

WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLICATION Number 12

Spring 1981

Published by

Williamson County Historical Society
Franklin, Tennessee
1981

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Williamson County Historical Society

T. Vance Little and George F. Watson, Publication Co-Chairmen

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The WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL PUBLICATION is sent to all members of the Williamson County Historical Society. The annual membership dues are \$8, which includes this publication and a frequent NEWSLETTER to all members.

Correspondence concerning additional copies of the WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL PUBLICATION should be addressed to Mrs. Clyde Lynch, Route 10, Franklin, Tennessee 37064.

Contributions to future issues of the WILLIAMSON COUNTY HISTORICAL PUBLICATION should be addressed to T. Vance Little, Beech Grove Farm, Route 1, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027.

Correspondence concerning membership and payment of dues should be addressed to Herman Major, Treasurer, P. O. Box 71, Franklin, Tennessee 37064.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

"A land without ruins is a land without memories---a land without memories is a land without history." So wrote Abram Joseph Ryan. Thank Heaven there are many of us who love the ruins, the memories and the history. While some bend their efforts to preserve or restore the ruins, our society's chief interest is to preserve the memories and the history.

Our programs this year have been admirably planned to this end. We had Dr. James Kelly's very informative talk on Indians of our area, Dr. Henry Swint's entertaining account of the life of anti-suffragette Josephine Pearson, Mrs. Betty Elder's suggestions for stimulating and worthwhile activities for a historical society and the panel discussion of the history of the Triune, College Grove and Eagleville areas. Enhancing the content of the programs were the places of meeting. There were the churches: St. John's Episcopal, Owen's Chapel Church of Christ, Johnson's Chapel, Triune and Brentwood Methodist Churches. Three buildings, old and new, come to mind next---the historic Masonic Lodge, the new Williamson County Library, and the new State Museum. Finally two charming homes were the places for two meetings. Our Christmas meeting at Beech Grove, Vance Little's home, featured Earl and Mary Smith---in costume of the period---giving us a taste of Christmas with the Polks at the White House. In May our hosts were Barry and Tamara Scales at their home, the Old Absalom Scales Place, from where we went to the recently remodeled College Grove School, a rather historic place itself, for our picnic.

Other accomplishments for the year include these: (1) Frances Gibbs, Anne Johnson and Lula Fain Major indexed Mrs. R. S. Owen's

WHO'S WHO articles. Anne Johnson is now working on an index of articles that have appeared in the JOURNAL. (2) In cooperation with Herman and Lula Fain Major and the Masonic Order, we are preparing a marker for the Masonic Hall. (3) A plan was agreed upon between the society and the Williamson County Library for the housing of the society's geneological and other historical materials in a section of the library. (4) A large number of old photographs of Williamson County places and people were collected and converted to slides and prepared for a showing on May 18, to which the public was invited. (5) Louise Lynch and Vance Little published books of historic interest. (6) Three members, Virginia Bowman, Rosalie Carter and Vance Little, gave a program on local history for the Middle Tennessee Library Association. (7) Finally, we present this, the twelfth, edition of our JOURNAL. We hope you enjoy it; we think you will. Many, many thanks to Virginia and George Watson, Vance Little and Louise Lynch for all their hours of work making it possible, as well as for getting out the newsletters during the year.

And now a personal note: it has been a pleasure (yes, work, too) to serve as your president. Whatever success we have had would have been impossible without the help of the best staff of fellow officers anyone could hope for. My sincerest gratitude goes to them and to all of you who so graciously supported us in all our efforts. Not one person of whom I made a request declined. Such support and help is the best I could wish for my successor.

Mary Trim Anderson
President, WCHS, 1980-81

FOR SALE

The following publications on Williamson County, Tennessee, are for sale by:

Mrs. Clyde Lynch
Route 10
Franklin, Tennessee 37064

The following Williamson County Historical Society Publications are:

Publication #1 and Publication #10 - OUT OF PRINT

Publication #2: The Crockett House; The Battle of Franklin; Memories of Sunny Side School; Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church; Sumner's Knob; The Tenth Tennessee's "Battle Flag" - \$4.00 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #3: The Edmondson Family; A Short History of Saint Philip Catholic Church; Green Hill; Soldiers of the War of 1812; First Inhabitants of Brentwood; Thomas Stuart; The Presbyterian Church in Williamson County; The Fates of Three Cousins - \$4.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #4: Early Settlers of Williamson County; Physicians of Williamson County, Tennessee, 1800-1832; 1850 Mortality Schedule; The Brown, Ervin, and McEwen Families of Fort Nashborough and Franklin; Fernvale Resort & Caney Fork Furnace; Fort Granger; Saint Paul's Episcopal Church - \$4.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #5: A Williamson Countian Reminisces: Reunion at Gettysburg; Leiper's Fork (Hillsboro); Boxmere; Old Settlers at Boxmere; The Covered Bridge at Triune; Some Recollections of Franklin; The Tennessee Years of Thomas Hart Benton; Yankee in the Garden - \$4.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #6: The Master of Montpier; A Bibliography of Williamson County History; First Settlers and Forts in Northern Williamson County, Tennessee; So Much For So Little; Hotels and Taverns of Williamson County; The Hog Killing; The Hart Site: Williamson County, Tennessee; Williamson County, Tennessee; Militia Commissions; Civil War Diary of Capt. William J. Robinson - \$5.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #7: The History of Trinity Station Methodist Church; My Recollections of Old Hickory and the Powder Plant; The Frost Connection; Old Harpeth Academy, a Casualty of the Civil War; Eyewitness Account of the Battle of Franklin; Frances Was A Lady; The Wilkins Whitfield Family of Williamson County; Letter from Collin McDaniel to his sister, June 15, 1826; Some Early Settlers on Arrington Creek; Fort Granger - \$5.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #8: William Anderson; Mark Lyell Locke Andrews; Mrs. Johnnie Nichol Baugh; John Bell; Thomas Hart Benton; Rev. Gideon Blackburn; Governor John Price Buchanan; Governor Newton Cannon; Fountain Branch Carter; John Henry Eaton; Judge Walter W. Faw; Miss Susie Gentry; Thomas Hardeman; Andrew Jacob Haun; Green Hill; Dr. Charles Claudius Johnson; Dr. Hiram A. Laws; Tom Little; Garner McConnico; Sam McGee; Dr. William J. McMurray; Daniel McPhail; Abram Poindexter Maury; Matthew Fontaine Maury; Colonel Hardy Murfree; Bishop James Hervey Otey; Nicholas "Bigbee" Perkins; Pioneer Women in Williamson County; Dick Poynor; Dr. John Sappington; Anthony Sharp; Dr. Courtney Shropshire; Thomas Benton Smith; Seth Sparkman; Judge Thomas Stuart; Edward Swanson; Dr. Elijah Thompson; Miss Ann Tohrner; John Wilkins Whitfield; Loula Anderson (Hulme) Yarbrough - \$5.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #9: The War Memorial Public Library; The Franklin Female Institute; Drama On The Big Harpeth; Peter Hardeman Burnett "Frontier Lawyer and Governor"; Slaves On Trial: Three Williamson County Cases; Financial Institutions In Williamson County; Scenario For The Lives Of The Descendants Of John G. Hall and Noah Hall, Brothers Of Bedford County and Williamson County, Tennessee; Scenario For The Lives Of The Descendants Of Nathaniel Ayers Of Pittsylvania County, Virginia; Homesteading On The Harpeth River - \$5.50 + 75¢ postage.

Publication #11: A Williamson County Plantation, 1847-1865; Burwood: Story of Burwood, Tennessee, History of Burwood Methodist Church, Samuel Akin: Early Settler of Burwood; History of Williamson County Home Demonstration Clubs; Devon Farm and John Davis, 1770-1853; A History of Battle Ground Academy; Unpublished Genealogical Materials, War Memorial Library, Franklin, Tennessee; Harpeth River Prehistory; James T. Carroll McCanless and Crystal Valley Farm; Williamson County, Tennessee, Militia Commissions, 1832-1861 - \$5.50 + 75¢ postage.

- 1840 Census Of Williamson County, Tennessee - \$8.50 + 75¢ postage.
- 1850 Census Of Williamson County, Tennessee - \$10.00 + 75¢ postage.
- Bible Records of Williamson County, Tennessee, Vol. 1 - \$10.00 + 75¢ postage.
- Bible Records of Williamson County, Tennessee, Vol. 2 - \$10.00 + 75¢ postage.
- County Court Of Williamson County, Tennessee Lawsuits (1821-1872) - Books 2 through 8 - This book contains many important records. There are many lawsuits petitioning the court to partition property. The names of the heirs are given, sometimes even the date of death of the person leaving the property. In a few instances, the complete wills are included in the original books, even though they died in another state. - \$12.50 + 75¢ postage.
- Directory of Williamson County, Tennessee Burials, Vol. 1 - The gravestone records were collected by the members of the Williamson County Historical Society and include many old graveyards from all over the county. - \$15.00 + 75¢ postage.
- Directory of Williamson County, Tennessee Burials, Vol. 2 - This book has the records of burials in the Mt. Hope Cemetery in Franklin and many small graveyards over the county that were not included in the first book. - \$15.00 + 75¢ postage.
- Early Obituaries Of Williamson County, Tennessee - Obituaries taken from the local newspapers (1821-1900) - \$10.00 + 75¢ postage.
- Miscellaneous Records of Williamson County, Tennessee, Vol. 1, This book has many important "hidden" records that were taken from wills, deeds, minutes and lawsuits. Fully indexed. - \$8.50 + 75¢ postage.
- Miscellaneous Records of Williamson County, Tennessee, Vol. 2 - This book contains a "gold mine" of records. Most of the information is taken from loose records in our county archives. There are many depositions from lawsuits, murders and divorces that may not be found anywhere else. It is interesting reading as well as having valuable information. - \$10.50 + 75¢ postage.
- Miscellaneous Records of Williamson County, Tennessee, Vol. 3 - Continuation of Vol. 2; also includes a map of Williamson County when the county was made into districts with a description of the area. - \$12.50 + 75¢ postage.

Our Valiant Men - Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolutionary War who lived in Williamson County, Tennessee - \$12.50 + 75¢ postage.

Record Book, Letters of Administration, No. 1, Williamson County, Tennessee (1838-1855) - \$8.50 + 75¢ postage.

Tax Book I, Williamson County, Tennessee (1800-1813) - This book serves as the first census of the county. The names of the land owners, number of acres and usually the location of land are given. Number of black and white poles. - \$12.50 + 75¢ postage.

Will Book No. 1, Williamson County, Tennessee (1800-1813) - Fully indexed. - \$8.00 + 75¢ postage.

Will Book No. 2, Williamson County, Tennessee (1812-1818) - Will Book 1 and Will Book 2 both include the inventories, wills, sales, and settlements. They have all of the names that are included in the original records, including the names of the slaves. - \$10.00 + 75¢ postage.

Williamson County, Tennessee Marriage Records (1851-1879) - These records are taken from the loose marriage bonds and licenses. The bondsman and person performing the ceremony are given. - \$14.00 + 75¢ postage.

NEW PUBLICATION

MIDDLE TENNESSEE CROSSROADS, Vol. 1 #1 - Winter 1981 - This is a new genealogical magazine which will have three issues each year. It will include various records from Bedford, Davidson, Smith, Wilson, Lincoln, Marshall, Sumner, Rutherford and Williamson Counties. Each subscriber may place a query in the magazine free of charge each year. The price of this magazine is \$10.00 per year including postage.

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CONTENTS

	Page
William Josiah McMurray	1
Crosses of Honor for Heroes, 1901 contributed by Lula Fain Major	7
Christmas at the White House with the Polks, 1845-1848 by Earl J. Smith	13
The Campbell Family of Williamson County, Tennessee by Edward E. Campbell	21
Garrison Creek, Williamson County, Tennessee by Edward E. Campbell	37
Devon Farm and Edward Hicks, IV, 1892-1961 by Sarah and C. William Green	49
The Hampton Family by T. Vance Little	57
My Cherokee Indian Heritage by Marie Williams Batey	67
The Cherokee Indians in Tennessee by James C. Kelly	89
A Plantation Dispersed by Dorris Callicott Douglass	109
The Ghost of Will Biggers by Louise Gillespie Lynch	127
Contributors	137
Index	141

DEDICATION

This year's Williamson County Historical Journal is dedicated to one of the Society's most faithful and enthusiastic members, Mrs. Mary Virginia McMurray Osburn.

A native and lifelong resident of the Triune area of Williamson County, Miss Mary comes from long lines of prominent Williamson Countians. She is the daughter of Dr. Thomas M. McMurray, a long time Triune physician. Her mother was Sarah Elizabeth King, only child of David Gooch King, who was killed in the Battle of Atlanta. One uncle, Sam McMurray was killed during the Battle of Franklin. Another uncle, Dr. William J. McMurray, the subject of a biographical sketch in this Journal, was the author of the well known History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment.

In addition to her work and interest in the Williamson County Historical Society, Miss Mary is a charter member of the John Nolen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is an active member of Nashville Chapter No. 1 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

This dedication is a small token of appreciation for the inspiration that Miss Mary has been to many.

T. Vance Little



WILLIAM JOSIAH McMURRAY

William Josiah McMurray, born September 22, 1842, in Williamson County, Tennessee, died September 4, 1905, at age 63 from pneumonia at Nashville, Tennessee.

He is an Uncle to Mrs. Mary Virginia (McMurray) Osburn, Osburn Road, Arrington, Tennessee, a long time member of the Williamson County Historical Society, by reason of her grandfather, John McMurray marrying Mary J. Still of Williamson County who had, among their seven children, Mary's father, Thomas Madison McMurray, Sr. (who married Sally Elizabeth King), and William Josiah McMurray - soldier in the Civil War and later a medical doctor, subject of this brief sketch.

William J. McMurray, the Civil War soldier, was a second generation Tennessean - his grandfather, Sam McMurray, having married Miss Kinkade of Kentucky in 1785, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1790 where he settled 6 miles from Nashville on the old Lebanon Road. He was killed by the Indians there in 1792. Samuel, the second son of this marriage, married Levicy Morton and had 8 children - 5 sons and 3 daughters. The oldest of these, John, was the father of the Civil War soldier, William, and the youngest, Thomas Madison McMurray, was Mary Virginia McMurray Osburn's father. Thomas married Miss Sally King, daughter of David King who fell at Thomas's side at the Battle of Chickamauga.

John M. McMurray was born September 22, 1816, and reared on a farm in the 6th Civil District of Davidson County. On February 25, 1837, he married Mary J. Still who resided just across the line in Williamson County where he afterwards purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his life in farming and teaching school. He died in 1853 at the age of 37 years leaving a wife and 7 children.

Mary J. Still's mother, Anne Hardeman Still, married first, Josiah Still, and second, Henry Williams. She is buried in the Still-Williams-Jenkins cemetery in the 16th District on Concord

Photo: William Josiah McMurray

Road on the old John Brown Mitchell farm.

William J. McMurray was born September 22, 1842, the same month and same day on which his father was born. His father died when he was 11 years old leaving an estate of 150 acres of land. Upon this land William performed important services, sustaining a widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters up to the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1872, William J. McMurray married Miss Francis Marion (Fanny May) McCampbell who was born in Nashville in 1854 and was reared near the Hermitage, home of President Andrew Jackson. They had one child, Addie Morton, born June 30, 1876. Miss Francis graduated from Dr. Ward's Seminary in 1871. She is paternally descended from the McCampbells and Andersons of Knoxville - families noted for the legal talent they have given to the bar. Her father, Thomas C. McCampbell, represented the Knoxville district in the State Senate when quite a young man.

William J. McMurray's Civil War record is quite impressive even among some very impressive records to come out of the war. At 18 years of age, he joined a company raised by Col. Joel A. Battle, the "Zollicoffer Guards." This company was mustered into service May 17, 1861, and went into camp of instruction at Camp Trousdale near the Kentucky line. It afterwards became the 20th Volunteer Infantry Regiment of which its captain was elected colonel and placed in Gen. Zollicoffer's brigade. He participated in all battles of Gen. Zollicoffer's campaign in eastern Tennessee and Kentucky in 1861-62.

His progress through the ranks to officer status began with a promotion to first corporal in October 1861, two months later to sergeant, then elected second lieutenant after the Battle of Shiloh and to 1st lieutenant in 1864. He finished the full course of the war when he surrendered with General Forrest's command at Marion, Ala., May 17, 1865. His term of service was exactly 4 years to the day from the time the "Zollicoffer Guards" were mustered into service until its surrender. Actually, his total service was 4 years, 1 month and 15 days.

He received the 1st of his 4 wounds in Breckenridge's charge at Murfreesboro January 2, 1863. The projectile struck him in the left breast, making a wound some 5 inches long over the 5th

rib, and passing between a pocket Bible in his coat pocket and his heart. This stunned him so that he was left for dead on the field all night. He crawled to an old deserted cabin and was found early the next morning by his captain and surgeon. He received his 2nd wound at the Battle of Chickamauga. A piece of shell entered in the right groin and he was again left for dead all night on the field. In May 1864, he received a 3d wound at Resaca, Georgia, when a minnie ball struck him in the left foot. His 4th and most serious and lasting wound occurred on August 5, 1864, when he lost his left arm in a skirmish in front of Atlanta. Dr. D. J. Robers who was then surgeon of the 20th Tennessee Regiment, amputated his arm on the field. He was sent to the fair grounds hospital at Macon, Georgia, and there took gangrene in his stump, which was cauterized three mornings in succession with nitric acid. He recovered and reported back to his command while Hood's army was at Tupelo, north Mississippi, in January 1865.

A recap of his war record shows he participated in the following battles. Again, very impressive: No shirker of duty this man.

Laurel	Oct. 1861
Wild Cat; Fishing Creek	Jan. 19, 1862
Shiloh	April 6-7, 1862
Around Corinth	1862
Vicksburg	1862
Baton Rouge	1862
Murfreesboro	Dec. 31, 1862 & Jan. 1-2, 1863
Hoover's Gap, Tn.	Spring of 1863
Bethpage Bridge	June 1863
Chickamauga	Sept. 19-20, 1863
Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and in various skirmishes before Atlanta.	

After the war, William J. McMurray returned home to find the family fortune at its lowest ebb. Reconstruction had taken its toll. Undaunted by this relatively minor set back, he went to work in the field to make a living and to get money to finish his education. He entered the Nolensville Academy under Prof. Joseph D. Didiot of Paris, France, and graduated as Valedictorian of his class in 1867. He then read medicine under Drs. W. M. Clark and Thos. G. Shannon at Nolensville for one year. To complete his degree in medicine he was required to attend two courses of lectures at a reputable university. He chose the University of Nashville

and was graduated from there on February 26, 1869. He also had the honor of the unanimous vote of his class for valedictorian. His phenomenal memory was a great advantage in medical school as well as his personal life. As orderly sergeant in Co. B, he could recall the name of every man in the company with his initials at any hour of the night without the company roll. There were over 100 names on the roll. He was described at this time as a tall, trim made, handsome man, perfectly erect, and with an expression that precisely indicated his military history.

He began practice in 1869 at Flat Rock, 3 miles from Nashville on the Nolensville Pike (now Woodbine). He practiced there for 3 years, when, on account of the severe exercise of horseback-riding while making house calls, his badly wounded leg compelled him to abandon his country practice and move to Nashville. From this time until his death from pneumonia on September 4, 1905, at age 63, he was well known and respected for his many accomplishments both professional and private. Just one example of outstanding professional accomplishment was his position as president of the Tennessee State Board of Health from 13 December 1897 to 3 October 1905. He also wrote the "History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A.," in 1904, a definitive history of this heroic outfit. This company, which at one time numbered one hundred and fifty three, surrendered at the end of the war with 7 men.

We, the members of the Williamson County Historical Society are proud to have Mary Virginia McMurray Osburn as a member of our organization - she has brought a heretofore distant hero a little closer into our lives.

The Editors

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CROSSES OF HONOR FOR HEROES, 1901*

The Tabernacle was the scene last Saturday afternoon of exercises of unusual interest, the occasion being the presentation of the Crosses of Honor to Confederate Veterans from this county by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. There was a large assemblage, a number of the Veterans being present and not a few in uniforms of grey, which will be worn to the Memphis reunion.

Following was the order of exercises:

Orchestra, "Bonnie Blue Flag," Miss White, Miss Courtney, Mr. Winstead; Prayer, Elder Cayce; Quartette, "Old Kentucky Home," Mrs. Cliffe, Miss Courtney, Messrs. Will J. Proctor and H. L. Shannon; Introduction of speaker by Mr. John Miller; Oration, Hon. Tully Brown; Address by Miss Claybrooke; Song, "Maryland My Maryland," Miss Ida Lou Bolton; Presenting of crosses, by Miss Annie Claybrooke; Roll Call by Dr. James Hanner; Song, "Lorena," Mrs. Bradley Campbell; Song, "Suwanee River," Miss Katie Nell Winstead; Song, "Juanita," Miss Emma Berry; Song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," Mrs. Minnie Cliffe, Miss Courtney, Messrs. Proctor and Shannon; "Dixie."

The oration by Capt. Brown was worthy of his reputation as an orator second to none in Tennessee's capital and evoked much enthusiasm. The remarks of Mr. Miller, in introducing Mr. Brown, and of Miss Claybrooke, in presenting the medals, were very felicitous.

Capt. J. W. Morton was present and addressed the audience in behalf of the Forrest monument movement.

Mrs. J. T. Latham, of Memphis, President of the State organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, was present and also addressed the meeting.

The crosses of honor were presented by Miss Annie Claybrooke, and were fastened on the coat of each veteran by Misses Theresa

*In a program at the Tabernacle at 4th Avenue and South Margin (where the Franklin Church of the Nazarene is today) the Franklin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy presented Crosses of Honor to Williamson County Veterans.

Article, submitted by Mrs. Lula Fain Major, from the May 16, 1901 issue of the Franklin REVIEW-APPEAL.

Henderson, Elizabeth Hanner, Carrie Cowan and Lenora Bailey.

In introducing Capt. Brown Mr. Miller said:

Ladies and gentlemen, Confederate Veterans and friends, I am glad to appear before an audience such as this, because I can see sparkling in your eyes the reflection of other days, of days gone by more than thirty years, of other scenes, of scenes enacted far away. But days and scenes however sad that are dear alike to you and me; whose actuality on every occasion was filled with all that was most noble, pure and sublime in self sacrificing devotion and patriotism, all that is heroic in human suffering and endeavor, all that is inspiring in lofty intentions and noble purpose; whose memory is most sacred, holy.

Forget them! Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warms it and gives it life and beauty. Yes, when the weary mariner forgets the star that guided him and his storm driven vessel into a haven of rest and safety. Yes, when the fire of love has gone out on the heart's altar and when memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness - then and not till then.

I am embarrassed only by the want of my own power of expression and the poverty of our common English tongue fittingly to illustrate the meaning and foretoking of your presence, sufficiently to rejoice in your coming together this day, and adequately celebrate this most happy occasion. But it is my privilege and pleasure to present to you one who can and will, a man who for nobleness of character and devotion to duty is the peer of the purest and the bravest, a man whom some of you may not know by sight, but all of you do know him as the most gifted and silvery tongued orator of your capital city. I refer to the Hon. Tully Brown of Nashville, whom I now introduce to you. Hear ye him!

Miss Annie W. Claybrooke, President of Franklin Chapter, U.

D. C. delivered the following address:

"I am here today as the representative of the Daughters of the Franklin Chapter, to bestow upon you, the brave soldiers of Old Williamson, the Southern Cross of Honor. I have no language in which to express my feelings on this occasion, but to me this is a great privilege, and I feel conscious of the sacred trust committed to my care. It has ever been the glorious mission of woman to honor the brave, whether in victory or defeat, and what was true of these women of old, is true of the woman of to-day, for she is as ready to honor the living soldier with the garland of victory, and to shed tears over the graves of the fallen, as were those mothers of old."

"For all time to come you, the brave defenders of our beautiful and beloved southland, will challenge the admiration of the whole world, for the dauntless courage and endurance of the southern soldier is without parallel. We

feel we have every reason to be proud of Tennessee, for we know her sons have acquitted themselves with honor on every field, and second to none were the brave soldiers of Williamson, and while no special distinction can be claimed by any one county of our Volunteer State, we love to feel the boys of Williamson were among the bravest of the brave."

"The cross has ever been to all Christian nations the symbol of self-sacrifice, fit emblem for our Confederate soldier, whose life during the four years struggle was nothing, if not one of self-sacrifice. Now, on behalf of the Daughters of Franklin Chapter, with a heart full of devotion and gratitude, I give to each of you, our brave defenders, this southern Cross of Honor, as a testimonial of your fidelity and courage, for you were faithful when it meant much to be faithful, courageous when it meant much to be courageous."

"You fought your battles alone,
Famine and numbers were only conquerors.
These made you lay your colors down."

"To those who see this cross upon your breast it will be an emblem of your fidelity to the cause of right and to the principles for which you fought. Wear this as a token that you proved yourself worthy of the grand Confederate ranks, and when life's battles are ended, and you have gone to join those comrades, whose names are written among the immortals, your loved ones left behind will cherish this southern Cross of Honor as a priceless heritage."

Following is a list of veterans to whom crosses were presented:

Akin, J. H.	Church, J. P.
Alexander, J. W.	Cochrane, H. P.
Allen, W. N.	Cook, H. H.
Anglin, N. J.	Cook, Wm.
Arno, Jno. L.	Couch, J. E.
Ball, J. H.	Courtney, W. W.
Begbie, C. H.	Cowan, Geo. L.
Beard, Steph.	Cowles, R. S.
Bennett, W. J.	Cox, N. N.
Berry, C. R.	Crafton, J. T.
Bond, C. A.	Critz, T. L.
Bowman, J. H.	Ridley, J. K. P.
Boxley, Phil.	Ridley, W. T.
Boyd, Robt.	Roberts, B. F.
Atwood, John	Sullers, Thos. J.
Brown, Thos.	Scott, A. J.
Buchanan, E. B.	Shannon, S. E.
Bullock, Jno.	Shaw, W. A.
Burk, T. H.	Shay, Thos.
Cannon, Newton	Sherman, E. G.
Carl, Joseph	Short, B. F.
Carl, Thos.	Short, Henry M.
Cayce, E. B.	Short, Jesse
Carothers, T. J.	Short, S. S.
Carter, F. W.	Smith, J. J.

Smith, John O. (C.)	Greer, J. P.
Smithson, S. H.	Grigsby, B. P.
Spratt, C. B.	Gwynn, Benj.
Spratt, A. J.	Hanner, J. P.
Spratt, W. H.	Harvey, R. M.
Stanfield, M. S.	Hatcher, A. W.
Stanford, C. A.	Hatcher, G. R.
Stephens, J. R.	Hawkins, T. S.
Still, S. J.	Hearn, E. M.
Stokes, Thos.	Hodge, Jas. R.
Tucker, Jno. W.	Holt, L. H. (H. C.)
Tulloss, T. R.	Howell, J. C.
Vernon, J.	Herbert, J. G.
Waddy, J. L.	Hulme, Wm.
Wall, S. V.	Hunter, Jno. H.
Waller, Thos. C.	Irvine, W. D.
Watson, Gus	Ivy, W. L.
White, B. F.	Ivy, W. R.
White, Jno. B.	Jennings, W. S.
Whitehurst, R. L.	Jones, Alfred
Whitfield, T. H.	Kirkland, W. C.
Williams, S. F.	Lampkins, J. H.
Wilson, Ribe	Lee, Jno. W.
Winston, E. P.	Lewis, T. H.
Wright, I. G.	McEwen, J. F.
Crouch, Peter W.	McFadden, Jno. W.
Crump, G. K.	McGann, Jas. L.
Crump, J. O.	McGwire, W. A.
Crunk, G. C.	McKay, R. H.
Crunk, Jno. A.	Maury, M. J.
Crutcher, W. A.	Meeks, B. M.
Cunningham, J. H.	Merrill, C. R.
Curd, Ed	Merritt, J. H.
Currin, G.	Miller, Jno. A.
Davis, T. A.	Morris, N. E.
Dedman, Lewis	Nichols, Geo. S.
DeGraffenrid, T. D.	Oglesby, Monte
Edmondson, D. C.	Osborne, W. W.
Edmondson, H. C.	Parker, D. C.
Edmondson, Wm.	Paschall, J. M.
Epps, A. P.	Petway, Jno.
Farmer, A. F.	Petway, W. J.
Fox, E. B.	Porter, J. R.
Fox, J. A.	Prather, J. M.
Farrell, O. C.	Priest, T.
Gault, J. M.	Reese, J. P.
Gentry, Dr. W. M.	Richardson, R. N.
Giles, Thos.	

Following is a list of those Confederates from this county who were killed in battle to whose living representatives crosses were presented.

Anthony, Thos. A.
Bailey, W. T.
Burk, Bond

Bradley, Leland
Briggs, W. J.
Brown, Innis

Brown, Jos.
Buford, Jas.
Campbell, J. A.
Campbell, W. B.
Carter,
Claybrooke, Fred
Cooke, Daniel
Cook, Ed
Cook, P. H.
Ewing, W. R.
Gee, James
Holt, J. P.
Holt, T. P.
House, J. L.
Hulme, Wm.
Ivy, Asa A.
Ivy, W. L.
Jordan, R. A.
McEwen, Jas.
McEwen, J. K. P.
McEwen, Jno. L.
Moran, S. H.
Neely, Jas. R.

Perkins, S. F.
Perkins, T. F.
Perkins, Wm. Cannon
Reed, Peter
Ridley, C. H.
Rucker, A. D.
Rucker, W. P.
Russell, Jno. P.
Shy, Wm. Col.
Shute, Lee
Smith, Gen. T. B.
Smithson, Geo. W.
Starnes, Jas. W.
Steele, Alexander
Temple, Belville
Truett, Felix
Vaughan, Jno. A.
Vaughan, Lawrence
Voorheis, Col. W. M.
Watson, Jno.
White, Jas. H.
Winstead, M. P. G.

CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE
WITH THE POLKS
1845-1848

By: Earl J. Smith

Planning the Christmas Party program for the Williamson County Historical Society's party in 1980 led to curiosity about the festivities at Christmas parties in the historic past. How, for instance, did President and Mrs. James K. Polk throw a Christmas party while in the White House? How did they decorate? What did they wear? What food did they serve? Or beyond that, how did they celebrate the Christmas season in quiet, private moments?

The subject has merit and relevance to our group for several reasons. Not only was Polk a famous Tennessean from a neighboring county, but some of our members trace their ancestry back to the Polk family, while others are from Columbia. Also, Virginia G. Watson happens to be the expert on entertainment at the Polk White House and graciously directed yours truly to helpful material on the subject.

On December 19, 1845, Senator and Mrs. J. E. Dixon of Connecticut attended a White House dinner party during the Christmas season. Mrs. Dixon's entry in her diary contains some of our best information about how the Polk's dressed, decorated, and entertained at Christmas.

Friday, 19th. A very fine day. Ann and I finished trimming my dress for the dinner tonight....At four o'clock we were ready to go to the White House in compliance with the following invitation:

"The President and Mrs. Polk request the pleasure of your company to dinner on Friday 19 inst. at 5 o'clock.

To Hon. J. [E. Dixon] and Lady

Washington, Dec. 12, 1845. The favor of an answer is requested."

We drove to the President's.....I had asked in vain and could hear of none of my acquaintance who were invited to the dinner and I found myself in a great company of all the Judges of the Supreme Court and their ladies and we were asked because we were on the Judiciary. Mrs. Polk received us in the circular blue room, furnished with gilded arm chairs and couches covered with blue and white satin damask. Mrs. Polk

is very handsome in the evening, but a little too much the color of "refined gold" in the daytime, which Shakespeare insinuates needs no "gilding" but which in her case was decidedly improved by a scarlet cashmere turban embroidered in gold and trimmed with gold fringe on her "back hair" as Mr. Dickens calls it, and jetty ringlets in front. Her dress was dark blue velvet with Brussels lace trimming at the neck and under the sleeves to match a long Brussels lace scarf reaching to the ground, nearly, around her neck. Scarlet bracelets confined the sleeves at the wrist. Soon the august visitors began to fill the room and an aged lady next to my chair told me "the Judges always were late" and I began to feel goneness for want of dinner as I did not dare to eat one before leaving home.

I was very agreeably disappointed [surprised] in the President. I had expected a tall, grim man and to my surprise found on entering the room a short, slender and pleasant looking gentleman with long silvery hair, bowing and congeeing about, shaking hands very cordially with Whigs and Democrats alike. To be sure he does not care now he's got it, but he might show a little spite to the Whigs if he wanted to do so. He resembles Mr. Jackson as a young hickory tree would a stiff old one. Mr. W. arranged the march to the dinner, the order of the polka. There were forty guests and the dinner table was as handsome as any I ever saw in proportion to its size, not even excepting the supper table at the Tuilleries at the Queen's Ball. The servants wore dark blue coats, white vests, cravats and gloves. There were two hundred chandeliers, candelabras and figures round the grand center ornament, all of which were of gilt burnished and very brilliant with vases of flowers. The dining room is the west room of the right wing and corresponds to one-half of the east room. Three long windows were hung with purple and gold coloured figured curtains and purple velvet chairs with carved rosewood frames. As the furniture is all new and fresh and all the decorations newly gilded, it was very splendid. Sit! I guess we did sit, for four mortal hours, I judge 150 courses, for everything was in the French style and each dish a separate course.

The "Mr. W." referred to in the diary was probably J. Knox Walker, Polk's nephew and private secretary at the White House.

Then as now, food constituted a major part of any party where it was served. Fortunately, Mrs. Polk's Christmas Dinner menu has passed down through the years to us. Whether or not Mrs. Polk served it in the White House is uncertain. The White House Cookbook indicates that her traditional Christmas dinner, at least in Tennessee, consisted of: oyster soup, celery, homemade wafers,

turkey, ham, spiced round, salsify, caramel sweet potatoes, rice, pickles, cranberry sauce, blazing plum pudding, wine jelly, charlotte russe, fruit cake, grapefruit salad, nuts, raisins, wine, and coffee.

Mrs. Dixon's diary describes the White House dinner she and Senator Dixon attended on December 19, 1845.

Soup, fish, green peas, spinach, canvasback duck, turkey, birds, oyster pies, totolettes di mouton, ham deliciously garnished, potatoes like snowballs, croquettes poulet in various forms, duck and olives, pate de foie gras, jellies, orange and lemon charlotte russe, ices, and "pink mud" Oranges, grapes, prunes, sweetmeats, mottos and everything one can imagine, all served in silver dishes with silver tureens and wine coolers and the famous gold forks, knives and spoons for dessert. The china was white and gold and blue with a crest, the eagle of course, and the dessert plates were marine blue and gold with a painting in the center of fruits and flowers.

The President had to be so kind as to drink all our healths although we looked in pretty good case just then. The glassware was very handsome, blue and white finely cut, and pink champagne, gold sherry, green hock, maderia, the ruby port and sauterne formed a rainbow round each plate with the finger glasses and water decanters. Eating must end where repletion begins, and the finale with a number of mottos for each lady who boasted of her children, we danced the Polka in reverse and reached the drawing room in safety. Coffee was served and liquers, and we said adieu and reached home at 10 o'clock.

Published reports to the contrary notwithstanding, we know that the Polks entertained extensively at the White House. The White House Cookbook indicates that the Polks frowned upon fun such as "dancing, card-playing and wine drinking" and that their entertainment was generally "dull." And The First Ladies Cook Book states that Mrs. Polk "not only banished drinking, she refused to serve food, too." But Virginia Watson's study of original accounts, such as receipts for numerous items which the Polks bought from grocers, confectioners, and wine dealers, proves quite the opposite. The Polks entertained frequently and well, as Mrs. Dixon's diary witnesses. Standard items found at most public receptions included ice cream, lady fingers, and grape pyramids.

Some evidence exists that the Polks introduced the Christmas custom of decorating with poinsettias to the White House. The

timing would have been about right. Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina, a fellow Democrat, who had served as the United States' first minister to Mexico, 1825-29, had brought the basic plant to this country from Mexico, cultivated it, and developed it into what we know as the poinsetta.

A few Christmas carols had gained popularity in the United States already by 1850. Whether or not the Polks enjoyed carols, we do not know. "Joy to the World" and "O Come, All Ye Faithful" certainly would have been familiar by then. "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen," "The First Noel," and "Silent Night" probably were known in Washington. And "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" was sung to another tune than the one popular now.

The records suggest that the more solemn observances of Christmas were not highlighted at the White House during Polk's administration. Newspapers of the time carried little if any news of Christmas activities there. Polk's diary and correspondence, however, give us glimpses of how the White House family spent Christmas Day.

The president took his official duties very seriously; he seldom strayed far from his duties--even at Christmas. Perhaps Polk was trying to justify extreme behavior when he noted in his diary only four days after his final Christmas in the White House:

No President who performs his duty faithfully and conscientiously can have any leisure. If he entrusts the details and smaller matters to subordinates, constant errors will occur. I prefer to supervise the whole operation of the Government myself rather than entrust the public business to subordinates, and this makes my duties very great.

On most December Sundays, and presumably during the rest of the year, Mrs. Polk attended Presbyterian services in Washington; usually the president escorted her. But she could not get him to accompany her on Christmas Day, although she and her guests, probably her nieces, went to the Christmas services at least twice in the four years at the White House. The diary entry for 1845 mentions neither Christmas nor church but does note that Polk conducted no public business, although he had a long talk with Secretary of State Buchanan. In 1846 Mrs. Polk and guests attended church, but the president was too busy. The diary adds

that it was the "regular evening for receiving company, but as it was a holiday, and our servants desired to have it to themselves, the parlour was not opened. Many persons, I learn, called at the door, who were not received." On December 25, 1847, the president worked at his office. On his final Christmas Day in office Polk noted in his diary that it was "perhaps the most quiet day of my Presidential term." Mrs. Polk and her guests attended church. The president, however, remained home and worked all day on his message to the House of Representatives. There were no visitors that day.

Two letters written by Polk on Christmas Day reveal the president's preoccupation with his duties in one case and a more traditional Christmas concern in the other instance. On Christmas Day in 1845 at ten o'clock at night Polk wrote to Vice-President George M. Dallas:

I have this moment learned that you are at Philadelphia, and it is said do not intend to return to Washington until next week; having designated a member of the Senate to preside temporarily in your absence. You are aware that the Joint Resolution to admit Texas into the Union has not been signed by the Presiding officers of the two Houses, nor can it be until your return, unless indeed the Senate shall elect a President pro tempore. I thought it proper to communicate this fact to you, supposing it may not have occurred to you, and to say that it is deemed of great importance that the action of our Congress should be made known to the authorities of Texas, at the earliest practicable period. I have a messenger ready to start at an hour's notice. I will approve the Resolution the instant it comes to me & dispatch the messenger.

I think it probable that your impression was that the temporary occupant of the chair could sign the Resolution. Such a thing has [not] been done, nor do I think he has the power.

I thought My Dear Sir: that you would be obliged to me for the suggestion, for I know you are as anxious as any one that Texas should come into the Union at the earliest practicable period, and be represented in Congress.

Visiting with family or communicating with them if they are necessarily at a distance is a pleasant Christmas tradition. Polk indulged in that tradition when he wrote this second letter to his mother on December 25, 1846.

It has been many months since I have written to you, but you have been constantly in my affectionate remembrances. My whole time has been occupied in the performance of my public duties, and I know that the daily newspapers of this City, which I know you read, would keep you advised; that we were in the enjoyment of health, and of all that you would be interested to hear. This is Christmas day, and is one of the most quiet days I have spent since I have been President. Congress does not sit, the public offices are all closed, and the population generally attend church. My official term has nearly half expired. My public responsibilities and cares are very great, and I shall rejoice when the period shall arrive when I can bid adieu to public life forever. I shall return to Tennessee at the close of my term, and spend the remainder of my life in quiet retirement.

One object which I had in view, when I commenced this letter, was to say, that I learn from Mr. James Walker, that Dolly and her children, will probably be sold by Dr. Dickinson's estate, at the close of this year. I informed Mr. Walker when he was here last spring, that if they were sold, I desired that he would purchase them for you. They were born in your family--- you raised them, and I know you desire to get them back. I desire that you shall do so and wrote to Mr. Walker on receiving his letter two days ago to buy them for you, and draw on me for the amount. I have made my arrangements here to pay for them, without inconvenience. If Mr. Walker should possibly be absent from home when you receive this letter, send for James H. Thomas, or Robert Campbell, and either of them will make the purchase for me and draw on me for the amount. In the event the purchase is made you can transfer Garrison to me, and give your receipt for so much of your legacy; for the balance; of their price. Mr. Thomas will probably have some money of mine in his hands at the close of the year. Besides the rent of my dwelling-house and store-house & the hire of Elias, I left some notes with him to collect. I wish you to call on him, and he will furnish you with whatever amount you may need, to settle up, all your accounts, pay for your groceries for the next year; or for any thing else you may require for your comfort. He will take your receipt for whatever amount he may let you have. I desire that all your wants shall be supplied.

P. S. When Dolly is purchased, I desire you to bring her home, and keep her in your own house, to wait on you as long as life. Having raised her, she will serve you better than any other would.

James Walker was Polk's brother-in-law. Dr. Dickinson was the father-in-law of Polk's brother, William. Elias was Polk's personal servant in Tennessee.

Christmas at the White House with the Polks, 1845-1848, contained both merry and quiet moments. Christmas Day itself was invariably quiet and private with no fanfare. The Polks rested. Mrs. Polk sometimes attended church, but the president stayed home. They probably enjoyed a traditional dinner. Polk usually spent part of the day at his job, but at a quiet, unscheduled pace. The Polks did not receive the public but did entertain private guests on at least two Christmas Days. And we know Polk thought about his mother in Columbia, Tennessee. On the other hand, the Polks could and did entertain lavishly and well during the Christmas season, as the dinner party less than a week before Christmas in 1845 bears witness. The Polks knew how to throw a party.





PHOTO, page 1:

The annual Christmas party of the Williamson County Historical Society was held at the home of T. Vance Little, December 6, 1980. The theme at the party was a James K. Polk Christmas at the White House. Decorations and refreshments, researched by Society members, carried out this theme. The group picture was made in the living room of the Little home.

PHOTOS, page 2:

Upper left: Gathered in the Library after the Christmas party are Michael Park (center) who presented a program of traditional Christmas music during the party, with David Lassiter, past Society president, and John Lester.

Upper middle: Society Vice-President, Earl Smith and his wife, Mary, dressed as President and Mrs. James K. Polk, are pictured at the Society's Christmas party. Smith presented a program on Christmas at the White House during the administration of James K. Polk. They are pictured in front of a mantle banked with traditional greenery. The portrait is that of General Thomas Benton Smith, a native of Williamson County and reputedly the youngest General in the Confederate Army.

Upper right: A closeup shot of Mr. & Mrs. Earl Smith, dressed as President and Mrs. James K. Polk, also shows one of the traditional decorations used in the White House by the Polks. The creation is a grape pyramid made by Mrs. Mary Clare Joy.

Lower left: Exhibiting the portrait of and book by Dr. William Josiah McMurray are Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, Mrs. Callie McMurray Bechick, T. Vance Little, and Mrs. Mary McMurray Osburn. Mrs. Osburn brought the portrait to the Christmas party and shared it with other members of the Society. Dr. McMurray, well-known author of "The History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment," was a native of Williamson County and was an uncle of Mrs. Osburn and a great uncle of Mrs. Bechick.

Lower right: Sharing a moment of conviviality at the Christmas party are Mrs. R. D. Darby and Mrs. Kennedy Gibbs.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

By: Edward E. Campbell

The Campbell family consisted of the following persons: Edward Campbell, Sr. (1746-1825); John K. Campbell (1786-1849); Edward Campbell (1791-1857); Alexander Campbell (1795-1865); Mary (Campbell) Richardson (born 1800); and Neil Campbell (180?-1832). The relationships of these persons will be discussed subsequently, although it appears that Edward Sr. was the father or perhaps grandfather.

SETTLEMENT IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY

The family moved to Williamson County, in Middle Tennessee, prior to 1808.¹ They settled on lands located on Garrison Creek, a tributary of Leipers Fork of the West Harpeth River, about two miles south and west of the present day community of Leipers Fork (then called Hillsborough).² Thus, their farms were located about the same distance from the home of Thomas Hart Benton, who later became a United States senator from Missouri.³

Williamson County had been organized for less than eight years when the Campbells settled on Garrison Creek and the area was still very much considered to be on "The Frontier".⁴ The line that established the eastern boundaries of the Chickasaw and Choctaw lands was located near the Campbell farms to the west and south.⁵ Moreover, an old military "garrison" was still standing on their land when they settled.⁶ It was for this installation that the area was named.⁷

The Natchez Trace (or Natchez Road as it was sometimes called) was located near their land, perhaps within a mile.⁸ This road had been opened in 1802 by the United States government. It ran from Nashville to Natchez, Mississippi, and was the scene of many historical events.⁹ Park Marshall, in his article "The True Route of the Natchez Trace", has stated that:

"At the time of Jackson's Natchez expedition, which left Nashville January 7, 1813, mainly on flat boats, nearly 700 cavalry under General Coffee traveled the Trace to Natchez; the entire army returned by way of the Trace in the spring. When

the British fleet came into the gulf in 1814, Jackson and Coffee were at Pensacola or Mobile, whence they went direct to New Orleans, while Carroll raised an army at Nashville and conveyed it to New Orleans in boats. At this time many squads of volunteers went by way of the Trace as far as Natchez. After the battle the army returned on this road."¹⁰

Neighbors of the Campbells in Williamson County included the Armstrong, Burns, Cummins, Davis, Dobbins, Floyd, Hunter, Preston, Robinson, and Wilkins families. The farms of Edward Sr., John K., Edward Jr., Alexander and Neil were contiguous, with John K. having the largest farm. The land on which the Campbells settled is presently owned by Harold C. Meacham.¹¹ Edward Sr. is buried in a small cemetery located on the Meacham farm.¹²

LIFE AT GARRISON CREEK

While little is known about the day to day activities of the family, court records do reveal something about life in the early Garrison Creek area. They were sometimes involved in civil litigation. John K. and Edward Campbell, along with John McCaslin, David Robinson, Robert Wilkins, William Dobbins and John Wilkins were arbitrators in a suit pending in the Williamson County Court brought by Wiley Miate, plaintiff, against Henry Hunter, defendant. The group met at the home of John Wilkins on Monday, October 13, 1817, and rendered judgment in favor of Miate for \$30.75 together with cost of suit.¹³

Local responsibilities also claimed their attention. There are orders of the Williamson County Court requiring the hands of Edward Campbell and Samuel Benton to repair and maintain a portion of the Natchez Road.¹⁴

In one instance they were involved in a criminal prosecution. John K. gave a deposition in connection with grand jury proceedings in August 1821 involving the death of David Robinson. The following indictment was rendered by the grand jury against the accused:

"Sally Robinson, seamstress and wife of David Robinson, late of Williamson County, not having the fear of God before her eyes but being moved

and seduced by the (work) of the devil on the 21st. April 1821 did with force and arms upon the body of one David Robinson her husband in the peace of God and the state then and there being-- made an assault with a hickory club of no value in her right hand and hit him on the left side of the head, the left ear-- He died 27th April 1821."¹⁵

In his deposition, John K. Campbell stated that:

"He (John K.) saw John (Robinson) and his brother Michael in Franklin when the heirs went to court to claim their part of the estate. John asked how he could keep the widow Robinson and her children from getting part of his father's estate. He had a copy of a bill of sale from his father to Nancy Morrison. I advised John that I didn't think he could keep the widow and her children from receiving part of the estate. John started to cry and said he didn't think the children were his father's.... (David) Robinson accused him (John K.) and John Wilkins for causing him to marry Miss Robinson and he wanted him sometime shortly to write his will for he did not intend to leave her much, for she very often beat him and one time pushed him out of doors, said he was afraid she would take his life."¹⁶

There was a Union Meeting House in the area, apparently near Hillsborough, at which church services were held. H. W. Alexander in a deposition given in the case of Elisha Broomfield, plaintiff, vs Oran D. Moffitt, John K. Campbell, Edward Campbell, Daniel Richardson and wife Mary Richardson, defendants, refers to having "been to preaching" at the Union Meeting House and thereafter went to the home of Joshua H. Parham for dinner.¹⁷

There appears to have been commercial activities or establishments located near Garrison Creek, namely around Hillsborough. For example, there was a bark mill, a tanyard and store houses.¹⁸ These were owned by Moffitt and later sold to a Mr. Baldrige.¹⁹

As will be subsequently discussed, some members of the Campbell family served in the militia. The militia was provided for in the Tennessee Constitution of 1796. Legislation passed pursuant to these constitutional provisions provided that each regiment of militia was required to hold annual musters.²⁰ One writer has described muster day in Williamson County in the following manner:

"The days for militia musters were full of activity from the start. The dawn brought forth a gathering of all kinds of people, not only the militiamen but

also the collection of individuals who intended to entertain or to sell various wares. Everyone was dressed to the limit, especially the militiamen. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry proudly carried the muskets or the rifles provided for them. The officers paraded in the standard uniform--"a good cocked hat, a blue cloth coat faced with red, and white small clothes"--and they carried side arms or an esponton. There was one voluntary company of cavalry in each county, and its members appeared on their horses with "one pistol at least, one horseman's sword and cap, a pair of shoe boots and spurs . . . and dressed in the uniform of the regiment."

Not only did the occasion look gay; it sounded its gaiety. The cavalry company included a trumpeteer, and the infantry had a drummer and a fifer for each company. It has been said that everyone turned out to drill to the strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Jay Bird Died of the Whooping Cough." The relative importance of the festivity of the occasion as compared with the real business of drilling can be seen in a state law in which the colonel was instructed to appropriate the monies paid him by the sheriff "in the first place to buying drums, fife and colours for the use of the regiment, and secondly to buying arms, and other necessary implements of war."

Following the actual drill there was always an abundance of pie, cake, cider, and beer to help prepare for the more important events of the day-- shooting matches, wrestling matches, pony races, and frolic of all kinds. There was a great deal of drunkenness and unlimited fighting. The muster became the place to settle all grievances, and men fought with hands, feet, and teeth. A day of food, entertainment, and general merry-making was furnished at once to all the inhabitants of the county on general muster day. The exercises of the organs of the newly organized county helped to unite the entire society of the area into a group of common interest."²¹

DEATH OF EDWARD CAMPBELL, SR.

Edward Campbell, Sr. died on August 16, 1825, at the age of 79. As noted above, he is buried in a small cemetery located on the Harold C. Meacham farm. The inscription on the headstone reads:

"Here lies the body of Edward Campbell, Sr., who was born in the year of our Lord, 1746, and departed this life August 16, 1825, age 79."²²

John K. Campbell was appointed the administrator of his estate. ²³ The following account of sales and inventory of the estate of Edward Campbell gives some insight into his life at Garrison Creek:

"EDWARD CAMPBELL Deceased

Account of sales January Term 1826 An inventory of the estate of Edward Campbell dec wherein John K. Campbell is adm:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PURCHASED</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	
		(Pounds)	(Shillings) (Pence)
one inch augur	Neil Campbell	.12	1/2
Hames & clevis	George Morton	.12	1/2
Singletree & clevis	Neil Campbell	.25	
double tree	James Armstrong	.12	1/2
one pole axe	Joseph L. Thompson	.50	
one pole axe	Elisha Hunter	1 .00	
one weeding hoe	Danl Richardson	.37	1/2
collar, hames & chains	O. D. Moffitt	1 .93	1/4
1 plow, singletree & chains	M. Lightfoot	2 .43	1/4
1 log chain	Oran D. Moffitt	4 .00	
1 Kettle	James Armstrong	3 .75	
1 skillet & lid	George Martin	1 .00	
1 Kettle	Alexander Campbell	3 .75	
1 pot & pot hooks	Geo Martin	3 .00	
1 flat iron	Danl Richardson	1 .31	1/4
1 pot rack	George Martin	1 .31	1/4
1 Keeler	Saml Cummins	.31	1/4
1 piggin	John McCaslin Jr.	.18	1/4
1 pitcher	Edward Marlin	.18	1/4
1 peuter dish & mealer	D. Richardson	1 .50	
5 plates	Neil Campbell	.43	1/4
cups, saucers & spoons	S. Howard	.81	1/4
Set Knives & forks	John McCaslin	1 .31	1/4
lot of puter plates	Danl Richardson	2 .37	1/2
Coffee pot	Edward Marlin	.62	1/2
5 Bowls	Saml Howard	.56	1/2
1 cotton wheel	Henry Hunter	.62	1/2
5 chairs	Joseph L. Thompson	.75	
1 bed & furniture	Mary Campbell	9 .06	1/4
1 do do	George Martin	16 .18	1/4
1 cupboard	John McCaslin	13 .00	
2 barrels	George Martin	.25	
1 black mare	John Bond	40 .00	
1 bay colt	Danl Richardson	20 .00	
1 sorrel horse	John K. Campbell	50 .00	
5 first choice hogs	Edward Marlin	10 .50	
5 second do	John Miller	7 .12	1/2
5 third do	Joseph Thompson	5 .50	
5 fourth do	Joseph Thompson	4 .50	
5 fifth do	Joshua Gilbert	3 .12	1/2
5 sixth do	balance do do	.50	
1 lot wild hogs in woods	Page Bond	19 .50	
1 red steer	Simon Piggott	5 .00	

ITEM	PURCHASED	PRICE		
		(Pounds)	(Shillings)	(Pence)
1 pided Steer	Danl Richardson	3	.50	
1 red Steer	do do	3	.06	1/4
1 Bell cow	Martin Trantham	11	.25	
1 red cow	Edward Marlin	11	.37	1/2
1 table	Simon Pigott	1	.50	
8 barrels corn	Leonard Berry	13	.60	
8 do do	Joshua Gilbert	12	.50	
8 do do	Leonard Berry	11	.50	
19 do do	Page Bond	27	.93	
10 do do	Martin Trantham	15	.00	
1 lot of cotton	John McCaslin	22	.81	1/4
1 clock reel	do do		.68	1/4
1 lot sweet potatoes	Martin Trantham	3	.50	
1 lot of books	Alex Campbell	1	.87	1/2
1 negro boy	John K. Campbell	450	.00	
1 cotton wheel	Danl Richardson		.62	1/2
1 loom	do do	5	.75	
43 1/2 lbs bacon	Joseph Floyd	4	.35	
28 lbs bacon	Alex Campbell	2	.80	
13 lbs bacon	Geo Martin	1	.37	1/2
100 lbs bacon	Lewis Pitman	9	.00	
4 barrels corn	Edward Marlin	5	.87	1/2
1 note of hand	John Wilkins	24	.00	"24

According to the 1820 U. S. Census for Williamson County, Edward Campbell, Sr. was a farmer. The above account of sales and inventory (the "inventory") indicates that as a farmer he not only grew crops but raised livestock as well. It appears that he grew corn and cotton, and the one lot of sweet potatoes suggests that a garden was also maintained. As for livestock, the three horses, five cattle, 30 domestic hogs and one lot of wild hogs leads one to believe that he was modestly prosperous judging by the standards of the day. The agricultural flavor of Edward Sr.'s life that is given from the inventory is consistent with the following description of life in early Williamson County:

"Farming and stock raising were both integral parts of the agricultural economy, and one hardly attempts to separate them. All the settlers owned stock, for animals were essential. . . . Some individuals went into actual stock raising more extensively than did others. Because there was an abundant open range for stock, this means of gaining a livelihood was actually the path of least resistance. . . . The Williamson County pioneer kept wild hogs, domestic hogs, heifers, steers, bulls, cows, sheep, and various species of the horse kingdom. . . . During the earliest

days corn was most widely grown, but by 1800 cotton was also becoming a very common sight. . . . A great many of the average farmers were raising a "small crop of corn and cotton." Tobacco, hemp, and fodder were soon added to the list of crops; and since flax wheels and flax hackles were common possessions, it seems that flax was being cultivated for domestic use. As farming became more and more diversified, wheat and rye entered the picture."²⁵

The inventory also tells us something about the home life of the Campbell family. The kitchen seems to have been well provisioned as indicated by the utensils and dishes such as kettles, pots, skillets, pitchers, keelers, piggins, knives and forks. There was also a bed and furniture. If the "cotton wheels" were in fact spinning wheels, it then appears that the Campbells also spun some of their own yarn or thread. The rather pioneer character of home life in Williamson County, as the Campbells' appear to have been, has been described as follows:

"It is true that in the self-sufficient economy of the first settlers farming and stock raising furnished the basic means of existence. But also indispensable were the activities around the simple home which further provided the necessities of life. . . . In addition to such aids to cookery as pots, skillets, Dutch ovens, hominy mortars, churns, and bread trays which were put into use by the mother of the family, inventories reveal such articles as a washing tub, cotton cards, spinning wheels, flax wheels, shoemaker's tools, looms, bullet moulds, and candle moulds. Most of the economic activities were centered in the home. For heavier handiwork pioneers kept such tools as axes, handsaws, hammers, augers, grindstones, lock chains, clevises, and drawing knives. With the latter the pioneer built the simple log cabin in which he lived with his wife and. . . children. . . . The homestead was composed of one or two rooms answering the combined purposes of kitchen, dining room, nursery, and bedroom. The furnishings were as simple as could be and often homemade-- a feather bed or two, several chairs, stools, and a table. For tableware there were a few pewter plates, knives, forks, spoons, and tin cups."²⁶

The one lot of books suggests that a certain degree of intellectual attainment had been achieved by some one or more members of the Campbell family. Referring to intellectual attainments in Williamson County, one writer has written that:

"A majority of pioneer inventories showed no ownership of books, but a considerable number possessed some four or five. Usually there was among these a Bible, a hymn book or two, a prayer book, a spelling book, and a history. . . . An occasional arithmetic or law book would round out the picture."²⁷

The settlement of Edward Sr.'s estate, filed by John K. Campbell administrator, shows a net estate of \$705.36 3/4. The settlement lists the following expenditures:

"Cash on note to Dr. Crocket	.75	
Cash on note to Dr. Crocket	5.00	
Cash to Dr. Crocket on account	31.37 1/2	
Cash to Dr. Crocket on account	7.00	
Cash to R. Botts on note	9.12	
Cash for taxes in year 1816	.84 1/2	
Cash for A. Campbell in 1821	15.50	
Cash to S. Kirkpatrick	.75	
Cash to E. Hunter on account	.75	
Cash to Dr. Erwins on account	.50	
Cash on sundry accounts in year 1825	29.72 3/4	
Cash by consent of a majority of the legatees	15.00	"28

The reference to "Dr. Crocket" makes one wonder if the person referred to was Dr. Samuel Crockett of Williamson County, about whom, and the medical profession in general, the following has been written:

"Doctor Samuel Crockett" was most probably practicing medicine of a sort in addition to performing his various and sundry duties connected with being a militia captain, ginner, and gunsmith. . . . Practically no doctors had had any real training, and most frequently their incomes were supplemented by other activities which often supplanted medical practice. . . . The medical profession evidently was not very profitable on the frontier, especially because of the laxity with which the frontiersman regarded his debts. By 1807, (John) Sappington (the first physician in Nashville) was requesting through the newspaper payments from persons indebted to him. Many doctors received more income from selling homemade medicines than from their services. Some insight into the medical practices on the Williamson County frontier can be gathered from the list of medicines advertised for sale. . . . : "Opium, camphor, calomel, jalap, castor oil, spirit of turpentine, red, yellow and pale peruvian bark, with many other articles that are common in apothecaries shops."²⁹

MOVE TO HENRY COUNTY

After the death of Edward Sr., the family moved to Henry County in West Tennessee. John K. Campbell was the first to move, sometime in late 1826 or early 1827.³⁰ Edward Campbell, Jr. moved in 1829;³¹ then Alexander in the same year or in early 1830³² followed by Neil in 1831³³ and Mary Richardson in 1832.³⁴

The reason for the move to Henry County is not known, although one history states that between 1821 (the year in which Henry County was created) and the United States Census of 1830, "...there was a great influx of land hungry settlers.... With its Duck River tributary (the Tennessee River) provided a water route for settlers from Middle Tennessee, who then used the route of the Big Sandy to reach a big area in Henry County."³⁵

John K. Campbell remained in Henry County until his death, and some of his descendants reside there today. Some of his children moved to Prentiss County, Mississippi, some to Weakly County, Tennessee, and some to Pope County, Arkansas. Edward Campbell moved on to Pope County, Arkansas, as did most of his children; one, Jane (Campbell) Phelps, remained in Henry County. Alexander Campbell moved to Ouichita County, Arkansas, and then on to Johnson County, Kansas. His children settled in either Johnson County, Kansas or Lamar County, Texas. Neil Campbell also remained in Henry County until his death; it appears that at least some of his children returned to Williamson County. Mary (Campbell) Richardson and her family moved to Henry County, and then on to Pope County, Arkansas.

OTHER CAMPBELL FAMILIES IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY

There were other Campbells in Williamson County during this period. Thus far, no evidence has been found linking them to the Edward Campbell, Sr. family.

John Campbell lived there. He had heirs named Charles, John, Patrick and James Campbell. John died in either 1807 or 1808.³⁶

There was Andrew Campbell (1773-1818), whose second wife was Jane B. Campbell.³⁷ Andrew appears to have been a merchant.³⁸ Andrew's children by his first wife were William P. and John Campbell; his children by Jane B. were Arthur, Margaret, Elizabeth

and Jane A. Campbell.³⁹

Andrew came to Williamson County with his brother Hugh. Hugh predeceased Andrew; he left no children.⁴⁰ Andrew and Hugh Campbell appear to have been the children of Patrick Campbell and Margaret Park Campbell of Drumaboden in Northern Ireland.⁴¹

There was Patrick Campbell who had daughters named Mary, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Jean.⁴² Patrick appears to have had sons named David and Joseph and to have been related to the David Campbell family of Augusta County, Virginia.⁴³ He was also a veteran of the Revolutionary War.⁴⁴

Another resident during this early period was John S. Campbell.⁴⁵ He had a daughter named Margaret and a son named James.⁴⁶

George Washington Campbell appears on the Williamson County Tax Lists for the period 1807-1819 as owning 3,618 acres of land on Duck River Ridge, being represented initially by John Dickinson and then by Charles McAlister, as Agent. It appears from the said Tax Lists that he was an absentee landlord. Because of the size of this acreage, it is suspected that he was the George Washington Campbell who served in the U. S. Congress and who was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1811, while resident in Davidson County.⁴⁷ He was later ambassador to Russia.⁴⁸ His wife was Harriet Stoddart, daughter of Benjamin Stoddart.⁴⁹ They are both buried in Old City Cemetery, Nashville.⁵⁰

Another absentee landowner was Alexander Campbell. The Williamson County Tax Lists for 1806-1818 show him as owning from 108 to 299 acres of land on the West Harpeth. He also appears to have resided in Davidson County and to have had a son named Phillip.⁵¹ It is suspected that he is the Alexander Campbell who died June 25, 1829, and who is buried in Johnson's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery in the 15th District in Williamson County.⁵²

There are other Campbells who were born prior to 1826, and who lived in Williamson County. As before, these persons appear to have had no relationship to the Edward Campbell, Sr. family. Since they appear to have located in Williamson County after the Edward Campbell Sr. family had moved to Henry County, they will be mentioned only briefly. Included in this category are the following: William S. Campbell, who was born in Donegal County, Ireland, February 19, 1814,⁵³ and who married Margaret M. Campbell

January 4, 1849;⁵⁴ Patrick Campbell, who was born July 3, 1823, in Donegal County, Ireland,⁵⁵ and who married Louise Winder;⁵⁶ and John Campbell, who was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, May 6, 1805,⁵⁷ and who married Rebecca Brown McEwen Ridley December 5, 1850.⁵⁸ William S. and Patrick appear to have been nephews of Andrew Campbell (1773-1818), and Hugh Campbell, who were mentioned previously.⁵⁹ Also in this category was John Campbell, who appears to have been a brother of William S. and Patrick.⁶⁰ John, born in 1800 in Ireland, married Martha Lytle in 1836.⁶¹ They came to the U. S. A. in 1851, arriving in Franklin on November 1, 1851, of that year.⁶²

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Williamson County, Tennessee, Marriage Records 1800-1850; Wilena R. Bejah and Lillian J. Gardner, 1957; John K. Campbell to Nancy Dobbins, February 2, 1808 (Bond).
- 2 Deed dated May 12, 1810, from John Parks to Edward Campbell recorded in Book B at Page 492, Williamson County Deed Records; United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Theta Quadrangle, Tennessee, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) 56-NE.
- 3 Tennessee State Historical Marker, Leipers Fork, Tennessee, Home of Thomas Hart Benton.
- 4 Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Volume VIII, March 1949, "Frontier Development of Williamson County" by Margaret Kinard.
- 5 Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, September 1915, "The True Route of the Natchez Trace" by Park Marshall.
- 6 Deed dated May 12, 1810, from John Parks to Edward Campbell, *supra*.
- 7 Letter dated March 20, 1937, and letter (Supplemental Report) dated March 21, 1937, from F. C. Campbell to Clyde Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.
- 8 United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Theta Quadrangle, *supra*.
- 9 Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, *supra*.
- 10 *Ibid*, Pages 173-174.
- 11 Memo to Edward E. Campbell from Louise G. Lynch, dated September 1978.
- 12 Letter dated October 5, 1933, from M. A. Meacham to Estelle Finley, Kansas State Historical Society, *supra*, Envelope 44.
- 13 Wiley Miate vs Henry Hunter, Arbitration Award, dated October 13, 1817, Miscellaneous Records, Williamson County.
- 14 Order dated Tuesday, July 13, 1813, Williamson County Court Records, Minute Book No. 2.
- 15 Lynch, Louise G., Williamson County Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 2, Page 55.
- 16 *Ibid*, Page 55.

- 17 Elisha Broomfield vs Oran D. Moffitt, et al, Chancery Court, Williamson County, filed May 8, 1839.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Compilation of Militia Laws of the State of Tennessee, 8. Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
- 21 Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. VIII, supra, page 133.
- 22 Letter from M. A. Meacham to Estelle Finley, dated October 5, 1933, supra.
- 23 Order dated October 3, 1825, Williamson County Court, Minute Book No. 8, Page 260.
- 24 Williamson County Records, Will Book 4, Page 84.
- 25 Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. VIII, supra, Pages 19-21.
- 26 Ibid, Pages 22-23.
- 27 Ibid, Page 149.
- 28 Williamson County Records, Will Book 4, Page 362.
- 29 Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. VIII, supra, page 139.
- 30 Henry County, Tennessee, Tax Records, Lists for 1826 and 1827.
- 31 Ibid, List for 1829.
- 32 Ibid, List for 1830.
- 33 Henry County, Will Books, Volumes A-F, Wills 1832-1834, Elizabeth Campbell, widow of Neil Campbell, Page 13.
- 34 Henry County, Tennessee, Tax Records, Tax List for 1832.
- 35 Inman, W. O., "Pen Sketches", Henry County, Tennessee, Vol. One, Henry County Historical Society (Paris, TN, 1976).
- 36 Will Records, Williamson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1, Page 29.
- 37 Campbell, John F., "The Campbells of Drumaboden", 1925, Foster & Parkes, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 38 Andrew Campbell, deceased, Additional Account of Sales, April Session 1819, Williamson County Court Records, Page 42.
- 39 Campbell, John F., supra.
- 40 Ibid.

41 Ibid.

42 Deed dated June 1, 1831, from Patrick Campbell to James Campbell, Book K, Page 609, Williamson County Deed Records.

43 Deed dated October 5, 1820, from Patrick Campbell to David Campbell, Book F, Page 356, Williamson County Deed Records; and Lynch, Louise G., "Early Obituaries of Williamson County."

44 Lynch, Louise G., "Our Valiant Men".

45 Williamson County Tax Lists, 1813.

46 Lynch, Louise G., "Miscellaneous Records", Page 39.

47 Dictionary of American Biography 1932 and Appletons Cyclopedic of American Biography - 1888.

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

50 Acklen, Jeannett Tillotson, Bible Records and Marriage Bonds, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland (1967).

51 Deeds dated in 1813 and January 2, 1819, respectively from Alexander Campbell to Hendley Stone, recorded in Book C at Page 413 and Book E at Page 442, Williamson County Deed Records. Also, deed dated in 1819 from Alexander Campbell to Phillip Campbell recorded in Book N at Page 403, Davidson County Deed Records.

52 Williamson County Historical Society, 1973, "Williamson County Burials", Vol. 1.

53 Lynch, Louise G., Bible Records, Williamson County, Tennessee, (1970).

54 Williamson County Marriage Records, supra.

55 Williamson County, Tennessee, Burials, Vol. 2.

56 Ibid.

57 Ibid.

58 McEwen Family, Unpublished Manuscript, State Library & Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, MS. AC. 1751, Page 100.

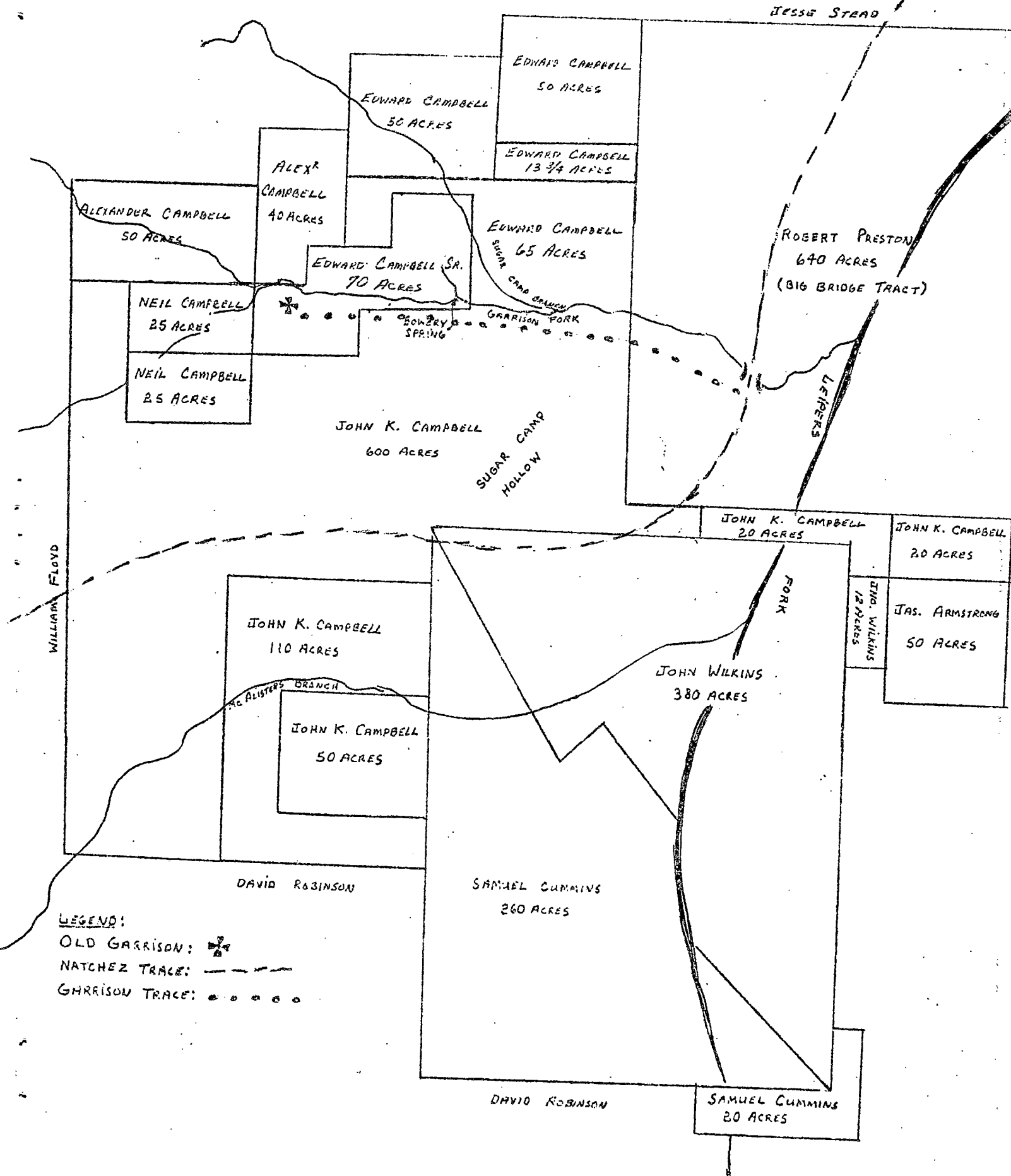
59 Campbell, John F., supra.

60 Ibid.

61 Ibid.

62 Ibid.

LAND OWNERSHIP MAP GARRISON CREEK, TN CIR. 1825



APPENDIX TO LAND OWNERSHIP MAP
GARRISON CREEK, TN, CIRCA 1825

The land ownership map, Garrison Creek, TN, cir. 1825, was prepared from the deeds and land grants set forth below. All references in connection with Deeds shall be to the Williamson County Deed Records, and all references to land grants shall be to the Land Grant Records, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, and all reference to Entries are to the Williamson County Entry Book.

DEEDS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
May 12, 1810	John Parks	Edward Campbell	B	492
July, 1813	Samuel Cummins	Andrew Campbell	C	431
Dec. 18, 1815	John K. Campbell	Samuel Cummins	D	421
Feb. 15, 1816	John K. Campbell	Edward Campbell, Sr.	J	254
Aug. 31, 1816	Andrew Campbell	John Wilkins	E	270
Jan. 29, 1817	John Randolph	John K. Campbell	E	400
Jan. 24, 1826	John K. Campbell	Joseph L. Thompson	L	142
Dec. 6, 1826	John K. Campbell	Joseph L. Thompson	L	141
Dec. 6, 1826	John K. Campbell	Edward Campbell	L	223
Nov. 2, 1829	Edward Campbell	Samuel Allen	K	278
Dec. 21, 1829	Alexander Campbell	Oran D. Moffitt		

Filed May 8, 1839

LAND GRANTS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u> <u>(State Of)</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>AREA</u>
7,908	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	Oct. 12, 1815	L	261	Gen. Grants
21,338	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	Feb. 3, 1824	X	626	Gen. Grants
21,910	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	March 27, 1824	X	629	Gen. Grants
21,337	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	Feb. 3, 1824	X	630	Gen. Grants
21,359	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	Feb. 4, 1824	X	631	Gen. Grants
21,339	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	Feb. 3, 1824	X	632	Gen. Grants
1,260	Tenn.	Edward Campbell	April 18, 1825	2	498	Mid. TN Gr.

Appendix to Land Ownership Map
Garrison Creek, TN, Circa 1825

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u> <u>(State Of)</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>AREA</u>
1,257	Tenn.	Alexander Campbell	April 18, 1825	2	495	Mid. TN Gr.
1,696	Tenn.	John K. Campbell	June 7, 1825	3	6	Mid. TN Gr.
8,879	Tenn.	Edward Campbell	Nov. 10, 1828	11	124	Mid. TN Gr.
8,892	Tenn.	Edward Campbell	Nov. 10, 1828	11	137	Mid. TN Gr.

ENTRIES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>PERSON ENTERING</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
77	July 17, 1824	44	Alexander Campbell	50
85	June 26, 1824	20	John K. Campbell	100
128	July 3, 1824	28	Edward Campbell	50
248	Jan. 4, 1826	75	John K. Campbell	600
259	Jan. 11, 1826	77	Neil Campbell	25
260	Jan. 11, 1826	77	Neil Campbell	25
263	Jan. 12, 1826	78	John K. Campbell	75
523	Jan. 26, 1827	123	Edward Campbell	50
602	Nov. 3, 1827	136	Edward Campbell	13 3/4

The location of the "Old Garrison" is somewhat arbitrary, and is based on the assumption that it was located on the land of Edward Campbell, Sr. In this connection, the above deed dated May 12, 1810, from John Parks to Edward Campbell describes the property "so as to include the old garrison improvements."

GARRISON CREEK

Williamson County, Tennessee

By: Edward E. Campbell

In March, 1937, F. C. "Fred" Campbell visited the Garrison Creek area in search of information about his ancestors. On March 20, 1937, while in Franklin, Tennessee, he unexpectedly met Harold C. Meacham, who then owned the land upon which the Campbell family had settled. Fred wrote several letters to his nephew, Clyde Campbell, about his visit to Garrison Creek. These letters reveal Fred's enthusiasm for his ancestral quest. They also reveal a great deal about the history of the Campbell family in specific and of Williamson County in general. For these reasons, as well as the fact that Fred is an interesting raconteur, they are included in this work.

F. C. Campbell was the grandson of Alexander Campbell (1796-1865), his father being David G. Campbell (1821-1890). He resided in Lingshire, Montana, and was an employee of the United States government, namely, the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. After retirement from government service, he was later (1938) elected to the state senate of Montana. Reportedly, Campbell's Mountain in Glacier National Park in Montana is named for him.¹

Clyde Campbell is the great grandson of Alexander Campbell (1796-1865), the grandson of David G. Campbell (1821-1890) and the son of James M. Campbell (1855-1921). As will be noted from Fred's letters, Clyde Campbell was living in Galveston, Texas, at the time and was employed by the United States Department of Labor.²

Franklin, Tenn., March 20, 1937.

Clyde Campbell
U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Galveston, Texas.

My dear Clyde:

We are this far on the road and unexpectedly today, in the town of Franklin, we met up with Harold C. Meacham, who is a son of the M. A. Meacham, who wrote the letter to Miss Estelle Finley under date of October 5, 1933, a carbon copy of which you gave me.

Mr. Meacham was in town on business and he kindly invited us out to his place and we are guests in his home tonight. Mr. Meacham lives 11 miles from Franklin and is occupying where his father lived in fact has a large interest in the Meacham estate. His father had a family of ten children, 6 boys and 4 girls. Mr. Harold Meacham with whom we are staying has six children, 5 boys and one girl, and it looks as though this home and ranch will continue in the hands of the Meacham family for a long time to come, anyway let us hope so.

We trailed Mr. Meacham home to his ranch and had not been on the ground more than ten minutes until we asked him to take us over to the graves of our ancestors, and both interestingly and fortunately his own grandfather and grandmother are buried in the same cemetery and very near by the graves of our ancestors.

It is rather a peculiar sensation to be visiting on the estate which was formerly owned and occupied by my great grandfather. It seems that this estate came directly from the Campbells to the Meachams and we are sure that there is a relationship existing between the two families and we plan to look that up tomorrow by first visiting Mrs. Nellie Potts, who is the sister of Mr. M. A. Meacham, and accordingly the aunt of Harold Meacham, the present incumbent.

Following that visit we expect to visit Miss Estelle Finley at Columbia, about 25 miles from here.

Following that visit we may visit Mr. George Johnson of whom you speak in the memorandum you gave me.

Mrs. Potts is 93 years of age, and both Mr. Meacham and his wife think that she will have remembrances and information that will be helpful in tracing some of the Campbells, also in tying up the two families.

Mr. George Johnson is about 87 years of age and the information he would have, would be on the side of his wife who is now dead but Mr. Meacham informs me that he is keen of intellect and will probably be able to give us some valuable information.

The stones at the cemetery are in very good preservation. Immediately over the graves of Edward Campbell, my great grandfather, and evidently his wife, is a large black oak tree, that seems to have come up from a sprout that grew on another black oak tree that matured there previously, as it shows signs of another tree having been cut prior to this one. There are quite a few graves in this cemetery and it will probably be kept intact and cared for for many generations yet to come. There is a native growth of trees in this cemetery the area comprising about one acre. Near this cemetery is a large cedar tree and they think this was the original home of Edward Campbell. There are evidences of previous habitation, as in plowing and cultivating the land they occasionally turn up pieces of earthen ware of some kind.

Tomorrow morning we have arranged for a photographer to come out from Franklin and we will take some pictures that will

probably show the cemetery and the gravestone of Edward Campbell better than I can explain it to you. We will also try to get one landscape view, so that you can see the nature of the country. In this estate there are about 1800 acres, so that you can see that it was quite a sizeable tract of land when the Campbells first settled here. The lands originally possessed by the Campbells was towards the center of this present estate and other lands have been added to it. I would say that they showed good judgment in the selection of a home. The estate is still in a partly forest primeval state, although some of the largest trees have died out or been logged out for commercial purposes. There is still young timber on the place and it is about the first place we have found where there are rail fences still in evidence. These rails are mostly chestnut and when the blight came that killed so many over the country, it killed these also, so many of the chestnut trees were made into rails. Of course these rails do not date back to the time of the Campbells but Mr. Meacham says many rails are at least 75 years old.

There are a few dead limbs on the old cedar tree probably caused from storms that are easily accessible and want to saw off one or two pieces as souvenirs, and will take them to Merriam with us and leave them with your mother. They being cedar, they will probably be in a good state of preservation and we would be able to make a few souvenirs that would be interesting to the Campbells particularly. The tree is 30 inches in diameter and as you know the cedar is slow growth and it was doubtless a good sized tree when the Campbells settled here. The country is not at all unlike the appearance around our home at Merriam, as I remember it when I was a boy. The soil is very good here and Mr. Meacham is still growing good crops on fields that date back for 125 years. Of course he knows how to farm and take care of land.

This is particularly interesting to me because of my long association with the Indian people. There is a church located here on the head of Garrison Creek on the site which was formerly an army post where soldiers were once stationed to see the Indians stayed within their own boundary line. The Indians had as their territory and hunting grounds the lands west of the Campbell estate, so it would look as though the Campbells were real pioneers in this country.

Our researches tomorrow may bring out real matter of interest, in fact they doubtless will, and will supplement this letter by another report.

I will leave a carbon copy of any reports I leave here with Harold Meacham, so that you may feel free to know that he has the same inclination and am sure that any information he can give you at any time will be very freely and gladly given, because he is very much interested in the lineage of his own people and where they might connect up with ours, and he can doubtless get information from the various records of this or adjoining counties at various times as his work takes him over a large area of this section of the state.

I will send you some pictures when they have been developed.

This is left open at this point for further report.

F. C. Campbell"³

"SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Garrison near Franklin, Tenn.
March 21, 1937.

My dear Clyde:

While I addressed yesterday's memorandum, Franklin, Tenn., the same as I have this one, in fact we are at Mr. Meacham's home, and while his post office address is Franklin, he is 11 miles from there and Garrison Creek is the location of his home and that is a distinct locality in this community.

I will attempt to give you the events of the day in the order of their occurrence. In the first place after a very substantial breakfast, we went over to the graves of our ancestors and with a steel brush cleaned them up so that the lettering would show, also as we wrote you, we arranged for a photographer to come out and he was here in due time and with his camera and also with a Kodak we think we have secured some very good pictures.

We will drive over to Franklin tomorrow morning and look them over and if they are alright, and I have no doubt but that they will be, we will send you a complete set of all the pictures and snaps we have made.

Following the picture taking, we visited an aunt of Mr. Meacham's, Mrs. Nellie Potts, aged 94 years, and remembers very distinctly the time when her father moved into the Campbell house which was located near the big cedar tree and the graveyard. Mrs. Potts also remembers very well when the Campbell grave was the only one in the cemetery at one time, so evidently Edward Campbell Senior, started the graveyard on the premises when he owned them. We saw evidences of quite a number of stones that are still in good preservation and evidences of other graves that were not marked with stones. Mrs. Potts does not remember or know the owners of this property following the time it was owned by Edward Campbell and the time it came into the possession of her father. She does remember however, that her father bought it from Mrs. Bloomfield, a widow, and evidently was in good circumstances as she had quite a number of slaves. There is a possibility that she might be tied up as a relative of the Campbells. We are going back to Franklin tomorrow and look over the records of the court-house and see if there was any intermediary owner between Edward Campbell and Mrs. Bloomfield. While her mind was not clear on the matter, at first she did not think there was any relationship between the Meachams and the Campbells, but she will be thinking that over and Mr. Harold Meacham still feels that there is still a relationship and that we may get a trace of that later on. She told us many interesting things of her childhood in this locality.

After this we called on Miss Estelle Finley at Columbia about

25 miles from here. She is living with her mother a lady of about 78 years and has a keen memory of her own family history, also. Miss Finley has worked out her family history in the Finley side, but is uncertain as to her Campbell ancestry.

The great grandfather of Miss Finley is Duncan Campbell, born in 1795, which would show 49 years younger than Edward Campbell, Sr. She said Duncan fought in the War of 1812, which would have made him a young man, although 17 years of age is not unusual in those wars. Duncan married Polly Vance Akin, who was the great grandmother of Miss Finley. This woman died and left a three day old baby at the Campbell home and this baby was carried three miles across the back country to Burwood, which was the Akin home. This would seem to tie up Duncan Campbell to the Edward Campbell, Sr., in which event of course we are directly related to Miss Estelle Finley. She seems to be positive of it but cannot trace the relationship, there was a difference of 49 years in the age of Edward Campbell, Sr. and Duncan Campbell and from any record that you have given me, or any that Miss Finley has, Duncan Campbell was not a son of Edward Campbell, Sr. but it might be he was a grandson, but there is no evidence of which one of the boys of Edward Campbell, Sr. was the father of Duncan Campbell, all we know of course that it would not be Alexander Campbell. Miss Finley also said that her great grandfather had a brother named Neal (Neil) and in all probability Neal Campbell might have been the father of Duncan Campbell (her great grandfather).

Miss Finley's mother also told us of a Campbell that was born aboard ship on the way across to this country and was positive was related to this family of Campbells. There are several sunken graves near the body of Edward Campbell and thought one might be the grave of her great grandmother (Polly Vance Akin Campbell).

Miss Finley is quite anxious for you to come over and pay her a visit where you can talk these matters over personally together. Am sure if you could you would be able to get additional information that would be worth while.

That about constituted the day's work and tomorrow morning Mr. Meacham will go with us to Franklin, Tenn. where we will interview two or more people and look up the records as to the title and follow the ownership of the Campbell and how it passed from his hands. We will write you about that tomorrow.

F. C. Campbell"⁴

"Jackson, Tenn., March 22, 1937.

2nd SUPPLEMENT

My dear Clyde:

As you will see from the address we are tonight with our relatives at Jackson (Tennessee). We expected to have arrived here

yesterday afternoon but there were so many interesting things came up on the Meacham place, which was formerly the home of Edward Campbell, Sr. and all of his boys and presume girls, that we could not get away and accordingly we are a day late arriving here.

We arranged to get some pictures over there and I have one set with me and will have several sets sent on to Merriam, from place I will mail a set to you. I will explain the pictures when I send them.

Mr. Meacham was very nice and we stayed two nights with him at his home which is close to the home site where Edward Campbell established himself. I presume in old established communities where people live in the neighborhood of their ancestors, the early home sites and cemeteries do not mean much, but to me, the staying two nights and rambling over the same grounds and probably roads where our ancestors lived and traveled over 150 years ago, was quite a thrill.

Mr. Meacham feels that he is related in some way to our family and the old Aunt that we visited yesterday, Mrs. Nellie Potts, age 94 years old, gave us a wrong steer on the owner of that land, saying that it was Mr. Broomfield, when in fact it was Mrs. Barfield. Mr. Meacham is going to connect that up a little better and will give us the information later. I am sure you will be pleased with the pictures as they can explain a lot more than I can tell you.

We are having a very interesting time here talking ancestry and tomorrow will plan on going to Paris, the former home of John K. Campbell (1786-1849), and from there across to Dresden, and then from Dresden north, heading as directly as we can for Kansas City. We hope to reach K. C. some time Thursday or Friday, but find that searching around old records and old graveyards takes a lot of time, and want to congratulate both you and our John K. (Campbell - great grandson of John K. Campbell (1786-1849)) relative here for the interest you are taking and am sure before you fellows get through with it that we will have something worth while.

I doubt whether anything I have done will add anything to what you already have. John K. has just remarked that the pictures will add a lot to both information and interest.

We found the officials in the Franklin county seat very friendly and interested and know you will get every cooperation that they can give you, and as you will know exactly what you want to find out, you will be able to instruct them much better than I was able to make researches today. Any information I get from Paris and Dresden, I will send on to you when I reach Kansas City, and will send the pictures at the same time.

Mr. Meacham was with us today in Franklin and of course his presence and interest helped a lot and I also feel very positive that if you can give Mr. Meacham any specific information that you want to know, that he will very soon get it or give you the reason why. He is well known there, well thought of, and one of the

leading men of the county. Should you be able to visit that county and make any research there, he assured me he wanted you to come to his place and would give you all the information he could.

F. C. Campbell"⁵

Carbon Copy to Mr. Meacham.

It is noted that Fred's Supplemental Report dated March 21, 1937, makes reference to the fact that Mrs. Potts' father (M. A. Meacham) purchased their farm from a Mrs. Bloomfield, and in the 2nd Supplement dated March 22, 1937, he states that it was a Mrs. Barfield. Actually, the real estate records of Williamson County state that it was purchased from the heirs of Elisha Broomfield.⁶

Fred's letter of March 20, mentions a letter that Miss Estelle Finley wrote to M. A. Meacham on October 5, 1933. Fred's visit with Miss Finley is discussed in detail in the Supplemental Report of March 21. Since the letters (there were actually two) from M. A. Meacham to Miss Finley do contain some information of a historical nature, they are set forth below:

"Copies of letter from M. A. Meacham, Franklin, Tenn.
Hillsdale, Farm.
Oct. 5, 1933.

Miss Estelle Finley,
Columbia, Tenn.
Dear Miss Estelle:

In answer to your letter of inquiry, will say that Nathan Meacham was my father's half brother. I do not remember ever seeing his wife, and only have an indefinite recollection of Uncle Nathan. I do not know how many children they had. I knew two girls, one married Babe Jones, and other was never married. I only knew one of her children, Looney Jones, he and his wife are both dead, but have two children living at the Powder Plant (Old Hickory, Tenn., but what their names are, I do not know, but I think a letter addressed to the heirs of Looney Jones, Powder Plant, would find them.)

My grandfather Meacham came from Virginia, and was married there to a Miss Clay, niece of Henry Clay. She was the mother of James, Green, Mary Ann, and Mathew, my father. After her death, he married a Miss Hood, and she was the mother of Nathan, Elisha, Francis, John, and perhaps, others, I do not recollect. By getting in touch with Looney Jones, I think you will find out what you want to know.

I own a farm on Garrison Creek, where I was born, and raised and still live, on which there is a graveyard, with a headstone

marked:

"Here lies the body of Edward Campbell, Sr., who was born in the year of our Lord, 1746, and departed this life August the 16th, 1825, aged 79 years."

This is only cut head and foot rock in the row, but there are several depressions in the row as of sunken graves. His sons, John K. and Edward Campbell, I think were buried there. They were prominent citizens. I am a surveyor, and in clearing up titles, I find they entered and otherwise acquired title to more land here than any other person. I own where the Campbells first settled. Their home was about two miles from Boston, and, on an adjoining farm, which I also own, John Wilkins lived and owned, who came to Tennessee with the Campbells, and are buried in the same graveyard, with a two-foot walk between. The head rock says:

"John Wilkins born Oct. 5th, 1771, in Chatham Co., N. C., died October 24th, 1850."

I think Wilkins' wife was John and Edward Campbell's sister. They came here together from North Carolina. If there were a James Campbell, I do not remember to have ever heard of him. If there is anything else you think I know, or can find out, I will take pleasure in doing so.

Very cordially,

M. A. Meacham."⁷

"Franklin, Tenn.,
Nov. 15, 1933.

My dear Estelle:

I have delayed answering your letter, hoping to find some information that would be worth something to you, but by diligent search and inquiry I am unable to find anything that I think would be worth anything to you. I think, from what I can find out, there were five, perhaps six strains of the Campbells that were unconnected, and that the Edward Campbell that I wrote you about was the first one ever settling here. There is a grave in the Stone graveyard yard that is thought to be the grave of the John K. Campbell I wrote you about, the son of Edward, Sr., but no one knows for certain.

As for the Akins, the Burwood Akins are all I am able to find anything about, and as one of them is named Vance, I am convinced they are descendants of the ones you ask about.

As for the Fergusons, I only remember one. He was called Jodie Ferguson, and died in, or just before the Civil War, as Capt.

Church bought the farm soon after the War, and his descendants still live on, and own the farm, it lying near the Carters Creek Pike.

I would certainly be very glad if I could help you clear up and out all you ask for, etc.

Cordially,

M. A. Meacham.

Mr. Meacham died in March 1934, Nellie Akin, my grandmother's aunt, married his uncle, Nathan Meacham.

E. F."⁸

In his letter of October 5, Mr. Meacham refers to the possibility of John K. and Edward Campbell being buried in the cemetery located on his farm. Similarly, he refers to that possibility as to John K. Campbell in the November 15 letter. Actually, John K. Campbell, and his wife Nancy, née Dobbins,⁹ moved to Henry County in West Tennessee in late 1826 or early 1827.¹⁰ John K. died in Henry County on November 10, 1849; his grave is located in the Methodist Church yard near Palestine, Tennessee.¹¹

Edward Campbell and his wife, Martha, née Robinson,¹² moved to Henry County in 1829,¹³ and then to Pope County, Arkansas, in 1841.¹⁴ Edward died in Pope County on December 1, 1857.¹⁵ While his grave is not listed in the Cemetery Records of Pope County, it is suspected that he is buried in the Camp Ground Cemetery, located near Hector, Arkansas; some of his children are buried there, and there are many graves there without tombstones.¹⁶

Mr. Meacham also states that the wife of John Wilkins may have been the sister of John K. and Edward Campbell and that they came to Williamson County from North Carolina. No evidence has been found either confirming or disproving Mr. Meacham's statement. There is some evidence that Edward Campbell, Sr. and his family moved from Cumberland County, North Carolina, to Williamson County sometime before 1808.¹⁷

There is substantial evidence that Edward Campbell, Sr. (1746-1825) was either the father or grandfather of John K. Campbell (1786-1849) and Edward Campbell (1791-1857).¹⁸ There is some

evidence that Alexander Campbell (1796-1865) was also a son or grandson.¹⁹ As to Duncan Campbell (see Fred Campbell's Supplemental Report dated March 21), no evidence has been found which reveals a relationship to Edward Campbell, Sr.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It contains several lines of text, including what appears to be a date "1870" and some names or titles, but the details are too light to transcribe accurately.]

FOOTNOTES

GARRISON CREEK

¹Letter dated March 15, 1937, from Clyde Campbell to John K. Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 45.

²Letter dated August 20, 1962 to Charles A. Campbell from Clyde Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 49.

³Letter dated March 20, 1937, from F. C. Campbell to Clyde Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.

⁴Letter (Supplemental Report) dated March 21, 1937, to Clyde Campbell from F. C. Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.

⁵Letter (Supplemental Report) dated March 21, 1937, to Clyde Campbell from F. C. Campbell, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.

⁶Williamson County, Tennessee, Deed Records, Book R, Page 288 and Book S, Page 168.

⁷Letter dated October 5, 1933, from M. A. Meacham to Estelle Finley, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.

⁸Letter dated November 15, 1933, from M. A. Meacham to Estelle Finley, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 44.

⁹Williamson County, Tennessee, Marriage Records, 1800-1850, Wilma R. Bejah and Lillian J. Gardner, 1957.

¹⁰Henry County, Tennessee, Tax Records, Lists for 1826 and 1827.

¹¹A record of John K. Campbell Family Bible, Kansas State Historical Society, Clyde Campbell Genealogical Records and Correspondence, Collection 54, Envelope 38; Letter dated April 23,

Footnotes: Garrison Creek Continued

1979 from Peggy Dixon, Henry, Tennessee (the current possessor of the John K. Campbell Family Bible), to Edward E. Campbell.

¹²Williamson County, Tennessee, Marriage Records, supra.

¹³Henry County, Tennessee, Tax Records, Tax List for 1829.

¹⁴Edward first appears in the Pope County, Arkansas, Tax List in 1842. However, according to the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Census for Pope County, his son, Alexander D. Campbell, had a child born in Arkansas in 1841 residing in his household, namely, Alson Campbell. Assuming this child to be a child of Alexander D., and assuming that Alexander D. and Edward moved to Pope County at the same time, the year they arrived in Pope County would probably have been 1841.

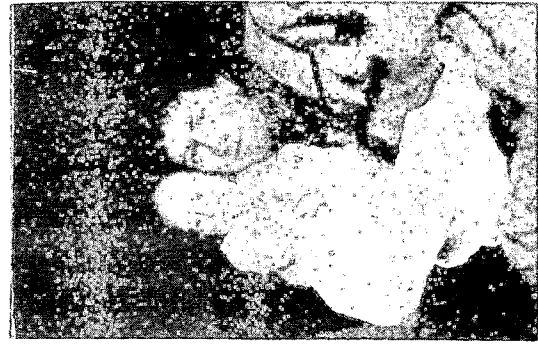
¹⁵Pope County, Arkansas, Probate Records, Book E, Page 340.

¹⁶Pope County Cemetery Records.

¹⁷U. S. Census, Cumberland County, North Carolina, 1800; Williamson County Marriage Records, supra, Marriage Bond dated February 2, 1808, John K. Campbell to Nancy Dobbins.

¹⁸Williamson County, Tennessee, Miscellaneous Records, unrecorded conveyance (contract of sale) dated March 29, 1833, from John K. Campbell to Oran D. Moffitt.

¹⁹Letter dated August 20, 1962, to Charles A. Campbell from Clyde Campbell, supra.



DEVON FARM AND EDWARD HICKS, IV, 1892 - 1961*

By: Sarah and C. William Green

Edward Dickson Hicks, IV, was born March 29, 1892, in Nashville, son of Edward Dickson Hicks, III, and Harriet Cockrill Hicks, also, a grandson of Mark Sterling Cockrill. He was the sixth generation owner of a portion of the tract handed down from a 1785 Land Grant to a Revolutionary ancestor, John Davis, first surveyor of Davidson County.¹ Later, this became known as Devon Farm. Unfortunately the original land grant had dwindled down to just a few sections when young Edward D. Hicks, IV, appeared on the scene which could have later inspired him to dream that the Hicks family could again own all the land which had been in his family and that he might one day retire there. The first part of the dream was realized in 1931 when he acquired the first tract and the last part when he retired to his 800-acre farm in 1959, one of the largest and most valuable tracts of land under single ownership in the county at that time.

Edward Dickson Hicks, IV, his brothers, Mark Cockrill, Hunter

*This is the third and last of three articles on Devon Farm. The first article appeared in the "Williamson County Historical Society Publication No. 9," page 123, Homesteading on the Harpeth River. The second article, Devon Farm and John Davis, 1770-1853, appeared in the "Williamson County Historical Society Publication No. 11," page 65.

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1. Devon Farm and John Davis, in "Williamson County Historical Society Publication No. 9," p. 123.
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Photos:

Extreme left: Edward Dickson Hicks, II, 1831-1894.
 Upper middle: Edward Dickson Hicks, III, 1861-1941.
 Upper right: Edward Dickson Hicks, IV, 1892-1961, 2d Lt., 122nd Heavy Field Artillery, 33d Div. of U. S. Army, World War I.
 Lower left: Harriet Hicks, wife of Edward D. Hicks, III.
 Lower right: Hunter Giers Hicks, 1891-1975, wife of E. D. Hicks, IV.

McDonald and his sister, Mary Hill Hicks, were reared on the part of the farm that lies in Williamson County between the Big and Little Harpeth rivers. The house in which they lived as children was called Grasslands, which later, in 1964, was destroyed by fire. The children were educated in Nashville schools, riding the train from Hicks Station on the farm to the Union Station in Nashville. The 3 boys attended the old Winthrop Model School² while their sister, Mary, got to ride the street car to her school, Ward Seminary³, fare 5¢ each way.

When not in school, the boys worked at various chores on the farm. Ed, in particular, had an ardent love for land and its wildlife. His first expression of this love of the land came when, at the age of twelve, he graded a peck of wheat that won 1st prize for Tennessee at the St. Louis Exposition. When asked how he managed it he blandly replied, "I picked that wheat a grain at a time." This penchant for thoroughness in seed selection was destined to distinguish his career later in life when he became active in the distribution of seed through the company he founded, Dobson-Hicks Seed Co. of Nashville, as well as president and life long honorary member of the Southern Seedman's Association.

On February 11, 1920, Ed, IV, married Miss Hunter Giers of Nashville, the daughter of Otto B. Giers, retired prominent Nashville photographer, and his wife, Sallie Hunter Giers. Otto had been in the photography business for many years having joined his father, C. C. Giers, in that profession during the latter part of the eighteen hundreds. Today at Devon Farm there is a sizeable collection of many of their photographs on file. Ed, IV, and his wife had 4 children, one of which was a daughter, Sarah Hunter Hicks, who is married to C. William Green, II. They have two grown children who live away from home, Scott Robertson Green and Meredith (Micky) Green. Mrs. Hunter Giers Hicks died early in September of 1975.

2. Winthrop Model School was the predecessor of Peabody Demonstration School, and today is the University School.

3. Today it is Belmont College.

Ed Hicks, IV, in 1936, remembering his boyhood dream, started buying up land around Devon Farm as the first step toward re-joining the various sections that remained and were available of the original grant. He began farming this land and raising livestock, mainly Aberdeen Angus cattle, together with a small herd of sheep. Also, he had various breeds of fowls including peacocks; however, the peacocks were more for ornamental purposes than for anything else. During this period, his wife, daughter, and his in-laws were living in a large house on 18th Avenue in Nashville. "Mr. Ed", as he was affectionately known by his friends and fellow business acquaintances, still remembering his dream as a young man, was planning a move to the farm and his first step in that direction was to refurbish a frame house near the Big Harpeth River. He, his family, as well as their friends spent many delightful hours during the summer months sort of "camping out" at this house during this interim period.

Mr. Ed was very active in the business life of Nashville while at the same time conducting his farming and the raising of livestock on Devon Farm. In addition, he was undertaking the re-vitalization of the old "Home Place", the two-story brick house initially built by his ancestor, John Davis in 1795-96. This was no small undertaking as the house had fallen into shambles over the years due to neglect and lack of concern for its preservation. Restoration was slowed considerably during World War II when building materials and qualified workmen were not available. Nevertheless in 1946 Mr. Ed and his wife and daughter, finally and most happily moved into the completely refurbished residence on Devon Farm.

In 1959 Mr. Ed retired from his business in Nashville so as to devote all of his time to his agriculture and livestock pursuits at the farm. He had acquired 800 acres of the original farm, one of the largest and most valuable tracts of land under single ownership in the county. His happiness was inspired, in a very large part, by his love for the land as well as a dedication to promoting agricultural progress. Drawing on his long experience as a businessman and farmer, he served his Government -- local, state and national with distinction. Upon his death, March 9, 1961, Charles Moss, Vice President and Executive Editor of the Nashville

Banner newspaper wrote "...in the personality of Ed Hicks there were qualities of generosity, selflessness and friendship that will keep his memory ever bright in the hearts of all who had the privilege of knowing him. Tennessee and the Valley of the Harpeth may not see his like again." Mr. Ed and his wife are both interred in the family crypt at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville.

During the nineteen seventies, the care and responsibility of Devon Farm gradually passed into the hands of Bill and Sarah Green, and it became their permanent residence in the fall of 1975. For a long time they had realized that oftentimes the histories and the personal anecdotes of many families have been lost forever because of the lack of interest, or just plain oversight on the part of the members of a given family. They made the decision to rectify this failing in the case of Devon Farm and their ancestors by compiling a written outline of the people that contributed to the farm while at the same time preserving and maintaining the old "Home Place" so as to bring the simple beauty and tradition of the past into the present. The two of them have labored long and hard, and they continue to do so, as a team, to restore, furnish and re-vitalize this historic house and its surrounding grounds. Today the house, which stands just off Highway 100 at the southwestern edge of Percy Warner Park, is a two-story red brick with white trim and dark green shutters and roof. The front entrance faces east toward the hills of the park. On the south side is a semi-formal garden with a reflection pool in the center. The garden extends the width of the house and is connected to the front and rear patios. On the north side is a terrace which is accessible from inside the house via French doors in the library and in the dining room. At the rear is an attached garage which is accessible from the kitchen area. Close by the house are the following buildings: a spring house, a two-room storage house, a well house, a two-room cottage or guest house (this at one time was the original outside kitchen), and a log smoke house, as well as several work and storage sheds. Within the outer limits of the farm acreage are many sheds, houses, barns and stables -- some are in use, several have been destroyed by fire and others are in poor repair and falling apart. There is still considerable farming as

well as some horse raising on the farm, but this is not carried out by the Greens, but instead by various people that lease portions of the fields and pastures.

The interior of the two-story residence consists of a main entrance hall and seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second. The ceilings on the main floor are twelve feet in height and they are ten feet high on the second floor. Each room, both up and down, has its' own individual wood burning fireplace which were vital prior to central heating. There are many outside doors and large windows throughout the house which keep the house cool in the summer time. Today it is a comfortable, attractive and liveable home where also lives considerable amounts of family history and memorabilia.

Devon Farm has been the recipient of a number of awards and honors in the past few years. The first being on August 28, 1974, when the United States Department of the Interior placed the farm on the National Register of Historic Places. The Register "...is a list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture....a comprehensive index of the significant physical evidences of our national patrimony. Properties listed thereon deserve to be preserved by their owners as a part of the culture of our nation." Devon Farm, under the care of Bill and Sarah Green, has received many awards, acknowledgments and praises.

In June of 1975 the Metropolitan Historical Commission erected a historical marker which denotes the history of Devon Farm. It is located on Highway 100 near the entryway to the main house. The 1975 summer edition of the Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Robert M. McBride, Editor, featured the farm with a picture on the cover as well as the lead article "Devon Farm: Harpeth Landmark" by Ilene J. Cornwell.

The Greens were recognized for their revitalization of Devon Farm by the Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County Historical Commission, Margaret Lindsley Warden, Chairperson, on May 13, 1976, at which time they received an Award of Merit for excellence in the preservation and restoration of a building which contributes to the interest and culture of the city and the community. In September of 1976 at a ceremony at the Tennessee State Fair,

Devon Farm was presented a Century Farm Family Land Heritage Certificate of Honor by Edward S. Porter, Commissioner of Agriculture. This was for "a century or more of continuous ownership and operation as a family agricultural enterprise. To the dedication and preserverance of the founders and heirs of these lands, we owe the basic wealth of Tennessee." During the year of 1976 the "Nashville Cook Book" was published which was compiled by the Nashville Area Home Economists. Among other points of historical interest was a drawing of the "Home Place" on Devon Farm by artist Burnard Wiley, together with a brief history of the farm. The farm was also included in two publications by the Metropolitan Historical Commission; "Nashville: Conserving a Heritage" and "Nashville: A Short History of Selected Buildings." The book "Peabody and Alfred Leland Crabb" edited by John E. Windrow and published in 1977 contains a chapter entitled "Lines to a Trustee: Edward Dickson Hicks, II". This chapter was interwoven with history of Devon Farm. Nashville's beloved Dr. Crabb in his book "Supper at the Maxwell House" published in 1943, mentions Ed Hicks, II, on pages 80 and 81 when he described an engine for grinding corn being delivered to Devon Farm. In May of 1979 Bill and Sarah Green were awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Tennessee Historical Commission in observance of Historic Preservation Week. Herbert L. Harper, Executive Director of the Commission, wrote as follows: "This award is in recognition of your significant contribution to Tennessee in the restoration of your 1795-96 house at Devon Farm. We commend you on your efforts to promote appreciation of the cultural heritage of your region and state, and to educate the community in the benefits of historic preservation. The state shares the pride we hope you feel resulting from this recognition." During this same month of May the Metropolitan Historical Commission's Architectural Award winners of 1973 through 1978 were honored at an awards luncheon at Ellington Agricultural Center. Mrs. May Dean Eberling, Executive Director of the Commission, conducted the program, and Robert McGaw, Chairman of Awards, made the presentations. This program was established to give recognition to the county's valuable older buildings and to the people who have preserved them. Nominated by the public, the structures were judged by experts in preservation-related fields.

Markers made of bronze were presented to each winner, and they were so designed as to be secured on the outside of each building.

In the latter part of 1979 a book was published in conjunction with the Century III observance by the citizens of Nashville as the city enters its third century. The book is entitled, "Nashville: The Faces of Two Centuries", and is the official commemorative volume for the occasion. It was indeed an honor and a pleasure to Bill and Sarah Green to have references to Devon Farm included in this very timely publication. It is well to remember that the self-reliance and resourcefulness of the early settlers of our country and state were often reflected in the homes that they constructed. These were usually dwelling places of simplicity and conciseness. These, as well as other qualities, make it possible for our generation, and we hope future generations, to live with past history amidst the life styles of the present.and so, this fine old farm house retains its originality and it is maintained with loving thought and care in order that it can finish up its second century and continue on into the future.

THE HAMPTON FAMILY

By: T. Vance Little

Several members of the HENRY HAMPTON family of Brunswick County, Virginia, settled in Williamson County, Tennessee in the early 1800's. There has been much speculation about a connection between this family and the more famous WADE HAMPTON family of Virginia. In spite of a curious repetition of names such as WADE and CAREY, research has failed to establish such a connection.

Most Hampton researchers claim that the Virginia branch of the family, which included the Wade Hampton family and presumably Henry Hampton of Brunswick County, descend from an early THOMAS HAMPTON. There are two likely prospects for this forefather, and they may indeed be one and the same.

A Reverend Thomas Hampton was a minister at Jamestown in the 1630's. One source states that this THOMAS HAMPTON died in 1648 while other sources say that he was still living in the late 1600's.

Another early THOMAS HAMPTON was the son of WILLIAM HAMPTON, who came to Virginia, in 1620 aboard the Bona Nova and his wife JOAN, who arrived the next year aboard the Abigail. WILLIAM and JOAN HAMPTON had three children who came with them to America, WILLIAM, GRACE and ELIZA. A fourth child THOMAS was born after their arrival.

HENRY HAMPTON died in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1794. The date of his birth is unknown, but it was probably around 1735. Other Hamptons appear in records of Brunswick County, but their relation, if any, to HENRY HAMPTON is not clear. Those Hamptons include MOSES, WILLIAM and AMBROSE. Indeed, on September 23, 1765, one WILLIAM HAMPTON and his wife DEMENDER (DEMETER) deeded 125 acres of land to HENRY HAMPTON with one of the witnesses being MOSES HAMPTON. This deed would lead one to believe that there was a connection among WILLIAM, HENRY and MOSES HAMPTON, but it sheds no light on the nature of that connection.

It is to be noted that all of the recorded Hampton marriages in Brunswick County are children or grandchildren of HENRY HAMPTON, save one, that of AMBROSE HAMPTON, who married POLLY SLATE December

17, 1814. Since he appears to be of the same vintage as the children of HENRY HAMPTON one could speculate that HENRY and MOSES HAMPTON were brothers and children of WILLIAM and DEMENDER (DEMETER) HAMPTON and that AMBROSE HAMPTON was the son of MOSES. But one's speculation might be wrong.

For the descendents of HENRY HAMPTON who are interested in patriotic organization membership, his Revolutionary service has been proven. Public Service Claims of Brunswick County, Virginia, are introduced by the statement: "A list of Certificate Receipts given entitled 'An Act for processing a supply of provisions and other necessaries for the use of the Army.' together with the Expenses necessarily incurred thereby continued...." That list enumerates HENRY HAMPTON as having been paid on December 6, 1780 "for services himself & Horse collecting Beef Cattle 10 days."

Most of our information about HENRY HAMPTON comes from his will. In this will he names seven children: WILLIAM HAMPTON, SMITH HAMPTON, DAVID HAMPTON, JEREMIAH HAMPTON, ELIZABETH HAMPTON, SARAH HAMPTON. It is evident from the will that his children WILLIAM and SMITH were older than the other children and were the products of a prior marriage. Of the second set of children only DAVID seems to be of age, the others, JEREMIAH, ELIZABETH, ANN (NANCY), and HENRY, being minors. The will was signed March 7, 1794, and was probated July 28, 1794, which fixes the date of his death between those two dates.

SARAH HAMPTON, second wife of HENRY HAMPTON, apparently died before November 27, 1809, because on that date the surviving children of HENRY HAMPTON sold his land. He had given his wife a life estate in the land, and the sale indicates that the life estate had come to an end.

The identity of neither of the wives of HENRY HAMPTON is known. Only the Christian name, SARAH, is known of the second. Since one of the children of the first wife was named SMITH, one might assume that her last name was Smith, which if true, would present a veritable needle in a haystack.

All of the children of HENRY HAMPTON who survived migrated to Williamson County. They settled, however, great distances from each other, WILLIAM in the Bethesda-Duplex area, JEREMIAH and DAVID near Nolensville, ANN (NANCY) apparently on the Big Harpeth,

and ELIZABETH in the Carters Creek area.

William (Son of Henry)

WILLIAM HAMPTON oldest son of HENRY HAMPTON, was born 1763 and was married to MARTHA (PATSY) POTTS December 13, 1800, in Brunswick County. They moved to Williamson County around 1815. It is to be noted that PATSY is the nickname for MARTHA, and that most of the records refer to the wife of WILLIAM HAMPTON as "PATSEY."

MARTHA (PATSY) POTTS was the daughter of JESSE and ELIZABETH POTTS, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia. JESSE POTTS died intestate before December 23, 1799, when his son PETER POTTS qualified as administrator of his estate. Commissioners were appointed to sell personal property and slaves and to divide the proceeds among ELIZABETH, the widow of JESSE POTTS, and his four children ELIZABETH, NANCY, MARTHA (PATSY), and PETER. One third of the land was set aside for the widow, and the other two thirds were purchased by PETER POTTS.

It appears that WILLIAM HAMPTON was married twice and that MARTHA (PATSY) POTTS was a second wife. WILLIAM HAMPTON lived in the Bethesda-Duplex area of the county. The 1820 Census of Williamson County lists two WILLIAM HAMPTONS in the same area. The other is almost unquestionably the son of WILLIAM, son of HENRY. They owned five slaves each.

WILLIAM HAMPTON died in 1829 in Williamson County, where his will was probated. In that will he named his wife PATSEY and sons:

1. WILLIS HAMPTON, married NANCY HICKS January 3, 1826.
2. JAMES T. HAMPTON
3. ANDREW S. HAMPTON, married first to JANE TARPLEY April 10, 1820, and second to MILDRED ANN CHRISTLEY November 5, 1834. According to a descendant WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, ANDREW S. HAMPTON died accidentally in 1849. His body was found in the water of a Harpeth River ford with a head injury after his horse had returned home with an empty saddle. The cause of his death is unknown. The ford was where the Lewisburg Pike crosses the Harpeth River.

The children of ANDREW S. and JANE (TARPLEY) HAMPTON were WILLIAM HAMPTON, HENRY HAMPTON, and MANDY HAMPTON. Both WILLIAM and HENRY went to Kentucky, and MANDY died young.

The children of ANDREW S. and MILDRED ANN (CHRISTLEY) HAMPTON were:

- a. CAREY DUNAWAY HAMPTON, born ca 1835, married SUSAN ANGELINE BARRETT, May 18, 1862. Their children were MARY SUE HAMPTON, who married MACK KELLER ALEXANDER; PHOEBE ELNORA HAMPTON; THOMAS CAREY HAMPTON; WILLIAM FREDERICK HAMPTON; CHARLES WADE HAMPTON; and RACHEL LAVENIA HAMPTON.
- b. FREDERICK F. HAMPTON, born ca 1838, married (1) MARY WILEY January 16, 1862, (2) SARAH E. WARE, December 3, 1867, and (3) MARY JANE STEPHENSON, April 6, 1876. He had one child by his first marriage, JOHN ANDREW HAMPTON and four by his third marriage, HENRY CLARENCE HAMPTON, FRED MARVIN HAMPTON, GEORGE DUNAWAY HAMPTON, and NORA BLYTHE HAMPTON. The above FRED MARVIN HAMPTON was the father of THELMA HAMPTON RICHARDSON.
- c. JANE SEBAR HAMPTON, born ca 1840, never married.
- d. LEE ANDREW HAMPTON, born ca 1841, married MARTHA F. LUSTER, December 3, 1863.
- e. ELUCIOUS BRYANT HAMPTON, born ca 1844.
- f. MILLY ANN HAMPTON, born ca 1845, married WILLIAM H. CATHY, April 20, 1864.
- g. ELIZABETH HAMPTON, born ca 1846, married WESLEY WARE.

CAREY D. HAMPTON was in the Battle of Missionary Ridge after which he was discharged for disability. After his recovery he joined the forces of Nathan Bedford Forrest and was in the Battle of Franklin. ELUCIOUS BRYANT HAMPTON died of pneumonia while serving in the Confederate Army. CAREY D. HAMPTON later became a physician and practiced his profession in both Lawrence and Wayne Counties.

Smith (Son of Henry)

SMITH HAMPTON, second son of HENRY HAMPTON was born ca 1765. He died before 1815 and apparently never married. He bought land as early as 1788. Powers of attorney were executed by his brothers and sisters in 1815 to sell slaves and land in his estate. One source lists his name as SMITH G. HAMPTON.

David (Son of Henry)

DAVID HAMPTON, oldest child of the second marriage of HENRY HAMPTON, was born ca 1774. He married ELIZABETH BROWDER December 13, 1803, in Brunswick County. He migrated to Williamson County in 1832, somewhat later than other members of the family. It was in that year that he sold 216 acres of land in Brunswick County, it being the same land that he had purchased in 1816. The same

year he acquired 154 acres of land on the waters of Mill Creek near Nolensville in Williamson County. This land was on Sunset Road, now the Waggoner place, and stayed in the Hampton family until about 1960.

ELIZABETH BROWDER was the daughter of JOSEPH and SUSANNAH (KELLY) BROWDER. The will of JOSEPH BROWDER was probated in Brunswick County April 27, 1801, but no inventory or appraisal of the estate was made until after the death of SUSANNAH BROWDER, which occurred before October 27, 1817, which was the custom when the wife received a life estate in her husband's property. DAVID HAMPTON qualified as administrator of the estate of SUSANNAH BROWDER on that date. On the same date he qualified also as administrator of the unsettled estate of JOSEPH BROWDER who had died in 1801. The children of JOSEPH and SUSANNAH BROWDER appear to have been SARAH (SALLY) BROWDER, LOIS BROWDER, MARY KELLY BROWDER, JOHN BROWDER, ELIZABETH BROWDER, EARMAN BROWDER, JOSEPH BROWDER, and CALEB P. BROWDER.

DAVID HAMPTON died in 1840 leaving a substantial estate. Commissioners were appointed to set aside his widow ELIZABETH'S year's support. They set aside the following items: "2,000 pounds of pork, 100 barrels corn, 25 bushels wheat, 2 stacks of fodder, 1,000 bundles of oats, 100 lbs sugar, 50 lbs coffee, 1 Barre salt, the shucks in the house, all the cabbage...." At his death DAVID HAMPTON owned six slaves, namely SPENCER, JORDAN, ANNY, CHARLOTTE, JUDAH, and ALMIRA. JOSEPH H. HAMPTON was a minor at the death of his father, and GREEN VERNON was his guardian.

ELIZABETH HAMPTON died in 1850. She left a will making various bequests to her children. To her daughter EMILY ELLIS she left "the use of my Negro girl Almyra (for she has been a true & faithful servant to me), one large white cow & calf, one spinning wheel, ten geese, twenty hens, one turkey hen...."

The children of DAVID and ELIZABETH (BROWDER) HAMPTON were:

1. RICHARD C. HAMPTON. No record of him has been found other than his taking his proportionate share of his brother RUFUS HAMPTON'S estate in 1857.
2. LOUISA HAMPTON, married JOSEPH H. SMITH in 1832 in Brunswick County. She apparently died without children before 1857 since she is not named in the settlement of that year and no children take her share. Neither is she named in the 1850 will of her mother.

3. EMILY HAMPTON, married WYATT ELLIS in 1830 in Brunswick County. She had died by 1857. She and her husband apparently came to Tennessee with her parents. They lived on what is known as the old Ellis place on Concord Road in Williamson County.

WYATT ELLIS was born 1803 and was the son of STEPHEN ELLIS of Brunswick County. Other children of STEPHEN ELLIS were MARY ELLIS, LUCY ELLIS, who married a FORD, BYRON ELLIS, TAMAR (?) ELLIS, WILLIAM J. ELLIS, and GREEN B. ELLIS.

There may be some discrepancy, but the children of WYATT and EMILY (HAMPTON) ELLIS appear to have been:

- a. SARAH E. ELLIS, born 1834, married SAM J. STILL.
- b. MARY C. ELLIS, born 1837.
- c. JAMES B. ELLIS, born 1840.
- d. MARTHA JANE ELLIS, born ca 1842, married JOHN W. C. RASH.
- e. VIRGINIA ELLIS, born 1844, married (1) THOMAS W. STILL and (2) W. K. BURKETT, died January 25, 1914.
- f. RICHARD WYATT HAMPTON ELLIS, born February 19, 1850, died April 7, 1901, married a REDMOND. They had 10 children, three sons and seven daughters. Only one son RUFUS married. He married BESSIE ALLEN.
- g. ANN ELLIS, married a MORRIS, died leaving one child WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

There were several intermarriages among the Hampton, Rash, Ellis, and Little families. Note that the above MARTHA JANE ELLIS married JOHN W. C. RASH February 17, 1858. She had two children and died young. JOHN W. C. RASH then married MARY ELIZABETH FRANCES HAMPTON, daughter of JOSEPH H. and NANCY (KIDD) HAMPTON, and first cousin of MARTHA JANE ELLIS.

JOSEPH H. HAMPTON, father of MARY ELIZABETH FRANCES HAMPTON, after the death of his first wife married SARAH JANE (McMURRAY) RASH on July 25, 1856, she being the widow of his brother STEPHEN RASH.

The above BESSIE ALLEN who married RUFUS ELLIS was the granddaughter of the marriage of JOHN W. C. RASH and MARY ELIZABETH FRANCES HAMPTON, she being the daughter of M. R. and NANCY A. (RASH) ALLEN.

4. HAMMEDETHA HAMPTON. Nothing is known of him other than that he was named in his mother's will in

- 1850 and shared in his brother's estate in 1857.
5. DAVID A. HAMPTON, born March 4, 1814, in Brunswick County, married MARY E. F. MITCHELL, daughter of DAVID A. and ELIZABETH MITCHELL, in Williamson County January 17, 1849. Their children according to Goodspeed were: DAVID HAMPTON, RICHARD HAMPTON, EVA G. HAMPTON, JOHN H. HAMPTON, JAMES C. HAMPTON, HARRIS B. HAMPTON, LULA B. HAMPTON, NANCY E. HAMPTON, LOUELLA HAMPTON, THOMAS P. HAMPTON, AUBRA A. HAMPTON, and EMILY C. HAMPTON.
 6. RUFUS S. HAMPTON. He apparently never married and died before 1857, when his estate was divided among his brothers and sisters.
 7. JOSEPH H. HAMPTON, born 1823, married October 13, 1843, to NANCY KIDD, daughter of JAMES and FRANCES (GOOCH) KIDD. NANCY (KIDD) HAMPTON died August 1855, and JOSEPH H. HAMPTON was married July 25, 1856, to SARAH JANE (McMURRAY) RASH. The children of JOSEPH H. and NANCY (KIDD) HAMPTON were:
 - a. JOHN HENRY HAMPTON, born ca 1845.
 - b. MARY ELIZABETH FRANCES HAMPTON, born ca 1846, married JOHN W. C. RASH in 1864 and (2) to WILLIAM DEASON LITTLE. She was the grandmother of this writer.
 - c. JAMES R. HAMPTON, born ca 1848, married ANN FIELDS, April 9, 1862.
 - d. W. R. (PERKINS) HAMPTON, born ca 1849.
 8. ANN HAMPTON, married GEORGE H. DANIEL. She is left "one dollar and no more" in her mother's will in 1850 and shares in her brother's estate in 1857. Nothing further is known of her.
 9. MARY E. HAMPTON. Nothing definite is known of her. She may be the same who married SHADRICK PRIMM in Williamson County in 1838. She apparently died without children since she is not named in her mother's will and does not share in her brother's estate.

Jeremiah (Son of Henry)

JEREMIAH HAMPTON was born ca 1776 and was married in Brunswick County to ELIZABETH ALLEN January 31, 1807. They were living in Dinwiddie County, Virginia in 1816 when he gave his power of attorney to BISHOP OLDHAM to sell land and slaves belonging to the estate of his half brother SMITH HAMPTON.

JEREMIAH HAMPTON moved from Dinwiddie County to Williamson County and settled on the Clovercroft Road near Nolensville. The 1820 Census indicates that he owned four slaves at that time.

JEREMIAH HAMPTON died ca 1824 when Williamson County probate records indicate that his estate was inventoried. There is no record of his children, but the 1820 Census indicates five

daughters. Sons no doubt include:

1. JEREMIAH HAMPTON, married ANN ELIZA FIELDS July 22, 1847.
2. HENRY HAMPTON, married ELIZABETH SANDFIELD February 14, 1838, and is probably the same HENRY HAMPTON whose estate was settled in 1860 and divided into six shares, one each for ELIZABETH HAMPTON, WILLIAM HAMPTON, JEREMIAH HAMPTON, SARAH HAMPTON, SAM HAMPTON, and MARY HAMPTON. Williamson County Court Records state that he owned 56 acres in the 16th District (the Stevens place on Pleasant Hill Road) and that all of his children were minors at the time of his death.

Elizabeth (Daughter of Henry)

ELIZABETH HAMPTON, fifth child and oldest daughter of HENRY HAMPTON, was born ca 1778 and married BISHOP OLDHAM in 1799. The fact that he was a person of substance is borne out in his being appointed attorney in fact by the other members of the family to settle the estate of his wife's half brother SMITH HAMPTON.

BISHOP OLDHAM was the son of CHARLES and SARAH OLDHAM. The will of CHARLES OLDHAM was probated in Brunswick County February 28, 1785. In that will CHARLES OLDHAM named his wife SARAH and children MARY ANN OLDHAM, HANNAH OLDHAM, ELIZABETH OLDHAM, TARPLEY OLDHAM, REBECCA OLDHAM, CHARLES OLDHAM, RICHARD OLDHAM, and GEORGE OLDHAM.

BISHOP OLDHAM and his wife ELIZABETH purchased land in Brunswick County in 1803 and sold this land in 1815, obviously preparatory to their move to Tennessee.

BISHOP and ELIZABETH (HAMPTON) OLDHAM with her brothers and their families joined the migration to Williamson County, Tennessee. They settled in the Carters Creek Pike area of the county. He is listed as the owner of 16 slaves in the 1820 Census. Data on this family comes from a deposition of JACOB CARL given April 17, 1841, and published by LOUISE G. LYNCH in Miscellaneous Records of Williamson County, Volume 2.

BISHOP OLDHAM died July 25, 1833, and his wife ELIZABETH died July 26, 1840. They owned 205 acres of land some six and one half miles from Franklin. JOHN SOUTHALL qualified as administrator of both their estates in 1840. Their children were:

1. NICHOLAS OLDHAM, living in White County, Tennessee, in 1840's.

2. MARTHA OLDHAM, married WILLIAM ARMSTRONG January 23, 1830, died January 9, 1836, leaving two children MARY ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG and LEANDER ARMSTRONG, living in Sampson County, Illinois.
3. WILKINS OLDHAM, married POLLY DOHERTY, living in Texas in 1840's.
4. ELIZABETH OLDHAM, married WILLIAM C. KINNEY September 4, 1838, died August 3, 1840, leaving no issue. She was living in Louisiana at the time of her death.
5. NANCY OLDHAM, married a SOUTHALL, perhaps JOHN, and died June 20, 1840, leaving two children THADDEUS C. SOUTHALL and ALBINA (ALTHENA) S. SOUTHALL.
6. MINERVA OLDHAM, married WILLIAM M. McFERRIN June 23, 1835, died April 7, 1836, leaving one child MINERVA McFERRIN, was living in Fayette County, Tennessee.
7. SARAH (SALLY) OLDHAM, married JONATHAN CARL in 1832, died February 13, 1835, apparently without issue. Williamson County Court Records say that she died unmarried, but records also indicate the above marriage license was issued.

It is most peculiar that all of the daughters of BISHOP and ELIZABETH (HAMPTON) OLDHAM married and died within a few years thereafter.

Nancy (Daughter of Henry)

NANCY HAMPTON was born ca 1780 and was married to WILLIAM MOORE in 1800. They moved to Williamson County in 1817. They apparently traveled in the company of NANCY'S brother JEREMIAH HAMPTON. In October, 1817, WILLIAM MOORE and his wife NANCY, and JEREMIAH HAMPTON and his wife ELIZABETH executed a joint deed to RICHARD CRITTENDEN of Brunswick County to 196 acres of land. NANCY MOORE and ELIZABETH HAMPTON relinquished their dower right in the land before SION HUNT and SHERWOOD GREEN, Justices of Williamson County.

Henry (Son of Henry)

HENRY HAMPTON, JR., youngest child of HENRY HAMPTON, SR. was born ca 1782. He apparently died young without having married since he is not named as having joined in any of the deeds with his brothers and sisters. The first such deed was in 1809. He apparently was dead by this date.

MY CHEROKEE INDIAN HERITAGE

By: Marie Williams Batey

From the time of the Spanish Exploration (mid 1500's) into the Southeastern United States to this day, a great number of volumes have been written concerning the Cherokee Indians. Not being qualified to follow in the footsteps of historians, I do not intend this paper to be considered history, as such. I would like to relate, in an interesting and, I hope, informative fashion, some of the incidents of years gone by concerning my own kin in connection with the Cherokee Indians. All facts in this report are a matter of record and can be documented by various papers, letters and books.

My Cherokee ancestry begins with Tame Doe, a full blood Cherokee of the Wolf Clan. My most famous ancestor of Cherokee blood is her daughter, Nancy (Indian name Ghigua) who is known in history as Nancy Ward. All of the people who are listed in this paper relate back, either by birth or marriage, to Nancy Ward. For the benefit of continuity my direct connection with regard to Nancy Ward will be listed at the end of this paper.

In order to have a better understanding of the ways and customs of the Cherokee, a bit of history or background is necessary.

According to historians, the Cherokee had lived in the Appalachian Mountain area for years. After the Spanish Exploration and the settling of the Eastern Seaboard, more people began to penetrate further and further into the Western region of the now United States. As the years went by, more and more settlers and traders came looking for lands to build homes. These traders, settlers and soldiers from various countries soon began to intermingle with the Indians and some of them soon began to adopt the ways and customs of the Indians. Eventually, quite a few of these men intermarried into the Indian race. We must point out that the Cherokee customs regarding marriage were not like those of the white man. The family lineage of a Cherokee is most always traced through the mother.

The first known white man to intermarry with the Cherokees was an Irishman named Dougherty in 1690. According to James Mooney

in his book "Myths of the Cherokee and Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee", this man was Cornelius Dougherty.⁽¹⁾ According to Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr in his "History of the Cherokee", this man was Alexander Dougherty.⁽²⁾ This may have been the same man, or brothers, or even father-son. At any rate, some descendants from a Dougherty are listed in the rolls of the Cherokee clans of which my ancestors are a part.

As more and more white men came west, naturally things would not be the same. They wanted to settle the land and build homes. The only land available belonged to someone else. Conflicts with the white men continued until the final Removal to the West in 1838. In addition to conflicts with the white man, all was not well within the Cherokee Tribe itself. I would think that the greatest cause of conflict within the Cherokee Nation was the question of the removal to the West. As in any cause, there are always those who are for and those who are against the question. My ancestors were primarily in favor of removal and their reasons and the results of their actions will be stated in their resumes that follow.

In listing information about the following 'connecting' kin, no attempt has been made to list them in a matter of political or family importance nor has an attempt been made to list them chronologically. I, personally, found these incidents quite interesting and felt that it would be enjoyable to include them in this history.

Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr (b. 1870 d. 1930).

Dr. Starr was the great Cherokee historian. The Dawes Commission used some of his genealogy in their census of the Cherokee Indians. Dr. Starr was a descendant of Nancy Ward through her daughter, Catherine and her third husband, Ellis Harlan. Ellis Harlan was a prominent white man involved in Indian Affairs in the Cherokee Nation. Nancy Harlan, daughter of Catherine and Ellis, married Caleb Starr, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, and a great, great, great grandson of one of Oliver Cromwell's infantry captains. Dr. Emmet Starr never married, although one sister married into the Vann family. The Vann family were very prominent in early Cherokee history and many descendants still live in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Brig. General Joseph Martin (b. 1740 d. 1808).

Brig. Gen. Martin was one of the first representatives of the early colonies to the Indian Nation. He (as did many of the soldiers and traders) had a family 'back home'; however, we have a record⁽³⁾ of two Indian marriages. He was once married to Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Nancy and Bryan Ward. Nannie Martin, only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ward) Martin, married Michael Hildebrand whose father was German. The Hildebrand family was outstanding in early Cherokee history and many descendants of that family are prominent today, both in East Tennessee and in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Brig. Gen. Martin also married Susannah Emory, whose grandfather was Ludovic Grant who came to Indian Territory about 1700. Joseph and Susannah (Emory) Martin's only son, John, was born in 1781. He was a member of the Cherokee Constitutional Convention of 1837; the first Treasurer and the first Chief Justice of the Cherokee Nation. He died in 1840 and is buried in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

Brig. General Joseph Martin had the rare distinction of holding his rank simultaneously in both the Virginia and North Carolina Militia. He later returned to his home in North Carolina.

Oo-no-du-tu (English name: Bushyhead)⁽⁴⁾

Oo-no-du-tu or Bushyhead, was the only son of Captain John Stuart and Susannah Emory (a descendant from Ludovic Grant, see note 3). Captain Stuart was a British officer stationed at Fort Loudon in 1757. During the seige of Fort Loudon in 1760, Atakullaculla, (uncle of Nancy Ward) saved the life of Captain Stuart. Later, Stuart was named to be the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, South of the Ohio River. Captain Stuart was known to the Indians as "Bushyhead" because of his great shock of blond hair. Captain Stuart and another officer supposedly planned an attack on the combined Indian tribes and when this failed, he fled to England. One account says he died in Pensacola, Florida in 1779 and another says he died in England later in that same year.

Oo-no-du-tu or Bushyhead married Nannie Foreman who was a daughter of Anthony Foreman, a Scotchman, and his full blood Cherokee wife, Susie. The daughter of Nannie and Bushyhead, Nancy Bushyhead, married John Walker, Jr. Nancy and John Walker, Jr. had

two children: Sarah E. and Ebenezer Walker. Jesse Bushyhead, brother of Nancy B. Walker was a Baptist minister who was very active within the Cherokee Nation. He also witnessed both wills of John Walker, Jr. in 1830 and 1831. According to Dr. Starr, Nancy Bushyhead (Walker) later married Lewis Hildebrand. David Keith Hampton indicates that Nancy Bushyhead (Walker) died in 1839.

Chief John Ross.

Chief John Ross' mother was Mary McDonald (b. 1770 d. 1808) who married Daniel Ross (b. 1760 d. 1830), a Scotchman born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Mary McDonald was the daughter of Annie Shorey and John McDonald. Annie Shorey was a daughter of Ghi-goo-ie (a full blood Cherokee of the Bird Clan) and William Shorey, a Scotchman. Annie Shorey McDonald and Elizabeth Shorey Lowrey (mother of Elizabeth Lowrey Sevier who married John Walker) were sisters.

Years later, Jennie Ross, third child of Chief John Ross and his wife Quaitie, was married to Return Jonathan Meigs, a cousin of Elizabeth Grace Walker Coleman Smith. At the death of R. J. Meigs, Jennie Ross Meigs married her cousin, Andrew Ross Nave.

Oganstota - Ridge - Waite - Boudinot Clan.

Oganstota was a full blood Cherokee of the Deer Clan. He had two sons (1) Major Ridge, and (2) Oo-waite who were full blood brothers. Major Ridge and Oo-waite were both born at Hiwassee in the late 1700's. Major Ridge married Susie Wickett a half-blood English Cherokee and Oo-waite married Susannah Reese, a half-blood Welsh Cherokee. The 'Major' portion of his name (in all probability) got tacked to Ridge as a result of his serving as a major of the Cherokee allies of the United States in the Creek War of 1813. Dr. Samuel Worcester and other missionaries had been in Indian territory for some years teaching the Indians. These missionaries were supported by churches in Connecticut. In course of time, Indian children were sent to Cornwall, Connecticut to school. Major Ridge had become very well educated and versed in English and had adopted the white man's ways. He sent his son, John, to Cornwall to school. John Ridge returned to Indian Territory by 1822. Oo-waite then sent his son Killakeena (English name Buck) to Cornwall also. Somewhere along the way, young Buck

Waite (the Oo having been dropped from Oo-waite) was befriended by a man from Philadelphia named Boudinot. In deep appreciation for whatever benefits he received, young Buck Waite adopted the name of Elias Boudinot, thus the Boudinot connection to the Oganstota-Ridge-Waite clan. However, only the children and subsequent children of Buck Waite adopted the name 'Boudinot'. His brother, Stand Waite, continued to keep his Indian name, and his family is known as 'Waite'. Stand Waite served as a colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Major Ridge, his son John, and Elias Boudinot (Buck Waite), were members of the faction within the Cherokee Nation who advocated removal to the West. Their feeling was that the white man would take their land anyway and the only advantage the Indian had was to negotiate a sufficient and proper settlement with the government in exchange for their lands. Chief John Ross led another faction against removal. However, you will recall an incident in history, during one of Chief Ross's trips to Washington to negotiate a treaty with the United States, (just immediately before the final removal) Ross returned home to Rossville, Georgia, to find a white man had moved into his home and completely taken it over. Of course, he appealed to the State of Georgia, but lost all he had to the white family. These two factions caused continual conflict among the Cherokees. (My ancestor, John Walker, Jr., son of Chief John and Elizabeth Lowrey Walker, favored removal West.) Major Ridge and his son, John, went West in 1838, along with his nephew, Elias Boudinot. On June 22, 1839, Major Ridge, his son John and Elias Boudinot were all three murdered at three different locations by the 'Pin' Indians. "Pin" was the name given to members of the secret society of the Cherokee Indians (the Kitowah). Colonel Stand Waite vowed to avenge the deaths of his uncle, cousin and brother. There are numerous pages of correspondence concerning this between General Matthew Arbuckle and the Cherokees. In 1842, Stand Waite killed James Foreman in Benton County, Arkansas. Waite was indicted for murder in Benton County in November 1842 and was tried by a jury in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1843. This was one of the most famous trials of the time. Waite's defense was 'self-defense'. He was acquitted on May 15, 1843, the jury being out only 5 minutes. (5) The murder of John

Walker, Jr. (my ancestor) was gone into at this trial. James Foreman and Anderson Springton were the admitted killers of John Walker, Jr. Anderson Springton was in Indian Territory, West, also and served for many years in the John Ross faction.

Jennie Lowrey.

Jennie Lowrey was a daughter of Nannie and George Lowrey, (sister of Elizabeth Lowrey who married John Walker, Jr.) was married to Tah-lon-tee-skee who was a principal Chicamauga Warrior in 1792. He was also a Principal Chief of the Western Cherokee in 1818.

George Lowrey.

George Lowrey, second son of Nannie and George Lowrey, married Lucy Bengé. Their daughter, Susan, married Andrew Ross who was a brother of Chief John Ross. Another daughter, Rachel, married a David Brown. George Lowrey and his son-in-law, David Brown, had completed a Cherokee Spelling Book in English characters just about the time Sequoya completed his Cherokee Alphabet.

Elizabeth Lowrey.

Elizabeth Lowrey was the daughter of Nannie, (a full blood Cherokee of the Holly Clan) and George Lowrey. Nannie was the daughter of Ghi-go-ne-li (#1), and a granddaughter of Oo-loo-tsa of the Holly Clan. George Lowrey emigrated early to the Indian Territory. The descendants of George and Nannie Lowrey were destined to play an important role in affairs of the Cherokee both in the Western section and the Eastern area.

Elizabeth Lowrey first married Joseph Sevier, first son of Governor John Sevier and his first wife, Sarah Hawkins. Elizabeth and Joseph Sevier had two daughters (1) Margaret and (2) Elizabeth. Margaret married Colonel Gideon Morgan who served as commander of the Cherokee Regiment in Andrew Jackson's Creek War of 1813, and later in the Battle of New Orleans. Elizabeth married W. Templin Ross, a relative of Chief John Ross.

It is important to point out here that my family has no blood connection with the John Sevier family. (My connection with Elizabeth Lowrey Sevier comes through her marriage to John Walker, Jr., to whom Elizabeth was married after the death of Joseph

Sevier.)

I cannot understand why John Sevier allowed or permitted his son to intermarry with a woman of Indian blood. He was such an avid Indian fighter and his motto was "there they are, let's get 'em!"

John Lowrey.

John Lowrey was a brother of both Elizabeth Lowrey Sevier and George Lowrey. He fought in the Creek War and later was engaged in Indian affairs in East Tennessee, holding a high ranking office. He married Elizabeth Shorey, a daughter of William Shorey and his full blood Cherokee wife, Ghi-goo-ie of the Bird Clan.

NANCY WARD (or Nanye'-hi or Ghigua).

Much has been written about this Cherokee lady and I am sure it is hard to distinguish between fact and fiction, as has been pointed out by historians. At any rate, she has been known (according to those same historians), as the last Beloved Woman of the Cherokees. To earn this title, one must possess great wisdom, understanding and foresight. She was a niece of Chief Atakullaculla (one of the Cherokee who went to England in the early 1700's) and was in position to be involved in affairs of importance between the Cherokee and the white man during the years 1750-1820.

Nancy was born about 1735, the daughter of Tame Doe (sister of Atakullaculla who was civil chief of the Overhill Cherokee). Little is known about her father, but it is thought he was a Delaware Indian who became a member of the Wolf Clan with his marriage to Tame Doe. In the early 1750's, Nancy married Kingfisher of the Deer Clan. During 1755, Nancy and her two children accompanied Kingfisher to Georgia and her tribe became engaged in a battle with the Creeks - long time enemy of the Cherokees. Kingfisher was killed in this battle. Nancy fought alongside the other warriors and helped win victory over the Creeks.

Upon her return to the Cherokee capital at Chote she was rewarded for her bravery by the Cherokees. She was chosen to be the Aqi-qa-u-e, or Beloved Woman of the Cherokee. It was believed that the Great Being spoke to the Cherokees through the mouth of the Beloved Woman. In that position, Nancy served as head of the

Women's Council, which was made up of representatives from each of the seven clans. It is interesting to note that by 1827, the status of women within the Cherokee society had fallen considerably and they were excluded from participation in the government and prohibited from voting. Someone has said this was another 'step along the white man's road'.⁽⁶⁾

Nancy and Kingfisher had two children: (1) Catherine, and (2) Fivekiller, or as he was sometimes called, Hiskyteehee. I do not have much information on Fivekiller - only that he married (according to Dr. Starr) a woman named Catherine and had no issue.

Catherine, daughter of Nancy and Kingfisher, married (1) Samuel Candy, (2) John Walker, and (3) Ellis Harlan. I would like to mention a few facts about marriages one and three before getting into my lineage.

Catherine and Samuel Candy had one son, Samuel. Samuel Candy married Elizabeth West and their son, John Walker Candy, was an apprentice printer and helped Elias Boudinot and the Reverend S. A. Worcester print the Cherokee paper 'The Cherokee Phoenix'. John Walker Candy married Mary Ann Waite, a sister of Colonel Stand Waite and Elias Boudinot (Buck Waite).

Catherine and Ellis Harlan had seven children. Nannie Harlan, a daughter, married Caleb Starr. They were ancestors of Dr. Emmet Starr. Another daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Peter Hildebrand, and had a large family who were prominent in affairs of the Nation, both in the Eastern area and in the West.

Before continuing with Catherine and John Walker and their family, I would like to insert one bit of information with regard to Nancy. Some years after her return to Chote she met and married an English trader named Bryan Ward. Nancy and Bryan Ward had one daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Ward was married at one time to Brig. Gen. Joseph Martin (see resume of Martin). When Bryan Ward came to Indian Territory he was accompanied by his son, John. John Ward married a half-blood Cherokee named Catherine McDaniel and had eight children, thus beginning another Ward line which should not be confused with Nancy and Bryan Ward.

Catherine (daughter of Nancy and Kingfisher) married (2) John Walker, a white trader who had been in the Territory for some time. Catherine and John Walker had two children: (1) John

Walker, Jr. (who was known as both Chief and Major John Walker), and (2) Jennie Walker who married first, Charles Fox-Taylor and (2) John McIntosh.

Jennie Walker and Charles Fox-Taylor had three children and I suppose the most active in the Cherokee affairs was their son, Richard, who served under Col. Morgan in the Creek War. He was active in legislative affairs and signed most of the treaties both in East Tennessee and after the removal West. He was an Assistant Chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1851. Charles Fox-Taylor was supposed to have been descended from Scottish nobility. His mother emigrated to America and settled in Indian Territory where she later was married to Youngblood Conrad. The mother of Charles Fox-Taylor and Youngblood Conrad had a son, Hamilton, who married Onai, a full blood Cherokee of the Bird Clan. Hamilton and Onai Conrad had five children. All of their children retained their Indian names except the youngest and he called himself Thomas Fox Conrad.

The children of Charles Fox-Taylor and Jennie Walker dropped the 'Fox' and used as their name 'Taylor'. The Richard Taylor mentioned just preceding in this report is a nephew of John Walker, Jr.

John and Catherine Walker lived in the southwestern part of McMinn County near the Hiwassee River. John Walker had moved to this area from Blount County, where he was one of the first settlers of that county. Evidently he was very close to Governor William Blount as he was continually asked to help negotiate with the Indians on behalf of the governor.

John Walker, Jr., son of Catherine and John Walker, is mentioned in a report from Governor Blount, which was made concerning the young Cherokee warriors who were with John Watts (Indian name for Watts was Young Tassel), in an attack on Buchanan Station, September 30, 1792. Governor Blount writes regarding John Walker, Jr.....'he is quite a stripling, and apparently the most innocent, good-natured youth I ever saw. They (John Walker, Jr. and John Fields⁽⁷⁾) were both at the treaty of Holston (1791) and have been here (Knoxville) repeatedly since. They acted as advance, or spies, to Watts' party and killed Gee and Clayton."

As time passed, John Walker, Jr. (son of John and Catherine)

became one of the most influential leaders of the Cherokee in his part of the Nation. His home was at Walker's Ferry on the Hiwassee River. He often served as a go-between for Col. R. J. Meigs (the Indian Agent from 1801-23) with the Cherokees. He accompanied a Cherokee delegation to Washington in 1806 and was one of the signers of the treaty of that same year. In 1806 he helped form the Cherokee Turnpike Company which kept the old Georgia road through the Indian Territory, complying with terms of the Treaty of 1803.

In the meantime, he had married the widow of Joseph Sevier, Elizabeth Lowrey Sevier. They had a son, John Walker, Jr. (he is the third man by this name in my paper) who was married to Emily Stanfield Meigs, granddaughter of the Indian Agent, Col. R. J. Meigs.

John Walker, Jr. served in the Cherokee Regiment (under Col. Gideon Morgan) in the Creek War of 1813 at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He served with distinction and was cited for his bravery on several occasions. He earned the commission of Major. Alongside him in this service was Major John Lowrey, his wife's brother. His nephew, Captain Richard Taylor also served with great bravery. His father, John Walker, was alive at this time, according to Rhea County pioneer, Richard Waterhouse.

In 1819 a treaty was made with the government whereby lands which now encompass McMinn, Monroe, Hamilton, and Meigs Counties were ceded to the United States. Under this treaty, provision was made whereby certain Indians could acquire reservations. Both John and his wife, Elizabeth Lowrey Walker, were entitled to a reservation (640 acres).

Major Walker took his reservation at Walker's Ferry. By act of the legislature held in Murfreesboro on November 13, 1819, the county of McMinn was established. The first court and quarter-sessions was held at the home of Major Walker in Calhoun on March 6, 1820. Elizabeth Lowrey Walker chose as her reservation the location of what is now known as the town of Athens.

Also under the treaty of 1819, certain Indians were given the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States* and Major Walker availed himself of this privilege; was named one of the justices of the peace who formed the first court of McMinn County. (*Indians were not officially recognized as citizens of

the United States until an act of Congress in 1922!).

John Walker, Jr. (or 3rd), son of Major or Chief John Walker and Elizabeth, chose as his reservation a site on the North bank of the Tennessee River opposite the mouth of Running Water Creek. This lay in the present county of Marion, adjacent to the toll station on the Memorial bridge of the Cummings Highway.⁽⁸⁾

John Walker, Jr. (son of John and Elizabeth) grew up during the eventful period in Cherokee history when the bitter struggle of removal was constantly being stirred by influential white men. His father's home on the Hiwassee fell into what is now McMinn County. Therefore, he was constantly associated with many of the white men who were directing the affairs of the Indians. He also knew the Indian side.

He became associated with Major Ridge, John Ridge and Elias Boudinot who were members of the faction advocating Removal. John Ross and others were connected with the anti-removal faction. It was also rumored that John Walker, Jr. was secretly working with Governor Carroll and thus stirred the enmity of fellow tribesmen who were opposed to removal. This I have no way to prove.

In August 1834, a council was held at the Red Clay Council Grounds in the Southern part of the present county of Bradley. The main topic (or I would assume one of the main topics) of this council was probably concerning removal to the West. I am sure with both factions present, this was a very exciting and unhealthy meeting. John Walker, Jr. was ambushed as he returned to his home "Hopewell Farm" some two miles north of Cleveland. He succeeded in getting to his home where he died some 19 days later on about September 10, 1834.

John Walker, Jr.'s father (John Walker, Jr. who married Elizabeth) was also a member of this council and upon learning of the ambush of his son, threatened to kill Chief John Ross. He felt that Chief Ross had instigated this killing.⁽⁹⁾

The two Cherokees involved in the shooting of John Walker, Jr. were James Foreman and Addison Springston, half-brothers. They were captured and later brought to trial in East Tennessee. They were defended by Spencer Jarnagin, who contended that the courts of Tennessee was without jurisdiction in the case, and Judge Charles Keith dismissed it on this plea. However, the Supreme

Court of Tennessee later reversed his decision.⁽¹⁰⁾ At any rate, these two were never prosecuted.

The death of John Walker, Jr. was given a political coloring because of his association with the Cherokee Council. However, it was also rumored that the ambush was also due to personal reasons. This could have had some merit in that the second wife, Nancy Bushyhead, was a descendant of the Foreman family. However, in view of the fact that in 1839, three other strong advocates for removal were murdered on the same day at a different location by the Pin Indians would indicate that some merit could be given to the political theory. (See resume on Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Stand Waite earlier in this report.)

John Walker, Jr. (3rd) left two wills and were signed in both English and Sequoya Characters. (Somewhere I believe I read that the entire wills were written in both the English language and the Cherokee Syllabary. I do not recall just where I read this and have not had time to prove it.) Will A provided for his wife, Emily and their three children, Timothy, Elizabeth and Minerva. Their fourth child, John Osborn, was born after his father was murdered, and after the will had been written. The date on Will A appears to me to be 1830. (I had the feeling that this will had been made first and that the knowledge of this initiated the making and signing of Will B which looks to me like the date is 1831.) Will B provided for his Indian wife Nancy Bushyhead. It does not mention specifically any children only.... 'should she bear any children to me her children to have an equal share with those in Will A'. He names his good friends: Jesse Mayfield, Jr., James McDaniel, Caleb Start, James Brown and J. L. McCarty as administrators of his estate. His brother-in-law, Jesse Bushyhead, witnessed both of these documents. One stipulation in both wills was that his 'children have a liberal English education'.

John Walker, Jr. (son of John and Elizabeth) married Emily Stanfield Meigs on January 10, 1824. Emily was the daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Holt) Meigs and a granddaughter of Col. R. J. Meigs (for whom Meigs County is named). Both her father and grandfather had died by the date of her marriage. Her cousin, Return J. Meigs (son of John Meigs) signed her marriage bond.

(Return J. Meigs, III became quite a legal authority in Tennessee and during the late 1830's moved from McMinn County to Nashville. His loyalties were to the North and by the Civil War had removed to Washington, D. C. where he died in 1891.)

The children of John Walker, Jr. and Emily Stanfield Meigs were: (1) Timothy Meigs Walker, (2) Elizabeth Grace Walker, (3) Minerva Jane Walker, and (4) John Osborn Walker.

Timothy Meigs Walker married Elizabeth Neely Adair, a daughter of Walter Scott Adair (a descendant from the Adairs who settled early in Indian Territory, East) and Nannie Harris. Timothy M. and Elizabeth Adair Walker removed to the West where they had a large family. Later on, a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth married James Albert Coleman who was a son of Elizabeth Grace Walker and her first husband, James M. Coleman.

Minerva Jane Walker married (1) James Armstrong Lea (son of Luke and Susan Wells McCormick Lea). Minerva and James moved to Arkansas; had a daughter, Emma Lea, but later separated. Minerva returned to Bradley County where she later married Lorenzo Delano and had two daughters: Mary Ella and Fannie. Neither of these two last daughters had children. James A. Lea enlisted in the Army and served in Captain Dill's Company H Fifth Tennessee Regiment and was killed at National Bridge, Mexico in April 1848. James and Minerva Lea's daughter, Emma Lea, married Richard Clarke. At one time, Emma Lea and her son, Wallace, lived with my Grandmother Lorella Coleman. The Clarkes later moved West, so I have been told.

John Osborn Walker married (1) Lucinda Taylor (a daughter of Richard and Susan Fields Taylor). They removed to Indian Territory, West and had one daughter, Emma Jane Walker who married Charles Joseph Harris, and (2) Georgianna Wilkins.

Elizabeth Grace Walker, second child of John Walker, Jr. and Emily Stanfield Meigs, and my ancestor, was born June 8, 1826 and died May 21, 1903. She is buried in Indian Territory. Elizabeth married (1) James Madison Coleman from Kentucky and (2) William Pryor Smith. (See family tree)

Emily S. Meigs Walker did not go west with her children. As

she was white, she was not subject to removal. She continued to live in East Tennessee. She was born at the Hiwassee Garrison, November 23, 1808, and died June 20, 1888. She is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee.

Elizabeth Grace Walker and James Madison Coleman were married on October 29, 1840, in Athens, Tennessee. The Coleman's lived in East Tennessee for several years and then moved to Cynthiana, Kentucky, where in March 1853, Lorella Coleman, their fifth child, was born. I do not know the exact date the Colemans came to Nashville but James Madison Coleman was here in January of 1865 because he died the 4th and was buried in the Old Nashville Cemetery. The Cemetery records list cause of death as 'consumption'. The records at the Old City Cemetery also list the following as being buried on the same plot: E. Coleman, 2-(3)-1865 from croup; W. Coleman, 3-24-65 from consumption; and L. Wade, 6-9-1865 from fever. The L. Wade was a granddaughter of James and Elizabeth Coleman. The Colemans were in Nashville until April 2, 1868 when Elizabeth Coleman married William Pryor Smith and moved to Nolensville. Lorella Coleman was a student at the Old Howard Grammar School for the session 1868-69 and the records show that she left in December of 1868.

Elizabeth Walker Coleman and William Pryor Smith had two sons: (1) Charles Wesley Smith born February 10, 1869 and (2) John Walker Smith who was born November 18, 1871.

Lorella Coleman, the fifth child of James and Elizabeth Coleman was age 15 when her mother married and move to Nolensville. William Pryor Smith had two unmarried children living at home at this time. Margaret who later married Abraham Lamb and Joseph Thomas Smith. On September 17, 1874, Lorella Coleman and Joseph Thomas Smith were married. They were step brother and sister, and my great grandparents. Lorella and J. T. Smith had eight children. Their first child, Jessie Morton Smith married Isaac Newton Croom and they moved to Ft. Gibson and later to Muskogee, Oklahoma. Aunt Jessie and Uncle Newton's children were all born in Indian Territory before Oklahoma became a state. Their fourth child, Nina Pearl, married a James Colton of Chelsea and her two children were born there before Oklahoma was admitted to the Union.

William Clark Smith, third child of Lorella and Joseph Thomas Smith was my grandfather. He married 'the girl across the street', Emily Clark Hampton in 1905 and my mother was born January 7, 1908. Two of the children of Lorella and J. T. Smith are still alive at this writing: (1) Erskine, who is the oldest living continuous member of the Nolensville United Methodist Church, and (2) Cleo Smith Battle. Their son, Judge Wallace Joseph Smith who died in 1979 enjoyed a brilliant and long legal career in Williamson and surrounding counties of Tennessee. I suppose he was the most well-known of the Smith family, having lived in Franklin since returning from the First World War in 1918.

Needless to say, I am proud of my heritage. Uncle Wallace, in our numerous conversations regarding our roots, would continually caution me in what I might uncover as I tried to trace these roots. While I am sure there are things that we uncover that we surely wonder about, we did not live in the times of our forefathers and cannot know all of the circumstances and customs involved. It just doesn't bother me much - what bothers me is how hard it is to collect all the information I want!!!!

DESCENDANTS OF NANCY

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1 ¹ | Nany'hi
(b. 1735 d. 1822) | Kingfisher (d. 1755) and
Bryan Ward |
| 1 1 ² | Catherine (of Katy)
(b. about 1852) | Samuel Candy, John Walker,
Ellie Harlan |
| 1 1 2 ³ | John Walker, Jr.
(b. about 1770
died 1834-35) | Elizabeth Sevier nee Lowrey
(1772-d 5-18-1839) |
| 1 1 2 1 ⁴ | John Walker, Jr.
(b. about 1800,
shot 8-22-1834
died about 19 days
later 9-10-34?) | Emily Stanfield Meigs (b. 11-
23-1808 d. 6-20-1888) and
Nannie Bushyhead (d. 1839) |
| 1 1 2 1 1 ⁵ | Timothy Meigs Walker
(b. 10-7-1824
d. 9-5-1894) | Elizabeth Neely Adair (8-13-
1825 d. 7-31-1908) |
| 2 | Elizabeth Grace
Walker (b. 6-8-
1826 d. 5-21-1903) | James Madison Coleman
(b. 8-30-1813 d. 1-4-1865)
and William Pryor Smith
1808-1882 |
| 3 | Minerva Jane Walker
(b. 1828) | James Armstrong Lea (d. 4-
1848) and Lorenzo Delano
(7-11-1816 d. 1857) |
| 4 | John Osborn Walker
(b. 2-11-1835
d. 3-11-1891) | Lucinda Taylor and Georgianna
Wilkins |
| 1 1 2 1 2 1 ⁶ | Bernice Meigs
Coleman (b. 10-7-
1841 d. 2-28-1931) | Stephen Florence Wade (b. 12-
30-1831 m. 10-5-1861) |
| 2 | Robert Meigs Coleman * | (b. 7-1-1844 d. 1865) |
| 3 | James Albert
Coleman (3-24-1847
d. 6-14-1941) | Nancy Adair Walker (b. 12-21-
1846 d. 12-7-1907) |
| 4 | Mary Emily Coleman
(b. 4-11-1850
d. 9-24-1877) | Wiley Powell (b. 6-12-1843) |
| 5 | Lorella Coleman
(b. 3-14-1854
d. 4-5-1950) | Joseph Thomas Smith (b. 12-10-
1846 d. 1-23-1912) |
| 6 | Elnora Coleman
(b. 6-13-1855) | James Owens, Stephen Miles,
Andrew J. Faulkner and Martin
V. Beedle |

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 7 | Elizabeth Coleman
(b. 11-29-1857
d. 2-1-1865) | * |
| 8 | Adeline Coleman
(b. 1-30-1860
d. 3-31-1890) | Benjamin F. Fleming |
| 9 | William Coleman
(b. 6-15-1862
d. 3-23-1865) | * |
| 10 | Charles Wesley Smith
(b. 2-10-1869
d. 9-30-1901) | Rose Griffith |
| 11 | John Walker Smith
(b. 11-18-1871
d. 3-7-1900) | *Elizabeth Jackson |

Children of Lorella Coleman and Joseph Thomas Smith are:

1. Jessie Morton Smith (b. 6-22-1875 d. 1-21-1922) married Isaac Newton Croom on December 27, 1894, at home in Nolensville. They later went to Ft. Gibson and on to Muskogee, Indian Territory. Their children:
 1. Joseph Newton Croom (b. 1896 d. 4-17-1956)
 2. Marvin Earl Croom (b. 10-7-1898 d. 12-3-1967)
 3. William Lea Croom (b. 10-7-1900 d. 10-15-1974)
 4. Elmer Clement Croom (b. 3-20-1904 d. 1939 or 1940)
 5. Lulu Irene Croom (b. 7-6-1907)
2. Frank Elmer Smith, born 9-16-1877 died 6-6-1890 of Typhoid Fever.
3. William Clark Smith, born December 22, 1879 died November 23, 1950 was married December 27, 1905 to Emily Clark Hampton, (b. 8-31-1880 d. 6-24-1949), at the Nolensville Methodist Church, Nolensville, Tennessee. Their children:
 1. Rachel Smith (b. 1-7-1908 d. 7-10-1979)
 2. Herman Hampton Smith (b. 8-14-1909 d. 5-9-1962)
 3. Joseph Thomas Smith (b. 12-30-1911 d. 6-2-1936)
 4. Mary Frances Smith (b. 12-26-1913)
 5. Gladys Lorella Smith (b. 5-27-1916)
 6. Nell Clark Smith (b. 7-11-1920)
4. Nina Pearl Smith, born March 1, 1882 died February 22, 1948, was married July 16, 1901 in Chelsea, Indian Territory, to James Colton. Their children:
 1. Lillian Wade Colton (b. 1-8-1905)
 2. Earl Woodford Colton (d. 8-30-1930)

5. Erskine Irene Smith born June 4, 1885.
6. Addie Lelia Smith born December 4, 1887 died October 31, 1968.
7. Wallace Joseph Smith, born January 21, 1890 died October 1979, married Betty Hunter who died in 1969. They had no children.
8. Cleo Murrell Smith born June 28, 1893, married William Robert Battle June 14, 1924. Their children:
 1. Lorella Frue Battle (b. 7-23-1925 d. 3-18-1926)
 2. William Robert Battle, Jr. (b. 12-25-1927)
 3. Lucien Hunter Battle (b. 12-15-1931)
 4. Betty Lelia Battle (b. 7-9-1934)

I will only take this one step farther and that is for my family:

Rachel Smith was married on June 5, 1925 to Clifton Herbert Williams (b. 6-5-1903 d. 10-22-1977). I am their fourth child. Mary Marie Williams (b. 4-8-1931) married on 12-11-1964 to Harry Smart Batey (b. 9-28-1935). We have two children, as follows:

1. Harry Smart Batey, Jr., born September 29, 1966.
2. Rachel Ella Batey, born February 5, 1970.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) James Mooney, "Myths of the Cherokee and Sacred Formulas of the Cherokees", page 31.
- (2) Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr, "History of the Cherokees", page 24.
- (3) Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr, "History of the Cherokees", see genealogy roll of Nany'hi or Ghigau, note A-22, and Grant, note A-3.
- (4) Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr, "History of the Cherokees", genealogy of Grant, A-3.
- (5) Robert L. Cox, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, letter dated March 23, 1973, Information from Oklahoma Historical Society, Indian Records Department. (Anderson Springton has been referred to in other publications as Addison Springston.)
- (6) Ronald N. Satz, "Tennessee's Indian Peoples", page 87.
- (7) Penelope Johnson Allen, "Leaves from the Family Tree - John Walker", The Chattanooga Sunday Times, June 22, 1935.

Dr. Emmet McDonald Starr, "History of the Cherokees" genealogy listing of Grant, notes A-8, A-9, A-10.
- (8) Penelope Johnson Allen, "Leaves from the Family Tree - John Walker", The Chattanooga Sunday Times, June 22, 1935.
- (9) Robert L. Cox, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Letter of January 4, 1973.
- (10) 1835 Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, State of Tennessee, p. 256, "The State vs. Foreman".

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In addition to all of the above materials, I have read and researched numerous books and papers at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Also, I have enjoyed lengthy conversations with members of my family in an attempt to determine just who goes where.

The credit for this paper (I hope it will be favorable) really should go to Robert and Irene (Croom) Cox of Oklahoma City. Had

it not been for his inspiration and aid to me in many ways,
I probably would have not attempted to go as far as I have with
this segment of my roots. My deepest appreciation and thanks
to both of my 'cousins'.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS IN TENNESSEE

By: James C. Kelly

From the time when Europeans first explored Tennessee, five great Indian tribes have played a major role in Tennessee history: the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, and Cherokees. Of these the most important to Tennessee were the Cherokees. Indeed, as early as 1714, when the Shawnees left the Nashville area, the Cherokees were the only tribe whose people actually lived in the area we now call Tennessee. The other tribes used Tennessee as a hunting ground, but they did not live here.

The Cherokees, who are closely related to such tribes as the Delawares and Iroquois, at one time lived in Ohio. In the thirteenth century, for reasons unknown, the Cherokees migrated to the South. When DeSoto marched through the Southeast in 1540 the Cherokees inhabited roughly the same lands they occupied until 1838.

By 1700, when White contact with the Cherokees became regular, the Cherokees lived in about sixty towns along the streams of the southern Appalachians. They were a single nation, not a confederation like the Creeks, but there were three distinct areas of settlement. The Lower Towns were in upper South Carolina near present-day Spartanburg. The Middle Towns were farther to the west, along the border between South Carolina and North Carolina. The upper towns, called the Overhill towns because they lay over the mountains, were along the banks of the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers in what is today Tennessee.

The Overhill Towns were supreme over the Lower and Middle Towns, so the leaders of the Overhills were the rulers of the Cherokee Nation. Chota, an Overhill town on the Little Tennessee River, was the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

The land of the Cherokees was a land of mountains and valleys. According to the Cherokee creation myth the great buzzard flew over the Earth while it was still soft and unformed. When he reached the Cherokee country he was tired and his flapping wings touched the ground. Where the wings struck the earth a valley was formed, and where the wings turned upward again a mountain was raised.

It is a fact of life that our knowledge of Indian history, apart from archaeological finds, comes from White men's records because the Indians left no manuscripts to study. A milestone in the recorded history of the Cherokees occurred in 1730 with the visit of one of the great eccentrics of history, Sir Alexander Cuming. Sir Alexander was an adventurer, a visionary who was more than slightly unbalanced. He came to South Carolina and without any official sanction proceeded to the Cherokee country as the self-appointed ambassador of King George II. He called together three hundred Cherokee leaders and then marched in on the group armed with three pistols and a sword, and threatened them with violence unless they agreed to do homage to the King of England. The Indians could have killed him but there was something charismatic and mysterious about Sir Alexander. Unbelievably, the Cherokees dropped to their knees and did homage to the King.

It was so unbelievable, and Cuming's instability so notorious, that had he reported his triumph alone no one would have believed him, so he persuaded seven Cherokees to accompany him to England where they would, as representatives of the whole nation, do homage to the person of the King.

Although the manner of Cuming's accomplishment was extraordinary, the feat itself is explainable. The Cherokees needed an European ally. The North American continent was occupied by the British, French and Spanish. Each was a rival of the others, although Britain and France were the principal rivals because both claimed the lands between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Each European power sought to enlist Indian allies to serve as proxies in the struggle with the other European powers. Of course it would have been better had the Indians stayed out of the White man's quarrels, but it was impossible because when one tribe agreed to become the ally of an European power they got guns and ammunition, which put all the surrounding tribes at the mercy of the tribe that had guns, unless they had guns also. And they could only get guns by allying with an European power. So, virtually every major tribe east of the Mississippi River joined up with one European power or another.

For the Cherokees Britain was the natural choice because South Carolina, as a center of supply, was much closer than the Spanish,

or the French in Canada or New Orleans. Besides, the British had the largest supply and cheapest-priced trade goods--goods which made the primitive lifestyle of the Indians more bearable.

One of the Cherokees who went to England with Sir Alexander was Attakullakulla, who later became the greatest Cherokee who lived in the eighteenth century. In 1730 he was in his early twenties, very slightly built, and not yet a chief, though it was only a matter of time because he was a member of the ruling family.

He, Cuming, and six other Cherokees boarded a man-of-war at Charleston on May 4, 1730 and landed at Dover, England on June 5. They proceeded to London where they were lodged in a room over the Mermaid Tavern. Later they stayed in an undertaker's basement in Covent Garden.

On June 18 the Cherokees saw the King at Windsor Castle where "They had severally the honor to kiss the hands of his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, &c." They were permitted to stand near the King at his dinner where they were described as being "naked, except an Apron about their middles, and a Horse's tail hung down behind; their Faces, shoulders, &c. were painted and spotted, red, blue, green, etc. They had bows in their Hands and painted feathers on their Heads." They were given "rich garments laced with gold," and it was in that finery that they posed for a group portrait commissioned by the Duke of Montague, an engraving of which fortunately still survives.

They visited Canterbury Cathedral, a fashionable spa, and the Tower of London where they saw the Crown Jewels. They attended the boisterous Tottenham Court Fair and the Bartholomew Fair at Smithfield where jousts, feats of acrobats, sham-fights and miracle plays were performed. They also went to the theatre and saw several not very memorable performances such as "Mad Tom of Bedlam, or the distress'd lovers, with the comical humour of Squire Numscull, written by the facetious Mr. Doggett."

On September 9 "Articles of Friendship and Commerce" were signed and the Cherokees laid the Crown of Tenase, made of opossum's fur dyed red surrounded by eagle's tail feathers and human scalps, at the King's feet. He picked it up, perhaps with feelings of disgust if he knew what it was made of, to symbolize the alliance of Great Britain with the Cherokees.

On October 2 the Cherokees set out for home. Years later it was remembered of Attakullakulla that "he was shy of being stared at, and therefore always chose to go incognito to any publick place. They are welcome, he once said to his interpreter, to look upon me as a strange creature. They see but one and in return they give me an opportunity to look upon thousands. He had so far advanced himself in learning English that at his embarking he took the last person's hand that met his, which happened to be an old fisher woman's, when wringing it hard, with tears in his eyes, he repeated 'I tank you, I tank you, I tank you all.'" They reached home on May 11, 1731--more than a year after their departure. Till the last day of his life Attakullakulla could captivate an audience by relating his experiences in England.

In 1736 French emissaries visited the Overhills to wean the Cherokees away from their alliance with the British. Attakullakulla, who had seen first-hand the wealth and power of the British, persuaded his people to remain true to the Treaty of 1730. The leader of the pro-French faction was a young man named Oconostota. By 1738 he and Attakullakulla were among the most powerful men in the Nation, although neither was more than thirty years old. Whereas Attakullakulla was remarkably small, frail, light and of delicate frame, Oconostota was large, immensely powerful, tall, and strongly built. Attakullakulla was a diplomat and the greatest orator the Cherokees ever produced, and they were a people who revered a great orator. Oconostota was a great warrior, and the Cherokees loved a great warrior, or at least a successful one. Oconostota was a man of action. His weapons were deeds, not words. He was no orator. For nearly fifty years these two very different men were the principal chiefs of the Cherokees, and for most of that half century they were rivals for supreme leadership of the nation.

Also in 1736 a German Jesuit named Gottfried Priber came to the Cherokee country. He adopted Indian ways, lived among the Cherokees and called himself "His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State," although he represented no government. He preached a "Kingdom of Panadise," which would be a communistic state with all goods held in common, including children, and no marriage. The British suspected him of being a French agent, which he was not, and when the British captured him they imprisoned him for life.

In 1741 or 1742 Attakullakulla was captured by the pro-French Ottawa Indians and taken to Canada as a prisoner. He remained there seven years, but was well-treated, indeed fussed over, and when he returned he was pro-French. Seven years under French influence counteracted the effect of his trip to England. Such was the rivalry of Attakullakulla and Oconostota that when the former switched from pro-British to pro-French, the other switched from pro-French to pro-British. Principle had little to do with it; what one favored the other opposed.

As mentioned, the British were the natural suppliers of the Cherokees because they had more and better goods and South Carolina was closer than any French center of supply. But the British traders were a villainous lot who cheated the Indians at every turn, such as shortening their yardsticks when measuring cloth, &c. Soon, however, the Cherokees realized that only the British could supply them regularly and even Attakullakulla made his peace with the British. In 1754 Colonel George Washington surrendered to the French at Fort Necessity and in 1755 General Braddock's British army was destroyed in Pennsylvania by the French and their Indian allies. The so-called French and Indian War, with control of the North American continent at stake, began. The Cherokees, as Britain's allies, were drawn into the conflict. After Braddock's defeat Virginia especially was desperate for Indian allies to fight the French. Braddock's problem was that he had no Indian support.

The Cherokees said that if they went to Virginia to fight the French their women and children would be unprotected if pro-French Indians attacked the Overhill Towns. The Lower and Middle Towns, being over the mountains, close to South Carolina, and with the Overhills as a buffer, were less vulnerable. So the Cherokees asked Britain to build a fort among the Overhill Towns to which Indian women and children could flee if attacked when the warriors were away fighting the French.

James Glen, the Royal Governor of South Carolina, was in favor of the fort. He realized the pivotal position of the Cherokees. They controlled the back door to the colonies of Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. If they defected to the French other tribes like the Creeks probably would also switch

since the Indians liked to go with what looked like a winner. A fort among the Cherokees would help to keep them loyal. It was so much the better that the Cherokees themselves asked for the fort. Had the British asked for it the Indians probably would have suspected them of wanting to enslave the Indians. On the whole Indians were a suspicious people.

An expedition set out from South Carolina to build a fort in the Overhills. But the Cherokees also asked Virginia to build a fort. The Virginians, desperate for Indian assistance, readily agreed. They reached the Overhills before the expedition from Carolina and at Chota, on the river bank opposite the town, they erected a small fort. The Indians were playing off the Virginians and the South Carolinians. South Carolina had a monopoly on trade with the Indians. Virginia wanted a share of it. The Indians wanted to induce competition between the two British colonies in hopes that they would benefit as consumers.

Virginia finished her small fort but could spare no men to garrison it. To the Indians this made it worthless. When Carolina troops arrived and announced their intention of building a larger fort, and garrisoning it, the Virginians were sent home without any promise from the Cherokees to assist Virginia.

The Carolina expedition arrived at the town of Tomatley on October 1, 1756 under the command of Captain Raymond Demeré. The engineer accompanying the expedition was William Gerard De Brahm, who had been in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor. DeBrahm was, in the words of a contemporary, "a madman truly." In the words of Demeré,

On the 4th Instant Old Hop and (Attakullakulla) went with me to put me in Possession of any Place I should like best for a fort. I told them that Mr. DeBrahm was the fittest person to choose a Place for the Fort, he being the Engineer. Several of us went together. Mr. DeBrahm did not approve of the Place chose by Mr. Pearson; it was more for Contradiction's sake than any Thing else. He went on a mile further and pitched upon a place where the river made a Kind of a fork but a very dismal Place and a Kind of a Desert, and where there was no Planting Ground for the Men. The Indians told him that if he should build the Fort there the Men would starve; 1st, because they had no planting ground. Secondly, it was a very dangerous place for them to come to, that the Enemy was always lurking thereabouts....Mr. DeBrahm

still insisted that the Fort should be built there on account of the River....I just represented to him... for the benefit of the Men, that there was no planting Ground that the Indians were not pleased, but that he might build the Fort where he thought most proper. Mr. DeBrahm hereupon took one of his Pistols from the Holster and offering it to me told me to shoot him through the Head; this he spoke with such passion and fury that the like was never seen. I told him he might blow up his Brains if he would.

After much arguing a compromise site was chosen.

Demere's problems with DeBrahm were far from over. The engineer designed a fort so elaborate that construction on it proceeded very slowly. Rumors of a French attack caused DeBrahm to hasten back to Carolina before completing the fort. From safety he sent Demere instructions on how to complete the fort. The Indians called DeBrahm "the Warrior who ran away in the night."

Demere was appalled at DeBrahm's action and his intimation that the fort was nearly complete. Demere dispatched this letter to DeBrahm:

Can you call this a fort? No guns nor platforms; no barracks; no guards; no necessary houses or drains; no houses for the officers but miserable hovels built at their own expense; no store houses; in short nothing yet deserving the name of fort.

Demere scaled down DeBrahm's grandiose plans and moved toward completion of the fort. DeBrahm, however, got the ear of the governor, who thereupon instructed Demere to follow DeBrahm's plans. Thus it was August, 1757 before the fort was done. Having finished his assignment, Raymond Demere handed over command of the fort to his brother Paul Demere. When DeBrahm left the Indians referred to the fort as "the place to keep horses and cows in," but when completed, each of its four bastions mounted with three cannons, it was an imposing European-style fort. It was named Fort Loudoun in honor of Lord Loudoun, the British Commander-in-Chief in North America.

With the fort complete the Cherokees had no excuse not to participate in the war against the French. By mid-1758 almost all Cherokee warriors were at one of the battle fronts. Attakullakulla himself joined General John Forbes's expedition across Pennsylvania to capture Fort Dusquesne.

Forbes was having trouble with his Indian allies, who daily besieged him for presents. Having nearly exhausted his supply train, he feared the Indians would desert him and leave him, like Braddock, without Indian support. By this time Attakullakulla was known throughout North America as an Indian statesman, and Forbes hoped that the arrival of this Indian statesman would put an end to his difficulties. He soon found out otherwise. Forbes soon wrote of Attakullakulla,

He is as great a Rascal to the full as any of his companions. Instead of going out to war with me or persuading those who were with me to stay, he has strengthened them in their extravagant demands, by making his own more unreasonable than the others. He gives his final answer tomorrow on which depends whether I shall have one Indian with me or not. If I have any they will cost dear, and yet should anything fail the cause may be attributed to the want of Indians whose presence I have lost for saving a few hundred pounds, after foolishly having spent several thousands upon them.

Forbes had to give in to Attakullakulla, but he did so with bad grace.

A few days later the Governor of Virginia sent a letter to Attakullakulla asking him to come to Virginia to make peace between some Cherokee warriors and backcountry settlers who had started fighting. Forbes kept the letter from Attakullakulla, fearing that if he left camp all the other Indians would also. Attakullakulla learned of it anyway and left camp. Forbes was furious. He spoke of the "villainous desertion by those who were indulged in every extravagant demand they made....having, under the Cloak of Friendship, robbed us these several months." Forbes sent a party after the chief, and when they found him they stripped him of his weapons, but they let him continue to Virginia. Attakullakulla later explained that he had learned from the Shawnees that Fort Duquesne would be abandoned, so he felt his presence was no longer necessary. In fact the fort was abandoned by the French, and Forbes entered it unmolested.

As Cherokees passed back and forth through Virginia they stole horses from backcountry settlers, who retaliated by killing Cherokees. The Cherokees had a law of blood that called for a life for a life. It did not matter which white man was killed in

retaliation for a Cherokee; any white man would do. Violence escalated. In May, 1759 fifteen white settlers in backcountry North Carolina were killed.

In the Fall of 1759 the Governor of South Carolina imposed an embargo on the Cherokees, until the Indians agreed to surrender those Cherokees who had killed whites. The embargo was so effective that Oconostota led a party to Charleston to try to get it lifted. The Governor had already decided to lead a military expedition into the Cherokee country, and he made the disastrous mistake of making Oconostota and his party hostages. He took them with his army, and said he would release them in exchange for the guilty Cherokees. Attakullakulla met with the Governor at Fort Prince George in upper South Carolina and secured the release of Oconostota, but not the other Cherokees. If it was a blunder to make Oconostota a hostage, it was a crime to then release him because the Governor's treachery had made him implacable against the British.

Smallpox hit the Governor's army and it quickly melted away. As soon as the troops were gone the Cherokees under their war chief, Oconostota, launched full-scale war against the frontier settlements.

Oconostota resolved to commit a treachery of his own. He went to Fort Prince George and lured the commander, Lieutenant Coytmore, out of the fort on the pretense of wanting to talk peace. When Coytmore appeared the chief waved a bridle over his head as a signal to thirty Cherokees who were concealed beneath the river bank. Coytmore was mortally wounded. The garrison wanted to kill the twenty-three Cherokee hostages left in the fort by the Governor, but Ensign Miln prevented it. He did consent to putting the Cherokees in irons. When this was attempted the Indians resisted, and killed one soldier, whereupon all the Cherokees were gunned down. That night the Cherokees outside the fort cried out, "Fight strong and we will release you," but there was no one left alive in the fort to hear their encouragement.

Oconostota immediately crossed the mountains and laid Fort Loudoun under siege. This was in March, 1760.

General Amherst sent an army of 1200 under the command of Colonel Archibald Montgomerie to quell the Cherokees. Montgomerie

hoped a mere display of force would persuade the Indians to make peace, but it did not. In June, 1760 Montgomerie's army was ambushed in a narrow mountain pass. Having lost 140 men, the Colonel announced that he had fulfilled his mission to chastize the Indians. He returned to Charleston, leaving Fort Loudoun to its fate.

Attakullakulla, who opposed Oconostota's measures, arranged to sneak pumpkins and fowls, corn and hogs into Fort Loudoun. In June Attakullakulla was expelled from the Cherokee Council. To disassociate himself from the actions of his people, he and his family went to live in the woods.

On August 7, feeling "abandoned by God and Man," Captain Paul Demere surrendered Fort Loudoun on condition that he and his men be permitted to march back to South Carolina. Two days later the garrison marched fifteen miles and pitched camp. On the morning of the tenth they noticed that they were surrounded. The war whoop was given and seven hundred Cherokees rushed upon the one hundred and eighty emaciated survivors of Fort Loudoun. Twenty-three whites were killed including every officer but one. The number was not coincidental; it was the same number as the Cherokee hostages killed at Fort Prince George. Captain Demere was scalped alive, made to dance for his captors, dirt stuffed into his mouth, and tomahawked to death.

One British officer, Captain John Stuart, was taken prisoner. When Attakullakulla learned what had happened he rushed to the scene and paid everything he had as a ransom for Stuart. Oconostota wanted Stuart to help the Cherokees take Fort Prince George. If Stuart refused Oconostota threatened to burn the other captives before his eyes. Attakullakulla took Stuart with him on a hunting party, and the two escaped to Virginia. On this action the South Carolina Gazette editorialized: "It evinces that an Indian can be friendly and humane in the strongest manner." On the racially troubled frontier, it was an important demonstration.

After the flush of victory passed, and when news of the defeat of the French in Canada arrived, the Cherokees wanted to make peace, but General Amherst was determined to avenge Fort Loudoun. He sent an army under Colonel James Grant. Grant had been with Montgomerie and had learned from Montgomerie's mistakes. The Cherokees were unable to defeat Grant. He destroyed all of the

Lower Towns, then all of the Middle Towns. In his report he said he had destroyed fifteen towns, fifteen hundred acres of corn, and driven five thousand Cherokees into the mountains to starve. Since the Cherokees were clearly ready to make peace this vengeance seemed to many unnecessary. Lieutenant Francis Marion, the famous "Swamp Fox" of the American Revolution, wrote as follows:

We proceeded, by Colonel Grant's orders, to burn the Indians cabins. Some of the men seemed to enjoy this cruel work, laughing heartily at the flames, but to me it appeared a shocking sight. Poor creatures, thought I, we surely need not grudge you such miserable habitations. But when we came, according to orders, to cut down thy fields of corn, I could scarcely refrain from tears. Who, without grief, could see the stately stalks with broad green leaves and tasseled shocks, the staff of life, sink under our swords with all their precious load, to wither and rot untasted in their mourning fields. I saw everywhere around the footsteps of little Indian children, where they had lately played under the shade of their rustling corn....Who did this? they will ask their mothers, and the reply will be The white people did it! The Christians did it.

Grant was now ready to make peace. He summoned Oconostota but he would not go, remembering what had happened to him the last time. So Attakullakulla, in whom the British had trust, was recalled and entrusted by the Cherokees with making peace. A superb negotiator, Attakullakulla got a very generous settlement. Yet he lost face by making peace, even though everyone knew it had to be done, and the war was none of Attakullakulla's doing. On the other hand Oconostota, far from being criticized for bringing destruction upon the Cherokees, was hailed as a great hero. The people remembered only that he had beaten Montgomerie and captured Fort Loudoun.

Peace between the Cherokees and the British coincided with the end of the French and Indian War, which resulted in the expulsion of France from North America. But the years following the Peace of 1763 were not peaceful years for the Cherokees. On the one hand they were plagued by raids by the Iroquois Indians, whose base was in New York State. In 1768 Attakullakulla and Oconostota went to Charleston, then by boat to New York City, then by sled to Johnson Hall where a great Indian congress was held which resulted

in peace between the Cherokees and Iroquois.

The next year, 1769, marked the beginning of white settlement over the Appalachians--in the area we now call Upper East Tennessee. The Cherokees complained bitterly because King George in 1763 had reserved the lands west of the mountains for the Indians, but the settlers came anyway. Only force could remove them and the British officials were unwilling to use force. By 1772 the settlers had formed the Watauga Association which leased land from the Cherokees. The Indians agreed to it because they knew the whites would not move, so they decided that they should at least get rent.

By 1774 the westward tide of migration was so strong that the Indians in the Ohio Valley, led by the Shawnees, united to drive out the whites. The Cherokees were invited to join in, but Oconostota wisely declined. The Indians were defeated in what is called Dunmore's War. In that conflict James Robertson saw military action for the first time.

The defeat of the Indians opened up Kentucky to settlement. The Cherokees had never occupied Kentucky, but they claimed it as a hunting ground. Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina offered the Cherokees 10,000 British Pounds Sterling for all of Kentucky and most of Middle Tennessee. Knowing that the Whites would take it anyway, the Cherokees agreed to sell. It was, and still is, the largest private land sale in American history. The Cherokees hoped that by selling this area they would divert White migration away from the Overhill Towns. Attakullakulla and Oconostota signed the deed.

Many of the younger Cherokees opposed the sale. One was Attakullakulla's son, Dragging Canoe. He warned the whites that they would find the settlement of this area "dark and bloody." Dragging Canoe kept his promise until the day he died.

A month after the sale the American Revolution broke out on Lexington Green. At first British policy called for keeping the Cherokees neutral, fearing that if they attacked they would kill as many Loyalists as Patriots. Attakullakulla and Oconostota tried to maintain Cherokee neutrality. But when the frontier settlements declared for the American cause British policy changed. The British enlisted the Cherokees as their allies. The younger

Cherokees were anxious to fight for the British against the Americans. Why? Because they saw that the remote British were no threat to the Indians lands. The real threat was from the American settlers who wanted lands, and most of them supported the Patriot cause. So it was that Dragging Canoe prepared his nation for war.

In July, 1776 the Cherokees struck in three places. The Raven successfully ravaged the settlements in Carter's Valley, in present-day Hawkins County. Old Abram attacked Fort Watauga, commanded by Captain James Robertson and Lieutenant John Sevier, but was repulsed. Dragging Canoe engaged an American force at Island Flats, at present-day Kingsport, Tennessee. He, too, was defeated. A few months later the Americans attacked and crushed the Cherokees. It was the first time the Overhill Towns had felt the sting of a conquering army.

Attakullakulla and Oconostota, now allies for a change, regained control of the tribe from Dragging Canoe and agreed to make peace with the Americans. Rather than accept peace Dragging Canoe and his faction seceded from the tribe, moved to near Chattanooga, and were thereafter known as the Chickamaugans.

Peace between the Cherokees was made in July, 1777 at the Long Island of the Holston, where, on July 4, 1777 the Indians and frontiersmen celebrated the first Independence Day festivities in the West.

The Cherokees kept the peace until 1780, when British successes encouraged them to again make war on the Americans. Their timing was very poor. They struck just as the Overmountain Men were returning victorious from Kings Mountain. John Sevier hastily organized an expedition which defeated the Cherokees at Boyd's Creek, in present-day Sevier County.

The Chickamaugans had never made peace with the Americans. The Americans struck in 1779 and in 1782 but could not break the power of the Chickamaugans. Their hostility continued long after the American Revolution.

In 1780 the first settlements appeared in Middle Tennessee. Dragging Canoe decided that they would be easier targets than the more populated settlements to the east. Fort Nashborough barely survived the furious Indian attack in 1781 known as the Battle of

the Bluffs. Attacks by the Chickamaugans continued regularly until 1795. For that reason almost all the settlers had to live in forts for year after year until 1795.

Before the Revolution was over the two greatest Cherokees had died--Attakullakulla in 1778, Oconostota in 1782. It was well they did not live longer. Strong as they were, as much as they had tried, no one could stem the floodtide which was to sweep away the Cherokees from their ancestral home.

After the Revolution the American government wanted peace with the Indians. In 1785, at Hopewell, South Carolina, the Overhill Cherokees met with the U. S. Commissioners. As a result the Indians ceded more of their land.

The State of Franklin, which was formed in East Tennessee in 1785, forced the Cherokees to give up even more land. When the Southwest Territory replaced the State of Franklin, the Indians hoped to re-gain some of what they had lost, but it was not to be. Even so, the federal government was more indulgent to the Indians than were the local settlers.

William Blount, the Territorial Governor, was in a quandry. His instructions from the federal government conflicted with the wishes of his constituents, and he aspired to be elected by those people. He negotiated the Treaty of Holston with the Cherokees in 1791, and he was very fair and just, but the result was the same--the Indians had to give up more land.

Henry Knox, President Washington's Secretary of War, reflected,

How different would be the sensation to reflect that instead of exterminating a part of the human race by our modes of population, we had persevered....and imparted to the aborigines our knowledge. But it has been conceived to be impracticable to civilize the Indians of North America. The opinion is probably more convenient than just.

In all fairness to the settlers, they could hardly be expected to look indulgently upon the Indians while the Indians were still killing, scalping and burning cabins and crops. The high tide of Chickamaugan power was in 1788-89. The end came quickly. Dragging Canoe died in 1792 while celebrating the massacre of white men, women and children. In 1794 a confederation of Indians were decisively defeated at Fallen Timbers by General Anthony

Wayne. The same year, 1794, General James Robertson led the very successful Nickajack Campaign against the Chickamaugans.

The Cherokees and Chickamaugans alike realized that the Whites were unbeatable. The time had come to beat swords into ploughshares. The Indians changed their lifestyle. They gave up hunting for planting orchards, domesticating honey bees, raising cattle and horses. They even adopted negro slavery.

Increasingly the Indians adopted white dress. Many became Christians. When the first missionaries went among the Cherokees in 1784 the prevailing view was that "An Indian has no more soul than a buffalo. When you have killed an Indian you have done a good act and have killed a wild beast." After the establishment of the Brainerd Mission near Chattanooga about 1817 increasing numbers of the Cherokees were converted. But it was difficult to spread the word of God among a people who had no written language.

The man who changed that was named Sequoyah. He was born at Tuskegee, in what is now Tennessee, in 1760. As a youth he was fascinated by what he called the white man's talking stones. He set out to create a written language for the Cherokees. He was ridiculed. One friend told him, "Our people are most concerned about you. They think you are wasting your life. They think, my friend, that you are making a fool of yourself and will no longer be respected."

At first Sequoyah created a character or letter for each word in the Cherokee language, but he realized no one could memorize so many characters. He then developed a syllabary, with 86 characters, each representing a syllable, from which thousands of words could be formed. His syllabary was very successful. It was so easy to learn that within months many Cherokees could read and write. There is really no parallel to it in history.

A Bible was printed, and in 1828 a newspaper begun, the Cherokee Phoenix. In 1826 the Cherokees adopted a written, republican constitution like that of the United States.

Having developed a written language, adopted a constitution, white man's dress, customs and religion, the Cherokees expected to be left alone on their few remaining lands. It was not to be.

When Georgia ceded her western lands--Alabama and Mississippi--to the United States, she stipulated that the government move to

extinguish all Cherokee claims within Georgia. Georgia pressed the federal government to act. As soon as Andrew Jackson became President an Indian Removal Bill was introduced to force the Indians, including the Cherokees, to move across the Mississippi River. Georgia annexed all Cherokee lands in the State. Jackson cut off the Indians' annuity. Several white missionaries were arrested because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to Georgia, claiming that the Cherokee Nation was independent of Georgia. The Supreme Court upheld the Cherokees, but Jackson thundered, "John Marshall has made his decision. Let him enforce it."

By bribery and liquor the government got a faction of the Cherokees to agree to the Removal Bill. Although the faction did not represent the majority of Cherokee opinion Jackson would not recognize anyone else as the legitimate spokesman for the Cherokees. Jackson sent General Wood to remove the Indians. Wood did not like his work. He wrote, "Nineteen twentieths if not ninety-nine out of every hundred will go penniless to the West."

One White man who disavowed Jackson's Indian policy was Congressman Davy Crockett of Tennessee. He called it "unjust, dishonest, cruel and short-sighted in the extreme." He was thanked by his constituents for his opinion by being booted out of office. He then said "Tennessee can go to hell! I am going to Texas."

In 1838 General Winfield Scott and 7000 troops were sent in to remove the Indians. Every cabin was searched by rifle and bayonet. The cabins were then burned, often after being looted. Even the graves were looted. In all 13,000 Cherokees were rounded up.

They were driven, first through hot weather, then through bitter cold, more than a thousand miles through Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Only a few escaped into the Great Smoky Mountains, where their descendants now have a reservation in North Carolina.

One soldier who participated, unwillingly, in the removal left this chilling account:

I saw the helpless Cherokees arrested and dragged from their homes, and driven at the bayonet point into the stockades. And in the chill of a

drizzling rain on an October morning I saw them loaded like cattle or sheep into six hundred and forty-five wagons and started toward the West. One can never forget the sadness and solemnity of that morning. Chief John Ross led in prayer and when the bugle sounded and the wagons started rolling many of the children rose to their feet and waved their little hands good-by to their mountain homes, knowing they were leaving them forever. Many of these helpless people did not have blankets and many of them had been driven from home barefooted. On the morning of November the 17th we encountered a terrific sleet and snow storm with freezing temperatures and from that day until we reached the end of the fateful journey on March the 26th, 1839, the sufferings of the Cherokees were awful. The trail of the exiles was a trail of death. They had to sleep in the wagons and on the ground without fire. And I have known as many as twenty-two of them to die in one night of pneumonia due to ill treatment, cold, and exposure. Among this number was the beautiful Christian wife of Chief John Ross....At this time (he was writing in 1890) we are too near the removal of the Cherokees for our young people to full understand the enormity of the crime that was committed against a helpless race....Future generations will read and condemn the act and I do hope posterity will remember that private soldiers like myself....had to execute the orders of our superiors....Murder is murder and somebody must explain the streams of blood that flowed in the Indian country in the summer of 1838. Somebody must explain the four thousand silent graves that mark the trail of the Cherokees to their exile. I wish I could forget it all, but the picture of 645 wagons lumbering over the frozen ground with their cargo of suffering humanity still lingers in my memory.

The Cherokees ought not to have been driven from their homes in 1838 because they were no threat to anyone. Much romantic nonsense has been written about the Indians as noble savages, but one eminent authority who has spent a lifetime studying the Southern Indians in the eighteenth century says that Attakullakulla is the only Indian he has found who perhaps deserves to be called a noble savage. In the eighteenth century the Cherokees were still living in the Stone Age. They were cruel and barbaric, delighting in giving pain. Yet some say, even so, were they not in the right since the land belonged to them? I think it was a matter of two rights in conflict. The Indians were right to fight for the lands they possessed. But the thousands of Europeans who fled persecution and poverty were right to seek new lives and opportunities

in the new world. Was it right that the North American continent should remain the hunting preserve of a few thousand Indians. If it had America would never have become what Lincoln called it--the last, best hope of mankind. There were two rights in conflict. We are tempted to say that the Whites and Indians should have lived peaceably side by side. But neither wanted that. The cultural gap was too great. The conflict of Whites and Indians was inevitable, and its result was inevitable too.

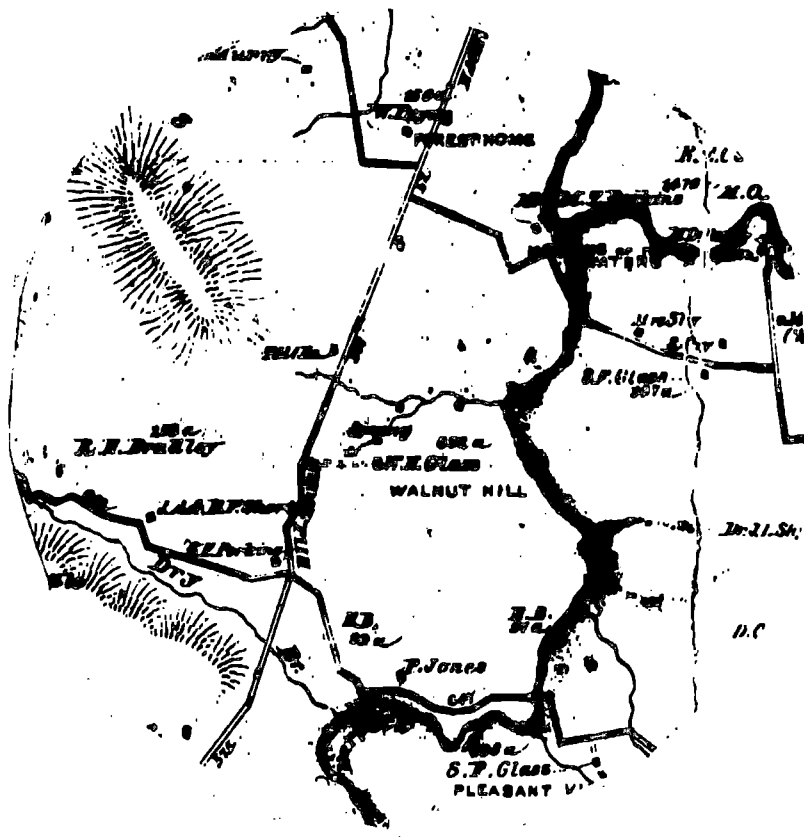
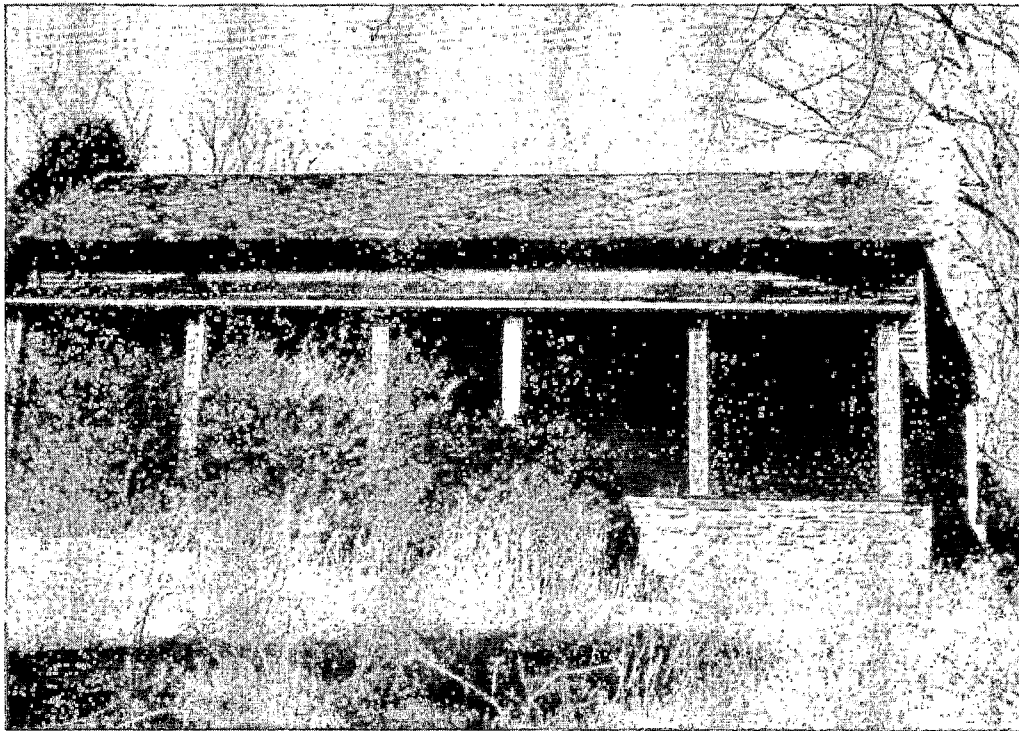
But, by 1838, the Indians had forsaken their barbaric ways. They were civilized and peaceful. They fought with us side by side in the War of 1812. There was really no excuse for the removal of 1838 except that the white man coveted the Indians' few remaining lands because there was a rumor that they contained gold. So it was that the Cherokee were driven from Tennessee.

Little remains of the Cherokee heritage in Tennessee. The recently completed Tellico Reservoir has inundated Tomatley, where the noble Attakullakulla held court; Tuskegee, where young Sequoyah was fascinated by the white man's talking stones; Tenase, which gave its name to our State; and Chota, the Beloved Town and capital of the Cherokee Nation. Fort Loudoun, the first English settlement in Tennessee, has been reduced to an island in the midst of a vast inland sea of unfathomable indifference.

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A PLANTATION DISPERSED

By: Dorris Callicott Douglass

On the east side of Old Hillsboro Road, a little north of New Highway 96, is a 700 acre farm, now owned by the Callicott family. The history of the farm up through the Civil War was described in "A Williamson County Plantation 1847-1865," which appeared in last years' publication of the Williamson County Historical Society (Spring 1980). After the Civil War parts of the plantation were sold off one tract after another. By June of 1870 the antebellum plantation had become five postwar farms. Hence the continuing history of the Callicott's farm and neighboring land is presented herein as "A Plantation Dispersed."

The Radford Ellis plantation contained 1,419 acres and was located on both sides of the Hillsboro Turnpike. The Charlotte Road cut through the southern end of the place. In addition to the elegant home there were nine slave houses. Before the war as many as forty-seven slaves had lived on the plantation. The land and Negroes were given to Mrs. Ellis in 1847 by her father Nicholas Perkins. Her first husband, Nicholas Marr, managed the plantation until his death in 1854. And after she married Radford Ellis in 1856, he too operated the plantation.

In 1863 Sallie Ellis at the age of thirty-two was left a widow for the second time. Sharing the misfortune were her children: thirteen year old Nicholas Marr, ten year old Sarah Marr, and four year old Fannie Ellis. Radford Ellis' daughter Lizzie, by his first wife, was eighteen at the time.

While Radford Ellis died in 1863 steps were not taken toward settling his estate until 1865, obviously because of the war. A sale of his personal property was held in the summer of 1865. In

Top Photo: "1878 Map of Williamson County, Tennessee," by D. G. Beers, Philadelphia, Pa., showing a portion of the 6th District with "Walnut Hill" on the north.

Bottom Photo: House of Luke Perkins - first Negro to own property in the 6th District, now owned by Mrs. Hattie Mae Woodard.

that Ellis died owing a considerable amount of money, the proceeds from the sale were far from sufficient to pay his debts. In fact the total amount of claims against the estate was \$29,234, while the assets were only \$3,098. On April 10, 1866 Sallie Ellis, her stepdaughter Lizzie, and her daughter Fannie, as the Ellis heirs, were sued for debt. The plaintiff, or creditors bringing suit, were: Nicholas Edwin Perkins, her brother; Robert H. Bradley, her brother-in-law, husband of Margaret Ann Perkins; William P. Cannon, established farmer and son of the former Governor Newton Cannon; John C. Wells, undertaker and carriage maker; Campbell & McEwen, attorneys; and various others. The outcome of the lawsuit was inevitable. Part of the plantation was to be sold at public auction.

As the decision of the jury was read aloud, one wonders if Sallie Ellis was not haunted by the words of her father's will. He had instructed that the land and Negroes given to each daughter be conveyed in such a way that the property could not be subject to their husbands' debts.

Sallie and Nicholas Marr had received her land and slaves "on loan." Unfortunately Perkins also stated in his will that if the husbands of his daughters should die, then the women were to have their property in fee simple. After the death of Nicholas Marr, Sallie could do with her land and slaves as she saw fit. Matters of the heart evidently took precedence over good judgement. On March 23, 1856 she agreed to a marriage contract by which she gave her future husband Radford Ellis 1/5 in value of all her land and Negroes. At a later date 291 acres was laid off for Ellis. It was this tract of the plantation, which was legally Radford Ellis', that was now to be sold!

Nicholas Perkins, in his awareness of debts and their impact, was far wiser than his children. Sallie was not alone in her poor judgement. She had agreed to the marriage contract, but her brother Nicholas Edwin Perkins witnessed the contract. So did her brother-in-law Leland Bradley, the husband of her sister Mary Elizabeth.

When Nicholas Perkins wrote his will Sallie was but sixteen years old and had been married to Nicholas Marr for one week. Perkins, in spite of his shrewdness could not foresee a second husband,

or the Civil War for that matter. In less than twenty years, at least part of Sallie's land was to be sold to pay her husband's debts, and the Negroes were all gone. Even though Perkins had so carefully penned his will, he could not reach out of the grave to protect his daughter's interest.

The land to be auctioned was the southeastern corner of the plantation. It was bordered on the south by the West Harpeth River, with the Charlotte Road running through the property along side the river. Not all of the 291 acres was to be sold outright. Lizzie and Fannie Ellis had lost their inheritance, but Sallie, as widow, was entitled to a dower (life interest) of 73 acres 2 poles.

To assure the best possible sale, the land was divided into three tracts or "lots." In fairness to the purchasers, each lot contained some dower. On Monday, October 1, 1866 the lots were sold at the court house door to the highest bidders, on reasonable credit.

Lot 1, the western most tract, contained 99 acres 138 poles. It went to Enoch Brown for \$32.50 per acre or a total of \$3,245.53. From this tract Sallie Ellis was to have as dower 26 acres 130 poles. The dower was laid off so as to join her other land to the north. Enoch Brown had withstood the war years fairly well, and was now adding more land to his holdings. He already owned 1,436 acres. He was familiar with the Ellis land and had attended the sale of Mr. Ellis' personal property, where he bought household furnishings and livestock. The household items were a secretary for \$28 and a fire set of shovel, tongs, and poker for \$2. The livestock was three white heifers for a sum of \$70.

The Ellis Lot 1 that Enoch Brown bought on October 1, 1866 remained in the Brown family forty-nine years to the day. Enoch Brown Jr. sold the property October 1, 1915 to John H. Duke. The land has now been in the Duke family sixty-five years.

Lot 2 of the Ellis property auctioned off in 1866 went to Lewis T. Jones and his brother Thomas G. Jones. The tract contained 83 acres 148 poles. The Jones' bid was \$27.50 per acre or \$2,307.93 in all. Sallie Ellis' dower in this tract was 16 acres 146 poles.

Lewis Taylor Jones or "Pet" Jones as was his nickname, was the overseer on the Ellis plantation. He had married Matilda Lock in

1845 and by 1866 they had several children. The land that Jones and his brother bought was a canebrake amid virgin timber. "Pet" Jones, his sons, and some former slaves, cleared the land and built a typical two room log house with a dogtrot in the middle. The Jones brothers finished paying for their farm on February 13, 1868. "Pet" Jones had grown up in a time when schooling was hard to come by, unless your parents were well-off. He could not write his name, but by his ingenuity and self-reliance had made the transition upward from overseer to landowner at the age of forty-two. Shortly after buying the Ellis property, "Pet" and Thomas Jones acquired 50 acres of hill land. On August 13, 1869, "Pet" Jones bought his brother's half interest in both tracts for \$1,260.

In 1870 the combined tracts contained 65 acres of improved land and 68 acres of woodlands. The crops produced the previous year included 500 bushels of "Indian corn," 200 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of oats, 4 bales of cotton, and 10 bushels of Irish potatoes. The value of the livestock slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1869 was \$200. The estimated value of all farm production for 1869, including the betterment and additions to stock was \$1,770. As of June 1, 1870, the livestock included four horses, two mules, three "milch cows," three other cattle, and fifteen hogs. The value of the stock was \$700.

In 1869 "Pet" Jones paid \$150 in wages including board, no doubt to colored laborers. When he moved to his farm he brought with him two of the Ellis' ex-slaves. They lived in a log cabin on the southeastern portion of the place.

"Pet" Jones had \$100 worth of farming implements. A few of the implements were a cultivator, a diamond plow, two Miller plows, and a cul tongue plow share, all of which he purchased at the sale of Radford Ellis' personal estate for a total of \$8.75.

The "Pet" Jones farm, or Lot 2 of the original Ellis property, is now owned by William DePriest, with the exception of 18 acres belonging to Claude Callicott. Mr. Callicott's field is in the southeast corner of the property. The field was mined for phosphate in 1975. Left undisturbed was one tree beside a well, the site where once stood the log cabin of the two ex-slaves who came to the farm with their former overseer.

Lot 3 of the Ellis property, auctioned off that October 1, 1866, was sold to Enoch Brown, who also bought Lot 1. The tract contained 95 acres 127 poles, and like the Jones place, is said to have been a canebrake. Enoch Brown bid \$12.50 an acre for it or \$1,197.42 in all. Sallie Ellis was to have the use of 29 acres 46 poles of the tract as her dower. Enoch Brown's Lot 3 is now owned by Charles Kitzen, who raises registered polled Herefords on the farm.

As the spring of 1867 approached, there was no way for Sallie Ellis to farm her land. The slaves were gone, and now her overseer "Pet" Jones was involved in clearing his own land. No doubt she was in need of money. The only solution was to sell her land.

On March 13, 1867 Sallie Ellis sold all of her dower. Enoch Brown paid \$200 cash for the dower in his two tracts, a total of 56 acres 16 poles. "Pet" Jones paid \$50 cash for the dower of 16 acres 146 poles in his place.

Two months later, on May 29th, Sallie Ellis sold her home and the remaining 692 acres on the east side of the Hillsboro Turnpike. Turner Foster of Nashville bought the property in trust for the sole and separate use of his wife Harriet E. Foster. The purchase price was \$25,079.70 to be paid in notes due at various times.

Turner Foster was a lawyer before the war, but at the present time was associated in the grocery business with his brother. Foster Brothers wholesale and retail groceries was located in Nashville at 33 Public Square.

Turner Foster's first note for the Ellis property was for \$6,000 and was due July 1, 1867. Another note for \$3,000 was due July 5th. After the payment of these notes, totaling \$9,000, the deed was properly registered July 9, 1867.

Registered with the deed was a plat of the land. The surveyor was Moscow B. Carter whose father owned the noted Carter House. Moscow Carter later inherited the house which is today a historic shrine commemorating the Battle of Franklin.

Turner Foster's next note was due January 1, 1868 and was for \$1,000. A substantial note for \$7,539.80 was due May 29th. Foster failed to pay the notes and on November 9, 1868 Sallie Ellis sued him for the money. The Circuit Court of Williamson County awarded her the \$1,000 debt, plus \$86.99 damages (interest) and the

\$7,539.80 debt plus \$662.80 damages.

In the meantime Turner Foster had given up the grocery business, practiced law briefly in Nashville, and supposedly moved out of state. In spite of the court ruling he still did not pay the debt and in the spring of 1869 Sallie Ellis presented the case to the Chancery Court of Williamson County. In that Foster was alleged to be a non-resident of Tennessee, a notice was placed in the Nashville Press and Times, requesting his presence at the first day of court of the April term. Foster did not appear, and on May 7th the Chancery Court ruled on the total amount of money due Mrs. Ellis. The money granted by the court included: (1) the judgement of the Circuit Court November 9, 1868 totaling \$9,289.68; (2) interest from November 9th to date, \$278.68; (3) the final note due May 29, 1869 for another \$7,539.80; and (4) interest from May 29, 1867 to date \$875.15. The total was \$18,007.37. Turner Foster was given sixty days to render payment or the farm would be sold by the Chancery Court at public auction.

Needless to say, Foster did not come forward with the money, and the auction date was set for October 4th. W. E. Winstead, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, advertised the sale in the Nashville Press and Times and in hand bills passed out in Williamson County. On Monday, October 4, 1869, at the court house door, the farm was sold to Samuel Fielding Glass for \$19,500. Fortunately Mr. Glass' bid was more than the \$18,000 due Mrs. Ellis. As the events of the day took place, no doubt Sallie Ellis sadly recalled how three years ago that very week, the first part of the Ellis plantation, had likewise, been auctioned at the court house door.

It has not been determined where Sallie Ellis was living from 1867 to 1870. However, it is entirely possible that she and the children continued to live in their plantation home, during the two and a half years that Turner Foster owned the property. Sallie did not purchase another place to live until December of 1869. This was a town lot in Franklin of which she was to have possession January 1, 1870. Likewise, the Chancery Court granted Fielding Glass possession of the Foster farm January 1st. The court clerk reported that if the "defendent and his tenants" did not surrender possession on or before the first of January, then

Glass would be given a Writ of Possession of Premises. It stands to reason that Sallie and her family may have been the so called "tenants."

Fielding Glass, who already owned 1,532 acres, gave the former Ellis property to his son William Henry Glass. Bill Glass was married to Mary Dedman, May 3, 1870 and the bride and groom moved into the lovely home. They continued to call the place by its original name, Walnut Hill.

The farm contained 600 acres of improved land and 92 acres of woodlands. Bill Glass had \$500 worth of farming implements. There is no record of his crops in 1870, but his livestock on June 1st included: five horses, eight mules, two "milch cows," eight other cattle, and twenty hogs. The stock was valued at \$2,500.

No doubt there were various colored families living on the farm, as there are five known sites of former slave houses. The names of the families have not been established. However, Mr. and Mrs. Glass had a ten year old servant boy living in the house with them. His name was Tolbert Glass and he had been born a slave in Georgia. The Glass farm remained in the same family eighty-eight years until it was sold by Bill Glass' grandchildren to Claude Callicott in 1957.

Sallie Ellis had her land on the west side of the Hillsboro Turnpike surveyed on August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of 1866. The surveyor was W. G. Hunt. In all there were 443 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, which was divided into six tracts or lots. The lots were laid off from south to north with Lots 1 through 4 facing the pike. Lots 5 and 6 were behind or west of Lots 3 and 4.

On January 23, 1869, two brothers, and kinsmen of Mrs. Ellis, Nicholas and Thomas Holt, jointly bought Lots 3 and 4. Together the lots included 185 acres 50 poles, with Lot 3 containing 86 acres 20 poles, and Lot 4, 99 acres 30 poles. The purchase price was \$3,100. The Holts paid \$1,500 cash and gave a note for \$1,600 due in one year without interest.

Nicholas and Thomas Holt each served in the Confederate Army. Nicholas was a prisoner of war, and therefore a description of his appearance has been preserved in the Union war records. He was five feet six inches tall, had brown hair, hazel eyes, and was

light completed.

The Holt brothers were just a year apart in age and had a double wedding on October 23, 1867. Nicholas married Susan E. Boyd. Thomas married Talitha C. Hill. The young men were twenty-seven and twenty-eight years old when they bought their farm in 1869.

According to the Holt's deed they were not to have possession of the property until January 1, 1870. However, statistics for the farm in 1869 are found in the Agricultural Census, indicating that either the Holts rented the farm in 1869 or Mrs. Ellis reconsidered on the occupancy date. It is possible that they rented or were allowed to occupy all but ten acres of the farm, for the number of acres given in the Agricultural Census is ten less than the number of acres recorded in the deed.

In 1869 Nicholas and Thomas Holt produced on their farm, 500 bushels of "Indian corn," 64 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of oats, 1 ton of hay, 2 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 30 pounds of butter. The value of the livestock slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$80. The estimated value of all farm production in 1869 was \$828. The Holts had \$150 worth of farming implements.

On February 21, 1870 Nicholas and Thomas Holt divided their land. Each was to have road frontage with Nicholas taking the southern portion of the place, and Thomas the northern. They cleverly ran their common boundary through the center of the well. Nicholas got 110 acres 50 poles, and Thomas 75 acres even.

Although the brothers divided their land, they continued to operate the farm as one place. On June 1, 1870 their livestock consisted of one horse, one mule, one ox, one "milch cow," two sheep, and twenty-five hogs. Few people had oxen anymore, though the animals had been quite popular as late as 1860.

In 1873 Thomas Holt sold his portion of the farm, an action which probably met with the disapproval of his brother, considering Nicholas eventually bought back all of the land. On September 30, 1873 Thomas Holt sold his 75 acres to Dennis Sullivan. Sullivan bought the property for \$1,000 cash plus \$900 in notes with interest. The notes were due on Christmas Day of 1874, '75, and '76. The interest on the notes was from Christmas of 1873. Sullivan was to have possession of the

property January 1, 1874.

Dennis Sullivan and his wife Catherine were Irish immigrants. They had truly come to a land of opportunity. Neither could write their name yet they owned 75 acres.

On March 1, 1876 Dennis Sullivan sold an undivided half interest in his farm to John Hagerty for \$950. Hagerty made the purchase in trust for his wife Mary. As Hagerty bought an interest in the farm rather than so many acres outright, it is likely that the Hagertys and Sullivans were related, especially since John Hagerty and his wife were from Ireland, like the Sullivans. Eventually the Sullivan and Hagerty property was divided, with John Hagerty taking 37 acres off the front of the place.

On January 7, 1886 Nicholas Holt bought Hagerty's 37 acres at public auction. It had been twelve years since Thomas Holt sold off his share of the Holt farm. Included in the land that Nicholas got back, was the road frontage and the other half of the well. The purchase price of the 37 acres was \$850. As Nicholas bought the property with money provided by his wife, the deed was recorded in her name, Susan E. Holt.

On November 10, 1891 Nicholas Holt bought Dennis Sullivan's remaining 38 acres for \$750. After eighteen years the Holt property was all one farm again. It is now owned by Walter Roberts.

On May 20, 1870 Sallie Ellis sold her remaining property to her brother-in-law Robert Bradley. Bradley bought Lots 1 and 2, and 4 and 5, in aggregate 258 acres 10 poles. Lots 1 and 2 faced the Hillsboro Turnpike. Lot 1 contained 2 acres 71 poles; Lot 2, 87 acres 19 poles. Lots 4 and 5 were back of the Holt farm and consisted of hill land. Each contained 84 1/4 acres. The purchase price for all of the property was \$3,000. Bradley paid \$1,000 cash and \$2,000 by note due in two years without interest.

Robert Bradley already had possession of a considerable amount of land through his wife, and is thought to have rented out much of the former Ellis property. Bradley lived to be ninety-nine years old and over the next fifty years sold off various portions of the property. The first tract to be sold was Lot 1. On September 1, 1876 Robert Bradley sold the former Ellis Lot 1 to "Luke Perkins, colored." Tax records reveal that Luke Perkins

was the first Negro in the Sixth District to own any land, and that for the next seven years he was the only Negro in the district to own property.

As already mentioned, Lot 1 contained 2 acres 71 poles. The purchase price was \$250. Perkins paid \$161 cash and two notes, each for \$44.50 due in one and two years. There was obviously a house on the site considering the high cost of \$100 an acre. Bradley had paid an average of \$11.60 an acre for his combined tracts. It is apparent that the house was there when the land was surveyed in 1866. The other lots contained between 80 and 100 acres, while Lot 1 was laid off to include only two and a half acres, most likely to allow for the added value of a house. The house is now owned by Mrs. Hattie Mae Woodard, also of the Negro race. Over the past hundred years it has been owned by white people only briefly, about 1915.

Luke Perkins was fifty-six years old when he bought his house and small plot of ground. He was born in May of 1820 and was the son of Isaac and Patsy, slaves of Thomas Hardin Perkins. As a slave Luke belonged to three generations of the Perkins family and probably spent his entire days of servitude on the Meeting of the Waters Plantation, located on the present Del Rio Pike. When his first master died in 1839, Luke became the property of Nicholas Perkins, Hardin Perkins' son-in-law and nephew. Upon the death of Nicholas Perkins in 1848, Luke, as well as Meeting of the Waters, was inherited by Nicholas Edwin Perkins.

After the Civil War Luke Perkins did quite well for himself. Besides the house that he bought, he rented from 60 to 90 acres of farm land each year. While most Negroes were sharecroppers, Perkins paid cash for rent. The land that he rented is thought to have been the adjoining Lot 2 of Robert Bradley's property.

In 1880 Luke Perkins had \$200 worth of farming implements. His livestock on hand June 1st, included: two horses, three mules, one "milch cow," one other cow, and ten hogs. The stock was valued at \$210. Perkins also had fifteen chickens.

In 1879 Luke Perkins had raised 30 acres of "Indian corn," 25 acres of wheat, 4 acres of oats, 3 acres of cotton, and 1/2 acre of sorghum. The sorghum made 30 gallons of molasses. The estimated value of all farm production for 1879, sold, consumed,

or on hand was \$500.

Helping Luke with the farm work was his thirty year old daughter Mary, whose occupation was listed as "farm laborer" in the 1880 census. Of course his wife Rebecca helped too, but her occupation was given as "keeping house," the standard title allotted all wives.

On September 23, 1883 Robert Bradley sold Lot 2 of the former Ellis property to William Henry Glass, who owned the Ellis plantation home and 692 acres across the road. Glass paid \$1,000 for the 87 acres 19 poles. This tract is owned today by Mitchell Marshall.

As already stated Lot 2 is thought to have been rented by Luke Perkins. If so, Perkins was left with no land to farm the next season. In any case, a month after Glass bought the property, Perkins bought some of Bradley's hill land. On November 1, 1883 Luke Perkins bought from Robert Bradley 20 acres off of the eastern end of Lot 6. Perkins was sixty-three years old at the time. For the 20 acres he paid Bradley \$100 in hogs, a horse colt, and a bull calf as cash, and also, a note for \$100 due in one year.

Thirteen years later, Luke Perkins, at the age of seventy-six, bought 20 acres of adjoining land to form a 40 acre tract. He bought the additional land from Robert Bradley for \$100 on September 24, 1896.

Perkins was not the only Negro to buy land from Bradley. Between 1898 and 1909 Robert Bradley sold 20 acre tracts to Gabriel Murrey, William Berry and Thomas Brown jointly, William Southall, and Glasgow Ellis, or "Glass Ellis" as he was called. As one might expect Glasgow Ellis had been a slave of Sallie Ellis'. Like Luke Perkins and others, he had belonged to three generations of the Perkins family and had adopted the surname of his final master. On January 28, 1909 Glasgow Ellis bought 20 acres of his former mistress' land. The property owned by the various Negro families in the early 1900's is now part of the Forest Home Farms subdivision along the High Point Ridge Road.

About January 1, 1870 Sallie Ellis moved to her new home in Franklin on the northeast corner of Bridge and Indigo Streets (4th Avenue). The property was Town Lot No. 138, which she bought from Auguston Alston on December 4, 1869. She gave no cash at the

time, but a note for \$3,000 due April 1, 1870 with interest from January 1st. The house is now owned by Thomas Ridley and was at one time the home of Rogers Caldwell.

When the census was taken in June of 1870 Sallie Ellis was living in Franklin with her three children. The household also included a servant woman Ann Rice, age twenty-three, her three year old son Willie, and another servant Martha Wren, age twenty. Since the last census in 1860, Sallie Ellis' circumstances had been reduced from a plantation of 1,400 acres and forty-seven slaves, to a town lot and two domestic servants. Her son Nicholas, soon to be twenty, was a clerk in a grocery and would never be the plantation master like his forebears.

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- Book "J" (Minutes, Chancery Court, April 1861 - April 1868), William P. Cannon et. al. vs. Sallie A. Ellis et. al., p. 266: Year of Radford Ellis' death, 1863; Heirs of Radford Ellis: Sallie, Lizzie and Fannie Ellis; Creditors: William P. Cannon, Robert H. Bradley, N. E. Perkins, John C. Wells, Campbell & McEwen, "and various other creditors;" Ellis died owning 291 acres; Sallie Ellis entitled to a dower from the 291 acres; p. 253: Amount of claims against the Radford Ellis estate and amount of assets; Order of the court for Ellis' 291 acres to be sold; p. 339: Report of sale of Ellis' land in three tracts to Enoch Brown (Lots 1 and 3) and L. T. Jones (Lot 2), October 1, 1866; Amount of dower in each tract.
- Book "17" (Minutes, Circuit Court, November 1867 - July 1871), Sallie A. Ellis vs. Turner S. Foster, pp. 242, 244: Sallie Ellis awarded debts plus damages (interest) on \$1,000 note and on \$7,539.80 note.
- Book "K" (Minutes, Chancery Court, May 1868 - June 1870), Sallie A. Ellis vs. Turner S. Foster, p. 329: Notice placed in Nashville Press and Times for Turner Foster, alledged non-resident of Tennessee, to appear in court; Sallie Ellis awarded judgement of Circuit Court plus interest, and debt plus interest on second \$7,539.80 note; Foster given sixty days to make payment; p. 346: Sale of farm advertised in Nashville Press and Times and in hand bills in Williamson County; Report of the sale of Foster's 692 acres to S. F. Glass, October 4, 1869; p. 444: Defendant and his tenants to surrender possession before or on January 1, 1870.

Deeds:

- Book "X" (Deeds January 1856 - October 1857), pp. 107-108: Marriage Contract of Radford Ellis and Sally Marr, March 23, 1856.
- Book "1" (Deeds February 1862 - March 1867), pp. 797-798: Deed of dower, Sallie A. Ellis to Enoch Brown, in two tracts, March 13, 1867; p. 798: Deed of dower, Sallie A. Ellis to Lewis Taylor Jones, March 13, 1867.
- Book "40" (Deeds March 1915 - August 1916), p. 93: Deed of Lot 1 (of 1866), Enoch Brown Jr. to John H. Duke, October 1, 1915.
- Book "2" (Deeds March 1867 - February 1870), p. 231: Deed of Lot 2 (of 1866), W. E. Winstead, Clerk and Master of Chancery Court to Lewis T. and Thomas G. Jones, February 13, 1868; Property bought October 1, 1866 but deed granted when land was paid for; p. 482: Deed for half interest in Lot 2 (of 1866)

and 50 acres of hill land, Thomas G. Jones to Lewis T. Jones, August 13, 1869; p. 379: Deed of Lots 4 and 5, Sallie A. Ellis to Nicholas P. Holt and Thomas P. Holt, jointly, January 23, 1869; p. 578: Partition deed between Nicholas P. Holt and Thomas P. Holt, February 21, 1870; Nicholas 110 acres 50 poles, Thomas 75 acres; p. 537: Deed of Town Lot No. 138 in Franklin, Auguston Alston to Sallie A. Ellis, December 4, 1869.

Book "4" (Deeds September 1872 - July 1874), p. 312: Deed of 75 acres, Thomas P. Holt to Dennis Sullivan, September 30, 1873.

Book "6" (Deeds December 1876 - August 1878), p. 21: Deed of undivided half interest, Dennis Sullivan to John Hagerty, March 1, 1876; Sullivan signed his name with an "X".

Book "11" (Deeds April 1885 - December 1886), p. 265: Deed of front half of Sullivan - Hagerty property, W. E. Winstead, Clerk and Master Chancery Court to Susan E. Holt, February 4, 1886; Sullivan - Hagerty property at sometime divided, Nicholas Holt bought Hagerty's 37 acres at public auction January 7, 1886 with money provided by his wife.

Book "15" (Deeds September 1890 - April 1892), pp. 393-394: Deed of 38 acres, Dennis and Catherine Sullivan to Nicholas P. Holt, November 10, 1891; Both Sullivan and his wife signed their name with an "X".

Book "3" (Deeds February 1870 - September 1872), pp. 60-61: Deed of Lots 1 and 2 (of 1870), and 5 and 6, Sallie A. Ellis to Robert H. Bradley, May 20, 1870.

Book "5" (Deeds July 1874 - December 1876), p. 515: Deed of Lot 1 (of 1870), Robert Bradley to "Luke Perkins, colored", September 1, 1876.

Book "10" (Deeds September 1883 - April 1885), p. 16: Deed of Lot 2 (of 1870), Robert Bradley to William H. Glass, September 23, 1883; p. 89: Deed of 20 acres off eastern end Lot 6, Robert Bradley to Luke Perkins, November 1, 1883.

Book "19" (Deeds November 1896 - January 1898), p. 379: Deed of 20 acres to form 40 acre tract, Robert Bradley to Luke Perkins, September 24, 1896.

Book "22" (Deeds March 1900 - August 1901), p. 98: Deed of 20 acres Robert Bradley to "Gabriel Murrey, colored", July 13, 1900.

Book "26" (Deeds September 1905 - October 1906), p. 451: Deed of 20 acres Robert Bradley to "Thomas Brown and William Berry, colored," July 30, 1906.

Book "30" (Deeds October 1908 - October 1909), p. 148: Deed of 20 acres Robert Bradley to "Glass Ellis, colored," January 28, 1909.

Tax Records:

- Tax Book 1859 - 1861, 1859, District 6, Radford G. Ellis; 1,419 acres.
- Tax Book 1866, District 6, Enoch Brown: 1,436 acres; S. F. Glass 140 acres in District 3, 1,200 acres in District 5, 192 acres in District 6, total 1,532 acres.
- Tax Book 1887, District 6, S. E. Holt, 37 acres.

Wills and Inventories:

- Book "9" (Wills and Inventories October 1847 - March 1851), p. 96: Description of land and Negroes given to Sallie Marr (later Ellis) by her father Nicholas Perkins, includes the slave Glasgow; p. 95: Land and Negroes bequeathed to Nicholas Edwin Perkins, including the slaves Luke and his wife Rebecca.
- Book "7" (Wills and Inventories October 1838 - December 1842), pp. 117-118: Slaves acquired by Nicholas Perkins from Thomas Hardin Perkins estate, April 1839, includes Glasgow, and Isaac and Patsy and their son Luke, and his wife Rebecca.
- Book "14" (Wills and Inventories July 1864 - May 1866), pp. 236-241: Sale inventory of Radford Ellis' personal estate, household furnishings and livestock bought by Enoch Brown (p. 239), farming implements bought by L. T. Jones (p. 238).

United States Records

Bureau of the Census:

- The Eighth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1860, Schedule II (Slave Inhabitants), Williamson County, Tennessee: Radford G. Ellis: 9 slave houses, 147 slaves.
- The Eighth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1860, Schedule I (Free Inhabitants), Williamson County, Tennessee: Radford G. Ellis: List Sallie A. Ellis, Elizabeth B. Ellis, Nicholas R. Marr, Sarah P. Marr, Frances M. Ellis and their ages.
- The Ninth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1870, Schedule IV (Production of Agriculture), Williamson County, Tennessee: L. T. Jones, William H. Glass, Thomas P. Holt.
- The Ninth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1870, Schedule I (Inhabitants), Williamson County, Tennessee: Lewis T. Jones: Names six children born before 1866, two afterwards, possibly there were other older children no longer living at home in 1870; William H. Glass: Includes Tolbert Glass, black, age 10, born in Georgia; Sallie A. Ellis: Place of residence Franklin, occupation of son Nicholas clerk in grocery, names domestic servants.

The Tenth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1880, Schedule IV (Production of Agriculture), Williamson County, Tennessee: Luke Perkins.

The Tenth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1880, Schedule I (Inhabitants), Williamson County, Tennessee: Dennis Sullivan: Dennis Sullivan and his wife Catherine both born in Ireland; John Hagerty: John Hagerty born in Ireland, wife apparently dead by 1880; Luke Perkins: Luke Perkins, farmer, Rebecca wife Keeping house, Mary daughter age 30 farm laborer.

The Twelfth Census of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1900, Schedule I (Inhabitants), Williamson County, Tennessee: Luke Perkins: Birth date May 1820.

Books:

The Goodspeed Histories of Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford, and Marshall Counties of Tennessee, reprinted from Goodspeed History of Tennessee originally published 1886, Woodward and Stinson Printing Co., Columbia, Tennessee, 1971, p. 971: William P. Cannon farmer and son of former governor Newton Cannon; p. 1016: John C. Wells undertaker and carriage maker.

Bejack, Wilena Roberts and Lillian Johnson Gardner, comp., Williamson County Tennessee Marriage Records 1800 - 1850, 1957, p. 147: Marriage of Lewis T. Jones and Matilda Lock, July 16, 1845; Jones signed his name with an "X".

Nashville City and Business Directory, compiled by Rev. John P. Campbell, E. G. Eastman & Co., printers, Nashville, 1855, p. 45 and 1859, p. 63: Turner Foster attorney.

King's Nashville City Directory, E. Doug King, Nashville, 1866, p. 167: Foster Brothers wholesale and retail groceries, 33 Public Square, Turner S. Foster and Thomas J. Foster, Jr; 1869, p. 121: Turner S. Foster, attorney.

Old Bible Records, copied by General James Robertson Chapter DAR, 1961 (Typed copy on file Green Hills Branch Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County), p. 96: William Henry Glass Bible, Marriage of William Henry Glass and Mary Dedman, May 3, 1870 at her home in Woodford County, Kentucky; p. 21: Robert H. Bradley Bible, Birth and deaths dates of Robert Bradley, lived 99 years.

Cooper, Albert L., Ancestors and Descendants of John and Isabel Holt of Williamson County Tennessee, Shelbyville, Tn., 1971, p. 427: Birth date of Nicholas P. Holt, 5-11-1841; p. 432: Birth date of Thomas P. Holt, 3-4-1840; p. 440: Description of Nicholas Holt's appearance from Union war records.

Lynch, Louise G., comp. Williamson County Tennessee Marriage Records 1851 - 1879, p. 85: Marriage of N. P. Holt and

Susan E. Boyd, October 23, 1867; Marriage of Thomas P. Holt and Talitha C. Hill, October 23, 1867.

Newspapers:

Franklin (Tennessee) Western Weekly Review, April 28, 1854: Death notice of Nicholas L. Marr; March 28, 1856: Marriage announcement of R. G. Ellis and Sallie A. Marr.

Map

Map of Town Lots of Franklin, in Williamson County Book "A-1" (Deeds 1799-1806), p. 714: Shows location of Lot No. 138 bought by Sallie Ellis in 1869.

Persons:

McMillan, German T., great grandson of "Pet" Jones, April 5, 1981: "Pet" nickname of Lewis Taylor Jones; "Pet" Jones overseer on Ellis plantation; Ellis land bought by Jones a canebrake; Description of Jones' log house; Two Ellis ex-slaves moved with Jones to his farm; The well in Callicott's field site of log cabin where ex-slaves lived; Land adjoining Jones on east also a canebrake (ie. Lot 3 bought by Enoch Brown).

Callicott, Clint, April, 1981: Well on former "Pet" Jones place left undisturbed by phosphate miners in 1975.

THE GHOST OF WILL BIGGERS

By: Louise G. Lynch

Many stories of brother against brother have come out of the Civil War. None is more poignant than that of Will Biggers of the Cross Keys community of Williamson County. He was killed at the hands of his fellow Confederate troops. His murder was so senseless and brutal that it is said that his spirit refused to leave the area, and his ghost still haunts Pulltight Hill in southern Williamson County.

William L. Biggers was the son of Andrew Jackson C. and Malinda Hartley Biggers. Both his paternal grandfather Robert Biggers, Sr., and his maternal grandfather, Laban Hartley, Jr., were pioneer settlers in the Allisona - Cross Keys area of the county. Both had large families, and their children married into most of the families in the area. After Will's murder the community divided in its sympathies. Even today there are strained relations between some of those families that dates back to the death of Will Biggers.

An entire company of soldiers was raised to join the Union army in an area that was almost entirely Confederate in its sympathies. Indeed, this area of the county furnished a sole Republican member of the Williamson County Quarterly Court up until present days.

On September 11, 1801, Robert Biggers and his wife Katherine bought land on Overall Creek in Williamson County. There they lived and farmed until Robert's death in 1820. They reared nine children¹, one of whom, Andrew Jackson C. Biggers, was the father of Will Biggers.

Will's other grandfather Laban Hartley, Jr., came to Williamson County about 1818. He settled near the Biggers family and built a sandstone house at Cross Keys. It is the oldest stone house still standing in the county. It is said to have taken seven years to build. It was surrounded by the orchard for which Laban Hartley was famous.

Laban Hartley, Jr., the son of a Revolutionary War soldier, died August 18, 1856, leaving eleven children.² His daughter

Malinda W. Hartley had married Andrew Jackson C. Biggers.

Jackson Biggers and his wife Malinda bought and lived on land that had previously belonged to her father. It was located in the area of the county between Cross Keys and Allisona called "The Grove." In September, 1860, Malinda Hartley Biggers petitioned the court for a division of her father's estate. In the petition she stated that she and her husband Jackson had purchased land previously owned by Laban Hartley and she needed her share of the estate to be able to pay for it.

Andrew Jackson C. and Malinda Hartley Biggers had ten children. Three of them played key roles in the events that led to the division of sympathies in the area.

William L. Biggers, called Will, was the oldest in the family. He was born September 28, 1840. Lum, whose real name was Laban Columbus, was two years younger, having been born December 31, 1842. When the Civil War came, both of them enlisted in the Confederate Army. They joined Company D, 24th Tennessee Infantry, under Captain John A. Wilson at Cave City, Kentucky. Will served as a private and Lum as a teamster.

Will was discharged at Bowling Green in the fall of 1861 due to "palpitation of the heart." At this point key facts are missing. He is said to have later joined with Nathan Bedford Forrest's forces or with General Earl Van Dorn's Cavalry. Both forces were active in the area where he lived. No doubt it was his activity during this period that could explain the reason for his murder.

A third Biggers son, whose identity is not clear, joined the Union forces. He served with Stokes Federal Cavalry.

While Will was home on sick leave, he decided to go to Franklin to visit his brother who was there with Stokes' troops. On May 10, 1863 shortly after this visit, a squad of eight men from Van Dorn's army, which was stationed at nearby Spring Hill, appeared at the Biggers' home. They dragged him from his home and took him to the top of Pulltight Hill where he was shot and killed. The following article appeared in the Nashville Union on July 23, 1863, and summarized the event:

We learned yesterday of an outrage perpetrated by a squad of Van Dorn's Cavalry--a part of his body guard--in Williamson County on the 10th day of May last,

which will add to the infamy that already attaches to the name of "Rebel Cavalryman." On that day eight of these miscreants called at the house of Mr. Bigger, near Bethesda, 14 miles from Franklin, and called for his son, W. L. Bigger. Upon making his appearance they required him to go with them, and when about to start, he asked a younger brother for some tobacco. When one of the Rebels told him he "would not want tobacco long." They took him off and in the first grove they came to shot and killed him. A number of balls struck him, and he must have died instantly. Having thus brutally murdered him, they took his horse and saddle and departed. Mr. Bigger was in his 23d. year--had been in the Rebel Army, but was discharged on account of feeble health. What he was murdered for is left to conjecture. His murderers assigned no cause. It seems to have been a cold blooded, wanton act. He has a brother in Stokes' Federal Cavalry, whom he visited at Franklin and it is supposed that this visit may have had something to do with the murder.

Andrew Jackson C. Biggers wrote the following obituary for his son Will:

William L. Bigger was born in Williamson County on the 28th of September 1840 and on the 10th of May 1863 he was arrested by eight rebel soldiers. While at home quietly sleeping and torn from his brothers and sister and carried about one mile to the place we now occupy (sic). And then brutally (sic) murdered him by shooting him five times then taken (sic) his horse and saddle with them. Leaving him dead. He had visited his brother and neighbours belonging to the Federal Army. While living in their lines.

At the time that he was shot Will Biggers had a small book in his coat pocket. One shot went through the book. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Lucy Wray of Donelson, Tennessee.

Meanwhile Lum Biggers was active with the Confederate forces. He fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It was during this battle that Joe Crafton, a neighbor and friend of the Biggers family, fired the first shot that killed a Federal colonel. The captain had given orders not to fire until the command was given, but Crafton felt that he would never get such a shot again. The colonel was riding a big fine horse that broke and ran into the Confederate lines after its rider was killed. Lum caught the colonel's horse, took it over, and worked it as an ambulance horse. He named the animal "Abraham Lincoln."

Lum was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, in 1862 and

discharged after the Battle of Perryville. Although Lum had been discharged, he continued to serve in the Confederate Army by acting as special orderly for Pat Cleburne at Murfreesboro on December 31 and for a short time afterwards. It is said that third brother, Rodney, also served during the Civil War and was killed in Kentucky.

When Lum heard of his brother's murder at the hands of their fellow soldiers, he returned home as soon as possible and went to see Van Dorn at Spring Hill. Lum had a good recommendation from his company and regiment officers endorsed by Cleburne, Hardee, and Bragg. When Lum entered Van Dorn's camp, he found Will's horse and saddle. Immediately, he went to Van Dorn's headquarters with this information and recommendation. Van Dorn's rude treatment of Lum so enraged him that Lum immediately went into the Federal lines and joined the Union forces attaching himself to the 5th Tennessee Cavalry under Colonel William B. Stokes. Later, Andrew Johnson, military governor, appointed Lum recruiting officer and scout to help enlist men for Captain William O. Rickman's Union command of scouts in and around Bethesda. Captain Rickman was married to a kinsman and lived near the Biggers home.

William O. Rickman enlisted in 1860 at the age of 27 in Company H, 5th Tennessee Cavalry. He was born in Marshall County. He married Nancy White and is buried in the White Cemetery in the 21st District of Williamson County. The muster roll of Company H under Rickman contains the names of many neighbors and kinsmen from Williamson and Marshall Counties such as Crafton, Criswell, Hartley, McKissick, Skinner, Truett, White and others.³ Many of these soldiers no doubt had enlisted in this Federal company to express their outrage at the murder of Will Biggers.

Meanwhile, several miles away in the village of Spring Hill on the Williamson and Maury County lines there occurred one of the most bizarre incidents of the Civil War, which was not totally unconnected with the Biggers incident. Confederate troops were stationed at Spring Hill under the command of dashing and handsome General Earl Van Dorn, a native of Port Gibson, Mississippi, and a graduate of West Point. He had made quite a name for himself both as a general and as a ladies' man. It is to be recalled

that it was a contingency of Van Dorn's troops that murdered Will Biggers and it was Van Dorn whom Lum Biggers went to see, and it was Van Dorn who treated Lum so rudely.

While stationed in Spring Hill, Van Dorn became romantically involved with one of the local belles, who happened to be married. She was Jessie Helen McKissack, daughter of a prominent local family, who had married Dr. George B. Peters in 1858.

Dr. Peters was reared in Maury County. He became a physician and moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, where he practiced medicine for 23 years. He also served as State Senator from the 21st District in the years 1859-61. At the time of the Van Dorn episode he was living in Phillips County, Arkansas. In 1863 he obtained a pass to go to Spring Hill to visit his wife who was staying with her family there.

It is to be noted that Dr. Peters was several years older than Jessie McKissack and that he had been previously married and had several children by his first wife, who had died. Mrs. Peters was in her early 20's at the time.

Upon his return to Spring Hill, he was deluged with stories of the intimacy of his wife and General Van Dorn. On the morning of May 7, 1863, about 8 o'clock, he went to Van Dorn's headquarters in the old Chairs house next to the Presbyterian Church, where he drew his pistol and shot Van Dorn through the head. He died instantly.

Dr. Peters then fled to Shelbyville where he expected to be pardoned by General Leonidas Polk. Finding that authorities intended to arrest him, he returned to Nashville within Federal lines by way of McMinnville and Gallatin.

Lum Biggers was serving as a Union soldier on picket duty when Dr. Peters entered the Federal lines after killing Van Dorn. Peters knew Lum and was grateful to find him at this time. Lum escorted him to General Gordon Franger's headquarters in Nashville.

In September of that same year, Lum was about one-fourth mile north of Riggs Cross Roads on Nolensville Pike and hid in the bushes when he heard two horses galloping down the pike. Seeing an officer and his orderly, Lum jumped out of the bushes, drew his pistols, and forced the two men to surrender. At this time, Lum realized that the men he had captured were Lt. Colonel Thomas

H. Peebles and his orderly. Lum had served previously under Peebles who had organized Company B from the vicinity of Spring Hill and south Williamson County. Lum had said to others later that he would not have attempted to capture the men had he known who they were because Colonel Peebles was an extremely "game" man. The orderly was released and Colonel Peebles was taken to Lum's house as his guest that night.

Colonel Peebles asked Lum in detail about the Federal lines and was informed that it would be difficult for him to escape to the south. Colonel Peebles had many letters that he was attempting to carry south, but even with the friendship they shared, Lum could not allow the mail to be delivered. Early the next morning Lum and Colonel Peebles went to Federal Headquarters in Nashville where Peebles was paroled and Lum went on his bond.

Another account of this same incident related that Lum saved Colonel Peebles life near Chapel Hill by refusing to let Federals search Peebles. Colonel Peebles reportedly chewed up his information and stuffed it in cordholes. Later, he was sent to prison at Nashville. He was shot on November 10, 1870, in Williamson County by S. A. Pointer following a misunderstanding over school and money matters. He had just been elected as a state senator on the day he was killed.

Lum Biggers served the remainder of the Civil War and returned to live near his childhood home. He was married four times and had several children.

Many older residents of the Cross Keys - Allisona area claim to have seen the ghost of Will Biggers on Pulltight Hill. It may have been a figment of their imagination, but the story of Will Biggers is more than imaginary.

FOOTNOTE 1:

Robert Biggers and wife, Catherine Biggers' children were:

1. James Biggers married Mariah Robertson
2. Andrew Jackson C. Biggers married Malinda W. Hartley
3. Robin Biggers
4. Joseph Biggers married Polly Robinson
5. Thomas Biggers
6. Mary Biggers never married
7. Elvira Biggers never married
8. Anna A. Biggers married David A. Gillespie
9. Cynthia Biggers married Henry Taylor

(Probably Nancy Biggers who married Nathaniel Dryden in 1810)
 (Probably Thomas Biggers who died 1828 - James Biggers
 Administrator)

FOOTNOTE 2:

Laban Hartley, Sr.'s children:

1. Laban Hartley, Jr. married Nancy Carson - Mary Ann Langley. His children were:
 - a. Emaline Hartley married William L. McCall
 - b. Martha Hartley married William C. Creswell
 - c. Priscilla Hartley married Standfield Anderson
 - d. Washington Hartley married Elizabeth A. Martin
 - e. William Hartley married Catherine Williams
 - f. Laban Hartley
 - g. Napoleon B. Hartley married Mary A. Wilson
 - h. Jane Hartley married Griffin T. Skinner
 - i. Sally Hartley married Joseph W. White
 - j. Malinda W. Hartley married Andrew Jackson C. Biggers
 - k. Susan Hartley married Benjamin T. Wilson
2. Jane Hartley married Andrew Creswell
3. Abigale Hartley married John Wood
4. Sarah Ann Hartley married Joseph Anderson
5. Nancy Hartley married Thomas Anderson
6. Martha Hartley married Joseph Hargrove
7. Catharine Hartley married Isaac Wilson
8. Dennis (no record)

FOOTNOTE 3:

Muster Roll of 5th Tennessee Cavalry, Co. H
 William O. Rickman Capt. Age 29
 Wm. P. Hough 1st Lieut. Age _____

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------|--------|
| 1. | Robert A. Gillespie | 1st Sergt. | 30 age |
| 2. | Alexander Montgomery | " | 33 |
| 3. | Samuel Morrow | " | 45 |

4.	Richard Sampson	1st Sergt.	18	age
5.	John Heganey ???	"	25	
6.	John J. C. Wiley	"	26	
7.	Milton J. Skillington	"	21	
1.	William C. Martin	Corpal	18	
2.	John R. Cleek	"	27	
3.	John Connel	"	22	
4.	John A. Chrisman	"	34	
5.	John Randall	"	23	
1.	James F. Youngblood	Saddler	22	
1.	Wm. H. Pylon	Bl. Smith	23	
	James C. Hathway	Waggoner	32	
1.	James P. Bell	Pvt.	40	
2.	German Baker	"	21	
3.	Samuel Brown	"	20	
4.	Ira W. Cuthbirth	"	33	
5.	Wm. A. Crafton	"	29	
6.	Labon C. Crafton	"	18	
7.	Wm. Criswell	"	18	
8.	Laben C. Criswell	"	18	
9.	John Crick	"	37	
10.	Crick, Samuel	"	19	
11.	Cleek, Shaderick	"	17	
12.	Dale, James R.	"	21	
13.	Duggin, Wm. J.	"	26	
14.	Enoch, Benu. A.	"	26	
15.	Flaspiller, Frederick	"	18	
16.	Gentry, Wiley W.	"	24	
17.	Gillespie, Isaac J.	"	29	
18.	Green, Geo.	"	18	
19.	Gibson, James C.	"	21	
20.	Howel, Major	"	27	
21.	Helton, Wiley J.	"	18	
22.	Hartley, Laben	"	32	
23.	Johnson, Wiley W.	"	19	
24.	Kelly, Terry	"	45	
25.	Lawson, William	"	20	
26.	Lard, Richard	"	39	
27.	Maxwell, Thomas	"	23	
28.	Martin, Lewis	"	23	
29.	Martin, George	"	26	
30.	Mincey, Radford S.	"	39	
31.	McKisick, George M.	"	27	
32.	McKisick, Andrew J.	"	19	
33.	Odell, Clatan	"	20	
34.	Phillips, John P.	"	38	
35.	Rodgers, Levi	"	23	
36.	Rose, Narris E.	"	35	
37.	Snelling, P. A.	"	31	
38.	Skillington, Wm. F.	"	22	
39.	Sartin, Christopher	"	28	
40.	Smith, Henry	"	18	
41.	Smith, James W.	"	18	
42.	Smith, William	"	40	

43.	Starns, Joseph	Pvt.	18	age
44.	Sulivan, Micheal	"	27	
45.	Spencer, James K. P.	"	18	
46.	Smithson, William H.	"	21	
47.	Skinner, Wm. J.	"	21	
48.	Seiglebaur, Frank	"	18	
49.	Truett, William	"	21	
50.	Thompson, John R.	"	25	
51.	Wilson, Washington	"	30	
52.	Welch, Joseph	"	30	
53.	Woodruff, Benjamin E.	"	18	
54.	Williams, Samuel	"	24	
55.	White, Bearman	"	18	
56.	Young, William	"	44	

Discharged

Marshal, B. Knox	2nd Lieut.	25	age
Vankuren, John T.	"	30	
Martin, Thomas C.	"	30	
Bigers, Laban C.	Pvt.	20	
Bratten, Elijah J.	"	31	
Bratten, Thos. G.	"	27	
Hickman, John M.	"	33	
Harper, Andrew J.	"	33	
McCasland, Abner W.	"	45	
Williams, Daniel	"	41	

Transferred

Delfs, Arnold	Pvt.	21
Maguire, Arthur	Sgt. Major	43

Deceased

1.	Armine, T. Julian	Capt.	35
1.	Hood, David	Corp.	25
2.	Saterfield, Jasper	Corp.	23
1.	Atkins, Henry M.	Pvt.	23
2.	Gillespie, Patrick	"	21
3.	Goats, Bluford	"	18
4.	Gibson, Francis M.	"	28
	Hargrove, John S.	"	20
5.	Henley, Williams	"	33
6.	Johnson, William H.	"	18
7.	Jones, Charles	"	23
8.	Martin, Jefferson	"	24
9.	Smith, Alexander (?)	"	27

CONTRIBUTORS

BATEY, MARIE WILLIAMS (Mrs. Harry Batey) was born and reared in Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee. She attended Williamson County schools and graduated from Andrew Jackson Business University, Nashville. She is a member of the Williamson County Historical Society, Rutherford County Historical Society, Tennessee Historical Society and The Early American Society, Inc. She enjoys local history and historical and genealogical research.

CAMPBELL, EDWARD E., 3d great grandchild of Ed Campbell (1791-1857) who is either son or grandson to Edward Campbell, Sr. (1746-1825). Mr. Campbell was born in Visalia, California but was reared and attended public schools in Allen, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma. Graduated from University of Oklahoma in 1963 and in 1966 with a Juris Doctor degree. After graduation he was employed by the Legal Department of Halliburton Company where today he is the Senior Legal Council for the Company. During his employment at Halliburton (1974-1978), he established a legal office in London, England, and had responsibility for operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He is a member of the American, Oklahoma, and Stephens County, Oklahoma, Bar Associations, Tennessee Historical Society, and the Tennessee Genealogical Society.

DOUGLASS, DORRIS CALLICOTT (Mrs. George Douglass) is a native Davidson countian. She received her B. A. from Converse College and her M. A. from George Peabody College in Library Science. Mrs. Douglass's work experience includes positions with the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Georgia Historical Commission, and the Atlanta Historical Society, Atlanta, Georgia. She has contributed book reviews to the Atlanta Historical Bulletin and is a member of the Cumberland Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Crockett Forge Seat Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812.

GREEN, BILL AND SARAH (Mr. & Mrs. C. William Green) have caught and retained the mood of Devon Farm as initiated by their forebearers. Together they enjoy the old homeplace and its surrounding acreage as they endeavor to maintain the historic character and individuality of this their residence, which is a farm house of simple outline. The furnishings therein are of the same casual spirit. They are vitally interested in the history of Tennessee and specifically Davidson and Williamson counties. They belong to a number of historical societies in the area, and they have received awards for the restoration of Devon Farm from the Tennessee Historical Commission as well as the Metropolitan Nashville - Davidson County Historical Commission. The house is on the National Register of Historical Places, and it is located in Davidson County adjacent to the Williamson County line. Half of the total acreage of the farm is in Williamson County and the other half in Davidson. Interest in the history of Devon Farm is shared with their daughter Micki as well as their son Scott.

KELLY, JAMES C. received the Ph. D. in history from Vanderbilt University in 1974. From 1974 until 1977 he was Executive Director of the Tennessee American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Then he was appointed Chief Researcher at the Tennessee State Museum. In 1980 he became Chief Curator at the Tennessee State Museum. He has written two books and has contributed to the Tennessee Historical Quarterly and the Journal of Cherokee Studies.

LITTLE, THOMAS VANCE, a Williamson County native, is Senior Vice-President and Senior Trust Officer of the Commerce Union Bank in Nashville. He holds a Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees from Vanderbilt University and is also a graduate of the National Graduate Trust School of Northwestern University. He has specialized in real property, trust and probate law. He holds membership in the American, Tennessee, and Nashville Bar Associations, the Nashville Estate Planning Council, the Tennessee Historical Society, and the Rutherford County Historical Society. He is past vice-president and president of the Williamson County Historical Society, past vice-president of the Heritage Foundation, and past vice-chairman of the Tennessee State Museum Association, and served as chairman of the Williamson County Bicentennial Commission. He is a director of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County, Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation, and of the Carnton Association. In 1977 he received the prestigious Patron of the Year award from the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County. A well-known writer and lecturer in the historical and genealogical field, he has taught courses in genealogy sponsored by the Tennessee State Museum Association, and currently teaches Banking and Law at the Nashville Technological School.

LYNCH, LOUISE GILLESPIE (Mrs. Clyde Lynch), a native Williamson countian, is a charter member, past secretary and past vice-president of the Williamson County Historical Society. She is a member of the Old Glory Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Tennessee Historical Society, the Rutherford County Historical Society, the Marshall County Historical Society, and has served on the Williamson County School Board, and as DAR State Chairman of Genealogical Records. She has the distinction of having been the first woman to be appointed as Grand Jury Forewoman in the State of Tennessee and currently is the Forewoman of the Williamson County Grand Jury. She has compiled and published numerous historical and genealogical books on Williamson County and is the Editor of the quarterly publication, "Middle Tennessee Crossroads."

MAJOR, LULA FAIN (Mrs. Herman E. Major) is a native of Williamson County, Tennessee; B. A., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Major has been a Case Worker, Dept. of Institutions and Public Welfare, Sept. 1937 - Oct. 1939 in Williamson County, and March 1940 - May 1941 in Davidson County, Tenn.; Social statistician May 1941 - May 1944. She is a member of the Tennessee Historical Society, and has served as Vice-President

and President of the Williamson County Historical Society and serves as Librarian for Old Glory Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has contributed many historical articles to the Society's annual publication.

SMITH, EARL J. earned his Ph. D. in American history at Vanderbilt University in 1974. For the next five years he worked for the Correspondence of James K. Polk as a researcher and editor, rising to associate editor of that presidential papers project. Since January of 1981 he has served as a researcher for the Tennessee State Museum. Although they live in Nashville, Earl and his wife, Mary, enjoy membership in the Williamson County Historical Society for whom they, nominally Earl, have arranged the programs for 1980-81.

INDEX

- ADAIR 79, 82, 108
 AKIN 9, 41, 44, 45
 ALEXANDER 9, 23, 59, 60
 ALLEN 9, 35, 62, 63
 ALSTON 119, 122
 AMHERST 97, 98
 ANDERSON 2, 133
 ANGLIN 9
 ANTHONY 10
 ARBUCKLE 71
 ARMINE 135
 ARMSTRONG 22, 25, 65
 ARNO 9
 ATAKULLACULLA 73
 ATTAKULLAKULLA 91, 92, 93, 94,
 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100,
 101, 102, 105, 106, 108
 ATKINS 135
 ATWOOD 9

 BAILEY 8, 10
 BAKER 134
 BALDRIDGE 23
 BALL 9
 BARFIELD 42, 43
 BARRETT 60
 BATEY 84
 BATTLE 2, 81, 84
 BEARD 9
 BEEDLE 82
 BEGBIE 9
 BELL 134
 BENGE 72
 BENNETT 9
 BENTON 21, 22, 32
 BERRY 7, 9, 26, 119, 122
 BIGERS 135
 BIGGER 129
 BIGGERS 127, 128, 129, 130,
 131, 132, 133
 BLOOMFIELD 40, 43
 BLOUNT 75, 102
 BOLTON 7
 BOND 9, 25, 26
 BOTTS 28
 BOUDINOT 71, 74, 77
 BOWMAN 9
 BOXLEY 9
 BOYD 9, 116, 125
 BRADDOCK 93, 96
 BRADLEY 10, 110, 117, 118,
 119, 121, 122, 124
 BRAGG 130
 BRATTEN 135

 BRECKENRIDGE 2
 BRIGGS 10
 BROOMFIELD 23, 33, 42, 43
 BROWDER 60, 61
 BROWN 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 72,
 78, 111, 113, 119, 121,
 122, 123, 125, 134
 BUCHANAN 9, 16
 BUFORD 11
 BULLOCK 9
 BURK 9, 10
 BURKETT 62
 BURNETT 107
 BURNS 22
 BUSHYHEAD 69, 70, 78, 82

 CALDWELL 120
 CALLICOTT 109, 112, 115, 125
 CAMPBELL 7, 11, 18, 21, 22,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,
 47, 48, 110, 121
 CANDY 74, 82
 CANNON 9, 110, 121, 124
 CARL 9, 64, 65
 CAROTHERS 9
 CARROLL 22, 77
 CARSON 133
 CARTER 9, 11, 113
 CATHY 60
 CAYCE 7, 9
 CHRISMAN 134
 CHRISTLEY 59
 CHURCH 9, 45
 CLARK 3
 CLARKE 79
 CLAY 43
 CLAYBROOKE 7, 8, 11
 CLAYTON 75
 CLEBURNE 130
 CLEEK 134
 CLIFFE 7
 COCHRANE 9
 COCKRILL 49
 COFFEE 21, 22
 COLEMAN 79, 80, 82, 83
 COLTON 80, 83
 CONNEL 134
 CONRAD 75
 COOK 9, 11
 COOKE 11
 CORNWELL 53

COUCH 9
 COURTNEY 7, 9
 COWAN 8, 9
 COWLES 9
 COX 9, 87, 88
 COYTMORE 97
 CRABB 54
 CRAFTON 9, 129, 130, 134
 CRESWELL 133
 CRIGK 134
 CRISWELL 130, 134
 CRITTENDEN 65
 CRITZ 9
 CROCKET 28
 CROCKETT 28, 104
 CROMWELL 68
 CROOM 80, 83, 87, 88
 CROUCH 10
 CRUMP 10
 CRUNK 10
 CRUTCHER 10
 CUMING 90
 CUMMINS 22, 25, 30
 CUNNINGHAM 10
 CURD 10
 CURRIN 10
 CUTHBIRTH 134

 DALE 134
 DALLAS 17
 DANIEL 63
 DAVIS 10, 22, 49, 51
 DeBRAHM 94, 95, 107
 DeGRAFFENRID 10
 DePRIEST 112
 DeSOTO 89
 DEDMAN 10, 115, 124
 DELANO 79, 82
 DELFS, 135
 DEMERE 94, 95, 98
 DICKENS 14
 DICKINSON 18, 30
 DIDDIOT 3
 DILL 79
 DIXON 13, 15, 48
 DOBBINS 22, 32, 45, 48
 DOGGETT 91
 DOHERTY 65
 DOUGHERTY 67, 68
 DRAGGING CANOE 100, 101, 102,
 107
 DRYDEN 133
 DUGGIN 134
 DUKE 110, 121
 DUKE OF MONTAGUE 91
 DUNMORE 100

EBERLING 54
 EDMONDSON 10
 ELLIS 61, 62, 109, 110,
 111, 112, 113, 114,
 115, 116, 117, 119,
 120, 121, 122, 123,
 125
 EMORY 69
 ENOCH 134
 EPPS 10
 ERWINS 28
 EWING 11

 FARMER 10
 FARRELL 10
 FAULKNER 82
 FERGUSON 44
 FIELDS 63, 64, 75
 FINLEY 32, 33, 37, 38, 40,
 41, 43, 45, 47
 FLASPILLER 134
 FLEMING 83
 FLOYD 22, 26
 FORBES 95, 96, 108
 FORD 62
 FOREMAN 69, 71, 72, 77, 78,
 85
 FORREST 60, 2, 7, 128
 FOSTER 113, 114, 121, 124
 FOX 10
 FOX-TAYLOR 75
 FRANGER 131

 GAULT 10
 GEE 11, 75
 GENTRY 10, 134
 GHI-GO-NE-LI 72
 GHI-GOO-IE 70, 73
 GHIGUA (See WARD)
 GIBSON 134, 135
 GIERS 50
 GILBERT 25, 26
 GILES 10
 GILLESPIE 133, 134, 135
 GIST 108
 GLASS 114, 115, 119, 121,
 122, 123, 124
 GLEN 93
 GOATS 135
 GOOCH 63
 GRANT 69, 98, 99
 GREEN 50, 52, 53, 54, 55,
 65, 134
 GREER 10
 GRIFFITH 83
 GRIGSBY 10
 GWYNN 10

HAGERTY 117, 122, 124
 HAMPTON 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 81,
 83
 HANNER 7, 8, 10
 HARDEE 130
 HARGROVE 133, 135
 HARLAN 68, 74, 82
 HARPER 54, 135
 HARRIS 79
 HARTLEY 127, 128, 130, 133,
 134
 HARVEY 10
 HATCHER 10
 HATHWAY 134
 HAWKINS 10, 72
 HEARN 10
 HEGANEY 134
 HELTON 134
 HENDERSON 8, 100
 HENLEY 135
 HERBERT 10
 HICKMAN 135
 HICKS 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59
 HILDEBRAND 69, 70, 74, 87
 HILL 50, 116, 125
 HISKYTEE HEE 74
 HODGE 10
 HOLT 10, 11, 78, 115, 116,
 117, 122, 123, 124, 125
 HOOD 3, 43, 135
 HOUGH 133
 HOUSE 11
 HOWARD 25
 HOWEL 134
 HOWELL 10
 HULME 10, 11
 HUNT 65, 115
 HUNTER 10, 22, 25, 28, 32, 50,
 84
 IRVINE 10
 IVY 10, 11
 JACKSON 2, 14, 21, 22, 72,
 83, 104
 JARNAGIN 77
 JENNINGS 10
 JOHNSON 38, 130, 134, 135
 JONES 10, 43, 111, 112, 113,
 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,
 135
 JORDAN 11
 KEITH 77, 78
 KELLY 61, 134
 KIDD 62, 63
 KILLAKEENA 70
 KING 1
 KINGFISHER 73, 74, 82
 KING GEORGE 90, 100
 KINKADE 1
 KINNEY 65
 KIRKLAND 10
 KIRKPATRICK 28
 KITOOWAH 71
 KITZEN 113
 KNOX 102
 LAMB 80
 LAMPKINS 10
 LANGLEY 133
 LARD 134
 LATHAM 7
 LAWSON 134
 LEA 79, 82, 87
 LEE 10
 LEWIS 10
 LIGHTFOOT 25
 LINCOLN 106
 LITTLE 62, 63
 LOCKE 111, 124
 LOUDON 95
 LOWREY 70, 71, 72, 73, 76,
 82
 LUSTER 60
 LYNCH 32, 64
 LYTTLE 31
 McALISTER 30
 McBRIDE 53
 McCALL 133
 McCAMPBELL 2
 McCARTY 78
 McCASLAND 135
 McCASLIN 22, 25, 26
 McCORMICK 79
 McDANIEL 74, 78
 McDONALD 50, 70
 McEWEN 10, 11, 34, 110, 121
 McFADDEN 10
 McFERRIN 65
 McGANN 10
 McGAW 54
 McGWIRE 10
 McINTOSH 75
 McKAY 10
 McKISICK 134
 McKISSACK 131
 McKISSICK 130
 McMILLAN 125
 McMURRAY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 62,
 63

MAGUIRE 135
 MARION 99, 108
 MARLIN 25, 26
 MARR 109, 110, 121, 123, 125
 MARSHAL 135
 MARSHALL 21, 104, 119
 MARTIN 25, 26, 69, 74, 133,
 134, 135
 MAURY 10
 MAXWELL 134
 MAYFIELD 78
 MEACHAM 22, 24, 32, 33, 37,
 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
 44, 45, 47
 MEEKS 10
 MEIGS 70, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82,
 87
 MERRILL 10
 MERRITT 10
 MIATE 22, 32
 MILES 82
 MILLER 7, 8, 10, 25
 MILN 97
 MINCEY 134
 MITCHELL 2, 63
 MOFFITT 23, 25, 33, 35, 48
 MONTGOMERIE 97, 98, 99
 MONTGOMERY 133
 MOONEY 67
 MOORE 65
 MORAN 11
 MORGAN 72, 75, 76
 MORRIS 10, 62
 MORRISON 23
 MORROW 133
 MORTON 1, 7, 25
 MOSS 51
 MURREY 119, 122

 NANYE-HI (See WARD)
 NAVE 70
 NEELY 11
 NICHOLS 10

 OCONOSTOTA 92, 93, 97, 98, 99,
 100, 101, 102, 108
 ODELL 134
 OGANSTOTA 70
 OGLESBY 10
 OLD ABRAM 101
 OLD HOP 94
 OLDHAM 63, 64, 65
 ONAI 75
 OO-LOO-TSA 72
 OO-NO-DU-TU (See BUSHYHEAD)
 OO-WAITE 70, 71, 74, 78
 OSBORNE 10

OSBURN 1, 4
 OWENS 82

 PARHAM 23
 PARK 30
 PARKER 10
 PARKS 32, 35, 36
 PASCHALL 10
 PEARSON 94
 PEEBLES 132
 PERKINS 11, 109, 110, 111,
 117, 118, 119, 121,
 122, 123, 124
 PETERS 131
 PETWAY 10
 PHELPS 29
 PHILLIPS 134
 PIGGOTT 25
 PIGOTT 26
 PITMAN 26
 POINSETT 16
 POINTER 132
 POLK 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
 18, 19, 131
 PORTER 10, 54
 POTTS 38, 40, 42, 43, 59
 POWELL 82
 PRATHER 10
 PRESTON 22
 PRIBER 92, 108
 PRIEST 10
 PRIMM 63
 PROCTOR 7
 PYRON 134

 QUAITIE 70

 RANDALL 134
 RANDOLPH 35
 RASH 62, 63
 REDMOND 62
 REED 11
 REESE 10, 70
 RICE 120
 RICHARDSON 10, 21, 23, 25,
 26, 29, 60
 RICKMAN 130, 133
 RIDGE 70, 71, 77, 78
 RIDLEY 9, 11, 31, 120
 ROBERS 3
 ROBERTS 9, 117
 ROBERTSON 100, 101, 103,
 133
 ROBINSON 22, 23, 45, 133
 RODGERS 134
 ROSE 134

ROSS 70, 71, 72, 77, 105
 RUCKER 11
 RUSSELL 11

 SAMPSON 134
 SANDFIELD 64
 SAPPINGTON 28
 SARTIN 134
 SATERFIELD 135
 SCOTT 9, 104
 SEIGLEBAUR 135
 SEQUOYAH 103, 106, 108
 SEVIER 70, 72, 73, 76, 82,
 101
 SHAKESPEARE 14
 SHANNON 3, 7, 9
 SHAW 9
 SHAY 9
 SHERMAN 9
 SHOREY 70, 73
 SHORT 9
 SHUTE 11
 SHY 11
 SKILLINGTON 134
 SKINNER 130, 133, 135
 SLATE 57
 SMITH 9, 10, 11, 58, 61,
 70, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
 84, 134, 135
 SMITHSON 10, 11, 135
 SNELLING 134
 SOUTHALL 64, 65, 119
 SPENCER 135
 SPRATT 10
 SPRINGSTON 77, 78, 85
 SPRINGTON 72, 85
 STANFIELD 10
 STANFORD 10
 STAR 68, 70, 74
 STARNES 11
 STARNES 135
 START 78
 STEELE 11
 STEPHENS 10
 STEPHENSON 60
 STEVENS 64
 STILL 1, 10, 62
 STILL-WILLIAMS-JENKINS CEMETERY
 1
 STODDART 30
 STOKES 10, 128, 129, 130
 STONE 34
 STUART 69, 98, 107
 SULLIVAN 135
 SULLERS 9
 SULLIVAN 116, 117, 122, 124

 TAH-LON-TEE-SKEE 72
 TAME DOE 67, 73
 TARPLEY 59
 TATHAM 108
 TAYLOR 75, 76, 79, 82, 133
 TEMPLE 11
 THOMAS 18
 THOMPSON 25, 35, 135
 TIMBERLAKE 108
 TRANTHAM 26
 TRUETT 11, 130, 135
 TUCKER 10
 TULLOSS 10

 VAN DORN 128, 130, 131
 VANKUREN 135
 VANN 68
 VAUGHAN 11
 VERNON 10, 61
 VOORHEIS 11

 WADDY 10
 WADE 80, 82
 WAGGONER 61
 WAITE (See OO-WAITE)
 WALKER 14, 18, 69, 70, 71,
 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
 79, 80, 82, 85, 87
 WALL 10
 WALLER 10
 WARD 2, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74,
 82, 85, 87
 WARDEN 53
 WARE 60
 WASHINGTON 93, 102
 WATERHOUSE 76
 WATSON 10, 11, 13, 15
 WATTS 75
 WAYNE 103
 WELCH 135
 WELLS 110, 121, 124
 WEST 74
 WHITE 7, 10, 11, 130, 133,
 135
 WHITEHURST 10
 WHITFIELD 10
 WICKETT 70
 WILEY 54, 60, 134
 WILKINS 22, 23, 26, 35, 44,
 45, 79, 82
 WILLIAMS 1, 10, 84, 133, 135
 WILSON 10, 128, 133, 135
 WINDER 31
 WINDROW 54
 WINSTEAD 7, 11, 114, 121
 WINSTON 10
 WOOD 104, 133

WOODARD 118
WOODRUFF 135
WORCESTER 70, 74
WRAY 129
WREN 120
WRIGHT 10

YOUNG 135
YOUNGBLOOD 134
YOUNG TASSEL (See WATTS)
ZOLLICOFFER 2