his future wife, Pauline LaFon. Learning the value of work at an early age, he has passed this ethic on to his son, Vice President, Albert Gore, Jr. and to his grandchildren: Karena, Kristen, Sarah and Albert III, who, the last account given, was being taught to drive nails - straight. Senator and fellow Smith Countian, The Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society congratulates you for having been so honored and appreciates your many years of service to Smith County and Tennessee.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803 - 1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

Sarah Pettrop (Pettross ?)

m. 11 Jan 1849

James Smith

(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

Balie Peyton, Esq.

m. May 1830 in Smith County

Miss Ann C. Smith

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Monday, May 31, 1830)

Mr. Henry Piper

m. November 1831 in Smith County

Miss Polly Matthews

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Friday, November 18, 1831)

Thomas Piper

m. 20 Jul 1838

Julia A. Smith

(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

James Pitman

m. 25 Oct 1849 by B. F. Butler, minister of Gospel

Martha Dedman

(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN)

Isabel M. Presley

m. 6 Mar 1849 Smith County

Guarman Williams

(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

Mr. John Price

m. November 1831 in Smith County

Miss Lucretia Beasley

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Friday, November 11, 1831)

Elizabeth Rent

m. 10 Feb 1849

Samuel Dyer

(L. D. S. Church Records; Smith County Microfiche)

Mr. C. Richards
m. January 1832 in Smith County
Miss B. Kemp
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Thursday,
January 5, 1832)

Mary E. Riley
m. 8 Nov 1838
Haywood R. Williams
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

Eliza A. Robinson
m. 15 Jan 1849
Latin F. Williams
(L. D. S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

Mr. James Robinson
m. 1832 in Smith County
Miss Fanny Hensley
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Saturday,
March 3, 1832)

Mr. Robert Robinson of Hartsville
m. November 1827 in Smith County
Miss Eliza Goodall
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Saturday, November
17, 1827)

Mr. William Robinson
m. Mar/Apr 1832 in Smith County
Miss Martha Lack
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Monday,
April 2, 1832)

Mr. G. W. Roister
m. January 1832 in Smith County
Miss, Mrs. (?) Mary Baker
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser, Friday,
January 13, 1832)

Mr. Warner T. Rucks
m. November 1831 at Carthage, TN
Miss Dorothy J. Cardwell
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Friday, November 11, 1831)

Miss Martha Sadler - Smith County
m. Friday 24 Feb 1832
Mr. Daniel Wilkerson
(Nashville newspaper)

William L./S. (?) Sadler
m. 1 Jan 1849

Tracey Justin (?)

(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN)

Mr. Johnson Sampson
m. May 1832 in Smith County

Miss Susannah Snoddy

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, May 4, 1832)

Mr. Leonard Saunderson
m. June 1827 in Smith County

Miss Mary D. Duncan

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Saturday, June 16, 1827)

Mr. John Scott
m. 1832 in Smith County, TN

Miss Sally Odom

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Advertiser; Friday, May 4, 1832)

Mr. Levi Shalders (Shoulders ?)
m. December 1831 in Smith County, TN

Miss Adeline Oldham

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Tuesday, December 13, 1831)

Mr. James M. Shepherd of Granville, TN
m. 9 Feb 1843 in Smith County by Reverend Jesse Moreland

Miss Eliza J. Strother (Daughter of Judd Strother, Esq. of
Smith County, TN)

(Nashville Whig; Thursday, February 23, 1843)

Charles Shoemaker
m. 21 Jul 1838

Mary Smith

(L. D. S. Church Records; Smith County Microfiche)

Reuben Simpson
m. 2 Jul 1849

Margaret Allen

(L. D. S. Church Records; Smith County Microfiche)

Dr. Thomas J. Sneed
m. April 1828 in Smith County

Miss Nancy C. L. Orival

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Saturday, April 26, 1828)

Mr. Thomas W. Spivey
m. February 1832 in Smith County

Miss Nancy Banks

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
February 10, 1832)

FROM THE DIARY OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
SPENSER B. TALLEY

In Volume IV, Issue Number 1, Mr. Talley told us that the horrible Civil War in which he had fought so valiantly and was wounded had ended and that he was at home trying to pick up the pieces of his life. It is here that we begin his concluding pages of his diary.

The war having ended the confederate soldiers soon made their way home and began the work of rebuilding their wasted and desolated country. Most all the live stock of any value, such as horses, mules, and oxen had been taken by the Yankees. The old and worn out was all we had to depend on till younger ones grew to be serviceable. The negroes being recently freed were still among us and many of them remained and worked faithfully for their former masters at just and reasonable wages, while others seemed insolent and pouty, and could not enjoy their former homes. In some instances they became so puffed up, and arrogant in their ways as to be very offensive to the southern soldiers, and to suppress their social equality with the white people and to cause them to stay in their own camp the confederate soldiers organized the "Kuklux Klan". While the "Kuklux Klan" was an unlawful assemblage of men, it did a good work for the south in the days of reconstruction and rebuilding the farm industries.

I was not a member of this clan and was never an unlawful member of any secret assemblage of any kind. I enjoyed some of the doings of this Klan while I greatly disliked and condemned other features of their work and could here narrate some of their acts, but am inclined to think it would be useless and unprofitable at this late date.

I was married on the 23rd day of March 1865 about ten days before the final surrender of the confederate forces. The occasion was one of considerable monument in that day and a goodly number of our friends and relatives were present to extend congratulations and to participate in this happy and social affair. The bride was a lovely sweet girl of 19, and her beauty and winsome ways had won for her the love and admiration of a wide circle of the younger people. She was the oldest daughter and child of Marion B. Kitrell, one of the most widely known and progressive farmers, livestock and real estate dealers in Middle Tennessee. His career as such left an imprint on the community in which he lived for honesty and fair dealings that has lived and will still live for many years after his passing away.

There is no wonder that Uncle Francis with so noble a sire and her young fashion should have won my earliest, my sweetest and best affection. Fifty-four long years have passed since this happy occasion took place and many and various problems have come up to be solved but with complete oneness and harmony we have met and disposed of them all. Our occupation in life together with a serious affliction which helped me in my early manhood forbade that we could gather a great deal of this world's goods or give to our children the education and training which might have led them into higher spheres and callings and which might have given prominence and popularity. Yet, these drawbacks have in no way hindered our efforts in growing in nurture and admonition of the Lord. And we rejoice now in our old declining days to see all of them happy and devout servants in the Master's Kingdom and we realize more than ever that the inculcation of habits of industry and economy in the rearing and training of children is more helpful and lasting than great riches.

It is now late in the evening of our lives and it gives us great pleasure to know that our children all have comfortable homes of their own, and that each of them is surrounded by numerous friends.

We began keeping house in October 1865 at Taylorsville where we had a country store and sold goods for a few years. We then sold the store and bought the farm upon which we lived until about fourteen years ago. When my poor health and declining strength was insufficient to look after and care for the farm we then bought a house and lot in Rome and lived there four years. We then came back to Bellwood where we remained until after the marriage of our last child Bertha. This left us alone and too feeble to keep house. We then at the earnest solicitation of our children disposed of our home in Bellwood and have since that time been happy and contented in a home with Bertha and her husband E. G. Walker, who have spared no means of making our lives pleasant and happy with them, besides our other children have been constantly mindful of our wants and necessities and have contributed heartily to our comfort and happiness.

In concluding our biographical sketch of our civil and military experience we wish to say that but little attention has been paid to the punctuation or grammatical construction of our thoughts. Our only aim and purpose being to leave on record some of the events, trials, (trials ?) troubles and pleasures visited upon us down the long pathway of nearly seventy-eight years. In giving the account of our family history on the Talley side of the beginning of the sketch I overlooked the matter of giving my wife's ancestry. Mary Frances Kittrell was born November 17, 1843 in Wilson County, Tennessee about three miles east of Lebanon on the Trousdale Ferry Pike. Her father was Marion B.

Kittrell born near Milton in Rutherford County on July 17th 1821 and died on December 31, 1893 near the village of Kittrell (named in his honor) on the pike leading from Murfreesboro to Woodbury where his remains together with his last wife and children are buried in the family grave yard. M. B. Kittrell was a son of George Kittrell of whom we have no statistics. Mary Frances Kittrell's mother was Eliza Kittrell a daughter of Islam Kittrell. She and her husband M. B. Kittrell were distantly related. They were probably married in 1841. Four children were born to them, three of them died in infancy, Mary Frances being the only survivor, and when she was but eighteen months old her mother (Eliza Kittrell) died in May 1847. Soon after the death of her mother she was taken care of by Aunt "Russ" Robinson of Smith County with whom she remained until the second marriage of her father which was not more than a year after the death of her mother. This second wife was Alleine Hanes. To her were born two children, Clarke, who died in infancy, and Richard who lived to be sixty-eight having died in Murfreesboro November 6, 1918, leaving a wife and three children, Frances, Lura and R. H., Jr. The third marriage of M. B. Kittrell was to Ellen Johnson of Wilson County, Tennessee. To them were born five children, only two of them lived to years of maturity, Chalmers and Lura. Chalmers never married, he died in Cannon Co. at the age of 42 years. Lura married W. C. Houston of Cannon Co. and to them were born three children, Frank K., W. C., Jr. and Simp F. The latter mentioned Simp F. Houston served with the Navy in the Great World War. He was Lieut and consigned to the ship Yelander and made many trips across the ocean and it is interesting to hear him talk of the danger and perils encountered in his voyages across the ocean. The older boy Frank and W. C. were not in the first call and did not cross over, but had been enlisted and were being prepared to go when the war closed. Your grandmother Frances Kittrell Talley the oldest one of her father's large family is now the only one living and she is now in her seventy-fifth year.

This brings my notes to a close. In looking over this narrative covering the events of a long life I notice many things that could have been said in a more readable and interesting way and that very many events and happenings have been entirely left out which might have been more interesting than many I have written however I submit this hoping you may be interested in my feeble effort by Grandpa. (Signed) Spenser B. Talley.

Editor's note: Mr. Talley's diary has been published unedited. Grateful appreciation to Mrs. Sam S. Bone of Lebanon and Mrs. Elizabeth Beasley of Dixon Springs for permitting the publication of their ancestor's diary.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

May Term, 1827. DELILAH ADAMS vs SAMUEL and PATSEY McADO. Samuel McAdo married Martha, the daughter of Delilah on 25 Sep 1804 in Richmond County, North Carolina. The couple received a share of Delilah's husband's estate; her husband having been murdered by a mulatto. Samuel and Patsey moved to Jackson County, Tennessee in May 1809. Delilah moved to Jackson County and then removed from Jackson to Franklin County, Tennessee. On 16 Dec 1819 Martha (Patsey) left Samuel, carrying with her a child of 2 or 3 weeks of age. In the Bill of Divorce signed 25 Dec 1819, Martha gives Samuel freedom from maintenance of her daughters Prudence and Patsy, sons William, Carrol and her last Boy now an infant. Samuel deeds a slave girl to his daughter, Patsy; Delilah is trying to recover the girl as she had given her to Martha in prior years. Samuel is a resident of Monroe County, Kentucky in 1820.

November Term, 1826. CHARLES BRATTON, POLLY WHITE, ROBERT SIMPSON vs JAMES BRATTON or BRATNEY. Charles Bratton, administrator of Robert Bratton, deceased of Sumner County, Tennessee; Robert Simpson, administrator of Polly Simpson, deceased of said county; and Polly White, administrator of Charles Bratton, deceased of Smith County, Tennessee against James Bratton, Junior (alias Dieta James Bratney) of Sumner County who is administrator of James Bratton, Sr.'s estate. James Bratton, the elder, died in Sumner County in August 1823 between the age of 80-90 years, leaving no issue having never been married. He had two brothers and a sister all of whom are now dead leaving issue to wit: Robert Bratton who died January 1824, leaving four children; Charles Bratton who died in 1794 and Polly Bratton his widow who afterward intermarried with Samuel White who is now dead. The said Charles left five children; Patsy Bratton who intermarried with James Simpson who died in 1807, leaving Patsy a widow who died in 1818 leaving nine children. Orators accuse James Bratney, Jr. of unduly influencing James Bratton, Sr. to deed his property to him when it was believed that the wish of James Sr. was that his estate be shared by the children of his brothers and sister. James Bratney, Jr. is a son of Robert Bratton, deceased. Complainants' bill was dismissed.

July Term, 1831. CLARK M. SHELBY and OTHERS vs ANTHONY B. SHELBY. Orator Clark M. Shelby was under age, about six years old, when his father, John Shelby, late of Montgomery County, Tennessee died on the 11th of November 1817, leaving a wife and three children. His brother is Alfred M. Shelby; sister,

Louisa L. Shelby Burrnson/Brunson, wife of Jesse A. Burrnson/Brunson. Anthony B. Shelby was appointed Clark's guardian and took Clark away from his mother to live with him some 70 or 80 miles away from his mother. Clark's mother begged to be permitted to keep, support and educate him but he was taken away despite her pleadings. He says that he has never received his portion of his father's estate, that Anthony has squandered the estate and is heavily in debt. Clark is trying to obtain a settlement.

January Term, 1832. MONTGOMERY and OTHERS vs DRAPER and OTHERS. Joseph C. Montgomery, James Montgomery, Harvey McCoslin and Mildred B., his wife, and Willet Tyler and his wife Rachel B., heirs at law of Stephen Montgomery, deceased against the heirs of Joshua Patteshall and S. Patteshall of the State of North Carolina, James Roulston, Thomas Draper, Blanton Clark and Joseph Jarrad of the County of Jackson, Tennessee. They are engaged in a dispute over land that Stephen Montgomery purchased of Patteshall.

January Term, 1832. John B. Cross and OTHERS vs GEORGE ARMSTRONG. John B. Cross and wife Elizabeth, John Armstrong, Landon Armstrong, James Armstrong, Hugh C./G. Armstrong and Nancy his wife, Hugh F. Armstrong, William Welburn and Polly his wife, Micajah L. Armstrong, a minor whose guardian is Landon Armstrong, Robert L. Armstrong and Patrick Armstrong both infants whose guardian is John B. Cross. These are the legal heirs and representatives of James Armstrong, Sr., deceased. Valentine Matlock and Hugh C. Armstrong are administrators of the estate. The widow is Nancy Armstrong but she is not a complainant in this case. James Armstrong once owned 5000 acres on the Obed River in Overton County. Micajah came of age in 1826 and Robert in 1828. George Armstrong died before the estate was settled.

January Term, 1832. CONGER vs TENNESSEE. Bill of complaint of Eli Conger, Administrator of the estate of Joshua Conger, deceased. Sometime in the month of August 1829, Joshua Conger died intestate, leaving heirs: Lucy Conger, his widow, John Conger, Obadiah Lack (?) and his wife Elizabeth, Elisha and William Conger, William Coffee and Polly his wife, Delilah and Nancy Conger, all of Smith County, Tennessee; Jane, Elizabeth, William and Ira Conger, infant children of Isaac Conger, deceased of Jackson County, Tennessee. Lucy Conger is guardian for Delila and Nancy Conger, infants of said Joshua Conger, deceased; Melinda Conger is guardian for Jane, Elizabeth, William and Ira, infant heirs of Isaac Conger who was an heir at law of said Joshua. This case is for the purpose of an estate settlement - one in which six minors and two widows are involved. It is not a legal controversy; Joshua died intestate with infant children and grandchildren.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some account of the People of Smith From

The First Organization of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XIII

The early establishment of institutions of learning by the first settlers of Tennessee shows their high appreciation of education. Even while a part of North Carolina, in response to an application of the inhabitants, the Legislature of that state had granted a tract of land to the county of Davidson on which to erect academy buildings. After the cession and while a territory of the United States, more than one academy was chartered by the territorial Legislature. In pursuance of the same policy, after becoming a state, the Legislature in September 1806, passed an act chartering twenty-six academies, and among them Geneva Academy to be located in the county of Smith. William Martin, Grant Allen, Henry Tooly, Richard Banks and William Cage were appointed trustees of said academy. In November 1807, in an act of that date, the Legislature appointed the following additional trustees: John Fite, John Gordon, Lee Sullivan, Robert Allen, Wilson Cage and Arthur S. Hogin. Then again in November 1809, the following men were added to the list of trustees of Geneva Academy: Charles Bolton, Jonathan B. Robertson, and Joel Dyer, Jr. Up to this time this academy had not been located. The last mentioned act therefore directed the Sheriff to notify the trustees thus appointed to meet at the court house in Carthage at such time as he might choose previous to the first of May following, to select a site for said academy. At that meeting it was located in Carthage where it has been ever since. It is the intention of the writer to devote a chapter to the educational history of the county, for which he is still gathering materials, and he will be obliged to anyone for information. At present he will continue further personal reminiscences.

William Martin, the first name on the list of the trustees of Geneva Academy, was one of the early settlers of Smith County, and, in the beginning of its history, one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He was in the Cumberland Settlements as early as 1787, in command of a company of volunteers sent by the military authority of North Carolina, across the Cumberland Mountains, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the Indians. Ramsey in his Annals of Tennessee, says:

"He remained on the frontiers nearly two years, sometimes stationed in a fort, sometimes pursuing marauding parties of Indians, sometimes opening the channels of travel by which immigrants could more easily reach the forming settlements." How long after this before he permanently located in what became Smith County cannot be here stated; but ten years afterward in 1799*, he was living on Dixon's Creek a few miles above the present village of Dixon's Spring, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. He was a constituent member of the Dixon's Creek Baptist Church which was organized in October of that year in the house of Grant Allen. From that time as long as he lived, he was the most influential member of that church. Though still in existence, that Church has hardly ever been since his death, what it was before in intelligent zeal for the Master's cause and the prosecution of active Christian work. He was all along his life, from his connection with the Church, distinguished for his Christian activities, devoting much of his time and money to the promotion of the cause.

Col. Martin which title he obtained in the active military service of the country, after the organization, held at different times various positions of honor and trust in Smith County. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace. In 1803-4 he was a member of the representative branch of the Legislature. In the latter year he was Presidential Elector and voted for Mr. Jefferson. Again in 1808, he was elected a member of the Electoral College, and voted for Madison. In 1812 he was active in raising troops for service in the war inaugurated that year. Upon the organization of the Second Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, he was elected Major. Afterwards he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Of him, in that capacity in active service, Ramsey says: "At the Talledega Battle, after Col. Pillow was wounded, his Lieut. Colonel, William Martin took command and was conspicuous for his good conduct."

It was in the campaign, in which was fought that decisive battle with the Creek Indians, that a difference of opinion arose between General Jackson and Col. Martin which in its results greatly influenced the future life of the latter. The question was as to the expiration of the enlistment of the Regiment which he commanded, including the Brigade to which it belonged. Col. Martin had the temerity, not only to differ with the commanding General, but to express that difference, and as that great man could never endure contradiction, he never forgave him. Some remarks of Col. Martin expressing a preference for Mr. Adams for President over General Jackson, published in the National Intelligencer newspaper in 1824, furnished the occasion of renewing the controversy. General Jackson was no braver than Col. Martin.

*Martin settled on Dixon's Creek November 4, 1798. His plantation was known as "Belview", where he died November 4, 1846.

Against the charges then made inspired by bitterness of party spirit, then prevailing he wrote and published a defense and all who have read it without undue prejudice and carefully; without partiality, examined the evidence, must have come to the conclusion that whatever might have been the merits of the original question his character as a man of honor and integrity was left without a stain, and his courage and patriotism were unimpeached. But such was the overwhelming popularity of the hero of Talledega, Emuckfaw and New Orleans, that for a time the humble citizen of Smith County was overshadowed. He lived, however, to see those shadows pass away, and to enjoy the esteem and confidence of a large circle of all classes of people. General Jackson never forgave him, perhaps, because he was so much like himself, strongly self-reliant and possessed of an imperious will. He never gave the great man of the Hermitage political support but earnestly and boldly opposed him politically. He was an ardent admirer and zealous political supporter of the great commoner of Kentucky, Henry Clay. The last public act of his life was to attend the Baltimore convention in 1844 and assist as a delegate to nominate that great statesman as the Whig candidate for President. It was the crowning gratification of his life, so far as such things were concerned, that although his candidate was defeated contrary to his expectations, yet he obtained a majority of votes of Tennessee, notwithstanding the successful candidate was a distinguished and popular citizen of that state and had the prestige of Gen. Jackson's great influence.

FIGURING BIRTHDATES from TOMBSTONES

An easy method to figure a birthdate from a tombstone is called the "8870 Formula". There are several other ways to determine birthdates, but this seems to be the simplest.

Example: A tombstone reveals that the deceased died on May 6, 1889, and was 71 years, 7 months and 9 days old. Calculate the missing birthdate this way:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18890506 \text{ (died 1889, 5th month, 6th day)} \\
 - 710709 \text{ (at age 71 years, 7 months, 9 days)} \\
 \hline
 18179797 \\
 - 8870 \text{ (constant number)} \\
 \hline
 18170927 \text{ (born 1817, 9th month, 27th day)}
 \end{array}$$

Source: The Living Family, Quarterly Newsletter of the Hawaii County Genealogical Society, Vol. 5, No. 5. Submitted to the Prince William County Genealogical Society by Marian McVay.

HIS GOLD WAS HIDDEN WHERE THE JONQUIL BLOOMS

Kathryn Frye Dickens

During the War Between the States, the marauding yankees failed to find G. D. Kitching's gold! He had it safely stashed away in a sinkhole on his farm near New Middleton!

The place of his concealment was located beneath a grove of trees about three hundred yards in front of the house where Tommy and Bobbie Bush now live. The farm is located 2.7 miles from New Middleton off Highway 53 near the entrance of the Pigeon Roost road. One is welcomed as he travels along the winding driveway to the house by a massive, majestic, old oak tree.

Century-old boundaries of the 94-acre tract of land read as follows: Bordered on the south by William Rollins, W. R. Shaver and the corner of J. D. Rollins, running to Thomas H. Campbell's east boundary line. (Thomas H. Campbell was the son of James Campbell). There is a mention of a Hooker Branch. The adjoining land to the Kitching farm was once owned by Thomas Hooker who came here from North Carolina. He died in 1847. Hooker's son, William, and Thomas Hooker's wife, Sarah, sold their portion of the land to George F. Carpenter.

The writer seems to have encountered the Gordian knot in trying to place G. D. Kitching! It is believed, however, that he was a grandson of James and Mourning Kitching who were charter members of the Brush Creek Baptist Church. This church was constituted May 29, 1802.

James Kitching had a brother named Thomas and a son named Thomas. His daughter was Sarah Odum, wife of Wiley Odum. He also had a son named James. Having been born the same year that James Kitching died (1818), perhaps, G. D. Kitching was the son of the young James Kitching.

James Kitching, Sr.'s son, Thomas Kitching (1809 - 1895), owned property known as the Charlie and Van Paschall farm. One of the earliest owners of this tract of land was George W. Walker. (George W. Walker (17 Jan 1820 - 21 Nov 1857) was the son of Alexander Walker (26 Nov 1775 - 31 July 1855). George W. Walker married his first cousin, Ann Barnett, on 8 Sep 1840. Ann was the daughter of Kiziah Walker and William Barnett. After George Walker's death, Ann married Moses Reeves in March of 1859).

On November 25, 1852, Walker gave one acre of his land to Thomas Gill, Thomas Kitching, J. W. Patey, James S. Campbell, Benjamin Davis, R. G. Davis, and J. R. Smith, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The donation of the land was for the purpose of building a meeting house that would also be used for a community school.

By sometime in 1853, the church-school building had been erected and had acquired the name Sulphur Springs Meeting House. It stood in the front yard of where the Charlie Paschall house now stands. The Paschall house was built in the 1930's.

Finding this information meant a great deal to the writer because her great-great-grandfather, Henry Fry (e), was probably the first teacher at this school. Her grandfather, Elbert L. Frye, attended school at Sulphur Springs. His best friends at school were Charlie and Oscar Paschall who were Kitching descendants. Elbert's brother, E. S. Frye, began his teaching career at this school in 1900. (See picture, page 145.)

By January of 1853, Walker had sold to Thomas Kitching fifty more acres of land, thus increasing Kitching's farm in the area around the meeting house-school property.

There is a Kitching family graveyard on the Paschall place, and it is there that G. D. Kitching is buried. The graveyard is located a little farther toward Brush Creek on the opposite side of Highway 53 from the property that was owned by G. D.

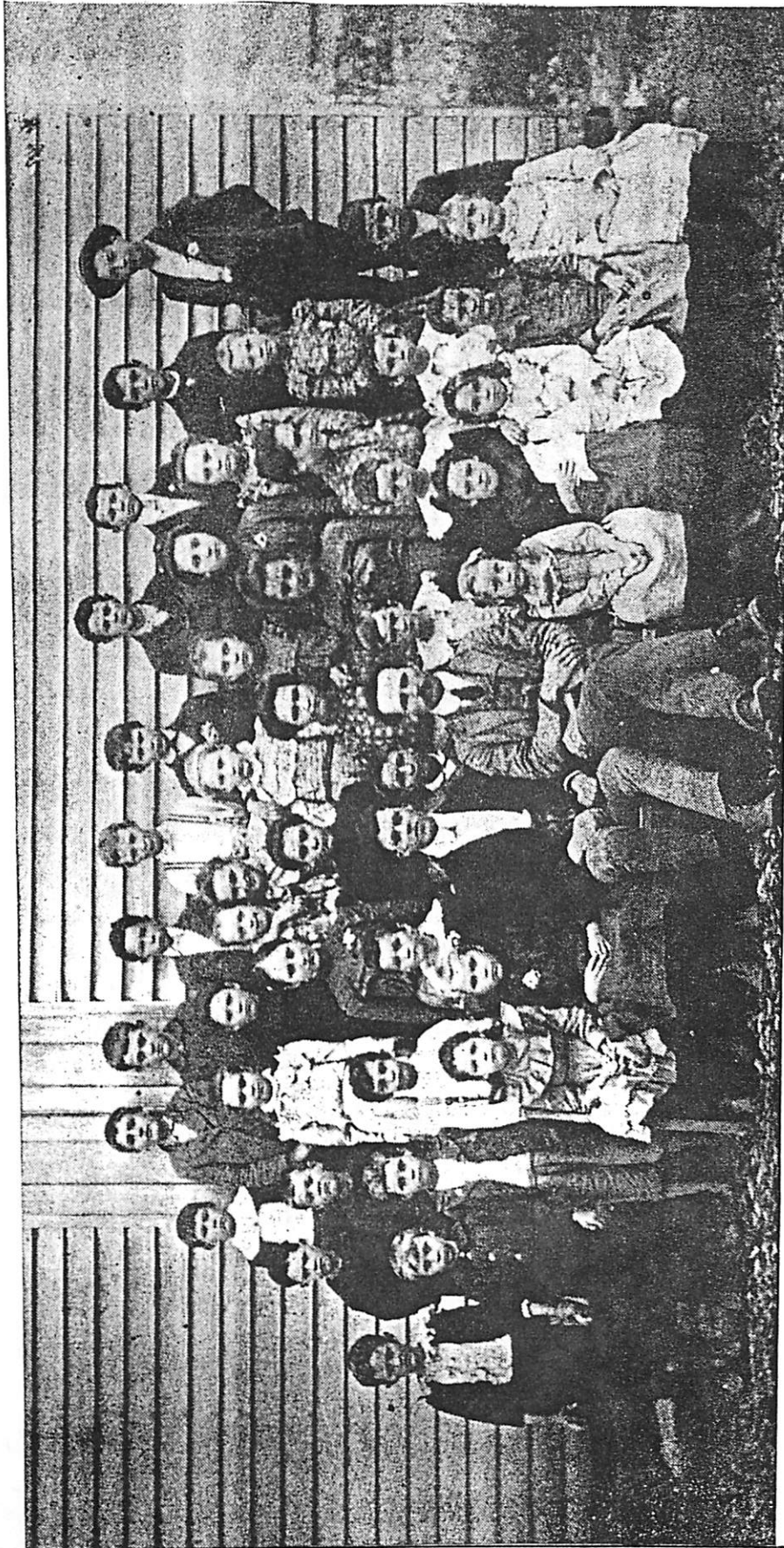
The original house on the G. D. Kitching property was situated about three hundred yards in front of the present house, close to the secret sinkhole!

After the bleakness of many, many winters, the lovely golden appearance of the jonquil, daffodil and buttercup can still be seen every spring, always blooming near where the old Kitching house stood and near the sinkhole.

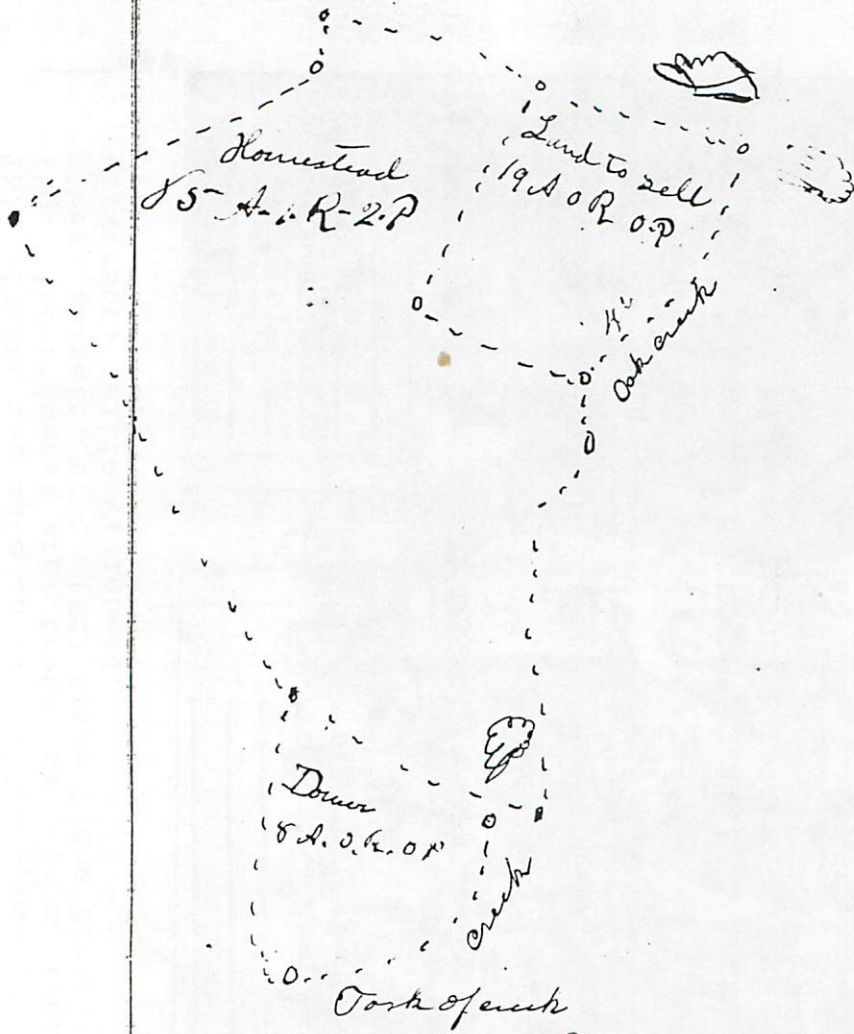
G. D. Kitching died April 25, 1879, leaving a two-year-old son. His widow, Emma Marks Kitching, was assigned a homestead and dower out of his real estate, leaving nineteen acres to be sold publicly. Emma became the highest bidder, paying \$2 an acre for the remaining interest in the dower and homestead and \$6 an acre for the outside land. (See map, page 146.)

On September 13, 1887, Emma sold the farm to J. D. and Josie Rollins.

This picture was made in 1901 which shows the back of the Sulphur Springs School building. The students are, front row left to right: Elsie Manning, Ethel Frye; teachers: Albert Barnett, E. S. (Ed) Frye; Alene Hickey, Clara Bell Rollins, Julia Winfree, Mattie Wilkerson, Nellie Craighead.



Second row: Grover Denney, Ernest Frye, Adrian Hickey, Milton Watts, Asa Frye, Marcus Allen, Virgil Frye, Charlie Turner, Iri Frye, Charlie Paschall. Third row: Jim Nealy Rollins, Leslie Woodson, Mary Winfree, Daisy Phillips, Pearl Stallings, Ina Allen, Sally Barnett, Lelan Allen. Fourth row: Levie Barnett, Ethel Craighead, Johnny Allen, Lena Phillips, Beulah Stallings, Essie Hickey, Bessie Frye, Lillie Frye. Back row: Willie Blackburn, Tom Barnett, John Woodson, Marshall Manning, Ben Frye, Elbert Frye, Elbert Phillips, Oscar Paschall, Leslie Wilkerson, Johnny Turner.



State of Tennessee

Smith County } The

Undersigned free holders and house holders, being unconnected with the parties either by affinity or consanguinity and entirely disinterested, having been appointed by the county court of Smith County and duly sworn by the surveyor to set apart to Emma Kitchens a homestead and dower out of the real estate of G. D. Kitchens dead after having considered and fully understood the whole matter do hereby assign to Emma Kitchens for homestead and dower the following

+

Rollins sold the place to J. J. Thomason August 19, 1895, and it is believed that Thomason built the house that is there today around the turn of the century. Presently, it is owned and occupied by Tommy and Bobbie Bush. The house sits atop a high hill, overlooking Highway 53 between New Middleton and Brush Creek. (See pictures, page 148.)

On October 15, 1912, Thomason sold the property to Thomas Phillips who bought it for speculation, selling it the following year to John Foutch. The next year Foutch sold it to Robert and Hattie Barrett, who lived there for five years and then sold to John Samuel and Jennie Belle Farmer Fuller.

It was home to the Fullers from 1919 until the fall of 1941. The three children: Lofton, Eunice (Atwood) and Ethleen (Frye) grew up on this farm. Mrs. Fuller passed away in 1939 and the place was sold September 20, 1941.

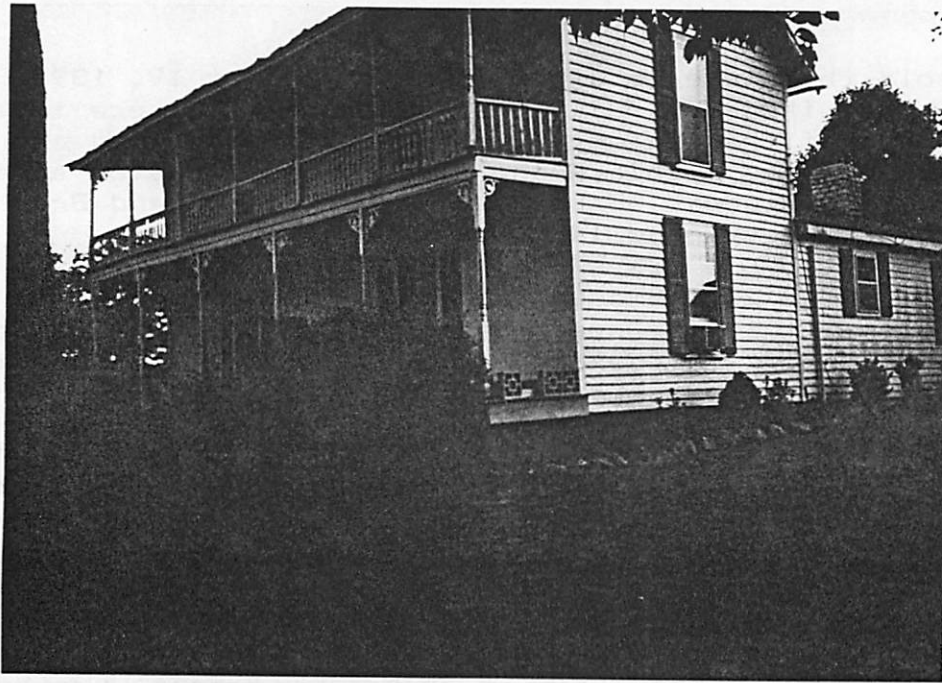
Walter Williams and his wife, Ona Blackburn Williams, owned the place until 1945, when they sold it to Mrs. Williams' brother, Ocie U. Blackburn.

For twenty-seven years the farm was home to the Blackburn clan - Glenn Curtis, Mabel Joyce, Shelah E., Marie, Donnie and Reece. Two years before Ocie's death,, he and Minnie Lee sold it to Robert and Marcia B. Price in 1972. The Prices owned it until 1986. It was then purchased by its present owner, Thomas L. Bush.

The Kitching estate still has a sweet and special meaning to the Fuller, Blackburn and Price children who grew up here. Some of them return annually to visit the old place and can surely relate to the nostalgic poetry written by Robert Louis Stevenson:

"For long ago, the truth to say,
He has grown up and gone away,
And it is but a child of air
That lingers in the garden there."

AND, of course, one cannot help but wonder if G. D. and Emma Kitching ever found all of the gold in that sinkhole!



Twilight descends upon the house built by J. J. Thomason near the turn of the century. It is located on property once owned by G. D. Kitching.



An original mantel in the Thomason house.

GRANT NUMBER

SIX GENERATION ANCESTRAL CHART

NUMBERS IDENTIFY FAMILY UNITS

Frances Camden Hubbard Cooper
 NAME
 DATE PREPARED July - 1920
1114 Southgate
Garland, TX 75044

Born 11 Jan. 1891
 Place Camden, Tenn. OK
 Married 6 July 1913
 Died 17 June 1964
 Place Huntsboro, OK

Camden Hubbard Cooper
 DESCENDANT

Born 17 Feb. 1923
 Place Huntsboro, OK
 Married 15 Dec. 1945
 Died
 Place

Raymond Francis Cooper
 Spouse

Born 1 Aug. 1921
 Place Sapulpa, OK
 died
 Place

This descendant is the same as _____ in Family Unit # _____ on Chart _____ of _____

List Information Sources On Back

Russ Perry Hubbard
 Born 20 Jan 1862
 Place Nashville, TN.
 Married 1 Jan 1885
 Died 29 Dec. 1929
 Place Springdale, Ark.

Born 14 Apr. 1827
 Place Smith Co. TN.
 Died 6 Sept. 1939
 Place Huntsboro, OK

Born 21 Apr. 1851
 Place Ark.
 Married 23 Feb. 1879
 Died 19 Apr. 1926
 Place Kinder, OK.

Born 13 June 1887
 Place Madison City, Ark.
 Died 27 Feb. 1967
 Place Orda, Ark.

Born 25 Feb. 1859
 Place Ark.
 Died 23 Sept. 1905
 Place Webber, Ark. OK.

William H Hubbard
 Born 20 Jan. 1828
 Married
 Died 19 Jan 1899
 TN

Bettie (Elizabeth) Hall
 Born 14 Apr. 1833
 Died 20 Apr. 1906
 NC.

Maria Parkes Brown
 Born 7 Feb. 1848
 Married 12 June 1864
 Died 15 Feb. 1919
 TN

Leah Travis
 Born 20 Jan 1846
 Died 22 May 1939
 TN

Bathsheba Smith
 Born ca 1836
 Married 9 Jan 1856
 Died ca 1862
 of age 26

Sarah Gale
 Born 22 Oct. 1824
 Died 27 Dec. 1894
 TN

Sarah Pennington
 Born ca 1812
 Married
 Died

Emily Margnum
 Born ca 1817
 Married
 Died

Patrick Hubbard
 Born
 Died
 16

Mary (Belle) Hopkins
 Born
 Died
 17

Robert M. Brown
 Born 1820
 Died
 18

Mary Crowell
 Born 4 Oct. 1810
 Died
 19

Robert N. Smith
 Born ca 1812
 Died
 20

Thomas Gale
 Born ca 1808
 Died
 21

Margaret
 Born ca 1817
 Died
 22

Sarah Pennington
 Born
 Married
 Died
 23

CHART NO. _____

Date December 1999

Compiler Dorothy Boyd (Falkerson)

Address: 807 N. Otis St. Marion, IL 62954

ANCESTOR CHART

Joseph Strickland

Jonathan Garner Strickland

Born c. 1798
Where N.C.

Born 3-23-1827
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Married 1-28-1847
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Died 7-11-1874
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Other Marr.

Stephen A. Douglas Stricklin

Born 10-25-1860
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Married 3-18-1886
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Died 3-11-1931
Where Anna, IL

Other Marr.

2-Francy Hinton - 1902

Elisabeth Johnson

Born 1829
Where Roanoke Co., (Tn.?)

Died Aug. 1881
Where Gallatin Co., IL

Other Marr.

2nd John Frohock - 1878

Allen Green King

Born 4-7-1832
Where Tn.

Married 12-1-1859
Where Liv. Co. Ky. or ? Tn.

Died 12-25-1909
Where Saline Co., IL

Other Marr.

Sarah Eugenia Frohock

Born 12-18-1835
Where Smith Co., Tn.

Died 1-12-1912
Where Saline Co., IL

Other Marr.

John Johnson

Born c. 1796
Where Va.

Died July 1845
Where Roanoke Co., (Tn.?)

Elizabeth Green (Greer?)

Born 1802
Where Ky.

Died

Where Married

Died

Where

Born

Where

Died

Thomas A. Frohock

Born 1810
Where Rowan Co., N.C.

Married 2-12-1828 - Sparta, Tn.

Died

Sarah Ann Ballenger

Born c. 1782
Where Culpeper Co., Va.

Died 10-21-1857
Where near Salem, Ky.

CHART NO. 2

ANCESTOR CHART

CO. CHART 3

Date December 1989
 Compiler Dorothy Boyd (Fullerson)
 Address 807 N. Dis St.
Marion, IL 62459
 For Whom _____
 Address _____
 Relationship of person for whom compiled to
 No. 1 _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same as
 No. 14
 on Chart
 No. 1

1 Thomas A. Frohock
 Born c 1810
 Where Rowan Co., N.C.
 Married 2-12-1828
 Where Sparta, Tn.
 Died _____
 Where _____

Sarah Ann Ballenger
 First Husband or Wife of No. 1

Second Husband or Wife of No. 1, if any

2 Alexander Frohock
 Born _____
 Where Rowan Co., N.C.
 Married _____
 Where _____
 Died 1822
 Where Rowan Co., N.C.
 Other Marr. _____

3 Elizabeth Long
 Born c 1781
 Where N.C.
 Died 1852
 Where Union Co., Ark.
 Other Marr. _____

4 Thomas Frohock
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Where _____
 Died 1795
 Where Rowan Co., N.C.?
 Other Marr. _____

5 Mary McCullough
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Died _____
 Where _____
 Other Marr. _____

6 Alexander Long, Sr.
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Where _____
 Died _____
 Where _____
 Other Marr. _____

7 Stokes
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Died _____
 Where _____
 Other Marr. _____

8 John Frohock
 Born England
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died 1748
 Where Pa.?

9 Parker
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died _____
 Where _____

10 Alexander McCullough
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died _____
 Where _____

11 Agness (Cathy?)
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died _____
 Where _____

12 John Long
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died _____
 Where _____

13 Hester (Cathy)
 Born _____
 Where _____
 Married _____
 Died _____
 Where _____

14

15

Sources of information are detailed on
 Compiled Family Record of each Hus-
 band and Wife.

Special Printing for: **GENEALOGY SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**
 c/o John A. Logan College
 Carbondale, IL 62901

THE BARRYS OF BRUSH CREEK

Sue W. Maggart

Songs have been sung and tales have been told of the majestic, everlasting hills of Tennessee. Travel westward from Brush Creek along the Holmes Gap Road and experience the awesome beauty that has been an inspiration to the poets and story tellers for eons. When William Barry (often spelled Berry) migrated into Tennessee in the early nineteenth century, this was the area in which he chose to establish his homestead. Situated in the 19th Civil District of Smith County on the extreme western border, William's land included wooded slopes which afforded a magnificent vista over fertile valleys and into adjacent Wilson County.

On the northern slope of one of these stately peaks, guarded by ancient trees whispering in the breeze, in silent reverie lie members of the Barry family. Although no marker has been located for the pioneer, William, it may be assumed that both he and his wife are buried here. Over the years succeeding generations have been laid to rest in this tranquil setting. Overgrown and neglected for many years, the sacred spot has been cleared and fenced by the present owners of the farm, Robert and May Brown, who, incidentally, are unrelated to those buried there. This essay is not only a memorial to those pioneer settlers of the Barry family but also a tribute to the Browns for the reverent care given by them to this ancient burying ground.

The place of William Barry's birth is not known, but he apparently came to Tennessee via Georgia because two of his grandchildren state in the 1880 census that their father was born in that state. In his will, William notes that Elizabeth, his wife, is a legatee of her father's estate in the State of Georgia upon her mother's death. Therefore, one may conclude that William and Elizabeth married and began their family in Georgia before joining other hardy settlers in establishing a community on the head waters of Brush/Mulherrin Creeks.

Although not a wealthy man, William Barry did accumulate some property and bequeathed a small legacy to his children. His first land purchase was 40 acres from Patrick McEachern on the "head waters of Mulherrin Creek" in 1814. He acquired an additional 18 acres on Brush Creek in 1816 from William Pratt. Ever the entrepreneur William supplemented his farm income by the distilling of liquor as evidenced by an inventory of his estate which included "one still and seven mash tubs." The manufacture

of whiskey was not an illegal act nor an uncommon practice in the old days - just an easier method of transporting the corn crop to distant markets where the firey liquor was in great demand. William was into hog raising, too, because along with four horses, nine cattle and three sheep, the inventory lists forty or fifty hogs!

William Barry died sometime between 1 February 1820 when he executed his will and August 1820 when the document was produced in open court by Joint executors, son, James, and wife, Elizabeth. William left explicit instructions for the disposal of his estate and the care of his minor children. Ibbey, the only unmarried daughter, was to receive "a feather bed and furniture" to make her equal with her married sisters.

Unfinished property of William Barry and among the heirs of said deceased into court as evidence of the execution of said estate, which said estate is ordered to be heard at the Court of Probate, Clerk's Court, County of...

William Barry's Will

I William Barry of the State of Georgia and County of... feeling my life in law, words of health, but wrong and bound in mind, being desirous of settling my temporal business and disposing of my estate, be as follows and make the following my last will and testament, that is to say I bequeath my estate to the said... and divide into the hands of... I bequeath... to my wife Elizabeth... my two oldest boys... my daughter Ibbey... my youngest son...

His young sons, William and John, upon attaining the age of fourteen years, were to receive a yearling calf worth twenty-five dollars each and be given as "much schooling as my two oldest boys have had." Other children of William and Elizabeth were girls, Elizabeth, Jane and Nancy and older sons, James and Robert.

In his will, William specifies that Elizabeth is to have the use of the estate until her death or remarriage so it is puzzling as to why she and co-executor, son James, on 26 February 1826, sell the personal property of her husband.

purchased of John M. Degarnett 70 acres in 1830 which was also a portion of a grant, one issued to Jessie Reed. The purchase of 34 acres on the waters of Brush Creek from Jeremiah Whitlock in 1834 completed James' holdings of approximately 340 acres.

James Barry died intestate ca. 1867; W. P. Barry and J. N. Boone were appointed administrators of both James' estate and that of Mary who died soon after her husband. Because of minor heirs of deceased daughters Mary F. Trail and Elizabeth Pendleton, a petition was filed in Chancery Court to sell the land for division of the estate. Each child's share amounted to \$299.00 with receipt being acknowledged 19 March 1868. Although no physical evidence marks their final resting place, it is most likely that James and Mary, too, are buried on the sloping hillside in the family graveyard. The ten children of James and Mary Ann (Taylor) Barry were Robert Mercer, Sarah M., Payton S., Nancy L., Elizabeth, Mary F., Delilah, Martha V., James H. and Henry Clay.

1. Robert Mercer Barry was born 15 January 1825 and was laid to rest in the old family cemetery 13 July 1901. Robert M. came into possession of the tract which included the cemetery after his father's death, and, prior to his own demise, sold it to his son, Charles R. Barry. On 5 October 1848, Robert M. was married to Martha Ann Allen, who was born ca. 1830. Martha's death date and place of burial is unknown. The children of Robert Mercer and Martha Ann were:

Jane, 1849, no further record;

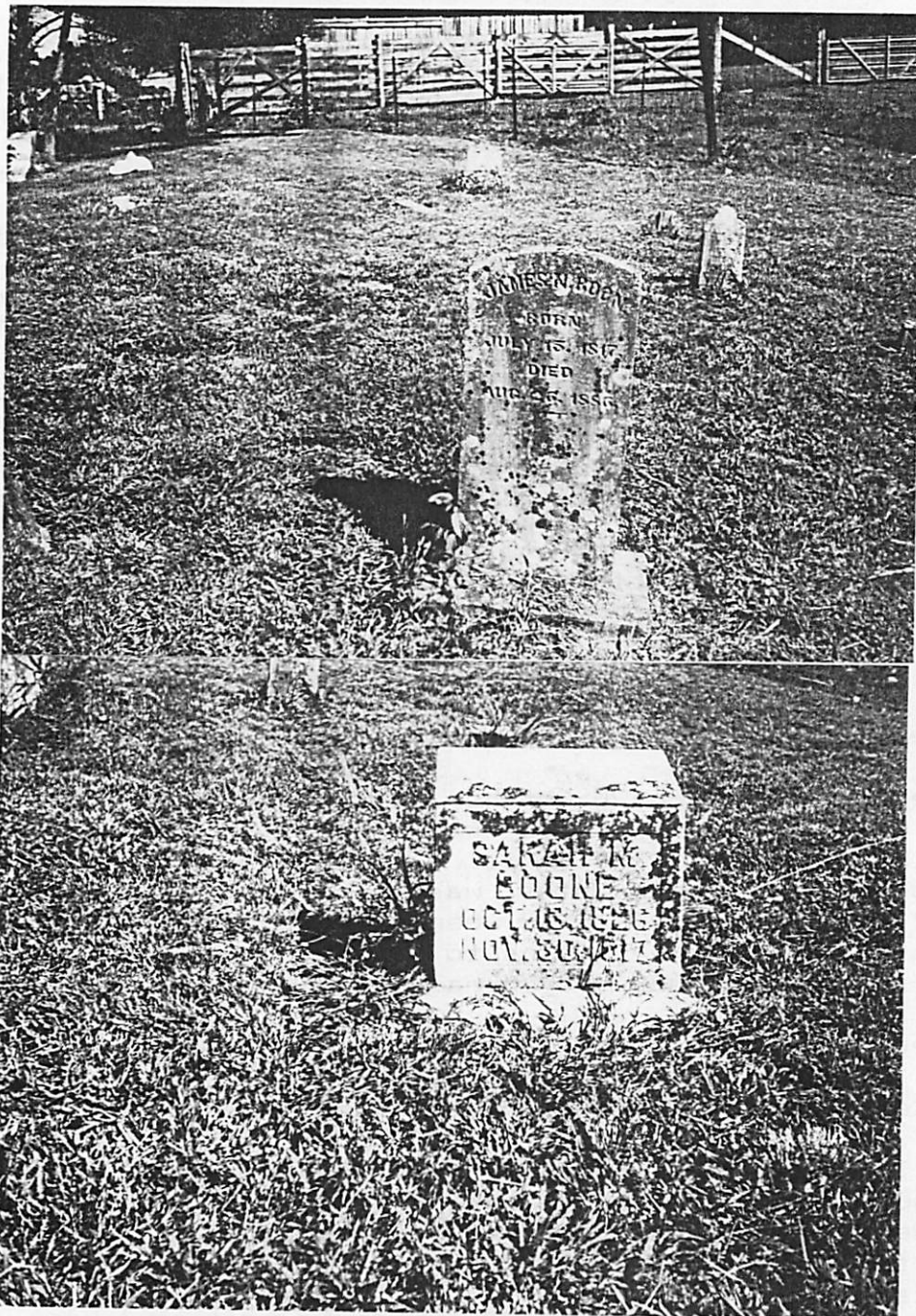
Moses Bethel, born 28 October 1852; died 10 November 1925; married 21 October 1886 to Elsie Betty, daughter of David and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Neal. The burial place of M. B. and Elsie Betty Barry is not known. Moses Bethel was living in the 19th Civil District of Smith County in 1909 when he made a deed of gift of the land upon which he was living to his four children: Robert Phocian, Aline, David Neal and Lorraine.

Albert Barry, born 1857, no further record.

Louisa Barry, 1859, no further record.

Charles R. Barry, youngest son of Robert Mercer Barry, was born 28 August 1869 and died 4 January 1924. He was married to Sereptia (Repie) McDonald, born 17 April 1871; died 8 December 1934, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Oakley Preston McDonald. Charles R. and Repie are buried in Dekalb County in the Vanatta Cemetery about two miles south of Alexandria on Highway 70 south. Charles R. was the last of the family to own the land which included the Barry cemetery having purchased it from his father prior to his death in 1901.

Daisy Barry, youngest daughter of Robert Mercer, was born 8 June 1871 and died 11 September 1949. She and her husband, Albert Luck, are buried in the Brush Creek Cemetery.



Sturdy stones mark the graves of James N. Boon 1817-1886 and his wife, Sarah M. Barry 1826-1917. Note the difference in the spelling of Boone - the "E" is omitted on James' marker.

2. Sarah M. Barry, second child of James Barry, was born 13 October 1826 and died 30 October 1917. She married James N. Boone, teacher and farmer, and according to tradition, relative of the Daniel Boone family of Kentucky. James and Sarah spent their lives on the adjoining property and are buried with her family in the Barry Cemetery. (See gravemarkers, page 156). Their children as named in James Boone's will probated October 1886 were James L., J. T., E. O., Millie J., Fannie, Mary, Elizabeth, Clarinda, William and Sarah F.

3. Peyton S. Barry was born ca. 1828 and was married to Elesia A. No further record.

4. Nancy L. Barry was born in 1831. She married 1. Thomas Allen, son of Moses and Lucinda Trail Allen 27 November 1850 and 2. Thomas J. Stroud 25 October 1869. Nancy and Thomas Allen had children James M., Sarah, Moses F. and Tennessee. Nancy and Thomas J. Stroud had children Edgar and Henretta. The death date and burial place of Nancy's husbands is unknown. Nancy was living alone with some of her children in 1880 in the 19th Civil District. She died in 1919 and is buried in the family plot along with J. M. Allen, her son.

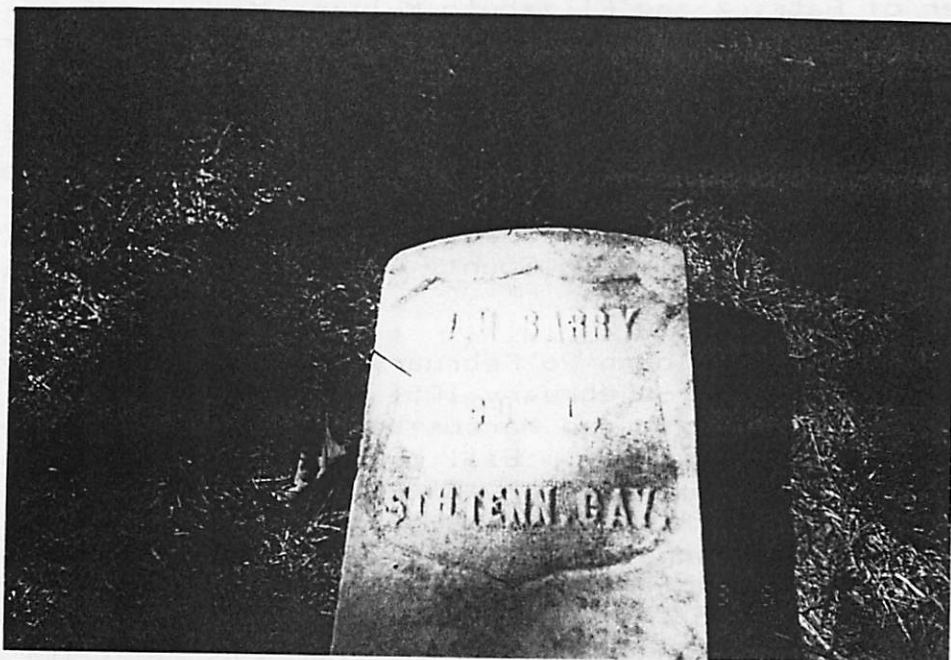
5. Elizabeth Barry, born 1832, married Louis Pendleton. At the settlement of James Barry's estate in 1868 James B. Pendleton acknowledged receipt of his deceased mother, Elizabeth Barry's, share of the estate. After Elizabeth's premature death, Louis Pendleton married in 1848 Nancy Moore, daughter of John Moore and granddaughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Mullins Moore. James B. Pendleton married on 9 November 1865 Samatha Moores, daughter of Isaac Ross Moores.

6. Mary F. Barry was born ca. 1833 and was married to Edward M. Trail on 16 January 1850. Mary died 1856-58, and her minor children, Josephine, Robert B. and James T. received her share of her father's estate in 1868. On 5 July 1858, Edward N. Trail married Jane R. Denham in Dekalb County where he and his family were residing in 1860.

7. Delilah Barry was born 26 February 1836, died 10 November 1924. She was married on 6 February 1851 to Marcus D. Allen, born 1825 and died 1885. Delilah and Marcus had four sons, George B., William, Thomas C. and Brittain. Bill married Etta Frye both of whom are buried in the Frye Cemetery at Brush Creek. George married Tennie Jones and had children Esker and Eula both of whom were reared by their grandmother, Delilah, when their parents died within 15 months of one another. Eula married Repse Fite; Esker was a well-known merchant in the county. "Dee" Allen's final days were spent alternating between the home of her two sons, Tom and Bill. Delilah, Marcus, George and Tennie are buried in the Allen Cemetery near Brush Creek.

8. Martha V. (Mattie) Barry was born 8 October 1839 and died 26 October 1879. She married Britton Marks and both are buried in the Marks Cemetery in nearby Wilson County. In the same cemetery are two of Mattie's daughters, Willie 1862-1882 and Goria ? 1868-1886.

9. James H. Barry, born ca. 1840, married 28 October 1858 to Delilah Bradley, the daughter of George and Nancy Lawrence Bradley. Delilah had a twin brother, Edward, and her grandson, Walter Bradley was the father of twin sons. James H. and Delilah had a daughter, Frances, born 1859, and daughter, Nannie Brandon, born 1860 who married Robert Bradley and a son, James Barry born 1863. James H. Barry enlisted in the federal Army in Carthage on 6 June 1863 for a period of three years. He served in Co. L, 5th Cavalry under the command of Col. William B. Stokes. According to official records, James H. Barry was in the hospital in Nashville during the months of March and April 1865 "wounded." On February 18, 1864, units of the 5th Cavalry, including Co. L, under the command of Colonel Stokes and Captains Blackburn, Waters and Brandon fought in an engagement near Sparta with the Confederate forces under Hughes, Hamilton, Ferguson, Carter and Bledsoe. On 27 November 1864, the regiment moved with General Milroy to Murfreesboro during the campaign ending with the Battle of Nashville; thus, it is likely that James H. received his injuries during these campaigns. He was mustered out on 14 August 1865. In mute tribute to James H. Barry's supreme sacrifice to a cause in which he believed, there stands in the Barry Cemetery a small marker bearing only his name and company.



Solitary stone marks the grave of James H. Barry, Union soldier in the War Between the States.

James did return home from the war and lived until the latter part of 1868 when he acknowledged receipt of his share of his father's estate. He died shortly after this and his widow, Delilah, married on 17 September 1871 David T. Winfrey. In the nearby Lawrence Cemetery a stone erected by her family for Delilah, who died in 1908, declares that she was the "wife of David T. Winfrey and James Barry."

10. Henry Clay Barry, 1844-1921, was the youngest child of James and Mary Ann Barry. He was married 4 December 1867 to Mary Compton, daughter of A. J. Compton. Their children as enumerated on the 1880 census were Cecil, Opal, Asel and Stella. There may have been others later. H. C. and Mollie are buried in the Alexandria Cemetery in Dekalb County.

The earliest dated marker in the Barry Cemetery is a little slate slab with the name, Elizabeth Boon, died 1866, roughly scratched upon it. This simple epitaph is all that is left to posterity of the mysterious Elizabeth.

Sad tales of others interred in the cemetery are revealed by a study of the weathered old stones. One wonders what tragic illness befell the family of Virgin A. Barry Pruett, who died in 1890 at the age of thirty-five. The previous year her husband, Henry G. (son of Joshua and Nancy Pruett, natives of North Carolina) died at age forty and their young daughter, Etta, was only twenty years of age at her death in 1893, only three years after that of her parents. Virgin A. Barry was probably a daughter of William Parker and Martha Lawrence Barry. W. P. may have been a son of James Barry's brother, Robert, although no evidence has been found to support this theory. He was most certainly a member of the family, however, because he served as administrator for both James and Mary Ann Barry's estates.

Side by side stand markers for John L. Barry and Fannie Barry, who died at ages seventeen and twenty-three, respectively - brother and sister - husband and wife - no one remembers.

The familiar saga of death from childbirth is recounted by the stones of Amanda J. Barry, wife of John W. Attwood, and infant, Galveston Attwood, who lived for one month and two days, 4 August-6 September 1889. His mother, Amanda, died 10 August 1889, six days after his birth. Forty years old at her death, Amanda left young children Edna Ann, William, Herschel and Robert E. (1880 census - may have been others).

Placed long ago by grieving parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Parker, four tiny headstones mark the graves of their infants, the oldest being only three years of age.

On up the row lies Bessie Parker Barry, wife of Robert Phocian. Bessie died of diphtheria at age eighteen years, leaving two infant sons for her young husband to rear. Robert Phocian Barry, a son of Moses Bethel Barry, later married Maud O'Neal Smith.

Next to her parents, Sarah Barry and James N. Boone, stands the marker for Mary J. Boone Davis, who preceeded her mother in death by nineteen years, having died in 1888 at age forty-three. Her husband, David H. Davis, lies by her side, and - on his other side - lies his second wife, Tennie Allen, who also predeceased him. Tennie was a first cousin to Mary J., the daughter of Nancy J. Barry and Thomas Allen.

By deed bearing the date of 29 September 1906, Charles R. Barry purchased from R. L. Webb and wife, Jennie, sixty acres adjacent to the land he had already acquired from his parents, Robert Mercer and Martha A. Barry. Both deeds reserved land for cemeteries. The Webb land formerly belonged to the Allens with whom the Barrys frequently intermarried and excluded one-fourth acre for the old Allen graveyard. Unfortunately, nothing remains today to mark the site of the Allen's final resting place.



The stalwart, graceful branches of the mighty elm tree spread a blanket of shadow over the Barry Burying Ground.

The Barry tract excluded one acre, but there is not nearly that much incorporated into the graveyard today. However, broken bits of slate and field stones outside the fence give mute testimony

to the presence of many unmarked graves. The visitor experiences a certain sadness knowing each of these silent stones is all that remains of some person's existence on this earth. Perhaps, one's feelings are best expressed by Edwin Arlington Robinson in his poem, The House on the Hill : "There is ruin and decay, In the House on the Hill; They are all gone away, There is nothing more to say."

Yet, from the Barry Cemetery, the visitor, as he/she turns to view the panoramic view of hill, valley and sky, experiences a feeling of solemn wonderment and awe.



The land passed from the Barry family when, in November 1916, the two tracts were combined and sold by C. R. Barry and wife, Repie, to A. T. Agee and wife, Mattie. The Agees retained ownership of the farms until 1918 when they sold to Ted Scott a total of 103 acres, again exclusion being made for the two graveyards. The Scotts mortgaged the farm to the Union Central Life Insurance Company in 1929, and, experiencing the financial hardship of so many during the years of the Great Depression, were unable to pay off the indebtedness. Consequently, Union Central sold the farm to Clarence Taylor and wife, Prude and T. D. Davenport and wife, Belle, in October of 1931.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor owned the place until 1952 when it was sold to Robert H. and Miriam Swann with continued exclusion granted to the Barry and Allen cemeteries.

Robert and May Brown purchased the land from the Swanns three years ago in 1990 and have created a lovely, well-kept "mansion house" and working farm on the lofty pinnacle. The Brown's fine herd of black cattle graze the pastures where once William Barry's hogs roamed, and one can almost visualize the smoke from old William's still down by the spring house as the blue haze silently drifts upward into the cloudless sky.

References: Smith County Census Records; Smith County Will Book 1823-27, p. 323; Smith County Admr. Receipt Book 1868, pp. 497-500; Smith County Deed Books 2, p. 290; 19, p. 530; 27, pp. 512-514; 32, p. 227; 45, p. 399; 122, p. 373; Smith County Tennessee Cemeteries South of the Cumberland River. Key, Maggart, Turner, 1984.

HAUNTED HOUSES

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,
Along the passages, they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at the table than the hosts
Invites; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves stretch out their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

Author unknown.

QUERIES

HARRIS/WILLIAMS: Seeking information on WILLIAM HARRIS, b. 1823 and wife, ELIZABETH, b. 1824. Children: MARTHA b. 1848; SARAH b. 1850; DAVID b. 1853 and SAM b. 1858. They were living in Smith Co. in 1850 and 1860. WILLIAM was born in Franklin Co. JOHN G. WILLIAMS b. 1860, son of SAMUEL WILLIAMS and MARY GANN. JOHN mar. SALLY PALMER; moved to Oklahoma between 1900 and 1910. I would appreciate correspondence with descendants of these people or anyone who is interested.

DONALD A. HARRIS, 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37087.

TENNESSEE (YOUNG) TRAWICK: Born 15 Dec 1853; mar. LINUS TRAWICK 27 Dec 1877; died 22 July 1928; buried New Macedonia Cemetery, located on Pea Ridge Road, Smith County. Would appreciate any information about TENNESSEE (YOUNG) TRAWICK and would be pleased to render assistance to others who are interested.

CAROLYN (TRAWICK) HURST, 2749 Denise, Troy, MI 48098.
Phone:1-313-828-7091.

SMITH: Would like to know where DANIEL SMITH is buried (b. 27 FEB 1778 then VA - later East TN; died 1841 Dekalb Co., TN, son of EDWARD SMITH) DANIEL mar. 15 Jan 1801, MARY GRANDSTAFF, daughter of NICHOLAS GRANDSTAFF. Settled 2 miles west of Alexandria, TN near Mahone; had 7 children: NICHOLAS, JACOB, DANIEL, ISAAC, CATHERINE, JOHN, and SARAH. Fought in War of 1812. Desire to locate DANIEL SMITH family Bible.

KATHERYN FRYE DICKENS, Rt. 1, Box 60, Gordonsville, TN 38563

WASHER/PARKER: Need information on JANE - ? -. Smith County, TN Census 1850 lists THOMAS WASHER 35, JANE 24, AMANDA 11, JOHN 5, MARY 3, DORANNE 2. THOMAS died ca. 1852. Smith County, TN settlement with widow. (ELIZABETH, ELIZA, LOUISA); was it ELIZABETH JANE? Second marriage - ? PARKER. 24 Sept 1853, JOSEPH PARKER mar. ELIZA E. WASHER. Was this she?

JORENE WASHER PARSLEY, RT. 5, BOX 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

HOPKINS: Seeking first name of 1st husband of MARY P. WYATT (HOPKINS, MASSEY) b. 25 July 1829; died 29 Jan 1905. He was probably born in Smith Co., TN in 1820's. One child, VICTORIA LEE HOPKINS (MASSEY) b. 5 Mar 1862; d. 16 July 1948. Need date of - ? - Hopkins birth, death when, where and place buried.

Gail Wojciechowski, 7623 Highland Street, Springfield, VA 22150.

WATERS/PATTERSON/HEROLD/HERRALD: Would like to correspond with descendants of LUCY WATERS and SAMUEL FULTON PATTERSON (married 1825) and descendants of the HEROLDS (HERRALDS) who lived in Smith County in the 1870's or perhaps earlier.

MARGARET WATERS REED, Rt. 6, Box 551, Lebanon, TN 37087.

ROBINSON/HUBBARD: SAMUEL BROWN ROBINSON b. 1790-1794, listed 1820, 1830, Smith Co., TN Census; wife's name unknown, b. 1790-1794. Had at least 5 sons and 2 daughters. What happened to this family? Is he the SAMUEL B. ROBINSON living with the JOEL HUBBARD family in Macoupin County, Illinois in 1850?
MERLE STEVENS , 1707 Third, Brownwood, TX 76801.

MARY ANDERSON - VANCE: Seek information on MARY ANDERSON, who mar. JOHN MOODY VANCE (was born 27 July 1844, Maggart, Smith Co., TN). JOHN and MARY mar. 26 Jan 1867 in Smith Co.; she died in 1872 after the birth of two children: JAMES CHAMPION VANCE and CORA CLEMENCY VANCE. Is MARY ANDERSON - VANCE the daughter of WILLIAM PATTON ANDERSON and NANCY ANNE HEARN?
BOB C. ANDERSON , 4725 Carleen, Houston, TX 77092.

SAMUEL HAMILTON WILSON and ELIZABETH POMPHRET WILSON: Need information on children of SAMUEL HAMILTON WILSON (1799-1879) AND WIFE ELIZABETH POMPHRET WILSON, who lived at Barnett's Campground, Smith Co., TN in early 1800's.
ELIZABETH WILSON BEASLEY , Box 36, Dixon Springs, TN 37057.

MARY BEARD/BAIRD MOSS: Wife of JAMES W. MOSS; they were interview #858, South Division, Smith Co., TN Census, 1850. Been told family Bible of maternal aunt shows JAMES W. MOSS, b. 2 Feb 1816, killed in U. S. Civil War by Union soldiers in his front yard 16 Jan 1865. MARY BEARD b. 13 Jan 1814; died 28 July 1885. Need identity of MARY BAIRD MOSS' parents, when and where they died.

JOHN C. FARMER , 915 Greenbriar Lane, Richardson, TX 75080.

OVERTON/KNIGHT/STANFORD: Need information on Overtons and descendants. 2nd gr grandparents were THOMAS CHARLES OVERTON & MARTHA ANN WASHINGTON GAY, who in 1840, resided with ARCHIBLAD OVERTON. How related? Seek information on parents and children of ROBERT & CHARITY KNIGHT WARREN, b. ca, 1815; dau. RUTH mar. RIDLEY R. MCDONALD, my 2nd gr grandparents. Need help with STANFORDS of Smith Co., DAVID STANFORD mar. EDITH. - ? -. One child was DR. MERRITT STANFORD; DAVID possibly mar. 2nd to PERMELIA - ? .

BILL OVERTON , Box 132, Woodlawn, Hartsville, TN 37074.

LITTLEBERRY FARMER/MARY (POLLY) LIGON: Need to know children of this couple, both born in VA ca. 1778; came to Smith Co., TN ca. 1811. LITTLEBERRY son of STEPHEN FARMER (buried in Smith Co.) and wife ELIZABETH ANDERSON, who died ca. 1803 in VA. I am also related to Smith County families: BATES, PARIS and COX.
JOHN G. FARMER , 10059 Lake Highlands Place, Dallas, TX 75218.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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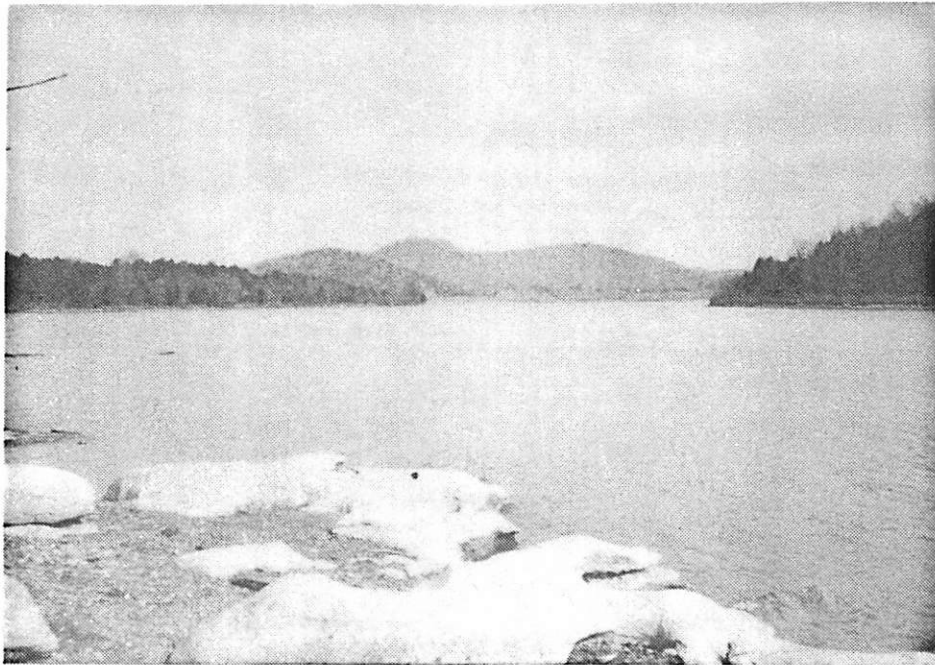
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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



ALPHA and OMEGA

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 6 — No. 1

Winter 1994

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME VI

WINTER 1994

NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

Looking to the right uplake, one views land bordered on each side by the waters of Hurricane Creek. To the right of the creek, on higher ground, stood the village. Looking to the left downlake, one sees an opening where old Hurricane Creek emptied into the Cumberland River. Now it gives the appearance of going out to sea, but where once in days of yore, young men fished and swam.



Home constructed by Dr. E. (Eli) T. Hawthorne

Dr. Eli Hawthorne removed from the State of Kentucky and with his wife, I. (Isabel) A. High Hawthorne, settled on Hurricane Creek. Between 1865 and 1870, Dr. Hawthorne had this home constructed. Horace Dickens, a native of the area now ninety-five years of age, told the writer that the house was constructed primarily of yellow poplar transported down the Cumberland River by boat from Clay County to Rogers Landing. Both Dr. Hawthorne born 16 Mar 1823; died 8 Apr 1885 and his wife, Isabel, born 8 Nov 1831; and survived her husband are buried in a plot near the kitchen-smokehouse. Two of their descendants, Charlie Hawthorne, and wife, Helen Bush Hawthorne, live in the Bush Hollow and Charlie's sister, Juanita Hawthorne Harville, and husband, Robert, live on upper Hurricane Creek.

The house had two stone chimneys, a stone walled cellar under the house, two el-shaped porches - one above the other - on the side of the house which faced Maggart. Hallways extended from the front porch to the el-shaped porches with two separate stairways to the bedrooms on the second floor. A walk-in smokehouse was attached to the kitchen and a fig tree grew near the rear kitchen door. After Mrs. Hawthorne's death, the home and farm were purchased by Fouche and Nora Cornwell then by W. Z. Massey and in 1948 by Finley Harville and son, Nelson. The house sat on a rise overlooking Anderson's Creek (flowed from the Bush Hollow) now Cordell Hull Lake to which the grand old home succumbed.

With this issue, we begin our 6th year of publication with the hope that you will continue to support our endeavor. Welcome new members! Membership year runs from February to February; don't forget to mail your renewals soon. For the benefit of new members and as a reminder to all members: please send articles for publication, Bible records, marriage records, military records, any genealogical data that would be of interest to other members. We cannot return manuscripts; therefore, you may want to make a copy to retain. Queries are in short supply. Each member is permitted 2 free queries of fifty words or less - do send them; someone may have what you need. There is no limit on the number of surnames you wish to list. Mail in time to be received by the 15th of Feb., June, Sept. and Dec.

Editors of the 1986 Smith County History have consented to the printing of a limited number of copies of this monumental book. (815 pages, indexed) To reserve a copy or copies, please forward your check in the amount of \$70. per book. Add \$3.50 for postage if the book is to be mailed. Please indicate if you wish the editors to autograph your copy. Send your request and check to: Pat Bush, Librarian, Smith County Public Library, 215 N. Main Street, Carthage, TN 37030. These books are expected to be available this month.

At long last the Chancery Court loose papers with index on microfilm are now on the shelf in the F. C. Key Genealogical Room in the County Library.

A book of Smith County Marriage Records, 1881-1920 with index is being readied for publication by Sue Maggart and Louise Sharenberger. Anyone who is interested in securing a copy should send in a reservation for one. However, do not send any money at this time; you will be notified later of the exact cost which will be held to a minimum. Only the number of books reserved will be published.

Please send all communication to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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1904
M. K. K. K.
1904

THE ALPHA AND THE OMEGA

Louise Sharenberger

Come sit for a spell on the huge slabs of limestone rock which jut out onto the water's edge; reflect upon the past 200 years in this place; enjoy the brisk winter day - the cloudless sky; listen to the lapping of the water as a soft gentle breeze blows. Now and then a fish will jump out of the water in an effort to catch an insect who, not suspecting what lurks beneath, will fly too low. ZAP! That insect became fish food. Look all around; all that can be seen is wildlife, water, trees and sky, but it was not always so. Once this proud area of Smith County was teeming with activity. Where did everyone go? Why did they go? What changes the hands of men have wrought!!

In the beginning, James Wright, his wife Elizabeth Rutherford Wright, his father, John, and other early settlers of the Hurricane Creek area of Smith County, Tennessee sought a land where they would find promise, peace and prosperity. They were beginning a new life in a new land. What they saw as they hacked their way through the dense growth and trudged along the rugged trail was rich, virgin land covered with dense forests, inhabited with wild game and fowl and crystal clear water flowing from numerous springs and caves. Awed by the rolling hillsides and unending thickets of canebrakes, all along the bottom lands of Hurricane Creek and the Cumberland River, they were undaunted by the challenge they faced. Life on this new frontier, though difficult in the beginning, would be good.

James Wright was a man of means and Elizabeth was a refined lady, a member of the distinguished Rutherford family. As early as 1803, Wright had purchased from his good friend, Captain Joshua Hadley of Sumner County, one-half of a 640 acre grant made to Hadley, a tract of 320 acres on both sides of main Hurricane Creek, "320 Silver Dollars to Hadley in hand paid by James Wright". After settling on his land, getting it cleared and establishing a homestead, to increase his holdings, James began to purchase additional acreage and to assume positions of leadership and responsibility not only in his own settlement but also in Smith County.

James Wright paid to Willie Sullivan \$1500 on 29 Mar 1810 for one-half of a 540 acre tract originally granted to Hadley, #3753. From Captain Hadley, Wright purchased a tract of 320 acres, being one-half of grant in the name of Hadley and Sullivan adjoining Robert Rowling, on the south side of the Cumberland River on 11 Sep 1813; he then purchased an adjoining 180 acres from Willie

Sullivan. These adjoining tracts were situated on the lower end of Hurricane Creek near the river. On 26 Dec 1817, Wright paid \$1000 in hand to Thomas Shute of Rutherford County, Tennessee for 360 acres on the east side of the Caney Fork River, land which had been granted to Shute by Patent No. 6300. On 10 Aug 1818, Wright paid \$500 in hand to Thomas Tibbs for 106 acres granted in separate grants to Tibbs by the State of Tennessee on the "headwaters of Harrican Creek adjoining Wright's property purchased from Hadley." By the year 1820, Wright had acquired sizeable land acreage.

In 1809, with William Hanys [sic], Robert W. Roberts and William Moore, Esquires, James Wright took the oath of the office of Justice of the Peace, for which "In his lifetime," he was paid the sum of \$29.14. One of his first duties as a Justice in 1809 was an "order by the court that he, Judd Strother and James Balew [sic], Esquires, meet at the house of Mathew Harper on Defeated Creek to settle the estate of Mathew Harper, deceased and make a report to the court." Wright also served as a Constable, which, at that time, was an important and responsible office because he served as a legal officer to the orders of the court and the sheriff.

The court, in 1812, "ordered that James Wright be allowed the sum of one dollar and ninety-five cents for taking enumeration in Captain Green's Company the number of free taxable inhabitants being 130." Again, in 1815, Wright was to take the list of taxables in Captain Nickles [sic] Company. That same year, the court record reads: "James Wright be allowed the premium allowed by law for having killed a grown wolf in the boundry of Smith county having produced the scalp and satisfied the Court that he is entitled to same." He served seven days on the Circuit Court Jury of Smith County, September Term, 1819.

By 1820, land had been cleared; homes established; life on the frontier was good, and James was rapidly becoming a prominent citizen, an extensive landowner, speculator, money lender and slave trader. With his large acreage of fertile soil, an ample supply of slaves, tools and livestock, he was quite the "plantation gentleman". However, the grim reaper's scythe cut short his promising career. In the summer of 1820, James Wright died, intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and his father, John, his rightful heirs. According to the law of that day, Elizabeth would inherit one-third and John Wright would inherit two-thirds of the total estate. At the August session of the County Court for said Smith County 1820, letters of administration of James Wright's estate were issued to his widow, Elizabeth Wright, and her nephew, John Chambers, an attorney.

Shortly after the death of James Wright, Zachariah Ford, Esquire, called upon David Douglass, a Constable and husband to

John Wright's niece, to go along with him and John Wright to the house of the said James Wright in order to assist Ford in counting out the money of the deceased. Elizabeth Wright, the widow and relict of the said James Wright, "produced and laid upon the table \$900 in Silver, a few dollars in small change (8 or 10 eagle half dollars) and five dollars on the Fayetteville Bank which bank note was taken by John Wright, and the widow said she would use the change in purchasing herself a mourning dress." John agreed that Elizabeth would keep the silver and that the amount of his part be due him out of the estate.

The administrators, on 11 Aug 1820, filed with the court an inventory of the assets of the estate of James Wright. His estate was valued at \$13,296. Notes were held on some ninety individuals, with a few of these individuals owing two or three notes. Thirty-eight of the ninety were thought to be worthless. He owned 13 negro slaves, 9 head of horses, upwards of 100 head of cattle, 60 head of sheep and 208 head of hogs.

Robert Allen, Judd Strother and Zachary Ford were appointed by the court to lay out a year's maintenance to Elizabeth Wright. This they did on 31 Aug 1820 which was approved by the court at the November Term, 1820. It read:

Out of the Bacon on hand 500 lbs.
Out of the hogs for killing this fall 2000 lbs. pork
Five bushels of salt, if not on hand, to be bought
2 good beef cattle, say 600 lb. at least
6 fat shoats or small Hogs
all the chickens and turkeys on the place
10 Barrels of old corn
50 Barrels of corn out of the crop growing
The sweet and Irish potatoes growing, all of them
30 bushels of wheat
100 lb. picked cotton
50 lb. wool, 25 lb. flax
the cupboard furniture and table
2 ovens & pots
2 sides upper leather - 2 sides sole leather
100 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. coffee, 11 lbs. tea best kind
2 Club Axes - and if any of the above named articles
is not on hand, it is intended that as much as will
purchase them be taken out of the estate in lieu
thereof.

Action was also taken on the dower at the November Term of Court, 1820. For the widow, Elizabeth, was set aside one tract of 320 acres being the same tract conveyed by Joshua Hadley to James Wright on 11 Sep 1813 and the 180 acre tract adjoining the 320 acre tract beginning at the dogwood and chestnut...West 220 poles to a stake, leaving the big spring within the dower, then South

to the beginning, being a part of a tract conveyed to Willie Sullivan to James Wright. Signed: Judd Strother, John Gordon, Zachary Ford, John Trousdale, Jr., William Allen, James G. Gordon, William Petty, A.(Adam) Marley, William Croslin, William McClain, Jesse Smith and David Wallis.

Settlement of the estate, except for the collection of some notes, progressed quite well; the committee for the division of slaves met at the house of the widow, Elizabeth on 31 Aug 1820 for the purpose of dividing the slaves between her and John. It was John who insisted that families should not be broken up and should be kept intact. When the division was completed, Elizabeth was to pay John \$453.05 $\frac{2}{3}$ to complete his $\frac{2}{3}$ interest in these slaves.

A sale of James Wright's personal property was necessary and was held in the fall of 1820, a report of which was made by Elizabeth and John Chambers to the Court at the November Term, 1820. A supplementary sales report was filed with the Court at the February Term, 1821. Although a large crowd attended the sale with many of them being buyers, it was John Wright who made the highest number of purchases. Of interest was the fact that Zachariah Ford and Simon P. Hughes each purchased a copy of Haywood's Justice for the sums of \$1.00 and \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively; John Marshall purchased 1 Bible for 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 1 Hymn Book 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; William Moore was the high bidder for the 2 Ralston's Collection of Laws for 25 cents. The one large Bible, evidently, the family Bible, went to the widow for the sum of 50 cents. Ironically, it was this Bible from which Elizabeth would, a short time later, release personal family records.

As the property sale progressed and the day wore on, no doubt but that the most popular man on the grounds was Sebastian Eddleman who was paid \$32.25 for "28 gallons of Spirits and expenses in carrying the same to the sale of J. Wright's property." (No record was made of how much was left.) William Moore was paid \$2.00 for "Services as Clerk at the Sales." John Gordon, "for crying property at the sales", was paid the sum of \$5.00. A Mrs. Clatton was paid \$1.50 "for Ferriage", but it is not known what duties she performed. Being paid ferriage would have meant that she had to cross the river by ferry.

It was a long, difficult, heartbreaking five or six months since the death of her husband, but, at last, Elizabeth and John Chambers, who received \$556.96 for his services in managing the James Wright estate, have settled the estate -total of which was \$13,924.76 $\frac{3}{4}$. (\$1.23 $\frac{1}{3}$ less in total than the inventory showed, a most accurate evaluation.) At long last, Elizabeth is relieved of so many business decisions and responsibilities; she could mourn the loss of her husband in the privacy of her home,

make the necessary adjustments in her lifestyle and reorganize her life as a single woman. However, it seemed that no sooner than one storm cloud lifted another one formed. For whatever reason/reasons, a rift appeared to have occurred between Elizabeth, the widow, and John, the father-in-law, a widower, recently smitten by a fair young maiden's attention. Whether out of the goodness of her heart, a desire to set the record straight, to place the person in line for an inheritance, to quiet the gossip, or as she says for love and affection she has for the person or for some other reason, Elizabeth on 17 May 1821 recorded the following document in Smith County Deed Book G , page 490:

Elizabeth Wright, the late relict of James Wright, Dec. hath this day given and bestowed unto Henry Hollingsworth Wright the title of Illegitimate son of James Wright, Dec., who was born 29 Oct 1812 as it appears in the registry of the aforesaid James Wright, Dec. in his large house bible [sic] at the end of apouraphby [sic] and was always owned and acknowledged by him the said James Wright, Dec. \$450 in silver to be left in trust with John Chambers for the above said Henry Hollingsworth Wright on condition that he the aforesaid Henry Hollingsworth Wright minor and illegitimate should live or arrive at the age of 21 years. Should he die before he arrives at the age of 21, in this case, the aforesaid John Chambers shall pay the above mentioned \$450 back to the aforesaid Elizabeth Wright or her heirs. The above \$450 is given for and in consideration of the love and natural affection I bear to the adopted son of my deceased husband and is left in trust with John Chambers for him when he arrives at the age of 21. I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators forever in testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this 17 day of May 1821. This document was registered by Daniel Burford on 5 June 1821. Why the sum \$450? She was left with \$900 in silver at James Wright's death - half of which was to be taken out of the estate and given to John. Was she dividing this equally with James' son? Henry Hollingsworth is about nine years of age at this time.

John Wright, the grandfather, countered by giving to "my grandson Henry Hollingsworth Wright son of James Wright by Lydia Jones, 640 acres", August 1821. This was a deed of gift effective upon the death of John. (Smith County Deed Book H , p. 51). Then on 10 Aug 1821, John gave "to my grandson" several negro slaves. (Smith County Deed Book H , p. 72). Both properties John had inherited from his son, James.

Meantime, John had become enamored with Nancy Williams believed to be the daughter of Abigail Mungle and sister to William Mungle and Betsey Robertson. On 21 June 1821, John, for the sum of \$10 "and the love and affection I have for Nancy Williams (to whom he is engaged to be married in a short time), deeded land lying on

both sides of Sullivan's Bend Road and both sides of the main Hurricane Creek it being in part the land that Elizabeth Wright now lives on as the widdow (sic) of James Wright deceased and the said land Wright inherited from his son, James Wright, Dec., not to be in any wise subject to any husband she may hereafter marry unless by her own conveyance." The land referred to is that which Wright purchased of Hadley in 1803, from Willie Sullivan in 1813 and from Thomas Tibbs in 1818, a total of 740 acres. However, John did specify, "But not for her (Nancy) and her heirs to make claim to 503 acres until after the death of said Elizabeth Wright, widow of said James, it being her dower."

On 31 July 1821, John Wright "for love and affection said Wright bearth for the Said Nancy in hand received \$1.00 for parcel of land lying on north side of Caney Fork lying between land of William Matthews, Dec. and John Anderson containing 160 acres." To his wife Nancy and Boaz Matthews, on 21 Aug 1821, John Wright conveyed "all personal estate consisting of negroes, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, house of kitchen furniture together with all money and debts...Matthews is to pay all debts after Wright's death with all remaining to go to his wife Nancy. From the records, it would appear that John and Nancy married sometime between 15 Aug 1821 and 21 Aug 1821. John's romantic interlude was short lived, for he died in October 1821. Records found by the researcher indicate a discrepancy in whether John left a will or not. In the court case of Tarleton M. Cains vs John Chambers, David Douglass & Simon P. Hughes, Cains stated that John Wright died intestate in October 1821 indebted between \$800 and \$1000. In the Smith County Court Minutes, Book 9, 1820-1822, page 420: "The last will and testament of John Wright was produced and Duly proven in open court by oath of James B. Crowder." The researcher did not find the will, but did find that Tarleton M. Cains, who became husband to Nancy Williams Wright, was appointed Administrator.

The Smith County Court of Pleas and Sessions in 1821 appointed Adam Marley, who posted a \$7,000 bond, guardian for Henry Hollingsworth Jones (Wright), minor. Schooling was provided for this young man as evidenced by a report filed by Marley on 31 Dec 1823. Henry H. Jones: To schooling-.6.8; Boarding and books-13.00; Hat-1.50; gum paper-.25; 1 School Book-.62 1/4; 1 pen knife-.25; 1 paper ink powder-.25; 1 flask to carry milk-.37 1/4; fee paid clerk for annual return 1822-.60; 2 pr. geuris (gum?) paper-.93 1/4, total of \$23.85 3/4. For 1823: 1 year's boarding & clothing-\$20.00; tax on land-1.00; Fee paid clerk for annual return 1823-.60, total of \$21. 60. Received by hire of Charles-\$30; by hire of Ben-\$45; by hire of Bill-\$20 and rent of land \$17.50, total of \$112.50. From this accounting and management by Marley, the young man would have a considerable savings by the time he reached majority, as well as the \$450 plus accrued interest that would be given to him by Elizabeth Wright.

State of Tennessee August Term 1824
with County Court
 The last will and testament of Elizabeth Wright
 was read and duly proved in open court by the
 calls of Simon P. Hughes and Polly Hughes witnesses
 there and are the said orator to be sworn, and
 Simon P. Hughes and of Tennessee Thomas
 Chambers came into court and qualified. (John Chambers the
 other executor therein named refusing to qualify)
 and together with David Sangs and William
 J. Thomas his executor in trust and bond in the
 sum of seven thousand Dollars mentioned as
 the last debts. Ellen's testimony is granted her
on the said estate.
 Attest J. P. [Signature]
 of South County Court

Sometime between the 7th of April 1824, when Elizabeth Wright made her will stating that she was in ill health but sound of mind, with good friends, Simon P. and Polly (Mary) Hughes as witnesses, and the August Term of Court, Elizabeth Wright died. She had named Simon P. Hughes and John Chambers as executors, but when her will was probated, John Chambers refused to serve. Family members named in Elizabeth's will correlate with the heirs and devisees of Griffith Rutherford (General), 1721-1805, as listed in the court case Andrew Hay vs Rutherford heirs & others. A distinguished Revolutionary War soldier and commanding officer, General Rutherford was, and is, revered by the county which bears his name. His stately monument proudly stands on the grounds of the Rutherford County Courthouse in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Elizabeth's will bequeathed: "to my beloved sister, Margaret Chambers, (wife of Elijah P. Chambers of Maury County) my negro woman, Viney; to my neace [sic] Elizabeth W. Rutherford, my negro girl, Maria; to my nephew Wright Rutherford, my negro boy Song/Sang; to my nephew Alexander Cathey (probably a son of a sister, Polly Cathey, evidently deceased, of Alabama), my negro boy Harp; to my neace [sic] Amy Carroll, my negro girl Salina; to my nephew William Chambers, my bay horse; to my neace [sic] Sophia Chambers 1 bed and clothing; to my neace [sic] Sophi (?) Rutherford 1 bed and clothing...the remainder of my estate be divided among my beloved brothers, John Rutherford (Sumner County); Griffith W. Rutherford (Sumner County) and Henry Rutherford (Williamson County); and my sisters Margaret Chambers and Jane White (intermarried with James White of Sumner County); and the following children of my sister Blanch Locke (married Francis Locke and died before her father): Peggy Lock, Mary Locke, Anney Locke and Mathew Locke - these children should have 1/6 of my estate." Elizabeth Wright, wife of James Wright of Smith County, was listed as an heir and devisee of Griffith Rutherford as were James Locke, William Locke of Rutherford County and Elizabeth Cook, wife of Joseph Cook of Maury County.

Because Elizabeth's will was uncontested, her estate was settled without controversy. However, a controversy did arise over the settlement of James Wright's estate. In the cases of Wright vs Wright heard at the November Term of Court and Tarleton M. Cains vs John Chambers, David Douglass and Simon P. Hughes, first heard at the November Term of Chancery Court in 1825 and concluded in May of 1826, Cains and wife claimed that an imposition on John Wright was done by the defendants. Cains stated that John Wright was an old, intemperate, credulous man, incapable of business, ignorant of his rights and having no family was a fit subject for imposition. The complainant charged that the slaves owned by James Wright were unevenly divided and that John was never paid the \$453.52 due him; that there was more than \$900 in silver; that Chambers refused to give John money to meet his present needs but speculated and would pay said John only in notes and accounts which John had to sell at discount; that Douglass, a constable, collected on notes due but retained and used for his own purposes; that Douglass pretended that Wright made him or his wife a present; and that he, Cains had been compelled to pay John Wright's debts out of his own pocket. Cains lost the suit in Chancery Court but requested an appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals which was granted. However, the complainant was insolvent and finally the suit was compromised. It was agreed that no appeal would be made; the dismissal by the Chancery Court would stand and Chambers agreed to pay Cains \$100 and to pay the court costs.

David Douglass stated that he had intermarried with the niece and near relation of said John Wright. John, having no children himself was disposed to divide his property among relations. He gave to Jane Anderson (husband was John H. Anderson), Douglass' wife's sister, 100 acres of land and a negro girl worth in all \$800 or thereabouts. "Old man Wright was at my house on the 15th day of August 1821, and unsolicited and voluntarily gave me \$600 in cash notes - saying he had always intended to make my wife equal with her sister and his niece Jane Anderson and that he had nearly affected it." This \$600 gift to Douglass was made in the presence of William High sometime before John's death and before John's marriage to the wife of the complainant. It is believed that Douglass' wife's name was Martha (Wright) and that her mother was Nancy Wright. Father possibly was Archibald whose will was probated in May 1816. Jacob Wright also left a widow named Nancy when he died in 1815.

By 1826, Cains and wife Nancy had begun selling off land which she had received from her former husband, John Wright. To Andrew Anderson, on 16 Feb 1826, they sold 51 acres for the sum of \$102. Michael Shoemake, on 11 July 1831, purchased of "Tarleton Cains and wife Nancy 31 acres on Harrican Creek, beginning at corner of old Hadley survey to Sampson Curling's line" for \$46.50.

On 22 Aug 1831, "Tarleton M. Cains and his wife Nancy Cain to William Petty a tract on Caney Fork, 160 acres, known as Pidgeon Roost Bottom on north bank of Caney Fork River adjoining tract deeded to John H. and Jane Anderson 12 Feb 1821, for sum of \$600." The following day, 23 Aug 1831, they sold to Andrew Anderson 24 acres for \$24. (Land Wright purchased of Thomas Tibbs). Evidently, they removed from Smith County about this time; they are listed on the Census for 1830 but not 1840.

Young Henry Hollingsworth Jones (all his business transactions show the use of the name Jones not Wright) grew to manhood reaching the age of majority in 1834, at which time he was to receive his gift from Elizabeth who had been dead for ten years. "On 17 May 1821, Elizabeth Wright gave to Henry Hollingsworth Wright (otherwise called Jones)...now has attained the age of 21 years and is known as Henry Hollingsworth Jones this day received from said John Chambers, Trustee, the sum of \$600 in full principal and interest." (January 1834)

Young Jones became an astute businessman, apparently using his inheritance wisely. He had purchased and sold town lots in Carthage, was a money lender, slave owner and trader. On 25 Oct 1834, Jones sold to Simon P. Hughes, for the sum of \$2000, the 640 acre tract John Wright had made as a gift deed to Jones, August 1821. In 1834, 1835 and 1836, Jones appeared to have been making a valiant attempt to collect over due notes. On 3 Apr 1835, he obtained 375 acres of land on the Caney Fork River near the Trousdale Ferry in lieu of \$350 indebtedness due him by William Harvey. In February 1836, Dan C. Finley, who owed notes, signed over "one sound horse which I got of Bluford Reynolds but formerly of Douglas Walton, one gray horse I got of H. B. McDonald, four feather beds & steads & furniture, two pr. Sets of China, 1 dozen chairs, four tables, 1 press and bureau together with all my household and kitchen furniture." Evidently, Finley had an expectation of becoming in a position to pay within the year because this document contained a request that Jones hold said property and not sell it before 25 Dec 1836. Before December 1836, fate had stepped in and dealt a cruel blow, for like his father before him, the hand of death interrupted his progress. Sometime between March 1836 and June 1836, at the age of 23, he had died in Smith County, intestate and unmarried, leaving a considerable estate for such a young man. His half brother, Samuel Jones and his half brother-in-law, Micajah Duke, were appointed administrators of his estate. They filed an inventory dated 6 June 1836, which amounted to about \$5025.82.

Philip Sadler and wife, Mary Ann Sadler, a half-sister to Henry H. Jones, filed a lawsuit in Chancery Court against Administrators Duke and Jones. This suit stated that Henry H. Jones left as his next of kin entitled to distribution four half

brothers and three half sisters all by his mother's side and in equal degree. Half sisters were Cynthia, wife of Micajah Duke, Mary Ann, wife of complainant, Elizabeth, the wife of one Watson, Christian name unknown to complainant. Half brothers were Samuel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John James Jones and William Jones. Benjamin Jones died shortly after said Henry H., intestate, unmarried and without lawful heirs, which left the number of legal heirs as six. The complainants charged that the administrators received too much compensation for their services and questioned the amount of the estate.

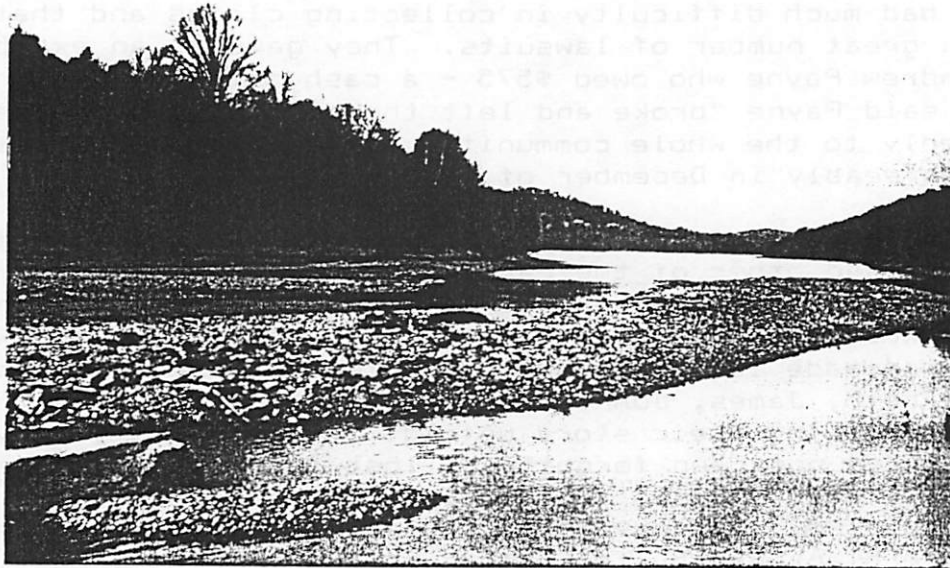
The defendants explained that they held notes on some thirty-seven men, many of which were not good. They stated that they had had much difficulty in collecting claims and that they had had a great number of lawsuits. They gave as an example that of one Andrew Payne who owed \$575 - a cash note payable in 12 months - said Payne "broke and left the country very suddenly and unexpectedly to the whole community". The case was finally settled agreeably in December of 1838.

Thus, the saga of James Wright, Elizabeth Rutherford Wright, John Wright and other of the earliest settlers of Hurricane Creek is concluded. Two hundred years later, as we sit here, in the middle of Wright's acreage, on these huge rocks with the waters from the man-made lake lapping at our feet, there is a feeling that Elizabeth, James, John, Henry H. and others who went before have been watching their story unfold. At long last, they know that they have not been forgotten - lost in time. They seem to be hovering overhead pleased that their story has been told. Where were they buried? No gravemarkers stand to mark where they lie. Do they lie blanketed by the waters of the lake? Perhaps, the answer sought is found in this anonymous poem:

"Do not stand at our graves and weep,
We are not there, we do not sleep.
We are a thousand winds that blow;
We are the diamond glints on the snow.
We are the sunlight on ripened grain;
We are the gentle autumn's rain.
When we awaken in the morning's hush,
We are the swift uplifting rush
Of quiet birds in circled flight.
We are the soft stars that shine at night.
Do not sit here and wonder how nor why.
Do not stand at our graves and cry.
We are not there; we did not die."

Epilogue

And so it was in the beginning, settlers came because there was land, forest and water. In the beginning, through their own fortitude and endeavors, men cleared the land and tilled the soil. This rich creek and river bottom land bears no semblance to that of yesteryear for it is inundated by the waters of Cordell Hull Lake which was created by the construction of a dam on the Cumberland River about a mile upriver from Carthage. Elaborate dedication ceremonies were held at the site on October 13, 1973.



Looking down lake from where Hurricane Creek flows into the body of the lake, the Creek flowed to the left and the fertile bottom land where James Wright's slaves once hoed cotton is to the right, usually covered by water, the level of which fluctuates at the will of the United States Corps of Engineers.

The story of the Wrights concludes a series of articles under the heading The Rise and Demise of Harrican Creek. (Often seen spelled Harrican probably because that is the way old timers pronounced it. It is not known how the community got its name; in early times, what was described as a "Hurricane" swept through the area; however, it is believed the name predates this storm). The writer's purpose has been to identify settling families of this area of Smith County from the late 1700's to 1870; to show the topography, growth, productivity and their lifestyles;

to provide a synopsis of individual families, descendants thereof or those who moved into the community during this time period and to show how a community that once thrived and prospered came to its demise. Among the reasons for its decline: the desire for adventure in new lands (opening up of new territories in Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas and the 1848-49 gold rush); conflicts between families brought on by the Civil War and Reconstruction; lawsuits, one of which, before its termination, involved almost everyone in the community; the desire for factory jobs and those who obtained professional training had to seek employment elsewhere. However, the blow that drove the nail into its coffin was the construction of the Cordell Hull Dam inundating the best land and taking the store, blacksmith shop, mill, churches, school and homes.

Of all those early settlers (130 families in James Wright's day) only five Bush family descendants, two Harvilles and one Massey descendant live in the area. Many early settlers died here probably buried near their homes, as was the custom, with only a small native stone marking their gravesites. Descendants sold the land and moved away; gravesites were neglected, forgotten and lost. It is as if they just vanished; yet once - real, live, vibrant people lived and worked here.

In the end, people were overtaken by the water - a man-made lake. In the end, it was men, through their own endeavors and ingenuity, who designed and constructed an object that would forever change people's lives and the topography submerging the land under a silent sea. SO, LET IT BE - THE ALPHA AND THE OMEGA!

Sources: Chancery Court May Term 1826 - Andrew Hay vs Rutherford heirs and others. Chancery Court Enrollments 1825-1831: Wright vs Wright, November Term 1826; Tarleton M. Cains vs John Chambers, David Douglass & Simon P. Hughes, pp. 135-154, specifically pp. 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 153. Chancery Court Records, 1837-1847: Sadler & wife vs Duke & Jones, pp. 232-240. County Court Minute Book, 1809, pp. 364, 370; Minute Book, 1812, p. 219; Minute Book, 1815, pp. 141, 254; Minute Book 9, 1820-1822, pp. 117, 126, 141, 144-146, 150, 152, 219, 302, 364, 370, 416; Smith County Court Minutes, 1824, pp. 126, 214; Smith County Court Minutes, 1835-1841, p. 103; Smith County Deed Books: B, pp. 183, 370; D, pp. 309-313; F, pp. 185-186, 319-321; G.456, 490; H, pp. 36, 51, 72, 91-92, 102-103; I, pp. 31-32; K, pp. 51, 186, 446-447, 466-468; M, pp. 63-64, 219, 323-324; N, pp. 4-5; P, pp. 77-78 and Z, pp. 258-259; Smith County Estate Inventories, 1832-1835, p. 175; Estate Inventories, 1836-1838, pp.40-43; Will Book 6, 1820-1823, pp. 40-43, 56-59, 60-61, 86-87, 94, 231; Will Book 2, 1823-1834, pp. 25-26; U. S. Census, Smith County Tennessee 1820, p. 45; Census 1830, p. 30; Census 1840.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

1803 - 1849

ABSTRACTED FROM CARD INDEX FILE AND COMPILED BY

Gene-Ann Good Cordes

Martha Stewart

m. 10 Sep 1807 Smith County, TN

John Goodner

(L.D.S. Church Records; Smith County Microfiche)

Jordan Stokes, Esquire of Smith County, TN

m. 11 Feb 1840 at Carthage, TN by Rev. Mr. Brown

Miss Penelope Williams (Daughter of the late

Nathaniel Williams of Smith County, TN)

(Nashville Whig; Wednesday, 19 Feb 1840)

Mr. William B. Stokes

m. 18 Jan 1832 in Smith County, TN

Miss Parelia Overall

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
27 Jan 1832)

Martha Suit

m. 30 Oct 1849 Carthage, TN

Richard Parker

(L.D.S. Church Records, Smith County Microfiche)

Daniel Temple

m. 4 May 1848 by L. A. Smithwick, Minister of Gospel

Mily Ann Carter

(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN)

James Thomas

m. 21 Sep 1848 by John Gold, Minister of Gospel

Eveline Maget

(Schedule of Marriage Licenses, Smith County, TN)

Mr. Charles Thompson

m. 18 Jan 1832 in Smith County, TN

Miss Margaret Black

(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
27 Jan 1832)

Barbary Thompson (2nd wife of Enoch Berry)

m. 13 Nov 1823 in Smith County, TN by Henry McWhirter, Esq.

Enoch Berry

(Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association; Vol. XI, No. 2,
p. 74)

Mr. J. R. A. Tomkins of Gallatin, TN
m. July 1830 in Smith County, TN
Miss Mary J. Madden
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Whig; Thursday, 29 July 1830)

Henry Laurence Trawick
m. 1 May 1832 Smith County, TN
Margaret (Peggy) Dillard
(Ansearchin' News; Vol. 22, No. 3, Fall 1975)

John F. Tuckey
m. 19 Dec 1848
Jane M. Smith
(L.D.S. Church Records; Microfiche)

Margaret Vance (B. 1783 Snow Creek section of Smith
County, TN)
m. 30 Jan 1802
William Pendarvis
(Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association; Vol. X,
No. 3, p. 95)

Mr. Ramsey Vance
m. January 1832
Miss Letsey Mann
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
13 Jan 1832)

Mahala Jane Vance
m. 4 Jan 1844 Carthage, TN
William Temple Hackett
(L.D.S. Church Records; microfiche)

Col. James H. Vaughn
m. 25 July 1833 at Dixon Springs, TN
Miss Eliza Ann Mitchell
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Monday,
5 Aug 1833)

Michael F. Wade
m. 17 Aug 1848
Mary Dice
(Marriage Records; Smith County, TN)

Booker Wakefield
m. 2 June 1848
Martha A. Smith
(Marriage Records; Smith County, TN)

- Mr. Silas B. Wakefield
m. February 1832 in Smith County, TN
Miss S. Sutton
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
24 Feb 1832)
- Mr. John Walker
m. 18 Jan 1832 in Smith County, TN
Miss Prudence Archer
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
27 January 1832)
- Miss Sally Walton (Daughter of Col. William Walton)
m. 21 July 1811
Nathaniel W. Williams
(Abstracted from "Carthage Gazette"; printed in Upper
Cumberland Genealogical Association; Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 17)
- Mr. David C. Ward
m. March 1826 in Smith County, TN
Miss Mary Moore
(Nat. Banner; 31 Mar 1826)
- Mr. John Warren
m. February 1832 in Smith County, TN
Miss Charlotte Carter
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
24 February 1832)
- James W. Washburn
m. 30 Aug 1849
Sarah Smith
(Smith County, TN Marriage Schedule)
- Lucinda Washburn
m. 5 Feb 1839 in Smith County, TN
James Lancaster
(Ridge Runners' Quarterly, Yates; Vol. 15, No. 2, p. 87)
- Jane Walters
m. 22 day October 1818 by John Wisemond
John Morris
(Book 9, pp. 305-6, Smith County Court Minutes)
- Mr. John Weatherford
m. January 1832 in Smith County, TN
Miss Matilda Dudley
(Nat. Banner and Nashville Daily Advertiser; Friday,
27 Jan 1832)

THE CRAPE REMAINED ON THE DOOR

Katheryn Frye Dickens

The year was 1916, and young Will Avant was new in the undertaking business, having moved to Alexandria from Dowelltown the year before.

It was late October when he received a summons from the home of Bettie Newbell Deadman whose eight-year-old grandson, Clifton, had died. When Mr. Avant arrived, the home's doors had already been draped with the black mourning cloth. Because there had recently been heavy frost, the countryside had taken on a gray somberness, and all signs pointed to an early, cold winter.

Little Clifton had been the only child of Thomas M. Deadman. Almost a decade ago, Tom had brought Miss Daisy Hall to the Deadman farm as his bride. Both Tom and Daisy were the great-grandchildren of John and Susan Deadman. The couple lived with Miss Bettie, Tom's mother. Tom's father was dead.

The Deadman place was just across the DeKalb County line, over in the south side of Smith County, located on what is known today as Potter Road. During 1916, and even later, however, the general area was referred to as Helmontaller Town. In 1811, one Michael Helmontaller had settled nearby, thus creating a little village.

Tom and Daisy's great-grandparents, John and Susan Deadman, had braved the dangerous journey across the mountains from North Carolina and settled in Smith County, Tennessee, shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century.

John Deadman purchased his first fifty acres of land in 1812 from Isaac and Henry Moore which had originally been a portion of William Ferebee's North Carolina Land Grant. A score of years later, he added one hundred acres through a State of Tennessee Grant. Eventually he owned many acres of land in the Sykes area and along Hickman's Creek.

It is recorded that he purchased two slaves from J. R. James in February of 1847 - a negro woman named Nanny about 24 years old and a girl about seven. It was noted that James guaranteed them to be sound and healthy, "except the woman when breeding."

In the late summer of 1849, shortly after John and Susan Deadman's son, Bethel, had married Nancy M. Waters, John deeded to Bethel 110 acres of land. A couple of years later Bethel added twenty-seven more acres which he purchased from William W. Wills.

Bethel Deadman, Tom's grandfather, built ca. 1850 a lovely two-story house with double front porches and stately stone chimneys. Not too far from the house was an artesian sulphur well springing up in the creek bed. Near the site of the well a beautiful, strong stone wall was constructed by a stonemason to help retain the sometimes tumultuous and turbid waters of Hickman's Creek. This spot on the Deadman farm was referred to as the Sulphur Well, and it was a favorite gathering place for the young people in the neighborhood.

Born in 1817, Bethel died at age thirty-seven in 1854, leaving three small children. William Francis was six years old, John Fulton was three, and Sarah Jane was only a baby when their father passed away. His widow, Nancy M. Waters Deadman, married ca. 1855 Henry S. Wright.

Twenty years after Bethel Deadman's death, his two children, William Francis and Sarah Jane Prowell, sold their undivided interest in their father's estate to their brother, John Fulton Deadman. This was in the spring of 1874.

John F. Deadman and his wife, Bettie Newbell Deadman, made several additions to the house. When the house was completed, there were fourteen rooms, and a new brick chimney had been added.

In 1916, this house was home to John F. Deadman's widow, Bettie, their son, Thomas M. (Tom), Tom's wife, Daisy, and little Clifton. Tom's two unmarried sisters, Icie, thirty-five and Mattie, twenty-eight, also lived there. They were a contented, close-knit family. Tom farmed the one hundred thirty-seven acre Deadman estate, and his young son, Clifton, was the delight of the entire family.

News traveled slowly in 1916 to the Deadman farm, but they eventually heard about the big fire that had occurred in Carthage in February. The Bradford and Kennedy General Merchandise Store, along with Read Brothers Drug Store and the A. L. West Grocery Store had all gone up in flames with an estimated damage of \$40,000.

Smith County Bank had withstood the angry flames, but the heat was so intense that the glass doors and windows of the First National Bank across the street were shattered.

In March there was a disastrous fire in Nashville.

July brought heavy flooding, and Hickman's Creek rampaged all over creation!

In mid-summer the women in the Deadman family cheered over the victory won by the Chattanooga Medicine Company and Z. C. Patten. The jury had returned a verdict in favor of the makers of Cardui and held the American Medical Journal guilty of libel for having published that Cardui was a nostrum without merit.

Early fall brought news about the terrible, contagious disease of infantile paralysis. Rumor had it that it was being spread by mail order houses. There was a terrible outbreak of the disease in New York City and Chicago. How could a mother who had ordered a garment for her child not know that some other child infected with the disease had first tried it on!

With the coming of October there was the news that R. S. Seese, the general manager of Smith County Electric Company, had arrived in Carthage from St. Louis to begin construction of an electric light plant. Seese was securing contracts to wire houses, but was not being very encouraged in his efforts.

In October the fair came to Hickman, but the Deadman family did not attend. For the past several days young Clifton had obviously appeared unwell, had refused food, and was extremely restless at night. He had complained with his throat hurting. The small glands in his neck were slightly enlarged, and a thin, bluish-gray false membrane had appeared in his throat. After several days of illness, his temperature fell below normal, and his pulse became faint and irregular. He had been diagnosed as having diphtheria, and obviously, the bacillus had already poisoned his nervous system and heart. Near the end of October the precious child's heart failed.

His soul was commended to God, and his little body heart-brokenly surrendered to Mr. Avant for burial in the Union Hill Cemetery.

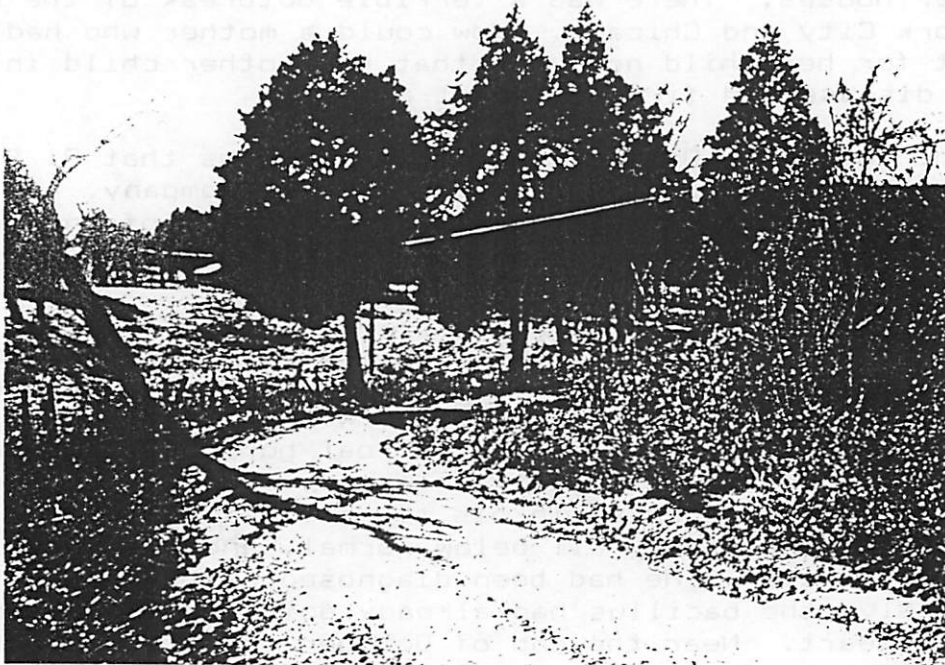
Poor Daisy was completely distraught and grief-stricken! She could not rest, and she constantly longed to visit her child's grave. A few days after Clifton's burial, while Tom was trying to forget his sorrow by busying himself around the farm, Daisy persuaded her mother-in-law to go with her to the cemetery.

Hitching the trusted family horse to the buggy, Daisy and Bettie Deadman made the three and a half mile journey to Union Hill where they spent time mourning near a freshly mounded spot of earth.

It was during their return trip home that tragedy struck again. While coming downhill in the sharp curve of the road just before where Ulas Webster lives today, something spooked the horse. He ran wildly down the hill, and the buggy overturned! Bettie was only slightly injured, but Daisy was very seriously hurt. Two

days later she died. Once again Mr. Avant was called to the Deadman place. On the line just below Clifton Deadman's name, he recorded the date, "November 3, 1916 - Mrs. Tom Deadman" in his record book.

The black crape had not yet been removed from the house since the child's death!



The sharp curve in the road where Daisy Deadman's horse ran away as she was returning from visiting her son's grave in the Union Hill Cemetery.

It has been said that Tom never smiled after he lost his son and his wife. He lived thirty-two years after his tragic loss.

Coincidentally, on December 7, Tom received news that his nephew, Emmett Claude Deadman, had been killed as the result of an accident caused by a runaway horse.

At Tom's death in 1948, his sisters, Icie and Mattie, sold the beloved family farm and moved to Brush Creek. Several years later the old house, originally built by Bethel Deadman, was torn down.

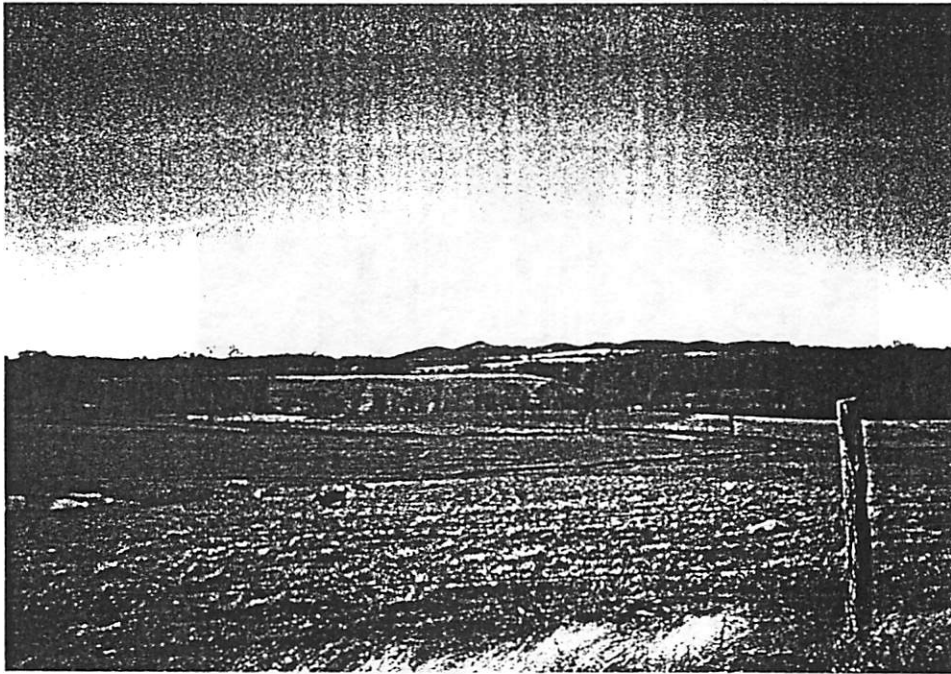
Perhaps if fate had not so cruelly intervened, the farm would still be in the Deadman family today.

The writer remembers Tom Deadman, who lived in her neighborhood when she was a small child. Although he was no known kin, he was affectionately called "Uncle Tom." The genealogy research for this story, however, has proven that Thomas and Daisy Deadman both descended from Daniel Smith and Mary Grandstaff Smith as does the writer.

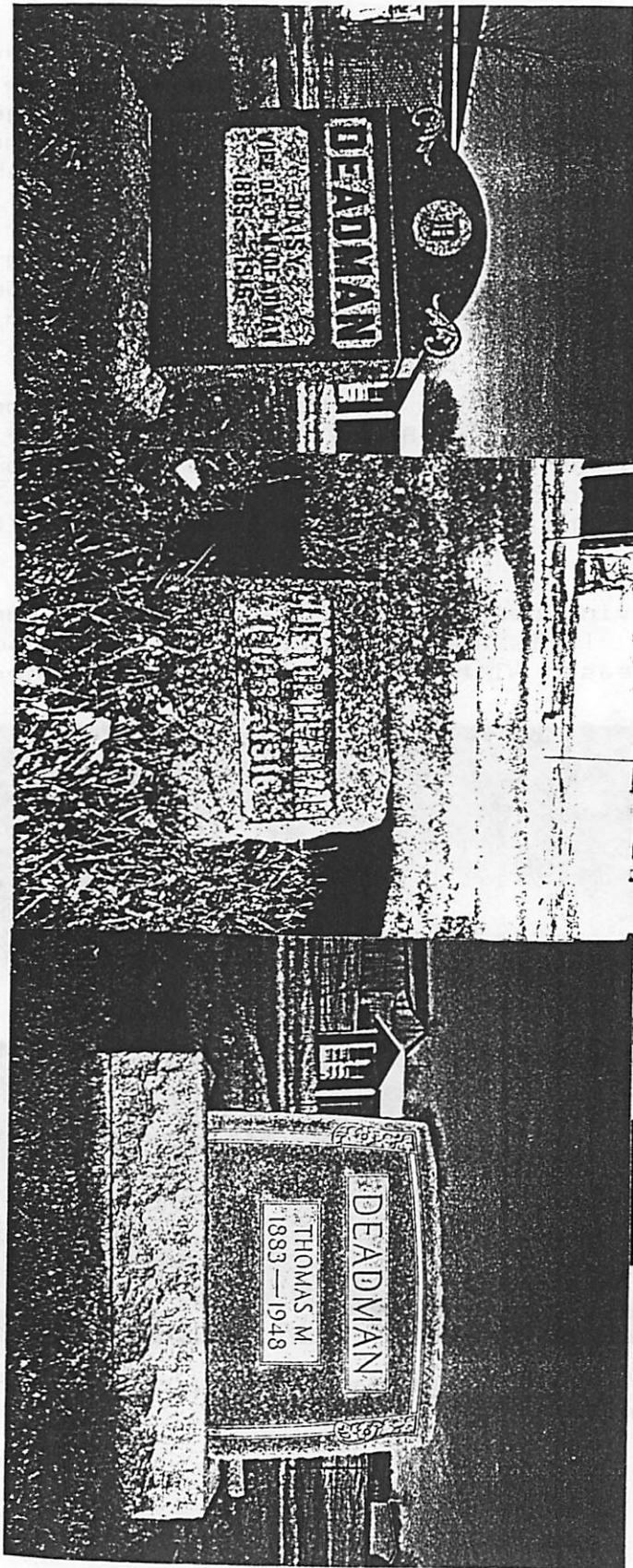
Tom was a tall, slender man with white hair showing beneath his black hat. Often riding his sleek, bay horse past the Frye place, he would stop and engage in lengthy conversation with the writer's father, all the while never dismounting.

The writer remembers playing in the yard after school where Miss Icie and Miss Mattie lived in Brush Creek. They were always busy working in their flower garden. On occasion there would be an invitation extended to come inside for refreshment. The house was immaculately clean, and the Deadman sisters had lovely antique furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. Velvin Agee have owned and lived on the Deadman estate since 1948. It is a beautiful, clean farm, and the Deadman family could be pleased with Mr. Agee's pride of ownership!



A view of the Tom Deadman farm currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Velvin Agee.



Gravestones of the Tom Deadman family in the Union Hill Cemetery

Because of the close friendship between the families, naturally, the writer first heard about Uncle Tom's story of sadness from her father, the late Dalton O. Frye. However, in attempting to piece the story together again, she acknowledges with deep appreciation Leland Bradley whose gift of mind and memory is priceless. He is kind, gracious and generous with his knowledge. She also expresses gratitude to Clay Davis, Tom's nephew, who has patiently and cheerfully answered numerous questions. Thanks is given to James Avant of Avant Funeral Home in Alexandria, a son of Will Avant.

Smith County Deed Books were used and the 1916 issue of the Carthage Courier, along with several other Smith County records.

EPILOGUE

John and Susan Deadman were in Smith County by 1812. John was born 1778 in North Carolina and Susan was born 1782 in North Carolina.

The 1820 census shows they had eight children. The 1880 census shows Susan to be 98 years old. One of their sons was Bethel Deadman (1817-1854) who married ca. 1847 Nancy Martha Waters, born 1830, the daughter of Martha Catherine Smith Waters and William Waters, and the granddaughter of Daniel Smith and Mary Grandstaff Smith. After William Waters' death, Martha Catherine Smith Waters married Samuel F. Patterson.

Bethel and Nancy Deadman's children were:

1. William Francis Deadman (1848-1922)
married 1867 Mary Jane Potter (1848-1920)
2. John Fulton Deadman born 1851
married Bettie Newbell
3. Sarah Jane Deadman (1853-1934)
married John Harrison Prowell (1844-1924)

After Bethel Deadman's death, Nancy married ca. 1855 Henry S. Wright.

John Fulton Deadman married Bettie Newbell. Their children were:

1. Janey Deadman married William H. "Bud" Davis
2. John B. Deadman married Sarah Willie Barnett,

the daughter of John David Barnett and Eliza Ann Fry

3. Oscar Deadman married Ann Reasonover
4. Hartwell Deadman (1879-1884)
5. Icie Catherine Deadman (1881-1959)
6. Thomas M. Deadman (1883-1948)
married Daisy Hall (1885-1916)
7. Mattie Temple Deadman (1888-1970)
8. Guy Deadman (1891-1904)

At least two others died as infants.

Daisy Hall Deadman was the daughter of Louisa Irwin Hall and Allen B. Hall. Louise was the daughter of Sarah Smith Irwin and W. H. Irwin, and the granddaughter of Daniel Smith and Mary Grandstaff Smith.

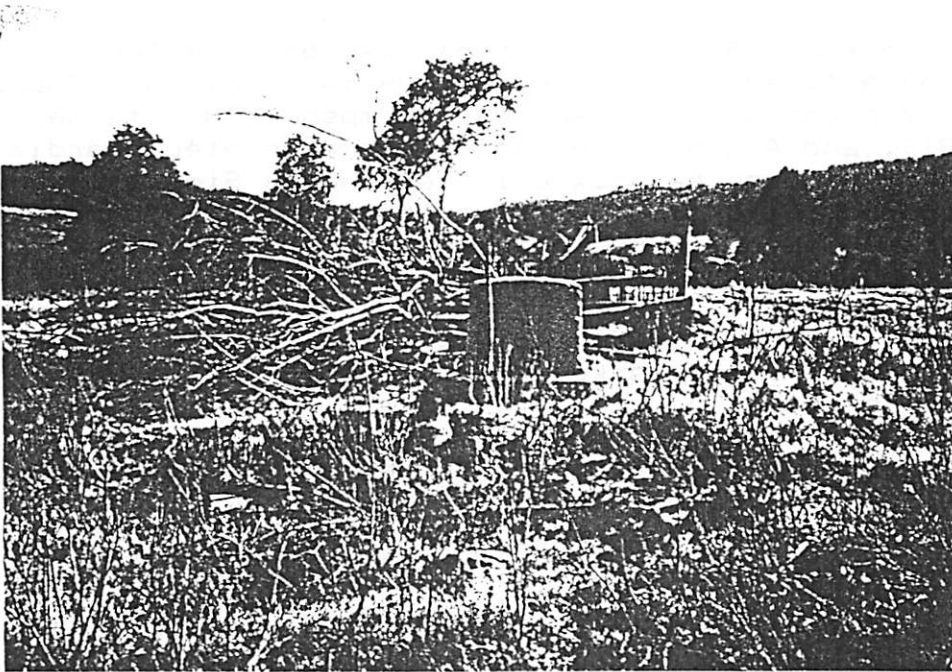
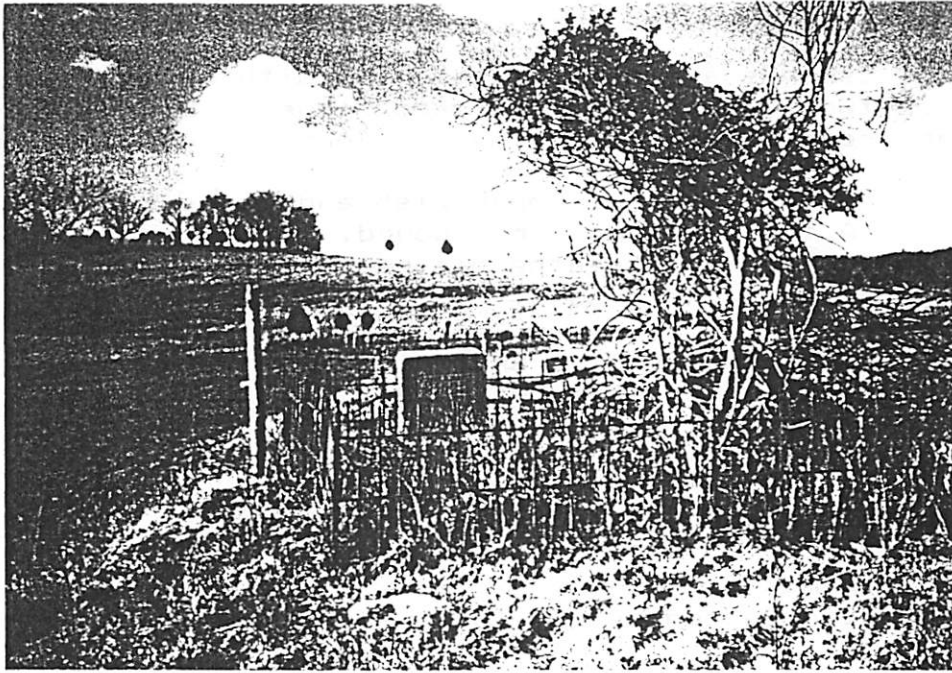
Allen B. Hall's mother was Ann Deadman (Hall), the daughter of John and Susan Deadman. John and Susan Deadman were the great-grandparents of both Daisy Hall and Thomas (Tom) M. Deadman.

The children of Allen B. Hall and Louisa Irwin Hall were:

1. Lassie D. Hall married Eli Lawrence
2. Sallie Hall married William Davis
3. Bettie Hall married Henry Taylor
4. Ophelia Hall married Fred Jones
5. Mattie Hall married Wilson Sykes
6. William Hall married Pearl Cheek
7. Thomas Hall married Mable Dowell
8. Daisy Hall married Thomas M. Deadman
9. James Hall married
 1. Martha Frances Deadman
 2. Gertrude Crawford
 3. Nola Campbell

SIMPSON CEMETERY

Copied November 28, 1993, by Katheryn Frye Dickens. This cemetery is located on the Paul Ray farm at 154 West Potter Road in the south side of Smith County near the DeKalb County line. It is on the opposite side of the road from the Deadman place in a field within view of the Ray house. The cemetery was completely overgrown, and Mr. Ray did not even know it was there until he began clearing a field!



The Simpson Graveyard is located on the Paul E. Ray farm at 154 West Potter Road in south Smith County near the DeKalb County line. There are graves inside the iron fence, graves outside the fence, two piles of broken stones and some erected fieldstones.

Several fieldstones are still intact but with no inscriptions, and there are two large piles of broken stones. Seeing these broken stones reminds one of the poetic words of Alexander Pope:

"Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die.....
.....And not a stone
Tell where I lie."

A broken double stone was found with the names:

Thomas Simpson
Died September 20, 1862

Attalanta, wife of Thomas Simpson
Died September 26, 1868

According to the 1850 census, Thomas was born in 1805 in Kentucky, and Attalanta was born in 1809 in Virginia. Thomas Simpson was the son of James and Mary Simpson. His father died ca. 1817-1819, and Augustine Robinson was appointed guardian. James and Mary Simpson had six children: John Simpson, Agnes Simpson Coopwood, wife of G. W. Coopwood, Thomas Simpson, James Simpson, Sarah Simpson Terry, wife of Nathaniel Terry and one whose name the writer has not blundered across!

Mary Simpson died ca. 1848, and without doubt, is buried in this cemetery but has no marker. It is believed that James Simpson died in Kentucky.

There is a badly broken stone with the name "Simpson, Born September 4, 1833, Died October 29, 1857." According to the census records, it is probably James Simpson, the son of Thomas and Attalanta.

Charlotte (Simpson) Davis
January 23, 1836
March 16, 1913

She was the daughter of Thomas and Attalanta Simpson. Charlotte married 24 Nov 1853 Archibald A. Davis who was born 6 May 1833 and died 14 Nov 1908. He is buried in the Craighead Cemetery on Switchboard Road in Brush Creek.

W. H. "Bud" Davis
August 1, 1861
September 8, 1940

W. H. "Bud" Davis was the son of Archibald A. Davis and Charlotte Simpson Davis. He married Janey Deadman, a sister to Tom Deadman. Janey was the daughter of John Fulton Deadman and Bettie Newbell Deadman.

John A. Davis
October 11, 1894
May 18, 1908

He was a son of W. H. "Bud" Davis and Janey Deadman Davis.

It is known that Jim Davis, a brother to "Bud" Davis, is buried here, although he has no marker.

Paul E. Ray purchased the Simpson farm May 28, 1974 from Nelson Hall, a son of William and Pearl Cheek Hall. William was a brother to Daisy Hall Deadman, Tom Deadman's wife.

The farm had previously been owned by W. H. "Bud" Davis who was a grandson of Thomas and Attalanta Simpson. Davis married Tom Deadman's sister, Janie.

Like the Deadman farm, the Simpson place was originally a portion of William Ferebee's North Carolina Land Grant. Isaac Moore sold 72 acres to Mary Simpson in 1817, and the following year she bought an additional twenty acres from Joshua Conger. In 1833, Augustine Robinson sold Thomas Simpson 125 acres. Undoubtedly, the farm where the cemetery is located is a portion of one of these tracts of land.

On a rainy, late autumn day, just as twilight commences to obscure the shadows, one can glimpse a white, ghostly veil of fog rising from the Simpson Graveyard. And as the soft evening wind moans hauntingly, it seems as though the spirits of the long departed are still here, guarding their treasured land where once they lived and loved. Somehow one gets the feeling that this is still the SIMPSON PLACE!

Appreciation is expressed to Paul E. Ray who so graciously and most hospitably braved mud and an arctic November wind to escort the writer and her mother, Frances Frye, to the Simpson Graveyard.

Contributed by Katheryn Frye Dickens, 366 New Middleton Hwy.,
Gordonsville, TN 38563.



SUSAN KLOPE NORMAN
(at age eighty-six)

Born in Smith County, TN near Carthage in 1823, Susan Klope was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Klope. In 1843, her parents and their seven children removed to Williamson County, IL. Adam died within the year; Elizabeth lived to the age of eighty-six. In 1844, Susan Klope married David Norman. A twin to John Klope, Susan died at the home of her daughter, Sara Lucinda Norman Groves, in 1925 at the age of one hundred and two years. She is buried beside her husband, David Norman, in the Old Bethlehem Cemetery, Marion (Williamson County), IL. Of her great great grandmother, member, Eva Durham Skelley wrote: "A great Lady loved by all who knew her."

Contributed by Mrs. Eva Skelley, Rt. 3, Box 314, Marion, IL 62959.

NEW MIDDLETON FREE CHURCH
A Short History

Erma Bass

A number of citizens at and around New Middleton in Smith County, Tennessee, being desirous to advance the great and unequalled cause of Christianity in their midst, met together at New Middleton in the early part of the year 1866. They decided to make an effort to build a church house of ample size and in good style for moral and religious instruction, as most all of the church houses belonging to the various denominations were destroyed in the surrounding country during the late devastating war through which we have just emerged, and with affairs being unsettled, close and very straining on all, we feel sufficient cause to believe it is best to build one church house free for all denominations to organize and preach in.

The old Bethel Church lot situated in New Middleton and belonging to the Methodist Church (the log church was destroyed in the war) was offered for ground to build upon. It was a convenient and desirable site, containing 1A 1 rod and 10 square yards. Thus, as it was sufficient land for all necessary purposes, it was therefore accepted. The following subscription and constitution were then drawn up. We the undersigned subscribers agree to give the amount annexed to our names for the purposes of erecting a church house at New Middleton on the Old Bethel Lot. The church was to be free to all Christian denominations of Protestant white people to organize and preach in, with there being no conflict as to appointments. The house when erected was to be under the control of a board of trustees elected by the subscribers. Some sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars was subscribed and a building committee was elected and then the church house was put under contract. The church was to be known as the New Middleton Free Church.

A quarterly meeting conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Cedar Point on June 9th 1866. At this meeting the Board of Trustees for the Old Bethel Methodist Church were ordered to transfer the title and all rights vested in them to the newly elected Trustees of the Free Church. The Bethel Trustees were Thomas Gill, Thomas Kitching, J. R. Smith, John T. Yelton and William J. Yeaman. The New Trustees of the Free Church were Samuel Paschal, Mathew McFeaters, J. N. Bridges, Anderson Paschal and B. F. C. Smith. It was again stated that the New Middleton Free Church was for the use of the neighborhood of all religious denominations of white Protestant Christians, any of whom may organize a church in said house, and they have the right to

control the same for the time being. If there should be more than one church organization set up in said house, the Trustees shall divide the time that each is permitted to occupy and control said house, giving them due notice of the same. If a difficulty should arise between any of the people in reference to the occupancy or control of the church house, the Trustees shall adjust the matter between the parties. The Trustees shall provide that the church is kept in decent order, employ a sexton, if they think proper, and at proper intervals lift a public collection for this purpose or solicit private donations if they prefer it.

If any preacher or speaker shall at any time in said church house or on said lot, insult or abuse any denomination of professing Christians they shall forfeit the right forever herein granted to occupy or control said house or to speak publicly on said lot.

If at any time the people of the neighborhood shall cease to use said house and lot for religious purposes, then the title is to revert to the original tract of land from which it was taken.

Signed under seal June the 23rd 1866, in the presence of

T. B. Gill

Thomas Gill

Thos. Eastes

Thos. Kitching

John T. Yelton

Wm. J. Yeaman

J. R. Smith

The New Middleton Methodist Church was organized June 8, 1866, and they obtained permission to use the Free Church on each first Sunday of the month. The Cumberland Presbyterians organized on June 8, 1867, and they obtained permission to worship in the Free Church on the second Sunday of each month. For a short time the Baptists worshipped in the Free Church on the third Sunday and the Blue Methodists worshipped on the fourth Sundays. Later the fourth Sunday was given to the Christian Church.

The New Middleton Free Church served as a place of worship for 56 years until it was destroyed in a cyclone on April 14, 1922. At this date the Free Church ceased to exist, and a few years later in 1929, the old Bethel Lot was sold by order of the Court to the highest bidder for \$165.00.

Note: This history was taken from the minutes book of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at New Middleton. It is given as it was written in 1867 with only a few changes in the wording.

Contributed by Erma Bass, 804 Main Street, Carthage, TN 37030.

MILITIA MUSTER ROLL, 1814

Sue W. Maggart

The persevering, patient researcher with 20-20 vision will discover a wealth of historical and genealogical information in old newspapers. A casual perusal of an old Carthage Courier turned up the 1814 militia list for Captain Allen Wilkinson which was published by the paper one hundred years later, an unlikely place to expect to find this information.

Smith County is fortunate to have all of the Carthage Couriers extant since the paper's formation in 1913 and also random publications for the preceding century.

Carthage Courier, Volume I., No. 47, May 28, 1914

A Militia Muster Roll in the days of 1814

Through the courtesy of J. A. Sanderson of Pleasant Shade, the Courier is in receipt of a copy of a muster roll of Captain Allen Wilkinson's company of Militia in the Third Regiment of W. T. M commanded by Colonel S. Copeland, May 10, 1814. This company was composed of Smith and Macon counties. However, at that time there was no Macon County, the territory being included in Smith County at this time. Captain Wilkinson was a resident of near what is now known as Pleasant Shade.

The muster roll which is as follows will no doubt prove to be of much interest to old war veterans and descendants:

Allen Wilkinson, Captain; Hugh McKinnis, lieutenant; Reuben Roark, ensign; John Hubbard, sergeant; John S. Sanders, sergeant; William Miller, sergeant; Corde N. Rogers, corporal; Sam Dupont, corporal; Wilson Grant, corporal; James Rody, corporal.

The following were private soldiers:

David Upton, Eli Meador, Thomas Holland, Thomas Bradford, Tapley Gregory, Davie Richie, William Parker, John Buchannan, James H. McCabe, Matthew Davis, Houston Furlong, James Alexander, Adam Thomas, Mansin Young, Peter Creaghead, Daniel Richie, William Richie, William Barker, Benjamin Goodson, Daniel Dillon, John Murphy, James Royal, Johnason Wiseman, William Glover, Charles Pate, Richard Clark, Elijah Foreman, James Furlong, John Bishop, Sam Britton, Murdock Stephens, Elihu Bandy, Jesse Dillon, Willie Wilmore, William Wakefield, Luke Thorton, David Pulley, Peter Hines, Johnathon Williams, William Arnet, John Harper, Jesse Law, Martin Binim [sic], Jacob Kennedy, Woodson Pallmore, Burcket Douglas, James Land, Jesse Dickens, John Meador, William Caruthers, Murdock Stewart.

STANLEY F. HORN'S TWENTY BOOKS

Sue W. Maggart

Stanley F. Horn was born near Nashville in the midst of the scene where stories of the activities of the Army of Tennessee during the Civil War kept the conflict alive for the young boy. With this background it is little wonder that Mr. Horn became an ardent authority not only on Civil War but also on Tennessee history.

A respected business man and author, Mr. Horn wrote several books including Boys' Life of Robert E. Lee, The Hermitage, Invisible Empire, Gallant Rebel and Decisive Battle of Nashville. He compiled and edited Tennessee's War 1861-1865, selected writings of persons involved in the War.

Stanley Horn was a member of the American Historians and the Tennessee Historical Commission and served as president of the Tennessee Historical Society and as Chairman of the Tennessee Civil War Centennial Commission.

Prior to his death Mr. Horn published a list of twenty books which he considered most relative to the study of Tennessee history. It was his recommendation that both scholars and the casual student of history use this list as a basis for their study.

Published in the Nashville Tennessean September 7, 1980, the list is as follows:

1. Memoirs of Lt. Henry Timberlake-----Samuel Cole Williams
2. History of the American Indians-----James Adair
3. The Christian Advocate-----John Haywood
4. Natural and Aboriginal History
of Tennessee-----John Haywood
5. Civil and Political History of
Tennessee-----John Haywood
6. Tennessee Gazetteer-----Estin Morris
7. Annals of Tennessee-----J. G. M. Ramsey
8. History of Middle Tennessee-----A. W. Putnam
9. Life As It Is-----J. W. M. Breazeale

10. Early Times in Middle Tennessee-----John Carr
11. Life of Joseph Bishop-----John Gray
12. Old Times in Tennessee-----Joe C. Guild
13. King's Mountain and Its Heroes-----Lyman Draper
14. Antiquities of Tennessee and
Adjacent States-----Gates Thurston
15. Dropped Stitches in Tennessee
History-----John Allison
16. History of the Lost State of
Franklin-----Samuel Cole Williams
17. Beginnings of West Tennessee-----Samuel Cole Williams
18. Dawn of Tennessee Valley and
Tennessee History-----S. C. Williams
19. Tennessee During the
Revolutionary War-----S. C. Williams
20. Early Travels in the Tennessee
Country-----S. C. Williams

THE PURCHASE

The local car dealer, who was known to have taken advantage of several people in the community, informed a farmer that he was coming over to purchase a cow. The farmer priced the cow as follows:

BASIC COW-\$499.95; Shipping/handling-35.75; Extra stomach-79.25
Two-Tone Exterior-142.10; Produce storage compartment-126.50
Heavy-duty straw chopper-189.60; Automatic fly swatter-88.50
Four-spigot/high out-put drain system-149.20
Geuine cowhide upholstery-179.90; Deluxe dual horns-59.25
Automatic fertilizer attachment-339.40
4-By-4 traction drive assembly-884.16
Pre-delivery wash and comb-69.80
FARMER'S SUGGESTED LIST PRICE-2,843.36
Additional dealer adjustments-300.00
TOTAL LIST PRICE (including options)-\$3,143.36

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

October Term, 1847. JAMES P. JONES etal vs HEZEKIAH LOVE etal . James P. Jones, William H. Jones and Benjamin Winfrey contend that on 22 Aug 1840, one John Marks recovered a judgment in Smith County Circuit Court against one Josiah W. Inge, Thomas Harper and James P. Jones in the amount of \$710.39 plus court costs of \$12.37. Jones renders an accounting of what he has paid. He was to sell a young negro boy by the name of Sam to satisfy the \$225. still owed Marks. He said that the boy was worth at least \$300. Jones requested an injunction which would place a restraint on further collectors until the negro boy Sam could be sold. Restraint was granted.

November Term, 1850. WYATT W. JENKINS vs FRANCIS DOWELL . Wyatt [sic] W. Jenkins [sic] filed a bill of complaint against James Dowell removed from Tennessee to California, Samuel F. Patterson, administrator of Willis Dowell's estate, and Francis Dowell, executor of Nehemiah Dowell, deceased and also administrator of Elizabeth Dowell, deceased. James Dowell, a son of Willis Dowell, was indebted to Wyatt W. Jenkins. James has an undivided one-tenth interest in his father's estate including himself and the widow, his mother. He is also entitled to one-ninth share of his grandfather Nehemiah Dowell's estate. James also has a one-ninth entitlement in his grandmother Elizabeth Dowell's estate of which Francis Dowell is executor. Willis Dowell owned a mill, house and land in Civil District Number 20 of Smith County lying on the waters of Brush Creek, bounded on the North by lands of John Hall and Josiah Baird; West by lands of David Frye, Elisha Dowell and John Rogers; South by Samuel Lancaster and Lewis Hall; East by Josiah Baird's heirs. Willis owned slaves Isaac, Eliza, Landen and Sarah.

The real estate of Nehemiah Dowell, deceased, consisted of a 250 acre tract where his widow, Elizabeth, lived until her death. This tract was situated on the waters of Mulherrins Creek in Civil District Number 17 of Smith County bounded by lands of Samuel Allison, Lewis Allison, J. P. Smith, Fanny Bradley, Thomas Kitchen, John Davis and William Barnett's heirs. Slaves owned by Nehemiah but hired after the death of Nehemiah and wife Elizabeth were: Benjamin, Harry, Daniel, Bill, Sam, Elisha, Polly, Nancy, Bob, Lewis, Presley, Thomas, George, Huddah, Elizabeth and Hannah. It was stated that James had sold his interest in these estates to William F. Dowell on 31 May 1851. Jenkins was attempting to collect the debt owed him. The court ordered that the amount owed to Jenkins by James Dowell be paid.

November Term, 1856. JOHN DUTY vs WILLIAM STALCUP. A bill of complaint was brought by John Duty and wife Lucy A. Duty, Samuel, John R., Harriet J., Catharine and Mary Brown, minors, who sued by their next best friend, John Duty, against William Stalcup, administrator with will annexed of James Brown, deceased, Joseph Dirrickson and Thomas Moss and wife Sarah A. James Brown died in Smith County, Tennessee about the 10th of July 1843. His will was filed for probate at the October 1843 term of court. John Duty was married to a daughter, Lucy A. (Brown). About two years after the death of her husband James Brown, the widow, Sarah A. Brown, married Thomas Moss. This marriage created a problem because in his will James Brown had specified that the bulk of his estate be held by his widow until her death or remarriage. When Sarah A. married Moss, this meant, according to her first husband's will, that she would have to relinquish her claim to his estate and that the estate then be divided among James' children.

February Term, 1829. JOSHUA M. COFFEE & THOMAS WHALEY vs ANTHONY WARD. Joshua M. Coffee and Thomas Whaley were merchants trading under the name of Coffee and Whaley in Smith County, Tennessee in 1829. They sought a judgment against Anthony Ward of said County who owed them \$144.1/4/100. Said Ward owned town lot No. 9 in the town of Alexandria in the County and State aforesaid. Daniel Alexandria had sold said lot to James Threat [sic] who conveyed it to Ward. Ward then supposedly conveyed it to Samuel O. Quarles who then turned it over to the firm of Tubbs and Hazzard. Coffee and Whaley indicated that they believed there was a connivance between Ward and Quarles; therefore, they requested that Alexander, James Threweath [sic], Samuel O. Quarles and Tubbs and Hazzard be made defendants to this bill. The lot was sold and the case settled.

January Term, 1859. J. B. CONDIT vs C. F. BURTON. This case seemed to have grown out of a case begun against Condit [sic] in 1839. Conditt stated that for many years he had been a resident of the State of Arkansas; that he left Smith County during the fall of 1847 and moved to Arkansas where he has resided ever since. Therefore, he stated that he was a stranger to many of the matters and things in the bills of complaint filed against him. He said that he married Rebecca, daughter of Loderick Vaden and that both Loderick and Rebecca are deceased. He stated that he believed Benjamin Vaden was appointed Administrator of Loderick Vaden's estate but he did not know anything about Loderick's indebtedness nor the value of his estate. He acknowledged that he was the surviving partner of Vaden & Conditt (Samuel F. Vaden). He listed as issue of the marriage of himself and Rebecca Vaden, deceased, the following: Elizabeth A., wife of Theophulus Edmonson; Tennessee C., wife of C. C. Monday; Mary P., wife of Thomas Ivey, all citizens of State of Arkansas and residents of Independence County. Parmelia E. Conditt, John H. C. Conditt,

Loderick W. B. Conditt, James R. L. Z. Conditt and Urban F. N. Conditt were listed as minors at the time of the court case.

Charles F. Burton, James W. McDaniel, Executor of Henry L. McDaniel, deceased, and Allen Young, Assignee of William R. Vance and Vance Jared, all citizens of Putnam County, Tennessee, were involved in this and the original bill.

(Editor's note: It is possible that those listed above lived in what was at one time and another - Smith County.)

November Term, 1852. FREDERICK SLOAN vs ADAM FERGUSSON . Frederick Sloan lived in Davidson County, Tennessee with a business in Nashville. Adam Fergusson lived in Smith County, Tennessee. Sloan sought a judgment against Fergusson for \$211.20 and cost of this suit. Said Fergusson had purchased a buggy which he bought of Sloan in Nashville and took to his home in Smith County. On 8 Jan 1851, defendant Fergusson executed his deed of trust to Joseph Bowman to secure Thomas Carmon and David Burford in liabilities for him to amount of \$3720. upon thirteen negroes, to wit: Henderson, Polly, Sally, Polk, Lucy, Josephine, Crusoe, Charlott, Lewis, Hannah, Suckey, Richard and Charity, a child, in all worth some 5 or 6000 dollars. Later, Fergusson executed another deed of trust to said Bowman to secure liabilities for him to amount to \$3200. upon nine negroes, to wit: George, Jim, Plummer, Cuff, Taffey, Pompey, Silvy, Rachael and Buck in all worth some \$5000. Fergusson held a tract of 132 1/4 acres of land on the Cumberland River near Carthage where he resided, which was worth some \$600. He also owned 70 acres of grass land lying near Carthage worth \$700. Sloan requested that his claim be satisfied. By 13 Feb 1854, Sloan had died; Martha Sloan served as the executor of his estate. (Her relationship to Frederick Sloan was not listed). She proceeded with this case to collect that due Ferderick Sloan for the buggy and court costs of this suit. The court ordered that the debt be paid out of the sale of property. Lots # 1 and # 9 were purchased by Daniel D. Claiborne; lot # 2 was purchased by Joseph L. Carter; and lot # 3 was purchased by W. V. R. Hallum. A brick store house and lot was bid off by Joseph G. Pickett, soliciter for the Planters Bank of Tennessee, known in the plan of the town of Carthage as lot No. 52.

(Editor's note: Obviously, some surnames are misspelled but are given as recorded by the clerk of the court.)

SMITH COUNTY HOUSES OF INTEREST

Filed with DISTRICT OFFICE 31 Aug 1936 by Vyda Mae Jenkins

L. A. LIGON HOUSE : This residence was built long before the Civil War and was used as a Federal hospital during and after the war. It is located near the Cumberland River in Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee.

OLD FISHER HOUSE : Located on Main Street in Carthage, it is on the left of Highway 25 coming to Carthage from Hartsville. Built of logs (exterior now brick), it is well over 100 years old. This was the home of Chancellor Ward and later the home of Judge T. J. Fisher.

OLD MILLER HOUSE : Located 1 1/2 miles east of Hartsville, Tennessee, on Highway 25 (when going east, on the right side), it is important because it is a very old brick house of Colonial architecture which was used as a Federal hospital during the Civil War, and was afterward occupied by the Miller family, a very prominent family of this section. There is an old cemetery in the yard with table monuments over the graves.

OLD JONES HOUSE : This old house is located 1/2 mile north of Hartsville on Old Lafayette road (on left, going north). It is significant because it is very old, built of logs, and there is a tree in the yard which was used by certain parties for carving messages in code during the Civil War. The stump of this tree remains in the yard.

HART HOUSE : On the site of the second house erected in Hartsville (on right on Church Street), the Harts, founders of Hartsville lived. It has been said that Daniel Boone spent much time here in the employ of Henderson's Transylvania Company. This home is a beautiful example of Colonial architecture and furnished with original colonial period furniture. Collections of rare stamps, deeds and documents dating back to George Washington's election were found here. The grounds were laid out in colonial fashion, with a boxwood bordered drive and an old rock walk in the flower garden.

OLD CULLUM HOUSE : This old house is in Carthage, located near the high school campus. A beautiful example of colonial architecture, it was the home of Congressman William Cullum. Slaves laid the foundation and made the brick for this old home.

HULL HOME : Situated on Main Street in Carthage, this home was once owned by William Hull, father of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who also lived there. It was built on the site of Governor Campbell's home; the old walk to Governor Campbell's home remains.

SMALL GAME HUNTING

Lewis Butler

I grew up hunting "wild" game - I guess most of it was just game. From an early age, Dad took me rabbit hunting or squirrel hunting on the rolling hills of middle Smith County. Dad would usually get one or two, but until I was a teenager going out alone, I never "bagged" much game.

When I was about nine or ten, I was a part of a large group who went on an Opossum Hunt. A fellow whom I know who hails from Mississippi proclaims that Opossum and sweet potatoes were standard fare at his place. I don't recall anyone on this trip making any big Opossum cooking plans. Opossums are hunted at night, in the fall, after the persimmons have experienced a heavy frost. It was a very, cold, clear night. I was dressed so warmly that it was almost impossible to walk. This was in the late forties before insulated jackets, thinsulate, gortek, or down-filled jackets! To keep warm, you wore scratchy wool. I can remember, clearly, only a few events during that trip: (1) seeing my expelled breath in a cloud so clearly in the moonlight, it was as though I made a cloud that hung in the air for many seconds, (2) never seeing the Opossum in the tree that everyone else saw, and (3) petting Old Rounder, the dog who had a run-in with a skunk. My compatriots put Old Rounder in the trunk, and before we had gone very far the car windows were opened in spite of the freezing night air. When we got home, they buried my clothes in the back yard.

At age twelve, I took Dad's 12 gauge Browning Shotgun to Battery Hill to hunt rabbits. I had been many times with my .22 caliber rifle but had yet to make a kill. I was determined to rectify this. I eased around the side of the hill trying not to sprain an ankle on any of the millions of limestone outcroppings and trying not to lash an open-eye on a bramble limb - Battery Hill was "rough"! Before long my faithful hunting dog, Radar, ran over a motionless rabbit! Radar didn't smell or see the rabbit; he just ran over it while running at full tilt in the woods for no good reason. Radar was a town dog and knew how to handle garbage cans but little else. Finally I got a clear shot at the wily pray. I shot three times at a range somewhere around fifteen yards. I wanted to make sure of this my first kill! When I retrieved my quarry, I was disappointed to find that I had blown away everything except the head and front feet.

I have "harvested" my share of rabbits, squirrels and doves. I relish the experiences associated with hunting - the feel of being in the woods, the smell of burnt powder and, most of all, the taste of fried squirrel or rabbit enjoyed with family and friends. Sad - old Battery Hill is becoming a subdivision.

SLEDDING

Lewis Butler

The winters of the forties were cold and snowy in Middle Tennessee. The Cumberland River froze the year I was born, and a Model-T Ford car was driven across the river under the site of the Carthage bridge. Often the water pipes froze, forcing my father to bring water in buckets from the town creek - a long trek!

Fisher Hill involves a sloping curve then a hard right turn to the hill proper, a descent of about 120 feet in about one eighth of a mile. It makes for spectacular sledding when the conditions are right. Since we lived near the crest of Fisher Hill, we were involved in all the winter sledding. Many configurations and combinations thereof went full tilt around the curves and down the incline - single sledders, two or three on a sled sitting up - toboggan fashion or piled on top of each other. Sometimes a linear link-up was attempted by which the feet of one sledder were hooked into the front of the sled behind, an arrangement that could grow to seven or eight. Ramps were constructed for jumping. To warm the sledders, old tires were burned for at night the temperatures really plummeted.

The usual mishaps occurred when the sharp curve would be missed or the hapless sledder would clobber a maple tree. That sledder would soon learn to roll off the sled and dig into the snow with his toes when a crash appeared eminent. A sled-train would zigzag down the hill when a jack-knife would cause a pile-up of sleds.

Once Jimmy Joe Hackett was flying down the slope just about to make the hard right turn onto the steep hill when he encountered an automobile coming up the hill. Jimmy Joe did the correct exit-the-sled maneuver and proceeded to body-slide under the car with head ducked and tucked! Autos were considerably higher off the roadway then than now.

On one particularly cold morning, Sonny Apple and I were at the bottom of the hill when Sonny decided that he did not want to pull his sled up the hill. He implored me in a loud whine to pull his up along with mine. I was responding negatively to his incessant whining and was just turning around when Baxter Key, Jr. plowed into my shins going full blast. Neither he nor anyone else had called out a warning. I was knocked into the air and landed directly on top of my head. I remember my brother, Buddy, picking me up. but then I lost consciousness for about three hours. A doctor was summoned and diagnosed me as having a concussion. For many years thereafter, a large, sore pump-knot would arise on my shins - a reminder of the Baxter Key, Jr. sled encounter!

DEATH RECORDS

Sue W. Maggart

#71: William Gregory born 13 Aug 1863 Smith Co., died 24 Apr 1914 at Dixon Springs; married; farmer; father James Gregory born Smith Co., mother Elizabeth Gregory born Smith Co.; informant Jake Barnes; buried Dixon Springs.

#70: Frank Manning, Sr. born 19 Feb 1847 Smith Co., died 9 Mar 1914, Rt. 2, Carthage; married; farmer; father & mother unknown; informant David Hodges; buried New Middleton.

#69: Sarah Sadler Bush born 3 Feb 1874 Hurricane Creek, Smith Co., died 28 Apr 1914 at South Carthage; married; housewife, father Alexander Sadler born Hurricane Creek, mother Annie Smith born Hurricane Creek; informant Ada Baker; buried Hurricane Creek.

#66: Elizabeth Tubb born TN, age 70, died 5 May 1914 at Hickman; married; housewife; father Ephrean Cheek born DeKalb Co., mother unknown; informant W. T. Jones.

#64: Marinda Bell born Sumner Co., TN, age 82, died 28 Mar 1914 at Rome; parents unknown; informant N. C. Wilson; buried Rome.

#61: Zilla Anderson born 17 Mar 1826 TN, died 17 Apr 1914 at Defeated; single; housekeeper; father Washington Anderson born TN, mother Nellie Kennedy born TN; informant L. C. Anderson; buried District 2.

#87: Nancie Dickison age 85 birthplace unknown, died 17 May 1914, Rt. 2, Carthage; single; parents unknown; informant David Hodges; buried County Farm, poor house.

#86: William C. Bradford born 16 Jul 1827 Smith Co., died 13 Apr 1914 at New Middleton; widower; farmer; father D. M. Bradford, mother Pollie Cheek; informant J. D. Bradford; buried New Middleton.

#98: Mollie Fitzpatrick born 1874, died 21 Jun 1914 at Chestnut Mound; married; housekeeper; father James Ballard born Smith Co., mother Victoria Fletcher born Smith Co., informant P. N. Fitzpatrick.

#96: Dennis H. Kilzer born Smith Co., age 81, died 21 Jun 1914 at Brush Creek; widowed; farmer; father Jordan Kilzer, mother - illegible.

QUERIES

GORDON: There were several heads of households named GORDON in the Smith County 1830 Census. Was Gordonsville named for this family? For any specific GORDON? JOHN? FRANCIS? When was Gordonsville established?

EVEA BACHNAK , 1717 Fisher Street, Munster, IN 46321.

KIRBY: Smith County, Tennessee 1880 Census includes: WILLIAM KIRBY, age 73, born NC; father, NC; mother, NC. Wife was ELIZABETH, age 71, born TN; father, NC; mother, VA. ELIZABETH was listed as deaf and dumb? Who were her parents?

EVEA BACHNAK , 1717 Fisher Street, Munster, IN 46321.

PATY/PATEY: JOHN O. born 1809 near Brush Creek; mar. MILDRED ? CA. 1833. Her parents? On 1840-1870 Smith Co. Census at New Middleton; 1880 on Oregon Co., Missouri Census; did JOHN die in MO? JOHN O. son of JESSE born SC & ELIZABETH ? . Her parents? ELIZABETH born 1792 NC; Jesse killed War 1812. Widow ELIZABETH died after 1860; buried Smith Co.? JOHN O. had brother JONAS ? (JAMES ?), Wife NANCY ? ; mar. date? He had 2 sisters MARY mar. JOHN GIBBS; need mar. date. NANCY mar. ELIJAH BOZE; need mar. date. JOHN O. & MILDRED had 12 known children: WILLIAM mar. BARTHENIA M. PATEY, dau. JOHN W. & FRANCES PARKER PATEY on 29 Dec 1853 in Smith Co; moved from Smith to Warren Co., TN after 1860; listed as J. P. & M. G. FRANCES MARGARET mar. JOHN HEFLIN 24 Aug 1864 in Smith Co. JAMES M. mar. ? served 7th TN Inf B. Co. JOHN R. mar. ? served 7th TN Inf B. Co. HENRY LEE mar. ? 7th Tn Inf B. Co. CAROLINE mar. P. C. EVERETTE 24 Apr 1870 in Smith Co. SUSAN mar. ? CATHERINE mar. ? CASSIUS CLAY mar. SARAH AMONETTE ca. 1878 in MO ? ICIE VINY mar. THOMAS J. AMONETTE 9 Nov 1870 in Smith Co. JANE K. mar. ? LUCY A. T. mar. ? CASSIUS CLAY was my grandmother's grandfather. He died in OK between 1900-1905.

LOIS F. ELROD , 6103 Hott Springs, Arlington, TX 76017.
Telephone: 817-572-1398.

BRYANT: Can someone help me with my THOMAS BRYANT born 1821 in Tennessee; wife MRS. NANCY BRYANT was name used in census. Need his parents. They were in Jackson County, TN on 1850 census. THOMAS died in 1884 in Jackson Co. NANCY'S death? Had son, JOSEPH, who was my great grandfather; died in the Civil War. Will pay for copies of data anyone may have and postage.

NINA M. MARTIN , 34953 Mathews Road, Eugene, Oregon 97405.

(Editor's note: Because of the genealogical data given and the lack of queries submitted for publication in this issue, length has not been a factor.)

ROSS, SMITH, CUMMINS, GILBERT: ANDREW ROSS born 1784 in Guilford Co., NC mar. MARYAN (or ANNA) CUMMINS, dau. of ROBERT & ELIZABETH GILBERT CUMMINS; was on 1820 Census of Smith Co., TN. No other record of him found in TN, but his children mar. in Henry Co. and Carroll Co. Son MELVIN ROSS mar. REBECCA SMITH, dau. of THOMAS & LEAH AGEE SMITH 25 Aug 1834 in Gibson Co., TN. Desire family Bible, records, etc. on this family and documentary evidence on ANDREW.

MRS. EUNICE H. YOUNG, 1894 East 8325 South, Sandy, Utah 84093.

EVETTS: My gr. gr. grandfather was MOSES EVETTS born in 1792/96 in NC; wife was MARY born 1802 in NC. Moved to TN; had 9 children, all born in TN. My gr. grandfather was MARTIN born 1824/25 in TN - possibly Smith Co. They moved to Stone Co., AR (Marcella) and there MARTIN mar. LUCRETIA TAYLOR; she died at age 20; he then mar. ELIZABETH STEWART. They had 9 children. My grandfather was the 8th of 9 children - name JAMES MOSES EVETTS. He mar. NANCY CATHERINE STOKES in AR then moved to Indian Territory. All of the above info. was taken from the AR Census. I am trying to trace the EVETTS while they lived in TN. Can anyone help me?

MAXINE EVETTS WELCH, 500 West Main, Holdenville, OK 74848.

HUGHES: I am still trying to find the parents of SIMON HUGHES born 1760 probably in VA; died 1823 in Smith Co., TN; mar. ca. 1780 Goochland Co., TN to MARTHA BIGGARS born 1760. Any help would be appreciated.

KATHRYN NORTON, 1625 E. BROWNING AVENUE, FRESNO, CA 93710-6414.

JENKINS: I am trying to locate ancestors of JOSEPH H. JENKINS born 29 Aug 1813 in Wilson Co., TN & his wife MARY (POLLY) SWANN born 27 May 1817 in Wilson Co. Mar. December 1840; children: JOHN ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, ELIZABETH, WILLIAM J., MARTHA A, and MARY SWANN. 1850 Wilson Co. Census lists them at Tucker's Cross Roads name listed JINKINS; 1860 census lists as JENKINS with 6 children. 1870 same location with 3 younger children. By 1880 POLLY had died; JOSEPH mar. SARAH (SALLY) TUGGLE; had SALLIE BERTHA; lived in Dist. 12, Wilson Co. 1900 JOE & SALLIE lived at Commerce. Joe died 20 May 1903, believe buried at "Old Jenkins Place". Who were their siblings? Any information will be appreciated.

DOROTHY (JENKINS) DITZIG, 917 Popular Drive, Benton, AR 72015.

SURNAMES

BRYANT, MORRIS, ALLEN, DOLLAR, MAXEY, COTTON, HONEYCUTT, MUDGETT (MIDGETT ?).

NINA M. MARTIN, 34953 Mathews Road, Eugene, OR 97405.

*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



BOSTON SPRING

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 6 ---- No. 2

Spring 1994

A special welcome is extended to new members and thanks to renewals. This is your publication; your articles, family data, pictures, Bible, military and other records and queries are needed.

For the benefit of new members and as a reminder to renewals: Each member is permitted the publication of two queries of fifty words or less, which are published on the basis of time of receipt and number on hand. If several are sent at once - fine; however, contingent on space some may be published in subsequent issues. When sending articles, data, etc., please keep a copy for we cannot return them. The author is responsible for authenticity. The Smith County Public Library has a few unsold SMITH COUNTY HISTORY books. To obtain one, send a check in the amount of \$73.50 (book & postage) payable to the library to Mrs. Pat Bush, Librarian, 215 N. Main Street, Carthage, TN 37030.

The Society meets each third Monday night, with the exception of December, July and August, at the Smith County Public Library, 7:00 P. M. winter months; otherwise, 7:30 P. M.

A special note of appreciation to our young friend, Eddie West, Reporter for the Carthage Courier, for sharing his ice storm photographs. Eddie braved the elements and treacherous roads to make pictures of both the havoc and beauty of the ice storm which descended on Tennessee on February 10th. No doubt but that this wintry blast will go down in the weather records as did the one in 1951; however, 1951 was more severe for its duration was about two weeks as compared to 1994's two or three days. People actually drove under the tree shown lying over the road at Patterson Hill on Highway 80 at the Smith-Macon County line.

Mr. Leland Dale Bradley has certainly made a valuable addition to the F. C. Key Historical and Genealogical collection, Smith County Public Library by his generous and gracious contribution of the EVANS AND RELATED FAMILIES book compiled by Hortense Bonfield and Mr. Bradley, copyright 1993. It contains some 850 pages, an 85 page index and has a hard cover library binding.

Please send all communication to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

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NATURE WREAKS HAVOC BUT CREATES A WONDERLAND

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SIX

SPRING 1994

NUMBER TWO

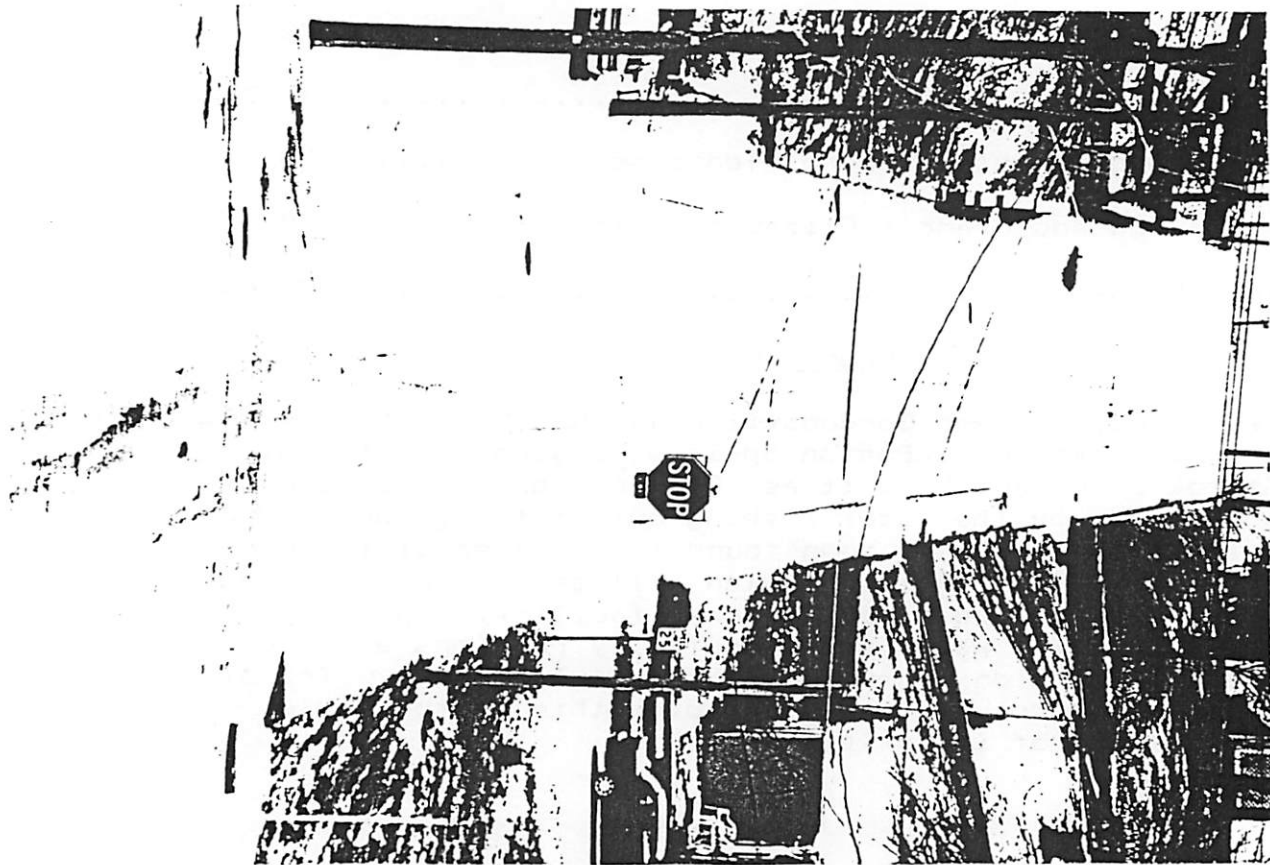
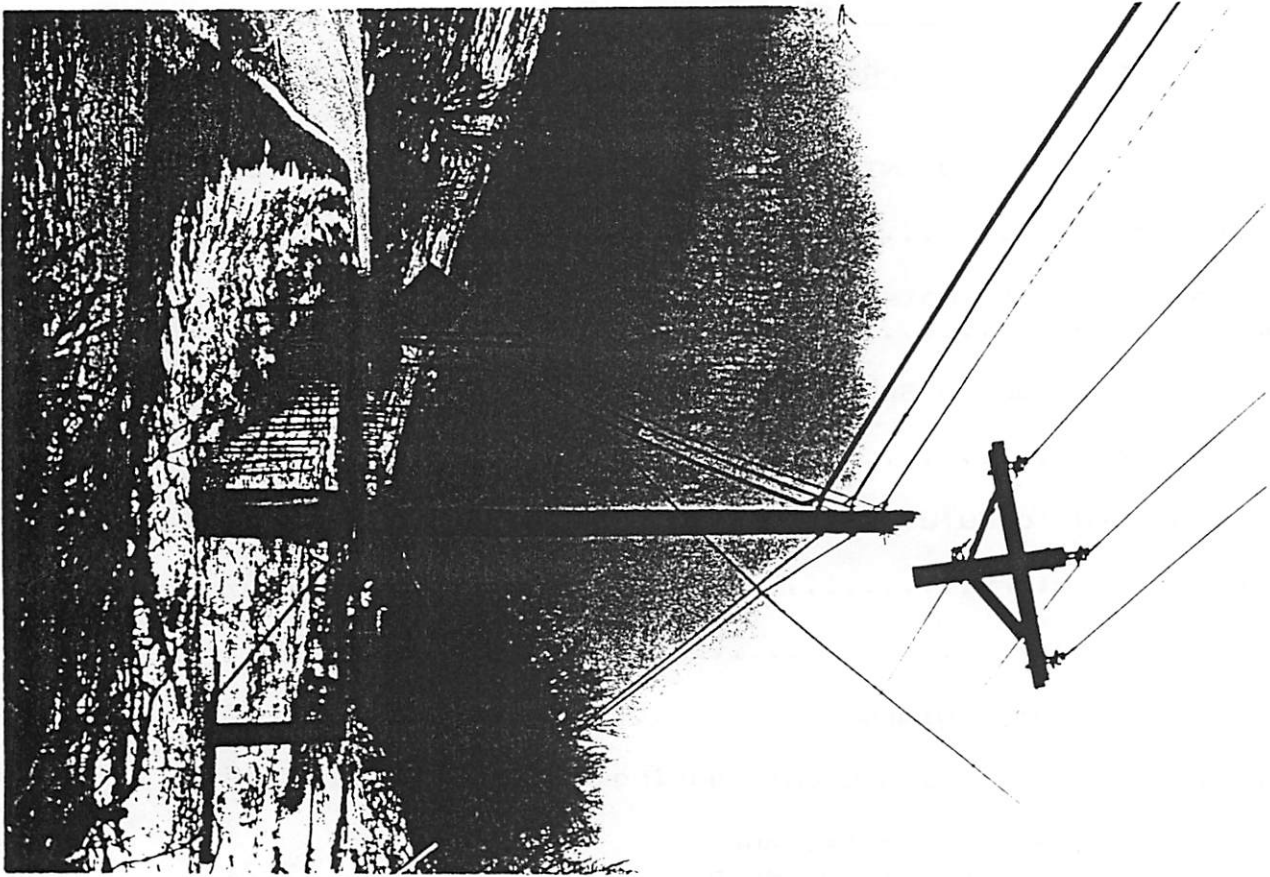
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Front Cover

Located midway between Gordonsville and New Middleton is a historic site known as Boston Spring. Legend has it that the Cherokee Indians knew it as "Blowing Spring" because of the noise made by the water rushing out of the ground. Numerous Indian relics have been found in the area giving credence to the belief that an Indian village was once located nearby. It served as a food storage facility; supplied water for the community; was a site for family reunions and a campsite for soldiers on maneuvers in the early 1940's. Travelers race up and down I-40 passing over this historic old spring-unaware of its existence.

NATURE UNFURLED WINTRY BLAST BATTERING SMITH COUNTY!



MEET THE AUTHOR



MR. & MRS. HOLLIS BUFORD BOSTON JR.

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society members, Hollis Boston Jr. and Nancy Thomas Delbridge Boston have strong Tennessee links. Nancy and Hollis were married 27 Dec 1955, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. Hollis' line of Bostons have their earliest roots in the annuals of "long-ago" Smith County. Mr. Boston states, "we have been hugely successful in tracing the evolution of our clan from humble beginnings along Goose Creek at the inception of Tennessee statehood, to present-day representation in nearly every state of the Union. We have been far less successful in discovering what led our ancestor, Jones Boston, to Smith County and to learn from whence he came."

The Boston "Descendant List" and "Notes on the Boston Family" are sent annually to more than one hundred Boston and Boston-descended cousins. Hollis has thoughtfully and generously donated his "Descendants of Jones and Nancy Boston", March, 1993 issue to the Smith County Public Library, F. C. Key Genealogical Room vertical files. Not including spouses, this publication has a total listing of 1114 Descendants.

Born to parents Hollis Buford Boston and Opie Hargrove Boston on 29 Sep 1930 in Athens, Limestone County, Alabama, was a son, Hollis Buford Boston, Jr. Full siblings are Robert Benjamin Boston and Sue Ellen Boston. In 1937, the Boston family moved from Athens to Birmingham, Alabama, where young Boston was educated in the public schools. He graduated from Phillips High School in 1948, was an Eagle Scout and a private pilot at age 17. Boston attended Birmingham-Southern and the University of Alabama 1948-1951 and was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

In April 1951, he entered the United States Air Force through the Alabama Air National Guard and was an enlisted weather observer until May 1952. He acquired his military pilot training 1952 - May 1953 becoming a troop carrier pilot, Japan and Korea until 1955, then assigned transport pilot to 1958 (Waco, Texas). From 1958-1965, he was a tanker pilot (Shreveport, Louisiana, Stephenville, Newfoundland and Warner Robbins, Georgia). He spent 1966 at the Armed Forces Staff College and 1967 with the Apollo Lunar Program (Cape Kennedy). 1968-69 saw him Squadron Commander, 558 Tac Fighter Sq (F4 Phantom) CamRanh AB, Vietnam. From 1970-71, he was personal pilot to commanding general, U. S. Strike Command, Tampa, Florida, and from 1972-1975, he was a student and faculty member, Air War College. He retired from the United States Air Force in 1975 in the grade of Colonel and held Aero rating Command Pilot.

His decorations include Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal w/8 OLC, Meritorious Service Medal, A F Commendation Medal, and campaign medals for Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Boston is a past member and Chairman, Montgomery, Alabama City Planning Commission, past Senior Warden, Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, Montgomery, and past President, Capital City Kiwanis Club, Montgomery.

He earned a Bachelor of Business of Administration from Baylor University in 1958 and a Master of Political Science from Auburn University in 1972. After his retirement from the USAF, he was District Manager, Institutional Equipment Corporation 1975-1977. From 1977 to 1989, he was Senior Associate, Program Control Corporation. Since 1989, he has been fully retired.

Children of the Bostons are Elizabeth (Betsy) Lynn Boston Chestnutt, a surgical nurse, Baptist Medical Center, Montgomery, married in 1979 to Randy M. Chestnutt, James Warren Boston, owner and CEO, Boston Construction Framing Company, Montgomery and Captain John David Boston, USAF Intelligence Officer, Ramstein AB, Germany. The Bostons are proud grandparents to Warren (12) and Sarah (10) Chestnutt.

TENNESSEE TO TEXAS: NOTES ON THE LIFE OF JONES BOSTON

By Hollis B. Boston, Jr.

The place and date of Jones Boston's birth, and the locale of his formative years, is unsettled. Some evidence points to a Maryland birthplace, around 1780, followed by a youthful period in North Carolina.¹ A long odyssey later carried him from early manhood in Smith County, Tennessee, to northwest Alabama, and finally to the Republic of Texas where he died in 1840.

Jones Boston reached Smith County by 1806, and possibly as much as a decade earlier.² Nine of his ten children were born there before 1822. Their names and birthyears were: Martha C. ("Patsy"), 1806; Elizabeth F., 1808; Lucretia F., 1809; Mary P., 1810; Dolly S., 1812; William C., 1813; Nancy A., 1816; Hugh B., 1817; and Ruth M., 1821. Family legend assigns Jones' wife, Nancy Ann, the maiden name *Pickett*, but no marriage record has been found. Nancy Ann Boston may have been a sister of Jonathan Pickett, a Baptist Minister and County Clerk of Smith County in that era.

In 1811, Jones bought a two-hundred and forty acre tract beside the east fork of Goose Creek.³ The location of this parcel by swift-flowing waters, and a similar site he acquired in 1834, hint strongly that he ran a gristmill. Jones Boston may have been a younger brother of Christian Boston, who was in Smith County by 1798.⁴ Numerous extant documents bear Jones' signature, and reveal he had no middle name.⁵

"Alabama Fever" fueled an explosive in-migration following statehood in 1819. Jones Boston led his family to Lauderdale County, Alabama, where his tenth and last child, a daughter Midda, was born in 1823. The site of Jones' first homestead in that county is unknown. In 1834, he purchased a tract beside Bluewater Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee River that crossed the military road between Florence and Huntsville, about one mile west of present-day Elgin, Alabama.⁶ Jones Boston bought this property in partnership with James McElren Boston. While they appear on the same deed, the kinship of the two men is not yet explained. One theory is that James M. Boston was a son of Christian Boston, and nephew of Jones Boston.

James M. Boston was named a Justice of the Peace for east Lauderdale County in 1834. During the Creek (Seminole) War of 1836, he was elected Captain of "Boston's Company," a unit of the 2nd Alabama Mounted Volunteers. In 1838, he won election to the Alabama House of Representatives. James M. Boston does not appear in any Lauderdale County records after 1841, and his fate and true identity remains a mystery.

Six of Jones Boston's daughters wed Lauderdale County men between 1825 and 1837. His eldest son, William Carter Boston, married Eliza Sholar of Lauderdale County in an 1836 ceremony conducted by James M. Boston.⁷ The 1830 census of Lauderdale County displays an entry for the family of James Baston. Spelling aside, the number and ages of males and females grouped on this report correlates exactly with Jones and Nancy Boston, and their unwed children living at home in that year.⁸

1836 was a seminal year. Texans won independence from Mexico in April, made themselves a Republic, and induced a wave of settlement by offering Headright grants of free land. Jones Boston headed west to establish residence in the new Republic. One document locates him in Montgomery, Texas in April 1837.⁹ Jones won the grant he sought, and returned to Alabama for his family. He sold his Bluewater property in 1839, and left again for Texas accompanied by his wife Nancy, unwed daughters Ruth and Midda, and several negro slaves.¹⁰

Jones' youngest son, Hugh Bunn Boston [1], remained in Lauderdale County until at least May 1841.¹¹ His eldest son, William Carter Boston [1], and his married daughters, Dolly Mauldin and Mary Whitehead, also remained with their families in Lauderdale County. Daughters Patsy, Elizabeth, Lucretia, and Nancy had by then removed with their families to other states. (Four Hugh Bunn Bostons and three William Carter Bostons exist in family history; they are denoted by ascending numbers in brackets in order of birthyear).

The Boston entourage reached Texas in late 1839. On December 5, Jones Boston received Third Class Headright Certificate No. 230 from the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington County, Texas.¹² The family settled near the hamlet of Montgomery, Texas, which was incorporated into Montgomery County in early 1840.¹³ Jones did not live long enough to survey and patent lands of his own, and his children fell heir to the hard-won Headright.

Jones Boston died at Montgomery, Texas on August 4, 1840. His wife preceded him in death by less than a month, perhaps the result of a common contagion.¹⁴ G.W. Brooks billed the estate \$8.00 for "making [Jones] coffin;" Dr. E.J. Arnold won \$24.00 for "medical services and attendance on Mrs. Boston;" and Alexander McBride sought \$15.00 for "pailing in [filling] the graves of Jones Boston and his wife."¹⁵ Another blow struck the family when Patsy, the eldest daughter, died shortly thereafter at her home in Mississippi.¹⁶

Jones' death caused chaos. There was no will, and his daughter Ruth promptly declined to take charge. She agreed instead to accept court-appointed administrators. One observer said, "She suffers from want of sufficient knowledge of the laws of a country in which she is an unprotected stranger."¹⁷ Ruth Boston was not entirely helpless, however. On November 29, 1840, she wed John Marshall Wade, soldier-printer-surveyor, hero of San Jacinto, and confidant of Sam Houston.¹⁸

Claiming old friendship, James S. Jones and Samuel D. Hay asked the Montgomery County Probate Court in January 1841 to name them administrators of Jones Boston's estate, saying "they were willing to attend to the business without any remuneration."¹⁹ The court ordered an inventory and appraisal of the estate, which was returned on April 26, 1841. Among Jones' assets were nine negro slaves. There were two men, Frank and Jess, six women, Hannah, Fan, Till, Abb, Jane, and Dice, and Dice's infant female, Lydda. No record survives to reveal where or when the slaves were acquired, but their presence suggests Jones was a man of fair means for his time and place. Other property included a mule, two horses, wagon and harness, cow and calf, farming tools, housewares, rifle and shotgun, and a Headright Certificate for 640 acres of land. The value of Jones' estate was set at \$4,222.00.²⁰

After a year of indecision, Ruth Boston's husband, John Wade, filed suit on January 6, 1842 to dissolve the administration of Jones and Hay. He argued that until his [Wade's] marriage, "... the deceased had no male representatives in this Republic." Wade went on to beg the court to name him administrator since "the wish of the daughter of the deceased to them [Jones & Hay] is to relinquish the administration to your petitioner and they have refused to comply." Administrator Jones filed an unctuous rebuttal that ended with a plea that "justice be done though the heavens should fall." Wade lost, and Jones and Hay remained in charge.²¹

The administrators' first problem was to identify all heirs to the estate. A *guardian ad litem* was appointed to protect the interests of those who resided beyond the Republic of Texas. The court agreed to a plan calling for sale of the slaves, with proceeds to go into escrow for later disbursement. The plan ended in shambles. A few buyers defaulted; others tried to seize one or more slaves to satisfy unproven claims against the estate. In early 1842, the orphaned sisters Rūth and Middā were blessed with arrival of their Alabama brother, Hugh Bunn Boston [1]. Within hours, the valiant threesome waded into the fray.²²

Nat Hart Davis, court-appointed *guardian ad litem* for the absent heirs, demanded in April 1842 that Ruth Wade, Midda Boston, and Hugh Boston depose under oath "... they are the children of Jones Boston, and further to name their sisters and brother residing beyond the limits of the Republic of Texas." The three replied: "We are the children of Jones Boston. Our sisters and brother beyond the Republic are Martha C. Brown, who is deceased, Dolly S. Mauldin, Elizabeth F. Haggood, Nancy A. Glenn, Lucretia F. Stewart, Mary P. Whitehead, and William C. Boston." ²³

Sensing a problem, William C. Boston retained Alabama attorney John Woods to represent him and his sisters, Dolly Mauldin and Mary Whitehead, all of whom still lived in Lauderdale County, Alabama. ²⁴ The year wore on with endless petitions and counter-petitions between the lawyers and administrators, and repeated efforts to conclude a final, binding sale of the slaves.

Calamity struck in early 1843! Administrator Samuel Hay came into court to say he could not make final settlement because "J.S. Jones, co-administrator, has fraudulently and secretly transferred and squandered the effects of said estate contrary to law and without the knowledge of your petitioner, and that the said J.S. Jones has fled from the country to parts unknown." Hay sought dismissal of Jones as administrator, and sole appointment for himself. Two co-signers on the administrators' bonds also asked for release, and were granted relief. ²⁵

The remainder of 1843 was consumed by legal maneuvers between the administrator, lawyers, and heirs, in preparation for a final settlement of what was left of the estate. Several documents reveal disquiet among Jones Boston's children over the pace of events. ²⁶ A final settlement was proclaimed on February 27, 1844, but minor conflicts among the heirs persisted for another decade. ²⁷ Hugh Bunn Boston [1] won considerable prominence in Montgomery, Gonzales, and DeWitt Counties in later years, while his siblings chose other paths to follow. (The lives of all ten children are detailed in separate sketches).

The voluminous records of Jones Boston's Texas affairs furnish no clues about his birthplace and formative years. And nothing in Boston family history quite compares to the discomfort Jones and his family must have endured during their eight-hundred mile trek to Texas. With the same courage, it should be noted, his own grandfather likely gathered to face a sail-powered Atlantic crossing in the eighteenth century. Jones' children displayed a similar spirit: Four lived and died in Texas, two in Mississippi, one each in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, and another whose fate remains unknown. Though William Carter and his sister Mary stayed put in Alabama, it is hard to picture Jones' other children as anything but true pioneers. Should it matter, every descendant of Jones and Nancy Boston qualifies for admission to *The Sons [or] Daughters of the Republic of Texas*.

Here, then, is an ancestor of great significance in family history. From the dusty pages of ledgers in an old Texas courthouse, the words of Jones' children, friends, and enemies come alive from long-ago days to give us a moving portrait of themselves. ²⁸ Jones Boston held memories that touched the dawn of post-Revolutionary America, of earliest times in *antebellum* Tennessee and Alabama, and of the excitement of life along the western frontier. He would have taken great pride in the success his progeny won in later years. His adventurous quest is a memorable legacy more than 1500 known descendants have shared with common pride.

References

¹ George Boston (1794-1883) reported on the 1880 Smith County, Tennessee census that his father, Christian Boston (1770-1831), was born in Maryland. Christian Boston later migrated to North Carolina, where his son George was born in 1794. If Christian Boston was Jones Boston's older brother, as is likely, Jones may have been born in Maryland as well. See Note 4.

- ² Jones' daughter, Elizabeth, reported her Tennessee birthplace in 1808 on census returns for 1850 and 1860. His daughter Patsy married in Alabama in 1825, more than five years before Elizabeth's trip to the altar. This suggests Patsy was born around 1806. An entry in *Smith County Minute Book 1808-1811*, notes Jones Boston's appointment to jury duty on December 3, 1810 (Nashville: Tennessee State Library and Archives; cited hereafter as *TSLA*). Given Patsy's likely birthdate c. 1806, and the paucity of other records, Jones Boston could have reached Smith County concurrently with Christian Boston. See Note 4.
- ³ *Smith County Deeds, Book D*, p. 110: *John Jones to Jones Boston*, 11 October 1811. Nashville: *TSLA*.
- ⁴ *Sumner County Court Minutes, Vol III 1796-1802*, notes the appointment of Christian Boston as a road overseer, and commissioner for platting a tract of land, during the year 1798 (pp. 147 and 182; Nashville: *TSLA*). Smith County was formed the following year from portions of the eastern half of Sumner County. Numerous mundane entries for Christian Boston appear in Smith County court records almost every year between 1799 and 1831. His homestead was only three miles distant from Jones Boston's domicile. The two men were less than a decade apart in age. The Smith County population in that era was less than ten thousand souls. It is hard to believe two men with the same relatively uncommon surname, living near one another in a sparsely settled area, and close in age, would not be related. Finally, Christian Boston's wife was named Ruth. Jones named his next-to-last daughter, Ruth. Was it to honor his sister-in-law?
- ⁵ The best example appears in *White to Boston*, an 1834 deed wherein Jones and James M. Boston, as partners, bought land in Lauderdale County, Alabama. In this document, parties to the sale are repeatedly identified by their full names, or first name and middle initial. No middle name or initial is given for Jones Boston; his signature is recorded simply as "Jones Boston." Examples abound in other documents. See *Deed Book A-6*, pp. 315-16, Lauderdale County Probate Record Room, Florence, Alabama.
- ⁶ *Ibid., White to Boston*. Alabama has utilized the universal land division method of Township, Range, and Section since statehood. Thus it is a simple matter to plot the location of the tract on Bluewater Creek.
- ⁷ Marriage records for Patsy, Elizabeth, Mary, Dolly, William Carter, and Nancy are published. (See Jones and Gandrud, Vol. 99, *Alabama Records*, Montgomery: Alabama Department of Archives and History; cited hereafter as *ADAH*). Marriages of Hugh Bunn and Ruth are recorded in *Montgomery County [Texas] District Court Minute Book*; Conroe, Texas. A marriage record for Midda has not been sought, but is likely available in the Marriage Records of Denton County, Texas. A record of Lucretia's marriage to ? Stewart has never been found.
- ⁸ US Census for 1830, Lauderdale County, Alabama, p. 230. Ten slaves were also enumerated: one male, and nine females of varying ages.
- ⁹ *Book B, Folios 62, 63, 64*; Montgomery County, Texas, Black Box Probate Documents, re: *Settlement of Estate of Jones Boston - 1844*; Conroe, Texas; cited hereafter as *Estate Papers*. A promissory note therein dated April 1837 binds Jones as a guarantor of a loan for \$365.00 made to a man named Williams.
- ¹⁰ *Deed Book 9*, Lauderdale County, Alabama Probate Record Room, pp. 195-96. This sale, dated 17 January 1839, is recorded as *Boston to Johnson*.
- ¹¹ *Index to Alabama State Militia, 1820-60*, identifies Hugh-Bunn Boston as Clerk of the 2nd Company, 10th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division. His name is recorded in a Company vote of

May 20, 1841 that chose William T. Whitehead as Company Commander. Montgomery: *ADAH* (Undated).

¹² This certificate is recorded at the Texas Land Office, Austin, Texas.

¹³ *Ibid.* An amended certificate (No. 455) bears the notation "Montgomery County."

¹⁴ *Estate Papers.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Unbound invoices presented in 1842 and 1843 for services rendered in 1840.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* Hugh Bunn Boston was appointed *guardian ad litem* of the children of his sister Patsy, to manage their deceased mother's interest in the estate of Jones Boston.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ The original marriage license of John M. Wade and Ruth M. Boston is held in the family papers of Hollis B. Boston, Jr.

¹⁹ *Estate Papers.*

²⁰ *Ibid.* James S. Jones' long discourse is a masterpiece of dissimulation.

²¹⁻²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *General Index to the Probate Minutes of Montgomery County, Texas, Book 1, A--K*, entry line 95 and continued on entry line 329, reveals sixty-nine pages where Minutes of Proceedings are found concerning Jones Boston's estate. A copy of the index is located at the Montgomery County Library, Conroe, Texas.

Copies of all documents cited herein are held in the family papers of Col. Hollis B. Boston, Jr. Col. Boston is a great-great-great grandson of Jones Boston.

EVERYBODY KNOWS HOW TO SPELL BOSTON - DON'T THEY?

Variant spellings noted over the years are as follows: Basten, Bastin, Baston, Bastian, Bosten, Bostin, Bostian, Bostion, Bosson, Bouston, Bostean, Bustean, Busten, Bustin, Buston, Bustom, Bustian, Buxton and Bostain. At one time or another, all of these variants have been applied to individuals in our own line of kin. Not surprisingly, some of our antebellum ancestors fell prey to poorly educated enumerators. In addition, barely literate copyists and clerks often resorted to phonetic renderings of what they thought they heard. One of the most important documents discovered thus far records our ancestor as Jones Baston. Forenames are a problem as well. Jones was often rendered Jonas or James.

Contributed by Hollis B. Boston, 2324 Wentworth Drive, Montgomery, Alabama 36106. Telephone number: (205) 277-1971.

PROBATE RECORDS

Donald L. Wilson

(Always with an eagle eye out for historical and genealogical information, Sue W. Maggart spotted this outline of Probate Records by Donald L. Wilson published in the December 1992 issue of the Prince William County Genealogical Society, Manassas, Virginia newsletter, Kindred Spirits . Mrs. Maggart obtained permission for reprinting in our newsletter. Our sincere appreciation is expressed to the Society and to Mr. Wilson for permission to reprint.)

OUTLINE:

1. Importance of Probate Records.

- * Probate records show when and where our ancestors died and what property they left to their heirs.
- * They(the will) may refer to the decedent's previous residence or homeland, and give other biographical information such as religious affiliation, occupation, dialect.
- * They may identify the decedent's next of kin and their residences.
- * May help to determine birth order and ages of children.
- * Can prove the remarriage of the widow and the name of the new husband.
- * Distribution to heirs can identify children and daughters' husbands not named in the will.
- * Heir's sale of inherited land (quit claim) can show where they have moved.
- * Chancery suits many years after the decedent's death can lead to a division of the estate among living heirs and can identify many descendants.
- * Sale of the widow's dower interest by the heir, without her release, can prove she has died.
- * The inventory of personal property can give you a picture of the home and the family's standard of living.

- * Executors, administrators, and guardians are usually close kin.
- * Witnesses are usually neighbors, may be kin.
- * Guardian's accounts show what happened to minor children, may prove birthdates, marriages, names of other kin.

II. Development of the record-keeping systems.

- * Land and probate system was established by each state. Records go back to the earliest European settlement. In the English colonies they are based on English law.
- * In regions where other nationalities first settled, systems of record-keeping and terminology may be somewhat different, but they also were concerned with the ownership of property and its descent to heirs or legatees. (This talk will concentrate on the rules of English law, though many rules are common to other cultures.)
- * Local and state magistrates, usually attached to the courts, were charged with responsibility of keeping track of (recording changes in) property ownership. They would copy into record books documents approved by the court, such as deeds, wills, leases, property divisions, and surveys. Some states tended to centralize most property records during the colonial period (examples: Maryland's and North Carolina's probate records, South Carolina's land records). After the American Revolution the older centralized records may have been copied for the benefit of local jurisdictions.
- * Changes in county, town, and state boundaries over time affect where the records you seek will be found. Changes in the number, types, and locations of courts also affect what records exist. You need to become familiar with geographic and governmental changes that have occurred in your state. If court decisions were appealed to a higher court (which frequently happened in suits concerning land and inheritance), details of the case may be recorded at more than one level or jurisdiction.
- * Records that should exist may be missing for many

reasons: fire, war, flood, vandalism, theft, carelessness, dumping. Where they are lacking, you need to look for duplicate copies or other sources that give similar information.

III. Explanations of important but little-understood terms.

Probate Records

- * Decedent : deceased person, usually the person whose property is in question.
- * Testator : the person who makes a last will and testament.
- * Will (conveys real property) and testament (conveys personal property). Remember that some family members may be omitted from a will because they are already provided for (such as the heir-at-law or married daughters). Often, those already provided for are mentioned with a token bequest, such as one shilling.
- * Testate or intestate : an adjective meaning the decedent died leaving a will (testate) or didn't leave a will (intestate). An intestate's property is divided among the heirs according to shares determined by law.
- * Heir (at law): During the colonial period, the law of primogeniture was in effect. That meant the eldest son would inherit all lands not bequeathed by the will, subject to the widow's life interest. If the eldest son were dead, lands would all go to his heir-at-law; if no son, daughters inherit jointly as heirs-at-law. If there were no children, heir-at-law was usually the eldest brother of the decedent or his heir-at-law. Primogeniture was abolished in all states after the Revolution and by 1811. That means, from about 1790, all children inherited equally.
- * Personalty : Personal property. It would be divided among all the children, after the widow received her portion (usually a third). Sometimes the heir-at-law would receive a double share. If there is no child, other family members inherit as stipulated by law. You need to determine the laws in effect at the time in question for the state where the decedent's property lay.
- * Attested will : usually signed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons who attest later that

the decedent made the will freely and was of sound mind.

- * Nuncupative or oral will : one not written or signed while the decedent was alive. Witnesses to the decedent's desires make depositions (swear) to its provisions. If approved by the court, the provisions are carried out.
- * Holographic will : One in the handwriting of the decedent and not witnessed. Is not valid in some jurisdictions.
- * Codicil : A supplement to a will, added after the original will was signed and witnessed. Must also be signed and witnessed.
- * Executor (executrix): Person appointed by the testator to execute the provisions of the will.
- * Administrator (administratrix): Person appointed by the court to administer and distribute the property of a decedent who did not leave a will or whose executor resigned (latter is an administrator with will annexed).
- * Probate : from a Latin word meaning "to prove." The will is brought into court and "proved" or authenticated by the witnesses to it, which begins the process by which the estate is settled.
- * Letters testamentary : Authority to probate a will granted by the court to the executor.
- * Bond : Security posted (for example) by an executor, administrator, or guardian to insure that they will faithfully perform their duty. Bondsmen (also called sureties, securities) co-signing the document are generally close kin. If the widow is posting bond, the sureties are likely to be her blood relatives.
- * Inventory or appraisal : A listing of the personal property left by the decedent. Appraisers were three disinterested men, not potential heirs (though can be kin). In some jurisdictions (such as Maryland), a close relative was required to approve the inventory.
- * Sale bill : list of who the personal estate was sold to. Usually contains the names of relatives and neighbors.
- * Estate account : a reckoning of amounts owed by and to the estate.

- * Distribution : an account of amounts distributed to the heirs and legatees.
- * Legacy or bequest : Personal Property conveyed (bequeathed) by a will. Person receiving it is a legatee.
- * Devise : Real Property conveyed (devised) by will. Person receiving it is a devisee.
- * Relict : widow of the decedent.
- * Dower and curtesy. Dower: the wife's interest in her husband's estate. Curtesy : the husband's life interest in his wife's estate.
- * Orphan : does not have to mean that both parents are dead, indicates a minor child who is inheriting from at least one deceased parent.
- * Infant : a child under the age of majority. (Varies from state to state.)

IV. Procedures for finding wills and probate records.

1. If the place and date of death is known, check the probate indexes for that jurisdiction. Some statewide indexes are available, especially for the colonial period. If you don't know an exact date or place, check records of the time when the decedent could have lived and died (and years later), for all the places he is known to have lived.

2. If a record is not found in the index, see if a gap exists in the records. Check neighboring jurisdictions, other places where the decedent owned property, and the records of appellate courts.

3. Check tax lists, census, and other records to determine where he was living in any given year, and when he disappears from the records. If his wife appears as a widow on the personal property tax lists or his lands are listed as belonging to his "estate", you know he has died.

4. Newspaper notices, private papers, court minutes, and later deeds and lawsuits may give details about the probate of his estate. They can supplement or substitute for incomplete official probate records.

Grateful acknowledgement to Prince William County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 2019, Manassas, VA 22110-0812 for permission to reprint.

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DEED FROM LOT HAZARD (HAZZARD) TO RUFUS AND MONROE TUBBS (in possession of Irene McKinney)

State of Tennessee
 Smith County
 Know all men by these Presents
 that I have this day bargained sold and
 delivered unto Rufus and Monroe Tubbs a certain tract
 or slip of Land lying between William Lillard and
 Mat Fields supposed to be seven and a half acres be the same
 more or less for and in consideration of the sum of seven Dollars
 and fifty cents the receipt where of is hereby acknowledged
 and I do hereby warrant and defend the right and title
 against the Lawfull Claims of all Persons whatsoever
 unto the said Rufus & Monroe ^{Tubbs} ~~Fields~~ their heirs and

assigns for ever witness my hand and seal
 this 22 February 1848

attested
 W. E. Smith
 J. D. G. Smith

Wm Lillard Seal
 J. D. G. Smith
 J. D. G. Smith

Testimony
 Smith County I do solemnly appear before me William W. H.
 Gallman clerk of the County Court of Smith County of Tennessee
 E. Smith. Doers an. Fields describing witnesses to the
 within deed who being first sworn dep. and dep. that
 they are acquainted with Lot Hazard the bargainant
 that he acknowledged the same in their presence to be his act
 and deed upon the day above date. Witness my hand at
 office this 5th day of April 1854 W. W. H. Gallman clerk

Smith County } I J. J. Sanders Registrar
 do hereby certify that the within deed and
 probate is duly registered in my office Book 71
 page 3 - and noted in name Book A page
 191 April 6th 1854 at 8 o'clock AM. This April
 the 6th 1854
 J. J. Sanders Reg.

Deed from
 Hazard to
 M. Tubbs & R. Tubbs
 7 1/2 acres
 125.00
 10-6-8
 Registered by J. J. Sanders
 April 6th 1854

Mrs. McKinney states that this old deed, thin and written on both sides of the paper, was in her husband's (Robert Q. McKinney) mother's papers when she died at Chestnut Mound, 27 Aug 1925. His mother was a daughter of Newton H. Glover and wife of Hugh Alphy McKinney. Why did she hold this deed? Was there a family connection with either Hazard or the Tubbs?

Lot Hazzard was an opportunist, a river boat captain and a tavern owner. E. Burke Pickett said that when he was a child, a keel boat, "Old Spike", after a long, tiring journey of nearly a year, was landed at Carthage by Captain Lot Hazard. Its cargo was of "brown sugar, molasses, coffee, mosquitoes and a thousand tropical smells to the square inch." From 1823 through 1849, Smith County Deed Books show numerous land transactions made by Lot Hazard, among which is the one sent for publication by Mrs. McKinney. The last deeds made by Hazard were in 1849 when he sold to Orville Green a tract on Snow Creek and another tract of 17 acres to James Ballard. With the completion of the Walton Trail, taverns sprang up along the way, among which was one owned by Lot Hazard, the first tavern beyond Carthage traveling east, located at Burford's Spring. The site is on the right side of Cookeville Highway (Hwy. 70) going east, just across the road from the old Will and Neva McKinney Farmer home.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith from the early
Settlement of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XIV

Col. Martin was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 26th, 1765, and died at his home in Smith County November 4th, 1846, wanting only twenty-two days of being 81 years old. Ex-President Andrew Jackson had closed his eventful life at the Hermitage, which his name has rendered immortal, in June of the year before. Both had sought forgiveness at the cross of the world's Savior; the one in his early manhood, and through his long life had been a follower of the blessed Jesus; the other late in life, 'tis true, but came at last with penitent heart, and with the honors and emoluments of earth and laid them at the feet of the same Christ. Both died in hope of immortality, at peace with all, forgiving all, as they trusted they were forgiven. When they met in that other life, where the mists of passion and ambition which obscure the visions here, no longer blind, and the enmities of earth unknown, the friendship of their early days was renewed, no more to be broken.

So far as this writer knows, two grand-daughters, Mrs. Crain and Mrs. Young of Dixon's Spring, and their children, are the only descendants of Col. Martin who remain in the county, of whose early history, for nearly fifty years his was an important part. His sons, except the youngest, the late Wilson Yandell Martin, the father of Mrs. Young, settled elsewhere, sooner or later, than in their native county. This writer did not know Col. Martin till the last few years of his life, and then not very intimately. Physically, he was large, robust, strongly built, but symmetrical in his configuration. In his prime he must have presented a fine physique. When the writer last saw him he was still unbent, though carrying the weight of nearly four score years.

Mentally, his natural endowments were of a very high order. He had great will power. His firmness and determination, when excited, bordered obstinacy. Truthfulness, fidelity to every trust, the courage of his convictions, generous openhearted kindness, a sense of justice, and honor which scorned everything dishonorable and mean, were the prominent traits of his character. He had not the culture of the schools, but from experiences and observation, and more tensive acquaintance with books than ordinary, he had acquired no little knowledge of men and things. But the crowning excellency in the character of Col. Martin was

that he was an humble, devoted Christian. More than a score of his last years were consecrated to active Christian service. His home was a home for the Ministers of Christ, and his hand was ever open to supply their needs. In a letter now before me, from an old minister recently deceased, the writer states that when a young man, he and four other poor young preachers spent a night at Col. Martin's, and when they were leaving next morning, he took a hundred dollars and divided it between them. Thus he came to the end of his life, not only full of years, but full of faith, hope and charity, and of the good works which entitle to an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom.

John Fite, another of the early trustees of Geneva Academy, lived on Smith's Fork near the village of Liberty, which is now in DeKalb County, but was for many years a part of Smith County. There were two brothers, John and Leonard Fite, who, with their families and two other men that came with them, were among the first if not the first settlers in that section. They came from the state of New Jersey*, and were Revolutionary soldiers, having followed the standard of Washington through the War for Independence, until it was achieved. They were of German descent, pious men, and were members of the Lutheran Church. They were the first to erect an altar of prayer in that, then wilderness, following the example of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth, and of the Jameses, thus consecrating all parts of America to Christianity. In process of time, their being none of their communion here, they united with other denominations. John Fite became a Baptist and a preacher, while Leonard united with the Methodists, and this division still exists among their numerous descendants. Wherever you find a descendant of Leonard Fite, nine times out of ten he will be a Methodist, if he belongs to any church. So if you meet a descendant of John Fite, the same number of chances are that he will be a Baptist. Both these pioneers lived many years beyond the ordinary limit of human life, - lived to see the wilderness that was without a human inhabitant when they came to it, covered by a dense population, and died leaving to their posterity the legacy of a good name. Of their numerous descendants, forming a part of almost every community in several counties, the writer takes pleasure in saying that he has never known a disreputable man or woman among them. The late Hon. S. H. Fite, so long and favorably known in Smith County as Circuit Judge, was a grandson of Leonard Fite, as is his brother, Hon. John A. Fite of Carthage. No purer man lived among us than Samuel M. Fite. The writer knew him well; was his classmate two years in college. He esteemed him while he lived and honors his memory now that he has gone before to the better land where he expects to join him before it's long.

Several of the first trustees of Geneva Academy have already been noticed in previous chapters. There are others about whom nothing is known beyond the fact of their trusteeship.

Since writing the account of the old historic hotel of Carthage, some additional facts have come to the writer's knowledge, for which he is indebted to Mrs. Rachel Davis, daughter of Major William Hallum, who, as we have seen, was for many years its proprietor. Col. Walton sold it in his life time to Mr. Lyon. Lyon sold it to a man named Shorter, of whom Maj. Hallum bought it in 1826, and kept it till his death. Shortly after that event his widow rented it to Samuel P. Howard who was the first Sheriff of Smith County elected by the people, and moved to her farm on Caney Fork. Mr. Howard was succeeded by William Dillon. Then John Morris and John Hallum rented and ran it for one year. After them a man named Price was proprietor for one year. Price was succeeded by Andrew Greer Pickett. After him came Bill Duval who was succeeded by John Bridges. After Bridges, Bill Reeves came in possession. From this period it ceased to have any reputation as village inn, perhaps ceased to be kept as such. Reeves remodeled the building, changing the front so that it lost its old time appearance. Finally, as has already been stated, it was consumed in the conflagration which swept away so many of the old landmarks of Carthage a few years ago. First and last, nearly all the men, who, in its history have made the annals of Tennessee illustrious were guests of that old house.

*Pennsylvania

BOWEN HISTORY MYSTIC

Being provided Dr. J. W. Bowen's History of Smith County for publication, was a thrill and a pleasure. To publish this trove written in the quaint, unique, unequalled Dr. Bowen style is truly a rare privilege. However, upon examination, it was determined that two chapters were missing. THE SEARCH BEGAN! MISPLACED? PERHAPS, BUT WHERE?? OH WHERE??

A diligent search turned up nothing - not even a clue. Then, anonymously, one chapter arrived. With this chapter in hand, a new mystery arose. This chapter was identified as number XIII - but lo! We already have a chapter XIII; now we have two. Conclusion: An error was made in numbering; therefore, check page numbers and content, which created even more mystery - one used numbers followed by a letter (59A), the other, only a number. The content revealed clues. It appears that the remaining missing chapter contains information of the "old historic hotel of Carthage." If anyone has this long, lost chapter, would you please share it; solve the mystery; and restore Dr. Bowen's history.

While making this search, an interesting but mysterious story emerged - a descendant of the Gordon-Bowen family, upon request, lent Dr. Bowen's complete history but when returned, for whatever reason, two chapters were missing - thus the Bowen History Mystic!

JOSEPH THOMAS (TUMP) SIMPSON
1839 - 1913

Ruby Covington and Robbie Badgett Posey



Joseph Thomas (Tump) Simpson, son of Thomas Simpson (1805 - 1862) and Attalanta Ellison (1809 - 1868), was born January 28, 1839. Tump married Eliza Kitching in Smith County, Tennessee on February 6, 1861. Eliza, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Polly) Kitching, was born July 13, 1844. Eliza died August 3, 1894 and Tump died September 21, 1913; both are buried in the Kitching Cemetery near New Middleton, Smith County, Tennessee.

Tump and Eliza were the parents of the following thirteen children:

LUCY , born December 15, 1861; died February 6, 1930; married Jim Marler and moved to McKinney, Texas. They were the parents of two daughters, Ella and Kate.

JESSIE ELIGA , (Bud) born April 30, 1863; died November 16, 1952;

married Jennie Rebecca Bobo, born June 6, 1871; died October 9, 1958. They were married May 3, 1891 and had the following children: Ellen, Alex, Lacy Aline, Fred and Roy. Jessie and Jennie are buried in the Bethlehem Cemetery.

ROBERT GORDON , (Bob) born June 29, 1865; died March 31, 1946; married Eliza Jane Shipp, daughter of John Alfred and Julia Caplenor Shipp, on August 1, 1895. Eliza was born January 1, 1870 and died January 9, 1949. Eliza and Bob are buried at their homeplace (Suit Cemetery), Highway 70 near Rome, Tennessee. They were parents of three daughters, Bonnie Clara, Nell Eliza and Julia Louise.

IDA B. , born August 8, 1868; died January 22, 1952; married Robert Lee (Bob) Bryant. No issue - both are buried in the Memorial Gardens, Lebanon, Tennessee.

HATTIE , born June 3, 1871; died October 21, 1948; married Alonzo D. Carter, born 1871 and died July 29, 1963. Both are buried in Goshen Cemetery. Their children are: Charles Thomas (C. T.), Inez, Claude and Dement.

MOLLIE , born August 20, 1873; died May 27, 1952; married Sam Paschall. They had children: W. Carver, Bonnie and Irene. She is buried in the Brush Creek Cemetery.

GRETRUDE , (Notie) born December 3, 1875; died November 7, 1955; married John J. Cooksey, born May 20, 1875 and died November 1, 1955. Both are buried in the Bethlehem Cemetery. Their children are: Ida, Annie Ray, Van J., Clyde and Clarence.

OPHELIA , born January 15, 1878; died March 3, 1962; married Edgar Lee Bradshaw. They had children: Hallie, J. D., Farola, Margarette, Mary, Lee and Jack. Her second marriage was to a Jacobs with no issue. Ophelia is buried in Rose Lawn Memorial Park, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

FEDDIE , (Fed) born February 15, 1880; died July 8, 1962; married Edward (Ed) Bethel, born 1872 and died 1957. Their children are: Kline, Edward, Jr., Hazel and Sarah. Both are buried in Alexandria, Tennessee.

FRANK B. , born November 20, 1883; died February 12, 1954; married Lizza Costello having children: Hortence, Mattie Bell and J. E. His second marriage was to Lucy Mae Neal Granstaff.

DEWITT , born May 20, 1885; death date unknown (lived in Texas); married Edna Montgomery; had daughter, Doris.

KATE , born September 23, 1888; died February 20, 1963; married



William Virgil Badgett, May 27, 1914. Virgil was born January 29, 1883 and died July 4, 1914. Both are buried in the Memorial Gardens, Lebanon, Tennessee. Their children are: William Wesley, Mildred, Emily Grace, Robbie Lee and Bonnie Katherine.

ALICE, born April 28, 1892; died February 7, 1944; married December 23, 1913 to Tollie Tomlinson, born October 2, 1890 and died May 5, 1974; buried in the Memorial Gardens, Lebanon, Tennessee. They had daughter, Katherine and son, Ernest.

Know all Men, That we, *Tho Simpson* of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee, in the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, and each and every one of us and them, both jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, the *6* day of *July*, 18*61*

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas, *Tho Simpson* hath prayed and obtained a License to marry *Eliza Kitching*. Now if the said *Eliza Kitching* be an actual resident in the County aforesaid, and there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said *Tho Simpson* and *Eliza Kitching* should not be joined together in Holy Matrimony, as Husband and Wife, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Tho Simpson 
D. H. Davis 

JOSEPH THOMAS SIMPSON - ELIZA KITCHING



Ten of the original thirteen children of James Thomas Simpson and Eliza Kitching Simpson

From left to right: Mollie Paschall, Feddie (Fed) Bethel, Jessie Eliga (Bud) Simpson, Gretrude (Notie) Cooksey, Frank Simpson, Hattie Carter, Kate Badgett, Robert Gordon (Bob) Simpson, Ophelia Bradshaw and Ida Bryant. (Not shown are Lucy Marler, Alice Tomilinson and Dewitt Simpson).

TUMP SIMPSON DEAD.

Tump Simpson, aged 72 years, died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Cooksey, near Linwood, Friday night. Mr. Simpson had not been well for some time, but his death was sudden. The remains were interred at the Kitching cemetery near New Middleton.

He is survived by a large family of children, and a sister, Mrs. A. A. Davis, of Alexandria, two brothers, L. B. Simpson, of Alexandria, and W. B. Simpson, of McMinnville.—Alexandria.

Contributed by Ruby Nevil Covington, 108 South Cedar Street Box 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049 and Robbie Badgett Posey, 2304 Kimberly Drive, Donelson, TN 37214.

THE JOHN HALE FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Madelon Smith

A collection of letters written during the Civil War has been preserved and handed down for generations in the family descended from John Hale. Although there are only twenty of them, they span the war from 1861 to 1865 - after Lee's surrender. The letters were first saved by James Barnett Hale, John's son, some written to him during his service in the Confederate Army by various friends and relatives. Others were written by James to his father. Contents of the letters offer glimpses of life in Smith County during the war, as well as the strong opinions held by the various writers. Reading these letters from this point in time, it is sad to notice the change of mood - from one of hope and a surety of ultimate victory in the first year, through a time of disbelief at the actuality of the war and finally to the hopelessness of their cause and the acceptance of defeat.

James B. Hale was the oldest of four sons born to John Hale and Nancy Barnett, all of whom served in the Confederate Army - two gave their lives. There were also three older sisters and two younger ones. The grandparents were Thomas and Sarah Hodges Hale who came to Smith County from Halifax County, North Carolina in 1797 (before the county was formed, in fact), and James and Amy Bennett Barnett, who arrived in Smith County from Person County, North Carolina around 1812. Other families who settled the fertile land along Plunkett's Creek were the Wards, Wilsons, Williams, Haleys and Gills - whose children intermarried. James Barnett owned about a thousand acres along this creek; Barnett's Campground was a renowned center of worship.

The Hales were educated people, many of whose descendants have been educators. James B. Hale attended college at Clinton College in New Middleton. An essay written by him in 1852 when he was fifteen was kept with the letters, the subject, "Parents". The handwriting in most of the letters is exquisite and the language is superior, although the spelling is often less than perfect and punctuation largely lacking. The religious devotion of the family is evidenced in the letters. These people were of Scotch-Irish background - Presbyterian and Methodist.

Little is known of the early life of the family of nine children before the war. The older girls married before 1861, Sally to Levi Squires, Elizabeth ("Bettie") to John S. Gill and Catherine ("Cattie") to Frank Gill (brother of John S.). Martha died in 1853 at twenty-three, cause unknown.

James B. Hale was the oldest son and was twenty-seven when he enlisted, but little is known of his early life. He had attended college and is known to have been a popular figure in the community, usually called "Jimmie" by friends and relatives. He enlisted July 2, 1861 in the 7th Tennessee Infantry, Co. K at Camp Trousdale. He left a sweetheart, Mary Jane Price, but no letters from nor to her survive, perhaps because he had two later wives.

The next son was Thomas R. Hale and two small pieces of paper report that "Thomas Hale, by his demeanor and application merits the approbation and esteem of N. B. Burdine, September 21, 1843." And on June 20, 1845 - "this is to certify that Thomas Hale is head of the third class - Wm. R. Hodges." Thomas was six and eight years old at these dates. The next mention of him is the notation in the family Bible - Thomas R. Hale, died October 1861, age 23. Family tradition told that he died early in the war of illness. The official records confirm this: "Thomas R. Hale was sick at Healing Springs, Virginia, September 24, 1861. He died October 15, 1861 of pneumonia." He was described as "five feet, ten inches tall, blue eyes, light hair". He had enlisted May 20, 1861 and was in Co. K, 7th Tennessee Infantry. Thomas is not mentioned in any of the letters except one written by the brother-in-law, John S. Gill, September from New Middleton. He says, "I have written to you (James), John and Thomas more than half-dozen letters and have not received the first scratch of a pen since you left Camp Trousdale."

Of the third son, John Curry Hale, even less is known, as only his birth date was recorded up until the beginning of the war. John is mentioned throughout the war correspondence and the date of his death was recorded in the family Bible as May 1864. Again family legend tells us that he was killed at Appomatox, Virginia. His place of burial is unknown.

Hugh Hale was the youngest son, only eighteen at the outbreak of war. He did not enlist until 1862. Hugh's application for pension in 1913 tells that he participated in the battles at Greezy Creek, Kentucky, Eakin, South Carolina and the Siege of Savana, Georgia, and was wounded once - incapacitating him for three months.

The youngest child, Mary Ella, was only seventeen at the beginning of the war - left at home with only her parents. Her letters reveal how sorely she missed her brothers during the long lonely years.

By piecing together these brief and all too few fragments left to us from the past, the tragic events in the history of one southern family unfold year by year. Many of the characters have been identified by old Bible records, tombstone inscriptions and other sources discovered in genealogical research. A few of those

mentioned in the letters are but shadowy figures, unknown to us, but somehow important as dear friends who were caught up in the web of war along with members of the Hale family.

For many years the letters lay hidden in an old trunk at the old Hale home, where James B. Hale returned at war's end and lived with his three wives. After the death of his son Grigg Hale, a bachelor who continued to live there until his death, the letters, still in the old trunk, went to his niece, Annice Ward - granddaughter of James B.. She retrieved them, some in a deteriorated state, and stored them carefully away, reading them from time to time and making sure that her children knew of them and appreciated their value as part of a proud family heritage.

The letters, as presented here, retain the original spelling and phrasing, with an occasional addition of punctuation for clarity.

The first letter in this series was received by James B. Hale soon after his enlistment. It is from his brother-in-law, John S. Gill, still at home in New Middleton, Smith County, Tennessee. Later John Gill would be a prisoner of war. The letter expresses the great concern for their beloved ones felt by those at home.

Sept. 1, 1861 - Mr. James B. Hale,

Dear Sir, I take this opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten you and the other boys. I have written you, John and Thomas more than a half-dozen letters and have not received the first scratch of a pen since you left Camp Trousdale. ...why this is I cannot tell, the fault must be in the post office department. Your father's family were glad to hear that your condition is not as bad as has bin represented... I have heard it said by men that had received letters from your camps that you were surrounded by the Yankees and were living upon half rations and that not fit to eat. If these reports are not true they ought not to be circulated for they cause a great deal of distress amongst those that have friends fighting for their liberties. I want you to write to me and let me know how you fare in camp, and if you are wanting anything... if so let it be known and it shall be sent to you. I will now tell you a few things that has taken place in the last few days. In the first place I can inform you that I have a new sister. Brown was married to Miss Mat Smith this morning, it was a very dull wedding nobody there but their own families... I think it will be the last until the volunteers come home for the ladies are determined to give the soldiers perference. Capt. Sanders... arrived in town yesterday they are out on a scouting expedition, they have been over in Macon County after

one Dr. Clemons who is for rebelling against the state authorities and fighting for old Abe, if they get him he will be hung. There has been a great change in the 17th district since you left I think the last man is willing to fight for the south. Capt. Wright is one of the hardest cases about fighting and he is getting provisions for the volunteers' wives and children... Our neighborhood has turned out about fifty volunteers and all that is left are waiting for a call, we are determined to die before we submit to the usurpations of old Abe Lincoln... Show this to John and Thomas tell them to write

Yours fraternally, John S. Gill

On September 15, the same year, this letter was written by James B. Hale's first cousin, James Barnett Ward. He, too, expressed concern for the affairs of the war in general and the welfare of his friends in particular. James Ward would soon be away fighting in the war with his friends and kinsmen.

Mr. J. B. Hale, Home Smith Co. Tennessee, Sept. 15, 1861-
Sir, it is with the most profound pleasure I learn that you were all well and enjoying yourselves as well as the hardships of camp life would permit. This beautiful Sabbath morning finds us all well... our crops are fine, very fine the rains set in just in time to save our corn, my new ground looks like a cane brake and the ears are fine and large. My hogs are in fine order... I have just bin to Nashville and disposed of my last bacon at 20cts per lb. There was three wagons went down with us and Wash McGee was in the crowd and John went with him to get his passport to his Regiment. We gave him some mail for his journey and we left him on Thursday in Nashville. Everything in Nashville is very high espeshially coffee and salt... The news from Kentucky is not promising for Secession... if we could get Kentucky we would have as much territory as I want and we could whip the Yankees... You told me that you could go into battle with as much calmness as you could write a letter, I have no doubt that being out on campaign tour disperses a great deal of the fears of battle... You cannot imagine the difference in this section of the country since you left here the by-paths have almost grown up for want of travel I was astonished myself the other day when going down in the Denny settlement and to Uncle Henry Ward's in many places where the road used to be kept perfectly clean the grass has almost covered it up the mill and post office roads are most traveled now the boys are gone and the girls must be lonesome... Well next

Sunday is the fourth of September but we have no camp meeting we will have a protracted meeting I wish you boys could be there. We will miss you so much though providence has cast your lots in a distant land, but I hope not to remain long I trust that He will cast a barrier in the way of the Northern aggressors and bring them to their sober senses and cause them to cease their unholy aggressions upon us and seek a treaty with us by which peace may be made and our country left in peace and our friends returned to their peaceful avocations of life which is all we ask. It seems that Heaven has smiled upon us so far in our efforts to maintain our independence for which we should be profoundly greatful to the great ruler of human events whose eyes are ever upon the writeous and whose ear is ever open to their cries who has promised that the writeous should not be trampled under foot... It would seem that the Yankees had received some very good lessons by this time they have not gained a single victory worth naming yet but have lost several battles. We are in expectations of some thing from Washington daly I would not be at all surprised to hear that they had taken Washington at no time or that you had whiped them out in West Va. and may the boys of Smith (County) be spared is my sincere desire you must look over bad writing and must write to me soon write me as long a letter as you can and give me as good a detail of your adventures as possible so good by for the present I remain your friend

J. B. Ward

*Underlining indicates spelling errors. These letters are unedited; to do so would destory their essence. Mrs. Gillon (Madelon) Smith, now deceased, was a member of the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society. She was a great granddaughter of James Barnett Hale and granddaughter of Ida Jane Hale Ward. She wrote this article, which will be serialized in subsequent issues, in March 1983.

Mrs. Smith, a resident of Mt. Juliet in Wilson County, Tennessee, was an ardent historian and genealogist, who during her membership years shared records, letters and articles. Before her death, she donated her historical and genealogical collection to the Mt. Juliet Library. Over the years she shared family information with her cousin, Elizabeth Wilson Beasley, Dixon Springs, Tennessee, who has so graciously permitted the publication of this article. It is believed that a personal insight into this family's and their friends' trials and tribulations during and after the atrocious Civil War will be understood compassionately.

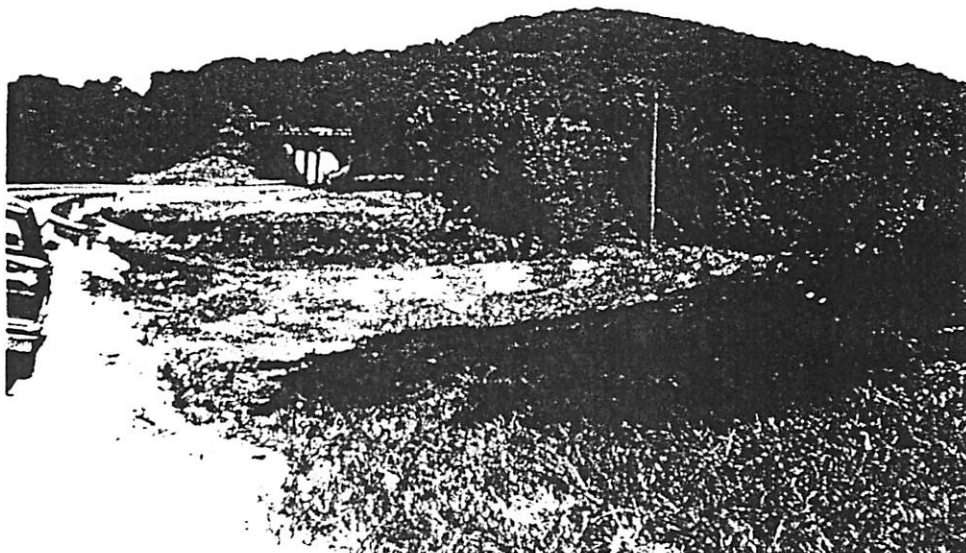
FREIGHT WAGONS, STAGE COACHES AND BOSTON SPRING
ARE WOVEN INTO LEGEND

Dalton O. Frye

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."
Genesis 1:1. So, without question, Boston Spring has been a cool, sweet stream since God's masterful creation. The spring has been known to be in its present location since the early 1800's when it was a spring of significance. It was beside this spring the old Trousdale-Ferry Pike was built with points from Lebanon to Cookeville. The Trousdale-Ferry Pike, historically, is almost as colorful as the old West's Chisolm Trail.

The spring, known only as Boston Spring to many, bore an earlier title of Grocery Spring. It, no doubt, obtained this name from a grocery store that stood on the east side of the spring. The store in its day carried a complete line of groceries, including a famous drink that certainly wasn't soda pop. My guess would be that President Jackson on his trips from the Hermitage to Washington stopped here to wet his whistle.

Two boarding houses stood just east of the present I-40 overpass. These houses were known as the Mason House and accommodated freight drivers or anyone who sought a night's lodging.



Looking east from Boston Spring

Modern inventions have made quite a change in modes of freight hauling and travel. To the right of the old Trousdale-Ferry stretches I-40 bearing the weight of the powerful diesel semis hauling freight to all points of the nation, while years ago the steel wheels of the freight wagons crunched the brown gravel of the Trousdale-Ferry Pike. A stage coach hauling passengers passed the Grocery Spring each day. New Middleton was a point where teams and drivers were changed. The final run of this stage suffered a holdup near Cookeville.

Grocery Spring has had its share of small schools. The first school in the immediate vicinity of Grocery Spring is believed to have been founded by a Mr. Boston who called his school Boston Spring School. Thus, the old spring acquired the new name of Boston Spring. The school building was located east of the old toll house near the location of the present Gary Reed home.

The first teacher at this school was Miss Lizzie Upton Barrett, the mother of Mr. Willis and Josh Barrett. The last school held in the Boston Spring vicinity was the emergency session taught by Miss Annie Lee Rose in a small building known as the Twid House. School was held here only one term, the fall of 1923 and the spring of 1924. To accommodate the students of the New Middleton School after their building was destroyed by fire in 1923, school was held here.

I would at this point like to acknowledge briefly my affection for Miss Annie Lee Rose. She is an all-time great teacher, and if I wrote all my respect and love for this great lady, it would take a special edition. So I will just call her the "American Beauty".



Miss Annie Lee Rose with one of her admirers. She was the last teacher to teach in the Boston Spring vicinity.

It would be less than fair not to mention another fine spring near Boston. This spring is located on the late Ed Agee farm just a short distance south of Boston Spring. This spring could well come from the same vein as that of the Boston Spring.

Evidence verifies that there must have been an Indian village near this spring because numerous Indian relics and artifacts have been found here.

This spring also afforded an ideal camp for our World War II soldiers when they were here on maneuvers.

This huge spring has served the Agee family well. It was used as a storage for food as well as for supplying water. Many family and neighbor reunions were held here.

Boston Spring registers as a legend. Passing by this famous old spring, one may take a drink of this refreshing liquid, close his/her eyes, and dream of the past.

If one listens closely, one just might hear the gobbling of turkeys as flocks were driven on foot to market, or the screech of steel wheels on wagon freighters crunching the old gravel-crowned Trousdale-Ferry Pike. If one hears the shout of "YI, YI" to a team, the passenger stage could be coming, or it could be old General Jackson headed for the White House.

If one smells a sweet aroma, it could be coming from the cooking of sorghum. One might be able to hear the voices of lovers at the Sorghum Mill.

And don't forget to listen for the long, lonesome baying of the fox hounds somewhere on the dark hills.

Just keep listening, for who knows what else one might hear. Nearly everything happened around Boston Spring!

This article, written by the late Dalton Frye for the Carthage Courier, has been published with the kind and gracious permission of his daughter, Katheryn Frye Dickens. For many years, Mr. Frye was a feature story writer for the Courier, and, it was he who encouraged his daughter to pursue writing and photography. No doubt she learned much from her father as she tagged along with him researching and photographing interesting and unusual people, places and things. Miss Annie Lee Rose, to whom Mr. Frye referred, lived in Riddleton and taught in the Smith County School System for many years. Miss Rose, deceased, taught, as did so many others, when most of the rural schools only had one teacher for eight grades, at the most two teachers. The teacher was also the janitor, fireman, librarian, nurse, counselor and whatever else was needed. Small wonder that she was an "American Beauty"; she was also a "Miracle Worker".

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

January Term, 1832. AMON CARTER & WIFE vs THOMAS BURNETT . Amon Carter and wife (Polly) brought suit against Thomas Burnett, Executor of the will of their father, James Burnett, deceased. James' last will and testament was made 28 Aug 1815; he died in October 1815, leaving widow, Sabra Burnett and four children: Polly Carter, William Burnett, Thomas R. Burnett and Agnes Burnett Southworth, wife of James Southworth. To his widow, Sabra, James left property real and personal. To Polly Carter, he gave the sum of \$200. To son, William, he gave \$40. and to daughter, Agnes Southworth, he also gave \$40. It appeared that son Thomas R. Burnett had been given some money by his father prior to the father's death. This is an estate settlement dispute among family members.

July Term, 1832. JOHN WALTERS vs JOHN MORRIS & OTHERS . John Walters brought suit against his son, Jesse, and son-in-law, John Morris, who had married complainant's daughter, Jean, in the year 1818, for the worth of the estate he had turned over to them in the year 1820. John Walters stated that in 1820, he owned in Smith County, Tennessee, a tract of about 230 acres estimated to be worth from \$1500 to \$2000, which was then in cultivation and in good repair. He said that he had valuable slaves, cattle, horses, hogs and farming equipment sufficient to support and sustain him comfortably for life. He found himself becoming old and very infirm - unable to care for himself and being desirous to promote the interest of both himself and his son, Jesse, and his son-in-law, John Morris, he entered into an agreement with them whereby they would obtain his property for which they would care for him for the remainder of his days. He went to live with Morris and his wife, Jean, who died after Walters had been with them some 13 or 14 months. Then Morris remarried and for a time Walters lived with them until they told Walters that they were moving to another District. Old and infirm, he couldn't travel and his son Jesse had moved to Davidson County so he stayed with the Charles Nixons. (Did not state what relation, if any, this family was to Walters.)

January Term, 1833. I. PRYOR vs D. RAY & OTHERS . During his lifetime, Joseph Ray, who died in 1825, had purchased of Isiah Pryor in April 1825, a tract of land lying on Indian Creek on the north side of the Cumberland River containing some 100 acres. Pryor stated that full payment had not been made to him before Ray died; therefore, he petitioned that a guardian be appointed for the minors, that the land be sold and payment made

to him. Joseph Ray left a widow, Rebecca Ray, and the following brothers and sisters: David Ray, Jane McCawley, wife of John McCawley, William Ray, George Ray, Sally Ray, Samuel Ray, Lydia Ray and James Ray, all of Jackson County, Tennessee. William, George, Sally, Samuel and Lydia were minors. James Dycus was the administrator of the estate and John Burk was appointed guardian for the minors.

July Term, 1833. JOSEPH GREER & OTHERS vs THOMAS ROBERTS. In 1830, Martin Greer had made a deed of conveyance for a tract of land in Smith County to Thomas Roberts. This bill of complaint was filed by Joseph Benjamin Greer, William and Mary Greer, and George H. Burton and his wife Elizabeth, formerly Elizabeth O. Greer, who are heirs and devisees of Martin Greer, deceased. They are all citizens of Davidson County and are suing for final payment on the land.

January Term, 1834. E. WRIGHT & WIFE vs J. G. RAULSTON. This is a bill of complaint filed by Ebenezer Wright and wife, Olivia A. Wright, James Beckwith and wife Rachel B. Beckwith, all of Smith County, Emily H. Moore, James G. Raulston and wife, Harriett C. Raulston, all of Wilson County. On 26 May 1826, "a certain Lee Sullivan conveyed a deed to Emily H. Moore, who was under age, Olivia A., James G., Harriett C. and Rachael Beckwith a certain tract of land lying near the town of Carthage." James G. Raulston had been appointed guardian for Emily H. Moore. The complainants stated that the land was so situated that partition could not be made; therefore, petitioners requested the right to sell the land and divide the proceeds.

January Term, 1835. ARCHIBALD FULKS & OTHERS vs JOHN D. FULKS. This bill of complaint was filed by Archibald Fulks, Anthony Helmantoller and Mary, his wife, Charles Nowlands (Nowlin) and Rebecca, his wife, Christopher Bockman and his wife, Nancy, Francis Sampson and his wife, Letty, against John D. Fulks of Rutherford County, Tennessee, Betsy Brackshire, Nancy Fulks, Joel B. Fulks and Martha F. Fulks of Smith County. Archibald Fulks, Sr. died intestate in Smith County in June 1833, leaving a widow, Letty Fulks and said complainants Archibald, Jr., Mary Helmantoller, Rebecca Nowlin, Letty Sampson and Mary Bockman and said defendants, John D. Fulks, Betsy Brackshire, Nancy Fulks, Joel B. Fulks and Martha F. Fulks. Joel B., Nancy and Martha F. are grandchildren, being children of a son, Joel Fulks, who died in May 1833. John D. admitted that his father, Archibald, Sr. had given him \$400. in cash with which to purchase land and that he made no claim to the estate. A request was made for the appointment of a guardian for the minors so that the estate could be settled.

GORDON

Steven L. Denney

Our Gordon family began its history either in Scotland or Ireland. Dr. John W. Bowen, son-in-law of John Gordon, Jr., recorded in his Some Account of the People of Smith that Gordon's father and grandfather were named John and that the earliest John was from Scotland. This is all that is known with certainty of the line before the John Gordon born in 1745. Several genealogists have suggested that the John Gordon who immigrated from Ireland with his brother James around 1738 is identical to our John. The writer determined that this is incorrect and includes herein all the information which he has been able to glean regarding the Gordon family.

THE IMMIGRANT

I. John Gordon is the first member of our clan of whom anything can be said with proof, and then only to say his name. John Bowen recorded that John Gordon immigrated from Scotland. There is a family legend that there were two brothers and a sister who immigrated together. Supposedly, the sister died aboard ship and was buried at sea.

JOHN GORDON, SR.

I. (1) John Gordon was born in either Lancaster or Halifax County, Virginia, on February 12, 1745 and was married in 1773 to Anne "Nancy" Haynes, the daughter of Francis Bythel and Ann Eaton Haynes. Nancy was born on July 26, 1755. John was living in Currituck County, North Carolina, when the Revolution began and served in the North Carolina Line. In 1785, he immigrated to what was Sullivan and is now Hawkins County, Tennessee, near the village of Amis. He served as a Justice of the Peace in the mid 1790's for Sullivan and then for Hawkins County, receiving appointments to the position from both Territorial South of the Ohio Governor William Blount and the first Governor of Tennessee, John Sevier. An interesting article appeared in The Knoxville Gazette on November 19, 1791 (that was the second issue of the first paper in Tennessee). "Strayed or stolen out of Col. Alexander Outlaw's lot on the bent of Nolachucky on Friday night, Oct. the 21st, a bay mare. Any person finding said mare and delivering to me or Thomas Amis will be handsomely rewarded. John Gordon, Rogersville."

It would appear that John had an early interest in the western lands which would later become his home. On October 6, 1795, John Gordon "of Hawkins County, Territory of the United States South of the Ohio River" sold 640 acres on Station Camp Creek (in Sumner County) to James Brigance. This land had been granted to

David Edwards. The deed was witnessed by Christopher Haynes and others. It is not certain exactly when the elder Gordons actually moved their family to the "New Settlement" of Smith County. They probably arrived in early to mid 1799 when John witnessed a deed for a tract of land on the east Fork of Bledsoe's Creek (again in Sumner County of which Smith was a part until November 1799). By 1800, at least, John and Nancy accompanied their son-in-law, Zachary Ford to Smith County. After only a few years, John and Nancy moved to Caldwell County, Kentucky. Nancy died on February 25, 1815, and was followed in death by John on February 27, 1815. The couple had 12 children.

- 1(2). Nancy Gordon b. 29 May 1774 m. John Harrison
- 2(2). John Gordon, Jr. b. 29 Aug 1775 d. 24 Jan 1860
m. Alice Amis
- 3(2). Mary "Polly" Gordon b. 30 Jun 1777 m. Zachary
Daniel Ford
- 4(2). James Gordon b. 2 Jul 1779 m. Elizabeth Anthony
- 5(2). Betsy Gordon b. 12 Aug 1781 m. Rappeler?
- 6(2). Lucy Gordon b. 13 Jul 1783 m. Robert Smith
- 7(2). Thomas Gordon b. 24 Feb 1786 d. 19 Jan 1852
m. Elizabeth Brooks
- 8(2). William Gordon b. 30 Sep 1788
- 9(2). Joseph Gordon b. 3 Mar 1791 m. 1st Eliza Rousaville
2nd Matilda Henderson
- 10(2). Elizabeth Gordon b. 3 Oct 1793 m. Roland Allen
- 11(2). George Haynes Gordon b. 27 Mar 1796 m. Martha Boyd
- 12(2). Sallie Gordon

FOUNDING FATHER AND MOTHER, JOHN AND ALICE

2(2). John "Jack" Gordon, Jr. was born in either Currituck or Halifax County, North Carolina, on 29 Aug 1775. He moved with his parents to Hawkins County, Tennessee about 1785, where he attended Judge Archibald Roane's school for about a year (Roane was later the second governor of Tennessee). Following his limited educational training, Gordon removed to the county seat, Rogersville, where he found work in the store of the town's founder and for whom it was named, Joseph Rogers. While he was there employed, he met and fell in love with young Alice Gayle Amis, sister-in-law of Rogers. She was the daughter of Thomas Amis, who had served as chief of the commissary for the North Carolina troops and as a member of the provisional assembly. He was influential in the establishment of the failed State of Franklin and served as a North Carolina Assemblyman directly following its disintegration. During this time Amis served as one of the leaders of the movement to free John Sevier from the charges of treason in connection with the creation of the pseudo-state and actually was engaged in a fight on the floor of the assembly during the debate. During the life of the State,

he was the unofficial ambassador to the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. Thomas was one of the first settlers in Sullivan (now Hawkins) County in 1781, His stone house, built in the same year, remains as the oldest inhabited house in Tennessee. In fact, it is still owned by members of the Amis family.

John and Alice were wed in 1797. Largely because of her legacy from the estate of her father, the Gordons began life together with more advantage than most couples. She had received quite a sum of money for those days in addition to three slaves. This would serve as the foundation for their financial success. In 1800, they purchased a large acreage in Southeast Wilson County, and John travelled there to prepare for moving his family. Because the area was totally undeveloped, he was forced to rent a tract of land from Richard Lancaster almost ten miles away from his niche in the wilderness on which to grow a crop of corn while he cleared a section of his new plantation. On April 10, of the following year, after the area had been assigned to Smith County, John, Alice, and their two young sons arrived at the site which would be their home for the next sixty years. When he and his family settled there, it was still wilderness without roads. Indians frequented the area, because the terms of the treaty in 1795 which forced them to relinquish their territorial rights did not require them to stop hunting in the area until September of 1801. Gordon remembered in later life that he never saw another Indian after September. Smith County was so untamed that when the family arrived John killed a bear in their front yard in June of 1801.

John opened a tavern and store and soon became a county leader, serving as a commissioner for the selection of a county seat (twice), justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, sheriff, state senator, state representative, postmaster of Gordonsville (town and post office were named in his honor) for 36 years, trustee of Geneva Academy, teacher at Gordonsville and Presidential Elector in 1836.

When John's plantation became a part of Smith County in 1801, the question of where the county seat was to be located had not been resolved. Soon John became a member of a commission established by the legislature for the purpose of solving the problem of establishing a seat of justice for Smith County. Also on the committee were James Draper, James Gwin, Joseph Collins and Henry Tooley. When the committee met, it was determined that land would be purchased from Tooley in what is now known as Cage's Bend. Draper and Gordon were unhappy with this proposal and refused to act for the remainder of the time that the committee was in existence. The other members of the commission proceeded with the work on the Tooley site, selling lots, laying out the town and having foundations erected for the county buildings.

So much dissatisfaction arose across the county over the location that the legislature reversed its decision and created a new set of commissioners. John Gordon, Andrew Green and James Ballew (Ballou) were ordered by the Assembly to superintend an election deciding for certain whether to establish the county seat at the established town of Bledsoesborough or on a tract of land to be virtually donated (\$1.00) by Colonel William Walton, the county's first settler and a leading citizen. As has so often been related, the election was held at the home of Walton and lasted for three days. An almost carnival atmosphere dominated the proceedings. Walton, the perfect host, provided "unlimited supplies of venison, beef and barbecued bear meat, nor was a full supply of whiskey lacking", which undoubtedly had a profound effect on the participants. Fighting broke out. Supporters of Bledsoesborough began to refer to Walton supporters as the "Moccasin Gang", undoubtedly because they were concentrated along the Caney Fork River and its tributaries. The "Moccasin Gang" retaliated by calling the Bledsoesborough men "Polecats". On the third day of the engagement, the "Polecats" took physical possession of the polls and a great cry went forth, as they felt that they could win the election by blocking the "Moccasin Gang's" access to the voting area. The "Moccasin Gang" formed a human wedge and forced their way through to the voting area. Those who had not voted simply walked across the shoulders of those who had. After the votes had been tallied, the supporters of the Walton site (to be known as Carthage) carried the day - some say by as little as one vote. After the election there was a changing of the guard in the county's leadership. Several of the Bledsoesborough men resigned and were replaced with Carthage supporters. For his successful management of the election, Gordon was rewarded with the job of deputy sheriff. For the next fourteen years he would hold either the office of deputy sheriff or sheriff. He was sworn into office as deputy sheriff December 13, 1804.

The first school in the county was established in the second story of Gordon's manor house soon after its construction, and a school was maintained on his property for the area children from that time forward. Later a separate school, known as Shady Grove Academy, was established in a house on the property. Here Dr. Frank Gordon began his teaching career. In 1880, Dr. Bowen wrote, "He (John) was all the while a friend to education, and an ardent promoter of schools." Alice did not lack in enthusiasm for education either. During discussions as to what their daughters should study she prevailed upon her husband to allow instruction in Latin as well as the more conventional female subjects because she "wished [her] daughters to learn to speak well too."

This in-depth article researched and compiled by Steven Denney will be serialized in subsequent issues.

THE HORTONS OF CHESTNUT MOUND, TENNESSEE

Linda Carpenter

King David Horton, born August 1, 1856 at Chestnut Mound, Smith County, Tennessee, was the fifth child of eight children born to James W. (Wash) Horton and Sara Williams Horton. He was married to Nancy Jane Welch on July 31, 1881 in Smith County, Tennessee. Nancy Jane Welch, parents unknown, was born ca. 1864 in Putnam County, Tennessee. King David and Nancy Horton had nine children: George, Sina, Jessie, Sara, Willie, Albert, Clarence, Rebecca and Walter Horton. King David Horton died October 31, 1924 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Gross Family Cemetery located near the Maggart Road. Nancy Jane Welch Horton's second marriage was to Jasper Iventh. She died March 25, 1930 and is buried in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee.

Willie Horton, born June 1890, died September 18, 1956, is buried in the Chestnut Mound Methodist Church Cemetery. He was the fifth child of King David and Nancy Horton. His first marriage was to Lassie Smith. They had five children. His second marriage was to Verta Madwell and they had four children. Willie and his family lived in the Chestnut Mound - Buffalo Valley area, where some of his descendants still reside.

Jessie (Jess) Horton, my grandfather, removed from the Chestnut Mound area around 1900 - 1907. He was the third child of King David and Nancy Horton. Jessie, born June 1, 1885, married Mary Elizabeth McKnight on December 21, 1907 in Sumner County, Tennessee. They were the parents of ten children. Jessie died May 16, 1942 and is buried in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee.

My father, Frank William Willie Horton, is the fifth child of Jessie and Mary Horton. Born September 12, 1919 in Robertson County, Tennessee, he married Annie Louise Gregory on September 15, 1941 in Rutherford County, Tennessee. They are the parents of seven children. Frank, Louise and their children have lived in Gallatin, Tennessee since 1946.

James W. (Wash) Horton, father of King David Horton, is believed to have been the second child of William Horton and Harriett, last name unknown. William and Harriett Horton are the first of the Hortons found on the early census records in Smith County, Tennessee. Most of the Hortons lived in the areas known as Dillard's Creek and Chestnut Mound, Tennessee.

Any information on the above named families would be most welcome. The writer will gladly share research.

Contributed by Linda Carpenter, 1013 Candace Street, Gallatin, TN 37066.



BAILEY PAYTON AND FRANCIS ELIZABETH GIFFORD

Bailey Payton Gifford was born 1843 in Smith County, Tennessee, the son of John W. Gifford and Elizabeth C. Linville. In 1849/1850, the Gifford family moved to Wayne County, Missouri. At age 18, on 12 Aug 1862, Bailey Payton Gifford enlisted in the Confederate States Army, where he served as a private in the Cavalry and the Artillery under General Sterling Price. He was in the Battle of Pilot Knob and remained in the Army until the end of the Civil War. In 1873, he married Francis Elizabeth Barker, born in Madison County, Tennessee, the daughter of George Barker and Arabella Barrett. Bailey and Francis Gifford had four sons: J. Thomas, Payton Patiller, William Samson and Charles. Bailey Payton died 13 Oct 1918. His obituary which appeared in the Greenville Sun stated that "Uncle Payton Gifford" was one of Coldwater's [Wayne County, Missouri] oldest citizens. Francis was referred to as "Aunt Fannie" in her obituary. She died 01 Mar 1927 at the age of 78.

Contributed by Jamie Tipton, P. O. Box 126123, Benbrook, TX 76126.

QUERIES

HALL: CLAIBORNE and NATHAN HALL of Smith Co., TN were supposedly brothers. Was their father THOMAS HALL who came from Buckingham Co., VA to Smith Co. ca. 1812? CLAIBORNE mar. ELIZABETH HEROD dau. WILLIAM HEROD. CLAIBORNE d. Dec. 1874. Is he buried in Woodard Cemetery? Am interested in corresponding with any descendants. Especially interested in learning more of CLAIBORNE'S children.

RICKY T. ALLEN , RR #2, Box 158, Golconda, IL 62938.

MRS. ASTON T. NAYLOR: (Seeking her lineal desc.) B. 6 Jul 1884, Wilson Co., TN; living Gradlesville, Davidson Co., TN July 1907. Pub. application to United Daus. of Conf., No. 158 stated she was gr niece of OVERTON BEE ANDERSON, Pvt. Co. I, 7th TN CONF INF REGT., participated in battles in VA. B. 25 Jan 1825 Hurricane Creek, Smith Co., son of ANDREW & DORCAS (CLARK) ANDERSON (b. 1771, Orange Co., NC). MRS. NAYLOR gr niece of sibling CLARKY, mar. GRANDERSON F. GLOVER; RACHEL mar. JOHN J. COOKE; WILLIAM PATTON, mar. NANCY ANNE HEARN and JANE MAGGART; ELIZABETH JANE mar. JOHN HARRISON REYNOLDS. Would appreciate any data on her name, marriage and death.

BOB C. ANDERSON , 4725 Carleen, Houston, TX 77092.

BRIDGES: My great grandfather was CAPT. THOMAS P. BRIDGES, co-founder of the Smith County Bank, Carthage, TN. When he died in 1909, his brother HENRY CLAY was co-executor of his will. H. C. is buried with his wife in Shaver Cemetery at Grant, TN. Nearby is buried JULIA FOWLER BRIDGES 1879-1962. Was she H. C.'s daughter-in-law or daughter? Who was her husband?

JOHN BRIDGES , 300 Rural Hill Ct., Nashville, TN 37217.
Telephone: (615) 360-7263 nights.

CLAY: I am attempting to compile a genealogy of all descendants of THOMAS CLAY (17 Jan 1745/6-ca. 1812) and SUSANNAH WATKINS (26 Mar 1754-after 1814) of Dinwiddie Co., VA. Their grandson DR. PAUL CARRINGTON CLAY (28 Apr 1815-8 May 1874) settled in Smith Co., TN where on 22 Jan 1846, he married MARTHA ANN WEST (20 Jul 1828-20 Mar 1872) daughter of JESSE WEST AND ELIZABETH HARPER. They had nine children, eight of whom left descendants. Would like to correspond with anyone descended from or interested in this family.

ROBERT Y. CLAY , 3704 Ellwood Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

SIMPSON-KITCHING: We are in process of planning a SIMPSON-KITCHING and connecting families reunion sometime in May. Would like to hear from anyone interested.

RUBY NEVIL COVINGTON , P. O. BOX 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049.
Telephone: (615) 654-3137 or ROBBIE BADGETT POSEY , 2304 Kimberly Drive, Donelson, TN 37214. Telephone: (615) 883-2901.

JENKINS: OBADIAH (OBEY) JENKINS, 1820- _____, and wife, SARAH (SALLIE) GRIFFIN JENKINS, 1828-1906, lived on Jenkins Hill Road near Sykes, TN; had a known family of 4 daughters. Descendants of these daus. are in communication but would like to know the parents of both OBIDIAH JENKINS and SARAH GRIFFIN & hopefully to find any connection between this family and others of the JENKINS name of the Brush Creek and New Middleton Communities.

PAUL E. DOWELL, JR., 1607 LEAF AVE., Murfreesboro, TN 37130-3207.

COLLEE/KERLEY: Among signers of a letter to Gen. Winchester pub. Carthage Gazette, 14 Mar 1812 is one WILLIAM COLLEE. Is this WILLIAM KERLEY who purchased 100 acres of Isaac Mungle, adjoining ANDREW GREER'S line in 1811? Anyone respond to this? Am told WILLIAM KERLEY is buried in Greer Cemetery. Is there a list of "residents" of this cemetery?

BERNICE EVANS, 4421 Gaines St. # 5, Corpus Christi, TX 78412.

POWELL: Seeking descendants of JESSE & ELIZABETH (LANCASTER) POWELL, both from Smith Co., TN area. Children: DIF b. 1804/10; CHRIS CHANEY b. 1804/10; JESSE b. 1804/10; DEMPSEY WILLIAM b. 1812; RHODA b. 1810/1817; JOHN S. b. 1817 & SALLY C. b. 1817/20. DEMPSEY WILLIAM & MARTHA ALLEN (ROBINSON) POWELL moved to Macoupin Co., IL by 1842. Any information will be appreciated. SARA FIREHAMMER, 16290 Merson, Buchanan, MI 49107.

BARKEY: JOHN BARKEY died 31 Jan 1831 in Smith Co., TN. Looking for descendants of his children: LUCRETIA ATCHISON, MARY CRAIN, NELLY ANDERSON, MARGARET ?, RICHARD BARKEY AND CATY BEARD. I am a descendant of JOHN'S son ROBERT. JOHN mar. CATHERINE ? ca. 1810-1813. Who was this CATHERINE and what was her last name? KATHRYN BARKEY FISCHER, 70 Hyacinth Drive, Covington, LA 70433.

MOFIELD/MOREFIELD: I would like to hear from anyone researching this family or anyone interested in exchanging information on this line.

DONALD A. HARRIS, 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37087.

AUSTIN: NATHANIEL AUSTIN b. 1831, Smith Co., TN. Searching information of the family of AUSTINS. Any information shared will be appreciated.

MRS. JODY HIERMAN, 3470 S. Nucla Way, Aurora, CO 80013.

LANCASTER: LANCASTER DATA BASE PROJECT. Would like to include your family information for Lancaster and related families. Please send to:

BEVERLY LANCASTER, 4219 White Birch Drive, W. Bloomfield, MI 48323-2674.

SANDERS/SAUNDERS: Seek info. of SOLOMON SANDERS/SAUNDERS family of Grundy County, TN. 1860 Census lists SOLOMON SANDERS, 36; wife, MARY ANN, 41; son, JAMES DAWSON SANDERS, 14 (my grand-father); daus., NANCY J., 12, ELIZABETH M., 11; sons, GEORGE A., 7, JOHN S., 5 AND WILLIAM B., 2. SOLOMON moved to Erath County, Texas; died there in 1902. Can furnish information on the JAMES DAWSON SANDERS family.

FRANCES SANDERS LANIUS , 1746 W. Main Street, Lebanon, TN 37087.

BAINS, KENNY (KENNEY), PAYNE: Would like contact with anyone having ties to either of these two families. NATHAN DAVID BAINS married MARY ANN KENNY 11 Apr 1872 in Smith Co., probably at Rome. Parents of BAINS were ALFORD LASSITER BAINS and LUCY JANE PAYNE.

GAYLE McLEOD , 2362 Runyan Road, Sturgis, KY 42459. Telephone: (502) 389-2908.

ROBINSON, HUTCHISON/HUTCHINSON: I am interested in corresponding with others who are researching the families of ROBINSON, HUTCHINSON/HUTCHINSON of Smith County, TN.

ALMA (BURKE) MASON , Rt. 5 Box 450, McAlester, OK 74501. Telephone: (918) 423-2610.

BUSH: FRANCIS ASBERRY BUSH, b. ca. 1819; d. 24 May 1864, Carthage, TN of disease contracted in Civil War. Mar. in Smith Co. 10 May 1838 MATILDA W. SIMPSON b. ca. 1819; d. 18 Mar 1904. FRANCIS ASBERRY BUSH was wagoner Co. A 1st TN Mtd Inf. Union Army. Lived in eastern Smith Co. & Buffalo Valley areas. Children: ANTHONY W. (1841-1919), WILLIAM H. "DOCK" (1843-1917), MILES STANDISH (1847-1916), EVALINE (1851-1926), FRANCIS ASBERRY, JR. (1854-1902), MATTHEW "MATT" TROUSDALE BUSH (1856-1896). FRANCIS & MATILDA also lived in Jackson Co. 1850 Census shows ANNA SIMPSON, 60, mother of MATILDA, living with them. Living next door is REBECCA BUSH, 81, b. NC, possibly mother of FRANCIS. Any info. & help will be appreciated. FRANCIS & MATILDA are my gr gr gr grandparents.

HAROLD RALPH MAYNARD , 1699 Friendship Lane, Cookeville, TN 38501.

GOAD, GRAHAM, REASONOVER: Need info. on JOHN GOAD & SARAH GRAHAM mar. in Smith Co., TN on 29 May 1852. SARAH E. GRAHAM is on 1850 Smith Co. Census, age 17, father, JAMES GRAHAM, mother MARY? JOSEPH REASONOVER b. ca. 1740 Craven Co., NC; d. 1833 Smith Co. Need to know wife, son, JACOB'S wife also.

CHRISTINE MEDLIN , 780 WASHINGTON AVE., BAKER CITY, OR 97814.

SMITH: Interested in any info. on JOHN BRANSFORD SMITH, son of DAVID SMITH of Clubb Springs area of Smith Co., TN. Am trying to link him with Allison's Confederate Cavalry. Appreciate any help. DONNIE VAUGHN (member) for MR. JAMES JACOBSEN , 4215 Northwest Drive, Des Moines, IA 50310-3308.

CULBREATH, FRANKLIN, OVERBY: Need info. on ELIZABETH (BETTY) FRANKLIN?? B. ca. 1854; mar. ca. 1879 to ROBERT A. CULBREATH b. Oct 1855. Her maiden name, birthdate, parents? Info. on wives of JAMES H. CULBREATH: 1st: ELIZABETH ANN OVERBY b. 1831 VA; mar. 12 Dec 1852. 2nd: CAROLINE R. OVERBY b. ca. 1835 VA; mar. 14 Dec 1854. Both daus. of HENDERSON OVERBY (Lincoln Co., TN) b. VA. Is he uncle of JAMES H. CULBREATH (son of JOHN CULBREATH & ROSETTA OVERBY CULBREATH both b. VA?
SHARON G. MULREY , 5330 La Colonia Drive, N. W., Albuquerque, NM 87120.

SMITH, PIPER: I am still trying to find names of parents of BURRELL SMITH, b. 1810 TN & his wife NANCY PIPER, b. Smith Co., TN 1813. In 1840 they were in Scott Co., IL, but NANCY'S parents were supposed to have migrated to Smith Co., TN from NC. NANCY had a brother named LEWIS, who remained in Smith Co. Any help would be appreciated.
JUNE W. PRUITT , 22 Dark Forest Place, Benton, AR 72015-2066.

GIFFORD, LINVILLE: 08 Aug 1839 GIDEON GIFFORD transferred 50 acres in Smith Co., TN to each of his sons BARNETT & GIDEON, JR. witnessed by JOHN W. GIFFORD. How are GIDEON SR. & JOHN W. related? JOHN W. mar. ELIZABETH C. LINVILLE prior to 1838. He appears on 1840 Smith Co. Census. All known children born in TN: GEORGE C. b. 1838; BAILEY PAYTON b. 1843; JOHN R. F. b. 1844; & JAMES A. b. 1848. 1850 family was living in Wayne Co., MO. Did these GIFFORDS live on Peyton Creek? Who were JOHN W. GIFFORD'S & ELIZABETH LINVILLE'S parents? Are they related to the Brevard family?
JAMIE TIPTON , P. O. Box 126123, Benbrook, TX 76126.

CARTER: I am out on a top limb and need to jump for another branch of my family - CARTER, ENOCH, SR.- Jackson Co, TN back to Greene Co., TN back to NC. Any help appreciated.
CONNIE TRAMMEL , 116 Lock Six Road, Hartsville, TN 37074.

EVETTS: Seeking any info. on EVETTS; my gr gr grandfather was MOSES EVETTS b. 1792/96 NC; wife was MARY ? b. 1802 NC. All 9 children born in TN: JAMES H. b. 1820; MARTIN (my great grandfather) b. 1824; HARRIETT b. 1827; RICHARD B. b. 1833; SARAH b. 1835; PARALEE b. 1838; VIRGINIA TENNESSEE b. 1840; LOUISA A. b. 1841; MARY J. b. 1844. Family moved to Stone Co., AR (Marcella).
MAXINE EVETTS WELCH , 500 W. Main Street, Holdenville, OK 74848.

FRY: NANCY FRY, b. 1805 NC; mar. DABNEY LANCASTER 17 Feb 1830, Smith Co., TN. NANCY was dau. of HENRY FRY. HENRY & sons DAVID & JACOB resided in Smith County in 1840 census. Need help with the FRY family.
BERNICE FRY WHITE , 506 Glendale Ave., Houma, LA 70360.

CHAMBERS: Maternal grandmother was FRANCES ANN CHAMBERS, b. 2 Mar 1832, Mt. Pleasant, Maury Co., TN. Father was JAMES CHAMBERS, b. NC. Mother believed to have been CORDELIA ? (maybe STROTHER). AMOS CHAMBERS of Murray, KY was FRANCES ANN'S half brother. FRANCES ANN mar. JEFFERSON ADAMS (2nd wife) ca. 1851. They lived & died in Calloway Co., KY. Anyone have any further info. of the lineage of JAMES CHAMBERS or CORDELIA? NELL WILLIAMS, Box 115, Rule, TX 79547.

McNIEL/McNEAL/McNEIL/McNEEL, POWELL/POWEL, ROBINSON, LANCASTER, LaRUE/LAREW, MISER/MISOR, CHAPMAN, TUCKER, LENEY, CARROLL/CARROL, SKOOG and BERGSTROM.
SARA FIREHAMMER, 16290 Merson, Buchanan, MI 49107.

BURK, BRAKE, BARNHILL, BRITT, BEACH, CASINGER, CLEMONS/CLEMENTS, COOPER, CROW, DUNN, DURANT, GARDNER, GRAGG, HAMMONTREE, HATFIELD, HAWKINS, HUNLEY, HUDSON, INGRAM, KASINGER/KESSINGER, KILBURN, LeFLORE, LEWELLEN/LLEWELYN, MADISON, MASON, MILLER, MILLS, MORRIS, REED, SEARS, SHOEMAKE, SNOW, STAPLES, SUMMERS, TYLER and WILSON.
ALMA (BURKE) MASON, Rt. 5 Box 450, McAlester, OK 74501.

BAINS/BAINES (ALFRED LASSITER BAINS, NATHAN DAVID BAINS), KENNY/KENNEY (ALEX KENNEY, MARY ANN KENNEY), PAYNE (LUCY JANE PAYNE).

GAYLE McLEOD, 2362 Runyan Road, Sturgis, KY 42459. Telephone (502) 389-2908.

McKINNEY, GLOVER, VANCE, MEADOR, COWDAN, GOAD, GRAHAM and REASONOVER.

CHRISTINE MEDLIN, 780 Washington Ave., Baker City, OR 97814.

PARKHURST, TAYLOR, JENKINS, McCAMMON and PACK.

YVONNE PARKHURST, P. O. Box 42216, Tacoma, WA 98442-0216.

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WILLIAM CARTER, ENOCH CARTER, JR., Jackson Co., TN; JOHN B. BEAL, JOHN ANDERSON, EVALINA TONEY, THOMAS GREGORY, MALACHI SHOULDERS, Smith Co., TN; THOMAS R. TRAMMEL, NANCY BOOKOUT (NAN), PETE HIRE & NANCY LONAS, Macon Co., TN.

CONNIE TRAMMEL, 116 Lock Six Road, Hartsville, TN 37074.

SQUIRES, GALLICK, MOORE, HALE, BARNETT and HODGE families.
DORIS SQUIRES WOOD, #1 Wilson Park Dr., Granite City, IL 62040.

*Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society*



JOHN EPHRIAM GOLD
Last Living Confederate Veteran
1841 - 1939

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 6 ---- No. 3

Summer 1994

The Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society will not meet during the months of July and August; the next regular meeting will be on September 20th at the Smith County Public Library, Carthage, 7:30 P. M.

NOTICE : The First Annual Middle Tennessee Genealogical Fair will be held at the Sparta Civic Center on Saturday, October 22, 1994 from 8:00 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. No admission charge; all are welcome.

The editor apologizes to member, SARA FIREHAMMER , for the failure to use Ms. Firehammer's new address in the publication of her query and surnames, Volume Six, Number Two, Spring Issue, pages 81 and 84. The correct address: 17108 Mayfair Court, Granger, IN 46530. Her query is reprinted in this issue; her surnames, next issue.

Being human, most of us are subject to err. No one is more aware than this editor of the responsibility for each issue and does appreciate any corrections or suggestions, as well as articles, pictures, family data, etc. Please do send your queries - 2 per member, 50 words or less, typewritten or written legibly. Will need to receive the queries no later than September 15th for Fall issue.

Evidently a deep and abiding interest in the Civil War exists among the membership because numerous military records, family war information, pension records and other related data has been received. All information sent is dated upon receipt and filed for publication contingent upon space available. However, the right to do necessary editing is reserved. Also, this word of caution: check data such as dates and other specifics carefully and always keep a copy.

Please send all communication to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

President.....James Fletcher
Vice President.....Modena Nixon
Secretary.....Martha Langford
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks



Seated left to right: Marion Woodard, "Aunt" Dem Woodard, child in his lap is either Hannah or Mamie. Standing left to right: Floyd, Marion, Elijah and Lizzy Woodard. (Photograph courtesy of Steve Wilmore, Rt. 1, Carthage, TN 37030).

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SIX

SUMMER 1994

NUMBER THREE

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SMITH COUNTY CIVIL WAR VETERANS

This photograph, made in May 1925, in front of the Smith County Courthouse in Carthage, was composed of Civil War Veterans. A few of whom have been identified: seated on the front row from left are Ike Evans, John Howell, John Gold, W. R. Perkins, S. O. Nixon, Ned Beasley and T. S. Williams. Seated in the second row are unknown, M. N. Ford, unknown, J. C. Prichard, Joe Sullivan, W. H. Flippen, William Nixon and the others are unknown.

OLDEST LIVING CONFEDERATE VETERAN

Sue W. Maggart

I am Smith County's oldest living Confederate veteran. My name is John Ephriam Gold and I came into this world on 27 August 1841 in Wilson County, Tennessee. My parents were Constance (Gwaltney) and Pleasant Gold. Today, a celebration was held in honor of my ninety-seventh birthday. My youngest brother, Judd, who is eighty-nine, was present as well as representatives of four generations of my family. During my life span I have seen my town, Gordonsville, grow from virtually an isolated family plantation to a bustling little village; I have survived four wars, donning a uniform in one; I have seen our country rent asunder and reunited "one nation under God;" I have witnessed with astonishment and awe the many technological advances made in the last century.



Judd Gold, age 89 (left) and his older brother, John E., (right) celebrate John's 97th birthday on 27 August 1937 in Gordonsville, Tennessee.

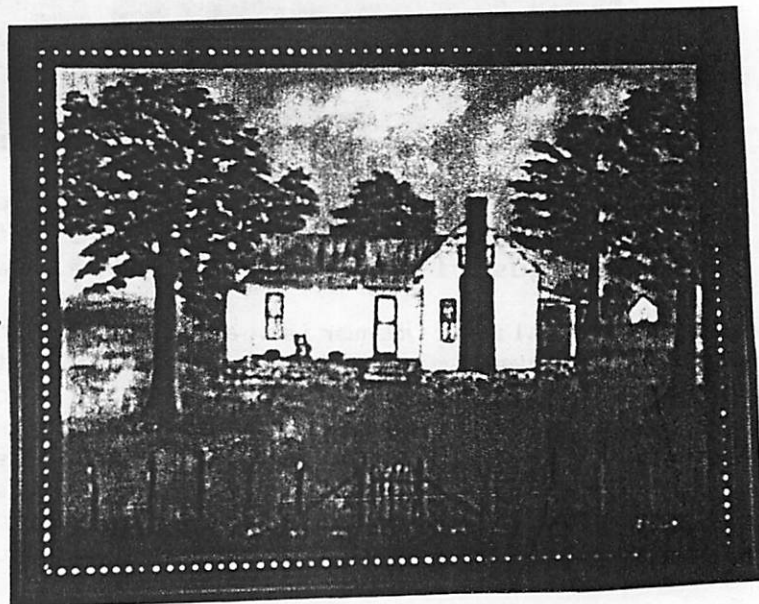
Some of my earliest memories are of hearing my father tell of his adventures when migrating over the mountains from Virginia to Tennessee. Accompanied by his mother, a sickly brother and four sisters, he was little more than a boy when he arrived in this country around 1830. Settling first in Wilson County, he invested his meager funds in a whipsaw, a device five feet long or so, with a narrow, tapering blade which was employed to cut trees from uncleared land on the frontier. Papa would trade with the large

land owners to clear their land of trees in exchange for a share of the timber which he rafted down the Cumberland to Nashville. Soon he amassed sufficient money to purchase and speculate in land deals himself. Within a couple of years he even became a slave holder, buying a parcel of Negroes from the Godfrey Gregory heirs in Smith County.

Not only was Papa trading and speculating in slaves and land in the neighboring county, but evidently he was doing some courtin', too, with pretty Constance Gwaltney, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Carroll Gwaltney who lived near Hickman Mills. He soon persuaded Connie to marry him, and he carried his bride back to Wilson County where they established their first home. Thomas A., their first child, was born in 1840, and then I came along in 1841. A couple of years later Papa bought our farm at Gordonsville. Soon after the move a little brother named James Pleasant was born, then on 23 May 1848 yet another boy, William D., joined our family. Within the next decade three more sons were born to my parents - Francis M. in 1850, Judson G. in 1853 and Nathan L. on 21 August 1856.

When we moved from Wilson County in 1843, with the exception of Mr. Gordon's plantation and storehouse, there was little to be seen in Gordonsville. The place had acquired its name upon the establishment of a post office and the appointment of John Gordon as postmaster in August 1823. Except for the small store building and lot, most of Mr. Gordon's holdings were on the north side of Trousdale Ferry Pike, the road that ran east to Mr. Trousdale's ferry on the Caney Fork. My father's 400 acres lay on the southside of the Pike. Father built a two-story, eight room frame house on a little knoll about 1/2 mile south of the Pike.

Artist Lorene Bussell's rendition of the home built by Pleasant Gold in the nineteenth century. (Photograph courtesy of Mr. Brad Agee)



A rich flat field lay between our house and Bry Branch (people call it Agee Branch these days). A reporter from the Smith County Record who spent the night at my mother's house in 1887 wrote eloquently of the comfortable home that makes a pleasure of farm life.

Papa continued to pursue his interests in trading and rafting goods as well as in the operation of his farm. He usually kept eight or ten slaves, and we boys worked along with the Negroes in the cornfield and tobacco patch. We plowed, grubbed, hoed and split rails and did all kinds of farm work. I remember when I was about six years old that Papa became very upset over the loss of a flat boat owned by Richard W. Moores, James Thomas and himself. The way I recall the incident, a man named James S. Carter had constructed a float mill of large dimensions on the Cumberland River. Papa's boat, heavily laden with corn, goods and chattels, from the force and violence of the current, was carried upon and against the mill, shattering and damaging the boat so badly that she sank, loosing all of her cargo - about \$1600. I think Papa and his partners brought suit against Mr. Carter for creating a hazard in the river, but I don't recollect what ever came of it.

The first school in Gordonsville was established in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. Later there was a common school in the neighborhood which was not much of a school. My brothers and I went off and on a good deal but did not learn much on account of poor teachers. Prospect Academy and Wesley Chapel were established, too, but have long since closed and the old log houses torn down. The last school I went to was about four miles away at New Middleton, and it was the only one that amounted to much. It was operated by Mr. Gordon's son, Dr. Francis Gordon and James B. Moore. The schools were called public but tuition was charged anyway. With all of the farm work to be done, my father, like most small land owners of the time, could not spare his sons for full time schooling. We usually went about three months out of the year.

About once a year when the crops were laid by and before the weather got too cold, all of the Golds loaded up in a wagon and made an excursion back to Wilson County to visit the aunts and uncles and numerous cousins who remained there. My Uncle Thomas H. never married and moved with us to Smith County where he died in 1878 at the age of 71. He is buried in family cemetery with my parents. My Aunt Margaret S. married Abram Vaughn in 1832, and, as I recall, died about 1865. She had a son named Peter B. Vaughn. Aunt Patsy Dillard and her husband, Edward, also married in Wilson County in 1826 and had children, Ephriam Gold, William L., Jane, Elijah H., and F. S. Aunt Nancy, father's youngest sister, married Simeon Tomlinson in 1840 and had children William T. and Mary J. There may have been other cousins, but too many years have rolled by for me to remember all of them.

Another sister, Mary M. married John C. Ash and lived in District 9 in Smith County in what is called the Devil's Garden. Aunt Mary was five years younger than my father, being born in 1810; Uncle John was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. My Ash cousins were William T., born 1831, married Jane Wade 27 Sept 1866; Harriett G., 1840, married 2 Nov 1865 to F. S. Dillard; Ann M., 1842, married in 1860 to Whitfield Williams and later to Pleasant Cantrell; George W., 1844, married Sarah Bellar 14 Jan 1866; Nancy Jane, 1845, married 30 August 1864 to Charles Bellar; John E., born 1846, never married; Pleasant Gold, named for Papa, was born in 1847 and married 4 Sept 1878 to Martha Leadford; James L., 1850, married Sina Clements 9 Dec 1871; Thomas P., the youngest was born in 1852. Aunt Mary Ash died 24 August 1874.

My first recollection of events outside our own little community was all of the talk of GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! Everytime we went up to Mr. Gordon's store or over the hill to Hickman Mills, I became bewildered because I thought the talk was about my family. I was afraid that my father was going to take off in search of the gold that had everyone so excited. I was soon reassured, however, when Papa would point to me and my brothers and declare that all the gold he wanted was right here on Bry Branch. He did not need to tear off thousands of miles with a bunch of dare-devil "forty-niners" to some place called Sutter's Mill in Californy. It was said that a lot of folks did take off out west, but I never heard of any of them returning home with a pot of gold.

The excitement and optimism of the Gold Rush carried over into the decade of the 1850's, but even we in the country were aware of the unrest that was soon to erupt into violent warfare. The newly invented telegraph gave the press the means to report national news more quickly; consequently, we were kept abreast of national affairs through the newspapers that came to us regularly on the Nashville stage. We read with alarm of the abolitionists attacks on the Southern institution of slavery. Even the illiterate were incensed at the propaganda set forth in Harriet Beecher Stowe's controversial condemnation of slavery in her book - Uncle Tom's Cabin - which was published in 1852. Resentment flared at the attempted martyrdom in the North of the fanatical mad man John Brown's effort to incite insurrection among the slaves. In just a few years Union soldiers were to tramp off to war singing "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on." To this day the tune stirs my blood to anger.

A children's version of the book displays Eliza. This volume came out in 1853. In the angry South, children chanted in Richmond streets: "Go, go, go! Ol' Harriet Beecher Stowe!"



Abraham Lincoln's election as president on 6 Nov 1860 portended to the south eventual extinction of its institutions. So the cry rang out for secession, "let the consequences be what they may, even if the Potomac is crimsoned in human gore," declared an editorial in one paper. South Carolina seceded as soon as the news was received of Lincoln's election, and within six weeks Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas followed suit. It was not until June of 1861, after the confrontation with Federal troops at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, that Tennessee voted to join forces with the Confederacy.

In our area there was a faction led by Dr. Francis Gordon who attempted to coerce young men into joining the Union army. In a letter to Gordon's followers in general, May 1861, J. S. Swann, who is already serving in the Confederate army, exhorts his comrades from Smith County to rebel and fight against people who are sworn not only to subjugate but to wipe them out. Swann states that he is not fighting for the Negroes but for the South and Southern rights. Despite Swann's plea some of our neighbors chose to fight for the Union in this tragic conflict that pitted blood kin against one another. For instance, Isaac and Elizabeth Jones, who lived near Sykes, had five sons. four were in the Southern army, one of whom was killed at Chickamauga, and Henry, the youngest brother, was in the Federal army. There were other mix-ups in my Co. F: L. E. Simpson, Fed Gwaltney, W. W. Patterson and W. H. Thomas all had brothers in the Federal Army.

D. B. Gwaltney, A. M. Robinson, J. A. Foutch, J. D. Agee, W. S. Askew, W. J. Hunt all gave their allegiance to the Union. Even some of my mother's brothers chose to fight with the Northern cause. The sentiments of the majority of us, however, were expressed by Jonathan M. Eastes of Hogan's Creek: "I am a Tennessean and I must go with Tennessee." Captain Eastes ultimately gave his life for the cause he so valiantly defended.

Just days after Tennessee seceded from the Union and soon after his seventeenth birthday, my brother, James P. Gold, enlisted in the service of the Confederacy at New Middleton. Following training at Camp Anderson and Camp Trousdale, James was marched to Corinth, Mississippi and back to Chattanooga where he was discharged under the nonconscript act. Still only seventeen years old, James joined John H. Morgan's calvary when the flamboyant Colonel was encamped around Snow's Hill and Alexandria. James then marched with Morgan on his famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. James tells of one crossing of the Ohio River as a picket with about one hundred thirteen in the ferry boat. The calvary figured around East Tennessee for a while and then on a raid through Cumberland Gap; James was captured and sent to Rock Island prison where he spent the winter of 1864-65. He always said they fared reasonably well as prisoners, suffering more from the cold than anything else. James was paroled 9 March 1865 in Richmond, Virginia and footed it home by way of Atlanta and Chattanooga where he was placed on a train to Murphesborough [sic] then footed it home arriving on 17 May 1865.

Few battles were actually fought on Smith County's native soil, but, ironically, there was one skirmish on our farm with my brother, James, one of the participants. As James relates the story, Col. William Walker Ward, learning that the Federals were coming to my father's corn crib to get corn, took his command and went and laid in the woods near New Middleton till they passed. Then Col. Ward took his troops of whom James was one and came out of the woods, overtaking the enemy at Harican Branch Bridge just before they got the corn - two men being already in the crib. There on the very ground where her sons once played and where the battle was engaged, our mother came out to see if her son was hurt.

I will not be positive as I did not keep a diary, but I think it was the 19th day of July 1861 at Alexandria, Tennessee, that I joined the "Stars and Bars." I was a member of Company F. of the 24th Tennessee Infantry which was organized by Robert D. Allison who was elected Colonel and H. P. Dowell, Captain, serving under General Braxton Bragg. I was elected Second Lt. 22 July 1863. Some other Smith County boys that I recollect being in my unit were Col. J. A. Fite, H. M. Hale, Titus Sampson, W. B. Petty, W. T. Jones, Logan Sullivan, A. Oliver, W. C. Bose, M. N. Ford,

R. L. Scruggs, Dave Allen, Jim Barrett, Jim and William Davis, Bob and Mac Coffee, Sam Fite, Pleas Hall, John and Bill Lusky, Joe Nolan, Amos Petry, Ammon Rowling, John Smith, Ed Reese, Tom and Jack Winfrey, John, Andy and Elick Stewart, John and James Gill, Norel Harper and Bill McDonald. Our first major encounter with the Federal troops came at Shiloh with a surprise attack that drove General Grant's forces back from the Tennessee River. To my mortification I had taken the measles and missed the challenge of the battle.

Our next encounter with the enemy was just after Christmas in December 1862. Our army of 27,000 under General Bragg was outnumbered by General Rosecrans's 44,000 men as the two armies clashed at Stone's River near Murfreesboro. On the first day of the battle we drove back the Federal forces and scattered the entire right wing of the Union Army. The battle shifted back and forth for nearly three days. Bragg then retreated in order to block the federal troops from Chattanooga. The battle of Murfreesboro lost the Union Army about 10,000 killed and wounded. Our losses were about 9,000.

I survived the battle of Chickamauga in northwestern Georgia and climbed safely over the mountains along Missionary Ridge, but before the battle was over, I was taken prisoner and sent to Johnson Island Prison. I was harmed more by the horrors of prison camp than bullets or shells or exposure. I was finally released on the 13th day of June 1865, and my captors provided me with transportation by rail and water. One of the popular songs of the day was "Home, Sweet, Home," and believe me, I sang it all the way!

Upon our return from the war, my brother, James, and I began to help Papa and our younger brothers repair the damage done to the farm by the Federals. All of the fences were down so we split rails all that summer. I also engaged in the mercantile business for a few years, and then, succumbing to the call to "Go West, Young Man," I went to Texas in 1873 and returned in 1876 upon the death of my father. The following year I married Mildred Bowen, daughter of Dr. John L. and Frances Gordon Bowen and have remained in Gordonsville ever since.

After the war the little village took on a new character. Following the death of John Gordon in 1860, his heirs began to divide and sell their inheritance. In 1882, the heirs, including my wife and me, deeded a lot on the north side of the Turnpike and east of the old homeplace to the Trustees of the newly established Gordonsville Academy. The commodious building was to be used for school lectures and historical exhibits with political meetings of any kind prohibited. In 1883, I went back into the mercantile business with my brother, Judd, and B. A. James who moved here from Hickman. The "modern" general store offered a complete line

of drugs, agricultural implements and livery service to our customers.

When my father, Pleasant Gold, died, his property was divided among my brothers and me. Brother William D. received fifty-six acres beginning at the storehouse and running east almost to where the new high school now stands. William divided his tract, selling twenty-five acres to H. P. Dowell (land where old Rob Askew's cottage/B. N. Montgomery's log house stands, 1994), and twenty-eight acres to B. A. James (encompassed three houses west of Harold Dillard's rock house, 1994). Capt. Dowell, a Confederate veteran, built an attractive cottage on his lot; Mr. James' large two-story dwelling stood to the rear of the present houses on main street. Brother Thomas A.'s tract was west and south of the storehouse and was purchased by W. E. Whitley who constructed a beautiful two-story frame house on the back of the lot (Gordonsville Shoprite, 1994). The remainder of the old homestead was sold to W. T. Askew in 1908.



Stately Victorian house built by W. T. Askew, 1908. Later owned by Judd Gold, now Ivy Agee home, Main Street, Gordonsville.

Ironically, a few years later, Mr. Askew moved to Lebanon, selling the property to my brother, Judd, where he continues to live (Ivy Agee home, 1994).

The division of the Gordon/Gold properties resulted in an influx of new people, businesses and dwellings, but the most significant factor to the metamorphosis of our little village was the coming of the railroad. Before a large gathering of on-lookers the first work was begun on the railroad on 25 July 1887. Early the following year as the railroad was nearing completion, B. A. James, brother Judd and I erected a large grain elevator and steam mill near the new depot which provided the farmers a better outlet for shipment and refinement of their products and the merchants a swifter and safer method of receiving goods. In the same year we also built a hotel in anticipation of drummers and others coming in by rail seeking a night's lodging. In addition to the mill, Judd and I also operated the depot. In 1889, the Bank of Gordonsville was established, the first in the county. F. A. Smith installed a plant to supply the town with light and power in 1914, and it was about this time that we were able to communicate with neighboring communities via Mr. Bell's mysterious invention, the telephone. Thus, as you can see, our little town came to be quite lively for a few decades. As a matter of fact, too lively for some of those racing around in their new Ford autos stirring up dust on Main Street. The Town Council had to set the speed at 12 miles an hour to slow the speeders down. To my grief, I have lived to see my town decline as other modes of transportation, disasterous fires and the Great Depression have taken their toll.

As my only living brother, Judd and I sit in the gloaming of my 97th birthday celebration, it is only fitting that we reminisce briefly and relive happy times with those who have gone before. Our parents, Constance and Pleasant Gold, have been dead these many years - Papa on 22 July 1876 and Mother on 16 September 1909 at age ninety-six. Both are buried in the family plot adjacent to the old house that once reverberated with the laughter and joy of seven growing boys.

Thomas A., the first born of the family, sold his interests in Gordonsville after Papa died and moved to Louisville, Kentucky. He married an Ohio girl and their children were Drusilla P., Mary K. and Unice.

James Pleasant, the third son, was born in 1845 and married Sarah M. Agee, the daughter of Daniel and Amanda Agee on 13 Dec 1866. James and Sarah had eight children: Will Francis, 1867; John Edward, 1869; Albert Sidney, 1871; Eugene James, 1873; Constance M., 1875; Helen Millie, 1876; Nathan Lofton, 1877; Minerva Ellen, 1880 - all before packing up their brood and moving to Hunt County, Texas. Four additional children were born in the

Lone Star State - Sarepta Alice, Festus B., Mattie Lillion and Lela Mae. James later moved to Polo Pinto County, Texas, where he served as a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and held the office of County Commissioner for two years. His body was laid to rest in Texas soil.

My brother, William D. Gold, was born 23 May 1848. He moved to Carthage as a young man and began publication of a newspaper entitled the Smith County Record in 1883. William and Miss Willie Cullom, the daughter of William Cullom whose stately anti-bellum mansion graces the hillside overlooking the town of Carthage, were married on 25 April 1876. William and Willie built a fine two-story house on Main Street. Their son, Leslie J. Gold, is well-respected in the Smith County Educational System. Brother William died on 15 September 1916 and is buried in the Carthage City Cemetery.

Francis M. Gold was born in 1850 and was married 19 September 1878 to Mary Holland Newby who was the daughter of James B. and Fannie Davis Newby. Her grandparents, David and Henrietta Davis were our neighbors on the southeast. Francis and Holland lived on the land she inherited from her grandfather. Their daughter, Eliza, was born in 1897. As she grew older, my mother spent part of her time with Francis and Holland who loved to entertain. I remember one occasion when they honored my mother on her 74th birthday. Dr. Temple and wife, Nathan Gold and his wife, B. J. Davis and Mrs. N. J. Ashley were the group who enjoyed the delicious delicacies at Holland's table.

Our youngest brother, Nathan L., was born 21 August 1856, being just a lad when James and I went off to war. He was perhaps the best educated and the most scholarly of all the Gold brothers. He attended Clinton College at New Middleton becoming an educator and serving as associate principal at the Gordonsville Academy for several years. His wife taught music, adding to the refinement and culture of the young ladies of the school. Nathan died an untimely death at the age of forty-five years on 23 April 1900.

My surviving brother, Judson G. Gold, was born in 1851 and has always lived in the Fifteenth District where he has been a productive farmer in addition to his work with the railroad and milling company. Judd has served as mayor and town councilman and has been active in all civic affairs. Judd was married to Bettie Hogin, daughter of James E. and Mary L. Hogin, on 11 October 1893. Bettie grew up on the farm owned by her father north of town on the Caney Fork. Judd continues to be spry and active. A short while ago he was having a new barn constructed on his place, and to the astonishment and concern of the workmen, was climbing the rafters and walking the plates as he inspected the progress of the work.

Although Judd was too young for the army, he still loves to relate a tale of having been shot at, also, near the same spot that James and Colonel Ward apprehended the Feds on our farm. It seems that Judd and some hands were gathering corn in the field down by the branch. Among the laborers was a drifter who offered a day's work in exchange for lodging and meals. As the men were working, suddenly from out of nowhere appeared two riders on horseback wearing masks and black slickers. As the pair came upon the drifter, they each drew six-shooters and opened fire on the unknown man. As quickly as they had arrived, after emptying their guns, and without uttering a word, swiftly they galloped off into the horizon and have never been seen since. Needless to say, space became crowded under the wagons as the other workers scurried for cover. The mysterious stranger, with his silent past, is buried in an unmarked grave in the slave graveyard near the family plot.

Judd and Bettie had two children - Mary Constance who was born in 1900 and James Hogin, born 1898.



James Hogin Gold

"Doc" Gold, as he was known to his friends, entered Vanderbilt University in 1914 after he graduated from Hawkins School in Gallatin, as he described himself, a typical country boy with "milk on his feet." It did not take him long to make a name for himself on campus. He became a member of the Owl Club, the Panhellenic Council and the board of editors of the Commodore. After serving as a lieutenant in World War I, he completed work for his B. A. degree in 1919 and three years later was awarded the L. L. B. degree. Moving to Louisville, Kentucky shortly after his graduation, he began law practice and has held many professional, business and community positions.

NOW, DEAR READER, we come to the final chapter in the saga of the GOLD BROTHERS. As I mentioned earlier, I married Millie Bowen, whom I had known for most of my life. She was twelve years my junior so I had to wait for her to grow up! To our union was born three daughters: Frances, Mary Constance and Elsie. On 25 June 1900, we were saddened by the death of Mary Constance who was only twenty-one years of age. Millie passed on in December of the same year, her death no doubt hastened by grief for her daughter. After the death of Millie, I married Lucy Gwaltney Baird whose husband, W. A. Baird, had died in 1894. Lucy was the daughter of John and Martha Gwaltney. She and Mr. Baird had no children, although he had two by a previous marriage - Callie C. and Robert J. Lucy died 8 January 1934, leaving me a widower for the second time. She is buried by the side of her first husband in the Gordonsville Cemetery.



Gravestone of Lucy Gwaltney Baird Gold, second wife of John E. Gold, Gordonsville Cemetery

On 29 June 1926, I grieved for the loss of a second daughter when Frances died at her home in Lebanon after an illness of one year. Like her mother, Frances was only in her forties, having been born 24 January 1878. She was married to the Reverend A. L. Prewitt, a Methodist minister.

The Prewitt addition to Gordonsville on the north side of the railroad track was instigated by Frances and her husband on property she inherited in her own right as an heir of the Gordon/Bowen estate. Frances' body was returned to her old home and laid to rest in the family plot of the Gordonsville Cemetery.



Virginia Prewitt



Frances Calgy



Bowen Ingram

Frances Gold Prewitt was survived by three daughters, Mildred Bowen Prewitt Ingram, Virginia and Frances Prewitt. The girls are well-educated and accomplished young ladies, having inherited a talent for the literary from their great grandfather, John Bowen. Mildred attended Cumberland College and has already been recognized for her literary talents. Virginia lives in New York and writes a column for the Washington Daily News on Latin America. Frances graduated from Vanderbilt University where she pledged Alpha Kappa Theta sorority.

My surviving daughter, Elsie, married John Gordon Mitchell and resides in Seminole, Oklahoma. Elise and J. G. Mitchell are the parents of four daughters.

As the sun recedes on this day of celebration, I give humble thanks for having such a long, eventful life. I am proud of the honors awarded me, especially the little Southern Cross of Honors presented to me by the United Daughters of the Confederacy which I wear with pride. I have no regrets for having fought for a lost cause in which I fervently believed, but it is all over now - the "strange sad war" that brought an end to the South as we knew, cherished and revered it. The conflict is finished but the brave deeds of my comrades did not die with the firing of the last guns. Later generations shall always be reminded when they hear such names as Bull Run, Shiloh Church, Antietam, Cemetery Ridge, Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Appomattox.

LORD GOD OF HOSTS, BE WITH US YET,
LEST WE FORGET, LEST WE FORGET.

Kiplings' "Recessional"

EPILOGUE

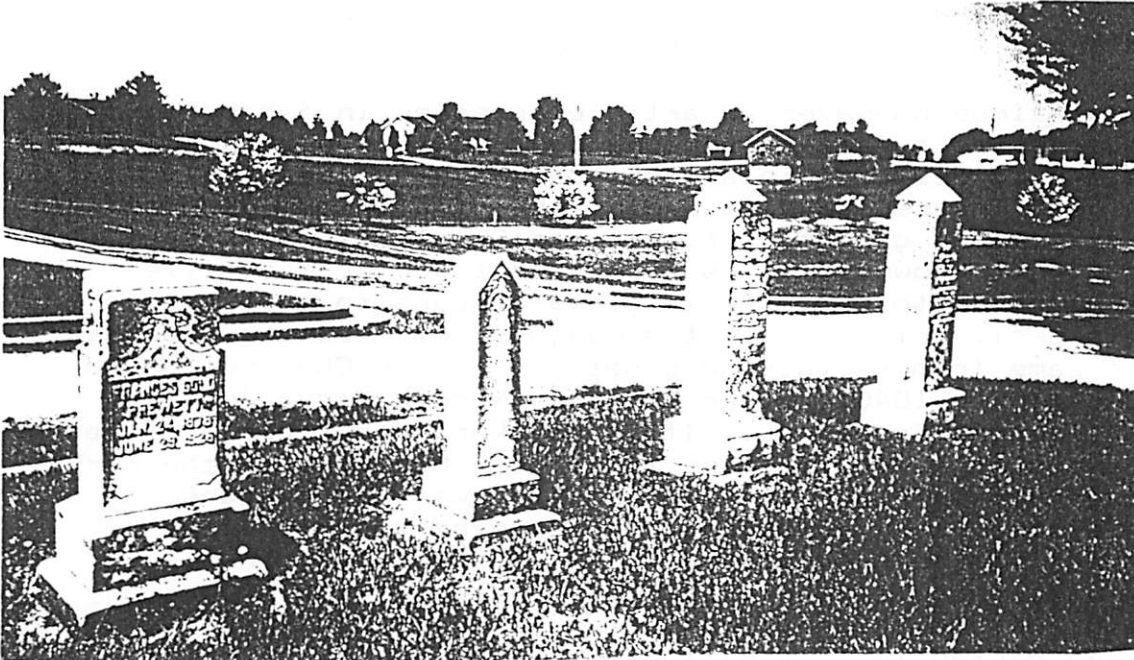
John Ephriam Gold died on Monday afternoon the 28th day of August 1939, one day after his 98th birthday. Funeral services were conducted in the Gordonsville Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoon by the Reverend J. T. Cotton. Burial was in the family plot in the Gordonsville Cemetery. Mr. Gold was the county's last surviving Confederate veteran, a member of the Baptist Church and the oldest Mason in the county. Active pallbearers were Oliver Gwaltney, Sidney Harper, J. E. Wilson, Bertram McDonald, Jr., Clyde Bass and Charles Sullivan. Honorary pallbearers were members of the Masonic Lodge. Eight members of the Carthage Chapter and two from Dixon Springs United Daughters of the Confederacy took part in the burial rites.



Gravestone of John Ephriam Gold, Gordonsville Cemetery

Judson G. Gold, the last surviving brother, and his wife, Bettie, eventually moved to Louisville to make their home with their son, Hogin. Mr. Judd's patience and encouragement in an "interview" by a timid fifth grader who aspired to write a history of Gordonsville shall never be forgotten. The

factory has yet to be written, but the kindly old gentleman instilled a love and respect for the past that has remained forever with this writer.



Old Family Plot, Gordonsville Cemetery - from left, Frances Gold Prewitt, John E. Gold, Mildred Bowen Gold, Mary Constance Gold

John E. Gold's Prewitt granddaughters exceeded his greatest expectations. Virginia Prewitt (Mrs. William R. Mizelle) was presented the Maria Moore Cabot Gold Medal at Columbia University in 1964 for "distinguished journalistic contribution to the advancement of international friendship and understanding in the Americas." She was the first American woman to win one of the coveted prizes which are considered a top award in hemispheric journalism.

Mildred Bowen Prewitt Ingram, writing under the pen name, Bowen Ingram, with the deft touch of Jane Austin, has published short stories for the New Yorker and several novels including If Passion Flies, Light as the Morning and, reminiscent of her childhood in Gordonsville, the charming little story, Milbry.

The original Pleasant Gold home has been torn down, and nature has reclaimed the graveyard where the older family members and slaves lie. Monstrous machines grind the terrain of the pasture and serene beauty of the Gold homestead as they churn out a new highway to "Bry Branch." Not even the Federal Army in all its wrath wrought such destruction! Both the South and their town as the Golds knew them are forever changed.

SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Contributed by Frances Sanders Lanius, Sue W. Maggart, Cam Cooper and Merle Stevens

In earlier times whenever an article appeared in a paper that was of interest to a family, someone would cut it out and place it in the family Bible or in a book treasured by the family for safe keeping. Frances Sanders Lanius shares a clipping which was found in one of her grandmother, Elritta Ogeal Wyatt Sanders' books. It is not known if it is from a Carthage or Nashville paper. (The paper to which it is glued appears to have been a Nashville paper). Elritta was the daughter of Frederick and Mary Wyatt, who came from Kentucky and settled in the Chestnut Mound community prior to 1840. Other children were: Mary, John, James, William and Frederick. It is not known why this article was kept except that the listing is of men who lived in the Forks of the River area. Also, James W. Hopkins was the husband of Elritta's sister, Mary. Hopkins was believed to have been captured and died as a prisoner of the Federal Army. Merle Stevens found a William Hopkins listed in the new Civil War Confederate POW book as having died in Louisville, Kentucky, 5 Sep 1863 and buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Confederate Lot, with the notation "not found" which is assumed to mean his grave. This record states that Hopkins was a Private in Co. E. 28th Tennessee Regiment. This could have been the husband of Mary Wyatt; however, in the listing submitted by Mrs. Lanius, he was in Company G.

COMPANY G. OF THE 28 TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

W. C. Trousdale, Captain, L. S. Carter, 1st Lieutenant, A. E. Hogan, 2d Lieutenant, W. W. Vaden, 3 Lieutenant, John P. Burford, O. S., John Elrod, 1st O. S., Aaron McCrary, 2 O. S., H. L. Horn, 3 O. S., Robert Apple, 4 O. S., L. B. Clark, 1st Corporal., S.D. Booker 2 Corporal, A. D. Linder, 3 Corporal, Matt N. Ford, 4 Corporal, William Apple, J. D. Apple, B. P. Apple, William Bilk (Belk), Maurice Brown, W. W. Bush, G. W. Burton, Chris Burton, James Beller (Bellar), A. G. Beasley, James Bateman, John C. Blair, J. M. Cooper, William Crosslin, M. B. Clark, J. L. Cardwell, J. M. Dickens, F. G. Dickens, Bryant Dickens, T. A. Durham, Shannon Durham, Osborn Dillard, J. H. Dillard, J. P. Elrod, W. E. Elrod, Zachary Ford, W. M. Furgason, Thomas Gilihan, Wriah Gilihan, Clem Gilihan, N. H. Glover, F. M. Gwynn, J. C. Gentry, S. S. High, Samuel Huff, L. B. Holliman, B. G. Holliman, J. P. Hardcastle, H. C. Hubbard, A. S. Harvell, Sam Hunter, James W. Hopkins, E. P. Hawthorne, Nich Holliman, W. T. Jones, Tilman Jones, J. W. Jones, Anderson Lambert, Robert McCrary, William McCrary, James McCrary, James F. McKinley, B. P. Massey, W. R. Perkins, Adem L. Polk, Alexandria Ray, Solomon Robinson,

R. Rogers, S. N. L. Roberson, James Roberts, J. C. Spurlock, J. K. Scruggs, A. J. Smith, J. M. Smith, William Smith, H. B. Smith, F. A. Thomas, B. A. Traweek, A. H. Upchurch, F. Warrin, Hamp Wade, J. W. Watts, William Womack, R. M. Young, Sam Young. COOKS, Robert Mitchel, Jery Steward, Haywood Hickman, John Helmenteller.

Cam Cooper contributed the following:

Muster Roll of 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Co. A (also known as the "2nd Tennessee Mountain Volunteers".) For March 1, 1863 to May 1, 1863. This regiment was organized September 28, 1861. Commanding officer for this company was S. S. Stanton at the time of this pay period. Pay for privates was \$22.00 per month.

J. R. Donaldson, Capt., H. B. Roberts, H. R. Hatcher, _____ Womack, Lt., J. R. Linus, Sgt., John Elroy, Sgt., J. P. Burford, Sgt., John Murray, Sgt., J. A. Lange, Sgt., R. B. Morgan, Cpl., J. H. Scott, Cpl., W. T. Little, Cpl., L. Chilton, A. C. Armes, George Apple, Morris Brown, James Betty, L. J. Bratcher, L. W. Chandler, C. C. Crow, _____ Donaldson, J. T. Davis, A. J. Davis, J. W. Davis, Bird Parnell, Wm. Daley (or Daley), Soloman Daley, F. G. Dickins (or Dickines), J. L. Davis, J. H. Dollar, A. A. Dollar, Briant Perkins, W. S. Davis, W. C. Elrod, _____ B. Jones, M. N. Gear (? ear), J. B. Morgan, Thomas Willihan, W. R. Willihan, A. W. Harvard, J. P. Hardcastle, S. S. High, J. L. Holleman, H. L. Horn, H. Q. Richard, A. J. Harris, W. R. (?) Runnel, J. C. Hopper, Calvin Harmon, James Hawkins, James Highsaw, Noah Highshaw, F. J. (?) Johnson, James Johnson, W. J. Jones, J. M. Kun (?), W. C. Ray, Samuel Lawson, J. A. Lambert, _____ McCrary, _____ McCrary, James McCrary, A. F. Jackson, J. S. Mackinley (?), R. L. Massey, B. Perkins, A. L. Polk, J. P. (?) Rivers, 14 names here are too light to read, J. S. Scott, B. A. Trawick, J. W. Watts, Elbert Whitaker, R. W. (?) Young, Samuel Young, Chad Young.

Discharged: J. T. Booker, four here are illegible, N. Apple, B. Apple, W. _ Bush, J. S. (?) Harville, _ L. Holliman, _____ Holliman, W. H. Hubbard, V. H. Hayes or Hughes, Tillman James, A. J. Smith, T. R. Hart, A. W. Rush, Henry Ramsey, B. G. Holliman, J. M. Colson.

Many of these men were listed as absent, deserted, sick in hospital, left in hospital, absent without leave, wounded, sent to hospital. Many of them simply went home to plant a crop for their starving wife and children.

Stamped on roster was: Record Division War Department, 28 Reg. (Consolidated) Tennessee Infantry. Also: Rebel Archives Muster Roll # 107.

Mrs. Cooper continued by writing: These men were part of other companies in the regiment as the war dragged on. This may be of

interest to other Smith County researchers if they have not had access to this roster. It was of great interest to the writer because she found her great grandfather, Morris Brown on the roster, and his future daughter's father-in-law, W. H. Hubbard, on the list and also Morris' future wife's uncle, Benjamin A. Trawick, on the list.

Many of these men deserted, and some later rejoined their unit. Some simply went home for medical care or to plant a crop for their families. Many went home for medical care because there were no hospitals, doctors, and few medical supplies where they were. The writer's great grandfather, Morris Brown, went home to Smith County for a time. Her great grandmother, Jane L. Brown, wrote in her pension application in 1919 that the reason he deserted was that "he was shot through the stomach and thought he was dying and went home to his father", Robert Brown. Morris was only a boy of 15 1/2 years at the time; he later rejoined his unit. It is the writer's hope that descendants of Smith County Confederate soldiers who have not seen this roster may find their ancestor's name in this unit.

The 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment/2nd Tennessee Mountain Volunteers was organized September 28, 1861; Confederate service October 3, 1861; reorganized May 1862; merged with 84th Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 to form 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment; merged into 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment April 9, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

The men of the 28th Regiment fought in many of the fierce and decisive battles of the war. In October of 1861, Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer ordered the unit to take up a strong position at Jamestown, Tennessee and throw up entrenchments. On October 31, 1861, a letter from Colonel Murray reported he had 915 privates with 665 muskets, and protested the station at Jamestown, saying, "Jamestown is located on top of the Cumberland Mountains, and the area around it is sterile as the great African Desert."

The 28th participated in the Battle of Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862 and lost twelve men killed, wounded or missing. They then went to Murfreesboro and on down into Mississippi in preparation for the Battle of Shiloh. The regiment's loss at Shiloh is estimated at about 100. On April 28, 1862, the 28th was reported stationed in Memphis. On August 31, 1862, the regiment was stationed near Jackson, Mississippi but shortly thereafter returned to Middle Tennessee and on October 31, 1862, it was stationed at Murfreesboro, where it was in the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. On January 19, the regiment reported 178 present for duty; 268 present, 446 present and absent.

On February 16, 1863, the 28th, 8th, and 16th merged and were together from that time on. Being greatly reduced in numbers, on March 8, 1863 the unit was merged with a small regiment called the 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment under field command of Colonel S. S. Stanton (killed at Resaca, Georgia in May, 1864). The brigade remained in Middle Tennessee through May doing guard and police duty at Shelbyville, Tennessee. It then moved to Chattanooga and was engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia. They were with the Army of Tennessee in the retreat to Atlanta and the return to Tennessee. They fought in the Battle of Franklin, after which they joined other regiments in Maney's Brigade and on March 31, 1865 were at Smithfield, North Carolina. The 28th was among those units who surrendered and were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

Then began the long, sad, wearisome foot journey back to Tennessee and their homes, many of which had been ravaged by the war; their livestock taken by the Feds; their fences gone; their land scarred by the battles and occupation and little or no currency. They faced an almost impossible situation but being men of iron will and survivors, they came home and began the monumental task of reconstructing a new South.

From the editor, this insertion:

In an article in the Carthage Courier, Thursday, January 15, 1915, Titus Samson stated that there were 109 surviving Confederate soldiers in Smith County. Samson was captured 7 days before the surrender and was placed in a prison at Ft. Delaware until June 11, 1865 when he was released. He tells of one occasion where he and his comrades were compelled to wade a river in East Tennessee twice during a freezing January day. He said this was the "bitterest pill" he ever took in the way of exposure. He is now 75 and in fairly good health.

The March 18, 1915 issue of the Courier carried this announcement: W. H. Flippen, President and S. M. Corley, Secretary of Smith County Confederate Veterans call a meeting of all Confederate Soldiers to meet in Carthage 1st Monday in April for the purpose of renewing the action toward the erection of a Confederate monument.

Sue W. Maggart contributed the following:

Roll Call of Smith County Confederate Veterans, Carthage Courier, April 5, 1928

A few days ago the Carthage Courier was provided with a copy of "The Times," which was published in Carthage on May 25th, 1894.

The copy of this paper, which is the property of Mr. J. C. Prichett of Lancaster and which was handed to us by Mrs. Moscow Wright, a member of the Maj. J. D. Allen Chapter United Daughters of Confederacy at Dixon Springs, is a memorial number to Smith County Confederate veterans as appeared in that issue. At the time (1894) this paper was printed a large number of the Smith countians who wore the "gray" were still living, but now there are only 17 surviving.

Following are the roll calls as published in the paper referred to:

Roll of Company B., Seventh
Tennessee Volunteers
OFFICERS

John A. Fite, captain.
John Allen, first lieutenant.
Joseph H. Greer, second lieutenant.
J. H. Moore, third lieutenant.
J. H. Corder, first sergeant.
John W. Lapsley, second sergeant.
W. H. McDonald, third sergeant.
F. A. Timberlake, fourth sergeant.

PRIVATES

Armstrong Allen	Sylvester Dirickson	B. N. High
A. J. Apple	Seth Dirickson	Thomas Hubbard
O. B. Anderson	John Dawson	Martin B. Haynie
James Abner	James Dawson	James U. Haynie
Henderson Apple	Isaac Dawson	William Jared
James Bradley	Henry Dawson	Henry Jones
A. J. Bradley	Samuel H. Duke	James Johnson
William Bradley	W. H. H. Duke	Richard Johnson
L. K. Bradley	F. Green Duke	John Johnson
D. C. Black	Summers Ferrell	William James
Enoch Brown	James M. Ferrell	Samuel H. King
W. C. Boze	Benj. F. Ferguson	George M. Key
John Boulton	Richard Fields	James Knight
Thomas Boulton	Charles Griffin	Elijah H. Knight
Edward H. Boulton	Frank L. Goodall	David J. Lynch
James Boulton	James Gillespie	John A. Lynch
Wade Beasley	Richard C. Gibbs	Norvell Lapsley
J. P. Beasley	Frederick Gibbs	Henry A. Mitchell
Andrew C. Blair	William C. Gann	Steven B. Mann
David Burnett	John Hall	John M. McCall
Geo. W. Carlisle	James B. Hale	George McKinney
Floyd A. Carlisle	John Hale	W. H. McGee
John Campbell	Joseph Hopkins	Ben F. Patterson
Daniel B. Corley	James M. Horn	H. C. McDonald
Peter Chambers	Henry Hayes	Charles McClain
P. G. Dillard	G. W. Hughes	Andrew Oliver

William Phillips
 Silas Phelps
 Alex Piper
 James Piper
 Orin Paty
 James Paty
 James M. Paty
 John R. Paty
 John Patterson
 Ben F. Perry
 Alex Porter
 Lafayette Purvine
 Frank M. Reeves

James Robinson
 Isaac N. Royster
 B. P. Richards
 Henry G. Rizen
 Howell Rucks
 Joseph Stanfield
 Nelson Smith, Jr.
 B. Sexton
 Eleazer Smith
 J. W. Shoemake
 H. H. Shoemake
 G. B. Shoemake
 William A. Stott

B. F. Thaxton
 Blake V. Thaxton
 Lee A. Thompson
 Robert Thompson
 R. W. Tubb
 George Tumlin
 Nat. W. Trimble
 F. P. Timberlake
 W. W. Ward
 W. M. Womack
 Wm. Worsham
 Robert Yeaman

Roll of Company C., Fourth
 Tennessee Calvary
 OFFICERS

Q. C. Sanders, captain.
 George Moore, captain.
 Frank Cunningham, captain.
 B. H. Allen, first lieutenant.
 R. L. Scruggs, first lieutenant.
 R. D. Flippen, second lieutenant.
 James Hogan, third lieutenant.
 Sam Scoggins, third lieutenant.
 William Bridges, first sergeant.
 W. C. Johnson, first sergeant.
 James Beaty, first sergeant.

PRIVATEES

Sam Armistead
 Mack Armistead
 Dan Anderson
 W. A. Bell
 Joe Burrus
 John Bridges
 Green Bush
 James Bruce
 John Burnett
 G. W. Bradley
 Ben Burford
 Cryer Braswell
 James Ballard
 Irenton Baker
 Ed Beasley
 W. C. Capleanor
 Joe Cato
 Lee Carter
 John Capleanor
 Robert Corder
 Stene Coram
 James Do

William Do
 R. Dobbs
 Barney O'Donnell
 Amos Duty
 Elias Dowell
 Isaac Evans
 Sam Flippen
 W. H. Flippen
 Don Flippen
 John Farmer
 _____ Farmer
 Tom Gann
 J. Hanley Gann
 S. W. Garrett
 Tom S. Goodall
 Richard Goad
 Robert Gann
 William Gann
 John Gifford
 Robert Grisson
 Albert Hailey
 Knott Harris

John Hailey
 Robert Harris
 Bud Harper
 Alex James
 Abe Johnson
 Sam Johnson
 Daniel Jenkins
 William Jackson
 R. Kinney
 William Massey
 W. W. Martin
 George McGee
 Dave Moore
 John Mofield
 John Minton
 William Moore
 James Martin
 Joe McCall
 Sandy McGee
 Patrick Moss
 James Nance
 William Nance

R. Oldham	Lem Roland	Rufus Smith
Joe Purvin	Tobe Richmond	James Sayles
Steve Petty	John Richmond	Sandy Sullivan
Layton Petty	Dave Ship	Dr. L. Spraggins
T. D. Price	John Ship	James Tomlinson
John T. Price	Alex Stewart	Elijah Tomlison
Lee Paty	Bart Stewart	C. H. Throp
Sam Price	Sam Smith	W. M. Trousdale
Robert Pope	Tom Sanders	George Williams
John Poole	Dr. M. W. Sybert	Jordan Williams
Isaac Roland	Wade Slate	James Ward
		John Ward

Roll of Company F., Twenty-fourth
Tennessee Volunteers

Joe Allison	Joe Conger	Robert Knight
Robert Allison	A. L. Crauder	James Knight
R. D. Allison	William Carter	J. M. King
D. A. Allen	R. A. Cockerham	Robert King
J. T. Askew	J. A. Clark	Gus Lawrence
J. A. Allman	R. J. Davis	John Lawrence
L. B. Baker	W. C. Davis	W. W. Lincoln
Robert Barbee	G. R. Davis	Jabe Lynch
William Bennett	H. C. Dowell	Jim Lee
Mat Braswell	M. F. Doss	Fount Lyon
John Braswell	W. B. Denny	John Luckey
Giles Bowers	J. D. Estes	Sam Luckey
G. W. Bowers	Lem Fite	W. H. Luckey
Elijah Butts	J. C. Foutch	Joe Mooneyham
Tom Brown	W. C. Fielding	Jas. Mooneyham
Samps Braswell	C. C. Ferrell	Tobe Maiser
J. N. Bridges	Fred Gwaltney	O. C. Martin
Abe Britton	G. W. Gordan	Bailey Marks
Jim Baugh	Cephas Glenn	A. J. Mott
R. O. Beadle	John Gregory	W. W. Neal
J. K. Betty	J. P. Gold	Joe Noland
Tom Bradley	J. E. Gold	Jasper Owings
Tobe Buggs	A. D. Helmontaller	W. C. Preston
J. A. Barrett	Jim Hubbard	John Prowell
A. J. Bradford	Don Hudson	W. B. Prentice
R. D. Coffee	George Hall	Amos Petross
H. M. Coffee	J. R. Hale	Sam Prowell
Isaac Cooper	P. A. Hall	W. W. Patterson
William Curtis	B. F. Hall	W. C. Paty
W. D. G. Carnes	John Heflin	J. C. Prichard
Tom Chandler	Horace Hayes	Lewis Parrett
James Craddock	W. T. Jones	Ed Reece
M. L. Craddock	Wesley Jaques	Jack Reece
John Cutler	T. L. Johnson	Joe Rainey
Miles Covington	Dr. Johnson	L. A. Rollins

Tobe Rollins	John Smith	Nash Vantrease
_____ Ragin	L. E. Simpson	R. S. Whitamore
John Shaver	Charlie Scott	Wyley Whitley
J. W. Stewart	Jas. Timberlake	J. T. Winfrey
A. L. Stewart	W. H. Timberlake	A. J. Winfrey
A. J. Stewart	Buck Tracey	B. C. Winfrey
Absalom Stokes	W. H. Thomas	J. L. Washburn
Aquilla Stevens	Nick Vantrease	Whit Williams
		W. E. Williams

Roll of Company G., Twenty-third
Tennessee Regiment
OFFICERS

B. H. Haynie, captain.
R. A. Burford, first lieutenant.
John B. Lowe, second lieutenant.
James Miller, first sergeant.
Richard Alexander, second sergeant.
R. M. Bowman, third sergeant.
William Shepherd, fourth sergeant.
James Key, fifth sergeant.
Sanders Davis, first corporal.
Samuel Black, second corporal.
Gustavus Ligon, third corporal.
E. L. Bradley, fourth corporal.

PRIVATES

R. M. Alexander	William Day	Fountain Kilzer
W. L. Alexander	H. Clay Day	Bailey P. Ligon
B. F. Allen	John Derickson	Richard Ligon
Joseph Banks	Samuel Dillard	Zacariah T. Ligon
James Beasley	Edward Duncan	W. C. Lemons
J. M. Belcher	Heny Duke	George Meador
John Bell	Neal B. Gregory	Edwin R. Miller
A. C. Beasley	Joseph H. Gregory	Jordan McKinney
J. P. Bowman	Peter Hackett	A. McMurray
W. F. Bowman	Elijah Hackett	William Moones
J. M. Bradley	John Hall	John K. Moones
J. Edward Bradley	Green Harris	John Nesbitt
W. H. H. Bradley	M. B. Haynie	Samuel O. Nixon
William Brimm	J. E. Haynie	Hamilton Nixon
William Brooks	Thomas Haynie	James Payne
John Buie	Francis Hesson	Jordan Payne
James Buie	Charles D. High	Isaac Payne
Leroy Cage	W. K. Haynie	Samuel Phillips
Thomas Cage	Joseph Hobbs	William Piper
Sydney Calhoun	John Holt	Alfred J. Puryear
John J. Chambers	John Heldreth	Thomas Read
Wm. H. Cleveland	John Johnson	Chas. E. Royster
Thomas W. Cosby	Dr. Jno. Johnson	Wm. Shoulders
Seth M. Corley	Mathew Jones	William Smith
Bartlett Corley	Henry C. Key	John Taylor
Rufus B. Davis	James Kyle	James Taylor

Bennett Taylor
Thomas Tunstall
William White

John White
George Whited
H. C. Williams

S. M. Wilson
H. B. Wilson
Green Wright

Roll of Company M., twenty-fourth
Tennessee Regiment
OFFICERS

H. W. Hart, captain.
Erastus S. Hance, first lieutenant.
Joseph L. Cardwell, second lieutenant.
Benjamin S. Cornwell, second lieutenant.
James D. Bennett, third lieutenant.
David L. McClellan, first sergeant.
Thomas M. Haynie, second sergeant.
Alex P. Cleveland, third sergeant.
Robert B. Armistead, fourth sergeant.
William G. Berry, fifth sergeant.
William T. Roberts, first corporal.
Silas Cardwell, second corporal.
James T. Dillehay, third corporal.
Harrison Smith, fourth corporal.

PRIVATES

D. H. Armistead
Isaac J. Beasley
Jesse Beasley
William R. Beasley
Lewis C. Brown
Wm. L. Cardwell
Marlin Craighead
Isaac Carter
William H. Carter
James H. Cook
James W. Cor
James A. Dillehay
James P. Dillehay
Robert J. Dillehay
John H. Dillehay
Dickson Dyee
Rufus Davis
James F. Dickens
John G. Dixon
James C. Ford
Arch W. Ferguson
Jefferson Goad
Joshua Goad
Wm. Jesse Gregory
Sanborn J. Hart
William L. Holliman
Shelley J. Hall
William F. Hearn

William L. Kemp
John M. Kemp
Jenks H. Kemp
Wade Kirby
Wellington King
Pleas M. Lawrence
John Lawrence
Silas J. Lankford
Addison H. Law
Henry D. Law
Hugh L. Law
Charles L. Long
Benjamin Mathews
Gibson Maynard
F. G. Montgomery
Thomas Mundy
Bailey P. Mundy
Daniel P. Morris
Jas. D. Mathews
Enoch Mathews
Geo. W. Massey
Clay F. Murphy
Hugh L. McCall
Wm. H. H. Pate
Jesse Powell
Anderson Powell
Hampton Payne
John W. Payne

Thomas. J. Pistole
John Porter
Wm. H. Reece
Abraham Reece
Wade H. Reece
Wade Reece
James Reece
Albert N. Ray
Isaac N. Riley
Braddock Reed
James T. Russell
Wm. S. Russell
Riley Richardson
Chas. E. Royster
Wm. L. Shoulders
Jno. B. Shoulders
David Shoulders
Sydney M. Sloan
William H. Smith
John L. Taylor
Joseph D. Taylor
Peter H. Taylor
Wm. A. Thomas
John F. Thomas
Wm. H. Walker
Wm. C. Wakefield
Allen Williams
Jas. H. Williams
H. W. Winkler

JOHN CHRISTIAN
REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN
(1748 - 1824)

Jerry L. Winfrey

John Christian, my Revolutionary War ancestor, was born about 1748, probably in North Carolina. During the American Revolution, John served as a fife major in Captain Emmets Company of the Third Regiment of North Carolina Infantry and Continental Line commanded by Colonel Jethro Sumner. Christian enlisted on 17 May 1776 and was discharged on 31 October 1778. He fought in the Battles of Germantown and Brandywine and in several other skirmishes and engagements of an inferior note. He was in the reserves at the Battle of Monmouth but did not see active duty. After his discharge, John served as a volunteer in a few skirmishes with the Tories and British including one near Carlsons Mill and another near the Raft Swamp.

John Christian was married in Chatham County, North Carolina, in the latter part of 1778 to Mary Wilson. Mary was born about 1762, probably in North Carolina. She was a Baptist and was known for her great piety and kindness of heart. John and Mary spent the first forty years of their marriage in Chatham County and were the parents of at least six children who were all born in Chatham County. John Christian appears in the 1800 census of Chatham County, North Carolina. In the 1810 census of Chatham County, John's family included: 1 male under 10; 1 male 10 -16; 1 male over 45; 2 females under 10; 2 females 10 - 16; and 1 female 26 - 45.

John, Mary, and their family left Chatham County, North Carolina, in the spring of 1818 and settled near the present location of Temperance Hall in what was then Smith County, Tennessee. On 1 October 1818, John Christian appeared before P. W. Humphrey, a judge of the circuit court for Smith County, to file a pension claim for his war service, subject to the Act of Congress of 18 March 1818. In his application, John revealed that his military discharge had been destroyed when his house burned about two years after the war. He stated that he had no means of subsistence but his labor and was unable to perform much manual labor because of his age and infirmities. He owned no land, and his whole property was not worth sixty dollars. John further stated that he was in such a reduced circumstances in life as to require assistance from his country for support.

In the 1820 census of Smith County, Tennessee, the family of John Christian included: 1 male 18 - 26; 1 male over 45; 1 female 10 - 16; and 1 female over 45. On 6 April 1820, John Christian appeared before Adam Dale, who was a justice of the peace for

Smith County, to make a declaration that he was a pensioner of the United States government for his services in the Revolutionary War, and his pension certificate had been destroyed by fire. This declaration was certified by Jonathan Pickett, the clerk of the Smith County court on 24 April 1820 and by James Hibbetts, chairman of the Smith County Court on 25 April 1820. On 29 April 1820, Adam Dale requested that John Christian's pension certificate be sent to his office or to the office of Col. Robert Allen who was serving in Congress from Smith County.

On 21 August 1820, John Christian made a declaration before the August term of the quarterly court of Smith County, with James Hibbetts presiding, in which he complied with the Act of Congress of 1 May 1820 by stating that he had done nothing to diminish his property in order to receive a pension. John's property at that time consisted of "... Two tables, two chairs, 1 smoothing iron, half dozen tin plates for baking, about eighteen dollars due by book for ginjer bread...." He further stated that he was by occupation a baker of cakes and was disabled in his right shoulder. His wife, Mary, was disabled by rheumatism, but their daughter, Sarah, who was about fourteen, was in good health.

John Christian received a pension for his military service at a rate of \$8.00 per month from 1 October 1818 until his death on 25 March 1824. He is buried at the cemetery now known as the Christian-Stokes Cemetery on the farm at Temperance Hall where James Lee Bennett now lives. This cemetery, which has been recently fenced, is located in the corner of a pasture in a grove of trees. John's original tombstone of hand-chisled rock, although weathered and tilted at an angle by the encroaching tree roots, has survived for one-hundred-seventy years and bears the inscription, "John Christian, deceased the 25 March 1824 age 76 years."

Mary Christian, John's widow, did not remarry and appears to have spent the remainder of her life near the present site of Temperance Hall with her daughter, Sarah, who apparently never married. On 7 July 1837, Mary made a declaration to John Lancaster, a Smith County justice of the peace, to obtain the benefits of the third section of the Act of Congress of 4 July 1836. Mary was unable to attend the court because of bodily infirmity. Mary's son-in-law, Spencer Kelly, and Isham Beasley testified in her behalf before Nelson Thornton, a Smith County justice of the peace. For her husband's military service, she was granted an annual pension of \$95.63. In the 1840 census of Smith County, Tennessee, the family of Mary Christian included: no males; 1 female 30 - 40; and 1 female 70 - 80. She apparently died between 1840 and 1850 and is probably buried beside her husband.

A very limited amount of information is available on the

children of John and Mary (Wilson) Christian. From available census records, it appears that there were at least six children. However, since John and Mary were married in 1778, there must have been older children who did not appear in those census records. William H. Christian, who was born in 1800 and died in 1884, lived near Temperance Hall, and raised a large family, must have been a son. However, I have found no proof of this. Nancy Byrum, who died in December of 1825 and is buried near John, is possibly his daughter, although she could be a granddaughter.

Only the identification of two of the daughters of John and Mary is definite. Their daughter Mary, who was born about 1794 and died in 1853, was married twice. Her first husband, Sylvanus Stokes, died as they were moving from Chatham County, North Carolina, to Smith County, Tennessee, in 1818. Her second husband, Spencer Kelley, died near Temperance Hall in Smith County in 1844. Mary (Christian) Stokes Kelley was the mother of at least eight children. John and Mary Christian's other daughter, Sarah, who was born about 1806 and apparently never married, appears to have been the youngest child.

On Sunday, July 1, 1990, descendants of two of the three sons of Sylvanus and Mary (Christian) Stokes, two of the five children of Spencer and Mary (Christian) Stokes Kelley, and John and Mariah (Stokes) Stokes, who were both Stokes slaves, gathered at the Temperance Hall Community Center between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. to become better acquainted, learn more about their ancestors, and sample each other's cooking. A total of 109 people, including descendants, in-laws, friends, and other special guests, participated in all or part of the scheduled activities. While this diverse group enjoyed a bountiful lunch inside the community center, an unexpected summer storm raged violently for awhile, settled into a heavy rain and finally subsided.

At approximately 3:15 p. m., about fifty persons, somewhat late but undaunted, proceeded through a light rain from the community center to the Temperance Hall United Methodist Church for a service of remembrance. Many of those present were descendants of Rev. Green Hill, an early Methodist minister in Franklin County, North Carolina, and Williamson County, Tennessee. In 1873, John Thomas Stokes, a great-grandson of Rev. Hill and a grandson of John Christian, had deeded a small plot of land for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Temperance Hall.

Inside the church, a service was conducted by Rev. Terry Little of Smithville, a friend and former pastor of some of the Hill-Stokes descendants. Congregational singing included two early Methodist hymns, "O, For a Thousand Tongues to Sing" and "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling," by Charles Wesley. Rev. Little presented a brief history of the life of Rev. Green

Hill and explained that early Methodist preachers in this country, such as Rev. Hill, had used sermons of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, which were sent over from England. Rev. Little's sermon on "A Catholic Spirit" was appropriately based on Wesley's "Sermon No. 39."

Martha (Woodcock) Teschan, a double great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Green Hill, provided additional information on Rev. Hill, his Stokes descendants, and the importance of the Methodist Church in their lives. Col. Randall R. Kelley, a great-great-great-grandson of John Christian, was scheduled to present a history of his Revolutionary War ancestor, John Christian, at the Christian-Stokes Cemetery. However, the possibility of additional rain deemed it advisable that his presentation be given inside the church. Following Randall's talk and the conclusion of the church service, approximately forty persons, some on foot and others in automobiles, proceeded four-tenths of a mile to the family cemetery on the farm of James Lee Bennett for a ceremony to commemorate the placing of a D. A. R. (Daughters American Revolution) marker at the grave of John Christian.

Terrie (Cantrell) Alsbrooks accompanied the group on foot while playing the popular Revolutionary War song "Yankee Doodle" on the flute much as her great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, John Christian, must have done over two hundred years earlier as he served as a fife-major in the Revolutionary War. It was well past 4:00 p. m. by the time everyone had completed the rough, damp journey through a barnyard and pasture to the grove of trees where the Christian-Stokes Cemetery is located. To provide further hazards for those who were not careful, the cattle had left huge reminders of their presence.

The D. A. R. ceremony was conducted by nine members of the Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were all from the Nashville area. Martha (Woodcock) Teschan, a great-great-great-granddaughter of John Christian, placed the D. A. R. marker at his grave in memory of her mother, Elizabeth Stokes (Buford) Woodcock, a granddaughter of Jordan Stokes, the youngest son of Sylvanus and Mary (Christian) Stokes. An evergreen wreath with a red, white, and blue bow was placed at the grave by Ellen (Stokes) More Wemyss, age 95, a great-great-granddaughter of John Christian and the only living grandchild of Jordan Stokes.

The ceremony at the cemetery and the reunion were concluded with an eloquent prayer by Sherry (Chumbley) Bush, a great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of John Christian and a great-great-great-granddaughter of John Thomas Stokes, the eldest son of Sylvanus and Mary (Christian) Stokes. As she prayed, everyone joined hands and formed a circle around the grave of John Christian. This provided a very moving and most

fitting conclusion to a day during which the Stokes family, black and white, and the Kelley family had joined together for the first time to become one family united by a common heritage.

This biography of John Christian and account of the D. A. R. ceremony at his grave was compiled for the meeting of the Caney Fork Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was held at Nanny's Restaurant in Smithville, Tennessee, on Saturday, April 16, 1994. Much of the information concerning the life of John Christian comes from his pension records which are on file at the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Other sources of information include the census records of Chatham County, North Carolina, and Smith County, Tennessee, and John Christian's tombstone. Biographies of two of his grandsons, William Brickly Stokes and Jordan Stokes, have provided some information. Anyone who wishes to make additions or corrections to the information contained in this account should contact Jerry L. Winfrey, 307 South College Street, Smithville, Tennessee 37166. (Published with his gracious consent.)



GRAVE OF JOHN CHRISTIAN
(1748 - 1824)

GORDON

Steven L. Denney

Aaron Burr's supposed conspiracy to detach the Southwestern portion of the United States from the union and possibly create a new nation or join the Spanish Empire caused mass consternation all across the Western frontier. Many of the leaders of the Overmountain Country were implicated in the debacle, including Andrew Jackson. All across the state, individuals scurried to prove their loyalty to the nation and their total disapproval of any attempt at a breakup. The leaders of Smith County were so concerned about the controversy that they actually published the followig in the Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository : "We declare to our country and to the world that we are eternal enemies to any man or set of men that would dare propose a division of the United States, signed: T. M'Nutt, T. K. Harris, J. Gordon, W. White, J. D. Robertson, R. Wren, J. Walton, S. Ball, Benjamin Johns, Bsh. Shaw, Wm. Martin, A. S. Hogan, Wm. Lane J. Flemming, J. Cochrane, Wm. Porter, John Hogan, T. Smith, Gabriel Dillard, T. Dixon."

A quick study of this list reveals almost a who's who of county leaders along with Sheriff Gordon. Thomas McNutt was the first postmaster of Carthage and then a Congressman. Thomas Harris was a businessman and innkeeper who later served in Congress (he was killed by his opponent in an encounter during a reelection campaign). Wilborn White was a planter and carpenter who was the contractor for the first courthouse in Carthage. James D. Robertson and James Walton were Captains in the War of 1812. Basil Shaw was county ranger and Brigade Major for General Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans. Arthur S. Hogan was an heir of General James Hogan whose 12,000 acre land grant in Smith County, known as the Hogan tract, made his grandson, Arthur, the largest landholder in the county. William Porter and Gabriel Dillard were merchants in Carthage. Thomas Smith was Gordon's neighbor and a State Senator. William Martin was a Colonel in the War of 1812 and became one of the early leaders of the Whig Party in Tennessee. Of all the individuals who signed the statement, only Tilman Dixon, Revolutionary War veteran and one of the first three or four settlers in the county, could be implicated in any way in the conspiracy. Dixon supplied two of the flatboats that were intended to be used in Burr's flotilla. Dixon had them constructed and sold them to Andrew Jackson, who immediately sold them to Burr.

John Gordon was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1809 and returned to the Senate in 1817. In this year, three Tennesseans who would later play an important role on the national scene took seats in the General Assembly for the

first time along with Gordon: Hugh Lawson White (Senator and third President in 1836), John Bell (Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and fourth for President in 1860 on the Constitutional Union ticket), and Thomas Hart Benton (Senator from Missouri). By far the most notable issue which was discussed during either term which Gordon spent in the General Assembly, was an attempt to abolish slavery gradually in Tennessee. Although not often discussed in the written histories, there was considerable minority sentiment against slavery in the state from the time of the first settlement until the Civil War. In fact, before the second Constitution of Tennessee was written in 1834, free black males could vote in all elections. The issue of slavery was very important to John Gordon because he was one of the largest slaveholders in Smith County. On October 23, 1817, Gordon wrote Colonel William Martin at Dixon Springs from the Assembly in Knoxville, "An agent of the Manumission Society of Quakers is here attending the general assembly, exhibiting a great many lengthy petitions, from all parts of the state, praying that a law may be passed that all negroes hereafter born in this state shall be free at a given age, also praying that it shall be criminal to bring any negro into this state for sale. I expect the first prayer to be reported as unreasonable, but I think a very strong prohibitory law will be passed against the trading on negroes." During this same term Gordon presented a petition to the Senate which would allow Jacob Stone, a free negro who lived in the Punkin Branch area of Smith County, to prove his accounts by his own oath. One wonders how Gordon treated his slaves, but there is not much real evidence one way or the other. He did bring 55 slaves to Tennessee from his cotton plantation in Louisiana. Some of the slaves were given to his children, but there is no indication that any of the negro families were broken up. It is likely that they were forced to walk to Tennessee because the cost to transport them via ship would have been prohibitive. One indication that the Gordons must not have been too hard as task-masters is that most of the former slaves remained on the plantation after the Civil War and continued to name their children for members of the Gordon family.

During the War of 1812, Gordon was unable to serve in the army because of his duties as sheriff, but he did contribute to the recruitment of volunteers to aid Jackson. On July 4, 1812, a great celebration for Independence Day was held at Carthage. After a long list of group toasts, certain county leaders and celebrities offered volunteer toasts. One of these was John Gordon's, "British tyrants, when opposed to American free men may they ever experience confusion and disgrace." The writer has no record of military service by Gordon at any time. However, a listing of the letters at the Carthage Post Office which were in danger of being sent to the dead letter office in 1846 included one for a Captain John Gordon. This could possibly indicate militia service at some time or may simply have been an honorary title.

The Gordon plantation developed into one of the most profitable in the county. Tobacco was the crop of choice, but a full line of other crops and cattle were not neglected, with thoroughbred horses constituting the most important of the livestock. Quite a large amount of cotton for a plantation in this area was grown as well as wheat. A large flock of sheep for wool and mutton was maintained as well as some 150 hogs. The farm was quite self-sufficient, with clothing and shoes made on the property as well as virtually all of the food needed for the family and slaves. A blacksmith shop and carpentry shop were maintained by slaves trained in these specialties. Consisting of only a small field cleared for a single crop of corn in 1800, the plantation had developed from a niche in the wilderness where Indians and bears still roamed to one of the most advanced scientific farms in the state. Gordon's son, Frank, and son-in-law, John W. Bowen, were very interested in agricultural experimentation and the latest techniques were used. Crop rotation was practiced; bluegrass was sown everywhere that was not optimal for crop production. Advanced breeds of cattle were imported along with thoroughbred horses which made the farm famous.

A large fishpond was created (the marshy area near the Gordonsville Fire Department is the only remaining part of the pond which was created by placing a dam across the little branch which ran across the farm. The Gordonsville Milling Company used this pond for some time in the early 1900's). In later years, after John Gordon's death, Reverend Bowen experimented on a rather large scale with the cultivation of silk worms. The farm was so successful that by the time of his death, John owned 57 slaves. This was more than any other person in the county owned; in fact, more than any other person in the entire Congressional District owned.

The full size of the plantation at its height is not known, but many of the assets are listed in the inventory and sale of John's estate in 1860. In addition to his and Alice's 57 slaves, he owned at least 110 sheep, 30 horses, 4 mules, 64 head of cattle, 8 yoke of oxen, and 182 hogs. The home plantation at Gordonsville was the largest of the tracts owned by Gordon, but the two plantations in Louisiana were also quite large. The Louisiana land sold for \$50,000. The sale of his livestock added another \$12,000, not counting the 55 slaves brought from Louisiana to Tennessee. Following this sale, the Gordon's purchased another plantation of over 700 acres near Stonewall which promised to be more fertile than their home plot. In addition to these tracts, Gordon owned various smaller plots, the most notable of which were in Mississippi. Gordon's wealth originated with his agricultural endeavors, but his business activities were probably just as important.

(To be continued in subsequent issues).

BARNETT FAMILY TREE

Pat Barnett Deeken

FATHER: Thomas Vance Barnett born 26 Jan 1919, Princeton, IN

GRANDFATHER: John Thomas Barnett born 9 Aug 1895,
Princeton, IN; married Fern Hilda Grigsby.GREAT GRANDFATHER: James Lemuel Barnett born 10 Sep 1857,
Smith Co., TN.
Married Lucy Caroline Southerland.

Children:

Ovelia born 8 May 1881, KY
Henry born 31 Aug 1883, KY
Ida born 5 Sep 1886, KY
Uless born 24 Oct 1889, KY
Lemuel born 17 Nov 1891,
White County, IL
John born 9 Aug 1895,
Princetown, IN
William born 20 Feb 1899,
Gibson County, IN
George born 1 June 1901,
Gibson County, INGREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER: James F. Barnett born 8 Dec 1834 at
Brush Creek, TN. Married Sarah Nancy
Smart; second wife was May Harvey.
Writer has little information
about this family. Only able to
determine 2 children: James
Lemuel and another child who died
at birth.GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER: Lemuel Thomas Barnett born 17
Mar 1811, Brush Creek, TN.
Married Mary Denny also of
Brush Creek, TN.

Children:

James F. born 8 Dec 1834
Calvin W. born 2 Jan 1837
William born 14 Dec 1839
Kiziah born 22 Jan 1842
Caron E. born 1844
All born at Brush Creek,
Smith County, Tennessee.

GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER:

William Barnett born 12 May 1783 in South Carolina;
died 22 Feb 1849 in Brush Creek, Smith Co., Tennessee;
married Kizier Walker.

Children:

Fletcher Barnett born 1802 in
South Carolina
Billy born in SC
James born 1809, TN
Lemuel Thomas born 17 Mar 1811
in Brush Creek, TN
Nancy
Martha (Patsy) born 1814, TN
Ann born 12 May 1818, TN
Agnes born 25 Aug 1820, TN

GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER:

David Barnett born 31 July 1755 in Lundenburg,
County, Virginia; married Agness ? ; she
died ca. 1836 Greenville, SC; buried Reedy
River Baptist Church Cemetery.

Children:

John Barnett born ca. 1780, SC
Thomas
William born 12 May 1783 in SC
Lemuel born between 1790-1800, SC
David " " " " "
Agnes born ca. 1800 NC
Priscilla born 4 Apr 1794, Person,
NC.
Margaret born between 1790-1800, SC
Narcissa born 12 Feb 1797 in SC
James born ca. 1800, SC
Mary born ca. 1802, SC

The Barnetts of Smith County, Tennessee intermarried with the Denny, Walker, Smart and Agee families. Most of the writer's information came from the book, The Barnetts of Smith County, Tennessee by Albert Barnett which was published in 1963. The writer would like to know from where the family's early David Barnett came and who his parents were. Do any of the Barnett homes still exist in Smith County, if so, where are they located? Are there any cemeteries in Smith County where Barnetts are interred? If so, where are they? Any family stories, pictures available? Writer will gladly share family information.

Contributed by Pat Barnett Deeken, 1397 Wolfe Ridge Drive,
Collierville, TN 38017. Telephone # 901-853-6921.

THE JOHN HALE FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Madelon Smith

About the same time that J. B. Ward's letter was received by James Hale, James received the following letter from "Bettie". She is not too familiar with the Hale family; her last name is unknown. "Howell" appears to be her brother and may be in the same company as James.

Mr. J. B. Hale

Mr. Hale,

On my return from Mr. Jeffry's I find a letter from you, one from Tom Hubbard & Howell, you cannot imagine one moment how much pleasure it afforded me to hear from you all. You all could not be more solicitous about receiving letters than we are at home, for we cannot every moment help thinking of our relatives and friends and feeling a deep solicitude for their safety, we are eager every mail day for the letters and papers, if we are disappointed in receiving them we are sure to look on the dark side of the picture and think something serious has happened. You all have been in battle or some of you are sick. It would be heartrending to think that my brother should be sick and suffering so far from home and none of us could get to him, but one consolation I have I think he is with friends and will be well attended. Too, I must say I had rather he would be with the young men he is with than any others I could mention, my acquaintance is very limited with your Father's family, but I always inquire after their health (I can find out from Dr. McDonald) and say something about them in Howell's letters. I know it affords you pleasure to hear from them. I wish I had something new and interesting to write, but you can imagine how dull things are here and old Rome is the most desolate place I ever saw. I go there sometimes and cannot see a gentleman on the streets, but very few left, and very little business to do. I do wish this war would close, it is my greatest desire, my daily prayer. I was truly sorry to hear of Billy Martin's death. He was brought to Lebanon last week and buried he died in Knoxville I suppose buried with honors of war and Masonic order. I have spent the last two weeks in working for the soldiers. I believe every person is busy making cloth and preparing their clothes, anything we can do for them will be a great pleasure I wish I could help them more than it is my power to do I hope you will excuse this brief note I have just got home and Ma is quite busy preparing

Howell's clothes to send off in the morning. I thought I would answer your letter while other members of the family are writing to him, when I write Howell I always request him to destroy my letters after reading them, I must make the same request of you. I should not be so particular if you all were not so much exposed and living the life of a soldier as you are. I must close as my service is needed in preparing Howell's clothes, my kindest regards to all my friends in camp. You all have my prayers for your success and safe deliverance home.

Your friend indeed
Bettie

The following much-worn, and torn, letter has the signature torn away, but is evidently from some friend of James B. Hale's - perhaps a Mr. Harrison. James' whereabouts not known, but he seems about to be returning to Warren Springs. The brief sentence "John is well" must refer to James' brother. Another brother Thomas had died in October but is not mentioned.

Warren Springs Va. Nov. 29th 1861

Friend - James Hale

Dear Sir - I am idle this evening and will send you a few words from this place - We reached this place after three days march. The 3rd day after our arrival, we were not a little surprised to see it commence to snowing in torrents after dark. We ... this side of the springs in a hollow, right where we get the benefit of the piercing winds. I wrote to Mrs. Harrison day before yesterday, telling her to tell you where you might find us. We did receive orders from Richmond to the effect and were cooking and fixing up generally to start by day break; when late at night we got orders from Loring, at Huntersville, telling us to wait till further orders. I placed this letter to Mrs. H. in the office or I would have changed it ...but will no doubt go to Winchester. I do not want to leave this place, for we can get good houses to winter in. And then we have the benefit of a good bath every morning. I heard sometime ago that you were sick. I hope you are well at this. I would write you a long letter, but you know camps are poor places for news. Our boys are enjoying themselves hunting deer. Matt Beard killed the largest one this morning I ever saw ... One of Baber's men died here several days ago - of pneumonia. There are 300 sick with jaundice ... John is well. I am just getting well of the juandice. Give my love to my sweet heart. Bring me many letters with you.

(Signature torn away)

No other communications have been preserved during the year between November 1861 and November 1862. This is indeed a dark period for the South and also for the Hale family. One can only imagine the grief of the family at news of Thomas' death. He is buried near the family home - but by what means was his body transported home? Perhaps this tragic event hastened the death of the grandfather, old Thomas Hale, aged 93, who died only two months later in December of 1861. The death of his grandson and namesake must have been a cruel blow for him. Worry about the safety of the other three boys must have greatly increased by then. But time goes on, and in November 1862, John Hale writes to his son James, mostly of affairs and disasters at home. No signature is on the letter, a second page may be missing. "Nancy" is John Hale's wife, and the mother of James. "Amey" is one of the slaves. James Barnett and John Henry Ward are sons of Nancy's sister Martha Barnett and Matthew Ward, both of whom seem to have died between 1850 and 1860 - John Hale was appointed to look after the boys' affairs.

November 12, 1862

Dear Son, I again take my pen in hand to write you a few lines to let you know that we ar all well at present hoping this may find you enjoying the same blessings. I had the misfortune to get my barron (barn) and the crib that was at the side of the barron burned two nights ago all my wheat and the corn that was in that crib about 80 barrels and all that was in the barron except the saddles 2 par of girth all burnt up besides those articles I learn that the yankees kill little Joe Bridges yesterday at Dixon Springs I also learn that their was one Regiment of them in Carthage today I fear Tennessee will soon be again over run by them it may be that when you hear from us again that we ar stript of all we now have we ar in an awful condition indeed and perhaps not near the worst if the southern army has to leave the state... Tennessee is ruined without a doubt I know not to do for the best. We have no money but Confederate and hardly any man will take it in payment of debts a man may have his pockets full of money and still canot pay his debts. I know not how soon all I have may be consumed by the flames for I knew not that I had an enemy so vile as to do me the harm that has all ready bin done me what the next may be I know not I hope they may have satisfied themselves yet I have some fears I think the object was money and they failed to get it I had bin seen that day with 1700 dollars of J. H. & J. B. Ward's money while the barron and crib was a burning their was a man seen come to the bars and was in the act of coming in the yard and Amey cried out Miss Nancy their comes a man and he turned and left imejatly (immediately)! Your mother never left the yard she thought at the time that the fire was put

in the barron so the hous might be robbed the circumstances ar very conclusive to my mind I am very uneasy ...

About this same time James' youngest sister, Mary Ella, age 18, wrote to him. The letter is undated, but it relates the same incidents as her father's letter of November 12, 1862.

Cottage Hill
Thursday night

Dear Brother

Father has just come home from Rome and says that Will Cato will start in the morning and would carry you a letter. You must excuse me for writing with a pencil they are using the pen ... The southern soldiers have been all through here but the Yanks have got back agane we will ... the army is going South agane we are all very low down they come to Dixon prings (Springs) yesterday thare was sevril soldiers thare and was trying to get away and Joe Bridges ... was drunk and started to run they shot him through the back and killed him ded they are taking every negro they can find, if they don't take Nashville soon we will be ruined peepel the talk is they cannot get it then we are ruined we don't know whether the Yanks has got Hugh or not he left home yesterday to go to Lebanon and they was there Oh, let me tell you we had to witness a frightful sight on Sunday night Hugh and I went over to Uncle William's and Betty Jane came home with us and we started about seven o'clock and was coming up the hill and Jane turned around and said the barne was burning up and we commenced holering. Hugh run and jumped in the crib threwd corne out and that made it worse for it was stuck down in the corn then every thing was soon in a blaze then help came from evry sorce carried water in buckets saved the other buildings the loss was great all the wheat and 100 barrels of corne ... cotton and rye and fodder ... all run up to the barn but mother she thought to stay and thare was a man ... he ran down the hill their object was to rob the house but failed I was frightened almost to death we are in the land of ennimies I wish I could see you and John if I could see you and John I could tell you so much I had rather see you than anything in the world there is no chance ... I hope we will soon meet to part no more I am afraid to move since the great fire and nobody here but Father and Mother if you was here I would not be feared ...

(signature torn away)

(To be continued in subsequent issues.)

QUERIES

BOSTON: THOMAS BOSTON, born 1840, Smith Co., TN, mar. SUSAN ELIZABETH KELLY, 1 Oct 1857, moved to Illinois in 1861. Who were THOMAS' parents? Can prove GEORGE BOSTON (1794 - 1885) and JUDY COPE (died 1844) were his grandparents, but do not know which of their many children was Thomas' father or mother. Will correspond with any BOSTON descendant on this line. Is there a picture surviving of GEORGE BOSTON?

RICKY T. ALLEN, RR #2, Box 158, Golconda, IL 62938.
Telephone: (618) 949-3888.

MARTIN: 1870 Smith Co., TN census lists: JESSE MARTIN - 45; wife MARY - 35; children: ELIZABETH, JOHN E., TENNESSEE, WILLIAM, MARY AND ALCETTA - born Feb. 1870. Request information on this family; am looking for my great grandfather - JOHN ELLIS MARTIN, born 15 Feb 1856.

PEGGY MARTIN BLUE, 116 Wilmar Ave., Grants Pass, OR 97527.
Telephone: (503) 479-6146.

BRIDGES: JOSEPH BRIDGES 1775 - 1849 came to TN about 1810; settled in Rome - Rock City area of Smith Co., TN. Had 11 children, many of whom lived and died in New Middleton. Where is JOSEPH buried? Where was his 70 acre farm?

JOHN BRIDGES, 300 Rural Hill Ct., Nashville, TN 37217.
Telephone: (615) 360-7263 nights.

PASCHAL/COLEY: Trying to find parents of my 3rd gr grandparents, JOHN A. PASCHAL (b. 1822 TN/SC/NC?) & MARTHA W. COLEY (b. 1832 TN/NC). 2nd gr grandparents WILLIAM J. PASCHAL & ELIZA JANE FORTNER. Wm. b. 1854, Smith Co., TN. WILLIAM'S death certificate (son informant) gave Wm.'s father, JOHN A. b. in SC. Could this perhaps have been NC? Be glad to correspond and exchange info. with anyone researching these families.

RON BURKHART, 737 S. Western Drive, Bloomington, IN 47403.
Telephone: (812) 336-0686.

GILLIHAN: Searching for information of ancestors of WILLIAM GILLIHAN b. 1747 and CLEMENT GILLIHAN b. 1788 (father & son). WILLIAM served in the Revolutionary War and CLEMENT fought in the War of 1812. They settled in Smith Co., TN in 1813 where they lived until their deaths in 1830 & 1860. Any assistance will be appreciated.

VICKIE CARMICHAEL, 1513 E. Rezanof Drive, Kodiak, AK 99615.
Telephone: (907) 486-6204.

HATCH: Searching for any HATCHES in Smith or surrounding counties, ca. 1800. Particularly need information on EDMOND and MARGARET HATCH. Please send correspondence to:

KATHRYN BARKLEY FISCHER, 70 Hyacinth Drive, Covington, LA 70433.

SIRCY-CLAY: JASPER D. SIRCY (2 Apr 1863-2 June 1924) mar. 16 Oct 1887, Smith Co., TN, JETTIE SUSAN CLAY (6 June 1870- 16 Oct 1903) youngest daughter of DR. PAUL C. CLAY & MARTHA A. WEST. They had 5 children: 1. BERNICE LESLIE SIRCY 1st mar. MOLLIE HUFFINES; 2nd mar. IDA L. HARRISON. 2. EARNEST AVIN SIRCY mar. MYNTIE BELLE DUKE. 3. VERA SIRCY mar. HUGH EVERETT WILLIAMS. 4. VIOLA BELL SIRCY mar. GEORGE ALLEN CANTER. 5. OTTIS LEE SIRCY mar. HALLIE LILLIAN HARDCASTLE. I would like to correspond with anyone descended from or having knowledge of this family.
ROBERT Y. CLAY, 3704 Ellwood Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

POWELL: Seeking descendants of JESSE & ELIZABETH (LANCASTER) POWELL, both from Smith Co., TN area. Children: DIF b. 1804/10; CHRIS CHANEY b. 1804/1810; JESSE b. 1804/1810; DEMPSEY WILLIAM b. 1812; RHODA b. 1810/1817; JOHN S. b. 1817 & SALLY C. b. 1817/20. DEMPSEY WILLIAM & MARTHA ALLEN (ROBINSON) POWELL moved to Macoupin Co., IL by 1842. Any information will be appreciated.
SARA FIREHAMMER, 17108 Mayfair Court, Granger, IN 46530.

LANCASTER, ROBINSON: Seeking descendants of these Smith Co., TN families: the LANCASTERS of Caney Fork, descended from JOHN LANCASTER (b. ca. 1710 in England); the ROBINSONS of Horseshoe Bend descended from SAMUEL and MARY FRANCES (BROWN) ROBINSON (both from Cumberland Co., VA; arrived in Smith Co. about 1800). Three ROBINSON children moved to Macoupin Co., IL in the late 1830's.
SARA FIREHAMMER, 17108 Mayfair Court, Granger, IN 46530.

BRANDON: Need information on JOHN BRANDON, his birth, death (before 1851); to whom married; names of children. Was son of Capt. WILLIAM HENRY BRANDON (1748-1836) and HANNAH (IRWIN) BRANDON of Smith Co., TN, Hartsville area (1800-1836). Sisters: ELIZABETH "POLLY" (BRANDON) GILLESPIE (1776-1815); ESTER/HETTIA (BRANDON) ERWIN (1783-1851); MARGARET "PEGGY" (BRANDON) PIKE (1786-1846); JANE (BRANDON) STARNES (1789-1854); SARAH "SALLY (BRANDON) PURSLEY (1790-ca. 1840); NANCY P. (BRANDON) ERWIN (ca. 1799-ca. 1865). Brother, WILLIAM H. BRANDON, the younger (d. 1847) 1st mar. FRANCES OGLESBY 2nd mar. JANE COOPER. Was a Prisoner of War 1863-1865. Any replies greatly appreciated. Will reimburse for authentic copies.
KATHLEEN (PIKE) HURD, 929 Sullivan Drive, Belvidere, IL 61008-3940.

JOHNSON: Would like to contact someone on the ISAAC JOHNSON line; in 1850 DeKalb Co., TN Census b. ca. 1827 in TN; wife NANCY YEARGIN b. ca. 1826 in TN; owned land in Dist. 11, DeKalb Co. Second wife was MRS. ELIZABETH PARILEE TRAMEL, DeKalb Co. Would JANE b. 1797 in the family next door be his mother? Where did they settle before coming to TN?
LORENE WASHER PARSLEY, Route 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

GORDON-HARPER: Seeking information on WILLIAM M. & ELIZABETH (HARPER) GORDON; left Smith Co., TN 1830's for Leake Co., MS. 1850 Census Leake Co., MS shows WILLIAM M. GORDON'S household with 9 persons. After Wm.'s death 1850's, ELIZABETH GORDON returned to Smith Co., TN. ELIZABETH GORDON'S will 1857 names 5 of her probable 7 children: MARY JACKSON, BYTHELLA HAYNES, JANE HALL, WILLIAM ELLEN (DOVY) & FRANCIS AMIS COFFEE, children 6 & 7 are believed to be ELIZABETH & J. H. GORDON. In 1860 following Gordon children living with the GIVINGS family in Logan Co., KY: BYTHELLA HAYNES, JANE HALL & WILLIAM ELLEN. Givings' family: HENRY, age 24, MARY, age 25 & dau. MARY, age 2. BYTHELLA HAYNES mar. JOHN A. ORANGE 1860, Logan Co., KY; JANE HALL mar. JAMES C. BELCHER 1860, Logan Co., KY; WILLIAM ELLEN mar. JOHN B. BELCHER 1865, Butler Co., KY. Would like to hear from anyone searching these lines, especially my Gr Grandmother WILLIAM ELLEN (GORDON) BELCHER.

ROY INGERSOLL, 137 San Benito Street, Watsonville, CA 95076.
Telephone: (408) 724-1454.

MAYNARD/MAINORD/MAINOR: My gr gr gr grandfather was LARKIN MAYNARD b. ca. 1831 in TN; mar. in Smith Co., TN 24 Mar 1852 MARY "POLLY" McGUFFEY b. ca. 1836; d. 1869, dau. of ABRAHAM & LILLIE MORGAN McGUFFEY. LARKIN was murdered by bushwackers in 1864 at Buffalo Valley, TN. He and "POLLY" MAYNARD lived in eastern Smith Co. & Buffalo Valley area. Had following children: EDMOND b. 1853, JOHN J. (1854-1909), NANCY ANNE (1855-1937), THOMAS "TOM" H. (1856-1926), WILLIAM "BILL" (1858 d. before 1910), CHARLEY (1860-1930), CAMUEL "CAM" MORGAN (1863-1941) & LARKIN FRANCIS (1864-1936). 1860 Putnam Co., TN Census (Buffalo Valley) shows a SARAH MAINARD, age 70, living with LARKIN AND "POLLY". She is LARKIN'S mother. Need to find father of LARKIN MAYNARD (1831-1864) and his mother's maiden name. Any additional info. and assistance with my research would be greatly appreciated.
HAROLD RALPH MAYNARD, 1699 Friendship Lane, Cookeville, TN 38501.

KEEL: JOHN W. KEEL, b. ca 1843. mar. MARY JANE YOUNG. He was a Civil War Veteran, last info. found in 1910. I want to find his death and burial dates. He probably died in Coffee or Franklin Co.'s, TN. Please help if you have any kind of info. on KEEL or YOUNG families.

RUTH DAY O'BRIEN, 1501 Comanche Trail, Garland, TX 75043.

UNUSUAL REQUEST: As a longtime member of the Middle Tennessee Historical Research Association and a member of the Smith County Historical Society, I seek any information on Civil War Campsites or Skirmish Sites in and around Smith County. I search these sites as well as old house sites using a metal detector. I have more than twenty years experience. Anyone with information or an interest in this endeavor, please contact me.

DONNIE VAUGHN, 900 N. 16th St., Nashville, TN 37206.
Telephone: (615) 228-1995.

HUDDLESTON: HENRY HUDDLESTON as determined from a Smith Co., TN Circuit Court suit filed 16 Dec 1848, finally settled 5 Apr 1852, was twice married. THOMAS HUDDLESTON, DANIEL HUDDLESTON, HULDA HUDDLESTON, BURRELL T. WRIGHT and his wife UNITY, HENRY LAW and his wife SUSAN VS ANTHONY HUDDLESTON heirs, JUDA HUDDLESTON heirs, MILBREY BUSANS (not sure of sp.) heirs, POLLY LACY, WILLIAM HUDDLESTON, WILLIAM B. SLOAN & ANTHONY SLOAN, all heirs and distributees of HENRY HUDDLESTON, deceased. 1st group are complainants who filed the suit listed as heirs of their mother; 2nd group are defendants, heirs of their mother. All are listed as heirs of their father HENRY HUDDLESTON. Having lost MARTHA PATE, w/o HENRY, as my direct line, I seek the name of his second wife and her ancestors. Seek any info. of HENRY, his wives, children and grandchildren. Would like to correspond with any descendants or anyone having family info.
GENE TALLEY, 3846 Thistle Knoll Cove, Bartlett, TN 38135.
Telephone: (901) 377-0643.

VICK: JOSHUA VICK b. 20 May 1762 in Southampton Co., VA. Wife was REBECCA HARGROVES. JOSHUA VICK was a resident of Smith Co., TN from 1798/99 until 1829 when he moved to Union Co., IL, where he died 25 Feb 1833. Smith County Court Minute Book 1808 - 1811, page 78 date 07 Jun 1808, JOSHUA VICK'S children: WILLIAM, MILLEY, LEWIS, PILGRIM, AUGUSTIN, JOSHUA & LITTLEBERRY "minors being of full age for that purpose made choice of JOHN LANCASTER as their guardian..." Why was a guardian appointed? How is JOHN LANCASTER related to the VICKS? Within the year dau. MILLEY mar. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MCRAVEN of Smith Co. By 1818 the McRAVENS had moved to Union County, IL.

JAMIE TIPTON, P. O. Box 126123, Benbrook, TX 76126.

SQUIRES/GULLICK/MOORE/HALE/BARNETT/HODGES: I would appreciate hearing from descendants of these families. My gr grandmother was SARAH HALE SQUIRES, a daughter of JOHN and NANCY BARNETT HALE. My gr grandfather was LEVI SQUIRES, a son of JOHN & MARIA GULLICK SQUIRES.

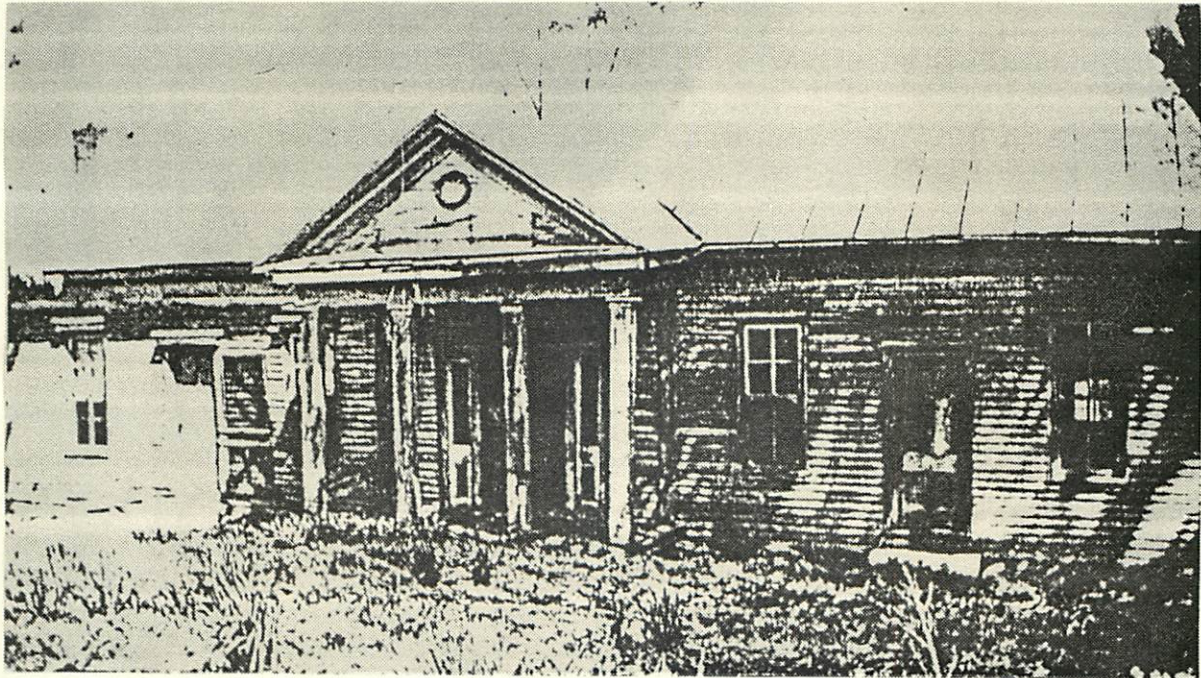
DORIS SQUIRES WOOD, 1 Wilson Park Drive, Granite City, IL 62040.

TUBB FAMILY REUNION: The 60th annual reunion of the descendants of WILLIAM TUBB (1729-1804) of South Carolina will meet on Saturday, September 3, 1994 at the Senior Citizen's Center in Alexander, TN. Share a covered dish dinner with your kin from across the country and swap family stories. Dinner begins at noon so plan to come early and stay late. For more information contact LIVY SIMPSON, P. O. Box 41422, Nashville, TN 37204 (please include a SASE) or call (615) 297-4151.

PEDIGO, JENKINS, FREEMAN, SIMMONS, CORNWELL, GOAD, McCARVER, COLLINS, HICKMAN, SAILORS/SAYLORS, O'NEAL, KEEN, HENDERSON, BLACKBURN.

MRS. CHARLES (MARY P.) HICKMAN, 783 Freeport Road, Morristown, IN 46161. Telephone: (317) 861-0069.

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



House On The Farm Of John Allen Moss, I
1790 - 1840

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 6 ---- No. 4

Fall 1994

Following a recess during the months of July and August, the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society has resumed its regular meetings. The next meeting will be on October 17th at the Smith County Public Library, Carthage, 7:30 P. M.; all are welcome to attend.

REMEMBER : The First Annual Middle Tennessee Genealogical Fair will be held at the Sparta Civic Center on Saturday, October 22, 1994 from 8:00 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. No admission charge; everyone is welcome.

There are a few copies of the SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGES 1881-1920 available. This book is 8 1/2" by 11", contains 450 pages of marriages, has a 95 page index, navy blue library binding (hard back) with gold lettering on the spine. If mailed, the price is \$23.00, which includes handling and postage fee. If picked up locally, the price is \$20.00. To obtain a copy, send check in the amount of \$23.00, payable to the Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society to address listed below.

QUERIES are needed! Readers tell us that they are most interested in these, but we can't publish them if we don't have them. Please send queries (2 free per year) on or before November 15 to be included in the next issue - Volume VII, No. 1.

The society is grateful to Sue Maggart for doing the index using her new computer index program.

Please send all communication to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

President.....James Fletcher
Vice President.....Modena Nixon
Secretary.....Martha Langford
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks



Following a brief and sudden illness, a cherished and loyal member of this Society, a valued citizen of Smith County and the Carthage United Methodist Church, Mary Etta (West) Smith, wife of County Historian, David Ervin Smith, departed this life on Saturday, July 16, 1994.

The eldest of five children, Mary Etta was born on 4 Oct 1910 to parents Jesse Lucien West and Mary (Bridgewater) West in the house on Main Street in Carthage, where she was living prior to her death. The West and Bridgewater families were early Smith County settlers.

In 1928, she graduated from Smith County High School and on 15 June 1930 married David Ervin Smith. They have two children: Samuel D. and Sarah Marie, two grandchildren, Stuart and Sandra Smith, and three great grandchildren. She is also survived by two sisters: Betty (Mrs. Orion) Key and Frances (Mrs. Henry) Ford.

Mary Etta was a charter employee of the Citizens Bank and was secretary for the County Extension Office for twenty-one years. Always a most active and vibrant lady, she was a member of numerous organizations. She served as Worthy Matron of Chapter 190 of the Order of the Eastern Star and was secretary for fourteen years; was a member of and had served as President of the Carthage Business and Professional Women's Club; was 1993 "Woman of the Year" for the Smith County Home Demonstration Club and was a member of and held offices in the Carthage Club.

Busy as she was as a wife, mother, and with other organizations, it was her church, Carthage United Methodist where she had been a devout, faithful and committed member since 1926, that benefitted most from her services. Not only was she an active and participating member of the organizations within the church, but she also kept the pastor apprised of those with special needs or were sick; she sent cards from the Ladies' Sunday School Class to the sick and letters of welcome to visitors. She was President of the United Methodist Women and had planned the County-Wide UMW meeting which was held at the Carthage United Methodist Church on 12 July 1994.

Mary Etta was a special lady of many interests and skills - one who had a ready wit, a keen sense of humor, always greeted everyone with a smile and went out of her way to be helpful. Everyone felt free to call her for assistance. Her son, Samuel, said of her, "I think mother must have been the forerunner of 911." Though a void has been left, all who knew her remember her as a person who saw what needed to be done and did it compassionately. What better legacy could one leave?

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME VI

FALL 1994

NUMBER FOUR

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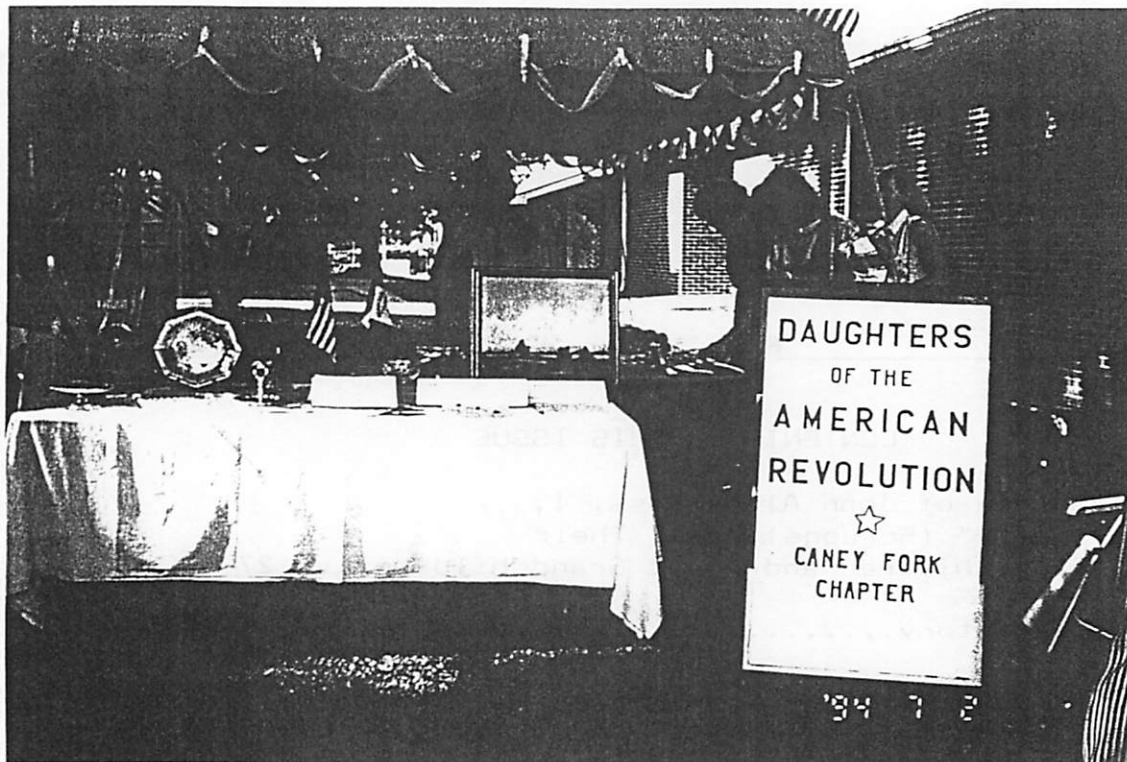
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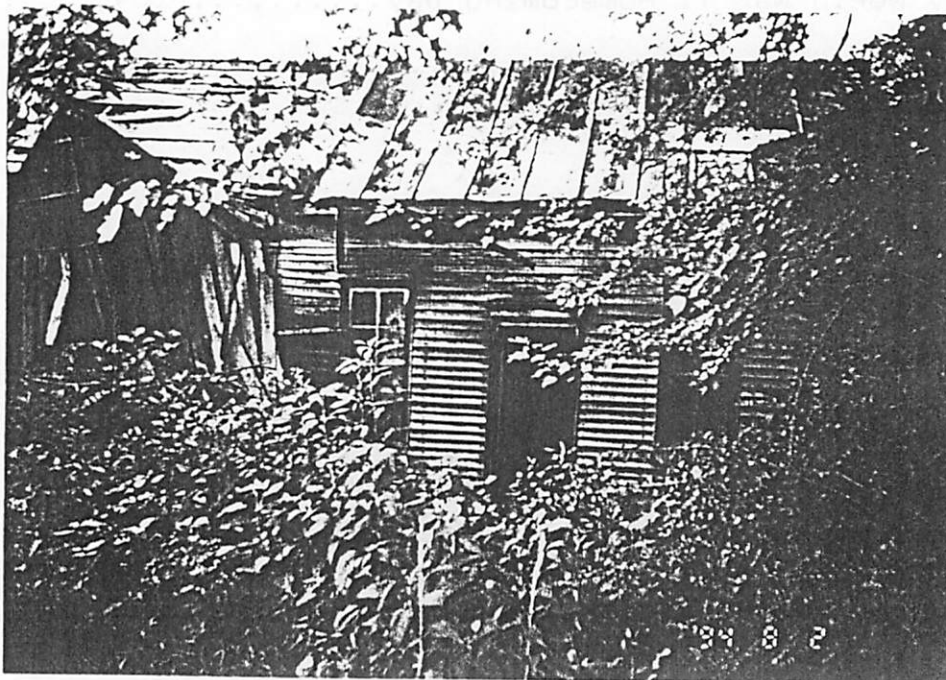
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Panorama of hills looking southeast from a knoll on the Moss farm. The hills which are in DeKalb County will soon be awesomely arrayed in hues of orange, yellow, brown and scarlet.



Regent Nancy Allen, left, and Treasurer Evelyn Dillehay, right, man the Caney Fork Chapter, DAR booth on World War II Homecoming Day. Members assisted Allen and Dillehay throughout the day. Perusing the items for sale and silent auction are three generations: right, Mrs. Leslie Proffitt, daughter, Mrs. Janice Enoch and behind them, granddaughter, Mrs. Kristy Enoch Butler.



Sadly and precariously stands the remains of the old Moss home.

A FAMILY HISTORY OF
JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I,
ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS,
THEIR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

Contributed by Erma Williams and Sam Judd

JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I,
(1790 - 1840)
and
ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS
(1799 - 1881)

Our ancestor, John Allen Moss, I, was born in Virginia about 1790, possibly earlier. The use of the middle name "Allen" with his name comes from family tradition. No record has been found to indicate that his middle name was "Allen." John served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain Walter L. Fontaine's Company of the 24th Virginia Regiment under Lieutenant Robert Hill. This regiment was attached to Wall's 8th Regiment of Virginia Militia stationed at Camp Carter in Virginia. John Moss was enlisted into service at New Canton, on the James River, in Buckingham County, Virginia, on 29 Aug 1814 and was mustered out of service at Camp Carter on 7 Feb 1815. He saw at least fourteen days of active duty.

John was six-feet, two or three inches tall with a light complexion, blue eyes and light hair. In February of 1818, John Allen Moss, I, was married in Buckingham County, Virginia to Elizabeth "Betsy" Scruggs, who was born in Virginia about 1799, probably in Buckingham County. Neither John nor Elizabeth had been married previously. They were married by Rane Chastain, a Minister of the Gospel. Rane Chastain, who Elizabeth remembered in later years as having been named "Raney Shadden," was a Baptist minister in Buckingham and neighboring counties for almost sixty years.

Following their marriage in 1818, John and Elizabeth Moss remained in Buckingham County until 1836. A John Moss, farmer, living in the Bent Creek Section of Buckingham County in 1820, appears to be our John Moss. In this household, there lived a male and a female each between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, a male and a female each under ten years of age, two male slaves, and two old female slaves. The census records for 1830 contain a few families with a John Moss as the head of household. However, none of those households are an exact match for the family that our John Moss would have had at that time.

John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss were the parents of the following seven children: (1) John Allen Moss, II; (2) Sarah Jane Moss; (3) Samuel Archer Moss; (4) Mary Ann "Polly" Moss; (5) William Patterson Moss; (6) Elvira C. Moss; and (7) George Robert Moss. These seven children were all born in Buckingham County, Virginia, within a period of ten years. Because of the closeness in age between some of these children and the absence of exact birthdates for the daughters, it is quite possible that there were twins in the family.

About 1836, according to family tradition, something happened in Buckingham County, Virginia, which caused John and his family to leave and come to Tennessee. One descendant stated that John had killed a man. Another descendant said that John was forced to leave, but had not killed a man, said descendant would not divulge any details. The court house in Buckingham County burned in 1869; therefore, we may never know for certainty what, if anything, happened. Another family tradition is that Elizabeth, either alone or with one or two of the children, rode horseback all the way from Buckingham County, Virginia to Smith County, Tennessee. For whatever reason, the family did leave Virginia in the spring of 1836 and settled near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. Both John and Elizabeth already had relatives living in Smith County when they arrived in 1836.

The story that has been handed down through the Moss family for several generations is that John, Elizabeth, and their seven children left the James River area near Richmond, Virginia, in May of 1836, with carts and steers, when making their move into Tennessee. They came to the 9th District of Smith County where they purchased some 176 acres of land, more or less, on the Caney Fork River from George W. Betty and his wife, Mary J. Betty, for about \$800.00. The land on which they settled joined the land of Philip Sadler and is now owned by Mr. Leland Bradley. This farm remained in the Moss family for three generations until it was purchased by Mr. Bradley from the widow of John Allen Moss, III, in 1962. Interstate Highway 40 crosses what was once the land of our ancestors, John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth, his wife.

The census of Smith County, Tennessee, for 1840 shows John Moss, between fifty and sixty years of age, his wife, Elizabeth, between thirty and forty years of age, and two sons and a daughter each between ten and fifteen years old. Their daughter, Sarah Jane, was married and appears with her husband, Isaac Allen Parker, in a separate household. Their eldest son, John Allen Moss, II, had apparently already left home.

John Allen Moss, I, died on 28 Dec 1840 at the home of Joe Moss, a nephew, near Hickman in Smith County. John had begun his journey to the county seat at Carthage to serve on a jury and died suddenly. His body was returned to his farm near Lancaster

where he was buried. A fieldstone which bears the inscription, "Jon Moss D 1840," once marked his grave. When I (Jerry Winfrey) first visited the cemetery in 1964, this marker was no longer at his gravesite but was lying on top of another marker. On my next visit, it was lying on the ground, and I stood it up against a tree. On my third visit, the fieldstone could not be found. Finally, on a subsequent visit, the rock was found lying face down in a nearby pasture. I brought it home, and it now rests beside a tree in our backyard.

An inventory and account of property sales of John Moss, deceased, was reported to the February term of the county court of Smith County in 1841. These records reveal that Elizabeth, John's widow, had purchased much of the property sold. At this same term of court, a year's provision to the widow of John Moss, deceased, was made. Records of the August term of the county court in 1843 show James A. Scruggs, apparently Elizabeth's brother, guardian of the Moss minor children. In 1846, John Allen Moss, II, bought out the shares of the other Moss heirs to his father's farm.

In 1850, Elizabeth Moss was living with her two unmarried sons, Samuel Archer Moss and George Robert Moss. The value of her land was \$300.00. In the next house, her eldest son John Allen Moss, II, and his family were living. Elizabeth did not remarry and appears to have lived with her youngest son, George Robert Moss, and his family for the remainder of her life. In 1860 and 1870, they were still living together in the 9th District of Smith County. In 1880, Elizabeth was living with them in the 17th District of DeKalb County, near Temperance Hall, at the Smith-DeKalb county line.

On 25 Nov 1850, Elizabeth filed a bounty land claim. For her deceased husband's military service in the War of 1812, she received a bounty land claim of eighty acres of land, Land Warrant #40206, which she legally disposed, under the Act of 28 Sep 1850. On 24 Apr 1855, she filed a bounty land claim to receive additional bounty land under the Act of Congress passed 3 Mar 1855. This is her signature as it appears on that document:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth Moss", written over a dotted line.

On 18 Jul 1878, Elizabeth Moss filed a claim for a service pension based on her deceased husband's military service. Her address was given as Chestnut Mound, and she stated that she was living five miles south of Chestnut Mound. At the time of this claim, she was entirely blind and infirm, unable to travel fifteen miles to the county seat to file her claim in person. She could no longer sign her name and simply marked an X. Her granddaughter, Minnie (Moss) Skulley, who was born in 1875, remembered leading her grandmother around because she was blind and very feeble.

On 1 May 1879, Elizabeth Moss filed another claim for a service pension and provided much more information about her husband, John, his military service, and their marriage. This information has added enormously to our knowledge of their lives. On 24 June 1879, Elizabeth Moss was inscribed on the pension roll of the Knoxville Agency, at the rate of \$8.00 per month to begin on 9 Mar 1878 and to continue during her widowhood. According to the register of the Knoxville Pension Agency, Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss died on 14 Nov 1881. She died at the home of her son, George Robert Moss, near Temperance Hall at the Smith-DeKalb county line. She was buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster with her husband, John, who had died almost forty-one years earlier.

This concludes the lives of our earliest-known Moss ancestors, John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss. Very little physical evidence remains to show that they were once here. Their farm remains, and what some descendants believe was their house which is barely standing. John's crude tombstone which no longer marks his grave remains. Elizabeth's candle scissors and spoonmold have survived. Other than those few artifacts, all that remains are memories and, most importantly, we, their descendants. The remainder of this family history will concentrate on the lives of their seven children, their grandchildren, and their great-grandchildren.



JOHN ALLEN MOSS, II
(1818 - 1901)

John Allen Moss, II, the eldest child of John Allen Moss, I, and his wife, Elizabeth "Betsy (Scruggs) Moss, was born 14 Dec 1818 in Buckingham County, Virginia, and died 7 Dec 1901 near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. He was seventeen years of age when his family moved to Tennessee and settled on the land where he would spend the remainder of his life. His descendants have a billfold which he obtained from a merchant in Virginia as the family was leaving to come to Tennessee in 1836.

John's nickname was "Frosty." He would go outside on cold mornings, and frost would form on his hair and beard. John is reported to have been very high-tempered. One of his daughters by his second marriage had married a man that John did not like. He was furious about this. While he was eating, a cat jumped upon the table. John took his fork and stabbed the cat. Despite the stern appearance shown in a picture of him which has survived, there were happy times at the home of John Allen Moss, II. A note has been found which tells that a girl by the name of Bush played the banjo while Minnie Bell Moss, his niece, and Hattie Mai Moss, his daughter, danced at his house.

According to the 1840 census, John was not living at home with his parents. It is possible that he was already married and living elsewhere. In 1846, he purchased the shares of the other Moss heirs to his father's farm. This farm became his home for the remainder of his life. The house where he lived is still standing, although rather precariously. According to some of the Moss descendants, this was also the home of his father, John Allen Moss, I, with a later addition by John Allen Moss, II. (House featured on the cover of this issue).

In 1850, John Allen Moss, II, was living in the Southern Division of Smith County, Tennessee. The value of his land was \$1,000.00. In 1860, he and his family were in the 9th District of Smith County. The value of his real estate was \$5,000.00, and the value of his personal property was \$5,560.00. John and his family also appear in the Smith County census records for 1870 and 1880.

John Allen Moss, II, was married first, before 1844, to Diana Dillard who was born about 1820 in Tennessee and died 28 Sep 1878 in Smith County, Tennessee. John and Diana were the parents of the following six children who were born near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee:

(1) Elizabeth Ann "Betsy" Moss was born about 1844 and died before 1866. She was married in Smith County on 28 July 1861, by Robert Trawick, minister, to William Young Ballard, who was born 1 Dec 1841. They were the parents of two sons: (a) John J. Ballard and (b) Peter Ballard. Elizabeth was buried in the Ballard Cemetery in St. Mary's Hollow.

(2) Martha Jane Moss was born 22 Feb 1844 (1846 according to census records) and died 27 Aug 1917. She was married first on 11 Feb 1861 in DeKalb County, Tennessee, by J. H. Kerr, J. P., to Charles Thomas "Tom" Mitchell, who died before 1866. They were the parents of one son: Samuel Mitchell. The second marriage of Martha Jane (Moss) Mitchell was to the widower of her sister, Elizabeth Ann, William Young Ballard. William and Martha were married in Smith County on 30/31 July 1866 by Robert Trawick, minister. William Young Ballard and Martha Jane (Moss) Mitchell Ballard are buried in the Cemetery at Carthage and were the parents of the following seven children who were born in Smith County, Tennessee: (a) Green Ballard; (b) Josiah "Joe Dick" Ballard; (c) Mary Elizabeth "Molly" (Ballard) Conditt; (d) Martha "Mattie" (Ballard) Cardwell; (e) Laura Bell (Ballard) Boze; (f) Mettie Lee (Ballard) Richardson; and (g) William Allen Ballard.



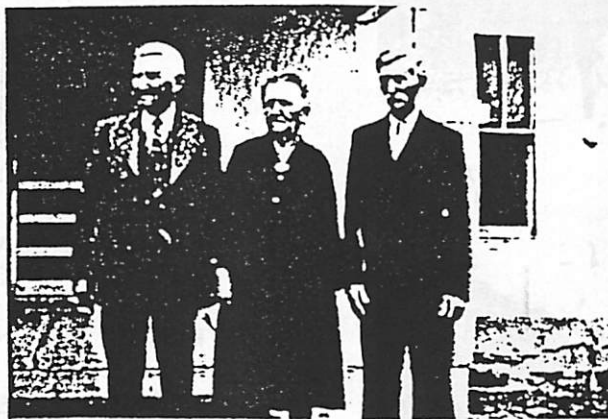
WILLIAM ALLEN MOSS
(1850 - 1926)
son of John Allen Moss, II
and
Diana (Dillard) Moss

MARY ELIZABETH "MOLLY" (BALLARD) CONDITT
(1870 - 1955)
daughter of William Young Ballard
and
Martha Jane (Moss) Mitchell Ballard



WILLIAM ALLEN BALLARD
(1882 -)
son of
William Young Ballard
and
- Martha Jane (Moss) Mitchell Ballard

METTIE JANE (MOSS) BALLARD
(1885 - 1965)
daughter of
William Allen Moss
and
Sarah Catherine (McHood) Moss



PETER BALLARD (1864 -) son of William Young Ballard and Elizabeth Ann (Moss) Ballard; WARD (CARDWELL) BALLARD, wife of JOSIAH "JOE DICK" BALLARD (1869 -) son of William Young Ballard and Martha Jane (Moss) Mitchell Ballard

(3) John Green Moss was born 12 Feb 1847 and died 27 Jan 1922. He was married in Smith County on 4 Nov 1870 by L. F. Evans, minister, to Mary Elizabeth Ballard, who was a sister of William Young Ballard. Mary was born 14 Apr 1843 in Smith County and died 4 Apr 1911 in DeKalb County. They did not have any children. Green's second wife was Lettie Frances "Sis" Carter who was born 15 Oct 1870 and died 5 Dec 1947. They did not have any children. Green and his two wives lived in DeKalb County on the Caney Fork River. They were buried at Eagle Bottom and were moved to Mt. Holly Cemetery near Smithville when Center Hill Dam was constructed. On 25 Mar 1922, a bill of complaint was filed in

DeKalb County concerning the division of the estate. In this bill of complaint are the names of many of his nieces and nephews and where they lived at that time.

(4) William Allen Moss was born 1 Apr 1850 and died 5 Nov 1926. He was married first in Smith County on 29 Dec 1870 by Robert Trawick, minister, to Ruth Ann "Annie" Trawick. They were the parents of three children: (a) Minnie Bell Moss; (b) Charlie Melton Moss; and (c) Bonnie (Moss) Lane. William and "Annie" were divorced. The second wife of William Allen Moss was his first cousin, Sarah Catherine McHood, who was born 22/23 Sep 1856 in DeKalb County and died 5 Feb 1936 in DeKalb County. They lived in DeKalb County on the Caney Fork River and were buried at Eagle Bottom. They were moved to Whorton Springs Cemetery near Smithville when Center Hill Dam was constructed. William Allen Moss and Sarah Catherine (McHood) Moss were the parents of four children who were born in DeKalb County: (d) Thomas Joe Moss; (e) Mettie Jane (Moss) Ballard; (f) Willie Homer Moss; and (g) Othel Dell Moss.



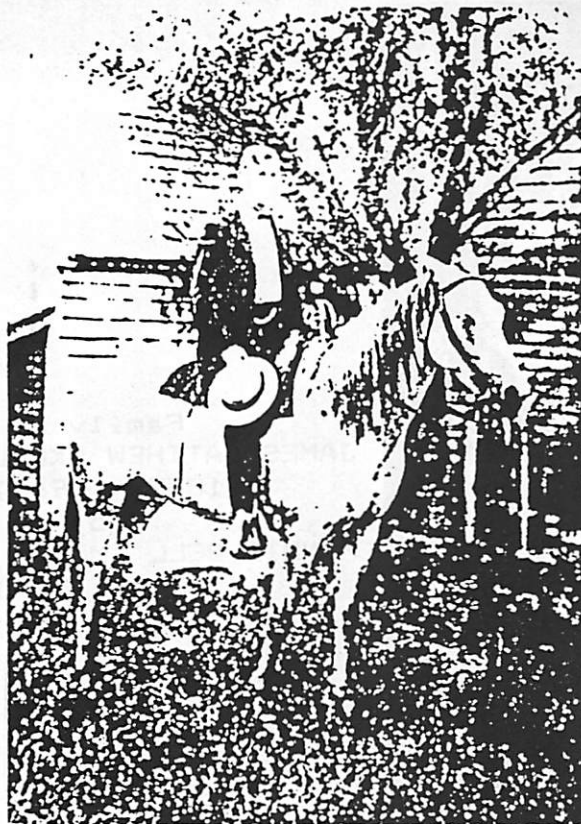
WILLIAM ALLEN MOSS
(1850 - 1926)

THOMAS JOE MOSS
(1882 - 1960)

OTHEL DELL MOSS
(1895 -)

METTIE JANE (MOSS) BALLARD
(1885 - 1965)

SARAH CATHERINE (McHOOD) MOSS

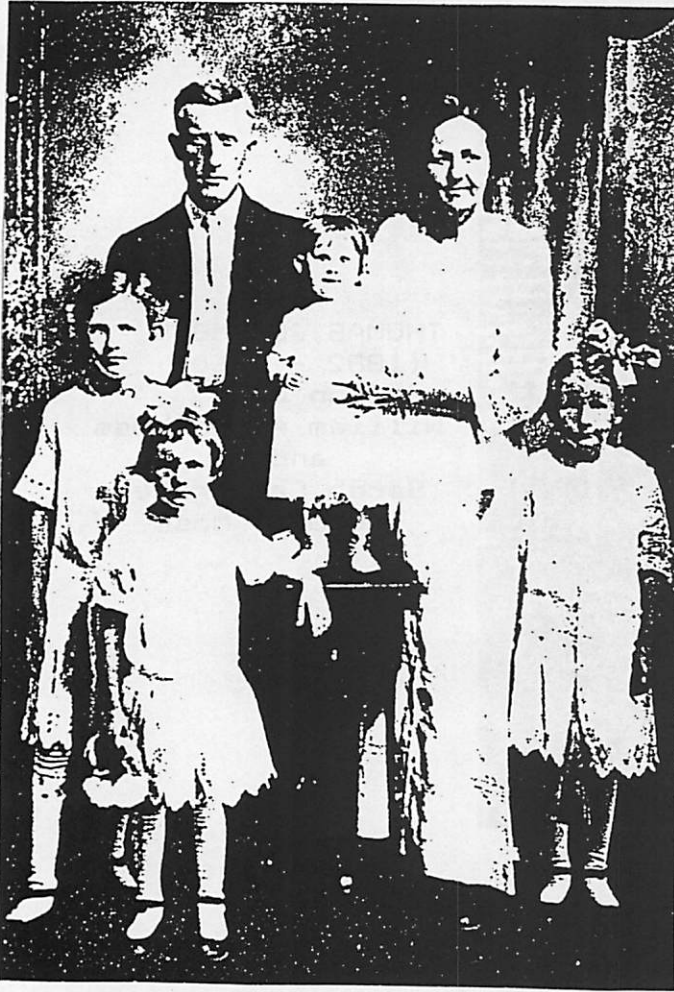


THOMAS JOE MOSS
(1882 - 1960)
son of
William Allen Moss
and
Sarah Catherine
(McHood) Moss



METTIE JANE (MOSS) BALLARD
(1885 - 1965)
daughter of
William Allen Moss
and
Sarah Catherine
(McHood) Moss

BONNIE (MOSS) LANE
(1879 -)
daughter of
William Allen Moss
and
Ruth Ann (Trawick) Moss



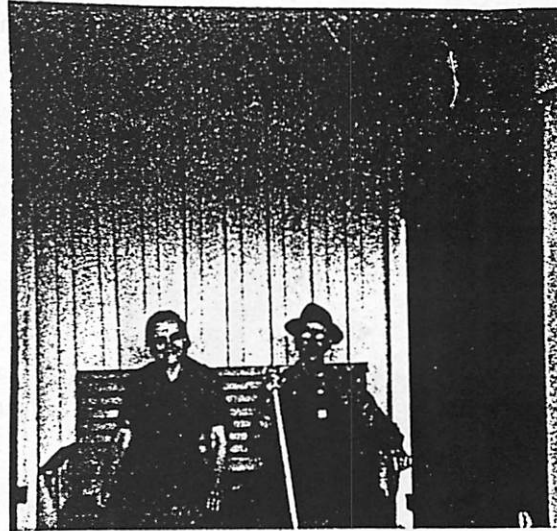
Family of
 JAMES MATTHEW SKULLEY, SR.
 (1877 - 1963)
 and
 MINNIE BELL (MOSS) SKULLEY
 (1875 - 1962)

(5) Joseph "Joe" Moss was born 15 June 1852 and died 27 July 1904 in Smith County. He was married in DeKalb County on 7 Jan 1872 to Luella Exum who was born about 1853 in Tennessee. They were the parents of a daughter, Maggie Moss, who was born 26 July 1873 and died 3 July 1890. She is buried in the cemetery in front of her grandfather's house. Joseph Moss is buried alone at the end of Moss Bottom off Moss Bend Road at the railroad tracks near Lancaster in Smith County. His grave is in the front yard at the home of Sam L. Judd. Luella (Exum) Moss was later married to Uncle Jimmy Thompson, a radio country star.

(6) Franklin R. "Frank" Moss was born 4 Jan 1855 and died 4 Feb 1894 of pneumonia. He was married in Smith County on 17 Jan 1875, by A. M. Betty, J. P. to Permelia A. "Duck" Stewart who was born 7 Oct 1859 and died 8 Feb 1897 in Smith County. They are buried in the Stewart Cemetery, Stewart Bend, Smith County and were the parents of at least the following eight children who were born in Smith County: (a) Lizzi A. Moss; (b) Infant Moss; (c) Mattie Moss Justice; (d) Willie Corbin Moss; (e) Effie (Moss)

Crawford; (f) Arizona Moss; (g) Ira Cecil Moss; and (h) George Washington Moss, Sr.

HAZEL (BENNETT) MOSS
 (1923 -)
 and
 GEORGE WASHINGTON MOSS
 (1890 - 1974)
 son of
 Franklin R. Moss
 (1855 - 1894)
 and
 Permelia A. "Duck"
 (Stewart) Moss
 (1859 - 1897)



The second wife of John Allen Moss, II, was Winnie Angeline Davis who was born 25 Oct 1839 and died 28 Mar 1913 in Smith County. John and Angeline were the parents of the following three children who were born near Lancaster in Smith County:

(7) Mary Varina "Mollie" Moss was born 3 Dec 1880 and died 30 Nov 1937 in Sumner County, Tennessee. She was married to Edgar D. Jones who was born in 1869 and died in 1953. They are buried at Union Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Smith County. "ED" and "Mollie" were the parents of the following eight children: (a) Hugh Jones; (b) W. Patterson Jones; (c) Sidney Cordell Jones; (d) James "Jim" Jones; (e) Edgar Jones; (f) Helen (Jones) Clendening; (g) Robert Jones; and (h) Infant Jones.

(8) John Allen "Johnny" Moss, III, was born 2 May 1882 and died 3 Aug 1946. He was the third John Allen Moss to live on the family farm near Lancaster. John was married at First Presbyterian Church in Nashville to Emma Lee McDonald on 20 Oct 1922 by Dr. J. I. Vance. Emma was born 17 Sep 1884 at Love's Valley in DeKalb County and died in October of 1969. They lived at Lancaster and are buried in the Gordonsville Cemetery. Johnny and Emma were the parents of a daughter, Mary Angela (Moss) Gullett.

(9) Hattie Mai Moss was born 1 Jan 1885 and died 23 Oct 1964 at Gallatin in Sumner County. She was married to Willard Samuel Jones who was born 11 July 1875. He was a brother to Edgar D. Jones who married her sister "Mollie." Willard and Hattie are buried at Gallatin and were the parents of nine children:

(a) William Baxter Jones; (b) Keller Stevens Jones; (c) Winnie Elizabeth Jones; (d) Cora Lorene (Jones) Roberts; (e) Infant Jones; (f) Woodrow Wilson Jones; (g) Ava Dale (Jones) Smith; (h) Roberta (Jones) Hackett; and (i) Willard Samuel Jones, Jr. The two youngest children were born in Sumner County. The others were born in Smith County.



EMMA LEE
(MCDONALD) MOSS
(1884 - 1969)
and
JOHN ALLEN MOSS, III
(1882 - 1946)
son of
John Allen Moss, II
and
Winnie Angeline
(Davis) Moss
(1839 - 1913)

John Allen Moss, II, and both of his wives are buried in a small family cemetery in front of the house where they lived near Lancaster in Smith County. This cemetery is near the cemetery where his parents are buried.

This family history was prepared by Helen (Skulley) Tate (1909 - 1984); Lena (Moss) Binns (1897 - 1993); and Jerry L. Winfrey (1942 -) for the reunion of the Moss descendants at the Temperance Hall Community Center in DeKalb County, Tennessee on June 27, 1993 which was followed by a visit to the Moss family farm near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. Publication will continue in subsequent issues.

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith from the early
Settlement of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XV

Smith County was named in honor of Gen. Daniel Smith, who was of Virginia. He was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, when he was governor of that commonwealth, commissioner to run the line between it and the State of North Carolina. The duties of that appointment brought him to the Cumberland, and attracted to the beauty of the country, and fertility of the soil, when they were completed in Virginia and settled in Sumner County, of which, as has been stated, Smith was then a part. He represented the people of that county in the legislature of North Carolina, and was a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He was secretary of the territory under Gov. Blount, and was a member of the convention of 1796, that formed the first constitution of Tennessee. He was also a member from Tennessee of the first United States Senate. He was a most excellent man. Ramsey, in his annals of Tennessee, says of him: "For intelligence, well cultivated talents, integrity and usefulness, in sound judgment, in the practice of morality and the shunning of vice, he is equalled by few, and in purity _____, excelled by none." The old county, therefore, though bearing a name so common as scarcely to be a proper one, may be justly proud of it on account of the worth of the citizen in honor of whom it was given.

We have seen that the location of the county seat was the most important question with which the people of Smith had to contend in their history. It continued to be an irritating question more than half a century. The dissatisfaction was intensified by the size and shape of the county. Under the first constitution no county in the state could contain less than 625 square miles. Smith County, when reduced to its constitutional limits by the act of 1805, was narrow east and west, but immensely long north and south. The inhabitants on both extremes complained at the hardships to which they were subjected, in having so far to travel to reach the county seat when they had business to transact or public duties to perform. Each extreme demanded a county, but the prohibition of the constitution stood in the way of obtaining it.

The amended constitution of 1834 reduced the constitutional limits of counties, and provided that new ones might be formed to contain not less than 350 square miles. The first legislature

after that constitution went into effect, passed an act creating the county of Cannon, to form which considerable territory was taken from the southern end of Smith. When the county seat of Cannon was located, the inhabitants of that territory found themselves in as bad (or worse) condition so far as distance from the county seat, and difficulty of reaching it, were concerned, as they were before. The next legislature, however, created the county of Dekalb, and all that part which had been, by the preceding legislature, made a part of Cannon County, was taken from it and constituted a part of Dekalb, and an additional section also. Afterwards, two other civil districts were detached from Smith and added to Dekalb. The act creating Dekalb was passed in 1837.

Then again in 1842, the county of Macon was organized of territory principally taken from the north end of Smith County. The amended constitution of 1870 provided that a new county might be created of fractions of the counties of Sumner, Smith and Macon, in accordance with which the new county of Trousdale was established, and Smith County lost another portion of its territory. The result of all these clippings has been to reduce Smith from one of the largest, originally, in area, to one of the smallest counties in the state. It is, however, one of the richest in the character of its soil. There is positively no poor land in Smith County. From the bottoms of its lowest valleys, to the tops of its highest hills, every acre is naturally susceptible to being made productive. Its agricultural possibilities have never been properly developed. Its true adaptations are grass and stock raising. The mistake has been committed of ignoring these; especially neglecting the best breeds of stock and substituting the culture of tobacco and grain. This practice has greatly exhausted the soil and caused the hills to wash in gullies, when grass, for which they are eminently adapted, would have preserved them, and yielded the return in the profits on stock that might have been grazed upon them. But I am digressing; my business is to write history, not an essay on agriculture.

Among the earliest settlers in east Tennessee was Samuel Caruthers, who immigrated from Virginia to that nucleus of the first settlement of Tennessee. His wife's maiden name was Loony, a family that also came early and has been well known in the whole history of the state. He moved from East Tennessee in 1796, the year, it will be remembered, that Tennessee became one of the states of our great Federal Union, and settled on Big Goose Creek, in what was then Sumner County, which became a few years afterward Smith but was recently made a part of Trousdale County. There he built a typical log house, which, it is understood, is standing yet. The writer spent a night in it a number of years ago, when it was occupied by his classmate at

college, Samuel C. Debow, a grandson of Mr. Caruthers. In that house was born, in the first and third years of the present century, two sons, who became men of distinction and usefulness. He had other children, some of whom were born before the family left Virginia, others, perhaps, while they resided in east Tennessee. An older son - perhaps the oldest - moved to Missouri at an early period. He had a son named for his grandfather, whom the writer knew at college in 1836, who was a member of Congress from Missouri, representing a St. Louis district, in 1857-8, and was reelected in 1859, but died before the expiration of his term.

But returning to the first mentioned Robert Loony Caruthers, was born October 1, 1800, and Abe Caruthers was born October 1, 1803, there being, as seen, exactly three years difference in their ages. The county of Smith, of which they were natives, had just been organized, but its seat of justice had not been located. They had a sister whose name was Elizabeth. She married Solomon DeBow, who being much older than they, became a second mother to them. She was a most excellent woman and her husband was one of the county's best citizens. They lived on the road between Dixon Springs and Hartsville on the east side of Big Goose Creek. It is said that no brother and sister could have been more alike in their facial features than was Abe Caruthers and his sister Betsy, as he called her, and their love for each other was hardly excelled by the love of a mother and child.

When he had been at Mr. DeBow's for several years, his uncle, Abe Loony, who resided in Maury County, and was a man of considerable means enrolled him at Greeneville College. In the meantime Mr. DeBow secured for Robert L. a position as salesman in the store of William Porter, at Carthage. The last time he was in Smith County he gave the writer an amusing account of his examination by Mr. Porter; how he had to show him a specimen of handwriting, and of his skill in figures, how Mr. DeBow had to sign a bond as security that he would be honest and faithful. Proving trustworthy and expert in business, Mr. Porter sent him to Rutherford County to take charge of a branch store. There Abe found him when he came from Greeneville on a visit, and by long persuasion, induced him to return with him to college. Their father had died in the meantime. When they left college they entered the office of Judge Powell and studied law, he agreeing to wait with them for their tuition. Having obtained license, they settled in Carthage. In 1824, amidst the political excitement which ran so high, and everybody was for the hero of New Orleans, Mr. Clay was burnt in effigy in Carthage. It was said that young Robert L. Caruthers, then a young lawyer with political aspirations, made the speech of the occasion. However, this may have been, old people remember that in 1844, when Caruthers was candidate for elector on the Clay ticket, and Hon. Jo. C. Guild was candidate for the Polk ticket, what a ludicrous description the latter would give of that burning, and especially of Caruther's part in it.

NIGHT SKIES

Lewis D. Bulter

You should have seen the night skies of the "fifties and sixties" in middle Tennessee: THEY WERE SPECTACULAR!

This ole boy had occasion to be out at night quite often - with a heavy courtin' schedule and afterwards listening to hounds trailing a wily raccoon. Young dogs had to be trained and trained dogs had to be "soopled-up" for the season. Having always heard of the Milky Way, I had an obscure understanding of what it was. Normally, it was a dense band of stars directly overhead which dwindled to a scattering as one looked away toward two horizons. It was just there - cold, silent, stretching from horizon to horizon - awesome, yet utterly natural - its serenity broken only by an occasional shooting star. However, until I saw it - an awesome band of stars stretching from horizon to horizon directly overhead - I never fully comprehended it. It was as though God had taken a wide brush loaded it with starry paint and slung it out across the heavens.

There was also the Aurora Borealis! Now there was a mystery if ever there was one. Others were witnessing these "Northern Lights", and some smart folks, usually meteorologists, were attempting to explain the "Lights". While on a trip to Alaska in 1993, we found that there is an entire industry, tourist oriented of course, which thrives on this "natural phenomena." We were informed that it was caused by the earth's magnetic field reacting to sun spots. Well, yeah, sure, all right, I have it! Like many other types of information - one internalizes as much as he/she can understand and the remainder just goes out the other ear. Your writer had no idea what a sun spot was much less understood what was happening to the earth's magnetic field. In case you are in doubt, I still don't, but if I need to learn about it I surely will.

The night sky glowed in subdued but spectacular shades of orange and sometimes yellow and green. The luminance rippled like a giant curtain blown by invisible winds. I was always amazed that there was no sound. One would think that anything that spectacular would make a rippling, cracking, buzzing or something, but it never did.

People have always seen mysterious lights in the sky. Once I saw one and stopped the car to get a better look and to listen for an identifying sound. Before I could get a good look, away it flew without making a sound. IT WAS UNUSUAL. I have been fortunate in many ways, been many places and had many unique experiences, but, in my memory, the night skies of middle Tennessee in the "fifties and sixties" will always be SPECTACULAR!

THE JOHN HALE FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Madelon Smith

In November of 1862, James Hale had received letters from home telling him of (as his sister phrased it: "the great fire") the burning of the family's barn and the loss of their wheat, corn, fodder, cotton, rye and hay. Also in November 1862, there are two brief letters from young ladies in New Middleton, friends of James B. Hale, which show the effects of war on their lives and hopes.

New Middleton - Nov. 9, 1862 (last digit
blurred)

Mr. Jim,

I received your letter on the 5th instant, and was glad to hear your health was improving and that you have been so victorious in roughing the enemy.

We haven't seen any hard times yet except in the lines of clothing, which is very scarce, so we cannot get either shoes, hats or bonnets at any price though we have been at work. We have made our winter dresses, in fact we are getting very independent.

I have no news that would interest you, unless it is some of our grapevine information. We never get any southern papers and scarcely any from the yanks though if I had a bushel of their old papers I would not read them, for they never publish the truth.

I don't know why we haven't all given up in despair long ago. We have had so much of the old Northern news, and seen so many Yanks I have seen so many of the ugly scamps, it gave me the sore eyes. But I hope I never see another one. I think we can keep them at bay by a little exertion, for they have already been eating mules at Nashville and I think when provisions get a little more scarce they will surrender. Though if the Yanks were to get back in here we would not be so much alarmed, as there is no one to report on the Secash (as the yanks call us) since Capt. Wright, Goad and Wyley Merryman have gone North, and all the young men from our neighborhood have run from the conscript, and it is nothing but cowardice that ales them and they may keep running for what I care. I never intend to have anything to do with them and I hope when peace is made they will be exiled. Puss McClure and all the girls in town came up yesterday and we had a grape hunt.

The last time I heard from Phyllis, she was almost dead with the toothache. Hugh is with Morgan, they were in Edgefield a few days ago, and did a great deal of mischief and was gone again.

Mr. High was here last night and learning he was going to be off for Dixie in a few days I thought I would get him to take it down south and make it, as it would be only chance John, Andy and Mr. Shields has come and I will have to close...

Peg -

Sunday morning the 10th

We are all enjoying good health, I believe the people have had better health for the last two years than I have ever known them to have. I recon we will almost die when peace is made, and the excitement dies out as that is all that keeps some persons alive.

The protracted meeting commences at Macedonia next Saturday, I guess we will have a jolly time going by ourselves, as all the young men that do not volunteer has run to Kentucky. Shed Johnson got home from Miss. a week ago, and he says the boys are in high spirits, thinking they will get back to Tenn. once more.....

Excuse bad writing, yours truly
Josie Smith

Next was another letter from young Mary Ella - loyal, passionate Mary Ella! This letter was written on 12 small tablet sheets, but pages 5, 6, 7, & 8 are missing. Ella's (as she was called) spelling is not the best, but this doesn't detract from her eloquence.

Tuesday 1862

Dear Brother, I have the pleasure of writing you a few lines to give the news in general. We are all well - tho John ... has come here to tell me what is good for a cancer if you recerlect the place that is on my face it has becom a verry ugly place I don't think it is a cancer he says it is he is discharged... conscript is taking all the men. Will Ward has made up a company Hugh joined him John And Jim Ward are gone thay are all at Murfeburers Hugh left home yesterday thay are going to take Nashville soon the Yankees thay have been very mean taking every thing that they want the Union men have had thaire day but now they have skedadled thay have been very mean to the Southern men... the men took the oath a man by the name of Williams he is the man that married Mary Anderson she is at Nashville and cannot get away the southern men are watching for him if they catch him thay will send him up. John was very much opposed to the marriedg no one was willing but Mr. Cato... Miss Betsy Banes married this week to Mr. Hasker (?) of Dixon Springs.

Well James we have looked for you and John untill we have become discouraged Oh that you could come it would revive me up some. My health has benn very bad all sumer I had the feavers but Oh that is nothing to compare with what you all have suffered Will Cato has got home the Ghades boy you say he all the time he tells all about you all. I and Bettie went over there Saturday he has to walk with a stick. We was very sorry to hear of Seth's death Oh! this war will take a manie one away. We know you all have done some nobul fighting. We heard that you all was at Washington and had captured old Abe that was fallce. Among all the mud we have some good news thare has been a great deal of stealing done tho we have not lost nothing yet. When we heard you was on your way home a man that came from there told John Gill... (end of page 4).

(page 9) Well I will tell you about the New Middleton Union men. Old Write ...started to the North and our great man Forest took them up and taken thaire horses and wagons and sent them back. They are going to try it again soon Jeff W... and Cliff Montgomery left before the southern got Murfersburre, Gordon, Jim, Thomas and Bowen are at Nashville with Stokes' regiment. Gorden is the Sergent, Bowen is the Chaplen, Thos. th Major don't you think thay are bad off. I hope they will be in worse condition than they're in.

James I received two letters James your sisors I was very proud of and I will take good care of them - remembrance of the great battle. I wish you and John would come home... Mother says she wants to see you and John very bad tho it seems that it will be some time yet she would write but her hand is very nervous she says she has done her best in making you clothes trying to make them so the incets (insects) that you all are pestered with could not be so well fixed...

I have commenced agane. I went to get some hicries nuts and Bettie is here and setting up her dipping the girls cannot get snuff thay have have to ... smoking. James tell Bob that if he don't come home soon she wil kill herself smoking... Old _____ says that the girls will all be old maids if thay don't have some of the old men that are at home. He has got him a new coat. Mr. Wright has come sevrel times to see Tennie and has lef her his gold watch for her to keep. James I wish you and John would have your picture taken and send them to me please do I must close you and John write and I will every chance give my news to all so

goodby
Ella

Two brief notes, again in November 1862, are from Mary Ella and a cousin whose name is blurred, probably Mary Cooper, daughter of James' Aunt Edness Hale Cooper. Jane Price is probably Mary

Jane Price, future wife of James B. Hale. She is likely already suffering from tuberculosis, which claimed her life soon after their marriage.

Nov. 23, 1862

Mr. James Hale

Dear Cousin, I received your letter... I have nothing of interest to write more than the Yankeys are at Carthage... I am in hopes they will not get over on this side of the river if they do I don't know what we will do. I am in hopes _____ Boys will whip them and run them I don't care where to if its the likes of Canada for there is no punishment too severe for them... Miss Jane Price was still on the land of the living this morning I hardly ever see her she stays at home as close as any old woman...

Your cousin - M. M. _____

(on same sheet)

Kate says she can't write so I will try... John you must write to me. James writes and it makes me so glad to hear from you all. John you ought to see the girls, they are as wild as rabbits... James old gal has not been seen out of the house in 6 months. You must excuse me for I have got the toothache...

Will close hasty

Your sister Ella

From Camp Gregg, Va. Feb 1863, James writes to his father. The letter indicates his brother John has gone home on leave. Military records show that John spent some time in the hospital and then was granted leave of absence. "Caty" is James' sister who married Frank Gill.

Camp Gregg Va. Feb 2, 1863

Mr. John Hale

Dear Farther, This finds me well and enjoying fine health The boys are all well & in fine spirits nothing of interest has transpired since John left. I learned he has reached home safe. I was fearful when he started he would have some difficulty on his way after he got in Tenn. Capt. Nat Sanders has skedadled from Va. in double quick time to keep from being conscripted. Gen. Lee had issued an order to conscript every man that was following... the army to get out of the way of the enroling officer. We have had a large quantity of snow this winter, it is now 15 inches deep on the ground. I had a letter a few days ago from Mr. Dillard at Sparta, Tenn. I learned that the yankees have been all through that country & have done a good deal of damage.

Feb. the 25th - Capt. Noris has arrived he came late this evening I have not had a chance to talk with him, he brought me some

clothes and a lot of letters which I have hurriedly read. My health is very fine. The boys are all well... I have nothing of interest to write. Tell Caty & Frank I have written to them several times. What has become of all... union men on Rawls Creek I hope the enrolling officer will erect a gallows & hang every one they can catch from Dan to Bersheby. Tell Caty I do not fancy the name she has given her baby. I have a great aversion for big names for children. My best respects to all my connection. You will give my love to Grandfarther in particular tell him I hope to see him once more if not I hope to meet him in heaven. (This was his maternal grandfather - James Barnett). Be of good cheer & try to keep up your spirits for the southern cause will prevail although it may look dark and gloomy at times... I will write a few lines to Ella & Betty & Jane nothing more from your dutiful son

James B. Hale

More than a year elapses before the next letter - and again there were tragic events. The future of the confederates was dark and the Hale family bore its share of pain. John Curry Hale was hospitalized at Chimbarozo Hospital in Richmond with a gunshot wound in the head in May of 1863 and was furloughed home in July by order of the General. He returned to active duty in August of that year, was killed in action in May of 1864. Meanwhile James B. Hale was a prisoner by July of 1863, following the Battle of Gettysburg. Later that month he was sent to Ft. Monroe, Va. for a prisoner exchange. During the summer of 1864, he was again in the hospital at Chimborazo, having reenlisted at Harrodsburg, Va. In September of 1864, James received a letter from W. W. Ward. He is the Capt. Ward who formed the company to which the youngest brother, Hugh, became attached. Ward was an officer with considerable authority and his letters indicate his dedication to the Confederate cause.

(Letters of Capt. Ward and John Hale will be published in the Winter Issue.)

To the list of Smith County, Tennessee Confederate Soldiers, pages 100, 101, 104-108, add CREED (also shown CREEK) HASKINS PANKEY who enlisted 24 Dec 1861 in Captain Claiborn W. West's Co. of 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers at Mill Springs, Kentucky for 12 months. Carried as a Sergeant, he was discharged at Murfreesboro in November 1862. His Company was H (later noted 2nd Company H). His enlistment was noted by John P. Murray. (He may have enlisted in Kentucky because it was nearer to where he then lived.) Pankey is the great grandfather of Duke A. Garrison who sent this information which he obtained from the National Archives.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

August Term, 1839. ANN P. SAMUEL vs. SAUNDERS et al. Husband of Ann, Josiah Samuel, died in the year 1827, indebted perhaps to insolvency. His estate was sold to satisfy creditors. Among Negroes sold was a negro girl Lethy who had been purchased by Alexander Henderson then a citizen of Caswell County, NC for the benefit of Ann and her daughter Betsy Atkinson. A short time later one Joseph W. Clay then a citizen of NC purchased said girl with life estate to Ann. Ann's father had tried to purchase said girl from Henderson who refused to sell her unless Ann's father would pledge that he intended her for Ann and her daughter. Her uncle James Saunders, citizen of NC, departed this life the latter part of 1825 leaving to his brother, Richard Saunders and his daughter Ann P. Samuel, 2 negro men, James and Loborn, sons of old "Muggs." In the fall of 1826, Ann and her father removed to TN; he settled in Wilson County; they lived in the same home from February 1830 until the end of the year. Ann then with the family of her son-in-law, Thomas Atkinson, removed to Smith County, TN. She and the Atkinsons then removed to Giles County, TN. Her brother, Joseph P. Saunders and Nathan Cartwelle witnessed her signature to paper conveying her interest in the two negro men to Joseph P. Saunders. Ann's father, Richard Saunders departed this life in early part of 1834. (He was referred to as Major). George Washington Lafayette is son of William Saunders. Robert Harris, Agnes, Ralf Smith and Martha Saunders are children of Joseph P. Saunders - all minors. James P. Saunders was appointed their guardian. Josiah P. and Nathaniel Saunders were named executors of Richard Saunders' estate but said Nathaniel renounced and did not serve.

February Term, 1840. WILLIAM PATTERSON & OTHERS vs JOHN GRISHAM & OTHERS. William C. Legan, James A. Legan, of age, reside in Smith Co., Marquis D. Lafayette Legan, George W. Legan, Thomas P. Legan and Timothy W. Legan, minors and only heirs of William W. Legan, deceased sue, by their guardian William Patterson, John Grisham, residence wknwn, and Jane Grisham, his wife, George Baker, Alexander James, Henry B. McDonald & Isaac Moores of Smith Co. and John Harris, residence unknown. Legan children's father died early 1823 leaving considerable estate-real and personal. Their mother, Jane, took out letters of administration on 12 May 1823 with John Harris and George Baker, securities. She was appointed their guardian with John Grisham and Alexander James, securities. About 1829/30, Jane intermarried with John Grisham who on 23 May 1831 was appointed the minor children's guardian, Henry B. McDonald and Isaac Moores securities. Jane did not live with John long; they fell out and separated. John had his property moved South beyond the jurisdiction of the court and left the county - was said to have been in the Republic of TX.

February Term, 1859. A. W. ALLEN vs B. J. VADEN, ADMN. ARMSTRONG W. ALLEN vs THOMAS SNODDY & WIFE MARTHA. These suits were brought because of a land dispute. "Jeremiah Belk departed this life (in Texas) about the 1st day of last February leaving the said Mary, his widow," and the following named as his only heirs: Robert Brown and wife Rebecca G., James Belk, Robert Belk, Armstrong Belk, Joseph Belk, James Croslin and wife Matilda, J. N. Jones and wife Jane, William L., Simon, Harrison L. and Ann. The last four named are minors; William Shoemake had been appointed their guardian. Mary is second wife of Jeremiah Belk; she was first married to Brooks Robinson who died intestate some 15/20 years earlier. Mary Belk said that she was entitled to dower portion of tract which right she had never relinquished. Rebecca Belk Brown left home when Mary Belk's second child was a baby; Matilda went to Robert Allen's and Isabella (apparently died prior to her father) went to Col. Douglas' (these were the only girls by Belk's first marriage). Belk's first wife was a sister of complainant Allen. Dan and James Belk worked with their father who told them he would give them the Condit [sic] place but never made a deed to them. Dan died and on his death bed gave his part to Joseph & Armstrong. Martha Snoddy was the only child of Mary and Brooks Robinson; therefore, she claimed a portion of 62 acres which her father left when he died. The land in dispute is bounded on the North by William Beasley, James King and Thomas Snoddy; West by William Beasley; South by John L. Arendell; East by John Loman: Being the same land sold to A. W. Allen by Jerry Belk.

August Term, 1848. DAVID K. TIMBERLAKE vs SAMUEL T. COKER et al. David K. Timberlake was Trustee of Smith Co., member of the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State of TN and President-member of Board of Directors of the Bank of TN. An Act passed by the General Assembly (Chapter 23) required that the common school funds, monies, notes, etc. previously divided off to different counties of the state, was required to be paid back to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. An Act passed in 1844 (Chapter 159) provided that when the principal due from any county had been received, the Comptroller should hand over to the Trustee all uncollected debts due said fund for the use of common schools of said county. Samuel T. Coker had been appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State of TN agent of said board for Smith County. He secretly left the state without having made payment to State Supervisor.

November Term, 1826. TARLTON M. CAINS vs JOHN CHAMBERS, DAVID DOUGLAS, SIMON P. HUGHES. James Wright died intestate 1820, widow Elizabeth Wright appointed Adm. John Wright, father of James received 2/3 of estate; he died in October 1821. Cains was Adm. of John Wright's estate. David Douglas married niece of John Wright; Jane Anderson, wife of John Anderson, was a sister to Douglas' wife. Hughes was Exec. of Elizabeth Wright's will. She died soon after her husband.

GORDON

STEVEN L. DENNEY

On the business front, Gordon's tavern opened immediately after their settlement on the Gordonsville site (he was licensed to keep a tavern by the Smith County Court in May 1801). This operation soon led to the addition of a general store. Around 1810, Gordon began a partnership with Doctor John Owen, James G. Gordon, and _____ Richardson. This company - Gordon, Owen and Company - opened a much larger store and a tobacco warehouse in the community. Flatboats were constructed for the transportation of cotton, tobacco and sundry other raw goods. In the South they were traded for sugar or trade goods for the mercantile, as well as for hard currency. Horses and cattle were purchased and driven to other parts of the South for sale. An extensive slave trade was also conducted. Dr. Owen may have originally moved to the Gordonsville area because of the rosy picture painted of the area by Gordon, whose wife, Alice, was Mary Owen's cousin. When John Owen died in the late 1820's, his sons William and B. R. assumed the partnership with Gordon. Later, William Allen, brother of Congressman Robert Allen, became a member of the firm. Owen lived on Hogan Road near the present Zinc Mine in Gordonsville and was a state senator. His brother-in-law was Governor William Campbell, who also lived for a time in Gordonsville. Allen had a major hand in building the Trousdale Ferry Turnpike and lived near where the road crossed the Caney Fork River. This lucrative business was undoubtedly where Gordon's sons began their business training. James, Harrison and William were deeply involved in such trades. Frank was more interested in education; while George seems to have been trained to take over the affairs of the plantation. Wylie appears to have been interested in a career in education but eventually became a planter and trader in his own right. Although producing much income for the family and providing a good training ground for the Gordon sons, the firm was also the cause of much trouble. Gordon and his son, James, had extremely bitter differences over certain business deals conducted by the younger man. All of which led to irreconcilable differences between the two. On August 9, 1823, Gordon was appointed postmaster for the newly created post office of Gordonsville, a position he held until December 28, 1858, when Dr. Bowen officially assumed the position.

John and his son, Francis, were shareholders in several road companies, the most notable of which was the Trousdale Ferry Pike. This road ran from Chestnut Mound in Smith County to Lebanon in Wilson County and was the principal East to West route through the county. The road ran directly in front of the Gordon

home and John was one of the principal stockholders. In December 1837, another turnpike was created, this one leading from Lebanon to Sparta in White County. John and Francis Gordon, Abraham Caruthers, William McClain and Nathaniel Ward all signed up as charter members. It was to have a subscription of up to \$120,00 with each share costing \$50 dollars but was only completed to Snow's Hill (DeKalb County) until after the Civil War.

During the early years of his life, Gordon had been identified with the party of Jefferson and Madison. During the elections of 1824 and 1828, Tennessee had been solidly in the camp of the new Democrats, because of the leadership of Andrew Jackson. However, Jackson had opposition in the state. Old Hickory's repeatedly high handed treatment of militia units whose terms of enlistment had expired during the War of 1812 had left many Tennesseans with a low opinion of the General. Many other Tennesseans were upset with the great amount of influence which Vice President Martin Van Buren had over the President during the second term. Jackson's decision to support Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, rather than support Senator Hugh Lawson White, threw the electorate of Tennessee into a rage. After so many years of supporting Jackson, the state had been deserted for a New Yorker!

Tennesseans by the thousands deserted the banner of the Democrats and joined the watershed group of Jackson opponents who were becoming known as Whigs (the name was a reference to the Whig party of England. Just like that old party, the American Whigs considered themselves to be standing up to a tyrant; Jackson was accused of trying to rule by veto). Smith County became one of the leading centers of Whig activity in the state. Led by Gordon and Colonel William Martin (who had supported Adams in 1824 and 1828), the Democratic Party in Smith County was reduced to such a weak position that they could not carry a single election. From 1836 until 1855, every state representative and senator elected to serve Smith County was a member of the Whig Party. Whigs were elected to Congress from this district almost without fail. In 1851, Gordon's former neighbor and fellow Smith Countian, William Bowen Campbell (son-in-law of Gordon's mercantile partner, John Owen) was elected Governor under the Whig standard, and in 1844, Smith County gave Whig Henry Clay almost two-thirds of its vote over Democrat James K. Polk of Tennessee. Clay carried Tennessee in the election, but Polk won the majority of votes nationwide. Gordon threw himself whole-heartedly behind the cause of the Whigs in Tennessee. In 1836, Gordon campaigned widely for Hugh Lawson White, with whom he had served in the state senate in 1817 and was elected presidential elector for the congressional district. Gordon was given the honor of casting Tennessee's electoral votes for White, who received 35 votes nationwide making him third to Van Buren and William Henry Harrison. Although nothing is known for certain about Gordon's political activities after the

collapse of the Whig Party, it is likely that he became a member of the American Party, as did most of the remainder of the county's former Whigs. By the time of his death, this party was no longer a factor either; therefore, Gordon was likely among the ranks of voters who could best be placed in the Opposition Party. He was opposed to disunion and would have voted for John Bell and the Conservative Unionists had he lived until the election of 1860.

The elder Gordon retained control of his mental faculties up until the time of his death and remained postmaster until the remarkable age of 83. After his death on January 24, 1860, John W. Bowen recorded that "though not trained in schools, [Gordon] had, through the experiences of a long life acquired a vast fund of the practical knowledge of men and things, and was a man of far more than ordinary intelligence. He had quite an extensive acquaintance with the best authors. He never lost his taste for reading." The wife of the family is described in equally radiant language. In a deposition during the estate trial, Dr. Bowen testified: "From my first acquaintance with her she was a plain, straightforward, energetic, industrious woman, she lived comfortably, plentifully, but plainly. In her tastes and habits she was averse to fashion and style by precept and example she inculcated practical industry and plainness of life, while she advocated always improvement and educational culture, after the death of her husband she continued to live in the same style and pursue the same manner of life." Alice survived John and died in August of 1864. They are buried in the family cemetery near Main Street in Gordonsville, TN. John and Alice had twelve children, but only two survived their parents.

Complications from the fact that only two of their children survived them, technicalities in John's will and discrepancies between the wills of John and Alice led to the contesting of the estate and court battles were waged for years following their deaths. The estate was not finally settled until the turn of the century, and the record of the contest consists of more than 500 legal pages of documents. Much of the contest was caused by two factors. John had been very good to his children for many years, giving them whatever they may have needed (usually) and several of the children and their heirs had received more than the others. It would have been difficult to account for all that they had received (as Gordon directed) even if there had not been so many of the children already deceased.

The other and most difficult factor dealt with what was due Alice from the estate. Gordon had instructed via his will that Alice be allowed all the money he had on hand at the time of his death, as well as whatever personal property she might desire, including slaves. Accordingly, she chose 25 slaves, all cash, notes, and accounts, excepting those on legatees amounting to

\$40,000 (heirs of James?), all of the household property, and a large amount of stock. Several of the heirs, especially those children of William and Harrison became extremely anxious when Alice immediately willed all that she had chosen to Frank, Fannie and Nancy and their heirs, to the exclusion of all the other heirs. This constituted the majority of the plantation and assets remaining, because John had left the Gordonsville manor and surrounding grounds to the Bowen children. It appeared as though Dr. Gordon and Fannie Bowen (Nancy was in Texas and could not influence the decision) had persuaded Alice to choose such a large share of the estate in order they they would get it.

John had foreseen some difficulty with the equal distribution clause and had hoped to ward off any problems in this regard by appointing former Governor William Campbell and Supreme Court Justice Abraham Caruthers to settle any difficulties which might arise. However, their decision was not acceptable to the majority of the heirs and was challenged in court. Alice and the three remaining children were ably represented by Lieutenant Governor Jordan Stokes who argued that Alice was entitled to the entire estate if she desired because "His wife furnished the main capital upon which his fortune began to accumulate, she was active in acquiring and economical in preserving the estate greatly beyond her sex, during all the time of their married life, and she was at one time, if not at the death of the testator, entitled under the laws of Louisiana to an amount of his property now equal in value to the property embraced in her selection...During the whole period of their married life she cooperated with her husband in all just and reasonable ways to the full extent of her ability, to preserve and increase the estate, clothing for many years the whole family mainly by her own labor. Her husband was a great deal from home during the first thirty years of their married life, during which time she managed the business of the farm as well as of the household and being all her life accustomed to active business and economy, she never indulged in costly expenditures of any kind. She does not think that it is claiming too much to say that she, in the manner above stated, contributed an equal part to the acquisition of the large estate of which her husband was the owner." Hostile feelings were aroused in the family, with many of the heirs feeling that they were being deprived for the benefit of certain others, especially Fannie Bowen and her children. The Civil War and the freeing of the slaves both played havoc with the trial, as well as the death of Caruthers and Campbell, Dr. Gordon (administrator), and many of the lawyers and justices who had originally heard the case. In fact, before the final decision had been handed down, all except one child was dead, and many of the grandchildren were also deceased. Final amounts received by the heirs did not reflect the value of the estate at the death of the Patriarch and Matriarch of the family.

(To be continued in subsequent issues).

SMITH COUNTY WORLD WAR II HOMECOMING DAY

Smith County Courthouse all "gussied up" for World War II Homecoming Day, which was observed 2 July 1994. The brave men who so valiantly served their country and county fifty years ago were honored by roll call before a grateful audience. The names are to be transcribed into a "roll of honor" and placed in the Smith County Library.



QUERIES

ANNOUNCEMENT: The MIDDLE TENNESSEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY will be sponsoring a seminar on Saturday, 19 November 1994 in Nashville. The speaker will be Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FASG, editor of the NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, and currently the most popular genealogical lecturer in the United States. For particulars, please contact Mary Glenne Hearne, 3838 Granny White Pike, Nashville, TN 37204 (615-383-8989, after 6:00 P. M.)

PARKER: Searching for EDWARD PARKER, born between 1770 and 1775, according to 1830 Census Smith County, TN. Had a dau. MARY ELIZABETH PARKER, born ca. 1806; died 1850 while crossing the Plains. Mar. LEVI POWELL ca. 1827 in Smith County, TN. EDWARD'S father was WILLIAM PARKER of Halifax, VA; born ca. mid 1700's. Need information on wives of EDWARD and WILLIAM and any other possible dates/data anyone may have regarding these people.
ROMA L. ALDER, Rt. # 5 Box 5330, Hermiston, OR 97838.

POWELL: Searching for CHARLES M. POWELL, born ca. 1785 in Chatham Co., NC. Mar. a NANCY SMITH, born ca. 1785, NC. Need information on his father CHARLES POWELL, born ca. 1760-1765, not sure where. CHARLES M. POWELL had a son LEVI POWELL. Any assistance will be appreciated.
ROMA L. ALDER, Rt. # 5 Box 5330, Hermiston, OR 97838.

DUVALL, SKELTON: When did SARAH (DUVALL) SKELTON, wife of LEMUEL SKELTON die? She is on 1880 census, but not 1900. Where is she buried? Any information about her or her descendants will be greatly appreciated.
RICKY T. ALLEN, RR # 2 Box 158, Golconda, IL 62938.

GREEN: Smith County, TN 1860 Census lists: THADDEUS and ELIZA F. GREEN, born in TN. Children: MARTHA, WILLIAM J., WILLIS B., THADDEUS A., and ELIZA H. THADDEUS A. GREEN was my grandfather, born in TN on 24 July 1856; died 24 Mar 1951 in Logan Co., KY. Who were THADDEUS & ELIZA'S parents? Were they related to the Armistead's?
PEGGY MARTIN BLUE, 116 Wilmar Ave., Grants Pass, OR 97527.
Telephone: (503) 479-6146.

BARNES: So many Barnes in TN! My Arkansas family, WILLIAM ANDREW BARNES' parents & grandparents were from TN. Parents were GEORGE & REBECCA b. ca. 1840. Grandparents may have been DENISE & REBECCA. Would like to correspond with other Barnes of Arkansas and Tennessee.
VICKIE CARMICHAEL, 1513 Resanof Drive, Kodiak, AK 99615.

CAPLINER/CAPLEANOR/CAPLENOR/CAPLINGER FAMILY: My great grandmother was JULIA, born 20 June 1837 in Smith/Wilson Co.; mar. JOHN ALFRED SHIPP on 10 Dec 1863; died in Wilson Co. in 1911. Who were her parents and siblings? Any information appreciated.

JAMES J. COVINGTON, Box 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049.
Telephone: (1-615) 654-3137.

WHITLEY: Need parents of ELIZABETH WHITLEY, b. NC 1789 and of EXUM WHITLEY, b. NC 1784. ELIZABETH, widow of JESSE PATY, d. 16 Feb 1815 (per pension file); bur. New Orleans. Children: JOHN O., b. 20 Nov 1809, wife MILDRED BOZE; JONAS, b. 22 May 1811, wife NANCY _____; NANCY, b. 13 Oct 1812, wife of ELIJAH BOZE; MARY (POLLY), b. 20 Mar 1814, wife of JOHN GIBBS. ELIZABETH mar. WOODSON FITTS 1830, had dau., RACHEL, b. 1832, mar. THOS N. BESHEARS, 1880 lived at Gordonsville; WOODSON d. 1850; ELIZABETH d. 1864, Smith Co.

LOIS F. ELROD, 6103 Hott Springs Drive, Arlington, TX 76017.
Telephone: (817) 572-1398.

BASS - SAUNDERS. Need information regarding JOB BASS and his wife LYDIA SAUNDERS. Issue: ELIJAH, ELIAS, JAMES, SARAH, REBECCA, MARTHA AND ELIZABETH. JOB BASS sold Smith Co., TN land in 1805 and had removed to Concordia Parish, LA by 1810. Reviewed all the Sanders, Saunders information in the Partlow, Smith County Deed Book. JOB BASS is listed, but LYDIA SAUNDERS is not. Anyone have any information on the Sanders/Saunders? Thanks for any help rendered.

MRS. LUCILE R. JOHNSON, 9515 Barrett Road, Roland, AR 72135.
Telephone: (1-501) 868-5268.

SURNAMES

MARTIN, McCORMACK, GREEN, ARMISTEAD, JENKINS, GOAD, PYRANT, WITCHER, KNIGHT AND HOLLIDAY families.

PEGGY MARTIN BLUE, 116 Wilmar Ave., Grants Pass, OR 97527.
Telephone: (503) 479-6146.

McNIEL/McNEAL/McNEIL/McNEEL, POWELL/ POWEL, ROBINSON, LANCASTER, LARUE/LAREW, MISER/MISOR/ CHAPMAN, TUCKER, LENEY, CARROLL/CARROL/ SKOOG AND BERGSTROM.

SARA FIREHAMMER, 17108 Mayfair Court, Granger, IN 46530.

PIPKIN, EAST, JENKINS, HARGIS, MARSH, PARKER, SHORT, BOSTON, WITCHER, GUM, GOAD, LAW, HURD, YOUNG, STEWART, BANDY, COTHRON, BRINKLEY, MACTOSH, SCOTT, HUGHES, SARTIN, BAIN, HUMPHREY AND ANDERSON.

ALENE PIPKIN KINGREY, 2405 FRANKLIN ROAD, SCOTTSDALE, KY 42164.

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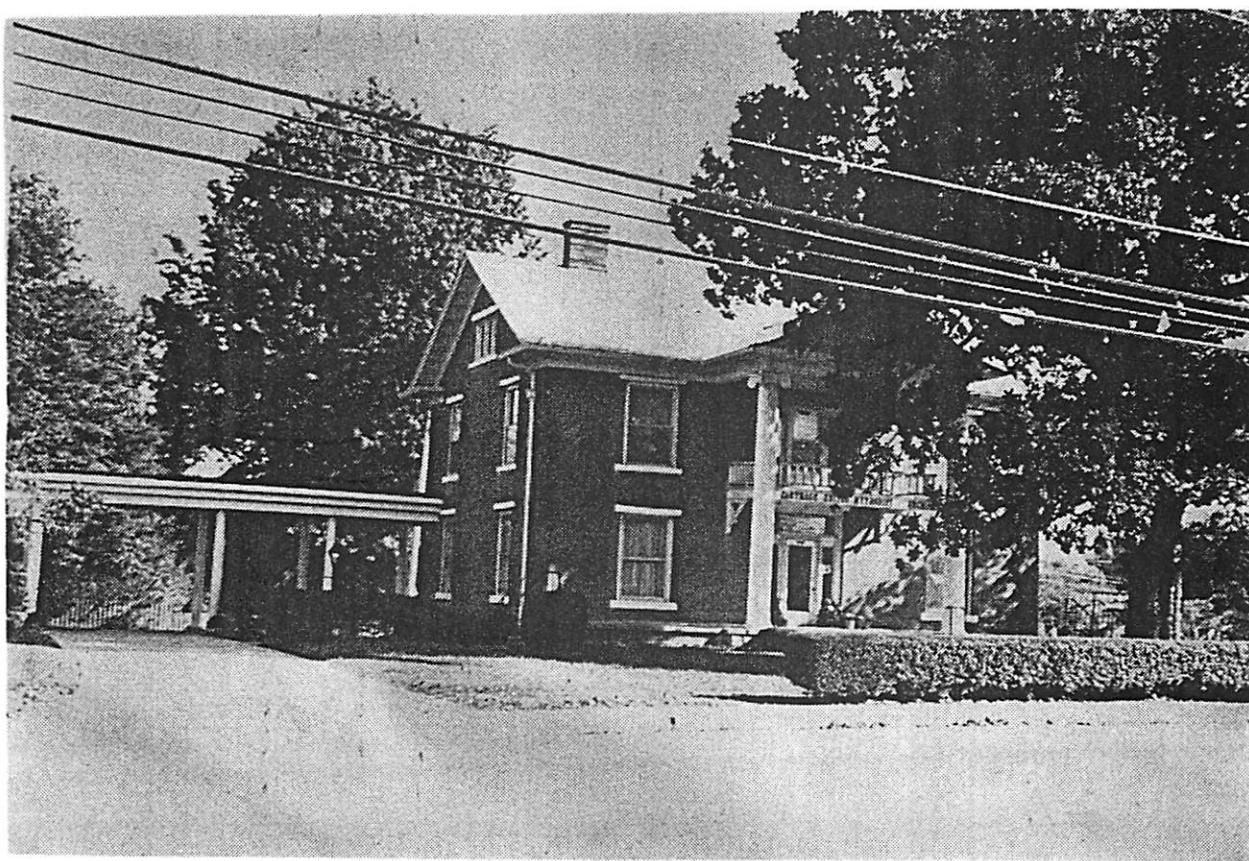
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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



The Thomas Jefferson Fisher House

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 7—No. 1

Winter 1995

The society closed its membership year with a total of 321 and hope that each of you renews for 1995. For your convenience, a renewal reminder and form is included in this issue. If you have already renewed, please disregard this notice. Although postage rates and cost of production has increased, dues remain \$12.50. Renew soon for you won't want to miss an issue. In addition to Dr. Bowen's History of Smith County, we will be publishing Colonel Fite's Memoirs, Tennesseans in the Mexican War, Tennessee Confederate Soldiers taken prisoner who died and were buried in other states, early Smith County family histories and other related information.

We have some "firsts" to share: Our first review of a book by a member and donated to the genealogical collection. This is the BARKLEY BRIGADE by Kathryn Barkley Fischer (see page 40). A change has been made in our query policy. Members may send an unlimited number for publication but try to keep each query to about fifty words. We would like to hear from those who have had queries published relative to responses received. It would be helpful to have an increase in queries sent. Another change is in our method of indexing. Beginning with this issue, each issue will be indexed which should make it easier to utilize. AND THE BIG FIRST - first complete issue done by our new copier. Right in the middle of copying the Fall Issue, our old Canon copier said, "You have worn me out; I'm gone." We have purchased a new one which has a collator thus saving hours of hand and foot work.

Once again we express our gratitude to Mrs. E. J. Parker for the excellent covers which lend a professional quality to our issues.

Meetings for 1995 begin on January 16, 1995 at 7:00 P. M., Smith County Public Library. Everyone is welcome.

Please continue to send not only your queries (need to receive by Feb. 15, 1995 for publication in Spring issue) but also articles for publication, any records, photographs, or other pertinent materials. Send to:

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 112
CARTHAGE, TN 37030

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SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SEVEN

WINTER 1995

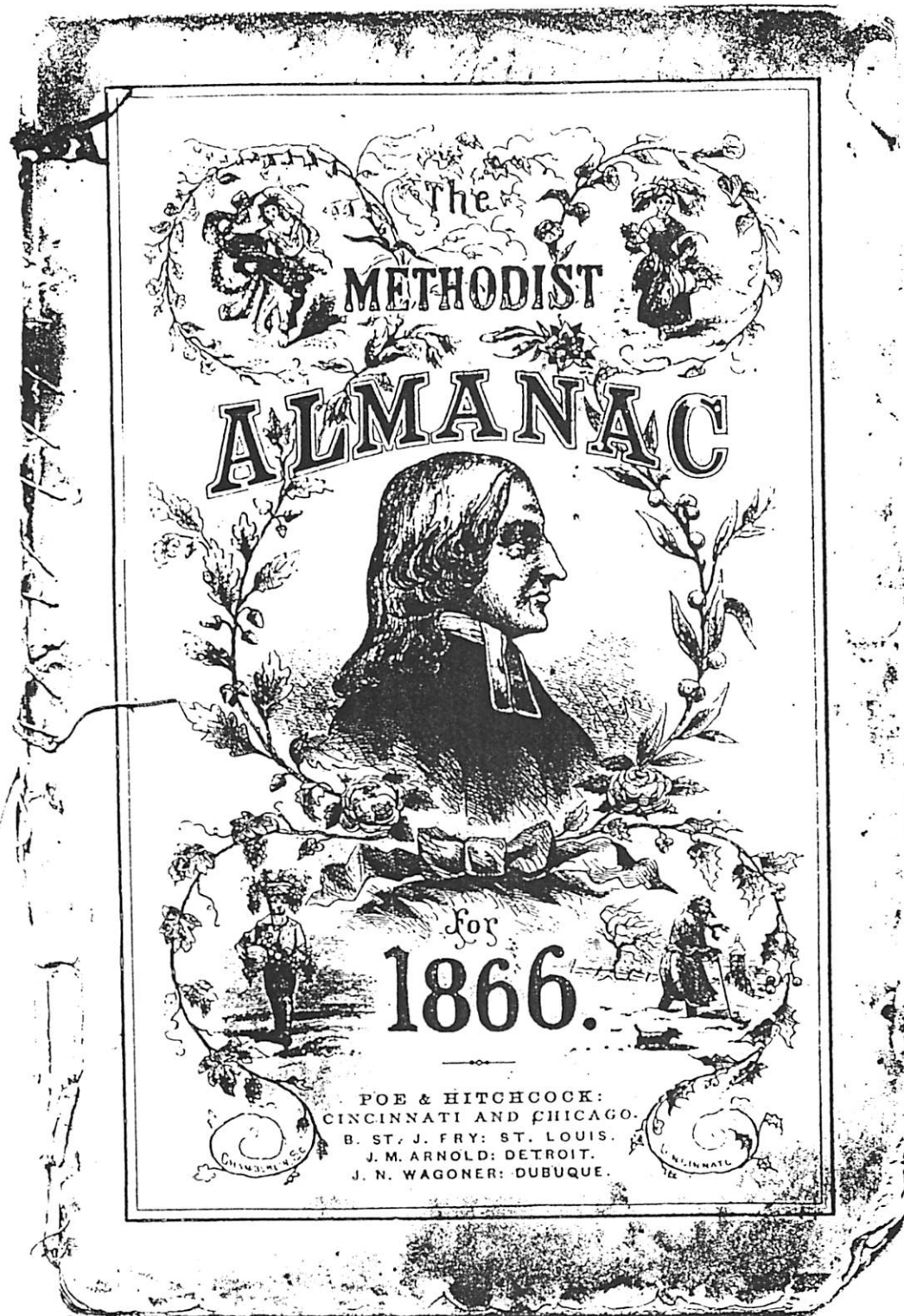
NUMBER ONE

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FRONT COVER

A view of the Thomas Fisher house as seen from Main Street in Carthage. This stately old mansion was purchased from the Fisher heirs by the Carthage United Methodist Church for use as a social and religious building. A covered walkway has been added with a driveway entering between the church and the house which leads to the rear of the house and a church parking lot.



The hand sewn stitches along the spine of this old Methodist Almanac evidence its years of usage. Its contents are varied, interesting and unusual. We are grateful to its owner, Carol Ann Vaden, for sharing her treasure.

**JAMES NELSON FISHER
WORLD WAR II FATALITY FROM CARTHAGE**

Bernie Bass

Late in the afternoon of 23 May 1945, 558 Boeing B-29 Superfortresses, each carrying about 18,500 lbs of clustered fire bombs, took off from airfields on the islands of Guam, Tinian, and Saipan in the Mariana Islands. The target of this raid, the largest-ever number of B-29's in a single raid against the Japanese Empire during the war, was the South Tokyo urban area. Strung out in single file across the North Pacific Ocean the attackers would be met over Japan with every available resource and weapon that could be brought to bear against them.



Jimmy Fisher
Carthage High School, 1938
Courtesy Ruby T. Fisher

From this raid, seventeen (17) attacking aircraft were lost: two to antiaircraft fire (flak); one to flak and enemy aircraft combined; ten to unknown causes; and four to accidents and mechanical reasons. Sixty-three (63) other B-29's suffered flak damage. A total of 112 aircrew members was lost. One crew member of one of the ten aircraft lost to unknown causes was Sergeant James Nelson Fisher, 457th Bombardment Squadron, 330th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy), from Carthage, Tennessee.

From 1938-1941 at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, the writer attended college and played basketball with Jimmy Fisher. Over the years since his death during World War II the thought has occurred from time to time of delving into Jimmy's last mission to determine in so far as possible, many years after the event, the circumstances surrounding his loss. This article is the result of those earlier thoughts.

James Nelson Fisher was born November 4, 1919, the fifth child of Molly (Turner) and Thomas Jefferson Fisher, Jr. Other family members were, the oldest, Thomas Jefferson III (Jeff), William Turner (Bill), Martha Rebecca (born 1914, died 1919), Amelia Catherine, and the youngest, Robert Ernest, sometimes called "Pat" for the composer Paderewski because he liked to play the piano.

Jimmy was born at the home of his grandmother, Martha Jane Turner, on Fisher Avenue. In late 1924 his parents bought the red brick "Fisher House" on Main Street adjacent to the Methodist Church and this would be home for the remainder of his life.

In 1931 Mr. Fisher acquired the building material business of Reed-Wooten Company in South Carthage and operated the business at the same location under the name of Thomas Fisher Lumber Company.

Jimmy was raised and grew to manhood in a home atmosphere that was warm, loving, congenial, and Christian. The Fisher family was highly respected in Carthage. A high school classmate, James Horace (Little Doc) Chism, remembers, "The Thomas Fisher family was, as a whole, beyond reproach, setting an example for the town's people to follow; hard working, honest, reliable, trustworthy, and God-fearing, and I can say that about all five of their children." Another schoolmate, Clyde White, remembers, "There was never a family in Carthage that held more respect than the Thomas Fisher family."

Jimmy is remembered as a quiet, reserved young man, anxious to please his parents, and as an obedient son. Vivian (McDonald) Fisher, wife of William T., stated that, "Whatever Jimmy's parents told him to do — he did without question." In a totally different context, Bill Rankin formerly of Carthage, a B-29 tail gunner stationed on Guam in 1945 with Jimmy, recalled this same trait. Talking one day in 1993 about what could have happened to Jimmy's B-29 over Tokyo and why he didn't parachute out, Bill stated that tail gunners were directed to wear a flak jacket and parachute at all times. Then, after stating that he often removed his own chute, he said, "But Jimmy Fisher absolutely did what he was told to do. He never took his chute off because he was told not to."

Jimmy was very proud of his father and, as noted, always tried to please him. At some time, Little Doc Chism recalls it as being when Jimmy was "quite young," his father made him an offer, "Never smoke or use tobacco in any form and on your 21st birthday I will give you a check for \$100.00," a small fortune in those days. A Cumberland University friend, Robert (Bob) E. Van Siclen, at that time from the Panama Canal Zone, recalls that "I was privileged to be present at the Fisher home on the occasion of Jimmy's 21st birthday. It was after dinner, while seated at the table, Mr. Fisher handed Jimmy a check which I believe he had promised him years before if he did not smoke before his 21st birthday."

Jimmy's Cumberland University friend, Bob Van Siclen, wrote in 1993, "I think Jimmy was the most gentlemanly person I have ever had the pleasure of knowing, always polite and willing to help anyone at anytime. I was fortunate to have spent several weekends at the Fisher home in Carthage and from those weekend visits I could see where Jimmy developed his personality and manners, the entire Fisher family was just that way."

The church was an important part of Jimmy's life and upbringing. When the Carthage Baptist Church was organized in 1881 two of the founding members were his grandparents, Amelia Catherine (Bryan) and Thomas Jefferson Fisher, Sr. As a child and as he grew to young manhood Jimmy was an active participant and faithful member of his church. He professed his faith in our Lord and Savior and was baptised by Pastor V. Floyd Starke on 23 April 1932.

Jimmy's education was accomplished in the county school system at Carthage elementary and high school. By all accounts he was a good student, always prepared. Little Doc Chism remembers that "He was not at the head of his class, but at a respectable position." Effie (Lowe) Reid, a classmate, remembers that "There was never a time I can recall that Jimmy was other than a good student, perhaps a little mischievous at times, but he did his homework and made good grades."

Jimmy was a fine athlete and outstanding competitor. He "lived and breathed sports," playing

football, basketball, and baseball. He was an end on the 1935 and 1936 conference champion football teams, and was captain of the 1937 team and won second team all-conference honors. He played basketball for three years, was team captain in 1937 and 1938 and was an all-conference guard in the 1936 and 1938 district tournaments. The 1938 basketball team won nineteen consecutive games including winning the district championship in the tournament. In 1938, Jimmy was voted "best athlete" at Carthage High School.

In school, Jimmy was a popular and well-liked individual by both students and faculty. A classmate, Edward Manning, recalls him as, "Kind, understanding, cooperative, and easy going, but no pushover." He was of a reserved nature but was respected by all and looked up to as a leader as evidenced by his being elected team captain in football and basketball, Vice-President of his Junior and Senior classes, and President of the Hi-Y Club. He lived an exemplary life and his high moral character and Christian living was there for all to see and emulate.

As a young boy and young man in the 1920s and 1930s Jimmy would have been involved in many activities around the house, around the town, and at his father's business. In those days many Carthage residents kept a cow or cows, raised chickens, and planted a garden. In the mornings cows were taken to pasture at the fairgrounds or onto the hills north of town, such as Battery Hill, owned by the Fishers. Effie (Lowe) Reid recalls that it cost \$1.00 per month to let a cow graze in this pasture. Effie's duty was to go out in the evenings and get her family's cow. She recalls, "Many times I walked our cow home as Jimmie walked the Fisher's cow to their home." Houston McGinness, a childhood friend, recalls that at about eight years of age one of Jimmy's chores was milking two cows twice a day and that he thought nothing of riding the cows to and from the pasture. McGinness also recalls that as a young boy Jimmy had a great love of horses, that he "had a greater interest in horses than in anything else." The Fishers often kept a horse and at an early age Jimmy became "expert" at bridling and saddling it.

In 1921 the McGinness family moved to a house on Main Street (at College Avenue) and in 1924 the Fisher family moved into the Fisher house, next door. Houston McGinness and Jimmy Fisher became fast friends. In 1994 Houston recalled, "From the beginning of my association with Jimmy I stood in solemn wonder of his presence. He knew so much. Later on I realized this was because of having older brothers." He also recalled, "There was a certain boldness about little Jimmy. He liked to do things he wasn't supposed to do such as attaching cans and other noise makers to the tails of dogs and cats."

Socializing with friends, going to the movies, and helping his father at the lumber yard would have been a few other activities in which Jimmy was involved. Little Doc Chism recalls "days spent wandering over Battery Hill, just north of the fairgrounds." Clyde White remembers that when he was about fourteen years of age, Jimmy helped him build a squirrel cage in his back yard where they raised seven squirrels in captivity.

An article by Lewis Butler in the Winter 1994 issue of the Newsletter, "Sledding," well describes a winter activity that all Carthage boys would have been involved in, sledding down Fisher Hill and school house hill.

In the fall of 1938, Jimmy enrolled in the Cumberland University School of Law at Lebanon.

It was housed in Caruthers Hall, called the "law barn" by everyone. Until 1938 the Law School was a one-year course. Beginning with the class entering in September 1938 a two-year program was inaugurated. Law classes were held in the mornings every week day. One book was taught at a time with students being examined in that course at the end of the book. Moot courts were held and every student actually tried cases.

When Jimmy graduated from Law School in the Spring of 1940 he was only 20 years old and could not take the state bar examination. So, he decided to enroll in the Literary School for two years of study.

On campus and in class Jimmy was a reserved, quiet, low-key individual. He was never one to "blow his own horn," but, rather let his actions speak for him. His modest attitude along with his demonstrated personal integrity and friendly approach towards all made him an extremely well-liked individual.

During his first two years at Cumberland Jimmy "went with" Mildred (Key) Thomas. The first year she was a senior at Carthage High School and the next year a student in the Nursing School at Nashville General Hospital where Jimmy visited every Sunday afternoon. At the end of Jimmy's second year the two "broke up" and went their separate ways.

Jimmy and Bob Van Sclen, from the Canal Zone, became good friends and Bob visited several weekends at the Fisher home at Carthage. Another friend that he "went with" during his third and fourth years at school was Lois (Thornton) Young from Brownsville, Tennessee, and she and Jimmy would correspond during his time in service.

Most athletes at Cumberland were on work scholarship and performed some duties on campus. Like many others, including the writer, Jimmy waited tables in the dining hall during other than the basketball season to fulfill this duty.

Jimmy was a regular on the University basketball team for four years, although he was unable to finish the fourth year due to his call-up for military service. The finest team during those years was that of 1940-1941, an excellent one, quite tall and rangy for that period, a scrappy bunch, one that was capable of defeating any other team in the region, and one that stood as an example for several years thereafter.

Jimmy's forte on the court was defense. He was always assigned to guard the offensive star of the opposition team. Despite this he rarely fouled out of a game. In 1940-1941 he won Smoky Mountain all-conference honors.

Jimmy's innate athletic ability, competitive spirit, clean play, and good sportsmanship were key elements in the success of Cumberland's teams during the years that he competed.

The 1941-1942 basketball season was a difficult one due to the outbreak of war on 7 December 1941. Early in the season the coach resigned to move to another position and the replacement coach was called to active duty in the Naval Reserve in January 1942. A four-year player and offensive star, Duane "Slim" Patrick, was then named coach for the remainder of the year. The

team played a total of twelve games with Fisher playing nine.

Jimmy played his last games on 6 and 7 February 1942 against Lincoln Memorial University in East Tennessee. A little over two weeks later he left Carthage for induction into the army. The college newspaper, the Collegian, of 8 March 1942 reporting on Jimmy's induction into the armed forces noted that he had "played on the squad for four years, being a star from the first."

The years of Jimmy's enrollment at Cumberland were portentous ones on the world scene; Hitler's 1938 invasion of Austria and its incorporation into the Third Reich; Munich 1938 where Hitler secured agreement from Great Britain and France to annex a portion of Czechoslovakia, the Sudetenland; Hitler's invasion of Poland and the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939; the period of inactivity on the Western Front, called the "phony war;" and then in the spring of 1940 the German Blitzkrieg in the West and the fall of France in June 1940 with Italy entering the war after the defeat of France was assured. Equally grave events were happening in the Far East.

While we do not know Jimmy's thoughts and reaction to these world events, the best guess is that they were similar to that of a majority of Americans, i.e., he was well aware of what was happening in the world, probably did not spend too much time worrying about events, expected the British and French to easily defeat the Germans, and was surprised by the German breakthrough in the West and the easy defeat of the French and British armies in 1940.

The rise to power of Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy, and Togo in Japan and the deterioration of the world political situation in Europe and the Far East in the 1930's due to the aggressive actions of these dictators, caused the United States Congress to enact the Selective Service Act which was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on 16 September 1940. The Act required all male Americans between the ages of 21 and 36 to register for compulsory military service. Initial registration under this Act was held on 16 October 1940 and the first call-up of registrants to active duty occurred in December 1940. At periodic intervals thereafter additional young men were called to active duty.

At the time of the initial registration Jimmy Fisher was not 21 years of age. However, at the next registration held on 1 July 1941 Jimmy was one of 94 new Smith County young men who registered with the local draft board on the second floor of the Waggoner Building (1994 site of H&R Block). Jimmy's registration card, signed by Mildred McDonald, Registrar (sister of Vivian McDonald Fisher), records that he was 6 feet tall, weighed 145 pounds, and had brown eyes.

When war came to the United States on 7 December 1941 with the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the call-up of men to active duty intensified and on Tuesday, 24 February 1942, twenty-three (23) young men left Carthage for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Three men from this group, James Nelson Fisher, Woodrow Wilson Winfree, and Cortez Beal, would give their lives for their country during the war. Another member of this departing group was Jimmy's brother, Jeff Fisher.

Five members of the Fisher family served on active duty at the same time during World War II, Jeff, William, Amelia, Jimmy, and Robert. The only other Smith County family to have five family members serving at the same time was the Ernest Winfree family from New Middleton.

At Fort Oglethorpe, the new arrivals were processed, sworn into the army, and then were normally reassigned to one of any number of training camps for basic training. As explained below, Jimmy Fisher did not follow this pattern.

The military service records of all personnel are retired to the National Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri. A 1973 fire at the center destroyed the records of many World War II servicemen, including Fisher's. Thus, tracing his moves had to be done through letters he wrote, newspaper articles of that time, conversation and correspondence with people who were with him, and unit histories. As noted, Jimmy corresponded throughout his time in service with a Cumberland University classmate, Lois (Thornton) Young, of Brownsville, Tennessee, and the writer is particularly indebted to her for providing information on his movements. Bill Rankin was also helpful in providing this information.

The 7th Armored Division and its supporting units were activated at Camp Polk, Louisiana (near Leesville), on 1 March 1942. A cadre of military personnel from the 3rd Armored Division, also stationed at Camp Polk, was assigned to the 7th and was the nucleus around which the 7th was organized, equipped, and trained.

Lois (Thornton) Young states that Jimmy went from Fort Oglethorpe to Camp Polk. Her first letter from Jimmy at Camp Polk was dated 21 March 1942 with a return address of "31st Armored Regiment, Camp Polk, Louisiana." Direct assignment from Fort Oglethorpe to Camp Polk is obvious as there is no way Jimmy could have been sworn into the army on 25 February 1942 at Fort Oglethorpe, gone through basic training, and been reassigned to Camp Polk by 21 March 1942. Also, several references in the 7th Armored Division history refer to, "following 13 weeks of basic training..." along with photographs captioned "...in the woods of Louisiana during basic training." It seems obvious then that the ranks of the 7th Armored Division were manned by recruits assigned direct from induction centers such as Fort Oglethorpe and that basic training was conducted at Camp Polk.

Jimmy was assigned to the 31st Armored Regiment, 7th Armored Division (Later, the 31st was redesignated the 31st Armored Battalion). Living initially in tents, the standard army two-story, open-bay barracks were later provided. Following basic training, the 31st engaged in unit training and maneuvers, again, in the woods and swamps of Camp Polk. For some time the division units shared equipment, tanks, trucks, weapons, kitchens, just about everything, with the 3rd Armored Division, and after the 7th was equipped and armed, training and maneuvers were held with the 3rd.

The 31st Armored Regiment was equipped with the M5A1 light tank, known as the "Stuart." It was armed with a 37mm cannon mounted in the turret, one .30 caliber light machine-gun mounted coaxially and a second machine-gun mounted in the bow. The tank had a crew of four: driver, bow machine gunner, gunner, and the tank commander/loader. Jimmy's tank position is unknown although in a letter to Lois Young in September 1942 he wrote that he was "learning to drive a tank." Also, it would have been standard practice for each crewman to train and to be proficient on each crew position.

A year after its activation, the 7th Armored Division and the 31st Armored Regiment had grown

into an efficient fighting team. An article in the Shreveport Times of 28 February 1943, noted that the 7th had trained in "double-time," and quoted the division commander as praising the men of the division for giving their "every ounce of energy to the cause of making the Seventh Armored Division such a well-trained unit that it will be able to meet successfully any enemy against which it might operate."

To put the finishing touches on the division's training, in the late spring of 1943 the 7th moved to California for desert training. The desert training center was located east of Palm Springs and Indio between the Coxcomb Mountains and the Arizona border at Camp Coxcomb. The division was here, in and around Camp Coxcomb, for five months, learning and perspiring, and becoming a fighting outfit. Training conditions can be summed up by a few words from the division history: "Sand... mountains... sand... tents... sand... snakes... sand... scorpions... sand..... Camp Coxcomb, California."

Its training completed, in late 1943 the division moved to Fort Benning, Georgia, to await transfer to the European Theater of Operations. (Sailing from New York harbor aboard the Queen Mary on 6 June 1944 the 7th entered combat in August, initially assigned to Patton's Third Army, and performed valorous service throughout the remainder of the European war.)

While still at Camp Polk in August 1942 Jimmy was promoted to Corporal. Earlier, in July he had taken a week's furlough and visited his family at Carthage and Lois Young at Brownsville.

At some point during his time with the 7th Jimmy decided he would prefer duty with the Army Air Forces (AAF) and applied for a transfer to enter the AAF pilot training program. In early 1944 he was at Miami Beach, Florida, in the cadet pre-flight training program. Here, Jimmy Fisher and Bill Rankin came together.

Bill Rankin was a highly successful and noted boxer in Middle Tennessee and throughout the South. He was the Golden Gloves State lightweight and Southern boxing champion. Graduating from Carthage High School in 1943 he volunteered for entry into the Army Air Forces Reserve program. Upon successful completion of several rigid examinations he was accepted and entered the program in the summer of 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Following basic training at Camp Shelby he transferred to Miami Beach and entered the AAF pilot training program with Jimmy Fisher. Bill had always been (and still is in 1994) a great admirer of Jimmy Fisher and looked up to him as one to emulate. The two were to be in close proximity until Jimmy's last flight.

In early 1944 the AAF realized that it had overrecruited in pilot training and many now in the program were diverted to other programs such as aerial gunnery. Thus, Fisher and Rankin entered aerial gunnery training at Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida.

Here, classroom instruction was held on various subjects and training was conducted on the Browning .50 caliber air-cooled machine gun. There was firing on the gunnery range and air-to-air gunnery was conducted from a B-17 firing at a towed sleeve target.

Upon completion of training at Tyndall Field in late June and receipt of his aerial gunner's wings, Jimmy was now ready to begin the process of assignment to a combat unit.

In July he went through the Classification Center at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was assigned to Alamogordo, New Mexico, for combat crew operational training on the B-29. Here, various flying assignments were carried out including practice visual and radar bomb drops and gunnery practice with gun camera film against simulated attacks by fighter aircraft.

Upon completion of B-29 combat crew training Jimmy went back through the Lincoln Classification Center and was assigned to the 457th Bombardment Squadron, 330th Bombardment Group, Walker Army Air Field, Kansas. Assignment to a B-29 combat crew would have followed upon his arrival at Walker.

Kansas was a vast training ground for Boeing B-29 aircrews and units. Scattered around the state were at least twelve airfields all involved in 1944-45 with B-29 training. In addition, Boeing Aircraft had an airfield and plant at Wichita where B-29's were built. One of the B-29 Kansas airfields was Walker Army Air Field, two and one-half miles northeast of the town of Walker and about twelve miles from Hays in northcentral Kansas. Construction started at Walker AAF in September 1942. In late 1943 its mission became one of training B-29 crews and units for combat.

The 330th Bombardment Group (Heavy) was activated in July 1942. Flying Consolidated B-24 Liberators from Alamogordo, New Mexico, and Biggs Field, Texas, the 330th functioned as a replacement training unit. On 1 April 1944 the unit was redesignated a "very heavy" group and moved to Walker AAF to train for combat on the B-29 Superfortress. Its three squadrons were the 457th, 458th, and 459th Bombardment Squadrons (Very Heavy).

The B-29 was capable of taking the air war directly to the Japanese Home Islands. It was designated in the late 1930's as a high altitude, long range bomber. As the war progressed and as it became apparent that victory in Europe could be attained with the aircraft already assigned there, the primary use for the B-29 came to be seen as against the Japanese, its industrial bases, and cities. The B-29 was rushed into service with a minimum of testing and as a result many engineering difficulties arose, many "bugs" had to be worked out, many modifications had to be made, spare parts were not available, aircraft systems did not work, and there never seemed to be enough skilled personnel.

In any event, due to a lot of hard work by many dedicated people, problems were solved, bugs were worked out, and the B-29 became a decisive factor in making a land invasion of Japan unnecessary.

Training at Walker was a period of intense flying, ground instruction, and maintenance effort to prepare the crews for combat. During the winter months training was conducted in bitterly cold weather. There was practice bombing using radar drops and some actual bomb drops on nearby ranges. Weather was poor for air-to-air gunnery practice so crews rotated through Batista Field, Havana, Cuba, for this training. This was camera gunnery flying against the Bell P-63 Kingcobra. Formation flying and overwater navigational training flights were conducted. Length of time at Batista Field was about two weeks.

Situated as it was in a rural area with the nearest city, Kansas City, 350 miles away, morale may have been a bit of a problem at Walker. Base recreational facilities would have included the usual

post exchange, gymnasium, theater, service club, etc. However, with the intensive training program the units were undergoing and the many preparations for overseas movement underway, there was probably very little time off for an individual — always there was the unit mission, training, and preparation for overseas combat.

Sometime, probably in the fall of 1944, Jimmy Fisher called Little Doc Chism, who was stationed at Rosecrans Field, St. Joseph, Missouri, to express his condolences on the loss of his father. Little Doc wrote in 1994, "We chatted about numerous people and things and in the interim one of us suggested we try to get together. At this point Jimmy very carefully mentioned that he was on 'alert orders,' and if so it would probably be 'the big one.' I changed the subject, as did he, for obvious reasons. ~~Despite the alert orders,~~ Jimmy did get back to Tennessee on a furlough in early 1945.

Among the many preparations for overseas movement taken by 330th units, newly manufactured B-29's were flown in from the Boeing Wichita plant for subsequent overseas movement.

Bill Rankin was with Jimmy at the various bases; Lincoln Classification Center, Alamogordo, back to Lincoln, and at Walker. Leaving from Santa Ana, California he flew by B-29 to Guam arriving in mid-February 1945.

Although some crews would continue training at Batista Field, Cuba, while others were enroute overseas, by March 1945 the 330th Bombardment Group and its three squadrons were, basically, trained and ready to deploy to the Pacific Ocean area and join the battle to defeat the Japanese.

When the 457th Squadron left Walker AAF it, along with the other two squadrons, had attained a high degree of combat readiness. All unit personnel with whom the writer talked or corresponded indicated the unit was well trained, eager for combat, and that morale was high, or "great" as described by one pilot. The Squadron Operation Officer, Virgil Kinnaird, told the writer in 1993, "There was an on-going rivalry in training between the three squadrons and within the squadrons similar rivalry between crews. I can say that the 457th exceeded the other squadrons in combat readiness; we had a high degree of readiness, morale was high, and we were eager to go."

For the "alert orders" that Jimmy Fisher referred to in his earlier telephone conversation with Little Doc Chism, the unit was divided into a ground, air, and flight echelon. The ground echelon, which would have included much of the personnel and unit equipment, departed Walker AAF on 7 January 1945 for movement overseas to Guam in the Mariana Islands. After "30 miserable days" on the Army Transport Ship Howell Lyles they arrived at Guam on 18 February.

The first air and flight echelon members left Walker on 12 March with the first 330th B-29 touching down at North Field, Guam, on 30 March. Jimmy Fisher would have flown out with his crew, led by Aircraft Commander Douglas H. Neill. Each B-29 flew the route out singly. Route of flight was Walker to Mather Field, Sacramento, California, to John Rogers Field, Hawaii, to Kwajalein Island, to North Field, Guam. Total flying time was about 35 hours. At Kwajalein ammunition was taken on board all aircraft and the guns loaded and charged for combat.

Living conditions at North Field during the time Jimmy was there were "not bad" according to

one pilot. Flight crews were assigned sleeping quarters in Quonset huts. There was no indoor plumbing and clothing was washed in 55 gallon oil drums. There was lots of rain, it "rained every day," and food was initially poor but got better over time. One pilot wrote in 1944, "The food was consistently the worst I ever ate in my life." Recreation facilities were limited. Virgil Kinnaird told the writer in 1993 that recreation was "rudimentary; we had a softball field, volleyball courts, and an occasional swim in the ocean." Outdoor movies were shown.

The B-29's entered combat in June 1944 from airfields in southwestern China and operations were not very effective. The 58th Bombardment Wing and its four groups (about 180 aircraft) flew from these China bases. Operating from China was difficult and costly. Airfields had been built by hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolie labor using picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows, and everything — personnel, supplies, gasoline, bombs, ammunition, spare parts, etc. — had to be flown from India across the Himalayas into China. In addition, the distance to targets in the nearest Japanese Home Island, Kyushu, was barely within range of the B-29's. The main island, Honshu, could not be reached. Combat missions were flown against Japanese targets in Indo-China, Formosa, Manchuria, and Kyushu. However, with the American advances in the Pacific Ocean area it became obvious that airfields there would be much more advantageous. Thus, as airfields became available in the Marianas, operations were phased back in China. By April 1945 all B-29's had moved to the Marianas.

The Mariana Islands are some 3,700 miles west-southwest of Hawaii and about 1,500 miles south of Japan. Following the Spanish-American War the largest island in the group, Guam, was ceded to the United States. In 1899 Germany bought the remaining islands from Spain. During World War I, Japan occupied these German-owned islands and following the war they became a Japanese mandate of the League of Nations in 1919. In the 1930's the Japanese began to fortify the islands. Guam was developed as a United States naval base. After the outbreak of World War II the Japanese occupied Guam on 12 December 1941.

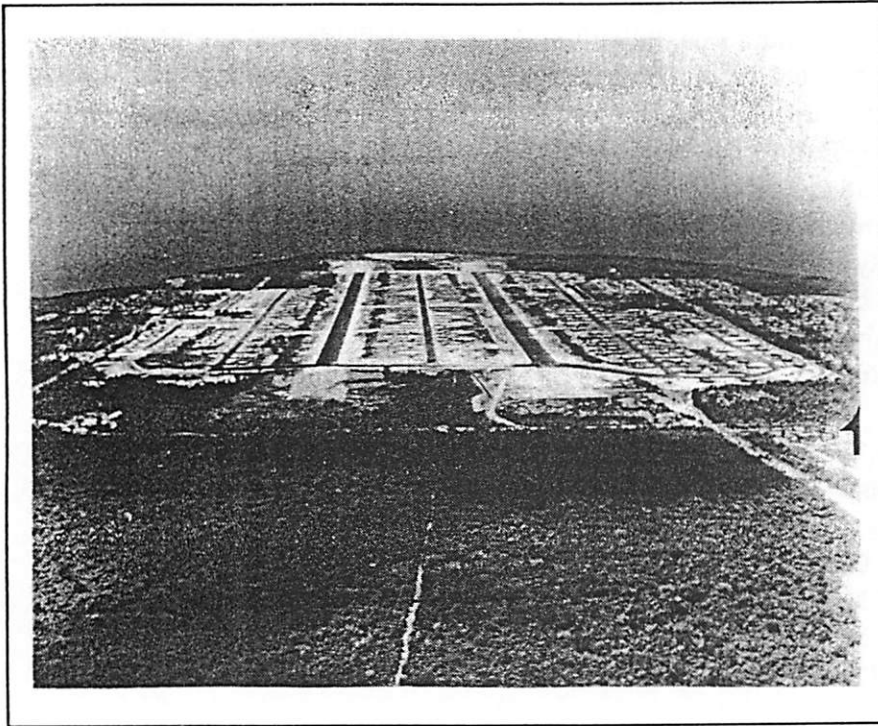
As the American offensive in the Pacific Ocean area gained momentum in 1943-1944 it became obvious that the Marianas would provide the best staging area for both naval bases and airfields for use by the B-29's against the Japanese. Airfields in the Marianas would be within about 1,500 miles of the Japanese Home Islands and all necessary men, equipment, and supplies could be brought to the islands by ship.

In March 1944 the decision was made to capture the Marianas. On 15 June the assault started against Saipan which fell after a hard fight. By mid-August, Tinian and Guam had fallen to American forces and immediately navy Seabees and army aviation engineers started work to make this island group a strong point from which to wage the war against the Japanese.

Construction priorities between the Navy, preparing to use Guam as a major naval base, and the Army Air Forces, was a constant irritant and major problem. It was not possible simply to build and pave airfields, other things had to be done also, and there was not enough construction capability to do everything at once. As an example, on the first island captured, Saipan, one 8,500' runway was completed by 19 October 1944. On 28 October, eighteen B-29's bombed the "bypassed" Truk Atoll and other missions were flown against Iwo Jima. On 24 November 111 B-29's flew the first mission from the Marianas against Tokyo. By 15 December, a second runway, while

not complete, could be used, but facilities at Isley Field, Saipan, were not finally completed until April 1945.

At North Field, Guam, where Jimmy Fisher would be based, construction started on the first runway in November 1944 and was completed on 2 February 1945. The 314th Bombardment Wing flew its first combat mission from North Field, Guam, on 25 February. The second runway was not paved until 1 May with taxiways, hardstands, and service aprons being only partially completed.



North Field, Guam, May 1945

Courtesy National Archives

placed about 12,000 men and 180 aircraft on each airfield. North Field, Guam, held the 314th Bombardment Wing. Jimmy Fisher's 330th Bomb Group was in the 314th along with three other B-29 groups. Northwest Field, Guam, Isley Field, Saipan, West Field, Tinian, and North Field, Tinian, each held a wing with four groups of B-29's. North Field, Tinian, also held the 509th Composite Group, the unit that dropped the two A-bombs.

Eventually, five airfields were built out of the bush and coral in the Marianas to mount the aerial offensive against the Japanese. Two were on Guam, two on Tinian, and one on Saipan. Each airfield had two parallel 8,500' runways except North Field, Tinian, which had four 8,500' parallel runways. When completed, with all its taxiways and hardstands, North Field, Tinian, would be the biggest bomber field ever constructed.

Each of the five airfields was occupied by one B-29 Bombardment Wing with each Wing consisting of four groups of B-29's. This

To command the B-29's Major General Curtis E. LeMay, an innovative, hard-driving Boeing B-17 group commander in the European Theater of Operations, had been ordered out to China in the summer of 1944. In January 1945 he moved to Guam and was appointed commander of the XXI Bomber Command under which all B-29 units in the Pacific Ocean Area were assigned. XXI Bomber Command reported to 20th Air Force directed by General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, in Washington, D.C. In other words, the commander of the Pacific Theater, Admiral Chester Nimitz, had no control over the B-29's based in his area of operations. This was often a sore point and it became particularly so in April 1945 when the Japanese Kamikaze (divine wind) suicide attacks were wrecking havoc on the American fleet off Okinawa and Nimitz wanted the B-29's to bomb the airfields on the Japanese Home Islands of Kyushu and Shikoku where the

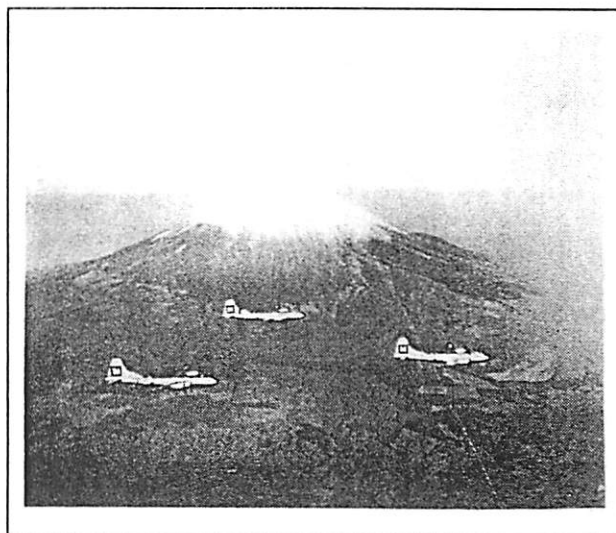
Kamikazes were flying from. Under much pressure, some B-29's were released from the fire bombings for this airfield bombing campaign. Also, in late March-early April some B-29's were also released from the fire bombings for aerial mining of strategic waters around Japan such as the Shimonoseki Strait, between the islands of Honshu and Kyushu, to close the Inland Sea.



Jimmy Fisher, July 1942,
Brownsville, TN
Courtesy
Lois (Thorton) Young



Fisher (left), Camp Polk, LA
Summer 1942
Courtesy Ruby T. Fisher



B-29's — Target Tokyo
Mt. Fuji in background
Courtesy USAF Museum

(To be concluded in next issue.)

POLITICAL CALENDAR

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE EXECUTIVE

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....President.....Salary, \$25,000

THE CABINET

William H. Seward, of New York, Sec. of State...	Salary, \$8,000
Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, Sec. of the Treas...	8,000
Edwin W. Stanton of Pennsylvania, Sec. of War...	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Sec. of Navy.....	8,000
James Harlan, of Iowa, Sec. of Interior.....	8,000
James S. Speed, of Kentucky, Attorney-General...	8,000
William Dennison, of Ohio, Postmaster-General...	8,000

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice.	Salary,	\$6,500
Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice.		
Samuel Nelson, of New York,	"	"
Robert C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"
Jas. M. Wayne, of Georgia,	"	"
David Davis, of Illinois,	"	"
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa,	"	"
Stephen J. Field, of Cal.,	"	"

There is one vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Catron, of Tennessee. The salary of the Associate Justices is \$6,000. Court meets annually on the first Monday in December, at Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

First Regular Session convened Monday, December 4, 1865.

Tennessee Senators: Judge Patterson
Joseph S. Fowler.

28 states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Tennessee House of Representatives: Nath. G. Taylor
 Horace Maynard
 WM. B. Stokes
 Edmund Cooper
 WM. B. Campbell
 Dorsey B. Thomas
 Isaac R. Hawkins
 John W. Leftwich

The states, which, in consequence of the rebellion, have lost their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. As soon as loyal governments are again established, these States will be entitled to elect members of Congress. One delegate is allowed from each of the Territories to sit in the House of Representatives.

The METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1866, Poe & Hitchcock:Cincinnati and Chicago, pp. 41-42.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE

DIED--At his residence in Gillespie at 8:30, Wednesday morning, March 31, 1897, William Monroe McDANIEL, aged 69 years, 6 months and 1 day. Wm. M. McDANIEL was born in Smith County, Tennessee on September 30, 1827. He was one of a family of seven, three boys and four girls. His youngest brother only survives him. He came to Macoupin County in about the year 1844 and located near Carlinville. In 1853, he came to Gillespie where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Sarah C. KEEL on March 1st, 1855. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. His wife, three daughters and one son survive him.

Mr. McDANIEL was one of Gillespie's oldest and most respected citizens, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection, that cement so necessary for the welfare of our social life. Although a member of no church his chief aim was to walk uprightly before God and man. He was popular in political as well as social circles and has served his town several terms as justice of the peace and mayor, the latter office he was holding at the time of his death.

He was a member of the masonic order since 1858 and was held in high esteem by the fraternity. The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church at 10:30 this morning, under the auspices of the masonic order. Interment will be in the City Cemetery.

From a scrapbook found by Fredia Price, published in the Macoupin County Searcher, Vol. XV, No. 1, July 1994, p. 5 and contributed by Sara Firehammer, 17108 Mayfair, Granger, IN 46530.

CANEY FORK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MARK GRAVE IN CEMETERY AT GORDONSVILLE



Descendants of Revolutionary War Soldier, Lt. Joseph W. Allison, present for the Caney Fork Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution grave marking ceremony, September 17, 1994, in Gordonsville. Descendant, Kevin S. Key, second from left, holding son, Brian, gave a biographical sketch of Lt. Allison.

Descendants of Lt. Joseph Allison, local dignitaries, guests and members of the Caney Fork Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution gathered on Saturday afternoon, September 17, 1994, at the Gordonsville Nazarene churchyard cemetery to mark Lt. Allison's grave and to pay tribute to the memory of his service, as well as that of all of those who served so valiantly in the American Revolutionary War.

This special event and impressive ceremony was organized, arranged and directed by Chapter Member, Mrs. Sue W. Maggart.

The ceremony was opened with an invocation by Mrs. William T. Fisher. Regent Mrs. Wyatt W. Allen, Jr. welcomed guests and made introductions, after which Mr. Ray Leftwich, Director of Veterans Affairs, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag. The national anthem was sung by Miss Angela Brooks.

Mrs. A. J. Sharenberger gave the address: "EVER MAY WE REMEMBER!" She reminded the audience of the dangers and hardships suffered and endured by our ancestors while settling America and of their stamina and courage in fighting for our freedom of individual rights and self-government. She urged that as descendants of these brave Revolutionary soldiers, we defend, protect, respect and support the rights won for us and maintain unity. She read Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem, the Concord Hymn written for the dedication of the Concord Battle Monument, July 4, 1837. She concluded with: "Revolutionary soldiers, you did not fight nor die in vain. Ever may freedom live in America; ever may we remember!"

Kevin Key gave a biographical sketch of his Revolutionary War soldier ancestor. Born in North Carolina (1750-1826), Joseph Allison was a son of John Allison. Joseph served as a lieutenant in the Continental Army with his brother, John. In the early 1800's, Joseph and John Allison came to Tennessee, first settling on Cane Creek, now a portion of Putnam County. Joseph moved on into Smith County, having purchased land along the Caney Fork River at the mouth of Hickman's Creek, possibly extending to the present Gordonsville Nazarene Church property. Allison was twice married; first to Jane Donaldson; after her death, he married Elizabeth Madden. It was Allison's son by Elizabeth, Robert Donaldson Allison, who at the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846, recruited volunteers and engaged in several battles. During the War between the States, the valiant Robert D. Allison mustered three companies from the DeKalb County area, forming the renowned Allison's Squadron. R. D. Allison's first wife, Martha (1810-1854), is also buried in the Nazarene Church Cemetery.

The DAR grave marking ritual was given by Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Fisher, following which, Allison descendant, Harold Maynard, unveiled the marker. A wreath was placed on the soldier's grave by descendants, little Misses Allison Key and cousin, Catalyn Whitehead. Mrs. Allen paid a special tribute to Lt. Allison which was followed by a moving rendition of American the Beautiful by Angela, Stephen and Regina Brooks. Mrs. Fisher, Chaplain, gave the benediction.

Special recognition was given to Mr. Ray Leftwich for securing the veteran's marker, to Fred Gordon Key for his purchase of a gravestone for Elizabeth Allison and to Danny Bass for the placement of the markers and insignia.

Following the graveside ceremony, the group attended a delightful reception at the Gordonsville Library and enjoyed the gracious hospitality of Miss Jana Apple, Mrs. Frankye Rose, Mrs. Brenda Gibbs and Mrs. Katheryn Dickens.

A FAMILY HISTORY OF
JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I,
ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS,
THEIR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

Contributed by Erma Williams and Sam Judd

SARAH JANE (MOSS) PARKER
(1820 -)

Sarah Jane Moss, the second of seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born about 1820 in Buckingham County, Virginia. When her parents moved to Tennessee in 1836, she would have been about fifteen or sixteen years old. Jane was married before 1840 to Isaac Allen Parker, who was born about 1818 in Tennessee. They appear in the census records of Smith County, Tennessee, in 1840, 1850 and 1870. Allen and Jane Parker lived at Hickman in Smith County and had no children.

The writer's grandfather, Charlie Lee Moss, who would have been Jane's great-nephew, remembered their coming from Hickman in a buggy to visit at the home of William Archer Moss, her nephew, who lived on Wolf Creek in DeKalb County. On 9 May 1891, J. A. Duffield of Dodd City, Texas, sent a letter to Martha A. (Sadler) Moss to be forwarded to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Parker, so, apparently, she was still living at that time.

In their later years, Isaac Allen Parker and Sarah Jane (Moss) Parker lived with her niece, Martha Frances "Fannie" (Moss) Hall, near Commerce in Wilson County. They apparently lived to be very old and are buried in unmarked graves in the Union Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Sykes in Smith County, Tennessee.

SAMUEL ARCHER MOSS
(1822 - 1906)

Samuel Archer Moss, the third of seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born 21 April 1822 in Buckingham County, Virginia, and died 1 October 1906 near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. At the age of thirteen, he came with his family to Tennessee. In 1840, he was living in his parents' home in Smith County. Samuel served in the Mexican War as a sergeant in Company E, commanded by John A. Goodall, of the 4th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers commanded by Richard Waterhouse. He was mustered into service on 23 October 1847 at Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out of service on 31 July 1848 at Memphis, Tennessee.

In 1850, Samuel Archer Moss was not yet married and was living with his mother and his unmarried brother, George Robert Moss. Samuel was married on 9 January 1851 in Smith County, Tennessee, by Stephen Petty, J. P., to Julia Ann Sadler, daughter of Philip Sadler and Mary Ann (Jones) Sadler. The land of Philip Sadler joined the Moss land. Julia was born 8 September 1818 in Tennessee and died 26 April 1900 near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. In 1860, Samuel Archer Moss and his family were living in the 9th District of Smith County. The value of his real estate was \$1,000.00, and the value of his personal property was \$500.00. He also appears in the census records for the 9th District of Smith County in 1870 and 1880.

Because of health problems resulting from his service in the Mexican War, Samuel Archer Moss requested an invalid pension on 22 September 1852. He reported that after he volunteered in Nashville, he was transported to New Orleans, Louisiana, then to Veracruz, Mexico. From Veracruz, he marched to Jalapa, then to Pueblo where in January of 1848, he was attacked with diarrhea. In his request, he stated that the diarrhea, "... so prostrated him as to render him incapable of performing military duty and in consequence of which he remained till about the 12th of February 1848 at which time he became so improved that he went with the Illinois Regiment to the city of Mexico thence to Molenodelra and returned to his company from thence to St. Augustine with his company but was unable to perform military duty in consequence of said disease thence to Ausaro where on or about the 24th day of June 1848 said disease became so bad upon him that he was hauled to Veracruz thence was transported to Memphis, Tennessee, with his company where on the 31st day of July 1848 he was honorably discharged..."

Samuel further stated in his request, "... that said disease was contacted while he was actually in service aforesaid and in the line of his duty that since his return home has never been well nor free from said disease which has become chronic in its character and which now disables him from obtaining his subsistence from manual labor." Two doctors testified that he was suffering from chronic diarrhea. It appears that his request was denied because of a conflict between his statement and his war records with regard to where he contacted the disease. However, in later years, he did receive a pension for his military service in the Mexican War and was last paid \$14.00 for the period ending on 4 August 1906. Following his death, this pension was dropped.

Samuel Archer Moss and his father-in-law, Philip Sadler, both appear on the roll of the Sons of Temperance. Samuel was also a Mason. A member of his order presented him with a beautifully carved, wooden compass which always hung at the side of his bureau. His granddaughter, Lena (Moss) Binns, remembered a

tall-case or "grandfather" clock at his house. It impressed her, because, while playing with it as a child, one of the weights fell on her foot.



FAMILY CEMETERY
ON THE FARM OF
SAMUEL ARCHER MOSS
(1822 - 1906)

Samuel Archer Moss and Julia Ann (Sadler) Moss are buried in a small family cemetery on their farm near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee. This farm is now owned by their great-grandson, Sam L. Judd. Samuel Archer Moss and Julia Ann (Sadler) Moss were the parents of the following seven children who were all born near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee:

(1) William Bransford Moss was born about 1852 and died before 1898. He was married in DeKalb County on 15 August 1870 to Mary J. McCrea, who was born in North Carolina about 1852. They were the parents of the following four children who were born in Smith County: (a) Robert Taylor Moss; (b) William Archer Moss; (c) Nevada "Vade" (Moss) Morrow; and (d) Nancy (Moss) Morrow. William Bransford Moss was married secondly to Amanda Austin.

(2) Virginia "Jenny" Moss was born 17 April 1854 and died 29 October 1906 in Smith County. She was married in Smith County on 24 December 1876 by William Nixon, J. P. to Cornelius "Neil" Fisher, who was born 4 December 1854 and died 2 April 1942. Virginia (Moss) Fisher is buried with her parents in the small family cemetery on their farm. Cornelius Fisher is buried in the Lancaster Cemetery. They were the parents of the following eight children who were born in Smith County: (a) Thomas Franklin "Frank" Fisher; (b) Missouri Tennessee Fisher; (c) Bishop Andrew Fisher; (d) Robert Fulton Fisher; (e) Maud Paris (Fisher) Odum; (f) Cornelius "Connie" Fisher; (g) Taffel "Tafford" Fisher; and (h) Lee Lofton "Lolfe" Fisher.

(3) James Buchanan "Buck" Moss was born 10 September 1856 and died about 1927. He was first married on 3 August 1874 to Amanda Melvina McCrea, who was a sister to Mary J. McCrea, his brother's wife. Amanda was born about 1857 in Georgia and died 2 January 1877, probably in Smith County. They were the parents of two children: (a) Callie McCrea Moss and (b) Burrell Sailor "Sayle" Moss. James Buchanan Moss was married secondly in DeKalb County on 5 January 1879 by F. H. Smith, J. P. to Sarah Frances "Saraphine" Mitchell, who was born about 1861 in DeKalb County and died about 1897. They were the parents of the following nine children: (c) James A. "Jim" Moss; (d) Joel "Deitz" Moss; (e) Solon "Pea" Moss; (f) Alonzo "Cicero" Moss; (g) Lula "Lou" (Moss) Williams Fisher Cooper; (h) Wilma "Willie" (Moss) Brannon; (i) John Moss; (j) Norman Moss; and (k) Stella Maine (Moss) Cole Ballard. The third wife of James B. "Buck" Moss was Elizabeth "Lizzie" Presley, who was born in March of 1886. They were the parents of the following three children: (l) Marion Helen Moss; (m) Delia Juanita Moss; and (n) James Buchanan Moss, Jr.



TENNESSEE (MOSS) GARRISON (1858 - 1929) and
 THOMAS JEFFERSON "BUD" GARRISON (1856 - 1919)
 with their foster DAUGHTER, MARY "ZEE" (MARTIN)
 ALLEN (1891 - 1963).

(4) Tennessee "Tenn" Moss was born 25 December 1858 and died in 1929 at Dixon Springs in Smith County. She was married in Smith County on 6 February 1876 by A. M. Betty, J. P., to Thomas Jefferson "Bud" Garrison, who was born in 1856 and died in 1919. They did not have any children but reared a foster daughter, Mary "Zee" Martin, and Stella Maine Moss, who was Tennessee's niece.

(5) There was a daughter who died young.

(6) Samuel Hardy Moss was born 24 September 1863 and died about 1945 at Columbia in Maury County, Tennessee. He was married in 1882 to Mary Etta Love, who was born in DeKalb County in January of 1866 and died in Columbia. In 1900, they were living in DeKalb County. Samuel Hardy Moss and Mary Etta (Love) Moss are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Columbia. They were the parents of the following children: (a) Ocia Ella (Moss) Judd; (b) Edgar Moss; (c) Robert Oscar Moss; (d) Myrtle Gertrude "Pansy" Moss Fisher Mahon; (e) Cecil Moss; and (f) Bonnie (Moss) Fraser.

(7) Robert E. Lee "Rob" Moss was born 17 July 1869 and died 29 July 1906 in Smith County. He fell off the porch - dead. He was married to Jennie Webb Presley, daughter of John Johnson Presley and Mary Lucy (Braswell) Presley. Jennie was born 29 September 1875 on Wolf Creek in DeKalb County and died 1 November 1908 in DeKalb County. He is buried in the small family cemetery on his father's farm near Lancaster in Smith County. She is buried in the Presley-Moss Cemetery on Wolf Creek in DeKalb County. They were the parents of the following five children: (a) Lena (Moss) Binns; (b) Philip Dewey Moss; (c) Theodore Roscoe Moss; (d) Flossie Lee Moss; and (e) Elsie Mae (Moss) Gregory. The children of Robert E. Lee Moss and Jennie Webb (Presley) Moss grew up in an orphanage.

FLOSSIE LEE MOSS (1902 -),
daughter of Robert E. Lee Moss
(1869 - 1906) and Jennie Webb
(Presley) Moss (1875 - 1908)



MARY ANN "POLLY" (MOSS) MCHOOD
(1824 - 1897)

Mary Ann "Polly" Moss, the fourth of seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born about 1824 in Buckingham County, Virginia. When her family moved to Smith County, Tennessee, she was about twelve years old. "Polly" was married in Smith County on 20 January 1846 by Stephen Petty, J. P., to Samuel Amzi McHood, who was born 15 December 1823 in South Carolina.

In 1840, "Polly" was living in the home of her parents near Lancaster in Smith County. In 1850, Samuel and "Polly" were living in the Southern Division of Smith County. In 1870, they were living in the 8th District of DeKalb County, and the value of their personal property was \$700.00. In 1880, they were living in the 14th District of DeKalb County. Samuel must have died in the 1880's, because the writer has been told that he died many years before his wife died. Samuel had a cancer which "ate out one of his eyes." "Polly" was an extremely large woman. She died at the home of her daughter, Sarah Catherine (McHood) Moss, on the Caney Fork River in DeKalb County about 1897 or 1898. When "Polly" died, the Caney Fork River was flooding. Her body was carried down the river in a canoe to the family cemetery near Lancaster where her parents are buried. Her husband, Samuel, and their three children who died unmarried are also buried in this cemetery.

Samuel Amiz McHood and Mary Ann "Polly" (Moss) McHood were the parents of the following eight children who were born in DeKalb County:

- (1) George Robert McHood was born 21 June 1847 and died unmarried before 1880 in DeKalb County. After his death, his violin was given to his cousin, George Robert Moss, Jr.
- (2) Eliza Jane McHood was born 22 July 1850. She was married in DeKalb County on 7 November 1872 to Tilman L. Foster, who was born in DeKalb County about 1852. They were living in the 16th District of DeKalb County in 1880 and moved to Hubbard, Texas, before the children were married. Tilman L. Foster and Eliza Jane (McHood) Foster both died in Texas and were the parents of the following children all of whom were born in DeKalb County:
(a) Minnie Bell Foster; (b) William Lemuel Foster; (c) Viola Foster; (d) Alonzo Foster; (e) Gertrude Foster; (f) Stella Foster; and (g) Lula Foster.
- (3) John Franklin McHood was born 26 August 1852 and died 22 October 1923 in DeKalb County. "Frank" was married in DeKalb County on 20 January 1874 to Louise Ellon Coggin, daughter of John C. Coggin and Nancy Arabella (Presley) Coggin. Louise was

born in DeKalb County on 26 September 1857 and died in DeKalb County on 22 July 1924. In 1880, they were living in the 14th District of DeKalb County. In 1900, they were living in the 16th District of DeKalb County. They are both buried in the Presley-Moss Cemetery in DeKalb County and were the parents of the following three children who were born in DeKalb County: (a) Infant McHood; (b) Della Jane (McHood) Maxwell; and (c) Estella (McHood) Maxwell.



FAMILY OF TILMAN L. FOSTER (1852 -) and ELIZA JANE (MCHOOD) FOSTER (1850 -) at Hubbard, Texas

(4) Thomas Jefferson McHood was born 1 September 1854 and died in Texas. "Tom" was married first to Sarah E. Hale, who was born 30 October 1859 in DeKalb County and died in DeKalb County on 31 March 1889. She is now buried in Mt. Holly Cemetery near Smithville. Thomas and Sarah were the parents of the following four children who were born in DeKalb County: (a) Maggie Frances (McHood) Givens; (b) George Robert McHood; (c) Bradley Owen McHood; and (d) Allen G. Thurman McHood. Thomas J. McHood was married secondly to Martha Helen Lane, daughter of Stith H. Lane and Elizabeth Ann (Foster) Lane. Helen, his second wife, was born in February of 1852. They were the parents of a son (e) Stith McHood. Thomas Jefferson McHood went to Texas where he married for a third time.

(5) Sarah Catherine McHood was born 22 or 23 September 1856 and died 5 February 1936 in DeKalb County. She was married in DeKalb County on 3 October 1880 to her first cousin, William Allen Moss, who was born 1 April 1850 near Lancaster in Smith County and died

5 November 1926 on the Caney Fork River in DeKalb County. They were buried at Eagle Bottom and were moved to Whorton Springs Cemetery near Smithville when Center Hill Dam was constructed. William Allen Moss and Sarah Catherine (McHood) Moss were the parents of the following four children who were born in DeKalb County: (a) Thomas Joe Moss; (b) Mettie Jane (Moss) Ballard; (c) Willie Homer Moss; and (d) Othel Dell Moss.

SARAH CATHERINE (MCHOOD) MOSS
(1856 - 1936)



(6) Marina Frances McHood was born 9 January 1858 and died between 1883 and 1885. She was married about 1881 to Frank Davis Warren, who was born in May of 1846. She was his second wife, and he married again after her death. He was living in the 14th District of DeKalb County in 1880 and 1900. Frank Davis Warren and Marina Frances (McHood) Warren were the parents of the following two children both born in DeKalb County: (a) Malcolm Marcus Warren and (b) Amanda Harriet "Hattie" (Warren) Gray.

(7) Harriett A. McHood was born on 10 March 1861 and died unmarried after 1880 in DeKalb County.

(8) William Lemuel "Lemmie" McHood was born 29 June 1863 and died 9 June 1864 in DeKalb County.

The family history of JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I and ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS, THEIR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN will be continued in subsequent issues of this historical and genealogical quarterly.

ARKANSAS PENSIONERS

Contributed by Lucile Johnson
Roland, Arkansas

GILLEHAN, CLAMMANS, CLEMANS/CLEMENT: Revolutionary War pension application #W8850 - Gillihan, Clammans, Clemans or Clement - dated 1 Feb 1840, Washington County Kentucky, Nancy Gillihan, age 77 and a resident on the waters of the Beech Fork. She stated that her husband had enlisted "on the Cheat River, in the Monogahela Country, within or near the territory that is now in dispute between the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania". She was married to Clemmans Gillihan on 26 August 1790, at the house of Hardin Thomas, then living on Hardin's Creek in what is now Marion County, Kentucky, but then Nelson County before the separation of Kentucky and Virginia. Marriage bond of Nancy Hardin and Clemons Gillihan, signed by her father, Mark Hardin, is enclosed in this file. Clemmons Gillihan enlisted in January or February 1777 in Captain Benjamin Biggs Company in the 7th Regiment of the Virginia Line and continued throughout the war. He was granted a pension in 1828. He died 30 July 1830 in Washington County, Kentucky. Affidavits by Mordecai and Martin Hardin of Washington County, Kentucky. Martin, age 84, stated that he became acquainted with Clemment Gillihan in the year 1774 and that he knew him well while he was a soldier. Both men stated that Clement Gillihan had moved to Kentucky about the year 1789 and had settled near Martin Hardin.

GILLEHAN, CLEMONS/CLEMENT - War of 1812 pension application W. O. #33202 W. C.#25410. B.L.W.#7658-40-50 and #77692-120-55. Served in Captain Henry Yeakey's Company of Kentucky Militia from 1 September 1812 to 25 March 1812. He volunteered in Barron County, Kentucky. Gillehan married Nancy Shours, 6 March 1823 in Smith County, Tennessee. Soldier died 9 February 1860 in Smith County, Tennessee. Widow moved to IZARD County, Arkansas after soldier's death, where she applied for pension in 1879. She stated that her husband was born in Kentucky and entered service when he was about 28 years old. She was 75 in 1879, stating that her oldest child was born 21 May 1824 (child not named). Clemen Gilehan, born 16 November 1839, in Smith County, Tennessee stated that he was the 9th child of Clemen and Nancy Gilehan. Affidavit of Squire Wood, age 63 of White River Township, IZARD County, Arkansas reads: "I have known Clemen Gilehan and his wife Nancy, 56 years, my brother, William Wood, born 15 August 1825, was 3 months younger than their oldest child". William Dillard stated that as a child of 7 in Smith County, Tennessee: "Nancy and Clemen Gilehan lived next to my father, and I always showed up at Aunt Nancy's barn at milking time with my tin cup in hand".

Payne, Dorothy E., Arkansas Pensioners 1818-1900, p. 56.

DILLARD, JOSEPH A. -Old War pension application. Widow Elizabeth J. Service in Company E 4th Tenn. Volunteers. O. W. Inv. Cert. #8676 File #45787 dated 1857 in Tenn. O. W. Wid. Cert. #8007 File #29974 dated 1902 Arkansas. Mex. Wid. \$16659. Soldier's application dated 14 Nov 1855, Smith County, Tennessee; he was 26 years old. He entered service in Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee, in Captain John D. Goodall's Company, on 10 Oct 1847. He became seriously ill after landing at Vera Cruz and was discharged in January 1848. Joseph Dillard married Elizabeth Jane Hanks (she was born 8 Dec 1835, place not stated) in IZARD County, Arkansas on 3 Mar 1853, at the home of William Gillehan. Joseph was born in Smith County, Tennessee, his father was named Alexander Dillard; he had a brother, William A. Dillard, born ca. 1831. In 1898, Joseph Dillard stated that he had the following children living: Melinia born 2 June 1856; Alford A. born 18 July 1861; James H. born 22 Sep 1863; Jennie M. born 15 Sep 1870; Ida M. born 23 Mar 1873. Joseph died 6 Mar 1902 and is buried in Flat Rock Graveyard in IZARD County, Arkansas. His widow applied for a pension 12 May 1902, in IZARD County and submitted his original pension certificate, which is contained in this file. An affidavitt from William Aikins of Independence County, Arkansas stated that he was a close friend of Joseph Dillard for 54 years. Elizabeth Dillard died 23 Feb 1908 in IZARD County, Arkansas.

Ibid. , p. 37.

FORD, LEWIS - Revolutionary War Pension Application #W24223 dated 16 Oct 1837. Ford was residing in Amelia County, Virginia, when he enlisted in service in Captain Edward Walker's Company in Colonel Vivian Brookins' Regiment. He later served as a captain in Colonel Holt Richardson's Regiment. This file contains his commission to Captain dated 25 Mar 1779. Lewis Ford married Anne Lankester 10 Feb 1788 in Davidson County, Tennessee. They had seven children. Lewis Ford died 10 Feb 1833 in Smith County, Tennessee, where he had resided for 30 years. Anne Ford died 7 Aug 1853 in Independence County, Arkansas, leaving surviving children: Nancy L. Lancaster, Elizabeth Cottrell and Lucy Hylton. The Administrator of her estate was Elijah Hylton. Pages from the Lankester Family Bible were submitted as a part of this application, to wit: "Mary Lankester was born Feb 27th 1755; John Lankester was born Jan 2nd 1757; Judith Lankester was born May 27th 1759; Anney Lankester was born May 2, 1771; Elizabeth Lankester was born March 1, 1774; Thomas Lankester was born Feb 15, 1778; Susann Lankester was born Dec 11, 1780; Robert Lankester was born July 9, 1784."

Ibid. , p. 51.

1850 US Census . Independence Co., Ark. Wallace Twp. #462. Lancaster, Jesse S, 41, fmr, Tn; Nancy, 38, Tn; Samantha W, 17, Tn; Sarah E, 15, Tn; John W, 13, Tn; Caroline, 11, Tn; William, 9, Tn; James, 4, Ark; Nancy, 2, Ark; Ford, Ann, 80, VA; Helton, Elijah, 38, Tn.

GORDON

Steven L. Denney

- A.(3). James G. Gordon b. 1797-1800 d. 1854 mar.
Harriet Moores
- B.(3). William M. Gordon b. 1800-1801 d. 1850 mar.
Elizabeth Harper
- C.(3). Dr. Francis Haynes Gordon b. 1804 d. 1874 mar.
#1 Rhoda Moores; #2 Catherine Moore
- D.(3). John Harrison Gordon b. 29 Aug 1806 d. 11 Oct
1838 mar. Matilda Harper
- E.(3). Nancy Gordon b. 1808 d. 1864 mar. Dr. William
Brown Moores
- F.(3). Wylie Blount Gordon b. 1810 d. 1849 mar.
Virginia Russwarm
- G.(3). Mary Rogers Gordon b. 1812 d. 1839 mar. Rev.
James Wallace
- H.(3) Elizabeth Gordon b. 1813 d. 1836
- I.(3) George W. Gordon b. ? d. between 1849 and 1854
- J.(3). Frances L. Gordon b. 18 Aug 1819 d. 11 Oct 1895
mar. Dr. John W. Bowen
- K.(3). One other who supposedly lived to adulthood
- L.(3). Sally Gordon d. young

JAMES G. GORDON

A.(3). James G. Gordon was the eldest of Jack and Alice Gordon's children having been born between 1797 and 1800 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. As the eldest son, James became deeply involved with the affairs of the plantation at an early age. Undoubtedly, he travelled several times to New Orleans with the crops, ensuring that the family would receive a good profit. He was a horse and slave trader, developing a reputation for the possession of a keen business acumen. The first time James is seen engaging in business is in February of 1819 when he purchased a negro woman from the estate of Thomas Gregory.

He married Harriet Moores and around 1826, established a new residence in Louisiana. In partnership with his father he purchased two cotton plantations on Lake St. Joseph in the Parish of Concordia. Other lands were purchased at "diver times" and "also a number of negroes, horses, cattle and other stock of all kinds." By 1832, his base of operations had transferred to Natchez, Mississippi, where he operated a large slave auction house selling slaves purchased in partnership with his father and his brother, Harrison. The slaves were kept on some sort of boat used by the firm to transport slaves to the most profitable markets on the Gulf.

Jack Gordon visited James in Mississippi for a time in the winter of 1833, no doubt to investigate the business. James had gained quite a reputation and had angered several individuals whom he had bettered in slave trades. It could have been that the elder Gordon had begun to wonder whether he was realizing all the proceeds he should have from the business. An 1836 agreement registered in the Smith County deed book shows that Jack had required that James account for the affairs of the firm since the opening of the plantations in Louisiana. Both are listed as "of Smith County"; therefore, James may have moved back home at least for a time.

Certain evidence indicates that the younger Gordon was leading a lifestyle of which Jack did not approve and that the elder Gordon was determined to make his son repay any money which may have been due their business. James and his father were estranged when John wrote his will in 1849. The language of the document would seem to indicate that it was written directly because of the situation between the two. John stated in his will, written on 1 Nov 1849, "my son James G. Gordon shall be allowed for his share the amount as charged against him on my Books and no more, as the Ballance on my books with facilities he has already received will be equal to any of the shares of my other legatees."

Apparently, James had pressed the generosity of his father past its limits, but it would seem that John was prevailed upon later during the day to rethink his decision concerning James. That afternoon he wrote a codicil to his will, witnessed by the same men who witnessed the signing of his will, which is very enlightening. "I executed my note to James G. Gordon for a sum somewhere about fifteen thousand dollars due the first of January next, and on a more mature consideration and examination, I am convinced said note was given without a valid consideration. Therefore instruct and direct my Executor not to pay said note, until a full and fair statement be made of all the monies he has expended for his use and benefit out of money which should have been applied to the payment of debts. How much for furnishing his house with rich furniture. How much in travelling with wife and Servants as far as Philadelphia and New York in the year 1835. How much going to Kentucky and returning home every year with Family and Servants. How many Servants has been kept about the house that should have been in the farm, and what their value would have been in the farm. How much his wife has given annually to her relations. How much was paid for Grand Gulf Bank Stock. How much was taken in his wife's name. How much has been expended annually for the support and fine dressing of his family & house servants and for Refurnishing his house. How much he paid B. R. Owen out of the firm for an Individual debt of his own. If all the above expenditures had been paid to the Debts of the firm, what an amount of Interest might have been saved."

It is not known whether the two ever reconciled their differences, but the partnership was definitely dissolved in 1852 when John Gordon sold the Louisiana plantations in 1852 for the sum of 50,000 dollars. The livestock was also sold for an additional 12,000 dollars. Fifty-five slaves were transported to Smith County, where the elder Gordon gave some to his children and added the remainder to his estate.

James G. Gordon died in 1854. James' children have not been identified; however, the following are possibilities and are placed here in the Gordon family history for the lack of a better place. There is absolutely no direct evidence to connect any of these particular Gordon children with James. It does seem likely that he had some children as his family is referred to on several occasions. Possible children:

- 1.(4). George M. Gordon b. 1826 mar. Minerva _____ ?
- 2.(4). Telitha Gordon b. 1835
- 3.(4). Adam Gordon b. 1838
- 4.(4). Newton Gordon b. 1846 mar. Pricilla Horne
- 5.(4). Julia Gordon mar. _____ ? Sargent

1.(4). George M. (W.) Gordon was born in 1826 in Tennessee. He is present for the first time in the Smith County, Tennessee Census in 1860 (Dixon Springs District). His parentage is unknown, but it would seem logical to believe that he was a son of James. John Harrison Gordon had a son named George, but he would have been ten years too young to have been this man. This George married Minerva _____ ? who was born in 1826. George W. is a very common name in the Gordon family. Also, George is not listed in John Gordon's will, and since he was the son of practically disowned son, James, he probably would not have been named. This couple had at least four children, as well as an Ann Williams, age 15, living with them at the time of the 1860 Census. Neither George nor any of his clan appear to have been in Smith County at the time of the 1870 Census. This George M. (W.) Gordon may not be a member of the family, but a George W. Gordon witnessed the will of Elizabeth Harper Gordon on 28 June 1857, along with John W. Bowen and Stockard W. Coffee, which could have been this George but probably was Harrison's son.

WILLIAM M. GORDON

B.(3). William M. Gordon was the second of the children of John and Alice Gordon and was born in 1800, not long before his parents began their migration from Hawkins County to Smith County. He married Elizabeth Harper, daughter of Mathew and Sarah Boon Harper, born 1804 in Smith County. William began trading horses and slaves at an early age, and in 1830 and 1831, he made trips to Mississippi and Louisiana selling horses purchased in partnership with his brother, John H. Gordon.

Undoubtedly, it was during these business trips to the "Lower Country" that William decided to move his family South. There he could make a fresh start on his own in addition to being one of the Southern agents for the Gordon financial concern which now spanned five states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

By 1833, William had moved with his small family to the Pearl River Valley of Leake County, Mississippi. His brother, John Harrison Gordon, and brothers-in-law Henry, Logan, Grogan and William Harper and Soloman Taylor Williams had joined him in Leake County. One interesting note is a deed recorded on 15 June 1840, in Smith County, Tennessee, when William M. Gordon purchased a tract of land from Grogan Harper. Neither is listed as a resident of another state as was the practice at that time, but if the two had returned to Smith County, it was only for a brief time. William died in 1850 in Leake County, Mississippi, where he is buried. After his death, his widow, Elizabeth, moved back to Smith County, probably taking residence either with John Gordon or in another house on the same plantation. She died in 1857, leaving several minor children who had to be cared for by members of the family. Most of the children were taken in by daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Henry Givens, who moved the children to Logan County, Kentucky. When Bowling Green fell in 1862, the Givens and their wards returned to Mississippi. Following the war, they returned to Kentucky.

Several questions have been raised as to the parentage of some of their children. John H. Gordon has generally been listed by some researchers as a child of Harrison and Matilda Harper Gordon. This is incorrect as shown by Harrison's Bible and the list of William's children in John Gordon's estate papers. The Supreme Court trial also shows that he had another daughter, Sarah, who had not been listed previously. Margaret Campbell Pilcher writing in the early 1900's lists another daughter, supposedly the eldest, whose name was Julia and married a Mr. Sargent and moved to Washington. She is not listed as an heir in the Gordon estate papers and probably should be considered a daughter of James G., if indeed she did exist.

Children of William M. and Elizabeth Harper Gordon:

- 1.(4). Sarah Gordon d. before 1887 mar. John Bilbo
- 2.(4). John Harrison Gordon b. 1832 d. 18 Aug 1863 mar.
Ellen E. Scott
- 3.(4). Mary Jackson Gordon b. 1834
- 4.(4). Harriet Elizabeth Gordon b. 1837 d. before 1870
mar. Henry D. Givens
- 5.(4). Frances Amis Gordon b. 1839 d. 1857 mar.
Archibald Givens
- 6.(4). Bythella Haynes Gordon b. 1842 mar. J. A. Orange
- 7.(4). Jane Hall Gordon b. 1844 mar. James Belcher

8.(4). William Ellen "Dovey" Gordon b. 23 Nov 1849 d. 1901
mar. John Bell Belcher

1.(4). Sarah Gordon was the first born of the family. She married John Bilbo and had at least two children. She visited Tennessee during the Civil War in an attempt to obtain her portion of her grandfather's estate but died before the eventual settlement. For some reason during the war, one of her husband's relatives and her brother, John, had some kind of difficulty which resulted in the death of Gordon.

Children:

- a.(5). Nannie J. Bilbo mar. J. S. McAuly
- b.(5). Josephine T. Bilbo mar. A. J. Scott
on 9 Dec 1866

2.(4). John Harrison Gordon was the eldest son of William Gordon. He was apparently born in Tennessee in 1832 and was killed by his brother-in-law's relative, A. Bilbo, at Pleasant Grove, Mississippi, on 18 Aug 1863. He was married to Ellen E. Scott and had two children:

- a.(5). Mary E. Gordon b. 1858 mar.
Robert Thigpen
- b.(5). Eliza J. Gordon mar. John L.
Hutchins

a.(5). Mary E. Gordon was born in 1858 in Leake County, Mississippi; married Robert J. Thigpen on 18 Jan 1877, in Leake County, Mississippi. Robert was born in 1857 to J. Louis Thigpen and Minerva Williams Thigpen. Minerva was a daughter of Soloman Taylor Williams and Mahulda Harper of Smith County. Mary and Robert had three children:

- 1.(6). Claude Thigpen b. 1878 d. 1966
- 2.(6). Maude Ellen Thigpen b. 22 July 1880 d. 20
June 1910 mar. L. D. Williams 28 Dec 1898
in Leake County, Mississippi
- 3.(6). Robert Bruce Thigpen b. 26 Feb 1883 d. 11
Dec 1958

3.(4). Mary Jackson Gordon was born in 1834 in Mississippi and was blind and still living with her mother in 1857. Elizabeth left Mary a negro girl "because of the affliction of my daughter Mary Jackson, that she may have some one to wait on her and take care of her during her life." She did not expect her to marry or to have children so she also provided that upon Mary's death the slave be sold and profits be divided equally among the remainder of her children. Mary moved to Logan County, Kentucky, apparently to live with her brother-in-law, Henry D. Givens and his family, or to be near relations who could care for her. Henry acted as her attorney until all of her legacy arrived.

To be continued in subsequent issues.

rites of matrimony solemnized by
William N. Suite, 1850-1871

Sue W. Maggart

Elder William N. Suite was born October 21, 1821. He united with Knob Spring Baptist Church in 1842 but shortly afterward moved his membership to Plunkett's Creek where he was ordained to the full work of the gospel on Saturday before the second Sunday in April, 1850, by Elders James Barrett, Joseph Payne and Jesse Johnson. He later transferred his membership to Rome where he remained until his death.



Elder Suite was married to Miss Mary Jane Duncan September 9, 1852. Four daughters, Martha S., Julia A., Mary, Allie, and a son, Willie, were the result of this union.

In his laudable endeavor perpetuating the names of cherished Baptists, History of Middle Tennessee Baptists, Reverend J. A. Grime has this to say about Elder Suite: "He was one of the sweetest spirited men I ever knew. He was small of stature and had a delicate constitution...yet he never complained... He never attained a wide notoriety in the denomination but was content to be about the Master's business... His sun sank in a cloudless sky, and with joy he reached the end."

Elder Suite died February 20, 1881 and is buried in the family cemetery which is located at the intersection of Highway 70 E and Hiwassee Road.

Mr. Vincent Simms, Wilson County Historian and a descendant of Elder Suite, has generously shared the roster of marriages performed by his ancestor and preserved by the family. Although his pastoral work was mainly at Knob Spring, Rome, Plunkett's Creek and Hogan's Creek, Reverend Suite performed marriages not only in Smith County but also in neighboring Wilson and Davidson counties.

Elder Suite failed to specify the county in which he performed the ceremonies, and on some the month and day have been omitted. The list has been checked against existing Smith County marriage records and complete dates entered where a record was found. Also, any discrepancies in names have been noted in parenthesis. Those marriages not found in Smith County may possibly be located in the records of Wilson or Davidson but no effort has been made to research them.

The following marriages not found in Smith County:

*L. M. Haynes	to	Sarah Massey	not in mar book-no dates
Thomas Chambers	"	Mary J. Massey	" " " " "
A. Spain	"	Louise Ware	" " " " "
John Ivey	"	Elizabeth Bradley	" " " " "
J. B. Cooksey	"	Nancy Walker	" " " " "
Archibald Haly	"	Martha Harper	" " " " "
William Williams	"	Mary Haly	" " " " "
E. M. North	"	Susan White	" " " " "
Simon Byrom	"	Carolyn Duncan	" " " " "
Peter Fuqua	"	Adaline Bell	" " " " "
William G. Hankins	"	Sarah Cuningham	" " " " "
John Whitehead	"	Mary Brewer	" " " " 1858
Marshal Cooksey	"	Luvenia Hobbs	" " " " 1859
William Martin	"	Ann Burton	" " " " "
Samuel Cooksey	"	Sallie Phillips	" " " " "
R. A. Barton	"	Miss Burton	" " " " "
Benjamin Cooksey	"	Mary Jane Hobbs	" " " " "
Jarrett Tucker	"	Narcis Roundtree	" " " " "
J. B. Norris	"	Priscilla More	" " " " "
Joseph Dickins	"	M. S. Melvin	" " " " June 15, 1862
Jerry Jones	"	Miss Bradley	" " " " "
Washington Moore	"	Lavenia A. Suite"	" " " " 1863
Lumb Lavender	"	Lucinda Curl	" " " " "
S. A. Norton	"	Amanda Duncan	" " " " "

* Possibly copied wrong, hard to read on the original

			not in mar	book-no	dates
John Shipp	to	Julia A. Caplena	"	"	Dec. 10, 1863
Robert Grisson	"	Mary Hamlet	"	"	1864
J. B. Foley	"	Ann Eliza Shipp	"	"	"
Allen Bowen	"	Charity Davidson	"	"	Jan. 8, 1865
John H. White	"	Martha P. Lion	"	"	Feb. 1, 1866
George Bolin	"	Elizabeth Gann	"	"	June 7, 1867
R. A. Corder*	"	E. J. Watkin	"	"	Aug. 14, 1867
John Bridges	"	Miss Martin	"	"	Nov. <u> </u> 1867
William Massey	"	Miss Williams	"	"	Dec. 10, 1867
J. P. Harris	"	Sulia Bruce	"	"	July 2, 1868
George M. Carter	"	Emily Harris	"	"	July 9, 1868
Marcus White	"	Malvinia Massey	"	"	Dec. 15, 1869
Mr. _____	"	Miss Edwards R.	"	"	June 12, 1870
Misler Cunningham	"	Ophelia Hughes	"	"	July 27, 1871
John Cooks	"	Ann M. McGrughes	"	"	Dec. 28, 1871
R. A. Corder	"	Ophilia Owens	"	"	1871
Daniel Stonecipher	"	Lydia Cooksey	"	"	Dec. 23/ 28, 1872
E. Hunter	"	Elizabeth Roland	"	"	July 21, 1873
James R. Harrison	"	Mary Oldham	"	"	Oct. 22, 1873
James Archer	"	Alice Violette	"	"	Nov. 9, 1873
Hiram Campsy	"	Cary McAlister	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874
Thomas H. Swingley	"	Mattie P. Owen	"	"	Dec. 3, 1874
W. B. Martin	"	Mildred Mary Hughes	"	"	Dec. 29, 1875
William H. Jeffries	"	Willis McAllister	"	"	Mar. 19, 1876

W. B. Denney	to	Josephine Allen				not in mar book-no dates
						May 18,
						1876
Charles Hughes	"	Cornelia Barksdale"	"	"	"	Oct. 18,
						1876
Thomas B. Arrington"		Mary E. Crowel	"	"	"	Feb. 20,
						1878

Marriages performed in Smith County by William N. Suite, M. G.:

George T. Day	to	Frances Burton		26 Sep 1850
Andrew J. Duncan	"	Martha S. Etherly		30 Dec 1851
Green Hobbs	"	Martha Gaddy*		3 Nov 1852
(*Marriage book lists her name as Martha Snoddy by W. N. Smith).				
Brice M. Bains	"	Elizabeth F. Flippin		13 Jan 1853
George Thomas Williams	to	Nancy J. Wilson		12 Sep 1867
William Arrington	to	Elizabeth C. Wilson		10 Feb 1858
James S. Hazard	"	Mary C. Tunstil*		18 Nov 1858
Daniel A. McCuchin*	"	Malissa Cook		28 Nov 1858
(Marriage books lists his name as McEachern).				
G. L. White	to	Mary E. Violette		15 Dec 1858
Edward L. Bradley	"	Caroline Burton		23 Dec 1858
William R. Candler	"	Sarah Johnson		4 Jan 1859
James F. McGaugh	"	Ann Eliza Curl		4 Jan 1859
John M. Davidson	"	Nancy Jane Gann		17 May 1859
Samuel A. Johnson	"	Minerva Barbee*		11 May 1859
(*Marriage book lists her name as Manerva Barber).				
John Walker	to	Susan A. Cooksey		3 Jan 1861
D. H. Suite	"	Mary Ann Darwin		30 May 1861
W. P. Fuller	"	Margaret Cutrell		16 Aug 1863
John Sory*	"	Laura North		3 Sep 1863
(*Marriage book lists his name as Lacy).				

*Possibly copied wrong, hard to read on the original

James Denton	to	Martha R. Wooten	12 Sep 1863
J. A. McCall	"	Fanny O. Harrison	3 May 1864
Coleman S. Sampson	"	Mary Jane Harper	30 Oct 1864
Seth Phillips	"	Sarah Chambers	6 Dec 1864
Thomas Rase*	"	Ruth R. Burford	15 Jan 1865
(*Marriage book lists his name as George T. Rose).			
Thomas J. Bell	to	Barbara L. Willians	7 Sep 1865
William North	"	Elizabeth Burton	12 Oct 1865
George M. Burton	"	Susan J. Bradley	9 Oct 1865
J. J. Wilkerson	"	Sarah J. Burford	29 Mar 1866
John P. Chandler	"	Bettie* Day	26 Sep 1866
(*Marriage book lists her name as Sarah E.).			
Robert McCall	to	Pauline Bruce	3 Jan 1867
Henry C. Denton	"	Eliza J. Carter	10 Jan 1867
J. (James) W. Carney	to	Jane Violette	16 Apr 1867
John Capleiner	to	Mary Link	3 Jun 1867
S*. M. Bowen	"	Matilda Gann	18 Jun 1867
(*Marriage book lists his initials as A. M.).			
P. (Pleasant) M. North	to	Cornelia J. White	17 Sep 1867
J. (Jeremiah) F. Shaw	to	Mary M. Burton*	15 Dec 1867
(Marriage book lists her name as McBurton).			
Thomas Haynes	to	Brunette Turner	16 Apr 1868
William Tunstil	"	Lucy Jones	30 Jul 1868
G. W. Bains	"	Rachel Stonecipher	18 Feb 1869
Thomas W. Haley	"	Mary H. Nolen*	8 Apr 1869
(*Marriage book lists her name as Mary H. Suitt).			
E. M. Newson	to	Bettie Lankford	13 Apr 1869
J. (John) L. Burton	to	Tabitha W. Violette	19 Jan 1870

W. C. Capleiner	to	Martha Bridges	3 Mar 1870
Stephen Dawson	"	Nancy Bolton	15 Sep 1870*
(*Marriage book lists year as 1871 which would be out of sequence; therefore, 1870 is probably correct).			
James C. Fuqua	to	Samantha J. Smith	25 Oct 1870
R. T. Rucks, Sr.	"	Bettie M. Maxey	27 Nov 1870
Richard Tunstil	"	Lucy Ann McCall	28 Feb 1871
A. (Alex) Rigsby	"	Catherine Montgomery	10 Oct 1872
A. J.* Jarard	"	Elizabeth Barbee	10 Dec 1872
(*Marriage book lists his initials as J. A.).			
William Cooksey	to	Mary Gann	5 Feb 1873
Isaac B. Campbell*	"	Blanch Barbee	28 Aug 1873
(*Marriage book lists his name as Cundell).			
W. A. Allen	to	Catherine M. Haynes	4 Sep 1873
E. T. Burnett*	"	Rachel J. Warmon	4 Sep 1873
(*Marriage book lists his name as Barnett).			
Joseph Sanford	to	Emma R. Pettee	11 Sep 1873
Samuel J.* Dalton	"	Harriet L. Ewin	27 Nov 1873
(*Marriage book lists middle initial as S.).			
G. W. Vaughn	to	Mollie* D. Jefferies	30 Dec 1874
(*Marriage book lists her name as Mallisa).			
D. N. Stonecipher	to	Susan M. Williams	9 Sep 1875
Henry F. Violette	"	Bettie Burton	22 Dec 1875
John D. Snoddy	"	Kate Hughes*	16 Jan 1876
(*Marriage book lists her name as Highers).			
F. L.* McDonald	to	Susan J. Haley	21 Sep 1876
(*Marriage book list his middle initial as T.).			
Hardin Bell	to	Miss Martha A. Dice	28 Feb 1860
Richard T. Vantrease	to	Clarissa Underwood	20 Sep 1877
George L. White	to	Elizabeth L. Arrington	23 Jan 1878
W. C. Capleiner	"	Tabitha Bridges	31 Jan 1878
Andrew Conatser	"	Fannie Massey	31 Jan 1878
E. R. McCormack	"	Martha J. Burton	14 Feb 1878
J. M. Wilson	"	Katie H. Bell	17 Oct 1878

WILLIAM H. LUCKEY'S RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE
TO BE USED IN THE PUBLICATION OF A TRUE
HISTORY OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Luckey said he lived in Nashville, Tennessee (date of survey not known) but was born in Smith County, Tennessee. He stated that he was seventy-six years old and would be seventy-seven "July the first if I live". He lived in DeKalb County, Tennessee at the time he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He worked on the farm until he was about seventeen years old. After the war he worked at the carpenter and cabinet trade then went into the grocery business.

"My father was a farmer and sheriff at his deth [sic]; we owned no slaves but had about 100 acres of land. At the beginning of the war the total value of our property was one thousand to twelve hundred dollars. We lived in a log house with three rooms. Mother's duties was to do all kinds of house work. She washed, cooked and spun and wove cloth, children's close [sic] and looked after family affairs and seven children left when Father died. I was not three years old at Father's deth [sic]."

Work was considered honorable and respectable; "renters was looked on as honorable as men that owned their farm. Those who had slaves worked with them. Few men in our county lead a life of idleness. I never herd [sic] of a slaveholder thinking himself better than people who owned no slaves. Slaveholders and non-slaveholders all mingled together. There was no sler [sic] on either side. They all puled [sic] together. There was a good feeling between slaveholders and non-slaveholders. I never knew of a slaveholder discouraging a poor young man, but I knew of some young men helped by them."

Public school was held in a log cabin to which Luckey went two or three months of the year. All the teachers were men. As a general thing children would go to school after corn was laid by until foder puling [sic] time, then till corn gathering and wood hauling time was about all they could be spared.

Mr. Luckey stated that on 12 May 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army at Alexander [sic], DeKalb County, Tennessee. He was a member of 24th Tennessee Company F. "I enlisted under Captain R. D. Allison. Those from my company that I remember were J./Tim Luckey, _____, Buck Paley, _____, Bill Fielding, Jesse Barrett, W. H. Levin, _____, T. Brown, Coley Vantrease, _____ (?) Bagh, W. H. Luckey, S. C. Luckey, Bill Mat _____, Bill Gre _____, Jim _____, Clea _____, Sentt _____, Bill Bennett, Marr Dais, Luke Simpson, Tom _____, John Stuart, Est _____ (?) Stuart, Andy Stuart, Fred Gatney, _____ Milliron, John Gold, Bill

Printis, John House, Jo Moneyham, _____ (?), Jim Manenham, John Crowder, Jack Reece, E. P. Reece, Isace Cooper, Bill Prestan, Andy Rollins, Jo Rollins, Wiley Whilly, Haris Daniell, Wils Patterson, Sisco _____, Bob King, Jim Timberlake, Abe Britan, John Smith, Bill Ja _____, Miles Covington, Andy Williams, John Thompson, Jim Gwaltney.

"We went into training at Camp Anderson, 3 miles south of Murfreesboro. Our first battle was the Battle of Shilow [sic] near the Tennessee River in the Spring of 1862. We went to Tublow (Tupelo ?) and from there into Kentucky to Terrielle (Terriville?) and many other places in Kentucky, then back to Tennessee to Murfreesboro, than back to Chatinuga (Chattanooga?), then to Dalton, Georgia and Tunalhill (Tunnelhill?), than back to Chickmoga [sic] Creek, then whipped the fiduals [sic] Army back to Tennessee to Franklin and Nashville, then back south to cost [sic], then to Bentonsville, South Carolina, then to Greensboro, North Carolina. (He was discharged at Greensboro 9 May 1865.)

My experience in the war was pretty hard. We were on duty and on the move all the time the last two years without tents to shelter us and badly clothed with but little to eat sometimes nothing. We slep [sic] on the ground wherever we slep [sic] without cover in all kinds of wether [sic] and yet we was always ready to give the Rebel Yell when we came in site of line blue coats and ready to go into them. My experience in all the Battles of note between the armies was _____ best of all of them except Mission Ridge and Nashville. 24 Tennessee regiment was in 2 day battle at Shilow, Peaville, Kings Mountain, battle of Murfreesboro, 2 days battle of Chickmoga, 2 days Mission Ridge, then 100 days fite [sic] to Atlanta by Kingsssow (Kennesaw?) Mountain, 2 weeks _____ then the battle of Atlanta for a month, then with Hood to Franklin and Nashville, then back South to the coast then to Bentonville (Bennettsville ?) South Carolina, then to Greensboro, North Carolina. Outside of the above battles we were in many smaller engagements.

To get home, we made our way through Georgia to Chatinuga [sic], then went in different directions. The war was still on at Alexander [sic] my home and I did not go to see my mother for 12 months.

Have lived in Nashville ever since the war except for 4 years in Smith County. I joined Carroll Street M. E. Church 35 years ago. Ten years ago a scaffold fell with me breaking my left hip and rite [sic] ankle and I have never ben [sic] able to work since. Now I am old and feeble; want to say I am still an independent democrat. I voted for Hooper (TN Gov.) 3 times and I am not sorry about it."

Questionnaire shared by Louise Conditt. Blanks indicate illegiblility.

THE BARKLEY BRIGADE
THE STORY OF JOHN BARKLEY OF SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE
AND HIS DESCENDANTS, 1753-1994

By Kathryn Barkley Fischer

BARKLEY BRIGADE traces John Barkley and his descendants from Smith County, Tennessee into Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. This book contains an evaluation of the Barkleys in the Civil War with letters from three of them. John Hatch Barkley's participation in the Goliad Massacre, the Dawson Campaign at Salado Creek, Texas and Richard Barkley's hell during his sojourn in Perote Prison in Mexico are described in this book, as well as a history of the Barkley Ranch in Uvalde, Texas is provided. This book concerns the Barkley, Brown, Butler, and Ward families, plus collateral lines of Robert Barkley's children: Anderson, Beard, Crain, Spain, Atchison, Tannehill, Bennett, Lancaster, and Cagle.

A limited publication, BARKLEY BRIGADE is hard-bound, 8 1/2 x 11"; contains 304 pages; is fully indexed, with footnotes and references; has 34 pages of ancestors' photographs; and has maps, and illustrations of interest. Red was selected for the color of the book's cover because Robert Barkley's oldest son, John Hatch, fought with Alabama's Red Rovers at Goliad, Texas. The title, imprinted in gold, is on the cover and the spine.

It is well-organized, provides adequate documentation, references, maps and illustrations, and is especially enhanced by the sketches of artist, James Thomas Jones, a great grandson of Sarah Frances Barkley Tannehill. For Barkley descendants, this book is a "must have" and would be a valuable addition to any archives or library. The Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society is pleased to add this family history to its genealogical collection and to recommend it for your consideration.

The book is reasonably priced- an at-cost - price of \$23.00 which includes packaging and postage. To secure a copy/copies, send a check in the amount of \$23.00 for each book ordered payable to Kathryn B. Fischer, 70 Hyacinth Drive, Covington, LA 70433.

Mail book to :

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

QUERIES

FARMER: Need names of children of LITTLEBERRY FARMER and wife MARY LIGON. They were married in Halifax Co., VA. Moved to Smith Co., TN ca. 1811.

JOHN G. FARMER , 10059 Lake Highlands Place, Dallas, Texas 75218.

CRAIN: In Bowen's early history of Smith Co., he states that one of Col. Martin's granddaughters was a Mrs. CRAIN. What was her given name? Who were her parents? Which CRAIN did she marry? Her sister, SALLY, married THOMAS YOUNG in 1817, Smith Co., TN. Anyone have this information?

MARJORIE H. FREEMAN , 2317 Anderson Road, Lawrence, KS 66046.

BARKLEY: Still need help with birthplace, date, parents, siblings of JOHN BARKLEY, d. 1831, Smith Co., TN. Also the maiden name of his wives: CATHERINE _____? and MARGARET _____?. Was one of them a HATCH? Any assistance appreciated.

MAJORIE H. FREEMAN , 2317 Anderson Road, Lawrence, KS 66046.

ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD: Member, Charles M. Gregory, announces his ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD, designed to build a data base for families who originated from the early pioneers of Smith County. This BBS is called CHARLIE'S AND CAROL'S PLACE; 615-331-7306; 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; baud rates from 1200-14400; IBM Compatibles Only; Color or Monochrome. Service is free; if interested or wish to join contact:

CHARLES M. GREGORY , 320 Bart Drive, Antioch, TN 37103.

GANN, MOFIELD, LITCHFORD, HIGHERS, FIVEASH, COOKSEY, EATHERLY: I would like to communicate with anyone who has done any research on these families who lived in Districts 12 and 13 in Smith County. JOHN GANN b. 1788 married SARAH EDWARDS. JAMES MOFIELD b. 1820 married RACHEL CRAIG. BEN COOKSEY b. 1810 married LYDIA WIER. JOHN FIVEASH b. 1815 married MARTHA _____? b. 1820. Do hope someone has information of these families which he/she will share.

DONALD A. HARRIS , 544 Swindell Hollow Road, Lebanon, TN 37090.

MELUNGEONS: Can anyone help with the MELUNGEONS? Are they the black Dutch? Grandmother told us that we were descended from Black Dutch. Her grandfather was THOMAS BRYANT b. 1813, Tennessee. He wife was listed on the census as MRS. NANCY BRYANT b. 1821, Tennessee. Their oldest son, JOSEPH BRYANT, b. 1838 married HARIET PAYNE, 1859. HARIET died in birth of my grandmother, KARA NAN BRYANT, and father, JOSEPH, was killed in the Civil War in 1864. KARA NAN was reared by her grandparents, BENJAMIN and CARON (CORNWELL) PAYNE. They were in Jackson County Tennessee; THOMAS died there in 1884.

NINA MARTIN , 34953 Mathews Road, Eugene Oregon 97405.

MASSEY: Searching for information on REBECCA MASSEY, d/o WILLIAM & CANDACE (EDWARDS) MASSEY (settled Dixon Springs, 1812) b. 27 Feb 1821 Smith Co. who married JOHN MCKINNIS. Also siblings of WILLIAM whose parents were ABIJAH & JEMINA (PENDERGRASS) MASSEY. This is the lineage of all the Macon Co. MASSEY'S and many of the Smith Co. ones. JEMINA'S 2nd marriage was to J. TILMON PERRY. Any information, death dates, burial place would be appreciated. Will exchange information.

RON MASSEY , 6516 Aintree Place, Indianapolis, IN 46250.

MASSEY: Need information on ABIJAH P. MASSEY b. 1792, Orange Co., NC. Married MARY b. ca. 1800 (believed to be the one on the 1850 Smith County Census; widowed with 2 children) and his brother, ABRAHAM MASSEY b. 1806, Orange Co., NC. Married TABITHA HERNE 11 Dec 1827 and SALLIE who married ELLIS COLE. Children of ABIJAH & JEMINA MASSEY. Is this the ABRAHAM MASSEY who was in Wilson County, TN in 1860?

RON MASSEY , 6516 Aintree Place, Indianapolis, IN 46250.

MASSEY: Seek information on PLEASANT & EVA (SHAVER) MASSEY b. 27 Sep 1804, Chatham Co., NC. Died 5 Nov 1910, Robertson Co., TN. This is my maternal lineage. 11 children: ANDREW JACKSON 24 June 1823; ANDERSON 24 Jan 1825; ELIZABETH 1 Aug 1827; CYNTHIA 11 Oct 1829; JOHN 26 Jan 1832 mar. CATHERINE GAMMON; FANNIE mar. JAMES MADISON CLARK; LENORA 9 Apr 1836; LEONARD 3 Apr 1839 mar. 1st NANCY GAMMON, 2nd MILLE JENT; LON & MILLE had 2 children: Captain BUIE MASSEY b. 16 June 1867 and EVA REBECCA b. 30 May 1869 mar. ANDREW WASHINGTON PERRIGO (my mother's grandfather); WILLIAM H. 12 May 1841; COLUMBUS H. 20 July 1845 and NANCY 19 Dec 1848 mar. JOHN SIMPSON DYCUS.

RON MASSEY , 6516 Aintree Place, Indianapolis, IN 46250.

BETHELL: MARY DALE BETHELL, born 27 Aug 1812, Smith Co., TN. Married CRAGG PARSONS - When and where? MARY DALE was the daughter of CANTRELL and ANNA BRATTON. Was ANNA the daughter of WILLIAM BRATTON and ELIZABETH DALE? Need proof. Any assistance appreciated.

BERNICE F. WHITE , 506 Glendale Avenue, Houma, LA 70360.

BRANSFORD: BRANSFORD, ARTHUR PRICE (1788-1866) b. Buckingham Co., VA; mar. 1808 MARY MOLLY MORRIS (1791-1836). Moved to Smith Co., TN 1810. Son, JOHN MORRIS BRANSFORD (1810-1861) b. Smith Co., TN; mar. 1839 MARTHA ANN CLEVELAND (1823 (?) -1884). JOHN & MARTHA moved to Muhlenberg Co., KY in 1860. Seek information or leads on all named in this query.

C. G. WOOTTON , 3005 Evergreen St., San Diego, CA 92110.

Searching these lines: GREGORY, HARRIS, SMITH, OLDHAM, SWAFFER, DILLEHAY, PETTY, RAWLES, NASH in Virginia, Carolinas and Tennessee - The Smith County Pioneers.

CHARLES M. GREGORY , 320 Bart Drive, Antioch, TN 37013.

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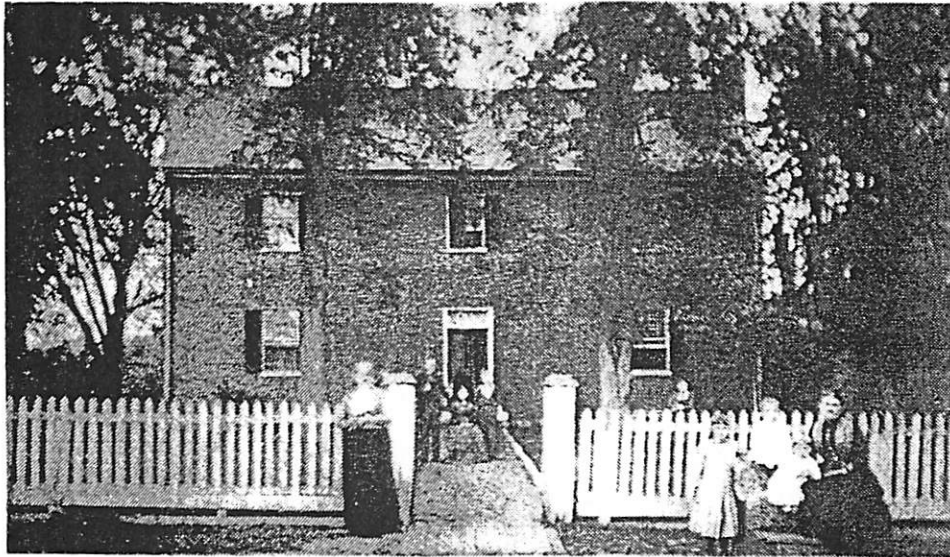
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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



BEECHWOOD

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 7 ---- No. 2

Spring 1995



F. C. Key (Finis Carmack) stands in "his room" shortly after its dedication to him on Sunday, 1 April 1990, (no doubt but proudly) surveying the outstanding genealogical collection. (Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 80-85)

Somehow, Mr. Key, we believe that you will be pleased to know that you made the editorial page! In the time that we knew each other and worked together, we never had a cross word. (You did the talking and I did the listening.) Always ready to lend your assistance, you never gave an unkind word. Although you were definitely an individualist, and to some, at times, may have appeared a bit "gruff/or even argumentative", you were kind, considerate, charitable and a gentleman. Your admonition to "tell it like it is but spice it up" remains indelible.

Truly, Mr. Key, you merit the editorial page! Therefore, the format of this issue has been adjusted in order to pay you the respect and honor you have earned and so richly deserve.

A close, beloved friend and long time co-worker in historical and genealogical endeavors has written your memorial tribute.

Please turn to back cover for the editorial.

FINIS CARMACK KEY - AN UNFORGETTABLE CHARACTER

ASK CARMACK! Long this was the automatic response to any query or question from researchers relative to Smith County history or genealogy. If Carmack did not know the answer to your request (and he usually did), or wasn't in the mood to discuss the subject, he would set you down anyway to "tell you a story," emphasizing his remarks with scribbles and maps on whatever scrap of paper might be handy. For more than thirty-five years Carmack held his daily "court" in the library, being both mentor and friend to hundreds of aspiring historians and genealogists. With his passing on 17 January 1995, a void has been left.

A son of Thomas Orin and Martha Woodson Garrett Key, Finis Carmack Key was born in the Monoville community on 23 June 1908. Carmack proudly claimed direct descent from Revolutionary veteran, Jonathan Key, who migrated from North Carolina to Smith County and is buried in the "Key Hollow" near Monoville. Carmack was preceded in death by his wife, Wilma (Bill) Hicks Key, who died 1 January 1994. Carmack and Bill were the parents of two children: Phyllis Key Andrews and Joe Key; they have four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren; also surviving are three brothers, Orin, Fred Gordon and Tommy.

Carmack devoted countless hours as a member of the Library Board, County Historian and guardian of Smith County Records. He was one of the strongest forces in acquiring a new building for the library and worked diligently to obtain an impressive genealogical collection. In 1990, under the auspices of Librarian, Claudia Dillehay, the F. C. Key Genealogical Room was dedicated, and Carmack would proudly proclaim to visitors that "this room was named for me." He was a charter member and first treasurer of the Smith County Historical Society organized in 1965. This Quarterly owes its existence to Carmack. For years he grumbled that the Society, which was struggling along with some 10 to 15 members, would never amount to anything if it didn't "publish." Growing weary of his admonishments, an editor was enlisted; money was scraped together for a copier and tiny little Vol. I, No. 1 was published. Today, thanks to your stubborn tenacity, F. C., the publication year closed with Vol. VI, No. 4 sent to 320 members! Carmack successfully confronted countless obstacles in preserving priceless county records; numerous suits of clothes were ruined and many cars were worn out in his quest for preservation of remote, neglected family cemeteries.

And so, Carmack, although you are no longer at your table in the library or at your favorite hangout at the drugstore to answer our questions about "great grandpa," you have bequeathed to us a rich legacy of knowledge and many, many fond memories.

Finally, smiling through the tears, let me tell you a story: I envision the saints gathered around your appointed table in heaven enthralled by one of your tall tales, and I know, without a doubt, that you have set St. Peter straight on his genealogy! Carmack, thank you and we love you! (Sue W. Maggart)

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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FRONT COVER

At front gate on left Sally K. Aldridge, daughter of Mary Burford Howard, who is seated on "Horse Block" at right of gate with children of Sally K. On walkway on left Major John Douglass Allen, seated his wife, Clarrissa Van Horn Burford Allen and their daughter, Ella Louise Allen. In yard to right their daughter, Alice Allen. Seated in hallway Elizabeth Watkins Alexander Burford, wife of Major David Burford. This picture was probably made not long before the death of Elizabeth W. Burford in 1894. (Photograph courtesy of LTC John H. Allen).

A two-story brick home, Beechwood, is situated northeast of Highway 25 near Dixon Springs. Correspondence dated 1833 between David Burford (while he was in Nashville serving as Speaker of the Senate) and his brother-in-law, William S. Alexander, concerning progress of construction of the house verifies the time it was built. Brick used for the house was burned at the site. Walls are three bricks thick laid with homemade mortar, Flemish bond in the front and American bond in the rear. Inside doors are walnut, but woodwork around windows, doors and handhewn sills is red cedar rafted by river from Wilson County. Floors on first floor are ash and second floor are poplar. Stairway in central hall leads to upper hall and west bedroom. A solid brick wall divides the upstairs hall from the east bedroom - a "safe" room where young girls slept, with the only access by stairway from downstairs bedroom. The two-story section of the house has a "standing" attic and a large rock lined basement. (Beechwood description courtesy of Miss Evelyn E. Ross, Smith County History , p. 191.)

MAJOR DAVID BURFORD

1791 - 1864

By John H. Allen



Great-Great Grandfather David Burford had a most interesting life. The son of the Reverend Daniel and Betty Hawkins Burford he was born in Warren County, North Carolina in 1791 not long before his parents moved to Dixon Springs, Tennessee.

Reverend Daniel Burford was both a Minister and a school teacher in North Carolina and the author of several text books and a History of North Carolina which were widely used in that state. His wife, the daughter of John and Mary Wynne Hawkins, and Daniel Burford were very well educated for that period, his wife's parents having hired some of the best professors from the leading eastern colleges to tutor his children and some of those of his close friends one of whom was his future son-in-law, Daniel Burford. This accounts for the fact that David Burford, who received only a few months of formal education, received an excellent education from his parents. This is attested to by the numerous documents and correspondence which survived him.

David's first known employment was as an apprentice to a tanner. He went on to become a journeyman in that profession and later owned a tannery near Carthage.

In the War of 1812 he was commissioned a 3rd Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry. Rising to 1st Lieutenant, he was the Commander of Ft. Pickering at the end of the war in 1815. He continued his military career as a Major in the State Militia.

After the war, in addition to the tannery near Carthage, he became a partner and life long friend of my Great-Great Uncle, Colonel Robert Allen, in the mercantile business and also with I. Chester in the tobacco trade. These interests required travel between Carthage and New Orleans and Philadelphia.

Burford was also interested in politics. Elected Sheriff in 1825, he served two terms. He was also elected to the State Senate from Smith and Sumner Counties and re-elected in 1831 when he became Speaker of the Senate. He was a delegate to the 1860 Democratic Convention in Charleston, South Carolina. His eldest son, Robert, had this to say of his father in a letter to Dr. J. W. Bowen: "He was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson School, he was a strong believer in the doctrine of state's rights and was devotedly attached to the cause of the South in our late disastrous civil war, though too old and infirm to actively participate in it. Up to his death he was a zealous advocate of democratic measures. He was an ardent admirer and confidential friend of General Andrew Jackson, as the correspondence in my possession abundantly attests."

In 1825, David was married to Miss Elizabeth Watkins Alexander, daughter of Richard and Nancy Cunningham Saunders Alexander, who lived and died at their home, Old Bledsoesborough, part of which still stands on the bank of the Cumberland River south of Dixon Springs. The Alexander family and the family of Nancy Cunningham played important roles in service to their country during the early formation of our nation and the Revolutionary War. Richard Alexander's father, William, was one of the first Justices of Smith County.

That David Burford was a close and confidential friend of General Jackson - there can be no doubt. Aside from his service in the Army, Burford and Jackson became strong friends through their mutual love of thoroughbred horses and horse racing. After moving to his farm, "Beechwood" at Dixon Springs, he raised this breed of horse and was at times owner and part owner of some of the famous stallions there and in the Gallatin area.

He was actively engaged in farming and in the buying and selling of farm land over a large area. I have seen correspondence referring to his ownership of his "Gold Land" in

Georgia as well as his trading in land opened up after the land was taken from the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws and the purchase of Western Tennessee from the Chickasaws. His interests were always in the buying and selling of land and the produce from such land and the supplies of goods and services which the vast areas of new land required. He was quick to realize that the opening up of Indian lands would require mules. Taking advantage of this, he sent his son Robert to Spain to buy a ship load of Spanish Jacks. Robert had served in Mexico in our war with that country and had some knowledge of the language; however, it apparently took him a long time to buy the ship load of jacks. In fact he was there long enough to write home to explain somewhat the trouble he was having. One of his hardships of living in Spain was that he had to drink "That Old Wine" all of the time because the water was not fit to drink. He finally completed his mission, however, and it proved to be a most profitable one.

One of David Burford's sons, Daniel, served as a First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army and also went with General Walker on one or more of his ill fated ventures in Central America.

David Burford was always active in politics and his advice and support was widely sought as can be attested to by the following copy of a letter of July 28, 1831 from President Jackson to him which is self explanatory. The President's copy of this letter has been located in the National Archives thus there can be no doubt but that it is authentic.

The detail in which Jackson explains his dispute with Calhoun and his "Kitchen Cabinet" is of such a nature that it would have been used only among very close personal friends. There were at one time at least one hundred letters from Jackson to David in possession of my family but sadly, they have all gotten away. A number of them are in the Draper Collection and others (Jackson's copies) were discovered when the compilation of Jackson's letters was being put together.

Private

Washington, July 28, 1831

My dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your very friendly letter of the 3 inst. for which I sincerely thank you. It is only through friends as yourself that I am informed of the slang of the time which is put forth for political effect, and as I properly appreciate the motive which prompted your communication and feel grateful to you for it, I snatch a moment from the discharge of public duties pressed upon me to answer it.

Professed friends, but enemies in disguise, are much more dangerous than open enemies, and, until detected are calculated to do most harm. I was not, therefore, astonished to receive the report you have given me of Gen. Desha. I have long since been advised of his being one of the satellites of J. C. Calhoun, Ingram & Co., and hence you can well suppose that his course of conduct does, by no means, excite my surprise. It is only necessary to draw your attention to recent movements of Duff Greene, Ingram, and Berreen in order to convince you that no confidence ought ever to have been reposed in them, and, that whenever they approached me, I ought to have had some men of truth present to have shielded me from their combined misrepresentations and slanders. I am sure that there cannot be one honest man in America, who does not now approve the "removal" of Ingram, Branch and Berreen from my Cabinet. Its harmony was disturbed and the public business interrupted by these men secretly entering in the intrigue of Mr. J. C. Calhoun. It is positively untrue that Ingram and Branch, as reported to you by Gen. Desha, were not invited to my Cabinet Council. There never was any to which they were not invited, and at which they were not present. It is true that I had, and still have, great confidence in Mr. VanBuren and Major Eaton; they never have, and I am sure, never will, betray it, and it almost seems useless for me, after you have viewed the treacherous conduct of Ingram, Branch and Berreen, to inform you that they were wholly unworthy of the least degree of my confidence, and were the secret agents of J. C. Calhoun, to whose interest Gen. Desha was devoted, notwithstanding he still knew with what duplicity and hypocrisy Mr. Calhoun had acted toward me. I will give you a few facts for your own information. You have seen Mr. Calhoun's Book in which he places before the nation the correspondence of him and myself, accompanied with his own notes and comments, to mystify it, and bewilder and mislead the public mind. You have seen me charged by him with having presented my orders on the Seminole Campaign. You have seen him acknowledge (in his book) that it was him and not Mr. Crawford, as was stated in the public journals of 1818, that moved my arrest and punishment in the secret Cabinet Council held on that occasion, and that acknowledgement is made too, after having denied with Gen. Desha (as the General informed me) that he ever had made such a motion. You have seen published in the same Book, without my consent, my confidential letter of the 6th of January 1818 to Mr. Monroe and an acknowledgement by Mr. Calhoun that he read this letter and remarked to Mr. Monroe that it was on the affairs of Florida, and required his attention and answer. You have seen in that confidential letter that Mr. John Rhea was mentioned as a confidential person through whom Mr. Monroe could, with safety communicate to me his wishes, and my promise to execute them in sixty days after their reception, and you have also seen the public orders under which I acted, and they were a Carte Blanche, by which, as Mr. Calhoun explains

to Governor Bibb, I was authorized to conduct the war as I thought best. My public orders were not only thus explained, but Mr. Calhoun, who was in the entire confidence of Mr. Monroe, must have known that Mr. Rhea by the instructions of Mr. Monroe, had answered the confidential letter to which I have alluded, and fully approved the views I therein submitted. It is clear then, that Mr. Calhoun did not know I had not transcended my orders; but, on the contrary had fulfilled them to a tittle, and accomplished the secret wishes of Mr. Monroe, expressed to me through Mr. Rhea who had been pointed out as an individual in whom the most implicit confidence might well be reposed. What then can you think of Mr. Calhoun, who was capable, after being fully possessed of all this knowledge, and whilst, in his letters to me and conversations with my friends, he professed the strongest friendship for me, and approbated my conduct in the Floridas, of moving in the secret Cabinet Council my arrest and punishment, and thus causing the proceedings in congress against me in 1818 and '19? It is this man of deceptive conduct that is vacillating politics through mullification doctrines whom Gen. Desha, Ingram, Duff Greene, Berreen & CO. wish to force into the presidential chair and their conduct indicates a determination to prostrate all who will not fall down and worship their Idol, but there is consolation in the reflection that theirs is not the will of the people, and (unlike themselves) having no motive to err, are honest, and when informed, will award Justice to every man. But the duplicity of Mr. Calhoun did not end with the foregoing narration. I came to this city by the advice of my friends in 1819 pending the debate in the House of Representatives on the resolution of Clay and Cobb and had the fullest confidence in the friendship and support of Mr. Clay. In the honesty of my own heart, and conscious of the purity of my own motive, I confided in Mr. Clay's profession of friendship and approbation of my conduct which I received from all quarters, and regarded him high minded and honorable, and could not therefore, suppose him capable of duplicity, or hear with patience any insinuations against him. When thus innocent of the existence of any improper motive, and under the full influence of my confidence in Mr. Clay, Mr. Rhea (then a member of congress) was sent to me (said by Mr. Monroe) to request that I would burn his confidential letter wrote to me, at the instructions of Mr. Monroe, in answer to mine of the 6th of January, 1818. The debate having ended in the House and conscious of no wrong in myself suspected none in others, I stated to Mr. Rhea that it should be burned as soon as I returned home, and accordingly I did burn it, although Mr. Lcock had revived the subject in the senate. I could not indulge even a suspicion in this request, coming as it did from Mr. Monroe through Mr. Rhea, so made to injure me by depriving me of the benefit of all the testimony contained in this letter; for I did believe that should it ever become necessary for its contents to be known, neither Mr. Monroe or Mr. Calhoun would deny the existence of the fact. I was willing to assume any responsibility that the case might require

so long as the government would retain for the benefit of my country the advantages secured to it by the Seminole Campaign. It is now believed that this subject was taken up in the Senate in consequence of the secret intrigue of Mr. Calhoun to arrest and crush what he considered my growing popularity, by counteracting if possible the effects which the decisions of the House of Representatives might have had on the public mind. But be this as it may, there is surely stronger presumptive evidence against Mr. Calhoun than he has against Mr. VanBuren in respect to the plots with which he has charged him. The burning of this confidential letter or my promise that I would burn it, was my own to Mr. Monroe by Mr. Rhea and you perceive from the Book of Calhoun, that the moment he is detected in his duplicity by the statement of Mr. Crawford (Mr. Rhea's letter being burned) he acknowledges that he did move for my arrest and punishment and adds insult to injury by writing that I had transcended my orders. Providence has permitted Mr. Rhea to live and see this Book; on reading it, he addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe verifying all the facts stated in this letter on this subject, and has placed in my hands a certified copy of the same. In corroboration of his statement I have Judge Overton's certificate stating the existence of such a letter which was placed in his hands with other confidential letters when he wrote the divisions of the executive as commanding general of the Seminole War, and that these letters was in the proper handwriting of Mr. John Rhea and after I returned from Washington in 1819 I told him I had burned it. From this statement of facts you will be able to judge, to some extent the capacity of Mr. Calhoun to intrigue, and whether he has not been concluding plot, plot, plot, when at the same time he has been plotting to destroy the harmony of my cabinet, to injure me and prevent the people, who have again, contrary to my wishes, placed my name before the nation for the second election. If the people, in whose hands I have always been, prefer me to him, I shall be contented. If it be their will, founded on their own unbiassed judgement, I will with pleasure retreat to my peaceful hermitage. It is because Major Eaton would not become a suppliant instrument in the hands of Mr. Calhoun and support his ambitious views, and Mr. VanBuren, by a laborious attention to the duties assigned him has acquired for himself, without any connection with my administration, a elevated rank for his talent and skill in arrangements with foreign nations, that Ingram, Branch and Berreen, operated upon by Mr. Calhoun were intriguing to destroy and injure me. Such injustice I never will countenance nor will I ever support an intrigue whose whole being appears to be to raise himself on the ruin of others. Regardless of what General Desha may choose to say of my predelections, I disclose to you I meddle not with elections, I leave people to make their own president and my cabinet, as far as I control such matters shall not interfere. We have enough to do when we confine ourselves to our own proper duties, and whenever in my present cabinet, none of whom do I

suspect like some of the last, become electioneers and thus disturb its harmony they shall receive the same fate which has been decreed to others thus circumstanced.

But I must close for the present with one passing remark in reference to the information given (that I had desired Gen. Donald S. Donaldson to support Mr. Burton against Gen. Hall). I pronounce these statements positively untrue. I have never spoken to Gen. Donaldson on the subject of the canvass between Gen. Hall and Mr. Burton. The latter is married to a full cousin of Gen. Donaldson and a favorite niece of my dear Mrs. Jackson, a daughter of a favorite brother. In the election of her husband I have not in any way or manner interfered.

This letter is not for publication, but if you think proper, you may show it to General Desha and Donaldson, and Gen. Hall and such of your neighbors who have been imposed upon by Gen. Desha's misrepresentation,

I am very respectfully,

Your friend,

Andrew Jackson

D. Burford.

President Jackson was not the only President to seek David Burford's personal support as witnessed by the following letter from James K. Polk in 1841 in which Polk urged David Burford to run for the U. S. Senate which Polk felt would strengthen his ticket for the Presidency and his disappointment when Burford advised that he could not make the race. Certainly this represents the high esteem in which Major Burford was regarded on both the local and national scene.

Nashville Feby 2nd 1841.

My Dear Sir--

Private

I received a letter from you some weeks ago in answer to one which I had addressed to you, in which you expressed a disinclination to enter again upon political life. I hope My Dear Sir, that you will excuse the liberty I take in asking you to reconsider that determination, and attribute it to the solicitude which I feel for the success of our common principles. The _____ is _____ in public affairs, and I regard the next elections in Tennessee as more important in their consequences, particularly the Legislative election, for the reason that the next Legislature is to have the Congressional Districts to lay off, to stand for 10 years, the

state apportionment to make, two Senators in Congress to elect, as well as the ordinary business of legislation to perform. Since I received your letter I have seen many of our leading political friends from Tennessee all of whom concur in the opinion that you can be elected to the Senate--if you will yield your consent. The Revd. H. N. Cerops was here today, and expressed the same opinion. - He informed me that steps had been taken, - to call a convention of our friends to meet at Gallatin on the first day of the Circuit Court, which I believe is on the 3rd Monday of this month-, to make a nomination for Senator. I am satisfied if it were known that you would accept that you would be nominated, and I am as well satisfied that you would be elected. I am aware that if you yield your assent, that it may cost you some sacrifice of individual interests,--but these we must all make in order to obtain a greater public good. I hear that young Mr. Allen , the son of the Col . is an exceedingly wealthy and popular man in Smith , and could probably be elected to the House. Can he be induced to run? If he can, our ticket would be strengthened in that county.- In the approaching contest we will have advantages, which we have not heretofore possessed.- Our position will be that of assault and not of defense.- We will have one candidate in the field for the Presidency.- Our opponents will be in power, and theirs will be the post of expendability .- New issues must necessarily be formed. For example Webster and other Federalists will constitute the rum cabinet; - and their political character and public conduct cannot be successfully defended before the people of Tennessee.- I do not yet know who my opponent is to be, and I suppose will not until our leading opponents meet in a self-constituted convention on the 4th of March and pass the deuce . - I shall be ready to meet him as soon as he chooses to take the field. He shall not have a day the start of me in the canvass. I have recently passed through the Western Division of the State:- saw Col . and others. - They are all active in organizing and agreeing upon their candidates.- I learned that we were already stronger, and in some counties much stronger than we were in November. - I have great confidence in our success,- and all I ask of my friends is that they will organize ,- and bring out suitable candidates in the different counties, so as to sustain me reasonably in the canvass.- I must again ask you to excuse any importunity in again addressing you, and shall hope to hear from you soon.-

)	I am very sincerely
David Burford Esq)	Your friend
Smith County)	James K. Polk
Tennessee)	

The writer does not know how much land David Burford owned at his death. Although larger than its present size, his farm "Beechwood", where he lived, and which is still owned by his family was not, in itself, large enough for the forty slaves which he owned at his death. It is possible that he and his wife still owned the large farm which she inherited from her mother and that he still owned all or part of the farms later owned by his children. The writer does know from what his father, the late G. W. Allen, told him that all of the slaves at that time were for his personal farming operations. He had at times been engaged in two or three partnerships in the slave trade but this was some time prior to his death. Recently, the writer has seen the inference that this was his principal source of income but his voluminous records do not in any way support this. He was first and foremost a trader in land and the produce of the land.

Many people who knew him attested to his honor and integrity in all that he did.

After the Civil War ended, one of David Burford's former slaves came to his widow and took her to where he had helped David Burford bury a substantial sum of money. The former slave said that his Master had told him that in the event that he (Burford) did not survive the war that the slave was to take his widow to the spot and help her to recover the money. The writer knows of no finer example of the loyalty of a slave to his master. It is a fine and outstanding testament of how David Burford was regarded by his slave.

John H. Allen, author of the preceding article, is a son of George Webster Allen, born 28 July 1876 at "Beechwood" and Mary Zee Garrison, born in Cookeville, Tennessee, 10 Sep 1891. Long a renowned citizen of Dixon Springs and Smith County, Mr. G. W. Allen served as a member of the Smith County Quarterly Court for more than sixty-six years. He served one term as County Judge and Chairman of the County Court. For many years he was a member of and Chairman of the Smith County School Board and served on the Smith County Draft Board during World War II and for some time thereafter.

Mr. Allen was a farmer and owner of Beechwood following the death of his father, Major John Douglass Allen, who served in the Confederate Army during the entire war. Mr. George was a licensed pharmacist who assisted druggists in Carthage until a short time before his death 20 Feb 1975. His wife, Mary Zee, died 24 Dec 1963. In addition to John H., children George Webster, Jr.; William Garrison; Clara Burford; Mary Alma and David Burford were all born at Beechwood as was their father, his brother, sisters and mother. Beechwood, an historic homeplace, is treasured by the descendants of Major David Burford.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

June Term, 1838. WILLIAM R. BETTY, & OTHERS VS SAMUEL CAPLINGER, & OTHERS. Isaac Betty of Smith County died about 1829; the court appointed Henderson Palmer guardian for Betty's minor children: Robert C., Araminta E. and Isaac (an Alfred M. is also mentioned but not specified as a minor). Robert Betty, Robert Lancaster and his wife Araminta, formerly Araminta Betty, and Isaac Betty by their present guardian, William R. Betty, have brought suit against Henderson Palmer, residence at this time unknown, and his securities, Samuel Caplinger, David Taylor Caplinger and Jonathan Smith, all of Smith Co., to recover the \$616.94 from Palmer into whose hands Betty's money was placed. At February term of court, 1835, said Palmer had left the state without having settled said trust. The court removed him as guardian and appointed William R. Betty.

October Term, 1838. DOUGLAS, WOOD & OTHERS VS JOHN MCMURRY & OTHERS. Henry L. Douglas, Larkin T. Wood and Foster Crutcher, formerly partners in a business which had operated under the style of Wood & Crutcher, have filed a suit against John McMurry, adm. of the estate of John S. Blackwell, deceased. James McMurry and Samuel M. McMurry showed that in the year 1832, John S. Blackwell departed this life - intestate and that John McMurry was appointed adm. of the estate. John and James were surviving partners of the firm Blackwell and McMurry. The complainants stated that John McMurry has \$1200. or more from tobacco profit of Blackwell from which to pay debt owed Wood & Crutcher.

January Term, 1840. JOSEPH COOK VS F. SAUNDERS et al. Joseph Cook of Davidson County has brought suit against Grant Allen, Richard Alexander of Smith County, TN; Romulus Saunders of Raleigh, NC; Lafayette Saunders of Clinton, LA; Ethelbert W. Saunders of AL, Dalas County; Jourden [sic] M. Saunders of Warrington, VA and Franklin Saunders of County of Tipton, Randolph, West TN. Will Saunders made his will in the year 1803 and died in Smith County, TN, leaving a large real and personal estate and a widow, Nancy Saunders and five children namely: Romulus, Franklin, Jordan, Lafayette and Ethelbert (A daughter Lethy is mentioned as having been given slaves). Nancy Saunders intermarried with Richard Alexander. Nancy died in 1839. Because of the impracticality of dividing the land among the heirs, the request is made to sell it.

February Term, 1841. WILLIAM M. GORDON VS EXUM WHITLEY & OTHERS. William M. Gordon of Smith County has brought suit against Exum Whitley also of Smith County adm. with will annexed

of Matthew Harper, deceased. Grogan Harper, son of Matthew, of Leake Co., Mississippi, was indebted to Gordon, who had lent money to Grogan and William G. Ford sometime in January 1839. Matthew Harper died on "23 Oct (last) 1839." He had 12 children and a widow. James W. Smith, Executor of John Owen's (deceased) estate had also filed a bill seeking a judgment against Grogan.

February Term, 1841. JOHN H. NEWBELL VS JANE DURHAM etal. Newbell purchased land on 21 Dec 1837 from Naphtali Durham; shortly thereafter Naphtali died leaving Jane, his widow, and Thomas B., a son, his only heirs at law. Jane undertook administration of her husband's estate. Thomas B. was a minor and at the March term 1839 Jane was appointed his guardian. Then Japhita/Joseph Durham became Thomas' guardian. Newbell was attempting to establish rightful ownership of tract of land.

January Term, 1837. WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE, Exec. VS JOHN P. WILLIAMS etal. William P. Lawrence of Davidson Co. was Exec. of the last will and testament of Luther Bigelow. Bigelow died "9 Oct 1832" holding notes on defendants John P. Williams and Augustus Robinson. Thomas J. Tyree of Smith Co. had purchased lots from William B. Williams and John P. Williams. Joshua M. Coffee, also of Smith Co. had a claim on said lots.

May Term, 1841. SMITH GREGORY etal VS H. RICHARDSON etal. Smith Gregory, Meredith Browner and Margaret, his wife, of Smith Co. have filed suit against Daniel McKinnis and Nancy, his wife, Jane Stephens, James McKinnis, Hopkins Richardson, Henry Brooks, William Willis, and his wife, Margaret, citizens of Smith Co., Minus [sic] Bird/Baid/Bard and Nancy, his wife, and David Mitchell, Jr., citizens of Indiana. James Dobbins "departed this life in the year 1831 in Jackson Co., TN", leaving a will of which David Mitchell, Sr. & James McKinnis were Executors. David Mitchell, Sr. died a short time following the death of Dobbins. Said Dobbins died siezed and possessed of considerable property, real and personal including slaves: Fillis, a woman, Wake, a boy, Quintine, a girl, Jo, a boy and Jack, a boy. Slaves and property were bequeathed to Hannah, the widow until she either married or died. Hannah died intestate in Jackson Co. "about 5 weeks ago" (late Feb. or early March, 1841). Henry Brooks and Hopkins Richardson were said to have purchased Hannah's life estate but have left the country. At the death of Hannah, the estate, according to Dobbins' will, was to go to Jane Stephens, Margaret Willis, wife of William Willis, Nancy McKinnis, wife of Daniel McKinnis and David Mitchell, who died in Smith Co. in 1831, leaving 4 children his only heirs at law: Margaret Browner, wife of Meredith Browner, Nancy /Bird/Bard/Baid, wife of Minus Bird/Bard/Baid, David Mitchell, Jr. and Polly Dale, wife of George Dale. They have requested sale of property because of the number of distributees. Jane Stephens was Dobbins' full sister. (Evidently the following were half siblings to Dobbins) - Margaret Willis, sister, David Mitchell, brother, sister Nancy McKinnis. James McKinnis was a nephew.

JAMES NELSON FISHER
WORLD WAR II FATALITY FROM CARTHAGE

Bernie Bass

As noted earlier the B-29 bombing campaign from the Marianas against the Japanese Home Islands got underway on 24 November 1944 when 111 B-29's attacked an aircraft engine plant in north-west Tokyo. Perhaps understandably for this first large scale combat mission results were a total disappointment and, significantly, of the two aircraft lost, one was rammed by an attacking Japanese suicide aircraft.

From the raid of 24 November until 9 March the B-29's were operating against targets such as aircraft and aircraft engine plants that required pin point bombing to hit. The bomb load was high explosives and the bombing was from high altitude (28,000 to 32,000 feet), visual, and in formation in columns of squadrons. Take off was in daylight and landing at night. Various factors combined on this first mission and others to follow that resulted in total dissatisfaction with the results. The "massive blows" against the Japanese that had been expected when significant numbers of B-29's were over Japan failed to materialize.

It became obvious to all, especially General LeMay, that changes had to be made to immediately improve the effectiveness of the attacks. Thus, the decision was made to bring the B-29's down to low-medium altitude levels for attacks against the principal urban areas of Japan. These attacks would be repeated as frequently as possible, carrying as large a bomb load as possible, and designed to burn out the important urban area concentrations of Japan. Attacks would be at night, singly, carrying clustered fire bombs (napalm and/or magnesium) with some high explosive bombs mixed in, some with delayed fuses. Every effort would be made to put as many aircraft over the target in the shortest possible time period, thus, simply overwhelming the ground defenses.

This approach towards the bombing campaign, which would start on 10 March 1945, brings us into a, for some, controversial area: were the attacks designed to terrorize the Japanese population (the Army Air Forces insisted this was not the intent) or were such attacks essential to destroy the main industrial installations, the thousands of home-type industries, and the many small types of industrial factories that were scattered throughout the urban areas of Japanese cities and that could not be located and destroyed by any other method than by incendiary attacks on the urban areas? And, it was the Japanese industrial potential that had to be destroyed in order to bring the war to a close.

Perhaps not surprisingly the writer stands in the "necessary to attack" corner and recalling that the Japanese started it all with a sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, a verse from the Biblical book of Hosea comes to mind: "For they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind."

The very little information that follows about the bombing of Japan merely attempts to provide the reader with, first, a brief note on the start of the incendiary campaign in March, and then a few of the missions that Fisher probably flew during April and May.

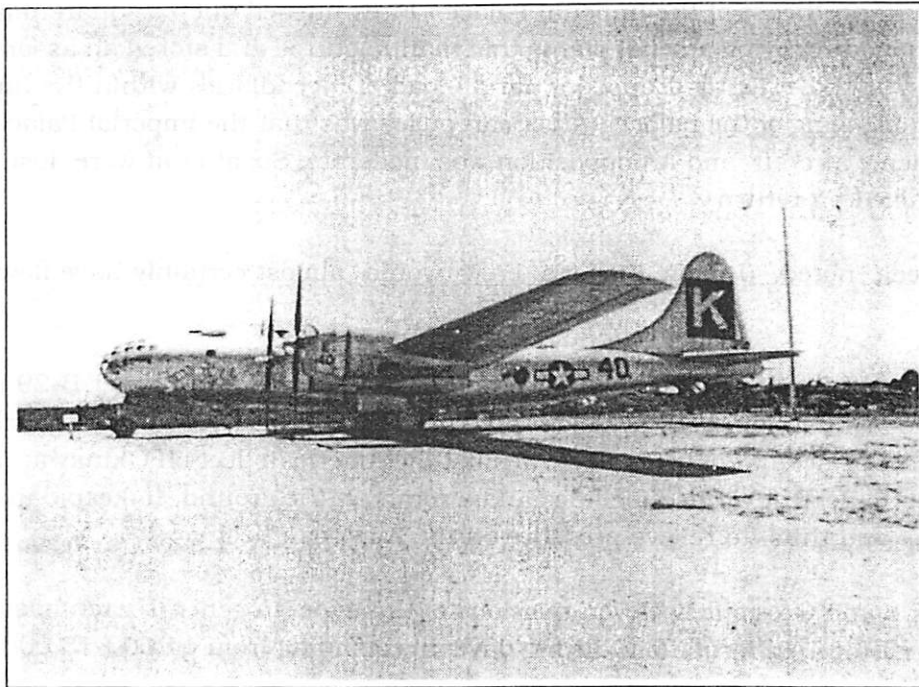
On 9-10 March 1945 General LeMay's new operational tactics were first used in a raid against Tokyo when 334 aircraft burned 15.8 square miles of Japan's capital and largest city. Fourteen aircraft were lost. On 11-12 March 285 aircraft were over Nagoya burning 2.1 square miles of Japan's third largest city. No aircraft were lost. On 13-14 March 279 aircraft bombed Osaka destroying 8.1 square miles of Japan's second largest city. Ten aircraft were lost. On 16-17 March 307 aircraft

bombed Kobe, Japan's sixth largest city and largest port, burning three square miles of the city. Three aircraft were lost. On 19-20 March 290 aircraft returned to Nagoya burning 3 square miles of the city. One aircraft was lost.

This "blitz" of four major Japanese cities was a great bombing success. It razed thirty-two square miles, total, and destroyed many important military targets. As one example of target destruction, on the 13 March raid against Osaka, fires were started in the industrial sections where 119 major factories were destroyed, including some engaged in heavy industry, along with the chief commercial district being burned out. A new phase of the Japanese War had started.

The bombings exhausted the supply of incendiary bombs and it would be about a month before the stock of fire bombs was built up allowing a return to incendiary attacks.

From the time of its arrival on Guam in early April 1945 until 23 May when Fisher was lost, the 330th Bomb Group and its three squadrons flew a total of twenty combat missions. Fisher flew eight of these plus the mission of 23-24 May for a total of nine combat missions flown. The writer was unable to determine from the available records the exact missions that he flew. However, an explanation of the group aircraft numbering system (that follows) leads to the conclusion that Fisher's crew probably flew their first mission on either 12 April, the first group combat mission or on 13 April, the second combat mission.



458th Bomb Squadron aircraft K-40 at Pima County Air Museum, Tuscon, AZ

To aid in identification of aircraft and in airborne assembly into formation, all B-29's had large symbols - some a circle, square, diamond, triangle, others, a large block letter - painted on the tail. Within the symbol was painted a large numeral that identified the group. 330th Group aircraft used a large black square with a large white "K" within the square. On the aircraft fuselage was painted a large numeral. 457th Squadron aircraft (Fisher's squadron) were numbered K-1 through K-20. 458th Squadron aircraft were numbered K-21 through K-40. 459th Squadron aircraft were numbered K-41 through K-60.

Each squadron had five or six designated lead crews. These crews were either lead or deputy

lead in daylight group formations. On night missions they were pathfinders, over the target first to drop incendiary clusters to mark the target for the main force to bomb on. Captain Jack A. Matthews, 457th Bomb Squadron, a lead crew who flew as K-2, wrote in 1994, "Colonel Reynolds, our group commander, must have had some way of rating the crews but he sure didn't let the Aircraft Commanders know what it was."

In any event, Captain Douglas H. Neill's crew, of which Jimmy Fisher was tail gunner, flew as K-1. Thus, this crew would have been, in the group commander's opinion, the most experienced, best qualified crew in the squadron and would undoubtedly have flown either the first squadron combat mission on 12 April or the second mission on 13 April.

Virgil Kinnaird, 457th Squadron Operations Officer, told the writer in 1993, "Captain Doug Neill was one of our older, more experienced aircraft commanders. He was a professional, skilled pilot and his crew was a professional, skilled, outstanding crew."

The first combat mission flown by the 330th Bomb Group was on 12 April when a total of 85 aircraft (20 from the 330th) attacked the Hodogaya Chemical plant at Koriyama, northeast of Tokyo. This was a day mission, in formation, with good bombing results reported. Enemy air and flak opposition was largely ineffective. Two aircraft were lost due to mechanical reasons.

On 13 April, 348 aircraft (16 from the 330th Bomb Group) in a night raid attacked the Tokyo Arsenal complex, northeast of the Imperial Palace. Fires burned out 11 square miles of an important industrial section, destroying arsenal plants that manufactured and stored an assortment of armament items. One B-29 inadvertently dropped a partial load of incendiaries within the Imperial Palace moat burning down one wing of the palace. (American policy was that the Imperial Palace was "off limits" to bombers.) Enemy aircraft and AA opposition was moderate. Six aircraft were lost to unknown causes and one ditched on return.

As has been noted, Jimmy Fisher's crew would almost certainly have flown one of the above missions.

Between 17 April and 4 May the 330th Bomb Group, along with other B-29 units, was committed to missions against Japanese airfields on the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku from which Kamikaze suicide attacks were being flown against the American fleet off Okinawa. The American raids were designed to destroy airfield facilities and aircraft on the ground, to keep Japanese aircraft away from Okinawa, and thus to relieve pressure on the American fleet.

The 330th Bomb Group flew eleven missions of this type. In general, each mission was flown with about 33 aircraft total, in formation, during daylight, bombing from 14,000-18,000 feet.

Jimmy probably flew a day combat mission on 21 April against Kushira Airfield, Kyushu, because the 457th Squadron provided 10 aircraft for the mission. He also would have flown a day mission on 28 April against Kanoya Airfield, Kyushu. We know this because the mission report states that returning from the mission aircraft K-1 (Fisher's aircraft) landed at Saipan, took on fuel, and returned to Guam.

Jimmy's last letter to Lois Young was dated 13 May and written on Saipan. Without a doubt the reason he was here was because of an emergency landing returning from a mission, probably because of flak damage or for mechanical problems. Looking at the missions flown by the squadron

the only one that fits is a mission of 11 May. A two day layover at Saipan to fix a mechanical difficulty or flak damage before returning to Guam would not have been unusual.

According to Lois Young this last letter of 13 May from Saipan was "very sad," had been "cut to pieces" by the censor, and left the definite impression with her that Jimmy did not expect to return home.

On the 11 May mission (which Fisher probably flew), 102 aircraft (11 from the 330th Bomb Group) bombed the Kawanishi Aircraft Company plant at Kobe, on Osaka Bay west of Osaka, in a day raid. Results were highly successful and destruction was such that what machine tools remained were removed and the plant closed. Enemy opposition was moderate with twenty aircraft damaged, none lost.

On 14 May, in a daylight incendiary raid, 470 B-29's (33 from the 330th Bomb Group) burned 3.6 square miles of Nagoya, losing eleven aircraft to flak, fighters, or unknown causes. On 15 May in a night incendiary raid 457 B-29's (32 from the 330th Bomb Group) returned to Nagoya and burned 3.8 square miles of the city. Three aircraft were lost. (Fisher's crew probably flew one of these missions, most likely the 15 May raid).

Following the 15 May raid, for all intents Nagoya was finished as a target city. No further attacks were scheduled against it.

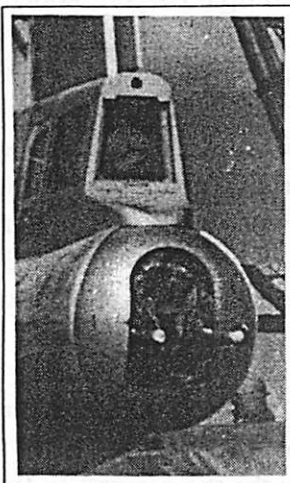
Tokyo was now to receive the coup de grace in two maximum effort incendiary attacks, the first on 23 May followed by a second on 25 May. The target on the 23 May raid was south central Tokyo, an industrial and residential area which included Tokyo's central shopping district, the Ginza. Within the target area were important engineering, aircraft parts, gas, and rolling stock plants.

A typical mission against a target in the Japanese Home Islands required at least 24 consecutive hours of crew duty from the initial briefing of all crews, through an average 15 hours of flight time, to final crew and individual debriefing. Each mission had two periods when danger was at its zenith. One was the takeoff when the gross weight of an aircraft loaded with gasoline and bombs routinely exceeded the maximum allowable gross takeoff weight by several thousand pounds with each aircraft struggling to get airborne as it rolled down the 8,500 foot runway. The other critical danger period was, of course, when the aircraft arrived in the target area and was subject to Japanese fighter aircraft and flak opposition.

Often there was a third critical danger period. Depending upon enemy damage to the aircraft over the target or to fuel remaining, return to the Marianas or to Iwo Jima, sometimes "socked in" by bad weather, became a terribly "iffy" situation.

Between these critical danger periods, the crew had a long period of time which can only be described as one of endurance or "sweating it out."

For takeoff the tail gunner was usually in the after crew compartment with other crew members. When climb for altitude started and the crew compartments were to be pressurized, the tail gunner crawled back to his position. Here, except for voice communications he was isolated from the rest of the crew.



Tail gunner's position, B-29
Courtesy USAF
Museum

For the 23 May mission the crew of aircraft number 42-93969 (K-1), Fisher's aircraft, was: Aircraft Commander, Captain Douglas H. Neill; pilot, 2nd Lt. Robert D. Harkelrode; navigator, 2nd Lt. Arthur V. Howe; bombardier, 1st Lt. Clarence A. Davis; radar operator, 2nd Lt. Rowland S. Wilson, Jr.; flight engineer, M/Sgt Donald O. Stoner; radio operator, S/Sgt Samuel M. Mikill; central fire control gunner, S/Sgt Richard R. Berg; right gunner, Sgt. Jacob A. Fisher; left gunner, Sgt. James P. Finucane; tail gunner, Sgt. James N. Fisher. In addition, Lt. Col. Frederick L. Andrews, assigned to the 314th Bomb Wing operations staff, went along as an observer.

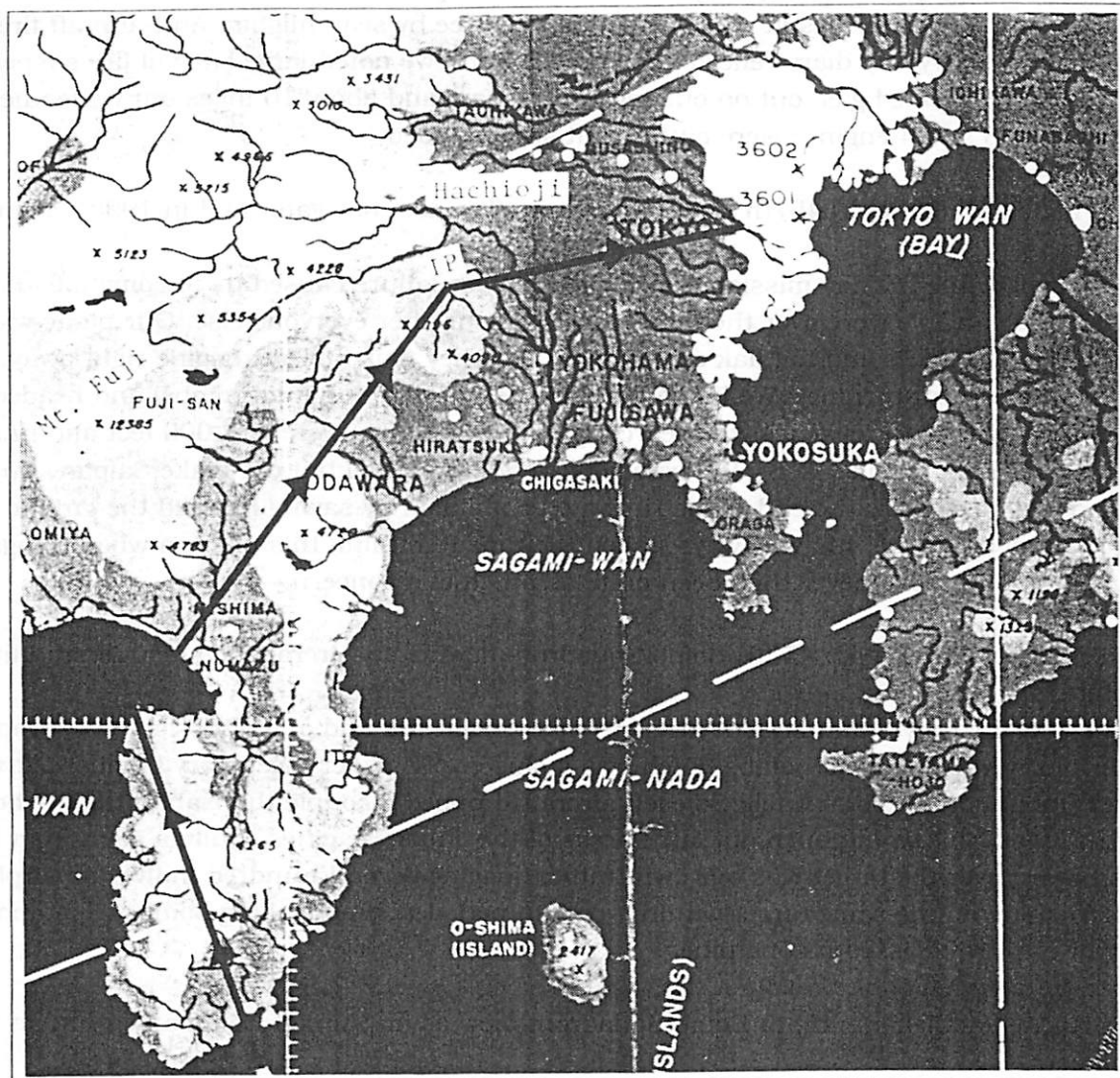
Aircraft bomb load for the mission was, basically, thirty seven 500-lb incendiary bombs for each aircraft, a total of 18,500 pounds. Each 500-lb bomb was a cluster of many smaller incendiary bomblets that separated and scattered as the bomb fell. The incendiaries were either 6-lb napalm or 4-lb magnesium bomblets which could burn through steel. The 500-lb cluster bombs were fused to open 5,000 feet above the target. Interspersed in the incendiary bomb load was high explosive bombs, some with delayed-action fuses.

The axis of attack selected was an easterly heading (084 degrees). This was considered the best possible attack route in order to strike accurately, to bomb downwind, and to obtain the least possible battle damage. It also provided a good radar turning point at the Initial Point (A point on the ground identified visually or electronically over which an aircraft starts a bomb run). Bombing altitude for the entire force ranged between 7,800-15,100 feet. The 314th Wing, which included the 330th Bomb Group, bombing altitude was 12,000-12,800 feet with aircraft flying one minute apart, single file, at staggered altitudes. All 550-plus strike aircraft were to be over the target within a two hour period.

Each bomb wing assigned twelve (12) aircraft as pathfinders. These aircraft were to precede the main force by ten (10) minutes and were to light up the eastern-most aiming point. Then, aircraft of the main force would drop short of fires started by the pathfinders. Aircraft K-1 was a pathfinder.

The Japanese possessed early warning radar and night fighters, but their defense capability was never developed anywhere near the efficiency of the German anti-aircraft-early warning radar-night fighter aircraft system. However, the Japanese defense of their homeland did provide formidable opposition. In the Tokyo area an estimated 375 operational fighter aircraft were available. About 85 of these were either single-engine or twin-engine night fighter aircraft. The day fighters operated in conjunction with searchlights; when a searchlight picked up a B-29 it "coned" the aircraft so that the day fighters could attack. Approximately 150-200 searchlights (two million-candlepower each) were in the Tokyo area. Also, the Japanese had formed elite squadrons of rammers whose mission was to ram B-29's thus trading one Japanese pilot for a B-29 and its eleven highly trained crewmen. In addition, the Japanese had formed "special attack units" whose mission also was to ram B-29's in a suicide attack. This was carried out by a manned rocket plane called the Ohka ("Cherry Blossom"), carried aloft by twin-engined bombers and released when a B-29 was illuminated by searchlights with the Ohka pilot trying to ram his explosive-laden rocket plane into a B-29. About 480 heavy anti-aircraft guns were within range of the B-29's on the planned route and axis of attack. Altogether, a potent opposition force.

For the approach to the target of the 550-plus attackers see the map photo. After landfall the aircraft passed to the right of Mount Fuji arriving at the Initial Point, southeast of Hachioji. At the IP a turn to the attack heading was made, and a bombing run of 4 1/2 minutes brought the aircraft to the target. (On the map, 3601 was the target for the 23-24 May raid; 3602 was the target for the 25-26 May raid).



Approach to South Tokyo urban area. Courtesy National Archives

Tokyo on the night of 23-24 May 1945 was a "night to remember" for those who returned from the mission. The sky over the city was lit up with searchlights sweeping back and forth seeking out aircraft and when located, holding the aircraft in its beam for attacks by Japanese aircraft, with flak from heavy guns exploding at bombing altitude, with light anti-aircraft tracer fire arching up and burning out below the B-29's, with all kinds of multi-colored lights flashing and burning in the sky, with various "balls of fire" rocketing across the night sky, with ground-to-air rockets, with burning flares suspended in the night sky by parachutes, and with occasional Japanese Ohka suicide plane or special suicide aircraft rammer attacks. Smoke and fire from the burning city below and the occasional death dive of a stricken B-29 added to the unnaturalness of the scene.

From the safe vantage point of 1994 let us hear the words of a few who were over Japan's capital city under extremely perilous circumstances on that long ago 23-24 May 1945 night and who were fortunate enough to return.

Captain Jack A. Matthews, 457th Bomb Squadron, flew as an Aircraft Commander on B-29 K-2. In 1994 he remembers:

It was a max effort raid and was perhaps my toughest mission. It was my 5th mission and I

will never forget it, bombing Tokyo at 0310. Like Captain Neill we were a lead plane over the target and our plane was lit up like a Christmas tree by searchlights. Anti-aircraft fire was extremely heavy. My diary reflected intense flak and we noted large balls of fire suspended in the air. We sweated gas out on our return to Guam and about 10 miles out we feathered No. 1. Numbers 3 and 4 engines were cutting out as we landed.

1st Lt. Robert C. Flischel, 457th Bomb Squadron, flew as a navigator and in 1993 remembers the mission:

I remember the 23 May mission clearly. A compass failure caused us to come into Japan far off course and we were over the target about 1 hour after everyone else. Our plane was caught in the searchlights and the flak zeroed in on us. They took out one engine right away. Another was hit but kept turning. We had other damage but did drop (our bombs) and headed for a smoke column where we lost the searchlights. However, we were at 2,000 feet and unable to climb with many miles to go. We were very, very low on fuel but did make Saipan. We lost two more engines before the end of the runway. I will finish by saying I kissed the ground when I got out of the plane. I have always taken the time to rethink this mission when things are going bad. They have never then been quite as much of a concern.

Captain Richard F. Knipp, 458th Bomb Squadron, flew as an Aircraft Commander and in 1994 remembers:

The May 23 Tokyo raid, my 5th mission, was a night fire raid at 12,100 feet. We dropped thirty-seven 500 pound bombs. Each was a cluster of smaller incendiary bombs that would separate and scatter as it fell. So each aircraft dropped a couple thousand little fire bombs on the target. This would burn out large areas of the Japanese cities. Quite a sight from the air. A hazard over the target was our own traffic. Imagine several hundred individual airplanes converging on the same target within a certain period of time. Falling bombs from another aircraft narrowly missed us one time.

Major H. W. McClellan, 458th Bomb Squadron, flew as an Aircraft Commander and in 1994 remembers:

The May 23 Tokyo raid was a max effort night fire bomb raid. Many individual aircraft had bombed before we got to the target area. There were huge black thermo clouds over the burning city as we arrived. On our bomb run we had to penetrate a thermo cloud. The aircraft shook most violently and we blew out of the cloud several thousand feet higher than we entered. It was impossible to maintain assigned altitude. I have often wondered if these big thermo clouds and the bombs raining down from above our aircraft could have contributed to the loss of one of our aircraft.

Kevin Herbert, a B-29 tail gunner flying from Isley Field, Saipan, flew both the 23 and 25 May Tokyo raids and remembers:

As we came over the target area the scene resembled some improbable vision of Hell. In the orange-red glow from the pools of fire below I saw two 29's slide by 50 yards to my left. Further south there was an astounding sight. Three of our bombers were caught in searchlights and each glowed like a jewel... Each plane running a gauntlet of flak and fighter attacks that appeared overwhelming... Suddenly I was blinded by the incandescent bolt of a searchlight that had locked onto our tail... Still totally blinded by the light, the beam suddenly went out... It was a netherworld worthy of the imagination of a Virgil, a Dante, or a Milton: rolling columns of smoke thrust up from the lurid red and yellow lakes of fire... random bolts of light piercing the gloom in search of victims... flak bursts, thermal buffetings... tornadic noise and

urgent calls to comrades...But now a terrible sight exploded on the right. A Superfort in one vast globe of flame was going down in a shallow arc, its fall retarded by its own burning mass... It passed out over Tokyo Bay and there...the flames and its mirror image in the water met in a skidding collision in the blackness of the bay.*

The raid of 23-24 May along with the follow-on incendiary raid of 25-26 May destroyed 31 square miles of Japan's capital city. These two raids, along with the destruction from previous raids, had now reduced 51 per cent of the city to ashes and rubble. Tokyo was removed from the incendiary target list - it would not be raided again.

On this night, after having flown a combat mission, Bill Rankin had gone to Jimmy Fisher's sleeping quarters to visit with him, as he often did. He was surprised to find that Fisher was not there and thought he might have landed at Saipan. Waiting for him, he went to bed in Fisher's bunk. Sometime later he was awakened by an individual sent over to secure Fisher's belongings and at that time learned he was missing.

There are no eyewitnesses as to exactly what happened to the aircraft. The Missing Aircrew Report, an official document submitted by the unit giving all pertinent known data about the crew and the circumstances surrounding the loss, was submitted by the 330th Bomb Group on 26 May 1945, signed by the Group Commander, Colonel Elbert D. Reynolds. One of the questions on the form is: "Aircraft was lost or is believed to have been lost, as a result of:" The answer given was "Unknown."

In another part of the Missing Aircrew Report where the loss of the 330th Bomb Group observer, Lt. Colonel Frederick C. Andrews, is noted, the following statement is made: "It is thought that aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft over target. No definite information available concerning missing aircraft."

Captain Jack A. Matthews, Aircraft Commander of aircraft K-2, wrote in 1994, "There is no question in my mind that Doug's plane (Neill's aircraft K-1) was shot down over the target."

Bill Rankin had a friend on this mission who told him that he saw Fisher's aircraft with the left wing off, going down over the target.

An official letter, dated 12 June 1945, was written to the Fishers by the 457th Squadron Commander, Lt. Col. Lindsey H. Varen, advising that Jimmy was "Missing." In explaining the circumstances, the letter noted "heavy flak" over Tokyo with "several airplanes seen to be in trouble." Acknowledging that the information provided was "meager and unsatisfactory...but it is all that we have," the letter closed with sympathy and condolences. (Mr. Fisher provided Lois Young with a copy of the letter and she made it available to the writer).

The 28 June 1945 issue of the Carthage Courier carried an announcement that "Sgt. Jimmy Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fisher of Carthage, was reported missing in action in a raid over Japan."

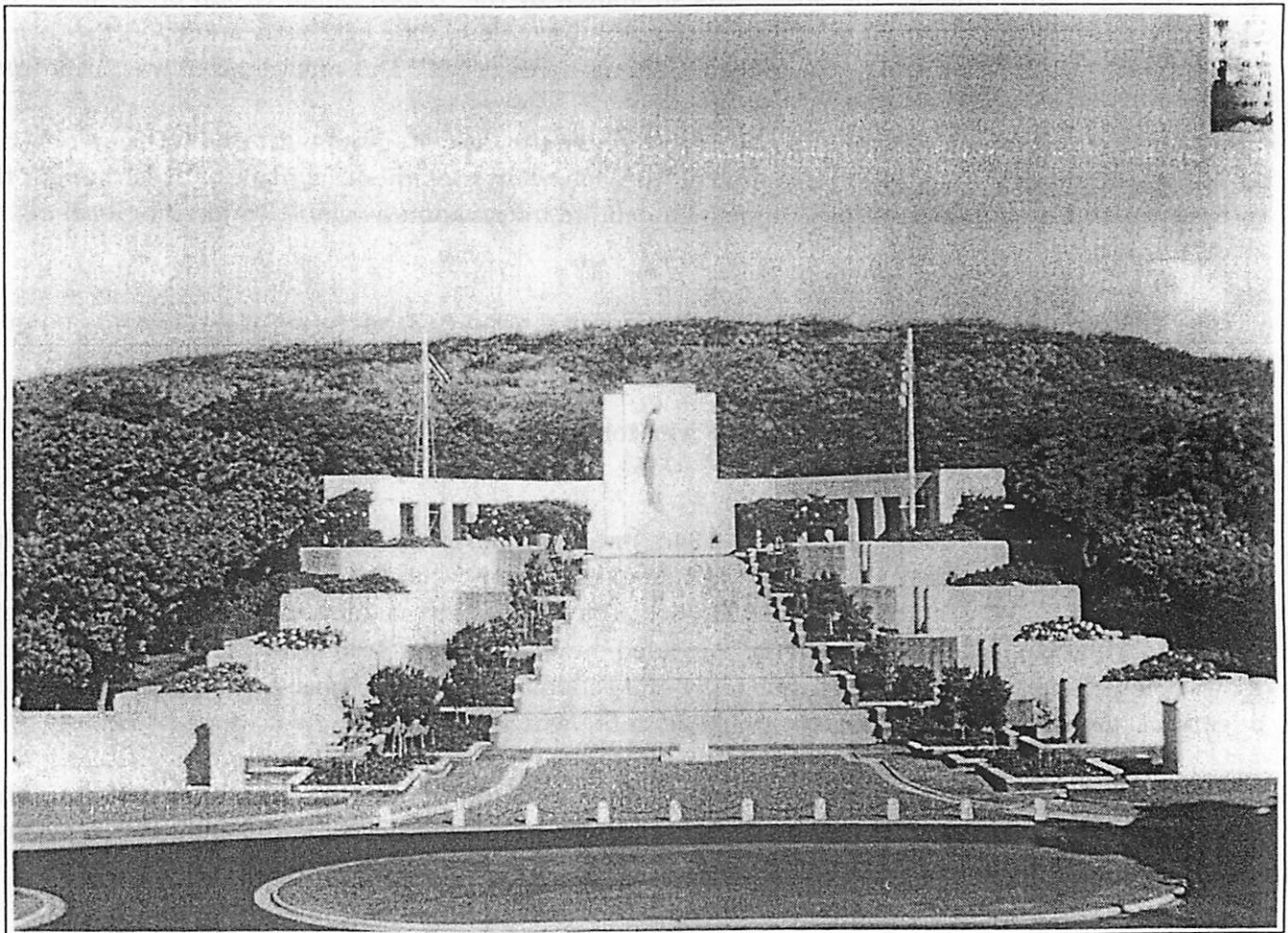
Receipt of information by the Fisher family that Jimmy was Missing in Action (MIA) would have been a cruel and devastating blow to the family. However, as an MIA there was always hope that he was a prisoner of war and would return following the cessation of hostilities. This hope was dashed in April 1946 when Jimmy and the crew of B-29 K-1, aircraft number 42-93969, were declared "Killed in Action."

Jimmy was awarded the Purple Heart, Air Medal, American Campaign Medal, and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

A memorial that pays tribute to those missing in the fighting in the Pacific Ocean area during World War II was erected at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1964. It was dedicated on 1 May 1966. The Memorial and Cemetery are located in the Puowaina Crater, an extinct volcano, more familiarly known as the Punchbowl. Nearly 13,000 World War II dead from the Pacific area are buried here as well as those who died fighting in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

The Honolulu Memorial was erected to honor the sacrifices and achievements of the US armed forces personnel missing in the Pacific during World War II and in the Korean War. In 1980, the Memorial was enlarged to encompass the missing of the Vietnam War.

Along with a nonsectarian chapel, two map galleries, and two flagpoles in a Court of Honor, the Memorial (see photo) has a monumental stairway leading from the crater floor to the Court of Honor: ten Courts of the Missing, five flanking each side of the stairway, and a Dedicatory Stone centered at the base of the stairway. The inscription on the Dedicatory Stone reads:



Honolulu Memorial. Courtesy American Battle Monuments Commission

IN THESE GARDENS ARE RECORDED
THE NAMES OF AMERICANS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY
AND WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE
IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD

On the tablets of the Court of the Missing (eight full courts and two half courts with the two half courts containing the names of Vietnam War missing) are engraved the names of 28,778 Americans, each missing in action or lost or buried at sea during World War II, in the Korean War, or in the Vietnam War. Jimmy Fisher's name is engraved in Court 7, the farthest Court on the left side (see photo). It reads:

FISHER, JAMES N.
SGT 330 BOMB GROUP (VH) TENNESSEE

In 1991 a memorial was established at the USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, CO, to recognize former members of the 20th Air Force, "But specifically those who lost their lives in defense of their country. Bless them all."

Jimmy Fisher's name is engraved on the monument on the grounds of the Smith County Court House that lists the honor roll of those Smith Countians who gave their lives in the service of their country during World War II.

Jimmy is remembered fondly by those who knew him. His sister-in-law, Vivian Fisher, told the writer, "Jimmy was a fine Christian young man. He had a wonderful disposition and was a joy to be around. The Fishers were an unusually happy, congenial family, no disputes or hard feelings - they had a good time together. I loved and respected Jimmy so very much." (All immediate Fisher family members are deceased).

Bob Van Siclen, Jimmy's Cumberland University friend from Panama, wrote in 1994, "Let me close by saying that for Jimmy Fisher to have left such a lasting and fond impression as he left on me all these years, he had to be a wonderful, kind and caring person. I cherish my friendship and memories of Jimmy and the entire Fisher family."

Little Doc Chism, a high school classmate, wrote in 1993, "Jimmy was my friend, I liked him, I respected him, I loved him as such. I respected the exemplary life he led and the fine moral example he set forth. I have cherished his memory and wept for him."

Mildred (Key) Thomas wrote in 1994, "Jimmy was a fine, sweet, Christian boy, and I was proud to be his special girl friend for two years."

Edward Manning, a high school classmate, wrote in 1994, "Jim was a friend of mine and was liked by all who knew him. He would have been a success in whatever he undertook to do whether it would have been corporate or political life. To sum it up, the world needs more Jimmy Fishers."

Bill Rankin was and is a great and ardent admirer of Jimmy. In his own words, Jimmy was his "idol." As a person, Bill stated, "A nicer boy or young man than Jimmy never lived." As a soldier he stated that "Jimmy was the best soldier you could have, a tremendous soldier. I would want him by my side in any situation."

Jimmy's death in combat was a tragic loss to his family and to the community of a young man of honor, personal integrity, high morals, and unselfish character.

In researching information for this article the writer visited the USAF Historical Research Center, Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, AL, on three occasions. The National Archives, Washington, D. C., was visited, where copies of XXI Bomber Command pertinent mission reports were secured as well as photographs of North Field, Guam. Information was provided by the US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA; the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor, Fort Knox, KY; and Glenn R. Fackler, Jr., Farmington Hills, MI, Historian, 7th Armored Division. Other organizations who were helpful were the USAF Museum, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; Center for Air Force History, Bolling, AFB, D. C.; the USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, CO; and the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D. C.

The writer is indebted to many individuals for providing information and assistance. Foremost among these are Vivian (Mrs. William T.) Fisher, Carthage; Lois Thornton (Mrs. James E.) Young, Brownsville, TN; and Bill Rankin, Nashville. Bill flew 29 combat missions as a B-29 tail gunner with the 16th Bomb Group. He returned to the States on 13 January 1946.

Others who were helpful are, from Carthage: Ruby T. (Mrs. Robert E.) Fisher, Effie (Lowe) Reid, Clyde White, Houston McGinness, and Edward M. Turner.

Help also came from: Robert E. Van Sclen, Seminole, FL; James Horace Chism, Perry, FL; Edward Manning, Toms River, NJ; Mrs. Floyd (Mildred Key) Thomas, Chattanooga; and Dr. G. Frank Burns, Garland, TX.

Thanks to Cynthia Draper, of the office of then Senator Gore, who was able to "pry" the Missing Aircrew Report out the National Archives after 18 months of fruitless effort by the writer. Thanks also to Mrs. Vivian White, Springfield, OH, retired AF Museum research specialist, who responded many times to the writer's request to research information.

The 330th Bomb Group Association, Robert C. Flischel, President, Germantown, OH, was helpful in providing names and addresses of former unit members. Former members who responded were Virgil Kinnaird, Louisville, KY, Jack A. Matthews, Midland, TX; Howard W. McClellan, Satellite, FL; Richard F. Knipp, Solvang, CA; Vivian Lock, Kankakee, IL; Robert Willman, Niceville, FL; and Thomas Abbring, Wheatfield, IN.

*Acknowledgement and thanks go to Kevin Herbert for permission to quote from Maximum Effort: The B-29's Against Japan, copyright 1983, Sunflower University Press, Manhattan, KA.

(Contributed by Bernie Bass, 1904 Shenandoah Trail, Lebanon, TN 37087).

A FAMILY HISTORY OF
JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I,
ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS,
THEIR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

Contributed by Erma Williams and Sam Judd

WILLIAM PATTERSON "PAT" MOSS
(1825 - 1917)

William Patterson "Pat" Moss, the fifth of seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born 4 September 1825 in Buckingham County, Virginia, and died 14 November 1917 at 5 p. m. at Watertown in the 16th District of Wilson County, Tennessee, at the home of his granddaughter, Cassandra "Cassie" (Moss) Lamberson. The cause of death given on his death certificate was "old age." When "Pat" was only ten years old, his family left Virginia in 1836 to settle in Smith County, Tennessee. In 1840, he was living with his parents, brothers and sisters on the Caney Fork River near Lancaster.

Sometimes, his middle name has been given as "Patrick." However, several of his grandchildren, including the writer's grandfather, Charlie Lee Moss, who did not hesitate when he told the writer, have assured the writer that "Pat's" middle name was "Patterson." Actually the writer suspects that it could have been "Pattison" because there were several families with that surname living in Buckingham County, Virginia, at the time of "Pat's" birth, including two men who were named "William Pattison."

On 6 November 1850, when the census taker came to his house, William P. Moss and his family were living near Hickman next to Joseph Goodwin Moss, who was apparently "Pat's" first cousin. William Patterson Moss was married three times. His first wife, Mary Orange, was born about 1829 in Tennessee and died about 1851 near Hickman in Smith County. William P. Moss and Mary (Orange) Moss were the parents of three children: (1) Martha Frances Moss, who was known as "Fannie"; (2) William Archer Moss; and (3) John Burley Moss. These three children were born near Hickman in Smith County.

Mary (Orange) Moss died when her son, John Burley Moss, was born; he was reared by a "Negro Mammy." William Archer Moss was about three years old when his mother died. His only memory was that a doctor came to their house and "bled" her. A cut was made on her arm, and a cup was used to catch the blood. William Archer Moss spent much time in the home of his aunt, "Polly" (Moss) McHood, in DeKalb County. Martha Frances "Fannie" Moss lived with her aunt, Sarah Jane (Moss) Parker, at Hickman.

The writer's grandfather, Charlie Lee Moss, who was Mary's grandson, thought that she was buried near Hickman, on Smith Fork Creek, near the Smith-DeKalb County line. Lossie Jane (Moss) Helm, a granddaughter of Mary, stated that William Archer Moss attempted to locate his mother's grave and was going to have a marker placed at her gravesite. There were three or four unmarked graves, and he could never determine which was his mother's. Apparently, a marker was never placed at her grave. The writer suspects that she is buried at the Moss Cemetery near Hickman located on the farm which was owned by George Thomas. This is where Joseph Goodwin Moss, who was living next to "Pat" in 1850, is buried.

The second wife of William Patterson Moss was Amanda Holladay, who died on 9 July 1854. They were the parents of a daughter, (4) Amanda Moss, who died at an early age. On 15 November, William P. Moss was married to Nancy Jane Nollner. Jane, his third wife, was born 16 November 1828 in Tennessee and died 24 April 1909 near Gordonsville in Smith County. They were the parents of three sons: (5) James Buchanan "Jim" Moss; (6) Samuel L. Moss and (7) Robert Lee Moss. In 1860, William P. Moss and his family were living in the 9th District of Smith County. The value of his real estate was \$2,500.00, and the value of his personal property was \$1,000.00.

William Patterson Moss fought in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. On 9 December 1861, he enlisted at Camp Trousdale as a second corporal in Captain B. A. James' Company of the 55th (McKoin's) Regiment of Tennessee Infantry for a period of twelve months. He is listed as present on the company muster roll. The writer has a gun which he has been told was the one that William used during the Civil War. In 1880, "Pat" and Jane, his third wife, were living in the 9th District of Smith County, Tennessee. None of their children were still living at home. It has been said that "Pat" would get angry at his wife and would not speak to her for days or even weeks. They lived near Gordonsville for several years.

After the death of his third wife, Nancy Jane, in 1909, William P. Moss remained at his home near Gordonsville for a time. At first his son Robert, who lived in Illinois, stayed with him and looked after him. "Pat" was very conservative with money, in other words "stingy" and became very angry with son Robert for purchasing flour instead of meal. Robert was disinherited for his extravagance. The Oranges, who were related to "Pat's" first wife, operated a hotel in Gordonsville. William P. Moss decided to stay there. On the theory that he thought he was too old to take a bath, he would refuse to do so.

During his later years, "Pat" lived with members of his family. Two of his granddaughters, Gertie (Moss) Deweese and Minnie

(Moss) Malone remembered him very well. He lived at the home of their father, John Burley Moss, for about a year when they were young. Gertie had never seen a picture of her grandfather Moss, but she remembered exactly how he looked. He was very short and all bent and walked with a walking stick. He had a mustache and chin whiskers. He wore a Derby hat and carried his money in a little satchel. He chewed tobacco and would chew it once than lay it down to use another time. He didn't talk very much especially if there were other people around. He said that he would just let the big people talk. He had his "toddy" every morning with his coffee. Minnie said that her father was the only one of them that went to her grandfather's funeral. She was sixteen when he died and remembered that her father was crying when he returned home from the funeral.

William Patterson Moss and Nancy Jane (Nollner) Moss are buried in the cemetery behind the Nazarene Church near Gordonsville. At the time of their deaths, this church was known as Wesley Chapel. No known photograph of William P. Moss has survived. It has been said that he would not have his picture taken. The only known time that his photograph was made was with a group of old soldiers.



Pictured in front of the Gordonsville home of William Patterson "Pat" Moss are Robert L. Moss and Jose Nollner. The house is no longer standing.

William Patterson Moss and Mary (Orange) Moss were the parents of the following three children who were born near Hickman in

Smith County. The birth dates for these three children are not as they appear on the tombstones or birth certificates of the sons. According to their death certificates and other records, they were all three born in the same year. The census records which show a difference in age were used in determining the dates of their births. Apparently, they did not really know how old they were.

(1) Martha Frances "Fannie" Moss was born 25 August 1847 near Hickman in Smith County and died 5 January 1931 at 4 a. m. in the 8th District of Wilson County from lung congestion. Following the death of her mother, Mary, about 1851, "Fannie" lived with her aunt, Sarah Jane (Moss) Parker, at Hickman. "Fannie" was married in Smith County on 10 January 1864 to Littleton C. Hall, who was born 24 July 1844 and died 5 March 1893. Their home was in Wilson County near Commerce. Littleton C. Hall and Martha Frances (Moss) Hall are buried with three of their children who died young at the Union Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Sykes in Smith County. They were the parents of the following sixteen children: (a) Jane Hall; (b) Zandie Hall; (c) Sidney Hall; (d) Will Hall; (e) Dallas Texas Hall; (f) Samuel Hall; (g) Ernest Hall; (h) Lucy Hall; (i) Laura Bell (Hall) Williams; (j) Fred Hall; (k) Littleton Clay Hall; (l) Allen Hall; (m) Fannie (Hall) Eddins; (n) Lee Hall; (o) Calloway "Cal" Hall; and (p) Burley Hall.

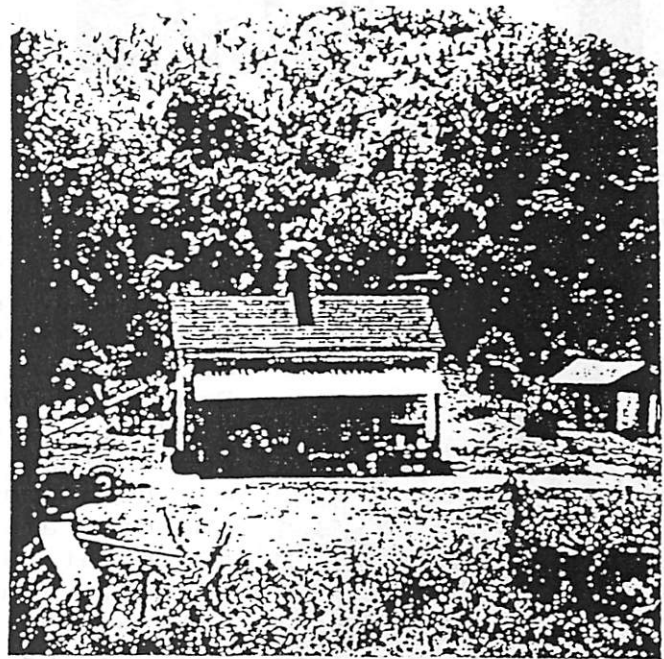


(2) William Archer Moss was born about 10 or 17 March 1849 near Hickman in Smith County and died at his home on Wolf Creek in the 16th District of DeKalb County on 21 November 1933 at 4:30 a. m. of bronchial pneumonia. Much of his youth was spent in the home of his aunt, Mary Ann "Polly" (Moss) McHood in DeKalb County. In the Civil War, William Archer Moss fought with the the Union. He enlisted at Carthage, Tennessee, about 20 January 1865 as a private in Company G of the Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, about 25 September 1865. At the time of his enlistment, he was five feet, ten inches

tall with a dark complexion, gray eyes and dark hair. He applied for a pension on 7 June 1912. William A. Moss was married in DeKalb County on 10 September 1872 by F. H. Smith, J. P., to Nicey Calloway Presley, daughter of Pleasant Washington Presley and Silvey (Smith) Presley. Nicey, who was known as "Aunt Coots," was born in what is now DeKalb County on 28 January 1846 and died at her home on Wolf Creek on 15 January 1937 at 11 a. m. of bronchial pneumonia.

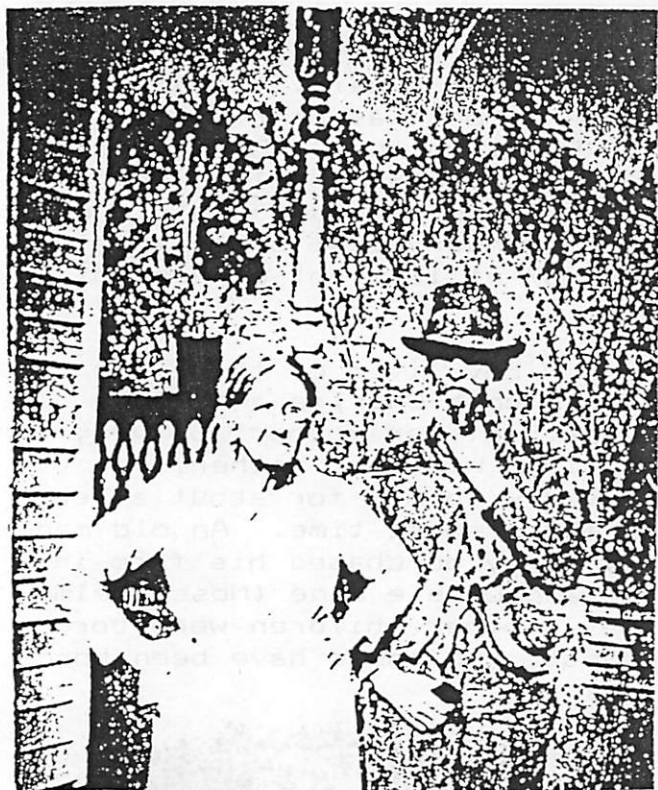
After they were married, William and Nicey lived on the ridge near Silver Point in Putnam County where both Charlie and Eddie Moss were born. In 1875, after the death of her mother, Silvey, they moved back to DeKalb County and lived with her father, Pleasant Washington Presley. They lived with him for about a year then they moved back to Silver Point for a short time. An old man Love died who lived in Love's Valley. They purchased his farm in DeKalb County, the farm where Herbert and Lossie Jane (Moss) Helm later lived. All of William and Nicey's other children were born there except possibly John, the youngest, who could have been born at the old Presley place on Wolf Creek.

About 1890, the family of William A. Moss moved from Love's Valley to Wolf Creek. They lived for about two years where their son Eddie later lived. Nicey wanted her father's old place, so they swapped with her brother, John Johnson Presley, for about fifty bushels of wheat. They moved to the old Presley place, and about 1893, they tore down the old two-story log house and constructed the one that stood until recent years, the one in which their son John later lived. In 1880 and 1900, they are shown in the census records for the 16th District of DeKalb County.



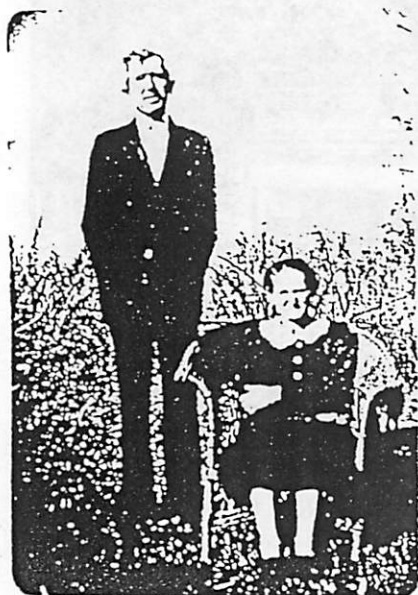
Home of William Archer and Nicey C. (Presley) Moss, Wolf Creek, DeKalb County, Tennessee.

William Archer Moss was given the nickname "Wild Bill" because of the way he would ride his mule through the area yelling wildly as he went. He served as Justice of the Peace and appears on the lists of those helping to "hold" elections. Although he had fought with the Union, he became a Democrat. William Archer Moss



Nicey Calloway "Aunt Coots"
(Presley) Moss and William
Archer Moss

and Nicey Calloway (Presley) Moss are buried at the Presley-Moss Cemetery on Wolf Creek in DeKalb County. It is located where the Methodists once held camp meetings and was first known as the Camp Ground Cemetery, then the Presley Cemetery. Today, it is more commonly known as the Moss Cemetery. William A. Moss and Nicey C. (Presley) Moss were the parents of the following nine children: (a) Charlie Lee Moss; (b) William Eddie Moss; (c) Mary Nettie Moss; (d) Washington McConnell Moss; (e) Lillie Mai Moss; (f) Lucien Kinslow "Quess" Moss; (g) Lossie Jane (Moss) Helm; (h) Rose Helen Moss; and (i) John L. Sullivan Moss



Charlie Lee Moss
and Ada Roxie Ann
(Foster) Moss

(3) John Burley Moss was born about 10 March 1851 near Hickman in Smith County and died 11 October 1929 at 11:40 a. m. at Hickman in the 15th District of Smith County from colitis and old age. For much of his life, he lived on Long Branch in DeKalb County. John was married first in DeKalb County on 31 December 1868 to Marilda Jane Close, who was born about 1847 in DeKalb County. She died after 1880 and was probably buried at the Braswell Cemetery on Long Branch. John and "Rella" were the parents of the following five children: (a) Martha Frances "Fannie" (Moss) Maggart; (b) Mary Ann (Moss) Starnes; (c) Tennessee "Tee" (Moss) Starnes; (d) Tomzada (Moss) Starnes; and (e) Infant Moss.

John B. Moss was married secondly in DeKalb County on 4 October 1885 by J. B. Tubb, J. P., to Mary Frances Robinson, who was born in DeKalb County on 10 December 1869 and died 12 December 1939. She was an invalid for ten years as a result of rheumatic fever. John B. Moss and his family appear in the 1870 census records for the 9th District of Smith County and in the 1880 and 1900 census records for the 15th District of DeKalb County. His daughter Gertie remembered that he chewed tobacco until he was about 60 years old. He left home, on horseback, to visit one of his older daughters, when to his dismay, tobacco juice was blown all over his white shirt. He returned home to change his shirt and never chewed tobacco again.

John B. Moss and Nancy F. (Robinson) Moss were buried at New Hope in DeKalb County. This cemetery, which was known as the Starnes Graveyard, was moved to Mt. Holly Cemetery near Smithville when Center Hill Dam was constructed. John and Nancy were the parents of the following ten children who were born on Long Branch in DeKalb County: (f) Robert W. Moss; (g) William "Will" Moss; (h) Zora Moss; (i) Lossie (Moss) Tisdale Bates; (j) Cora Moss; (k) Gertie (Moss) Watts Deweese; (l) Minnie (Moss) Malone; (m) Allie (Moss) Fitts Lawhorn Bean; (n) Toy Moss; and (o) Malcolm Patterson "Pat" Moss.

William Patterson "Pat" Moss and Amanda (Holladay) Moss were the parents of a daughter:

(4) Amanda Moss was born about 1853-1854 near Hickman in Smith County and died when she was small.

William Patterson Moss and Nancy Jane (Nollner) Moss were the parents of the following three children who were born in Smith County, Tennessee:

(5) James Buchanan "Jim" Moss was born 18 June 1857 and died 30 March 1919. He was married first in Smith County on 24 December 1874 by M. W. Russell, minister, to Martha Jane Oakley, who was born about 1856 in Tennessee. In 1880, they were living in the 9th District of Smith County. They were the parents of the following three children: (a) Cassandra "Cassie" (Moss) Lamberson Moss; (b) Henrietta "Etta" (Moss) Smith; and (c) Livey Martin "Liv" Moss.

James B. Moss was married secondly to Mary E. "Sis" Gibbs, who was born 8 May 1849 and died 22 January 1942. They did not have any children. James B. "Jim" Moss is buried at Gordonsville at the Church of the Nazarene. Mary is buried at the Gibbs Cemetery near the Smith County Vocational School on Highway 53, a mile south of Highway 70 in Smith County.



James Buchanan "Jim"
Moss (1857 - 1919)



Cassandra "Cassie" (Moss)
Lamberson Moss (1876 -
(1957) with a part of her
family



Henrietta (Moss)
Smith (1887 - 1970)

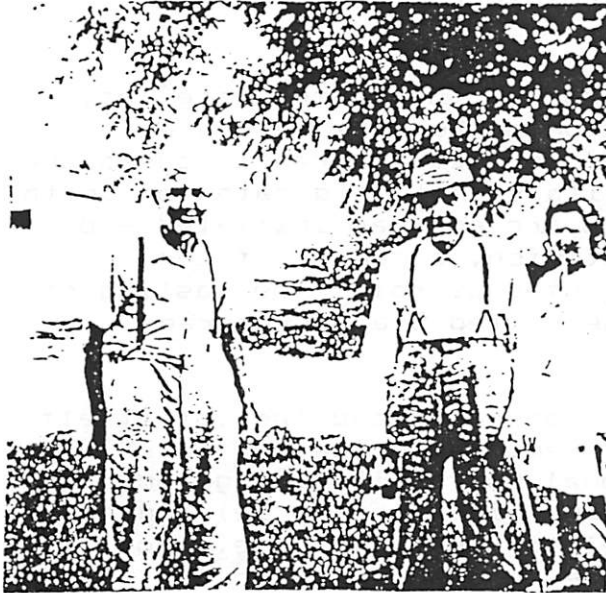


Livey Martin "Liv"
Moss (1881 - 1950)
and
Willie (Foutch) Moss

Family of James Buchanan "Jim" Moss
and
Martha Jane (Oakley) Moss

(6) Samuel L. Moss was born about 1859 in Smith County and died at the home of his father near Gordonsville on 17 July 1910. He lived in Illinois and was married in Illinois to Amanda Marshall. They had two children: (a) Minnie Moss and (b) Archie Moss.

(7) Robert Lee Moss was born after 1860 and had already left home by 1880. He lived at Ashley, Illinois, and worked for the railroad. "Bob" was married to Elvira Jones on 18 October 1911. They did not have any children. She had children by a previous marriage. Robert Lee Moss died after 1929. He spent much time visiting in Tennessee having lived with his father for some time after his mother died. Although his father disinherited him for purchasing flour instead of meal, the other children gave him part of his father's estate.



William Eddie Moss
(1875 - 1975)
Charlie Lee Moss
(1873 - 1968)
Ruth Annette (Moss) Winfrey
(1920 -)



Elvira
(Jones) Moss
and
Robert L. Moss

This Moss family history was prepared by Helen (Skulley) Tate (1909 - 1984); Lena (Moss) Binns (1897 - 1993); and Jerry L. Winfrey; contributed for publication by Erma Williams and Sam Judd. The Moss family history will be concluded in the next issue (Summer).

CONFEDERATES BURIED AT CROWN HILL CEMETERY
Indianapolis, Indiana

Contributed by Ron Massey

In February, 1862, the first of several thousand Confederate prisoners-of-war were marched through the north side of Indianapolis to Camp Morton following a long train ride from southern Tennessee. Many of these, and others who followed, died here over the next three years.

In all, 1,745 Confederate soldiers died while confined at Camp Morton (located between Delaware and Central Streets and 19th and 22nd Streets). All were originally buried at the City Cemetery situated on the near southwest side of the city. In 1931, 1,616 of these southern soldiers—those not removed by loved ones to their homes following the war—were reinterred at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Since that date a large monument marked the Confederate lot, but no specific soldier identification marked the mass grave. That changed when ten bronze plaques mounted on granite bases and containing the veterans' names, military units and dates of death were placed at the grave site. This project was initiated and vigorously pursued by Stephen Staletovich, a member of the Indianapolis Police Department's mounted patrol. The casting of the bronze plaques was funded by the United States Veterans Administration.

On Sunday, October 3, 1993, these monuments and the lot itself were dedicated with full military ceremonies. The Old Guard memorial squad of the Indiana National Guard (including honor guard, black horse troop, caisson, and riderless horse) led a solemn parade from the Gothic Chapel to the grave site. Soil of each former Confederate state and the "Indian Territory" (Oklahoma) were transported to the site. An escort of confederate reenactment personnel participated in the march.

Services at the Confederate mound were highlighted by music from the 74th Army Band from Ft. Benjamin Harrison and an address by Congressman Andy Jacobs, Jr., who was highly visible with his assistance in making this memorial possible.

The public was encouraged to attend these historic ceremonies which were scheduled to begin at 1:30 p. m. on October 3rd. A reception at the Gothic Chapel followed the address, placement of "native soil" and floral wreath.

A list of Tennessee Confederate soldiers will be published. The complete listing is available at the public library in Carthage, Tennessee.

TENNESSEE CONFEDERATES BURIED AT CROWN HILL CEMETERY

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Aikens	William	C, 9th Cav Bn	7/27/62
Akin	Anderson J.	E, 9th Cav Bn	7/27/62
Allen	J. W.	D, 10th Cav	11/25/63
	Lewis	C, 26th Inf	7/7/62
	Robert W.	E, 26th Inf	8/22/62
Anderson	Allen	D, Colm's Bn	4/26/62
Arrants	Samuel H.	K, 61st Inf	7/30/63
Ashworth	C. A.	K, 53rd Inf	7/3/62
Atnip	Richard	C, 1st Bn	4/28/62
Baker	I. N.	C, 8th Cav	7/26/64
Barding	James D.	H, 5th Cav	11/16/63
Barnes	J. H.	Gilmer's Bn Inf	2/26/64
Bass	Richard	A, 53rd Inf	7/19/62
Baxter	Holloway	A, 1st Inf	11/22/63
Beard	John B.	F, 60th Inf	7/9/63
	Perry	I, 26th Inf	4/2/62
Benson	James	C, 26th Inf	2/11/63
Bevill	James R.	C, Forrest's Cav	11/19/63
Black	A. J.	C, 26th Inf	3/12/62
Bladon	Thomas A.	Infantry	3/12/62
Blessing	Jacob	A, 12th Inf	3/11/65
Blevin	Alexander	C, 45th Inf	9/23/64
Blevins	Henry	K, 26th Inf	6/30/62
Bowen	James	G, 41st Inf	8/12/64
Bowling	John R.	K, 26th Inf	3/18/62
Bradford	Samuel	H, 43rd Inf	7/19/63
	William	I, 41st Inf	9/12/62
Brafford	A. H.	B, 53rd Inf	9/6/64
Brazille	Samuel A. (Sgt)	A, 50th Inf	1/17/64
Brewer	C. C.	H, Nixon's 48th Inf	3/11/65
	J.	C, 51st Inf	2/22/63
Bringle	Christian	H, 32nd Inf	4/3/64
Brooks	J. W.	D, 61st Inf	7/5/63
Brown	M. A.	B, 26th Inf	3/24/62
	N. L.	B, 53rd Inf	4/10/62
	W. S.	B, 59th Inf	12/20/64
Bulwark	Henry	F, 2nd Inf	6/19/63
Burgess	Edward	A, 8th Cav	6/21/64
Burke	Patrick	G, William's Bat	3/1/64
Burnett	J. J.	Forrest's Cav	5/20/62
	William O. (Cpl)	E, 5th Cav	7/13/64
Burton	Christopher	G, 28th Inf	6/23/63
	Daniel W.	Wisdom's Co., Forrest's Cav	1/24/65

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Cameron	James	C, 4th Inf	3/3/62
Campbell	J. R. [1]	Forrest's Cav	3/22/64
	J. R. [2]	K, 4th Inf	1/2/64
	James D.	F, 1st Cav	5/22/65
	John	D, 33rd Inf	2/17/65
	William	C, 33rd Inf	2/19/65
Cantwell	William	G, 5th Cav	8/23/64
Carr	John	C, 4th Inf	2/20/64
Cashion	Samuel C. (1st Lt)	C, 53rd Inf	2/27/62
Cates	R. L.	Barry's Battery	7/17/64
Cavener	Thomas J.	E, 53rd Inf	8/4/63
Center	J. S. W.	I, 26th Inf	8/30/62
Centers	Morgan	A, 19th Inf	6/9/65
Certain	Thomas L.	A, 1st Bat	7/24/62
Clark	G. W.	C, 59th Inf	1/14/65
	John	C, 1st Cav	8/29/64
	Washington	B, Hamilton's Cav	3/6/64
Cleese	D. L.	C, 1st Cav	1/4/65
Clork	W. M.	G, 1st Inf	2/5/63
Coggins	Alfred	F, 61st Inf	6/21/63
Coleman	Thomas B.	D, Allison's Legion	6/11/64
	W. A.	B, 41st Inf	3/24/62
Collins	William H.	H, 41st Inf	3/1/62
Cook	Marcus	I, 1st Cav	7/8/64
	William A.	A, 19th Inf	1/26/65
Covington	W. F.	D, 24th Inf	1/24/65
Cox	William	C, 1st Cav	10/16/64
Craig	E. E.	H, 10th Cav	1/25/64
Cranley	Moses	A, 56th Inf	2/21/65
Crawford	John J.	Algier's Co, Napier Cav	2/20/65
	Jonathan (Capt)	E, 26th Inf	4/10/64
Cretsinger	Jacob R.	G, 29th Inf	2/1/65
Crighfield	John M.	Richardson's Cav	7/13/64
Crosby	G. J.	B, 1st Art	12/20/63
Cross	J. M.	E, 3rd Inf	2/22/64
Crussell	Thomas M.	F, 59th Inf	9/18/63
Cullins	A. W.	D, 1st Inf	3/16/62
Cunningham	Wiley H.	K, 3rd Inf	7/11/63
Curley	John H.	E, 15th Inf	1/31/64
Davis	Amos	-, 1st Inf	8/19/63
	C.	L, 1st Inf	12/18/63
Dawson	Muse	E, 52nd Inf	8/7/64
Dean	Joseph	B, Cooper's Cav	9/19/63
Deatherage	Newton	A, 26th Inf	7/15/62
Denham	D. D.	D, 52nd Inf	2/19/64
Denning	James	C, 52nd Inf	12/6/64

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Dickerson	James H.	D, 32nd Inf	8/14/64
	John H.	K, 61st Inf	6/15/63
	William W.	B, 10th Inf	2/14/64
Dickey	James H.	D, 32nd Inf	3/-/62
Dillard	Richard M.	G, 9th Cav	1/30/64
Dillsha	Levi J.	E, 53rd Inf	6/15/62
Doggett	John R.	D, 53rd Inf	3/29/62
	William H.	H, 59th Inf	9/1/64
Dotson	Presley P.	H, 32nd Inf	4/6/62
Douglas	George F.	E, 9th Inf	9/16/64
Edge	Edward	A, 50th Inf	2/26/64
Edwards	R. R.	B, 36th Inf	3/3/65
Ellison	H.	C, 1st Inf	7/28/63
	R. C.	G, 26th Inf	3/9/62
Elmore	Daniel	A, 1st Bn Inf	5/13/62
Emerson	Joseph H.	D, 53rd Inf	3/26/62
English	Willis M.	A, 32nd Inf	3/26/62
Etter	Andrew (Sgt)	D, 5th Cav	6/17/64
Fairchild	W. A.	A, 5th Cav	2/4/64
Farlace	James	C, 4th Inf	12/19/63
Farlow	W. A.	D, Hawkins' Cav	1/15/65
Felton	John	C, 20th Inf	2/14/63
Fitzgerald	G. M.	C, 1st Art	1/26/64
Flammex	John	B, 31st Inf	8/-/63
Flippo	Joseph M.	D, 32nd Inf	4/9/62
Fonder	William H.	B, 35th Inf	1/16/65
Foster	J. F.	Holman's Bn Cav	12/6/63
Fouvell	S. A.	C, 17th Inf	10/31/64
Fowler	Augustus	H, 41st Inf	10/11/64
	James T.	F, 26th Inf	3/15/62
French	W. J.	K, 4th Inf	1/11/65
Gardner	John	I, 15th Inf	7/22/64
Gassett	James	F, 59th Inf	8/11/64
Gatlin	John	B, 1st Art	2/21/64
George	William A.	D, 41st Inf	1/2/65
Gill	James H.	D, 9th Cav Bn	1/6/65
	William E.	D, 9th Inf	7/15/62
Gilmore	William T.	D, 9th Bn Inf	7/15/63
Glasgow	C. M.	A, 50th Inf	4/6/64
Graham	A.	E, 1st Inf	8/8/62
Gray	James M.	E, 7th Cav	2/12/65
Green	Richard S.	C, Cooper's Inf	1/18/64
Gregg	J. P.	I, 60th Inf	6/23/63
Griffith	J. H.	F, 14th Inf	7/13/64
Grigsby	W. L.	I, 3rd Inf	7/31/63

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Grimes	W. Jasper	E. 49th Inf	8/8/64
Guinn	Alexander Coleman	F, 29th Inf -, 53rd Inf	1/25/65 3/5/62
Guist	A. J.	G, 1st Cav	5/10/64
Guthrie	J. T.	D, 9th Cav	6/15/64
Hale	J. W.	Forrest's Cav	1/26/64
Hales	J. W.	G, 2nd Cav	10/30/63
Hall	Jonathan C.	D, 41st Inf	5/3/62
Halley	J. B.	E, 32nd Inf	4/12/62
Ham	John	I, 53rd Inf	4/16/64
Hamlet	R.	Forrest's Cav	6/30/64
Hankins	Thomas C.	I, 26th Inf	4/4/62
Hanna	L. A.	A, 9th Cav	7/25/64
Hardy	James M.	K, 32nd Inf	3/-/62
Harland	H.	F, 2nd Inf	7/21/63
Harrell	Robert	G, 20th Cav	2/19/65
Harry	H.	A, 63rd Inf	3/6/64
Harwell	Samuel Y.	F, 32nd Inf	4/4/62
Hayes	William	F, 32nd Inf	6/15/62
Hearn	Foster A.	D, 12th Inf	10/17/63
Hedrick	Jonathan S.	F, 5th Cav	12/23/64
Henderson	Thomas B.	A, 3rd Inf	9/14/63
Hensley	William (Sgt)	D, 1st Bn Inf	6/2/62
Henson	J. R.	K, 53rd Inf	6/22/62
Hester	James W.	C, 8th Inf	4/20/63
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GORDON
DR. FRANCIS HAYNES GORDON

Steven L. Denney

C(3). Francis Haynes Gordon was born on August 6, 1804 at Gordonsville and was referred to as Frank or Dr. Gordon (in later life) by most who knew him. He was, by all reports, an intelligent youth and, after exhausting his parents course offerings at their small school in Gordonsville, was sent to study at Campbell Academy in Lebanon. He returned to Gordonsville, where he taught for some time in a house erected by his father for the Gordon family and other local children - a school known as Shady Grove Academy. In 1830, Gordon and Dr. William Brown Moores established Porter Hill Academy located between Gordonsville and New Middleton, with 25 students living on campus at the time of the 1830 census. About two years later, Moores was replaced by his first cousin, James Berry Moores. A September 1832 advertisement published in the Farmer's Advocate displayed the institution's course of study stating that the tuition was \$70 which included lodging and board (candles not included). One could take English grammar, Latin, Greek, mathematics, practical arithmetic, and the art of surveying. Logic, moral, mental and natural philosophy, general anatomy, physiology, chemistry, law of nations, political economy, rhetoric, and sacred and nonsacred history were also included.

In October 1833, a charter was granted by the General Assembly and the school was moved a few miles and renamed Clinton College. Frank's brother, Wylie Blount Gordon, became a third partner in the enterprise. This school became one of the most respected in Tennessee. With a charge of only \$80 per an 11 month term, the students who attended would receive an excellent education including board in dormitories erected on the campus. Many distinguished individuals attended school there including a Governor, three Congressmen, several judges, two Confederate Generals, and several other notables such as Speaker of the House, Jordan Stokes of Tennessee, and the Reverend John W. Bowen, who was Gordon's brother-in-law. In 1840, 22 students were living on campus. The school was not restricted to men, because local women were permitted to attend certain courses (no doubt but at the instigation of Alice Gordon), although they could not obtain lodging and board at the school. Gordon's teaching skill and style was well known. Joseph Killebrew, State Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, wrote in 1873: "It is not too much to say that as a teacher, Dr. Gordon had no superior...he could scarce have an equal. He possessed the power of magnetizing his students at once and of infusing into them his own ardent, enthusiastic spirit...Concentrating all the powers of his mind on the subject before him, he devoured it. He was an earnest

teacher, terribly earnest, so to speak. He was confined to no routine in teaching, but taught all the time, everywhere, day and night." The school, although highly successful educationally, failed economically because the low tuition charged was not sufficient to cover expenses. In August 1842, the two Gordons and Moores sold the school to ministers, David C. Ward and John W. Newhouse, who transformed it into a seminary.

Although not a financial success, the college was advanced for its day. The courses were varied and a student could obtain a good liberal arts education, or one especially tailored for those intending to enter the profession of law. The buildings consisted of a number of dormitories, one story high, arranged so as to form a hollow square, on the line of the open side of which was the main college building, sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, which was divided by folding partitions into three rooms, each twenty feet square. The buildings stood long after there was no longer a school; they were demolished when Interstate 40 was under construction during the 1960's.

Frank Gordon married Rhoda M. Moores, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hawkins Moores in August 1834. She was a sister of Dr. William Brown Moores and Mary Moores who married John W. Bowen, and was a first cousin of James Berry Moores. Frank and Rhoda had one child before her death on September 23, 1835, probably from complications of childbirth. After she died, Frank married Catherine C. Moore, a daughter of Armistead and Tabitha Bowen Moore, on February 15, 1838. Catherine was no relation to Frank's first wife. He and Catherine had three children.

Following the closing of the college, Frank devoted himself to the study of medicine and agriculture. He had been dabbling in medicine for quite some time and had taught courses related to this area of study at Clinton College. In 1845, he received his medical degree from the University of Louisville, writing his research thesis on simple Metritis. He then established himself as a doctor of note. Killebrew wrote, "No poet, orator, painter, or musician was ever more certainly born such than was he born a doctor and teacher." Moving to Lebanon in 1848, he served until 1852 as a member of the faculty of Cumberland University teaching medicine. Doctor Gordon was extremely well respected by other physicians across the state. In 1850, he was invited to present a professional paper at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Medical Society. Following that he was chosen to serve as the Orator for the next year's meeting. Much of Gordon's writing on medical subjects was published during his lifetime. One example of a procedure which Frank would have performed is preserved in a letter from David H. Campbell to a sister, "Dr. Gordon has examined the place on her (Campbell's wife) back and will be here before long to cut it out. He pronounces it a fatty tumor and says it ought to be cut out as soon as convenient."

Although widely known as an educator and physician, Dr. Gordon's most notable accomplishments were in the field of agriculture. He was chairman of the convention in May 1839, which established the Tennessee Agricultural Society. Elected first vice president of the society, Dr. Gordon later served as corresponding secretary. In 1835, Gordon imported the first bluegrass from Kentucky to Tennessee. This led to the creation of the greatest bluegrass area in the entire world and led directly to Tennessee's gaining preeminence as a thoroughbred racehorse breeding area. In 1836, Gordon imported the first breed of improved shorthorned cattle to the Upper Cumberland Region when he purchased a herd of Durham cattle.

In an attempt to counter the severe shortage of wood which had developed in Smith County and the entire basin of Middle Tennessee, Gordon imported a plant from Oklahoma which he thought would make excellent fences. As long as these fences were kept cut back, they formed impenetrable hedges. However, left unattended, they have become the hated hedge apple or Osage orange which can still be found in numerous fence rows and overgrown fields in the area.

Dr. Gordon was one of the leading supporters who persuaded the government to establish a department of agriculture and published a large number of articles on a wide variety of agricultural subjects, which advocated an innovative and scientific approach to farming. For his many accomplishments in agriculture, Dr. Gordon was posthumously elected a member of the Tennessee State Agricultural Hall of Fame during the 1960's.

Dr. Gordon's articles were in a number of publications from the 1830's to the 1870's, including the Southern Cultivator the Genose Farmer of New York, the Tennessee Agriculturist, the Sun and the Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic. Works which helped in the founding of the Tennessee Agricultural Society can be found in the Appendix to Senate and House Journals (of Tennessee) for 1855 and 1856. Other works can be found in the Biennial Reports of the Agricultural Bureau of Tennessee to the Legislature of 1855-1856. He did considerable writing in conjunction with State Commissioner of Agriculture, Joseph Killebrew, and contributed to that author's The Grasses of Tennessee: including Cereals and Forage Plants and the monumental Resources of Tennessee. Many of his articles won premiums and ribbons at the Tennessee State Fair during the 1850's. He served as orator for the state convention on several different occasions.

A short list of his articles would include the following on agriculture, science, medicine and life in general: "Culture of the Jerusalem Artichoke", "Peach Trees", "To Preserve Cucumbers from Insects", "Communications re Charity", "Abortion Produced by Smut in Oats", "Principles of Agriculture", "Manures and

Stimulants to Production", "The Necessity of Light and Heat to the Growth of Trees and Plants", "Meadows and Pastures in Tennessee", and an entire series of articles on the "Agricultural Chemistry and Geology of Tennessee." It is likely that many articles written by Dr. Gordon have not yet surfaced. His writing gained him a renowned reputation as an advanced scientific farmer across the South. Indeed, he was very much a man in advance of his times. Gordon was perhaps the most influential member of the drive to create a department of agriculture and was successful in this endeavor. Less successful was an attempt to create a state agricultural college. He offered to donate Clinton College to the state if the state would transform it into a state operated college dedicated to teaching advanced agricultural techniques to the young men of Tennessee.

Although Gordon's efforts at operating a school had not been particularly profitable, he amassed a reasonably large estate. He owned a large plantation, known as Sugartree Farm, near Rome, Smith County, Tennessee. It was here that many of the scientific agricultural experiments for which he was known were conducted.

He was also an investor in several financial projects. During the time when he was the owner and president of Clinton College, he had invested with his father in the Trousdale Ferry Turnpike and had been supervisor of a section of it for a time. He was also one of the charter members of the Lebanon to Sparta Turnpike Company in December of 1837, again in conjunction with his father. They appear to have had several joint ventures together in the 1830's and early 1840's as indicated by several deeds, especially in slave trades. When the Civil War began, he owned some twenty slaves.

Dr. Gordon was postmaster at Clinton College Post Office from October 1, 1840 to January 18, 1842. The name of the post office was later changed to New Middleton. In 1852, he travelled to Louisiana where he served as his father's representative in the liquidation of the families' cotton plantations. After the sale of the land, Dr. Gordon escorted a group of fifty-five slaves to the plantation in Gordonsville. Depositions filed during the course of his father's estate settlement seem to indicate that although Gordon was a well respected man, he was not a good businessman, and that at least part of his financial problems were created by his erratic bookkeeping practices.

As the Civil war approached, Dr. Gordon went on record as an ardent supporter of the Union. He travelled widely speaking in favor of remaining in the Union and then attempted to have the state become a neutral border state if it were determined to secede. Many of his letters on the subject of disunion still exist.

Until the Union army regained the area, Dr. Gordon was forced to move to Lebanon because of the threat of assassination. He was considered dangerous by the Confederate sympathizers, forces and guerillas operating in the area. He also spent considerable time in Nashville and Gallatin during the war. After the end of the war, Dr. Gordon used his influence to get the post office of Jennings Fork changed to Grant in honor of General Ulysses Grant.

Dr. Gordon became involved in another educational enterprise before his death. He was named a trustee in the organization of Franklin Institute at New Middleton in 1869. He was president of its board of trustees when he died on May 9, 1873. The location of his gravesite is unknown. Commissioner of Agriculture Killebrew eulogized his friend thusly: "As a teacher, physician, and a writer on agriculture and horticulture,...[Gordon] attained a very high and deserved degree of eminence. In all these respects he was eminently useful. He was an incessant, intense, and hard laborer. He was never idle. He worked more and for smaller remuneration than any man, perhaps, who ever performed equal services."

Dr. Gordon and Rhoda M. Moores Gordon were the parents of Rhoda M. Gordon, born 1835; married B. F. C. Smith in 1853 and died April 30, 1864. By Catherine Moore Gordon, he had the following children: Tabitha, born 1839; John Randall, born 1847; and Mary, born 1853.

OBITUARY, (Republican Banner , Nashville, January 31, 1860)

DIED-At his residence, in Smith County, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 24th Jan., 1860, JOHN GORDON, in the 85th year of his age.

(A paragraph is devoted to Gordon's birth place, move to Tennessee, settlement at Gordonsville and his civic life.) The concluding paragraph reads: "The writer of this notice believes Capt. Gordon possessed one of the most powerful intellects of any man he ever knew. He was a man of extensive reading, and was, up to his final sickness, a perfect magazine of facts in the history of Tennessee. Indeed his memory was extraordinary, and remained so to the last. He was a subscriber to your Banner at its commencement, and continued to be through all its modification of names and change of proprietorship, to the day of his death. Of a large family, only his aged widow and three children, two daughters and one son, survive him. He was a kind hearted man, and the noblest tribute to his memory was the lamentations of more than fifty negroes, who wept around the grave of their old master when he was laid in it. J. W. B. (Dr. John W. Bowen)

QUERIES

KITCHING: JAMES KITCHING, one of TN's first settlers (1793), my great great great-grandfather; 3 children, THOMAS mar. MARY DAVIS; SARAH mar. WILEY ODUM and JAMES. Mentioned in will dated 1818 as having son, WILLIAM. Does anyone have information of JAMES/WILLIAM?

JAY COVINGTON , Box 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049-0086.

KITCHING: Gr great-grandfather THOMAS KITCHING mar. MARY DAVIS; had 14 children. Would like to contact following families for history: MANERVA mar. JAMES PATY; JOSIAH S. mar. SALLIE CAMPBELL; EMILY ALDALADE; JAMES H. mar. MATTIE DOWELL; GILBERT D.; MARY R. mar. a TURNER; SAMUEL T. mar. HATTIE PATTERSON; WILLIAM mar. HENRITTA GRAVES; J. H.; TEXANNA (T. A.); KATIE R. JAY COVINGTON , Box 86, Cross Plains, TN 37049-0086.

KEMP: SOLOMON KEMP; AULSEY KEMP; JAMES (JIMMY) KEMP; PEGGY JONES; DICIE ANN CLIMER KEMP. Would like to know where buried or any information on this family.

JACK CRONE , 8137 Smith Road, Villa Rica, GA 30180. Telephone # 1 (404) 920-2154.

JAMES & OAKELY, HUNT, SMART, PARIS & ELLISON, PENDLETON: Am concerned with these surnames, in and around Smith Co., esp. in the 1810-1850 period. Have much data to exchange.

KEITH E. JAMES , 1009 Heritage Trail, Granbury, TX 76048-5851.

BETTY: BETTY family - particularly any information and stories of the BETTYS who lived in the Betty's Bend area. Their history, arrival in the area, their plantation, family records, the BETTY Cemetery, etc.

DIANE REES , P. O. Box 756, Los Olivos, CA 93441.

TUBB FAMILY REUNION: The 61st annual reunion of the descendants of WILLIAM TUBB (1729-1804) of SC will meet Saturday, September 2, 1995 at the Senior Citizen's Center in Alexandria, TN. Swap family stories and share a covered dish dinner with your kin from across the country. Dinner begins at noon (12 PM); meeting place will be open by 9:30 AM. For more information contact:

LIVY SIMPSON , P. O. Box 41422, Nashville, TN 37204 or call 1 (615) 297-4151.

JOHNSON: 1850 DeKalb Co., TN Census, Dist. 11, lists 3 JOHNSON men with their families. DAVID, b. 1823; JOHN b. 1825 & ISAAC b. 1827. JANE is evidently their mother. Who was their father? Who was JANE? Where did they come from? My gr-grandfather was selling his part of ISAAC'S estate in 1907. His deceased mother was a daughter of ISAAC JOHNSON. Would like to correspond and exchange information with anyone on this line.

JORENE WASHER PARSLEY , Rt. 5, Box 43, Smithville, TN 37166.

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One of your editor's life-long philosophies has been "think positive!" Some time ago I engaged in a conversation with LTC John H. Allen in which he revealed a mountain of knowledge regarding his family history as well as that of Smith County, the State and the Nation. Immediately, I prevailed upon him to write an article for the Newsletter. Time went by and no article, but I knew that one day he would come through with a dandy! (Now that he has mastered his word processor, we look forward to future articles). What a rare privilege to have not one but two presidential letters for publication in this issue! Having a tendency to relive days of yore, it was a thrill to read, interpret (to visualize the personal relationship between Andrew Jackson and Major David Burford and James K. Polk and Major Burford) and type these handwritten personal letters.

Mr. & Mrs. James J. Covington appear to have had positive response to a query placed in the fall issue seeking information of Mr. Covington's great grandmother, Julia Capliner. "Since then we have received six replies, one from California." SEND YOUR QUERIES! NUMBER UNLIMITED! THINK POSITIVE! SOONER OR LATER SOMEONE WILL RESPOND! (For publication in the Summer issue, will need to receive them on or before April 21, 1995).

Keith E. James reported that he had not had much luck with response to his queries but would continue to send them. He also made this suggestion: "Most of the Genealogical Societies with which I am, or have been involved (ca. 20-30) request from members a list of surnames relevant to the geographical area." We request your reaction to this idea.

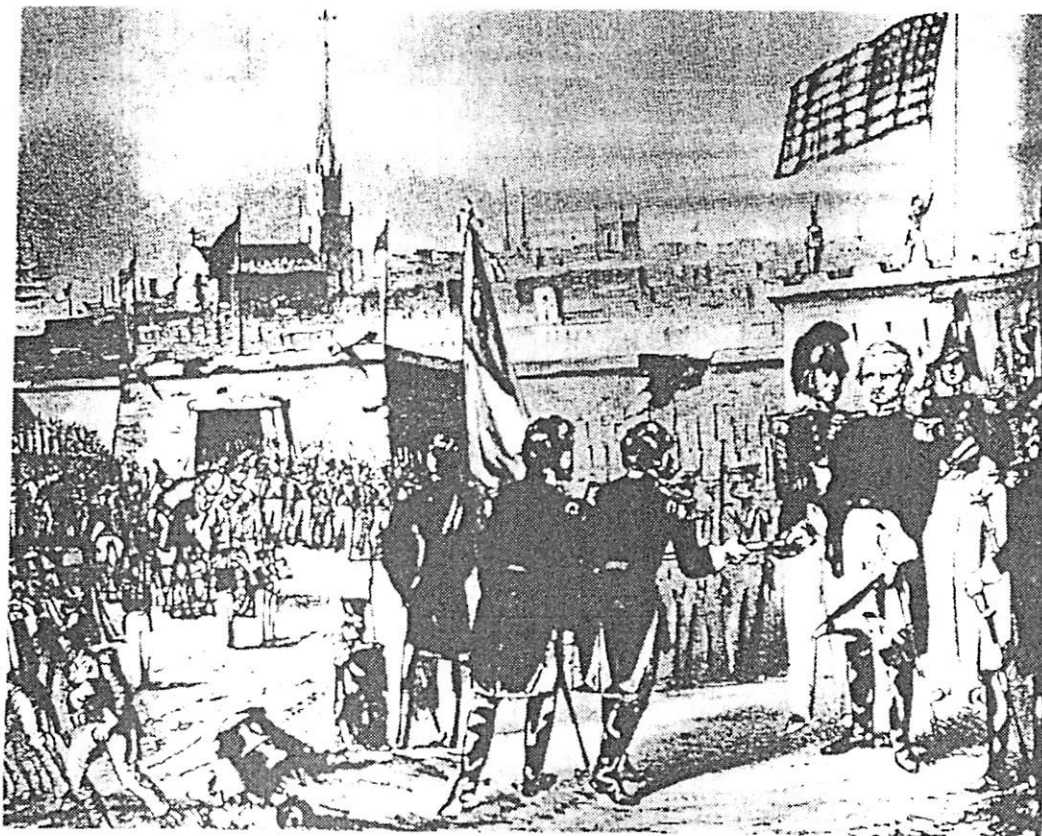
Please send your communications to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

President.....James Fletcher
Vice President.....Helen Yarborough
Secretary.....Martha Langford
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks

Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



THE MEXICANS EVACUATING VERA CRUZ

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 7 ---- No. 3

Summer 1995

We are certainly appreciative of Mr. McKinney's article on his ancestor and the Mexican War. Perhaps, we have concentrated more on the Revolutionary and Civil Wars to the neglect of the Mexican War and the War of 1812.

While typing the list of Confederates buried at Crown Hill Cemetery, it soon became quite obvious that Tennessee had far more than did any other state. We are grateful to Mr. Ron D. Massey for this contribution not only to our Newsletter but also to our county libraries.

It is time to be getting your queries in for publication in the Fall issue. We need to receive them no later than August 15th. Remember there is no limit on how many you may send; just keep them to about fifty words each. With 300 plus members, surely someone else is researching some of the same families or has information to share.

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SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SEVEN

SUMMER 1995

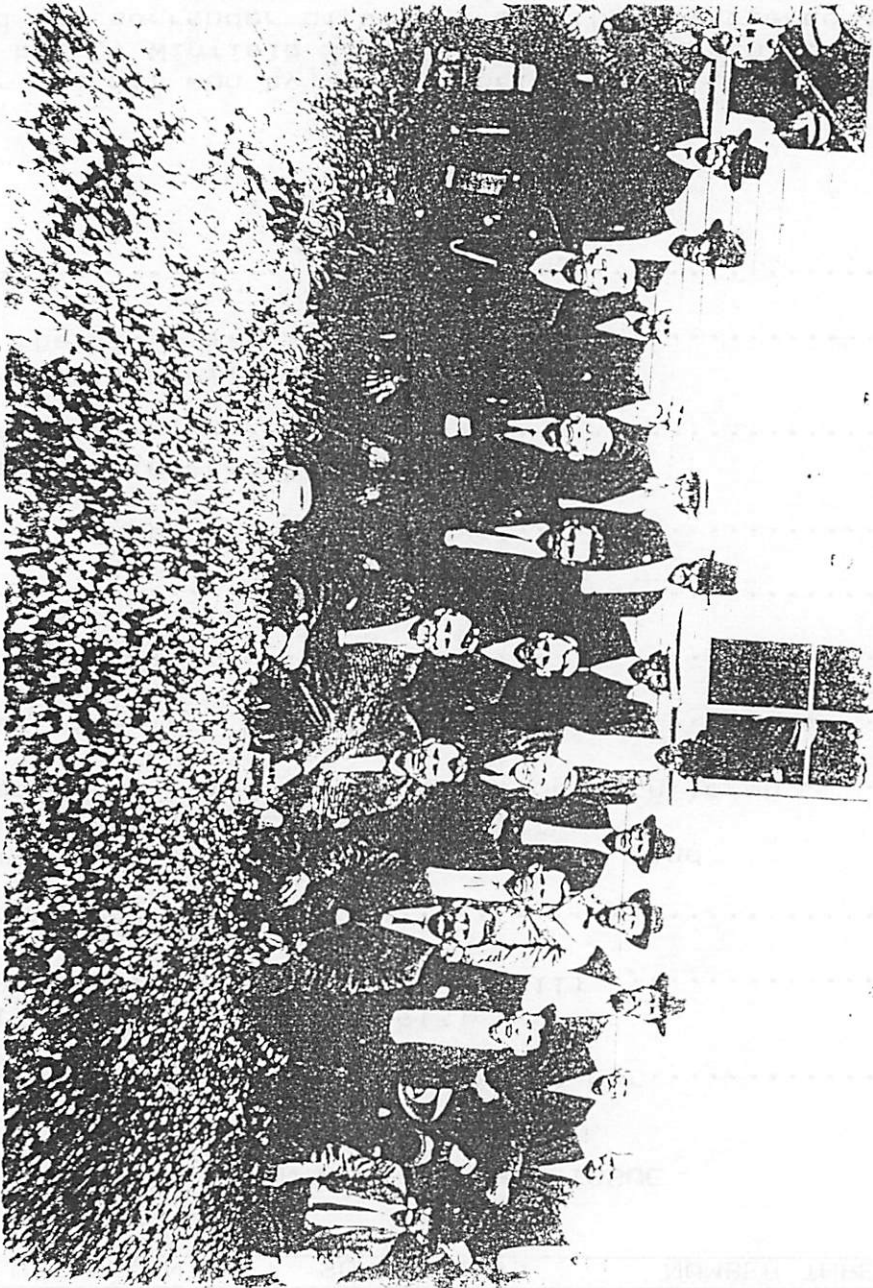
NUMBER THREE

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FRONT COVER

The war was not won by the victories in California nor in northern Mexico but by Winfield Scott's brilliant march to Mexico City. He secured the surrender of Vera Cruz, then by fierce attacks took the strong positions of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. On September 13, 1847, he stood before Mexico City. The next day the capital surrendered. The war was won. The United States obtained what is now New Mexico and California.



A Preachers' Association? Can anyone identify any of these gentlemen? (Photograph courtesy of Steve Wilmore, Rt. 1, Carthage, TN 37030).

JAMES EDWIN MCKINNEY
AND THE MEXICAN WAR

Robert Q. McKinney

My first interest in my great grandfather's participation in the Mexican War came years ago when my father told me that James E. McKinney was the fourth man over the wall at Chapultepec. Other members of the extended family verified this. Recently my interest was really aroused when we were about to paste a picture of Chapultepec along with other memorabilia, and, to my shock, I noticed the assault on Chapultepec was in September 1847, and, on the very same page was James' discharge on May 23, 1847. --And so this short account, after looking at several secondary accounts of the war --the most notable being John S. Eisenhower's So Far From God, rechecking James E.'s military and pension records, and reading "The Mexican War Letters of Colonel William Bowen Campbell" Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. I, June, 1915, pp. 129ff. and Robert Rutland's "Captain William B. Walton, Mexican War Volunteer" in the Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. II, June, 1952, pp. 171ff.

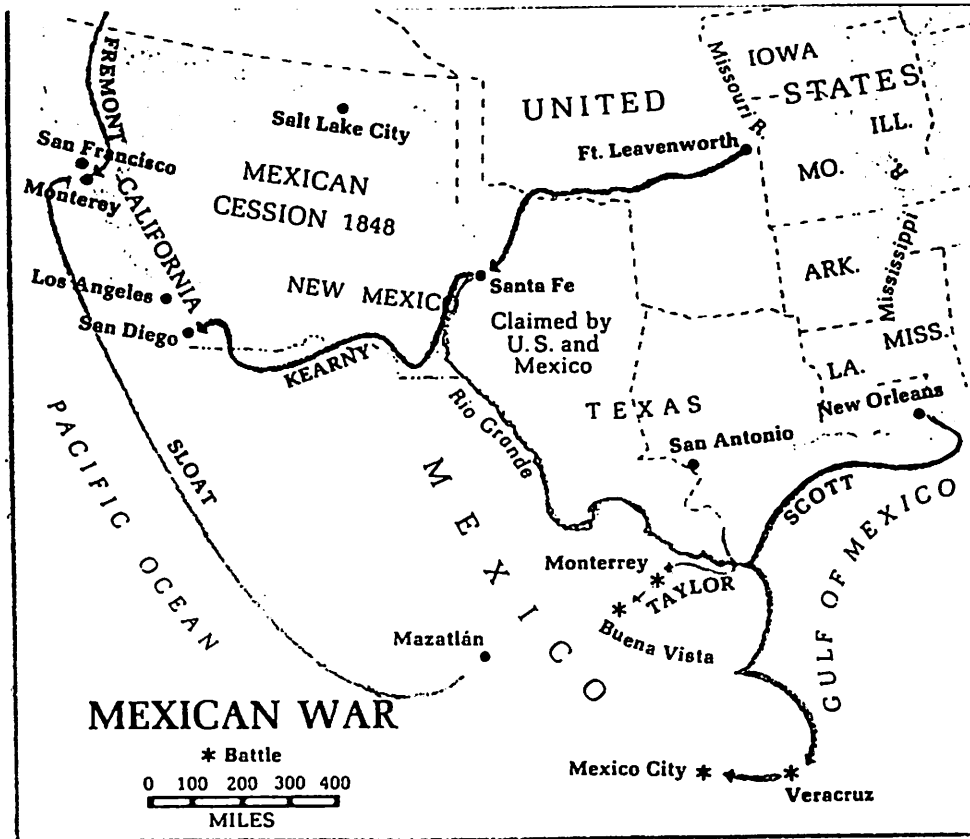
James E. enlisted in Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee, 30 May 1846. By this time General Zachary Taylor had won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca De La Palma and occupied the city of Matamoros on the south side of the Rio Grande.

Colonel William Bowen Campbell, later Governor of Tennessee, was a Carthage attorney, and a Whig, who had served in both the legislature and congress, and was particularly pleased that the 1st Tennessee Regiment elected him Colonel considering that its Democrats had a majority of about 200.

The regiment consisted of twelve companies with about ninety men each. James E., an orphan, was a lowly Private, later a 2nd Corporal. His company first took the week long trip from Nashville to New Orleans on the S. S. Tennessee. After a few days in New Orleans the regiment was split up among several sailing ships for a seasick voyage to Brazo Island (at the mouth of the Rio Grande). They arrived off the bar in late June only to be delayed in disembarking for days by a shortage of lighters to take them ashore.

They arrived to find a chaotic mess. General Edmund Gaines, in charge of operations at New Orleans, had, without approval from Washington, already called for and sent thousands of volunteers to Taylor on his own. Now the 1st Tennessee along with other properly called volunteers were arriving as well, overwhelming General Taylor's means of supply, transportation, and medical service. To add to this disorderly state, General Gaines'

unauthorized volunteers could only be held for three months and had to be sent back immediately.



In early July the Regiment was moved into an eight acre camp at Lomita some twenty-five miles from Matamoros. Here the dysentery and other ailments which had begun at Barazos Island increased greatly, including measles, which were often fatal under camp conditions. Rains were frequent, and tents were lacking. In the three weeks at Lomita, the regiment had seven deaths, and 130 on the sick list. (Capt. Walton himself was apparently ill - absent from duty from August 6 to November 29).

In Early August the regiment moved up the river to Camargo, most by foot, some by boat on the Rio Grande. Conditions became worse. The soldiers called Camargo "The Yawning Graveyard". Forty of the privates of the company either died of illness or were discharged at Camargo leaving the company at less than half strength. This was no worse than the regiment as a whole which had dropped from 1000 in Nashville to under 500.

On 20 August 1846, they were finally off from Camargo to Monterrey, the first of the three places at which James E. claimed to have been in action in his pension papers. They arrived before Monterrey 19 September 1846 with no resistance

enroute. But the heat and dust along the way caused James E. to have eye afflictions and other ailments for which he later claimed a pension.

In the battle for Monterrey, the 1st Tennessee was in General John A. Quitman's Brigade along with Jefferson Davis' Mississippians. Monterrey was quite heavily fortified and the plan of attack (September 21) was for the main effort to swing around the west flank of the city and come in on the rear. Meanwhile General Taylor issued a vague order to the remaining element to make a feint on the east front to distract the enemy, but they were told they could pick off a couple of fortified positions if opportunity offered.

The result was a ferocious storming rather than a feint. Quitman's Brigade stormed the fortification called La Teneria (from a nearby tannery), with a group of Tennesseans led by Lt. Col. A. K. McClung being the first over the Mexican breastworks. James E. McKinney may have been in this group. The 1st Tennessee suffered one quarter of all the casualties in Taylor's army that day.

Monterrey capitulated on September 24, whereupon General Taylor, hoping for a peace settlement, signed a truce and agreed not to advance for two weeks. The company settled down for a rest at Camp Allen, near Monterrey, while awaiting the next move.

By this time, according to Colonel Campbell, the regiment, tired of the country and the illness, were ready to go home.

Meanwhile President Polk decided it was necessary to attack Mexico City via Vera Cruz on the coast and General Winfield Scott should have command rather than Zachary Taylor. Not only that, Scott was authorized to take most of Taylor's troops.

Captain Walton returned to duty with his company on November 29th. An expedition was projected with ultimate objective Tampico on the coast which was taken over by our navy. The First Tennessee marched off in early December to join the 2nd Tennessee at Montemorelos; then they moved together on to Victoria on December 29th. On 12 January, Company H had left only twenty-six of the original ninety-one officers and men.

An unfortunate misunderstanding had caused a failure of Generals Taylor and Scott to meet; so that Taylor suffered the humiliation of having many of his units being taken away by direct order of Scott without going through Taylor. The two Tennessee Regiments under General Robert Patterson marched off to Tampico arriving there on 21 February 1847, only to find at first no transportation. However, by 1 March, the S. S. Alabama took them to the rendezvous area at Lobos Island north of Vera Cruz and then

on to the staging area at the harbor of Anton Lizardo, south of Vera Cruz.

A strange interlude occurred. General Scott, worried by the heavy defenses of Vera Cruz, loaded up all his generals and a number of his bright staff members in a boat to make a close reconnaissance of the coast.

They got so close that they began getting near misses from the artillery at Fort San Juan De Ulloa. Fortunately they got away unscathed. Not only the Mexican war but the Civil War would have been greatly different if they had been sunk. Aboard were Robert E. Lee, George G. Meade, P. G. T. Beauregard and Joseph Johnston.

A good result was that Scott decided he did not want to risk the loss of life which would result from a direct assault on that fortified city. Captain Walton wrote his father that it was a second Gibraltar and they would have a bloody battle (if they assaulted it).

Landing was made at Collada Beach south of Vera Cruz on March 9th. Because of a shortage of landing craft, General Patterson's Division had to wait until the second wave. In his Division was the Brigade of General Gideon J. Pillow including the two Tennessee Regiments and a Pennsylvania Regiment.

There was no resistance worth mentioning at the landing. the troops surrounded and laid siege to Vera Cruz with Patterson's Division on the back side away from the Gulf of Mexico.

The Army's weapons proved ineffective against the heavy fortifications of Vera Cruz, thus Scott had heavy naval guns brought ashore and the 1st Tennessee men helped prepare the emplacement for the guns which were in their area. James E. probably helped dig in that he listed Vera Cruz as another battle in which he took part.

Shortly after the heavy guns went into action the city was surrendered 27 March 1847. Only nineteen men were lost in the entire operation of whom seven were sailors.

For the march inland, Scott organized his army into three divisions. The third was commanded by General Patterson and included the Brigades of General Shields, Pillow, and Quitman, the 1st Tennessee being still in Pillow's Brigade. When they marched off, Quitman's Brigade was left behind.

The ensuing Battle of Cerro Gordo (18 April 1847) in which James E. said that he took part, was in very difficult terrain with three commanding positions heavily gunned. The main part

of Scott's army was to make a circuitous move around these positions on a route scouted by Robert E. Lee. General Pillow's brigade was supposed to make a diverting demonstration against the menacing positions in order to conceal the main attack.

General Pillow (a law partner of President Polk) managed to miss the route he was supposed to take, (overriding the objections of one of his officers who knew Pillow was wrong) and exposed the flank of his brigade to the Mexican artillery positions.

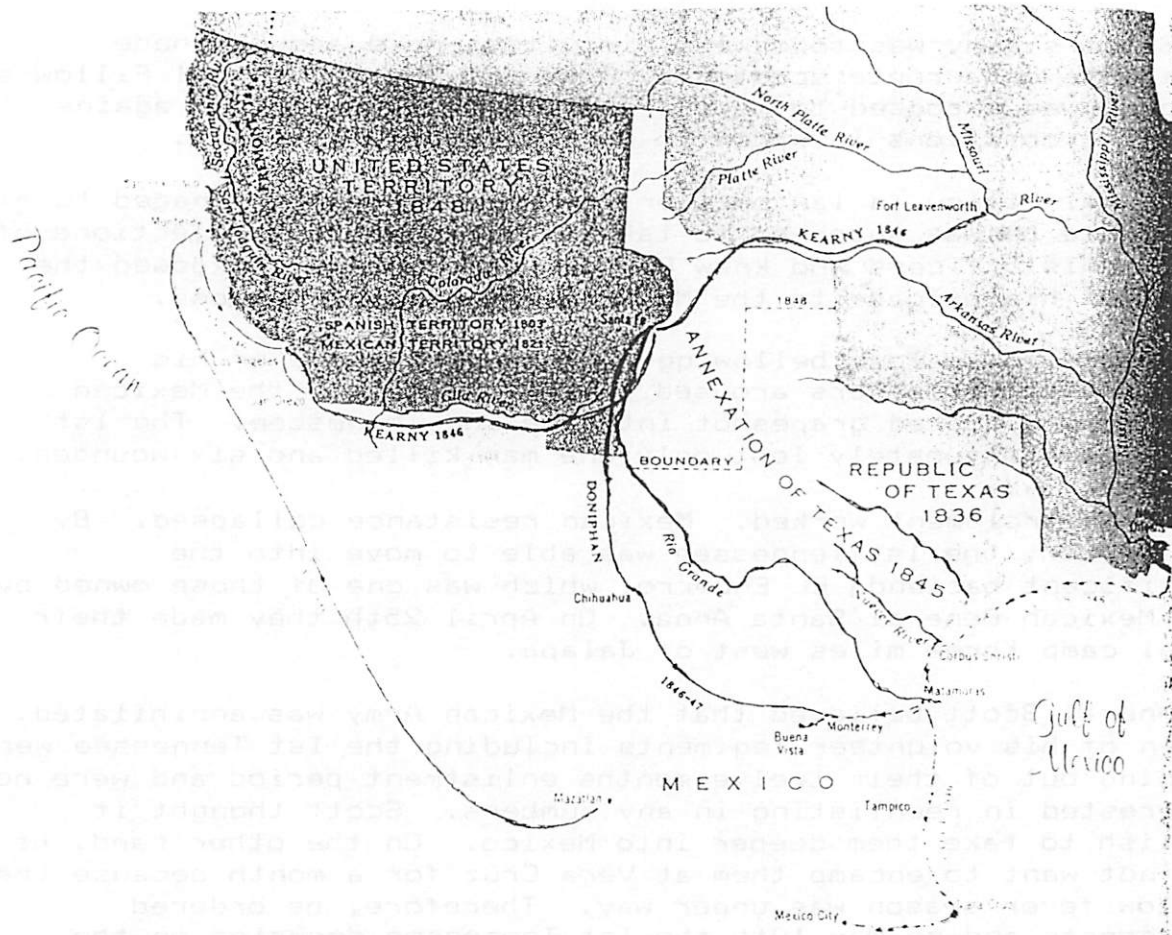
Then Pillow's loud bellowing in castigating one of his subordinate commanders aroused the attentions of the Mexican gunners who poured grapeshot into the 2nd Tennessee. The 1st Tennessee fortunately lost only one man killed and six wounded.

The encirclement worked. Mexican resistance collapsed. By April 20th, the 1st Tennessee was able to move into the magnificent hacienda EL Encerro, which was one of those owned by the Mexican General Santa Anna. On April 25th they made their final camp three miles west of Jalapa.

General Scott believed that the Mexican Army was annihilated. Seven of his volunteer regiments including the 1st Tennessee were running out of their twelve months enlistment period and were not interested in reenlisting in any numbers. Scott thought it foolish to take them deeper into Mexico. On the other hand, he did not want to encamp them at Vera Cruz for a month because the yellow fever season was under way. Therefore, he ordered transports and on May 10th the 1st Tennessee departed on the sailing ship Henry Pratt. It reached the mouth of the Mississippi May 18th, then anchored until the morning of May 20th awaiting the steamship Panther for a tow up river, arriving noon, May 21st at New Orleans. H company was mustered out 23 May 1847.

The writer is happy to report that although James E. (his great grandfather) received a pension for an eye problem that apparently was nearly blinding him at times, he survived to serve as a lieutenant in the Civil War and to be buried in 1898 just north of Chestnut Mound, Smith County, Tennessee.

Editor's note: Mr. McKinney's article, interesting, factual and informative, reminds us that, perhaps, emphasis has been placed on the Revolutionary War and the War Between the States to the neglect of the Mexican War. As tools for reviewing our history and visualizing the vast territory involved, a map, a brief summary of military leaders and routes they used as well as some of the results of this war are given on page 90.



On July 7, 1846, Commodore John Sloat, United States Navy, occupied Monterey, the northern capital of the Mexican province. Meanwhile Colonel Stephen Kearney's regiment of cavalry and a battalion of volunteer infantry left Fort Leavenworth marched to Santa Fe which he captured in August 1846 (without battle) then on to California where he set up a territorial government. While New Mexico and California were being conquered, General Zachary Taylor led an invading force south of the Rio Grande. Decisive victories at Monterrey and Buena Vista won fame for Taylor to the extent that a Kentuckian remarked that "Old Rough and Ready" could be elected President in 1848 by "spontaneous combustion." In March 1847, a combined army and navy force commanded by General Winfield Scott, "Old Fuss and Feathers", captured Veracruz then fought his way to Mexico City, capital of Mexico which he occupied in September 1847.

Results of this war include: the United States obtained half of Mexico; lost prestige in Latin America, but gained prestige in Europe; then Captain Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant got their first taste of combat in Mexico and controversy over the expansion of slavery into new territories was renewed.

JOHN ALFRED SHIPP (1837 - 1913)
 JULIA A. CAPLINER SHIPP (1837 - 1911)

James J. Covington

John Alfred Shipp, son of Meakin and Elizabeth Foulks Shipp, was born 27 Oct 1837 and died April 1913. Other children of Meakin and Elizabeth were: Ethelbert, Davidson, Martha L. and Ann E.

Julia Capliner, daughter of Samuel and Martha Carter Capliner, was born 20 June 1837 and died 8 March 1911. Other children of Samuel and Martha were: John W., William and Henry.

John and Julia were married in Wilson County by William Suite, M. G. They are buried at the Ferrell Burying Ground, Tucker's Crossroad, Wilson County, Tennessee.

Their children:
 Henry 1865 - 1899;
 Louvenia 1867 - 1951, married John W. Hughes on 13 Oct 1887;
 Eliza Jane 1870 - 1949, married Robert Gilbert Simpson on 1 Aug 1895;
 John A., Jr. 1872 - 1946, married Anne W. Ferrell on 30 May 1900;
 Samuel Capliner 1875 - 1957, married Ola Echols; Julia M. 1879 - 1945, married Charles Conaster. The 1880 Smith County Census lists: Ship, John, farmer age 42; Julia, wife, age 43; Henry 14; Lurenia 12; Eliza 10; John 7; Samuel 4; and Julia 5 months.



WE, *John A. Shipp and William L. Moody*.....
 are bound to the State of Tennessee in the penalty of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Witness our
 hands this *5th* day of *Dec* 1863.
 The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas, the above bound *John A. Shipp*
Shipp..... do pray, and obtain a license to marry *Julia A. Caple*
 Now, if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said
John A. Shipp..... and *Julia A. Caple*.....
 should not be joined together in Holy Matrimony as husband and wife, this obligation is void, other-
 wise to remain in full force and virtue.
John A. Shipp
 By *William L. Moody*
William L. Moody

cap 139
 No 92 *William L. Moody* } solemnized the rites of Matrimony
 Rear of *John A. Shipp* } between the within named parties on
John A. Shipp } the 5th day of Dec 1863, at *Big Springs*
 No 92 *John A. Shipp* } solemnized the rites of Matrimony between
 Rear of *John A. Shipp* } the within named parties on the 5th day of
John A. Shipp } Dec 1863, at *Big Springs*

IN LOVING MEMORY

Death has again entered our home and claimed its own our loving and sainted mother and companion. Mrs. Julia A. Shipp was born June 20, 1837. She professed religion when 15 years of age and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Big Springs, and lived a devoted member of that church until death. She, Julia A. Capleonor, was married to John A. Shipp on December 5, 1863. This couple had loved each other from first acquaintance and they

had fought life's battles together for almost fifty years, and were living happily together until her death March 8, 1911, when death came and separated them. They were the parents of six children: three sons and three daughters, five of which are still living. The oldest son, Henry M. Shipp, having preceded his mother to the glory land eleven years. Truly we can say we have lost a loving mother for nothing was too much or too hard for her to do for her children. We shall all sadly miss her, the aged and afflicted companion will miss her. How sad it will be to go home and find no mother there. The church and community in which she lived will greatly miss her. The world has lost her, but Heaven has gained her, and if possible, is made purer and sweeter by her presence. It is hard to get any consolation out of death, but we have this, another strong tie that binds us to Heaven. We are all prepared to go, and feel that when we shall approach the beautiful gate that Mamma will be there to welcome us home. Death had no horror for her for she often spoke of it as though she was just going off for a visit. A good woman has gone, for she possessed all the qualities and christian graces that it takes to make a high toned christian lady, and no better woman could be found than Julia Shipp. We followed her body and laid it to rest in the Ferrell burying ground by the side of her son, there to sleep until Christ shall come to gather his children home. May heavens richest blessings rest upon her lonely and afflicted companion, and all the broken hearted children, is the prayer of one who loved her. J. W. Hughes. (This memorial tribute would have been written by Julia's son-in-law.)

JOHN SHIPP PASSES AWAY

Prominent Citizen and
Old Confederate Soldier
Passed Away at Home of
Daughter at Bellwood
Yesterday. In Feeble
Health.

A death that came as quite a sudden and severe shock to the entire county was that of J. A. Shipp, Sr., age 75, an old Confederate soldier and one of the most prominent and highly connected and respected citizens of the entire county who was found at an early hour Wednesday morning by parties going to feed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Conaster at Bellwood, his body still warm but life extinct, dangling from one of the rafters in the barn, where he had committed suicide by hanging himself with a halter while in a state of mental aberration due to softening of the brain and gradual giving away of his mental faculties brought about by old age.

Physically Mr. Shipp was a robust man for one his age and was in town here about two weeks ago mixing and mingling with his many

friends, but for several years he had been afflicted with softening of the brain and his condition was gradually growing worse all the while and the doctors held out no hopes for his recovery, although this was a fact not generally known and very few out of the immediate family knew or realized his condition and even those who did, his rash act of yesterday morning was entirely unexpected. He had been living with his son, John Shipp, for some time and a few days ago came to the home of his son-in-law, Chas. Conaster at Bellwood, on a visit. Members of the family had noticed for several days that he had been in a deep study apparently. He slept in a room by himself that night and early next morning, evidently between three and three-thirty o'clock he arose and went to the barn and there unbeknown to anyone on the place committed the rash act that ended his existence and snuffed out a most useful and exemplary life. He recently stated to a member of his family that if he ever committed suicide that they would know he was not in his right mind. Mr. Shipp was one of the oldest and most prominent and highly respected citizens of the county and had an enviable war record, and his family connections in the county were of the very highest. He had been a lifelong and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and exerted an influence for good over the entire community in which he lived and where he was born and raised. The deceased is survived by two sons, John and Sam Shipp and three daughters, Mrs. John W. Hughes, Mrs. Bob Simpson and Mrs. Chas. Conaster all of near Bellwood. The deceased was also a brother of D. J. Shipp and Mrs. Marcus White. The deceased's wife had been dead about two years. The funeral services were conducted from the residence of Mrs. Chas. Conaster this morning at 10 o'clock by Rev. J. G. Webster and the interment took place at the family burying ground at the home of his son, John Shipp of near Tuckers X Roads.

Julia Shipp's brother, John Caplenor marries Mary Link.

STATE OF TENNESSEE--WILSON COUNTY.

To any Regular Minister of the Gospel, having the Care of Souls; or any Justice of the Peace for this County; or any Judge or Chancellor in this State.

This is to authorize you or either of you to solemnize the rite of matrimony between

John Caplenor and *Mary Link*

agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly of this State made and provided. *Provided*, always, the said *Mary Link* resides in this County, or is in the County at the time the marriage is solemnized between the parties.

Given at the Clerk's Office of said County Court this *1st* day of

June 1867.

J. S. McClain Clerk of Wilson County Court.

B. R. P. M.

THE NEW DISPENSATION

Sue W. Maggart

THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF SEX.
19TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the passage of the amendment which gave women in the United States the right to vote. While the state legislature convened in Nashville in special session, the entire country focused on whether Tennessee would deny the franchise to the nation's 17 million female population. Despite vigorous efforts from anti-suffragists, when the vote was called, the amendment carried by two votes - 49 to 47. Harry Burn, a 24 year old Republican legislator from McMinn County, who had formerly opposed the amendment, cast the deciding yea vote. Tradition gives the credit to his mother, who, in a letter to her son, implored him to "Hurrah and vote suffrage!"

Politics was anything but genteel in those days, and the suffrage victory for which women had been striving since 1848 was not easily won. The pro-suffragettes were often referred to as man-hating, childless she-males, and it was claimed that the right to vote would undermine the virtues of womanhood and lead to free love and a demand for equality between the races.

Suprisingly enough, there were some among the fairer sex who opposed the the suffrage movement, resulting in the "War of Roses" which was waged during the long, hot summer of 1920 with both groups headquartering at Nashville's Hermitage Hotel. Both the "prosuffragettes" and the "anti-ratification ladies" vigorously lobbied their legislators for their vote. Marches and rallies were held with equal enthusiasm on both sides. The leader of the anti-suffrage battle, Josephine Pearson of Monteagle, wore three roses to identify herself as the "three-star general in the fight to save Southern Womanhood." Those women who favored the vote wore a yellow rose as a symbol of equality.

Handbills sought to stir anti-suffragist emotion.

Mass Meeting TONIGHT

Ryman Auditorium
8 O'CLOCK

TO SAVE THE SOUTH

FROM THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT
AND FEDERAL SUFFRAGE FORCE BILLS

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, and Ex-Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant, of Louisiana, Have Been Invited to Speak

MAJ. E. B. STAHLMAN
MISS CHARLOTTE E. ROWE
HON. FRANK P. BOND

AND
PROF. GUS DYER
WILL SPEAK

MRS. THOMAS H. MALONE, JR.
WILL SING

JUDGE J. C. HIGGINS
WILL PRESIDE

EVERYBODY INVITED

While the "War of Roses" raged in the State Capitol, political emotions were no less volatile in Smith County. On April 8, 1920, an editorial appeared on the front page of the Carthage Courier railing against "The New Dispensation." The writer states that while old time women were at home tending to their babies, canning fruit, keeping the house nice and neat and cooking for father and the boys, some of our modern ladies were doing all kinds of stunts in order to gain the right to vote. They even danced barefoot on the steps of the capitol, and men will now have to step down and let them run the government machine.

The reader is given a dire prediction for the kinds of news the Courier will be publishing in the future: RESULTS OF AUGUST ELECTION 1935

Winners: Sal Skinnie, County Clerk; Mary Gossip, Circuit Clerk; Susie Shoofly, Registrar; Emily Goldberg, Sheriff.

Several misfortunes happened on Election Day. Jim Brown's baby was badly burned by falling into water while Mr. Brown was washing dishes. Mrs. Brown could not leave the election until all the districts were heard from. The baby died before she arrived home.

Mrs. Ginda Simmons, J. P. from the 15th District had a narrow escape when the 12 cylinder Pierce Arrow run by Mrs. Flix Gadabout passed entirely over the mule Mrs. Simmons was riding.

While the sheriff, Mrs. Ida De Spooof, was locating a wild cat in the Carver Hollow, Miss Spicy Hooknose, age 46, enticed the sheriff's 16 year old son, Willie, away from home, going at once to Kentucky where they were married. Miss Hooknose is very fortunate in marrying Willie as he is a splendid cook and a nice housekeeper.

As was to be expected, such a slanderous attack would not go unanswered by the defenders of the suffragette movement; consequently, in the April 22, 1920 edition of the paper, a letter signed "Old Maid" rebuts the article. She vehemently proclaims that women are not to blame for the state of affairs as men have driven them to it by their brutality. "Just imagine," she writes, "a home with a poor hard-working woman, so tired that she is irritable, working in the field, planting corn, hoeing tobacco,...until sundown, then having the milking all to do, the supper to cook, dishes to wash besides half a dozen children to care for, and you have the old dispensation pretty well in mind." The "old maid" concludes that she thinks all will agree that the generally unhappy state of matrimony in the country is the

man's fault for making his wife work so hard. This lady must qualify as Smith County's first feminist. Too bad she remains anonymous to posterity.

In the July 3, 1920, edition of the Courier, a more conciliatory tone is adopted by the editor in an announcement of a mass meeting of Smith County Democrats. He calls attention to the fact that many of the women did not seek the right to vote but issues a stern admonition to them that the home-loving country women must not decline to vote as otherwise the ballot box would be turned over to the purchasable (Negro) women and denizens of the underworld in the cities. If the good women assume the responsibility thrust upon them, no harm will result.

At a Democratic meeting on May 25, 1920, it was reported that a number of ladies appeared and took part in the proceedings. Mrs. S. C. Bridgewater delivered a short, timely and thoroughly enjoyable speech. Appointed to the Resolution Committee were Miss Sadie Smith, Miss Carrie Neal and Mrs. J. M. Cox. Thus, these courageous ladies became pioneers in the county as they rallied to the call of "THE NEW DISPENSATION."

The writer and daughter-in-law, Regina Maggart, (R to L) visit the grave of Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, well-known American suffragist, located in the quaint old Victorian Cemetery in Rochester, New York.



References: Carthage Courier, April 8, 22; July 3, 1920.
The Sunday Tennessean, August 12, 1990.
The Sunday Tennessean, February 19, 1995.

A FAMILY HISTORY OF
JOHN ALLEN MOSS, I,
ELIZABETH "BETSY" (SCRUGGS) MOSS,
THEIR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

Contributed by Erma Williams and Sam Judd

ELVIRA C. (MOSS) APPLE
(1827 - 1855)

Elvira C. Moss, the sixth of seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, about 1827 and died in Smith County, Tennessee in 1855. She was about nine years of age when her parents, brothers and sisters left Virginia to settle on the Caney Fork River in Smith County, Tennessee. In 1840, she was living with her parents near Lancaster in Smith County. Elvira was married about 1845 in Smith County, Tennessee to Daniel Mang Apple, who was born about 1823 in North Carolina and died about 1914 in Smith County, Tennessee. Elvira died when her son, William Mang Apple, was about two weeks old. It is believed by some that she was buried at the family cemetery where her parents are buried. After her death in 1855, Daniel Mang Apple remarried and reared a large family.

In 1850, Daniel Mang Apple and Elvira C. (Moss) Apple were living in Smith County north of the Cumberland River and east of the Caney Fork River. Daniel also appears in the 1870 and 1880 census records for Smith County. He is buried at the Apple Cemetery on Possum Hollow Road, two-tenths of a mile west of the Grant-Commerce Road in Smith County.

Daniel Mang Apple and Elvira C. (Moss) Apple were the parents of the following five children who were born in Smith County, Tennessee:

- (1) Elizabeth Ann Apple was born about 1846 and apparently died young.
- (2) Sarah C. Apple was born about 1848 and apparently also died young.
- (3) Sarah Jane Apple was born 25 August 1849 and died 13 July 1932. She was married on 29 December 1868 in Smith County, Tennessee, by B. J. Vaden, a Justice of the Peace, to William M. Draper, who was born 1 September 1834 in Smith County, Tennessee, and died 16 June 1901. Mary Jane was his second wife. In 1880, they were living in the 8th District of Smith County. William M. Draper and Mary Jane (Apple) Draper were the parents of the following ten children, all born in Smith County, Tennessee: (a) Daniel Mang Draper; (b) Infant Draper; (c) Thomas Luther

Draper; (d) Linus F. Draper; (e) John Alvin Draper; (f) Caldonia "Callie Dona" Draper; (g) James Warren Draper; (h) William Estill Draper; (i) Edgar Wheeler Draper; and (j) Rubye Gray (Draper) Bates.

(4) Alexander "Alec" Apple was born about 1851. He was living with his father in 1870. He reportedly never married and died in his twenties. However, there is an Alexander Apple buried in the Gordonsville Cemetery whose birthdate is right to have been this Alexander Apple. The one buried at Gordonsville was married and lived to be much older than in his twenties.

(5) William Mang Apple was born 15 August 1855 and died 3 March 1932 in Smith county. He was married in Smith County on 18 June 1877 by H. M. Apple, Minister of the Gospel, to Virginia "Jennie" Halliburton, who was born 24 April 1858 and died 3 June 1941. William's mother, Elvira, died when he was about two weeks old; he was reared by his grandmother Apple until his father remarried. In 1870, he was living with his father in Smith County. William Mang Apple and Virginia (Halliburton) Apple are buried in the New Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery near Chestnut Mound in Smith County. They were the parents of the following nine children, all born in Smith County: (a) Marvin Apple; (b) John David Apple; (c) Lela (Apple) Webster; (d) Mettie (Apple) Ballard; (e) Ada (Apple) Fields; (f) Grover Cleveland Apple; (g) Charlie Mang Apple; (h) Siddie (Apple) Smith; and (9) Lassie (Apple) Sullivan.

GEORGE ROBERT MOSS, SR.
(1828 - 1885)

George Robert Moss, the youngest of the seven children born to John Allen Moss, I, and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, was born in September of 1828 in Buckingham County, Virginia. "Bob" was only seven years of age when his family left Buckingham County, Virginia, to settle on the Caney Fork River near Lancaster in Smith County, Tennessee, in May of 1836. In 1840, he was living in his parent's home in Smith County. At the time of the death of his father in 1840, George Robert Moss was only twelve years old. In 1850, he was unmarried and living with his mother, Elizabeth, and his unmarried brother, Samuel Archer Moss, in the Southern Division of Smith County.

George Robert Moss was married about 1853 to Martha A. Sadler, a daughter of Philip Sadler and Mary Ann (Jones) Sadler. The land of Philip Sadler joined the Moss land, and the families had already been united by the marriage of Samuel Archer Moss, "Bob's" brother, to Julia Ann Sadler, Martha's sister. Martha A. (Sadler) Moss was born 4 May 1834 in Smith County, Tennessee. The first home of George Robert Moss and Martha A. (Sadler) Moss was on Hoggard's Bluff in the 9th District of Smith County. It was there that their first eleven children were born. In the

census records for the 9th District of Smith County, in 1860 and 1870, George Robert Moss and his family are shown. Living with them was his mother, Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss. In 1860, the value of his real property was given as either \$1,400.00 or \$1,600.00, and the value of his personal property was given as \$500.00.



George Robert Moss

On 6 August 1870, George Robert Moss purchased a tract of land from John Lamberson for \$2,000.00. This land was on the line between Smith and DeKalb Counties, near Temperance Hall, on Smith Fork Creek in the 17th District of DeKalb County, not far from Lancaster. At this location, their last three children were born, the youngest being the mother of Helen Louise (Skulley) Tate, who spent years gathering much of the information that is in this family history. In 1880, the family of George Robert Moss is shown living in the 17th District of DeKalb County. It was in this house which sat on the county line that Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss died in 1881.

When Minnie (Moss) Skulley, the youngest of the fourteen children of George R. Moss, Sr. and Martha (Sadler) Moss, was a very young girl, she, her parents, and probably some of her younger brothers and sisters, made a visit to the home of Neri Lowe, Jr., and Elmira Lowe in the old 1st District of Wilson County, Tennessee. Elmira Lowe and Martha Moss were friends. On this visit, they learned that Martha (Lowe) Terry and G. W. Terry were planning to sell their farm and go west to Texas. On 25 October 1883, George R. Moss, Sr. and Martha A. (Sadler) Moss purchased from G. W. Terry and wife Martha 106 acres, more or less, lying in the 1st District of Wilson County for the sum of \$2,000.00. They paid \$800.00 in cash with a note for \$1,200.00 to be paid by 25 December 1886.

This house faced north on the Silver Spring Road, which is now called Nonaville Road. Part of the land lay across the

Saundersville Ferry Road from the house and joined Giles Glenn's east boundary line, then north to Alexander's property then east to the middle of Saundersville Ferry Road in front of Neri Lowe, Jr.'s front gate then south with the road to Glenn's Lane. It was to this home that the family of George Robert Moss, Sr. moved in late 1883 or early 1884.

The clapboard house of colonial style was built, according to tradition, by Neri Lowe, Sr. The upstairs porch or balcony, enclosed by a railing, was supported by the beautiful round wooden columns of the portico which extended across the entire length of the house. As one entered the front door, he/she came into a large entrance hall which extended the depth of the house. To the right back part of the hall was a winding staircase. The rooms on each side of the entrance hall were about twenty feet by twenty feet with huge fireplaces at the end of each room. The hearths and chimneys were of large rock or stone. The upstairs rooms were the same as those of the lower floor. The floors were of white ash, and the boards measured about eight or ten inches in width. The ceilings were about twelve or fourteen feet high with all of the walls plastered except the kitchen.

There was a breezeway from the central hall into the kitchen. The kitchen walls were sealed with wide boards about fifteen inches in width and were probably poplar. This sealing went around the room, not up and down. There was a large fireplace in the back of the huge kitchen. The smoke house was built of brick, probably made by slave-labor. To the rear of the house was the springhouse. To the left of the front yard as one entered the gate was the Lowe Graveyard, which at one time was enclosed with an iron fence.

George Robert Moss, Sr. died after living in this house about a year. His death occurred on 8 January 1885 at this house in the old 1st District of Wilson County, Tennessee. Martha A. (Sadler) Moss died on 19 January 1893 at this home in Wilson County. George R. "Bob" Moss, Sr. and Martha A. (Sadler) Moss are both buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County. A clock which they purchased from Rufus Kelley when he was selling out to move to Arkansas now sits in the writer's library on a mantel which came from the house at the old Moss place near Lancaster.

George Robert Moss, Sr. and Martha A. (Sadler) Moss were the parents of the following fourteen children. The first eleven were born in the 9th District of Smith County. The last three were born near Temperance Hall at the Smith-DeKalb County line.

(1) William Franklin "Franky" Moss was born 7 February 1855 and died of the fever on 4 October 1868 in Smith County. He is buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County.

(2) Mary Frances "Fanny" Moss was born 16 September 1856 and died unmarried on 2 January 1902 in Wilson County. She is buried at the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County.

(3) Robert Allen "Bobby" Moss was born 5 December 1857. He was kicked by a horse and died on 29 July 1867 in Smith County. He is buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County.

(4) America Kansas "Kans" Moss was born 23 March 1859. She was married in DeKalb County on 8 September 1878 by C. Starnes, J. P., to William "Bill" Kelley, who was born 1 May 1855 in Smith County. He was a son of David Kelley and Rhoda (Gragston) Kelley. William and Kansas appear in the census of the 9th District of Smith County in 1880. America Kansas (Moss) Kelley died on 22 December 1926 at her home on Baker's Grove Road in Davidson County, Tennessee. William Kelley died on 7 May 1940 at the home of his daughter, Notie (Kelley) McKinney, in Davidson County. They are buried in the Mt. Juliet Cemetery in Wilson County, Tennessee. They were the parents of six children. The first three were born in Smith County. The last three were born in Wilson County. Their six children were: (a) Notie Jane (Kelley) McKinney; (b) Edna Utah (Kelley) Hutchins; (c) David Edgar Kelley; (d) Viewrette Kelley; (e) Obie Leo Kelley; and (f) Maggie May (Kelley) Parham.

(5) John Rufus Moss, who was known as "Ruf", was born 20 October 1860. He left and went to Texas after his family moved to Wilson County. He spent fourteen months traveling throughout the state then went to Maderia, California, where he worked for about seven years for George C. Roding of Fancy Creek Nursery. He was involved with harvesting wheat and growing fruit trees. While there, he visited San Francisco, San Jose, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Yosemite Valley, and many parks and high peaks of the range. He visited the low gulches, ranches, and Indian reservations throughout the warm belt of the range. He visited the government park where he saw the "big trees" of the world, the Secoy Lumber Woods, and drove through the "needles eye" of one of the big trees near Camp Badger. He left California on 8 August 1898 and ate snow on top of the summit just before entering the snow sheds.

John Rufus Moss returned to Tennessee by way of Ogden, Utah; Denver, Colorado; St. Louis, Missouri; and Evansville, Indiana. He attended the Centennial at Nashville before returning to his family home, then visited all of his relatives in the counties of Smith, DeKalb, and Putnam. Rufus then moved to Nashville, and in 1903, he was living at the Upper Cumberland Hotel at 160 North Cherry Street. He described himself as being six feet tall with his shoes on standing up, six feet lying down in his sock feet. His weight, at that time, was 144 pounds. His hair was dark brown, and he had blue or hazel eyes. John Rufus Moss was found

dead 15 January 1919 on the Saundersville Ferry Road in Wilson County, Tennessee. He was buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County. John Rufus Moss was never married.

(6) William Dawson "Doss" Moss was born 17 July 1862. He was a musician and song writer. "Doss" was a police officer in Fresno, California. He returned to Tennessee in 1897. William Dawson Moss was first married on 18 December 1903 in Wilson County, Tennessee, to Cornelia Glenn of Wilson County, Tennessee, who died 5 November 1912. They did not have any children. "Doss" was married secondly on 15 February 1919 to Cassandra "Cassie" (Moss) Lamberson, who was born 22 January 1876 and died 25 October 1957. They did not have any children. William Dawson Moss died on 20 September 1934 at 8:30 p. m. at the General Hospital in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee from a heart attack. He was buried with his first wife at the Norris and Glenn Graveyard off of Saundersville Ferry Road in the old 1st District of Wilson County, Tennessee. Cassandra "Cassie" (Moss) Lamberson Moss, his second wife, was buried at the Bates Cemetery on Smith Fork Creek near Temperance Hall in DeKalb County.



William Dawson "Doss" Moss and his sister, Minnesota "Minnie" Bell (Moss) Skulley

(7) Marina Jane Moss was born on 28 March 1864 and died 16 October 1864 in Smith County, Tennessee. She was buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster, Tennessee in Smith County.

(8) Letha Elizabeth Moss was born 25 August 1865. She was married in October of 1881 to Buchanan "Buck" Kelley, who was born 31 May 1858 in Smith County. He was a son of David Kelley and Rhoda (Gragston) Kelley and was a brother to William Kelley who married America Kansas Moss. Buchanan Kelley died 20 September 1910 in Wilson County and was buried in the old 1st District of Wilson County near the Nonaville Community on the old John Davis place. Letha, his wife, died on 21 October 1932 at the home of her daughter, Gracie (Kelley) Glenn, in Lebanon, Tennessee. Buchanan and Letha (Moss) Kelley were the parents of the following thirteen children: (a) Charlie McHenry Kelley; (b) Fred Edgar Kelley; (c) Nancy Lela (Kelley) Timmons Bruce; (d) Forrest Napoleon Kelley; (e) Johnnie Bell Kelley; (f) Zandie Euola Kelley; (g) Robert Herbert Kelley; (h) Daisy Ernest Kelley; (i) Gracie Lee Oscar (Kelley) Glenn; (j) Bonnie Della (Kelley) Trevathan; (k) Richard Levi Kelley; (l) Ollie Mai (Kelley) Starkey; and (m) William Riley Kelley. The first three

children were born in Smith County. The last seven were born in Wilson County.

(9) Martha Virginia "Mattie" Moss was born 28 March 1867 and died, unmarried, on 8 December 1894 at the home of her uncle, Samuel Archer Moss, in Smith County, Tennessee. She was buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster.

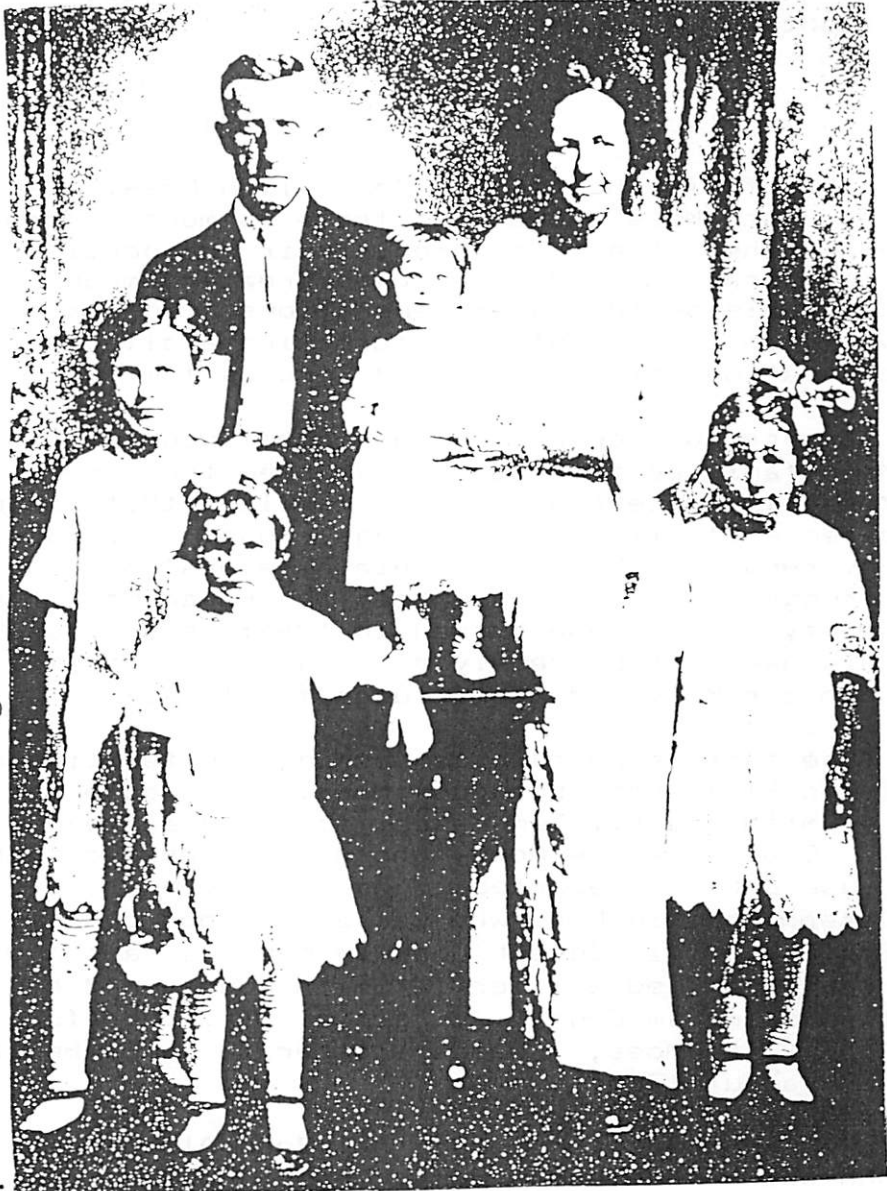
(10) David Beauregard "Dave" Moss was born 2 June 1868. He was never married and spent much of his life in Fresno, California, where he was a fruit picker and packer. His last seven years were spent near Nashville, Tennessee, where he died at a local hospital from a heart attack following a five-year illness. He died on 18 January 1951 at 11:25 a. m. and was buried in the Giles Glenn Cemetery off Saundersville Ferry Road in Wilson County, Tennessee, in the old 1st District.

(11) Philip Sadler "Jim" Moss was born 22 July 1870 and died, unmarried, in the doctor's office at Lebanon, Tennessee, on 23 April 1919. He was buried in the family cemetery near Lancaster in Smith County.

(12) Samuel Allen "Sam" Moss was born 26 August 1871 near Temperance Hall at the Smith-DeKalb County line. He was married in Arlington, Texas, to Emma Frances Summers who was born 3 March 1884 at Mansfield, Texas. They were the parents of five children: (a) Georgia Rose (Moss) Dycus; (b) Emmett Maurice Moss; (c) William Dawson "Doss" Moss; (d) Charlie Robert Moss; and (e) Ella Ordraine (Moss) Tidwell Brown. Samuel Allen Moss died on 16 September 1923 at Cedar Hill, Texas, from typhoid fever. Emma Frances (Summers) Moss died on 26 May 1946 at Cedar Hill, Texas. They are both buried in Little Bethel Cemetery in Cedar Hill.

(13) George Robert Moss, Jr. was born 23 July 1873 near Temperance Hall at the Smith-DeKalb County line. He was married on 18 December 1904 to Salura Belle Davis, who was born 23 January 1889 in Kentucky. They were married as they sat in a buggy, by Esquire James H. Crittenden, in front of his home in the old 1st District of Wilson County. Friends and neighbors gathered to witness the marriage. George Robert Moss, Jr. and Salura Belle (Davis) Moss were the parents of the following eight children who were all born in Wilson County: (a) an infant son who died at birth; (b) Zona Constance (Moss) Murray; (c) Harry Elmo Moss; (d) Claud Bernice Moss; (e) Roy Wilburn Moss; (f) Robert Howell Moss; (g) Mary Kansas (Moss) Brende; and (h) Raymond Lee Moss. George Robert Moss, Jr. died at his home in Nashville on 6 October 1953. Salura Belle (Davis) Moss died 30 September 1971 at Miller Hospital in Nashville. They are buried in Woodlawn Memorial Park Cemetery in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

(14) Minnesota Bell "Minnie" Moss was born 6 April 1875 near Temperance Hall at the Smith-DeKalb County line. Before her marriage, she taught school at Nonaville in Wilson County. "Minnie" was married on 24 December 1905 at her home in the old 1st District of Wilson County by Esquire James H. Crittenden to James Matthew "Jim" Skulley, who was the son of Michael Skulley, who was born in Ireland and Elizabeth Jane (Owen) Skulley. James Matthew Skulley was born in the 10th District of Wilson County, Tennessee on 24 December 1877. "Jim" and "Minnie" were the parents of the following five children, all of whom were born in the old 1st District of Wilson County, Tennessee: (a) Lorita Pearl Skulley; (b) Helen Louise (Skulley) Tate; (c) Anna Sadler (Skulley) Coakley; (d) Nellie Frances (Skulley) Rice; and (e) James Matthew "J. M." Skulley, Jr. "Minnie" (Moss) Skulley died on 31 August 1962 at Park View Hospital in Nashville. James Matthew Skulley, Sr. died on 20 March 1963 at Park View Hospital in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.



Family of James Matthew Skulley, Sr. and Minnie Bell (Moss) Skulley

From this union of George Robert Moss, Sr. and Martha A. (Sadler) Moss, there were fourteen children. Eleven of those children lived to adulthood. Only six were married, and only five had children. Of the three sons of Samuel Allen Moss, only one

was married, and he had twin daughters. Of the five sons of George Robert Moss, Jr. four were married, and each had a daughter. Thus terminates the Moss name from George Robert Moss, Sr.

CONCLUSION

This family history of John Allen Moss, I and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss shows that there is much information available about them, their children, their grandchildren, and their great-grandchildren. An even greater amount of information is available on the later generations. Unfortunately, there is a very limited amount of information available on the earlier generations of the Moss and Scruggs families.

The census records of Buckingham County, Virginia, show several Moss families that could have been the parents of John Allen Moss, I and several Scruggs families that could have been the parents of Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss. The marriage records of Reverend Rane Chastain contain several marriages of both Moss and Scruggs that could have been their parents. The Buckingham County court house burned in 1869; thus, those records are lost. This makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to trace both the Moss and the Scruggs families.

One fact is certain concerning the families of John Allen Moss, I and Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss. They both had relatives living in Smith County, Tennessee, for several years before they arrived in 1836. The Joe Moss, who was a nephew of John and in whose house John is reported to have died, must have been the same Joseph Goodwin Moss who was a neighbor of William Patterson Moss in 1850. This Joseph Goodwin Moss was a son of James Bellas Moss, who died earlier in Smith County and had lived at one time in Buckingham County, Virginia. It, therefore, appears that our John Allen Moss, I was a brother to James Bellas Moss, who was born about 1785.

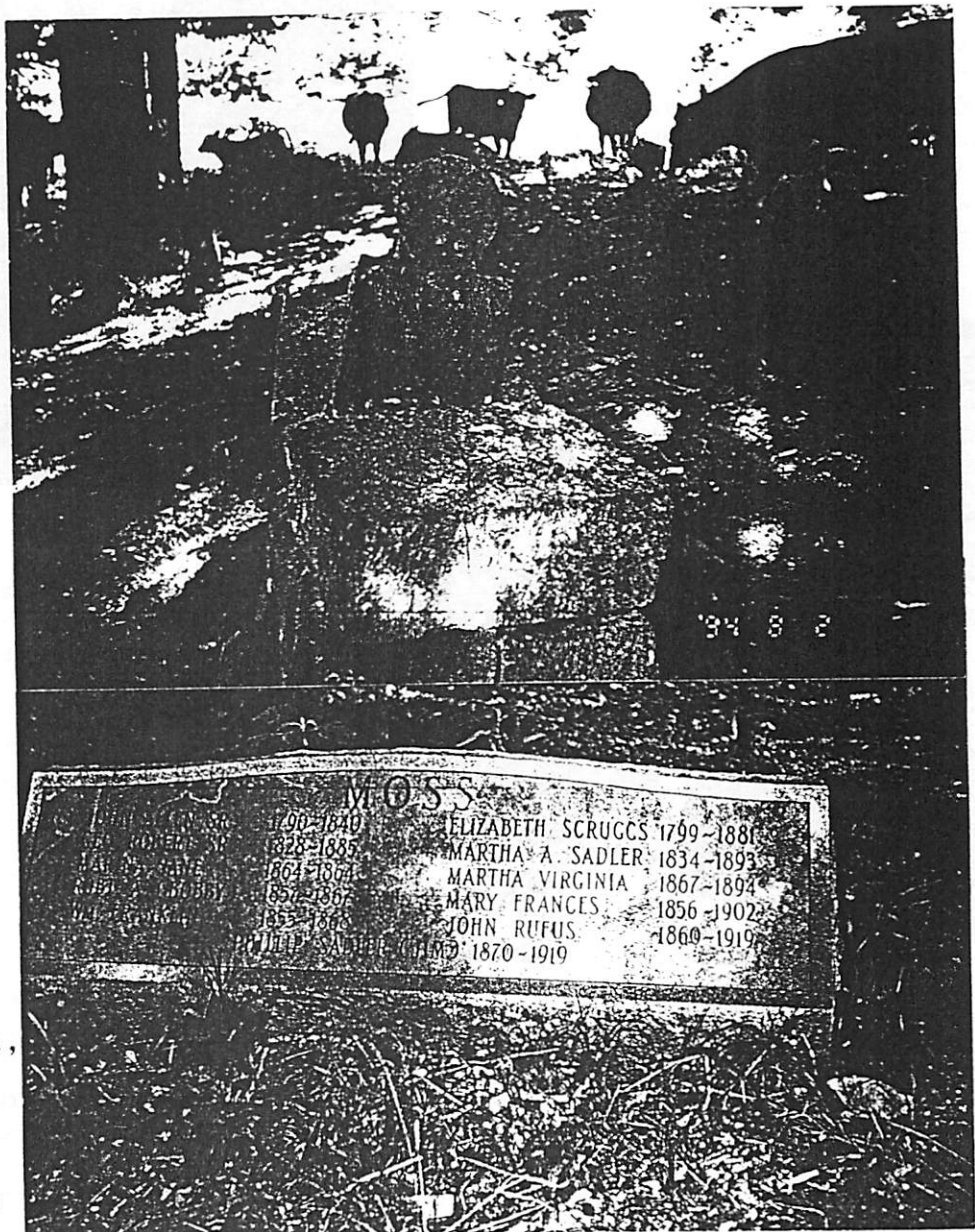
Family tradition holds that John Allen Moss, I had a brother who was named Thomas Moss. An old powder horn of his was once at the home of Minnie (Moss) Skulley. A Thomas Moss was in Smith County in 1840 and 1850, who was born about 1780. He must have been a brother of John Allen Moss, I. Ocia (Moss) Judd, a granddaughter of Samuel Archer Moss and a great-granddaughter of John Allen Moss, I, told the writer in the 1960's that she had always heard that there were nine Moss brothers who came to Tennessee. It is believed that three of those nine were our John Allen Moss, I, Thomas Moss and James Bellas Moss.

In 1880, Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss told the census taker that both of her parents were born in Virginia. It appears that Elizabeth's mother was Sarah Scruggs, who was already living in

Smith County when Elizabeth arrived in 1836. As early as 1830, Sarah Scruggs was living with her son, James A. Scruggs, in Smith County. Later, in 1843, James A. Scruggs was named as the guardian of the minor children of Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss. According to a letter written to Lena (Moss) Binns from her uncle, Samuel Hardy Moss, in 1832, Samuel Archer Moss, Elizabeth's son, was named Archer for his uncle Archer Scruggs. Another family tradition holds that Rufus Scruggs, son of James A. Scruggs, was a nephew of Elizabeth (Scruggs) Moss. Hopefully, someone will be able to trace the Moss and Scruggs families back much farther than Helen, Lena and I have been able to trace them.

John Moss' box tomb stands elegantly - serenely in the Moss family cemetery where so many Moss family members are interred. Meanwhile the farmer's cattle graze, frolic and bed down unaware that this is hallowed ground.

Pictured below is a relatively new gravemarker which has been erected for MOSS - John Allen, Sr., Elizabeth Scruggs, George Robert, Sr., Marina Jane, Robert A., WM. Franklin, Martha, A. Sadler, Martha Virginia, Mary Frances, John Rufus, and Philip (Jim) Sadler.

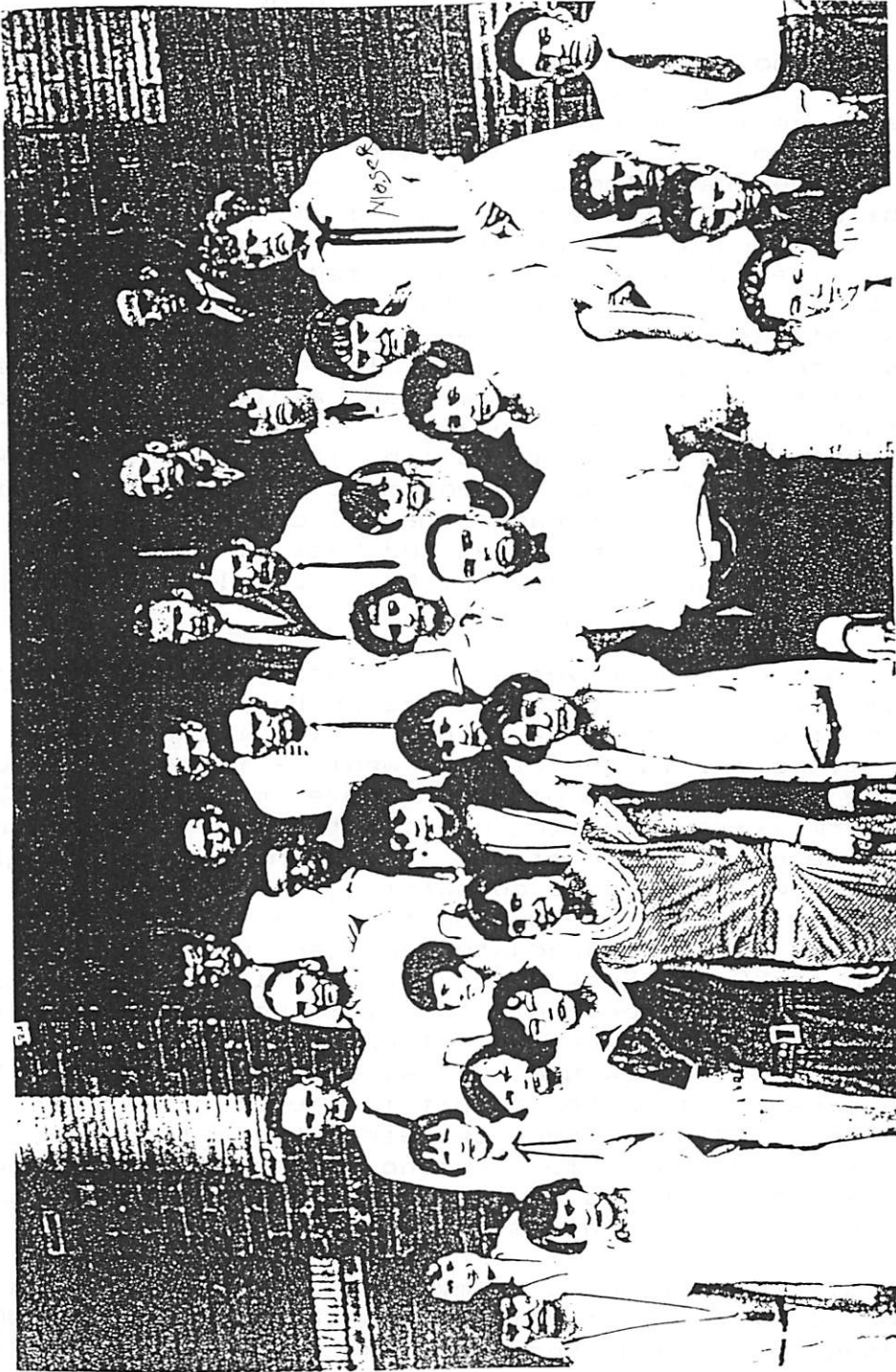


James Elihu Evans (cousin Jim Evans), Buffalo Valley (Smith County), Tennessee, about 1850. This picture was taken by Lillian Kelly Bynum's mother when they were visiting the old Moss Cemetery. Lillian's paternal grandmother was a Moss. The farm adjoined Jim Evan's farm. Jim's nephew, Leland Bradley, has owned both farms since the mid-60's. Leland Bradley confirmed the identity of this picture by telephone March 6, 1993 from a copy he had just received. Leland's neighbor, Sam Judd, is a Moss descendant.



William Eddie Moss (1875 - 1975) celebrated his 100th Birthday on 19 February 1975, with nieces and nephew, Ruth Annette (Moss) Winfrey, William Porter Moss (1905 - 1983), and Rosa Mae Helm Bush.

This concludes the family history of John Allen Moss, I and Elizabeth "Betsy" (Scruggs) Moss, their children, their grandchildren and their great grandchildren. This family history was compiled by Jerry L. Winfrey and is based on the genealogical research of Helen (Skulley) Tate, Lena (Moss) Binns and Jerry L. Winfrey. Anyone who wishes to make corrections or additions should contact: Jerry L. Winfrey, 307 South College Street, Smithville, Tennessee 37166.



Members of Mrs. J. Carter (Nancy Stonestreet) Goodloe's 1925 Carthage High School Graduating Class. 1st row third from left is Lula Mai Gregory (Mrs. Clifton Maggart). 2nd row third from left, looking sideways, is Billie Webb; next to Billie is Nancy; on far right on the end is Ruth Read (with bangs). In back of Ruth, third row is Alice Waite Moser, a teacher. Can anyone identify others in this picture?

MEMORIES, HOW THEY LINGER!

Mrs. J. Carter (Nancy) Goodloe

Although long removed from Carthage and Smith County, my roots are firmly entrenched there, and I have many fond recollections of life in Carthage in the early 1900's. My mother was Carrie Cardwell Savage, who married Dr. Reginald (Rex) Stonestreet, an Englishman. In the tradition of his English background, he placed his children in private schools. I attended Miss Annie Allison's Girls' Preparatory School on 23rd Avenue, in Nashville, Tennessee. We lived in a sparsely populated country-like area of Nashville. It was a welcome relief to spend summer vacations in the small town of Carthage where everybody knew everybody. Many happy summers were spent with mother's older sister, Mrs. Eva Laura Fisher, wife of Julian Fisher, then Cashier of Smith County Bank. The Fishers had two boys so a girl was most welcome in their home. Aunt Laura and Uncle Julian lived next door to Alex Read. His daughter, Ruth, and I spent most of our days playing "Jacks". Later my mother purchased the old colonial house located on the corner of Main Street and East Fite Avenue. (Until recently owned and occupied by Mrs. (Lucille) Charlie Smith.)

Living through the teenage years is a wonderful, but sometimes, trying experience. Our senior class was probably not much different from others of that day. One incident that really stands out in my memory is the time we went swimming. All pupils who had a grade point average of 90 or above for a term were excused from term exams. Feeling emancipated and carefree, we were seeking a means of celebration, and, perhaps, some lively adventure. Thus, we decided to go swimming. The Cumberland River was too deep and treacherous so three cars were loaded with happy, fun loving, about-to-graduate teenagers who drove to Piper's Ford on the Caney Fork River just off the Gordonsville Highway for fun in the water. All the girls wore bathing suits and the boys wore shorts. When we entered the water, we saw a man fishing. We didn't know him, but we soon would learn. That night the man preached from the pulpit in the church across the street - his topic: "Those Poor Lost Girls." In those days the town turned out for a protracted meeting. That night the town of Carthage learned of (what was to us an innocent pregraduation celebration) those "sinful" girls.

Married for sixty-eight years to my boyhood sweetheart, Carter, whom I lost May 1, 1994, I live mostly in the past but WHY NOT? . We have one daughter, two grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Although I left many fond memories in Carthage, I brought many West. At eighty-seven years of age, I try to keep my mind active and feel well compensated for the years since August 1907. (Mrs. J. Carter (Nancy) Goodloe, P. O. Box 301, Las Cruces, NM 88004-0301)

SMITH COUNTY HISTORY

Some Account of the People of Smith from the early
Settlement of the County

Dr. J. W. Bowen

Chapter XVI

After a few years Robert L. Caruthers left Carthage and settled at Lebanon where he resided the remainder of his life. Abe remained at Carthage marrying the daughter and only child of William Allen. In 1835, he was appointed by Governor Carroll a Circuit Judge to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Williams. When he received this appointment, he was a candidate to represent Smith County in the Legislature. When the time of his temporary appointment expired, he was elected Judge, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected. He resigned about 1848 and went to Lebanon to establish a law school. He took this course upon his own responsibility and at his own risk, against the advice at the time of his brother and the earnest protest of his life long friend, Governor William B. Campbell. He was influenced mainly by two considerations; first, that he might get a location where he could educate his numerous family of children, and secondly, a business that would permit him to be with his family. The immediate and phenomenal success of the Lebanon Law School under his management is a part of the history of the country and not of a county.

No two men could possibly have been more different physically and mentally than were the brothers, Robert L. and Abe Caruthers. The one, Abe, was low of stature, not more than 5 feet 9 inches, with dark eyes, black hair and bilious temperament, with no ambition on earth only to know the law and do his duty as he conceived it. No man had less regard for public opinion when he was convinced he was right. The other, Robert L., was tall, - 6 feet 4 inches, - blue eyed, with light hair, sanguine temperament, ambitious, with a suaviter in modo as was said of him, that would have graced the court of Louis Le Grand, and all his life the slave of public opinion. He accumulated a fortune and was liberal with it, while Abe dispensed his earnings as fast as he got them. Both were good men and men of ability and culture. Abe was the profounder, and this writer thinks one of the best and purest men he ever knew. He was as pure as a woman. (He speaks of him as man.) The late Judge Nathan Green said of him after he was dead, that he thought "he was the greatest common law lawyer in this continent", and yet Judge Caruthers himself was all unconscious of this, and thought to the day of his death that he had never mastered the first principles of the law.

When Judge Green resigned from the Supreme bench to become professor in the Lebanon Law School, Governor Campbell appointed Robert L. Caruthers to fill the vacancy. He held the position by that appointment and a subsequent election, till the war.

Judge Abe Caruthers was a member of the Legislature from Wilson County in 1861. That was known as the Secession Legislature. Judge Caruthers was a secessionist per se, honestly and sincerely so. He believed the slave states had a right to secede, and that they ought to do so. He had some peculiar views. As the writer understood him in a conversation after his election as a member of the Legislature, he believed an aristocratic class was absolutely necessary for the well being of society. As an aristocracy of wealth was odious, and an aristocrat of birth was almost equally as objectionable, he thought that therefore, there should be an aristocracy of race and color. Every white man should be an aristocrat.

When Nashville was evacuated by the Confederate forces in 1862, he went to the State of Georgia and in a short time died. The news of only one other death away from home and loved ones during the darkness of that period fell with a heavier weight of sadness on the heart of the writer than did the death of Judge Abe Caruthers, and that was the news two months later, of the death of his own brave boy. The shadow of that crushing sorrow still projects itself along the pathway of life.

When Judge Abe Caruthers died, ten children were surviving him; five of these, two sons and three daughters have died since then. Four daughters and one son are living at the date of this writing. Colonel W. A. Caruthers of Hartsville is that son. The mother of his children, one of the kindest women the world ever saw, had died some years before the catastrophe of the late war fell upon the country. In process of time his remains were brought and laid by her side in the cemetery at Lebanon, where, one by one his children have been laid as the years have passed.

Smith County Deed Books show a number of transactions by the Caruthers' brothers during the early 1800's through the 1840's. Among which were the following: 23 Oct 1835, Abe Caruthers sold to Henry B. McDonald his brick dwelling house. On 20 Oct 1828, State of Tennessee Grant No. 8714 shows 173 acres to Robert L. Caruthers. To James Beckwith, Robert L. Caruthers sold a tract of land in Carthage on 10 Oct 1827. In 1831, Henry Hallum purchased of Robert L. Caruthers a tract of land on the Caney Fork.

GORDON

JOHN HARRISON GORDON

Steven L. Denny

D(3). John Harrison Gordon was born August 29, 1806 in Gordonsville, Tennessee. He married Matilda Harper, daughter of Mathew and Sarah Boon Harper, who was born October 8, 1808, on December 13, 1827. They first settled near Trousdale's Ferry in a community then known as Black Bottoms, now Stonewall. Harrison was a trader and had the reputation of being a shrewd businessman who should be watched carefully in a trade. An excellent judge of horseflesh, he knew how to make merchandise appear better than it actually was.

In the winter of 1828-29, Harrison formed a partnership with young Soloman Taylor Williams. Gordon had already purchased 17 horses, intending to trade them in Georgia, but the trip was delayed long enough for Williams to purchase a similar number. The two formed a firm to trade in "horses, negroes and any other goods", but this venture was destined to cause problems for both entrepreneurs. They found that horse prices had dropped in Georgia so they sold for a loss, having to barter for slaves. These and slaves purchased in Tennessee were taken to Mississippi in the summer and sold. Williams agreed to remain in the "Lower Country" and act as the Southern representative for the firm, while Harrison returned to Smith County to purchase more slaves which would be sent South for Williams to sell. Soon the partners were at loggerheads over certain slaves which Harrison had sent to his brother, James, in Natchez. This rupture would lead to a lawsuit in which a risque picture of Harrison as an unscrupulous businessman would be portrayed.

Harrison and Matilda moved their family to the Pearl River Valley in Leake County, Mississippi, around 1833. In 1835, Harrison was hired to build a jail for Leake County; however, he appears to have returned to Smith County not long thereafter for he was listed as living in Smith County in January 1836 when he filed a lawsuit against Soloman Taylor Williams, who countersued. Harrison died October 11, 1838, in Smith County, soon after the birth of his fifth child. Children of Harrison and Matilda Gordon were: Mathew Alexander Logan Gordon, James G. Gordon, Lemuel P. Gordon, George W. Gordon and Matilda Harper Gordon.

NANCY GORDON MOORES

E(3). Nancy Gordon was born in 1808 in Gordonsville and educated in the school operated by her parents and then at a school in Nashville. When Nancy was preparing to leave for her study in Nashville, her parents disagreed as to what she should study.

Alice maintained that she should study Latin just as the boys for "if it would benefit the one, it would the other also." John objected stating that the boys had to study Latin because they might be lawyers and preachers and this would help them to speak well. Alice's response, "True, but I wish my daughter to learn to speak well too."

Nancy married Dr. William Brown Moores in late December 1831. They moved to Fairfield, Texas, where they lived quite comfortably with a large cotton plantation and a number of slaves. Nancy died in Fairfield, Texas in 1864. Two known children were: Alice Moores and William W. "Willie" Moores.

WYLIE BLOUNT GORDON

F(3). Wylie Blount Gordon was born in 1810 in Gordonsville. In October 1833, Wylie joined his brother Francis and James B. Moores in establishing Clinton College, but in 1836, his academic career was interrupted when he joined William Campbell's company of volunteers as a private to fight in the Florida Seminole War as a part of Company C, Second Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry. President Jackson authorized the calling up of militia units all over the country, requesting 2000 men to volunteer in Tennessee. Twice that many responded to the call. The Smith County company volunteered in response to this call. When the regiment rendezvoused and organized at Camp Blount near Fayetteville, Tennessee, Wylie was elected regimental quartermaster with the rank of captain. When the troops found things peaceful in Southern Alabama, the Tennessee brigade was sent on to Florida, where they found a problem that would plague them for the duration of the campaign - no supplies nor horses.

On October 12, first contact was made with the Indians when the regiment surprised and captured several braves. The next day the troop was ambushed and several soldiers were wounded before the command was forced to withdraw. Once again - no supplies. Continued lack of forage combined with the extreme conditions and tropical climate caused the loss of the horses belonging to the Tennessee troops, including those of the officers. Soon the men were in effect "infantry" rather than cavalry. Dissatisfaction was so widespread and morale so low among the men that the officers drafted a document protesting the "unjustifiable failure" on the part of Florida officials to supply the men with suitable forage and supplies. Continued marching across the terrain on foot "would be pernicious in a great degree to the health and comforts of said brigade" because of the marshy territory and lack of supplies. "[Even if now remounted] we will oppose and refuse to comply with any order requiring us to move from this point without a reasonable portion of provisions wherever we may be required to go." Ultimately, the troops did return to active duty in large part because their protestations were simply ignored.

In the middle of November, the brigade burned several deserted Indian towns on the Withlacoochie River. On the 18th, a three-prong attack was employed to attack a fortification erected by the Indians in the Wahoo Swamp. Again on the 21st, the men fought the Seminoles and won a more decisive victory than they had on the 18th. This was the last action for the troops. Although the Indians posed a definite threat for the entire campaign, disease was the most deadly enemy which faced the men, and many more troops succumbed to the tropical diseases they encountered for the first time in Florida than they did to Indian arrows. The contingent left Florida on Christmas day of 1836. During the seven months which the Smith Countians served in Florida, they "displayed great gallantry and won the cordial commendation of the General."

Shortly after his service in the Seminole War, Wylie moved to Texas. In 1838, he returned to Tennessee for a time and on October 31, he married Virginia Russwarm at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend J. M. Watson. Along the way, Wylie had acquired the title, Major. The 1840 Census lists Wylie as a resident of Dekalb County, Tennessee; however, by 1841, the family was living in Texas, where daughter Alice was born. Wylie and family had returned to Tennessee by 1843 when his second daughter, Virginia Russwarm, was born. After his death in 1849 in Memphis, Tennessee, his daughters moved to Gordonsville and lived with grandparents John and Alice Gordon. It is not known what happened to his wife, Virginia.

MARY ROGERS GORDON WALLACE

G(3). Mary Rogers Gordon was born in 1812 in Gordonsville and named for her mother's sister, Mary Amis Rogers. She married Reverend James Wallace and first moved to Alabama and then to Lake Charles, Louisiana. For a wedding present John gave Mary a horse and a negro girl to care for her needs. Soon the couple moved to Alabama and discovered the horse was not what it had appeared. "The horse was so bad that it was not good enough for [Mary] to ride; therefore, when they went to Alabama, the negro girl was made to ride the horse given by Gordon and another horse obtained for Mary to ride." Mary and James Wallace had at least four children: Philus "Philo" Wallace, Lemuel H. Wallace, Leonidas W. Wallace and Marie Antionette Wallace.

ELIZABETH GORDON

H(3). Elizabeth Gordon was born in 1813 and died in 1836 in Alabama. In all probability, she had moved there with her sister Mary Rogers Gordon Wallace, or was there on a visit when she died. Apparently, she never married.

GEORGE W. GORDON

I(3). George W. Gordon remains somewhat of a mystery in the Gordon lineage. The only information which the writer has seen presented about George is a partial list of children of John Gordon's children prepared by a genalogist. On this listing George is listed as having been born in 1815 and dying in 1848 in Louisiana. It would seem that when John Gordon wrote his will in November 1849, he was under the impression that son, George, still lived. This George died no earlier than between the writing of his father's will in 1849 and no later than the writing of a codicil to the same will in 1854. The wording of the codicil would indicate that George died sometime in late 1853, as dated on January 16, 1854, George is referred to as deceased. It is possible that the codicil was written to redistribute the estate after the death of George. Originally, John had left the portion of the plantation lying north of Trousdale Ferry Turnpike to George. This would have included the manor house. After his death, this portion of the plantation was willed to John Gordon's grandson, John Randall Bowen. The estate papers of John Gordon state that George did not leave any heirs.

FRANCES L. GORDON BOWEN

J(3). Frances L. "Fannie" Gordon was born August 18, 1819 and married the Reverend John W. Bowen, M. D. on September 11, 1840. Dr. Bowen's first wife was Mary Moores, sister to Rhoda Moores, who married Fannie's brother, Francis Gordon, and to Dr. William Brown Moores, who married Fannie's sister, Nancy. Mary Moores Bowen died in 1839. Born in Rhea County, Tennessee, January 9, 1811, Dr. Bowen was orphaned at an early age and moved to Smith County when he was six or seven years old. Although very poor, he educated himself well. He attended Clinton College, where he graduated about 1837. No doubt but that he met both of his wives because of his relationship with the faculty at the college.

Bowen moved into the home of his new wife and eventually took over the management of his father-in-law's plantation. The birth of his first child caused a major change in his life. He was a licensed minister of the Protestant Methodist Church before the age of 20 and was scrupulous in following the doctrines of the Church. When his son was born, he set out to baptize the child as was the custom of this denomination. Fannie said, "Do you think it proper, dear, but perhaps it would be well first to see if there is any Scriptural authority for baptizing infants." He tried to find proof, finding none, supposedly he decided that he should be rebaptized as a Baptist, becoming one of the most influential ministers in Middle Tennessee. Of him, J. H. Grimes wrote, "His preaching powers were rarely ever surpassed. As a pulpit orator he easily ranked among the best. He spoke deliberately and unpassionately; yet often rising to the most sublime heights of eloquence."

When he preached at the dedication ceremony for the New Macedonia Baptist Church located on Pea Ridge road in Smith County, almost a thousand people attended, causing the service to be held outside.

During the Civil War, Reverend Bowen strove to restore the state to the Union, although some members of his family did not agree with his position. Undoubtedly, there were strained emotions when young Randall Bowen rode away to serve in the Confederate Army. The natural fear for a loved one away at war was augmented by the fact that the family was arrayed against the son on this issue. What a burden the wife and mother, Fannie, bore. No doubt but that her heart was torn asunder. What thoughts must have passed through the head of Dr. Bowen as he drove his wagon to Corinth, Mississippi to bring his seriously wounded son home to the care of his mother? But, oh, how much darker were his thoughts as he returned home with the lifeless body of his son whose wound had proved fatal? Randall had given his life for a cause which his father found repugnant. Dr. Bowen arrived at the plantation in Gordonsville on July 3, 1862. For three days, Dr. Bowen lingered near the grave of his son whose death would haunt Dr. Bowen for the remainder of his life. (See page 112.) Throughout the war, Dr. Bowen actively promoted freedom and equal rights for blacks of the state, even though he managed a plantation which belonged to his wife and children, which included 57 slaves.

Fannie Bowen was the first woman to hold the position of postmistress in the history of the county. Her father, John, had been postmaster at Gordonsville from August 9, 1823 until December 28, 1858, when Fannie's husband, John, took the job and served until October 4, 1865. Fannie was appointed to the position then and served until August 23, 1872, when Dr. Bowen was reappointed for a little more than a year. Fannie inherited the plantation from her father in a rather complicated manner. According to John Gordon's will, the part of the plantation north of Trousdale Ferry Pike was to have gone to his grandson, John Randall Bowen, upon the death of John Gordon's widow and Fannie's mother, Alice. Son, Randall, having died before his mother, Fannie inherited his portion of the plantation, with the daughters receiving the portion below the turnpike. Dr. John Bowen died August 16, 1892 and Fannie died October 11, 1895. They were the parents of: John Randall Bowen, Mary E. Bowen, who married William H. Aust and Millie L. Bowen, who married John Ephriam Gold.

Our congratulations to Steven upon having earned his Master's degree from Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN on May 6, 1995. Steven plans to begin his doctoral program at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC this fall. We wish him well.

JULY 18, 1901, PAGE 3, TUCKER'S X ROADS NEWS BY OBSERVER

Contributed by Dorothy Ditzig

TUCKERS X ROADS.

July 16. A good rain at this time would certainly be acceptable to the people. The early planting of corn is undoubtedly suffering and a rain at once could not insure a full crop. Gardens are about dried up and the most they contain now for the table is Irish potatoes. The grass is nearly all dried up and therefore pasturage for stock is quite scant. Stock water, too, in many places is getting scarce and all things considered the people are rather inclined to be blue.

The wheat crop has all been threshed out in good dry condition and the people have put up their straw nicely so that it will answer well for the cattle in the coming winter.

Oats have yielded much better than usual, but for the past few years they have been an uncertain crop and therefore farmers have sowed more sparingly than they otherwise would.

Clover and meadows have been unusually fine and much hay has been saved in the very best of condition. The people will need it next winter and they should feel thankful that their efforts in that direction have been crowned with success.

Last Saturday morning another victim was added to the rapidly growing number in the city of the dead at Bethlehem. The year-old baby girl of Frank Wilson followed her mother in a few days and now they rest side by side as the newly made mounds will show. Little Maud had whooping cough and then contracted pneumonia and both together were more than the little one could stand. The world, the glory and the fashion thereof are all passing away, but the word of the Lord, we are told, endureth forever.

Last Saturday the hour for religious service found wife and I at Good Hope. Our readers, and especially the older ones know that this was at one time the largest camp ground in the county. The quarterly meeting and knowledge of free dinner on the ground drew out a large crowd. Notwithstanding the weather was warm the people were quiet and the best of order prevailed. Elder Haggard discoursed in the morning on "The influence of Christian life and character," and was listened to with much patience and interest. He is an earnest talker and has a happy command of suitable words on hand with which to express his thought. After the sermon the Lord's supper was celebrated on the seventh instead of the first day of the week. The writer had never before witnessed a thing of that sort.

Next came dinner and the snowy white cloths were spread under the huge oaks and soon filled with the good things prepared by the excellent women of the vicinity. Wife and I dined with James and Thomas Hearn and a most sumptuous repast it was. Better mutton we never ate and the old-time corn and wheat light bread were just simply made to perfection. The good wife and charming daughters of our kind friends lost no opportunity to see that their guests were well attended to.

In church we occupied a seat with Uncle Joe Jenkins, now near 88 years of age. He is perhaps the sprightliest man of his age in this part of the county. His mental and physical powers are yet in active play and he tells me he eats and sleeps like a child and walks at least five miles every day. When a young man his and another family were campers together at that place. The only one now living of those camped and dispensed hospitality to the people there more than 56 years ago.

TUCKER'S X ROADS. MAY 28, 1903, PAGE 2.

Death of Uncle Joe Jenkins.--His life Interestingly Sketched by Our Worthy "Observer."

May 26.--On Wednesday morning, May 20th, the long and eventful life of Uncle Joe Jenkins came to a close. He was in his ninetieth year and had lived all of his life and died at his home near Saulsbury in the 12th district. For the last few years his was an active life as he was traveling constantly in the neighborhood and walked at least four or five miles every day. A few days before his death he was on one of his accustomed tramps when he fell in a gully and was unable to get up. One of his grand sons was attracted to the place by his cries for help and succeeded in getting him up and carrying him home.

It was but the beginning of a spell that soon ended his long career. When a young man he made several trips on flatboats that made their start from Rome (Smith County) and were carried through to New Orleans. The boats were loaded with tobacco and poultry and as the railroads and steamboats did not then traverse the country and ply the waters it was the only means of getting the crop to market.

In 1836, he enlisted in a company to fight the Indians under Jackson who was at that time sent to expel them from what is now the state of Florida. His company, however, was not received as the governor decided that they had enough without them.

The entire company was in Lebanon the day the negro Clate was hung and guarded him to the place of execution. Their object in going was to meet the governor with the hope that he would accept their services in what was known as the Florida War.

While Uncle Joe was a member of the Baptist Church he told me several years ago that he had been a camper in the meetings at

Good Hope, although they were Methodists. He frequently saw them at work on their huts that constituted the encampment and was at the first and last meetings ever held there. The last camp meeting held there was about the year 1857. The writer was himself present at that time and recollects the large crowd present on the memorable occasion.

Our old friend was a good talker and his memory and mind were clear on the happenings of the long while ago. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. A number of sons and daughters and a daughter by the second marriage are his representatives besides a goodly number of grand and great grand children. He was buried near where he died and had lived so long. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Thomas A. Hinson.

In our last article we stated that Miller & Wharton were the buyers of lambs delivered that day whereas it was Murphey and Seay. They received some good ones for a market thus early and the price paid was six cents per pound.

So far as we have learned Taylor Hobbs carried in the best lot delivered that day. He delivered seventeen that weighed 1,370 pounds, averaging within a fraction of 70 pounds and bringing \$4.75 each. Hard lot to beat. All done he says on wheat and grass.

The 8th district is also doing well in babies and fowls. My good neighbor, Mrs. Julia Bradshaw, has over 60 turkeys and more than 250 chickens. Mrs. Bradshaw is a painstaking as well as a most accomplished and excellent lady.

In the list of babies we are able to report the recent arrival of three. First, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Goodall have another daughter, while Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Bryan have son No. 2. Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins, near Jennings, have boy No. 1 and first child. We are glad to be able to say that mothers and little ones are all doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks Arrington were in our midst last Saturday and Sunday as visitors to the family of his brother, W. C. Arrington. Mr. Arrington has been for a number of years a good citizen of Trousdale County and lives not far from Enon College. He was before going to Trousdale one of the best citizens of the 12th district of the county. His wife is the mother of handsome twins that we would like very much to have seen.

Contributed by Mrs. Dorothy Ditzig, 917 Poplar Drive, Benton, AR 72015 Telephone: (501) 778-1079. (Joseph H. Jenkins was her great great grandfather.)

TENNESSEE CONFEDERATES BURIED AT CROWN HILL CEMETERY

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Johnston	Joseph W.	D, 32nd Inf	3/17/62
Jones	Jessie	Forrest's 3rd Cav	11/26/63
	Lucins	D, 3rd Cav	7/11/63
Kelley	Allan K.	D, 9th Cav	8/21/62
Kelly	Parker	B, 31st Inf	8/19/64
Keltner	Elisha F.	K, 53rd Inf	8/1/63
Key	J. W.	E, 15th Inf	9/26/64
Kincaid	James K.	I, 26st Inf	5/2/62
	Thomas J.	D, 9th Cav	3/7/65
Kincaide	George W.	D, 9th Cav	2/28/65
King	H. J.	E, 26th Inf	7/15/62
	James H. (Sgt)	A, Allison's Cav	7/4/64
	John W.	H, 60th Inf	6/18/63
	R. H.	I, 41st Inf	3/27/62
	Thomas J.	K, 32nd Inf	7/15/62
	William	L, 2nd Cav	1/20/65
Kyle	Eli	K, 50th Inf	7/2/63
Lancaster	J. W.	A, 60th Inf	7/17/63
Lane	Thomas	G, 17th Inf	1/30/65
Langley	Reuben	C, 1st Inf	12/27/64
Lauderdale	George W.	F, 12th Bn Cav	8/30/64
	J. G.	H, 53rd Inf	12/1/64
Lee	James	B, 1st Cav	3/3/65
	L. J.	K, 41st Inf	8/3/62
Lefan	James	A, Baxter's Bn Inf	3/14/65
Lewis	Stephen	Cavalry	3/15/62
Liles	Joseph	H, 41st Inf	5/7/62
Lillard	Augustus M.	B, 59th Inf	11/22/64
Lisk	Brannon	I, 60th Inf	8/10/63
Little	Daniel	A, 41st Inf	4/15/62
	Sweptor	H, 41st Inf	3/22/62
Loden	Reuben	E, 26th Inf	3/14/62
Long	A.	G, 1st Cav	10/28/64
	John T.	I, 59th Inf	7/15/64
Love	Thomas	F, 12th Bn Cav	1/31/65
Lumpkins	Lewis F.	D, 32nd Inf	4/14/62
Luttrell	Hugh	B, 12th Bn Cav	2/23/65
Lyons	J.	B, 3rd Inf	7/18/63
Mabe	William	C, 37th Inf	9/18/64
Mangan	Peter	Tobin's Bat	7/30/64
Mangram	W. B. (Cpl)	B, 30th Inf	11/5/63
Manley	Hartwell B.	E, 32nd Inf	4/12/62
Martin	A. F.	I, 1st Inf	1/3/64
	J. P.	A, 4th Inf	1/26/64

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Mason	S.	E, 15th Inf	5/14/64
Mathews	H. D.	H, 41st Inf	3/5/62
	Hezekiah	E, 10th Inf	11/10/63
	W. R.	C, 16th Cav	2/21/64
May	William G.	G, 32nd Inf	4/23/62
Mays	Elijah	D, 1st Carnes'	2/14/65
		Lt Art	
McAffee	John	C, 1st Bn Inf	4/23/62
McBride	James F.	E, 9th Bn Cav	4/20/62
McCanless	Marshall A.	D, 53rd Inf	9/3/62
McCants	P. J.	E, 41st Inf	9/13/62
McCarter	Richard	C, 26th Inf	3/10/62
McCarty	James	K, 32nd Cav	3/18/62
McCawley	George A.	D, 1st Bn Inf	3/17/62
McClary	William M.	B, 53rd Inf	6/21/62
McConnell	Anderson H.	E, 53rd Inf	3/10/62
	Arthur C.	B, 9th Cav	8/10/62
	W. L.	Battery	8/13/63
McDowell	W.	L, 1st Cav	12/1/63
McKinney	Daniel W.	A, 32nd Inf	3/26/62
McKnight	A. J.	C, 9th Cav	8/28/64
McNabb	Jacob	C, 26th Inf	3/22/62
McNeece	J. P.	C, 53rd Inf	4/6/62
	James	C, 53rd Inf	3/28/62
	J. N.	B, 2nd Inf	2/17/65
Miles	J.	B, 79th Inf	7/7/63
Mills	J. M.	B, 14th Cav	3/18/64
Mitchell	William D.	D, 53rd Inf	7/24/62
Mize	John A.	H, 15th Inf	10/28/63
Moore	James	B, Wheeler's Cav	8/27/64
	Thomas	Tobin's Bat	11/22/63
	J. S.	C, 26th Inf	3/19/63
Morris	Daniel	A, Davis' Bn Cav	3/8/65
	W. T.	H, 30th Inf	2/27/64
	M.	Navy landsman	9/2/64
Morrisey	John	Art Bat	2/16/64
Morrison	John W.	D, 16th Inf	5/4/63
Mullican	Harvey	F, 6th Inf	12/2/64
Munsey	Talton	B, 9th Cav	3/15/65
Murray	L.	B, Hawkin's Inf	9/21/64
Nagle	Pierce	C, 154th Sr Inf	5/12/64
Nelson	William (Sgt)	A, 26th Inf	6/12/62
Nickles	James	K, 26th Inf	7/20/62
Nix	W. H.	H, 41st Inf	3/4/62
Norris	W. T.	E, 62nd Inf	6/23/63
Nowland	J. W.	I, 56th Inf	7/9/63
O'Guinn	Coleman	F, 53rd Inf	3/5/62
Oberst	Christian	B, 1st Art	2/24/64
Oliver	T. J.	H, 1st Inf	1/31/65

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Osborne	A. A.	E, 53rd Inf	4/13/62
Owens	W. E.	A, 15th Cav	8/17/64
Pamplin	Elijah	D, 53rd Inf	3/7/62
Park	Andrew J.	H, 41st Inf	3/26/62
	Jerome	H, 41st Inf	3/8/62
	Thomas J. L.	H, 41st Inf	3/8/62
Parker	A. B.	F, 9th Cav	2/29/64
Partin	John L.	A, 32nd Inf	3/29/62
Patterson	B. E.	B, 5th Cav	2/17/65
	B. F.	B, 26th Inf	3/18/63
	Jackson	C, 32nd Inf	3/29/62
Petty	Francis M.	I, 11th Cav	12/7/63
	George R.	A, 1st Bn Inf	8/13/62
Phelps	Ephriam	A, 41st Inf	4/20/62
Phillips	David B.	C, 32nd Inf	5/10/62
Philpot	J. A.	F, 41st Inf	3/2/62
Pollock	John	C, 18th Inf	3/13/65
Poor	James M.	E, 37th Inf	12/7/63
Porter	Andrew J.	K, 5th Inf	1/24/65
Pryton	H.	D, 9th Inf	8/28/62
Rainey	J. C.	I, 13th Inf	3/30/62
Raler	R. V.	G, 19th Inf	9/26/65
Rankin	David	H, 5th Cav	2/14/65
Ray	General	G, 4th Inf	3/30/62
Read	Noe F. (Lt)	6th Inf	6/18/63
Reed	John	A, 4th Cav	12/14/63
	P. A.	A, 4th Inf	4/4/62
Rice	Thomas L.	K, 3rd Inf	8/7/63
Richards	Eli C.	H, 4th Inf	3/4/62
Roberts	Nicholas W.	I, 37th Inf	2/28/65
Robinson	John T.	I, 41st Inf	3/15/62
Roden	A. C.	I, 32nd Inf	3/2/64
Rogers	Mark	H, Ashby's 2nd Cav	11/2/63
Runion	S. O.	B, 26th Inf	7/21/62
Russell	Samuel R.	B, 61st Inf	8/27/63
Ruth	M. L.	C, 32nd Inf	3/16/62
	S. D.	C, 32nd Inf	4/21/62
Scruggs	John A.	D, 61st Cav	7/9/63
Seaborn	J. B.	A, 62nd Inf	5/11/64
Sellers	Isaac	G, 41st Inf	5/7/62
	N. M. (Sgt)	B, 5th Inf	12/28/63
Shaw	R. P.	G, 48th Inf	10/11/64
Shelton	E. H.	B, 20th Inf	9/3/64
Short	Lewis	I, Washington Inf	1/9/65
Shultz	M. V.	I, 3rd Cav	3/5/64
Simmons	W. T.	E, 1st Inf	7/27/64

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Sipes	Abraham	A, 11th Inf	9/14/63
Sick	Branson	I, 60th Inf	8/ /63
Skinner	A. W.	A, 12th Inf	1/1/64
Smith	Henry	Colms' 1st Bn Inf	3/30/62
	Henry C.	A, 1st Bn Inf	4/5/62
	J. B.	D, 61st Inf	1/27/65
	J. M.	B, 32nd Inf	3/5/62
	M. D.	A, 1st Bn Inf	3/5/62
	P. E.	Conscript	11/29/63
	Robert J. (2nd Lt)	F, 53rd Inf	3/12/62
	Samuel	D, 1st Bn Inf	8/21/62
Spray	Wiley L.	D, 41st Inf	5/5/62
Stattery	Thomas	E, 10th Inf	1/10/65
Steakley	Pickney	E, 1st Bn Inf	5/12/62
Stephens	T. J.	I, 3rd Inf	3/24/64
Stepp	John A.	H, 16th Inf	11/28/63
Stumpter	George	L, 1st Cav	12/19/64
Swearingen	James	B, 28th Inf	12/15/64
Talley	John S.	A, 18th Inf	11/14/63
Tate	C. C.	K, 59th Inf	12/2/63
Taylor	James E.	B, Colms' 1st Inf	4/18/62
	John	E, 8th Inf	2/16/65
Thomas	S.	I, 33rd Inf	2/24/64
Thompson	T. S.	B, 1st Bn Inf	3/29/62
Tramel	Joshua C.	B, Allison's Cav	4/21/64
Turner	J. E.	K, 51st Inf	6/12/63
Vanpelt	John	B, 2nd Inf	8/13/64
Vicroy	John	E, Freeman's Art	2/20/65
Vinyard	Noah H.	D, 37th Inf	10/21/63
Wagner	J. M.	F, 1st Cav	2/4/65
Ward	E. G.	K, 43rd Inf	11/25/63
	Thomas D.	K, 42nd Inf	3/7/62
Warden	W. R.	A, 41st Inf	3/28/62
Warren	J. W.	A, Colms' 1st Bn Inf	8/7/62
	Thomas	A, 41st Inf	4/28/62
Webb	Jesse	H, 3rd Inf	8/3/64
Welden	A. J.	Unknown	3/5/62
Wells	J. J.	B, 32nd Inf	4/28/62
West	Jeffery	E, 26th Inf	7/15/62
White	D. M.	A, 1st Horse Art	2/14/64
Whitley	James	C, Allison's Cav	7/10/64
Whitworth	Andrew M.	B, 44th Cav	2/18/65
Wicks	Alexander A.	D, 41st Inf	4/20/62
	John W.	D, 41st Inf	3/29/62

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>MILITARY UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Williams	Andrew J.	D, 53rd Inf	3/26/62
	Isam	I, 60th Inf	12/28/63
Wilson	G. D.	A, 8th Inf	7/28/64
	S. L.	E, 13th Cav	12/11/63
Wright	J. B.	C, 41st Inf	4/5/62
	James C. (Cpl)	K, 5th Cav	7/16/64
Yeadon	J. P.	F, 1st Cav	3/26/65
York	Harrison F.	H, 32nd Inf	8/26/62
Young	Jarrett	I, 9th Cav	1/31/65
	R. P.	C, 32nd Inf	3/ /62
	William P.	A, 32nd Inf	3/ /62

Contributed by Ron D. Massey, 6516 Aintree Place, Indianapolis, IN 46250.

THE JOHN HALE FAMILY OF SMITH COUNTY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Madelon Smith

Bristol East Tenn
Sept. 28th 1864

Mr. James Hale -

Dear Jimmy,

To explain to you the reason of my being here I will state that I have been on a court of Inquiry, looking into some little matters, for the last ten days and the court is in session here - I hope however to be through with the business and off the court in a day or two. We have been holding our session a day or two at a time along in the vicinity of the command to get the evidence of witnesses with the command. While at Greeneville, some sixty miles below this, in E. Tenn. on last Sunday Gen Williams company reached us. He's part of Wheeler's. He is just out of middle Tenn. I saw lots of our acquaintances in the Tenn. 4th. Among them were Capt. George Moore, Lt. Sam Scoggins, Billie Bridges, Tom Gann, Ab Johnson and a host of others. Lt. Col. Paul Anderson among them. They gave me a great deal of news from home - some good, much bad. My wife and all my kin were well three weeks ago, when they left. Your father and family were well and all your friends. Some twelve of fifteen hundred men who had formerly been in the army came out with them, among the number was your brother Hugh. I have not seen Hugh. He had remained a day or two about Rodgersville twenty miles below Greeneville to have his horse shod ... Ab Johnson thinks that if a force could go into Middle Tenn. and remain there a short time - which would inshure [sic] the safe egress of the men at least thirty thousand

could be brought out - as the authorities there have ordered all men between eighteen and fifty years of age, into the federal service. The negroes in that section have all run off or been taken from their masters...Most of the boys of Sanders old company got home but remained only a few hours and had to hide in the bushes and cornfields most of the time. Capt. Marcellus Grissom and his brother Tom and their cousin Hankins (I forget his given name) went to Esq. Jim Grissoms and while there at breakfast, Copl. Marion McKee... and a small squad of Smith County yanks, dressed in Confederate uniforms road up near the gate and hollowed out that the Yankees were in Rome. The boys rushed out and Capt. Grissom was immediately shot and killed - young Andrews, son of Jesse B. Andrews near Carthage is said to have shot Marcellus - Tommy and his cousin Hankins were then shot as I understand several times each and all killed right there before the door of their father and mother and that too by an infernal blockhead scamp who never was fit by breeding or education to black the boots of either of the gentlemen whom he murdered. The boys tell me that everybody in the country are dissatisfied and had rather far rather be in the southern army than forced into the Yankees army which they are almost certain they will be unless they can possibly slip out in some way, which they will attempt to do.

(the second page is largely illegible) the yanks are forcing the citizens to pay three years ... and if a man is not able to pay it immediately which many are not able to do their lands are sold ... your father's farm would be very unhealthy for a thieving Yankee to live on, who had purchased it with what he had stolen. I understand John W. Bowen has bought a large farm near Murfreesboro and has raised this year an immense [sic] crop of cotton on it, all of which, the boys say, they trampled down with their horses. We had a little fight the other day (22nd last) near Blue Springs E. Tenn. Our Brigade alone was engaged. The boys walked into the yanks as of old. Heard last night from Howell and the boys at Ft. Delaware Serg. Holt of my Regiment left there on the 18th last he reports them all well but says they are faring roughly. My love to all the boys of my Regt. write to me.

Yours fraternally
W. W. Ward

In a letter to James from his father in October 1864, there is only a brief reference to John's death. The grandfather who is in poor health is his mother's father - James Barnett, who died in February 1865, before the war's end.

Tennessee Smith County, Oct 3, 1864

Mr. J. B. Hale

Dear Sir, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines to let you know that we are all well. I received a letter from you in May was the last one I received from you from others, I am very anshious [sic] to get a letter from your being sick is the reason of not writing. John's death was a heavy affliction on his parents. (Letter continued in subsequent issue.)

QUERIES

JONES: Am seeking relationship of "NEWTON" (NUTE) T. JONES, age 34, b. KY. Listed on 1910 Fannin Co., TX Census with wife, DEELY, age 27 (RODGERS?) and children: MARSELUS 9, NUTE, JR. 7, MINNIE 5, and CARRY B. 3, to ISABELLA JANE BELK (Dau. of JEREMIAH BELK, Smith County by 1820), who married JASPER NEWTON JONES, 1858 in Lamar Co., TX.

LOIS F. ELROD, 6103 Hott Springs Dr., Arlington, TX 76017.
Telephone: (817) 572-1398.

TUCKER: Searching for family of WESLEY W. (WILLIAM OR WILSON) TUCKER b. 1807; d.1897. Came from Rutherford Co. to Smith Co. (now Macon Co.) early 1830's. Wife, CAROLINE WILLIAMS TUCKER (CINA) b. 1811 Bedford Co., VA. Had sons, ENOCH, WESLEY W. and GRANVILLE JACKSON who intermar. with the HARWOOD, WILSON, DRIVER, REAGAN, HOLLAND and COOK families. Where was W. W. TUCKER born? Did he come to Smith Co. at same time as any other family? If so, from where did they come? Appreciate any info. concerning this search.

PATRICIA D. FRYE, 1242 Titania Lane, McLean, VA 22102.

GREGORY: Searching for info. on JAMES I. GREGORY (1819) mar. LETHA (ALETHA) OLDHAM (1824). JAMES was son of BIG TOM (1787) and BETTIE GREGORY GREGORY. Any pictures, Bible entries or info. appreciated.

CHARLES M. GREGORY, 320 Bart Drive, Antioch, TN 37013.

HUGHES: Searching for info. on HUGHES family. GIDEON HUGHES, son of LEANDER HUGHES, SR. AND ELIZABETH FRETWELL HUGHES, AND ELIZABETH PARIS HUGHES were parents of JESSE POWELL HUGHES b. ca. 1829 in Smith County, TN; OBADIAH HUGHES; LEANDER HUGHES, b. ca. 1832 Smith County, TN; and LEMUEL HUGHES b. ca. 1834 Smith County, TN. ELIZABETH PARIS HUGHES died June 1856 in Smith County. Would especially like info. on GIDEON, ELIZABETH, and their sons. (Son, LEANDER is my ancestor.)

GOLDIA HUGHES CULLER, 3350 Hughes Road, Darlington, MD 21034-1311.

MADDING: Looking for any info. on CHAMPNESS MADDING who lived on Goose Creek from 1800 until he died about 1820. Reportedly, he is buried there. In 1840, 4 MADDINGS were in Smith County: BANNISTER, GREENBERRY, WOODSON and VIOLET. What was their relationship to CHAMPNESS and to each other?

MARY LEWIS, P. O. Box 106, Elmwood, TN 38560. Telephone: (615) 897-2447.

SHERRIL: Am looking for any information on CATHERINE SHERRIL, born 1774 in Pennsylvania; died ca. 1850 on Long Branch. She married ANDREW STARNES; their children were: SUSAN MCGINNIS, ELIZABETH BRASWELL, JANE WILLIAMS, and HENRY, FREDERICK and CHARLES STARNES. Am also looking for the maiden name of HENRY'S wife, LILA.

MARY LEWIS, P. O. Box 106, Elmwood, TN 38560. Telephone: (615) 897-2447.

ADAMS: Need info. on MATTHEW ADAMS and wife, SARAH. MATTHEW b. 1811 in TN; SARAH b. 1808 TN/NC. Need to know SARAH'S last name and parents of MATTHEW and SARAH. On Smith Co., TN Census 1830, 1840. Macon Co., TN 1850. Madison Co., MO 1860. Children: JOHN W., SARAH ANN, JANE, b. Smith Co., JESSIE, CHARLES, MATTHEW b. Macon Co., TN. SARAH ANN mar. JOHN A. GOAD.
CHRISTINE MEDLIN, 780 Washington Ave., Baker City, OR 97414.

CARTER, MCFERRAN, BRAWLEY, WRIGHT, BRYANT, MORROW: Need any info. on CARTER families of Smith Co., TN, who moved to Hardin Co., TN ca. 1840. WILLIAM CARTER, b. ca. 1796 NC, son of SAMUEL CARTER, mar. SARAH MCFERRAN. Their children: SAMUEL, JAMES M., and one unnamed dau. died in infancy, all b. Smith Co., TN; JOSHUA, ELIAS JEHU, and ISAIH D. b. in Saltillo, Hardin Co., TN. WILLIAM'S 2nd wife was SARAH CAROLINE BRAWLEY. Their children: THOMAS N., TENNESSEE, HARRIET, FRANKLIN PIERCE, MARGARET C., ANDREW JACKSON, and MARTHA ANN, all b. Saltillo, Hardin Co., TN. JOSHUA is our ancestor. His dau., MAHALIA ANN CARTER, mar. JOHN WILLIAM MORROW.

MRS. SHIRLEY J. MORROW, 758 N. Meridan, Valley Center, KS 67147.

YOUNG, KEEL, CANTRELL: Seek info. on MARY JANE YOUNG mar. JOHN W. KEEL in 1860's. She is related to CANTRELLS. Their 3 children: (my grandmother) MATTIE C./E. mar. W. M. R. RUSSELL; Warren Co., TN, NANNIE mar. THOMAS RUSSELL, ISAAC CLINTON KEEL mar. ISABELL RUSSELL (ISAAC is from the YOUNG family). If anyone has any info. about these ancestors, please contact:

RUTH O'BRIEN, 1501 Comanche Trail, Garland, TX 75043.
Telephone: (214) 278-3605.

HASTIN, HORN, MING: Trying to find parents of JOHN HASTIN b. 1792 VA; d. before 1860 Smith Co., TN. Mar. MARY MING? b. 1801 VA. CHRISTOPHER HORN b. 1815 TN wife ELIZABETH lived in Smith Co., TN 1836 to 1846. Who are his parents, wife's maiden name and when parents married? Any info. will be appreciated.
PHILIP JOHNSON, Rt. #1 Box 543, Central City, KY 42330.

BROWN, ROBINSON: Anyone know if MARY FRANCES (FRANKIE) BROWN who mar. SAMUEL ROBINSON is sister of gr gr gr grandfather MAURICE BROWN, Cumberland Co., VA settled in Smith Co., TN 1800? Several descendants are named MORRIS and MARY FRANCES. My MAURICE mar. CATHERINE HUGHES. Is NANCY HUGHES who mar. SAMUEL ROBINSON a sister of my CATHERINE HUGHES BROWN? Will exchange info.
CAM COOPER, 1110 Southgate, Garland, TX 75041.

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Smith County
Historical and Genealogical
Society



The E. L. Bradley Bivouac No. 30, 1890

Quarterly Newsletter

Vol. 7 ---- No. 4

Fall 1995

Fall has arrived with all its majestic colors and much cooler temperatures, and with its return, the Society resumed its regular meetings on September 18th. Meetings are held at the Smith County Public Library the third Monday night of the month at 7:30 P. M. until the time change; then they are held at 7:00 P. M. (No meeting in December). Everyone is welcome to attend.

It is our desire to publish Bible Records; however to do so, we need you to send any you may have. We also need queries. For publication in the Winter Issue, we need to receive them by November 15.

Perhaps you have someone you would like to remember at Christmas time with something special. Why not send membership to the Society? Remember to send gift memberships in December for our Winter Issue is mailed in early January (1996). If you are already sending gift memberships, you need not send yours early; just remember to include when you renew. Memberships extend from February to February.

Send your communications to:

Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 112
Carthage, TN 37030

OFFICERS

President.....James L. Fletcher
Vice President.....Helen Yarborough
Secretary.....Martha Langford
Treasurer.....A. J. Sharenberger
Chaplain.....R. D. Brooks

SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SEVEN

FALL 1995

NUMBER FOUR

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FRONT COVER

In the year 1890, a group of Confederate veterans, formerly of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment, under General Robert Hatton, banded together at Riddleton and formed the E. L. Bradley Bivouac No. 30.

The picture on the cover, taken at Riddleton at one of the annual reunions of the aged veterans, shows the splendid turnout by members. As infirmities and death took their toll, the numbers lessened each meeting, and it is not known when the meetings halted.

The Seventh Tennessee Regiment, of which the men pictured were members, probably did as much real fighting as any regiment in the entire Confederate Army, and in the five days of fighting in one battle near Richmond, the Seventh lost five regimental commanders.

THEY HELPED HEAP FAME ON FIGHTING
SEVENTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT

If one were looking for one of the most courageous groups of fighting men to come out of the War Between the States, one probably would not need to look further than the group pictured on the front cover. Members of the E. L. Bradley Bivouac No. 30 were composed of members of the famous Seventh Tennessee Regiment and racked up one of the most envious records of bravery of any regiment in all the fighting during the Civil War.

The victories came along with defeats, and they made bravery their weapon. At the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Seventh was incorporated in Mahone's Brigades and it was Mahone's Brigade that headed Puckett's ill-fated and bloody charge in that battle. On many instances the Seventh penetrated the Yankee lines, and several soldiers from Dixon Springs, Riddleton and vicinity were taken prisoner at the "body angle", and spent the rest of the war as prisoners at Johnson Island Prison.

Rules for membership in the organization were very strict and no veteran who did not serve the entire four years of the war was eligible for membership. The name was taken to honor E. L. Bradley, who had enlisted in the Confederate Army from Riddleton and was killed in action.

It can truly be said that the men pictured on the front cover added immeasurably to the fame and glory that was so much a part of the Fighting Seventh Tennessee Regiment.

Membership roster of the Bradley Bivouac No. 30 are as follows:

Wirt N. Adams, Maj. John D. Allen, Joseph B. Anderson, Sgt. A. Jasper Apple, Anderson C. Beasley, David C. Black, Andrew C. Blair, James P. Bowman, William C. Boze, Andrew J. Bradley, William H. Bradley, Lieut. Thomas P. Bridges, William Bridges, William Bryant, J. W. Capleanor, W. Brad Carter, Clark Cartwright, Robert D. Coffee, Seth M. Corley, Thomas W. Corley, Thomas W. Cosby, Rev. Rufus B. Davis, Henry C. Denton, Henry Dias, J. William Duffy, Rev. James T. Eastes, Isaac W. Evans, W. W. Ferguson, Col. John A. Fite, Samuel Fitzpatrick, Samuel A. Flippen, William H. Flippen, Louis M. Franklin, Thomas Fuller, Lieut. John E. Gold, George W. Gragston, William J. Gregory, Thomas D. Grisham, James B. Hale, Albert S. Haley, Thomas Haley, Lieut. William J. Haley, Capt. E. S. Hance, Jesse E. Haynie, Martin B. Haynie, Branch N. High, Charles D. High, Maj. George A. Howard, William M. Johnson, Gideon B. Lamons, David J. Lynch, W. W. Martin, Edward R. Miller, Charles Mofield, Capt. Buck H. Moore, William P. Moss, Samuel O. Nickson, Capt. Winship B. Pettie, William Piper, Nathaniel C. Pope, Alexander Porter, Thomas D. Price, Sgt. Thomas B. Read, Sr., Andrew A. Robertson, Ira E. Royster, James T. Shaver, Robert L. Scruggs, Bennett J. Taylor, F. A. Timberlake, Blake B. Thaxton, L. A. Thompson, J. H. Tyree, W. Claiborne West Whitfield, Dr. Hershelson, and P. Y. Dillard.

J. B. SMITH

James E. Jacobsen

We, Smiths, came from Scots-Irish stock, blended from North Carolina (paternal) and Virginia (maternal) origins, resulting in a family rooted strongly in the Upper Southern sub-culture of Middle Tennessee. This cultural tradition was more with mules than slaves, with corn rather than cotton.

J. B. first rent the air with an infant's cry on March 7, 1847. His mother, Mary Dillard, was his father's second wife and J. B. was the second installment on the creation of a second family. Safrona Scruggs, whom David married in 1833, (and who died in 1841) had given birth to five children, two of whom survived. Melvina Jane (1834-1836) came first, and departed just a fortnight before the second came, son Samuel Archie, who roared to life March 14, 1836 (and kept on roaring until August 23, 1929). Frances Mary (1837-1839) like her sister did not survive her infancy. Nor did Sarah Ann who lived a mere five months in 1839. Samuel finally was joined by a surviving sibling in the person of brother, James Rufus, who arrived on November 8, 1840. All of this grief was evidently too much for the mother; she appeared unnamed in the 1840 census, aged 20 to 30, "insane and idiotic" in private charge.

The father remarried September 9, 1844, choosing Mary Dillard, then aged 14. She would give life to six children, all of whom survived childhood, five of whom would survive the coming war. Brother William came in 1845. J. B. came two years later. David Crockett, born on the Fourth of July in 1849 was perhaps patriotically named for a state hero. Helen came two years later. Ardelia Tennessee was the first winter birthing, arriving on January 6, 1853. Sally Smith was the last child born; by then the family had, perhaps, wearied of recording birth dates and her's is lost to us, simply recorded as 1858.

The two families in one were closely intertwined in at least one way. For some reason J. B. and his half brother, Samuel Archie, would develop and maintain a closeness that would endure throughout their lives. J. B. attempted to join his brother's unit when the Civil War began. He tried farming a stone's throw away from his brother's farm just after the war. He repeatedly returned home to visit Sam after the war and the inter-family squabbling over the estate did not affect this relationship. Clifford Dunlap described the relationship: "I don't know about his father. Now I think Grandpa and Sam were pretty close. You see there was a division in the family, there was an old man [David] I guess it was, he married twice, so some of the kids were from one side of the family and part of the others were from the other wife."

The 1850 census describes a family with five children, all boys, J. B.'s two half brothers, and the first three children from the second marriage. John B. is age 3. There were in addition four slaves, unnamed as individuals on the form, a female age 51, a female age 13, two males age 10.

David Smith owned 400 acres, 150 of which were improved. Machinery was minimal, typical of agricultural pursuits in that area, the total value being \$50. There were eight horses, eight milk cows and four working oxen. Other cattle numbered seven. There were fifty sheep and one hundred swine. The sheep were surprising to me, but there were 10,000 head of sheep in the entire county at the time. Small amounts of grain were produced, 20 bushels of wheat and fifty of oats. Indian corn held sway, with 2,500 bushels being produced. Tobacco was an important crop; 400 pounds being produced (with a million pounds county-wide, this amount was probably for home consumption). Slaughtered animals during 1850 were valued at \$40, 50 pounds of butter came from the milk, 8 pounds of wool from the sheep (an apparent low yield). A ton of hay was produced, five bushels of peas or beans, and the family produced \$30 worth of "home manufactures." Another surprise to this descendant was the 40 pounds of honey and beeswax which the year yielded. Conspicuously absent are potato and cheese production, grass seed or even rice or cotton production (the county produced just under 500 pounds of rice and three bales of ginned cotton that year).

J. B. was not toddling around any mules, but was stung by bees, and probably wore a lot of wool clothing and ate sheep meat which was occasionally on the table. Much of the farm production was consumed in a near self-sufficient farm economy. While the cash production was apparently low, his family owned a farm that was the second largest in the immediate region and one that had the highest land value per acre.

Ten years later, J. B. wasn't toddling anymore. As noted previously, the family had grown to its maximal size with eight children, the youngest Sarah or Sally Jane being four years old. Samuel was married and self-established nearby. James Rufus at age 19 was a man, and was, with his 16 year old half-brother, William, rated a "laborer." J. B. was age 14, one of the middle children. Six slaves worked alongside the family, three of these remained from the previous census. Female slaves were ages 65, 21, 4 and 2, males 24 and 19. The field workforce probably totalled three slaves and the two older sons, led by the Father. The older female slave was certainly a house servant, working with Mary. A, hopefully, intact slave family included the 24 year old male his 21 year old wife and two young children.

Ten years of growth and development would have been reflected in the 1860 agricultural census. The Smith family homestead had grown by a mere fifty acres and that same amount had been added to the improved acreage column, now totalling 200 acres. The same number of horses were augmented by a single donkey or mule. Milk cows were fewer in number, reduced by five, working oxen similarly were half as much, totalling two. Eight head of cattle, 50 sheep and 80 swine rounded out the livestock. Total livestock value was \$1,800 compared to \$750.00 ten years earlier. Farm machinery had declined in value by \$10.00 again being indicative of a non-mechanized farming tradition. The bees had flown away by 1860, and no honey was produced; tobacco, too, was not grown. Crops included 300 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of wool (an improvement!), 5 bushels of peas or beans, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 60 bushels of sweet potatoes. Home manufacture yielded a return of \$50.00 and slaughtered animals during the year were valued at \$200.00. Smith's was the third most valuable farm in District #10, trailing only that of Robert Trawick (\$10,000) and James Ballard (same value).

It is known that J. B. Smith was a well educated young man compared to the average young man of his time. While the South generally lagged far behind the North in the establishment of a public educational system, Middle Tennessee appears to have boasted a number of private schools. In their advanced years a number of Confederate veterans from Smith County completed questionnaires. These documents provide a rich array of information about their early lives, including their education. Several of these might describe the places where J. B. obtained his education.

William Robinson Perkins of Boulton's Bend, Smith County, Tennessee (located near the mouth of the Caney Fork River near Carthage) came from a family who owned one slave and 100 acres of land. His house matched the plan of the Smith's, but was of log, with stone chimneys at each end, four rooms in the main house and a kitchen wing. Perkins farmed with his father, raising corn, wheat and tobacco, "cleared land, plowed, hoed, any and everything that was done on the farm." His mother made their clothes, carded, spun, wove cloth, and cooked and washed for 12 children. Perkins stated that blacks and whites worked together in the fields and that those who did common work were the most respected in the community. Perkins noted: "if a man was industrious, honest, he went all rite." Perkins attended a log house school, mostly after his return from the war, however. Perkins served with William Smith in the same company during the war (see the account of William Marshall Smith in Perkin's war memoirs).

Robert L. Scruggs served with J. B.'s two half brothers in the 4th Tennessee Cavalry. He lived in a three-room log house and

attended public and sometimes a subscription school three months of the year. Perkins, too, mentioned that young men were only free for three months of schooling. Scruggs said only the "public country school" was in his area of Smith County.

Calvin Brown, from White County, mentioned Cumberland Institute, which he attended for a year. Orville Sampson, from near Carthage, lived in a three-room log house, and his father had 200 acres of land. He attended "common Districts School".

Alfred Dale, who was reared in Clay County, mentioned that he attended common school three months a year and subscription school (teachers were hired by 2 or 3 of the most prosperous farmers in the area for \$35-40 monthly) 4-6 months a year, studying "the old Blue Back speller and Ray's Erethamitic and Gramer." Dale lived in a "large cedar log house, large limestone chimney with large cook house both together, a five-room house, with smoke or meat house, slave quarters and houses in connection with _____ (illegible) building for tenants, barns, cribs, mile house, and three tobacco barns."

Andrew Jackson Bradley, of Dixon Springs, went to common country school, attending six months annually, over a three year period. Bradley's family owned 400 acres, lived in a four-room log house with an "ell" wing, had 100 sheep, 10 acres of cotton and 14 slaves. John Ephraim Gold, of Gordonsville, recalled that the "New Middleton School" was the only one that amounted to much in his area. James Pleasant Gold, of the same community, listed the New Middleton School along with Wesley Chapel and Prospect Academy. George W. Gann, Smith County, noted the White Sulphur Spring Academy at Rome in Smith County. Finally, Clinton College appears on maps as being just south of Carthage in Smith County. J. B. Smith could have attended any of these schools.

Only one story in the Smith family's oral history survives from J. B.'s youth. Clifford Dunlap heard it from J. B. "I tell you a funny story about what we did when we were boys. Somewhere down the line they had a mercantile store and we hung around this store. The men had a big old log out there which was cut off like a bench. Everybody wore galluses and these boys would crawl out on this log behind these men and unfasten their galluses and when they would get up, their pants would fall down."

THE CIVIL WAR AND LATER YEARS

When the war came in 1861, there is little doubt where the Smith family stood in its allegiance. Despite the fact that Middle Tennessee would be cut off from Confederate control for most of the war, (beginning in mid-February 1862 when Nashville and much of the state fell to Federal control and occupation).

the Smiths and the majority of the county retained a staunch pro-Southern loyalty. Very little is recorded concerning the wartime sufferings of the area. (This will be covered more thoroughly in the account that treats the family and the farm.) Major Confederate forces passed through the area, most notably during the Kentucky invasion in September 1862.

Had David Smith been a Unionist, he would have sought post-war reimbursement for any goods which were impressed during the war. No claims were filed, and indeed, a mere handful were filed for the entire county. At the same time, there is no indication that he contracted with or sold goods to the Confederate government either. There is one transaction during 1863 involving J. B.'s brother, David C. Smith and a Confederate Quartermaster. Otherwise all of the young adults in the family served in the Confederate service. David, Sr. was 52 years old when the war began; therefore, he would not have been expected to serve.

J. B. was only 14 years old in 1860, sixteen, two years later, too young to be expected to serve, but old enough to get accepted, particularly as the war progressed. The only document that survives, written by J. B., is a letter written to his daughter, Helen Wood, on June 9, 1914, when J. B. was living in Powell, Oklahoma. Quoting from this letter: "Your letter just received making enquiry respectin my army life. It began March the 17th 1863. I started from my fathers home at night to go where brother Rufus and Sam were to inlist in the 4th Tenn, Cav. their Reg. but more thought on the matter changed my mind - thinking they might oppose my inlisting. I went south to the Alabama line where I met Col. Allison's Bat[talion]. of Cav[alry]. and after some debate I joined the command. All were strangers to me and most all men but few boys." (Company A was organized at Alexandria, Tennessee, in November 1862, while Company C was formed at that same point in March, 1863.)

J. B.'s half brothers were respectively ten and seven years his senior. Samuel was married and away from his family. James Rufus, unmarried and the oldest next to Sam, enlisted first, on July 22, 1861. Samuel joined the same mounted company over a year later, on November 8, 1862. Both furnished their own mounts. Brother William having died the year before, J. B.'s departure in March of 1863 would have left but one son on the farm, age 15 in 1863. J. B. being underage, would have met both opposition from his brothers and they would have effectively blocked his enlistment, given his age. Leaving home at night obviously meant that his father opposed his going. Perhaps his mother saw him off and he undoubtedly left mounted, aiming to join a cavalry unit.

R. D. Allison (1810-1901) was a Mexican War veteran and a Smith County Representative to the Tennessee State Legislature for several terms beginning in 1848. He raised what became Company F,

24th Tennessee Infantry, at Alexandria and was elected Colonel of that regiment at its organization. His resignation from that post, written in July 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi, noted several months of sickness, his age (52 years) and his being "now wholly unfit" for duty. His commander, General Hardee, endorsed the resignation, stating, "I desire this resignation be accepted without delay. Col. Alison is regarded as a delinquent officer, and on application to General Bragg, he was sent to Columbus under arrest, the object being to remove him from his regiment." After this impressive service, Colonel Allison would serve out the war in command of a ragtag battalion of three companies, retaining his rank!

The battalion records in the National Archives consist almost totally of prisoner of war, deserter and hospital records. Will T. Hale, in his History of DeKalb County Tennessee (McMinnville Ben Lomond Press, 1969) lists rosters for the three companies which he credits to the National Archives. Hale specifically states that those for Company C represent complete rolls for the period December 31, 1863 through December 31, 1964. Hale offers some additional names of members in addition to his rolls. J. B. Smith's name does not appear on these rolls, or on the records in the National Archives. Nor does his name appear in the unfiled records at the Archives.

Allison's Squadron or Battalion was the perfect unit for this ancestor. Its commander would not have thought twice about enlisting an underage recruit, and J. B. himself notes that the members of this command were strangers to him. This is indeed strange, given the fact that Allison was from the same county, as many of the men were, and the battalion would serve in and around the county for much of the war. Hale, the author of the DeKalb history, wrote Confederate Veteran in 1909 (Vol. 17, p. 226) noting: "I am sorry no one wrote a history of "Allison's Squad," for it kept up a continual stir around Alexandria, Carthage and Smithville. The number of this band of Confederates was small. It was made up from portions of three counties and was on the go all the time--sometimes chased by small bands of Federals, then getting the advantage of position, chasing the enemy back over the same road."

"The Field of Operation was mainly in Tenn., Ala., & Miss., and Tenn. [sic]. I was present at the battles of Hoover's Gap, Look Out Mountain and Mission Ridge & a score of more or lesser fights. I was shot through the hat & X [cross] sabers worn on my hat saved my life--caused the charge to deflect. We stacked armes April 28th at Eufa[u]la 1865 Ala."

Hale provides a fairly in-depth history of the battalion: "Allison's Battalion of Cavalry, raised by Col. R. D. Allison, John S. Reece and Robert V. Wright at Alexandria, consisted of

three companies and was, besides taking part in a number of the most important battles of the war, very active in DeKalb County during Morgan's occupation and afterwards. It was with Wheeler on his last raid through East Tennessee in the summer of 1864; but it seems from DuBose's "Life of Wheeler" that it was with other companies, sent under Gen. "Cerro Gordo" Williams to attack a Federal garrison at Strawberry Plains. Finding the garrison too strong, it marched to overtake Wheeler but did not succeed. It followed close on his heels through Sparta, Liberty and Alexandria and went into camp near Murfreesboro, soon however, taking the Woodbury Pike and returning south across the mountains, engaging in considerable fighting on the way...As Colonel Allison was old and Captain Reece with impaired sight, Captain Wright commanded the DeKalb Countains, who had been consolidated with Shaw's Battalion after Missionary Ridge, in the later months. Allison's squadron, when it surrendered with General [!] Shaw in North Carolina in 1865, numbered only about thirty men, according to Lieut. Ed Reece."

The officers of the Battalion were:

Colonel: R. D. Allison (official records list him as
Captain)

Major: Joseph Shaw

Assistant Surgeon: B. H. Davis (Hamilton's-Shaw's Tenn.
Battalion)

Adjutant: James Jones (killed in action, Chickamauga,
September 19, 1863)

Company A: Senior captain, R. D. Allison, John H. Allison
1st Lieutenant, James A. Nesmith
2nd " , James N. Eaton
3rd " , James W. Foutch (killed in
action Feb.
6, 1864)

Rolls for this company cover the period February-December 31, 1864. The February 29 roll notes the Captain as under arrest, a first lieutenant, one sergeant, 2 corporals and 15 privates present for duty. Four of the company are detailed, 9 absent with leave, with the remainder under arrest. The company was in generally good shape with fair military appearance, inferior accoutrements and "confortable" clothing. The June roll was much improved with three officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 35 privates present, 17 men were absent as prisoners, 7 absent sick, and 5 detailed. Arms, accoutrements were rated as ordinary; clothing as not good. The December roll, made out at Robersville, South Carolina was similar in strength, a total of 31 present with 24 absent as prisoners or detailed.

west of Liberty. The guard went to meet them and did meet them not far from Salem Church. We fired a volley, and then the race back through the village and toward Snow's Hill began. All the guard had an even start, but by the time I reached Leonard Moore's (about the center of Liberty) I was at least seventy-five yards ahead and constantly gaining. I soon made the turn down the main street and heard no more bullets. When the Yankees began shooting down the main street, I had made the turn for the bridge. Keeping the advantage to the end, I beat the other guards about one hundred yards. The boys geyed me for leaving them. I resented this, when Colonel Allison said he saw the race from start to finish and that I came out ahead only because I had the best horse."

Mr. Burton adds: "When the picket guard reached the command north of Daniel Smith's, the boys were mounted, and a running fight occurred to Dry Creek Bridge. Here Company C, under Capt. R. V. Wright, stopped and waited for the Federals, then fired when they came up, checking them for a short time. At the Stanford home, Company B, under Captain Reece, was left on the south side of the pike. His men, when the Federals approached, fired again, checking them the second time. Company A was left behind Asbury Church, and it held the enemy back till our company wagons, loaded with bacon, got well up Snow's Hill. It was the bacon for which we were fighting. One of our men, Tom Coleman, was slightly wounded in the foot by a spent ball. In the skirmish at Dry Creek Bridge Lieut. D. Brien's horse got away from him. He could not be caught, and, seeing the Federals would get the animal, Brien ordered the men to shoot him. At Stanford's place a good roan horse came into our lines, and Lieutenant Brien got him. He had blood on the saddle and a Spencer rifle and belt of cartridges on the saddle horn. There were seventy-five men all told on our side and fifteen hundred Federals. They thought we were the advance guard of Morgan's Cavalry. If they had known our real strength, they would have made short work of us. I never knew till I came to Arkansas that we hit any of the enemy, when Frank Dowell told me they used his barn for a hospital; that four died, and he thought four more died later. Dowell lived near the Dry Creek Bridge.

A considerable fight came off near the intersection of the Murfreesboro and Lebanon roads, or the forks of the pikes. Lieut. Ed Reece, who took part tells this incident in connection with the affair: "Capt. Jack Reece's company of Allison's Squadron, which usually camped near Alexandria, left the camps on Helton Creek, going west toward Wilson County. They were scouting for Yankees. None being discovered, they made a fierce attack on John Barleycorn, entrenched at Isaac Smith's stillhouse, on the road leading north from the present store or post office called Mahone. Turning back toward Alexandria directly, they learned of an engagement going on near the forks of the pike and galloped off in that direction. Reaching the scene of battle, Captain Reece

and his troopers took a position in the woods and awaited orders. While there Colonel Allison and the remainder of the Squadron arrived.

"Captain Reece," said Allison, "you have no business here. Withdraw your company." "Colonel Allison", was the reply [Captain Reece feeling the stimulus yet over the victory of John Barleycorn], " Company B will remain where it is." "Captain Reece, you are drunk," asserted Allison. "Colonel Allison," snapped Reece, "you're a damned liar." At this the two urged their horses nearer each other and on horseback engaged in a savage fist-and-skull battle. When both were nearly out of breath, and it was forced upon all that their energies were needed against the common enemy, comrades interfered.

Isiah White was in this skirmish, and he says the Federals and Confederates were so near each other that he recognized acquaintances on the Federal side--Captain Hathaway [Lieutenant W. L. Hathaway, 1st Tennessee Cavalry], Colonel Blackburn [Joseph H. Blackburn, 5th Tennessee Cavalry], and others. H. L. Hale, recalling boyish memories of these occasions, says that there were times, as the Confederates were pushed back stubbornly through Liberty and north towards Snow's Hill, when opposing forces were only a few hundred yards apart. Part of Stoke's Regiment was advancing one day, and he saw Miss Mattie Hathaway run out to the front gate and speak a few words with her sweetheart, Capt. W. L. Hathaway, while bullets were whizzing around them. Skirmishes were so frequent that comparatively slight disturbances would put the citizens and soldiers in commotion. About sunset on one occasion a tremendous roar, somewhat resembling the roll of thunder, was heard westward. Confederates at supper in the writer's home hastened to the street. The sound grew louder as the moments passed. The mystery was soon solved. A Federal wagon train had been captured, and the captors were forcing the teamsters to drive there faster. This may have been the train mentioned elsewhere by Lieutenant Ridley. It proved to be a rich haul. That evening boxes were opened and the Confederate hosts and hostesses given many fine presents.

Author Hale notes that John Bowman, attempting to conscript men for Allison's unit, was killed at Alexandria. Of the general Confederate military activities in the area, Hale notes the following: "Alexandria did not escape the excitement of the times. Besides the encampment of local soldiers, General Wheeler, General Wharton, Colonel Smith and Colonel Harrison [of the Eighth Texas] were familiar in that and nearby communities. They were camped on the various roads--Carthage, Statesville, Lebanon and Murfreesboro. It was from Alexandria that General Morgan began his famous raid through Ohio and Indiana."

To be continued in subsequent issue.

CHANCERY COURT RECORDS

Jane C. Turner

May Term, 1827. ISAAC CLENDENNON VS A. BERRY and G. W. HAMILTON. In 1795, Isaac Clendennon now of Cumberland County, Kentucky, purchased a negro woman, Jane, from Adams Clendennen of Montgomery County, Virginia. In 1811 or 1812, the woman had a child named, Lewis. Alise Berry of Jackson County, Tennessee had possession of the child and refused to relinquish him. Hamilton attempted to carry the boy away, as orator believed, by boat to New Orleans. Defendant Barry stated that she was joint heir with complainant. Hamilton stated that he lived with Berry who was his mother. Case was dismissed.

May Term, 1827. SAMUEL ROARK VS FREDERICK UHLES. Land action in 1815-1816 by orator. Uhles hired Willis P. Ellis and James Wilson, personal friends of his, to value improvements which orator said were excessive. James Roark was also mentioned.

May Term, 1827. DAVID WINFREY VS HENRY BELLOTE. David Winfrey of Smith County purchased land in 1823 from defendant, which lay on Bluff Creek where Smith C. Bellote then resided. Smith Bellote now lives in Sumner County, Tennessee.

May Term, 1827. FOSTER G. CRUTHER VS NORVAL DOUGLAS. Douglas was administrator of Thomas Wilson's estate. Wilson died in 1825 in Wilson County, Tennessee. James D. Johnston and James H. Johnson were also mentioned. The forty acres on Barton's Creek was purchased from James Winchester, assignee of Samuel Jackson, by Wilson.

May Term, 1827. EDWARD HOGEN VS REDMOND D. BARRY -Supreme Court. E. Hogen of Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1803, purchased from Redmond D. Barry of Smith County, Tennessee, 320 acres on Martin Creek in Jackson County. Abraham Brittian is mentioned as surety. Redmond D. Barry, assignee of Frances Childs, received Tennessee Grant #8126 for tract on Martin Creek bordered by William Anderson, Charles Carter, including E. Hogen's still house, State of Tennessee Certificate #16852 issued to Barry, assignee of James Carter on 29 Sep 1816 on Martin Creek; Certificate #10473, 7 Oct 1814 to Barry on same creek. Barry stated that he became acquainted with Sampson Williams of Jackson County in July 1796. Williams was reported to be a good surveyor of military lands so Barry, who had a couple of 640 acre warrants applied to Williams to survey and locate same for him. Williams took defendant to Martin Creek about 6 or 7 miles from Sampson's residence at Ft. Blount and made the survey.

November Term, 1827. JANE SNEAD VS JOHN SNEAD . Jane Snead of Charlotte County, Virginia by next friend, John Knight of same county. Jane stated that her husband, John, took up with a paramour and removed to Smith County, Tennessee in 1809 where he was residing at time this suit was filed with said woman having taken all money and slaves with him. The Virginia Court, in December 1813, ordered John to pay support to his wife which was in arrears. Complainant is old. Their only child remained in Virginia and married John Edmondson. Testimony of Elizabeth Snead guardian "pendenta life" of John Snead stated that Jane refused to remove to Tennessee with defendant. Court found that John did desert his wife and awarded her back pay.

November Term, 1827. EPHRAIM PEYTON VS DOUGLAS, ETAL . Brigett Douglas, John Page and Elizabeth, his wife, Moses Pinksten and Nancy, his wife, Elias R. Brooks and Delila, his wife, Edward Douglas, Enos Douglas, Josiah Douglas, Asayal Douglas, heirs of Elmore Douglas, deceased 1793. John Peyton was brother of orator. In land dispute Peyton declared that the rapid increase of population in the county from 1798 to 1805 caused land to greatly increase in value. At his death, Elmore Douglas' widow was living in Smith County where she remained. Daughter, Elizabeth was married to George Cooper, was deceased, leaving minor heirs, Ilsy, Polly, John, Elsa, George, and Nancy in State of Kentucky. Children of Sally and Isaac Hooks were Clinton, Elizabeth, Harriett, Elza, Fanny and Delia, minors who resided in the State of Alabama.

March Term, 1818. ANDREW ALLISON VS WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, STEPHEN SENTER & OTHERS . Sarah Allison was administrator of the estate of Andrew Allison, deceased. On 7 Mar 1818, Andrew with William Porter filed a bill of complaint against Stephen Senter and William Armstrong. In 1816, Senter was indebted to Allison in the sum of \$2,000. Senter executed a deed of trust to William Porter to sell tract of land and a negro boy, Morris. Senter married William Armstrong's daughter in year of 1810 when Armstrong gave Morris to Margaret Armstrong Senter until he could secure a negro girl for her which he did in 1813. Senter kept Morris until William Armstrong, Jr. took Morris from Senter on the road 30 July 1817. Depositions were taken of Lewis Bohannon, William Stamps, Stephen K. Charles, Solomon Charles, Edward Hogan and John Armstrong. Reference was made to John Charles, brother to Stephen K. Charles. William Armstrong, Sr. had sons, William L. Armstrong, Jr., Hugh Armstrong and Stephen Key Armstrong and daughters Nancy Gibbons and Susan Burton.

March Term, 1855. GEORGE W. CATRON, ETAL VS WILLIAM F. ROWLAND, ETAL . George W. Catron and Alexander B. Kenny were securities on a promissary note for Benjamin F. Ballenger (lately removed to the State of Texas) to William F. Rowland for purchase of negro boy (\$700). Ballinger's house and lot at Rome was bid in at sum of \$350., which was redeemed.

JOHN AND WILLIAM JAMES GET THEIR INHERITANCE

Louise Sharenberger

At the January Term, 1855, Chancery Court, Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee a bill of complaint was filed by John James and William James of Ouochita County, Arkansas against Richard S. Duke and Micajah Duke of Smith County, Tennessee and Jefferson A. Thomas, Jackson County, Tennessee.

Complainants sought to show that their half brother, by their mother, Samuel Jones, departed this life in Jackson County, Tennessee on 4 Sep 1852, intestate, leaving neither wife nor lawful issue. At the time of his death he was possessed of a tract of land of about 115 acres in Jackson County adjoining land of Larken Ferrell and Samuel K. McDonald. He also held notes on several individuals and had additional personal property.

Three sisters, Mary Ann who intermarried with Philip Sadler; Cynthia who intermarried with Micajah Duke (his second wife); and Elizabeth who intermarried with Miles Watson, now residents of the State of Arkansas; John James and William James are his only heirs at law. At the September Term of Court of Jackson County, 1852, Richard S. Duke was appointed administrator of Samuel's estate with Micajah Duke (his father) and Jefferson A. Thomas, securities. John and William James claimed that they were entitled to two-fifths of Samuel's estate.

Another brother, Henry H. Jones, died intestate. Samuel was the administrator of Henry H. Jones' estate and recognized John and William James as half brothers and paid their share of Henry H.'s estate.

Cynthia Jones Duke was the step-mother of Richard Duke. She and Micajah had been married for about twenty-three years. These five children had the same mother but did not share the same father. Although Richard Duke admitted to the three sisters, he denied complainants as being half brothers to Samuel. He said that none of the old settlers in the community knew them. He stated that the mother of the three girls left Tennessee and went to Arkansas some thirty years ago. At the time she left the state she had no such children as John and William. Duke stated that Philip Sadler, who was the James' brothers agent and attorney, had to prove that these two were Samuel's half brothers. At this time, Miles Watson and wife, Elizabeth Jones Watson, were residents of the state of Arkansas.

Casey James and Lydia Jones were married in Jackson County, Tennessee 11 Mar 1816. The following depositions were taken in order to prove that Casey James married Lydia Jones and that they had three children, two of whom were John and William:

(1) Deposition of Sarah Dodd, about 58 years old, taken at Benton, Saline County, Arkansas 23 Nov 1855. "I have been acquainted with both of them (Casey and Lydia James) in the states of Tennessee and Missouri. Casey James was my father and Lydia James was my stepmother."

Question: "Was you acquainted with the children of said Lydia James, if so please to name her children."

Answer: "Said Lydia James had five children and I was acquainted with all of them. Their names were Mary, Benjamin, Samuel, Cynthia and Elizabeth."

Question: "State what you know of the marriage of Casey James and Lydia James...."

Answer: "I was present at their marriage at the house of Matthew Brooks in Jackson County, Tennessee by a Baptist minister, whose name to the best of my knowledge was Miles West, which may have been thirty-six years ago."

(2) Deposition of George James, about 53 years of age, taken at the Courthouse in the city of Camden, County of Ouachita, Arkansas on 16 Nov 1855.

Question: "Have you been acquainted with Casa [sic] James and Lydia James, if so, when, where?"

Answer: "I was, in Jackson County, Tennessee Cara [sic] James was my father, we removed together from Tennessee to Missouri about the year 1819/1820. I was then young. My father died in the state of Missouri in the month of March 1824."

Question: "Was you acquainted with the children of the said Lydia James, if so, please to name her children."

Answer: "I was, intimately, -Benjamin, Mary Ann, Samuel, Cynthia, Elizabeth, these were all Jones' said to be by her first husband - she had a son, whose name was Henry, which it was said was born during her widowhood (See Newsletter, Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 5,6,10,11.). She also had John and William by my father - she had a daughter also by my father that died when young."

Question: "State what you know of the marriage of Cara [sic] James and Lydia James, whether from your own knowledge or from reputation and information."

Answer: "I did not see them married - but I do know that they lived together from the year 1817 or 1818 until Cara [sic] James died in 1824, as man and wife."

"Samuel Jones visited my house in Saline County, Arkansas about the year 1836 at which time he did by word and action acknowledge them (John and William) to be his half brothers both John and William were at that time living with me at my house." Signed: George James.

(3) Deposition of Cara [sic] James, taken at same time and place as that of George James. Cara [sic] is about 49 years of age.

Question: "Have you been acquainted with Cara [sic] James and Lydia James, if so, when and where?"

Answer: "I was, Cara [sic] James was my father and raised me, somewhere about the years 1819/1820, he removed (myself with him) from the state of Tennessee to Missouri where he died in the Spring, I think March of year 1824. I was at that time not grown."

Question: "Were you acquainted with children of said Lydia James, if so, please name her children?"

Answer: "I was-intimately- Mary, Samuel, Cynthia, Elizabeth with Benjamin I was not acquainted- children of her first husband. Understood from family that she had another son, Henry, who it was said was born during her widowhood. She also had John, William and a daughter who died young by my father."

Question: "State what you know of the marriage of Cara [sic] James and Lydia James either from your own knowledge, or from reputation and information."

Answer: " I arrived at the place, a few minutes after their marriage had taken place and I know of my own knowledge, that they lived together as man and wife for many years, until my father's death in the Spring of year 1824. Samuel Jones and myself were raised as boys together, or in the same neighborhood and I know that this same Lydia James my stepmother acknowledged and claimed the said Samuel Jones to be her son." Signed: Carey James.

(4) Deposition at same time and place as that of Carey James of Philip Agee, about fifty-three years old.

Question: "Are John and William half brothers of Samuel Jones the same John and William who executed the power of attorney to Philip Sadler before you on 2 Mar 1853 authorizing Sadler to collect their portion of Samuel Jones Estate?"

Answer: "They are."

On 8 Feb 1856, at the office of David Shepherd, Granville, Tennessee depositions of George W. McKinley about 26 years old;

Robert Warren about 40 years of age; Rufus Perry about 50; Robert Beasley about 52; James P. McDonald about 48 and John Balkman (could have been Bockman) about 44 were taken.

George W. McKinley said that he owed Samuel Jones \$130.00 on note drawn 1 Apr 1852. He said that he paid note and interest, a total of \$155.65 to Administrator Duke on 24 Jan 1854. Robert Warren had purchased property at the sale of Samuel Jones' estate totaling \$191.18 which he had paid. Rufus Perry purchased \$117.00 property belonging to the Jones' estate from the Administrator which had been paid. (The depositions of James P. McDonald, Robert Beasley and John Balkman were missing from these records.)

At the house of H. L. Lee in Barren County, Kentucky on 6 Feb 1856 the deposition of Harrison S./L. Lee about 40 years of age was taken in the presence of Philip Sadler. Lee, under oath, said that he and Richard Duke after the death of Samuel had agreed to hunt the heirs of Jones--thereafter they had a conversation relative to the "legality of those heirs, the James." This seems rather questionable because when Henry H. Jones died, Samuel, his half brother and administrator of Henry's estate, had awarded John and William James their share of Henry's estate as lawful, legal heirs of Henry. If they were all half brothers and sisters at that time, were they not the same in 1852 when Samuel died?

The court at the August Term, 1856 ruled in favor of the complainants, John and William James, stating that they were entitled to two-fifths of the estate of Samuel Jones which defendant Richard S. Duke must pay. In addition the defendant must pay the court costs. Complainants John and William James, following a lengthy court case, did get their inheritance - they were due to be paid \$658.30.

DEATH

Death is not dark-
 Death wraps "the napkin" round our body
 To lead in safety through the narrow pass
 We have to walk,
 Where halt the ever crowding cumbrous dead.

Then out and on, in robes of untouched white,
 To that fair realm whose pure empyreal light,
 Feels never cypress shadows dim Life's crystal wave,
 And through whose fields of flowers not one blooms
 on a grave.

Contributed by P. N. Norris.

TENNESSEE BIRTH RECORDS

Merle Stevens

- Smith Co. #14: Della Unise Martin b. Dist. 2, fath. Henry G. Martin b. TN, farmer; moth. Martha D. b. TN, lived in Smith Co.; record. 4 July 1881.
- Smith Co. #75: male Gillihan b. 28 July 1881, Dist. 1, fath. W. L. Gillihan b. TN, farmer; moth. M. V. b. TN of Smith Co.
- Smith Co. #100: B. B. Hewitt b. 25 Aug 1881, Dist. 2, fath. George W. Hewitt, b. TN, farmer; moth. Tennessee E. b. TN.
- Smith Co. #156: Joseph A. Cardwell b. 3 May 1881, Dist. 8, fath. S. S. Cardwell b. TN; moth. M. E. b. TN of Smith Co.
- Smith Co. #50: John Edgar Cardwell b. 14 June 1882, Dist. 2, fath. Robert Cardwell b. TN, farmer; moth. Virginia b. Smith Co., listed as cousins.
- Smith #60: Thomas J. Robinson b. 28 Aug 1882, Dist. 2, fath. C. N. Robinson b. TN, farmer; moth. L. T. b. Smith Co. Listed as not related.
- Smith Co. #122: Clويد S. Robinson b. 22 Nov 1882, Dist. 2, fath. Ridley R. Robinson, farmer, b. Smith Co.; moth. Sara B. b. TN of Smith Co.
- Smith Co. : Mary Robinson had illegitimate son by Thomas Stokes, child called "Lovely Thomas". (early 1800's)
- Smith Co. #144: Lora Bettie Young b. 25 Sep 1882, Dist. 22, fath. W. S. Young b. Smith Co., farmer; moth. Jane Armistead Young b. Smith Co.
- Smith Co. #148: Roxey Lynch b. 20 Nov 1882, Dist. 22, fath. Raus H. Lynch b. Smith Co., farmer; moth. Elizabeth Francis b. Smith Co.
- Smith Co. #181516: Vera Beatrace Hewitte b. 18 Nov 1908, Donoho Dist. 23, fath. Frank Hewitte, b. Donoho, engineer or miller; moth. Mary b. Donoho.
- Smith Co. #181570: Ethel Armsstead [sic], b. 25 Dec. (filed 16 Aug. 1911) Smith Co., Dist 22, fath. Cassy ? (Compton?) Armsstead [sic], b. Smith Co., farmer; moth. Cora (Dowell?) b. Smith Co.
- Smith Co. #181572: Larene Haris (Lorene Harris) b. 10 Nov 1910, Dist. 2, fath. Lee (Roy) Haris (Harris) b. Smith Co., farmer; moth. Ollie (Gibbs) b. Smith Co. (corrected 1943 #A14601).

Smith Co. #181579: Forhan (Phocian Hartford) Young b. 23 Nov 1910, Dist. 2, fath. Hilly (Hillie)(Young), b. Smith Co.; moth. Mirtley (MYrtle Dowell) b. Smith Co. (corrected 1943 #82907).

Smith Co. #181607: J.? C. Overstreet b. May 1909, Elmwood, Dist. 16, fath. Campbell Overstreet b. Elmwood, farmer; moth. Eliza b. Elmwood.

Smith Co. #181612: Leona Green b. May 1909, Elmwood, Dist. 16, fath. Forest Green b. Stonewall, farmer; moth. Mattie b. Stonewall.

Smith Co. #181615: Taft Dickens b. April 1901, Elmwood, Dist. 16, fath. S. C. Dickens b. Maggart, blacksmith; moth. Mollie b. Maggart.

Smith Co. #181617: Bessie (Lillie) May Armistead b. Jan. 1909, Elmwood, Dist. 16, fath. Charie (Charlie) Armistead b. Stonewall, farmer; moth. Birteha (Bertha Gibbs) b. Elmwood.

Smith Co. #181645: Thely (Thellie Adell Gibbs) b. 2 Nov 1909, Dist. 22, fath. Author (Arthur) Gibbs b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Elie (Elsie Mai Harris) b. Dist. 22 (corrected 1959 #C95245).

Smith Co. #181647: Alvin (Armstid) b. 22 Feb 1910, Dist. 22, fath. R. L. Armstid b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Hattie (McKinney) b. Dist. 22.

Smith Co. #181649: Leona (Winfrey) b. 30 July 1909, Dist. 22, fath. L. A. Winfrey b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Ada b. Dist. 22.

Smith Co. #181650: Roy Vaden b. 10 Nov 1909, Dist. 22, fath. W. E. Vaden b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Vera b. Dist. 22.

Smith Co. #181651: Frank Vaden b. Dist. 22, , fath. M. C. Vaden b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Mary b. Putnam Co.

Smith Co. #181652: Charles Perkins b. 31 May 1910, Dist. 22, fath. C. T. Perkins b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Evie b. Dist. 14 (corrected #69500-D).

Smith Co. #181656: (James) Earl Armistead b. 20 May 1910, Dist. 22, fath. G. W. Armstid (Armistead) b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Alice b. Dist. 11 (corrected 1943 #89591).

Smith Co. #181657: male (Armstid) b. 1 Sep 1909, Dist. 22, fath. S. B. Armstid b. Dist. 22, farmer; moth. Lillian b. Dist. 14.

Smith Co. #181683: Emma E. Matthews b. 19 Apr 1911, Dist. 3, fath. J. (Joseph) M. Matthews b. Smith Co., farmer; moth. Hattie (Vance) b. Smith Co.

LETTER OF COL. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL TO COL. WILLIAM
MARTIN OF DIXON SPRINGS, TENN.

From the American Historical Magazine, Vol. III,
October 1898, pp. 301-302

Contributed by R. D. Brooks

Col. William B. Campbell wrote a series of letters while serving in the Mexican War. These printed letters embrace the dates of June 4, 1846, to May 20, 1847. The annexed letter as to calendar date falls in between that of July 11 and July 31, 1846. It is found in the M.S.S. Department of the Tennessee Historical Society:

Camp at Lometa on the Rio Grande,
July 29, 1846.

My dear Old Friend

Although the opportunities for writing are very bad in Camp, yet I will not postpone writing you at least a brief letter and acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 30th June, which I need not say gave me great pleasure,--particularly is it so now to me at so great a distance from my home and in a foreign land, by one of my oldest and best friends to be so much concerned for me to write when it must be so irksome for you to do so. After leaving New Orleans with my Regt.--the men suffered much sickness and from being too much crowded in the vessels on which they were transported to Brasos Island, yet they soon recruited and about the 10th. inst were located at this place about 4 miles above the Barita, and about 15 miles by land above the mouth of the Rio Grande. The River here is much like the Mississippi, but much smaller, being but little wider than the Cumberland but having the appearance like the Miss., of having changed its bed. From Barita as there are occasionally high banks say little noles or hill of 10 to 12 feet high, while the whole of the country is level and overflowed when the river is high,--which has been the case this summer. Occasionally there are Chaporals, which are thickets of low, thorny timber, like the haw and young locust of Tenn., all being thorny and very rugged and almost impassable, and these Chaporals are the only timber in the country. Since the Regiment was landed on Brasos Island it has not been healthy,--the water on Brasos Island was brackish and produced bowel complaint universally and since we came here the measels have broken out in camp and has caused the death of several of the soldiers. I cannot say that this is an unhealthy country, as the sea breeze is daily and nightly so strong as to make the climate a most pleasant one, far more cool than in Tenn. at this session of the year, yet in so low a country there must be fever I fear in the summer when the waters dry up.

Smith County so far has been more unfortunate than any other county—Capt. McMurrays Company having lost a man,—Piper—and Capt. Waltons Company having lost three,—Mr. John Baker, Mr. Benson and a Mr. Grissum, all from taking cold with measels, except Baker died of _____ . There is some sickness in Camp, but with the exception of measels there is not more than would be at home amongst the same number encamped out,—The Six Louisiana Regt. have been ordered home because they would not volunteer for 12 months,—being only six months men, and our friend Bailie Peyton (noted politician from Sumner County), who encamped with his Regt. three miles below me, is much vexed and sorely disappointed,—He says however that he will not return with his Regt., but stay and see if there will be any fighting and take a hand as a single volunteer.—Of the 12 months volunteer, my Regt. is the highest up the river, there being now below me and at Brasos Island about 10,000 volunteers, yet we have no prospects of doing anything shortly and may be encamped on this river below Matomoras until fall, which I think is very wrong as the uppercountry to which Genl Taylor is moving the Regulars is said to be higher and more Healthy and better watered. But I have one consolation that if any volunteers are moved up and thrown forward I shall have a chance, as I came into the country second, the Louisville Regt. only having preceded me of the 12 months men.—We have no information that the Mexicans are embodying any where and from present appearances we will not have anything to do before fall. I have no doubt but that Genl Taylor will throw the Regulars forward and if there should be any fighting to do which can be done by their number we will give it to them.—Taylor has the character of being a man but of very moderate capacity. Our volunteer Genls have not yet arrived—Genl Butler or Pillow—My own opinion is that this war is to be a counterpart of the Florida war, and that the treasury of the government is now being sown broad-cast to favorites in the way of contracts, for such extravagance in the way of prices for steam boats are only to be equaled in Florida. ("Big Business" does not seem to have been confined in its efforts to the World War,—evidence of its exploiting hand is here indicated in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and it was much the same in the Civil War and perhaps the Spanish War.) Capt. McMurrays Company now have good health and your grandson Brooks in in fine health, and a first rate soldier (The grandson mentioned was Jacob Martin Brooks of Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tennessee. He was the son of Elizabeth Martin Brooks, the daughter of Col. William Martin, and Dr. Henry Brooks.) Capt Walton has been very low with fever but is not recovering and I think will get a furlough to return home to recruit his health which the Doct. thinks cannot be recruited in this climate. I have difficulties to contend with, the field officers and most of the company officers are opposed to me in politics (Col. Campbell was an ardent Whig and he did not hesitate to criticize severely President Polk for his Democratic appointment of Generals, etc.) and of course there is much

jealousy that I may gain some character, and as all orders emanate from the Col. commanding, they do not sustain me as they ought, but are often willing to chime in with the objections which may be made by the soldiers, to all orders which may diminish his liberty and sustain his evil propensities, but I will not be deterred from my duty and I will do whatever I shall think proper and for the honor and interest of the command,-I do trust that I may return home and grasp you again by the hand and live over again with you some of those pleasant hours we have spent together.-I have fine health and spirits and will go through the campaign, if blessed with health, with a stout heart, and a determined purpose to serve my country honestly and faithfully, and at the same time feeling a dependence upon the great giver of every blessing.-Do call and see my poor distressed wife when you are in the vicinity of my residence-she will be comforted by you.-Give my love to Wilson Y-and all other inquiring friends.-I am truly your affectionate friend-

(Signed) W. B. Campbell.

Col. W. Martin

The young men from your neighborhood are all now in good health,-and behave themselves like good soldiers.

Col. Martin's grandson and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks' son, Jacob Martin Brooks of Dixon Springs, lost his life in the Mexican War. Rev. R. D. Brooks of Carthage is a descendant of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks.

From the Smith County Court Minutes , July 7, 1847, p. 341: "Upon motion P. McMury [sic] was appointed Special Administrator to collect military claims for the following deceased: Willis B. Jones, William G. Lankford, David Delong, Charles M. Bransford, John Banks, Charly B. Ballow, Manning Rues (?) and Jacob M. Brooks together with James M. McClanahan and William S. Alexander his security approved by the Court and entered into bond for each for the sum of three hundred dollars and was duly qualified for each and upon motion Letters of Administration were granted for each estate so to be administered.

On motion the following military claims were produced in Court and found to the satisfaction of said Court. To wit W. B. Jones, W. G. Lankford, David Delong, Charles M. Bransford, John P. Banks, Charly B. Ballow, Manning Rues (?) and Jacob M. Brooks and on motion to be recorded."

Editor's Note: Evidently the article on the Mexican War generated interest on the part of several members who have responded with favorable comments and additional information. We are certainly indebted to Rev. Brooks for sharing this article and his relationship to this brave Mexican War soldier, Jacob Martin Brooks.

H. & E. PHINNEY'S STEREOTYPE EDITION.

The general
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THE

NEW TESTAMENT

OF OUR

LORD AND SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

TRANSLATED OUT OF

THE ORIGINAL GREEK,

AND WITH

THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED
AND REVISED.

COOPERSTOWN, (N. Y.)

STEREOTYPED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. & E. PHINNEY
AND SOLD BY THEM AT THEIR BOOK-STORE, AND BY THE BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Family Record.

MARRIAGES.

John, R. James and
 Martha H. Allison
 married January the 22nd
 day 1830

Barthlet, A. James To
 Elizabeth, Ann, Dowell
 September the 26th day 1850.

William N James and
 Eliza Newbell married
 December 7th day 1854.

Sarah E. James to
 John A. Jones June
 5th 1857.

Elizabeth Allison to
 Edwin Gwatney March
 5th 1857

MARRIAGES.

R. A. James to Ellen
 Patterson December 22nd
 1864.

Martha G. James to
 Wm. A. Baird December
 27th 1864

John N. James and
 Caroline Gwatney
 April 15th 1873.

J. H. James and
 M. J. Lockerman
 March 11th 1878.

Family Record.

BIRTHS.

John R. James was born
July the 22nd / 1810

Martha H. James was
born June the 4th 1815

Bartlett Allison James born
September the 22nd / 1831

Mary Jane James born
October the 12th / 1833

William Newton James
born November 22nd / 1835

Sarah Elizabeth James
born June the 19th / 1838

Robert Alexander James born
April the 30th / 1840

Martha Green James born
September the 5th day / 1842

2nd Martha Green James
born December the 5th day
/ 1843

BIRTHS.

John Franklin James born
June the 26th / 1846

Eliza Letitia James born
May 6th day / 1849

Lucy Caroline James born
February the 24th / 1853

Abel Henry C. James born
May 24th / 1855

Joseph Harraze James
born December 21st
/ 1857.

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Family Record.

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BIRTHS

BIRTHS.

Walter Horace James son
of John F. & Maudie James
born June 10th 1880

Henry Alvin James son
of John F. & Maudie James
born January 25 1883

Clara E. James daughter
of John F. & Maudie James
was born December 13th 1885

STEREO

SOLD BY T

Family Record.

DEATHS.

Martha's Grand James died
February the 16th 1843. at
the age of 5 months & 11 days

Mary Jane James died
January the 18th 1847.
at the age of 13 years 3 months
and 6 days

Joel Henry Clay James
died August the 4th day
1855. at the age of one year
2 months & 10 days

Lucy Caroline James
departed this life April
the 2nd day 1873. at the
age of twenty years one
month & 9 days

DEATHS.

Martha F. James
Wife of J. R. James
died May the 3rd 1871.
Age fifty five years 11
months & 1 day

John F. James died
February 5th 1889
Age 42 years 7 months 9 days

This family Bible is in the possession of Miss Deona Lee Thomas.

CALVIN NEVINS DAVIS
Confederate Soldier 8th Tennessee Regiment
An essay on the Stones River Battle

George Davis

Control for middle Tennessee climaxed in a bloody, cold battle northwest of Murfreesboro in December 1862 when the mighty armies in blue and grey gathered at Stones River. General William S. Rosecrans was commanding the Army of the Cumberland moving out of Nashville to attack General Braxton Bragg, but Bragg caught them at breakfast as he had done twice before. McPherson describes this onslaught as "swooping down on those Yankees like a whirl-a-gust of woodpeckers in a hail storm" (580). The battle began on December 31 and advanced against Rosecrans throughout the morning, but as the day wore on, the tide turned and Bragg was forced to stand his ground. Two days later the battle heated up again and Bragg ordered one of his divisions forward in an ill-conceived, suicidal assault. Breckinridge's drove advanced with initial success but was crippled with murderous losses by Union artillery firing across the river. Finally, a day and a half later, Bragg reluctantly retreated to Tullahoma leaving nearly 2,000 wounded behind.

The 8th Tennessee Regiment did valiant service but at a heavy cost: 306 casualties, including Col. William L. Moore, out of 474 engaged. Calvin N. Davis, who fought under Polk and Bragg in the 8th was severely wounded in this battle. The writer has long been puzzled by the dates on Davis' prisoner of war records. These records reflect that he was wounded on December 31, 1862 but not captured until January 4, 1863. Once one studies the history behind the battle, then he/she can understand the reason. Between 6:00 and 8:00 a. m. on December 31, Polk was ordered by Bragg to reinforce Hardee. Between noon and 4:00 p. m. Hazen's brigade repulsed repeated charges by Polk's forces and Brckenridge was sent in to assist. It was probably during these repeated attempts that Davis was wounded. It was not until 4 days later when Bragg decided to retreat in the night and leave all his wounded on the battlefield that Davis was captured the next day.

Calvin Davis was born on June 2, 1840 in Greene County, Tennessee. He married Mary Franklin Meadows, date not known. Calvin Davis died in Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee on March 12, 1906. He was 22 years old when he received a bullet in the thigh that fractured his leg and left him crippled for life. His leg drew up because of the wound, but later it straightened out because he rode horses everywhere he went. He was a very successful business man in the wholesale grocery business after the war. He settled in Carthage where he lived until his death.



Elizabeth Meadows Davis



Calvin Nevins Davis

When he came to Carthage, Calvin Davis purchased more than 200 acres of land for only \$9,000, on which he built a large house which still exists today - known as the "Davis-Hull House." (House was featured on cover of the Society's first Newsletter, Vol. I, No. 1, Winter 1989.)

As the writer was growing up, he was told this story (which he has never seen documented). The story says that Mr. Davis was wounded once before and was nursed back to health by a woman in the hills somewhere around Tennessee. The Union forces would check her house every day for wounded. Calvin would go up into the woods during the day and wait for her to hang her clothes out on the line, which was his signal that the Union forces had already made their daily rounds. He would then come back down to stay out of the elements of the weather to recover from his wound. The story has it that Mr. Davis supplied the woman with her every grocery need for the remainder of her life for the kindness she had showed him when he was hurt.

Editor's Note: Bibliography available upon request.

BRIEF HISTORY OF JOHN HANKINS

Ruth Day O'Brien and Willie Hankins

The life of an early Tennessee settler was quite colorful to end in tragedy.

John Hankins was born in Frederick County, Virginia. He served as a private in Captain Richard Oliver's Company of Roane County Militia in 1803, but he actually lived south of the Indian Line in what later became Bledsoe County in 1807. Hankins was a Lieutenant in the 31st Regiment of the Bledsoe County Militia in 1801 and was commissioned a Captain in 1811.

John served as a private in Captain William White's Company of Mounted Volunteer Infantry from East Tennessee in the Regiment of Tennessee Militia commanded by Col. John Brown in 1812. (War of 1812)



John Hankins was the son of Esquire William Hankins who came to Grainger County, Tennessee ca. 1787, the grandson of William and Jane Sharp Hankins, who married ca. 1760, and the great grandson of Thomas and Mary Clevenger Hankins, who married in New Jersey on September 2, 1728.

He died by drowning in the Tennessee River at Washington Ferry in Rhea County, Tennessee, September 26, 1826. He is buried in Brushy Cemetery at Nine Mile in Bledsoe County, Tennessee.

Willie Hankins and Wilburn McDowell erected a military gravestone for this Veteran of the War of 1812. Ruth Day O'Brien and Willie Hankins (direct descendants) are pictured above at the site of John's marker. He has many descendants throughout the country—family names: McDowell, Pendergrass, Swafford, Loyd, Grisson, Worthington, Gribble, Stipe, Smith, Johnson, Boyd, Day, McCormick and numerous others. Hankins relatives also live in Texas and Oklahoma.

BATTERY HILL
From
Smith County Record
June 9, 1887

Contributed by Sue W. Maggart

Carthage has a prominent war monument. There are several high peaks on the west that overlook the little town nestled on the banks of the Cumberland. One of these hills is cut square off on the top where during the Civil War a battery was planted. On its cap the ditches and walls of the fort still remain intact. At its base, extending several hundred yards a ditch was dug and extensive preparations made to protect the surrounding Cumberland valley.

General Bragg had once crossed here with his army going from Kentucky to southern Tennessee, and it was expected there might be more crossing in this direction because it was necessary for the federals to command the Upper Cumberland River. So it was that one day in 1862, the quiet little town was awakened from its slumbers by the arrival of an immense number of boats and an army of fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers who landed and covered the town and fields all around. General Crook was the chief commander. Before this there had been but few soldiers in the upper section.

Woolford's cavalry had passed through on a foraging expedition, and Johnson came in and got himself into business by running up against General Basil Duke at Hartsville. Afterward John Morgan and his "invincibles" startled the natives as far up as Dixon Springs. General Crook, however, soon left, carrying away all but one brigade put in command of Hughes and later Stokes. No fighting was done by the army while here, but its location made the chance eminent.

Our peaceful hills never resounded to the boom of the cannon, and the old fort only reminds us of the deadly spirit that too few years ago rankled in the hearts of men. There were several skirmishes between small detachments and stragglers at some points around. "Home Guards," as they were called, were posted about at some places who now and then shot an offender.

Editor's note: When the bi-pass around the town of Carthage is completed, one can drive by Battery Hill and get a closer view of this old fort which has served as a hunter's paradise, the hiker's challenge and a treasured landmark.

JOHN W. PATY AND SON, JAMES P. PATY

Lois Faye Elrod

James P. Paty was the son of John W. Paty and Frances A. Parker Paty (sometimes spelled Patty/Patey). The earliest record the writer has found of John W. Paty in Smith County, Tennessee was 30 Jan 1835. The 1850 Smith County, Tennessee Census lists John W. Patsy [sic] 45, Frances 41, James (P.) 13, Burk 11, Eliza 6 and Andariller (Lucinda/Cinderilla) 1.

By 1860, John W. Paty had removed to Warren County, Tennessee as had his son, Lorenzo O., first married to Eliza Jane Allen, who died in Smith County 17 Dec 1859 and is buried in the Allen Cemetery. Lorenzo O. then married second Mary Jane Morris 18 Feb 1860 in Smith County, Tennessee.

John W.'s daughter, Nancy M. married Richard G. Belcher 20 Dec 1848 in Smith County. His daughter, Mary M., born 11 Feb 1830 married John Wilson Fry 18 Mar 1848 in Smith County. John Wilson Fry, born 15 Mar 1826; died 6 May 1909. Mary M. Paty Fry died 13 July 1912. Both are buried in the Fry Cemetery in Smith County. John's daughter, Margaret, born in 1835, married William Paty.

The writer believes that the William T. Paty (spelled Patey) listed in the marriage book married to Barthenia M. 29 Dec 1853 is the eldest son of John O. and Mildred Boze Paty as listed on the 1850 Smith County Census. William T. is listed as 16 years old. On the 1860 Census for Warren County, a William F./T./ is listed as age 26, with Margaret 25 and two children Lardella 5 and Mary 3.

John's son, Burr/Burk F., born 1839, at age 21, was living in Wilson County, Tennessee. In 1870, Burr, age 31, is listed in the household in Warren County, Tennessee of George Sain who married Burr's sister and John W.'s daughter, Ann Eliza J. on 13 Feb 1861 in Warren County. Ann Eliza J. was born 28 Aug 1844 and died 8 May 1871. Both she and a son, John W. Sain, born 1 Sep 1866 and died 29 May 1885 are buried in the Bascum Cemetery, Verville, Warren County, Tennessee. On 9 Apr 1872, George Sain married his first wife's sister, Cinderella Paty. Also buried in this cemetery are Mrs. Frances A. Parker Paty (John W.'s wife), born 7 Dec 1809; died 7 Aug 1877; Lorenzo O. Paty, born 18 Mar 1826 and died 23 Oct 1891 and Mary Jane Morris Paty (2nd wife of Lorenzo O.), born 11 June 1836 and died 14 Aug 1907.

James P. Paty married Minerva Kitching, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kitching on 2 Apr 1857 in Smith County ceremony performed by Rev. John C. Putnam. Minerva was born 9 Aug 1836 and died 10 Apr 1912. Both she and James P., born 9 Aug 1836 and died 25 Mar 1922 are buried in the Thompson Family Cemetery located in the 19th

District of Wilson County, Cainsville Road, ten miles south of Lebanon. G. E. Thompson married Sarah Nelia Paty, daughter of James P. Paty. She was born 9 May 1868. Thompson was born 1 May 1863 and died 2 Dec 1926.

The 1860 Smith County Census lists James P. Patey [sic], age 23, Minerva J., age 23 and Tennessee F. age 2. Little "Tennie", born 5 Apr 1858, would not live to be listed on the 1870 Census, for she died 14 Sep 1863 and is buried in the Fry Cemetery. Listed as also buried in this cemetery is Paty, Hattie, born 17 July 1864; died 21 Feb 1865. (A son, James, was born in 1864; therefore, there could be a mistake in names listed in the cemetery records.)

In 1870, the Census lists Paty, J. P., 39 (33), M. H., 39 (33) (obviously an error in age given for if they were 23 in 1860, they would be 33 ten years later), Mary A. 10, Emma J. 8, Ada 4, Sarah N. 2.

According to 1880 Smith County, Tennessee Census, James Paty and family were living in District 19, Brush Creek. Both James and Minerva are listed as ages 43. Children: Mary A. 19, Emma 18, Ada 14, Sarah Neal 12, Robert 6 and Thomas 2.

In his pension papers James stated that he lived in Smith County from 1865 to 1884 when he moved to Wilson County, Tennessee.

PENSION RECORD

Under the Act of June 27, 1890, James P. Paty, age 58, a resident of the 19th District of Wilson County, did on 28 May 1892 file a declaration for an invalid pension. He said that on 1 Aug 1862 he was enrolled as a Private Co. B 5th Tennessee Cavalry; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. G 4 Tennessee Mounted Infantry December 1864; commissioned Captain 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry in spring of 1865 "in the service of the United States, in the War of the Rebellion". He was honorably discharged at Nashville on 25 August 1865. He stated that he was 3/4 unable to earn a support by manual labor by reason of a rupture. He had applied for a pension under this act previously but papers were lost in the mail. He appointed himself as his own attorney. His post office address was Hendersons x Roads, Wilson County, Tennessee.

On 30 Oct 1897, J. T. Henderson, age 61, of the 19th District, Wilson County filed a general affidavit that he had known James P. Paty some twelve or thirteen years and lived within a quarter of a mile of Paty. He stated that Paty had for four or five years been disabled for labor and that his disabilities were not due to vicious habits for Paty was strictly a temperate man.

State of Tennessee
County of Wilson

Personally appeared before
Me A Bryan Notary Public for
State & County aforesaid named
James P. Paty claim no 1,119,350
and makes oath in due form of
law that he has not done
any service for the united
States since Aug 75-1865-

A Bryan Notary Public

On 30 Oct 1897, Edward H. Owen, age 49, a resident of the 19th District, Wilson County and a post office address of Shop Springs, made a general affidavit for James P. Paty. Mr. Owen stated that he had lived within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Paty for ten or twelve years. Their farms joined and they had worked together often. He had heard Mr. Paty complain of a very bad rupture for five or six years and of a severe pain in his left breast. He had observed that Mr. Paty had ceased to work as he used to because he was not as able to work as he had been four or five years ago. He considered Mr. Paty badly disabled for manual labor and he knew that said disabilities were not caused by vicious habits as Mr. Paty was strictly a temperate man.

At age 62, James P. Paty filed an affidavit on 24 Jan 1900 to the effect that the Board of Surgeons who examined him discovered that he was afflicted with disease of the throat and heart, disabilities not alleged in his original declaration.

Mr. Paty requested that this statement be accepted as a part of his original declaration under Act of June 27, 1890 and considered in connection therewith. He stated that he first felt effects of these health problems on or about the early part of the year 1890 but became permanent in 1895 and since that time has been felt all the time. "I was ruptured in the spring of 1892 if I remember right."

John L. Davis, age 35, resident of the 18th Civil District of Wilson County and W. T. Leeman, age 29, of same District, both had addresses of Henderson X Roads filed an affidavit for James P. Paty on 12 Apr 1900 in which Davis said that he had known Paty seven years that he was a man of temperate habit and strictly sober. He had been Paty's physician for about three years and that during that time he had had inguinal hernia, chronic laryngitis of throat and functional heart trouble. He was only able to do light work. Paty used no intoxicant and but little tobacco and had taken good care of his physical body and had no vicious habits.

W. T. Leeman said that he had known Paty to have and complain of a throat trouble and a hernia for over ten years. He helped Paty order a truss through the mail over two years ago. Said Paty was only able to do light work and that he had no vicious habits.

On 25 Sep 1899, the Bureau of Pensions requested a full military and medical history and age at enlistment of James P. Paty. The reply showed that Paty was 25 years old when he enlisted in Capt Davis' Co. B, 1st Middle Tenn Cavalry on 1 Aug 1862. He was present for the rolls except 30 June 1863 absent captured at Hartsville, Tenn 22 May 1863. 31 Dec 1863 (next roll on which found) present returned from capture 6 Nov 1863. 28 Feb 1865 absent transferred to Co. G 4 Regiment.

Prisoner of War Records show Paty captured at Hartsville, Tenn 22 May 1863, confined at Richmond VA, 29 May 1863, paroled at City Point, VA 6 June 1863, reported at Camp Parole, MD 7 June 1863, sent to Camp Chase, O. 23 June 1863, reported there 2 July 1863, present 15 July and 1 Sep 1863, disposition not given. No medical record found.

Under the Act of May 11, 1912, James P. Paty reiterated his military history and gave his description at enlistment as follows: Height 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, fair; color of eyes, blue; color of hair, light; occupation, farmer and that he was born 12 Feb 1837 in Smith County, Tenn. near Alexandria, Tenn. His residences since leaving the service were: 1865 to 1884, Smith County; 1884 to 1912, Wilson County and that he was pensioner #1009944.

In response to the question, "Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and dates of their birth." On 12 Jan 1900, Mr. Paty responded as follows: Mary A. Paty, born 5 June 1860; Emma J. Paty, 7 Jan 1862; Sarah N. Paty, 9 May 1868; R. W. Paty, 22 Jan 1874 and T. B. Paty, 7 Oct 1877.

J. F. M. McDaniel County Court Clerk of Union County, Tenn., certifies that the foregoing is a true & correct copy of original filed May 5, 1922.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
 WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

1 PLACE OF DEATH County <u>Madison</u>		STATE OF TENNESSEE STAT CARD OF 1 LTH Bureau of Vital Statistics	
Civil Dist. <u>110</u>		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
Village <u>Stream</u>		Registration District No. <u>19610</u>	
City <u>Stream</u>		Primary Registration District No. <u>963</u>	
2 FULL NAME <u>Callie Mae O. Paty</u>		Registered No. <u>26</u>	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			
3 SEX <u>Female</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	5 SIG. MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word)	6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>Feb 2 1897</u>
7 AGE <u>25-1-3</u>	8 OCCUPATION <u>Domestic</u>		
9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Tenn</u>			
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>U. M. Paty</u>			
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Tenn</u>			
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Ann Kern</u>			
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>Tenn</u>			
14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Testament) <u>J. F. M. McDaniel</u>			
15 (Address) <u>Stream, Madison Co., Tenn.</u>			
16 DATE OF DEATH <u>3/27/22</u>			
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>3/13 1897</u> to <u>3/24 1922</u> that I last saw her alive on <u>3/22 1922</u> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>7 A.M.</u> The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Heart Disease</u>			
18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents) At place of death <u>1 year</u> In the State <u>1 year</u> Where was disease contracted? <u>At home</u> If not at place of death? <u>At home</u> If not at place of death? <u>At home</u>			
19 PAGE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>1</u> DATE OF BURIAL <u>3/27/22</u>			
20 UNDERTAKER <u>W. H. ...</u> ADDRESS <u>...</u>			

DECLARATION OF A WIDOW FOR ACCRUED PENSION

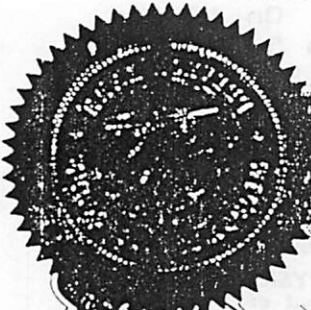


COUNTY OF WILSON

This Certifies that James P. Poley
 and Mrs. Annie Johnson
 were united by Jas. Simon M. Coover in the

BOOKS BY MISS MARY ANN COOPER

on the Seventh day of August
 in the year of our Lord 1913 at the County of
 office in Marriage Record Book Six
 page 455
 J. M. Daniel
 Clerk of the Court





In re Mrs. Annie Paty
Widow James P. Paty
I.C. 1,009,944
B, 5th Tenn. Cav. etc

State of Tennessee,
Wilson County.

I, F.M. McDaniel, Clerk of the County Court of Wilson County, Tennessee do hereby certify that J.G. Johnson died in the 8th. District of Wilson County, Tennessee, on the 26th. day of May 1912, ~~####~~ as the same appears of record in my said office in VITAL STATISTICS BOOK NO. 1, RECORD OF DEATHS, page 16; I further certify that Harp Paty, wife of James P. Paty died on April 10th. 1912, in the 19th. Civil District of Wilson County, Tennessee, as the same appears in the same book on page 40.

Given under my hand, and seal of said Court, at office, Lebanon, Tennessee, this the 2nd. day of May, 1922.

F. M. McDaniel
County Court Clerk.

Under the Act of March 2, 1905, Mrs. Annie Johnson Paty, age 63, a resident of Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee sought to obtain the pension which had accrued to her deceased husband at the time of his death. She declared that she was the widow of James P. Paty, who served as 1st Lieutenant and Captain in Co. G, 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry Volunteers and Co. B. 5th Tennessee Cavalry whose pension certificate # was I C 1009944. The last payment of his pension was made to 4 Feb 1922; that he died 25 Mar 1922.

She was married under the name of Mrs. Annie Johnson to James P. Paty at Lebanon, Tennessee on 17 Aug 1913, ceremony performed by Rev. Simon N. Ensor. She had previously been married to J. G. Johnson, but he died in Wilson County 26 May 1912. James P. Paty had been married and his wife died 10 Apr 1912. This declaration was witnessed by W. D. McClain, who stated he had known Mrs. Paty for two years and by Olen Atwood, who stated that he had known her for ten years.

D. E. Seay, age 49, Lebanon, Tennessee, R. F. D. #12, stated that he had known Mrs. Paty for forty years. She was the daughter of Booker Ramsey. Seay had lived in the same vicinity since childhood with the exception of a few years that Mrs. Paty and her first husband, J. G. Johnson, lived in the State of Arkansas.

J. T. McClain, age 75, a merchant of Lebanon stated that he had known Mrs. Paty for the past forty years or more; that she was the wife of J. G. Johnson who had died some ten years ago. Mr. McClain said he had been a dry goods merchant in Lebanon for the past fifty years and that Mrs. Paty's father and mother traded with him. He first knew Mrs. Paty as the wife of J. G. Johnson; she and Mr. Johnson left Wilson County and stayed in the State of Arkansas for some years then returned to Lebanon; they both traded with him. Mr. McClain stated: "I remember well when Mrs. Annie Johnson and James P. Paty married, and they have traded at my store since their marriage. They were living within three blocks of my residence at the time of the death of James P. Paty, and have lived within three or four miles of Lebanon for the past ten years or more."

Mrs. Ridley Murphey, age 61, of Lebanon, stated that she had known Annie Paty for the past forty-five years, and that for the past twenty years or more had been intimately associated with her. She said that Annie Johnson Paty and James P. Paty had lived together as husband and wife from the date of their marriage up to the date of his death and were never divorced.

Mrs. Harriett Ann Johnson Paty, daughter of Z. B. Ramsey and Nancy Baker Ramsey, was born 23 Feb 1860; died 4 Mar 1936 at age 76 and was buried in the family cemetery.

On 30 Jan 1835, John Paty purchased of Gregory Moore a tract of land on Mulherin's Creek. (Smith County Deed Book M . pp. 213-214.) John Hooker sold to John Paty a tract of land on Brush Creek 8 Oct 1836. (Deed Book N , p.424.)

Isaac and James Paty purchased a tract of land on Smith's Fork from Stephen Robinson on 8 Jan 1836. (Smith County Deed Book M , pp. 508-509.) Lorenzo Patty [sic] sold to James P. Patty [sic] 58 acres on 7 Oct 1859. (Deed Book Z , pp. 439-441.)

Per Ms. Elrod's thoughtful and generous request, the complete pension file of James P. Paty has been placed in the vertical files in the F. C. Key Genealogical Room, Smith County Public Library.

QUERIES

BALLARD: JOHN BALLARD, b. 14 Oct 1780 (83) VA. Mar. NANCY GREEN, b. Smith Co., TN ca. 1800. JOHN d. 24 Nov 1868. Need info. regarding parents and siblings. Children: ELIZA, NANNY, POLLY, JOHN, JAMES H. AND ALLAN. ALLAN mar. JUDY KEMP. JAMES H. mar. MARTHA EVANS. Will share info. on this line.

FRANCES BALLARD BREECH, 1370 Reed Hooker Road, Eads, TN 38028.

GARRETT: ANN GARRETT, b. VA. 18 Apr 1789, mar. PETER HACKETT, JR., b. 14 Feb 1876. SARAH WILLIAMS mar. PETER HACKETT, JR., II; MARY SMITH mar. SAMUEL HACKETT; THOMAS GREGORY mar. SALLIE GREGORY; SARAH BUTCHER mar. CHESTER (CHESLEY) GREGORY and ALIMEDE GANN mar. JOSH BUTCHER. Request info. on this line. Any assistance rendered will be appreciated.

FRANCES BALLARD BREECH, 1370 Reed Hooker Road, Eads, TN 38028.

PREWITT/PRUIT: JOSHUA PREWITT/PRUIT owned a farm in Smith Co., TN; d. before 1879 and left a will. Seek information on him; he may have been my grandfather.

Mrs. ETHELENE COLLINS, Box 217, Bells, TX 75414.

WHERRY, DUKE, BASS, BORUM, CARTWRIGHT: Would like to exchange information with anyone researching these families; will answer all letters.

BETTY BASS CLEERE, P. O. Box 16864, Hattiesburg, MS 39404-6864.

DAVIS: Seeking info. about JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS. Census records indicate he was born in TN in 1850. Family info. says he came from Carthage, Smith Co., TN to Pilot Point, TX with a GIBBS family. JOHN mar. SARAH ANN MILLER ca. 1880. He was in Indian Territory (OK) on 1900 census. He died in 1909 in TX. I have been unable to verify any info. prior to his marriage to SARAH or find any clues to his birth family. JOHN may have been Choctaw Indian.

LINDA HOPSON, 2010 Oak Creek Drive, Sherman, TX 75092.

DAVIS: Seeking info. on JOHN DAVIS, b. 1848 TN. His father is listed on 1850 & 1860 Smith Co., TN Census as ABRAHAM DAVIS. ABRAHAM was b. ca. 1798 NC. His mother is listed as CILLY, age 53 NC on 1850 Census and ELIZABETH, age 68 NC on 1860 CENSUS. Siblings on each census are listed as SARAH A., REBECCA J., WILEY, RUFUS, NANCY J., and MITCHELL "P." ARENDELL. Need info. on who JOHN mar; where; and when...also children's names. Will be grateful for any information.

LINDA HOPSON, 2010 Oak Creek Drive, Sherman, Tx 75092.

TUBB, REYNOLDS, ASHWORTH, TURNER, TURNEY, BARGER: I am researching the following families: JAMES TUBB, JR. & wife ELIZABETH REYNOLDS; THOMAS VINCENT ASHWORTH & wife JULIA TUBB; FRANCIS TURNER & wife ELIZABETH TURNEY; HENRY TURNEY & wife ELIZABETH; GEORGE TURNEY & CATHERINE BARGER. Would appreciate any info. on these families.

LA VERNE MARKART , 8865 Willow Green Drive, Sandy, UT 84093.

REYNOLDS: I am particularly interested in obtaining info. on REYNOLDS families who settled in Smith Co., TN 1800-1807. (JOHN, GAY, JAMES & JOSIAH). Need parents of ELIZABETH b. 1792; JOHN b. 1800 & PETER b. 1804 (younger JOHN on 1850 census but must have left the county shortly thereafter; PETER d. 1845; his widow on 1850 census). JOHN, SR. mar. MOLLIE DRIVER in Wake Co. NC, probably mother of the two boys; however, mar. took place a year after the date of birth given for ELIZABETH on her tombstone. Any assistance will be appreciated.

LA VERNE MARKART , 8865 Willow Green Drive, Sandy, UT 84093.

SMITH; I am interested in the SMITH line in Smith Co., TN. I have a GEORGE SMITH as an ancestor. Is there any record of where they came from? They were in TN shortly after 1801. CHARLES, GEORGE'S son, was born in VA in 1801. Would appreciate any info. you may have to share.

FRANCES E. SMITH , 405 S. Prairie #127, West Salem, IL 62476-1307.

TAYLOR: Searching for info. on ancestors of HEZEKIAH TAYLOR (1809-1898) mar. FRANCES (FANNIE) SADLER (1819-1889) prior to 1838. Siblings include: LYDIA TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD L. TAYLOR and MARY B. (TAYLOR) DAVIS. Children include: BENNETT J., JAMES H., JOHN A., TABITHA and WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, my ancestor. All are of Smith Co., TN. Please share any info. you may have.

WILLIAM ALTON TAYLOR , 5101 Meadow Lake Road, Brentwood, TN 37027-5140. Telephone #(615) 373-4082.

BEASLEY: Would like to hear from anyone who is a descendant of HENRY LYTLE BEASLEY, son of HENRY BEASLEY and grandson of ISHAM BEASLEY of Smith Co., TN.

WILLIAM ALTON TAYLOR , 5101 Meadow Lake Road, Brentwood, TN 37027-5140. Telephone #(615) 373-4082.

From Kathryn Barkley Fischer: What a small world it is to know that settlers in Smith County would unite in marriage generations later. My 3rd great-grandfather, Jonathan Burford, was the younger brother of Major David Burford. Jonathan's great-granddaughter, Hattie, & Robert Barkley's 2nd great-grandson, Robert U., Jr. mar. in TX in 1903. Robert Allen's baby sister, Mary Webster Allen, lived with her brother after her parents died. Her granddaughter, Julia, mar. Robert Barkley's grandson, Robert U., Sr. in Nashville in 1859. John H. Allen, my 2nd cousin, 3 times removed, wrote a very fine article, and I thank him for the trip down the genealogical memory lane.

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John Nixon, Ada Hesson's father
Geraldine Cornwell's grandfather.

(Photograph courtesy of Steve Wilmore, Rt. 1, Carthage, TN
37030.)