The Tennessee Genealogical Magazine

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Lewis County Mormon Massacre of 1884, Page 198

Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center
Germantown, Tennessee
Home of the Tennessee Genealogical Society

The Tennessee Genealogical Society
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**Hours:**
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The regular hours at the Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center are:
- Monday 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
- Tuesday and Thursday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm
- Saturday 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

Also by appointment at other times as needed
(By special appointment, we will bring in research groups, i.e., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, travel groups, etc.)

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From the Editor

This issue has been a joy to work on. As our magazine moves forward with the changing times, I want to keep our material fresh and interesting. I hope there is at least one bit that will appeal to you.

I am very interested in your feedback on our magazine and where it’s going. I hope everyone will send in questions and suggestions. If you have a question about how to do something with regard to methodology, submit it. If you have something you’d like to see discussed in our Tech Tips column, please send that in. Do you have a little known tidbit about your area? Is there something you would like to see changed? Is there a set of records you’d like to see transcribed and published? These are all things I’d love to hear from our subscribers.

If you have never had a query published before because you didn’t have a direct Tennessee connection, now is the time to do it. We are accepting all queries now. The first one for members is free each year, and then it is $3 for each additional one. Non-members can submit a query for $5 each.

If you have a photo you’ve been unable to identify? Please consider contacting us about how to submit a digital copy for future publication along with the information you have on the photo. These do need to have a Tennessee connection. Old photos are very interesting. Check out the I Know That Face column on page 247.

If you know someone else that would enjoy reading our magazine, be sure to check out our back cover. We are running a special offer for gift memberships until February 15, 2009. Now is the time to plant the genealogy bug with others, or get someone on board with all the great membership benefits.

I greatly look forward to editing our magazine in the coming year. I sincerely hope that you will take the time to write me at tngeneditor@gmail.com or by mailing a letter to TNGS, PO Box 381824, Germantown, TN 38183-1824.

Kathryn Holderman
Editor
President’s Message

As we complete our second year in historic Germantown, TN, I am even more convinced that our membership made the correct decision when they voted to merge our collection with the Germantown Library system.

Even though our building is only a few blocks from two main thoroughfares, it is located in the very rustic C. O. Franklin complex. Located within this complex is the Germantown Horseshow arena, Cloyes collection of Germantown memorabilia, tennis courts, a kiddie play land, walking trails, and a large wooded picnic area. But, when you step into the Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Research Center, (GRHGRC) and our offices, you step into a traditional library where you can quietly browse the stacks and a very modern electronic library where you can utilize the internet to research your family history worldwide. There is always someone to help you with this research.

We thank the Friends of the Germantown Library, and their president Byron Crain, for the donation of new chairs for the meeting room. We can now quickly configure the space for class room or theater.

During this year TNGS has:

- Conducted or hosted 64 programs, either in-house or as part of our outreach program. These have included everything from basic computer classes, to advanced internet research workshops, to research training for various ethnic groups, to hosting ancestral and history groups, to presenting our story to genealogy groups, citizen centers and churches in north MS and west TN.

- Digitized into a searchable format all of the Ansearchin’ News magazines that we have published during the last 55 years.

- Developed a Local Area Network (LAN) with a server capacity that should be adequate for our needs for at least three years.

- Contracted with a new Web Host for space enough to satisfy our needs for the foreseeable future. (Actually we are able to offer hosting space to other ancestral and history groups in the area.)

- Purchased three new computers, and the most up-to-date publishing software from Microsoft and Adobe.

- Purchased two new microfilm readers. (GRHGRC also purchased a microfilm reader with a computer attached.)

- Elected a new editor who is striving to make Ansearchin’ News attractive to a broader audience with the inclusion of more history articles with more surnames.

And to me personally, the most satisfying thing has been attracting and retaining some of the most talented and dedicated volunteers anyone could ask for.

James E. (Jim) Bobo
The Tennessee Genealogical Magazine, Ansearchin’ News
Winter 2008

By Alyssa Sanders Wheeler

Charles Talley Road is located adjacent to Highway 48 North in Lewis County, TN. Only a few travelers, usually Mormons, venture across the rickety wooden bridge and up the steep, unmarked trail that meanders around the sunken field to the Talley Cemetery. Behind the broken-down, wire fence the gravestones of, and monument to, the Condor brothers are all but forgotten reminders of Lewis County’s bloody past—the Lewis County Mormon Massacre of 1884. Fears of persecution caused eyewitness accounts to die with those involved.

Though Mormons may have been in TN as early as 1834, fourteen Mormon missionaries were sent from Utah to TN in 1875 to teach others about their beliefs. Carrying nothing with them but the clothes on their backs and the worn-out copies of the Scriptures, the missionaries started out on their long journey, relying on the Lord and southern hospitality to see them through. They taught the settlers of the various parts of TN about the Book of Mormon—the Mormon account of the happenings on the American continent during biblical times and Christ’s appearance on this continent. The Book of Mormon is believed to have been revealed and translated to Joseph Smith, a modern day prophet, in 1830.

The missionaries, referred to as elders, set up a small, community of about thirty-five to forty members at Cane Creek in 1878.

The citizens in the surrounding community acknowledged the Mormons for their industry and generosity, and the two communities lived peacefully side by side for years.

On March 15, 1884, the Salt Lake Tribune published an article entitled “A Red Hot Address.” A “Tobias Toby” sent the address—purported to have been preached by a “Bishop West” in Utah—to the Tribune. The widely circulated article declared war against a “Godforsaken Gentile Government.” Later, it was discovered that the article was a false report. However, a Baptist minister, Parson Vandevere, used the address in his attack against the Mormons. While Elders William Jones and John Gibbs refuted the address, it is believed that Parson Vandevere never showed the refutation to anyone.

At about the same time, the elders began teaching Josie and Ada Turner, members of Parson Vandevere’s congregation. The peace and prosperity of the Cane Creek community was shattered when allegations that the elders mistreated a young woman surfaced. The young women were baptized and moved immediately to Utah to escape their family’s wrath. Remembering the “Red Hot Address” and the Mormon belief of polygamy, Lewis County citizens were convinced the women were kidnapped for devious purposes. A group of men, referred to as the Citizen’s Group, decided to rid Lewis County of Mormons forever. And they chose August 10, 1884, as the day to accomplish their task.

Elders John Gibbs and William Jones were joined a few days prior to the August 10th Sunday meeting by Elders William
Berry and Henry Thompson. The Citizen’s Group threatened to burn down the house if the meeting was held, and the missionaries replied back that they would preach “over the coals.” The missionaries arrived early at the Condor home where the meeting was to be held. Elder Jones remained behind at the Garrett home to read newspapers from Utah. By ten o’clock in the morning, the majority of the worshipers arrived, and Elder Gibbs opened the church services.

As Elder Jones left the Garrett home and was hurrying towards the Condor home, he was overtaken by an estimated ten to fifteen armed and masked men from the Citizen’s Group. The group had arrived earlier at the ford between the two homes in the hope of ambushing the elders before church. The group questioned Elder Jones about the whereabouts of the other missionaries and placed him in the custody of Ruben Mathias. Mathias was told to kill Elder Jones and anyone seen fleeing from the Condor home if he heard gunshots. The masked men then continued on their way to the Condor home.

The Citizen’s Group arrived at the Condor home and arrested Jim Condor as he stood by the front gate ushering everyone in for church services. Helpless to defend his friends and family, Mr. Condor shouted for his son, Martin Condor, and his stepson, James Riley Hudson, to get their guns. The boys had loaded them earlier that morning at the instruction of their mother who had sensed trouble brewing among the Citizen’s Group. The leader of the group followed the boys inside and fought Martin for possession of the boy’s gun. Martin was killed in the struggle and Elder Gibbs was killed as he tried to catch the boy’s falling body.

As pandemonium reigned in the house and its surroundings, bystanders watched helplessly under the guard of the Citizen’s Group. Elder Berry tried to protect his friend and missionary companion, Elder Thompson, by jumping in front of the group leader’s gun and trying to get control of it to put an end to the bloodshed. He died in the process, allowing enough time for Elder Thompson to escape through the back door with only a minor gunshot wound in his leg.

Meanwhile, James Hudson rushed into the room with the gun that he had retrieved from the attic bedroom he shared with his step-brother. He found his step-brother dead on floor, along with two of his friends. He shot Dave Hinson, the leader of the group, as Hinson was leaving the house. As Hinson fell to the floor, fatally wounded, the Citizen’s Group opened fire on the remaining occupants in the room in an attempt to avenge their fallen leader. During the shooting, a twelve-year old girl with the last name of Talley received a minor leg wound. Mrs. Condor received a crippling blow to the hip as she tried to protect the baby she held in her arms. Another woman, Elizabeth Webb, held her baby over her head out of the bullets’ paths, as she begged the group to spare her child.

James Hudson, fatally wounded in the chest, died in his stepfather’s arms within the hour. The Citizen’s Group left carrying their wounded leader Dave Hinson with them. Hinson died a mile away in the company of his friends and his brother, Babe Hinson. The group retraced their footsteps to the guard. Seeking to kill the missionary held by Ruben Mathias, they discovered he had been released when the gunshots were fired. Babe Hinson threatened to kill Ruben for letting the missionary get away. William, Ruben’s brother and a member of the Citizen’s Group, stepped between Babe and

(Continued on page 200)
Ruben and advised Babe and his friends to leave immediately or he would kill him. Babe left, carrying his dead brother’s body home to Hickman County to be buried in the family plot at Hinson-Banks Cemetery on Brushy Creek. “Killed by Mormons, August 10, 1884” is the epitaph on Dave Hinson’s grave.

There is some evidence that a sixth man was killed at the Massacre. An article from the Maury County Neighbor identifies the person as Joseph Love, a Mormon minister from Columbia, TN. According to the article, Joseph Love’s body was found in the woods behind the Condor home the day following the Massacre. There is, however, research that questions the accuracy of this information. Mrs. Condor’s daughters, Visey Jane and Rachel, attended to their mother’s injury while a rider was dispatched to bring Doctors Hugh Kirk Plummer and Peter Loveless to the area. As the rider approached Dr. Loveless’s home, he noticed the doctor’s horse had been ridden hard. And he caught the doctor in his disguise trying to remove blood from his hands. Although Dr. Loveless returned to the Condor home to tend the wounded Mrs. Condor, he set her legs so that an inch of bone overlapped, causing her to remain a cripple for the rest of her life. After the initial treatment of her leg, Dr. Plummer took over the care of Mrs. Condor and the other victims of the massacre.

Two missionaries who narrowly escaped made their way to Shady Grove, the Mormon community in Hickman County, TN. Thomas Garrett, owner of the house where the missionaries spent the night, found Elder Thompson and gave him some provisions and a horse for his journey. The following day the missionaries were united and boarded a train for Utah, leaving behind them the bodies of their missionary companions.

John Carroll, the sheriff of Lewis County began an inquest into the Massacre on August 11, 1884. His investigation was stopped because of the witness’ inability to identify the masked members of the Citizen’s Group. On the same Monday morning, the bodies of the Condor brothers were laid to rest on a hilltop overlooking their home. For years a granite stone slab marked the boy’s grave until Mormon missionary president Miles Jones visited the gravesite in 1933. He ordered a monument to replace the original stone. The inscription reads, “Noble Defenders of the Truth. ‘Greater Love Hath No Man Than This That A Man Lay Down His Life For His Friend’ St. John 15:13.”

The same morning the bodies of the elders were also buried beside the brothers in what turned out to be a temporary burial spot. Six days after the massacre, B. H. Roberts, the assistant to the missionary president from Chattanooga, arrived in Shady Grove in disguise. Unable to receive help from Governor Bates, he asked Henry Barlow, William Church, and a non-member of the Mormon Church, Rufus Coleman, to help retrieve the elders’ bodies. The men dug up the roughly made coffins in the middle of the night and placed the bodies in two crates. The empty coffins were reburied in the graves to avoid suspicion. The heavily guarded bodies spent the night in Mr. Talley’s field. Elder Willis Robison, who was serving a mission in Humphreys and Dickson County, was chosen to accompany the bodies of Elder Gibbs and Elder Berry on the train ride to Utah to be buried in their own family cemeteries.

The Mormon Massacre not only had an
impact on the families involved, but it also has historical significance for the Mormon Church and the state of TN. Tennessee Governor Bates offered a one thousand dollar reward for the arrest of the party, or parties, involved in the killing of the Mormons; however, a reward was also offered for the capture of the murderers of Dave Hinson. Governor Eli Murray of Utah sent a letter to Governor Bates asking the Governor’s protection be given to the remaining Mormons in TN. Governor Bates refused. By 1887, the TN legislature passed a law making it a felony to preach the doctrine of polygamy. Thought not necessarily a direct result of the Mormon Massacre, the passage of the law reflects the temperament of the times.

Lewis County passed a law forbidding the Mormons the right to build a church. Lewis County families were torn apart as Mormon sympathizers moved away. Others lived in fear of persecution, as Mormon churches across the south were burned and members were beaten. Many Mormons of the Cane Creek community accepted money collected by the Mormon Church and moved to San Luis, Colorado.

The survivors and families of the survivors of the Massacre were also affected. Ruben Mathias lived his life in fear of retribution. Immediately after the Massacre he left the area to allow hard feelings against him to die down. When he returned, he became preoccupied with death, and he slept in a coffin he made. But he lived into his eighties despite his concern.

Thomas Garrett and his family were forced to sell their farm at a loss as a result of the persecution they received for helping the Mormons escape. The Garrett family moved to Bond County, Illinois.

Rachel Condor, daughter of Jim Condor, who witnessed the killing of her two brothers and the shooting of her mother, never married. When her mother’s health improved, the family moved to Hickman County. The Mormon Church sent them monthly sums of money to help with Mrs. Condor’s medical expenses. The Condor family eventually returned to the Cane Creek Community.

The Condor family kept the two-barreled, breach loading shotgun that was used by James Hudson to kill Dave Hinson, the leader of the Citizen’s Group, as a reminder of James Condor’s courage. In 1944, two missionaries, Elder Gaell Lindstrom and Elder Riego Hawkins, visited Cane Creek and the various places associated with the Massacre. They were introduced to the Condor sisters, Rachel and Visey, who told them their story. During their visit, the sisters decided to part with the old relic and gave them the gun. The gun is on display at the Mormon Church’s museum in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The characteristic that the survivors appear to have in common was a fear of retaliation if they told their stories. Some eventually related deathbed stories of the events to their families. Because of the time that elapsed, many facts were lost. Even though it has been more than a hundred years since the Massacre took place, some families are cautious about retelling their stories. This caution causes difficulties for those researching the Mormon Massacre. So, all that remains of the Mormon Massacre in Lewis County are the Condor brothers’ gravesite and the monument. The Condor home and the Talley cabin are no longer standing. A highway was built through the area, causing the actual locations to be obscured. A historical marker placed in memory of Cane Creek has disappeared.
The Illinois Central’s *Chickasaw Limited*
For St Louis

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**By James E. (Jim) Bobo**

Covington, TN, 11:20 pm, Thursday, July 9, 1936: Mr. **J Wilbur McDow**, 60 year old local grocer was drinking his fourth or fifth beer since stopping off several hours ago at his favorite “roadside filling station and tavern,” owned by Mr. **F. C. Holt**. The “Volstead Act,” the National Prohibition Act, had been repealed only two years before and it was a pleasure to “have a drink” with friends legally and in public.

Grand Central Station, Memphis, TN, 11:20 pm, Thursday, July 9, 1936: The Illinois Central’s *Chickasaw Limited* consisting of engine 1186, 1 mail car, 1 combination baggage and express car, 1 coach, 1 club car and 2 sleeping cars, in charge of Conductor **J. F. Nelson** and Engineman **William Edward Lawler**, left for St. Louis.

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Covington, TN, 11:41 pm Mr. **McDow** finished another beer and bid everyone goodnight.

Woodstock, TN, 11:41 pm the *Chickasaw Limited* was 28.2 miles from Covington and traveling at a speed estimated to have been between 50 and 65 miles per hour.

**McDow** left the tavern in his 1934, 8-cylinder Ford Coupe and started for home. Witnesses said, “Anyone could readily see that he had been drinking.” Mr. **Holt** denied **McDow** was drunk saying, “he had a couple of bottles of beer.”

At midnight, Mr. **McDow** was on the south side of the RR Station, traveling west on Stanford Ave. (AKA Sawmill Crossing) and apparently decided to take a short cut to Liberty Ave. on the north side of the RR Station, and his route home.

At approximately 12:06 am Friday, July 10, **McDow** turned north onto the IC RR right of way toward Liberty Avenue one-fourth mile away. He was astride the west rail of the north-bound track, bumping along the cross ties at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Within moments he met IC Extra 7043, the south-bound freight train, which was passing through Covington on the south-bound track.

Engineman **Berger** on Extra 7043 said his train was moving at a speed of about 50 miles per hour when it passed the automobile. In the cab with Mr. **Berger**
was Fireman Lovell. Conductor Myers and Flagman Willis were riding in the caboose, on this freight train.

Station operator W. N. Birchett, on duty at Covington until midnight, said he had started for Liberty Avenue when he saw a south-bound freight train approaching, and on looking southward saw a light upon the track. As the engine of the freight passed he realized that this light was the headlights of an automobile.

At 12:10 am, Mr. McDow was 100 feet from Liberty Avenue, his exit from the tracks. At that moment the Illinois Central’s Chickasaw Limited, traveling at approximately 65 miles per hour, struck the rear of his ‘34 Ford.

W. I. Shires, who lived near the scene of the crash, was sleeping on his front porch because of the heat. He said, “I heard the train blow and raised up on my elbow to watch her go by. I saw the automobile driving along the rails. The engineer gave one shrill blast and I heard the brakes sliding on the rails. Then it hit the car with just a dull thud.”

The engine of the Limited stopped on its left side diagonally across the tracks, with its head end 1,361 feet north of the point where the automobile was struck. The first two cars stopped on their right sides to the right of the north-bound track, while the coach, club car and front truck of the first sleeping car also were derailed, these cars remaining upright. The automobile was carried on the pilot of the engine until it stopped, being finally deposited on the north-bound track 41 feet beyond the front of the engine.

The fuel tank of the automobile ruptured and exploded engulfing it in flames. Mr. McDow was burned beyond recognition. Flames from the automobile swept back onto the engine. Pipes burst in the train’s cab and boiler sending scalding water onto Engineman Lawler, killing him. “Lawler’s body was removed after Will Larry of Covington crawled into the smoking mass of metal and placed a rope about the body so that it might be lifted out.”

Fireman James Kennerly Inabinet, suffering from bruises and burns was pulled from the wreckage and sent by Malay ambulance to St Joseph’s Hospital in Memphis. Dr. Lindsay, the attending physician was unable to save him. He died at 10:30 am, July 10.

Eight passengers on the train were injured.

A relief train of three coaches was dispatched from Memphis to take the passengers on to St. Louis. They left at 4:35 a.m. Conductor J. F. Nelson and Flagman Ernest Forrest stuck to their posts and continued on this new Chickasaw. Engineer Pat Burke and Fireman J. P. Dysart manned the locomotive.

IC’s Traveling Engineer Ryan and Division Engineer Chumley both made an examination of engine 1186 and the crash scene but were “unable to find anything which could have contributed in any way to the occurrence of the accident.”

Mr. McDow, a widower with no children, was buried in Salem Cemetery.

(Continued on page 204)
near Covington the afternoon of July 10. Services were conducted by Dr. R. H. Peeples, pastor of the First Methodist Church. He left three brothers, Robert, Clyde and Charles McDow, and two sister Mrs. Ida Lindsey and Mrs. Earl Elum all of Covington.

For the past year Mr. Lawler, a native of Lexington, TN, had roomed at the home of Mrs. W. J. Wattam, at 1107 Patton, Memphis. He left his widow, Mrs. Alma Lawler, of Jackson, TN; twin children, Mrs. T. O Wilson of 1005 North Avalon; and Gresham Lawler of Lancaster, PA; a brother L. D. Lawler of Milan; and three sisters, Mrs. S. D. Huffman and Mary Lawler of McKenzie, TN, and Mrs. Alvin Fields of Milan, Tenn.

Mr. Inabinet, 54 years old, lived at 1188 South Orleans. A native of South Carolina he had been with the IC since 1917. He left his wife; a son, Robert Inabinet; three daughters, Mrs. William Pillow, Mrs. W. R. Towers and Madelyn Inabinet all of Memphis; two sister, Mrs. W. D. Knotts and Mrs. Frank Knotts, both of North, SC; three brothers Earl, W. D., and Emanuel Inabinet all of SC.

SOURCES:
Interstate Commerce Commission Report File no. 2079, Prepared by W. J. Patterson, Director, August 1, 1936
Memphis, TN Commercial Appeal, July 11, 1936
Memphis, TN Press Scimitar, July 10, 1936

The Impact of Railroads On Our Lives

James E. (Jim) Bobo

Since the adaptation of the steam engine to locomotion in the early 1800s and the resulting evolution of rail transportation, railroads have impacted economics, military strategy, language, and quality of life.

I remember Miss Verna Lea Reber my junior high school social studies teacher in the mid-1940s discussing the inequities of freight rates. “It cost more to ship manufactured products from the South to the North than from North to the South.” Those Damnyankees (one word) wanted to keep the South as an agrarian society with cheap labor. She probably did not understand the common practice of “charging what the traffic will bear,” which is common through out the retail trade. Because of such a practice and the public outcry, the Federal government passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887 as one of the earliest uses of the U.S. Constitution’s “Commerce Clause” which even preceded the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. Among other things like requiring the publication of freight rates, it outlawed the charging of a lower rate to a longer distant point than was charged for a shorter distance. It also prohibited giving a lower rate to a large shipper (think Rockefeller and Standard Oil) than a small shipper.

The American Civil War was the first major conflict in which the antagonists
utilized railroads to move massive quantities of men and material. Southern railroads, with inadequate rail line mileage, non-standard rail gage, gaps in what should have been a continuous system, and inadequate manufacturing capacity, certainly contributed to the Confederacy’s loss of the war. It is remarkable to think that only five years after that great conflict the transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Point, Utah on May 10, 1869.

Many words and phrases have their origins in railroad jargon.

*Highball or Highballing* from the manual signals given by the conductor to the engine crew has come to mean proceed without stop. A lantern waved in a semi circle high over the head meant go or start. When waved under hand it meant to stop.

*Asleep at the switch* meant the switchman failed to timely throw the switch during a switching operation. It has come to mean being inattentive or forgetful.

*Off the track* meant a derailment or being switched onto the wrong track and is used to described an attempt to change the subject in a conversation or debate.

*Sidetracked* applied to the train that was diverted off the "mainline" track onto a “side track” so that trains moving in opposite directions could avoid an accident. Today a person is sidetracked when he does not stay focused on the subject or task.

*Deadheading* is a train traveling with empty cars to reposition them for reloading.

*A great caboose* refers to the female posterior.

*A hell of a way to run a railroad:* When through human error or lack of communication, two trains collide. The phrase is common when a business decision fails.

Our daily life, controlled by the clock, is impacted by railway history. Railway time was the name given to the standardized time arrangement first applied by the Great Western Railway in England in November 1840. This was the first recorded occasion when a number of different local times (Apparent Solar Time, or true local time) were synchronized and a single standard time applied. Railway time was progressively taken up by all railway companies in Great Britain. The times schedules by which trains were organized and the times train stations clocks displayed was brought into line with the local time for London or “London Time.” This was also the time set at Greenwich by the Royal Observatory, which was already widely known as Greenwich Mean Time or (GMT). Standard time in time zones was instituted in the U.S. and Canada by the railroads on November 18, 1883. In 1884 delegates from 27 nations met in Washington, D.C., for the “Meridian Conference” and agreed on a system basically the same as we now use. It was established by U.S. law with the Standard Time Act of 1918, *An Act to preserve daylight and provide standard time for the United States.*

Sources: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Discussions with Thomas G. Baranski, Former Corporate Traffic Manager
Pictured above is William Earnest Arnold, Sr at the Lexington, TN Depot giving orders to a passing train with an “Orders Hoop”. Before the invention of the “Y” hoop the shape of the hoop was of a “9”. When the catcher on the train came by, he would bend his arm and catch the loop in the “9” with his forearm. He then had the entire stick and orders papers. He would have to quickly remove the paper off the clip and then throw the hoop back off the train. The agent had to walk down the track and retrieve it.

It was replaced by a simple "Y" handled apparatus. A string was stretched across the "Y" with the paper orders attached, then all the catcher would have to do was snatch the string and orders, leaving the “Y” in the agent’s hand. Even though the “Y” was not hoop, it was still referred to as a hoop because the "9" predecessor had been a true hoop.
By James E. (Jim) Bobo

The Covingtons and The Potters from the Memphis, TN, Press Scimitar, May 29, 1937

“In the peaceful setting of a Ripley, Tenn. cotton patch guns blazed out a climax yesterday to a family feud.”

Two tenant farmers, a father Guy Covington, 50, and his 24 year old son William Guy Covington, surrendered to Sheriff J. T. Hamil within hours of the shooting.

Shot and killed was Mrs. Betty Potter, 60, who lived at Lightfoot, about 5 miles northwest of Ripley, and her son William Potter, 34, shot once in the stomach and once near the heart who is not expected to live. Daughter Lavina Potter, 23, was shot through the right leg.

There were three eyewitnesses to the shooting, Luther Warmath, his 14-year old son, and a 15-year old son of Mrs. Potter.

Sheriff Hamil said the witnesses told me: “The Potter’s had stopped work to eat a mid-day snack under a persimmon tree. Covington and his son drove up into the field in a wagon and stopped about seven or eight feet from the Potters. They didn’t speak a word but threw down the reins, the son picked up his shotgun and the father a pistol. The father shot once and the son four times,”

Sheriff Hamil said the Covingtons then drove back home a mile away, unhitched their team and called me. The father told me, “I’ve had some trouble and had to kill a man.”

At the hospital young Potter made the following statement: “I was sitting down watching mamma and them eat and was not expecting any trouble. Guy and me had always been buddies. William Covington shot maw with his shotgun. They shot maw first. I wouldn’t have run even if I had see a gun for we had never had a cross word.”

Potter’s sister was quoted as saying: “They just came down and didn’t say a word and started shooting.”

Sheriff Hamil reported: “the Covingtons claim they had heard the Potters were ‘laying for them’ because William Potter ‘had it in for’ the younger Covington and was waiting to get a shot at them. The Covingtons claim William Potter had been cursing in the presence of the younger Mrs. Covington.”

Warrants for the Covingtons were sworn out by M. M. Potter husband of the slain woman who said he could offer no explanation for the shooting.
By Beverly A Crawford

Genealogists researching family lines in the state of Tennessee possess a powerful resource in the form of the TN State Library and Archives (TSLA) in Nashville. Founded in 1854 and under the jurisdiction of TN’s Department of State, TSLA is the official repository for the records of state government and the custodian of TN’s documentary history. Although TSLA is mandated to serve first the needs of the state legislature, service to the public is a high priority, according to Laine Sutherland, Director of Public Services. Whether you visit TSLA in person, or access books or microfilm through interlibrary loan, you may find that many of these public records will help add more leaves to your family trees.

So Many Documents, So Little Time

TSLA houses the largest collection of TN resource material in the state, which includes nearly 700,000 print materials, 5,000 maps, 1 million photographs, and more than 30,000 cubic feet of archival records. Of particular interest to genealogists are county records; selected birth and death records, military records, city directories and TN newspapers. For some researchers, the records in the Manuscripts Department, such as Supreme Court decisions, historic maps, personal papers, diaries, scrapbooks and photographs, may provide additional information about their ancestors. According to Ms Sutherland, one of the primary missions of TSLA is to preserve and reproduce TN records. In line with this mission, TSLA staff work with county offices to identify local records for microfilming. The county records available at TSLA may include Chancery, Circuit, and County Court minutes, deeds, and marriage and probate records. However, the timeframes for which these records are available vary by county. Of course, these records are usually also available at the county level, but locating them at TSLA may be more convenient if you are researching more than one county.

How do you access this wealth of information? A visit to TSLA in Nashville would be the most obvious means of accessing these records and the rest of this article is devoted to preparing for and making such a trip.

But if you are not able to travel to Nashville, Ms Sutherland pointed out other methods for accessing available TN records. First, you can access some records by mail. This service is available to everyone, not just TN residents, but TN residents pay a lower fee than nonresidents. TSLA devotes two full-time employees to researching and fulfilling mail requests for records. The forms needed to request records by mail may be found on
TSLA’s website (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/forms.htm). Second, you can ask your public or academic library to request an interlibrary loan of certain materials. (Please see TSLA’s website -- http://tennessee.gov/tsla/history/mailill.htm -- for information about interlibrary loans procedures.) Third, you may purchase certain microfilm rolls containing TN records for $20.00 or $25.00 per roll, depending on the size of the film. TSLA’s website has further information about what records are available for microfilm purchase (http://tennessee.gov/tsla/preservation/microfilm_order.htm).

Planning for Your Trip
So you’ve decided to make your first trip. Don’t wait until you walk through the front doors to develop a plan of action. The resources of the Archives are so vast that you would likely spend most of your time learning what is available, rather than conducting research.

The TSLA website is the best place you can learn of the available resources. Although the traditional card catalog is still available in the lobby of the facility, it has not been updated for more than 10 years. The only way to get a complete idea of the current collection of books, papers, and non-governmental microfilms is to use the online catalog on the website (http://tns-verso.autographics.com/verso/public/public_opac.htm).

Of greater interest to family history researchers is the vast collection of county records on microfilm. TSLA’s website provides a wealth of information about the exact county records that are available. One web page provides a handy table of dates of the earliest available Chancery, Circuit, and County Court minutes, deeds, and marriage and probate records by county (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/county/earlyrecords.htm). Another page provides a county-by-county listing of available tax lists (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/county/taxlist.htm). Yet another page provides links to a detailed listing of available microfilm records for each county (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/preservation/county micro/hard.pdf). Available newspapers on microfilm are listed on another page (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/newspapers/tn-paper.htm). Apart from county records, another web page lists the available military records on microfilm (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/military/index.htm). One of the most useful web pages for researchers is the page with links to genealogical fact sheets for each county (http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/county/factcounty.htm#A). The fact sheets list the available census records, selected county histories and published local records for the county. They also lay out the local records and newspapers that are available on microfilm, as well as selected manuscripts materials.

Using these resources, you should be able to develop a prioritized list of sources you want to research. It is probably better to be over-ambitious and list most sources than you think you will be able to researcher rather than wasting time seeking out additional resources once you are at the TSLA building. The speed with which you can move through your list will depend in large part on the number of available microfilm readers and printers.

Now that you know what you want to research, you may want to focus your planning on practical considerations. The TSLA building is located on Nashville’s Capitol Hill directly across from the Capitol building on a one-way street. Parking is extremely limited close to the building, so (Continued on page 210)
you may want to consider having someone drop you off or taking a cab. Access for people with disabilities is through the basement. Because eating and drinking is not allowed in the building and restaurants are several blocks away, you may want to plan for your first visit to be after a meal. The temperature in this 50 year old building can fluctuate to extremes, so you may want to dress in layers during cold weather and bring a sweater during warm weather. The cost for self-service photocopiers varies from 15 to 25 cents. Change machines can provide change for one and five dollar bills, but there is limited change available for larger bills.

Eight desktop computers with Ancestry and Heritage Quest databases are available for public use, but time limits may be imposed if patrons are waiting. You are allowed to bring notebook computers into the building, but there are only four electrical outlets in the reading room that can be used to power them and the building does not have wireless networking (Wi-Fi) capability. Cameras are permitted only in the open access areas and scanners are allowed on a case-by-case basis and only in the reading room area. Cell phones should be turned off while in the building. Lockers are available to store your property.

At the Archives

You’ve made it to the front door of the TSLA building. Where do you go first? All first-time visitors must stop at the security desk in the lobby and apply for a registration card. A state or federal identification card such as a drivers license is necessary to register. Your registration card may be used for future visits. Security guards will search your bags and notebooks as you enter and leave the building.

Once inside the building, your next stop should be the reading room on the left. Ask a TSLA staff member for a 10-minute orientation and tour to get your bearings. While you are at the reading room desk, you may also want to check out the family files containing obituaries and other articles as well as family group sheets. You can also find an index to the vertical file at the desk. The reading room is full of TN reference books arranged county-by-county along the outside walls. These include county histories and published indexes to county records. City directories for major TN cities can also be found in the reading room, as well as statewide telephone directories. You can also find census indexes for TN counties and general historical and genealogical reference books.
Your next stop should probably be the microfilm room, which you can find by returning to the lobby and turning to the left. Microfilm rolls are stored in self-service cabinets and are arranged by county. Newspapers rolls are stored together in a separate area. Twenty-five microfilm readers are available around the room, about half with printers. If all of the readers are in use, time limits may be imposed and those with printers may be restricted to print-only use. Most original manuscript materials have been microfilmed and can be viewed in the microfilm room. Otherwise, you must visit the microfilm area. You may not take your personal property such as purses, bags or coats into the manuscripts area. You may take only a pencil and loose paper. You may use your laptop computer, but may not take in the computer bag. In addition, cameras, scanners, and video equipment are not allowed. Your requested materials will be delivered to your table and must remain there until collected by a staff member. Copying of manuscript materials, if allowed, will be performed by staff members.

Before you leave the TSLA, you should check all of your photocopies to be sure that they are legible and well-marked. Mark off your successful searches from your list, so that you will know where to begin on your next visit. Be sure to collect your belongings from your locker and turn in the key. Finally, stop by the security desk so that security guards may check your bags and notebooks before you leave.

But be sure to hold onto your registration card. By now, you’ll know that you will want to visit again.

The Archives of the Future

TLSA has resided in its current location directly across from the TN capitol since 1953 and in 2003, the building was listed on the National and TN Registers of Historic Places. In 1996, state officials began planning for a new facility and by 2007 land had been acquired on the Bicentennial Mall and schematic plans had been developed. Once completed, the new TSLA building will provide state-of-the-art robotic and carousel storage and retrieval for the library and archival collections. This storage system will provide for enhanced protection against fire and water. The new facility will also contain a state-of-the-art conservation laboratory and will protect the permanent records of the state legislature since 1796 in climate and humidity-controlled storage. In addition, the new facility will offer a diverse collection of electronic resources to meet the needs of independent researchers.

How soon will you be able to use this new facility? Unfortunately, funding has not yet been appropriated to build the new complex. Because it may be several years before the new building is ready, you should not hold off on making that first trip to the current facility of the TN State Library and Archives.

At a Glance
TN State Library and Archives (TSLA)
403 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37243
Phone: 615-741-2764
http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/

Hours: Monday – Saturday
8 am – 6 pm central time, except state and federal holidays (Manuscript Room closes at 4:30 pm)
By Tina Sansone

George Brasfield was born in the Liverpool, England area. James Edgar Brasfield, his son, was born about 1677 in Liverpool, England and immigrated to VA. He had two sons, Michael and George. Michael died about 1764 in Caroline Co., VA. He had a son, Thomas. Thomas Brasfield’s son was named John Brasfield.

First Generation

John Brasfield was born about May 1759 in NC. He died on 14 Jul 1844 in Wake Co., NC. He served in the American Revolution. John married Sarah Massey on 29 Jan 1794 in Wake Co., NC. Sarah was born on 18 Aug 1783 in NC. She died about 22 Feb 1853 in NC. They had the following children:

- Mogeia Brasfield was born on 15 Jan 1795 in NC.
- Joshua Brasfield was born on 17 Jan 1798 in NC.
- Thomas Brasfield was born on 27 May 1800. He died about Oct 1879.
- Wiley Brasfield was born on 11 Jun 1802 in NC.
- Elizabeth Brasfield was born on 25 May 1804 in NC.
- John Brasfield was born on 3 Sep 1806 in Wake Co., NC. He died on 27 Jul 1885.
- Albert Brasfield was born on 13 Nov 1808 in NC.

Second Generation

Thomas Brasfield was born on 27 May 1800 in Wake Co., NC. He died about Oct 1879 in Crockett Co., TN. Thomas married Frances C. Whitehead about 1825 in NC. Frances was born about 1806 in NC. She died after 1880 in Crockett Co., TN. He moved his family to western TN in an ox wagon. Thomas and Frances had the following children:

- Mary Ann Brasfield was born about 1826 in NC. Mary married Mr. Bailey.
- John J. Brasfield was born on 30 Mar 1827 in NC. He died on 14 Apr 1909 in Gibson Co., TN. John married (1) Margaret L. Young. John married (2) Sophronia Ann Ellington.
- Albert G. Brasfield was born about 1829 in NC. He died about 1891 in Crockett Co., TN. He was buried in Center Cemetery. Albert married Frances Lucinda Oliver.
- Joshua Elvis Brasfield was born on 28 Oct 1832 in Madison Co., TN or NC. He died on 3 Mar 1916 in Crockett Co., TN. He was buried in Oldfield Cemetery. Joshua married (1) Amanda Oliver. Joshua married (2) Elizabeth Ann Jones.
- Alpheus "Alpha" Henton Brasfield was born about 1835. He died after 1900.
- Sarah Anne Brasfield was born about 1837 in TN. She died on 25 Nov 1917 in Crockett Co. She was buried in Brown Chapel Cemetery. Sarah married Joseph Terrell Reese.
- Emmeline Frances Brasfield was born on 10 May 1839 in TN. She died on 17 Jan 1927 in Crockett Co., TN. She was buried in Providence Church.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cemetery. Emmeline married S. W. Redmond.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Thomas Brasfield was born about 1843 in TN. Richard married Nancy Ann White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ervine L. Brasfield was born about 1845 in TN. Ervine married Fannie Holland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William P. Brasfield was born about 1846 in TN. He died on 12 Feb 1911 in TN. He was buried in Oldfield Cemetery. William married Nancy Elizabeth Leggett.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Brasfield was born about 1848 in TN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Jo Brasfield was born on 9 Mar 1852 in Crockett Co., TN. She died on 10 May 1880 in Crockett Co., TN. She was buried in Pond Creek Cemetery. Amanda married Jasper Marion Reece.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Third Generation*

Alpheus "Alpha" Henton Brasfield was born about 1835 in Wake Co., NC. He died after 1900 in Crockett Co., TN. Alpheus married (1) Nancy Montgomery. Nancy was born about 1838 in Crockett Co., TN. She died before 1880 in TN. Alpheus and Nancy had the following children:

- Marion Dawson "Doss" Brasfield was born on 22 May 1861. He died on 13 Dec 1954.
- Willie Ann Brasfield was born about 1859 in TN. Willie married W. J.

(Continued on page 214)
Steward on 15 Aug 1885 in Crockett Co., TN. W. J. Steward was born about 1859 in TN.

- Sarah Caroline Brasfield was born on 31 Dec 1863. She died on 12 Feb 1942.
- Alpheus married (2) Alsey "Alia" Ann Reece daughter of Alsey Reece and Willie Ann Medlin about 1875 in Haywood Co., TN. Alsey was born on 25 Apr 1836 in Wilson, TN. She died on 25 Jan 1901 in Crockett Co., TN. They had the following children:
  - Lou Vada Brasfield was born on 25 Aug 1876 in TN. She died on 13 Sep 1959 in LA. She was buried in West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana (Hasley Cemetery). Lou married Wiley Freshwater Jones. Wiley was born about 1876.

Fourth Generation

Marion Dawson "Doss" Brasfield was born on 22 May 1861 in Quincy, Gibson Co., TN. He died on 13 Dec 1954 in Crockett Co., TN. He was buried in Belle Vernon Cemetery.

Marion married Mary Lou Lambert daughter of W. J. Lambert and Mrs. Nancy W. Lambert on 1 Jan 1885 in
Crockett Co., TN. Mary was born on 7 Feb 1866 in NC. She died on 3 Apr 1934 in Crockett Co., TN. She was buried in Belle Vernon Cemetery. They had the following children:

- **Oden Kyle Brasfield** was born on 25 Apr 1886 in TN. He died on 3 Jun 1957 in TN.

- **Raymond Gale Brasfield** was born on 26 Dec 1887 in TN. He died on 2 Oct 1971 in Crockett Co., TN.

- **Marion Lambert Brasfield** was born in Oct 1899 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 18 Sep 1903 in Crockett Co., TN.

- **Effie Lou Brasfield** was born on 28 Feb 1890 in Crockett Co., TN. She died on 29 Aug 1926 in TN.

- **Robert Taylor Brasfield** was born on 21 Jun 1892. He died on 15 Jan 1973.

- **Harry Conis Brasfield** was born on 21 Feb 1894 in Crockett Co., TN. He died about Apr 1975 in Moscow, Fayette, TN.

- **Carl Brasfield** was born on 26 Oct 1897 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 27 Oct 1897 in Crockett Co., TN.

- **Mary Brasfield** was born about 1901 in Crockett Co., TN. She died about 1926 in Crockett Co., TN.

- **William Henton Brasfield** was born on 12 Apr 1904 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 12 Apr 1989 in Springfield, Robertson Co., TN.

- **Finis Carmack Brasfield** was born on 6 Feb 1909 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 1 Feb 1995 in Crockett Co., TN.

- **Sarah Caroline Brasfield** was born on 31 Dec 1863 in Gibson Co., TN. She died on 12 Feb 1942 in Crockett Co., TN. She was buried in Belle Vernon Cemetery. Sarah married **Dillon Pree Williams** on 27 Mar 1884 in Crockett Co., TN. Dillon was born on 4 Jul 1855 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 18 Mar 1938 in Crockett Co., TN. They had the following children:

  - **Joseph Nathan Williams** was born on 17 Apr 1895 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 28 Jun 1980 in TN.
  - **Joseph** married **Avery L. Pearl**. Avery was born on 12 Aug 1903 in TN. She died on 31 Oct 1981 in TN.

*Fifth Generation*

- **Robert Taylor Brasfield** was born on 21 Jun 1892 in Crockett Co., TN. He died on 15 Jan 1973 in Alamo, Crockett Co., TN. He was buried in Belle Vernon Cemetery. Robert married **Nynn Almira Daniels**, daughter of Charles Lee Daniels and Elizabeth "Bettie" Lowry (Cherokee?) on 7 Jun 1918 in Crockett Co., TN. Nynn was born on 1 Sep 1895 in TN. She died in 1966 in Shelby Co., TN.

For more information on the Brasfield Family contact Juanita Brasfield Simpson (moosenita@aol.com)
The Wallace Clan dates back to Sir William Wallace, national hero of Scotland. He was born around 1265 and until his ghastly death by hanging, mutilation, disemboweling and beheading in 1305 he was the most admired political leader of his century.

Although there is no documented proof that our Wallace ancestors were directly descended from the hero, our present day Wallace's are proud and happy to call William Wallace their ancestor.

Our story actually begins about 500 years later, with the birth of John Wallace, which is only as far back as this researcher has proven this line.

Generation 1
On Friday, 24 July 1829 John Wallace of Auchinlick, Ayr, Scotland married Jane McCowan. They had at least six children:
- Robert b. 8 August 1830
- Janet b. 28 April 1833
- John b. 31 August 1834
- Jane b. 30 July 1837
- William b. 12 August 1845
- David b. 6 July 1850

Generation 2
On 9 March 1855 Janet Wallace married Peter Burt, an iron miner and son of Peter Burt and Lilias Robertson, at Barony, Lanark, Scotland. Peter and Lilias Burt were married at Barony, Lanark, Scotland 28 July 1822. They both died before 1855.

Peter Burt and Janet had the following known children:
- Jane b. 1 December 1854. (Some researchers have her name as Jean but based on the naming procedures of the Scots, Jane would be the logical selection, with Jean being the result of the Scottish brogue. However, the birth record does say Jean.)
- Lilias b. 24 August 1857 d.15 October 1857
- Peter b. 26 March 1860 d. 4 April 1860
- Lilias  b. 4 March 1861 (Children were often given the same name as child who had died earlier.)
- Peter  b. 9 February 1863
- John  b. 6 April 1865 m. 1) Janet Wilson died 5 Oct 1911.  m. 2) Charlette x
- Mary  b. 3 September 1869 m. John Daniels
- Jessie  b. 28 October 1871
- Sarah  b. 6 March 1874 m. Hugh McFarland

There were also 2 unnamed children who died at birth.

Peter Burt died about 1877 and Janet remarried a James McEuen. They came to America about 1878 with their daughter Agnes.

Agnes married John McCutcheon and lived in Carterville, Illinois. Family tales say that Jane would never admit Agnes was her half sister and always called her ‘cousin’.

Generation 3

Jane Burt, a dressmaker, married William Cringan Templeton, a coal miner and son of William Templeton, a sailor and Janet Cringan, 31 December 1873 in Dalmellington, Ayr, Scotland.

William Cringan Templeton was born 9 March 1851 in Scotland and died 25 November 1910 in Carterville, Illinois.

Janie Burt Templeton died in 1913 and is buried next to her husband in Oakwood Cemetery in Carterville, Illinois.

Three children were born in Dalmellington:
- John Cringan b. 21 September 1874 m. 1) Lettie Coerns in 1896 m. 2) Corelinne Garner in 1908 d. 1 March 1949
- William b. October 1880 m. Georgia Strout about 1904 d. 16 May 1964

Four siblings of Janie Burt Templeton lived around Burlingame, Kansas: Sarah Burt McFarland, Mary Burt Daniels, Peter Burt, and John Burt.

So William and Janie traveled onward to Kansas to settle on a 160 acre homestead. They lived in a little sod house with a dirt floor and almost froze to death that first winter. Five children were born in Kansas:
- Peter Burt b. October 1882 m. Anna Pendleton in 1913 d. 25 March 1941
- James Mc b. 26 December 1883 m. 1) Susie Barr in 1908. Susie died 19 July 1921 m. 2) Bessie Franzia in 1923
James’ middle name was either McFarland or McEwen. This researcher favors McFarland as Jane’s youngest sister, Sarah Burt McFarland, was living nearby in Kansas when James was born; however, the second husband of Jane’s mother was James McEwen. Note: when naming a child after someone, Scottish convention is to use the full name of that person. d. 31 January 1964 in Illinois

- David Wallace b. December 1885 m. Bertha Underwood in July 1912 d. 27 March 1968
- Mary Wallace b. June 1889 m. John R. Ogilive on 1 Feb 1912 d. 8 April 1971
- Jeanette Hulan b. June 1892 d. 16 April 1922

Finding he was not cut out to be a farmer, and after his wife refused to allow him to travel to the gold mines in Alaska, William and family returned to Southern Illinois. He went to work in the Coal Mines in Williamson Co, Illinois and built his home in Carterville where three more children were born:

- Walter Tregonning b. October 1893 m. Elizabeth Pendleton in 1918
- Robert Burns b. 10 November 1895 m. 1) Ann m. 2) Bessie Ferret d. 13 October 1868 Robert was named for the Scottish poet Robert Burns.
- George Dewey b. May 1899 d. 19 June 1899

There are many stories of the Templeton family that have been passed down through the generations. A favorite family story told how William was badly burned and trapped in a mine explosion. He was on his hands and knees trying to find his way out of the smoky, burning tunnel when he looked up and saw an angel pointing. He thought, if she is pointing the right way then I’ll get out, if
not, that will be the end of me. So he followed her directions and it was the way out.

Generation 4

James McFarland Templeton married Susie Barr, daughter of James Alexander Barr of Ireland and Elizabeth Grimes, daughter of Francis M. Grimes and Adelia Barham of Sumner Co., TN.

James and Susie were married in Williamson Co., IL on 2nd October 1908.

James enlisted in the Army, was sent to Army academy and served in the Engineering Corp during the Cuban Rebellion of 1912. After leaving the service he became a mine manager and finally a mine owner in Jackson Co., IL.

James was well known as a major employer in southern IL. He was also politically inclined and ran for mayor of Murphysboro, in 1945.

James and Susie had two daughters born in Panama, Illinois.


Louise Elizabeth b. 30 October 1915.

In 1921 Susie died of typhoid fever in Murphysboro, Illinois. James remarried in 1923 to Bessie Franza and had one daughter, Jean b. 20 April 1925. He died 31 January 1964.

This researcher would be very interested in hearing from other Burt-Wallace-Templeton researchers or descendants with either additional information or corrections to this line.

Email: jjrichardson23@hotmail.com

Documentation:
1) Extracts of entries in Old Parochial Registers of Scotland
2) U S Census records
3) Family records, birth, marriage, death certificates

The children’s book: “For Heaven’s Sake” by JJ Richardson is based on this family line.
By Wanda James

*The Darlington Flag* (SC) Vol. 20, #3, ‘Death Notices of Darlington Confederate Veterans Published in Confederate Veteran Magazine.’

**General B.W. Green** commanding the AR Division, U.C.V., died at his home in Little Rock, AR on 5 January 1924. He was born in Darlington, SC 7 Sep 1846. His father, **Judge James Green** had six fine sons in ‘the line of gray’ and after the war he moved his family to Hempstead County, AR. **B.W. Green** married in 1875 **Miss Anna Leroy Pope** of Nashville, TN who lived but a few years. By 1887 he remarried to **Minnie Miriam Dodson**.

*Kentucky Family Records*, Vol. 32, Summer 2008, ‘Applications for American Revolutionary War Pensions.’ **John Gibbs** applied for a pension while living in Bedford Co., TN in Nov 1832. He was born 1756 in Pittsylvania County, VA. His parents died when he was young, and at the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in Halifax County, VA. He volunteered in the spring or summer of 1777 and served three months in the VA troops under Colonel Peter Rodgers in defense of Portsmouth. (more of his service record is given through the battle of Yorktown.)

*The Southern Genealogist’s Exchange Quarterly* (Misc. states) Vol. 49, #207, ‘Application for Marriage License’ (Groom) **Henry A. Smiley** (Brown) (col.) (age) 24 (born) Jacksonville, FL (occupation) U.S. Army. (Bride) **Katherine Elizabeth Ealy** (col.) (age) 17 (born) Knoxville, TN. Her parents signed permission for underage daughter: **Sirlister Ealy and Susie Ealy** 11 Jan 1943.


**John Wesley Reddick** (pension claim A10987 filed in Alachua Co., FL 20 Jul 1909) abstract states when and where John enlisted and was discharged. The article also gives information found on him in the 1900 Census of Columbia Co., FL. He was in the 55th GA Regt. and was captured at Cumberland Gap, TN 9 Sep 1863. He was born in Burke Co., GA 31 May 1839 and lived in the state since Jan. 1883.

**Adolphus F. Rumph** (pension claim A07592, no date) abstract says applicant was born Glynn Co., GA 20 Apr 1843, lived in that state since 27 Dec 1860. His claim states that from the 25th Ga Regt. he was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, TN 7 Dec 1864. His death and spouse’s information is given.

From the same magazine is another article ‘From Walden Ridge and Chickamauga to Wiregrass, Suwannee and Beyond.’ From the County Court Minutes (neither county nor state is named), the April Term 1842 recordings often mention Maury County and meeting in Columbia. One recording dated 7 April 1845 gives information on **Winifred Sandford** late of Maury County and State of TN. Another entry dated 6 Oct 1845 notes that **John B. Bond** Esqr. departed this life on the 30th of September 1845 in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, TN. Lewis Co. (Pleas & Quarter Sessions/Wills/Estates/Chancery & Circuit Courts) court minutes are included with references to the Mt. Pleasant and Centerville road.

Another article on the Pioneers of the Wiregrass includes family information on the **Dillaberry** family: **Francis J. “Frank” Dillaberry** was born 10 Apr 1835, died 10 Sep 1900, married **Mary E. Smith** c1859 in Duval Co., FL. **Mary** was born in TN, died 7 Mar 1868 Ocala, Marion Co., FL. His parents’ and siblings’ information are given. His father, **Thomas J. Dillaberry** died at Cumberland Gap, TN 23 Nov 1862 and is buried there.

Itawamba Settlers, the Quarterly Journal of Itawamba County, MS History and Genealogy contains an article on the first sheriff of the county, **Charles Warren** who was elected in 1836 and held the post several years. He was
the son of S. John Warren and a second wife Sarah Robinson who were married in TN, then the family moved to Limestone Co., Alabama. Charles Warren’s siblings and half siblings are listed.

Another feature gives information on Colonel William Reagan, a native of Itawamba County, MS, but his obituary was published by the Texas Legislature in 1921. The citizen was the son of Alexander Campbell Black Reagan of East TN, Sevier Co. who went to Texas with his son William about 1850 and settled in Robinson County.

The Genealogical Journal (Davidson Co., NC) Vol. XXVII, #3 contains transcripts from Deed Book 6 in that county. One deed included conveying of property of Charles and Randal Brummell, property found in the counties of Davidson, and Guilford, NC; in Chesterfield District, SC; and in Johnson Co., TN.


The Louisiana Genealogical Register Vol. LV #1 includes diverse records which include one on a pension for Thomas N. McAfrey from TN, a Mexican War Veteran. The pension was stopped for all southern pensioners during the Civil War, and attempts were made to reinstate the pension after the war. Information and a photograph was sent to the Congress of the United States to verify his eligibility. The caption on the photograph reads “lieutenant” and “Co. D, 4th Tenn. Infantry from the War of 1846.”

The Prairie Gleaner (MO) Volume 39, Number 4, Saline County – Little Grove Cemetery lists William B. Palmore born in Fayette County, TN 24 February 1841, died in Richmond, VA 5 July 1914. Charles S. Palmore born in Fayette County, TN, died as a prisoner of war in St. Louis, Missouri 26 January 1862.

Itawamba Settlers (MS) Volume 28, Number 3, Itawamba County News Abstracts carries this entry: Mr. Luther Brown came home Friday from Henderson, TN on account of having been exposed to measles.

The Robinson Family of Eastern Itawamba states that the Emersons are another family that are well connected to the Robinsons and they can be found in Abbeville District and Franklin Co., TN, as well as Lawrence Co. and Marion Co. in Alabama. On 12 May 1862 George Emerson Robinson enlisted in Co. K of the 42nd Alabama Infantry. He was the only brother to fight in the Civil War. Family lore indicated that he was wounded at the battle of Corinth that year. He was left for dead, but somehow found his way to the Purnell home located just above Corinth in Hardin Co., TN.

Samuel Morris Purnell and Sarah, his wife, are on the 1870 Hardin Co., TN Census. After capture and parole in 1863 George returned home and married Charlotte Purnell. She was born 21 April 1846 at Counce, TN or in Marion Co., Alabama.

The Ida Riley Cayson Portrait: Daughter of Nathan Riley reports of the death of Nathan Riley 8 November 1863 when Ida was nine years old. The writer, Washington Lafayette Clayton penned, “I remember having been in a fight in Collierville, TN in about August 1863 with Nathan Riley who was shot in the thigh. More of Nathan’s ordeals are given in this entry.

The Rachel Copeland Bullard Monument shows that Rachel L. Copeland was born 23 February 1829 in TN. She was probably a younger sister of merchant/planter, Lemuel J. Copeland of northwestern Itawamba County. She married Arthur Benjamin Bullard born

(Continued on page 222)

Illinois Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volume 40, Number 2 has an article, Isaac Morrow – A Civil War Soldier from Henry Co., Illinois. Isaac and his brothers enlisted in Co. B, Ninth Cavalry Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Isaac was stationed in 1863 for two months at Fort Pickering, TN. He died 11 December 1891. During a 1864 campaign he was thrown from a mule in Germantown, TN which bruised him and fracturing three or four ribs. Much more information about Isaac is noted.

Kentucky Explorer, Volume 23, Number 5 has an article titled Andrew Jackson Got One Vote In Muhlenberg County In President’s Race. The Presidential Race, which includes the man from TN, is discussed for two pages.

John Lyle: A KY Pioneer presents Felix Robertson of Nashville who was writing a thesis at the University of Pennsylvania on the topic, “An Essay on Chorea Sancti Vitit,” which offended a group of church people. In the same article it is noted that girls in school today should pause to salute the memory of such pioneers as Moses Fisk in TN who was instrumental in starting a private girls school in TN.

Genealogy from the Long Ago offers an old scrapbook from the 1890s featuring Gay and Russell families. Henry Gay, Sr. was a Revolutionary soldier, present in Yorktown in 1781. His second wife was Margaret Russell of Hawkins Co., TN. More information on the two families is given. The Willis Family: Sarah Jane Willis was the eldest child of Lewis Willis and Polly Ryle. Sarah married Richard Lee of TN and she died in Oldham Co., KY in 1870.

From Kentucky Genealogy from Dr. John J. Dickey’s 1898 Diary one can find Isaac Hughes, born in Ireland, married Alcey White. He lived to be 102 and gave valuable land (farm) to each of his children. His descendants lived in TN and Missouri.


The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Volume 34, Number 3, John Mansfield Minton of Wilkes County: A North Carolinian in the Spanish American War. Minton’s quest for a pension is given in detail with family information. John was advised after December 1922 to be examined by the Board of Surgeons in Elizabethtown, TN where he was then living. His pension was increased (due to stomach troubles) from $12 per month to $25 per month by 17 April 1924

In Using Liens and Chattel Mortgages in NC an 1875 conveyance to W.N. Gains from Malachi Gains (X mark) and Sam Gains (X mark) is found in the Robertson Co., TN Trust Deed Chattel Book 1, page 534 (in Springfield, TN.) A lien on a horse is included in a document found in the same Chattel Book, page 12, (March 1876), and the indenture of James G. Byrnes to James W. and M.L. Anderson is dated 12 April 1869.

The Descendants of Mathew Stickland shows Elizabeth Strickland born 1741 in Isle of Wight Co., VA. She married Ralph Mason in Edgecombe Co., NC before 1768. She died after 1811 in TN (Will Book 1, page 420-431.) Elizabeth and Ralph sold 200 acres in Nash Co., NC 31 October 1801 then relocated to
Robertson Co., TN
Tri – County Genealogy (AR), Volume 23, Number 3. In The Lee Co., AR Administrative Records Book A 1873-1904, page 224:

Samuel T. Mottley, late of Wilson Co., TN died intestate 21 April 1890. E.D. Robertson of Lee County, AR appointed Administrator; recorded 29 November 1890.

Page 230: E.P. Govan late of Lee Co., AR died intestate on or about 11 February 1881. Listed as one of the heirs is E.P. Govan of Shelby County, TN.


The Pedigree Chart of Walt Chambers, P.O. Box 701, Tontitown, AR 72770 # 4 Alfred Harrison Gregory born 8 Aug 1853 TN, married Mahalia Franklin Hines 26 February 1874 Saulsbury, Hardeman Co., TN, died 13 December 1936. #9 Amanda Jane Harrison born 1827 Lincoln Co., TN, died 28 June 1915 Richmond, AR.

Pedigree Chart of Richard Harden, 3040 SCR 198, Fremont, Ohio, (419) 603-0367 #12 William H. Broyles born May 1865 TN, married Cynthia Annette Barron 13 September 1886.

Genealogical Gazette (GA), Volume 26, Number 3. In the 1900 Dougherty Co., GA Census, 945th District, GA Militia, Enumeration District 45

Gordon, Thomas (head) (black) (male) Jan1842 58 TN VA VA
Anna (wife) (black) (female) Sep1852 40 GA
GA GA
Lula M. (dau) (black) (female) Jan 1885 15

GA TN GA
The Guilford Genealogist (NC), Vol 35, #3 prints the Littlejohn Family History.
Margaret Mutter Littlejohn (daughter of Thomas Blount Littlejohn and Elizab Mutter) was born at Oxford, 7 April 1807, married Roger Poythress Atkinson of Chesterfield, VA, 29 June 1826 at Oxford, NC. They removed from VA to TN and shortly afterwards to Vicksburg, MS. Of their eight children, two were born in Haywood County, TN: Thomas Bryant Littlejohn Atkinson b 10 May 1830, died at Vicksburg ; Sallie Jones Atkinson born 5 May 1832, married Theodore Bryant Kingsbury at Oxford, NC 1 May 1851. Theodore was born 29 August 1828. Their nine children are noted.

- Joseph Blount Littlejohn (son of William Littlejohn and Sarah Blount) was born 4 October 1776. He married Annie Marie Jones. The emigrated to TN where he died in 1852. Annie’s parents are named and Joseph’s and Annie’s children are given. One daughter, Mary E. Littlejohn married Lewis P. Williamson. Of their eleven children a son Benjamin W. Williamson died a bachelor in Memphis, TN.

A son of William L. Williamson and Sallie P. Taylor, William T. Williamson lives at Mason, TN (no date given.)

Lewis Williamson Cherry (a son of Annie Maria Williams and Calvin W. Cherry) lives at Memphis, TN. Annie died in 1853.


- Margaret Harriss Chisholm married Willie Jones Littlejohn. She lived in Memphis, TN after 1873 when her husband died. Their son, Lewis Williamson Littlejohn died unmarried of Yellow Fever in 1878. Another son, Willie Jones Littlejohn married Mary Poston of

(Continued on page 224)
Memphis, (no issue)  
- **Elizabeth Margaret Littlejohn** was born 17 October 1779 and married **General William Walls Jones** of New Hanover Co., NC. They moved to TN where they died. Much more information is given on this Littlejohn family.  
*Cross County Connection* (MS), Vol 17, #1 prints an Historical Letter Included in the Contents of Articles Placed in the Corner Stone of the Old Courthouse, Corinth, MS, 6 July 1880. The letter is by **M.M. Sanders**, M.D. who discusses his family: father, **John Sanders** born 2 March 1787 NC, mother **Alex Richardson Sanders** (daughter of John Robins) was born 18 August 1796 in VA. His grandfather was **Moses Sanders**. His brother, **Cardinal Walsey Sanders** who lived in TN, engaged in planting, was an officer in the late war and lost his life in service in 1864. Data on other siblings of **M.M. Sanders** is given along with his wife and children.  
- Born 8 June 1863 **Thursia Elizabeth Muckle-roy Bass** was the said child of **Arcenath Louise Christinia Sanders**, born 27 October 1821 TN. **Thursia** died at Corinth, MS January 1899 and her husband **William Muckle-roy** was born 1820 TN, died at Corinth, MS. The said **Arcenath Sanders** was the child of **John Sanders** born 2 March 1787, died 25 November 1858 and his wife, **Alay (Alexandria Hamilton) Robbins** born 18 August 1795. **Benjamin Burl ‘Ben’ Bass**, husband of **Thursia Muckle-roy (McLeRoy Bass** was born 5 May 1864 in TN and died 13 March 1950. They married at Kossuth. The Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church building was dedicated when the Rev. **John R. Ellis** of Mckenzie, TN was the pastor at the 18 May 1952 service. An early member was Mrs. **C.M. Swingle** of Nashville, TN who died a few years ago. Mr. **Swingle** was thought to join the church when Rev. **J.W. Borah** was pastor. Other pastors included **C.M. Swingle**.  
In *Green County Historical and Genealogical Society* (AR), Vol. 21, #3 is an article ‘Bits & Pieces’ with remarks by on 3 March 1883 at Paragould Senior High School. At a centennial celebration of Paragould, AR Mr. **Meriwether** gives details about the area and its founders. His great-grandfather, hearing of new lands in AR opened up by the railroads, came over from Tiptonville, TN, and started a little hardware and grocery store.  
*The Genie* (AR), Vol. 42, #3 has a family group sheet with members of the **Moses Jackson, Sr.** family who lived in the Winn Parish and Grant Parish, Louisiana area.  
Contact **Willie Griffin**: wraygriffin3@bellsouth.net. **Moses Jackson, Sr.** born ca. 1825 TN married **Binah ‘Viny’** born ca. 1836 TN. Eldest child (other ten children born Louisiana) **Aaron ‘A.J.’ Jackson** born 1849 TN married **Julia Ann Tannehill.**  
‘Obituary’ **Mrs. Freddie Mae (Fudge) Cotton** died 13 September 2006. Gone before her is a husband **Gurtha Cotton, Sr.** and their sons **Darrell (Ricky) and Gurtha, Jr.** Living in Junction City is one of her surviving sisters, **Earline Lollar**. More information about her family is given.  
Pulaski Co., IL, Mound City (original record p1109):  
- **Roena Rankins** 24 female black married (born) TN (died) September heart disease (keeping house)  
- **John Williams** 22 male black - (born) TN (died) September flux diarrhea (laborer)  
- **H. C. McCormack** 51 male white married (born) TN (died) April pneumonia (machinist)  
- **Ann E. Suesbury** 35 female white married (born) TN (died) March consumption (house...
Amanda Brown 33 female white - (born) TN (died) April consumption, (miliner) sic.
Township 5S, Range 6W (original record p1115)

Samuel Presley 51, male, white, married (born) TN, (died) November pneumonia, (farmer)
Township 6S, Range 6W, (original record p1115B)

Mary Harris 40, female, white, (born) TN, (died) February consumption, (house keeper)
Township 7S, Range 6W, (original record p1116)

Susan Burns 90, female, black, widowed (born) TN, (died) April dibility - written over ‘rupture of bowels’ which was crossed out
Township 8S, Range 6W, (original record p1116B)

James C. Griffith 28, male, white, married (born) TN, (died) February typhoid fever (farmer)
‘Obituaries in the 1901 Jonesboro Gazette, Union Co., Illinois’


Mrs. Mollie Casey died 21 May 1901 at her home on Main Street in Anna, of consumption, aged 51 and was buried in Anna Cemetery. She was born in 1850 in TN and married Milburn Casey in 1867. The number of children is given and her religious affiliation is noted.

William C. Moreland died 23 June 1901 at his home on Lincoln Street in Anna, aged 55 and was buried in Anna Cemetery. He was born in TN and came to Union Co. when he was quite small. He married Miss Baybee and 2nd married Matilda Rich. More information is given.

VA Tidewater Genealogy, Vol. 39, #3 lists surnames being researched by members:

- Amanda Brown
- Samuel Presley
- Mary Harris
- Susan Burns
- James C. Griffith
- William J. Allen
- Mollie Casey
- Milburn Casey
- William C. Moreland
- Matilda Rich

Richard Castleton, 1863-1947, (residence) TN/TX, (chart #C-218)

Mary Roberts, 1829-1882, “TN,”

Nancy Denton, 1853-1889, “TN/AR”

Mahala Field, 1818-1860 “TN/MO, (chart #301)


Melinda Jane Wright, 1835- ?, “TN,”

VA Tidewater Genealogy, Vol. 39, #3 lists surnames being researched by members:

- Lohmeyer, TN 1800s-1900s (Barbara Kaufman, 101 James Longstreet, Williamsburg, VA 23185-6575, jacquierk@cox.net
- Woodward, Davidson Co., TN 1850-1940 (Ben & Arlene Guenther, 5 Kaitlyn Circle, Hampton, VA 23666-5311, Arlene Guen@msn.com

The Treesearcher (KS), Vol. 50, #3 lists an Ancestral Surname Directory where all persons are from charts submitted by KGS members – 1 April 2008-30 June 2008.
This cemetery was visited on 20 October 1973 by Ruth Hunt and Dee Elam. This is a family cemetery located just inside Fayette County, Tennessee next to the Shelby County line (indefinite line), between Highway 70/79 and Gallaway, Tennessee on Layton Road (ca. fifty yards on the west side). Layton Road is one block west of Old Brownsville Road and runs east off of Senator Road. A new subdivision is being built (1973) all around this old cemetery which is situated on top of a high rise of land amid some large trees and surrounded by an old wire fence.

Thomas H. Newbern, Att’y
Died Apr. 27, 1886
In the 38th year of his age

Rebecca Gallaway (as is)
Born August 6, 1795
Died October 19, 1855
Loose Fts: R. G.

Francis S. Layton
Born Oct. 9, 1819
Died Dec. 11, 1904
Fts: F.S.L.

Pearson

Joseph M. Pearson
1851 - 1922

Emma P. Galloway (as is)
Wife of F. S. Layton
Born June 20, 1818
Died Aug. 25, 1890
Fts. E.P.G.L.

Jane Layton
1853 – 1894

Damartias P. – Infant Dau. of
F.S. & E. P. Layton
Born March 1, 1858
Died Sept. 12, 1858
Aged 6 ms. and 12 dys.
(Broken slab on small box grave

Phillip P. – Son of
G. R. & S. E. Gooch
1886 - 1899

Howell
Son of
F. S. & E. P. Layton
Born Jan. 21, 1842
Died March 2, 1893
A dutiful Son, a devoted brother and a true sincere friend.
(Inverted rifle at top of marker. A marble rim around the grave with a figure of a dog (bird-dog) at feet of grave on the rim.

Richard W. Ing
Born Nov. 29, 1831
Died Oct. 14, 1869
Aged 38 yrs 11 Mo. 15 days
Footstone: RWI

___eccca E.
Wife of R. W. Ing
Born Dec. 28, 1830
Died Mar. 21, 1880
Aged 49 yrs., 2 mo., 23 days

Mother

Ema Galloway Pearson Jones
Ar. 29, 1882
Dec. 2, 1920
Just south of this is a marker with no lettering- A footstone, at head spot.

Opal Gallaway
Died Aug. 10, 1911
Footstone: broken

Pearl Gallaway

(Continued on page 227)
Anna
Feb. 3, 1856
Mar. 4, 1941
Footstone: A. L.

Joseph M. Pearson
Tenn, 1st Lt. 46 Infantry
World War I
Nov. 4, 1888
April 16, 1971

Nearby is Maley Funeral
Home marker;
Covington, Tenn.: 
Mr. Joseph M. Pearson
Died April 16, 1971
Age 83 yrs.

Infant daughter
Bess – T. A. Wilson
Feb. 1 – 2, 1910

Norfleet W. Gallaway
Born Mar. 26, 1837
Died Sept. 16, 1901
Footstone: N.W.G.

Sue H. Gallaway
1847 – 1913
Our Mother
Footstone: S.H.G.

Garnet W. Galaway
Son of
N.W. and S. H. Galaway
Born Jan. 28, 1886
Died May 14, 1900
Loose footstone: G.W.G.

Ruby Gallaway
Nov. 10, 1880
Oct. 10, 1950
Footstone: R.G.

Christopher C. Ing
Born July 5, 1810
Died Aug. 10, 1856
Aged 46 Yrs 1 mo 5 d
Broken footstone: C.C.I.

In memory of
Amy
Wife of M. Phillips
Born Oct. 28, 1788
Died July 16, 1859
Footstone: A. P.

Phillips
James R.
1845 - 1925
Footstone: Father

Mattie V.
1856 - 1939
Footstone: Mother

Colu(mb)us M.
Son of
J. & H. E. Phillips
Born Jan. 21, 1860
Died May 9, 1861
Footstone broken G.M.P.

Charles H. Phillips
Tenn. Pvt. 318 Field Arty, 81 Div.
March 29, 1936 (only date)

The Gallaway family is represented in this cemetery with various spellings of the name. 
Note: Many of the old families who lived in the far western part of Fayette County, TN, near the Shelby Co. line (which is an indefinite line) on the U.S. Engineers map, inter-married with Shelby Co. families and some lived, went to churches, married and died in Shelby Co.; but were buried in the old family home place cemeteries or in old community and church cemeteries wherein their parents, and grandparents, and some of their children, especially any children who died in the very early days, and other family members were buried. Census records, newspaper items, family bibles and records, church records and other such records reveal this information. Fayette Co. was formed from Shelby Co. and Hardin Co. in 1824. Settlers were there by 1822, if not earlier.
The Rogers Illinois Connection

By Shirley (Cartwright) McKenzie

In the fall of 2008, I found an inquiry on the Ancestry.com website about an ongoing mystery of the parentage of a man named William Lavert Cartwright. For many years, I have been researching Cartwrights in Tippah County, MS and Hardeman County, TN which adjoins Tippah on the north. Being very familiar with his story, I set out to write a full, concise reason for my firm conviction that Lavert's father was Thomas Cartwright and his mother was Lavina/Lavinia (Rogers) Cartwright. I thought I had mined and refined every possibility over the years. Surprise. Although I am firm in my belief of his parentage, as I reviewed my study, I found a few more mysteries to consider!

There is an entire story of the disappearance of Lavert's father & mother (Lavina/Lavinia Rogers), and her reappearance and subsequent marriage to John Jacob Jones, a Tippah County, MS man.

We know that as an adult Lavert lived in Hardeman County, TN between the village of Pocahontas and the state line near what is now called the Muddy Ridge Road. He and many of his descendents are buried in the State Line Cemetery. But there were blanks in the early years. Thus my interest in the Rogers family began to intensify.

I will begin at the end. When William Lavert Cartwright died April 1928, the following information is shown on his death certificate, which I obtained from the state of TN:

Deceased: Lavert Cartwright, birthplace: Cairo, Illinois - I say maybe

Father: Tom Cartwright, birthplace: Illinois - I say Absolutely not!
Mother: Lave Cartwright, birthplace: Illinois - I say Absolutely not!

This information was provided by younger son, Joshua B.

I hurry here to clearly state that Lavert's parents were not born in Illinois. Records clearly document that both their families came to Tippah County, MS from TN, where they were born. But, why would son Joshua - born and raised in TN - think his father and both grandparents were born in a distant state like Illinois? I was indeed surprised.

Back to Lavert. Never did we see his birthplace named as Illinois. He always said to enumerators that he was born in MS. Very peculiar. My daughter, Lynne, and I always take peculiar stories with a 'grain of salt,' but without dismissing them. We have found there is frequently a nugget of truth in an old family tale - or a mistake - as we call them. Many stories about Lavert, his parentage, his place of birth fall into that 'nugget of truth' category.

In my quest to carefully document my story for this inquirer, I started with Federal census and studied each one carefully. When I read the 1870 MS Federal census, I sat up and took notice! In the John J Jones and Lavina/Lavinia household, there was a 5 year old female named M.C. Jones, whose birthplace was given as Illinois. I couldn't believe it! Illinois again. It is well known by any researcher that there are many mistakes made in the information provided in these records.
After all, the enumerators were often little better educated than those they were recording. I decided to follow the five year old M. C(aldonia) thru subsequent census records and see what kind of birthplaces she stated in years to come. The very next census - 1880 - Miss C(aldonia) was not in John Jones household. Could she have died or possibly married? Good fortune smiled on me and I found her marriage in the next county, McNairy, TN. The Marriage Bond Book cited William R Russell and Miss C(aldonia) Jones application on 26 January 1880. The bottom portion of the form was completed as follows:
"I solemnized the rites of matrimony between within-named parties on 9 February 1880. /s/ J.G. Mohundro, M.G."
This is also a little strange because I searched for a J.G. Mohundro living in McNairy County and did not find him. I did find a J.G. Mohundro listed in the 1870 census in Bolivar, which is the County Seat for Hardeman County. Did they marry somewhere that was just geographically more convenient?
So C(aldonia) had married a local boy at a very tender age. In 1900 William R Russell and a 'Nervey' Russell were living just south of the TN/MS state line in the Jonesborough (Tippah County, MS) Precinct. I am sure this is our couple because Nervey is most likely a poor pronunciation of Minerva. Remember in 1870, the five year old M.C. spoken of above? So now it appears that Callie was Minerva C(aldonia). Quite an imposing name! Nervey gave her birthplace as Illinois. Other confirmations of their identity are the two youngest children in the 1900 household were sons Claude and Herman. They are still with their parents in 1910, ten years later. Callie Russell gave her birthplace as Illinois. By 1910 they had moved due east of Jonesborough just across the Tippah/Alcorn county line into Alcorn County, MS in a district called the Piney. I wish to point out that never before nor since have I seen this phrase, yet it was written on the district portion of the census record. This only points out that there is much to find by looking at the notations and even the margins of these documents. Roads are frequently named, which gives an otherwise unknown clue to the neighborhood in which our subjects reside. I have put locating 'the Piney' on my genealogical To Do list. Someone out there may well know about the Piney, but I don't. The Russell family had now been found in numerous sets of records (Hardeman County, TN; Tippah County, MS and Alcorn County, MS) yet they had not gone far from 'home'. Also, Minerva C(aldonia) consistently reported that her birthplace was Illinois. Had she been told it all her life? If she was indeed the daughter of John Jacob Jones and Lavinia(Rogers) Cartwright Jones, then what was the Jones family doing in Illinois approximately 1865? I am interjecting a speculation here: M.C (aldonia) was born in 1865 in IL. The next older child in the 1870 census was F.J. Jones (female) born in 1862 in MS. Did John and Lavinia go to Illinois to escape the ravages of the Civil War in Tippah County, MS? I must reiterate that this is pure speculation on my part, for I have never seen or heard any such reference from any Rogers researcher. With Illinois hounding me on all sides, I then returned to a small, nagging thought in the back of my memory. I knew something about Illinois, but couldn't retrieve the source. Sometime in my last

(Continued on page 230)
twenty-something years, I thought that one of Lavinia’s brothers might have moved to Illinois. But why did I think that? This is the perfect example of the great necessity of the mantra in genealogy - 'site your source'. If only I had written somewhere, 'according to xxxx, Mr. Rogers moved to Illinois'. After a great deal of thinking, I found a book that I received from a Eugene Rogers of Miami, Florida. If you can believe it, we corresponded in 1993 and 1994. I had a great deal of information right at my fingertips and had let it all drift away! I would like to note that Mr. Rogers called the above named M. C. Callie M – reversing the order of initials. There it was! Much information that meant nothing to me through the 1990s. Now so valuable. Both the end and beginning of this story are held in the fact that there were Rogers from this Hardeman County, TN/Tippah County, MS lineage that went to Illinois. Thanks to the marvel of the internet, my daughter, Lynne, just gave me a family tree that goes back to the son of Lavinia’s brother, Hiram K Rogers. This son apparently migrated from MS some time before the Civil War. Eugene Rogers book spoke of Macoupin County, IL and now I have found Rogers in Athensville, Greene County, IL. I have come full circle. Lavinia Rogers Cartwright Jones had relatives that went to IL. Lavert Cartwright's son said Lavert was born in IL. Then there was Callie Jones, Hardeman County, TN who said she was born in Illinois.

The mystery of the disappearance of William Lavert Cartwright's father which I referred to in the first paragraph of this article has baffled many people for many years. Can it be that someday I may still unravel more of that mystery? I actually think there might be more out there. So far I have studied census records, looked at maps, written timelines, and think of these people as someone I personally knew. I want to clearly document their lives. Illinois? Does this contain just a nugget of truth? It needs exploring. Here I go again.

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Example of Surname Index Card

Date Card Submitted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>M or F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Where</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your name ____________________________________________
Address _____________________________________________
City/State/Zip _______________________________________
E-mail _____________________________________________
By Jean Belser

Friday, 1 February 1878

Col. F. A. Taylor, formerly connected with Register of this city has taken charge of the Holly Springs South.

George Houston is on trial at the Criminal court for malicious shooting and carrying concealed weapons.

Yesterday in the Chancery court Katie Joyce filed a petition for divorce from her husband, W. H. Joyce. She alleges abandonment on the part of her husband.

Mr. Thomas P. Adams, a well known citizen of Memphis, this forenoon received a telegram from Washington city, which brought information of his appointment as mail route agent between this city and St. Louis.

A. F. Frankland, the well-known auctioneer, has removed to No. 233 Main street, Clay building, where he has better facilities—.

Everybody is invited to attend the musicale, given by the Ladies Aid Society, of Central Methodist Church, at the residence of Mr. Jim Flaherty, 188 Main street, this (Friday) evening at 8 o’clock. Prof. C. W. Ritter will preside at the piano.

Mr. J. L. Goodbar of the firm of Goodbar & Co. of this city, had the misfortune to get his leg broken at Lonoke, Ark. The accident occurred on last Wednesday night.

Major R. P. Duncan, ex-captain of the Chickasaw Guards, and his father-in-law, General J. V. Harris of Columbus, MS, are paying our city a flying visit. Major D. hails from Australia Landing, MS.

General L. B. Horrigan returned home today, after several weeks absence at Lake Village, AR.

Col. A. P. Curry, of Little Rock, Ark. is among the arrivals at the Peabody Hotel.

Miss Nellie M. Jones of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her brother, P. Sidney Jones, on Washington street, near Orleans.

Mr. H. Bejack, late member of the firm of Wm. Frank & Co., has withdrawn from the Red Store and purchased the stock of goods of Messrs. Call & Co., at No. 273 Main street.

Herald Notes:

There is a musical sociable at the residence of Mrs. M. A. McCombs, 370 Adams street next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Sunday School Library of the First Presbyterian Church.

Saturday night about 9 o’clock, a fire was discovered in the clothing house of A. Boschwitz, at 380 Main street.

Esquire P. M. Winters, notwithstanding his reported departure to Washington City, this forenoon committed Wm. Beatty, colored, to jail in default of $2,000 bonds. Beatty was charged with bigamy, and a

(Continued on page 232)
clear case was made against him. He was confronted by his two wives. One produced a marriage license that bore date of 8 March 1874, the other was more recent, having been issued 17 January 1878. It was the latest wife of Beatty’s that presented him, Mr. Chas. Philmot has removed from his Lock and Gunsmith store from No. 62 Jefferson to No. 69.

Circuit Court Juries -


Saturday Evening, 2 February 1878

JONES - Died at her residence, No. 242 Monroe street, last night, at 6 o’clock, Mrs. Maggie Jones, beloved wife of L. D. Jones. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral from residence to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o’clock.

Herald Notes:

C. L. Staffer, 236 Main Street, has re-opened with a Ladies Refreshment Parlor attached to his Confectionary.

Rev. A. Thomas will lecture to-morrow at the German Protestant church, on Third Street, between Jefferson and Court; Subject: “Value of Life.” It will be delivered in the English language.

Sarah Johnson charged with larceny was convicted at the criminal court this morning, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. Mark Baldwin, on a similar charge, was sentenced to two days in jail; Chas. Crook, for carrying concealed weapons, was fined ten dollars; Bill Dooley, for a similar offence, was fined twenty-five dollars; Mary Wahl plead guilty to an assault and battery and was fined ten dollars.

At the Circuit Court of Shelby county, yesterday, Bob Church brought suit against W. H. Furbush, claiming five thousand dollars damages.

To Men Only - Mrs. A. E. Cutter, M.D., will lecture in Harmonial Hall, 392 Main Street, Monday, February 4, at 7 ½ o’clock p.m., to men only, upon “The Sciences of Life, or Man and His Relations to Women.” Boys under fifteen years of age not admitted.

Personal: Colonel James Rodgers, of Walnut Bend, AR, is visiting our city. Headquarters, Peabody Hotel.

Mr. Henry C. Daniels, formally “the AR river pilot,” but now merchandising at Plumb Bayou, AR, has been visiting friends here.

The following were visitors to the Cotton exchange today: Mr. James R. Harris, Little Rock; E. W. Hurant, Minnesota; L. W. Ferguson, Saulsbury, TN.

Monday Evening, 4 February 1878

Mr. J. W. Crowley, of Harrington & Co., Friars Point, MS, returned from New Orleans, yesterday, by rail.

Tuesday Evening, 5 February 1878

Ballard P. Edmonds, charged with counterfeiting, is being tried before Judge Trigg.

The police have in custody the youth George Crane, who ran away from his father at Holly Springs, MS.

On Sunday last, Mr. George Williams, who resides four miles out in the country, was run into by a milk wagon on Washington Street, near the market, and had his leg
badly broken. Dr. Marable attended the wounded man. State Superintendent Trousdale has made appointments of delegates from TN to the Atlanta GA Educational convention, which convenes this week. The appointments from Memphis are as follows: T. M. S. Rhett, James T. Leath, G. P. Foute.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshal Harris returned from Hickory Wythe, having in custody Madison Galbreath, who was arrested on a warrant charging him with elicit distilling. The offense was committed in Alabama, and Judge Trigg has ordered the prisoner to be turned over to the marshal of that state.

Shot Dead - Cornelius Griffin Instantly Killed by a Bullet - Fired by Jailor John W. Dawson.

Today at half past eleven o’clock a negro man named Jim Smith, called at the county jail to see one of the prisoners confined there. He was met by jailor Dawson, who knew Smith, and who had on several occasions denied him admittance to the enclosure. Words passed between the two, when Dawson ordered Smith away. Smith made some insulting remarks, when Smith slapped his face. Smith then ran to the gate, and going out, cursed Dawson, who, becoming incensed, drew his pistol and fired at the fleeting man. The ball sped with fatal effect and struck Mr. Cornelius Griffin, who was standing in the center of the store, at the corner of Front and Concord streets, at least one hundred and seventy-five yards distant. The bullet entered the breast of Mr. Griffin just below the heart, and from the effects of which he died within ten minutes. Mr. Dawson, who had done the shooting did not know of the terrible accident until fifteen minutes afterward, when word was conveyed to the jail that Mr. Griffin was dead. Ascertainning the facts, Mr. John Leslie, who is with Dawson on duty at the jail, disarmed his comrad and placed him under arrest until the verdict of the jury of inquest is rendered.

Wednesday Evening, 6 February 1878

Mr. Peter Murtough, the practical sign painter, is fitting up an elegant shop at No. 33 Adams street.

There will be a sociable given tomorrow night at the residence of Mr. H. James, 236 Beal street, by the St. Lazarus Aid Society. The Coroners jury that investigated the killing of Mr. Cornelius Griffin, as mentioned in yesterday’s Herald returned the following verdict: “We the jury empanelled and sworn to hold an inquest on the body of Cornelius Griffin, now lying dead, say upon our oath that he came to his death by a pistol shot fired by jailor Dawson at James Smith, colored.” The grand jury will further investigate the shooting.

The Herald is pleased to state to its patrons residing in Fort Pickering, that Mr. J. E. Scalf has been placed in full charge of the district within the boundaries of Calhoun and Jackson streets, and Rayburn avenue and the river.

Mr. Hector Coffin, Knoxville; Henry C. Campbell, Marybell, KY.; and F. M. Hardman, NY; were visitors at the Cotton Exchange rooms to-day.

Coroner Caldwell, today at noon, was holding an inquest, and had before him several parties who testified to the facts in the case as witnessed by them. A reporter of the Herald called at the county jail and conversed with Mr. Dawson in reference to the sad calamity. He is in deep distress over the unfortunate affair, and was in no condition to be interviewed, remarking, as we left him, that the language Smith
applied to him, just before he shot, was of such a nature as could not be repeated in the presence of his wife, who was with him in his room.

The deceased Mr. **Cornelius Griffin** was one of our most worthy and respected Irish citizens. He has resided in Memphis for more than twenty years, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. **John S. Sullivan**, of the firm of **M. Gavin & Co.** He kept a grocery store on the corner of Concord and Front streets, and was attending to his duties when, unconsciously, he received the wound that caused his death. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

This is another instance wherein the reckless discharge of firearms has taken from our midst an unoffending and peaceful citizen, who was never known to wrong any man, but universally beloved by all.

Messrs. **T. C. Noxon** and **P. J. Toomey**, scenic artists of St. Louis, Mo.; are in the city and will remain until after Mardi Gras.

**Thursday Evening, 7 February 1878**

The grand jury are endeavoring to investigate the shooting of **Cornelius Griffin**. Mrs. **Griffin**, the wife of the deceased, has refused to appear and prosecute **Dawson**.

A decree against the city for $127,297.06 in favor of **John M. Lea**, et. al., on various certificates of indebtedness from the city….

**Friday Evening, 8 February 1878**

The grand jury, yesterday afternoon, found a true bill of murder, in the second degree, against **John Dawson**, for the killing of **Cornelius Griffin**.

See the card of Dr. **J. W. Vance**, of this city, who hereafter will confine his practice to surgery.

**Saturday Evening, 9 February 1878**

Judge **Baxter** is engaged in hearing the case of the Memphis and Louisville railroad against **J. M. Tomeny**.

**Tony Engel**’s residence on Fifth Street, Chelsea, was entered by thieves last night, and robbed of a few suits of clothes that were found laying around loose.

**Wyatt House**, of Henry county, was released from custody this morning by the U.S. Marshall….

The fifth grand hop of the Phoenix Club is announced for Wednesday, 27 February, at Maennerchar Hall. The committee of arrangements are: Messrs. **Morris, Samfield, J. Levy, H. Backer** and **A. Seligstine**.

The Eagle Base Ball Club of this city reorganized last night. The Eagles are a strong junior nine, and have in prospect a southern tour early in the season. The following compose the team for 1878; Geo. **Cook**, captain and pitcher; **Chas. Uhlman**, catcher; **James Maloughney**, short stop; **Frank Novitzki**, 1st base; Geo. **Essig**, 2d base; **Jno. Brannon**, 3d base; **Alt. Horn**, left field; **Jno. Shea**, center field; **Tony Werkhover**, right field.

At a called meeting of the Belle Lodge No. 1, on 8 February 1878, the following were reinstated members. Their expulsion being entirely through a mistake: **W. F. Morgan**, **S. D. Smith**, **Sallie Wilson**, **Rhoda Smith**, **M. Hansborough**, **Sallie Young**, **Louise Sneed**, **Pollie Waldron**, **C. Coins**. By order, Sister **Mary Woods**, **Mattie Duke**, Sec’y.

Probate Court Items:

Before Judge **Ray**, this morning, **R. R. Church** was appointed guardian of **Harvey Jones, S. L. Raines, Jr.**, guardian of **Lena L. Raines, J. A. Anderson**, administrator of the estate of **B. G. Rainey**, deceased. The appointment of **G. F. Farrow** as guardian of **J. C. Pool** was, on final hearing, confirmed.
Related to the Goff Family in 55-3.

Data in this article were reproduced from information submitted by the Strait-Goff family and has not be proven by TNGS.
The following information was donated to the TN Genealogical Society by Margaret (Inabinet) Erickson along with all of her genealogical papers.

MY FATHER’S PEOPLE

By Edward Lawrence Strait

My father, an only child, was born 21 November 1868. He was christened in name: Edward Cummings Strait.

Edward was his father’s given name, and Cummings was a family relational name. Grandad Strait was a land owner devoted to farming, and all of his lifetime had been a native Alabamian. He had one brother and two sisters – Uncle Samuel, Aunt Patricia and Aunt Caroline. Uncle Samuel owned adjoining land to Grandad Strait, and for a number of years they combined their farming and saw-mill operations. Wooded areas, in those times, were abundantly stocked with virgin pine and numerous other hardwoods, and the lumber business was a very profitable enterprise. For many years Aunt Caroline remained a spinster, teaching in nearby rural schools. Aunt Patricia married Alonzo Allen, and moved with him to Panola County, MS where they purchased farm land and planted their roots. Uncle Samuel’s two sons migrated to Dallas, Texas, and in this present day, names of their descendants are in the Dallas City Directory.

Grandad Strait died in 1872. At this time, Dad was four years old, and five years later he was orphaned by the death of his mother. There was an inheritance, including securities and real estate, quite measurable in those times, and sufficient unto the immediate security for Dad. A guardianship was appointed and Dad was sent to MS to live with Aunt Pat, now a widow with three sons near Dad’s age. Aunt Pat, a pre-war Southern Belle, had endured the privations and horrors of a bitterly contested war in which she had sacrificed her young husband, and now, in an era of reconstruction and atonement, she would remain loyal to the ideals of her homeland, and with understanding of the motivations of her son’s and kindred to carry on in the pride of heritage. In this spirit she opened the door of her home in welcome to the son of her brother. A generous cash allowance was established to provide for Dad’s schooling and individual upkeep, however, Aunt Pat held to ways of thrift, and in her conception of youth training, she quickly persuaded Dad to share with his cousins in equal obligations of farming chores, and to a normal adjustment of a devotional farm life. Emerging on the losing side of a Civil War, the way of life for Southern survivors was beset with many problems and hardships. Confederate currency was passe – property holdings overburdened with tax, and market values were out of competitive proportion. The freeing of the slaves had created an inevitable farm labor famine, and many productive plantations were reduced in material

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values of production. Carpet-bag rule by Northern exploiters became the mandated law of the Southland. A proud and cultural social order gave way to illiteracy and lustful rapine.

In rural schooling Dad evidenced fine aptitude and quickly became recognized in class leadership. At the age of sixteen years he was enrolled in a private school at Starkville, MS for selective training. Heeding Aunt Pat’s persuasions, he began educational study for the Ministry. Again, he was an apt and forward student, but within his own mind he was not inspired with a spiritual motivation to devote to preaching the Gospel. With Aunt Pat’s reluctant approval, he diverted to the study of Law. Returning home on summer vacation after two years in college, Dad became interested in opportunities of renumerative profits in buying and selling cattle. In nearby markets of Memphis, there was constant demand for beef cattle, and Dad conceived the idea that by shrewd trading with neighboring farmers, herds could be gathered and driven to market and sold for a good profit. Dad’s financial securities, after Confederate currency became devalued, consisted of pre-war investments in U. S. Government bonds, and a legacy to a non-combatant minor, were exempt from seizure as war indemnity. In an arrangement with his guardianship, bonds were exchanged to supply cash to finance his business adventure.

As a pioneer cattle buyer in his home locale, Dad found an open field abounding with desirable stock. When sizable herds had been purchased he would employ extra help for the drive to market. As a very young man enjoying his first freedom of self indulgence and easy spending, and with a yen for the nicer things of life, easy come, easy go, material gains were soon dissipated. He moved from his Aunt’s farm into the nearby town of Batesville, where he established bachelor living quarters, and a popular welcome into small town social activities. On a rainy day, in the late fall of his first year of trading cattle, he was on a drive to Memphis with a sizable herd. He arrived late in the afternoon at Whitehaven, TN – eight miles from Memphis, and too late to obtain stockyard accommodations for his herd overnight. He was informed of an available pasture owned by a Mr. Goff, and upon inquiry was granted accommodations. In keeping with hospitality, he was invited by Mr. Goff into his home as an overnight guest, and it was in this manner he met Lucy Goff, daughter of his benefactor. Thereafter a persistent and ardent courtship quickly led to the altar, and Dad married the lady who became my mother. (See Goff genealogy in Volume 55 #3)

At the time of marriage, Dad was nineteen years old and mother was five months younger. They were very much in love, and with ego of youthful optimism, gave realistic reasoning while planning for a substantial institution of home life and obligations to each other. In court procedure, Dad was relieved from guardianship and awarded legal possession of his holdings. Audits revealed disappointing findings. Unwise investments had badly depleted bonded securities, and in the final settlement, all that remained of value was a small farm investment adjoining his Aunt Pat’s
property. Dad took charge of holding and negotiated mortgages to provide cash for farming and continuance of cattle buying. Mother adjusted to the role of farmer’s wife, and they were in business. Dad arranged with sharecroppers to activate farming so he could be free to pursue his cattle trading and a happy honeymoon without ending. Inexperience in the finer arts of self-preservation in financial dealing and points of farming, he held to the wistful faith that providence and the ‘good earth’ would provide. The first year of Dad’s farming endeavors proved an alarming disappointment. The ‘good earth’ had provided in full measure in capacity of resources, however, the harvest sales were far inadequate to compensate operational cost, and financial loss was a consequence. To carry on, additional credit endorsements and second mortgages were affected. Aunt Pat and her sons gave aid, and second year crops were planted. Competition had entered the field of cattle buying and profits in this vocation became less compensative, so Dad gave up this enterprise to devote full time to farming and managed to survive into the third year of operation. A son, named Samuel was born in 1889. Two years later my name was added to the family roster, and it was in this year when total disaster came to Dad’s farming vocation. Debts had piled up and delayed mortgage payments met with the inevitable demand – pay up or give up. The results were a total loss, and with a young wife and two infant sons, Dad was forced to seek a new way of life.

In the year (1890) the I.C. Railroad Co., merged with the M. & T. Co. and telegraphy was installed in the Whitehaven station. The station was not of stature to employ additional operatives, and Grandpa Goff was retired to make way for progress. Granted a lifetime pension by the R.R. Co. and retaining his postmastership, Grandpa moved into semi-retirement and the leisure of developing resources of his homestead. It was at this time that things were going bad for Dad and Mother down in MS, and it was Grandpa Goff who graciously extended an invitation to come and share his home where Mother could take over as home keeper while Dad would seek readjustment to a more substantial source of providing. After retirement, Grandpa gave interest to a program of developing the resources of his spare acreage of land. Several acres were devoted as an orchard stocked with a variety of fruit bearing trees – apples, peaches and pears predominating. Remaining land was available for truck farm products of native vegetables. With markets of Memphis close at hand, truck farming was a major community industry. Grandpa discussed the possibilities of a small scale operation in truck farming products and invited Dad to join with him in this vocation on temporary trial until a more substantial opportunity was discovered. They decided upon basic vegetables most in demand – potatoes – corn – tomatoes – beans – cabbage and garden crops, along with fruit rotated in seasonal production. Large farm operators dealing in dairy products were equipped with trucking facilities, and would consume the small farmer’s products at ‘on the spot’ prices and then deliver to markets with sales profit. Grandpa and Dad sold ‘on the spot’ and in this manner full time was devoted to production. A close

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relationship, akin to that of father and son, became a reality between Grandpa and Dad. With measureable security assured, a happy state of contentment and purposeful intent was a consequence. 

Sam, my elder brother died at the age of four and one half years, and soon thereafter a third son died in birth. The fourth son was named Harry Minor, and was called Hal. The fifth son was William Jennings – named for William Jennings Bryan – and died at the age of six months with whooping cough. Wainwright was born in 1898 while the Spanish American War headlined news. He was named for Commodore Wainwright, who was the father of Gen. Jonathon Wainwright of World War II fame. In 1900 the seventh son, E. C., Jr., was born, and Dad’s initials were given as his name. With the loss of my elder brother, and living at a distance from neighbors I was denied youthful companionship, and it was then that Granpa became the answer to my constant need as advisor, Councilor, and patient listener. He taught me my A. B. C.’s – the value of numbers, the kindredness of all living things, and the Godliness of creeds and principles in which character is created. In daily activities of home life I became his constant shadow and ardent pupil. On Sundays we would walk together down the lane that led to the Baptist Church where Grandpa was recognized in fitting dignity and respect by all who knew him as he was.

In 1893, my two cousins (Earl and Byrd) came to live in our home. They were the children of my Uncle Ed Goff, and they came from Memphis where Uncle Ed had made his home and worked as a building contractor. Their mother had died in that year, and in the spirit of family devotion, shared by my mother and dad, Grandpa again laid out the welcome mat to his loved ones. The coming of my cousins provided me with new companionship of much interest. Earl was ten years old, Byrd was eight, and I was in my sixth year. They were city bred and in early years of schooling, while I was strictly a country boy in the pattern of Grandpa’s teaching. I knew for certain that Robert E. Lee was the smartest General, and Nathan B. Forrest was the bravest General of all times. I knew the individual identities of fruit trees in the orchard, and the ones upon which fruit would first ripen. I knew dampened places where Dad could dig for the largest fishing worms, and how to watch my step while walking in clover where I might step on bees feeding on blossoms. I knew how to watch the old turkey hens sneak away to find a hiding place to nest. Grandpa had told me: “When you see a turkey hen walk slowly away in a Northerly direction towards the pond, just watch her and you will see her circle around to the south and slip into the berry patch, and there you will find her nest. I knew that chicken hens were not so modest with their home work, and would drop an egg almost any place if they couldn’t crowd some sister hen out of a handy nest. When things had been told by me to Earl and Byrd, in ways of country lore, they then told me of city ways – how to watch for green lights at street crossings, and not to let policemen catch you chunking rocks at squirrels in the parks. They told me about the statue of General Forrest sitting upon an iron horse in Forrest Park, and told me
the same story Grandpa had told about the General riding his horse into the lobby of the Gayoso Hotel and demanding surrender of the Yankee Generals who held military command of Memphis at that time. After listening to each other we would go to Grandpa for assurance that things were just about like we told ‘em. On Saturday evenings, Uncle Ed would come out of Memphis to be with the family over weekends. He would bring things needed for Earl and Byrd, and there would be a gift for me. Grandpa, Uncle Ed, Dad and Mother were devoted to Earl, Byrd and me in equal considerations as children of a family group, and Mother’s home rule was quite impartial in division of all things and privileges, with the one exception: to me, she was Mother and to Earl and Byrd, she was Auntie.

A spring and summer passed and came time for schooling. Earl and Byrd were enrolled in the Whitehaven School. In one more year I would begin schooling. On nights after supper, Earl and Byrd would apply to home study, and I would sit by and listen attentively when Grandpa, or Mother would explain and define difficult problems, and it wasn’t long before I became convinced that I was just about as smart as Byrd, and was certain that I could write my name neater and plainer than Earl could write his name. When Mother prepared school lunches I would insist upon the same menu for my lunch at home. When a new springtime dawned, school was terminated for summer vacation, and neighboring kids (schoolmates) of Earl and Byrd, came on visits to share in our play-time, and my small world seemed much expanded. In that summer Uncle Ed was remarried, and soon thereafter Earl and Byrd returned to their new home in Memphis. Their departure left quite a vacancy in my life for awhile, and then school time came for me. I was quickly involved in new associations and interests, and too, my younger brother was growing to companionable age.

As soon as Uncle Ed and Aunt Mattie were established in their home, Mother went to visit and inspect her new sister-in-law. She found Aunt Mattie to be a young woman inexperienced in home making and administering to children. Earl and Byrd were unhappy and resentful, and in open rebellion poured out their woes to a devoted and sympathetic Auntie. Resulting consequences were inevitable: Mother didn’t like Aunt Mattie – Aunt Mattie didn’t like Mother, and Uncle Ed was in the middle. A family rupture resulted and diplomatic relations were severed and continued in relational estrangement over the years until one time devoted cousins grew to an age of self determination in kindred respect.

In seasons when Dad could be spared from farm and gardening chores, he applied with Uncle Ed in construction work. It was soon evident that he was mechanically gifted, and with educational advantages he became an added asset in matters of material estimations and constructional evaluations. He made the decision to devote full time to this vocational field, and in a short time became a favored home builder in Whitehaven. Grandpa Goff died in the year 1899, at the age of 76 years. His
The only daughter of Martha M(inal)? Daniel and Aurelius Littleton Goff (1820/21-1899) who lived to adulthood was:

Lucy M(inor?) Goff b. 19 February 1869 in Memphis Shelby County, TN d. October 9, 1923 in St. Joseph Hospital, Memphis, TN and buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Memphis, TN m. 10 February 1889 by G. W. Johnston, M.G. in Whitehaven Baptist Church, Whitehaven, Shelby County, TN. (Shelby Co., Tenn. Marriage Book N, Pg. 99. Marriage Book Records her name as Lulu M. Goff). She married Edward Cummings Strait b. 21 November 1868 (Census Panola Co., Miss., year of 1880, shows birthplace as in MS: but his children say it was Aliceville, Pickens Co., Ala.) d. 26 November 1932 in Memphis, TN – buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Memphis, TN

He is said to be the son of Caroline (Grantham) and Edward C. Strait of Aliceville, Alabama. After the death of his parents, he (E.C. Strait) lived with his paternal aunt near Batesville, Panola Co., Miss. until his marriage. This Aunt was Mrs. Alonzo Allen, née Patricia Strait, whose husband was killed in the Civil War. It is believe by the compiler, that she was married secondly, M. A. Lowery.

Also, that she had died by 1 June 1880 (see 1880 census for Panola County, Miss. After their marriage Edward C. and Lucy M. (Goff) Strait made their home with her father, A. L. Goff in Whitehaven, Tenn. They moved to Tunica, MS ca 1901 where they remained for a few years, then returned to Shelby Co., Tenn. and settled in Memphis. He was a building contractor.

Children:

(1) Samuel Littleton b. 1893/94 in Whitehaven, Tenn.

(2) Edward Laurence b. 22 August 1891 m. Marylea Trotter

(3) Unnamed Infant b. & d. 1893

(4) Harry Minor b. 1895 (Never married) d. 1936 California – buried in San Francisco

(5) William Jennings b. 1897 d. 1898 in Whitehaven, Tenn.

(6) Daniel Wainwright b. 10 August 1898 m. Wilma Glenn Woodard

(7) Edward Cummings b. 1900 Whitehaven, Tenn. d. 1917 (drowned in Moon Lake, Lulu, Miss. Buried in Forest Hill Cemetery

(8) Ernest George b. 1902 d. 1926 buried in Forest Hill Cemetery

(9) Mildred Carolina b. 11 August 1905 m. Norman E. Kelly m. Pryor Johnson

(10) William Clark b. 1909 m. Clara Loehr (Had no children – She had children by first marriage. Living in Memphis, Tenn. in 1975)
Book Reviews


This state history, like all Goodspeed publications starts with the location, size, makeup of the county, when settled, first settlers, county officers and early business owners in the county. The Table of Contents shows the name of the county, the page number for the history, and the page number of the sketches of prominent people of the county, which makes this history easy to use. The counties covered in this volume are: Anderson, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cooke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, & Washington. There are 1,200 sketches and genealogical information of 30,000 more families who were early settlers of these counties.


Wilson County early deeds can be found in the Register’s Office in Carthage, TN. Microfilm copies can be found at the Wilson County Archives. Wilson County was one of the first counties settled in TN. The deeds are abstracted and contain all pertinent information from each deed.

**Land Deed Genealogy Of DeKalb County, TN (1868-1885) Volume 2** By Thomas E. Partlow, 221 pp., paper cover, © 2006, indexed, Cost: $30.00 plus s&h. Order from: Southern Historical Press

DeKalb County was formed in 1837 from portions of White, Warren, Cannon, Wilson, & Jackson Counties. DeKalb County gets its name from Baron Johann DeKalb who came to America in 1777. These deeds are for the period August 1869 to October 1885. These deeds are abstracted and all pertinent information is included. Anyone having families in the above counties, as well as Smith County, should be interested.

**Smith County TNe Deeds (1860-1876) Volume 4** By Thomas E. Partlow, 284 pp., paper cover, © 2006, indexed. Cost: $35.00 plus s&h, Order from: Southern Historical Press.

This deed book starts with Deed Book AA. Deed books B through Z have been previously abstracted. These early deeds can be found in the Register’s Office in Carthage, TN. You can get copies by writing the State Library in Nashville, giving the name of the book and page number. These abstracts of deeds have the numbers required to get copies of the original deed.

**War Of 1812 Soldiers Of Maury County TN** By Jill K. Garrett, 227 pp., paper cover, originally published in 1976, repr. by Southern Historical Press, indexed, Cost: $30.00 plus s&h. Order from: Southern Historical Press.

Maury County was formed 16 November 1807. At the time of the Revolutionary war it was part of the Indian hunting ground in Middle TN. TN obtained the name “The Volunteer State” during the war of 1812. This volume contains the names of 1,335 soldiers and patriots from the county, fifty-eight of whom died or were killed in the War. This military list contains the names of privates and generals, future sheriffs or horse thieves, and includes spies, ferriers, trumpeters, former soldiers, a future father of a President, two black slaves, and one Indian. Some of the wealthiest men and some of the poorest are included. Researchers were charged with finding out all they could about each soldier and the results are listed here. In many instances, the names of the wife and children, brothers and sisters are included.

(Continued on page 242)
Land Deed Genealogy of Coffee County, TN (1836-1842) Vol. #1 by Helen C. and Timothy R. Marsh. Southern Historical Press, paperbound, 304 pages, indexed. $35.00 plus s&h.

This is the first of a set of two volumes of abstracted legal records in a book form. Coffee County was formed from parts of Bedford, Franklin, and Warren counties and many people migrated through this area. In addition to location and sale of land, sale of other property such as horses, cattle and household goods are listed. Also included are maps of the middle TN area and Coffee County, as well as Blount Grants of 1792.


Circuit Court records are a great resource for information that may not be found in other records and a great tool for tracing family members. Some of the records found in this book are indictments for murder, larceny, bigamy, charges of assault, battery, abandonment, guardianships, and adoptions.

Deeds of gifts and other interesting information on some Wilson County residents is included.


Orange County, N.C. was formed in 1752 from parts of Bladen, Granville, and Johnston Counties. Originally a very large county, land was taken to form all of Alamance, Caswell, Chatham and Wake Counties, and parts of Durham and Guilford Counties. The fourteen years covered by these Minutes occurred before any of the lands were taken for other counties. The abstracts are taken from three volumes of minutes. The first two are listed by the original folio and page number in the right margin while the last shows the original page only in the right margin. The index refers to the original folio and page numbers, not to the page numbers at the bottom page. The abstract provides useful information about individuals such as justices of the peace, constables, county officers, jurors and administrators of estates. It also provides short items about lawsuits and deeds.

Index to VA Estates, 1800-1865, Volume 9 by Wesley E. Pippenger. Published 2008 by the VA Genealogical Society, 738 pages, hardbound, $50.00 plus s&h.

This book is part of a massive undertaking to index all items in will books for a 66 year period in the commonwealth of VA. Volume 9 focuses on the eastern part of the commonwealth and indexes will books for the counties of Accomack, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Princess Anne, Southampton, Warwick and York as well as the cities of Hampton, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The index of nearly 45,000 names is alphabetical by last name and reports the county in which the will book is located, the nature of the entry, the year and the reference to the location of the specific entry. In addition, the volume lists available will book information for each county, additional sources of estate information, and contains a table of comparison information about the will-related entries for each county indexed in this volume.


This is the one book every genealogist must have to carry with him or her when they do genealogy. It is not a “how to” book, but answers all the questions each of us have asked at various times while doing our research. Some of the topics covered are: genealogy in general; abbreviations for names and nicknames of both men and women; how to find out the time a photograph was taken; styles for different periods; hair styles; diseases and epidemics for different periods; names of equipment and tools used in old wills; how to...
find your way around a library; what to look for at the courthouse; deciphering documents; what to look for in graveyards and what the various emblems on gravestones mean; research in Archives, in Washington, D.C. and on the internet. This is the only book where so many answers have been included.

**Catholic Families of Southern Maryland, Records of Catholic Residents of St. Mary’s County in the Eighteenth Century**

By Timothy J. O’Rurke, 153 pp., indexed, paper cover, © 1981, repr., 2008 Order No. 4337

Cost: $21.00 plus s&h. Order from Clearfield Company

St Mary’s County is the place where the first Catholic pilgrims settled, and where the Catholic Church was first established in America. Portions of the information contained in this book have been printed in periodicals, but never before has the information been combined. A survey in 1708 found that 1,238 of the 2,974 Catholics living in Maryland lived in St. Mary’s County. Descendants of these families have crossed the mountains into KY. Others because of economic necessity migrated to GA, LA, MO, and TX. The most significant portion of the book contains the marriages and baptisms from the Jesuit parishes of St. Francis Xavier and St. Inigoes 1767-1784 which show, in the case of baptisms, names of the children, parents, godparents, and date. For marriages, names of partners and date of marriage are shown. Other information included is congregation lists, rent rolls, subscribers of the Oath of Allegiance 1778, militia lists 1794, and voter lists 1789-1790. Some of the surnames listed are Aud, Bowles, Brewer, Clark, Kriott, Moore, Newton, Norris, Payne, Raley, Shercliffe, Wheatley, Winsott, and Yates. Some protestant family names shown are: Abell, Alvey, Lee and Tarlton.

**Hanover County VA Superior Court Records Volume 1: Superior Court of Law 1809-1826**

By Richard Slatten & Janice Luck Abercrombie, 81/2X11, 291 pp., illus., indexed, paper cover, © 1987 repr., 2008 Order No 9462

Cost: $20.00 plus s&h. Order from: Clearfield Company

Hanover County was formed in 1721 from New Kent County. Hanover County extends the lower peninsula between the James and York Rivers on a natural migratory route west. During the early 19th century, county courts were the regulators of most activities including proving wills, distributing estates, recording deeds, trying criminal charges, and regulating such things as sale of spirits, building of mills, and maintenance of roads. These records are most important because Hanover County is a main area in the settlement of the VA Piedmont and because the county has lost the majority of its pre-1865 records.

**Volume II Superior Court of Law 1827-1830 and Superior Court of Law & Chancery 1831-18389** is also available. Order No. 9463

Cost: $20.00. The indexes of these two volumes contain more than 3,500 names.

**American Militia In the Frontier Wars 1790-1796**

By Martie June Clark, 394 pp., indexed, paper cover, © 1990, repr. 2008 Order No. 1001

Cost: $38.50 plus s&h Order from: Clearfield Company

The information contained in this volume was compiled from the records in the National Archives of State Militias which were paid by the Federal Government to fight the Indian Wars: 1790 through 1796. These troops were in addition to the U.S. Regular Army assigned to bring peace to the American-Indian frontier. Around 1790 the borders between white settlers and the Indians followed a line from about Lake Erie near the present western PA State line, then to a point north formed at the south bank of the Ohio River by the States of WV, KY and TN, which included the interior of Indian Territory east of the MS. The contents include the KY Militia, OH Territory Militia, Southwest Territory Militia (modern TN), VA Militia, NJ Militia, PA Militia, and GA Militia. The lists are broken down by Commanders and Counties within the various territories. The index makes it easy to find each member of each militia. These troops were part of St. Clair’s defeat in the Northwest Territory, Anthony Wayne’s Expeditions, the Battle or Fallen Timbers, the (Continued on page 244)
Whiskey Rebellion and many other battles in areas north of the Ohio River in the Miro District of TN.

Every-Name Index for the Two Volumes of History of Frederick County Maryland By T.J.C.Williams & Folger McKinsey, Compiled by Patricia A Fogle, 220 pp., paper cover, © 2002, repr. 2008 Order No. 9780, Cost: $26.50 plus s&h Order from: Clearfield Company

The two-volume set of History of Frederick Co., MD covers the county’s history until 1910. They contain genealogical and biographical sketches of many residents of western MD and their families. These histories, however, did not contain an index. Mrs. Fogle, the compiler, makes these two volumes much easier to use by creating this every-name index. The index is in two parts and contains over 40,000 names. Anyone researching Frederick Co., MD with access to the two volumes will want this book. Also any library having these two volumes of history will want to order this index.

Barshingers in America: A Genealogical History of the Barshinger Families in America Since 1735 By Stephen Harold Smith, 81/2X11, 678 pp., illus., hardbound, indexed, © 2001, Cost: $40.00 plus $5.00 s&h Order by sending check or money order to Stephen H. Smith, 709 Witner Road, York, Pennsylvania 17402

All Barshingers in America are descendants of Jacob Barshinger (Bertschiger) in Switzerland, who arrived in Philadelphia on May 29, 1735. There are nine generations of Barshinger (634) descendants included, along with their wives and children, their wives families, their childrens’ marriages and families, their occupations, and much more information about these families. For several generations, the families resided in Lancaster Co. or York Co., PA but later generations have spread throughout the United States. All information is very well documented and footnoted. Some of the names contained in the index are the following: Ahrens, Anstine, Baer, Baker, Barshinger, Bechtel, Becker, Bell, Bender, Bowman, Boyer, Butcher, Chronister, Craley, Daub, Daugherty, Deardorff, Dehoff, Diehl, Doerflin, Doner, Downs, Eberly, Eppliey, Evelr, Fackler, Flinchbaugh, Frey, Fulton, Garner, Geesey, Glattfelder, Golden, Brim, Grove, Harbaugh, Hartman, Heindel, Hengst, Hershey, Hildebrand, Holtzapple, Jones, Kaufmann, Keller, Kessler, Knisely, Landis, Lau, Leiphart, Meads, Miller, Myers, Neff, Perry, Poff, Price, Raver, Roseman, Rupp, Schultz, Sechrist, Shirey, Shoff, Smith, Snyder, Spangler, Stein, Sunday, Tyson, Weigel, Young, and Zarfoss. This family genealogy and history received an Award for Excellence from the National Genealogical Society in 2002.


This book is volume 2 of a 10-volume set that contains the minutes of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions over the period 1784-1816. It contains a complete transcription for each minute entry during the period, including transactions such as deeds and bills of sale, as well as jury summons and taxing information. The volume also contains a surname index that, interestingly, contains several handwritten annotations that provide additional information about certain index entries. Duplin Co. was formed in 1750 from New Hanover Co., NC.


Gates Co, NC was formed in 1778 from parts of Hertford, Chowan and Perquimans Counties. Many inhabitants of “burned” counties Hertford Co, NC and Nanesmond Co, VA are mentioned in these early deeds. Gates Co, is located in the northeastern corner of the state bordering Virginia.
Information to be found among deeds includes marriages, relinquishments of dower, divisions of family farms among heirs, and remarriages of widows. It is little wonder that deeds are a favored tool among genealogists.

**Abstracts of Haywood Co, NC Deeds 1808-1838** By Bill Edlleman, 282 pp., hardbound, © 2005. By Southern Historical Press, indexed, Cost: $35.00 plus s&h, Order from: Southern Historical Press

Haywood Co. was an important path of migrations for early settlers moving to TN, GA, and SC. It was created in 1808 from Buncombe Co, NC. Covered here is a span of 30 years from 1808 until 1838.

The index is extensive, including every name mentioned in the deed abstracts. Slaves are indexed by grantee and grantor. The abstracts are also indexed by location and legal jurisdictions mentioned in the deeds.

**Macon County, NC Marriages 1829-1939** By James Wooley, 156 pp, paper cover, © 1984, reprinted by Southern Historical Press, indexed, Cost: $23 plus s&h Order from: Southern Historical Press

Macon Co. was formed from Haywood Co. in 1828. Haywood Co was formed from Buncombe Co, in 1808. Macon Co. is located in western NC. It is bounded by Clay Co., Cherokee Co., Swain Co. and Jackson Co., NC and the state of Georgia.

Approximately 7000 marriages between 1829 and 1939 are organized by groom. Index of the brides is also included. The names of clerks, registers, justices of the peace, and ministers who performed the ceremonies are included.

**History Of Surry County, North Carolina Or Annals Of Northwest North Carolina** By J. G. Hollingsworth, 288 pp., plus new index, hard cover, orig. pub. 1933, repr. 2001 Order No. NC 58 Cost: $35.00 plus s&h, Order from: Southern Historical Press, Inc.

Surry County, North Carolina was formed from the northern part of Rowan County in 1771. When formed, Surry County was bounded on the east by Guilford County, on the south by Rowan, County, on the west by the crest of the Blue Ridge (the eastern boundary of Cherokee lands), and on the north by Virginia. In 1771 Surry County included the territory of the following counties: Stokes, Forsyth, Surry, Yadkin, Alleghany, Wilkes, Ashe, Watauga, and the northern parts of Caldwell, Avery, and Mitchell Counties. Surry County later extended Surry County jurisdiction to include the present counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins and Hamblin, all in eastern Tennessee. Some of the lists included are: Early Land Grants, the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War Veterans, and detached militias.

Some general topics covered are politics, manufacturing, agriculture, education, churches, newspapers, and social groups. This valuable history covers primarily the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods, and should be most helpful for the researcher.

**Ordering information:**
The Clearfield Co., 3600 Clipper Mill Rd., Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com). Phone (410) 837-8171 – fax (410) 752-8492. For Visa and Master Card orders only, call toll-free 1-800-296-6687. Shipping and handling: $5.00 for the first book and $2.50 for each additional book. Rates for UPS Ground Service are $7.00 for the first book and $2.50 for each additional book. Any orders totaling $10.00 or less will be charged $6.00. Maryland residents will pay 6% sales tax.

Southern Historical Press, Inc., PO BOX 1267, Greenville, SC 29602-1267 [www.southernhistoricalpress.com](http://www.southernhistoricalpress.com) Phone (864) 233-2346, Fax (864) 233-2349 For Visa and Master Card orders only, call toll-free 1-800-233-0152. Shipping and handling $4.00 first book and $2.00 for each additional book. South Carolina Residents add 6% sales tax.
Priest – Taylor – Haven(S) – Vaughn - Huetta


Betty Earls, 5603 Hwy. 60, Birchwood, TN 37308, (423) 961-2762, bearls@bellsouth.net

Vaughn – Wineman

Looking for Thomas Henry Vaughn born 12 Feb 1876 IL, died after 1950 Memphis, TN, buried there in Elmwood Ceme. He is the son of Cozy Vaughn born may 1825 Cumberland Co., TN, died 1905 White Co., AR. Thomas married Mary Elizabeth Wineman, born 1850 Crawford Co., died White Co., AR.

Sharon S. Kelso, 9042 Tooley Cv., Bartlett, TN 38133, (901) 385-7492, skelso52@comcast.net

Shields – Stockton

Where did Robert and Nancy Mary (Stockton) Shields live in Sevier Co., TN? When exactly were they there between 1776 and 1809? They were buried on a hillside at the Middle Creek Methodist Church.

S.A. Mendenhall, 101 Valley Farm Ct., Sequim, WA, (360)683-1080, suemendenhall@hotmail.com

Myers (Miers) – Witherington

I need information on Mary Witherington born NC, married William T. Myers on 30 June 1844 in Shelby County, TN. I also would like William’s and Mary’s places of birth and parents’ names.

Frances Davidson Meyer, 11425 SW Agee Lane, Sheridan, OR 97378, (503) 843-3626, eisencres@earthlink.net

Alston –Lillington – Hynds


Margaret T. Norvell Sinclair, 4984 Welchshire Ave. Memphis, TN 38117-5647 (901) 767-5101

Brockman

I am researching William (T?) Brockman living in Fayette County, KY Ca. 1829 or prior. Children (4?): Sarah A. born there 1829, Samuel C. born near Ashland, IL, Cass/Morgan Counties, IL 1832. William had (brother?) Samuel who moved to IL 1831, died there 1852. William died Fayette Co, KY 1840s? Minor children in IL 1851 with (brother?) Samuel. From VA originally?

Richard B. Cohen, 2937 Charles Bryan Rd., Bartlett, TN 38134 (901) 383-8895 rbccpacfe@bellsouth.net
I know that face!

Is this photo of Mary F. Reed Summers born 1862? Reba Summers Dunagan’s Great Grandmother. Is This for real or are hundreds of these hanging around the country? Three Generations of Summers Agree This is Mary Reed and she has been hanging in the Summers Home for a hundred years. Contact Robert Dunagan 6811 Seaside Dr, Cordova, TN 38018. rdunagan@bellsouth.net

This photo below was in the papers of W. D. Jones, Newbern, TN. After our volunteers identified and created files for all of the material that they could, we still have many pictures of unidentified people.

The picture of the beautiful family below was probably taken in the late 1800s.

Do you know any of these people? If so, please share the information with us and we will share it with our readers in a future issue.

Write to us at TNGS P.O. Box 381824, Germantown TN 38183-1824 or email us. Go to www.tngs.org and select “contact TN Gen.”

Printed by photographer on right side of photo “W. H. Clark, Newbern, Tenn.”
The 1\textsuperscript{st} son was named after the father’s father.
The 2\textsuperscript{nd} son was named after the mother’s father.
The 1\textsuperscript{st} daughter was named after the mother’s mother.
The 2\textsuperscript{nd} daughter was named after the father’s mother
The 3\textsuperscript{rd} son was named after the father.
The 3\textsuperscript{rd} daughter was named after the mother.
The 4\textsuperscript{th} son was named after the father’s eldest brother.
The 4\textsuperscript{th} daughter was named after the mother’s eldest sister.

\section*{Tech Tips}

\textit{By Jimmie Willis}

\textbf{Family Tree Maker 2009} - I have been using FTM2009 for several weeks and have not found any new bugs in this new version. Basically this version is the same as FTM2008 with a few bugs being fixed. The appearance and methods of using are the same. A couple of reports missing in the previous version have been restored. The most irritating problem that continues is the search dates. Even though you provide inclusive dates it apparently ignores them and provides returns hundreds of years outside of the dates provided. I have complained to FTM several times over the years and it continues to be ignored. This version still does not provide the ability to read their own CDs so I advise you’ll to hang onto a pre FTM2008 version if you want to read FTM CDs. I have installed and used it on both Microsoft XP and Vista with no difficulties. You can install FTM2009 version along side of any previous version without problems. There is no way to make your FTM2008 and later file work with older versions of the software other than GEDCOM.
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The Tennessee Genealogical Society sponsors this program to recognize and honor the early settlers who helped shape the great state of Tennessee. Persons wishing to place their ancestors in this roll of honor are invited to submit an application with supporting documents or other evidence that proves their prime ancestor lived in Tennessee or the area that became Tennessee before 1880. Family charts or computer printouts are not considered sufficient proof.

Attractive hand-lettered certificates suitable for framing are issued each person whose application meets program qualifications. The certificates are inscribed with the prime ancestor’s name, when and where he or she settled in Tennessee, and the applicant’s name. The application form for the certificate can be printed at our website www.tngs.org or via snail mail from TNGS P. O. Box 381824, Germantown, TN 38183-1824

Looking for an Ancestor?
Maybe a TNGS Member can Help.

Members are entitled to one free query each year and may place additional queries for $3 each. (Nonmembers pay $5 each.) should be 50 words or less; see current issue for correct form. Please submit queries typed or printed and furnish your name, address and telephone number or e-mail address.

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Enclosed is my check payable to The Tennessee Genealogical Society
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Note the expiration date on the mailing label for this issue. If it is February 2009 or earlier your membership will expire before our next mailing of Ansearchin’ News. Please mail your dues today. We can now transmit Ansearchin’ News electronically. If you would like receive future copies as a PDF searchable document, check the appropriate square on this membership renewal form and return it with your membership dues.

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The Tennessee Genealogical Society, PO Box 381824, Germantown, TN 38183-1824
Contributions
Everyone is invited to submit unpublished material of genealogical value. Pre-1945 TN material is our priority. This includes diaries, letters, tombstone inscriptions, deeds, church records, military records, etc. If a photo is needed for an article, please contact us about how to submit an electronic copy.

We are a nonprofit organization and do not pay for contributions; however, we do acknowledge the contributor and give by-lines.

All correspondences with TNGS should include your name, address and telephone number or e-mail address.

Queries
Queries will appear in Ansearchin’ News and on the TNGS web site.
Members are entitled to one free query each year and may place additional queries for $3 each. (Nonmembers pay $5 for each.) Queries should be 50 words or less. (See “Queries” in any current issue for correct form.) Please submit queries typed or printed.

Surname Index File Cards
Members are urged to send vital statistics of ancestors to be included in our Master Surname File. Please type or print information on a 3x5 index card Information should include subject’s surname, given name, middle name, dates of birth, marriage, death, parents, spouse, children, origin, state and county. Please include name, address and e-mail address on the back of the card. See Page 228 this issue for an example.

Book Reviews
Books will be reviewed in Ansearchin’ News if the book is donated to The TN Genealogical Society. After a book is reviewed, it will become part of the GRHGC library. All books will be reviewed in the order received.

TN Ancestry Certificates
TNGS sponsors this program to recognize and honor the settlers who came to TN before 1880.
To place your ancestors in this roll of honor, please request an application from Mrs. Grace Upshaw, Director of Certificates, at www.tngs.org or the address at the end of this page. Upon completion of the application, please return it along with supporting documents or other proof of your ancestor’s residency, along with a $10 application fee. Attractive certificates suitable for framing are issued to each person whose application meets program qualifications. Certificates are inscribed with the prime ancestor’s name, date and place of settlement in TN along with the applicant’s name. Note: TNGS has published two volumes of TN Settlers and Their Descendants compiled from information contained in these applications, and will publish a third volume when adequate numbers of additional applications are received.

Photo Gallery
TNGS may publish pre-1945 unidentified photos in Ansearchin’ News. Please advise us of the origin of the photo and any other information that might aid our search. Please contact us about how to submit an electronic copy.

Letters to The Editor
All letters to the editor should be addressed to Kathryn Holderman. Please feel free to forward any comments or suggestions. In many instances, throughout the magazine, grammar and spelling are left verbatim in order to preserve the character and charm of the era.

Volunteering and Donations
TNGS is strictly a nonprofit organization. It exists to keep the history of TN and our ancestors alive. Volunteers run every aspect of the Society, and if you would like to join the ‘cause,’ please contact a Board member or other volunteer. There is no job too small — remember, TN is the Volunteer State!

TNGS is a federally recognized nonprofit, tax exempt, educational organization, and as such contributions are tax deductible within the IRS guidelines. Your gift will be acknowledged by mail and will include the TNGS tax number.

Contact Information
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Telephone (901) 754-4300
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Just be sure to get your order and check in to us by February 15, 2009, and we’ll mail the gift certificates for you! Use the handy form on page 254. Copy as needed.

Note the date on your mailing label below, if it expires February 15, 2009 it is time to renew!! See Page 254 for form! Send in your free query if you haven’t already. Page 253 for form.

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Go to www.tngs.org to view a calendar of events at the Germantown Regional History-Genealogy Research Center and TN Genealogical Society