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Publication No. 22



Major-General William S. Rosecrans

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HISTORY OF FORTRESS ROSECRANS
Chapter V
from a thesis for MTSU
titled
"CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION"
by- David Russell Wright

The roads to Tullahoma, Tennessee, were overflowing with Confederate soldiers, filled with the emotions of another retreat, as they headed south with their wagons and guns on the cold night of January 3, 1863. Their counterparts in blue, unsure of the Confederate plans and whereabouts, proceeded with caution as they slowly entered Murfreesboro with two advanced brigades, later, on the 5th, followed by the army. Rosecrans followed the retreating Southerners with patrols and deployed pickets before placing his army at rest.

Both armies had brought on a severe battle along the banks of Stones River, and each needed time to lick its wounds and reorganize before attempting another strenuous campaign. Though placed in a large camp surrounding Murfreesboro for the winter, Rosecrans did not allow his army to lose face with discipline and become exposed to the evils of idleness, a major problem encountered when an army retired for a rest. He put his encamped army into motion by ordering the men to resume drilling and to transport supplies to the front from Nashville. He ordered sufficient numbers of hatchets, axes, and shovels to supply the troops for future use.¹

¹ General Order No. 3, January 9, 1863, photocopy of the original order from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Photocopy in possession of Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The Army of the Cumberland was 215 miles from its main base of supplies at Louisville, Kentucky, and over thirty miles from its main depot at Nashville.² The army was dependent upon military rations and supplies that trickled southward over a single railroad line which was easily broken by the enemy raiders and by flash floods. Rosecrans saw that the thin line of supplies could not feed and clothe his army for a long period of time, and he remembered the expectations and failures of the same line in an attempt to supply Buell six months earlier. Rosecrans was planning a forward movement toward Chattanooga which would require large stockpiles of supplies to be distributed in secondary depots along the railroad. Copying Buell's idea of detached depots, Rosecrans decided on using only one or two depots, instead of a depot in every railroad town, and fortifying them more thoroughly.

Murfreesboro would fulfill the needs of a secondary depot. Its proximity to Nashville added to its security, and the army was already encamped in the vicinity of the town, which provided a ready work force. Rosecrans had to reorganize the army after the battle, wait for reinforcements, and construct a sufficient cavalry force to be compatible with that of the enemy. In the meantime, he would occupy the troops with building the depot to erase the idleness of the army and also to provide the new troops with a taste of field service. Finally, Murfreesboro, if fortified and stockpiled with supplies, would be a good point to fall back on and regroup if the army were forced to retreat. The town was centrally located in the state and provided flanking capabilities with the Tennessee River on the right and the Knoxville mountain passes on the left.³

The site location and fortification design for the depot was

² Merrill, 3:390, 392.

³ New York Times, 12 January 1863.

assigned to the Chief Engineer of Rosecrans' staff, Capt. James St. Clair Morton. The criteria governing the selection of the depot site required it to be adjacent to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to be large enough to protect an army of about fifty thousand troops,⁴ and to maintain a stockpile of supplies that would feed the army for sixty to ninety days. The site chosen by Morton (fig. 79, appendix A) encompassed a range of rolling hills and ridges that surrounded the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bridge over Stones River and the junction of the Wilkinson and Nashville turnpikes. The location was chosen for its defensive qualities, as it commanded the surrounding country and the town of Murfreesboro, one-half of a mile away.

As time was important and the size of the depot called for a large area to be fortified, Morton quickly got down to business and surveyed the site that he had chosen and began designing the depot fortifications. He decided upon using an enclosed work that would surround the depot and would be capable of protecting an army during a siege. His fort or, as it was called, fortress, measured roughly 1,250 yards north and south by 1,070 yards east and west, enclosing about 200 acres of land.⁵ On January 23, 1863, the fort, officially named Fortress Rosecrans in honor of the commanding general, Maj. Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, was established,⁶ and construction began immediately afterward.

⁴ General Rosecrans began his Tullahoma march from Fortress Rosecrans in June 1863, his army numbering 50,617 and the Confederates under Bragg 46,665; Gilbert C. Kniffin, "Maneuvering Bragg Out of Tennessee," in Johnson and Buel, 3:635-36.

⁵ Rosecrans to Halleck, February 13, 1863, in OR, vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 59; Tower to Thomas, April 28, 1865, in OR, vol. 49, pt. 2, p. 502.

⁶ "Military Posts," Section R, p. 371.

To carry out his architectural plans of the fort, Morton relied on his command, the Pioneer Brigade,⁷ a brigade of engineer troops which specialized in fortification and railroad construction and also performed the duties of common soldiers. The role of the Pioneer Brigade was to supervise the construction crews made up of soldiers. Important features such as magazines, blockhouses, and buildings were built by the Pioneers and other soldiers who were capable of performing the special skills needed for those assignments.

Construction of Fortress Rosecrans was given top priority from January until mid-April when work slackened and finally became piecemeal by June. During January and the early part of February, many of the Pioneers were on detached service rebuilding railroads and constructing blockhouses. Morton put his available Pioneers to work on the fort

⁷The Pioneer Brigade was formed in December 1862 and commanded by Capt. James St. Clair Morton, Corps of Engineers and Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland. The brigade was composed of three battalions, whose members were specially chosen from the regiments that formed the three corps, and one battery of artillery. The First Battalion was formed from the Right Wing (McCook), the Second Battalion from the Center (Thomas), and the Third Battalion from the Left Wing (Crittenden). The Chicago Board of Trade Illinois Battery comprised the artillery battery until March 1863, when it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland and replaced by Bridge's Illinois Battery, which had previously been the newly organized Company G, 19th Illinois Infantry Regiment. Bridge's Battery remained with the Pioneer Brigade until October 1863, when it was assigned to the Third Division of the Fourth Corps. In June 1863, the Fourth Battalion was formed from Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps. Not counting the Fourth Battalion, the Pioneer Brigade numbered about two thousand troops, and in the spring of 1863 the 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics under Col. William P. Innes were attached to the brigade, bringing the total of troops to about three thousand. In January 1864, General Morton was transferred to Washington, D. C., and Col. George P. Buell, commander of the 58th Indiana Infantry Regiment, was named commander of the Pioneer Brigade. In June 1864, the Pioneer Brigade was disbanded, and its members became the 1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers. The engineer regiment was mustered out of service on September 26, 1865. Frederick H. Dyer, A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, 3 vols.

(New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1959), 1:465, 245; OR, vol 22, pt. 2, page 285; pt. 1, p. 182; vol. 23, pt. 2, pp. 298, 580.

and recalled the remainder of the brigade to Murfreesboro after work was completed at the various points.⁸ Construction began with clearing pathways for the ramparts through forests on the east and northwest sides of the fort and two or three houses.⁹ The soldiers and engineer troops were required to work day and night in eight-hour shifts for seven days a week until April, averaging four thousand laborers each day. All work on Sundays was abolished beginning on the 4th of April, followed by the termination of labor on Saturdays for all troops except those constructing magazines. By the 20th, the necessity for night work had ceased, and construction of the fort was trimmed down to include only the daylight hours. The work hours were reduced in April as the fort neared completion, and in June efforts were once again stepped up to complete the project before the campaign began at the end of the month.¹⁰

The type of work initiated on the fort between February and May varied. Outside the routine ditch excavation, special squads of 100

⁸Morton to Davis, January 30, 1863, "Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers," Record Group 77, National Archives, Washington, D. C., vol. 173, p. 11 (hereafter cited as "Engineer Records"); Morton to Huntington, February 3, 1863, and Morton to Donnahugh, February 12, 1863, "Engineer Records," vol. 173, pp. 15, 16.

⁹OR Atlas, plate XXXII, map 1; plate CXII, map 3.

¹⁰Rosecrans to Halleck, March 20, 1863, in OR, vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 154; Order from Morton, April 4, 1863, "Engineer Records," 174:17; Morton to Dodge, April 17, 1863, and April 20, 1863, "Engineer Records," 173:37, 39; Morton to Clark, June 19, 1863, "Engineer Records," vol. 174, n. pag.

to 250 men constructed fascines for the revetments during the period of at least three months. This shows that the parapets were probably not begun until late February and neared completion by May or June.¹¹ Highly skilled and specialized work such as the construction of magazines, blockhouses, and railroad spurs were completed by the First Michigan Engineer and Mechanics Regiment and the more skilled members of the Pioneers and other troops.¹² Other priorities within the scope of the fort-supply depot included the construction of railroad switches and spurs, large warehouses for commissary and quartermaster goods, and a field hospital.¹³

During the construction of Fortress Rosecrans, not all of the men of the Pioneer Brigade were employed upon the work. Platoon and company-size sections were used in the construction of railroad blockhouses and bridges while other sections delivered pontoons, a floating bridge /support, to the front. Other Pioneers found themselves employed in common brigade drills, skirmish drill, and sapper and miner duty, practice of constructing earthworks under enemy fire.¹⁴ Morton placed

¹¹Morton to Lamberson, March 8, 1863, "Engineer Records," 174:81; Morton to Stokes, May 6, 1863, "Engineer Records," vol. 174, n. pag.; Morton to Stokes, March 29, 1863, 174:10.

¹²Morton to Dodge, April 17, 1863, "Engineer Records," 173:37.

¹³Amandus Silsby to father, March 23, 1863, typescript copy in possession of Dr. James Huhta, Historic Preservation Program, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, transcription by Ms. Inez Burns, Maryville, Tennessee; Morton to Lamberson, March 8, 1863, "Engineer Records," 174:81.

¹⁴Morton to Moore, March 1, 1863, "Engineer Records," 173:18; Morton to Lamberson, March 8, 1863, 174:81; Morton to Jukes, February 22, 1863, 173:17; Circular from Morton, April 7, 1863, 174:22; Morton to Clements, April 27, 1863, vol. 174, n. pag.; Morton to Clements, April 6, 1863, 174:18; and Morton to Stewart, April 19, 1863, vol. 174, n. pag.

the training sessions upon a revolving drill and practice system for the companies and battalions of the Pioneer Brigade to attend. When a company completed several days of drilling in the skirmish formation, it was then sent to study sapping and mining, pontoon bridge building, or to resume its former occupation of earthwork or blockhouse construction. These drills and field practices helped train and maintain a high level of efficiency in the various duties of the Pioneer troops. Later, when the three battalions were divided between the three army corps, the Pioneers, after receiving the training sessions, were able to provide their respective corps engineering services with speed and precision during the summer campaign of maneuvering Bragg out of southern Tennessee.

As Fortress Rosecrans neared completion in April, the summer campaign was in the making. Stockpiles of supplies were transported to the Nashville warehouses from Louisville, Kentucky, and the secondary depots at Franklin and Murfreesboro, the latter containing enough food substances to last almost six months and forage for three months.¹⁵ By mid-June the fort had received its garrison, 2,394 convalescent troops.¹⁶ Convalescent soldiers were used as a garrison to free able-bodied soldiers to be sent to the front where they were needed. Once the convalescents had recuperated from their wounds or sicknesses, they were returned to active duty at the front. However,

¹⁵Frederick D. Williams, ed., The Wild Life of the Army: Civil War Letters of James A. Garfield (East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, 1964), Garfield to Secretary, April 12, 1863, p. 256.

¹⁶Garfield to Rosecrans, June 12, 1863, in OR, vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 423.

the average number of convalescents for garrison duty was insufficient, at one point numbering only 926 men, nine-tenths of whom were unfit for duty.¹⁷

The duties of the convalescent garrison ranged from the monotonous functions of military life to the labors of the carpenter and farm hand. The duties included preparing logs and the operation of the four saw mills, altering embrasures and building carpenter and blacksmith shops, commissary buildings, and housing for the troops. as late as April 3, 1865, buildings were erected for the chaplain and livestock. In the winter, the artillery pieces were winterized by placing tarpaulins or wooden sheds over the cannons and limbers. On the other hand, routine duties of the troops were drilling, cleaning camp, and guard duty for the blockhouses and construction crews on the railroads. Maintenance was also required for the

¹⁷Houghtaling to Goddard, November 2, 1863, in "Fort Rosecrans, Tennessee, Post Records, 1863-1865," "Records of U. S. Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920," Record Group 393, National Archives, Washington, D. C., p. 8 (hereafter cited as "Army Records"). The convalescent garrison was supplemented periodically with active duty troops during the remaining two years of war. In January 1864, the 1st Kentucky Battery helped garrison the fort, and in March 1864, one company from the 31st Wisconsin Volunteers and the 115th Ohio Volunteers were sent to the fort. By March 1865, the fort contained only three artillery companies, and the infantry force guarded the town and depot. The supply depot was not contained within the fort but remained near the town. Mendenhall to Brannan, January 14, 1864, in OR, vol 32, pt. 2, p. 93; Special Orders No. 72, March 12, 1864, "Army Records," p. 332; Tower to Thomas, April 28, 1865, in OR, vol 49, pt. 2, p. 503. For a review of the Confederate cavalry raids on the railroad defenses around Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and how the garrison of Fortress Rosecrans countered these movements, see Edwin C. Bearss, The History of Fortress Rosecrans (Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Stones River National Military Park, 1960).

fortress such as cutting the grass on the parapets, dumping refuse, storing ammunition, and maintenance on the cannons and limbers (for a review of the guidelines for defense and maintenance of Fortress Rosecrans, see appendix B).¹⁸

Before the war terminated, a period of less than twenty-four months from the time the fort was completed, Fortress Rosecrans had suffered severe deterioration. In seven months' time after the main army advanced from Murfreesboro in June 1863, evidence of deterioration began to appear in areas that were exposed to the elements of weather. Some of the magazines were damp after long periods of rain, and parts of the traverses were eroding, although the garrison had already rebuilt one traverse. The scarps of the redoubts had fallen, and the gallery, a covered passageway loopholed for defense,¹⁹ around the main magazine had begun to fall in. The scarps of the redoubts were giving way because they had been left in an unfinished condition awaiting the garrison to construct galleries. However, plans for the inclusion of the galleries had been deemed unnecessary and were phased out. Even the blockhouses were not immune to the destructive elements of the weather, as they all leaked badly.²⁰

¹⁸Special Orders No. 4, October 14, 1863, in "Army Records," p. 318; and other references in "Army Records": Houghtaling to Russell, August 3, 1863, p. 5; Special Orders No. 4, January 4, 1865, p. 206; Special Orders No. 49, April 3, 1865, p. 227; Special Orders No. 10, January 13, 1865, p. 209; Lawrence to Daughy, September 2, 1864, p. 183; Special Orders No. 65, August 24, 1864, p. 179; Lawrence to Stiles, August 17, 1864, p. 15; Houghtaling to Jeffers, August 5, 1863, p. 5; Circular, April 2, 1863, p. 294.

¹⁹Mahan, pp. 104-05; Scott, p. 320.

²⁰Mendenhall to Brannan, January 14, 1864, in OR, vol. 32, pt. 2, pp. 93-94.

By the end of the war, the large fort was deteriorating at an accelerating rate despite the efforts of the garrison. The scarps and exterior slopes of the parapets of the redoubts had lost much of their original slope, settling to a forty-five-degree slope. The parapets of the main line had begun to fall, assisted by the freeze-thaw cycle of winter. Lunette Thomas had about thirty feet of fascine revetment lying on the ground.²¹ The fort, considered surplus, was finally put to rest in April 1866, when it was abandoned by the United States Army.²²

Fortress Rosecrans (fig. 80, appendix A), over two hundred acres in size, was an irregular, semipermanent work composed of lunettes connected by curtains and abatis forming a series of bastion fronts. The outer line or body of the place contained eleven lunettes that performed as independent forts providing both direct and flank fires. Between the lunettes were curtains and numerous sally ports with their fronts protected by abatis. Beyond the ditches of the fort were three detached works, two demi-lunettes and one redan, located on prominent hills that commanded the interior of the fort. Within the interior of the fort were four redoubts and one lunette which functioned as keeps to the defense. The outer line was designed to provide cross fires from the lunettes to the flanking lunettes, and the indented lines were capable of delivering cross fires to the flanks of the adjacent lunettes and direct fires to the front. The gorges of the lunettes and rear of the curtains were left open for the interior works to fire into if overrun by the enemy.

²¹Tower to Thomas, April 28, 1865, in OR, vol. 49, pt. 2, pp. 502-03.

²²"Military Posts," Section R, p. 371.

Lunettes Thomas²³ and McCook and Redoubts Johnson, T. J. Wood, Schofield, and Brannan contained cross-shaped blockhouses that provided a final stronghold in the event the works were overrun. Rectangular blockhouses were placed in the interior work Lunette Sheridan and outer works Lunette Negley, Lunette Stanley, which contained two blockhouses, and Battery Mitchell. However, some maps show Lunette Palmer and Lunette Reynolds each containing a rectangular-shaped blockhouse and Lunette Stanley without any blockhouses (figs. 80 and 81, appendix A). Every lunette and redoubt contained one small magazine except for Lunette Granger and Lunette Crittenden, neither of which had a magazine, and Redoubt Brannan, which had a large magazine.²⁴

The interior arrangements of the fort (figs. 80 and 81, appendix A) contained warehouses full of military supplies and food for the

²³The lunettes, demi-lunettes, batteries, and redoubts of Fortress Rosecrans were named after brigade, division, and corps commanders of the Army of the Cumberland: Redoubt Brannan, Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan; Lunette Crittenden, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Crittenden; Battery Cruft, Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft; Demi-Lunette Davis, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis; Demi-Lunette Garfield, Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield; Lunette Gordon Granger, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger; Redoubt Johnson, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson; Lunette McCook, Maj. Gen. Alexander McDaniel McCook; Battery Mitchell, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell; Lunette Negley, Brig. Gen. James S. Negley; Lunette Palmer, Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer; Lunette Reynolds, Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds; Lunette Rousseau, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau; Redoubt Schofield, Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield; Lunette Sheridan, Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan; Lunette Stanley, Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley; Lunette Thomas, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas; Redan Van Cleve, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve; Redoubt Wood, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood; Battery Turchin near the depot, Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin; Fortress Rosecrans, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans.

²⁴Mendenhall to Brannan, January 14, 1863, in OR, vol. 32, pt. 2, p. 93; Tower to Thomas, April 28, 1865, in OR, vol. 49, pt. 2, p. 502.

embattled army at the front. The depot-fort was furnished with three commissary depots, a quarter-master depot, two ordnance depots, an engineer warehouse and depot, and a large ell-shaped magazine. Timber for railroads, buildings, and blockhouses was prepared at the fort by four steam-powered sawmills. War materials and supplies were brought into the fort and shipped out by the railroad with loading accessories connected to a railroad spur and two side tracks.

The site of Fortress Rosecrans has changed drastically since the United States government abandoned the fort following the close of the war. The population and economic growth of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, has fostered widespread growth of both industry and suburbia over the old fortified grounds of the two-hundred-acre supply depot (fig. 82, appendix A). The once-enclosed earthen fortress has become a victim to the urban sprawl which has taken grip throughout the nation since World War II. Of the approximately fourteen thousand linear feet of parapets which formed the perimeter of Fortress Rosecrans, only about three thousand feet of parapet and one redoubt have survived the phenomenon of progress. The remaining parapets are confined to three areas: the city-owned Old Fort Park (fig. 83, appendix A) containing Lunette Palmer, Curtain No. 2, and portions of Lunette Thomas; Redoubt Braman owned by the National Park Service; and sections of Lunette Negley along Manson Pike which are privately owned. One other section of earthworks is still extant but not included in the above figures because it was never completed and was soon abandoned after initial construction by the army. Approximately 1,025 feet of parapet were partially constructed from the salient of Lunette Thomas and in front of its right face. This line, except for

about 225 feet which were destroyed by a park road, is located in the city park.

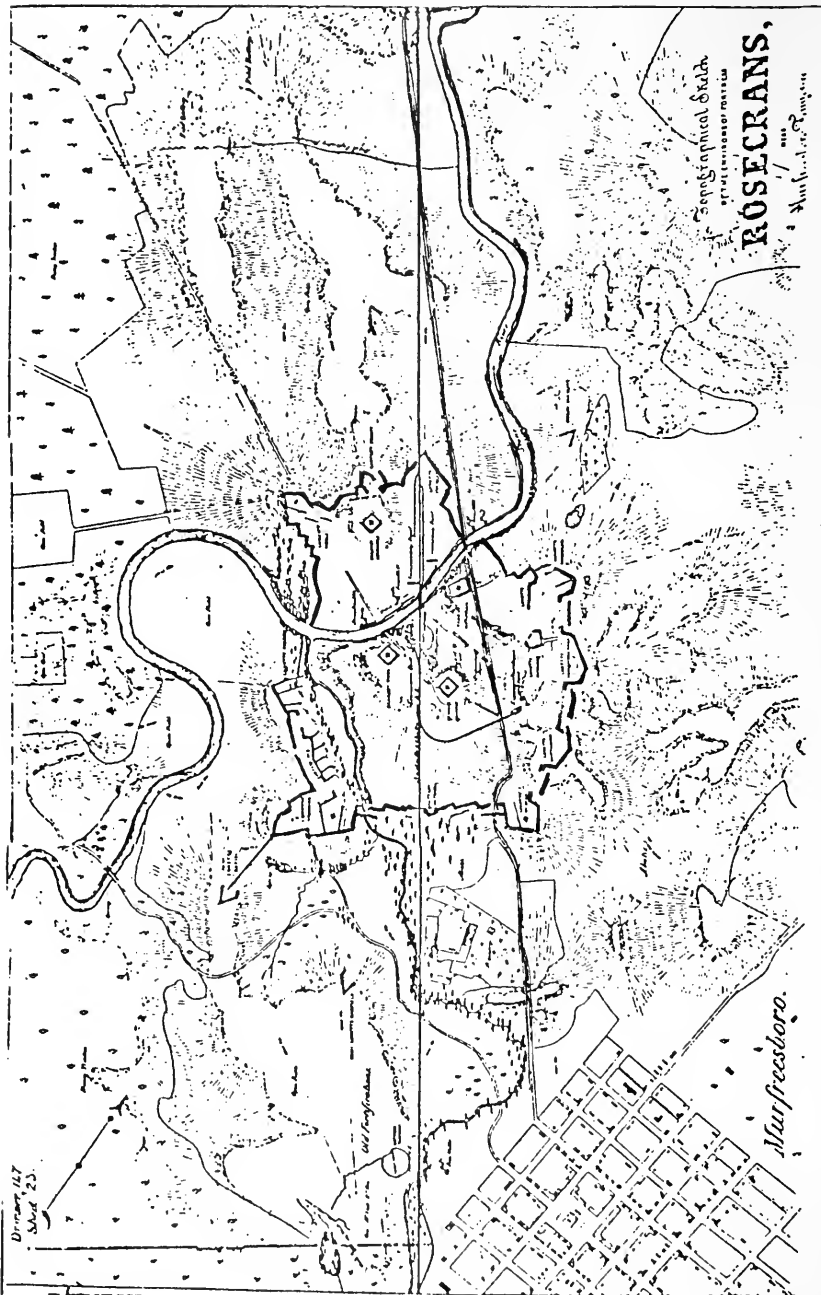


Fig. 79. Fortress Rosecrans and environs
Source: National Archives, Fortifications map F. 6, drawer 147, sheet 23.

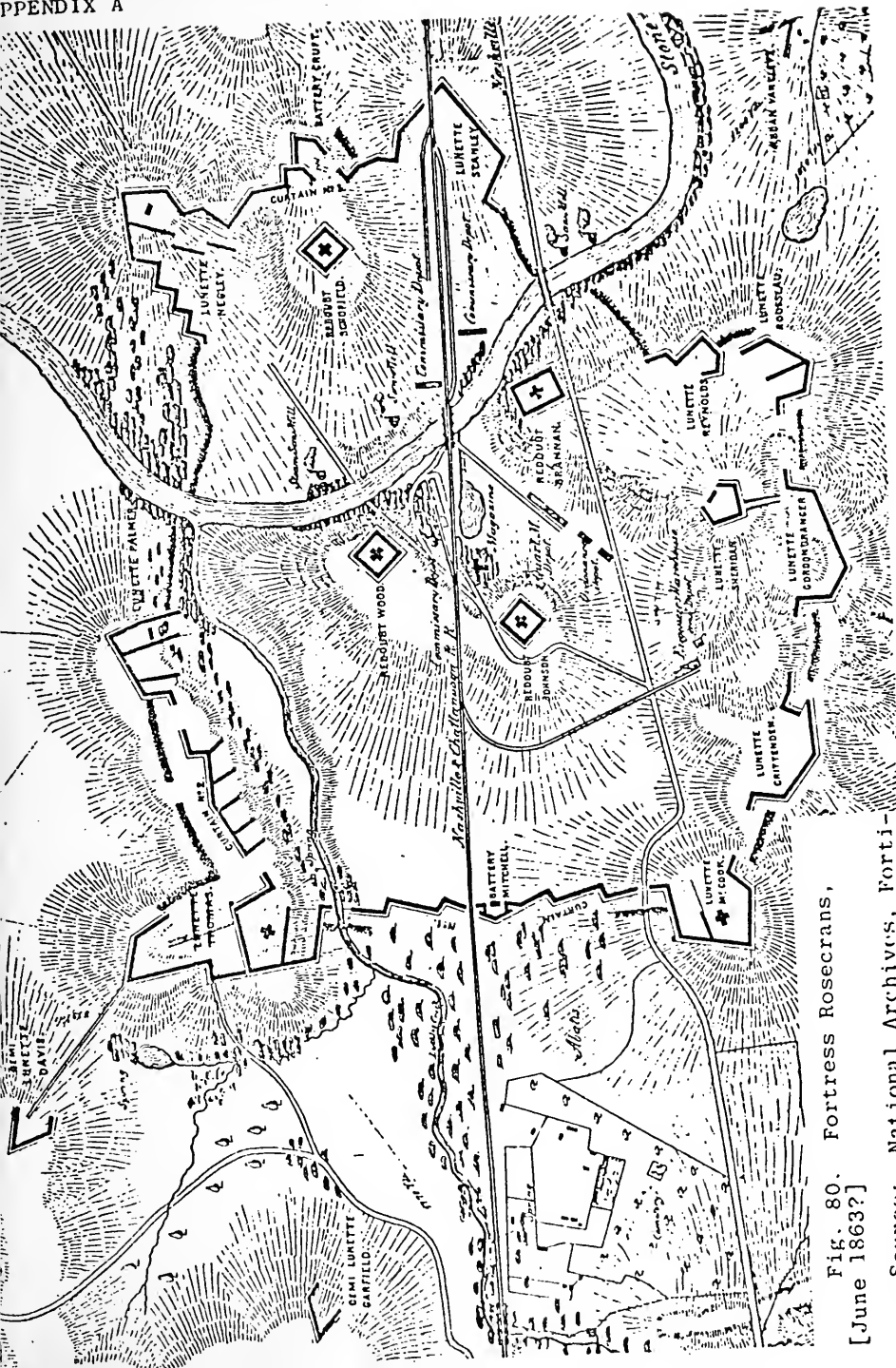


Fig. 80. Fortress Rosecrans,
[June 1863?]

Source: National Archives, Forti-
fications map F. 6, drawer 1-17, sheet 23.

APPENDIX A



Fig. 81. Fortress Rosecrans, April 1865

Source: National Archives, Fortifications map F. 6, drawer 147, sheet 75.

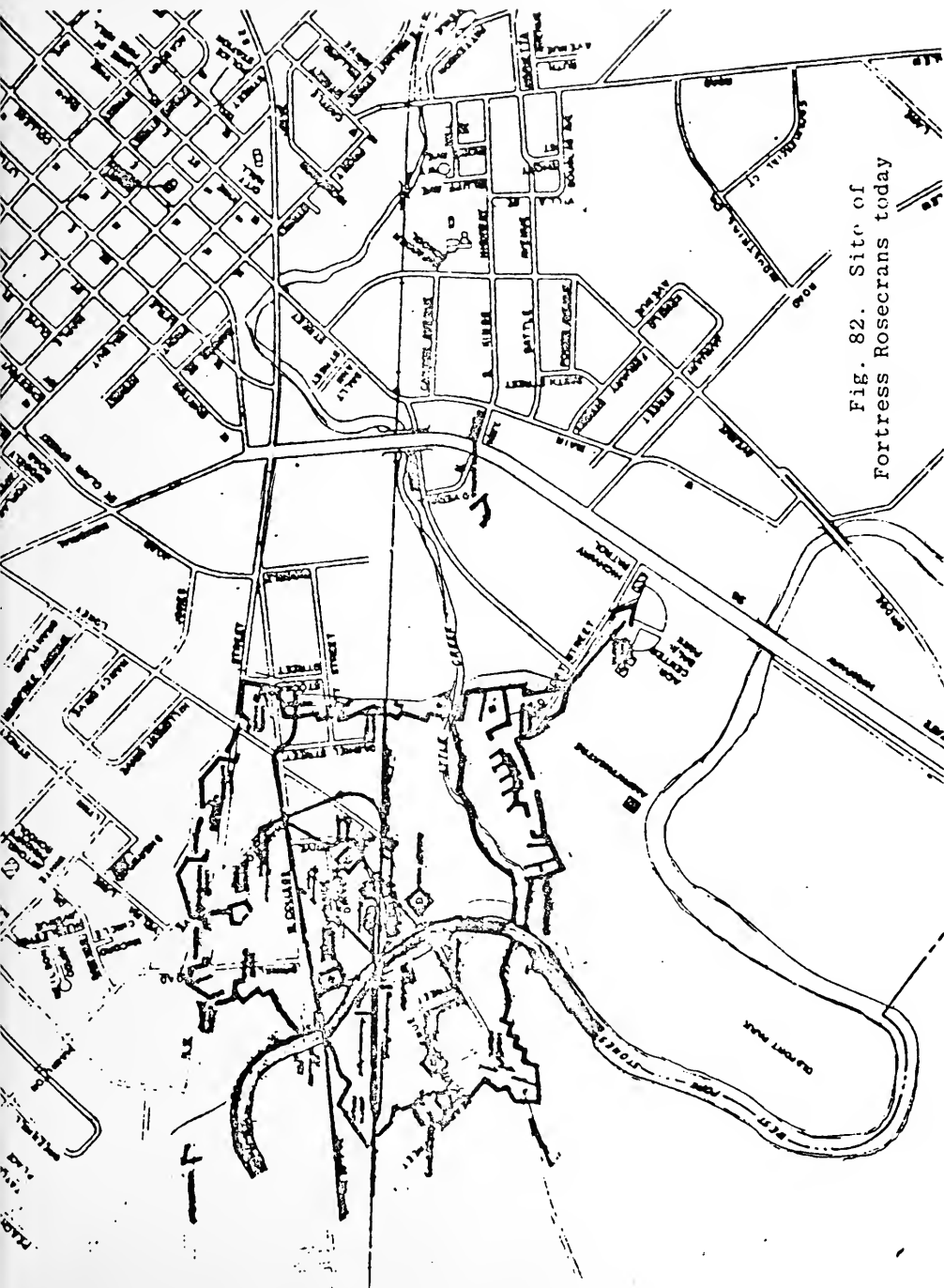


Fig. 82. Site of
Fortress Rosecrans today

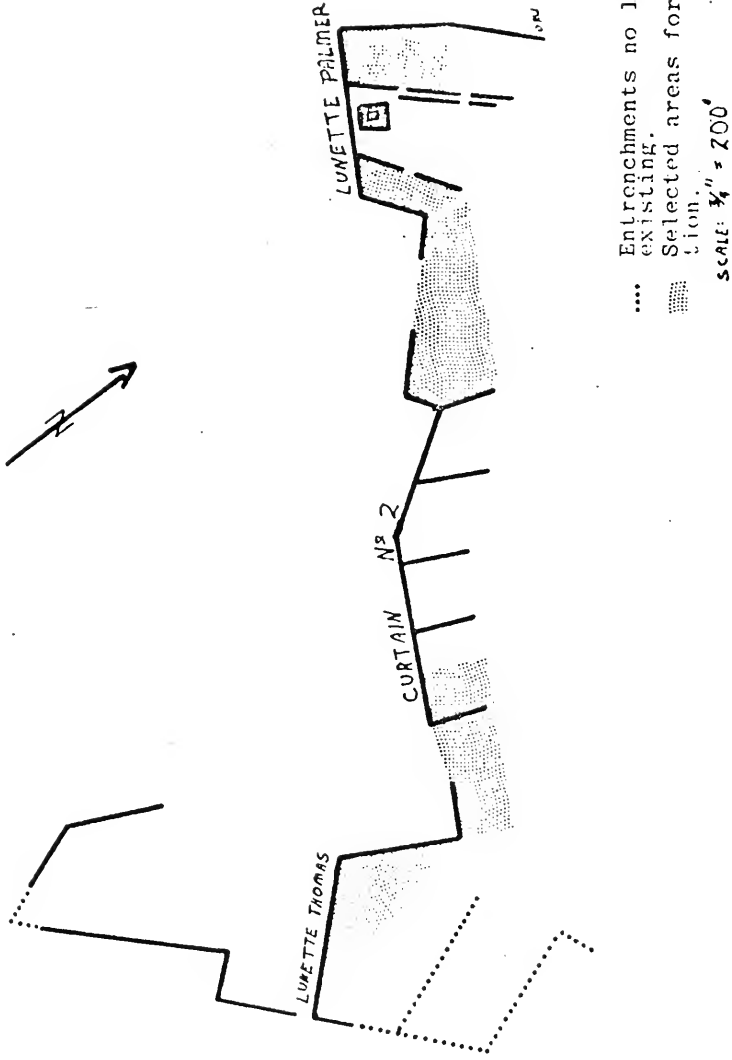


Fig. 83. Southern bastion front of Fortress Rosecrans

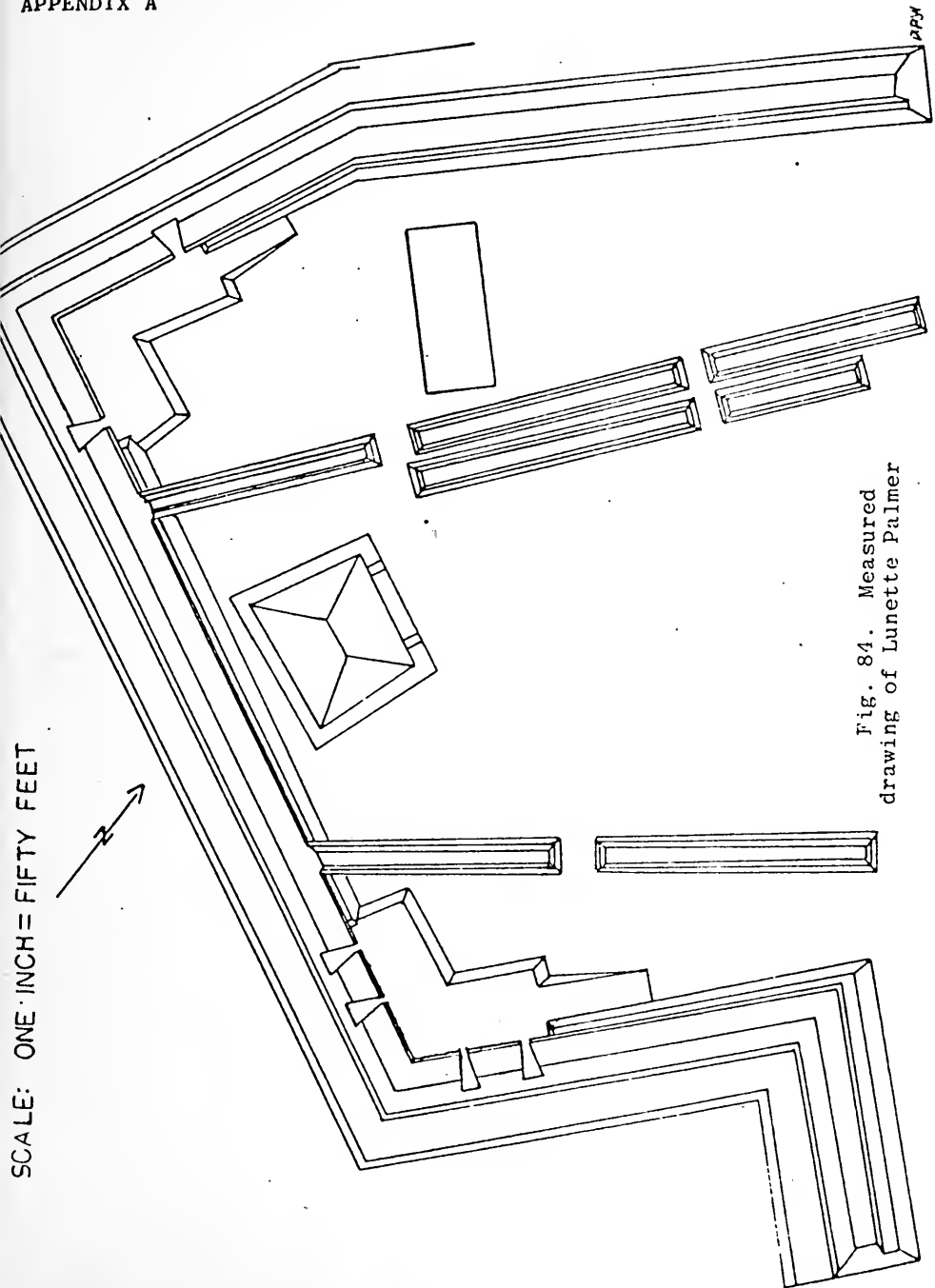


Fig. 84. Measured
drawing of Lunette Palmer

APV

APPENDIX B

DEFENSE PLAN OF FORTRESS ROSECRANS

M E M O I R

Explaining the Situation and Defense

of

F O R T R E S S R O S E C R A N S

- - -

Illustrated By

PLAN OF WORKS AND MAP OF VICINITY

- - -

Prepared for the use of the Commandant. According to Art.
842, Rev. Reg., by Order of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans,
U. S. Army, Comd'g Army of the Cumberland

- - -

By J. St. Clair Morton Brig. Gen., and Chief Engineer,
Army of the Cumberland

- - -

Fortress Rosecrans
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M E M O I R

1st. At no time of day or night, is any one of the Blockhouses to be occupied by less than 40 effective men, the doors being habitually kept closed and barred; not less than half a regiment should be constantly within each Lunette of the outer line, day or night.

2nd. The regiment or company designated for the garrison of any particular Lunette or Redoubt should continue to garrison that particular work throughout. Exception may however be made of the garrisons of the exterior detached works (see table) which being furnished from regiments permanently posted close at hand, may be occasionally changed in ordinary times, and even during a siege or blockade every night. The artillery troops will habitually camp within the works to which their pieces respectively belong.

This article and the preceding one are of more importance to be observed than all the rest.

3d. The pickets, scouts, videttes and mounted patrols are to be furnished out of the reserves; the pickets should be stationed not less than a thousand yards from the works.

4th. The sortie passages of the main line of fortifications are designed to admit, or give exit to, large masses of our own troops, in case of a general engagement taking place upon or near the position; and, in case of more than two divisions forming the garrison, to enable the defence to assume an active character; therefore, the garrison being of but one division, all the sortie passages should be carefully closed with abattis, or otherwise obstructed: at the points where the railroad and pike enter and leave the works, barricades of some description, such as wagons loaded with stone or earth, should be kept handy to close the gaps.

5th. Each Lunette and Redoubt should be considered a fort in itself, and its commander be held responsible that it offers a vigorous resistance to the enemy; which means that the garrison hold their ground, under all circumstances, except being overpowered in hand to hand conflict with the bayonet.

6th. It is presumed that any one of the main Lunettes will not be surrendered, or evacuated, until its artillery fire and that of the collateral Lunettes has been completely over-powered and silenced by that of the enemy, and their parapets so rained by the enemy's bombardment as to cease to afford shelter except for sharpshooters. Even then new parapets, traverses and merlons should be constructed by the garrison, which ought to labor at night, assiduously, to that end. When, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the garrison to keep one or more pieces of artillery in the Lunette of attack and the collateral Lunettes (so as to be enabled to fire grape and cannister at the enemy's columns of attack), they are reduced to a musketry defence, it must be understood that an obstinate resistance can yet be made, and much loss inflicted upon the enemy before he can enter the Lunettes of

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attack. A vigilant watch is to be kept upon his movements when affairs have come to this pass. When his column of assault appears his cannonade must shortly cease the disposable reserves of the fortress are supposed to be massed under shelter, as near as circumstances will permit to the Lunette of attacks--the moment the cannonade ceases on the part of the enemy, they are to be marched out with the utmost dispatch, so as to arrive at the contested point in time to reinforce its garrison. The troops thus accumulated are expected to resist the enemy with the bayonet, and, even if driven out, should return to the charge once or oftener, and attempt to regain possession.

7th. By disposable reserves, in the preceding article, is meant all the troops designated as reserve of the garrison of the fortress; the commandant may, if he sees fit, increase these reserves by such troops as can safely be spared, for the time being, from such of the works as are not likely to be assaulted simultaneously with the Lunette of attack.

8th. It may happen that the commandant can dispose of a larger force as reserves than can advantageously be assembled at the contested point to meet the enemy's assault; in that case, the troops in excess will be held in readiness, in some sheltered place close at hand, to charge the enemy with the bayonet on his flank, at an opportune moment during the assault, sallying without the works for that purpose; or otherwise to charge him within the contested work, should he succeed in driving out its defenders.

9th. It is probable that at this period of the siege the artillery of the Lunette of attack will be in a raised condition, and the ammunition mostly expended; of course, should any pieces remain serviceable, they should not be permitted to fall into the enemy's hands, but must be spiked if they cannot be removed; and such powder as remains should be removed or blown up. It may happen there is enough powder to spare to form a mine in the salient of the work, or under the breach; in which case the Chief Engineer should see that one is prepared, and a Commissioned Officer detailed to explode it when it may do most damage to the enemy.

10th. If, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the defenders, the enemy gain and retain possession of the Lunette of attack, its defenders, and in some cases, the reserves, according to the judgment of the Commandant, should retreat to the collateral lunettes. The rear of the Lunette of attack having thus been unmasked by our troops, the Redoubts and Lunettes of the inner line will, without loss of time, open fire upon it from all the guns they can bring to bear, and endeavor to dislodge the enemy before he can construct his lodgement, and shelter himself from their view. (It is probable that the enemy would have directed his artillery against the said Redoubts and retired Lunettes for some days before making the assault, but it is supposed that the Commandant of each has kept one piece in reserve, having removed it from its platform to the most sheltered part of the parade, and that at the moment of assault he has caused it to be run into position.) Supposing that a Lunette is taken by regular

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approaches, some five weeks must have elapsed since the commandant ascertained it would be selected as the point of attack; this interval should be employed by him, ^{not} only in the construction of intrenchments within it, but also in constructing batteries and rifle-pits in its rear, or in strengthening the collateral Lunettes and the inner line of works, so as to oblige the enemy to take two Lunettes at least by siege, and compel him to silence the artillery fire of at least two more before he can attack the inner line, and reduce him to the necessity of planting his batteries in the captured Lunettes and approaching the inner line by the double sap.

11th. The enemy cannot well make an open assault, much less an attack by regular approaches, without first making himself master of the exterior detached works. These will therefore be regarded as obstacles in his path, and should be held, with more or less obstinacy, according to the judgment of the commandant; who will not maintain them at too great a loss of life, or send out too many troops to resist the enemy's attack on them: he should however require their garrisons to sustain the assault once at least, seeing that they have a strong profile, and are flanked from the Lunettes of the outer line by artillery; for which reasons the enemy will sustain a considerable loss in the assault, and the garrisons will be enabled to retreat without being pursued. As the interior of these works is exposed to the view of the said Lunettes, the enemy will find it very difficult to hold them; it may therefore happen that the garrison may reoccupy them once or oftener, and the enemy be obliged to make repeated sacrifices before they fall permanently in his hands.

12th. The Commandant should carefully instruct all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the elementary principles relating to the defence of the works from assault, as follows; that whichever Lunette is attacked by the enemy, should be immediately reinforced from the reserve; the collateral Lunettes, namely those on the right and left of it, together with such others as have a view of the ground over which the enemy must approach must likewise be reinforced; the curtains connecting Lunettes Thomas and McCook, Lunettes Thomas and Palmer, Stanley and Negley, will be manned also from the reserve, with a line of skirmishers, or with one or more ranks of infantry, according to the judgment of the commandant, and according to their bearings on the point threatened to be attacked.

13th. The Lunette attacked repulses the enemy by its direct fire of musketry and artillery; the collateral Lunettes and curtains cross their fire in front of it. In case the enemy attack one of the curtains, such curtain is to be strongly reinforced, as well as the collateral Lunettes, and the enemy is met by the direct fire of the curtain, and cross fire from the said Lunettes; should a Lunette or curtain be taken by surprise, or by night attack (owing to want of vigilance or proper precautions), the troops belonging to it should retreat to the right and left, unmasking the captured work, so as to permit the works of the inner line to open fire into it and to clear the way for the reserve. Both the gunners and the infantry troops should be carefully instructed to fire low, and to reserve their fire,

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in resisting an assault, till the enemy arrives in force within 600 yards of the point of attack. To this end, marks will be established in front of each Lunette on a circumference 600 yards distance from it, and the enemy should not be fired upon except by sharpshooters, until the chief part of the assaulting column has approached within these marks.

The Block-houses cannot be taken by surprise, and will prevent the surpris of the Redoubts and Lunettes in which they are seated; they will also be a security for the heavy artillery, which is not posted habitually in any work not provided with a Block-house.

14th. The Commandant must chiefly apprehend, and guard against, surprises and night attacks, by a proper system of pickets, scouts and patrols. He must give the garrison confidence that the works cannot be carried by assault, even by an army, if the attack is properly anticipated, and if it should ever happen that the Fortress is cut off from its communications and invested by a powerful army, he should cause it to be understood that the place can hold out a month or so, and that reinforcements can reasonably be expected within that time.

15th. It is estimated that the Fortress, garrisoned and provided with an armament as above specified, is capable of holding out eight weeks at least, against a force of thirty thousand men, equipped with a heavy siege train; and double that period against an army of sixty thousand men, unprovided with a siege train. These estimate will serve as a basis upon which to calculate, approximately, the resistance that should be expected of garrisons exceeding one division.

16th. The squadron of cavalry supposed in the estimate to belong to the garrison, of one division, is designed to furnish patrols and videttes. By its means the Commandant can keep himself informed of the positions and movements of the enemy. When the Commandant can do so with perfect security, he may send out small foraging expeditions, guarded by the squadron only, and with not more than two companies of infantry (with their arms) to load the wagons.

17th. The horses and mules belonging to the garrison, if of one division, will consist of the cavalry horses, horses of officers entitled to be mounted, and sufficient animals for fifty teams, viz., three to each regiment. These will suffice for the ordinary requirements of the garrison. The Post Quarter Master's teams are, of course, in addition to the garrison teams. The Post Quarter-Master will be expected to reduce them to the minimum capable of doing the work. The Post Quarter-Master teams, and such teams as may have arrived from the rear or front, for the purpose of bringing up or carrying forward supplies, will be parked between the pike bridge and Murfrees' house, near the river: the regimental teams, viz., three teams to each regiment, and a proportionate allowance to the artillery, will park according to regulation.

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18th. It may happen that the Commanding General, upon marching forward with the army, will station a light division at the Fortress, with instructions to prevent cavalry raids upon the communications of the army with Nashville, and the Fortress itself. It is recommended that such a division habitually encamp on the west side of Stone's River, and nearby it, on the high grounds between the Wilkinson and Franklin roads.

19th. The Commandant should cause his officers to study the Revised Regulations of the Army, Articles 793 to 850, relating to sieges and the defence of fortified places; also the following:

Extracts from "Regulations for the Care of Field Works and the Government of their Garrisons."

1st. It will be the duty of the Commanding Officer of each work to provide for the care of the armament, and the safety and serviceable condition of the magazines, ammunition, implements, and equipments; and, by frequent personal inspections, to secure the observance of the rules prescribed for this purpose.

2d. The Commanding Officer will make himself acquainted with the approaches to his work, the distance to each ground between them and his post, and the most probable points of attack upon it.

TABLES OF RANGES or DISTANCES for each point, and the corresponding elevations in each case, according to the nature of the projectile, with the proper length of time of the fuse when shell or case shot are used, will be made out for EACH GUN, and furnished to the officer and non-commissioned officer serving it. As these tables differ for different kinds of guns, the same men should be permanently assigned to the same piece.

3d. The projectiles should be used in their proper order. At a distance SOLID SHOT; then shells or case-shot, especially if firing at troops IN LINE. CANISTER OR GRAPE IS ONLY FOR USE AT SHORT RANGES. When columns are approaching, so that they can be taken in direction of their LENGTH, or VERY obliquely, SOLID SHOT is generally the best projectile, because of its greater accuracy and penetrating power. If the COLUMN consists of cavalry, some shells or case-shot will be useful, from the disorder their bursting produces among the horses. As to the ABSOLUTE distances at which the projectiles must be used, they vary with the description and calibre of the gun, and can only be ascertained by consulting the TABLE OF RANGES. The prominent parts on the approaches to the works should be designated, their distances noted, and directions drawn up for the different kinds of ammunition to be used at each gun when the enemy reaches them. During the drills the attention of the chiefs of pieces and gunners should frequently be drawn to this subject.

4th. Commanding Officers will pay special attention (sic) to the police and preservation of the works. All filth will be promptly

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removed, and the drainage be particularly attended to. No one should be allowed to walk on the parapets, nor move or sit upon the gabions, barrels or sand bags that may be placed upon them. When injuries occur to the earth works, they should be repaired as quickly as possible by the garrison of the work. If of a serious nature, they should at once be reported to the Engineer Officer in charge of the work. ALL INJURIES TO THE MAGAZINES OR PLATFORMS OF THE GUNS WILL BE PROMPTLY REPORTED AS SOON AS OBSERVED.

5th. No persons not connected with the garrison of the field works will be allowed to enter them except such as visit them on duty, or who have passes signed by competent authority; nor will any person, except commissioned officers, or those whose duty requires them to do so, be allowed to enter the magazine, or touch the guns, their implements or equipments.

6th. The garrison can greatly improve the work by sodding the superior (upper) slope of the parapet, and also the exterior or OUTER slope, or by sowing grass seed on the superior slope, first covering it with surface soil. The grass covered or sodded portions of the parapets, traverses, magazines, &c., should be occasionally watered in dry weather; and the grass kept closely cut.

7th. The armament of a fort, having been once established will not be changed except by the authority of the Commander of the District, geographical department or army corps.

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GARRISON AND ARMAMENT OF FORTRESS ROSECRANS

	Lunettes of the Outer Line	Lunettes and Redoubts of the Inner Line	Exterior Detached Works	Retired Batteries	
Lunette Thomas	1				
Lunette McCook	1				
Lunette Crittenden	1				
Lunette Gordon Granger	1				
Lunette Rousseau	1	lc			
Lunette D. S. Stanley	1				
Lunette Negley	1				
Lunette Palmer	1				
Lunette Reynolds	2b	lb	la	lb	
Lunette Sheridan			1		
Redoubt Brannan		lb	lb		
Redoubt I. J. Wood		lb	lb		
Redoubt Johnson		lb	lb		
Redoubt Schofield		lb	lb		
Demi-Lunette Davis		la	la	la	
Demi-Lunette Garfield		la	la	la	
Redan Van Cleve		lc	lc	lc	
Battery Turchin				2b	
Battery Mitchell				2b	
Battery Grunt					
In Reserve					5 15
					1 1
					26
					4
					4e
					6 16

Garrison:
Regiments,
Companies,
Squadrons,
Heavy Pieces,
Light Pieces,

- a. The garrisons of Demi-Lunettes Davis, Garfield, and Battery Turchin are furnished from that of Lunette Thomas.
- b. These detached companies to belong to one regiment and that regiment to be the best disciplined soldiers of the Post.
- c. The garrison of Redan Van Cleve is furnished from Lunette Rousseau.
- d. One of these to be a mountain howitzer for ditch defence.
- e. These to be mountain howitzers.

Note- - For the light pieces above specified, 12 pdr. brass howitzers are preferred, as they are chiefly for the flanks. Should any more field artillery be available for the armament, they had better be iron rifle pieces and be posted in the salients of the Lunettes of the outer line.

BIG SPRINGS

By: Margaret M. Powell

Big Spring is located in the Central Basin of southeastern Tennessee nine miles from Murfreesboro and one and one half miles east of U. S. Highway 41 south. In 1776 this basin was Indian territory known as far back as 1100 A.D. by the Creek Indians - and that these Indians were once here is proven by the artifacts left by them. Other tribes such as Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Cherokees moved in and in 1776 the Chickasaws and Cherokees were still here.

The territory was claimed and annexed by North Carolina in 1776, then returned to national government in 1784. The people resented being changed about and were easily led to rebel and follow John Sevier in a revolt against the government and set up the - State of Franklin - with John Sevier as governor. This state only lasted about six months and Sevier was arrested for treason; was never tried. Then it was again claimed by North Carolina, then back to national government in 1790. It remained so until 1796 when Tennessee became the sixteenth state of the Union. Tennessee was one of the last to secede; and the first to rejoin the Union after the Civil War.

The years between 1776 and 1790 were action filled, chaotic in a way, but definitely formative. This was the wrap up of the Revolution, the French and Indian War, and constant skirmishes with the Indians - plus political intrigue.

Everyone wanted a piece of territory. It was known as the - "Land beyond the Mountain" and the "Dimple of the Universe" and to the Long Hunters a "Hunter's Paradise". They came alone or in groups, walking or on horseback. Most were looking for a future home as well as pelts. The hunters

were often led by such notables as Bigfoot Spencer and Daniel Boone. Big-foot was killed near Castalian Springs by Renegade Indians after the territory was open for settlement - leading a band of settlers.

It was a rich and savage land so Fort Nash, named for Abner Nash, a North Carolina politician interested in investing in the new territory, was built in 1783-84 to protect travelers in the basin. Fort Nashboro had been built in 1778-79 on the banks of the Cumberland River - named for Elijah, brother of Abner, but really established by James Robertson and John Donaldson.

It is not known exactly where Fort Nash was built. The marker at Beech Grove says on Douglas Ridge in 1784-1810. A Historian in Coffee County places it further south at Fugearound. Fort Blount was also built in 1784 on Clinch Mountain - roughly forming a protective triangle around the basin. With the erection of Forts, roads became a necessity. These roads were built at least partially by soldiers who were given four hundred acres of land of their own choosing as payment for their efforts. The roads had to be at least ten feet wide and possible for military reasons. In some places the so called "corduroy roads" were built. This meant they used cedar logs, mainly, to build up low places so the coaches and army wagons would not get stuck. Some remnants of these cedar logs have been dug up on the two roads that went around (Pilot Knob.) These roads usually followed Indians or animal trails. Travel was slow, dusty, and hazardous. Water was a necessity for man and beast. Big Spring was between the coach roads and its crystal clear, cool limestone water was impossible to pass up and soon became a favorite stopping place.

An Inn was built to accomodate the timid souls who did not wish to travel at night. As need grew - so did the village, better housing and stores to supply the travelers needs. I rather think an intrepid young hunter helped

the idea along. He had spent the winter of 1783 in a cave above the spring and he discovered, in this cave, the underground stream that surfaced one half mile below a spring. He built the first log cabin in the settlement. Where Mr. Green came from or where he went, it is not known but the remains of his cabin is undeniable proof he had been there.

By 1790 the Forts were erected, roads were built, the Indians dealt with and the territory was declared open for settlement. Who is to say who was first or last, it really doesn't matter, except to be glad they came.

It is recorded in family records that William Summers left North Carolina in 1811 and settled in Big Spring on a couple of sections of land. Some of that land, Pilot Knob included, is still owned by the 6th and 7th generation of Summers.

The Mankin family owned several hundred acres including the Elam Hollow and were active in many of the industries, etc. as were the Lowe's of Virginia. The Newman's brought in a saw mill and soon everyone had a real plank floor. The logs were dragged to the mill by oxen. The first mill burned and a larger one was built nearer the spring. It, too, burned in early 1900 and was not rebuilt. Beside housing materials, the mill sawed cedar rails for the pencil mill at Christiana. Wire fences were the in thing and cedar rails sold quickly.

Big Spring was divided into lower Big Spring and upper Big Spring by Big Creek. Lower Big Spring had more on its business. Mr. Newman had a store and a big scale behind the store so people could weigh their stock before driving them to market. As roads improved and trucks introduced, these fell into disuse although still there. Mr. Newman died and his widow not wishing to run the store, rented it to others then eventually closed it. You can see in the rise and fall of the industries, how and when needed they were instigated and how the changing needs also changed and then discontinued. The Blacksmith Shop for instance, there were four at one time and kept busy, keeping the

horses, mules and oxen shod and making repairs on wheels, rims, and many other things for the home and work. As cars took over, horses faded and so did the shops.

Mr. Pirtle owned a blacksmith shop in Upper Big Spring and also the only water mill. It was powered by channeled water from a spring in Elam Hollow but as packaged flour and meal began to be marketed, grist mills went out. The one in lower Big Spring was run by Mr. Weck Haithcock and powered by a gasoline engine. This lasted until 1930, when he closed it to help build Red Fox Tourist Camp.

The Woolen Mill and Tannery built in Upper Big Spring filled a real need in the early days, for everyone needed their linseys for the winter. The wool was spun into hanks which could be bought and knit spun at home. The pelts, hides and skins were tanned and made into all sorts of garments from hats to shoes, but change crept in here, too, and soon the store bought clothes, bolt material and real leather shoes were sold over the counter. So the Mill and Tannery faded away.

The Inn that was first built in Big Spring burned and a larger one, two-storied, was built on the corner of Cobb Road across from the spring. It also housed two doctors offices - Dr. Dill and Dr. Hubbard and the upper story the - Woodmen of the World and Masons held their meetings.

SCHOOLS

Lower Big Spring boasted a Saloon, Barbershop, Methodist Church and a school. The first school was built on the left side of the road as you entered Big Spring. A larger one was built later on the right side on land given by W. M. Lowe. The third school was built on that site and closed in 1931 consolidating with Buchanan School.

Upper Big Spring had a school, too, but it was almost impossible for

for the children to go to school in the winter months because there were no bridges. This was the only time they went to school. This ground was given by W. D. Mankin. The following is a partial list of the teachers. I do not know when they taught or in which school.

Mathias Parker	W. H. Robinson
Beulah Parker	Grace Gilly
Jim Lowe	Halloween McNabb Harney
Bud Lowe	Will Newman
Kate Love	Altie Orren Brown
Alice Ensey	Blanche Holland Jacobs
Ike Ensey	Eugene Hoover
Ina Love Jernigan	Allie McKnight
Soule Ewell	Mary Robinson
W. J. Edwards	Sue McKee
Olga Hoover Ellis	Grady Biggers White
Jessie Shelton Mason	Mamie Tilford
Effie Hoover	Maude Robinson Jacobs Chrisman
Ruth Dement	

Attendance fell, a bridge was built so the upper school closed. Mr. Robinson was the last instructor. Years went by, consolidation was the big thing for schools, so since Big Spring had become a one teacher school it was consolidated with Buchanan School. Old Buchanan out grew its shell and a new school was built further down the highway, known now as John Price Buchanan School.

Maude Robinson Jacobs Chrisman, daughter of W. H. Robinson, had the honor of closing that school in 1934. The land on which it stood reverted to the Lowe family who had given it. Walter Lowe bought the building and ran a store from 1943 to 1945. So that ended the educational facilities of Big Spring. Buses now take the little ones to Buchanan and the older ones

to Riverdale.

Mr. Carlock from North Carolina owned quite a bit of property, too much it seems and had to have a sale.

From the Tennessee Telegraph, Murfreesboro
May 2, May 9, May 6, Sept. 12, Nov. 21, 1840.

Valuable Real Estate at Sherriff's Sale

On Saturday the 17th of October next I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described LAND AND LOTS lying in said county of Rutherford and in the 24th district.

One tract of land containing 120 acres lying on Big Creek, it being residue of the tract of land conveyed to Epenitus Carlock by Charles F. Lowe, and adjoining the land of John Mankin, Abner Summers, and others. Also one lot of ground on which the Wool Factory stands including said wool factory.

Also - one lot near said Big Spring, now occupied by Dr. Hubbard.

Also - One lot on which Epinitus Carlock now lives including the Store house, Big Spring and all other improvements, containing about two acres, more or less, bounded on the north and east by William Summers, on the south by Clinton Jacobs and others, and on the west by William Daniel, and the lot on said William Daniel now lives bounded on the north by William Daniel and the factory lot, on the east by the lot on which Epenitus Carlock now lives, on the south by Lewis Herrell, and on the west Perry Ellis, containing about one and a half acres.

Also - One lot unimproved near said Big Spring containing about one acre, bounded on the north by Basil Summers and others, on the south by Lewis Herrell, on the east by John Jacobs, and on the west by William Dejarnett.

Levied on as the property of Epenitus Carlock to satisfy two Executions, one in favor of the Union Bank, and the other in favor of Nichol & Brothers, surviving partners of Nichol, Dance & Co. vs said Epenitus Carlock.

Sale Within the usual hours,
Sheriff of Rutherford County

Also at the same time and place one bay mare and one wagon.
Levied on for the purpose above specified.

Although Mr. Carlock sold most of his holdings, he retained a home in Big Spring until his death in 1860. He was Post Master in 1852.

Abner Summers bought the store and hired Mr. Robinson, the young teacher, as clerk when school was not in session. Mr. Robinson fell in love with his boss's daughter and they were married. He continued to work in the store and on Mr. Summers retirement he bought it and ran the store until 1931, when he built a brick house and the Red Fox Tourist Court on the highway.

This was the last industry in Big Spring, except Walter Lowe bought the school house and ran the store from 1943 to 1945. Mr. Robinson ran his Tourist Court until his death in 1948. Eventually it sold and the Court was soon torn down. The house burned in 1982. Mr. Robinson was a very versatile man other than his teaching - businesses, he served 2 terms in legislation.

It is interesting to note that Frank Robinson followed in his father's footsteps and entered the grocery business at an early age. He introduced I.G.A. to Murfreesboro and since his death in 1980, his sons, Wayne and Woody Robinson, his grandson, Phillip Robinson, are very successfully carrying on their family tradition with a bigger and better I.G.A.

The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph service begun in Murfreesboro in 1901 to 1903. Big Spring, Christiana and others started their own telephone service combined. Christiana sold out to Bell in 1941. I do not know when Big Spring sold out, but F.A. Mankin started the line and Miss Trudie Frizzell was our last service board operator.

The house still stands, wearily, on its last legs just above the spring where "Miss Trudie" kept her milk, butter, and other perishables cool in the cold spring water.

Mail was bought irregularly by a post rider who heralded his coming by blowing a horn. As the town grew, a need for a Post Office became apparent. So in 1848, one was established with Lewis Harrell as Postmaster and the mail being delivered by stage coach.

The town had no real name, but became necessary to have one for the Post Office. It was named Carlocksville for one of the earlier settlers, Epenetus Carlock, and remained so until the Post Office closed in 1904. Then the town was renamed Big Spring.

Others serving as Postmasters were:

Epenetus Carlock	1852
W. P. Jacobs	1866
Ephraim Jacobs	1867

Postal Service was discontinued in 1868 and reopened in 1876 with Robert Lowe as Postmaster.

John Hobson	1877
John T. Kelton	1878
Newton Mankin	1879
N. B. Mankin	1881
William A. Kelton	1884
Walter Mc Nabb	1888

Joel Brewer	1889
N. B. Mankin	1890
William Newman	1893
T. J. Owen	1894
N. B. Mankin	1895
W. H. Robinson	1902

Mr. Robinson served until it closed in 1904, and mail was brought from Christiana by Rural Carriers. Some of them were:

Bill Walker
 Robert Comer
 Walter Clark
 Fred Kelton
 Tom Covington
 J. G. Suggs
 Buford Holman

At present Frances Suggs Becton and Lanier Lowe are Carriers.

BLACK COMMUNITY

By 1878 the population was 1,163 of which two hundred were blacks, who came and quickly formed a community of their own. It is located slightly west of Big Spring between the coach road and the turnpike. Their village was on the hill sloping down to the pike where the school and church was. The church was in the center of present Red Fox Campgrounds. The old dug well that supplied some of the families with water is there today and its walls are still intact. The well was near Monroe Green's house.

A few homes were built and among them were the Green's, Smith's, Reddy's, Whitside's and many others. They had big families - were strong and hard working and blessed with many talents. Aunt Lucy was the Matriarch, advisor and doctor. Doctors were scarce and Aunt Lucy doctored all on sundry with her herbs and potions, very success-

fully. Uncle Alex did make salve for eyes.

Mr. Green had a way with rocks and was soon in demand for chimneys. He said a chimney he built never smoked. J. B. Reedy picked up rocks and built fences for twenty-five cents a yard. Others were versatile at blacksmithing, logging or whatever came to hand. Gradually the young drifted off to wider fields and better opportunities. Homes were deserted and fell into decay. The school went as the students did and was torn down when the pike was widened in 1936.

A Mr. Haliburton from Rucker was the last to teach there. The cemetery has grown over and few traces remain of their colony today. A bit of history that I hope is not forgotten by some decendants who might have a desire to know of their forefathers first home in Tennessee.

HOMES

There are many pre-war homes left in and around Big Spring. One in particular interest me. Its windows and doors, etc. are hand planned and pegged - no nails. Twas built near 1850 and is in excellent condition. Another home suffered a similar incident as to New Hope Church. The people would hear doors open and close, chairs would rock, footsteps were heard - nothing seen. They concluded they had build over a grave, and so they moved the house and the ghost was exorcised. That house still stands untenated by ghosts.

Another home pictured here is that of Dr. G. W. Robinson. He came from North Carolina and married Mary Elizabeth Mankin, daughter of John Mankin. Dr. Robinson served as captain in the War of Rebellion, was wounded and captured but not imprisoned. He helped in the hospital - his wound became infected and he died in 1863 in Kentucky. His body



Dr. Robinson house built in 1848. Located near Big Spring and U.S. 41. Picture made about 1895. William, Isaac, and Margaret Summers in picture. This is now the Tom Jackson place.



Mr. W. H, Robinson, his wife Ethel Summers Robinson, Daughter
Mary N. Robinson, and Son Frank Summers Robinson.
Was a member of the state legislature.



Two views of Big Springs



Second school house built in Lower Big Springs, where a concrete building now stands on Walter Lowe property. 1906



Big Springs school, 1920, Eugene Hoover was principal.

beginning with top left: 1. Buelah Newman Summers, 2. Ozelle Haithcock
 3. Mattye Sue Howland 4. Pearl Newman Todd 5. Margaret Mc Knight Powell
 6. Aileen Kelton 7. Mattye Sue Prater Newman, 8. Ashley Newman 9. Maude
 Robinson Jacobs Chrisman 10. Calvin Lowe, 11. James Redmon 12. Willie
 Bogle Messick, 13. Frank Robinson, 14. Henry Fox, 15. Buford Newman
 16. Allie Mc Knight Hoover (teacher) 17. Hershel Prater 18. Evelyn
 Fox Messick Evans, 19. ? , 20. Boyd Stewart, 21. ? 22. ? 23. ?
 24. Flora Lee Stewart Todd, 25. ? , 26. Paul Summers, 27. ? ,
 28. Walter Lowe, 29. Frank Messick, 30. Wiley Messick, 31. Cecil Prater,
 32. Alberta Newman, 33. Louise Redmon, 34. Anna B. Sumars, 35. ?
 36. Stanley Mc Nabb, 37. ? , 38. Tod Summers, 39. Claude Robinson,
 40. Hall Mc Nabb



House on Claude Robinson's place, where the grist mill once stood, Mr. Haithcock ran the mill.



Old house in Big Springs



Old house pegged together



Old telephone office above the spring



Robinson house, where Glen
Brewer now lives



W. H. Robinson

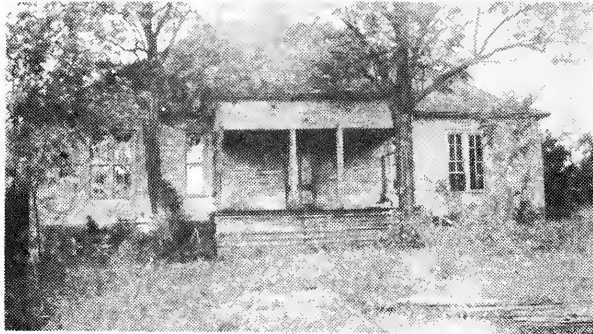


Big Springs Store
about 1920
Wiley H. Robinson

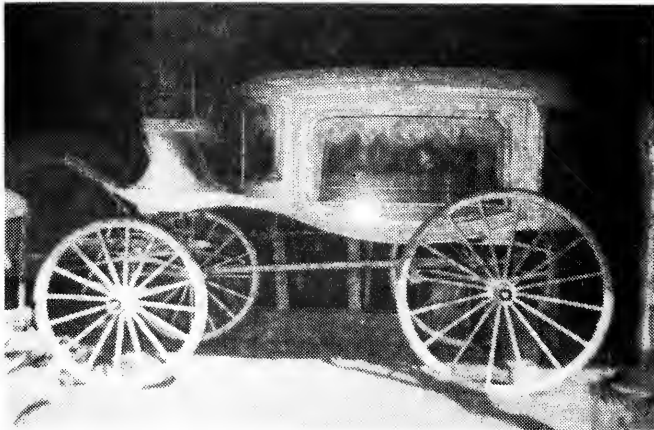


Big Springs Store
Wiley H. Robinson
operated store in 1930

pictures by Mary N. Robinson



Big Springs school , 1926-29, building stood near
Walter Lowe's barn, Lenior Lowe , Walter Lowe's son,
now lives near site.



Asa Todd's baby hearse

was brought as far as Lebanon under military escort, then turned over to his wife who brought him home in a wagon. He was buried in the family cemetery in front of his home, later moved to Evergreen Cemetery. A bit of geneology here - He and Mary had a daughter, Jenny, who married Luther Rice Jacobs. They had a daughter, Beulah, who married John Woodfin, Sr., who was a mortician, beginning was Woodfin and Moore. Then later the partnership dissolved and became "Woodfin's". John, son of John Sr., took over and ran it until his death and now "Bubba" or the third John is carrying on his father's work.

I slightly degressed, but the Robinson home is of personal interest to me as it became my grandfather's home. The old log smoke house in the back brings memories of cured hams, homemade lye soap, and barrels of molasses.

CHURCHES:

The New Hope Baptist Church was erected about 1814 on the left side of the road in upper Big Spring. It was a community effort and they were justly proud of it and decided to have a revival. One night the house was crowded as usual, the churchyard filled with saddled horses, buggies, wagons and such, the preacher had warmed to his subject and was going strong - when a hush fell over the congagation. It seemed a plate of coins fell in front of the pulpit. Almost at the same time a sound was heard in the ceiling, described by some as though a barrel of chains was rolling across the ceiling. It reached the back of the pulpit and fell to the floor and slowly rolled down the aisle, paused briefly, then rolled into the yard. All this was heard not seen. All

chaos resulted as horses squealed, kicked and reared to break loose. You cannot imagine such a scene. Buggies were entangled, wagons overturned and bridles were hanging as the horses ran away. Parents were frantically trying to get their families together - twas a mad house so to speak. Most of them had to walk home and hunt the runaways the next day. You can assume what the topic was for quite awhile.

A church council was called and they concluded that some ill gotten money had been given to the building fund. A pack peddler had disappeared, never found, and known to have had money, gold, mostly. The plate of coins symbolized this stolen money to them. What to do - the answer was debatable but they decided to move the church across the road, which they did. It stands there today completely modernized and free from ghost or malicious spirits.

Evidently the Methodist Church was built about the same time. It was moved from Big Spring in the 1850's to the Turnpike. It remained there until 1935 when it burned to the ground. It was not rebuilt. The congregation was divided - some going to Hoovers Gap others to Cedar Grove and uniting with those churches. That situation still exists.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mankin deeded land to the Big Creek Baptist congregation on which to build a church and school. This deed was dated 1878 stating in love and affection to members of the Big Creek Baptist Church. Mr. E. A. Bowman has a copy of this deed. The church was organized before 1946 and met in homes until a building could be constructed. It, too has been remodeled and is well attended.

Near the church is a well tended cemetery. Head stones bearing names of our settlers. Incidentally, there are at least twenty-seven cemeteries in and around Big Spring. Most are family only and many



Modern Big Creek Baptist Church



New Hope Baptist Church

have been forgotten. Head stones are gone and vines and bushes have lovingly hidden them from viewing eyes.

The Alexander Campbell movement reached Tennessee about 1853 according to ¹. A Church was built in Lower Big Spring and in the late thirties - forties the congregation united with the Midway Church. When a road was built in 1859 the church building was moved.

There are no industries as such left in Big Spring, but for the last three or four years the population has visably increased.

The spring has continued on its placid ways through the years while the trees, vines, and bushes screened it from view. The Home Demonstration Club ladies took the reclamation of the spring for their community project and have at least brought it into view. Much has been done and much more needs to be done. We have had spendid cooperation in those with extra credit due - Robert Allman, Floyd Bowman, Walter Lowe, Ernest Winfrey, and Marion Simpson. With the reclamation of the spring came the desire to know about the village. Nothing had been written about it so, hence this story which is mostly family history or passed down by word of mouth.

¹ J. W. Cullen, Warm Hearts and Saddle Bags

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The Rebels

EAST MAIN CHURCH OF CHRIST

LOCAL HISTORY

DECEMBER 12, 1983

CAROL ROBERTS

East Main Church of Christ has for many years been an active group in the Murfreesboro community. The congregation has been helpful in establishing other congregations in the area. The East Main congregation was one of the original groups developing out of the Restoration Movement of the early 1800's. The Movement was an effort to bring Christians back to a closer relationship with New Testament teachings. Using no creeds but the Bible, this simplified form of worship first developed on a large scale in Kentucky. Barton W. Stone was one of the first preachers to emphasize only the New Testament teachings rather than specific laws of the Presbyterian church. Because of this he was censored like many other preachers of the time. As a result Stone was one of the first Restoration preachers to come into Tennessee from Kentucky.¹

The earliest Christian Church in Rutherford County was on the banks of Overall's Creek near the Beesley Primitive Baptist Church.² Alfred Blackman, a prominent elder of East Main Christian Church during the 1860's, and his wife worshipped with this congregation after being baptized by Barton W. Stone in the fall of 1812.³ This shows that the Restoration Movement came to Rutherford County sooner than originally thought. Some thought that the Church originated with Alexander Campbell's work in Middle Tennessee, but by the time Campbell came to

Tennessee the Rutherford County congregations were well established. The congregation worshipping at Overall's Creek merged with a group worshipping in Murfreesboro. This congregation began worshipping together sometime in April of 1832.⁴

One of the earliest preachers in Rutherford County was Fred E. Becton, Jr. He carried on correspondence with Walter Scott, the editor of The Evengelst, a journal devoted to discussion of Restoration activities. Two letters in particular explain the earliest beginnings of the congregation. The letter of May 5, 1832 says, "We were opposed by the Presbyterians with a sacramental occasion; the Methodists locked us out of their building after having first given us permission to occupy it."⁵ A letter of April 30, 1832 explains where they worshipped. "The sheriff of this county, Col. Crockett, kindly offered to us the spacious room of the courthouse."⁶ The congregation also met at King College, when the college was located at the present site of Middle Tennessee Electric Company.⁷ By August of 1832 the congregation had doubled in membership from eleven to twenty-one worshipping in the courthouse.⁸

The congregation wanted a permanent place of worship so they began looking for another meeting place. In the early months of 1833 a lot numbered 59 was purchased in Murfreesboro by Fred Becton for fifty dollars.⁹ The land was deeded to the elders of the congregation, Peyton Smith, George Morris, William Smith, and others. The building was on the west side of the West Main Street Bridge on the banks of Lytle Creek.¹⁰ Meetings or week-long revivals were held in larger halls usually in surrounding schools such as King College and Union University.¹¹

Prior to the Civil War feelings were strong for or against slavery. Another preacher during the early 1830's was Tolbert Fanning, a young man 22 years old. Fanning was strongly opposed to slavery. At that time slaves and slave owners worshipped together at the Christian Church. The slaves usually sat in the back of the building and some of the household slaves sat with the families.¹² One week a prominent member of the Church sold a slave, and member of the church, at public auction; the slave was sold, taken to Mississippi, and never heard from again. The sale of the slave angered Fanning to the point that his next sermon was a condemnation of the slave owner for selling his brother away from his family.¹³

Fanning's sermon caused enough conflict in the group that the elders fired Fanning, and the slave owner had him arrested for inciting slaves to revolt. Charles Ready, a prominent lawyer of Rutherford County, volunteered his services to Fanning, and won the case for Fanning.¹⁴ However Fanning was not rehired by the congregation, and never preached in the area again. Yet he went on to become a very famous Restoration preacher in the Nashville area, and also was the State Secretary of Agriculture for several years.¹⁵

In 1860 plans were made to develop a new building. To begin they bought the house and lot on the corner of East Main and South Academy from Mr. Robert McLane and Mr. W. W. Ross for \$1800.00.¹⁶ The trustees of the property were the elders at the time, among them Alfred Blackman, one of the earlier church members in the county. Mr. Blackman paid the majority of the cost of the land. In the August 1860 Millennial Harbinger Alexander Campbell made mention of a handsome brick meeting

house in Murfreesboro that was 78 feet long and 45 feet wide, a building built in "good taste and speaks well of the Brotherhood."¹⁷ The congregation did not use the building on East Main for very long before the Civil War came to Murfreesboro, and the church would be very involved. During the battle of Murfreesboro and afterward the building was used as a Confederate hospital as were other building along East Main, thus causing services to occasionally be interrupted.¹⁸

The Civil War is the base for various memories for members of East Main. The most common memory was that among several Federal troops worshipping with the congregation, James A. Garfield attended services quite regularly, and often participated in them. Garfield tended to sit near the front during services. As a little girl Mrs. Ben Johnson remembered that anytime he spoke or led the singing, he left his gun and sword on the pew. The girls were fascinated by the weapons and would peek over the back of the pew at the sword and gun as if there was a magical spell on them.¹⁹ Also the girls' parents always warned the children to be friendly, but not to be too friendly because he was a Yankee. After all, the Yankees were responsible for the mess and problems around Murfreesboro.

As a result of Garfield making acquaintances with the congregation members, he sent the church a communion set as a gift of appreciation.²⁰ This set consisted of a silver decanter and four silver goblets, and was for several years a point of disagreement. Some members appreciated the gift, some felt that it was very inappropriate to accept a gift from a Yankee who had helped govern their city. Thus strong disagreement continued for several years. So rather than disagree over a gift from a Yankee, the set was given to a congregation in Christiana.²¹ The

set has passed on through several congregations then to Mr. A. N. Miller. Mr. Miller then sold the set to Dr. George DeHoff in 1954.²² As a result of several transfers, the set now consists of the decanter and two goblets.

Before the Civil War there were not enough preachers to fill all the jobs, so many congregations had to share preachers, but as the churches grew there were more men becoming preachers. After the Civil War the East Main congregation grew so much that it felt it could afford to hire a full-time minister. It also tended to be on better financial terms so in 1866 the Christian Church paid \$2,000.00 to Alfred Blackman for full title to the deed of the Property.²³ According to wills filed by Blackman, he planned to will the property to the church, but the church felt it was obligated to Mr. Blackman to repay the debt rather than leaving it unpaid. Blackman's executor was his son-in-law, William B. Lillard, who was also an elder at the Christian Church.²⁴

In 1900 the congregation felt the need for a larger building, for which it would need more land. The elders were able to buy from Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Fowler a 10 foot section on the west side of the building.²⁵ The old building came down and a new more modern building was built in its place. The new building was very attractive and had Romanesques Revival characteristics popular in the late 1880's and '90's.²⁶ The displayed characteristics were semicircular windows and door openings, brick corbeling around windows, elaborate barge board designs in the brick along the gables of the building, finials on each gable, and a bell tower with unique corbeled chimney stacks. Some of these characteristics can be seen on the building today.

The new building had impressive stained glass windows on each

side of the building. Each of the stained glass windows represent a Bible event; for example, the sheaves of grain represent the story of Ruth, and the lillies represent the Resurrection.²⁷ Each window is different, no two are alike with the exception of the colors used, those colors being rose, yellow, blue and shades of green.

The building itself was built in a rectangular shape, and was made of bricks fired in the county. The main entrance of the building was below the bell tower on the east corner. Its design was solid up to the roof line, then it changed into four corbeled chimney style stacks to create the bell tower.

On the interior of the building, the podium and pulpit were on the south end facing towards East Main Street. There is evidence that the floors were flat with pews running east-west and facing south.

This building well served the purpose of worship of the Christian Church for 20 years. In the early 1920's several things led to necessary changes. The main reason being that the congregation wanted to add a baptistry to the building. For some reason the baptistry would not fit on the south end where the original podium was, so plans were made to add it onto the west side of the building. There seems to be no disagreement over the new placement of the baptistry.

Renovation plans started in 1920 by purchasing the Fowler house and property on the west side of the building from the Fowler relatives for \$10,000.00.²⁸ On the new property a wing of approximately 15 feet in width and the same length as the original building was built. The exterior was built in brick to match the original brick. The addition changed the roof line, and the bell tower was removed to make the entrance area flush with the main wall. In the new wing another

entrance was built giving two entrances on East Main Street, making the facade look balanced on each corner.

On the interior the stained glass windows were removed from the original west wall and built into the new exterior west wall. The openings left by the windows were made into doors into the new wing. In the center of the new wing a baptistry was built. The baptistry had a movable rear wall for seating in sight of the pulpit for overflow crowds. The west wing has often been used for overflow crowds simply by opening the doors and raising the rear wall of the baptistry. As a result of the change in the baptistry and extra seating space, the pews were rearranged in a semi-circle to face west with the pulpit being in the front of the baptistry. Thus the changes were basically necessary for the growth of the congregation rather than building another building so soon after the original building was built. With growth came the need for easy access to a place for baptism.

The building has changed very little since the remodeling of the '20's. Additions have been made behind the church for an educational wing. This additional was made in 1958. The house bought from the Fowler's in 1920 was made into a home for the minister and his family. Minor changes were made in 1950's in the matter of electric lights and the additional of air conditioning.

The electric lights were simple light bulbs hung from the ceiling. They were part of the building in 1900.²⁹ In 1951 the preacher, Dr. George DeHoff, had visited Germany. He bought back pictures of German churches, and in the pictures were ideas for new light fixtures. McFadden's of St. Louis took the pictures and made light fixtures for the auditorium.³⁰ These lights have added to the character of the building, and remain as part of the building to the present.

It was also during the 1950's that East Main became the second church in Murfreesboro to install air conditioning.³¹ Dr. DeHoff remembers that where other changes and renovations did not cause conflicts, the air conditioning caused some real problems. Many members told DeHoff, "Why it's the Lord's weather and we shouldn't do anything to mess with such things." To which DeHoff replied, "What about the heating system in the winter?" "Oh well, that's different," they said.³² Thus air conditioning was soon added and made the 1900 building a new and up-to-date building.

The building has changed very little in appearance since 1920's. It still can be recognized by the pictures from the early 1900's. Yet the building has taken on new characteristics as each new generation worships together there. Many famous preachers have worked with the East Main congregation, as well as famous visiting preachers. Alexander Campbell was a guest speaker on several occasions during the 1830's. He admonished the group for not meeting every Sunday. The preacher of the time was concerned with this problem simply because they did not have a meeting place in which to worship.³³ Other famous preachers during the early years were David Lipscomb, J.W. Mc Garvey, T.B. Larimore, and J. Petty Ezell. These men preached throughout Middle Tennessee, establishing many other congregations as well as helping strong congregations such as East Main.³⁴

David Lipscomb, who came down from Nashville to conduct meetings, came quite often despite the fact that he was a close friend of Tolbert Fanning, a former preacher of the Christian Church. J.W. McGarvey once considered the East Main congregation as one of the strongest groups in the Middle Tennessee area.³⁵ T. B. Larimore was a very powerful preacher

of the early 1900's who stressed strict Biblical direction to the congregation. J. Petty Ezell will always be remembered for his remarks in a sermon not long before his death. "The Bible is the book I lived by, loved and preached by, and am ready to die by." Mr. Ezell died in a bus accident returning to Murfreesboro from Crossville, Tennessee, where he had baptized a friend.³⁶

The history of East Main has not always been pleasant. Besides being locked out of meeting places in the 1830's, there were problems in the very early 1900's. These problems were the same type of those throughout the congregations of Christian Churches in the South. The most prominent problem concerned centralized authority over local congregations.³⁷ Some congregations wanted to work through a centralized missionary society, while others wanted to support missionaries by individual congregations. This is when the congregation at East Main and Academy assumed the name of East Main Church of Christ rather than Murfreesboro Christian Church.

According to several different preachers' correspondence, East Main has a strong influence on society in Murfreesboro, with prominent citizens as faithful members of the congregation. Such compliments were given to the congregation by preachers such as Barton W. Stone, Alexander Campbell, Fred Becton, J. W. McGarvey, B.D. Goodpasture, and George DeHoff. Many of these men had the opportunity to compare East Main with other congregations where they had previously worked or held meetings.

The congregation has always been willing to help other congregations become established in other neighborhoods. In 1929 it helped the Westvue church of Christ build a building, and approximately 50 members from East Main began worshipping there. In 1939 East Main built a building

on State Street, at that time segregating the congregations in Murfreesboro. Then in 1947 East Main helped North Boulevard church build a building on Tennessee Boulevard.³⁸ It has become a sort of tradition that whenever East Main becomes overcrowded it helps local neighborhoods that do not have a congregation to establish a new congregation. It seems to be more effective than building a new building every few years at East Main and South Academy.

The church has always had its main goal of letting God's work show in their lives as a result of their actions. The congregation functions in many ways to help the community, from teaching the Bible, to quilting quilts for those who might need them. They also help in the local nursing homes and have study classes for men who would like to be better preachers and teachers of the Bible.³⁹

The East Main congregation has also helped in foreign lands such as Poland and Ghana helping to feed the hungry of those lands.⁴⁰ They hope always to continue these programs of the church as best possible for the benefit of those less fortunate.

East Main has had a long and full history. The change in properties, evolution of the building, and stories of many members all lead to an interesting study. The congregation has always put special effort into helping the community of Murfreesboro, and it strives to follow the New Testament as it did when it was established in the early part of the 1830's in the Restoration Movement. The East Main church is also very proud of its distinguished history in the Murfreesboro community.



East Main Church of Christ from 1920's to the present.



East Main Christian Church Circa 1910

photo furnished by Mrs. Homer Harris

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TAX RECORD
OF DISTRICT 23 AND 24
RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE
FOR 1836, 1837, & 1849

by: E. K. Johns

The 1836 Tax Record is from a copy in the Tennessee State Library. District 25 of this record was published in Publication #21 of Rutherford County Historical Society. District 23 and 24 are in the Southeastern part of Rutherford County. The 1878 map of the county show District 23 (Donnell Chapel) and District 24 (Carlockville and Hoover's Gap) have many of the same surnames.

The 1830 and 1840 census have many of these persons named. Some of the names are difficult to read and some differences do appear between the names in the census and the interpretation of this hand-written tax record.

The tax records of Rutherford County from 1809 to 1813 are available at the state library. The 1836 and 1837 tax records and the 1849 tax record are the only other tax records which have been preserved until 1867.

The school land category can not be explained at the present. The land was apparently of little value. In 1849 school land does not appear in the tax record.

DISTRICT 23 - 1836

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Acres Merridith	117/500	30/30		1
Anderson, Jackson				1
Ashlin, John				1
Brown, Robert	85/365	45/45		1
Benson, Washington				1
Boles, James	106/600	15/45		
Benson, John		82/100		1
Bowen, Abner				1
Carter, Robert	124/500			1
Carter, Thomas	53/212	50/212		
Cummins, Jonathon	643/2600			1
Cornahan, James	267/100			
Cornahan, William				1
Carney, Sanders, R.	265/925	188/188	2/700	1
Cock, Clay	306/800	298/500		2
Dunn, John P.	90/350			1
Donald William S.	163/450	23/50		1
Donald, Frances				1
Dunn, William		91/600		1
Daniel, Walter	200/600			1
Flemming, Jackson	139/300			
Fatheraly, Frederick	120/400			
Fulks, John	260/800	100/100	5/2000	
William Gonen	420/1000	100/100	/800	
Goodloe, Morris	38/300			1
Good, Henry	270/750		/600	1
Good, Mary Ann	100/400		/1900	
Good, James, O.				1
Gumm, Robert E.	120/120	163/163		1
Gowen, Elizabeth		83/100		

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Herroll, Henry		130/500		
Herroll, William				1
Herroll, John	3/17			1
Herroll, Miles		93/300		1
Hardeman, Thomas			2/1200	1
Herroll, Henry				1
Hall, William	190/1000		2/1000	1
Herroll, Reuben		134/300		
Herroll, Isaac	87/100			
Hall, William				1
Henry, Thomas	180/600			1
Ivans, David		170/170		
Ivans, Samuel				1
Ivans, Joseph				1
Jones, Walter	405/1500	75/50		
Jones, John				1
Jones, Pinkney				1
Kirk, Jane		130/200		
Laseter, Herrod	100/400			1
Lyon, Elijah				1
Lyon, Thomas, B.				1
Lyon, James				1
Lyon, Nathan	540/1700		9/480	1
Laughlin, Chukan	125/600	40/20		
Lambert, Edmund				1
Lawrence, Jermiah		125/250		
Lorance, William			1/500	1
Lock & Abbott	50/350			
McMury, William	368/2500	132/30		
Mc Elroy, Adam	609/1600			
Mc Elroy, John				1
Mc Elroy, Adam				1
Mury, William, H.	320/1000		5/2400	1
Mc Elroy, Arthur				1
Mc Clary, Matthew, S.				1
Mathews, Samson				1
Mc Knight, Samuel F.	353/1000			

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Mc Clary, John	300/1000	80/50		1
Mc Crary, George				1
Moore, Larry				1
Mc Cracken, Joseph			3/2200	1
Mc Canls, Mary		150/200		
Meadley, James	50/25			
Mc Farland, Elizabeth	250/800		1/600	
Nesbitt, Alexander				1
Nesbitt, Alexander Sr.	25/200	100/300		
Nichols, Daniel	150/1000	7/5		
Norman, Allen				1
Nichols, D.B.				1
Neely, John	140/800	15/20		1
Omahundro, William	165/1000			
Omohundro, Thomas				1
Peek, Simeon	250/1000			
Parker, Donelson				1
Pumphrey, Lewis	100/500			1
Paterick, William	90/700	50/100		
Parker, Rachael	765/400			
Parker, Doctor				1
Parker, Melver				1
Reed, Sarah	35/200			
Reed, Peter				1
Renshaw, Nathan	81/700	20/100	2/1000	1
Standridge, Richard	84/400			
Stacy, Aaron				1
Stacy, Elizabeth	60/250			
Smoot, Thomas		100/400	1/500	1
Stacy, William	125/400			1
Thompson, Meredith	150/600			
Todd, William	280/1000	160/240	2/1000	
Thompson, John	129/816	233/49		1
Todd, Benjamin	96/500	50/200		

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Todd, Robert	30/100	50/200		
Tucker, Wesley	80/150			1
Vardell, John				1
Weatherspon, Thomas	100/500			1
Watson, Jones				1
Whitfield, Thomas Y.	162/500			1
Youree, Joseph	800/3200			
Youree, Thomas A.				1
Youree, Joseph				1
Youree, Frances	470/1800	30/200	1/500	
Youree, James	339/2300	/200	2/1000	1
Yardly, Benjamin	547/1000			1
total	11,849/--	3409/--	43/--	73

1837 TAX RECORD

DISTRICT 23 RECORDED BY

THOMAS A. WEATHERSPOON

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Acres Meredith	117/500	41/50		1
Benson, Washington				1
Brown, Elisha				1
Benson, John		82/500		1
Brown, Robert	87/400	47/50		
Beavers, Nelson, T.				1
Bolls, James	106/600	15/45		
John Bruer	27/50			1
Bowen, Abner				1
Carter, Thomas	55/300	50/200		1
Clay & Cox	306/800	268/500	1/500	2
Carnehaw, James	100/500			
Carnahan, William	162/500			1
Carney, Sanders	265/925	165/165	3/1050	1
Carter, Robert	124/500			1
Cantrell, Adam				1
Cummings, Jonathan	643/2600			1
Daniel, Walter	200/800			1
Dunn, William, A.		191/700		1
Donnell, William	162/450	23/50		1
Dunn, John, P.	140/750			1
Espey, Alexander	82/250	35/150		
Fleming, Jackson	149/300			1
Fatherly, Fed K.	140/500			
Fulks, John	160/900	100/100	5/2500	
Gordon, George, H.				1
Good, Henry	270/800		2/1000	
Good, Mary Ann	100/400		3/1900	

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Good, James				1
Gilly, Peterson	162/500			1
Goodloe, Morris	38/300			1
Gum, Robert E.	10/10	50/50		1
Gowen, William	420/1000		1/800	
Gowen, Elizabeth		83/100		
Herrold, John	3/18			1
Herrold, Miles		120/500		1
Herrold, Henry				1
Hill, William	190/1200		2/1000	1
Herrold, Reuben		80/400		
Herrold, Isaac		57/200		1
Hill, William				1
Harney, Thomas, W.	180/600			1
Herrold, Henry		130/500		
Herrold, William				1
Ivins, David		170/500		
Ivins, Samuel				1
Ivins, Joseph				1
Jones, Pinekney				1
Jones, John				1
Jones, Willis	405/1500	75/50		
Kirk, Jane		180/200		
Lee, Osburn				1
Loughlin, Christian	120/550	40/50		
Lawrence, Jeremiah		125/250		
Lyon, Nathan	400/2000		9/4900	1
Lyon, Elizabeth			4/2200	1
Lyon, Thomas, B.				1
Lyon, James, B.				1
Lasenter, Herrod	100/400			1
Lowe, John				1
Lorance, William				1
Lambert, Edmund				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Loven, William	94/700			1
Mc Crary, George				1
Mc Crary, Arthur				1
Mc Farland, Pleasant N.	50/300			
Mc Murry, William	362/2500	132/30		
Mathews, Sampson				1
Mc Cabe, John				1
Mc Farland, Elizabeth	250/800		1/600	
Mc Cabe, Mary		150/600		
Mc Crakin, Joseph			4/3000	1
Moore, Leroy				1
Mc Elroy, James				1
Mc Knight, Samuel, T.	353/1500			1
Mc Elroy, Adam				1
Mc Elroy, Adam, C.	609/1600			
Mc Gill, Robert				1
Mc Crary, John	300/1000	50/100		1
Mc Elroy, Matthew				1
Meadly, James	50/125			
Murry, William, H.	320/1000		4/2100	1
Nesbitt, Alexander, Jr.				1
Nesbitt, Alexander, Sr.	25/200	100/300		
Nichols, Daniel	150/1000	7/5		
Norman, Allen				1
Nichols, D.R.				1
Neely, John	140/975	15/25		1
Omohondro, William	164/1500			
Omohondro, Thomas				1
Parker, Rachel	165/400			
Parker, Dollison				1
Parker, Doctor				1
Parker, Mabry				1
Pace, John				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Patrick, William	87/600	50/100		
Pomphrey, Meredith, T.				1
Pomphrey, Lewis	100/600			
Peak, Simmons	254/1000		3/2100	
Renshaw, Nathan	80/900			1
Read, Peter				1
Read, Sarah	35/200			
Ricks, Exum	275/900			1
Standridge, Richard	84/400		2/1000	
Stacy, Aaron				1
Stacy, Elizabeth	60/250			1
Smoot, Thomas, B.		100/400	1/500	1
Stacy, William	125/400			1
Summers, Leven				1
Thompson, Meredith	150/600			
Thompson, John				1
Todd, William	300/1000	150/300	2/1100	
Todd, James				1
Todd, William				1
Todd, Pinkney				1
Todd, James				1
Todd, Benjamin	96/500	50/200		
Thompson, Jesse	120/800	200/200		
Todd, Robert		70/300		
Vardell, John, T.				1
Weatherspoon, T.A.	50/300			1
Watson, Jones				1
Youree, James	340/2300	36/200	3/1400	1
Youree, Thomas, N.				1
Youree, Joseph				1
Youree, Francis, A.				1
Youree, Francis	450/1700	30/300	1/500	

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Youree, Joseph	600/2900	100/100		
Yardley, Benjamin	250/725	275/275		
Total	<u>acres</u> 11,911	<u>school land</u> 3,668	<u>slaves</u> 57	<u>white polls</u> 89

1849 TAX RECORD
DISTRICT 23 RECORDED BY
THOMAS B. LYON, ESQ.

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Anderson, Garland		1/500	1
Ashley, Alexander			1
Allman, James	27/125		1
Briant, James			1
Bruce, Thomas	100/200		
Brinkley, Amos			1
Beavers, David, C.			1
Beavers, Pinkney			1
Burks, Herod	207½/650		
Bowman, Benjamin, E.	170½/1600		1
Brewer, John			1
Bowin, William			1
Bowman, Daniel	122½/1000		1
Bruce, John			1
Bradfield, David	159/1000		1
Baker, Hiram	127/650		1
Burnet, Alexander M.			1
Baker, Hampton A.			1
Bowlin, Matthew			1
Bowlin, Henry			1
Bowlin, Andrew			1
Bowlin, Joseph			1
Benson, Washington	130/300		1
Brown, William, S.			1
Brown, Robert	154½/500		
Brown, James, M.	197/500	1/400	
Brown, Edmun	7/50		1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Benson, Silas			1
Baltimore, John			1
Carnahan, James	50/300		
Carnahan, Preston	50/300		1
Carnahan, William	85/400		1
Carnahan, Andrew	97/400		1
Caffey, Medford	364/2000		
Caffey, Thomas, A.			1
Caffey, James, N.			1
Carter, Robert	425/1500	1/350	1
Carter, Armstead	200/1000		1
Carter, Thomas	100/400		
Curlee, Calvin	111/600		
Crowder, George			1
Daniel, Walter, W.	200/1000	2/800	1
Dunn, William, J.	100/700		1
Dunn, Jno. P.	209/1200		1
Donnell, William, S.	312/1500	1/500	1
Dunn, Jno. W.			
Elder, Anthony, H.			1
Elder, James, G.			1
Evans, Elizabeth	190/400		
Evans, James			1
Espey, Jno. W.			1
Eades, Solomon			1
Elliott, Martin			1
Fulk, John	1210/3600	6/2050	
Fatherly, Frederick	343/800		1
Fleming, Frederick			
Fleming, Elihu			1
Fleming, A.M.			1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Goodman, Jethro	100/500	4/1900	1
Gilley, Patterson	162/800		
Garner, Hezekiah	100/250		
Garner, Walter, F.			1
Garner, Learner, B.			1
Garner, William, N.			1
Gray, Samuel, M.	23/100		1
Gunn, John			1
Good, John, D.			1
Good, Robert, N.	66/		1
do, Administ.	155/600	1/500	
Green, Nelson	100/500		1
Gordon, John	100/500		1
Harrell, Edward			1
Hall, William	228/2000	6/2400	1
Harney, Thomas, W.	160/700		1
Harney, George			1
Harrell, Reuben, Sr.	145/425		
Harris, Alsee	79½/500		1
Harrel, Reuben, S.	60/200		
Harrell, Franklin			1
Harrell, Thomas			1
Harrell, Reuben, Jr.			1
Harrell, William			1
Harrell, Calvin			1
Harrell, Henry	200/800		
Harrell, Isaac	62/500		1
Harrell, William, K.			1
Harrell, Miles	175/800		1
Harrell, Lewis	1/100		
Hoover, John			1
Hill, William			1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Hoover, Mathias	250/1400		
Hoover, Jno. W.			1
Hoover, James, P.			1
Hamilton, James	145/200		
Harris, William			1
Jones, Willis	658/1000	2/900	
Jones, Charles			1
Jones, Mathew			1
Jetton, Isaac	280/300		
Jones, James (guardian)			
Bedford, Jones, est.	100/600		
Jacobs, Alfred, M.			1
Jacobs, William	227/1248		1
Jacobs, Houston	124/350		1
Keath, William			1
Lyon, Nathan	450/2500	9/3700	
Lyon, Elizabeth		6/2800	
Lyon, Elijah	125/500	1/500	1
Lyon, Thomas, B.	279/1000	2/800	1
Lyon, Nathaniel	84/550	1/500	1
Lyon, John, B.			1
Lyon, Anderson, M.			1
Lovin, William			1
Love, William	765/1500	4/1550	
Lusk, Samuel	131/800		
Lusk, Burton, L.	195/600		1
Laughlin, Christian	120/700		
Laughlin, Joseph, Y.			1
Lancaster, Dabney	180/800		1
Lewis, Andrew, J.	70½/300		1
Murray, W. H.	520/2500	9/3400	
Murray, Hiram, W.	400/2500	3/1350	1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Mc Elroy, Newton, A.	127/500		1
Mc Elroy, Nathaniel, L.	102/1250	1/	1
Mc Elroy, Adam	48½/400		1
do Guard, Mc E. Est.	272/1000	1/400	
Mc Elroy, Violet	41/150		
Mc Daniel, John	42/150		
Mc Crary, George	275/2000	1/500	1
Mc Crary, Arthur, Sr.	152/1000		
do. Adm McGill Est.	130/400		
Mc Crary, James, F.			1
Mc Crary, John	360½/2000	2/750	
Mc Crary, Arthur, Jr.			1
Moore, Leroy			1
Mc Farlin, Elij., L.	250/1000	4/1650	
Mc Farlin, Benjamin, P.			1
Mc Farlin, Robert, G.			1
Mc Cabe, John			1
Mc Cullough, Geroge, W.			1
Neeley, Mary(guardian)	203/1600		
Neisbet, Ephrain	125/750		1
Nichols, Daniel	203½/800		
Nichols, Daniel B.			1
Newman, Joseph, M.	23/50		1
Prater, John	50/250		1
Peck, Walker	47/200	1/500	1
Patrick, William	225/1000		1
Petty, Charles	159/700		1
Parker, Doct.			1
Parker, Rachel	165/500		
Parker, Mallroy			1
Perry, Jesse			1
Pitts, William	38/400		1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Reid, Peter	120/550		1
Reid, Sarah	35/200		1
Renshaw, Nathaniel			1
Smoot, Thomas, B.	100/500		
Summers, William		1/500	1
Stacy, Aaron	60/250		1
Stacy, David			1
Ship, Joseph			1
Todd, Robert	84/300		
Todd, William, Sr.	464/1800	6/2400	
Todd, Levy			1
Todd, William, Jr.			1
Todd, Walker			1
Todd, James, A.			1
Todd, Benjamin	147/600		
Thompson, Eli, N.	50/250		1
Thompson, Jesse, T.			1
Thompson, Jesse	600/2000		
Thompson, Azariah			1
Wright, Jacob	700/3500		
Whitfield, Willis, E.			1
Wherry, Legrau, C.	137/600		
Woods, Stephen, H.			1
Yardley, Benjamin	500/1000		
Yardley, Thomas, W.			
Youree, Francis	500/2500		1
Youree, Francis, A.			1
Do. Gdn S.F. Mc Knight heirs	359/1500		
Youree, Francis, O.			1
Youree, James, A.			1
Youree, Silas, M.			1
Youree, Dorothy	425/3300	5/2100	

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Youree, Francis, H.			1
Youree, William, F.			1
Youree, Thomas, N.			1
Youree, Joseph			1
Total	<u>acres</u> 18,587½	<u>slaves</u> 83	<u>white polls</u> 136

1836 TAX RECORD

DISTRICT - 24

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Belt, Arthur		64/134		1
Belt, William		54/125		1
Burks, George	169/900			1
Burks, Herold	100/800			
Bland, Charles				1
Broils, Mathias	100/600		2/800	
Bellah, John		50/250		
Bingham, William	92/400			1
Carlock, Eppenetus	72/250			1
Crowder, Nathaniel		100/250		1
Carroll, Daniel				1
Cobb, Amber				1
Dougherty, Jeremiah				1
Dunaway, Elizabeth				1
Daniel, Henry				1
Ellis, Perry				1
Eweil, Jesse				1
Eaton, William				1
Fox, John, D.	150/1500		3/1800	1
Fox, John	600/1000			
Fox, Andrew	145/450			1
Fox, Elizabeth	85/1144			
Fox, Mathias	144½/1000			
Fox, Joseph				1
Fox, Mathias(guardian)	135/700			
Green, John				
Hoover, John	150/1000			1
Haslewood, John				1
Hadley, James				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Herrell, Reuben				1
Hoover, Jacob	700/3500		3/1500	
Hoover, Jacob (for heirs)	260/1500			
Hoover, Mathias	125/350	175/200		1
Hoover, Mathias, Jr.	280/1500			1
Hoover, Martin, Jr.	376/300			1
Hoover, Martin, Sr.	400/96			
Howland, Lewis				1
Hill, Burrell				1
Jacobs, John	65/600			1
Jacobs, Clinton	2/180			1
Jacobs, John(Guardian)	14/84			
Jacobs, Richard				1
Jacobs, Ephrain				1
Jacobs, Jeremiah	604/1812		2/1400	
Jacobs, Samuel	50/400	70/200		
Johnson, William, J.	15/100			1
Kelton, Samuel, B.		100/60		
Lowe, John, Sr.			2/1000	1
Lowe, Walter, Jr.	50/1000	50/50		1
Lowe, Charles, F.	286/140			1
Lowe, James				1
Lowe, John, Jr.				1
Lowe, William	312/2000	50/50	1/400	1
Lowe, Samuel	484/300	5/100		1
Lowe, Mary	300/1300	50/200	2/1200	
Lowe, Walter, Jr.	230/800		1/600	
Lowe, Walter	140/700			
Lowe, James	600/600			
Mankin, Jesse, Jr.				1
Mc Gill, Robert				1
Maxwell, Walker				1
Mankin, John	418/2564	310/475	2/800	
Mankin, James	350/2500	25/35		1
Mayfield, Thomas	250/1500		2/1500	
Mayfield, Jesse				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Mc Gill, John				1
Miller, Felix, G.	80/400			
Mankin, Bedepeak				1
Marshal, Thomas, B.		30/60		
Mankin, William	400/1000			1
Mankin, Celia	370/1850		2/1200	
Mc Laughlin, Jesse			6/3600	
Mc Gill, David				1
Marshal, Thomas, W.				1
Newman, John, Jr.				1
Newman, John, Sr.	440/144	50/200	6/2700	
Patterson, Robert	15/150			
Prater, Thomas				1
Prater, Phillip	232/1500		1/300	
Prater, Jeremiah	52/410	11/89		1
Pointer, John	50/400	22/66		
Poindexter, Joseph	237/1200			1
Prater, Aaron	50/500		2/1200	1
Rushing, Abraham	40/160	50/100		
Stafford, Samuel				1
Summers, William	160/1200	75/6		
Stinson, Archibold				1
Summers, George, D.	150/860			1
Summers, Alfred		57/300		1
Summers, Leven	1219/7376	656/1480	6/3200	
Sullevan, James, D.				1
Summers, Thomas	81/1000	75/75		
Summers, Benjamin	82/500	55/224		1
Summers, Abner	160/800			
Stevinson, Robert				1
Summers, David				1
Taylor, Edward				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Todd, Reuben	55/300	75/200		
Todd, Benjamin				
Todd, Fielding				1
Todd, Jeffrey	65/200			1
Taylor, James				1
White, Robert, G.	100/300	50/150		1
Warren, John				1
Warren, Marman				1
Worley, Price			1/1500	1
White, Franklin	120/--		2/160	1
Total	<u>acres</u>	<u>school land</u>	<u>slaves</u>	<u>white polls</u>
	4300½	2830	46	62

1837 TAX RECORD
DISTRICT 24 RECORDED BY
JOHN JACOBS

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Blann, Charles				1
Bingham, William	92/400			1
Broyles, Mathia	100/600	300/400		
Bowman, Samuel		18/30		
Bates,				
Belt, William				1
Belt, Arthur	15/30			
Burkes, George	180/100			
Burkes, Herrold	225/950			1
Belt, Benjamin				1
Bates, Robert	150/750			
Cobb, Ambrose				1
Crowder, Nathaniel		100/250		1
Carlock, Epenetus	282/2000			1
Cooper, Micajah, S.				1
Carter, William				1
Dunnaway, Elijah				1
Daniel, Henry				1
Ewell, Jesse				1
Eaton, William				1
Ellis, Perry				1
Fulks, John, D.	150/1200		1/400	1
Fox, Joseph				1
Fox, Mathias	143/100			1
Fox, Mathias, G.	120/700			
Fox, Elizabeth	80/1000			
Fox, Andrew	120/800			1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Fulkes, John	600/1000			
Green, John	114/1000	20/60		
Hoover, Mathias, Jr.	280/1500			1
Hoover, Martin, J.	376/3000			1
Howland, Lewis				1
Haley, James				1
Hoover, John	150/1000			1
Herrod, Reuben				1
Hoover, Jacob	700/3500		3/1500	
Hoover, Mathias, Sr.	125/350	175/200		1
Hoover, Jacob(for heirs)	260/1500			
Hoover, Martin, Jr.	400/1500			
Jacobs, John	65/600			1
jacobs, John	14/84			
Jacobs, Ephraim				1
Jacobs, Samuel	50/400	70/200		
Jacobs, Clinton	1/300			1
Jones, Mathew				1
jacobs, Jeremiah	604/1812		2/1400	
Jacobs, Richard				1
Jacobs, Bassell				1
Johnson, William, Jr.	20/130			1
Keel, Thomas		7 $\frac{1}{4}$ /125		1
Kelton, Samuel		100/600		
Lowe, John, S.				1
Lowe, Waiter	200/1000	50/100	1/700	1
Lowe, John, S. Jr.	101/303			1
Lowe, Walter, Jr.	230/900		5/3200	
Loew, James	41/250			1
Lowe, James, W.				1
Lowe, Samuel	32/200			
Lowe, Wesley	22/150	50/150	1/450	
Lowe, Henrietta	49/200			
Lowe, Charles, F.				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Lusk, Samuel	98/500			1
Lowe, Mary	132/1000		1/800	
Lowe, William	318/2000	50/50	1/400	1
Mankin, William	483/1275			1
Mankin, Celia	300/1500			
Mankin, Charles	75/302			
Mankin, John	793/2564	310/475	2/800	1
Mc Gill, David	393 $\frac{1}{2}$ /2700	125/300	6/3600	
Mc Gill, John				1
Mc Clure, Franklin, B.				1
Marshall, Thomas, B.		30/60		
Marshall, Thomas, W.				1
Mankin, James	285/1500	25/33		1
Mayfield, Hance				1
Mankin, Jesse, Sr.				1
Miller, Felix	80/400			
Mayfield, Thomas	200/1300		2/1200	
Mayfield, Jesse				1
Messen, Christy	50/100			
Mankin, Jesse, Jr.				1
Newman, John, Sr.	440/1800	50/200	6/2700	
Prater, Jeremiah	52/410	11/89		1
Poindexter, Joseph	237/1200			1
Praiter, Phillip	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1500		1/300	
Prater, Thomas				1
Prater, Aaron	50/500			1
Painter, John	50/400	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ /66		
Patterson, Robert	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ /150			
Rushing, Abram	40/160	50/100		
Stafford, Samuel				1
Summers, Benjamin	123/700	55/212		
Summers, George, D.	150/900			
Summers, Thomas	81/1000	82/200		
Summers, James, J.				1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>school land/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Summers, Abner	167/800			1
Summers, William	164/1200	75/75		
Summers, Ely				1
Summers, Alfred				1
Todd, Jefferson	65/200			1
Todd, Aaron	130/1000	55/200		
Todd, Feilden		36/50		1
Todd, Hiram				1
Todd, Reuben	55/300	75/200		
Vincent, Alex, A.				1
White, Benjamin, F.	125/1000		2/1500	1
White, Robert, G.	100/300	50/150		1
Worley, Price			1/150	1
Wallace, John				1
Watterson, William, S.	164/164			
Warren, Marrison				1
Warren, John				1
Total	<u>acres</u> 11,737	<u>school land</u> 1991	<u>slaves</u> 36	<u>white polls</u> 71

1849 - DISTRICT 24

TAX RECORD

BY: LEWIS HARRELL, ESQ.

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Allmond, Thomas, Sr.			1
Allmond, Thomas, Jr.			1
Armstrong, Joseph, H.			1
Allison, Daniel	50/250		
Ashley, Freelin			1
Broiles, Mathias			1
Birks, George	170/1000		
Brothers, Mary	25/200		
Bowerman, Michael	300/1200		
Beth, Arthur, H.			1
Beth, Dotson			1
Bowerman, Milton			1
Beth, Ophrey			1
Bland, Joshua			1
Bland, Charles			1
Cannah, Francis			1
Cates, Solomon		1/500	
Daugherty, Jeremiah			1
Daniel, Virginia	110/250	1/650	
Duncan, William			1
Elliott, Hiram	20/100		
Ellittt, Margaret	20/200	1/450	
Fox, John, W.			1
Fulks, John, Sr.	200/1500		
Fox, Mathew	350/4200	1/650	1
Fox, Andy	175/2000		1
Fox, Elizabeth	80/1000	1/500	

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Fox, Jackson	245/1200		1
Guest, Jno. D.	100/700		
Gill, George			
Gowen, Alfred, P.	125/200		
Hoover, Mathias, Jr.	280/1200	2/800	1
Hoover, Jno. L.	230/2000	2/1000	1
Harrell, Lewis	80/500	2/950	
Hoover, Mary	376/4500		
Hoover, Abraham	237/700		1
Hoover, Julia	200/2500		1
Hoover, Jacob	170/800		1
Hoover, Mathias, Sr.			1
Hoover, Martin, Sr.	200/1000		
Hoover, Ephraim	800/3000	1/450	1
Higgenbotham, Jno.			1
Howland, Lewis			1
Hamilton, William			1
Hazelwood, William			1
Jacobs, William			
Jacobs, John	100/500		
Jacobs, Ephraim			1
Jacobs, Clinton	212/2120	3/1600	1
Jacobs, Jeremiah	460/2760	2/1530	
Jacobs, Bazel			1
Jacobs, Pleasant	168/840		1
Ireland, Jonathan			1
Ireland, George			1
Knox, Franklin			1
Knox, John			1
Knox, William	200/1400		
Kelton, Samuel	87/400		1
Kelton, James	80/600		1
Kelton, Rachel	36/300	2/900	

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white poll</u>
Kelton, George	100/1300		1
Lowe, Calvin			1
Lee, Asa, S.			1
Lowe, Mary, B.	123/600		
Lowe, Robert	70/560		1
Lowe, Wesley	75/250		
Lowe, Samuel	40/300	1/400	1
Lowe, William, Sr.	310/1500		
Lowe, William, Jr.	100/900		1
Lowe, Alfred, P.	100/1400	1/450	1
Mc Bride, Pleasant	125/		1
Mc Kee, William			1
Mc Daniel, Charles			1
Mankin, William, D.	100/700		1
Mankin, Charles, Jr.			1
Mankin, Charles, Sr.			1
Mankin, John	1827/10235	2/1100	1
Mankin, James	229/1600	1/600	
Mankin, Celia	200/1200		
Mankin, Jesse, W.	1/100		1
Mason, Jno. E.	100/600		1
Morrison, Jesse, M.	25/150		1
Marshbanks, Joseph			1
Mc Gill, James	240/1440		
Marland, K. L.		1/500	1
Miller, John			1
Mankin, William, H.			1
Newman, Allan	158/632		
Newman, William			1
Pearson, William			1
Pearson, David			1
Pearson, Richard			1
Pearson, Joseph	20/200		1

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Painter, Jno.	72/500		
Painter, Jacob			1
Preston, Thomas			1
Prator, Phylis, Sr.	260/2600	2/100	
Penuel, Tilford			1
Philips, James, W.	150/1400		
Pemberton, Jno.			
Pinkard, Baily			
Rushing, Bartley	76/350		1
Rushing, Patrick			1
Rawlings, William		1/350	1
Rawlings, Jos.			1
Rawlings, Baker			1
Runnels, Calvin			1
Roberson, George, W.			1
Summers, Uriah, T.			1
Summers, David	50/300		1
Scrath, Allen			1
Summers, Thomas	165/800		
Summers, Abner	230/2000		1
Summers, George, D.	172/1300		
Summers, Ivey	15/295		1
Summers, Alvin			1
Sadler, Peter			1
Summers, Davidson			1
Starnes, Caleb	50/150		
Simpson, David, M.			1
Sutton, John	-		1
Todd, Fealton	230/1200		1
Todd, Fealton, Adm.	45/350		
Todd, Aaron	115/700	1/650	
Todd, Reuben	188/500		

<u>Name</u>	<u>acres/value</u>	<u>slaves/value</u>	<u>white polls</u>
Williams, Jno. P.	640/4000		1
White, Charles			1
White, Rebecca	130/1040	2/1000	
Waterson, William	164/820		
White, Robert, G.	335/2000		1
Woodfin, Richard			1
Wooten, Henderson, C.		1/500	1
Wooten, James, G.		1/500	
Yardley, Jno, W.			1
Total	<u>acres</u> 12,781	<u>slaves</u> 45	<u>white polls</u> 93

MATTHIAS HOOVER OF
HOOVER'S GAP

Taken from the book Hoover Huber Ancestry and
Family Record by Edwin Francis Hoover Sr., 1954.
Information furnished by Walter K. Hoover.

"The name Huber originated from an old German work "Hube", pronounced "Hubay" meaning the possessor of a tract of land or small farm. In the German dialect the name is invariably pronounced "Huver" as if spelled with "v" instead of "b", which accounts for the many variations in the English tongue. From the original name Huber, Huver, Hoover, and Hooper. The descendants of Hans Huber, with the exception of one branch, have changed the name to Hoover."

"The first of the Huber clan to leave Lancaster County (Pa.) was Matthias Huber. He and his younger brother, Jacob Huber, jointly inherited the Huber homestead in Martic, now Providence, Township, which was willed to them by their father. Jacob Huber (son of Hans Huber). In 1776 Matthias transferred his interest in the homestead to his brother, Jacob, the transfer being signed by his wife, Maria, which proves that he was married at that time" (Note by Edwin Hoover, Information from the records of my father, Rufus Archibald Hoover, states that Matthias Hoover's wife was named Barbary Statler, and that they were married at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. It may be that this information concerns a second marriage of Matthias Hoover).

The date of this transfer without doubt fixes the year in which Matthias Huber with his family, left Lancaster County for the southland. In August, 1904, a (great) great grandson of Matthias Huber, Rufus Arthur Hoover (brother of Edwin Hoover) of Bell Buckle, Tenn., visited the writer (Harry M. Hoover, in Philadelphia) and told him that his grandsire stayed a short time in Virginia, then went to Middle Tennessee where he took up a large tract of land, also that he brought a German Bible with him from Pennsylvania, being a very religious man and a member of the Methodist Church.

First Generation

"Hans Huber was born in Switzerland probably between 1670 and 1675, and died in Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pa., October, 1750. His wife, Margaret

Koch (Cook) was born in Switzerland and died in Earl Township. The exact date of her death is not known. She was living when Hans Huber transferred his land to his son, Jacob, on Sept. 21, 1745, as her name appears on the transfer. They were Mennonites and without doubt are buried at Graffdale, as there is no private burying ground on the Huber homestead.

Issue: Jacob, Catharine, Magdalene, Margaret, Christiana, and Anna."

Second Generation

"Jacob Huber, born in Switzerland or in the Palatinate prior to 1700 and died in Martic, now Providence, Township, Lancaster County, Pa., July 9, 1759.

(Note: There seems to be an error here, as Jacob Huber's will bears the date of July 29, 1759. On September 12, 1792, this will was "duly proven and recorded"). He was married twice. There is no record of his first wife, she having died in Earl Township. The second wife's name was Anna, and she was living when he made his will in 1754 (?). We have no further record.

Mennonite, farmer, residence Martic Township, Lancaster County, buried in a private graveyard on the homestead, Providence Township, (then a part of Martic Township). Issue to first wife: Anna, married Yost Kendrick, no record; Barbara, married Philip Stetzler, who lived in Earl Township, and died before 1754, two miles south of New Holland; Maria, married Jacob Eberly, no record; John; Martin; Margaret, married John Winter. No record.

Children to second wife: Christian; Magdalene, married Adam Gefeller; Catharine, married Abraham Ladshaw, no record; Matthias; Jacob. Jacob Huber son of Hans Huber, came to Pennsylvania with his fathers' family and most likely was married after he came. His will, written in 1754, shows that his children to the second wife were then under age".

Third Generation

"Matthias Huber was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and died in Rutherford Co., Tenn., married Maria ? in Lancaster County; went to Tennessee (first to Virginia, E.H.) in 1776; Methodist, farmer, residence (Hoover's Gap) Rutherford County, Tenn.

Issue: Martin, married Sallie Bradford; Christian (Christopher); Jacob; John; Nancy, married John Glase; Elizabeth, married Joseph Allison; Sallie, married William Rawlins; Polly, married John B. Pruett.

Matthias Huber was the first of the clan to leave Lancaster County or to join another church (than the Mennonite)."

Here ends the material taken from the Huber-Hoover History, which brings the record down to that of my father as recorded on pages 3 to 5 of this book.

It will be noted that Matthias Huber and his children appear in both records. While there seems to be no doubt that the Matthias Huber of the Huber-Hoover History and the Matthias Hoover described by my father as his great grandfather are identical, yet a few differences in the two records are noted here:

Huber-Hoover History

Matthias Hoover married Maria ? in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1776, the year in which he left Pennsylvania.

Childred of Matthias Huber:

1. Martin, married Sallie Bradford
2. Christian
3. Jacob
4. John
5. Nancy, married John Glase
6. Elizabeth, married Joseph Allison
7. Sally, married Wm. Rawlins
8. Polly, married John B. Pruett

Record of Rufus Archibald Hoover

Matthias Hoover and his wife were natives of Germany. Her name was Barbary Statler. They were married at Appamattox Court House, Va., and went to East Tennessee, thence to Middle Tennessee. (Perhaps this was a second marriage).

Children of Matthias Hoover:

1. John H., wife's name unknown
2. Jacob, married Miss Broils
3. Martin, Married Miss Bradford
4. Christopher, married Miss Lotspeech
5. Mary H. married John Prewett
6. Sally, married Wm. Rawlins.
7. Nancy, married John Glaze.

It is reasonable to conclude that Christian and Cristopher were the same person. Elizabeth was evidently omitted from R.A. Hoover's list. Polly and Mary were the same person as indicated by husband's name, Pruett (Prewett) it is not known if either list is in the order of their ages.

DEED

From records in Office of Register, at Court House at Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

Book B. Page 225)

Guilford Dudley to
Mattias Hoover.

Deed 5000 Acres
No. 264

This instrument made the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, between Guilford Dudley, of the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, of the one part, and Matthias Hoover, of the County of Greene and the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio, of the other part, witnesseth; that the said Guilford Dudley for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds current money of North Carolina, to him

in hand paid by the said Matthias Hoover at and before the sealing and signing of these presents, the receipt and payment of which is hereby acknowledged, and the said Guilford Dudley for himself and his heirs doth hereby bargain and sell a lien thereof and confirm unto the said Matthias Hoover, his heirs, executors and assigns forever a certain piece of land in the County of Davidson, formerly Greene County, situated, lying, and being as follows: On the waters of the Duck River, beginning at the said Dudley's southwest corner of the survey of 1456 acres at a hickory, thence south six hundred and forty poles to a sugar tree, thence west twelve hundred and fifty poles to a walnut, thence north six hundred and forty poles to a stake, thence east twelve hundred and fifty poles to the beginning, containing five thousand acres, which said piece or parcel of land with all ways, woods, waters, and every other appurtenance thereunto belonging or appurtenanting the said Guilford Dudley for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators hath hereby sold, set over, conveyed, released and confirmed in open market to the said Matthias Hoover, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns and he, the said Guilford Dudley, for himself and his heirs, executors, and administrators doth hereby consent and promise to and with the said Matthias Hoover, his heirs, executors or assigns that he, the said Guilford Dudley, his heirs, executors, and administrators shall and will warrant and forever defend the said piece or parcel of land with all and every of its members and appurtenances free from all lawful claim of any person or persons whatsoever unto the said Matthias Hoover his heirs, executors, and administrators, sets his hand and seal this day and year above written.

Guilford Dudley

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of J.M. Lackey and Isaac Burklace. James M. Lackey, a subscribing witness to the within instrument of writing made oath before me, David Campbell, one of the judges for the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, that he saw Guilford Dudley, sign, seal, and acknowledge the within instrument as his act and deed for the purpose within mentioned.

David Campbell
Feb. 3, 1794

State of Tennessee,
Davidson County Register's Office.

The within deed of conveyance and probate is duly registered in Book D, page 154, May 9, 1797.

Thomas Mallory, Register

Christopher Hoover inherited the old homestead where he lived to be about seventy years of age, meeting his death by a fall from a load of hay, (Died about March 22, 1844) breaking his neck. His wife, Elizabeth Lotspeech, was of a wealthy family, her father owning many slaves all of whom he set free, believing it wrong to hold them in bondage. The family was very religious, being Methodist. One son was a preacher, three other sons were exhorters and would lead in public prayer. My grandmother conducted family worship, leading in the prayers herself, using many scripture quotations in her prayers. She died March 31, 1838 being fifty-five or sixty years of age. She died of dropsy of the heart. Her husband afterward married Martha W. Dillard, (who died March 7, 1861) whom he left a widow, dying as above stated.

Christopher and Elizabeth Hoover's children were as follows:

1. Matthias, born Oct. 20, 1795, married Nancy Warren. They moved to Texas where they both lived to be old, and died in a few hours of each other. They had eleven children.
2. Sally Hoover was born Feb. 16, 1797, married John Rawlins. They lived and died in Hoover's Gap, she being left a widow with ten children. She died aged about fifty years of age.
3. Jacob Hoover was born Oct. 10, 1798. He was drowned in the Garrison River near Fairfield, Tennessee, being about sixteen years of age.
4. Catherine Hoover was born Nov. 24, 1800, married George Uselton. They lived in Rutherford County at various places. She died at about fifty-five years of age, leaving ten children.
5. Martin L. Hoover, born March 29, 1802, married Mary Holland of Shelbyville, Tenn., They lived in Hoover's Gap, where he died at about 45 years of age, leaving his wife with seven boys (one record says "Died June 20, 1840").
6. John L. Hoover, born Aug. 4, 1804, married Thankful Murfree. They lived in Hoover's Gap, where he died aged 76 years, leaving his wife and one son.
7. Mary Hoover, born Sept. 29, 1806. Died young.
8. Nancy Hoover, born April 26, 1808, married Allen Blankenship, a methodist preacher of West Tennessee. She was thirty-eight or forty years of age when married. They lived in West Tennessee, where she was left a widow with one son.

This record follows the family of:

9. William Hoover, born March 23, 1810, married 1st wife Sarah A. Lingo of Beech Grove, Tenn., August 3, 1832. Settled in Bedford County, Tenn. where his wife died having borne him four daughters and two sons. On March 21, 1850, he married 2nd wife, Sarah E. Clark, who born him two sons

- and two daughters. she died - - - " (The manuscript of Rufus Archibald Hoover ends here. He was evidently preparing it from pencil notes in his handwriting, which are in my possession, and from which this record is completed through the fourteen children of Christopher and Elizabeth Hoover) - - - Dec. 3, 1858. Afterward he married 3rd wife, Ursula Jane Orr, who born him one son. Died Nov. 4, 1895 - 4:30am. 85 yrs, 7 mo., 11 days.
10. Barbary Hoover, Born Jan. 11, 1812. In her twenty-fifth year married Dr. Joseph Walker of West Tennessee, where they lived, she being left a widow with one son.
 11. James Hoover, born July 29, 1814, married Susan Moore of Beech Grove, Tenn. She died leaving him ten children (Another record says nine). He then married Minerva Winn, of Unionville, Tennessee. He died at about seventy years of age, leaving his wife with eleven children.
 12. Susannah Hoover, born March 7, 1818, married James L. Hawkins of West Tennessee. She died in West Tennessee, leaving her husband with four children, three boys and one girl.
 13. Matilda Hoover, born Jan. 9, 1820, died young.
 14. Benjamin Sewell Hoover, born March 26, 1822, married Sarah Elizabeth Dillard. To them were born ten children. They settled at the old Hoover homestead in Hoover's Gap where they now (1898) live. Benjamin Sewell Hoover died July 30, 1902. Sarah Elizabeth (Dillard) Hoover was born Oct. 20, 1823, died May 29, 1905.

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Acres, Meridith	70,74	Bradfield, David	79
Allison, Daniel	94	Bradford, Sallie	100,101
, Joseph	100	Bannen, Gn. John M.	11
Allman, James	79	Brewer, Glen	45
Robert	50	Joel	36
Allmond, Thomas, Sr.	94	John	79
Thomas, Jr.	94	Briant, James	79
Anderson, Garland	79	Bridges, Illinois Battery	4
Armstrong, Joseph, H.	94	Brinkley, Amos	79
Ashley, Alexander	79	Broils, Miss	101
Freelin	94	Brothers, Mary	94
		Brown, Altie Orren	32
Baker, Hiram	79	Edmun	79
Baltimore, John	80	Elisha	74
Bates	90	James, M.	79
Bates, Robert	90	Robert	70,74,79
Bearse, Edwin, C.	7	William	79
Beavers, David, C.	79	Boyles, Mathias	86,90,94
Pinkney	79	Bruee, John	79
Becton, Fred, E.	53,60	Bruer	74
Beesley Primitive Baptist	52	Buchanan School	32
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Belt, Arthur	86,90	Burkes, George	86,90,94
Benjamin	90	Herrold	79,90
William	86,90	Burklace, Isaac	102
Benson, John	70,74		
Silas	80	Caffey, James, N.	80
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Dotson	94	Campbell, Alexander	50,52,54, 59, 60
Ophrey	94	David	102
Big Springs School	46	Cantrett, Adam	74
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Joshua	94	Francis	94
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Bowerman, Milton	94	William	70,74,80
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Bowlin, Andrew	79	Carter, Armstead	80
Henry	79	Robert	70,74,80
Joseph	79	Thomas	70,74,80
Matthew	79	Cates, Solomon	94
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Floyd	50	Jacobs	32,42
Samuel	86,90		

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Clark, Sarah, E.	103	John W.	80
Walter	36	Evans, Elizabeth	80
Cobb, Abner	86	Evelyn Fox Messiah	42
Ambrose	90	James, G.	80
Comer, Robert	86	Ewell, Jesse	86,90
Cook, Margaret	100	Ezell, J. Petty	57,60
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Covington, Tom	36	Fatheraly, Frederick	70,74,80
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Crowder, George	80	Mechanic Rept.	6
Nathaniel	86,90	Flemming, A.M.	80
Cruft, Gn. Charles	11	Elihu	80
Cullen, J.W.	50,51	Frederick	80
Cummins, Jonathan	70,74	Jackson	70,74
Curlee, Calvin	80	Fowler, T.B.	56,58
		Fox, Andrew	86,90,94
Dill, Dr.	31	Elizabeth	90,94
Daniel, Henry	86,90	Henry	42
Daniel, Virginia	94	Jackson	94
Walter	70,74	John	86
Walter, J.	80	John D.	86
William	33	John W.	94
Daugherty, Jeremiah	86,94	Joseph	86,90
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Elizabeth	86	Walter, F.	81
Dyer, Fred, H.	4	William, N.	81
		Gefeller, Adam	100
Eades, Solomon	80	Gill, George	95
Eberly, Jacob	100	Gilley, Peterson	75,81
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Elder, Anthony, H.	80	Good, Henry	74
James, G.	80	James, O.	70,75
Elliott, Hiram	94	John, D.	81
Margaret	94	Mary Ann	70,74
Ellis, Olga Hoover	32	Robert, N.	81
Perry	33,86,90	Goodloe, Morris	70,75
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