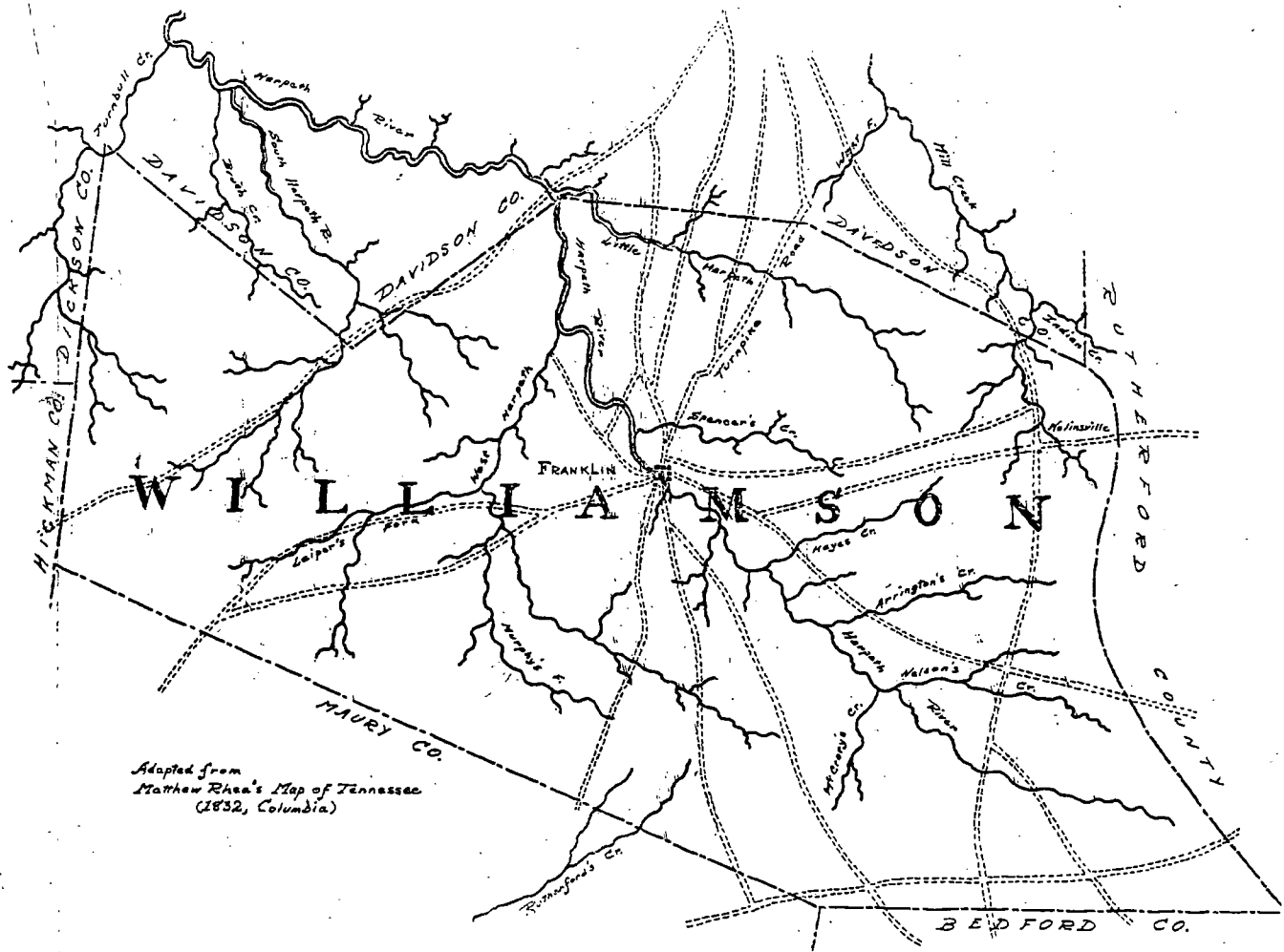


# Williamson County Historical Journal

Number 4



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The WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL JOURNAL is sent to all members of the Williamson County Historical Society. The annual membership dues are \$5, which includes this publication and a monthly NEWSLETTER to all members.

Correspondence concerning additional copies of the WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL JOURNAL should be addressed to Mrs. Clyde Lynch, Route 5, Franklin, Tennessee 37064.

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The Williamson County Historical Society is pleased to present its fourth annual Historical Journal. We hope that members and other readers will find the information contained herein interesting and beneficial.

We express our sincere appreciation to our contributors, especially those who are non-residents of the county. The time and talents they used in producing these articles will enhance our appreciation for Williamson County, its history and heritage.

We also express our appreciation to our president, Mary Sneed Jones, whose enthusiastic leadership has been a source of inspiration to all those involved in this publication.

Finally, we thank Mrs. Louise G. Lynch who has published this Journal in her usual efficient manner. Without her none of this would have been possible.

Thomas Vance Little  
Vice President

## WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL JOURNAL

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## EARLY SETTLERS OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY

By: Helen Sawyer Cook

Down through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, across the Appalachians, by way of the Cumberland Gap, Bull's Gap, and numerous other passageways from North Carolina, surged an immense horde of pioneers, eager to see the new Cumberland Country, or "Tennessee backwoods", as it was then called. Scouts and a few intrepid hunters or trappers had been here and had returned with enticing reports of rich farm land, abundant water, plentiful game, and what was very important, friendly Indians.

### North Carolina Grants

There was yet another reason for the great numbers that came. The Revolutionary War had ended in 1782. But before that the Legislature of North Carolina had passed an Act for Relief of its brave soldiers of the Continental Line, by granting to them land in the territory across the mountains—a fast way of filling this new land with settlers. There was a veritable rush to claim their property. No one will ever know all the Revolutionary soldiers who came and settled here, but among them were men whose descendants still live here; Andrew Goff, George Hulme, Samuel McCutcheon, William Marshall, Col. Hardy Murfree, Edward Swanson, Joshua Pearre, Col. Guilford Dudley, Daniel Hill, Major Greene Hill, and others.

But suffice to say, whatever the reason for coming, each

and everyone had a fierce determination to obtain a feeling of independence and freedom. That was the driving force!

During the time that the first settlers came into this area, the present Williamson County was still a part of Davidson County. We did not officially become a county until 1799, at which time the county was given the name honoring Gen. Williamson of North Carolina, and the county seat was named for his close friend, Benjamin Franklin.

#### First Settlers Meet Disaster

According to tradition the earliest known settlers met with disaster. Their names were Graham, Brown, and Tindel. They had stopped to camp at Holly Tree Gap. They had supposedly killed a bear and were cooking it when they were attacked by Indians. All were killed, and several days later, a searching party out looking for them, found their half-starved dog.

#### McEwen, Goff and Neely Families

Later in 1798, David McEwen and others from North Carolina passed through Holly Tree Gap, and on to Roper's Knob, where he settled. There is a bronze marker on a granite base at Holly Tree Gap, erected jointly by the Old Glory Chapter and descendants of Andrew Goff, Isaac Neely, and William McEwen, just a few miles north of Franklin, to memorialize the coming of these Revolutionary soldiers here to make their homes.

In 1896, the Review-Appeal published the following account of this event written by Col. John B. McEwen, many of which facts were told to him by his father: "The first family that came through Holly Tree Gap was George Neely's. That was on March 12, 1798. The second was that of Andrew Goff, on

March 14, and on March 16, came the families of David and William McEwen. Mr. Neely in 1796 had purchased a tract of 300 acres for \$600.00 (choice land) where the first tollgate stands on Columbia Pike."

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Andrew Goff, known as Granny Goff, was the first to enroll her name on the Primitive Baptist roll at old McConnico Church. At present, there is a marker on Highway 96, about three miles east of Franklin, indicating the site of this old church.

#### Anthony Sharpe and Abram Maury

On March 14, 1786, Captain Anthony Sharpe had received a land grant from the state of North Carolina containing 3,840 acres. Sharpe was a soldier of the Continental Line.

Soon after this, Abram Maury purchased from Sharpe a tract of land containing 640 acres. One corner of this he set aside for a town, and being a surveyor, he laid out the town of Franklin itself.

Maury called his farm "Tree Lawn," and he wished to name the new town "Marthasville", for his wife, but she very modestly would have none of this. "Tree Lawn" today is owned by Mr. Will Reese, a prominent Williamson County farmer. Some of the timber from the old Maury mansion is used in the Reese dwelling, and nearby is the well-kept resting place of Abram Maury and his family.

#### Town of Franklin

A plan of the town of Franklin was put on record in the County Clerk's office on April 15, 1800, and the first court met in Thomas McKay's house. The following men appeared as



magistrates: John Johnson, Sr., James Buford, James Scurlock, Chapman White, and Dan Perkins. All except Buford and Scurlock had migrated from Louisa County, Virginia.

The first house in Franklin was said to have been built by Ewen Cameron in 1797, and Thomas McKay owned a home here before 1800.

### John Bell

Franklin, then as now, had her quota of excellent lawyers. Among them is found the name of John Bell. He was born in Nashville in 1797, and educated at Cumberland Law School, then admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. He settled in Franklin. Later, he was elected to Congress, and in 1841 became Secretary of War. Bell served as U.S. Senator for twelve years.

### John Henry Eaton

John Henry Eaton, a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, also lived in Franklin. Eaton was a young lawyer who possessed "talents, learning, and industry". He had married Myra Lewis, a ward of Jackson, but she lived only a short time. He served as U.S. Senator in 1823, and helped to elect Jackson in 1828. His second wife, attractive Peggy Eaton, was one of the most controversial figures of the Jacksonian era. She was accepted by some, and flaunted by many. How she finally came to be recognized by all is a fascinating story within itself. The old Eaton house still stands on Third Avenue, North, in Franklin, restored to its original charm and occupied by the law offices of C. D. Berry and Cletus McWilliams.

### John Lipscomb

One little known early citizen of Williamson County was John Lipscomb from Halifax, North Carolina, who had served as an ensign in the Sixth Regiment under Gen. Williamson. In the spring of 1784, among the land grantees who rushed to this area was personable John Lipscomb.

His account of the journey here is preserved in a discolored and almost illegible manuscript in the collection of the Tennessee Historical Society. It is an invaluable paper, but regrettable, it has never been printed. A receipt, preserved along with this journal gives Lipscomb credit for tax payment, and is signed by John H. Eaton, Agent and Attorney, at Franklin, Tennessee, on July 31, 1810.

Lipscomb is buried here in Williamson County in the family cemetery of his friend, Col. Hardy Murfree, another large landholder of that time. This cemetery is on land owned by the family of the late Mr. Jim Cannon, on Carter's Creek Pike.

### Major Greene Hill

In 1799, Major Greene Hill, a Revolutionary veteran, took up a large grant of land on Concord Road near Brentwood. There he built a beautiful home, "Liberty Hill," as well as a church, by the same name. Hill was a Methodist minister, and it was at his church that the first Methodist Conference west of the Alleghenies was held. Though the church is gone today, there still remains the old graveyard which surrounded it.

### Nicholas Perkins

On the old Hillsboro Road, near the small village of Forest Home, is found the land once owned by Nicholas Perkins, a part of which is still in the hands of some of his descendants. Originally, in 1810, it contained 12,000 acres. On it he built a spacious home, "Montpier," which is still standing. Perkins was an official in the Mississippi Territory in 1807, and arrested Aaron Burr, taking him to Richmond, Virginia, for trial. Perkins is credited with having sent to Texas for a bag of Johnson grass seed, and sowed them on his farm. He would probably have been chagrined could he have looked into future farming. His burial place is near the Meeting of the Waters, another of the Perkins' homes.

### Old Town

Just north of "Montpier," stands another early home, "Old Town," on Harpeth River, built and owned by Thomas Brown and his wife, Nancy Allison. They migrated here from Prince William County, Virginia, in 1800. In 1840, he purchased a tract of land from W.O.N. Perkins, described in the deed as "The Old Town Tract". "Old Town" stayed in the hands of the Brown family from 1840 until 1913. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodpasture, and has been restored to its former state.

### Armstrong Family

About three miles farther north of Old Town lie lands which at one time belonged to my ancestor, William Armstrong, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1764. He migrated into

Virginia, where he met and married pretty Alianna Hill. The lure of the Tennessee country was strong; so in 1813 they journeyed to the banks of Big Harpeth, where he acquired a considerable acreage, which he called "Pleasant Hill". The old Armstrong Cemetery is still to be seen on Sneed Road, tho' ravaged by time and vandals.

#### Edward Swanson

Much of the land among the beautiful hills of West Harpeth once belonged to Edward Swanson, who came from North Carolina with Gen. Robertson. Swanson's name appears as one of the original seventy honor roll pioneer records in Davidson County. He later acquired more land until his holdings were more than 1,000 acres, which he gradually disposed of in gifts to his sons, Richard and James.

Swanson's final resting place is in a plowed field on the original grant. There one finds a little neglected spot, with three or four other graves, nursing their weather beaten and falled monuments. Would that we had a more noble way of honoring these worthy men!

#### Crockett Family

November 22, 1959, a bronze plaque was unveiled, dedicated to Samuel and Andrew Crockett, gunsmiths, who supplied Gen. Andrew Jackson's army with rifles and bullets during the War of 1812. A descendant, Mr. J. Vaulx Crockett, who stood at the site of historic Forge Seat, said, "They were among the pioneers in this area who were loyal and dedicated to our struggle for independence. Without their help, Andrew Jackson and his troops could never have done what they did."

The house Forge Seat, standing at this historic location, on Crockett Road, at Wilson Pike in Brentwood, was built by Samuel Crockett and his son, Andrew, who came to Tennessee from North Carolina in 1799.

On the slope behind the house, they built a log cabin where they manufactured gun-powder and forged rifles. The gunshop was on the square in Franklin. The Crocketts claimed David Crockett as a distant relative.

#### Early Triune Settlers

The first settler in the area that we today call Triune was Major John Nelson in 1785. He was a Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina. Then in 1788, John Wilson came. They all built substantial homes, and peculiarly, they all named creeks in this vicinity for themselves.

Major Nelson, probably the most enterprising of the group, and an extensive land holder, had visions of a great future for this region. He even laid out a town naming it Nelsonville and boasted that it would outrival Franklin. The County Court ordered a road built to Nelsonville, but the town did not prove a success. Later on, the town of Triune came into being, not too far from the ill-fated little town. Major Nelson sold his land and moved to Montgomery County.

The buyer of the Nelson property was Newton Cannon, another Revolutionary veteran from North Carolina, in 1791. He was the father of Gov. Newton Cannon, twice governor of Tennessee. His grave is on this land.

Another pioneer settler of the 18th District, near Triune was Thomas Summer, who owned around 1,200 acres of land,

including famous Summer's Knob, on which he established a neighborhood graveyard in the year 1800. Some early families buried there are the Nelsons, Scales, Jordans, Johnsons, and Bosticks.

#### Randal McGavock

In 1824 Randal McGavock came to Williamson County. He brought with him an architect named Swope, to erect a house, which he named "Carnton," for his ancestral home in County Antrin, Ireland. No pains or efforts were spared to create on this 1,000 acre tract a small domain in which all the essentials of graceful living were combined. Being friends of the Andrew Jacksons, Rachel Jackson aided Mrs. McGavock in laying out and planting her garden. The driveway was lined with cedars, as is the one at the Hermitage. The garden and driveway have long since disappeared, but the old house still holds its head proudly, perhaps dreaming of the many notables who have passed through her doorways.

#### Early Lawyers

There are so many other great personages whom we would like to include in this brief history. For example, Thomas H. Benton, the famous lawyer, and a great land holder, or able attorneys like Seth Lewis, Joseph Herndon, John Dickinson, Felix Grundy, and others equally as well know. Thomas Stewart was the first Circuit Judge of this county.

#### Dr. McPhail

We can hardly fail to mention Dr. McPhail, who in 1813 erected a small building on what is now East Main Street, in Franklin. Dr. McPhail was the first doctor in Tennessee to

use chloroform in his practice, or so the records show. A room or two have been added to this building, but it still retains its atmosphere of ages long past, including an old fashioned grate. It is now owned by Mrs. Sam Fleming. She has leased it to the Harpeth Bank, who in turn, has leased it to the Heritage Foundation to be restored and used as an office for this organization, as well as an Information Center for this area.

#### Dr. John Sappington

Another doctor equally as unique was Dr. John Sappington, son of Dr. Mark Sappington, Nashville's first physician, and a Revolutionary veteran from Maryland. Dr. John, with his young bride, came to Franklin in 1799, and bought a house on Main Cross Street, now Third Avenue, North, a house that was later known as "The Dr. Howlett place". Dr. Sappington came to be known far and wide for his success in treating malaria with "Peruvian bark" today called quinine. His idea was never quite accepted by other doctors, which forced him into manufacturing patent medicine, from the sale of which he became immensely wealthy. He moved to Missouri, where he died, after setting up a perennial fund for the education of needy children.

#### Early Religious Leaders

Nor were our early fathers negligent of their religious and scholastic training. In 1811, Dr. Gideon Blackburn, a Presbyterian missionary came to Williamson County, where he not only established a number of churches, but became headmaster of Harpeth Academy. James Harvey Otey, an Episcopalian, was likewise both a preacher and a teacher. Among the early

Methodists were Peter Cartwright and Bishop McKendree. The Baptists had in 1811, the Rev. E. L. Coopere, and Rev. Garner McConnico. The first preacher of the Christian denomination was Joel Anderson, who came in 1801; and lived here until he died in 1852.

As we write, we become more intrigued with the past. May we be granted the faith that our forefathers possessed in keeping Williamson County as strong and upright as it was when it was passed on to us!



## PHYSICIANS OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, 1800-1832

By S.R. Bruesch, Ph.D., M.D.  
Goodman Professor of Anatomy  
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The Goodspeed histories of Tennessee counties are often helpful in providing names of pioneer physicians as well as indicating any notable events in the health affairs of a county. But the Goodspeed history of Williamson County is singularly lacking in such information; indeed, the first mention of any medical topic is the statement that in 1835 Franklin had eight physicians. The first listing of names of physicians is for Franklin during the period 1840-1850. Such a hiatus in the history of Williamson County is a challenge to be reduced or eliminated. The purpose of this article is to summarize the information accumulated on physicians and medicine in Williamson County from its beginning in 1799 through 1832.

Sources of Information

The names of early physicians of Williamson County can be found in the records of the County as well as in the matriculation records of the medical schools active during this period. It is fortunate that the matriculation books are still preserved for the two medical schools that attracted the majority of medical students from Tennessee: University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, medical department founded in 1765; and Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, medical department founded in 1799 but not successful until after the reorganization of 1821. These hand-written books

provide the names, addresses, and preceptors for students enrolled during each session. Thus, lists of names extracted from these matriculation records make an excellent start toward a compilation of names of physicians located in any given region. Other valuable sources of information consulted for this study are: minutes of the Medical Society of Tennessee, early Tennessee newspapers (especially those of Nashville), early medical journals, and the several publications by Williamson County historians on Census records, marriage, tax books, wills and estate inventories, tombstone inscriptions, and Bible records. When the many pieces of information gleaned from studying all these sources are fitted together, some conception emerges of the early physicians and their activities in Williamson County.

#### Early Medical Training

A complete medical education in the first part of the nineteenth century consisted of serving a preceptorship of three years under a local practicing physician followed by attendance at two courses of medical lectures (four months for each course) at a medical school. Then, after passing an oral examination, writing an acceptable thesis, and payment of a graduation fee, the M.D. degree was awarded. Postgraduate education involved mainly spending various periods of time at European hospitals, usually in Paris, London, or Vienna. As there was no licensure of physicians in Tennessee until 1889, it was possible for a physician to practice without an M.D. degree, or even any attendance on medical lectures. Some were self-taught (often depending on John Gunn's

Domestic Medicine or Poor Man's Friend), others practiced with only a preceptorship, while some had a preceptorship plus one course of medical lectures. Somewhat less than half of Tennessee's physicians had M.D. degrees when licensure began.

#### Number of Early Physicians

The names of physicians known to have located in Williamson County during the period 1800-1832 are listed in chronological order in Table I. When known, birth and death dates are provided, as well as medical education and the earliest known date indicating their presence in the County. The numerous gaps in this information will be appreciated from the many blank spaces. Also, some of the dates for first appearance in the County are no doubt incorrect. One of the most difficult problems is untangling the affairs of two or more persons having identical or similar names. Usually these are father and son combinations, but sometimes no relationship existed. The total of 41 physicians in the first 32 years of Williamson County may seem large; but it should be kept in mind that some died, and others moved on to other climes. Also, the point should be noted that it was difficult to earn a living from the practice of medicine in those days, so most of the physicians became involved in other activities, usually farming.

#### Medical Schools

Reference to Tables I-III indicates that, beginning in 1823, most Williamson County medical students attended medical lectures at Transylvania and obtained M.D. degrees there. The medical department of Transylvania, following the reorganiza-

tion of 1821, began to attract a large number of students with about half coming from states other than Kentucky. From 1820 through 1832, there were 363 matriculats from Tennessee at Transylvania. Thirty-five (24 different individuals) were from Williamson County. The proximity of Lexington to Middle Tennessee was probably a major factor in drawing so many medical students from Williamson County to Transylvania. There were no medical schools in Tennessee until 1846. But the many eminent teachers on the faculty of Transylvania also was an attraction. A much smaller group of students made the long journey from Franklin to Philádelphia, Pennsylvania. The first Tennessean to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania was Felix Robertson, of Nashville, who obtained his M.D. in 1805. From 1805 through 1832, a total of 106 Tennesseans matriculated at the Philadelphia school. Six of these (5 different persons) were from Williamson County. It is fair to conclude from these data that the early Williamson County physicians were better prepared for the practice of medicine than those in most other counties in the state.

#### Earliest Physicians

Dr. John Sappington was probably the first physician to locate in Williamson County although Drs. Thomas Sappington and Samuel Crockett were also there at an early date. Dr. Sappington's name first appeared as a land-owner in the 1802 tax list and his brother, Thomas, on the 1804 tax list. Dr. Samuel Crockett may have located in the County earlier than the 1808 date given in Table I, the year his name first appeared on the tax list as owner of a lot in Franklin. The

Crockett family began its emigration from Wythe County, Va., in 1799 and soon became large land owners in Williamson County. The Samuel Crockett named in the 1800 tax list as owner of 746 acres on the Little Harpeth River was probably not the physician. It is fortunate that the physician was listed in the 1808 list as Doc. Samuel Crockett, owner of 3/4 town lot. As two Samuel Crocketts are listed as heads of households in the 1820 census and both are mentioned frequently in other records of the time, it is not possible at present to offer an accurate account of Dr. Samuel Crockett. This is unfortunate because Dr. Crockett was probably the most important of the early physicians in Williamson County in terms of his contribution to the practice of medicine. The Sappingtons, a large family of physicians, emigrated from Maryland to Nashville about 1785, so a later move into Williamson County involved little effort. It should be noted that the name of Roger Boyce Sappington appeared on the 1801 tax list as the owner of 400 acres on the West and Little Harpeth Rivers. By 1812 this holding had been enlarged to 887 acres. There is no indication, however, that Dr. Roger Boyce Sappington, a brother of Drs. John and Thomas Sappington, ever practiced medicine in Williamson County. He was also a large land holder in Davidson County and gave most of his time to farming rather than to medicine. It is not known when Dr. Solomon Humphries located in Williamson County. The only information about him is that he died in 1817; as the inventory of his estate included medicines and medical books, it seems certain

That he had practiced medicine, but not necessarily in Williamson County.

The first generation of Williamson County physicians emigrated mainly from Virginia and North Carolina. It would appear from the record that few of these physicians had any formal medical education; this may be correct or it may be that the record is incomplete. As has been noted previously, a high proportion of the native Tennesseans attended medical lectures and obtained M.D. degrees; this became the dominant group after 1825.

#### Medical Society of Tennessee

The Tennessee General Assembly passed "An Act to incorporate a medical society in the State of Tennessee" and this became law January 9, 1830. The bill had been guided through the Senate by the Speaker of the Senate, Dr. Joel K. Walker, then a physician located in Hickman County, but later of Williamson County. In conformity with one of the provisions of the Act, Mr. Gillespie of Carroll County introduced a resolution in 1830, naming the charter members of the society. Of the 151 physicians named, 45 were from East Tennessee, 79 from Middle Tennessee, and 27 from West Tennessee. Four of these charter members were from Williamson County: Drs. Edward Breathitt, William G. Dickinson, Ferdinando Stith, and William Smith Webb. It is presumed (but not proved) that the resolution contained the names of the ablest physicians then practicing in Tennessee.

The first meeting of the Medical Society of Tennessee was held in Nashville early in May 1830. At this 1830 meeting, the

charter members elected 12 physicians of Williamson County to membership in the Society (see Table IV for their names), and Dr. Stith was named a censor for Middle Tennessee. The second meeting of the Society was held in Nashville May 2, 1831, and an additional five Williamson County physicians were elected to membership. At the third annual meeting of the Society, also held in Nashville, on May 7, 1832, five more Williamson County physicians were elected to membership. Thus, a total of 26 Williamson County physicians became members of the Medical Society of Tennessee during the first two years of its existence. It appears probable that these Williamson County Physicians became a major group supporting the Society during its difficult formative stages. Despite numerous problems and disappointments, the Society survived (now the Tennessee Medical Association) and is in its 143rd year.

#### The Preceptors System

The excellence of the medical education of Williamson County physicians noted previously may explain why they served as preceptors for such a large number of medical students in the first half of the nineteenth century. Although the total number of medical students educated in this manner may never be known, partial lists have been compiled from matriculation books and other records. Dr. S. S. Mayfield, whose active life extended beyond the period of this study, had 17 preceptees, including his brother, George Andrew J. Mayfield (1814-1864). Dr. Brice Martin Hughes, Sr., was also very active and the names of 14 of his students are known. Dr. Mark

Hardin Scales, Sr., was also a very successful preceptor, as indicated by the names of nine of his students. Dr. Andrew B. Ewing had eight students. Dr. William G. Dickinson, who later moved to Nashville, had six students, including Drs. Elijah Thompson and John Berrien Lindsley. Other physicians were less active in this area but almost all occasionally took a student into their office and skillfully taught them the art of medicine. Drs. Mayfield, Hughes, Scales, Ewing, and Dickinson practically comprised a faculty for medical school without walls.

In examining the list of Williamson County preceptees, it is evident that one generation of physicians taught the next generation in much the same way as had done since Graeco-Roman times, more than 2,000 years ago. This was a simple and inexpensive pedagogic technique that was effective and efficient in transmitting traditional and individual experience from one generation to the next. In Greece there was an actual father-son relationship but this was soon expanded to that the physician became the surrogate father or, in a sense, he "adopted" his students so that they became his sons. This "father-son" relationship persisted into the nineteenth century, and medical students often lived in the households of their preceptors. It is not surprising that many students ended up marrying their preceptor's daughter and practicing medicine in partnership with him. The better preceptors exposed their students to an intensive reading program and assembled extensive libraries of books and journals for the use of their preceptees. After the student had read his assign-



ment, his preceptor would discuss the material and probably ask questions to determine the extent of the student's understanding of what he had read. Thus the period of the preceptorship was often referred to as "reading medicine."

The preceptor usually had a skeleton in his office for teaching human anatomy and occasionally the teacher and his pupil might creep into a cemetery on a dark night to resurrect a body for the purpose of making a dissection. There was no legal method in Tennessee at this time for securing human material for dissection. No instance of such "grave-robbing" has been found for Williamson County, but in Rutherford County there is evidence that resurrectionism did occur (involving Nashville medical students), but at a later date. I suspect that there are several empty graves in Williamson County, but it is too late now to determine the true facts.

As the period of the preceptorship drew towards its end, the preceptor entrusted the preceptee with greater responsibility, until the student might find himself seeing patients, making house calls, handling emergencies at night, or assisting at surgical procedures. It was during the preceptorship that the student learned the techniques of patient care, or the art of medicine, through direct involvement in the action. The purpose of medical school was to provide the student with the theoretical and philosophical underpinning of the practical matters he had already learned during the preceptorship. As the exposure in medical school was largely to didactic teaching, it is not

difficult to understand why many physicians practiced medicine in the nineteenth century without having an M.D. degree or ever attending a medical school. But the M.D. degree did carry some prestige among professional colleagues as well as with the public, so there was some incentive to get a complete medical education.

A major obstacle facing students who wanted to attend medical school was the cost. They found themselves often unable to afford the \$200 necessary to finance one session of medical lectures. Many solved the problem by practicing medicine until they had saved enough money to finance the completion of their medical education. This is the reason why some physicians practiced medicine for several years before they obtained a degree. This system of medical education was well adapted to the needs of a young country and functioned successfully as long as learning the technique of patient care was the principal objective. But with the introduction of science into medicine in the latter part of the nineteenth century, it became necessary to provide expensively equipped laboratories and a highly specialized faculty to teach the medical sciences. The physician's office was no longer an adequate place for educating a student for the practice of the new scientific medicine, with its highly sophisticated technology and mountain of scientific facts. Nostalgic recollections persist, however, and the term perceptorship is once again being used for a type of limited tutorial clinical exposure to patients in the physician's office, often involving physicians in private practice long distances from the walls of the medical

school. Perhaps some combination of teaching medical sciences in the laboratories of the medical school and an accumulation of clinical expertise in the offices of practicing physicians will evolve in the future. Thus, the dedicated teaching of medicine described above for Williamson County physicians may once more have an opportunity to develop and be put to use in medical education.

#### First Medical Article

Dr. William G. Dickinson was the author of the first medical article published by a Williamson County physician: "Case of wound of the femoral artery successfully treated.", American Journal of Medical Sciences, Philadelphia, vol. 4, pp. 69-72, 1829. Dr. Dickinson reported the case of Mr. James C. Hill, a young merchant of Franklin, who received a stab wound in the groin the evening of March 25, 1828. The patient had the presence of mind to put pressure on the wound to reduce the bleeding until medical assistance could arrive. Dr. Dickinson, assisted by Drs. R. H. Campbell and F. Stith, opened the wound, located and ligated the cut ends of the femoral artery, thereby reducing the danger of further hemorrhage. Dr. O'Bryan assisted in the stormy post-operative period but Mr. Hill had recovered fully by April 21, 1828. Respecting the privacy of his patient, Dr. Dickinson did not reveal the circumstances under which Mr. Hill received the stab wound. The numerous books and articles written later by Williamson County physicians fall beyond the period covered in this study.

### Early Diseases

Although infectious diseases (mainly smallpox, dysentery, malaria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and pneumonia) were the most frequent cause of serious illness in the first part of the nineteenth century, urinary bladder stone was far more common in Tennessee then than it is now. It was common to find such notices as this one, published in the Nashville Republican for April 23, 1825:

W. M. McGee, M.D., will go to any part of the Western Country to perform the operation for extraction of stone from the bladder. Ell Grove Williamson Co., Ten. April 16.

Whether Dr. McGee attracted any patients with his newspaper notice is not recorded in the annals of Tennessee surgery.

The operation of lithotomy was probably performed for the first time in Tennessee about 1812 by Dr. John O'Riley, of Maury County, Dr. O'Riley performed this operation five times between 1812 and 1820. Undoubtedly the most famous lithotomy performed on a Tennessean was done in the autumn of 1812 by the famous Kentucky surgeon, Dr. Ephriam McDowell, at Danville, Ky., on the youthful James K. Polk, future President of the United States. Other Tennessee surgeons who performed this operation during this early period were: Dr. John H. Ray, of Smith Co.; Dr. Wallace Estill, the "mountain surgeon" of Franklin Co.; Dr. William Bonner, of Lincoln Co.; and several Nashville surgeons. Dr. S. S. Mayfield did the operation in Williamson County, but at a date later than the period under consideration.

As the period of time under consideration was before the development of anesthesia and asepsis, surgery was limited

largely to amputations, opening abscesses, removing surface masses, etc. There is a tradition that Dr. Daniel McPhail used anesthesia in an operation at Franklin about 1831, but documentation for this has not been found. The generally accepted date for the discovery of ether anesthesia is 1846, although Dr. Crawford Long probably used ether in several operations he did in Georgia as early as 1842. Pain-relieving drugs such as whiskey, opium, and other plant alkaloids, had been used since ancient times before surgery--perhaps this was what Dr. McPhail used. But there is no doubt about the use of both nitrous oxide and ether by young people for entertainment and pleasure on social occasions. "Ether parties" occurred frequently in the 1830's and several observers noted that injuries sustained while under the influence of either ether or nitrous oxide ("laughing gas") did not appear to cause pain. So the possibility cannot be entirely excluded that Dr. McPhail noticed this absence of pain and made use of his observation in an operation. But there is no mention of this in the histories of surgery written by Tennessee physicians, some of whom were contemporaries of Dr. McPhail, so truth of the tradition must be regarded as unproved. As for minor surgery, the physicians of Williamson County no doubt did whatever was required for the health and well-being of their patients.

#### Absence of Hospital.

During the period under consideration in this paper the sick were cared for in their own homes, with nursing being done by members of the family or friends, and medical care

by the physician making a house call. Even surgical operations were done at the patient's home, using the kitchen table placed under the shade of a tree or the roof of a porch. Major surgical operations were sometimes a public spectacle and hundreds of people would gather around to watch the surgeon and his assistants do their work. Further search of diaries, letters, and other manuscript sources should uncover some descriptions for Williamson County of such surgical scenes. There were no hospitals in Williamson County at this time because there was no need for them. Indeed, the only hospital in Tennessee during the period under consideration was the Memphis Hospital, chartered by an Act of the General Assembly in 1829. This hospital came into existence because of the problem of the sick traveler or boatman who had no home or family to care for him. Memphis, being located on the Mississippi River, was swamped with homeless sick so the State was persuaded to intervene in resolving the problem. The Memphis Hospital has continued in existence to the present and is now the City of Memphis Hospital, the principal teaching hospital of the University of Tennessee College of Medicine. During the Civil War, following the Battle of Franklin, the citizens of Williamson County were faced with this problem and several buildings as well as private homes were turned into hospitals to care for the sick. It would be interesting to investigate in some detail how the citizens of Franklin responded to the presence of such an enormous number of wounded men.

John Sappington and Ferdinando Stith

As there is a considerable amount of information about

Dr. John Sappington is readily available published sources (such as the DAB), only a few lesser known aspects of his life will be mentioned here. There has been some confusion between the two Drs. John Sappington of Tennessee, and it should be pointed out that the older Dr. John Sappington was the uncle of the younger Dr. John Sappington (the subject of this sketch). According to Dr. Felix Robertson, of Nashville, the older Dr. John Sappington came from Maryland "with his elder brother Mark's wife and children, Dr. Mark Sappington being compelled to remain for a time to wind up his unsettled business." This was about 1785 or 1786. The following year Dr. Mark Brown Sappington reached Nashville and began the practice of medicine in that city. Dr. Robertson stated further concerning Dr. John Sappington, the brother of Dr. Mark Brown Sappington, "Dr. John remained but two or three years (after the arrival of his brother), removing to Louisiana, where a few years afterwards he died." The younger Dr. John Sappington was born in Maryland in 1776, the son of Dr. Mark Brown Sappington, and the nephew of the Dr. John Sappington noted above. Thus, he was about 10 years old when his father sent the family to Nashville. As his mother died shortly after the arrival of the family in Nashville, the father undertook the management of his large family. His strong influence is evidenced in that four of his sons became physicians, having studied medicine under his guidance, and they practiced medicine with their father in Nashville until his death in 1801. One of the sons, Dr. Francis "Frank" B. Sappington was killed April 16, 1800, in a duel

near Nashville with Dr. Francis May. Dr. Roger Boyce Sappington, another son, practiced medicine in Nashville until his death in 1823 or 1824. As mentioned previously, he was a land holder in Williamson County. The other two physician-sons, Drs. John and Thomas Sappington came to Williamson County after the death of their father and brother.

According to Dr. Felix Robertson, Dr. Thomas Sappington "never applied himself closely to the practice of this profession. He was of a hypochondriac disposition, restless, and generally traveling about. He died some seven or eight years since, in some part of West Tennessee" (Dr. Robertson wrote this statement in 1855). Dr. Thomas Sappington married Elizabeth Stockett, daughter of Thomas W. and Susan Stockett, of Williamson County, on January 3, 1805. Elizabeth died about 1820 and Dr. Thomas Sappington became the guardian of their four children: Susan L., Rebecca B., Thomas, Jr., and Ann B. Sappington. Rebecca B. married Theophilus L. Gentry, and Watson Meredith Bentry, M.D. (born 1831) was their son; Thomas Sappington Gentry, M.D., may have been another son. There is a Sappington genealogy in the Tennessee State Library that was compiled by Miss Susie Gentry, a descendent of Dr. Thomas Sappington.

As John Sappington's wife was Jane Breathitt, sister of Gov. John Breathitt (1786-1834) of Kentucky, it would be interesting to know whether the Dr. Edward Breathitt listed in Table I as an early physician of Williamson County was related to her. The Breathitt family came from Virginia to Tennessee and Kentucky, but information is scanty about Dr. Edward



Breathitt. Dr. John Sappington practiced medicine in Franklin until 1817 when he emigrated to Missouri. It was in Missouri that his activities in marketing Sappington's Anti-fever Pills brought him fame and fortune. Although not a well-kept secret, John Sappington revealed publicly in 1844 that the main ingredient in his pills was quinine (a widely feared drug in those days). He released this information in his book The Theory and Treatment of Fevers published at Arrow Rock, Missouri. The title page carried these words "Edited and Corrected by Ferdinando Stith, M.D., of Franklin, Tennessee."

The friendship between John Sappington and Ferdinando Stith must have started in Philadelphia during the 1814/1815 session both attended at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department. John Sappington, then a man of 38 years, wrote in his book about how he traveled on horseback from Franklin, Tennessee, to Philadelphia to attend the medical lectures given there by several eminent teachers. The much younger Ferdinando Stith (he was 19) traveled a shorter distance from his home in Virginia to attend the same medical lectures. Classes were small, so they must have come to know each other well during that four month session. As John probably left his family at home, it is likely that he became lonely and, as later events suggest, he and Ferdinando Stith developed a deep friendship that endured the remainder of their lives. John Sappington did not return to Philadelphia for the next session of medical lectures, but Dr. Stith did and received his M.D. in 1816. It seems likely that the

older and more experienced John Sappington influenced the new medical graduate to come to Franklin, Tennessee and establish himself there in practice. So Dr. Stith came to Franklin and remained there the rest of his life. As John Sappington left Franklin the next year (1817) it seems probable that Dr. Stith thought the matter of emigration to Missouri over and decided to remain in Tennessee. A careful study of the Sappington manuscript collections at St. Louis and Columbia, Missouri, might yield further information on the Sappington-Stith friendship. But the main significance of this friendship is that Dr. Stith agreed to edit the manuscript for his friend's forthcoming book on fevers. The unedited manuscript of Sappington's book is now located in the Missouri Historical Society collection at St. Louis. Charles van Ravenswaay, director of the Society, made these comments to me in a letter dated May 10, 1949:

A comparison of the manuscript text and the published work makes it clear that Dr. Stith probably made a great many additions to the text, but I have a feeling that they are more in the nature of "philosophical excursions" than the addition of any technical material. In addition, someone seems to have softened Dr. Sappington's rather forthright frontier style, as the published work is considerably milder than the manuscript.

This labor of friendship cost Dr. Stith a considerable effort and also exposed him to adverse comments from his Tennessee medical colleagues, who viewed Dr. John Sappington as a notorious quack. At the 1844 meeting of the Medical Society of Tennessee the Society took significant action after Dr. Stith offered to it, at the request of the author, a copy of Sappington's book on fevers. After discussing the character

of the book, as indicated by advertisements of it in the Nashville newspapers, the society ordered the book returned to its author. According to Clayton, "A Dr. Sappington, then of Missouri, but formerly of Tennessee, ventured to send a book of doubtful character to the society, when it was unceremoniously returned to the author."

The 1850 census provided the information that Dr. Stith was 55 and was born in Virginia. He headed a household consisting of his wife, Cornelia H. Stith, 41 years of age and born in Tennessee, and three children: Marian, 22; Frances F., 20; and Ferdinand, Jr., 16. Dr. Stith died sometime after 1855. In 1820 he was a member of the organizing committee of the Tennessee Antiquarian Society. It has previously been noted that he was a charter member of the Medical Society of Tennessee. He took a great interest in the affairs of the Society and delivered several addresses at the annual meetings on such subjects as "An essay on vitality, or inquiries and researches into the phenomena of life," "The late epidemic of Asiatic Cholera," and "Mesmerism." In 1855 he sold a lot to the County Court to be used as the site for the new Williamson County courthouse.

#### William G. Dickinson

William G. Dickinson was born August 11, 1791, in New England, where he probably obtained his general and medical education. He came to Nashville, Tennessee, as a young man and moved on to Franklin, Tennessee, about 1816. Mention has already been made of Dr. Dickinson's medical article published in 1829. In 1830 he became a charter member of

the Medical Society of Tennessee. In 1836 Dr. Dickinson served as a brigade-surgeon in the campaign against the Seminole Indians. By 1839 Dr. Dickinson was practicing medicine in Nashville. He died in Nashville November 14, 1844.

Richard C. Hancock

Richard C. Hancock was born about 1799 in Fayette County, Kentucky. He probably grew up in Kentucky and obtained his medical education there. On December 20, 1821, he married Elizabeth Guy, of Williamson County and it appears that he located in Williamson County about the time of his marriage. In 1830 he was elected to membership in the Medical Society of Tennessee, from Williamson County. He became a legislator, serving in the House, 21st Tennessee General Assembly, 1835-36, representing Williamson County. He resigned his legislative post on February 17, 1836, and, shortly after his resignation, removed to De Soto, County, Mississippi. In 1847, he was elected to the Mississippi General Assembly. He died in Mississippi sometime after 1850.

William Smith Webb

William Smith Webb was born February 7, 1776, in Granville County, North Carolina. He was the son of William and Francis Young Webb. He was reared in North Carolina, receiving his liberal arts education at the University of North Carolina. The only clue uncovered relating to his medical education is that a William Webb received an M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania on May 22, 1798. He married Mildred Turner (1780-1830), and the couple emigrated to Williamson County, Tennessee, about 1811. Dr. Webb's name first appeared as a

land owner in the 1813 Tax list of the County. Dr. Webb was involved actively in the practice of medicine as indicated by the frequent appearance of the phrase "Expenses paid Doct. W.S. Webb" in inventories of estates. In 1830 he became a charter member of the Medical Society of Tennessee, one of four charter members from Williamson County. He probably had retired before 1850 because his occupation was given as farmer in the 1850 census. His age was recorded as 76 (indication either that he was born in 1774 or that his age should have been 74). He was preceptor for Henry Young Webb, who received his M.D. in 1831 from Transylvania. Samuel Webb, M.D. (1822-1863) was the 11th of 13 children fathered by Dr. William S. Webb. According to the tombstone inscription, Dr. Webb died August 2, 1866, at the advanced age of 90 years.

#### John McLaran Watson

John McLaran Watson was born November 20, 1798, in Wentworth, Rockingham County, North Carolina, the only child of Peter and Elizabeth Watson. His father died, and the mother brought John, a boy of about 10 years, to Williamson County, Tennessee. He read medicine in the office of Dr. David Hosack (1769-1835), an eminent physician in New York City and founder of the Elgin Botanic Garden (now the site of Rockefeller Center). He obtained his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, in 1823. He returned to Williamson County to practice medicine and in 1830 was elected to membership in the Medical Society of Tennessee. Dr. W. K. Bowling wrote of this

period in Dr. Watson's life:

The advantages he possessed, his fine person and handsome face, which he had inherited from his mother, immediately upon his return to Williamson, threw him at the head of his profession while a mere boy. In the social circle he was no less triumphant. The mother's love of the boy was swollen into idolatry for the hero. These honors fell upon him too fast and at an age when few could bear them unhurt. Dr. Watson did not belong to that few. He took to drink and was thrown. He arose, but drank on, and was again thrown. He became a common drunkard. Had delirium tremens, recovered, and drank again, and was again thrown. He married in his struggle against the monster, but lost his wife early, and drank on..... Suddenly it was announced that this poor sot was to preach the next Sabaath! And he preached from the text, "The Scriptures," to the wonder and admiration of a vast assemblage. On the following Sabbath he delighted a still larger audience from the text. "Thus sayeth the Lord," and from that moment until he was no longer able to stand in a pulpit he preached the gospel of Christ. (Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 1866, pp. 409-15).

Dr. Watson continued to practice medicine but devoted a considerable amount of his time thereafter to the ministry in the Primitive Baptist Church. He moved to Murfreesboro where he married for the second time and built up a large practice. Upon the organization of the University of Nashville Medical Department in October 1850, Dr. Watson was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Everything went well with Dr. Watson's career as a teacher, writer, physician and minister in Nashville. He was elected President of the Medical Society of Tennessee in 1851 and was the author of two books and several articles on medical subjects. Dr. Watson died at his residence near Nashville on September 19, 1866, of cancer of the stomach. Dr. J. B. Lindsley wrote of Dr. Watson, "In all middle Tennessee his name is a household word, and will be for years to come, as

that of one entitled to an epithet inferior to none worn by man or nearth, 'The good physician.' "

Joel K. Walker

Joel K. Walker was born May 6, 1789, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, the son of Allen and Esther (McCrorry) Walker. He was reared in North Carolina and probably studied medicine there although no record of his medical education has been located. He practiced medicine for a few years in North Carolina and then, in 1815, emigrated to Centerville, Hickman County, Tennessee. In 1820 he was appointed surgeon to the State Militia, 36th Regiment and in 1823 postmaster of Centerville. He took an active interest in politics and served as a Senator in the Tennessee General Assembly, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sessions, 1821-23, 1825-30. He was Speaker of the Senate during the 18th session (1829/1830) and mention has been made previously of his effort to secure passage of an act establishing the Medical Society of Tennessee. On April 20, 1830, Dr. Walker married Mary Motheral, daughter of John and Jane (Currie) Motheral, of Williamson County, and apparently thereafter made his home in Williamson County. The youngest of his six children, Joel Phillips Walker, was named for a physician and became a physician himself. Dr. Walker served once more as a legislator, this time representing Williamson County in the House during the 25th General Assembly, 1843/44. He died August 29, 1844, in Williamson County and is buried in the Motheral family graveyard.

Robert Anderson Irion

Robert Anderson Irion was a medical student from Williamson County at Transylvania during the sessions of 1824/25 and 25/26, receiving his M.D. in 1826. He probably did not practice in Williamson County but located in Davidson County, Tennessee. Later he emigrated to Mississippi and finally to Texas. He was prominent in the struggle of Texas for independence and was afterwards a member of the Texas legislature and was Secretary of State for the Republic of Texas under President Sam Houston. In 1837 Dr. Irion became one of 26 charter members of the Philosophical Society of Texas. This membership constituted a large portion of the professional and political talent of Texas. Dr. Irion died at Nacogdoches, Texas, on the 26th of March 1861, at the age of 55.

Andrew B. Ewing

Andrew B. Ewing was born in Tennessee about 1797 and received his M.D. in 1820 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, probably the first Tennessean to receive an M.D. from this eminent university. In 1823 he formed a partnership for the practice of medicine in Nashville with John Overton Ewing, M.D. As Dr. John Overton Ewing died in 1826, Dr. Andrew B. Ewing closed his Nashville office, perhaps with sorrow and anguish over the death of his partner (and relative?) and moved to Franklin. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Medical Society of Tennessee from Williamson County. He was active in medical education and served as preceptor for Milton P. Ewing (M.D., 1830), Mark Anthony Sneed (M.D., 1832), Andrew J. White



(M.D., 1835), Robert Glass (M.D., 1840), James W. Caldwell (M.D., 1841) Hugh M. Ewing (M.D., 1847), Robert Coleman Foster, IV (M.D., 1847), and G. A. Cameron. In the 1850 census for Williamson County, Dr. Ewing was located in District # 9 and was 53. His household consisted of Eliza M. Ewing, 50, born in Virginia; R.M. Ewing, 21, law student; Andrew Ewing, 15; Susan M. Ewing, 10; and Ann E. Ewing, 8. Dr. Ewing died in 1881.

#### Hughes Brothers

Leander Hughes (1804-1828), Brice Martin Hughes (1806-1863), and Albert Gallatin Hughes (1812-1842) were sons of John (1776-1860) and Sally (Martin) Hughes. John and Sally Hughes emigrated from Patrick County, Virginia, to Williamson County about 1828 although Leander and Brice Martin came earlier. The sad story of Leander is that he received his M.D. in March 1828 from Transylvania and died August 20, 1828, of tuberculosis, in his 23rd year. An obituary notice was published in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine (vol. 1, p. 596, 1828). Brice Martin Hughes also attended medical lectures at Transylvania and received his M.D. in 1830. He probably was actively practicing medicine in Williamson County but was not elected to the Medical Society of Tennessee until 1836. The popularity of Dr. Brice Martin Hughes as a preceptor has already been referred to and among his 14 pupils was his brother, Albert Gallatin Hughes, who received his M.D. in 1836 from Transylvania. In 1839 Dr. Brice Martin Hughes married Susan Elmira Fleming. This probably was a second marriage, as his son Dr. Brice Martin

Hughes, Jr., was born about 1834. Dr. Brice Martin Hughes died in 1863, the last survivor of the three physician-brothers. It should be noted that their sister, Rachel Jane Hughes, married Dr. Samuel Henderson (1804-1884) on March 14, 1844. The Hughes family had a decidedly medical flavor.

#### Elijah Thompson

Elijah Thompson was born July 5, 1803, in Campbell County, Virginia, the son of John Thompson. He read Medicine under Dr. William G. Dickinson of Franklin and received his M.D. in 1830 from Transylvania University. In 1830 he was elected to membership in the Medical Society of Tennessee from Williamson County. He practiced medicine and farmed at Thompson's Station. Dr. Thompson was active as a medical preceptor and the names of five of his students are known: Samuel Fleming, William Fleming, Isaac S. House, William Thompson, and David H. Dungan. In addition to his activities in medicine Dr. Thompson was one of the incorporators of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad and also served in the House of the Tennessee General Assembly, 23rd and 28th sessions, 1839-41 and 1849-51. He was married three times: 1) 1826, to Amelia H. Buford; 2) 1841, to Mary Ann Riley; and 3) 1863, to Susan E. Elbeck. His ten children were born during the second marriage. Dr. Thompson died July 11, 1871, and is buried on a farm near Thompson's Station. Dr. Thompson's daughter, Mary Emma, married Hiram A. Laws, M.D., in 1877. This reminds us that daughters of physicians frequently marry physicians. This thought leads to another curious modern statistic: children of female physicians are more apt to

study medicine than are the children of male physicians. Does this tell us that women are more loyal to the profession of medicine than are men? Although there were no female physicians in Williamson County during the period under study, I am certain that women were doing important things in the households of the male physicians.

TABLE I

Physicians of Williamson County, 1800-1832,  
listed in probable chronological order.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Medical Education</u>	<u>Date of Location in County</u>
1. Sappington, John (1776-1856)	1814/15, Univ. Penn.	1802
2. Sappington, Thomas		1804
3. Crockett, Samuel (1775-1853)		1808
4. Gray, Young A.	M.D., 1812, Univ. Penn.	1808
5. Wilburn, Nicholas		1810
6. Bennett, George (1770-1822)		1811
7. Breathitt, Edward		1811
8. Webb, William S. (1776-1866)	M.D., 1798, Univ. Penn.	1811
9. Dickinson, William G. (1791-1844)		1816
10. Stith, Ferdinando (born ca. 1795)	M.D., 1816 Univ. Penn.	1816
11. Humphries, Solomon (died 1817)		?
12. Watson, John McClaran (1798-1866)	M.D., 1823, Columbia, N.Y.	1819
13. Hancock, Richard C. (born ca. 1799)		1821
14. Crockett, John Sayles	M.D., 1825, Transylvania	1823
15. Campbell, Robert Holmes	M.D., 1826, Transylvania	1824
16. McGee, William	M.D., 1818, Univ. Maryland	1825
17. Ewing, Felix (1800-1862)	1824/25, Transylvania	1825
18. Ewing, Andrew B. (ca. 1797-1881)	M.D., 1820 Columbia, N.Y.	1826
19. Gentry, Reuben A.	M.D., 1828, Univ. Penn.	1826
20. Hughes, Leander (1804-1828)	M.D., 1828 Transylvania	1826
21. Ewing Milton P.	M.D., 1830, Transylvania	1827
22. Hughes, Brice Martin, Sr. (1806-1863)	M.D., 1830, Transylvania	1827
23. Jordan, Harrison	M.D., 1830, Transylvania	1828
24. McPhail, Daniel (1799-1846)		1828
25. O'Bryan, Lawrence D.G. (died 1845)		1828

<u>Name</u>	<u>Medical Education</u>	<u>Date of Location in County</u>
26. Terrell, Joel	M.D., 1832, Transylvania	1828
27. Thompson, Elijah (1803-1871)	M.D., 1830, Transylvania	1828
28. Webb, Henry Young	M.D., 1831 Transylvania	1828
29. Mayfield, Sutherland Shannon (1804-1879)	M.D., 1832, Transylvania	1829
30. Perkins, James Madison	M.D., 1831, Univ. Penn.	1829
31. Scales, Mark Hardin, Sr.	M.D., 1831, Transylvania	1829
32. Hadley, John Livingston, Jr.	M.D., 1825, Transylvania	1830
33. Jourdan, W. D.		1830
34. Sneed, Mary Anthony	M.D., 1832, Transylvania	1830
35. Walker, Joel K. (1798-1844)		1830
36. Whiting, Peter Beverly	M.D., 1830, Transylvania	1830
37. Atkinson, John H.	M.D., 1818, Univ. Penn.	1831
38. Pugh, Joseph J. A.	M.D., 1831, Transylvania	1831
39. Watson, Beverley O.	M.D., 1834, Univ. Penn.	1831
40. Owen, Robert B.	M.D., 1835, Transylvania	1832
41. Wilburn, Felix Grundy	M.D., 1834, Transylvania	1832

TABLE II -

Williamson County medical students at the  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Total Tennessee matriculants, 1800-1832.....106  
Total Williamson County matriculants through 1832..... 6

Names of medical students from Williamson County:

Session of 1811/12	Young A. Gray
Session of 1814/15	John Sappington
Session of 1827/28	Reuben A. Gentry
Session of 1829/30	James M. Perkins
Session of 1830/31	James M. Perkins
Session of 1831/32	Beverly O. Watson

TABLE III

Williamson County medical students at Transylvania  
University, Lexington, Kentucky

Total Tennessee matriculants, 1820-1832.....363

Total Williamson County matriculants through 1832..... 35

Names of medical students from Williamson County:

Session of 1823/24:

John Sayles Crockett

Session of 1824/25:

Epaphroditus W. Birge  
John Sayles Crockett  
Felix Ewing  
John Claiberne Gooch  
Zeno Trudo Harris  
Robert Anderson Irion

Session of 1825/26:

Albert Gallatin Anderson  
Anasa Baldwin  
Robert Anderson Irion

Session of 1826/27:

Reuben A. Gentry  
Leander Hughes

Session of 1827/28:

Milton P. Ewing  
Brice Martin Hughes  
Leander Hughes

Session of 1828/29:

Joseph Wills Hall  
Harrison Jordan  
Henry Young Webb

Session of 1829/30:

Milton P. Ewing  
Brice Martin Hughes  
Harrison Jordan  
Sutherlin Shannon Mayfield  
Mark Hardin Scales

Elijah Thompson  
Henry Young Webb  
Peter Beverly Whiting

Session of 1830/31:

John Archibald Boyd  
Joseph J. A. Pugh  
Mark Hardin Scales  
Mark Anthony Sneed  
Henry Young Webb

Session of 1831/32:

Sutherlin Shannon Mayfield  
Mark Anthony Sneed  
Joel Terrell  
Felix Grundy Wilburn



## TABLE IV

Williamson County members of the Medical  
Society of Tennessee, 1830-1832

Charter members, 1830.....4

Edward Breathitt  
William G. Dickinson  
Ferdinando Stith  
William S. Webb

Elected members, 1830.....12

Samuel Crockett	Richard C. Hancock
Andrew B. Ewing	W. D. Jourdan
Felix Ewing	William McGee
Milton P. Ewing	Elijah Thompson
Reuben A. Gentry	John McClaren Watson
John Livingston Hadley, Jr.	Lawrence D.G. O'Bryan

Elected members, 1831.....5

John H. Atkinson  
Daniel McPhail  
Joseph J. A. Pugh  
Mark Hardin Scales, Sr.  
Henry Young Webb

Elected members, 1832.....5

Samuel Henderson  
Sutherlin Shannon Mayfield  
James Madison Perkins  
Mark Anthony Sneed  
Joel Terrell

Total...26

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1850 MORTALITY SCHEDULE  
Williamson County

Transcribed by Louise Gillespie Lynch.

Names of Persons who died during the year ending 1st June 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was with his family.

Column headings: Name - Age - Sex - Color - Slave or Free - Marital Status - Place of Birth - Month of Death - Occupation - Cause of Death - Days Ill. MS will stand for marital status and SL/FR will stand for slave or free.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>SL</u> <u>FR MS</u>	<u>Birth-</u> <u>place</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Cause of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Da.</u> <u>Ill</u>
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Page 847, 2nd district:

William I. Wiggins	24	M			Tenn.	May	Farmer	Shot	Sudden
Marshall Frazier	1/12	M			Tenn.	Sept.		? Fits	?
Jacob Manley	8	M	B	S	"	Feb.		Fever ?	?
Thommah Smith	5/12	M	B	S	"	May		?	?
William Peare	24	M			"	Nov.	Farmer	Fever ?	?

Page 849 - 5th Civil District:

Anderson Maury	22	M	M	S	"	Aug.		Fever	20
Joseph Campbell	85	M	B	S	?	May		Old Age	14
Kracy I. Jones	2	M			Tenn.	July		Cronic	360
Green Marshall	25	M	B	S	"	May		Dropsey	63
Katherine Ball	16	F	B	S	"	May		Cronic	90
Penelope Ragsdale	60	F			widow Va.	April		"	?
Jane Scrugs	17	F	B	S	Tenn.	"		Fever	10
Caroline "	14	F	B	S	"	"		"	10
Martha "	21	F	B	S	"	March		"	11
Jotia "	21	F	B	S	"	May		"	10
Drury "	21	M			"	April	Farmer	"	20
Green Buford	10/12	M	B	S	"	Aug.		?	1
Margaret "	3/12	F	B	S	"	Nov.		unknown	Sudden
Infant Neely	1/12	M			"	Jan.		? Heart	?
Daniel Neely	22	M	B	S X	Tenn.	Sept.		Fever	7
Margaret Thompson	2	F	B	S X	"	Sept.		Cronic ?	20
Thomas "	2	M	B	S X	"	July		Not known	21
James Swanson	67	M			Married "	March	Farmer	Inflam. of brain	5
Albert "	6/12	M	B	S	"	Aug.		?	180
Sarah "	6/12	F	B	S	"	April		Burnt	7
Thos. M. Scruggs	2	M			"	Aug.		Fever	14

Page 851, 4th District:

Lodewick Beech	59	M	W		Widow Va.	Feb.	Farmer	Cronic	180
Ann B. Stringfellow	88	F	W		" "	Sept.		Old Age	180
Lucinda B. Thomas	6/12	F	W		Tenn.	Feb.		Inflam. Brain	9
Henry Helm	2/12	M	B	S	"	Dec.		Accident	Sudden

1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>SL</u> <u>FR</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>Birth-</u> <u>place</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Cause of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Da.</u> <u>Ill</u>
4th District, continued:										
Rose Puryear	22	F	B	S		"	Feb.		Fever	20
Moses "	9	M	B	S		"	March		"	33
Louis Watson	21	M	B	S		"	May		"	15
Hannah "	12	F	B	S		"	"		"	10
Jacob "	45	M	B	S		Va.	April		Killed	Sudden
Louisa A. Perkins	13	F	W			Tenn.	Feb.		Fever	40
Jane Perkins	15	F	B	S		"	"		Burnt	2
Joseph Burnett	50	M	W		Mar.	Va.	July	Farmer	Fever	13
Josephus Witt	11	M	W			Tenn.	Sept.		Not known	3
Albert Fleming	2/12	M	B	S		"	Nov.		Croup	1
Adeline Critz	9	F	B	S		"	May		Cronic	180
Elizabeth Dodson	43	F	W		Mar.	Va.	Jan.		Cronic	30

## Page 853, 3rd Civil District:

Mary Short	7	F	B	S		Tenn.	Mar.		White Swelling	365
Richard Bond	11	M	B	S		"	Jan.		Cronic	90
Harry "	13	M	B	S		"	Dec.		"	365
Benjamin "	1	M	B	S		"	Jan.		Cold	60
Mary "	1	F	B	S		"	Mar.		"	180
Fillis Hunter	70	F	B	S		Va.	May		Fever	21
James Stroud	4/12	F	B	S		Tenn.	April		Not known	7
Elizabeth Meacham	43	F			Mar.	"	July		Cronic	170
Louis (A.?) Ragsdale	25	M				"	May	Blacksmith	Fever	56
Martha Bingham	19	F				"	March		Cronic	50
Frederick Mayberry	1	M	B	S		"	March		Not known	60
Mary (B.?) Hodges	25	F			Mar.	"	Jan.		" " Sudden	

## Page 855, 2nd Civil District:

Celia Potts	75	F			Widow	S.C.	April		" "	10
Nancy Hargrove	41	F			"	Tenn.	March		Cronic	100
Rachel Shannon	45	F			"	"	"		"	60
Joseph T. Robertson	2	M				"	Sept.		Fever	9

## Page 857, 1st district:

Lucinda E. Baird	20	F				Tenn.	Feb.		Not known	14
Mary E. Pruett	1	F				"	June		?	7

## Page 859, 6th district, by Wm. McCrory:

Cary Motheral	12	M	B	S		Tenn.	March		Disease of spine	400
Neoma Mitchell	50	F				Va.	Sept.		Cronic	150
Infant Sawyer	1/12	M				Tenn.	Dec.		Hives	14
Cave Bradley	110	M	B	S		Va.	April		Old age	90
Martha "	5	F	B	S		Tenn.	Nov.		Cronic	130

1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

Name	Age	Sex	Color	SL FR MS	Birth- place	Month of Death	Occupation	Cause of Death	Da. Ill.
6th district, continued:									
Matthew Teneson	73	M			N.C.	April	Farmer	Not known	127
Fanny King	57	F			N.C.	Sept.		Not known	5
Jane Baker	91	F			N.C.	June		Cronic	120
Mary E. Hughes	1	F			Tenn.	Sept.		Bowel complaint	90
Wilmonth Boxley	4/12	M			"	Aug.		Not known	120
Mary Bateman	36	F	B	S	"	Jan.		Cho_?	Sudden
Mary E. B. Marr	1/12	F			"	July		Not known	1

Page 861, 8th District:

Ned Perkins	75	M	B	S	Tenn.	May		Old Age	180
Adam McGavock	75	M	B	S	Va.	Aug.		" "	28
Mary Johnson	18	F	B	S	Tenn.	Feb.		Cronic	90
Ann "	11	F	B	S	"	Mar.		Fever	9
Jane Buford	1/12	F	B	S	"	Jan.		Not known	Sudden
James Buchannon	1	M			"	July		Brain Fever	14
Fanny Porter	73	F		Widow	N.C.	April		Cronic	90
Frederick McKay	25	M	B	S	Tenn.	July		Cholera	3
Sarah B. Richardson	5/12	F			"	"		Inflam. of Bowels	6
Sarah Carothers	1/12	F	B	S	Tenn.	April		Croup	1
Patsy Sweeney	70	F	B	S	N.C.	Aug.		Cronic	20
Mary Perkins	3	F	B	S	Tenn.	March		Fever	7
Infant "	1/12	F	B	S	"	"		Disease of nable (?)	3
Orbille Maney	13	M	B	S	"	May		Fever	49
Chloe "	80	F	B	S	N.C.	Oct.		Old Age	365
Ellis Hodge	34	M	M	S	Tenn.	May		Fever	21
Eliza "	25	F	M	S	"	May		"	35
Clarissa "	18	F	B	S	"	April		Fever	8
Nicy (?) Brooks	38	F		married	"	Aug.		Cronic	8
Thornton (?) Jordan	11/12	M	B	S	"	Feb.		? Lungs	1

Page 863, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24th Districts by J. C. Irvin:

James Waster (?)	53	M			mar.	Va.	March	Farmer	C	
Rachel	75	F	B	S		"	May		C	
Lucy	17	F	B	S		Tenn.	July		inflam.	8
Jessy Bethel	4	M				"	Feb.		Not known	93
Green	5/12	M	B	S		"	June		Croup	12
Manuel	3/12	M	B	S		"	"		"	12
S. F. Peoples	3	F				"	"		Inflam. Bowels	20
Sarah Williamson	33	F			mar.	"	Aug.		Liver complaint	90
Libby	30	F	B	S		"	Feb.		Childbed	6
John Boster	56	M				N.C.	"	Farmer	C	
William	23	M	B	S		Tenn.	Sept.		Consumption	100
Caroline	7	F	B	S		"	Mar.		"	90

## 1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

Name	Age	Sex	Color	SL FR MS	Birth- place	Month of Death	Occupation	Cause of Death	Da. Ill
Green	5	M	B	S	Tenn.	Jan.		Consumption	150
Syrus	2	M	B	S	"	Feb.		"	140
Nancy Moore	73	F		widow	Va.	June		Dyrear	4
S. King	67	F		mar.	Va.	Sept.		Palsy	7
N. McClary	39	F		"	"	Aug.		Apoplexy	1
Susan	14	F	B	S	"	June		Consumption	50
Fanney	60	F	B	S	N.C.	Feb.		Congestive Chills	3
Tompson Woods	66	M		mar.	Va.	June	Farmer	Liver com- plaint (?)	11
J. H. Hughes	24	M		mar.	Tenn.	March	"	Consumption	14
M. Reves	66	F			Va.	Jan.		"	16
J. Marable	40	M			Va.	May	"	Typhoid fever	14
S. Marable	27	M		mar.	Va.	April		" "	10
S. C. Jourdan	6	F			Tenn.	Aug.		Bowel complaint	10
Billy	16	M	B	S	Va.	June		Typhoid fever	14
Joshuamay	3/12	M	M	S	Tenn.	April		Hives	1
J. Page	30	M		mar.	"	Aug.		Typhoid fever	?
Jim	6	M	B	S	"	June		Bowel complaint	?
Joanah	23	F	M	S	"	Aug.		?	21
Louisa	4	F	B	S	"	June		Scarlet fever	3
Margaret	7	F	B	S	"	June		" "	2
Susan	2/12	F	B	S	Tenn.	Sept.		Croup	2
Rubin	2	M	B	S	"	Aug.		Dropsey	12
Page 866									
Malinda	35	F	B	S		Mch.		Childbed	1
Daniel	1	M	B	S	"	June		Bowel complaint	4
Letha	22	F	B	S	?	May		Dropsey	90
Sarah	12	F	B	S	Tenn.	Aug.		Sore throat	6
Geo. Pea	93	M		widow	N. C.	May	Shumaker	Old Age	30
Richard	2/12	M	B	S	Tenn.	July		Croup	3
Mary Robinson	23	F		married	"	April		Dispsey	10
Ann	12	F	B	S	"	"		Typhoid fever	10
Mary Hunter (?)	22	F			"	March		Consumption	60
Leley Kellow	82	F		widow	Maryland	Dec.		C	?
Mary Tullous	59	F		"	Ga.	Nov.		C	?
Sarah Tullous	19	F			Tenn.	Sept.		Infam. Brain	150
Tabitha	6	F	B	S	"	Dec.		C	
John Warren	15	M			"	May	Farrier	Killed by horse	
James Jamison	16	M	B		"	"		Typhoid fever	29
Sam	47	M	B	S	N.C.	Jan.		Plurisy	35
Lila	30	F	M	S	Tenn.	Jan.		Dropsey	44
Julia	8?	F	M	S	"	Sept.		"	84
James W. Morton	23	M			"	Aug.	Farrier	Typhoid fever	8
Frank	18	M	B	S	"	"		" "	8
Martha Poyner	19	F			Tenn.	June		Dropsey	180
Swan	9/12	M	B	S	"	Feb.		Sudden	
Lewis	20	M	B	S	"	May		Typhoid fever	5
Catherine	96	F	B	S	Va.	Dec.		Old age	100
Betty	80	F	B	S	Va.	"		" "	20



1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>SL</u> <u>FR MS</u>	<u>Birth-</u> <u>place</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Cause of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Da.</u> <u>Ill</u>
Page 873 (page very dim):									
Mose ? Pate	?	?			Tenn.			Cholera	1
? Crockett	3/12	?						?	—
Alexander C. Ewing	22	M			"	Aug.	Professional	?	41
Susan Cartwright	83?	F		married	N.C.	Oct.		Old age	21
Martha Johnson	63	F		"	Va.	Sept.		Unknown	41
? Johnson	41?	F	B	S	N.C.	?		Dropsey	365
?					Tenn.	?		?	15
Louisa Johnson	11	F	B	S	"	Aug.		?	16
James Bond	65	M		married	?	?	?	Old age	—
Amuel Heat (?)	11	M			Tenn.	Oct.		?	—
Elizabeth icken	8	F			"	?		Fever	14
Mar? Hatler ?	41			"	"	March		Unknown	31
Sam Crockett	29	M	B	S	"	May		Typhoid fever	30
Jane Crockett	2	M	B	S	Tenn.	Aug.		Bowels	15
Joseph Shaw	9?	M			"	Feb.		Fever	17

## Page 875

Amelia Irvine	2	F	B	S	Tenn.	March		Thrash	13
? Mosley	2	M	B	S	"	June		Croup	1
Fielding Pratt	67	M			Va.	June		?	—
Jane Lampkin	6	F	B	S	Tenn.	Aug.		?	?
? "	1	?	B	S	"	"		?	3
Jane Nolen	?	F	B	S	"	July?		Unknown	181
? "	73	M		mar.	Va.	March		Apoplexy	1
Richard Steven	?								
Elizabeth Knight	20	F			Va.	Oct.		?	20
Martin ?	13	M			Tenn.	Oct.		?	30
William ?	?	M			"	?		?	30
Honch ? ?	25?	M			"	?		?	22
Haface ? McCutchen	56?	?			Va.	?		Unknown	5
Francis Cunningham	1/12	M			Tenn.	?		"	20

## Page 877, 13th district by Cameron:

Patrick Gibson	40	M		married	Tenn.	March	Farmer	Consumption	60
Dick Harris	50	M	B	S	Va.	Feb.		Unknown	30
Alley Kinnard	22	F	B	S	Tenn.	Nov.		Consumption	150
Elizabeth Hatcher	4	F	B	S	"	May		Lockjaw	7
Mary J. Pennington	1	F			"	July		Unknown	30
Nancy Pennington	11	F			Tenn.	March		Consumption	30
Polly Smithson	74	F			Va.	May		Dropsey	365
James Andrews	69	M		married	N.C.	July	Farmer	Fever	65
Fanny Patton	32	F	B	S	Tenn.	Nov.		Unknown	180
Mary McGuire	26	F			"	Aug.		Ty Fever	36
Wm. J. West	12	M			"	July		Colic	7
John S. Warf	18	M			Va.	April	Farmer	Ty fever	16
Josephine Farmer	3/12	F			Tenn.			Unknown	9



1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

Name	Age	Sex	Color	SL FR MS	Birth- place	Month of Death	Occupation	Cause of Death	Da. Ill
Page 879 (page very dim):									
? Crutcher	20	F	B	S	Tenn.	July		Lockjaw	7
Elizabeth Secrest	47	F			Ky.	?		Unknown	150
Cynthia McCall	40	F			Tenn.	Oct.?		"	10
? Giles	23	F	B	S	"	?		Consumption	?
Mary ? Giles	1	F	B	S	"	?		Unknown	?
? ?	16	F	B	S	"	?		Consumption	?
Sarah	40	F	B	S	"	?		Unknown	?
John A. Smithson	?	M			"	?		Cold	?
? Andrews	3	M			"	Nov.?		Croup	?
? Helm	?	M			Va.	Oct.	Farmer	Ty fever	35
Page 881, Eleventh (?) Civil District:									
James ? Horton	21	M			Tenn.	Oct.	Teacher	Ty fever	30
Unnamed Shannon	1/12	F			"	Sept.		Unknown	5
" Williams	—	F	B	S	"	April		Birth	1
Page 884, 11th Civil District, by D. Cameron:									
Peter King	55	M	B	S	N.C.	July		Dropsey	120
Isabella Davis	60	F	B	S	Va.	Aug.		Old age	10
Nicholas Davis	3	M	B	S	Tenn.	"		Brain Fever	21
James Dortch	7	M	B	S	"	July		Worms	2
Humphrey Buford	?	M	B	S	"	Jan.		Scrofula	100
Thomas Buford	4/12	M	B	S	"	Feb.		Unknown	3
Unnamed "	1/12	M	B	S	"	May		"	3
Washington Womack	4/12	M	B	S	"	Oct.		Inflam. Bowels	5
Bethenia McLemore	2/12	F	B	S	"	May		Unknown	4
James M. Banks	23	M			"	July	Physican	Consumption	180
Moses Crutcher	1	M	B	S	"	April		Unknown	3
Sally McCarroll	23	F	B	S	"	June		Fever	20
Harriet Beech	21	F			"	June		Inflam. Bowels	8
Jenny Pointer	62	F	B	S	married Va.	Feb.		Dipifha	130
Grace Pointer	30	F	B	S	Tenn.	Feb.		? Cholera	2
Sally "	18	F	B	S	"	May		Punmonca	35
Sam "	40	M	B	S	"	Jan.	Farmer	Dropsy	345
Grace "	2/12	F	B	S	"	March		Unknown	30
Mary E. Stephenson	16	F			"	Aug.		Ty fever	13
Amanda C. Hampton	18	F			"	Jan.		Pneumonia	7
Martha Spratt	17	F	B	S	"	July		Paferal ?	8
John M. "	7/12	M	B	S	"	"		?	12
Nathan Petway	2	M	B	S	Tenn.	July		Fever	1
James McCord	57	M			Ga.	Nov.	Farmer	Dispeplia	15
Wm. Bissell	2	M			Tenn.	Oct.		Infam. Brain	1
Sarah McLaughlin	9	F	B	S	"	Feb.		Sore feet ?	18
Bed Oden	1	M	B	S	"	March		Unknown	5
Sam "	1	M	B	S	Tenn.	April		Fever	5
Samp. "	2	M	B	S	"	Feb.		Sore throat	4
Jack Earley	73	M	B	S	Va.	July	Farmer	Cold	70

## 1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

Name	Age	Sex	Color	SL FR MS	Birth- place	Month of Death	Occupation	Cause of Death	Days Ill
Leanner Yarbrough	77	F			Va.	June		Dropsey	12
Mary Sharp	3/12	F			Tenn.	March		Unknown	36
Simon Fleming	28	M	B	S	Va.	May		Measles	90
Amanda Thompson	1	F	B	S	Tenn.	March		Burns	1
Henry H. Blythe	8/12	M			"	"		Complicated	35

Page 885, Tenth Civil Dist. by Cameron (page very dim):

Nancy Smith	4	F	B	S	Tenn.	April		Worms	30
A. M. Smith	3/12	F	B	S	"	?		"	16
Rachel "	25	F	B	S	"	?		Consumption	?
Unnamed Black	8/12	M	B	S	"	?		?	2
Eliza Mur_?	17	F	B	S	"	June		Unknown	?
Nance Cummin	61?	F	B	S	"	?		Fever	31
Alexander Walton	18	M			"	March	Farmer	"	10
Child of T. A. Cummin	1	F	B	S	Tenn.	Oct.		Worms	10
Dianne Rice	1/12	F	B	S	"	?		Croup	1
Elizabeth Daniel	16	F			"	Aug.		Ty Fever	7
Charles Ratcliffe	14	M	B	S	"	?		?	?
Ann Tomlin	22	F			"	?		B_?	15
Eliza Halfacre	25	F	B	S	"	?		Cons_ton	365
John Parks	67	M			N.C.	?	Farmer	_dent	?
Eliza Neely	12	F	B	S	Tenn.	May		Cold	35
Nancy Halfacre	5	F			"	?		?	2
Jacob "	83	M			Germany	Oct.	Farmer	?	?
John Hughes	4	M	B	S	Tenn.	?		?	25
Samuel Winstead	3/12	M	B	S	"	March		Unknown	4
James D. Graffenreid	8	M	B	S	"	?		"	15
Thomas D. "	6	M	B	S	"	March		Worms	7

Page 887, Ninth District:

E. J. Hall	18	F			Tenn.	April		Ty Fever	19	
Anderson Campbell	7	M	B	Free	"	May		"	14	
Geo. W. White	26	M			"	March	None	Consumption	240	
Mary Susan Hollins	18	F			"	May		Pneumonia	16	
Charles Boyd	13	M	B	S	"	June		T. Fever	28	
Nancy Clويد	2	F	B	S	"	Feb.		Worms	6	
Fanny Parker	12	F			"	April		Consumption	60	
Green Marshall	24	M	B	S	Married	May	Blacksmith	Dropsy	90	
Unnamed child	4/12	F	B	S	"	Nov.		Unknown	1	
Thomas L. Robinson	72	M			Mar.	Maryland	Nov.	None	Dropsey	3
Eliza	27	F	B	S	Tenn.	Dec.		Unknown	Sudden	
Unnamed child	8/12	F	B	S	"	Jan.		Worm	—	
John G. Eelbeck	23	M			"	Feb.	_ack trimmer	Murdered	—	
Asa Smith	17	M			Ohio	Feb.	None	Ty Fever	23	
Natt Whitfield	25	M	B	S	Mar.	Tenn.	April	Farmer	Consumption	240
Wm. P. Barham	27	M			Mar.	"	Feb.	Taylor	Murdered	
Richard Reid	30	M			Pa.	May	Sadler	Small Pox	10	
Mrs. Elizabeth West	65	F			Mar.	Va.	July	?	21	
Elizabeth Cunningham	26	F			"	Tenn.	May	P.S. Throat	8	
Eva C. "	6	F			"	"		P.S. "	8	

1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, continued:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>SL</u>		<u>Birth- place</u>	<u>Month Death</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Days Ill</u>
				<u>FR</u>	<u>MS</u>					
James Jones Baugh	1	M				Tenn.	July		Inflamation	60
Nancy Perkins		F	B		S	"	Feb.		Ty Fever	10
Henrietta Park	10/12	F				"	June		Hooping cough	90
Unnamed Park	1/12	M				"	April		Still Born	1
Thomas Karr	10	M				Tenn.	Nov.		Ty Fever	9
Andrew Johnston	86	M			Married	Ireland	March	Farmer	Consumption	150
Eliza Criddle	1	F	B		S	Tenn.	June		Lung Fever	56
Sylva Criddle	50	F	B		S	"	Nov.		Consumption	108
Mary Susan Hart		F				"	Sept.		Birth	1
Turner Hines	3	M	B		S	"	May		Worms	30
Rachel Harris	35	F	B		S	"	March		Unknown	30
Nancy H. Crutcher	22	F				Mar.	April		Consumption	20
Ann Perkins	26	F	B		S	"	May		Pneumonia	60
Rachel E. M. Caldwell	26	F				Mar.	Feb.		Ty Fever	25
Mary C. B. Lewis	50	F				Va.	April		Consumption	13 yrs.

End of 1850 Mortality Schedule, Williamson County, Tennessee.

The Brown, Ervin, and McEwen Families  
of Fort Nashborough and Franklin

By Dr. Douglas Crowder, a descendant

(Except as indicated in the text, the source materials preparing this paper consist primarily of family papers and letters which are in the possession of this writer or his relatives.)

The saga of the Brown and McEwen families of Williamson County began in Rowan County, North Carolina, with Christopher Ervin and his family of eleven children. Christopher Ervin was an old settler who dedicated his blacksmith shop near Third Creek Presbyterian Church to the cause of the Revolution. Records indicate that he kept the horses of an entire regiment fully shod and conditioned. Among his children were two daughters, Sarah Ervin, who married John Brown, and Margaret, who married David McEwen.

It was not long before the spirit of the westward movement caused John Brown and David McEwen to leave their native North Carolina in search of new lands in what is now Middle Tennessee. They first went to Kentucky, where David and Margaret McEwen settled for some years and where several of their children were born. John and Sarah Brown, together with Sarah's bachelor brother, Andrew Ervin, decided to move south where much fine land was said to await those who would venture the hardships and dangers.

John, Sarah, and Andrew arrived at Fort Nashborough, now Nashville, Tennessee, in 1780, where they became solid citizens of that pioneer community. Both men were

among the seventy Cumberland settlers who were given land grants by the State of North Carolina. However, because of the illness of his father, Andrew Ervin left Nashborough and returned to North Carolina. John Brown, on the other hand, remained and soon became a leader in the early settlements. On November 5, 1783, both he and John Donelson were appointed clerks of the treaty of peace made between the government and various Indian chiefs.<sup>1</sup> On January 6, 1787, Brown was elected "Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity."<sup>2</sup> The following year, he founded Brown's Station on Mill Creek, near what is now the intersection of Thompson Lane and Murfreesboro Road in Nashville. John Brown's leadership was short-lived, however, as he was scalped by the Creeks on December 20, 1794, at Holly Tree Gap in Williamson County. An account of his death was told to the Nashville Banner in 1875 by Maj. John Lapsley McEwen, of which the following is an excerpt:

His Uncle, John Brown, lived at the fort in Nashville, and in 1795 [should read 1794] a couple of friends, Tinnon and Graham [should read Tenan and Grimes], of North Carolina, visited Nashville to locate some lands they owned near Thompson Station. They prevailed on Brown to accompany them, rather against his wish. However, they went, and not returning as soon as expected, their friends started for them. They took the middle Indian trail, there being three, one passing near the Ennis Murray farm, on West Harpeth, and one through the Holly Tree Gap, and the other near the James H. Wilson farm. When they reached the gap, near a noted persimmon tree, they found where Brown's celebrated bear dog [named "Iola," according to Christopher Ervin McEwen's papers] had jumped a bear, and saw where the hunters had pursued it. The tracks led over the hills west, and they followed it about three miles, to where they had killed the bear.

A short distance further, on a branch at Pinkerton's Mill, they came upon a most horrible sight--- all three men lying dead and scalped, and the dog guarding the body of his master. It seemed from appearances they had built a fire near a log, and

were cooking their supper, when the Indians-- who had been watching an opportunity for sometime, their trail being from the gap also--fired on them... Brown had his thigh broken, and got about twenty yards off and there tomahawked.

Governor William Blount of Tennessee wrote about John Brown's scalping in a letter dated January 9, 1795, to Timothy Pickering, Secretary of War during the administration of President George Washington. The event was also noted in the various Tennessee histories such as those of Putnam, Ramsey, and Haywood.

Sarah Ervin Brown was left a widow at Fort Nashborough with two small children, Jane Brown, born in 1790, and John Lapsley Brown, born December 24, 1793. Soon after John Brown's murder, however, David and Margaret McEwen, brother-in-law and sister of Sarah, arrived at Fort Nashborough from Kentucky. With them came their seven children, two of whom will play a big role in this history-- Christopher Ervin McEwen, born March 16, 1790, and John Lapsley McEwen, born November 7, 1794. (Note that this child had the same name as his first-cousin, John Lapsley Brown.)

In 1798, the Browns and McEwens left Nashville and moved to the banks of Spencer's Creek in Williamson County. Ironically, they passed through that same Holly Tree Gap, which must have caused them to recall the horrors perpetrated there some four years earlier. Soon after their arrival, David McEwen built a home for his growing family and he named it "Springland." (The old home, the first brick house in Williamson County, was lived in by the family until it burned in 1877.) Although many happy years were undoubtedly

spent in "Springland," it was also the scene of two family tragedies: Virginia Bowman in Historic Williamson County writes that "while he [David] was roofing this house, the hatchet-head flew out of the handle and struck his youngest son Cyrus in the knee crippling him for life."<sup>4</sup> On November 23, 1821, according to family papers, David McEwen died after having fallen from the roof of this same house.

In the meantime, on December 14, 1809, Jane Brown, the niece of David and Margaret McEwen, was married to Thomas Porter. John Goff, husband of Isabella McEwen, was bondsman for their marriage. In 1807, Thomas Porter had opened the first nail factory on the Public Square in Nashville and was a partner of General William Carroll, later Governor of Tennessee. Paralee Porter, daughter of Thomas and Jane Porter, was a frequent visitor at "Springland." She married Colonel William T. Haskell, considered by many to be the most outstanding orator that Tennessee has ever had. William Haskell was Colonel of the Second Regiment of Tennessee Infantry in the Mexican War, was a member of Congress in 1846, and became chief spokesman for the Tennessee Whigs. After his death, Paralee Porter Haskell was appointed the first woman State Librarian of Tennessee by an 1874 act of Governor James D. Porter. Just before that, in 1871, during one of her many visits to her cousin's home, "Springland," she composed the following poem, dedicated to John Lapsley McEwen and to the beautiful cedar tree which grew in the front yard of the old plantation:

"The Old Cedar Tree"

The beautiful snow came dancing down  
 With feathery plumes strewing the ground,  
 It nestled in flowers and in the green leaves,  
 Till they bowed their heads like autumn sheaves,  
 And the leaves were tinted bright, purple and red,  
 The winds sighed a requiem for the days that fled,  
 A little bird sang in merry, merry glee  
 From the hanging boughs of the old cedar tree.

Little cared he for the frost and the blight,  
 As his soft bosom rose and heaved with delight,  
 The sun peeped out, the winds ceased to blow,  
 And vanished was all the beautiful snow,  
 But spangled with dew drops of pure diamond sheen,  
 The old cedar tree, so bright and so green,  
 And the little bird sang in merry, merry glee  
 From the hanging boughs of the old cedar tree.

I mused sad and silently listening long  
 To the happy glee of the sweet bird's song,  
 O! tell me, sweet bird, so happy and free,  
 Hast thou no message to-day for me?  
 Do the angels of light come down as of yore,  
 Guarding the lentils of many a door?  
 And the little bird sang in merriest glee  
 From the hanging boughs of the old cedar tree.

O, I pray you, sweet bird, cease thy lay,  
 O, tell me of loved ones now far away,  
 The little bird, "close to the window I nestl'd last  
 night,  
 I saw a young mother so beauteous bright,  
 With tresses unbound and dark Egyptian eyes,  
 That shone like the star in the eastern skies,  
 Her beautiful baby boy sleeping at rest,  
 And fondly press's to his mother's breast.

"Three little heads were bowed in prayer,  
 I knew that angels were watching there,  
 Three little ones given with their father's love,  
 For the mother's singing with angel's above;  
 After- was lisp'd Our Father in Heaven,  
 The good-night kiss to each was given."  
 And the little bird sang low and sweetly to me,  
 From the hanging bough of the old cedar tree.

"I peep'd in the parlor, it hardly was fair,  
 For I saw a fair maiden kneeling in prayer,  
 Golden curls encircled her brow, eyes of blue  
 Upturned, lighted with love so tender and true,  
 She seemed a bright angel from Heaven just flown,  
 As lowly she whispered "Father, thy will be done."



And the little bird sang so merry to me  
From the hanging boughs of the old cedar tree.

"I trilled a low note and a soft, sweet lay,  
The widow I touched with the rose vine's spray,  
The maiden looked up with eager delight,  
"For me, O bird, take a message to-night,  
A kiss to my mother, far over the water,  
Warm from the lips of an absent daughter,"  
Tis this I've been singing so merry to thee,  
From the hanging boughs of the old cedar tree.

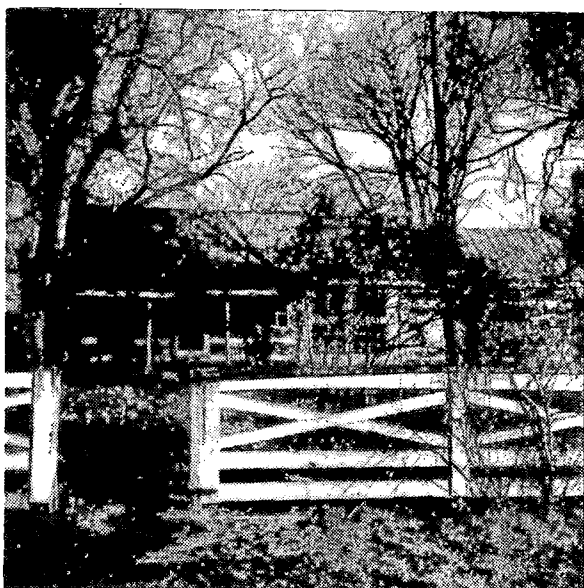
After Jane brown's marriage in 1809, the next to take place was that of Christopher Ervin McEwen to Rebecca Brown on February 16, 1815. They had five children, of whom only one son, John Brown McEwen, lived to maturity. After the death of his wife in 1827, Christopher Ervin McEwen married Narcissa Newsom and had five additional children. He built his home "Aspen Grove" not far from Springland," and it now is the home of Mrs. John Amos on Franklin Road. Christopher McEwen served as a Captain in the Indian wars under General Andrew Jackson. He died on June 16, 1868. Upon the death of his first wife, Rebecca Brown, Christopher McEwen had received the following letter from her brother, Governor Aaron V. Brown:

At Home, May 27th, 1827

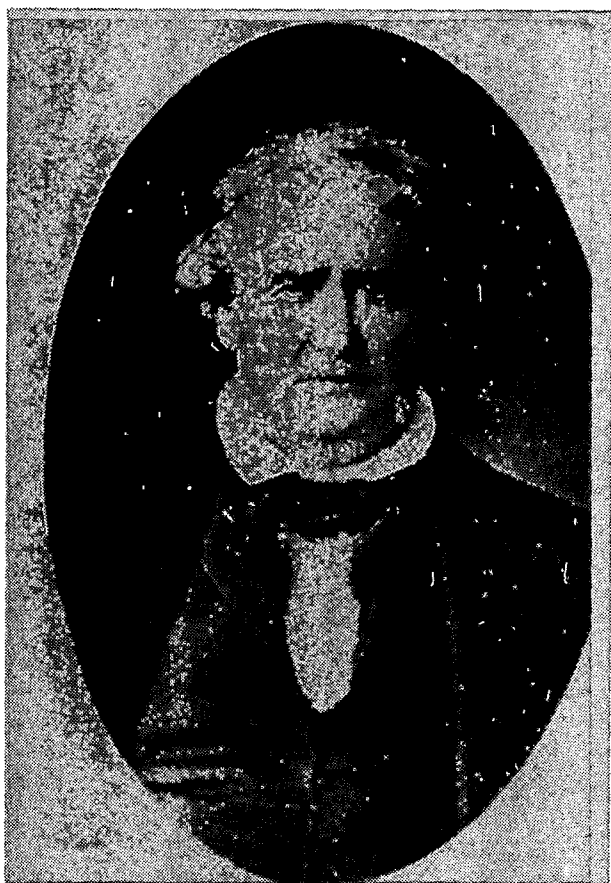
Dear Sir:

I recd. your last on yesterday. I recd. it as I have and shall always do a letter from you, with great pleasure. Friendship long tried and of course well proven is not less binding than relationship and even our relationship does not seem like it had terminated by a dispensation of providence, alike lamented by us all. I think it highly probable that I can attend the funeral of my sister at the time you mention, but do not suppose that Sarah can be with me. I do not know anything yet of the avility of any of the other relations to be there.

The cotton seed were planted by McEwen, under a notion they could not be gotten by me in time from his house and were all killed by the frost. I saw the loss



The first McEwen house  
built in Williamson County



Christopher Ervin McEwen

(1790-1868)



*Aspen Grove, home of Christopher Ervin McEwen*



The German house, built for  
Adelicia McEwen German.  
Mrs. Dan German, daughter  
of John Brown McEwen and  
Cynthia Graham.

John B. McEwen's home  
John Brown McEwen  
(1820-1903)



of your mare stolen, in the papers, but hoped that you had long since gotten her again.

Sarah and the old people, all of whose healths are about as usual, join me in assurances of the highest regard.

A. V. Brown

(Governor Brown's home was called "Melrose" and was located near Franklin Road, south of Nashville. This writer is in possession of the rosewood bed which was used by him at "Melrose.")

The next marriage to take place was that of John Lapsley McEwen, a major in the War of 1812, and Tabitha Barfield in either 1820 or 1821. The courthouse records say that they were married April 14, 1820; the Family Bible states that it took place on April 15, 1821. (This marriage was followed in 1824 by the marriage of John Lapsley Brown and Mary Jane Barfield. Thus, two first cousins of the same name married two sisters. See later for Brown-Barfield family.) Tabitha House (Barfield) McEwen was the daughter of Stephen Barfield and Nancy House, who settled on Spencer's Creek about 1800. Stephen was appointed a juror in Franklin in 1804 and was granted a tavern license to keep an "ordinary" in 1811. In the old records there are many references to his task of overseeing the maintenance of Liberty Pike. Nancy House, his wife, was a member of a prominent North Carolina family. Her brother, James House, also came to Franklin at this time and established what was to become one of Williamson County's most outstanding families: Hon. Samuel S. House was a member of the Tennessee General Assembly and of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. Hon. John F. House was a member of the Congress of the Confederate States and a

Member of the U. S. Congress from 1874 until 1882. (One old House residence is still standing on West End in Franklin.)

John Lapsley McEwen and his wife, Tabitha Barfield, lived at "Springland," the old McEwen homeplace. They raised three children, John Lapsley, Jr., James, and Mary. John L. McEwen, Jr., (1822-1864), was a Colonel in the Civil War and died in Richmond, Virginia, of wounds received at the Battle of Drury's Bluff. James McEwen (1824-1891) lived at "Springland" until it burned down. Goodspeed's History of Tennessee has the following to say about James:

... James McEwen received an academic education, and resided with his parents until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D., First Tennessee Infantry, in April, 1861. After his return home in May, 1865, he took charge of his father's plantation, and now owns 550 acres of as good land as there is in the county. Mr. McEwen makes a specialty of raising fine stock, and was the breeder and owner of the celebrated trotting mare, Annie W.. Mr. McEwen's house, one of the best and oldest brick houses in the county, was destroyed by fire April 6, 1877.

Mary McEwen (1825-1855), daughter of John Lapsley and Tabitha McEwen, also lived at "Springland" until her marriage to John Scott in 1853. She then moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where she lived only a short while. Her body was brought back to "Springland" and now rests in the McEwen family cemetery, located on a hill near "Aspen Grove," home of Christopher Ervin McEwen. On September 12, 1854, Mary McEwen wrote a long letter (headed "Springland") to her first-cousin, Mary Tabitha Brown. The letter, now in the possession of this writer, contains numerous references to local events, as the following excerpts will attest:

.....

I fear it will be impossible for us to visit you this fall,

Mary Barfield Brown  
(1805-1871)  
wife of John Lapsley  
Brown and sister of  
Mrs. John Lapsley McEwen.



Harriet Jane Brown  
(1831-1864)  
married Gen. J.S. Dawson



Major James S. Brown  
(1832-1870)

It is probable Brother John will leave Franklin this winter, if he should I will have no one to go with me. Father is very much engaged now, he has commenced the old mill at last.

Eph. Foster note: Ephraim H. Foster was a U.S. Senator from Tennessee. I insisted on my writing to you, to electioneer, with Dr. McFarland, for him, he intends to run for Attorney General, as I have no partiality for him, I told him I would not electioneer for him, he then requested me to write to you on the subject, when you mention it to Dr. McFarland tell him, I say, he must vote for a good democrat and not for Mr. Foster.

We have a good deal of sickness in the neighborhood, Mr. Mallory's, Bradley's, and Uncle Carothers' family are sick with the fever, Blake is some better today. (Note: Penelope Bartfield, sister of Mrs. John Lapsley McEwen and Mrs. John Lapsley Brown, married James Carothers; their son, Dr. Blake Carothers, married Caroline German.) M. A. Degraffenried's youngest brother was taken sick the day after I wrote to you. They have been sitting up with him every night since, he cannot live many days.

Governor Brown is to be married next Tuesday to Mrs. Sanders.

There was a large party given at the Hotel in Franklin last week. I did not attend. Well, wonders never will cease. Holy Moses (I have often wondered what kind of stuff he was made of) called next day after the party, alone, and handed me a page and a half of beautifully written poetry, told me he wrote it the evening of the party, expecting to meet me there. As a matter of course I took the poetry and read it and handed it back without any thanks. I wish my memory was better so that I could repeat it to you. I know you would laugh, very heartily, about my dark, wavy, hair. I have very little doubt but what he was indebted to the pen of Maj. Stewart for what he was attempting to pass off as his own composition. This writer does not know the identity of "Holy Moses," and it is just as well. He could not refrain, however, from including this nineteenth-century example of rather caustic teenage gossip.

Aunt McEwen has a fine daughter. Mother says your next letter must be a real family letter, she wishes to know what everybody on the place is doing, black and white.

.....

The next marriage was that of John Lapsley Brown and Mary Jane Barfield (note previous reference) on November 16, 1824; John Lapsley McEwen was bondsman, Rev. J. N. Blackburn was minister. (J.N. Blackburn was the son of Rev. Gideon Blackburn, one of the founders of Presbyterianism in Tennessee. According to Helen Sawyer Cook, Gideon Blackburn organized the Presbyterian Church in Franklin and the Harpeth Presbyterian Church, both in 1811.<sup>6</sup>) John Lapsley and Mary Barfield Brown had five children, three of whom were Mary Tabitha, Harriet Jane, and James Stephen. Mary Tabitha, to whom Mary McEwen wrote her letter, married Dr. John J. Matthewson of Paris, Tennessee; Harriet Jane married Gen. Jonathan S. Dawson, Major-General of Tennessee Militia, Colonel and Commanding Officer of the 46th Confederate Regiment of Tennessee, and Grand Master of Tennessee Masons. James S. Brown, who married Elizabeth Harrell, was Major of the 46th Confederate Regiment of Tennessee, and a member of the 1870 Tennessee Constitutional Convention. Their son, James S. Brown, Jr., became Mayor of Nashville in 1907. In a memorial to James S. Brown, Sr., Morton B. Howell, distinguished Nashville Lawyer, had the following to say:

On July 6, 1870, Major Brown departed this life. He had not yet reached thirty-eight years of age, and omitting his military and prison life [He was captured during the Civil War], he was at the bar but little over ten years, and in that period had reached such eminence that a learned and distinguished judge was able to say of him: "My acquaintance with lawyers has been considerable, and I have never known a better one."<sup>7</sup>



THE  
McEWEN  
CEMETERY

(Located on this hill near "Aspen Grove,"  
the home of Christopher Ervin McEwen.)



Graves of Christopher Ervin McEwen  
and wife, Rebecca Brown.



Grave of James McEwen (1824-1891),  
son of John Lapsley McEwen and  
Tabitha House Barfield.

Thus, the Brown, Barfields, Ervins, and McEwens were born, married, lived, died during those early years of Williamson County. Although some of these names have remained inscribed in local history, others have long since vanished from its pages with the passing of time. It is hoped that this article may serve to memorialize these pioneer settlers. It must never be forgotten that they, and others like them, braved the wilds of a new frontier so as to leave us with the county of Williamson and the city of Franklin which we love so well.

Note: All words and phrases added by this writer within direct quotations have been placed inside brackets.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Calendar of Tennessee and King's Mountain Papers (published by the Wisconsin Historical Society), The Antes Press, Evansville, 1929, pp. 25-26.
2. The State Records of North Carolina, Volume XVIII, Nash Bros., Goldsboro, 1900, p. 459.
3. Nashville Banner, June 24, 1875.
4. Bowman, Virginia M., Historic Williamson County, Blue and Gray Press, Nashville, 1971, p. 60.
5. The Goodspeed Histories of Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford and Marshall Counties of Tennessee (reprinted), Woodward and Stinson Printing Co., Columbia, 1971, p. 996.
6. Cook, Helen Sawyer, "The Presbyterian Church in Williamson County," Williamson County Historical Journal, Number 3, 1971-1972, pp. 89-91.
7. Howell, Morton B., "James Stephen Brown," Proceedings of the Bar Association of Tennessee, Nashville, 1898, pp.75-82.

Fernvale Resort & Caney Fork Furnace:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE W.C.H.S. 1972 SPRING TOUR

by Eilene M. Plummer and  
Ilene J. Cornwell

Very few people, unless natives or residents of the northwestern portion of Williamson County, are aware of the rich historical heritage of the South Harpeth area. The section encompasses land claimed by early pioneers and used for a resort venture, for church and home sites, and for a primitive blast furnace.

Following the route taken last May by members of the Williamson County Historical Society, a brief tour of the area would originate at South Harpeth Church of Christ on Old Harding Road, just west of the boundary of Williamson and Davidson counties.

South Harpeth Church of Christ

South Harpeth Church is located in the Linton community, settled as early as 1806. Descendants of the original settlers relate stories of their ancestors having "settled along the Natchez Trace, with the bottomland going to the wealthier pioneers and the hollows and hills near the Trace going to those less fortunate."

Many residents refer to the area simply as "South Harpeth," but natives of many generations call their community Linton, stating that its earlier name was Allison's Mill. Colonel Willoughby Williams' "Recollections of 1812" (included in W. W. Clayton's History of Davidson County,

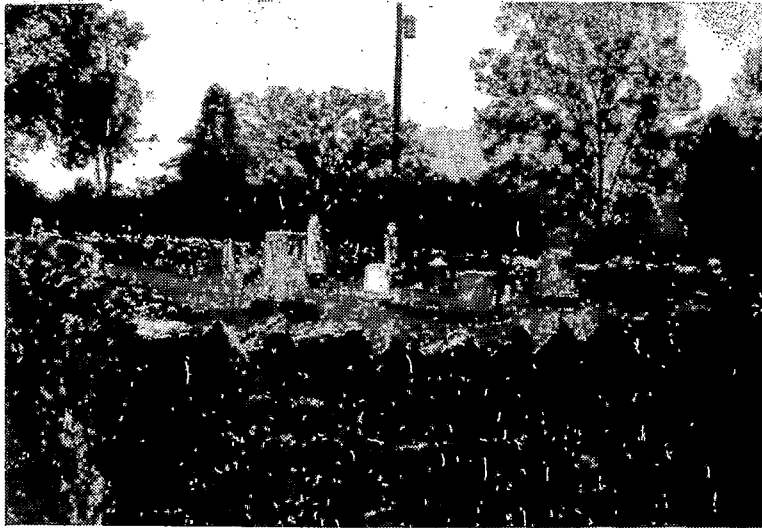
Tenn., 1880) makes note of the settlement on South Harpeth and mentions Mr. Thomas Allison, believed to have been the first settler in this area. He immigrated to South Harpeth in the early 1800's and owned a great deal of land. Thomas J. Allison also built and operated a grist mill on South Harpeth where farmers took their wheat and corn to be ground into flour and meal.

### The Linton Family

The Linton progenitors arrived in the South Harpeth from Camden County, North Carolina, shortly after 1806. Hezekiah Linton served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and received a grant of land, although his family never obtained possession of it. His father was also named Hezekiah and his grandfather was William Linton, who was issued a patent in 1722. for a tract of land not far from the present-day community of Pearceville, North Carolina.

During the journey to Tennessee in 1806, Hezekiah was stricken with an illness which proved fatal. His widow, Joanna, and family continued the trip and eventually settled on South Harpeth. Joanna was married the second time to Benjamin Pritchard. One of her children, Silas Linton, remained with his mother on the family farm until he was grown.

The site of the Linton Homeplace is found near South Harpeth Church. Leaving the church and traveling south to the "dog leg" of the Old Harding Road off State Highway 96, the first road to the left of Old Harding leads to the site. The Elmer Jones home, approximately .6 mi. east on Big East Fork Road, marks the location of the old homeplace which burned



The cemetery at South Harpeth Church of Christ in Linton, resting place for many of the earliest settlers of northwestern Williamson Co. (Photo by Glenn Johnson.)



The home of Mrs. Emory L. Linton and the late Mr. Linton, located on Old Harding Road near South Harpeth River. (Photo by I. Cornwell.)

"about one hundred years ago" (between 1880 and 1900). A descendant of the family, Lloyd Linton, lives less than a half-mile from the old place, to the east. This locale is generally called Linton Hollow, because of the prominence of this family.

Silas Linton, son of Hezekiah and Joanna, married Margaret Pritchard in 1820. He operated a store and grist mill and owned about 1,000 acres of land. His property included the farm of the late Emory Lee Linton, also located on Old Harding Road.

William James, the only son of Silas and Margaret Linton, was born on his father's farm and married Jarutha Vaughn in 1843. They were the parents of five children. After his wife's death in 1853, William James married Mary Moss, who died six months later, and then married a widow, Mrs. McLemore, in 1856. By his third wife, he had six children. In 1880, W.J. Linton owned slightly over seven thousand acres of land.

The Lintons are so numerous that it is impossible to list them all, but most of those of the Linton name in this area are descendants of the first three sons born to W. J. Linton. Those sons were Johnson, Silas (ll) and William James, Jr.

The late William Anderson Linton, son of Silas ll, and his wife, Willie Mai Page Linton, made their home on Little East Fork; their farm "backs up" to the new Highway 96. Mrs. Linton related that the smokehouse on their farm came from the original Linton homeplace which burned.

Traveling south toward Fernvale on Old Harding Road, one passes the home of Horace Howard on the left, said to be "the old Jimmy Linton (1871-1936) place" and just beyond, on the right, is the farm of the late Emory Lee Linton.

Mrs. Emory Lee Linton stated that the front and end portions of the home are constructed of logs and that the place stands on a land grant made to the Whitfield and Berry Men. Joe Mays once owned this farm, then sold it to William J. Linton (b.1822), great-grandfather of the late Mr. Linton.

If a complete story of the Linton clan could be compiled, it would make fascinating reading...for theirs is a colorful history. Some of the allied families in Davidson and Williamson counties include those of McPherson, Brown, Joslin, Pritchett (or Pritchard), Anderson, and Greer

#### Nicholas Knight Home

Just south of the E. L. Linton farm on Old Harding, high atop the hill, are the remains (which have been removed, as of this writing) of the double-log home, complete with yellowstone chimneys, of an early settler, Nicholas Knight.

#### Bruce Home

Crossing South Harpeth River the second time, the traveller bears right and onto Fernvale Road. Approximately 1.3 miles from the Knight place is the home, on the right, of Louis Farrell, Jr. The house was built of siding in 1914 by William P. Bruce, Jr. (1861-1927). Mr. Farrell purchased the estate about 10 years ago and bricked the house.

#### Fernvale Springs

About .3 mi. south of the Farrell home is the Demonbreun





This photo, taken in March, 1971, show the remains of the double-log home built by pioneer Nicholas Knight. Only the yellowstone chimneys remain today at the site, atop a hill on the west side of Old Harding Rd.

(Photo by I. Cornwell.)



William Pepper Bruce, Jr. (1861-1927) built this home of siding in 1914, on the west side of Fernvale Rd. Louis Farrell, Jr., present owner, purchased the estate in 1962 and bricked the house. (Photo courtesy of Mrs. W. W. Burnett.)

place, on the left; this marks the beginning of the Fernvale Springs resort area. The resort and facilities, in operation from c.1880 to 1910, were located in the cleared valley on both sides of Fernvale Road from this point to beyond the Mayfield Spring (a mile farther south).

The Fernvale community was originally known as Smith's Springs, named for the early settlers. Samuel Smith of Dutch descent, whose father Samuel had sailed from England to the United States in 1768, came to Nashville in 1812 bringing his wife and two slaves. Mrs. Smith was a Scotch-Irish girl named Ollie Jones. They moved on to settle on a farm west of the old Bellevue bridge. In 1822 he sold this land at a handsome profit, bought three more slaves, and moved to the South Harpeth, settling on the land where the springs were. Descendants tell the story that he was induced to come to live at that place by a man near the Sulphur Spring who offered to build him a house just to have him as a neighbor. This was done and Smith prospered, leaving at his death in 1838 an estate worth more than \$10,000 to his wife and nine children. She sold much of their land and lived on the rest until her death in 1871. Some descendants of the Samuel Smiths live now in Fernvale and Fairview communities.

Following the Civil War, Smith's Springs was bought by Colonel John Brown McEwen (1820-1903) of Franklin. He was a prominent lawyer and a prosperous, enterprising businessman. A nephew of Governor Aaron Vail Brown, he began his education in a log schoolhouse and then studied under the

supervision of a noted jurist of his time, John Marshall. Later he practiced law in the firm of Campbell, McEwen, and Bulloch.

The McEwen home in Franklin was at 612 Fair Street. It exists today tastefully restored but not much changed since 1870, when it was renovated and a porch was added. This house was used as a hospital after the battle of Franklin. Two soldiers are known to have died there. One Dr. F. P. Sloan lingered on until June 19, 1865, and was buried on the McEwen lot in the cemetery. When the wounded Union soldiers were taken away from the McEwen home, each of the four daughters was given a five dollar bill for her nursing services.

Mrs. McEwen (1821-1894) was the former Cynthia Graham, a sister of Samuel Lowery Graham of Pinewood. They had a son, Richard, and daughters Alice, Florence, Adelia, and Jennie, who married and added the names Cannon, Rosser, German, Hern and later Fleming to the family tree. The son died young and Col. McEwen tried to assuage his grief by helping at least twelve worthy young men to become educated and established.

Colonel McEwen was a man of many accomplishments other than his law practice. He developed the first subdivision in Franklin. It was between Lewisburg Avenue and Columbia Avenue and was known as McEwen's Addition. He was mayor during the war years and served as president and vice-president of one of the banks. His interests were wide, including hunting and fishing, education, agriculture, and music. With his business acumen and sound judgment he managed to weather the war years

and the reconstruction period, and afterward developed Smith's Springs into a popular resort called Fernvale Springs. The name Fernvale was suggested by Miss Fanny Graham, niece of Mrs. McEwen, in about 1880. It was suitable, as the valley had many wild ferns.

Log cabins were built on the hillsides for families, and construction of facilities for the comfort, convenience and amusement of vacationers was begun. The largest hotel was a two-story building extending along both sides of the road with the upper story connecting the two parts by a long "Rialto", the Bruce children's name for it. Two-way traffic passed under the "Rialto". Shaped like a "C", with thirty-two white columns outlining the porches upstairs and down, it accomodated 114 guests.

Fernvale was advertised in glowing terms as having all kinds of conveniences. A businessman had a free, direct line furnished by the Cumberland Telephone Company connecting with Western Union in Franklin. Transportation was no problem. He could bring his family with horses and carriages or come in hacks supplies at the train depots at Bellevue and Franklin. The hack fare was a dollar a trip for adults and half-fare for children under ten and servants; the trip required about two hours. Mail was delivered daily.

There were many kinds of recreational activities; bridge and other card games on the "Rialto", fishing, hunting, bowling, swimming, tennis, dancing (there was a large ball-room), and "courting". Objectionable characters were prohibited; no drinking of intoxicating beverages was allowed

and gambling was strictly forbidden.

Colonel McEwen employed reliable help. Walter Jones, Chief clerk of Nashville's Maxwell House Hotel, was hired to operate the resort; John Truett of Franklin managed the "conveyance business" from Franklin and Bellevue; Dr. W. H. Myers was resident physician. Music was furnished by Professor De.Pierre's Nashville orchestra; he taught the children the Virginia Reel and other dances. John Webster and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ were the meat cooks, Kate Campbell baked bread and pastry; a Mrs. Sellers was the housekeeper. In 1901, Robert McEwen was manager and the resort advertised a "park of ten acres with fountain, ice house (125 tons of ice), bathhouse, gardens with fresh vegetables, a laundry, hack service, and a store (in one part of the hotel).

The cost per guest was thirty dollars a month, ten dollars for a week, or two dollars a day. Servants and children were charged half that price.

Crowds flocked to Fernvale, where Col. McEwen had developed two sulphur springs in addition to the one that had been in operation for seventy-five years. There were other springs also of chalybeate and freestone water. The springs were advertised as a remedy for many ills, including dyspepsia, kidney ailments, nerves, and rheumatism. The water was recommended for teething children in their second summer. Col. McEwen had an analysis made of the water by Nashville University's Dr. Troost and Dr. Lupton; they pronounced it pure and healthful. So people of all ages came to benefit from its curative powers, and Fernvale Springs was in its heyday, enjoying a well-deserved

popularity among the resorts of its time.

In 1905 the McEwen family sold Fernvale to William Pepper Bruce. He was the son of William Joseph Bruce, "an engineer who had come from England to the United States in 1859, bringing his crew of men and five flour mills. These mills were erected near Lewisburg, Smyrna, and three other small towns." In 1860 he married Lucy Pepper of Springfield, Tennessee. They had one son, William Pepper Bruce, born in 1861. The next year Mrs. Bruce brought him to Smith's Springs to be bathed in the mineral water, which seemed to cure a rash. The father meanwhile was a captain in the Confederate army; he died from wounds received in service.

When William Pepper Bruce was grown he brought his family to Fernvale Springs to spend summers, escaping the heat of the city of Nashville. This led to his buying the hotel and cottages and eventually owning 4,000 acres of land there. In 1908 he was operating the resort business assisted by a Mr. Winburn, but in 1910, the last hotel burned and that ended the spa. The Bruces lived on in Fernvale and Mr. Bruce built his large two story white clapboard house about 1914. A dairy was operated on his land nearby.

But Mr. Bruce's fame is based on his career as a railroad man. After his schooling at Springfield Academy, Springfield, Tennessee, he began his life's work at fifteen as a telegrapher and rose from an agent to vice-president and general manager of the N.C. and St.L. Railroad.

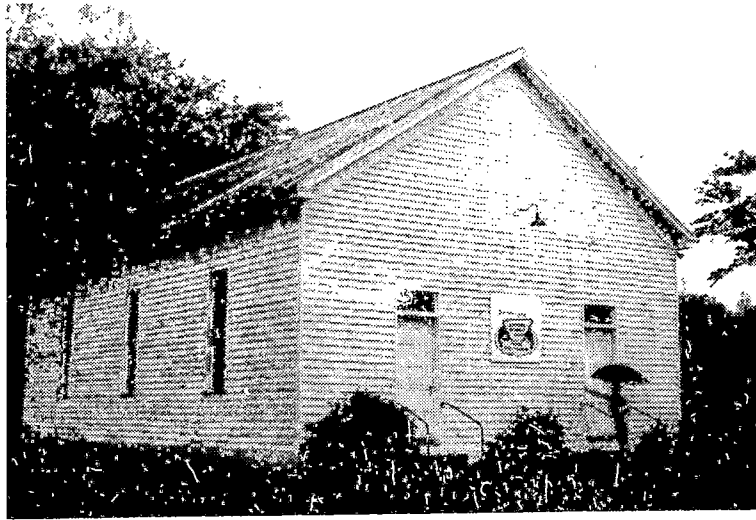
Beloved and respected by all the men of his railroad systems, he was honored when Hollow Rick Junction in West Tennessee was given a new name, Bruceton.

On August 14, 1927, a telegraph message flashed along the line to all trains and all workmen on the line that "Fair and Square" Bruce was dead. He had risen from the ranks and the employees paid tribute by halting their labor for two minutes of silence during his funeral. A list of pallbearers shows that he was truly a part of the community and the district. His descendants down through the fourth generation continue to live at Fernvale.

Leaving the site of the Fernvale Resort and continuing south, the traveller passes Mayfield Spring, on the left, one of the three springs used at Fernvale. Approximatley .2 mi. further south is located the Fernvale Grocery; the old home behind the store is over 100 years old and has been owned by members of the Bruce, King, McEwen and Kelly families.

#### Fernvale Methodist Church

Continuing south on Fernvale Road, crossing the South Harpeth River once more, we travel about .4 mi. to the Fernvale Southern Methodist Church, once known as McEwen's Chapel. The present building was constructed in 1885 on land donated by Samuel Smith, grandfather of Mrs. M. T. Taylor of Fairview (Mrs. Taylor's brother gave the organ for the church). The first minister was C.C. Mayhew; charter members included the Smith, Inman, Givens, Hughes, King, Allen and Fudge families. Mrs. Taylor stated that the first congregation on the Fernvale Southern Methodist Church was orgainzed on October 10, 1849,



Fernvale Southern Methodist Church, constructed near South Harpeth River in 1885. (Photo by Glenn Johnson.)



The remains of the old Caney Fork blast furnace are found on the farm of J.W. Harrison, near Caney Fork Creek. (Photo by I. Cornwell.)



and that "the original building was one mile up the South Harpeth River, south of the present location."

#### Caney Fork Furnace

Leaving Fernvale Church and returning to Fernvale Road, we travel .4 mi. north to Caney Fork Road and follow this twisting gravel path approximately 2.9 miles to the site of an old blast furnace on the farm of J. W. Harrison.

During a visit with James Harrison, he said that his grandfather, J. C. Harrison, has lived in this area all his life and "can't remember the furnace ever being in operation." The senior Mr. Harrison purchased a large tract of the farm land, including the old furnace site, in the early 1930's. Part of this tract is now the 169-acre farm owned by his grandson.

James Harrison also related that slag from the old furnace-or "blue glass", as the natives call it-was once so deep on the road and in the ditch that the road's brown stone and nearby grass could hardly be seen. "Rockhounds" and various collectors have gathered up the slag until there is very little of it left near the furnace site.

Observing the partial stack of moss-covered yellow rock on the Harrison farm-all that remains of the Caney Fork furnace- one can scarcely imagine a thriving business being conducted there, although the furnace was apparently in successful operation for at least a half-century.

According to Fernvale tradition, Caney Fork furnace (so named because of its close proximity to Caney Fork Creek) was operated in the early 1800's and was one of

several owned by Montgomery Bell (1769-1855), Cheatham County ironmaster, Furnaces sprang up in Middle Tennessee following the successful operation of James Robertson's Cumberland Furnace, established about 1798 on Barton's Creek in Dickson County. Robertson also operated a furnace in Cheatham County which was purchased by Montgomery Bell when he established his Patterson (or Pattison) Forge at the Narrows of the Harpeth shortly after 1800. From 1808 to 1825, Bell purchased numerous small furnaces located along the various branches of the Harpeth and, in fact, practically set up a monopoly in iron-making in this area.

Several references to ironmaking are found in past issues of the Tennessee Historical Quarterly; the following excerpts will help to explain the role of the furnace in this process.

"The main element in iron manufacture was the blast furnace. This was a large stone stack lined with brick or stone. The upper section, or funnel, tapered in toward the top. It was set on a base called the bash, which became smaller toward the bottom. Below the bash was the hearth, a still narrower section.

"In the furnace, cast or pig iron was made from iron ore, limestone, and charcoal. The charcoal provided heat by burning, and combined with the iron ore to form molten iron, which collected in the hearth at the bottom of the furnace. The limestone melted and combined with impurities in the ore to form slag,

"Furnaces were usually out of operation about one-fourth of the time because of frequent repairs to the lining and

shortages of ore and charcoal."

Ironmaking was once a highly successful and lucrative business in Middle Tennessee and , as a result, Tennesseans had a variety of tools and utensils made of wrought iron; the metal was also used for weapons and military needs, as well as for construction purposes.

It is believed that minie and cannon balls were produced at Caney Fork furnace, according to Mr. Cliff Linton, a resident of Linton Hollow. Mr. Wendell King also stated that oxcarts took cannon balls from Caney Fork to the Cumberland River, where they were shipped to troops with General Andrew Jackson in New Orleans during the military campaign of 1815. Slave labor was used to operate the furnace; the late Wiley Nalls, an early settler on Caney Fork Creek, used to tell of two slaves who met their deaths by jumping into the furnace.

In 1857, iron was strip-mined from deposits along Caney Fork Creek and processed in this furnace for the pillars of the front portico of the Williamson County courthouse in Franklin; the columns were cast in a foundry which stood a few yards north of the site of the Lillie Mill, north of Franklin (as per Herbert L. Harper's article, "The Courthouse of Williamson County").

James W. Harrison retains the Abstract of Title, prepared in 1918 and 1934, for his farm and the land is referred to as being "a portion of the old furnace tract entered by Moses Spears, June 17, 1830..." Owners have included the heirs of the Nicholas Perkins (will dated July 20, 1827);

Jno. S. Claybrook (1849); Lucy H. Scales (1890); E.E. Green (1900); P.E. Cox (1901); W. W. Crockett (1901); William P. Bruce (1906); Holland and Nesvit (Company)-1908.

In July, 1921, the Rocky River Coal & Lumber Company, "a Maine corporation", purchased the furnace site and 764 acres of land from Welch-Millard Company (lumber). Timber rights were sold to C.E. Beasley of Franklin and L. D. Bennett of Bellevue in 1934, when 774.1 acres were bought by Giles Givens. Beasley obtained "the right and easement to locate his tie mill" on the tract, and oak cross-ties were transported to the railroad at Franklin and Bellevue.

The foregoing excerpts from the Harrison Abstract of Title support the legends surrounding Caney Fork furnace, yet do not pinpoint the years of operation...only that the land was known as the "furnace tract" prior to 1830. It's probably safe to assume that the blast furnace operated from the very early 1800's to about the time of the Civil War, or to its conclusion.

Acknowledgements

Reference to published sources of information was given in the text of the article, although The Nashville Tennessean was consulted and not so named. Grateful appreciation is extended to the following persons who contributed to this compilation:

Mrs. Charles L. Knight

Mr. William P. Bruce, III

Mr. Wendell King

Mr. Cliff Linton

Mrs. W. J. Linton

Mrs. Emory L. Linton

Mrs. W. W. Burnett

Mrs. Archie Greer, Sr.

Mr. Felix King

Mrs. Joe Bowman

Mr. James W. Harrison

Mr. Herbert L. Harper

Mrs. M. T. Taylor

Mrs. W. A. Linton

Mr. Kenneth McPherson

FORT GRANGER  
Past and Present.

by Earle DuRard & Jack Morgan

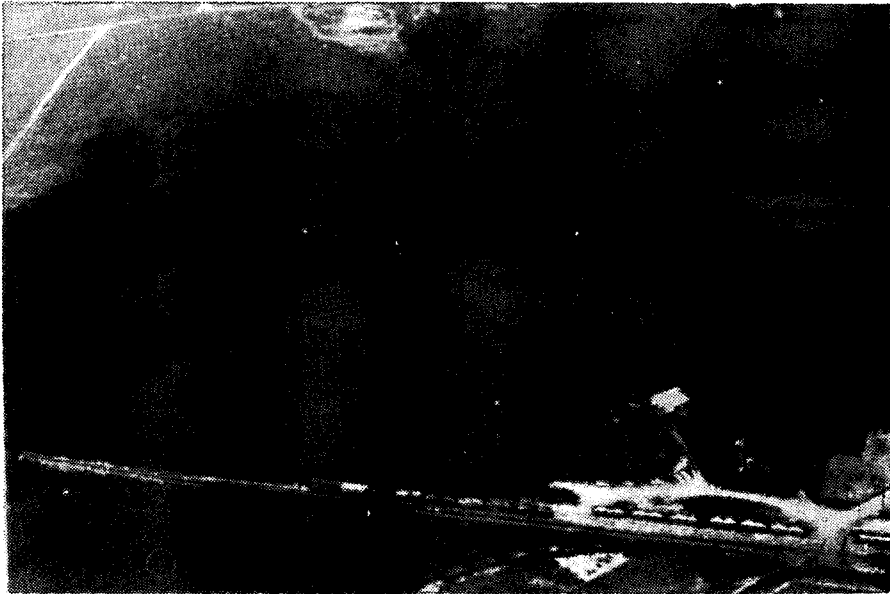
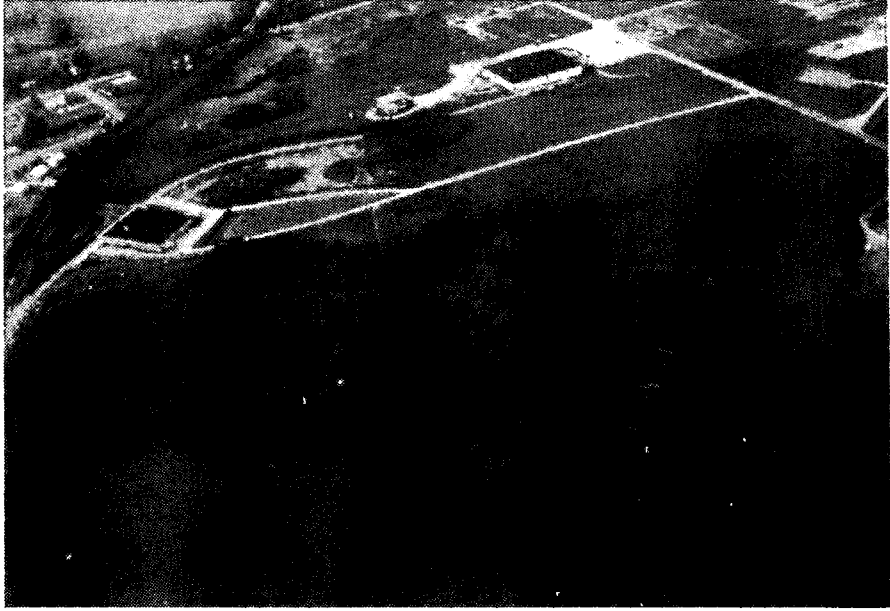
The restoration of a Union Fort in itself is not a unique undertaking. However, when the fort is located in the heart of the Confederacy at the site of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, the restoration takes on a different perspective. Be that as it may, the Williamson County Jaycees decided that it was time to end the Civil War and create instead a monument to the unity which hopefully will soon exist in America.

In 1862 and 1863, Colonel William E. Merrill, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, directed the construction of an earthen fortification on Figuer's Bluff on the Harpeth River near Franklin, Tennessee. The fortification, called Fort Granger after its first commander, General Gordon Granger, played a prominent role in the Battle of Franklin.

Since 1862, Franklin had been under Federal control and one of its more important features was its direct rail link to Nashville; the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which crossed the Harpeth River to the northeast of the town, a few yards west of Figuer's Bluff. In order to protect this vital rail bridge from raiding Confederate patrols, the Federal command

constructed Fort Granger.

The fort was a large work occupying approximately twelve acres of land. Its entrance was on the north side, away from the river. Its walls were packed earth, supported from within by rough planks and timbers to prevent collapse due to rain and snow, and also to provide protection to the riflemen. Platforms of packed earth were constructed in order to permit access to its gun positions along the outer walls. In addition to its compliment of eighteen field guns, the fort was armed with two high-power rifled seige guns; one a thirty pounder Parrot gun and the other a twenty-four pounder rifled gun. Both of these giants were mounted on revolving platforms. Also present were several three-inch rifled guns. Just prior to the Battle of Franklin, two howitzers were mounted in the north end of the fort. They were eight-inch smoothbores about seven feet long and fired spherical shrapnel. When the Federals left Franklin on the night of November 30, 1864, one of these guns, with its wheels shot away, was left sitting beside the railroad track. Its whereabouts today is unknown. A powder magazine, part of which was underground, was lined with bricks taken from Harpeth Academy, a notorious Rebel gathering place until destroyed by the Federals. Ironically, the commander of the force which destroyed the academy was General Jefferson C. Davis. Entrance to the powder magazine was gained through a heavy steel door, which remained inside the fort for many years afterward.







Although Fort Granger was the most prominent of the Federal fortifications around Franklin, there were others, such as Roper's Knob. General Granger's headquarters were probably here or on Johnson's Hill to the southeast. From his headquarters, General Granger commanded a force of 5,194 infantry and 2,728 cavalry troops. Signalmen in "spy trees" at each of the fortifications passed communications back and forth between the various units.

Atop Roper's Knob was a roofed fort built of logs. There was a tramway up the steep part of the knob, serving to facilitate the movement of field guns up to the fort.

Although the Battle of Franklin was decided primarily in the fields below Fort Granger, the guns there, under the command of Schofield, inflicted heavy casualties among the Army of Tennessee, as well as causing damage to the city of Franklin when their projectiles fell short of the intended target.

Today in Franklin, we have inherited a major landmark of the battle in which was destroyed not only the Army of Tennessee, but the Confederacy as well.

The twelve acre tract of land occupied by Fort Granger was to be sold in 1971. The Jaycees approached the city of Franklin in an attempt to save the Fort from becoming the site of a factory. The mayor and board of aldermen agreed

to purchase the land for a sum of \$12,000 with the understanding that the Jaycees would help with the restoration.

Early in 1972, the architectural/planning firm of Frank Orr Architects was retained by the Jaycees to begin assembling information and cost data on the fort. A master plan was developed that encompassed a 30 acre major recreation area across the Harpeth River from the fort with facilities for active and passive recreation, a bandshell with seating on the opposite side of the river, and trails for hiking and bike riding to link the recreation facilities with the fort.

This plan was presented to the park board and the Jaycees were told that if they could raise a substantial portion of the necessary funds, the park board would be willing to begin the first part of the master plan--that of restoring the Fort.

Since Granger was a Union fortification, the information needed to begin its restoration was not hard to find. A letter to the National Archives in Washington produced a detailed map of Fort Granger drawn in 1864 under the direction of Captain William E. Merrill. The map gave elevations, distances, and locations of gun ports and the blockhouse--the main structure of the Fort.

Blockhouse drawings made by Captain Merrill and adapted to

FIELD

FIELD

HIKING TRAIL TO  
FOOT BRIDGE &  
RECREATION AREA

ENTER

CANNON  
EMPLACEMENTS

POWDER  
MAGAZINE

AV. EL. 740'

BLAST-SACK WALLS

KEY OVERLOOK ON  
SITE OF LOOKOUT TREE

CANNON  
EMPLACEMENTS

EL. 748'  
OFFICERS'  
QUARTERS

BLUFF

RIFLE PITS

TOE OF BLUFF

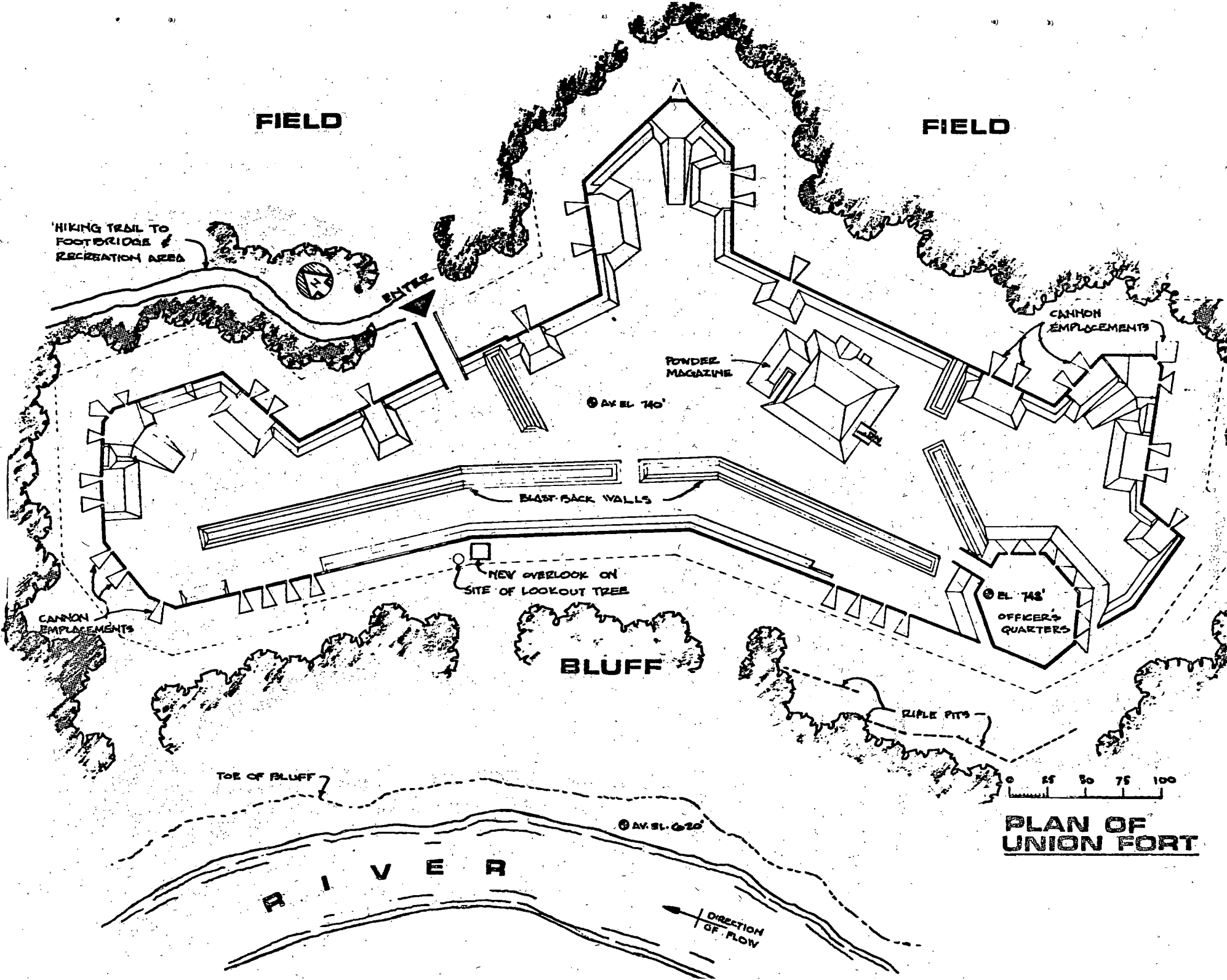
AV. EL. 620'



**PLAN OF  
UNION FORT**

R I V E R

DIRECTION  
OF FLOW



the size shown on the map of the Fort enabled the planners to produce drawings of what is believed a good reproduction of the original structure.

The perimeter walls are still clearly visible as are the locations of the gun ports. The relative inaccessibility of Fort Granger is largely responsible for this. The main problem is the clearing of underbrush, etc., without damage to any artifacts that might remain on the site. The Jaycees have already begun a series of work days--pure manual labor--for this purpose. Each tree has to be carefully considered before it is removed.

Outside the perimeter walls are various places where soldiers, mainly of the 105th Ohio Regiment, carved their names and dates on limestone outcroppings on the sheer bluff that drops off to the river on the town side of the Fort.

With the use of the map and some expert compass work, the stump of a "spy tree" has been positively identified. Several large rocks have been located which were drilled to launch mortars toward the town. All of these will be feature points in the Fort when its restoration is complete.

It is the hope of the Williamson County Jaycees that the restoration of Fort Granger can be a reality by the bicentennial celebration in 1976. The Jaycees hope that

the quotation chosen to be recorded permanently in the fort will exemplify the spirit of our country for the next two hundred years.

"Abandon your animosities and make your sons Americans."

Robert E. Lee, 1865

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Saint Paul's Episcopal Church

By Mary Sneed Jones

While planning for a tour of family homes and family churches in Williamson County for members of the National Association of Sneeds, I discovered many interesting facts about St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

This beautiful old structure built in Gothic style is little changed from the day it was consecrated. It is the parent church not only of Tennessee episcopacy but of Southwestern episcopacy as well. It is the only church in Tennessee still standing in which Alexander Campbell preached.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church is located in Franklin, Tennessee three blocks from the Public Square on the Northeast corner of West Main and Sixth Avenue. It is a brick structure in classic simplicity that measures forty by eighty feet with a Narthex. A Fifty foot tower containing a large fine toned bell presented to the church by H.R.W. Hill Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee and copied after an Oxford Tower lends beauty to the sky line of the city. The walls, eighteen to twenty-four inch thick, are supported by buttresses.

A wrought iron fence almost five feet high next to the pavement serves as a protection to the church which is only a few feet from the street. The fence was purchased from the first Presbyterian Church after that church was severely damaged by Federal Troops during the Civil War. They removed the damaged structure and sold the fence.



The interior of St. Paul's hand made with stained oak beams arranged like a Medieval Cross, supported by six columns designed in Doric pattern. Originally there were galleries on the sides and an organ loft. On each column was a small ledge to hold large candles used for lighting the church. The stained glass windows were from France. There were comfortable hand hewn pews arranged to form a center aisle and an aisle on either side, a three tiered pulpit, and a pipe organ, the first west of the Appalachian Mountains.

A marble plaque inside the Sanctuary is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Hardeman born July 8, 1799, died September 16, 1836. Hardeman was the chief leader in building of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. "A model of every social and domestic virtue-honored in life deeply lamented in death." The plaque was placed in the church by members of the congregation in appreciation for his services.

When Franklin, the county seat of Williamson County, was showing signs of prosperity in early 1821 a young graduate of the University of North Carolina, James Harvey Otey, came to Franklin with his bride to teach at Harpeth Academy. He made his home with Abram Maury. Gideon Blackburn was principal of Harpeth Academy the first institution of learning chartered by the state of Tennessee.

After eighteen months in Franklin, James Harvey Otey returned to North Carolina and came under the influence of Bishop John Stark Ravencroft and Mercer Green. In 1825 he became a deacon in the Episcopal and returned to Franklin as principal of Harpeth Academy. He immediately started services

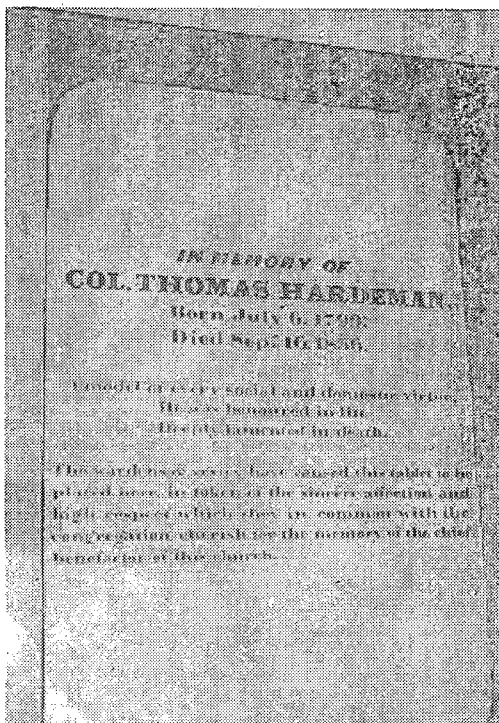
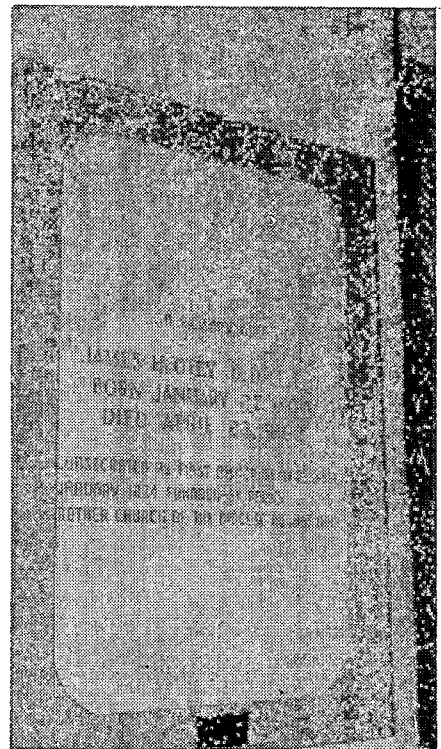


St. Paul's Episcopal Church





The marks on this post show  
the abusive treatment of the  
church during the Civil War



These plaques may be seen  
inside the church

in Masonic Hall. Other than his family there was not a single known communicant in Tennessee. Services continued and a parish was organized in the Masonic Hall on August 25, 1827. There is a tablet in the Masonic Hall placed there by Old Glory Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution commemoration the first meeting of the church membership.

At the organizational meeting vestry men were elected. Thomas Maney was the first senior warden, while Thomas Hardeman, Jr., was the first junior warden. The other vestry men elected were William Hardeman, Benjamin S. Tappan and Peter N. Smith. This organization was the first Episcopal Church west of the Appalachian Mountains.

The first plan to build a church following the organization was on January 18, 1831. A resolution was drawn up to select a site in Franklin for a church provided the cost of both land and building did not exceed two thousand dollars. Benjamin S. Tappan and Thomas Hardeman were appointed to serve as the building committee.

The corner stone of the church was laid June 28, 1831 by The Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia. Until 1833 James Harvey Otey continued teaching at the Academy in addition to his preaching. His salary in the church never exceeded four hundred dollars annually. The Rev. Otey delighted to tell how he heard a rawbone native say to his companion, "come lets go hear that old man preach and his wife jaw back at him", an allusion to the fact that Mrs. Otey was the only one in the congregation who knew the responses.

His work in training young men bore fruit indeed, for

James Harvey Otey lived to see his school honored by such men as Thomas Bragg, who served in Jefferson Davis' cabinet, his brother Braxton Bragg, the distinguished Confederate General, and Matthew F. Maury, who became a great engineer and ocean scientist.

With the growth of religious work and population in Tennessee, the Episcopal church realized the need of a Bishop, and James Harvey Otey was elected Bishop of Tennessee because of his splendid work in and near Franklin, Tennessee.

On May 15, 1834, the vestry met. Those present were Thomas Maney, Senior Warden Thomas Hardeman, Junior Warden William G. Dickerson, B.S. Tappan, Henry Baldwin, R. A. Gentry, James Hagan and P. N. Smith. They resolved: "That the vestry hereby promises to guarantee to Right Rev. James H. Otey the annual sum of \$200 for his services as Bishop of the diocese of Tennessee and the further sum of \$400 for his services as Rector of this church congregation for the present year." Those voting in the affirmative were Hardeman, Dickerson, Tappan, Baldwin, Gentry, Hagan and Smith.

On May 25, 1834, Dickerson, Baldwin, and Hardeman were appointed a committee to contract and superintend the completion of the church edifice as far as the \$530 would go. They authorized to draw on any person having the donation of the said sum of \$530 made by Philadelphia and New York for the completion of the church edifice.

When the church was completed, the congregation at St. Paul's moved into the new building. When Bishop Otey walked into the pulpit to deliver his first sermon, he looked

upon the men and women who had made the little center of religious growth possible, while in the balcony on either side he saw the slaves who also radiated a feeling of pride for their part in the building of the church.

On November 23, 1835, Bishop Otey resigned his post at the Franklin Church. His letter of resignation read as follows:

Dear Brethern,

I hereby tender to you the resignation of my charge as Rector of St. Paul's Church Franklin and by that the same may be accepted and recorded for the information of all concerned. In taking the step which leads to the dissolution of the endearing ties which have so long subsisted between us. I am deeply unfeignedly affected by the painfulness of the separation. Yet the propriety of the separation is obviously dictated by a necessity over which neither you nor I have any control, at least under existing circumstances. The support and maintenance of my family is a duty the obligation of which I must feel as a husband and a father, and which as a Christian and Clergyman I am bound to recognize and discharge. I have long ago seen that this is necessary for those dependent upon me could not be realized here without drawing upon the generous liberality of a few personal friends and brethern to an extent which my own sense of propriety, justice and delicacy utterly forbade. Indeed for two years past my reflections on this subject have been anything but pleasant, under the apprehension that personal regard prompted to greater exertion than a sense of duty would justly dictate in the contributions you made and generously made for my support. I trust therefore that you will give me full credit for the sincerity and for the services of a faithful clergyman. It is therefore my sincere trust and my most earnest but humble request that you will take active and vigorous steps as soon as possible to secure this end so desirable to all concerned. In taking leave my brethern and friends, I beg leave here to record here my grateful sense of the many obligations, which you friendly regard, your favorable opinion of my poor services, and your repeated acts of kindness have laid me under. The only return which it is my power to make, is to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe you and to pray as I shall ever do that Almighty God may bless, preserve and keep you and all yours. That I may guide you by this counsel here and afterwards through the merits of his Son our Saviour Jesus Christ receive you to the fruition of bliss and eternal glory and life in the World to come.

To the Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Franklin,

## Tennessee

With much regard  
I remain your faithful friend and Pastor  
James H. Otey

Bishop Otey's resignation was accepted. He moved to Columbia where he established headquarters as Bishop of the state. Later he moved his headquarters to Memphis. The Rev. N. Watson Monroe was then called. He was followed by The Rev. H. T. Leacock who remained eighteen months. When he resigned, the church continued without a pastor until 1841 when The Rev. N.P. Saunders became clergy and resigned October 1, 1844. Following him were The Rev. L. S. Sherwell, J. W. Rogers and H. S. Royce, who resigned October 1, 1851. There was a vacancy until January, 1854, when the Bishop visited the parish and appointed The Rev. H.S. Royce, a missionary at the station as Rector of the church until the parish should be reorganized.

The official records of the church recorded the following gentlemen as Vestrymen on April 25, 1859: N.E. Perkins, James P. Maury, E. P. Crutcher, Gary H. Harris, W. D. Hardeman, J. G. Clouston, P. C. Clouston and J. P. Campbell.

At the time the question of a University was presented to the Episcopal Church, the Rector and Vestry of St. Pauls requested that the Bishops and Laity of the Southern Dioceses consider the advantages of Franklin, Tennessee, for the proposed school. They failed to impress the Bishops and another location was chosen. The University of the South was begun in the Mountains of Tennessee.

As War Between the States approached, dark signs were apparent for the future of the church. From 1859 to 1869 no permanent Rector was in charge. The hard blows of the war brought the affairs of St. Paul's to its lowest ebb. The Diocesan Convention held in St. Thomas Church, Somerville, Tennessee from 15-19 of May 1861 was the last held until 1865. The proceedings were destroyed by fire in a printing house in Memphis, Tennessee.

Tennessee seceded from the Union May 8, 1861. In the same year the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States were organized in Columbia, South Carolina. A prayer book was adopted in which the words "Confederate States" were everywhere substituted for United States save in one instance by a curious oversight. This was in the form of the prayer to be used at sea, where the navy of the United States was still prayed for. A copy of this prayer book is available at the Church Historical Society headquarters in Dallas, Texas. Also John K. Powell in his book History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee, tells about this prayer.

During the War Between the States the church was occupied by the Union soldiers and used as a hospital from 1863 to the end of the war. The pews, pulpit and other furnishings were used as fuel, while the Tower served as a smoke stack. Organ pipes were strewn up and down the city streets. The church was large enough to care for approximately 100 wounded men. A part of the two years Major General Gordon Granger was in command, and the surgeon in



charge was Dr. McHenry of Ohio.

During the Civil War, the records of the church were buried across the street, and their location was kept a closely guarded secret until the church was returned to its rightful use.

When Bishop James Harvey Otey died in 1863, he was not buried in the little basement room at St. Paul's Church, built for that purpose. At that time the church was occupied by the Union Soldiers, and his remains were buried in the church yard at St. John's Episcopal Church in Maury County. The crypt remains empty but his spirit pervades the old church which continues to be a power in the development of Christianity in Tennessee and the Southeast.

After the War The Rev. Edward Bradley was appointed to the rectorship at Franklin, Tennessee. The few remaining members aided by those recruited by Rev. Bradley set earnestly to work to repair the building. Episcopalians in Nashville aided financially to the extent of \$4,765.45, and with the money raised by the people of Franklin the workmen began making improvements.

The walls were lowered approximately twelve feet as estimated by the Rev. Charles N. Fulton III. Slave galleries were removed, a new roof built, a pulpit, altar and general remodeling was done to the interior of the building.

In the place of the original French windows, old Tiffany glass windows were installed in 1915. The window above the altar depicting the Virgin Mary surrounded by her symbolic lillies was put there in 1904.

The two silver altar flower vases, a receiving basin and two alms basins from England are beautifully engraved with "Presented by the Ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church 1834." This silver was also buried across the street during the Civil War.

The pieces of silver were brought from New York to New Orleans in 1834, then to Franklin at a time when Murrell, the great land pirate, smiled, quoted scripture and murdered along with Mason, Hare, Harpes and other land pirates. This made the transporting of valuables a risky undertaking.

After the Civil War the members of St. Paul's used their skill energy and money to remodel the beautiful structure but scars of the damage to the building remain. The present Common Hall was built with brick from the walls that were lowered.

The remodeled church was consecrated by Bishop Quintard in 1871.

Even though the members of the church had labored to remodel their place of worship, they continued to feel they should receive from the United States Government payment for Civil War damages.

The following depositions were taken in connection with St. Paul's claim against the Federal government for reimbursement for damages to the church building during the Civil War. The statements were taken July 28, 1902 and February 28, 1903.

The first deposition was that of James L. Parkes:

Question: What is your name, age, residence and occupation?

Answer: Joseph L. Parkes, sixty-seven years of age; reside in Franklin, Tennessee; and is cashier of the National Bank in Franklin, Tennessee.

Question: Where were you living during the war of 1861-1865 and what was your occupation, and what church were you then a member of, if any?

Answer: I was living during the entire war in Franklin, Tennessee. I was part of the time--from 1859-1863 an officer in the bank here in Franklin. After that, until the end of the war, I was in the mercantile business. I was then a member of the Campelite Church, and never have been a member of the claimant church.

Question: Was the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Franklin, Tennessee ever occupied during that war by the federal forces, and if so, when and for what purpose, and how long was it used, and how do you know?

Answer: Yes, sir, it was occupied by the federal forces, sometime in the summer of 1863, and they continued to use and occupy it as a kind of barracks, all that fall, and part of the next winter. I am not positive as to the time when it was terminated. I lived just opposite the church on the same street, and knew of its occupation from personal knowledge. They also used it for a hospital for a short while. Part of this time General Granger was in command of the troops here, also Col. Opdike. This building had not been used for Divine services by its congregation during that war. (After 1862) The church had no Rector since before the war, as I recollect.

The Claimant now offers in evidence an official record of the church for 1859 and calls the witness attention to the signature of M.S. Royce on page 44 and asks him if he knows the signature of Rev. Royce and that is it. Claimant then reads the following resolution from the records, and over his signature.

Tuesday, August 30, 1859, the Rector replied to the letter of the pastor granting permission to organize the choir and appoint Mrs. McNutt organist and also tender his resignation as Rector of the church.

M. S. Royce, Secretary.

Thursday, September 15th, 1859

The vestry directs a letter to the Rector accepting his resignation.

M.S. Royce, Secretary

Question: State if you can, the kind of structure the church was composed of at the time of its occupation, size and material, and its condition.

Answer: The building was a brick structure with a tower in the center of the front, in very fair condition. Galleries on the two sides and in the rear over the vestry, the pews and pulpit were of excellent quality and good condition. The church being recognized as the best and handsomest church in Franklin. I used to sing in the choir before the resignation of the Rector. It was a two story building and the ceiling was about twenty feet from the floor. The church also had a pipe organ in very good condition costing from \$800 to \$1,000 and maybe more.

Question: State the condition of this building in and out, after its occupancy by Federal Troops immediately after?

Answer: The building was very materially damaged during the occupancy of the building: the inside was very materially damaged. The pews were cut up and broken and destroyed for firewood. The railings of the galleries were all destroyed. The doors were damaged also. The floor was partly burned, fire having been built upon the floor by the occupants.

Question: What would you say the damage of that church was by the occupancy?

Answer: Most of the work on the pews and gallery in that church was hand made and very beautiful, and hand-done. Outside the organ, I would say it would cost from \$2,000 to \$2,500 to restore the church as it originally was. The organ about \$800.

Question: State if you know what would be the rental value of the church at the time the federal forces took charge of it, for the use as barracks, taking into consideration its size, convenience, etc..?

Answer: I can't answer that question. In addition to the occupation of the church, the corporation owned a frame building just in the rear of the church of some 20 x 30 which was used as a parish. This was also taken by the federals while here and used as a commissary. I would think \$10 a month for this building for the purpose it was used, would be a fair rental value and they used it as such not less than ten months. I can't come closer to dates, except for the incursion by the confederates. The federals used this property all the time except for about three weeks. The whole of the entire inside of the church was so broken up as to render it uninhabitable.

Cross Examination

Question: I noticed on page 44 of the official record of the church date April 25, 1859 that the following gentlemen viz: N.E. Perkins, James P. Maury, A.P. Maury, E.P. Crutcher, Gary A. Harris, W.D. Hardeman, J. G. Clouston, F.C. Clouston, and J.P. Campbell were elected Vestrymen. Were these vestrymen or any of them in the Confederate Army during that war, if no, who?

Answer: Those vestrymen were considerable mixed in their political views at that time. Some of them were decidedly Union men, while I regard a majority of the vestry as pro-southern in their sentiments. There were two only as I remember that went into the confederate army. And in answer to the general question the witness says he knows no more.

The next statement was that of Dr. Daniel B. Cliff, who stated that his age was 79 at the time.

Question: State where you lived during the war 1861-1865 and were you acquainted with St. Paul's Episcopal church in Franklin, and if so, state the character of the building, and what became of it during the war?

Answer: I was all during that war a physician, residing except for a short time in Franklin, Tennessee; I was then in active practice. I was personally acquainted with the structure referred to: It was a brick building two stories high, with a small frame building behind, also a part of the property. The church at the breaking out of the war was in good order for its purpose containing pews, railings and an organ. The federal troops on their entrance here about the summer of 1863 took possession of the buildings of the church, and used the church building for a hospital. The surgeon in charge at the time was Dr. McHenry of Ohio. They practically used the church for the purpose during the balance of the war except for intervals. They used it for hospital purposes and I think took down the pews. I can't recollect the history of the organ, but it was practically destroyed during the time. The church was rendered totally unfit for church purposes. Not being a member of the church, I have no recollection whether it was used regularly for divine services that was up to its occupation by the federal troops. I know however that the last pastor just before the war was a ticket agent here at Franklin for the railroad company and his name was Moses S. Royce. I don't recollect about the frame building behind the church. The church was very badly crippled by the federal use of it during the war. I don't think I could estimate the damage done the church, although it was extensive. The windows were damaged but I don't believe it was possible to have replaced even

for the injury done to the church for less than \$1,500. I did include the organ in this. I think it was early in 1863 that the church was first occupied, and the church was occupied to the end of the war. I have never rented out churches and couldn't say anything about the rental value of the building. I don't recollect the size of the church. I think it would seat about 400 people and would be ample to accomodate from 75 to 100 cots as a hospital. I recollect that part of 1863, Major General Gordon Granger was in command in Franklin.

The claimant now offers to show by the record of the church that there is no record of any vestry since April 25, 1859 and that the next entry made in the record is June 20, 1869 and by the rules of the church in the state of Tennessee at that time there could have been a vestry elected for each year.

The third deposition was that of Charles S. Moss, who prior to his statement said that he was 56 years old and was Post Master of the town of Franklin:

Question: State where you lived during the war of 1861-1865 and if you were then acquainted with the structure of the church building belonging to St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Franklin, Tennessee?

Answer: I spent most of that time during the war in and near Franklin, and was acquainted with the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It was a brick chruch, called two stories high with a lower, but I don't recollect the width and depth. It had a gallery and I think it had an organ. I don't remember the date but I think the federals took possession of this building and used it for a hospital and barracks; and during their occupancy of it, it was injured a great deal. I think they destroyed the pews and railings, and did damage to the flooring as well as the windows, and left it in what you might call a dilapidated condition, and not fit for its purpose as a church. I can't state the rental value of the church not being acquainted with the renting of buildings of that character, nor do o recollect the frame building behind the church. I think it would cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000 to put it back in the condition it was in before it was damaged. This of course is an estimate, because prices fluctuate. I don't put the organ in the estimate, because I don't recollect about the organ.

Question: Since you lived during the war of 1861-1865, what was your occupation, and if you were then acquainted with the St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Franklin, Tennessee?

Answer: I was living in Franklin part of the time; while the confederates were here I left. I was a farmer and was also a clerk in the United States Army. I was well acquainted with St. Paul's Episcopal Church here in Franklin. It was a brick structure I don't remember the size; but it was perhaps 30 feet tall, the wall with a gallery inside. I was never a member of the church, but I have been in it as a boy.

Question: State what became of that church during the war?

Answer: I recollect the federals were here they used the church as a hospital, and while they were using it that way I saw no pews in it. I don't recollect then seeing any organ in it. Just seemed to be full of soldiers lying on cots. I don't recollect that I ever notices the building inside after the federals gave it up. The church was quite a pretty and attractive church and as I recollect it had stained windows. I think it would take several thousand dollars to restore the church to the condition it was before the federals took possession of it. My recollection is that almost the entire interior of the church was taken out and burnt. I can't state the rental value.

The statement of James C. Wells, then 67 years old is as follows:

Question: State where you resided during the war of 1861-1865 and what was then your occupation, and if you were acquainted with St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Franklin, Tennessee?

Answer: I had been living for years before that time in Franklin, Tennessee. I was a carriage builder, and was acquainted with the St. Paul's Episcopal Church at this place.

Question: State what happened to this building during the war?

Answer: As I recollect soon after the fall of Ft. Donelson the federals came here and took possession of the church. It was then a brick church about thirty foot wall, with a high tower in front, but I don't recollect its ground size. When they first took possession, they used it as barracks, and afterwards as a hospital. And they continued to use it for this purpose practically during the rest of the war. The federals while they occupied it destroyed most of the pews in the church, and the windows, and the organ. I saw some of the soldiers carrying some of the pipes about in the street. There was also a frame building at the rear of of the church about 14' x 20' and the federals subse-

quently burned it; pulled it down and used it for fuel for the sick.

Question: Can you give an estimate from your knowledge of carpenter work of the probable cost of restoring this building, after its comparative destruction by the federal use, to what it was before?

Answer: I can give some estimate. I suppose it would take some \$2,500 to \$3,000 to replace it. This would include the frame building behind the church, but not the organ.

Question: Are you a member of this congregation, or were you then?

Answer: No sir.

Andrew B. Ewing, age 51, gave the following deposition:

Question: State where you lived during the war of 1861-1865, and if you are acquainted with the St. Paul's church at Franklin, Tennessee.

Answer: I lived in Franklin, not far from the church--lived near the church, and was a small boy going to school. I knew the Episcopal Church, and have played marbles there a many time.

Question: State what became of the church during the war?

Answer: The federal troops occupied the church some time in 1863, and continued to occupy it until the end of the war. It was what I called a two story brick church at the time. It had a gallery inside; also had a fine organ. They gutted it. Destroyed the pews inside, the organ, in fact, left nothing but the walls when they quit it. And they tore away the little frame building just behind the church. I recollect the federals using it while here for a hospital.

Miss Margaret Clouston stated that she was 71 years old and further stated:

Question: State where you resided during the war of 1861-1865, and if you were then a member of St. Paul's Church at Franklin, Tennessee?

Answer: I lived here until sometime in 1863, when we moved to Columbia, Tennessee, where I resided, but was a member of this congregation. When the federals came here they sent to our house for the keys to the church. We carried the keys to a Captain Baugh, who was a Provost Marshall, but we found the doors broken when we



arrived with the keys.

Question: Do you recollect who the vestrymen of the church were after the resignation of the pastor in 1859?

Answer: I can't recollect them now, except Ed. Perkins. The ladies were in charge of the property and looked after the property during the war. We had no services, although we kept open for the benefit of the children. We had no regular services again until we elected Mr. Bradley some three or four years after the war was over. I have known of the affairs of the church, having been a communicant since before the war. We put in a claim sometime after the war, but have never received anything at all.

Question: Did any of the societies of the church contribute any work in the way of clothing or supplies for the use of confederate soldiers during the war?

Answer: No, we had no societies at the time in the church, but individually we gave.

Question: Do you know what the value of the organ was, and how much?

Answer: It was a mahogany organ, and was quite an old one and was worth in the neighborhood of \$800. The organ was totally destroyed.

Question: Is the present size of the church the same as the old one--ground plan?

Answer: Yes sir, the walls never came down. But we took off part of the top of the walls, leaving the foundations just as they are now.

After being sworn, Mrs. Louisa E. Parkes, age 66 deposed:

Question: State where you were living during the war 1861-1865? And if you were acquainted with St. Paul's Episcopal Church at this place?

Answer: I lived in Franklin at the time just across the street from the Episcopal Church, but am not a member of that church.

Question: Did the federals occupy the town during the war and take charge of the church in question?

Answer: Yes sir, they took possession of the church I think in the summer of 1863. They used it at first and most of the time for barracks, but portion of the time it was used for a hospital for the sick and wounded. They destroyed the entire inside of the church, pews

and all, together with the organ. There was also a frame building just in the rear of the church, used as a parish school. It was not there after the war was over, but I can't say who removed it, for I don't remember.

Question: Do you know anything about the value of the organ?

Answer: I can't say anything about the value of the organ. It was a pretty organ, but I don't know anything about the value of it. It was a pipe organ, and quite a handsome one.

Joseph L. Parkes said that he was 68 years old and that his occupation was cashier of the National Bank of Franklin and gave the following deposition:

Question: State if you have heretofore been examined in this case, and when?

Answer: Yes sir, I have been, sometime in July 1902.

Question: State if you can recollect the month of the year in which the federal troops commenced their occupation of the building in question belonging to the claimant?

Answer: It may have been in June but not later than July 1863. And the occupation by the federal troops of the building was continued with intervals until possibly as late as February 1865.

Question: State the condition of the building as far as its uses went after the first occupation, and until it was given up by the federals.

Answer: It was in their possession for their use and dilapidated by them to such an extent that it was not fit for the uses of the church. While they did not actually occupy it all the time, as I have stated, but it was all the time in their possession--so considered, and not in the possession of church authorities.

Question: Have you any date upon which you could base an estimate of the rental value of this church for the uses to which it was applied by the federal troops during their possession of it?

Answer: Yes sir, I have to this extent. I had leased a building as a store, but more in the central part of the business portion of Franklin; this building was 23 x 60, brick building, and for this my rent was \$400 per year, and on that as a basis, together with such other knowledge as I had of rental value, I would estimate

the rental value of the church in question \$500. The church building being larger than the store, about twice the size but not so valuable, from the fact that it was not so well situated for business purposes. It was about two blocks from the building

A second statement was taken from Dr. Daniel B. Cliffe.

This time he stated that he was president of the National Bank of Franklin and president of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad as well as a practicing physician:

Question: Have you testified in this case heretofore?

Answer: Yes sir, I have, sometime last July 1902.

Question: State if you didn't state in your testimony the time of the occupation of this church by the federal authorities, when it was started and when it ended, and also if you can, state the rental value of the same per annum, for the use to which it was applied, or as a warehouse or hospital?

Answer: Without recollecting exactly the time, it was in May or June to my best recollection 1863, they continued to use it with intervals, until about the end of the war, or just before April 1865. I would suppose for the uses to which it was applied or as a warehouse, it would have brought then about \$50.00 per month, that I would consider a fair rental value for it.

Rev. Russell K. Smith, then rector at St. Paul's, gave the following testimony:

Question: State who is custodian of the records and books of accounts of St. Paul's church parish?

Answer: The Rector is the custodian of all these books and accounts; I am the rector and have possession of the books of the church.

Question: Have you any books of accounts in your possession which purport to give the expense incurred by the Parish to repair the church building in Franklin after its use by the federal soldiers during the war of 1861-5, and if so, and those books contain items showing the cost thereof, produce the same as a part of your testimony?

Answer: Yes sir, I find I have in my hands a book of the expenses, incurred to repair the church; also a contract signed by Mr. John D. Miller made with the vestry

of the church, by which contract he undertook to supervise the entire repairs, this is dated, and so are the accounts in the book. August the 9, 1870, and it appears by the books that the repairs were all finished and the accounts closed in June 1872; this account book shows that during this repair period the church erected for the first time a Rectory, the expense of which is not to be included in the claim for damage. The total expense of repairs to the church proper, excluding the cost of the organ and also the cost of the Rectory, and other amounts, which could not be properly included as church repair to the sum of \$850. I find from said book to be a little more than \$2,150 as a minimum limit of the cost of the repairs of the church proper. I submit the contract of John D. Miller as a part of my testimony marked exhibit A, and also as a part of said exhibit an appended list made I think by Mr. Miller as to the cost of the Rectory proper, and that is \$1,718.00. The total cost of the repairs plus the cost of building the Rectory as appears from the book before me is \$4,765.42 deducting the cost of the Rectory as above stated, leaves my estimate approximately correct. I beg to make as part of my testimony the book of accounts belonging to the church, from which I have made the figures. The book is marked exhibit X.

According to the records of the U.S. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C., the sum of \$2,450 was awarded to St. Paul's Episcopal Church on its claim. Since there was some disagreement on the amount that was actually received, the General Services Administration in Washington was contacted. According to their records, there were two checks issued on this claim. One check in the amount of \$1,960 was issued to the wardens and vestrymen of the church and another check in the amount of \$490 was issued to the administratrix of the estate of G.W.Z. Black, the attorney representing the church before the Court of Claims.

In 1922 in the basement room adjoining Bishop Otey's crypt there were found some of the full regalia of the original Klu Klux Klan. It is likely that Captain Thomas F. Perkins, who is known to have been a prominent member of

the war-time organization, drew together many of his trustworthy associates and formed a local unit to deal with the problem which faced the entire South following the war. Today a window in the church bears his name and is a memorial to many known good deeds as well as many works which though unknown must have had great significance in the days following the Civil War.

The one hundredth anniversary of St. Paul's was celebrated August 25, 1927. Committees appointed in charge of the special observance included J. B. Briggs general Chairman; invitations, The Rev. Bernard Campbell and W. J. Reed; entertainment, Mrs. E. M. Perkins; reception, Mrs. Otey Walker; refreshments, Mrs. Carter Cox; finance, W.J. Polk; endowment, E. W. Perkins; music, Mrs. Martha Trousdale.

The rectors attending were The Rev. George W. James, The Rev. Charles Gray, The Rev. A.C. Killefer, The Rev. P.A. Rodriguez, Dr. S.B. McGlohen, The Rev. Russell K. Smith, The Rev. E.M. Bourden and The Rev. Samuel Evans.

Officers of the Church-August 25, 1927:

Rector-Bernard Campbell	Sunday School Supt.-J.B. Briggs
Sr. Warden- H.R. Cockrane	Choir director- Mrs. Bernard
Jr. Warden- Otey Walker	Campbell
Clerk- E.E. Hill	Sunday School Treas.- Mrs. Sam
Treas.- W.M. Bennett	Woolwine
Vestrymen- J.J. Polk	Pres. Womans Aux.- Mrs. J. E.
Vestrymen- J.B. Briggs	Rodes
Vestrymen- Park Marshall	Treas. Womans Aux.- Mrs. Otey
Vestrymen- E.M. Perkins	Walker
Vestrymen- George Teers	Pres. Church S.S. League- Mrs.
Vestrymen- T.K. Fleming	E.M. Perkins

The centennial day was far different from the day on August 25, 1827 when James Harvey Otey a newly ordained priest of the Episcopal Church brought together a few men and women

of Franklin in the Old Masonic Hall.

The celebration of the centennial was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor Bishop of Tennessee. More than a thousand of the Tennessee clergy and laity gathered to participate in the services.

During the week prior to the commemoration Sunday, Father H. G. Wilson of Chattanooga conducted the crusade and preparation ceremonies.

The Sunday afternoon program was broadcast from Franklin by station WBAW of Nashville, Tennessee.

There is probably no church in the South with such a colorful history as St. Paul's. It is the oldest Episcopal church and congregation in Tennessee and the oldest Episcopal church building in continual use west of the Appalachian. It stands as a beautiful monument to the history of the South, yet with new life and finer prospects than it has ever known. For one hundred forty-six years it has remained a center of Christian faith.

Today the church has a large, active membership under the leadership of The Rev. Charles N. Fulton III.

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I am indebted to Mrs. Perkins Trousdale, Mrs. Sam Woolwine, Mrs. Lester Carroll, Jr., The Rev. Claud Behn, The Rev. Charles N. Fulton III, Judge John Henderson, Mrs. Joe Bowman, Mrs. William M. Gibbs and T. Vance Little for their assistance and encouragement.

## CONTRIBUTORS

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HELEN COOK (Mrs. Brent) is a native born Williamson Countian and has spent the greater part of her life "in sight of the Harpeth River." She has always been fascinated by the history of the county and the people who helped to make it. She has not attempted to name all who played a part in this history, but has chosen, at random, only a few.

Mrs. Cook is a member of several historical organizations, including The Williamson County Historical Society.

ILENE J. CORNWELL (Mrs. James Howard Cornwell) is a native of Spartanburg, South Carolina. She has lived in Davidson County since early youth, attending local public schools and pursuing adult education at Watkins Institute and the University of Tennessee at Nashville. Mrs. Cornwell is the author of Footsteps Along the Harpeth, is the editor of the annual "Progress Edition" for Nashville's SUBURBAN NEWS, and has had historical features published in magazines and newspapers across the state. Active in several civic and professional organizations, she is also a member of the Williamson County Historical Society, the Tennessee Historical Society, the Bellevue Historical & Literary Society, the Natchez Trace Association of Tennessee, and the American Association for State and Local History.

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EILENE M. PLUMMER (Mrs. G. R. Plummer), a graduate of Phillips University at Enid, Oklahoma, and George Peabody College, has spent much of her life teaching in Pensacola High School and Parmer School of Davidson County. At one time she served as president of the Davidson County Education Association. She is a member of the Tennessee Historical Society, the Bellevue Historical and Literary Society, the Williamson County Historical Society, and other civic organizations.

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