

Family Group Sheet	Husband's Full Name      William Alexander - Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War							
	Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
Information Obtained From:	Birth:	30 January 1745			Anson Co., NC or Cecil Co., MD			Anson Co., organized
Alexander Kin by	Marriage:							in 1750 from Bladen Co., NC.
Charles C. Alexander	Death:	31 May 1820			Maury Co. TN			
& Virginia W. Alexander	Burial:	Reece's Chapel Cemetery			Maury Co. TN			1 <sup>st</sup> marriage record available 1869.
	Places of Residence:							
Alexander Kin II by	Occupation:				Religion:			Military Record: <b>Lieut. in the Revolutionary War</b>
Charles C. Alexander	Other wives							
& Virginia W. Alexander	His Father:	Daniel Alexander			His Mother:	Prudence		
	Wife's Full Maiden Name      Esther/Easter Brown							
	Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
	Birth:	23 September 1745			tombstone			
	Marriage:							
Compiler:	Death:	17 October 1823			Maury Co. TN			
Audrey J. Lambert	Burial:	Reece's Chapel Cemetery			Maury Co. TN			
Address:    39721 Timberlane Dr.	Places of Residence:							
City:      St. Hts.	Occupation:				Religion:			Military Record:
State:      MI	Other husbands:							
Date:      17 April 2005	Her Father:				Her Mother:			
<b>Children's Full Names:</b>	Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	Additional Info.
1.    Daniel Alexander	Birth:	9 July 1767			Likely in MD or Mecklenburg Co., NC			
	Marriage:	16 April 1794			Cabarrus Co., NC – Bondsman, William Wallace Wit, John Simianer			Some DAR Records state he md
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:	19 September 1834			Smith Co. TN			Judith Moffatt.
Rachel Mauphet/Moffit	Burial:							
2.    Reuben Alexander	Birth:	11 December 1768						
	Marriage:	6 May 1794			Cabarrus Co., NC Bondsman, Hezekiah Alexander Wit, John Simianer			DAR records has Reuben Alexander md a Reed.
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:	22 December 1801			TN			
Mary Garrison	Burial:							
3.    Prudence Alexander	Birth:	1 December 1772						
	Marriage:							
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:	20 June 1845						
	Burial:				Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN			
4.    Peggy Alexander	Birth:							
	Marriage:	27 May 1800			Sumner Co., TN Bondsman, Silas Alexander			
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:							
George Logan	Burial:							
5.    Silas Alexander	Birth:	September 1777			Mecklenburg Co., NC			
	Marriage:							Sarah Polk Reese
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:	Before 11 Jan. 1830			Fayette Co., TN - d. Fall of 1829			b. 2 Feb. 1778, NC
Sarah Polk Reese Buried: Reese's Chapel, TN	Burial:							d. 22 Nov. 1839, NC
6.    Esther Alexander	Birth:	14 March 1781						Alexander C. Crawford
	Marriage:	20 December 1808			Bondsman, Wilson Henderson			
Full Name of Spouse:	Death:	29 September 1864						
Alexander C. Crofford	Burial:				Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN			

CHILDREN CONTINUATION SHEET for FAMILY GROUP No.							
Husband's full name		William Alexander					
Wife's full maiden name		Esther/Easter Brown					
Sex:	Children's Full Names:	Date of:	Day	Month	Year	Town County State or Country	Additional Info.
M	7. Absalom Alexander	Birth:	12	July	1783		
		Chr'nd					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Marriage:					
		Death:	24	August	1847		
		Burial:					
F	8. Alexander Brown Alexander	Birth:	1787				DAR records state he
		Chr'nd					was born 2 July
	Full Name of Spouse:	Marriage:	3	October	1822	Maury Co., TN solemnized by John Matthews	1780. 1850 census states he was b.
		Death:	1853			Ebenezer Session Records	1787.
		Margaret Benderman	Burial:				
F	9. Priscilla Alexander	Birth:	12	October	1788		Marriage according
		Chr'nd					to DAR records.
	Full Name of Spouse: George Crofford	Marriage:					
		Death:					
	Burial:						

**Source:** Alexander Kin compiled by Charles C. Alexander & Virginia W. Alexander – 1965, reprinted 1979.

Pg. 31& 32: **Chapter VIII: WILLIAM ALEXANDER (son of Daniel and Prudence)**

As stated previously, we originally intended to begin this genealogy with the Revolutionary period and the Revolutionary Soldier, William Alexander. However, in compiling our data on William we found other information which we thought would be of interest to Alexander's and have thus included it. Because it is primarily the descendants of William Alexander that we have followed to the present generation, for the sake of clarity, we shall begin numbering each, beginning with William who shall be Number 1.

No. 1: William Alexander was born Jan. 30, 1745. DAR records of most of his descendants give his place of birth as North Carolina, by some Anson Co., NC. We think it most likely that William was born in Cecil Co., MD, moving to North Carolina as a small boy. He died in Maury Co. Tenn., May 31, 1820, at half past one o'clock and is buried in cemetery of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church (now called Reese's Chapel). This church is located about nine miles south of Columbia on the Campbellsville Pike. Services are no longer held in this church. William Alexander married Esther Brown who was born Sept. 23, 1745, died Oct. 17, 1823, and lies buried in the above mentioned cemetery. Beside her grave is a headstone which has shaled away, and a footstone with the initials W. A. This must be the grave of William. Esther's name is spelled Easter on her tombstone, but in a record kept by her son, Alexander Brown Alexander, the name is spelled Esther. Her birth date as given by her son is Oct. 29, 1745; the same death date is given, but he further states that she died on "Friday the 17 of Oct. 1823 at 3 o'clock." Some DAR Records give the name of William's wife as Mary Brown and possible her name could have been Mary Esther, but we have found her name no way but Esther or Easter.

**William Alexander was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Some of his descendants have cited Bounty Land Warrant 64-200, issued May 10, 1790, as proof of his service.** The National Archives state that Lt. William Alexander was issued 200 acres of bounty land for his service as Lieutenant of North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War. The papers in this file were destroyed when the War Office was burned in Nov. 1800. Others have cited, the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 10, page 539, which states that "William Alexander is among those who were empowered immediately by the General Assembly to direct the establishing of public Manufactories in their respective districts of good and sufficient muskets and bayonets." A tablet, placed in the Federal Court and Post Office Building in Columbia, reads as follows: "To the Memory of Those Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Maury County," and bears the name Lieut. William Alexander, among others. (\*See Colonial Records).

It is thought that William Alexander moved to Sumner Co., Tenn., from the Rocky river section of Cabarrus, formerly Mecklenburg Co., NC shortly after 1790. It is quite likely that he came to Tennessee with Capt. James Reece, also a Revolutionary Soldier. Sumner Co., Tenn., Court Minutes, Vol. III, p. 240, dated Oct. 1799, contain reference to William Brown's plantation on the road from Cairo to Croft Mills, **Capt. Reese's and William Alexander's plantation near the Nashville Road.** There was another William Alexander, a Revolutionary

Soldier, who lived in Sumner Co., but he usually designated himself as William Locke Alexander. It is known that he was a Captain in the Revolution, and he received a pension for his services. His wife was Mary Brandon.

The records of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, organized in 1793, in Sumner Co., Tenn., (records now at Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, NC) state that William Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Prudence, Esther, Priscilla, Josiah, Daniel, and Mrs. Alexander were members of the church. These names were from memory by the session clerk. The early records were destroyed and the actual records begin with 1834.

William Alexander probably moved to Maury Co., TN about the time of the formation of the county in 1807 or 1808 and lived in the vicinity of Ebenezer Church on the Little Bigby Creek. Judge Turner in "History of Maury Co., Tenn.," page 102, states that settlers came to the Bigbyville section as early as 1804, before the Indian title to the land was extinguished by the treaty of 1806. The Session Records of Ebenezer Church (now at Montreat, NC) are not complete but do state that Esther and daughter Prudence were communicants, and that Mrs. Alexander died in 1825.

Pg. 33:

Children of William and Esther/Easter Brown Alexander: (The numbering started with number 2.)

2. Daniel, born July 9, 1767, according to some DAR Records he married Judith Moffatt, but Cabarrus Co., NC Marriage Bond gives the name as Rachel Mauphet and date April 16, 1794, William Wallace as bondsman.
3. **Reuben, born Dec. 11, 1768, according to DAR Records married a Reed. Cabarrus Co., NC, records give marriage bond of one Reubin Alexander to Mary Garrison 6 May 1794, with Hezekiah Alexander, Bondsman. One Reuben Alexander was in Smith Co., Tenn., possibly this one.**
4. Prudence,<sup>2</sup> born Dec. 1, 1772, died June 20, 1845, buried Reese's Chapel, Maury Co., Tenn.
5. Peggy, married George Logan May 27, 1800, Sumner Co., Tenn., Silas Alexander, Bondsman.
6. Silas, born Sept. 1777, married Sarah Reese, died Fayette Co., Tenn., fall of 1829.
7. Esther, born Mar. 14, 1781, married Alexander C. Craford (Crafford) Dec. 20, 1808, Wilson Henderson, Bondsman, died 29 Sept. 1864, buried Reese's Chapel, Maury Co., Tenn.
8. Absalom, born 12 July 1783, died 24 Aug. 1847.
9. Alexander Brown, born July 2, 1780, according to DAR Records, but according to 1850 census of Maury Co., Tenn., and his own records, he was born 1787, married Margaret Benderman (he spelled the name Margrit Bennermin) Oct. 3, 1822, Maury Co., Tenn. The ceremony was solemnized by John Matthews. Ebenezer Session Records state he died in 1853.
10. Priscilla, born Oct. 12, 1788, married George Crawford according to DAR Records.

Pg. 111: **WILL OF DANIEL ALEXANDER:** Mecklenburg Co., NC, Vol. 1, p. 23. Apr. Session 1777.

In the name of God Amen. I DANIEL ALEXANDER of Mecklenburg County in the province of North Carolina being sick and weak in body, but of sound memory blessed be god for it, and expecting my devolution to be nigh, do make ordain and publish this my will and testament which is as follows:

First, I order all my just debts to be paid.....

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my dear and beloved wife PRUDENCE her horse and saddle and her bed and bed clothes and all her other cloaths which she own, and two cows and calves and six sheep and my negro wench named Moll and the shelf plenishing between her and my daughter MARGARET and her spinning wheel - -

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my son JAMES a negro child which my wench Moll is with if it lives - -

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my son WILLIAM a negro child named Zilf

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my son STEPEHEN a negro girl named Kett

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my son MATTHEW the plantation on which I now live with all the building and appartanances thereof, only my wife PRUDENCE shall have a room secured to her and her maintenance of the plantation while she remains a widow, and likewise I give to him a piece of land containing 56 acres, lying between my son WILLIAM'S and JAMES SCOTT'S land, and his horse and saddle, and two cows and calves, and a feather bed and bed cloaths, and his body cloaths and a plow and tackling, and a negro boy named Jack - -

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto unto my son JOSIAH one hundred pounds to be paid him out of my estate, and my black mare and his saddle and cloaths, and a negro girl named Tandy - -

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my daughter MARGRET my grey horse and her saddle and two cows and calves and a feather bed and bed cloaths and all her body cloaths and a young negro wench named Dinah

ITEM - - I give and bequeath unto my son HEZEKIAH one hundred and fifty acres of land joining my son STEPHEN'S plantation and a negro boy named Frank and I leave him in care of his mother and his brother MATTHEW who is to school him and cloathe him, and is to have his work and the work of his negro boy until he arrives at the age of 20 years That his brother MATTHEW shall give him a horse valued by my executor to twenty pounds price and a new saddle and two cows and calves and a sett of new plow irons- -

My will further is that the remainder of my goods and chattels be sold and my debts collected and after the one hundred pounds is raised which I bequeath to my son JOSPIAH, I order that my wife PRUDENCE get the third part of the remainder, and the other two parts to be equally divided between my son MATTHEW, JOSIAH, MARGRET, and HEZEKIAH.

Lastly, I do ordain and appoint my two sons JAMES ALEXANDER and STEPHEN ALEXANDER to be the above executors of this my last will and testament and to take care that this my will be performed according to the true interest and meaning thereof. It witness whereof I the

said DANIEL ALEXANDER have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year of our Lord 1776. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us

(Signed) DANIEL ALEXANDER

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER  
EDWARD GILES, Jurat  
ANDREW ALEXANDER

Pg. 112: ABSTRACTS OF MECKLENBURG CO., NC, ESTATES FILED AT NC ARCHIVES:

Pg. 113: DANIEL ALEXANDER's estate - Rec'd. of James Alexander executor of Daniel, 5 lbs. 10 shillings for boarding of his brother Josiah by me, Nathaniel Irwin - - Oct. 15, 1776. On Oct. 20, 1777, Josiah Alexander stated that he rec'd of James and Stephen Alexander, executors of Daniel, in money and chattels, the amount of 133 lbs. part of the legacy left by his father. Purchasers at the sale of Daniel: Moses Meek, James Alexander, Benjamin Alexander, **William Alexander**, William Robinson, William Brown, Stephen Alexander, Andrew Alexander, William Brown, Stephen Alexander, Andrew Alexander, Matthew Alexander, James Finney, Jane Alexander, William Milligan, Joseph Hanes, Robert Morrison, Lodewick Wallace, Prudence Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, and Josiah Alexander. Filed in Box 2.

Pg. 114: ALEXANDER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, from Tennessee DAR Roster.

Pg. 119: WILLIAM ALEXANDER - - born Jan. 30, 1745, NC, died May 31, 1820, Maury Co., Tenn. Married 1765 Mary Brown. William Alexander served as Lt. in NC.

Children:

1. Daniel, b. July 9, 1767; married Judith Moffat.2
2. **Reuben**, married Read/Reed (***Reuben Alexander** (Groom) married **Mary Garrison** (Bride) on 6 May 1794, Cabarrus, NC. Bondsman: Hezekiah Alexander – Witness: John Simianer.*)
3. Silas (omitted in roster but on papers of descendants).
4. Alexander, b. July 2, 1780; married Margaret Benderman.
5. Absey
6. Peggy, married Logan
7. Prudence, b. 1772, died 1844.
8. Esther, married Craig Crawford.
9. Priscilla, married George Crawford.

Pg. 130: Alexander's in 1820 Tennessee Census:

**Reuben Alexander & (2) Richard Alexander's of Smith Co., TN.**

Pg. 134: ALEXANDER REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

**William Alexander – NC – Bounty Land Warrant: 64-200 – Liet., no papers. Issued: 10 May 1790.**

Pg. 152: FOOTNOTES: ON CHAPTER VIII: WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

1. **Dates on family of William, unless otherwise stated, come from records of J. B. Alexander.**
2. Death date from *They Passed This Way, Maury Co., Tenn. Cemetery Records*, by Marise P. Lightfoot and Evelyn B. Shackelford, 1964. (Same information found in the newer cemetery book called: MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE CEMETERIES Vol. I and Vol. II: Compiled by Fred Lee Hawkins, Jr. Volume II: pg. 598).

**Record Detail**

CALL NUMBER: [F264.H8 A3](#)

MAIN AUTHOR: [Alexander, J. B. \(John Brevard\), 1834-](#)

TITLE: Biographical sketches of the early settlers of the Hopewell section and reminiscences of the pioneers and their descendants by families, with some historical facts and incidents of the times in which they lived... / microform : written at the request of Revolutionary descendants by J.B. Alexander.

DATE: 1897.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Charlotte, N.C. :

IMPRINT: Observer Print. and Pub.,

DESCRIPTION: 104 p. ; 23 cm.

SUBJECTS: [Davidson family](#) [Davidson, John, - fl. 1775](#) [Alexander family](#) [Alexander, John McKnitt, - 1733-1817](#) [Hopewell \(N.C.\) - Genealogy](#) [Mecklenburg \(N.C.\) - Genealogy](#)

NOTES: Microfiche.

Library Owns: Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville, TN

Location	Call Number	Barcode	Status
3rd Stack-3rd Stack	<a href="#">F264.H8 A3</a> c.1 (Books)	38752001595034	AVAILABLE

CALL NUMBER: [F443.S6 M57](#) AUTHOR: [Moore, John Trotwood, Mrs.](#) AUTHOR: [United States. Works Progress Administration.](#) AUTHOR: [Historical Records Survey \(U.S.\)](#) TITLE: Minute book, 1799-1800 / prepared by the Historical Records Survey. ALTERNATE TITLE: **Smith County, Tennessee, minute book, 1799-1804, and 1835** DATE: 1937. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Nashville, Tenn. : IMPRINT: Works Progress Administration, DESCRIPTION: 31, [2] leaves ; 29 cm. SUBJECTS: [Court records - Tennessee - Smith County](#) [Smith County \(Tenn.\) - Genealogy - Sources](#) NOTES: At head of title: Tennessee records of Smith County.

Includes index.

"Official project no. 165-44-6999."

"Aug. 10, 1937"

Bound with: Minute book, 1799-1894, and 1835

CALL NUMBER: [F443.S6 M57](#) AUTHOR: [Moore, John Trotwood, Mrs.](#) AUTHOR: [United States. Works Progress Administration.](#) AUTHOR: [Historical Records Survey \(U.S.\)](#) TITLE: Minute book, 1799-1804 & 1835 / prepared by the Historical Records Survey. ALTERNATE TITLE: **Smith County, Tennessee, minute book 1799-1804, and 1835** DATE: 1936. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Nashville, Tenn. : IMPRINT: Works Progress Administration, DESCRIPTION: 118, [18] leaves ; 28 cm. SUBJECTS: [Court records - Tennessee - Smith County](#) [Smith County \(Tenn.\) - Genealogy - Sources](#) NOTES: At head of title: Tennessee records of Smith County.

Includes index.

"Official project no. 65-44-1496."

"June 1936"

Bound with: Minute book 1799-1800

**Source:** Smith County Court Records, Microfilm, read by Nona Williams June 1987, Carthage, Smith Co., Tennessee, Book 15, p. 166 **John Johnson, Reuben Alexander, Robin Braswell**, William I. Bennett, Thomas Simpson, Thomas Lancaster, etc. jury for road of 3rd class from Coggins Ferry to intersect the **Wolf Creek road** passing round the east side of **William F. McDaniels**; Smith County Library, Circuit Court Records. Hereinafter cited as Smith Co TN Court Records.

(continuing with Alexander Kin) - Pg. 156: **BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

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#### REECE'S CHURCH, CAMPBELLSVILLE PIKE, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

The church is currently unused and is maintained by a committee. Back of the Church is the Cemetery. Many old burials are here with inscriptions dating as early as 1814. The inscriptions on the soft stones are wearing away and becoming unreadable but thanks to previous researchers there are records of who is interred here.

Looking northwest at the old historic Reece's Church building which was at one time the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Some of the yard in the front area is being used for burials, but the main Cemetery is behind the church enclosed in a metal & rock fence. Photo by WA. 6/7/2003 - <http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>

#### MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE CEMETERIES Vol. I and Vol. II: Compiled by Fred Lee Hawkins, Jr.

Volume II: pg. 598: **Reece's Chapel Cemetery – Used to be called: Ebenezer Presbyterian Church Cemetery.**

Located just off Campbellsville Pike, about nine miles south of Columbia. It is just behind the old Reece's Chapel building that is not being used, at present, as a church meeting house. On the gatepost at the entrance is a plaque inscribed with the following: "Hark from the tombs - a doleful sound. My ears attend the cry; Ye living men come view the ground, where you must shortly lie. - 1825." This data might be the date when the gateposts were erected, or the cemetery dedicated since the date on the earliest tombstone is earlier. 1814. (T.P.T.W., A-77.)

**ALEXANDER, William** – b. 30 January 1745 – d. 31 May 1820. "North Carolina, 2<sup>nd</sup> Major, NC Militia, Revolutionary War."

(This is a new stone place at head of the original box tomb, all that was left was his footstone with the initials: W.A.)

**ALEXANDER, Easter** – b. 23 September 1745 – d. 17 October 1823. 78-00-10. "Nee Brown wife of William Alexander."





Tombstones of William Alexander and his wife Esther/Easter Brown Alexander: Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN.

Easter Alexander  
b. 23 September 1745  
d. 17 October 1823  
Aged 78 years and 10 Days

**Photo by Wayne Austin  
6/19/2003 -**

<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>



**ALEXANDER, Prudence** – b. 1 December 1772 – d. 20 June 1846. 72-06-20. “Probably daughter of William & Easter (Brown) Alexander”



**ALEXANDER, Prudence, 1 Dec 1772 - 20 Jun 1845. 72-06-20.(Probably the daughter of William & Easter Alexander.) Photo by Wayne Austin, 8/30/2003. Relationship from MCTC -**  
<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>

**ALEXANDER, Sarah** – b. 2 February 1778 – d. 22 November 1839. Age 61 yrs. “Daughter of James & Elizabeth b. Reese; wife of Silas Alexander. Silas moved to Fayette Co., died and is buried there.”

**ALEXANDER, Sarah, 2 Feb 1778 - 22 Nov 1839. Age 61 yrs. (Dau. James & Elizabeth B. Reese; Wife of Silas Alexander. Silas moved to Fayette County Tennessee, died and is buried there.) Photo by WA 5/31/2003.**  
<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>



**ALEXANDER, Brown** – b. 1787 – d. ????. “Son of William and Easter (Brown) Alexander”

**ALEXANDER, Margaret B.** – b. 11 October 1795 – d. 23 October 1832. 37-0-13. “Nee Margaret Bennerman; married Al B. Alexander on 3 October 1822.”



**ALEXANDER, Margaret B., 11 Oct 1795 - 23 Oct 1832. 37-0-13.** (nee Margaret Benderman; mar. A. B. Alexander on 3 Oct 1822.) This grave is next to William Benderman her father. It is in the deep woods back in the far southeast corner of the Cemetery almost against the rock wall. The original stone 1st above is now the head stone and the 2nd photo of modern granite stone is the foot marker. *Photo by Wayne Austin, Aug 30, 2003. Relationship from MCTC. - <http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>*

**ALEXANDER, Ozni** – b. 12 September 1800 – d. 19 September 1876.



**ALEXANDER, Ozni, 12 Sep 1800 - 19 Sep 1876.**

and

**ALEXANDER, Mary D., 11 Mar 1808 - 11 Apr 1889.** (B. Rec.: Mary D. Hannah, 11 Mar 1806 - 19 Aug 1867; mar. Ozni Alexander 18 Sep 1825.) This is inside the iron fence.

*Photos by Wayne Austin, Aug 30, 2003.*

*Info from MCTC.*

<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>



**ALEXANDER, Mary D.** – b. 11 March 1808 – d. 11 April 1889. “B. Rec:

Mary D. Hannah – b. 11 March 1806 – d. 19 August 1887; married Ozni Alexander on 18 September 1825.”

**ALEXANDER, John M.** – b. 30 July 1802 – d. 24 January 1826. 24<sup>th</sup> year.



**ALEXANDER, John M., 30 Jul 1802 - 24 Jan 1826. 24th year.** "Sacred to the memory of John M. Alexander who was born July 30th 1802 and departed this life Jan 24th 1826 in the 24th year of his age. How loved How valued once avails the \_\_\_? to Whom \_\_\_? \_\_\_?." *WA 6/19/2003.*



**ALEXANDER, Easter B., 18 Aug 1825 - 10 Mar 1913.**

Located inside the Alexander iron fence. *Photo by Wayne Austin 8/30/2003.*

**ALEXANDER, Easter B.** – b. 18 August 1825 – d. 10 March 1913.

**ALEXANDER, William Anderson** – b. 24 May 1823 – d. 20 February 1898. “Son Alexander B. & Margaret B. Alexander; Co. G. 9<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry Regiment & 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Inf. C.S. A.; Maury Co., TN Sheriff.”





ALEXANDER, William Anderson, 23 May 1823 - 20 Feb 1898. (Son Alexander B. & Margaret B. Alexander; Co. G, 9th Tenn Cav. Reg. & 48th Tenn Inf., C.S.A.; former Maury Co. Sheriff.) Located inside the Alexander iron fence. *Photos by Wayne Austin, Aug 30, 2003.*  
Info from MCTC. <http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>



ALEXANDER, Margaret Young, (14 Feb) 1826 - (5 Jul) 1898 (Daughter of John Y. & Ann Matthews Baldrige; married William Anderson Alexander, 5 Jan 1848.

**ALEXANDER**, Margaret Young – b. (14 February) 1828 – d. (5 July) 1898. Daughter of John Y. & Ann Matthews Baldrige; married William Anderson Alexander on 5 January 1848.”

**ALEXANDER**, John Newton – b. 9 December 1828 – d. 13 February 1909. “Son of Alexander Brown & Margaret Benderman Alexander; 1<sup>st</sup> Lt., Company B, 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Inf., C.S.A.

**ALEXANDER**, Elizabeth “Bettie” Howard – b. 1 December 1827 – d. 3 January 1891. “Wife of J. N. Alexander.” (married on 9 October 1850).



ALEXANDER, John Newton, 9 Dec 1828 - 13 Feb 1909 (Son of Alexander Brown & Margaret Benderman Alexander; 1st Lt., Co. B, 48th Tenn Inf., C.S.A.)  
ALEXANDER, Elizabeth Howard, 1 Dec 1827 - 3 Jan 1891  
“Wife of J. N. Alexander.”  
(mar. 9 Oct 1850. Inside the Alexander iron fence. *Photo by Wayne Austin 8/30/2003.*  
Relationship info from MCTC.



**ALEXANDER**, Robert Ozni – b. 21 May 1848 – d. 21 July 1876. “Son of Ozni & Mary D. Alexander.”



ALEXANDER, Robert Ozni, 21 May 1848 - 21 Jul 1876. (Son of Ozni & Mary D. Alexander.)  
*Photo by Wayne Austin 8/30/2003.*  
<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>

**ALEXANDER, Allie** – b. 23 November 1854 – d. 9 September 1901. “Wife of J. T.”



ALEXANDER, Allie, 23 Nov 1854 - 9 Sep 1901. `Wife of J. T. She was the former Allie Barnes, born November 23, 1854. She married John Thomas Alexander, son of William Anderson Alexander and Margaret Y. Baldrige, on June 3, 1873. She died on September 9, 1901. They had 4 children: Willy B., Charles W., Ethel, and Waverly. John Thomas was better known as J. T. Alexander and operated a business in downtown Mt. Pleasant for many years. After Allie's death he married Jessie M. Roth, former postmistress in Mt. Pleasant. They are both buried at Arlington Cemetery, with Allie being buried here at Reece's Chapel. *Photo & info by Rick Gray, July 4, 2003. Inside the Alexander iron fence* <http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>

**ALEXANDER, Willy b.** – b. 21 April 1878 – d. 11 March 1900. “Son of J.T. & A.E.”



ALEXANDER, Willy B., 21 Apr 1876 - 11 Mar 1900. "Son of J.T. & A. E." He was the son of John Thomas Alexander and Allie Barnes. He was born April 21, 1876 and died March 11, 1900.

*Photo & info by Rick Gray, July 4, 2003.*  
<http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/>

**ALEXANDER, J. O.** – b. 20 September – d. 15 October 1912.



ALEXANDER, J. O., 20 Sep 1865 - 15 Oct 1912. Located inside the Alexander iron fence. *Photo by Wayne Austin 8/30/2003.*

#### Death Notices:

**ALEXANDER, D. B.** – “of Bigbyville, died of paralysis; nat. of Maury; never married; buried Reece’s Chapel Cemetery.: (M. D., 4 August 1932.)

#### Genealogical Notes:

**ALEXANDER, Charles:** is thought to have been interred here but there is no stone to confirm this theory. It is fairly evident, however, that many of the older stones and box tombs that once marked grave sites in this cemetery have decayed or been destroyed in past generations. The subject of this item was born 4 January 1755 in North Carolina and served in the Revolutionary Army at various times from 1777 to 1781. he remained in Mecklenburg Co. until 1814 when he moved to Tennessee. At the time he applied for a pension, in 1834, he was living in Mary Co., TN. It is not known when he died but it was between 1830 and 1840 as he did not then appear on the 1840 Census of Pensioners.

**ALEXANDER, William,** native of Cecil Co., MD, was born 30 January 1745 into the home of Daniel & Prudence Alexander. At about the age of five, his parents took him to Mecklenburg Co., NC where they resided in an area that later became Cabarrus Co. During the Revolutionary War he served as a Lt. in the North Carolina line. For this service he received a land grant from the state of NC in 1790 and shortly thereafter moved to Sumner Co., TN. By 1807 he had migrated to Maury Co., TN. In the matter of religion the family was Presbyterian and were members of Ebenezer (Reese’s) Presbyterian Church. William married Esther/Easter Brown about 1770 and they had ten children. He died 31 May 1820.

#### Historical Notes:

The history of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church had its beginnings in Scotland, passed through Mecklenburg County in North Carolina and crossed the mountains into Tennessee as early as the 1790’s. The love of liberty ran so deeply in the veins of these pioneers that many of them took up arms during the Revolution and fought to drive the British from American shores. As a reward for their efforts, the state of North Carolina awarded many of these veterans areas of land in its western counties. Although it was not legally permitted to settle in the area south of Duck River until 1805-1806, it is certain that a few hardy souls risked both Indian and government to carve out a homestead in the new territory.

By 1805 the families of John Matthews, John Baldrige, William Henderson, James Hannah and others were living in the area of Tombigby (Little Bigby) Creek, near the old Trace, used by Indians from Alabama on hunting expeditions into Tennessee region. These pioneers, staunch in the traditions of their faith, provided a meeting house for the preaching of the Gospel along with shelters to house their families. Ebenezer Church was certainly one of the very first churches to be organized in the area. We are not sure when the official organization took place but the date 1805 is the one that someone burned into the cover of the first book of church minutes.

**Land for a more permanent building was donated to the church trustees by Revolutionary veteran James Reese.** This structure, in the shape of a cross, was built just west of where the cemetery is now located. This old log building burned in 1885 and a new one was erected, the present one, on the opposite side of the cemetery, which is closer to Campbellsville Pike. This church continued to function up to the 1950’s but then, due to a declining membership, was disbanded. It is still maintained by an association formed to provide for the preservation of the cemetery.

**REESE, James,** born in Pennsylvania on 7 September 1745, moved to Anson Co., NC about 1753. the family lived in a section of the county that later became Cabarrus Co. His father, David Reese, signed the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. James served as Captain in the NC Militia and was also Tax Collector for his county. He was married to Elizabeth Brevard while still in the Old North State and in 1788 migrated to Sumner Co., TN. There he was active in public life and were charter members of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. In 1793 he received a grant of 5,000 acres of land in what was to become Maury Co. and removed to this property soon after it was opened to settlers in 1806. He donated two acres of land for the building of a meeting house and cemetery. This became Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. He died on 17 November 1828 and his wife followed on 27 August 1831. They are both buried here in the cemetery, the land for which he had donated. It is not known whether or not their graves were marked with stones, but today only a new government military marker indicates the probably final resting place of this old soldier.

**Source:** “They Passed This Way”, Maury County, Tennessee Cemetery Records, compiled by Marise P. Lightfoot & Evelyn B. Shackelford, 1964.

Pg. A-77: REECE’S CHAPEL or EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY:

“The oldest of these churches (Presbyterian Churches in Maury County) was Ebenezer or Reece’s Church in Maury County. The Sessional records of this prior to 1828, have been lost, but one of the members has in his possession a letter of demission from the Church of Gilford, NC to Ebenezer issued in 1806. At that time the Indians had not formally relinquished their title to the lands of this region; but their were a number of white families who had settled on the Indian lands as “squatters.”

Some of these were Presbyterians and at some time previous to 1806, they organized a Church which they called Ebenezer. Later (1812) a Mr. Reece (James Reece) gave the land on which the present building was erected, and since then the Church has been popularly known in the community as Reece’s Chapel.” Quote from “History of the Presbytery of Columbia, Tennessee,” by D. D. Little, 1928. The Early Church was built of logs, shaped like a Maltese Cross, facing east with three entrances, the front overlooking a gentle slope reserved for their



last resting place. The old structure burned April 12, 1885. The present structure was built 1888-89. It does not rest on the same site as the old Church, but was erected in front of the cemetery. The following Revolutionary Soldiers are said to be buried here: **Charles Alexander, William Alexander, William Benderman, Andrew Boyd, Alexander Crawford, Robert Crawford, John Davidson, William Henderson, James Reece, James Stockard, and John Tate.** The old stones in this cemetery have deteriorated worse than any we have seen elsewhere. Tombstones for only here of the above named men can now be found. Reece's Chapel is located some nine miles south of Columbia on the Campbellsville Pike.

**Source:** "They Passed This Way" Volume II, Maury County, Tennessee: DEATH RECORDS by Marise P. Lightfoot & Evelyn B. Shackelford. 1970. FOREWORD: We are pleased to present Volume II of "They Passed This Way." This book marks another milestone in a continuing effort to place in convenient form the death dates and other incidental information of early Maury County people. This volume is based on information from official church records, burial records, private diaries and scrapbooks, cemeteries, memorials, and of course the obituaries from old newspapers.

All obituaries dated from 1866-1878 are from the *Columbia Herald* unless otherwise stated. (After 19 Dec, 1873 it became the *Colombia Herald & Mail*.)

Obituaries dated 1886-1899 came from *Maury Democrat*. Those for 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855 are from the *Democratic Herald*.

Pg. 2: **ALEXANDER, Robert D.** of Bigbyville; died last Friday, 21 July 1876; age 29, wife and 4 children; buried Reese's Chapel; (This may be Robert O. Alexander). Another obit. Says died from injuries received while threshing.

Pg. 2: **ALEXANDER, W. A.**, died Sunday; "a great sufferer for many years;" age 75; buried at Reece's Chapel; sheriff at one time; married 1848 **Miss M. Y. Baldrige**; 9 children all still living; member of Hopewell A.R.P. Church for 40 years; from paper dated 24 February, 1898.

Pg. 3: **ALEXANDER, Mrs. Bettie** (*Elizabeth "Bettie" Howard*), wife of **John**, died Saturday; several children survive: sister of **James Howard**; buried Reese's Cemetery; from paper dated 8 January, 1891.

**Source:** Alexander Kin II by Charles C. Alexander & Virginia W. Alexander – 1990

Pg. 72: REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS: (From Roster and Soldiers of the Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. II and Vol. III, publ. by Tennessee Society, DAR, 1971 and 1984. Those soldiers in Vol. I appear in the first volume of Alexander Kin as well. For more details on the soldiers consult the Rosters or if you are a prospective DAR member, order the application paper for the person who last joined on the soldier. The Registrar General, NSDAR, 1776 D St., N. W. Washington, D.C., has custody of the papers. There is a fee for copying papers.)

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER**: b. 30 January 1745, Anson Co. NC – d. 31 May, 1820, in Maury Co., TN, md 1765 in Anson Co., **ESTHER BROWN** (This man was in Vol. I, but son **SILAS** was omitted, and wife's name was **ESTHER**, not **MARY ESTHER** as shown in Vol. II.)

Pg. 143: NORTH CAROLINA MARRIAGE BONDS (1741-1868).

North Carolina marriage bonds were statement of intent for couples who planned to wed. The prospective groom took out a bond from the clerk of the court in the county where the bride had her usual residence as surety that there was no legal obstacle to the proposed marriage. One or more bondsmen signed the bond with the groom to guarantee the bond fee should the marriage prove illegal.

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History has on file the marriage bonds in two indexes, one by groom and one by bride's surname. After 1851 a marriage certificate was sometimes filed with the bond and the information also appears in the abstract.

**Pg. 152: Reuben Alexander (Groom) married Mary Garrison (Bride) on 6 May 1794, Cabarrus, NC.**

**Bondsman: Hezekiah Alexander – Witness: John Simianer.**

Pg. 168: MISCELLANEOUS NORTH CAROLINA WILL ABSTRACTS.

The wills in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties have been studied fairly thoroughly for the period from the formation of the counties until about the period of the War Between the States, and abstracts follow here. If there is any doubt whatsoever in your mind, please check the originals, which may be obtained either from the county or from the Archives in Raleigh, NC.

Pg. 171: **Will of Daniel Alexander, Wife, Prudence.**

Daughter: Margaret. Sons: James, **William**, Stephen, Matthew, Josiah, & Hezekiah. Hezekiah to be schooled by Matthew. Exrs.: Sons: James & Stephen. da. 25 March 1776. Wit.: Benjamin Alexander, Edward Giles, Andrew Alexander. Pr. 23 April 1777. (Will Bk A/12).

Pg. 264: MISCELLANEOUS TENNESSEE RECORDS: MAURY COUNTY: MARRIAGES: 1807-1852.

Alexander B. Alexander, (s/o William Alexander & Mary Brown) md Margaret Benderman on 3 Oct. 1822 – John Matthews

Pg. 504: William Alexander<sup>4</sup> (Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, James, The Weaver<sup>1</sup>)

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER**, son of **DANIEL & PRUDENCE**, was b. 30 Jan. 1745, most likely in MD, although several descendants who joined DAR stated that he was b. in Anson, Co., NC. We have found no record of **DANIEL**, that early in NC. **WILLIAM** d. in Maury Co.,



TN, 31 May, 1820, and according to the entry in his family record written in An Universal etymological English Dictionary, publ. in London, 1770, & now owned by a descendant, Mrs. Tom ANDERSON, his death occurred at "half past one o'clock". He is buried in the cemetery at what was originally called Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, but due to the fact that Captain James REESE donated the land, became known in the neighborhood as REESE's Chapel. The church disbanded many years ago, but the building and cemetery are very nicely maintained by the Reese's Chapel Cemetery Assn. His old tombstone shaled away, leaving only the footstone intact, so a new stone was erected some years ago, along with an DAR marker, by CHARLES ALEXANDERS and Tombigbee Chapter, SAR. His wife was ESTHER (most often spelled EASTER) BROWN, b. 23 Sep. 1745, d. 17 Oct. 1823, also buried at Reese's. The cemetery is located on Reese's Chapel Rd., just off Campbellsville Pike, ca 9 mi. from downtown Columbia.

WILLIAM was a Lieut. in the Revolutionary War. Descendants cite Bounty Land Warrant 64-200, issued 10 May 1790, as proof of his service. National Archives has the remaining record, other papers in the file having burned when the War Office was destroyed in Nov. 1800. Others cite as proof of service, Colonial & State Records of NC, Vol. 10, p. 539, which states, 'WILLIAM ALEXANDER is among those who were empowered by the General Assembly to direct the establishing of public Manufactories in their respective districts of good & sufficient muskets & bayonets.' His name appears on a bronze plaque in the Federal Court House in Columbia to the memory of Revolutionary War Soldiers buried in the county. \* See *Story Plaque in the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, Columbia, Tennessee*: <http://www.ajlambert.com>

**WILLIAM came to TN, possibly from what is now Cabarrus Co., NC, quite early, first settling, along with JAMES REESE, in Sumner Co.** WILLIAM bought 50 acres on Bledsoe's Creek from MATTHEW ALEX. In 1798. This land joined MATTHEW. (**Sumner D.B. A/158**). The records of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Sumner Co., are now in the Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, NC. The church was organized in 1793 & among the early members were WILLIAM, MRS. ALEXANDER, PRUDENCE, ESTHER, PRISCILLA, JOSIAH, 7 DANIEL. WILLIAM bought an additional 25 acres on Bledsoe's Creek from JAMES WINCHESTER 16 March 1798. (**Sumner D.B. A/145**). He sold the 75 acres to his son, SILAS, 4 October 1802 (Sumner D. B. 3, pg. 301). WILLIAM sold to SILAS, 4 October 1802, a negro wench ca. 26 years old named Zelpha, his set of blacksmith tools, a horse & filly, 10 cattle, 3 beds & furniture, all of his plantation tools & kitchen furniture. (**Sumner NC Grant Book 1, pg. 511**). This is likely the time when he gave up or retired from farming and working as a blacksmith. Settlers moved into the area South of the Duck River in Maury Co. as early as 1806, and the county was formed in 1807, so that is likely when WILLIAM moved to the county. His son, SILAS, who had married JAMES REESE'S daughter, was in the county by March 1808, when he sold the 75 acres in Sumner Co. to PATRICK YOUREE. (Sumner D. B. 4/330).

#### Children of William Alexander & Esther/Easter Brown:

1. Daniel Alexander – b. 9 July 1767, likely in MD or the area of Mecklenburg Co. NC – md 16 April 1794, Cabarrus Co., NC, Rachel Mauphet/Moffit.
2. Reuben Alexander – b. 11 December 1768 – md 6 May 1794, Cabarrus Co., NC, Mary Garrison: (DAR has her name as Reed).
3. Prudence Alexander – b. 1 December 1772 – d. 20 June 1845 – Buried Reese's Chapel, Maury Co., TN.
4. Peggy Alexander – md 27 May 1800, Sumner Co., TN, George Logan – Silas Alexander as bondsman.
5. Silas Alexander – b. September 1777, Mecklenburg County, NC – md Sarah Reese, d/o James & Elizabeth (Brevard) Reese.
6. Esther Alexander – b. 14 March 1781 – md 20 December 1808, Maury Co., TN, Alexander C. Crofford.
7. Absalom Alexander – b. 12 July 1783 – d. 24 August 1847
8. Alexander Brown Alexander – b. 1787 md 3 October 1822 in Maury Co., TN, Margaret Bennerman.
9. Priscilla Alexander – b. 12 October 1788 – md George Crofford.

#### **Other Sources:**

*Colonial and State Records of North Carolina*. 30 vols. V.1-10: *Colonial Records*, ed. by William L. Saunders; v.11-26: *State Records*, ed. by Walter Clark; v.27-30: *Index*, comp. and ed. by Stephen B. Weeks. 1886-1914. Reprint, 30 v. in 28. Wilmington: Broadfoot, 1993-1994.

#### **Marriage Index: MD, NC, VA, 1624-1915: Family Tree Maker**

##### **Section III, Chapter 15, Cabarrus, NC**

**Alexander, Reuben   Spouse : Garrison, Mary   Marriage date : May 6, 1794**

**Source:** Let the Drums Roll: Veterans and Patriots of the Revolutionary War Who Settled in Maury County, Tennessee by Marise Parrish Lightfoot – Bicentennial Publication of The Maury County Historical Society.

Pg. 44: Several veterans acquired large tracts of land in Maury County, TN either by service or Treasury Grants from the State of North Carolina or by outright purchase. **Among those who acquired 5,000 acre tracts were William Alexander, John Davidson, James Reese, James Holland, Charles Partee, Richard Winn, and Ephraim McLean.**<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Virginia Wood Alexander and Rose Harris Priest, *Maury County, Tennessee Deed Abstracts, Books A, B, and C* (Columbia, Tennessee, Privately printed, 1965, pp. 5, 16, 25, 35, 78, 80, and 82; Virginia Wood Alexander, *Maury County, Tennessee Deed Abstracts, Books D, E, and F* (Columbia, Tennessee, Privately printed, 1972), pp. 6, 7, 11, 42, and 93.

Pg. 51: BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE SOLDIERS.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER**, a son of Daniel and Prudence Alexander, was born January 30 1745, (*book states b. 20 January 1745, this is incorrect*), probably in Cecil County, Maryland. Although some records gave his birthplace as North Carolina, his father did not migrate to that colony until about 1750. **They lived in Mecklenburg County, which was his place of residence at the time of the Revolution.** William Alexander served as a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, North Carolina Troops. According to information received from the National Archives, Bounty Land Warrant 64-200 was issued May 10, 1790 by the state of North Carolina, "on account of services of William Alexander as Lieutenant of North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War."

William Alexander and his wife, Esther Brown Alexander, probably moved to Sumner County, Tennessee from Cabarrus (formerly Mecklenburg) County, North Carolina shortly after 1790. **William Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Prudence, Esther, Priscilla and Daniel Alexander were among the members of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, which was organized in Sumner County in 1793.** William Alexander and his family moved to Maury County about 1807. He and members of his family were members of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, which was organized in Maury County about 1805. He and his wife were the parents of ten children: Daniel, born July 9, 1767; Reuben, born December 11, 1768; Prudence, born December 1, 1772; Peggy, who married George Logan in Sumner County, Tennessee on May 27, 1800; Silas, born September, 1777, married Sarah Abernathy, daughter of David Abernathy; Esther, born March 14, 1781, married Alexander C. Crawford (or Crafford), December 20, 1808 in Maury County; Absalom, born July 12, 1783; Alexander Brown, born July 2, 1787; and Priscilla, born October 12, 1788, married George Crawford. William Alexander died in Maury County, May 31, 1820, at "half past one o'clock," and was buried in the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church Cemetery<sup>6</sup>. (*now called Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN*).

<sup>6</sup> Alexander and Alexander, *Alexander Kin*, pp. 20-21, 31-33; Virginia W. and Charles C. Alexander, comp., *Historic Ebenezer Presbyterian Church and Cemetery* (Columbia, Tennessee: Privately printed, 1968), p. 48 (hereinafter referred to as *Historic Ebenezer*); Edythe Rucker Whitley, comp., *Roster & Soldiers, the Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1894-1960* (Nashville: The Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1961), p. 184 (hereinafter referred to as *Tennessee Roster*).

**Pg: 156 & 157: James Reese, b. 14 September 1745, PA. Son of David Reese & Elizabeth Brevard. Sarah Polk Reese, born February 2, 1778, married Silas Alexander, and died November 22, 1839. Sarah Polk (Reese) Alexander is buried, Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN. Silas Alexander moved to Fayette County Tennessee, died and is buried there. Silas Alexander is the s/o William Alexander and Esther/Easter Brown.**

**Source:** Tennessee Cousins – A History of Tennessee People, by Worth S. Ray:

Pg. 602: **Silas Alexander** and his family of Ebenezer Church, Maury County. Session Records of Ebenezer Church  
The Alexander Family appears in the old Ebenezer Church Register in Maury Co., TN.

**SILAS ALEXANDER**, a communicant; removal in 1827. His wife **SARAH ALEXANDER (nee Reese)**.

They had children:

1. JAMES ORVILLE ALEXANDER, born July 12, 1799. Removal in 1827 with the parents.
2. WILLIAM REESE ALEXANDER, born January 22, 1803.
3. GEORGE LOGAN ALEXANDER, born January 1, 1805; married March 17, 1825.
4. MATILDA SHARP ALEXANDER, born July 18, 1806.
5. PEGGY LOGAN ALEXANDER, born February 19, 1808.
6. ELIZABETH CAROLINE ALEXANDER, born September 19, 1809.
7. DANIEL AMERICUS ALEXANDER, born September 7, 1811.
8. SILAS GRANDISON ALEXANDER, born Ju- 17 7, 1813.
9. SARAH LOUISA ALEXANDER, born January 7, 1815.
10. ESTHER BROWN ALEXANDER, born November 20, 1816.
11. FRANKLIN HOUSTON ALEXANDER, born November 25, 1819.
12. RACHEL PRISCILLA ALEXANDER, born October 11, 1829.

**Source:** Let the Drums Roll: Veterans and Patriots of the Revolutionary War Who Settled in Maury County, Tennessee by Marise Parrish Lightfoot – Bicentennial Publication of The Maury County Historical Society. **Page 198 & 199: Appendix A.**

PLAQUE IN THE U.S. COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE BUILDING,  
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

"To the Memory of Those Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Maury County".

Charles Alexander  
**Lieut. William Alexander**  
Capt. William Anderson  
Capt. James Armstong<sup>1</sup>

George Barker  
William Benderman  
Jacob Biffle  
Capt. Andrew Boyd  
Col. Hugh Brown  
Zachariah Butler  
Pugh Cann<sup>2</sup>  
Robert Caruthers  
Thomas Coleman<sup>3</sup>  
Alexander Crawford<sup>4</sup>  
Robert Cranford<sup>5</sup>  
Adam Dale  
Ephraim Davidson<sup>6</sup>  
John Davidson  
David Dobbins  
James S. Dooley  
John W. Fall<sup>7</sup>  
Nathaniel K. Fitzgerald<sup>8</sup>  
Dr. Joshua Frierson  
William Frierson<sup>9</sup>  
Isaac Gilliam<sup>10</sup>  
Jacob Gilliam<sup>11</sup>  
William Gordon  
Capt. John Griffin  
James Hardison  
Benjamin Harper<sup>12</sup>  
Joseph Haynes  
William Henderson  
Lieut. Colonel Berry Herndon<sup>13</sup>  
James Hill  
Maj. James Holland  
James Huchison<sup>14</sup>  
James Hunt<sup>15</sup>  
John Hunter<sup>16</sup>  
Mark Jackson  
Abner Johnson  
John Johnson  
Samuel Jones  
Joseph Lunn<sup>17</sup>  
William Linn  
Capt. William Littlefield  
David Long  
David Love  
James Love  
John Mack  
Maj. John Macon  
Jared McBride  
Capt. McBride  
John McClain<sup>18</sup>  
John McCormack  
Edward McFadden  
Col. John W. P. McGimpsey  
David Mathews  
Maj. John Matthews<sup>19</sup>  
Dr. Samuel Mayes  
Edmund May  
James Mitchell  
Nathaniel Moore  
Adrian Osborne<sup>20</sup>  
Abraham Parker  
Col. Charles Partee<sup>21</sup>

Rev. Joseph Peyton<sup>22</sup>  
Elisha Pullin<sup>23</sup>  
**James Reese**  
Reuben Rieves<sup>24</sup>  
William Renfro  
Aaron Reynolds  
Jacob Seagraves<sup>25</sup>  
Samuel Scott  
Rev. James White Stephenson

<sup>1</sup>He was a private; see James Armstrong, Pension No. S2926. The pensions are located in the National Archives. The reference number is their citation indicator (hereinafter referred to as Pension No.).

<sup>2</sup>He moved to McNairy County, Tennessee; see Pension No. S3139.

<sup>3</sup>He was born June 30, 1770; see Marise P. Lightfoot and Evelyn B. Shackleford, comp., *They passed This Way: Maury County, Tennessee Cemetery Records* (Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee: Privately printed, 1964), B-4 (hereinafter referred to as *They Passed This Way*).

<sup>4</sup>His surname was Crafford; see Pension No. S3229.

<sup>5</sup>His surname was Crawford; see Pension No. S3225.

<sup>6</sup>A son of John Davidson, he was born in 1785; see Edythe Rucker Whitley, comp., *Roster & Soldiers, The Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1894, 1960* (Nashville: The Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1961), p. 539 (hereinafter referred to as *Tennessee Roster*).

<sup>7</sup>His name was John McFall; see Pension No. W968.

<sup>8</sup>He was born between 1781-1790; see “1840 Census of Maury County,” *Historic Maury*, IX (July-December, 1973), 128.

<sup>9</sup>Whitley, *Tennessee Roster*, p. 683, said he died in Maury County. Other records indicate he never moved to Tennessee.

<sup>10</sup>Isaac Gillham did not indicate that he ever lived in Maury County; see Pension No. S32270.

<sup>11</sup>His name was Gillham; see Pension No. S32269.

<sup>12</sup>No evidence has been found that he served in the Revolutionary War or that he was old enough to serve.

<sup>13</sup>Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Herndon died in Newberry District, South Carolina; see Rita Jones Elliott, *The Herndon and Connor Families, Kith and Kin* (n. p.: (1961), p. 12.

<sup>14</sup>His name was Hutcheson (or Hutcherson); see Pension No. W-50.

<sup>15</sup>This should be James Hurt; see Pension No. S38850.

<sup>16</sup>Although Evelyn B. Shackleford made a thorough search for a service record for him, none was located.

<sup>17</sup>No reference to this man was found in local records.

<sup>18</sup>He was too young, since he was born March 16, 1777; see Lightfoot and Shackleford, *They Passed This Way*, A-56.

<sup>19</sup>No service record was found for him.

<sup>20</sup>No evidence found to indicate that he was a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

<sup>21</sup>He apparently was not a colonel during the Revolutionary War.

<sup>22</sup>He was too young, born between 1781-1790; see “1840 Census of Maury County,” p. 116.

<sup>23</sup>He was too young, born either May 12, 1777 or May 11, 1781; see Lightfoot and Shackleford, *They Passed This Way*, D-213.

<sup>24</sup>No service record was found for him. He did die in Maury County prior to 1820, leaving a number of minor children. He may have been a War of 1812 soldier. See Maury County Will Book C-1, p. 440.



<sup>25</sup>He died in Illinois; see Pension No. S39067.

**Source:** Let the Drums Roll: Veterans and Patriots of the Revolutionary War Who Settled in Maury County, Tennessee by Marise Parrish Lightfoot – Bicentennial Publication of The Maury County Historical Society. **Page 206 & 207: Appendix C.**

#### VETERANS WHO SETTLED IN MAURY COUNTY BY 1812

Name	Year Born	Year in Maury Co., TN
David Abernathy	1759	by 1811
John Akin	1756	by 1807
<b>William Alexander</b>	1745	1808-1810
James Armstrong	1764	1808
John Atkinson	1755	1811
John Baker	1762	by 1807
Jacob Biffle	1763	1810
Daniel Bills	1740	ca. 1811
Andrew Boyd	1749	1808
Zachariah Butler	1764	1811
David Campbell	1760	by 1809
Pugh Cannon	1761	ca. 1806
Josiah Carthel	1756	1808
Robert Caruthers	1753	1810
Sylvester Chunn	1758	by 1808
Alexander Crafford	1750	1808
Benjamin Cutbirth	1740	by 1811
Daniel Cutbirth	1760	by 1811
John Davidson	1750	1807
David Dobbins	1758	1806
Elisha Dodson	1758	by 1807
James Dooley	1747	1807
Joshua Frierson	1755	1808
Robert Frierson	1743	1808
Caleb Feris	1765	1808
Isaac Feris	1757	1806
Jacob Gillham	1761	1808
Henry Ginger	1758	ca. 1811
Thomas Greenfield	1745	1812
John Griffin	1752	1809
Moses Hanks	1746	1810
James Hardison	1759	1810
William Henderson	1746	1808
James Hill	1761	by 1810
Samuel Hillis	1760	1810
James Holland	1754	1811
Thomas Hudspeth	1762	1810
Irvine Hyde	1762	ca. 1812
<b>John Johnston</b>	1753	1807
Samuel Jones	1755	pre-1811
Samuel Kelsey	1755	1812
Hugh King	1754	by 1811
Nathaniel Laird	1756	by 1807
Joseph Lemaster	1758	1808
James M. Lewis	1762	1808
James Lockridge	1757	1807
David Long	1758	1806
James Love	1762	by 1807
David Love	1764	1806

James Love	1762	by 1807
David Love	1758	1806
Jacob Lowrance	1759	1806
James Lynn	1764	1809-1810
John Mack	1740	1809
David Mathews	1763	by 1811
James Matthews	1739	1810
Samuel Mayes	1759	1808
Manuel McConnell	1757	1812
John McFall	1753	1809
William McGaughey	1740	pre-1812
Alleghany McGuire	1757	1809
Ephraim McLean, Senior	1730	by 1807
James Mitchell	1765	1809
John Mitchell	1760	1811
Charles Partee	1747	1811
Edmund Partee	1754	1811
James Patterson	1758	ca. 1811
William Pickens	1749	1807
Ezekiel Polk	1747	1806
John Polk	1767	1806
<b>James Reece</b>	1745	1806
William Renfro	1734	by 1811
Aaron Reynolds	1753	by 1811
Ebenezer Rice	1756	by 1811
Isaac Roberts	1764	by 1807
Albert Russel	1755	1808
William Rutledge	1756	by 1809
John Sage	1756	1812
Samuel Scott	1763	ca. 1807
William Sims	1751	1808-1811
James T. Smith	ca. 1754-1760	1808
James White Stephenson	1756	1809
<b>James Stockard</b>	1745	1807
James Turner	1732	ca. 1808
Matthew Wallis	1762	1807
William Walston	1749	1808
Jonathan Webster	1767	1808
Francis Willis	1745	1811
Thomas Wrenn	1764	by 1810

**Source:** Tennessee Genealogical Records: Records of Early Settlers From State and County Archives by Edythe Rucker Whitley, 1980.

Pg. 247: First Deed Book, Maury Co., TN: 1807-1818.

11 July 1812, William Alexander conveys 75 acres in Maury Co. to John Campbell and Charles Nelley. (417)

Pg. 288: Index to Sumner County Deeds: Except for records lost by carelessness, the records of this county are fairly complete, although those records not in book form have been damaged. The deeds are in unindexed record books at Gallatin, the county seat of Sumner County.

Pg. 289: Deed Book A (contains records prior to 1797):

Alexander, William: page 145 in Sumner Co., Tenn., 1798.

Alexander, Daniel: page 203 in Sumner Co., Tenn., 1798.

Alexander, Ebenezer: page 28 in Logan Co., KY, 1797.

**Source:** Maury County, Tennessee Deed Books A-F, 1807-1817, compiled by Virginia Wood Alexander, 1981 – ISBN: 0-89308-185-X, Library of Congress Card Catalog Number: 81-50449.

**FOREWORD: Maury County** was established by an Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee at Knoxville on Nov. 16, 1807, from a part of Williamson County, and **named in honor of Major Abram P. Maury.**

The first County Court was held at the home of Col. Joseph Brown, about 3 miles south of Columbia. The Magistrates of this court were; John Dickey; John Miller; William Gilchrist; William Frierson; Isaac Roberts; John Spencer; John Lindsey; Joshua Williams; James Love; Lemuel Prewitt and William Dooley. Peter R. Booker was appointed solicitor. Joseph Herndon was the first practicing Attorney.

The commissioners appointed by the Leg. In 1808 to select the County Seat were: Joshua Williams; Wm. Frierson; Isaac Roberts; John Lindsey and Joseph Brown. They selected Columbia, which was incorporated in 1817. The land, as you will learn if you read this book, was bought from John White.

We have been fascinated by our research in Maury County deeds. In addition to records of the land, we found many family relationships, not recorded elsewhere, in these deeds. An interesting point to us was the fact that when estates were being settled and the property sold by the court, the name of the sheriff was indexed as grantor instead of the actual property owners, so if you have wondered what became of your ancestors property perhaps that will explain it.

We have listed for your information, former places of residence of early land owners, 1812 soldiers mentioned in the deeds; also places we consider of historic interest, and early settlers we found mentioned in the deeds.

We have indexed every name in the deeds, Witnesses, Chain Carriers, Surveyors, etc., because we thought this might be the only records some of these people left in Maury County.

We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Raymond Brown, Register, and his staff for the many courtesies shown to us during the copying of these records, and to Mrs. Jill K. Garrett and Mrs. Iris H. McLain for the very able assistance they gave us. Photo static copies of these deeds may be obtained from the Register of Maury County.

May 6, 1965, Columbia, Tenn., by Virginia W. Alexander & Rose H. Priest.

Pg. 153: Nathaniel Taylor of Carter Co., and as attorney in fact for John Keeth to Jacob Biffle, John Burns and Miles Burns of Maury, land on Cathey's Creek, granted by NC Grant #16, dated July 14, 1812 to Keeth. Wit: Samuel Akin, **William Alexander**, Samuel W. Love. Dated: Sept. 21, 1813. Reg: May 17, 1814. (pg. 298: DEED BOOK "E").

Pg. 168: James Tribble of Nashville to James Black of Williamson Co., for \$2200.00, 225 acres Carter's Creek, part of 5000 acre grant to James Trimble by State of Tennessee, adjoining tract sold by Trimble to Osborn P. Nicholson, joins Dixon's Creek and George W. Campbell. Wit: **William Alexander**, George Breckenridge, Joseph B. Porter. Dated: July 7, 1814. Reg: Apr. 27, 1815. James Trimble. (pg. 61: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 169: Nicholas Perkins, Jr., of Williamson Co. to Morgan Fitzpatrick, Peter Young and Richard Russell of Maury, for \$1000, 1000 acres on Globe Creek, west of a 5000 acre grant by the State of NC to William T. Lewis, being the tract conveyed by Thomas Hardeman and Thomas Hardin Perkins to Nicholas Perkins. Hardeman had purchased the tract from Michael Troy and Troy from William T. Lewis. Wit: **William Alexander**, Will Bradshaw. Dated: Nov. 21, 1814. Reg: May 12, 1815. N. Perkins. (pg. 73: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 181: James Trimble of Nashville to William Baird of Maury, for \$775.00, 155 acres on the East side of Carter's Creek, joins George W. Campbell, Reuben Smith and John Kennedy. Wit: **William Alexander**, Martin Beard. Dated: Sept. 24, 1814. Reg: Oct. 10, 1815. James Trimble. (pg. 174: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 187: Robert Lockridge to James Lockridge, both of Maury, for \$1120.00, 204 acres on Carter's Creek, joins William Polk and the junction of Sycamore and Carter's Creeks. Wit: John Latta, **William Alexander**. Dated: Aug. 21, 1815. Reg: Nov. 7, 1815. Robert Lockridge. (pg. 220: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 191: State of Tennessee Grant #8152 to Joseph Herndon, assignee of William T. Lewis, 40 acres in the 2<sup>nd</sup> District, S. of Duck River, joins Benjamin Herndon. Dated: Nov. 9, 1815. Reg: Jan. 15, 1816. Signed by **William Alexander**, Secretary to the Governor Joseph M. Minn. and by D. McGavock, Reg. of W. Tenn. (pg. 253: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 200: State of Tennessee to Malachi Permenta, assignee of John Braban, 20 acres in 2<sup>nd</sup> District on Fountain Creek, joins the entry in the name of Jacob Montgomery. Certificate #359, dated Oct. 25, 1810. Entered June 15, 1811, #3198. Grant #8478, by Joseph McMinn, Governor. Jan. 19, 1816. **William Alexander**, Secretary. (pg. 325: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 205: James C. McRee and David W. McRee both of Iredell Co., NC to **William Alexander of Maury**, for \$620.00, 207 acres in Bedford and Maury Counties on Rock Creek, beginning at the 5000 acre grant to John Nelson. Wit: Cyrus Alexander, Jno. Campbell. Dated: Dec. 23, 1811. Reg: Feb., 1816. Jas. C. McRee, David W. McRee by his agent Saml. Polk. (pg. 368: DEED BOOK "F").

Pg. 222: **Silas Alexander to Alexander B. Alexander, both of Maury**, for \$450.00, 196 acres, part of Anderson Hunt's 5000 acre survey. Wit: IIJ. Thomas, James Stockard. Dated: May 19, 1817. Reg: June 23, 1817. Silas Alexander (pg. 499: DEED BOOK "F").

**Source:** Marriages of Sumner County, Tennessee, 1787-1838, compiled by Edythe Rucker Whitley, with an Index by Gary Parks, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1981.

(Child of William and Esther/Easter Brown Alexander:)

**Pg. 6: GEORGE LOGAN & PEGGY ALEXANDER, May 27, 1800. Silas Alexander, Bondsman.**

(Child of Matthew and Elizabeth Alexander. Matthew was the son of Daniel and Prudence Alexander)

**Pg. 35: ADAN SNODDY & PRUDENCE ALEXANDER, April 9, 1817. W. Alexander, either bondsman or witness.**

**Source:** Marriage Index: MD, NC, VA, 1624-1915: Family Tree Maker

Section III, Chapter 15, Cabarrus, NC

Alexander, Reuben Spouse : Garrison, Mary Marriage date : May 6, 1794, Cabarrus, NC

**Source:** North Carolina Marriages, Early to 1800: A Research Tool, compiled, extracted, and transcribed by Liahona Research, Inc., edited by Jordan R. Dodd, Precision Indexing, Inc., Bountiful, UT.

(Children of William and Esther/Easter Brown Alexander:)

**Pg. 6: ALEXANDER, DANIEL md MAUPHET, RACHEL on 16 April 1794, Cabarrus, NC**

**Pg. 7: ALEXANDER, REUBEN md GARRISON, MARY on 6 May 1794, Cabarrus, NC**

**Source:** Tennessee Marriages 1801 To 1825: A Research Tool, compiled, extracted, and transcribed by Liahona Research, Inc., edited by Jordan R. Dodd, Precision Indexing, Inc., Bountiful, UT.

(Children of William and Esther/Easter Brown Alexander)

Pg. 3:

**ALEXANDER B. ALEXANDER** Date: 3 October 1822 in Maury Co., TN, **MARGARET BENNERMAN.**

**ESTHER ALEXANDER** Date: 20 Dec. 1808, Maury Co., TN, **ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.**

Pg. 3:

ANDREW ALEXANDER, Date: 29 Apr. 1819, Maury Co., TN, LEAH FARIS.

ELIZABETH C. ALEXANDER, Date: 2 Oct. 1822, Maury Co., TN, SAMUEL W. AKIN.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Date: 10 Aug. 1822, Maury Co., TN, MARGARET COPELAND.

JAMES O. ALEXANDER, Date: 7 March 1821, Maury Co., TN, DRUSELLA ABERNATHY.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Date: 3 February 1808, Maury Co., TN, MATILDA KIRKPATRICK.

JONAH ALEXANDER, Date: 4 March 1811, Maury Co., TN, ELIZABETH KING.

MARY ALEXANDER, Date: 1 December 1819, Maury Co., TN, JACOB GILLHAMS.

MARY ALEXANDER, Date: 17 January 1823, Maury Co., TN, RICHARD MILLER.

OZRIE ALEXANDER, Date: 18 September 1823, Maury Co., TN, MARY D. HANNA.

POLLY ALEXANDER, Date: 17 September 1814, Maury Co., TN, JOHN BELL.

SALLY ALEXANDER, Date: 16 February 1820, Maury Co., TN, JOHN L. DELLARD.

SILAS ALEXANDER, Date: 16 October 1823, Maury Co., TN, MARY KENNEDY.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Date: 30 September 1824, Maury Co., TN, IZABELLA GILL.

**Source:** MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE RECORDS, 1807 – 1837: Compiled by Virginia Wood Alexander & Rose Harris Priest, 1962.

FOREWORD: Maury County was established by an Act of General Assembly of Tennessee at Knoxville on November 16, 1807, from a part of Williamson County. Maury is the parent county of Giles, Lawrence, and Lewis Counties. Our records begin with the formation of the county. Maury County has produced many prominent families. We hope-these records will be of help to those doing genealogical research on the families of Maury County.

We meant at first to copy only the marriage licenses in Marriage Book L covering the years 1807-1837. When we found that there were many marriage bonds in the basement of the Court House with no license recorded for the bond, we decided to copy those bonds.

We wish to thank Mrs. Marise P. Lightfoot and Mrs. Evelyn Shackleford for helping us copy the bonds. We wish also to thank Mr. Roy Pogue, County Court Clerk, and his staff for being so courteous and helpful to us. Our husbands certainly deserve a word of thanks for being so understanding during this time that we have been working on this project.

We omitted some names from the index of licenses but added them at the end. We trust that you will be able to find them. Virginia Wood Alexander and Rose Harris Priest, April 1962.

Pg. 20: ANDREW ALEXANDER Date Issued: 29 Apr. 1819, Maury Co., TN, LEAH FARIS. (pg. 36).

Pg. 23: JACOB BILLHAMS Date Issued: 29 Nov. 1819, Maury Co., TN, MARY ALEXANDER – Sol. Dec. 9, 1819, Ebenezer Rice, M. G. (pg. 42).

Pg. 24: JOHN L. DELLARD Date Issued: 31 Dec. 1819, Maury Co., TN, SALLY ALEXANDER – Sol. Feb. 16, 1820, A. Cathey, J. P. (pg. 44).

Pg. 31: JAMES O. ALEXANDER Date Issued: 7 March 1821, Maury Co., TN, DRUSELLA ABERNATHY – Sol. Mar. 7, 1821, Hugh Shaw (pg. 55).

Pg. 37: **ALEXANDER B. ALEXANDER** Date Issued: 27 Sept. 1822, Maury Co., TN, **MARGARET BENNERMAN** – Sol. Oct. 3, 1822, John Matthews (pg. 65).



- Pg. 41: OZRIE ALEXANDER Date Issued: 15 Sept. 1823, Maury Co., TN, MARY D. HANNA – Sol. Sept. 18, 1823, John Matthews (pg. 72).
- Pg. 41: SILAS ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 11 Oct. 1823, Maury Co., TN, MARY KENNEDY – Sol. Oct. 16, 1823, L. Brown, M. G. (pg. 72)
- Pg. 46: WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 30 Sept. 1824, Maury Co., TN, IZABELLA GILL – Sol. Sept. 30, 1824, Alex Johnson, J. P. (pg. 80).
- Pg. 57: EBENEZER C. ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 24 Oct. 1827, Maury Co., TN, LUCY SELLERS – Sol. Oct. 25, 1827, Andrew Craig, M. G. (pg. 100).
- Pg. 59: JAMES H. ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 27 Apr. 1828, Maury Co., TN, MARY T. HUNTER – Sol. Apr. 27, 1828, D. Craig, J. P. (pg. 104).
- Pg. 61: ANDREW MITCHELL, Date Issued: 2 Dec. 1828, Maury Co., TN, ELIZ ALEXANDER – Sol. Dec. 3, 1828, Jas. Osburn, J. P. (pg. 107).
- Pg. 68: ABSOLAM ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 18 Jan. 1830, Maury Co., TN, MARY ALEXANDER – Sol. Jan. 18, 1830, Jas. Osburn, J. P. (pg. 119).
- Pg. 69: GREEN B. ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 2 Mar. 1830, Maury Co., TN, MARY BILL – Sol. Mar. 16, 1830, W. Akin, J. P. (pg. 120)
- Pg. 76: SAMUEL OVERTON, Date Issued: 27 June 1831, Maury Co., TN, ELMIRA ALEXANDER – Sol. June 30, 1831, Robt. Hardin, M. G. (pg. 132).
- Pg. 78: THOMAS N. DOWNY, Date Issued: 7 Oct. 1831, Maury Co., TN, SARAH B. ALEXANDER – Sol. Oct. 13, 1831, R. M. Galloway (pg. 135)
- Pg. 83: E. B. NORRIS, Date Issued: 4 Oct. 1832, Maury Co., TN, RACHEL ALEXANDER – Sol. Oct. 11, 1832, R. M. Galloway (pg. 145).
- Pg. 93: JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Date Issued: 12 Aug. 1834, Maury Co., TN, ANN W. ALEXANDER – Sol. Aug. 12, 1834, Jas. Osburn, J. P. (pg. 162).
- Pg. 96: ROBERT S. NORRIS, Date Issued: 6 Jan. 1835, Maury Co., TN, CATHERINE J. ALEXANDER – Sol. Jan. 8, 1835, R. M. Galloway, M. G. (pg. 166)
- Pg. 118: WILLIAM M. MCKAY, Date Issued: 13 Dec. 1837, Maury Co., TN, MATILDA D. ALEXANDER – Sol. Dec. 14, 1837, Robert Hardin, M. G. (pg. 204).

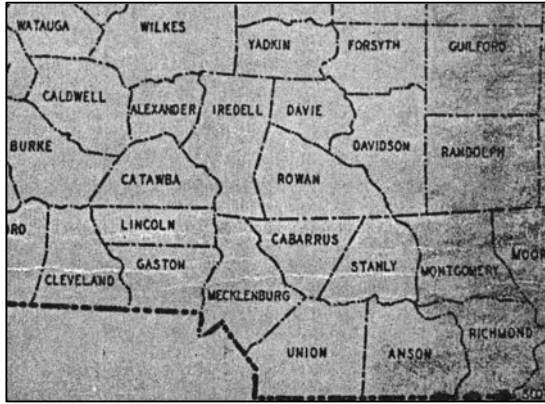
**Source: Maury County, Tennessee Marriage Records 1808 – 1852 by Edythe Rucker Whitley**

INTRODUCTION: Maury County, Tennessee was created on November 24, 1807 from Williamson County, which had been taken off of Davidson County on October 26, 1799. Maury County is often referred to as the “Dimple of the Universe” and sometimes as the “Gateway of Migration” from the Cumberland Settlement to the South and the Southwest. The marriages in this work have been transcribed from Marriage Book No. 1 (covering the period 1808-1837) and from Marriage Book No. 2 (covering 1838-1852), and are supplemented by a list of those recently discovered bonds mentioned above. The reader should note that the first date given in each entry is the date of issue of the marriage bond. The date following (in parentheses) is the date the marriage was performed. If no date of marriage is given, then the single date provided refers merely to the date of issue of the marriage bond and does not prove that a marriage actually took place.

**Alexander Surnames:**

- Pg. 13: Andrew Alexander to Leah Faris, April 29, 1819.
- Pg. 14: Jacob Gillhams to Mary Alexander, November 29, 1819 (December 1, 1819).
- Pg. 15: John L. Dellard to Sally Alexander, December 31, 1819 (February 16, 1820).
- Pg. 19: James O. Alexander to Drusella Abernathy, March 6, 1821 (March 7, 1821).
- Pg. 22: Alexander B. Alexander to Margaret Bennerman, September 27, 1822 (October 3, 1822).
- Pg. 24: Ozie Alexander to Mary D. Hanna, September 15, 1823 (September 18, 1823).
- Pg. 25: Silas Alexander to Mary Kennedy, October 11, 1823 (October 16, 1823).
- Pg. 27: William Alexander to Izabella Gill, September 30, 1824. (September 30, 1824).
- Pg. 35: Ebenezer C. Alexander to Lucy Sellers, October 24, 1827. (October 25, 1827).
- Pg. 36: James H. Alexander to Mary T. Hunter, April 27, 1828. (April 27, 1828).
- Pg. 42: Green B. Alexander to Mary Bill, March 2, 1830. (March 16, 1830).
- Pg. 46: Samuel Overton to Elmira Alexander, June 27, 1831. (June 30, 1831).
- Pg. 57: James M. Alexander to Ann W. Alexander, August 12, 1834. (August 12, 1834).
- Pg. 59: Robert S. Norris to Catherine J. Alexander, January 6, 1835. (January 8, 1835).
- Pg. 76: John N. Alexander to Maria E. Howard, 9 October 1850. (9 October 1850).
- Pg. 76: Randal Alexander to Feseby Odam, 27 December 1850. (27 December 1850).
- Pg. 76: S. R. Alexander to Ellen J. O’Neil, 14 May 1852. (16 May 1852).
- Pg. 76: William A. Alexander to Margaret Y. Baldrige, 5 January 1848. (5 January 1848).
- Pg. 76: William R. Alexander to Lydia C. Foster, 2 December 1850. (5 December 1850).
- Pg. 85: Samuel S. Campbell to Emily E. Alexander, 14 October 1847. (14 October 1847).
- Pg. 133: James M. Oakley to Sarah A. Alexander, 29 March 1845. (10 April 1845).
- Pg. 142: Alvis Satterfield to Matilda G. Alexander, 19 December 1848. (20 December 1848).
- Pg. 143: John L. Sedberry to Margaret B. Alexander, 10 December 1851. (11 December 1851).
- Pg. 148: L. D. Stockton to Margaret C. Alexander, 23 November 1848. (23 November 1848).:
- Pg. 161 Samuel W. Akin to Eliza C. Alexander, 2 October 1822. James Patton, Bondsman. (No licenses found).

Pg. 161: James Alexander to Matilda Kirkpatrick, 3 February 1808. David Alexander, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 161: James M. Alexander to Margarite Copeland, August 19, 1822. Johnston, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 161: Jonah Alexander to Elizabeth King, March 4, 1811. Samuel King, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 163: John Bell to Polly Alexander, 17 September 1814. Thomas Bell, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 168: Alexander Crawford to Esther Alexander, 20 December 1808. Wilson Henderson, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 189: Richard Miller to Mary Alexander, 17 January 1823. Eli Alexander, Bondsman. (No licenses found).  
Pg. 191: Jesse Overton to Susanna Alexander, 26 February 1810. Eleazer Alexander, Bondsman. (No licenses found).



**Source:** Daughter of the American Revolution, Washington D.C. application papers:  
Descendants of William Alexander:

## ANCESTOR'S SERVICES IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR:

Allie Harwood English McCoy: #522087: Colonel John Washington Chapter DAR, District of Columbia, Washington D.C.

My Ancestor's services in assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:  
William Alexander 1-30-1745, Cabarrus Co., NC. A Lieut. with NC troops during Revolutionary War. Removed to Maury County, Tennessee. Died 5-31-1820.

MD Heraldic Family II by Parran, 1938, pp. 58059.

The said William Alexander is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Lieut. with NC troops during the Revolutionary War.

Give references by volume and page to the documentary or other authorities for Military Record:

Vol. CXLI, p. 257, 140838: Lineage Book National Society of DAR, Washington, 1934.

Vol. 10, p. 2-4, 232, 252, 292, 462. Colonial Records, Vol. 20 & 22, p. 263 & 397.

### Wheeler's History of NC prior to the Revolution.

MD Heraldic Family II by Parran, 1938, p. 58.

Kara Lynn Alexander: #745770: Col. John Starke, Sr. Chapter DAR, Oklahoma City, OK.

The said William Alexander who resided during the American Revolution at North Carolina, Mecklenburg, assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, NC Troops. Bounty Land Warrant 64-200 issued May 10, 1790 by state of North Carolina "on account of services of William Alexander as Lieutenant of North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War."

Give references by volume and page to the documentary or other authorities for Military Record:

NC Grants – Book E, p. 120 & TN Land Grant #1644.

Let the Drums Roll – Biographical Sketches of the Soldiers, page 51 by Marise Parrish Lightfoot.

Julia Ann Beuerlein Edmonston: #772195: Ponte Vedra Beach Chapter DAR, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL.

The said William Alexander who resided during the American Revolution at North Carolina, Mecklenburg, assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Lieutenant in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, NC troops, see Bounty Land Warrant, 64-200 issued May 10, 1790.

My ancestor's services during the Revolutionary War were as follows: Colonial and State Records of NC, Vol. 10, pg. 539 states "William Alexander is among those who were empowered by the General Assembly to direct the establishing of public manufactories in their respective

districts of good and sufficient muskets and bayonets.” This information is also cited in “Alexander Kin II” pg. 504. Also from “Alexander Kin II”, pg. 501, Daniel (father of William) Alexander was a Lieutenant in Captain Adam Alexander’s company, NC Militia, 1766. Daniel’s service is also cited in NC Colonial Records, Vol. 22/396.

Elizabeth Murphy Davis: #647485: Prudence Alexander Chapter DAR, Dallas, TX.

Aunt-Sister of Janie Alexander Murphy: Alma Ruth Alexander Photon DAR #525055, Chief John Ross Chapter, Chattanooga, TN.  
I hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent from Lt. William Anderson Alexander, son of Prudence.  
Married Ester Brown. Served in North Carolina.

**Source:** Maury County, Tennessee Historical Sketches by Jill K. Garrett:

FOREWORD: These historical sketches, for the most part, were written by the pioneers of Maury County, Tennessee. As the old settlers began to die, those that survived began writing of the early days of the county. These sketches, from time to time were published in Maury County newspapers, and some were found in the Nashville newspapers.

GEORGE A. KENNEDY - - Columbia Herald and Mail, 15 December 1876.

Mr. George A. Kennedy, who lives in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district, has resided in its present limits 69 years, having come here in 1807. But the country was not laid off into districts till a great many years afterwards. When he and the emigrants with whom he came arrived here, they found living here already three settlers, Griffith Cathey, William Erwin, and Isaac Farris, on the north side of Cathey’s Creek, and Thos. S. Williams, **William Alexander**, James Farris, grandfather of H. Luther Farris, and James Love, Esq., who lived where James H. Brooks now lives near Hampshire. Those early emigrants had to encounter a great many difficulties in subduing the wilderness, and were subject to numberless hardships, and privations to which the present generation are entire strangers. The prowling wolves and bears were so destructive to young stock that it was almost impossible to raise any, especially sheep and hogs, and it was an object of much importance then to free the country from the wild beasts of prey that roamed in great numbers about the settlements.

James B. Garnor, who was reared up in this section in the pioneer times, and underwent many of the hardships incident to the opening up of a new country, including a campaign against the Seminole Indians, in 1817, is still hale and hearty, at the age of 78. He rides his horse as a boy of fifteen...

An ancient document in possession of the descendants of Richard Anderson, Esq., was the original copy of the survey made by Robert Weakley in 1792. It appears from this paper that Weakley, who lived at Nashville, in company with Simeon Eliett and other of Sumner County, crossed Duck River in that year before any settlements were made on this side of Duck River...The first pioneer settlers coming here in 1806 and 1807.

**Source:** First Families of Tennessee, a Register of Early Settlers and Their Present Day Descendants, published in 2000.  
East Tennessee Historical Society, P.O. Box 1629, Knoxville, TN 37901

**Pg. 72: WILLIAM ALEXANDER: Born 1745, Cecil Co., MD (or Anson Co., NC); Died 1820, Maury Co., TN; Married Esther Brown; County Settled; Sumner, 1791; Proof: Deed.**

Descendants: Alice Ann Vaughan Floyd Barge, Linda White Billica, Nobal E. King, Landra King Spieth, Betty Felton White, & Janet Lynn White.

## ***Other Communities***

by Walter T. Durham

*From Old Sumner, A History of Sumner County, Tennessee, From 1805 to 1861.*

Reprinted with permission.

Source: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsumner/sumnotcm.htm>

East of Gallatin the families of **George T. BROWN, John HARRIS, John BYRN** and **James LAUDERDALE** settled on "Goose Creek," now called Chipman. Between Chipman and Gallatin developed a concentration of Presbyterian families who constituted the elders and membership of Shiloh Church. Their community became known as Sideview, and the family names of **BARR, ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, REESE, BLACKMORE, BRYSON, DONNELL, WILSON, and RUTHERFORD** were prominent there during the early nineteenth century.

## ***Shiloh Presbyterian Church***

### ***List of Remembered Persons at the Time of Church Organization (ca 1793)***

Compiled by Theda Womack

Reprinted with permission.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsumner/sumnsh2.htm>

The following is an excerpt from the: **Minutes of the Proceedings of the Session of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, 1834.**

"In the statement which the session clerk is now about to submit to the Presbytery of Shiloh, he begs leave to state that by some means or other unknown to him, all past records of the history of this church have been as he believes, lost, and that therefore for all that for all he shall state, he is indebted to tradition, or to his own memory."

"The following persons are remembered to have been members of this church at the time of its organization: viz.--"

**William Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Prudence, Esther, Priscilla and Daniel Alexander were among the members of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, which was organized in Sumner County in 1793.**

***Stock Marks and Brands***  
**1787 - 1818**

**Transcribed by Diane Payne**  
**2001**

**Source: Sumner County Archives. Card Catalog #976.847SN-C-5**

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For information on the actual mark or brand, contact the  
[Sumner County Archives](#)

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A Record of Stock marks and Brands of the inhabitants of Sumner County in order of priority as \_ stand in the minutes of the Court  
***Jany 1797***

Danl Rogers	James Morrison
Pearce Wall	David White
<b>Wm Alexander</b>	Henry Lyon

Transcribed by Bob Morrow  
July 2, 1953

**CAL'S COLUMN**

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsmith/ccarticles/>

The next item of business in the Court of September, 1802, is as follows: "Ordered that John Gordon, Esquire, be appointed Overseer of the above road, from the above-mentioned ford over the Caney Fork to its intersection with Walton's Road, and that the hands living in Snow Creek settlement, together with the hands excepted above, work on same."

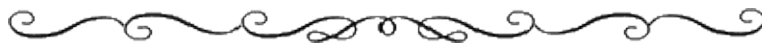
**"Ordered that Daniel Alexander be appointed Constable, who came into Court and gave security and qualified according to law."**

**Daniel Alexander in 1820 had the following members of his family: Two males under 10, two from 10 to 16, one from 16 to 18, three between 19 and 26, and one over 45, perhaps himself; and one female between 16 and 26, and one over 45, supposedly Mrs. Alexander. Two slaves were reported in the same census. We suppose that the Daniel Alexander was a relative of the numerous Alexander family of a later day in the Dixon Springs section . James, James A., Reuben, Richard, Daniel, and this might have been the one appointed as Constable 18 years earlier; and Josiah Alexander, were heads of Alexander families in Smith County in 1820.**

**"William L. Alexander exhibited his stock mark, being two swallow forks and an underkeel in the right ear. Ordered to be registered." Perhaps this Alexander in 1820 was dead or else had removed from Smith County. Anyway he is not listed in the census of 1820.**

1798 Court of Pleas & Quarter Session Records

Pages 91 - 95



*Source: Book located at Sumner County Archives*

Transcribed by [Linda Carpenter](#) - [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~providence/court\\_pleas91-95\\_1798.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~providence/court_pleas91-95_1798.htm)

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**Jury impaneled & sworn to wit Wm. Alexander, William Reed, Lewis Crain, Christopher Cooper, James Cryer, Robert Looney, William Bruce, Thomas Draper, Montgomery McCorack,**



**Deed from James Winchester to William Alexander for 25 acres & 30 poles was proved by George D. Blackmore.**

**Deed from Mathew Alexander to William Alexander for 50 acres of land was proved by George D. Blackmore.**

**\*(page torn) Deed from Thomas Donoho to James Hart for 422 acres of land was proved by William Alexander.**

**Fact Tip:** [Smith Co., TN](#)--- Located south-west of Sumner Co. TN. Formed in 1799 from Sumner Co. TN. and Trousdale Co. TN. The county seat is Carthage.

**Fact Tip:** Some Families Associated With Early Communities of Maury County: <http://www.tngenweb.org/maury/history/early1.htm>

**BIGBYVILLE: Hudson, McKee, Boyd, Harper, Galbreath, Ramsey, Kerr, Reece, Stockard, Alexander and Zollicoffer.**

**Source:** Goodspeed's History of Tennessee  
Biographical Appendix.  
Goodspeed Publishing Company  
Nashville, TN. 1887

Transcribed by  
Janette West Grimes, Melody Carter, Pat Stubbs,  
Bob Morrow, Pam Vick, Mary Knight, Rae Wayne  
For The Smith County TNGenWeb Project

#### SMITH COUNTY

**G. D. Alexander**, merchant, was born in Smith County, in June, 1849, and is one of nine children of J. L. and Sarah D. [Donaho] Alexander. The father, Scotch in origin, born in Smith County in 1818, has been a physician near Dixon Springs for forty-six years, and is also a farmer, possessing about 500 acres of the Cumberland River bottom lands, one of the finest farms in the county. The mother, French in ancestry, was born in Sumner [now Trousdale] County in 1829. Educated chiefly at Dixon Springs, our subject began merchandising at nineteen years of age in Smith County, continuing about three and a half years. For five years then he was employed by Jos. T. Thompkins & Co., dry goods, Louisville, Ky., and then before engaging in his present business at Dixon Springs, he spent four years on his father's farm. In December, 1885, he married Bettie, daughter of Jas. and Clarissa [Bravard] Crenshaw, and born in what is now Trousdale County, in 1863. Mr. Alexander is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

**(Note: have not made the connection to the William Alexander line as of yet. But I believe my Alexander line lived in Dixon Springs, Smith Co., later DeKalb Co., TN, Dist. 16).**

**Source:** Counties of Tennessee  
By Austin P. Foster, A.M.  
Assistant State Librarian and Archivist  
ISBN: 1-57072-084-3

**The counties of Middle Tennessee are:** Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Davidson, **DeKalb**, Dickson, Fentress, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, **Maury**, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, **Smith**, Stewart, **Sumner**, Trousdale, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wilson .

**SUMNER COUNTY was erected on November 17, 1786, by act of the Legislature of North Carolina. It was formed from a part of Davidson County and was named in honor of Gen. Jethro Sumner, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary War. It was the second county formed in Middle Tennessee.**

Cisco says, "The curtain of history arises on Sumner County in the year 1779, when a settlement of a dozen families was formed near Bledsoe's Lick," now Castalian Springs. Before this day, however, Thomas Sharp Spencer and others had come into the Cumberland country and in 1777 had built a number of cabins about one-half mile west of Bledsoe's Lick, and in 1778 had planted some corn. This was the first agricultural effort made by men of the Anglo-Saxon race in Middle Tennessee.

Col. Isaac Bledsoe built a fort or station about a quarter of a mile west of Bledsoe's Lick; and his brother, Col. Anthony Bledsoe, built a fort two and one-half miles north of the Lick and called it "Greenfield." Asher and others built a fort a little southeast of Gallatin. Forts were also built by John Morgan, Maj. James White, Colonel Sanders, Jacob Zigler, Capt. Jos. Wilson, ancestor of Judge S. F. Wilson, of the State Court of Chancery Appeals, Kasper Mansker, Hamilton, and others.

Among the early settlers were: Col. Isaac Bledsoe, Col. Anthony Bledsoe, Robert Desha, Jordon Gibson, Henry Loving, William Morrison, John Morgan, John Sawyer, Robert Steele, Jacob Zeigler, Henry Ramsey, William Hall, HughRogan, David Shelby, George D. Blackmore, James and George Winchester, Robert Peyton, Jos. Wilson, Michael Shafer, James Hayes, Charles Morgan, Gabriel Black, John Carr, Robert

Brigham, Charles Campbell, William Crawford, Edward and Elmore Douglass, James Franklin, Richard Hogan, Robert and David Looney, George Mansker, Benjamin Kuykendall, Thomas Sharp Spencer, John Peyton, James Mc- Cain, Benjamin Porter, John Withers, John Hamilton, John Latham, William Snoddy, James Cartwright, James McCann, John and Joseph Byrns, James Trousdale, Benjamin Williams, John Edwards, Samuel Wilson, John Hall, William Montgomery, Edward Hagan, Gen. Daniel Smith, William Frazier, Benjamin Sheppard, and Redmond D. Berry, who introduced Kentucky bluegrass and brought from North Carolina his blooded horse, Gray Metley.

The first court of Sumner County was held on the first Monday in March, 1787, at the house of John Hamilton, at Station Camp Creek, about five miles from Gallatin. The members of that court were: Gen. Daniel Smith, Maj. David Wilson, Maj. George Winchester, Isaac Lindsey, William Hall, John Hardin, Joseph Kuykendall, Col. Edward Douglass, and Col. Isaac Bledsoe. David Shelby, son-in-law of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, was appointed clerk. John Hardin, Jr., was appointed sheriff, and Isaac Lindsey, ranger.

On April 20, 1796, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act appointing commissioners to select a site for the seat of government. Those commissioners were: William Bowen, John Wilson, Isaac Walton, George D. Blackmore, and Hugh Crawford. The act also appointed the following trustees to purchase the land selected by the commissioners: Henry Bradford, David Shelby, and Edward Douglas. Section 3 of this act provided that the town should be called "Ca Ira," which name was corrupted into "Cairo," and it was so incorporated on November 5, 1815. On October 2, 1797, this act was repealed and another act passed appointing another commission to select the county site, to buy land, erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks.

This act also was repealed on October 26, 1799, and Sumner County was reduced to its constitutional limits. On November 6, 1804, an act was passed by the Legislature to provide for county seat and buildings and that the town should be called Gallatin, in honor of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

In February, 1802, the site of Gallatin was purchased from James Trousdale. The courthouse was completed in 1803.

The circuit court was established in 1810, and the chancery court in 1836. The sessions of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were held in the homes of various citizens until the courthouse was erected. The first session of the court after Tennessee was admitted into the Union was held in the house of Ezekiel Douglas in July, 1796. It was composed of the following members appointed by Governor Sevier: William Cage, Stephen Cantrell, James Douglass, Edward Douglass, James Gwyn, Wetheral Lattimore, Thomas Masten, Thomas Donald, James Pearce, David Wilson, James Winchester, and Isaac Walton. Probably from eighty to one hundred persons in Sumner County were killed by the Indians. An academy for girls was incorporated November 3, 1837. It was succeeded by the Howard Female Institute in 1856. Joseph S. Fowler was a teacher in this school. After the war he became a Senator of the United States from Tennessee. It was his vote which saved Andrew Johnson from being convicted when impeached.

Early ministers from the county were: John Gwynn, James McGhee, Bishop McKendree, John Page, Methodists; John Wiseman, Baptist; William McGhee, Presbyterian.

Statistics of Sumner County: population, 1920, 27,708. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$21,557,328. Area, 536 square miles. Number of farms, 4,585. Railway mileage, 62.

Sumner County is one of the finest stock-raising and agricultural section in the state and is intersected by the L. & N. Railroad, borders on Kentucky, and is bounded on the south by the Cumberland River. Portions of it are well timbered and it is a fine county for fruit-growing. Phosphate deposits are found in the county. It has a good system of highways. Staple products are corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, and live stock. Gallatin, the county seat, is on the L. & N. Railroad and is 30 miles from Nashville and has fine schools and churches, two weekly newspapers, tow banks, and prosperous population of 2, 757. Portland is another prosperous town. Scholastic population of county, 9, 672; high schools, 13; elementary schools, 83.

**SMITH COUNTY was erected in 1799 from a part of Sumner County and was named in honor of Gen. Daniel Smith, a pioneer, surveyor, Secretary of the Southwest Territory and, United States Senator, succeeding Andrew Jackson.**

**The early settlers were mostly from North Carolina and Virginia, some of them via East Tennessee.** They raised cotton, corn, tobacco, and hemp. William Walton was the first settler, having located, probably in 1787, on what was afterwards the site of Carthage. Other early settlers were: Daniel Burford, **Richard Alexander**, Peter Turney, William Saunders, Tilman Dixon, Micajah Duke, William McDonald, William Goodall, Armstead Piippin, James Hodges, George T. Wright, Arthur S. Hogan, the Gordons, Smiths, and Fites.

**On December 16, 1799, the first session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held at the house of Tilman Dixon on the site of Dixon Springs.** The following-named magistrates were present and qualified: Garrett Fitzgerald, chairman, **William Alexander**, James Gwinn, Tilman Dixon, Thos. Harrison, James Hibbetts, William Walton, and Peter Turney. The last named was the father of Hopkins L. Turney and grandfather of Governor Peter Turney. The oath was administered by Moses Fisk, who was appointed clerk, pro tern. Amos Lacy was chosen constable. During its first year this court had its meetings sometimes at the house of Maj. Dixon and sometimes at William Saunders', then at Fort Blount, then at Colonel Walton's. But in 1804, the county site was established at the place where Carthage now stands, which was laid out on the land of Co. William Walton, who built the road, called after him, the Walton Road, from the junction of the Caney Fork and the Cumberland across the mountain, along which road he erected houses for the entertainment of travelers. The courthouse

was completed in 1805, and in March, 1806, the court was held in it.

The circuit court held its first session, it is thought, in 1810, with Judge N. W. Williams presiding. The chancery court held its first term in May, 1825, and was presided over by Judge John Catron, Chief Justice of the state, 1831-1835, and then member of the United States Supreme Court. Among the prominent members of its bar were: Robert L. Caruthers, elected governor in 1863, and his brother, Abraham Caruthers, William B. Campbell, governor, 1851-1853, William Cullom, Samuel M. Fite, James B. Moore, Jordan Stokes, John D. Goodall, Andrew McClain, A. A. Swope, E. L. Gardenhire, and Sam Turney.

Smith County furnished for the War of 1812 two companies whose captains were, respectively, Robertson and James Walton; four companies for the War with Mexico, commanded by Captains William Walton, L. P. McMurry, Don Allison, and John D. Goodall; and twelve companies to the Confederate Army.

Pioneer ministers were: David P. Timberlake, David Halliburton, John Page, Jesse Moreland, and John Maffit.

Important educational institutions were the Geneva Academy and the Female Academy.

Statistics of Smith County: population of 1920, 17,134. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1923, \$13,652,578. Area, 368 square miles. Number of farms, 2,908. Railway mileage, 27.

Drained by the Cumberland and its tributary, the Caney Fork. Surface is hilly and well covered with timber. Staple products are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and hay. It is one of the best live stock counties in the state. Carthage, the county seat, is on the Cumberland River and the terminus of a branch of the Tennessee Central Railway. It has a population of 920, has good schools and churches, a weekly newspaper, one bank, manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Large shipments of tobacco are made from Carthage. Dixon Springs is another prosperous town in the county. Scholastic population of county, 6,832; high schools, 2; elementary schools, 72.

**DEKALB COUNTY** was erected in 1837 out of parts of White, Warren, Cannon, Wilson, and Jackson Counties and was named for **Baron DeKalb, an officer in the Revolutionary War who had fallen at Camden, New Jersey.** The act creating this county provided that the first court should be held at the house of Bernard Richardson, near Smithville, which was chosen for the county seat and named for John Smith Bryan, who was commonly called "Smith." The committee appointed to select the county seat was: Thomas Durham, Joseph Banks, Thomas Allen, Watson Cantrell, and Joseph Clark.

Bernard Richardson gave to the county fifty acres for the county seat, a part of which was laid out in lots which were sold at public sale.

On March 5, 1838, the county was organized with the following-named magistrates in attendance: Lemuel Moore, chairman, Reuben Evans, Joseph Turney, Thomas Simpson, John Martin, Watson Cantrell, David Fisher, William Scott, Samuel Strong, Henry Burton, Martin Phillips, John Frazier, Joel Cheatham, Jonathan Fuston, Peter Reynolds, and James Batey.

A. J. Marchbanks was the first circuit judge and B. L. Ridley the first chancellor.

The first settlement in DeKalb County was made in 1797 by Adam Dale, who came from Maryland and located on Smith's Fork Creek near Liberty and erected there the first mill in the county.

Other early settlers were: Thomas Whaley, Josiah Duncan, Henry Burton, Thomas West, William and John Dale, James and William Bratton, William and George Givan, the Walkers, the Pruitts, Jacob and Abraham Overall, Robin Forester, Reuben Evan, Matthew Sellers, Benjamin Blades, Nicholas Smith, Benjamin Garrison, Jesse Allen, Martin Phillips, Brition Johnson, Giles Driver, Levi Bozarth, David Taylor, P. G. Magness, Zachariah Lefever, John Wooldridge, Bernard Richardson, William Adcock, Wm. Floyd, John Vantrease, Jonathan and Stewart Doss, E. Turner, James Goodner, Edmund Turner, William Grandstaff, Thomas Simpson, and William Wright.

Statistics of DeKalb County: population, 1920, 15,370. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$7,497,060. Area, 310 square miles. Number of farms, 2, 792. Railway mileage, none. Drained by the Caney Fork River. Surface is hilly in part and well covered with timber. The soil is fertile and the staple products are corn, wheat, and live stock. Splendid fruit-growing section. Has some deposits of zinc and clay. Smithville, the county seat, has a population of 687, good schools and churches, a weekly newspaper, bank, flourishing stores, flour mill, and spoke and handle factory. Alexandria has a population of 510, has good schools and churches, bank and prosperous business establishments. Liberty is another thriving town in DeKalb County. Scholastic population of county, 4,728; high schools, 5; elementary schools, 71.

**MAURY** was erected November 24, 1807, from a part of Williamson County and was named in honor of Major Abram P. Maury. It is one of the best counties in the state. From an agricultural point of view no county in the state is superior to it.

The first county court was held at the house of Col. Joseph Brown, about three miles south of Columbia. He was licensed to keep an "ordinary" and gave bond to furnish "good, wholesome, and clean lodging and diet for travelers, stabling with hay, oats, corn, fodder, and pasturage, as the season of the year may require, and not to suffer or permit gambling, nor on the Sabbath day permit any person to tipple to

drink more than necessary.”

The magistrates of this first court were: John Dickey, John Miller, William Gilchrist, William Frierson, Isaac Roberts, John Spencer, John Lindsey, and Joseph Brown. They selected Columbia, which was incorporated in 1817. The first physicians were: Drs. O'Reilly and Estes. Later physicians were: Drs. DePriest, McNeil, Sansom, McJimsey, and Graves.

The first paper, The Western Chronicle, was founded in 1811 by James Walker, who married a sister of President Polk in 1813.

The early settlers in Maury County came from North Carolina and Virginia. Attention to this county was brought early and particularly because of the location there of the 25,000 acres given Gen. Nathaniel Greene because of his services in the Revolutionary War.

One of the earliest colonies, however, came from South Carolina in 1807 and in 1808, led by John Dickey and settled in the Zion Church neighborhood. Besides Dickey, prominent settlers were: Moses Frierson, James Blakely, William Frierson, Eli Frierson, James Armstrong, Thomas Stephenson, Nathaniel Stephenson, “Old Davy” Matthews, Samuel Witherspoon, John Stephenson, James Frierson, P. Fulton, Alexander Dobbins, Moses Freeman, the Flemings and Mayes. They built a church, which served also as a schoolhouse in which the minister, Rev. Henderson, was a teacher. At one time James K. Polk was one of his pupils.

Not far from Mt. Zion was the Polk settlement. From the first settlers, in 1807, William Dever and his sister, William Polk bought their 5,000-acre grant. He divide the estate among his four sons: Bishop Leonidas Polk, Lucius P. Polk, George N. Polk, and Rufus K. Polk. This became known as the “Polk Neighborhood.” Near it was the home of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow.

Another prominent settlement was the Spring Hill community which was started about 1808-1810 by Abraham Hammond, Colonel Russell, Nathaniel Cheairs, James Black and others. James Black was the grandfather of Col. Henry Watterson and father-in-law of Judge Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court.

Few counties have been so prolific in prominent, noted, and great men. Among them were: President James K. Polk, Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, Gen. Ewell Stanley Matthews, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Henry F. Cooper, A. P. Nicholson, William Fields,\* (\*The compiler of the famous Scrapbook), Bishop Leonidas Polk, Bishop Otey, Gideon J. Pillow, Terry H. Cahal, William Polk, Thomas Wrenne, Maj. James Holland, Dr. Samuel Mayes, James Armstrong, a member of Lee's Legion, David Matthews, who served under Gen. Francis Marion, Gen. Richard Winn, Edward ward Carmack, and many others.

Statistics of Maury County: population, 1920, 35,403. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$29,694,070. Area, 596 square miles. Number of farms, 3,728. Railway mileage, 102. Drained by Duck River. Land is very fertile and is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. Staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, fruits, and live stock. The dairying industry is extensive, the county having some of the finest herds in the state. There are immense phosphate deposits in the county which have been worked for years. Columbia, the county seat, has a population of 5,526, is on the Duck River, and has two railroads. It is the seat of Columbia Institute for Girls and Columbia Military Academy and has a fine system of public schools, splendid churches, daily and weekly newspapers, four banks, several manufacturing establishments, mills, etc. it is one of the largest mule markets in the country. Mount Pleasant, the center of the phosphate mining industry, has a population of 2,093 and has good schools and churches, two banks, a weekly newspaper, cotton mill, two creameries and prosperous manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Other prosperous towns are Culleoka and Spring Hill. The latter place has excellent private schools. Scholastic population of county, 11,352; high schools, 13, elementary schools, 100.

Source: <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/mguide07.htm>

**Research: Nashville Library and Archives: Guide to Manuscripts**

**Mf. 963 -- Ila Johnston Day Collection, 1965-1985. 750 items. TSLA. 2 reels. 35 mm. RESTRICTED. Microfilm Only Collection** Collection composed of material gathered by Ila Johnston Day (1921- ) on her ancestral lines and those of her husband, Genie Rheupell Day (1919-1978). Genealogical data may be found for the following families: Adams, **Alexander**, Bell, Blankenship, Bohannon, Bratton, Brown, Cole, Cooper, Cornwell, Cothron, Day, DeBow, Douglas Driver, Drury, Duke, Duty, Hargett, Harmon, **Johnston (Johnson)**, Jones, Harper, Law, **Meador**, Presley, Simmons, Taylor Thomas, Underhill, Warner, and Weems. Register available, including genealogical charts. Restriction: Microfilm reels may not be copied for sale without the permission of the donor.

**Mf. 1265 -- Alexander Family Papers, 1857-1966. 750 items. TSLA. 2 reels. 35 mm.**

<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/techsvs/manud/91-123.pdf>

Papers of Virginia Alexander, Columbia genealogist. Included in the collection is **genealogical data on the Abernathy, Alexander, Childers, Cooper, Hasty, Johnson, Lindsay, May, Murphy, McCoy, Neil, Noblett, Parker, Reese, Rooser, Whitten, Woods, Yorke, and related families.** Register available, including a container list and genealogical charts.

**Mf. 1498 -- Virginia (Wood) Alexander Genealogical Collection. TSLA. 2 reels. 16 mm. Microfilm Only Collection.**

Collection of materials compiled by Virginia Wood Alexander (b. 1926). The material is arranged alphabetically by family name and

includes copies of original material as well as **abstracts of marriage records, Bible entries, census records and pension applications.** Register available, including a list of publications and Alexander's list of families in Virginia.

**Mf. 1291 -- Alexander Family Papers, 1803-1885. 100 items. TSLA. 1 reel. 35 mm.**

<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/techsvs/manud/68-355.pdf>

Papers centered on Captain Richard Alexander (ca. 1786-ca. 1856), War of 1812 officer and his son, James Lauderdale Alexander (1818-ca.1881), Smith County medical doctor. The collection is composed of accounts, correspondence, military records for the War of 1812, deeds, land records, and a will. Register available, including biographical notes and a container list. (*Capt. Richard Alexander is not my line but I am including this reference for future study*).

Historic Sumner County, Tennessee

By Jay Guy Cisco, 1909

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsumner/ciscobk.htm>

Retyped for the page by Diane Payne, 2000, 2001 & 2002

Note: The original book is not separated into distinct chapters. However, I took the liberty to create chapters for organization reasons. Also the book contains numerous photos which I have not scanned for the website.

### First Settlement

The curtain of history rises on Summer county in the year 1779, when a settlement of a dozen families was formed near Bledsoe's Lick. "Isolated in the heart of the wilderness, their only protection from marauding Indians was their undaunted courage and the stockade enclosures around their cabins."

The winter of 1779-80 brought many new settlers. The tide had set in, and it continued to flow, despite the many dangers and hardships which the people had to encounter. The first settlers came chiefly from the Watauga, North Carolina and from Virginia, though a few came from Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Many of these hardy men were fresh from the battlefields of the revolution, and brought with them the rifles and the muskets with which they had helped to win independence for their country. Better than rifles and muskets, they brought with them strong and vigorous minds, strong and healthy bodies, a love of freedom, undaunted courage and a determination to conquer dangers and difficulties and build new homes for their descendants or die in the wilderness. And many did die in the struggle. But their efforts were successful, and we owe it to their memories to mark their last resting places, to keep their graves forever green and to keep in mind their heroic deeds and unselfish sacrifices.

The men who settled Summer county were for the most part of obscure birth and accustomed to poverty. A few of them were men of wealth, and a small per cent of them were of aristocratic descent. Some brought with them to their new homes money and slaves. They came to found in the wilderness new homes and greater estates and to find better opportunities for their children. Some of the higher social class who had lost their fortunes in the older settlements came to begin life anew. Some were sons of the older families, young men, who came, purchased large estates, married and founded families. But the greater number were poor men, who saw no opportunities in the older settlements. It was these men who "animated by the twin spirit of chivalry and adventure united," contended with the Indians and laid the foundation of Tennessee. It was their sons that followed Jackson in the Indian wars and fought under his banner at New Orleans, and who fought the battles in the war with Mexico, and who followed Lee, Jackson, Bate and Forrest in the Civil War.

Northern historians grow eloquent when they write about the bloodshed at Lexington and Bunker Hill, but they have little to say about the bloodshed at Alamance, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford Court-House, Eutaw Springs, Charleston and King's Mountain, in which many of the pioneers of Tennessee, gained imperishable renown.

The first organized resistance to British tyranny in America was by the people of North Carolina in 1770. The first battle of the Revolution which gave independence to the colonies, and the first blood shed in that cause was on the 16th of May, 1771, when the forces of Governor Tyron, numbering 1,100 men, met about 200 of the "Regulators" at Alamance, in Orange county, North Carolina. In the battle that ensued there was stubborn fighting until the ammunition of the Regulators was exhausted and they were driven from the field. Twenty of these brave men were killed and several prisoners were taken, one of which was hung without trial, and twelve others were convicted of high treason and executed. The loss of the British in killed, wounded and missing were sixty-one men.

North Carolina, the mother of Tennessee, was the first of the colonies to throw the gauntlet of defiance in the face of the British. The battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, 1775, and one month and a day later, on May 20, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed at Charlotte, twenty-seven brave men affixing their names thereto. A number of the descendants of these signers found their way to Tennessee, among them the Brevards and the **Alexanders, ancestors of the families of those names now residents of Sumner and other counties in Tennessee.**

Among the early settlers, of whom the writer has not been able to collect detailed information are the following families: **Alexander**, Allen, Bryson, Belote, Bentley, Brown, Baker, Baber, Bowyer, Bracken, Chenault, Cantrell, Chapman, Cryer, Crenshaw, Carter, Cummings, Dickinson, Dunn, Darnell, Duffey, Franklin, Gillespie, Clendening, Hassell, Hargrove, Hays, Hanna, House, Harris, Joyner,



King, Lewis, Mitchner, Murray, Montgomery, McCain, Provine, Perdue, Pond, Pryor, Roscoe, Read, Rawling, Robb, Turner, Tompkins, Mastin, Watkins, Wherry, Witherspoon, Woodson, Walton, Williams, Grant, and others.

## **History, Location, and Geography of Sumner County**

### ***History***

Tennessee formed the western lands of North Carolina in the days before statehood. In the year 1772, Joseph Drake, Isaac Bledsoe, and Casper Mansker traveled through parts of Middle Tennessee and discovered three licks, which bore their names, that is: Bledsoe's Lick, Mansker's Lick, and Drake's Lick. News of the abundance of game and fertility of the soil traveled fast, and soon other families began to arrive. **The population was sufficient by 1786 to establish a county, which was named after Colonel Jethro Sumner, an officer of the Revolution.**

Sumner County was created on November 17, 1786, from the eastern part of Davidson County and is the second-oldest county in Middle Tennessee. Between 1777 and 1788, six counties had been formed to give the people a political voice and some form of organized government. Three counties were in East Tennessee (Washington, Sullivan, and Greene), and three were in Middle Tennessee (Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee).

North Carolina finally ceded its western lands, the Tennessee country, to the federal government when it ratified the United States Constitution in 1789. Congress designated the area as the Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio. It was also known as the Southwest Territory and was divided into three districts--two for East Tennessee and the Mero District on the Cumberland. In 1795, a territorial census showed enough population for statehood. Congress approved the admission of Tennessee on June 1, 1796. It became the sixteenth state of the Union.

**On October 26, 1799, Wilson and Smith Counties were carved from part of Sumner County.** Macon and Trousdale Counties on the east were later formed from parts of old Sumner County.

On November 6, 1804, an act was passed by the Legislature to provide a county seat for Sumner County. It was named Gallatin in honor of **Albert Gallatin**, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

### ***Location and Geography***

Present day Sumner County is bounded on the north by Simpson and Allen Counties in Kentucky. On the east lie Macon and Trousdale Counties, Tennessee. The southern boundary is the Cumberland River, which separates Sumner and Wilson Counties. On the southwest is Mansker's Creek, which forms the line between Sumner and Davidson Counties. Robertson County lies beyond the western edge of Sumner.

Sumner County is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Ridge, which extends through the county from southwest to northeast. It is a part of the Highland Rim to the Great Central Basin of Middle Tennessee. South of the Ridge lies a slope that descends to the Cumberland River. Towns south of the Ridge include Gallatin, Saundersville, Hendersonville, and Bethpage.

North of the Ridge lie the Rim Lands. Streams called the East Fork, Middle Fork, Caney Fork, and other branches of North Drake's Creek (a tributary of the Barren River in Kentucky) run generally northwest north of the Ridge. Smaller ridges and highlands lie between them. Some towns north of the ridge include White House, Portland, and Mitchellville.

Compiled by [Danene Vincent](http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsumner/sumnhist.htm). - <http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsumner/sumnhist.htm>

**Sumner county** is bounded on the north by the counties of Simpson and Allen in Kentucky, on the east by the counties of Macon and Trousdale, on the south by the Cumberland River, which separates it from Wilson county, on the southwest by Mansker's creek, which is the line between Sumner and Davidson counties, and on the west by Robertson county.

The county of Smith is bounded north by Trousdale and Macon Counties, east by Jackson and Putnam, south by DeKalb, and west by Wilson.

Source: <http://www.tngenweb.org/dekalb/>

**DeKalb county** is located in Middle Tennessee, one of the state's three "grand divisions."

DeKalb county was formed by acts of the Legislature passed on Dec. 2, 1837, from portions of Smith, Warren, White and Cannon Counties.

**Source: Goodspeed's History of  
DeKalb County  
1887**

## **DeKalb County Biographical Sketches**

**The settlement of DeKalb County dates back to the year 1779**, at which time **Adam Dale** settled on Smith Fork, in the immediate neighborhood of the present town of Liberty. Dale was a Marylander in search of a home, and was attracted to Tennessee by the abundance of cheap land, and to the above locality by the fertile land and healthy climate. Being satisfied with the outlook he at once sent work back to his friends in the East, and two years later a colony of forty families, composed of his relatives, friends and acquaintances, left Maryland to join the pioneer in his frontier home. The colony came down the Ohio River, up the Cumberland to Nashville, and from that point made their way overland to the Dale settlement in wagons. There were no roads in those days and the journey from Nashville required several weeks' time, passages for the teams having to be cut as they went along, the forests and canebrakes being impenetrable. Reaching Smith Fork they settled in and around what is now Liberty, and being of a hardy, industrious nature, were in an incredibly short time comfortably housed and domiciled. Among those who composed the colony were **William and John Dale, Thomas West, William and George Givens, Thomas Whaley, Josiah Duncan, James and William Bratton, Henry Burton, The Walks, Fruits** and others. Between 1800 and 1820 many new comers settled in various parts of the county, among whom were **Jesse Allen, Allan Johnson, Martin Phillips, Britton Johnson, James Lockhart, John Martin, James Davis, Giles Driver, I. H. Hayes, Tobe Martin, John Robinson, George, Samuel H. and John Allen, John C. Kennedy, Milton Ward, John Wooldridge, John Frazier, David Taylor, Nicholas Smith, D. League, John Maynor, Henry Cameron, P. G. Magness, Zachariah Lafever, Jacob and Abraham Overall, Robin Forester, Ruben Evans, Matthew Selleers, James Powell, James Tubb, Jack Reynolds, Reddick Driver, Thomas Given, William Boyd, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Durham, David and William Adcock, William Floyd, Hezekiah Bowers, James Powell, John Vantrees, Jonathan and Stewart Dorse, E. Turner, James Goodner, Wm. Grandstaff, Thomas Simpson, William Wright, Benjamin Garrison, Anderson Pickett, Isaac Jones, James Jones and Edmund Turner, Sr.**

**Adam Dale** erected the first mill, which was a log, water-power corn-mill, on Smith Fork, near Liberty, built in 1800. The patronage of the mill came from the immediate Dale settlement, for the benefit of which it was established. Other early mills of the county were those of **Leonard Fite**, at Big Springs, on Smith Fork; **Jesse Allen**, on Eagle Creek; **Thomas Durham** and **Abraham Farrington**, on Pine Creek; **James Lick**, on Cane Creek, and **Nicholas Smith**, on Smith Fork. In connection with **Allen's** mill was a cotton-gin and distillery, probably the first established in the county. The same gentleman also established and operated for a number of years an iron forge on Pine Creek, the ore being secured in the neighboring mountains. Between 1805 and 1815 the settlers would make frequent trips to New Orleans in keelboats, taking to market furs, produce, etc., and returning with salt, which would be sold in the settlements at as high a price as \$10 per bushel. The voyagers were embarked on Caney Fork, floating into the Cumberland River, then the Ohio and into the Mississippi. From four to five months were required to make the trip to New Orleans and return. The principal mills of the county at present are as follows: **Brown Bros. & Donnell's** steam flour mill, at Alexandria; **J. H. Overall's** steam flour, meal and saw-mill, and **Hale Bros.'** water-power grist-mill, at Liberty; **Allen T. Wright's** steam woolen-mill, at Dowelltown, and **W. T. Robinson's** steam grist-mill, at Dowelltown, and **T. H. W. Richardson's, Wash. Reynolds', James Oakley's, W. G. Crowley's, John Bone's** and **James Kelton's** grist-mills in various parts of the county.

**DeKalb County is bounded on the north by the counties of Smith and Putnam, east by Putnam and White, south by Warren and Cannon, and west by Cannon and Wilson. The county was established by act of the Legislature passed in 1837, the territory for the new county being cut off from the counties of White, Warren, Cannon, Wilson and Jackson.** The act creating and naming the county is as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly that a new county be and is hereby established of parts of White, Warren, Wilson, Cannon and Jackson, **to be called DeKalb, in honor of Baron De Kalb, the friend of American liberty, who fell at the battle of Camden in the Revolutionary war.**" The act also provided for the holding of the first sessions of the different courts at the house of **Bernard Richardson**, on the bank of Fall Creek, one Quarter of a mile east from the present county seat, and for the appointment of a committee to locate a permanent seat of justice, lay out a town and sell the lots of the same, and with the money derived from the sale, erect the necessary public buildings. The county was formally organized at Richardson's house in March, 1838. A committee composed of **Joseph Clark, Thomas Allen, Joseph Banks, Watson Cantrell** and **Thomas Durham**, was appointed to select a site for a permanent seat of justice and erect a courthouse and jail. Of the commissioners, **Joseph Clark** is still living. A site was selected on the land of **Bernard Richardson**, who donated fifty acres of the same to the county, which was at once surveyed and laid off into lots and the same sold at public sale, and the town named Smithville in honor of **John S. Bryan**, who was known as and called Smith. A log courthouse and jail were at once erected, which stood and were used until about 1840, when the buildings of the present were erected. The courthouse is a square, brick building, two-story in height, and cost about \$6,000. It is out of repair, and a new house will soon be a necessity. The jail is also a brick building, and cost about \$2,500. The population of the county in 1840 was 5,868; in 1850 it was 8,016; in 1860 it was 10,573; in 1870 it was 11,425; in 1880 it was 14,000 and in 1886 about 15,000. In 1886 the voting population was about 3,000, of which about 1,800 were Democrats and 1,2000 Republicans.

On Monday, March 5, 1838, **James Goodner, Jonathan C. Doss, Lemuel Moore, Reuben Evans, Joseph Turney, Thomas Simpson, John Martin, Watson Cantrell, David Fisher, William Scott, Samuel Strong, Henry Burton, Martin Phillips, John Frazier, Joel Cheatham, Jonathan Fuston, Peter Reynolds** and **James Batey**, all holding commissions as justices for DeKalb County, met at the house of **Bernard Richardson**, on Fall Creek, and organized the county court by electing Lemuel Moore,

chairman. The several county officers produced their certificates of election, qualified and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties, and the wheels of the Government were set in motion. The court continued to meet at Richardson's house until the completion of the log courthouse. The circuit court of DeKalb County was also organized at Richardson's, the first session being held on the second Monday in August, 1838, over which **Judge A. J. Marchbanks** presided. The chancery court was organized at the courthouse in Smithville in March, 1844, by Chancellor **B. L. Ridley**.

Among the first lawyers of DeKalb County were **Jonathan L. Farrar, M. M. Brien, W. W. Wade, Sr., J. J. Ford, John H. Savage** and **Monroe Savage**. The lawyers who have practiced since the war, and are at present members of the bar of the county are as follows, in about the order given, some of whom are not at present residents of the County: **John H. Savage, M. M. Brien, Robert Cantrell, James A. Nesmith, Robt. C. Nesmith, W. W. Wade, Jr., T. M. Wade, J. S. Gible, W. B. Stokes, B. M. Webb, B. G. Adcock, J. T. Holis, B. M. Cantrell, John B. Robinson, A. Arant, R. M. Magness, P. T. Showers, Joseph Clark, Will T. Hale, D. O. Williams, J. J. Ford and J. W. Batts**.

The following is a list of the county officers who have served from the organization of the county:

County Court clerks: **Pleasant M. Wade, William Lawrence, Washington Isbell, M. T. Martin, G. W. Eastham, P. G. Magness, E. J. Evans, Z. P. Lee** and **H. K. Allen**, present incumbent.

Circuit court clerks: **David Fite, William J. Given, J. B. Gibbs, J. T. Holis, W. T. Haskins, T. M. Christian** and **T. W. Shields**, present incumbent.

Clerk and masters: **Thomas Whaley, Washington Isbell, J. T. Hallin, John P. Robertson, W. W. Wade** and **M. A. Crowley**, present incumbent.

Sheriffs: **Pleasant A. Thomason, James McGuire, E. W. Taylor, John W. Dearman, J. Y. Stewart, John Hallum, W. L. Hathaway, C. Hill, J. H. Blackburn, M. F. Doss, C. S. Frazier, B. M. Merritt, H. S. Gill** and **S. P. Maxwell**, present incumbent.

Registers: **Daniel Coggin, W. I. Isbell, David Fite, J. H. Haynes, John K. Bain, M. H. McHarner, Judson Dale, J. C. Kennedy, J. B. Attwell, John Harrison, B. M. Cantrell, E. W. Taylor** and **John G. Evans**, present incumbent.

**Source:** Colonial and State Records of North Carolina

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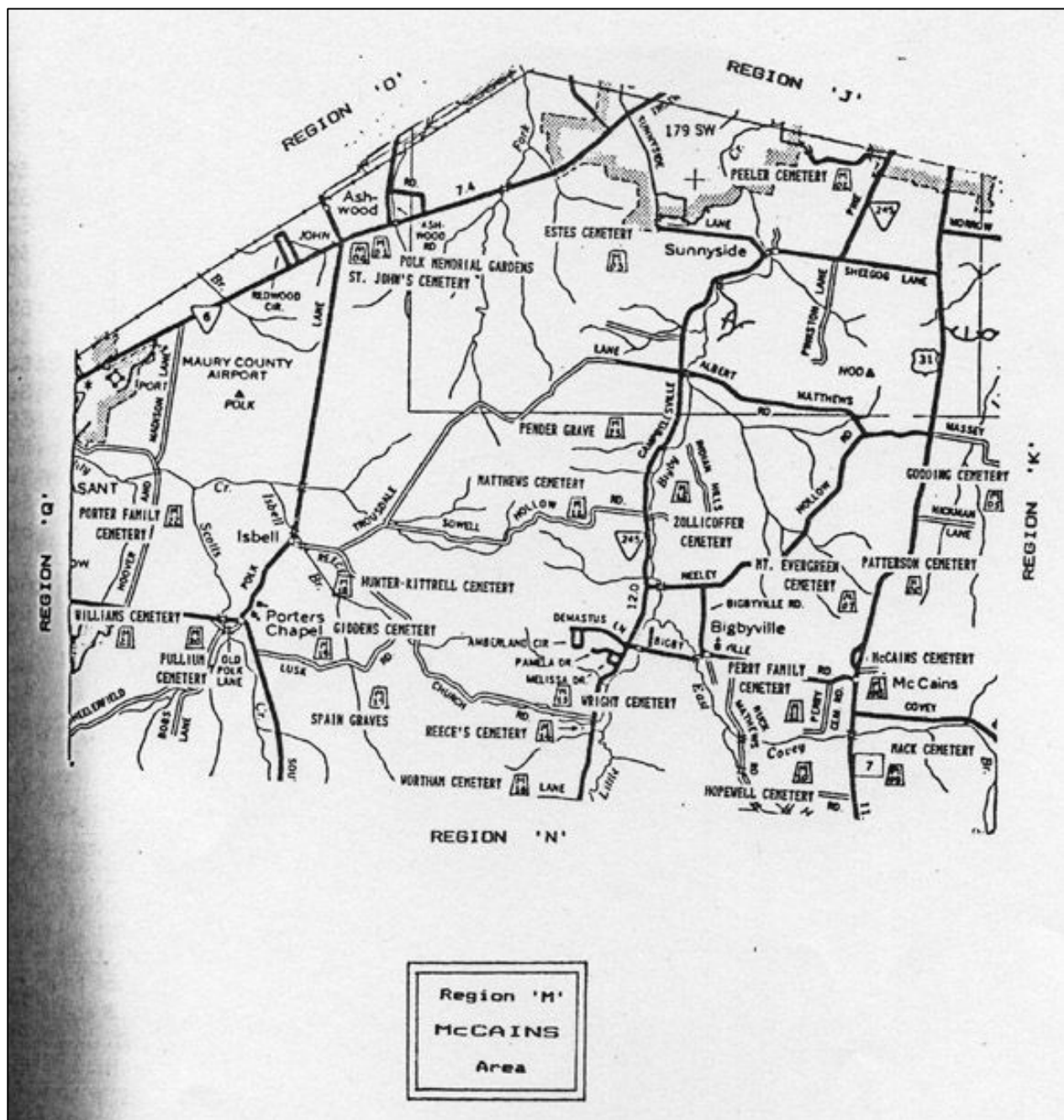
Collected and Edited by, William L. Saunders, Secretary of State.

Vol. X, 1775-1776: page 539:

It is further the opinion of this committee, that John Devane, Richard Herring and James White, in the district of Wilmington; John Cowper, James Coor and James Glasgow, in the district of Hillsborough; James McCoy, David Nisbit and **William Alexander in the district of Salisbury, be empowered immediately to direct the establishing of public manufactories in their respective districts, of good and sufficient muskets and bayonets, of the following description, to wit:** Each firelock to be made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch bore, and of a good substance at the breach, the barrel to be 3 feet 8 inches in length, a gook lock, the bayonet to be 18 inches in the blade, with a steel ramrod, the upper end of the upper loop to be trumpet mouthed; and that for that purpose they collect from the different Parts of their respective districts all gunsmiths, and other mechanicks, who have been accustomed to make, or assist in making muskets, or who may in their opinion be useful in carrying on such manufactory, and that they be together employed in the respective districts manufactory so established; and that they be furnished, at the expense of this Colony, with tools, implements and utensils, and materials for carrying on the said work; and that the said commissioners respectively shall contract with the mechanicks in such manner as they may think proper, proved that for each gun and bayonet compleat the public shall not pay a sum exceeding 5 pounds and that the said commissioners in each district shall have liberty to draw upon the Treasury for a swum of money, not exceeding 1000 pounds for each district, to be expended in erecting such manufactories, procuring tools, implements and materials, and paying the mechanicks employed for their respective services.







MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE CEMETERIES Vol. I and Vol. II:  
Compiled by Fred Lee Hawkins, Jr.  
Page 523, Vol. II

Region "M" McCain's Area, Bigbyville, near Columbia. This is the location of Reece's Chapel Cemetery – *Used to be called: Ebenezer Presbyterian Church Cemetery.*

Located just off Campbellsville Pike, about nine miles south of Columbia. It is just behind the old Reece's Chapel building that is not being used, at present, as a church meeting house. On the gatepost at the entrance is a plaque inscribed with the following: "Hark from the tombs - - a doleful sound. My ears attend the cry; Ye living men come view the ground, where you must shortly lie. - -1825." This data might be the date when the gateposts were erected, or the cemetery dedicated since the date on the earliest tombstone is earlier. 1814.

**Land for a more permanent building was donated to the church trustees by Revolutionary veteran James Reese.** This structure, in the shape of a cross, was built just west of where the cemetery is now located. This old log building burned in 1885 and a new one was erected, the present one, on the opposite side of the cemetery, which is closer to Campbellsville Pike. This church continued to function up to the 1950's but then, due to a declining membership, was disbanded. It is still maintained by an association formed to provide for the preservation of the cemetery.



**Source:** Alexander Kin II by Charles C. Alexander & Virginia W. Alexander – 1990  
Pg. 505 & 506:

**DANIEL ALEXANDER<sup>5</sup> (SON OF WILLIAM ALEXANDER & ESTHER/EASTER BROWN)**

(From records of the late Mrs. J. P. Parrish, Selma, Ala., with new research by Mrs. Julia Skinner, 1003 Sulphur Springs, R., Murfreesboro, TN 37129; and from public records of Smith Co., TN).

**DANIEL ALEXANDER, son of William & Esther (Brown) Alexander**, was b. 9 July 1767, likely in MD or the area of Mecklenburg Co., NC. He md in Cabarrus Co., NC, 16 April 1794, to Rachel Mauphet (also sometimes spelled Moffit). If the birthplace of his dau. is correct, as given in 1850 census of Macon Co., TN Daniel lived for a time in KY, but by 23 September 1797 purchased from George Pirtle of Davidson Co., TN, 320 acres on the Middle Fork of Goose Creek in what was then Sumner Co., TN (Sumner Deed Book A/203). This land fell in part of Sumner that became Smith Co., & finally Macon Co. The land was on Carr's Creek, now in the Horsley Community of Macon Co., between Pleasant Valley Methodist Church & New Harmony Baptist Church in modern day Macon Co. **In 1989 some of the land is still in the hands of descendants of the Carr family. It is believed that Daniel is buried in a family cemetery on the place.**

**He died in what was then Smith Co., TN before September 1834**, when his heirs were dividing his property. (\*See pp. 270-271 of this book). It is believed by Mrs. Skinner, that it is Daniel, not Andrew, who is buried in the orchard of the old Dan Carr place (see p. 468 of Acklen's Tombstone Records). No record of an Andrew Alexander has been found in that area. Acklen stated that the man buried there was a Revolutionary Soldier. **It is positive that Daniel's dau. Peggy, is buried there, in a marked grave & family members have thought that the older members of the family are in unmarked graves in the same cemetery.**

\*Smith County, TN Deed Abstracts through 1844:

H/350-351 – 23 January 1823: **Daniel Alexander** of Smith Co., to **A. B. Alexander** of same, 70 a. Middle Fork Goose Creek. Wit: **Thomas Reid. James D. Carr.**

**O/189 – 19 September 1834: Esther, D.F. & Robert Alexander** all of Smith, to **James D. Carr**, all undivided interest as legal heirs of **Daniel Alexander**, dec'd. Wit: **Elias & Wesley Oglesby.**

**Daniel also owned land in Maury Co., TN & was a petitioner to the Tennessee General Assembly for the formation of Smith Co, TN (this on 30 September 1799). He was also a member of old Shiloh Presbyterian Church in old Sumner Co., TN.**

**His children from Mrs. J. P. Parrish, Julia Skinner & Smith Co., TN records were:**

1. **Margaret "Peggy" Alexander**, b. 6 February 1795 in KY – d. 13 January 1864, Macon Co., TN – md 14 March 1820, in Smith Co., TN to **James D. Carr** – b. 13 December 1797 in Sumner Co., TN – d. 31 October 1865, Macon Co., TN. He was the s/o **William Carr & Elizabeth Dobbins**. They are buried in the family cemetery, which had originally been owned by Daniel Alexander. (note that Mrs. Parrish thought the name was Cass or Kass).
2. **Silas Alexander**, b. ca. 1796, md Mary Kennedy in Maury Co., TN.
3. **Easter Alexander**, b. ca. 1799 in KY. Living with M. B. Alexander in Macon Co., TN 1850.
4. **Ozni Alexander**, b. 12 September 1800, md Mary D. Hanna in Maury Co., TN.
5. **John Alexander**, (Is this the John M., b. 30 July 1802, d. 24 January 1826, buried at Reese's Chapel, Maury Co., TN?).
6. **Anderson Alexander**, d. ca. 1835, probably in Smith Co., TN. His admr. Was James D. Carr, his brother-in-law.
7. **Jane Alexander** (Parrish says b. 1806. No other record).
8. **Daniel F. Alexander**, of Lowndes Co., Miss, in 1838, when he appointed his bro., Madison B., Power of Attorney to act for him in settlement of his bro., Anderson's estate.
9. **William R. Alexander**, of Miss. In 1833, but back in Smith Co., TN in 1835.
10. **Robert A. Alexander**, of Austin Co., TX, when his bro. Anderson's estate being settled. Ora (Lumpkin) Mayfield wrote in 1964 that Robert was a missionary to TX. History of Methodism in Texas, by Phelan, p. 71, states that Robert was b. in Smith Co., TN, moved to TX in 1837, md Eliza Ayres, dau. of David Ayres, 25 January 1834. Thrall's history of Methodism in Texas States that Robert was admitted to the Tennessee Conference in 1830, was appointed to the Bedford Circuit in 1831, Fountain Head in 1832, Murfreesboro in 1833, Mill Creek 1834, Chickasaw in 1835, Natchez Station 1836-37, & then to TX. Cullen Carter in his History of the Tennessee Conference shows that Robert & Daniel T. Alexander were admitted on Trial in 1830. Could Daniel F., son of Daniel, be the man recorded by Carter as Daniel T.?
11. **Madison B. Alexander**, according to 1840 census of Smith Co., b. 1810-1820, but 1850 Macon Co. gives birth date as 1821. (This should probably be 1811). Parrish says he md a Turnbull. Mrs. Skinner found a death certificate for his dau., which gave father's name as Matthew, which must be in error, & name of mother as Sydney Turnbull.

**Known children:**

(a) **Elmira Jane Alexander**, b. 22 November 1834, d. 12 January 1921 md Solomon Addison Adams, 12 December 1850. He b. 16 January 1829, d. 16 February 1905. (See his Bible in Macon Co., Historical Soc. News Letter, March, 1986) Their children:

- 1) Lewis H. Adams, b. 9 February 1852, d. 30 May 1908, md Lou Ellen Carr.
  - 2) Jonathan A. Adams, b. 17 March 1854, d. 20 September 1889.
  - 3) Clara R. Adams, b. 27 July 1856, d. 7 March 1938, md T. W. Rose. 2 children.
  - 4) William F. Adams, b. 17 October 1862, d. 27 November 1883.
  - 5) Robert M. Adams, b. 14 January 1865, d. 26 December 1938.
  - 6) Nancy L. Adams, b. 5 February 1867, d. 17 March 1938, md William B. Allen. 1 child.
- (b) Rachel Alexander, b. ca. 1837 in KY (1850 Macon Co., census).

**Source:** Smith County, Tennessee Deeds Vol. 2 1835-1852: compiled by Thomas E. Partlow.

Pg. 44: DEED BOOK O: **Whereas by descent from Daniel Alexander deceased, Easter W. F., Robert Anderson, and William Alexander, we James D. Carr and Madison Alexander have title to a tract of land in the 8<sup>th</sup> District. 19 January 1837. (Pp. 179-180).** *(This deed shows that Daniel Alexander, s/o William Alexander & East/Esther Brown is deceased. This deed also names his sons, Madison Alexander & William Alexander and also names his daughter Easter Alexander who is living with Madison B. Alexander in the 12<sup>th</sup> District Macon Co., TN 1850 census, taken on 30 September 1850. This deed shows the name of James D. Carr who married Peggy Alexander, d/o Daniel Alexander & Rachel Mauphet).*

Pg. 69: DEED BOOK P: **William R. Alexander to M. B. (Madison B. Alexander) his interest in the estate of Daniel Alexander. 2 January 1835. (Pp. 72-73).**

**Source:** 1850 census - Dist. 12, Macon Co., TN

Dwl: 823 Family: 823 Line: 41

**James D. Carr** 51 M Farmer (Value of real estate, 1200) TN *(James D. Carr, s/o William Carr & Elizabeth Dobbins).*

**Margaret Carr** 53 F TN *(Margaret "Peggy" Alexander, d/o Daniel Alexander & Rachel Mauphet).*

John N. Carr 24 M Farmer TN

Neron H. Carr 21 M TN

Daniel A. Carr 16 M TN

Franklin Wilson 10 M TN

**Source:** 1850 census - Dist. 12, Macon Co., TN

Dwl: 824 Family: 824 Line: 6

**M. B. Alexander** 29 M Farmer (Value of real estate, 800) TN *(Madison B. Alexander, s/o Daniel Alexander & Rachel Mauphet).*

*(1850 Macon Co. gives birth date as 1821. This should probably be 1811. Madison B. Alexander md Sydney Turnbull).*

**Easter Alexander** 49 F *(Easter Alexander, d/o Daniel Alexander & Rachel Mauphet).*

Jane Alexander 16 F *(Elmira Jane Alexander, d/o Madison B. Alexander & Sydney Turnbull).*

Rachel Alexander 13 F *(Rachel Alexander, d/o Madison B. Alexander & Sydney Turnbull).*

**Source:** <http://www.tngenweb.org/tnland/survdist.htm>

TN Gen Web's Tennessee

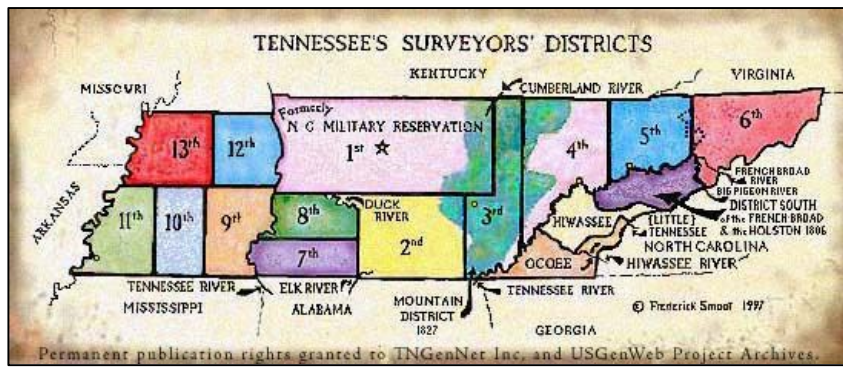
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This online version has been slightly updated from the original.

**Tennessee's Early Surveyors' Districts  
And District Boundary Documentation  
1806 ~ 1836  
Compiled and Copyrighted by Frederick Smoot. 1996. 1997**



To our knowledge, there is no extant original map of the overall system of Tennessee's various early Surveyors' Districts. Modern maps that show inaccurate boundary line

location of those districts have been created and published. This paper is an attempt to document the real boundaries of those districts. To understand the bounds of the districts, we need to turn to Whitney's *Land Law of Tennessee*,<sup>1</sup> and other reliable sources including some extant district maps.

"... the United States, in Congress assembled, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, passed an act entitled 'An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same, '...'."<sup>2</sup> Then that very year, the Tennessee State Assembly established the first seven of her Surveyors' Districts. Two land offices or Register's Offices were established, one in Nashville, West [now called Middle] Tennessee and one in East Tennessee. The East Tennessee land office was probably located at Knoxville. In 1825, a third land office or Register's Office for Western Tennessee was established in Jackson, Madison County. In 1827, the Mountain District was added, complete with a Register's Office. It is not clear if this new office had the same status as the three earlier land offices. Each District had a surveyor's office and an entry-taker's office, sometimes in the same building, possibly the same room. Occasionally, when a district was new, or in some instances when a district was old and running out of business, its office might be run from a private home. From the first seven districts formed in 1806, the number grew to seventeen by 1836. Some of the original district offices had been closed by 1836. Thirteen were numbered, four were named.

The districts were legal entities, answerable only to the State. Generally, their boundaries were not adjusted to the ever changing county lines. However, there were two exceptions, at least. In 1807, the line between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Districts was altered to conform to certain county lines.<sup>3</sup> [See 5<sup>th</sup> District]. The 1827 Mountain District was formed from parts of four districts, the 3<sup>rd</sup> District being the major contributor. Here many county lines were followed. From time to time, many offices, including the register's, surveyors', and entry-taker's,<sup>4</sup> were moved or closed. From the 1820's on, we find the closing of some district land offices, their duties being shifted to various counties. Constant change was the rule. Prior to 1806, all lands that had been granted in what was to be come Tennessee, had been surveyed with the "metes and bounds" system. That is to say, a system where a tract might be connected to a neighbor's tract or the meanders of a creek or the spur of a mountain but not connected to surveyed system of predetermined section and range lines and townships. After ten years of negotiations with the Federal Government and North Carolina, Tennessee was finally able, in 1806, to establish her Surveyors' Districts, and organize a system of survey, similar to that used by the Federal Government in Ohio [Northwest Territory].

The section and range lines in the area east and north of the Congressional Reservation were to be surveyed six miles apart so as to create sections or townships that were six miles square. The 1806 Act of Congress required the use of six mile squares and within each square, 640 acres were to be set aside for the use of the schools. As far as we can tell, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Districts ran their lines true to the meridian. Both the 6<sup>th</sup> and the Hiwassee Districts maps confirm that the range lines ran northerly and were probably true. In the Ocoee District, by law the lines were run to a base line, south 20 degrees west. or as we might say, roughly true to the Tennessee River. We have not yet been able to prove that the 4<sup>th</sup> District and the District south of the French Broad and Holston were surveyed with section and range lines as directed by the State Assembly.<sup>5</sup> However, as it was a legal requirement to do so, it is probable that all districts were surveyed with section and range lines, except the 1827 Mountain District.

The sections and range lines in the area that had been the Congressional Reservation were to be surveyed five miles apart so as to create sections or townships that were five miles square. This five mile square does not conform to the 1806 Act of Congress where the six mile square was established. The 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Districts ran their lines true to the meridian.<sup>6</sup> The 9<sup>th</sup> through the 13<sup>th</sup> Districts seem to have run their lines slightly to the north east by about 3.5 degrees. This anomaly may have been caused by the original District Surveyors using the then current inaccurate Tennessee-Mississippi State boundary line for their reference. That old State line, referred to as the Winchester line, was off by about 3.5 degrees to the northwest. The 1865 Johnson's Kentucky and Tennessee Map,<sup>7</sup> shows the section and range lines without numbers for Districts 9 through 13 and the Hiwassee and Ocoee Districts.

Ultimately, the district survey system failed. By 1850, most, if not all surveys were done with the "metes and bounds" system. The closing of Tennessee's Land Office system occurred in 1903. Its records were sent to the Secretary of State in Nashville and then transferring to the State Archives. We would be hard pressed today to find a county official that even knew of the existence of the former Surveyors' Districts and how the districts worked. Yet, the Surveyors' Districts are of importance to historians, land researchers, environmental researchers and genealogists simply because of the very large, but unfortunately incomplete, collection of the Surveyors' Districts records that are available.<sup>8</sup> These records may contain early land records that precede existing county records. These records should be used in conjunction with the separate county records and land grant records. Because of importance of these records, a short history of the different relevant material follows.

### The Walker Line Conflict

An early imperfect Tennessee-Kentucky State Line survey taken in 1779, caused the Walker Line Conflict. This, in turn, caused many problems regarding land surveys along that State Line in both East and Middle Tennessee. Some individual tracts in Districts 1 through 6 and near that State Line that ought to be recorded in the Surveyors' Districts records may be recorded in Kentucky records.<sup>9</sup> The U. S. Congressional Reservation  
In 1806, the Congress of the United States created U. S. Congressional Reservation as Indian land. Non-Indian settlement on the reservation was forbidden. "Beginning at the place where the eastern or main branch of Elk River shall intersect the [southern] boundary line of the State of Tennessee; from thence running due north, until said line shall intersect the northern or main branch of Duck River; thence down the waters of Duck River, to the military boundary line, as established by the seventh section of an act of the State of North Carolina...thence with the military boundary line, west, to a place

where it intersects the Tennessee River; thence down the waters of the Tennessee, to a place where the same intersects the northern boundary line of the State of Tennessee."<sup>10</sup> From this land, Districts 7 through 13 were formed in 1819.

### The 1806 West { Middle } Tennessee Districts.

#### *The 1<sup>st</sup> District, formerly the North Carolina Military Reservation*

Located in north Middle Tennessee. The 1<sup>st</sup> District enjoyed the exact same metes and bounds as the old North Carolina Military Reservation. This district "...to be bound by the lines described in the seventh section of an act of North Carolina, passed on the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, entitled, 'An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the officers and soldiers in the continental line, '-- which shall compose a district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the First District."<sup>11</sup> The Military Reservation lines were: "...beginning on the Virginia [now Kentucky] line, where the Cumberland River intersects the same; thence south fifty-five miles; thence west, to the Tennessee River; thence down the Tennessee to the Virginia [Kentucky] line; thence with the said Virginia [Kentucky] line east, to the beginning."<sup>12, 13</sup>

Certain parts of the old Military Reservation were not legally open for settlement until 1806 and later. In 1805 the Chickasaw Nation<sup>14</sup> and the Cherokee Nation<sup>15</sup> ceded land that was in the Military Reservation. Two new areas in the Reservation opened in 1806. One, a narrow but long strip of land, bound on the north by the 28 November 1785 Hopewell Treaty Line<sup>16</sup> and on the south by the Duck River. The second, the area south east of Livingston's line in the south east corner of the district.<sup>17, 18</sup> Although the Reservation became the 1<sup>st</sup> District in 1806, the area in the southwest corner of the district, in the Buffalo River area, was not opened until 1816.<sup>19</sup>

The 1<sup>st</sup> District's Office was established in Nashville, Davidson Co.<sup>20</sup> A very large original map of the 1<sup>st</sup> District is located at the Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville. The southwest corner of the map is torn off and missing. (TSLA map #401)

### THE southern MILITARY LINE

The southern boundary line of the 1<sup>st</sup> District was generally known as the Military Line. Here are a few clues to its location. The western end of the southern Military Line of the Military Reservation can be placed as being in Perry County, just at north side of the mouth of Toms Creek on the Tennessee River. This area is now flooded. This is shown on the 8<sup>th</sup> District map, TSLA map #403. Running eastward with the north boundary of the 8<sup>th</sup> District we come to the Duck River and here a detailed map, TSLA map #2543,<sup>21</sup> shows the exact location of that line north of Columbia, and the Duck River, in Maury County. Incidentally, this map also shows Gen. Nathaniel Greene's grant, the placement of the Natchez Trace crossing Duck River, the grave site of Meriwether Lewis, some section and range lines of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Districts, and more. Now, we change maps and move much eastward with the southern line of the 1<sup>st</sup> District map, TSLA #401, we come into Warren County. Here we see in the 1<sup>st</sup> District, the mouth of the Collins River [Rock Island] on the Caney Fork River. Here we leave the map and use some extant 3<sup>rd</sup> District surveys to refine the Line's location. Up river from Rock Island, on the Collins River, we find the mouth of Mountain Creek. From this mouth, we have located four adjoining surveys along Mountain Creek, the northern most line of the northern most survey being the Military Line.<sup>22</sup> We have plotted these surveys and our results tell us that our Military Line would today cross through the cemetery of Concord Church on Concord Road in Warren County. Now back to map #401, and we see the Rocky River on the Caney Fork a little farther east of Collins River. Up Rocky River [southward] and off of map #401 we have



placed one survey at the mouth of Lorrel [*Laurel*] Creek on the Rocky River in the 3<sup>rd</sup> District. We therefore conclude that the Military Line is slightly north of the mouth of Laurel Creek at Rocky River.<sup>23</sup> Then with the map again, we run almost six miles eastward from Rocky River through Van Buren County to the end of the southern line where it takes a 90 degree northerly turn, becomes the eastern line, and runs north to the junction of the Cumberland River and the north State Line. Many surveys indicate the old Military Line had "variations", or, in other words, it was not straight and true.

### The 2<sup>nd</sup> District

Located in south Middle Tennessee. Most of the area of this district had been closed for legal settlement prior to 1806 because of Indian claims. This district "...to begin eighteen miles west of the south-east corner of the last mentioned district [1<sup>st</sup> ], to run south to the true meridian, to the southern boundary of the State, for its eastern boundary, and to be bounded on the west and south, by the Congressional Reservation, and on the north and south, by the first district and the boundary of the State, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Second District."<sup>24</sup>

This district was surveyed in 1807 and errors occurred in the placement of Tennessee-Alabama State Line and the Congressional Reservation Line. The State Assembly rejected James Bright's survey and the lines were re-surveyed by Thomas Freeman and others. The State Line was repositioned about 2 and 3/4 miles to the south of Bright's Line while the Congressional Line was repositioned westward.<sup>25</sup> Also the area in the most southeast portion of this district was not legally settled until Indian claims could be extinguished.<sup>26</sup>

The District Office of the was established at Jefferson, [*Rutherford County, in the 1<sup>st</sup> District*], later moving to Shelbyville, Bedford Co.<sup>27</sup> This office was probably closed in 1827 but was definitely closed by 1829.<sup>28</sup> On the northwest corner of the otherwise rectangular district is an additional small triangle tract of land. This tract is north of the Duck River, and Columbia, Maury County, and south of the Military Line. An 1851 map, TSLA #2543, shows this tract. There is no extant original map of the 2<sup>nd</sup> District. Original survey notes for some of the section and range line surveys, still exist.<sup>29</sup>

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> District

Located in eastern part of Middle Tennessee. This "... district to begin on the northern boundary of the State, at a point which shall divide by six without a fraction, and which shall be nearest to a point due north of the Flat Rock<sup>30</sup> on the turnpike road leading from South-West Point [*Kingston*] to Nashville, thence south according to the true meridian to the southern boundary of the State, which shall be its eastern boundary, thence west to be bound by the first two districts, inclusively,...and shall be known...by the name of the Third District; and the three districts as above, shall be attached to the land office of West Tennessee."<sup>31</sup>

This district was generally closed to legal settlement prior to 1806, however an extant map of the district shows that some land speculators and others may have had tracts in the area. Some land in the very northwest part of what was to become the 3<sup>rd</sup> District was also northwest of Livingston's Line. While that land was not Indian land, it was not in the Military Reservation. The extant map also indicates that in 1807 when the district was surveyed, it was not fully surveyed. This un-surveyed area was the southern quarter of the land mass of the district and much of that land would fall into today's Marion County. Indian claims precluded the surveying of that area. The Indian line ran east-west across the southern portion of the district until 1817-1819.<sup>32</sup> The eastern boundary was to run to the southern State Line. However, the Tennessee River blocked access to that line. In 1819 the State Assembly required "...the Principal surveyor of the Third District to extend the eastern and western boundary of his district, to the southern boundary of the State, or the north bank of the Tennessee River."<sup>33</sup> Even after 1819, the south side of the Tennessee River was blocked by Indian lands and that part remained in Cherokee hands until 1836 and the formation of the Ocoee District.

The district office was originally located at "Alexander's."<sup>34, 35</sup> The office of the Surveyor General of the 3<sup>rd</sup> District was closed in 1827. The entry-taker of White County assumed much of the district's business.<sup>36</sup> Then the Mountain District was formed.

TSLA map #399. This large map indicates the southern limit of the first survey; it did not reach the southern State Line.

### 1806 East Tennessee Districts.

### The 4<sup>th</sup> District

Located in the western part of East Tennessee. This district "...to begin at the north east corner of the last mentioned [3<sup>rd</sup> ] district, to run east with the north boundary of the State, fifty-four miles, thence south to the southern boundary of the State, or the district south of French Broad and Holston ( as the case may be ) which, inclusively, shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Forth District."<sup>37</sup> District Office was located at Kingston.<sup>38</sup> ~ There is no extant original map of the 4<sup>th</sup> District.



### The 5<sup>th</sup> District

Located in the northern middle part of East Tennessee. This district "...to begin at the north east corner of the fourth district, to run east with the north boundary of the State forty-eight miles, thence south according to the true meridian, to the district south of the French Broad and Holston, which inclusively, shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Fifth District." <sup>39</sup>

In 1807, the line between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Districts was changed to conform to certain, then current county lines. "...the eastern line of the fifth district, dividing said district from the sixth district, shall be the line of Jefferson County, dividing the same from Greene and Hawkins, and the line of Grainger County, dividing the same from Hawkins County and the line of Claiborne County, dividing the same from Hawkins, so as to include all the county of Jefferson, Grainger and Claiborne in said fifth district, and all of the county of Hawkins in the sixth district." <sup>40</sup> This boundary change may have been an administration change rather than a change in any surveyed line. The Surveyors' District Office was located at Knoxville. <sup>41</sup> There is no extant original map of the 5<sup>th</sup> District.

### The 6<sup>th</sup> District

Located in the most northeastern part of Tennessee. This district "...to be bounded by the fifth district on the west, by Virginia on the north, and by the district south of French Broad and Holston, and the North Carolina line on the east and southeast, which shall compose one other district, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Sixth District., and the last mentioned districts; together with the district south of French Broad and Holston, shall be attached to the land office of East Tennessee."

The District Office was located at Jonesborough. <sup>42</sup> In 1825, the business office of the 6<sup>th</sup> District was closed; the county register of Washington County received the district's books and assumed its business duties.<sup>43</sup>

There is a very large original map of the 6<sup>th</sup> District, TSLA map #400. That map reflects the original 1806 straight line boundary between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Districts. [See 5<sup>th</sup> District.] The map shows section and range lines, however we find that these lines were seldom, if ever, recorded in actual surveys. The map does show the area south of the French Broad River, east of the Big Pigeon River and west of North Carolina as being in the 6<sup>th</sup> District. [*This is correction made since the publication of the original paper.*] Also we find 6<sup>th</sup> District surveys south of the French Broad. An even more important survey is for an island in the Big Pigeon. <sup>44</sup> Undoubtedly the bounds of the 6<sup>th</sup> District included that tract east of the Big Pigeon.

### The District south of the French Broad & Holston

Located in East Tennessee. This district was formed on the bounds of the tract mentioned in the 1796 Tennessee State Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Section 31: "That the people residing south of the French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and the Big Pigeon, are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract." <sup>45</sup> Even mentioned in the U. S. Congressional Act of 1806: "... the people residing in said State, south of French Broad and Holston, and west of the Big Pigeon Rivers provided for by the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, shall be secured in their respective rights of occupancy and pre-emption. . ." [See note 2.] Most of the boundary rivers, above, have gone through name changes since 1790's. The river above Kingston but before Knoxville that was originally called the Holston, later became the Tennessee. The Big Pigeon became the Pigeon, and the then Tennessee is now the Little Tennessee. The southern line of this tract would cross over and into Cherokee lands. The dividing boundary was established in the 2 July 1791, Blount's Treaty, also called the Treaty of Holston. <sup>46</sup> The southern area of Blount County reached past the treaty line. It was not unusual for the county lines or even the later Surveyors' District lines to cross treaty lines, only later to be open to legal settlement. In 1797, the Hawkins' Line was surveyed. That line ran east-southeast from Kingston to Blanket Mountain, later being extended to "Megis' Post" near Clingman Dome on Iron Mountain. <sup>47</sup> In the Treaty of Tellico, 2 Oct 1798,<sup>48</sup> the Cherokees ceded more land in the southwest of Blount County, south of the original Hawkin0146s Line. Here the boundaries were extended southerly and also eastward to the Chilhowie Mountain area. At the conclusion of the treaty of Tellico a tract of land in southeast Blount County still remained in Cherokee hands.

When it was formed in 1806, the boundary description of the French Broad and Holston District was unspecific, according to Whitney. Here we need to return to the Section 31 of the State Declaration of Rights. The district's southern boundary would simply be "Tennessee" or Little Tennessee. However, it seems that the District did not completely adhere to the Little Tennessee as its southern boundary. Off limits to white settlement was a tract of Cherokee land in southeast Blount County. This tract actually was to fall into the 1819 Hiwassee District. Calhoun's Treaty of 1819 extinguished all Cherokee claims north of the Hiwassee River which, of course, included any Indian lands that remained north of the Little Tennessee, in Blount County. With the use of the 1851 Hiwassee District map, TSLA #408, we can determine the boundary between this District south of the French Broad and Holston and the Hiwassee the District. There remains little of the District's records to help us sort out boundary line or land location. Some land grant and county records remain. One can also find an occasional article that might prove helpful. <sup>49</sup>

The District Office was located at Sevierville.<sup>50</sup> There is no extant original map of the District south of the French Broad and Holston.

The 1819 East Tennessee District

#### The Hiwassee District

Located in southern East Tennessee. "That said tract of country be laid off into one surveyors' district, and shall be known by the name of the Hiwassee District...the Surveyor General...shall... survey the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, lying between the Hiwassee, Big Tennessee and Little Tennessee Rivers, and north of Little Tennessee..."<sup>51</sup> North of the Little Tennessee? This was the land in southeast Blount County that can found on various treaty boundary line maps and particularly TSLA map #408. [See note 18]

In 1833, it became lawful to make entries...for any vacant and un-appropriated land lying in Blount County, within the Hiwassee District...<sup>52</sup> Additionally, we have the Calhoun's Treaty of 10 March 1819 where we find: beginning on the Tennessee River, at "...the mouth of the Hiwassee; thence along its main channel, to the first hill which closes in on said river, about two miles above Hiwassee Old Town, thence, along the ridge that divides the waters of the Hiwassee and Little Tellico, to the [Little] Tennessee River, at Tallassee; thence, along the main channel, to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river, to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along Blue Ridge, to the Unicoy turnpike road; thence by a straight line, to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel, to the Chatahouchee; thence to the Creek Boundary..."<sup>53</sup> Here the Cherokees still retain rights to a small strip of land along west side of the Blue Ridge, so when the Hiwassee District was created, its south east line would not have run to the North Carolina line.

In 1825, "another register...to be denominated the 'Register of the Hiwassee District,' who shall keep his office at Athens, in the county of M'Minn ..." <sup>54</sup> Also in that year, the register of the Hiwassee District was to copy any Hiwassee District record that was in the land office at Knoxville. <sup>55</sup> There is no extant original extant map of the Hiwassee District, however there is a TVA redrawing of an 1851 map. (TSLA map #408)

#### 1819 West {Middle} & Western Tennessee Districts

In 1816 the Chickasaw Nation ceded their land north of the Tennessee River. <sup>56, 57</sup> This would include the area that was to become the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Districts and the southwest part of the 1st District, the Buffalo River area. In 1818, the Chickasaws again ceded more land, this time south of the Tennessee River. This land included all of their holding in today's West Tennessee. <sup>58</sup> This was referred to as the Western Purchase. Here the Congressional Reservation becomes history.

Tennessee had almost completed acquiring her land area by the end of 1818. The exception was the southeast portion of the State that was to become the 1836 Ocoee District. But now Tennessee had grown to the Mississippi River and her three distinctly different geographic regions were later to become known as the Three Grand Divisions of the State of Tennessee, East, Middle, and West. In 1825 we see the term "Western" applied to the area now called West, and "West", still applied to the area now called Middle. By 1831, the term "Middle District" can be seen. In 1819, the Tennessee Assembly establishes seven new Surveyors' Districts, south and west of the Congressional Line.<sup>59</sup> An 1832 map by Matthew Rhea<sup>60</sup> shows the Section and Range numbers and lines of the Districts, 9 through 13, in today's West Tennessee.

#### The 7<sup>th</sup> District

Located in south west Middle Tennessee. The "...district beginning on the southern boundary of the State on the Congressional Reservation Line; thence north with the same, to a point equi-distant from said southern boundary line, to a point due east from the town of Columbia on said line, and from that point thus ascertained a due west course to the Tennessee River; thence up said river to the beginning: which shall be called the Seventh District. And the surveyor's office shall be kept at Pulaski, in the County of Giles..."<sup>61</sup> (TSLA map #402)

#### The 8<sup>th</sup> District

Located in south west Middle Tennessee. The "...district shall consist of that tract of country, lying south and west of the Congressional Reservation Line, and north of the Seventh District, and east of the Tennessee River; which shall be called the Eighth District, and the surveyor's office therefore shall be kept at Columbia in the County of Maury."<sup>62</sup> The north boundary of this district is, for the most part, the Military Line, (TSLA map #403)

#### The 9<sup>th</sup> District

Located in West Tennessee. This "...district to begin thirty-five miles west of the Tennessee River, on the south boundary of the State; to run north according to the true meridian fifty-five miles for its western boundary; thence east to the

Tennessee River; thence [south] up the Tennessee, to the beginning; which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Ninth District. " <sup>63</sup> (TSLA map #404)

#### The 10<sup>th</sup> District

Located in West Tennessee. This "...district beginning at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [9<sup>th</sup> District]; running west with the south boundary line of this State thirty miles; thence north fifty-five miles; thence east to the northwest corner of the aforesaid district; thence south to the beginning, to compose one other district, which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Tenth District." <sup>64</sup> (TSLA map #398)

#### The 11<sup>th</sup> District

Located in West Tennessee. This "...district beginning at the at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [10<sup>th</sup> District], running thence north fifty-five miles with the west boundary of the last mentioned, to the northwest corner thereof; thence west to the Mississippi; thence down that river to the south boundary of this State; thence east to the beginning; which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Eleventh District." <sup>65</sup> (TSLA map #397).

#### The 12<sup>th</sup> District

Located in West Tennessee. This "...district beginning where the north boundary line of this State crosses the Tennessee River; thence west with the said north boundary line, thirty-five miles; thence south to the north boundary line of the districts before described; thence east with the said line to the Tennessee River, and down [north] the same to the beginning, which shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Twelfth District. " <sup>66</sup> ~ There is no extant original map of the 12<sup>th</sup> District.

#### The 13<sup>th</sup> District

Located in West Tennessee. This "...district beginning at the southwest corner of the last mentioned [12<sup>th</sup> District]; thence running north with the west boundary of the same to the north boundary of the State; thence west with the same to the Mississippi; thence down said river to the northwest corner of District No.11; thence east to the beginning; which shall be called and known by the name of the Thirteenth District." <sup>67</sup> (TSLA map #396)

#### LAND OFFICE and REGISTER OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT

In 1819,... "All of which Districts [7 through 13] shall be attached to the land office of West Tennessee." <sup>68</sup> ~ In 1825, it became necessary to establish a land office more convenient to the western settler: "... he register of the land office herein to be appointed, shall keep his office in the town of Jackson, in the County of Madison, and shall be denominated the 'Register of the Western District'..." <sup>69</sup>

#### The 1827 West {Middle} Tennessee District

##### The Mountain District

The 3<sup>rd</sup> District closed in 1827, and in that year, the Assembly created the "Mountain District." This District was to superimpose over parts of older districts, mainly over the 3<sup>rd</sup> District. It seems that the Mountain District became more of an administration district rather than a Surveyors' District. The State needed to dispose of the surplus land on the Cumberland Plateau and to enter that land on the tax rolls. ---"The register of the land office...shall keep his office in the town of Sparta, in the county of White, and shall be denominated 'the Register of the Mountain District. '..."

Additionally; "...All land entered or hereafter to be entered in the counties of Franklin, Warren, Marion, Bledsoe, White, Overton, Fentress and Jackson, and the plats and certificates not returned to any other registers office in this State on or before the first day of January next shall be returned to the 'register's office of the mountain district,' ...." <sup>70</sup> Note that parts or all of some of the above mentioned counties may fall into other older districts. There is no mention, and would have been no need of re-surveying the Mountain District. There is no extant map of the Mountain District. The 1827 bounds of the mentioned counties create the bounds of the Mountain District. TSLA has some litigation records involving land in this district.

#### The 1836 East Tennessee District

##### The Ocoee District

In 1833, "...the laws and jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee...are hereby extended to the southern limits of the State, over that tract of country now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians..." <sup>71</sup> Here was the Cherokee's last hold out. Then came the Ocoee District in 1836.

Located in the southeast corner of East Tennessee. "That the public lands of this State ceded by the Cherokee Nation of Indians to the United States by treaty of the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1836, shall constitute a surveyors' district, which shall be known by the name of 'Ocoee District'..." <sup>72</sup> In this treaty, called the Treaty of New Echota or Treaty of Removal, the Cherokee Nation ceded all lands that were owned, claimed or possessed by them, east of the Mississippi River. The treaty also provided for the removal of the Indians, two years after ratification. <sup>73</sup>

We can set the boundaries from existing maps: the State Line on the east and south, the Tennessee River on the west, the Hiwassee River on the north. Also a small strip of land north of the Hiwassee River and west of the Blue Ridge. [See *Hiwassee District section*] There were survey conflicts between the Ocoee and the Hiwassee Districts, involving the exact placement of the dividing line between the two Districts. This involved islands in the Hiwassee River and similar claims among other things. <sup>74</sup>

The office of the Surveyor General of the District was established at Cleveland, Bradley County.<sup>75</sup> ~ There is no extant original map of the Ocoee District. There is a map, ca. 1850-60, surveyed by Capt. O. M. Poe. (TSLA map #898)

#### END NOTES

1. Whitney, Henry D. *Land Law of Tennessee*, W. H. Anderson & Co. Law Book Publishers, Cincinnati Ohio, 1893. From microfilm of original book, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville TN. Hereafter: Whitney.
2. Whitney, p. 58. ( An additional source for early U. S. Laws is: *The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America*, Pub. Little & Brown, Boston, MA, 1846, This is a large set, and has been reprinted as *United States Statutes at Large*, Pub. Dennis & Co. Buffalo, NY. 1963.)
3. Ibid. p. 159.
4. Among the many duties of the Entry-Taker was the collection of monies or entry fees from those settlers that did not have a Military Warrant or other, exempt from payment, certificate. In essence, Tennessee sold her lands to the settlers, and with time payments. If the settler did not follow through with his payments, he would lose his land. Of course the settler was also taxed on the land.
5. Whitney, ps.121 & 437.
6. Ibid. pp. 202-203.
7. A. J. Johnson, *Johnston's Kentucky and Tennessee Map*, New York, 1865. Reprint by Jonathan Sheppard Books, Albany, N. Y. 12220.
8. Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville. Record Group 50. Tennessee's Surveyors' Districts. These records are on 35mm microfilm and may be purchased. It is best to order an index first. Separate Land Grant records exist and there is an extensive card file index of grantees at the TSLA. The card file of grantees is also on 16mm microfilm. County records are on 35 mm microfilm and indices are available for individual counties.
9. Irene M. Griffey, CG, Clarksville TN. Lecture, *The Walker Line Conflict*, at the NGS convention in Nashville, TN., 8-11. May 1996. See: National Genealogical Society 1996 Conference in the States, *Traveling Historic Trails, Families on the Move: Syllabus*, pp. 388-391.
10. Whitney, pp. 58-59.
11. Ibid. p. 120.
12. Ibid. p. 195.
13. Ramsey, J. G. M., M.D., *Annals of Tennessee*. 1853. Reprint 1967 by the East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, TN  
p. 491.
14. Chickasaw Cession, 23 July 1805, Whitney pp. 41-42.
15. Third Treaty of Tellico, 25 Oct 1805, Whitney pp. 23-24.
16. Whitney, p. 15.
17. Ibid, p. 23.
18. Maps have been published showing the various boundary adjustments caused by the numerous treaties with the Indian Nations. See: White, Robert H., Ph.D. *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee 1796-1821*. Vol. 1. Pub. Tennessee

Historical Commission, Nashville TN, 1952. Map facing p. 194. This map was taken from: William R. Garrett & Albert V. Goodpasture., *History of Tennessee, Its People and Its Institutions*, Pub. Brandon Printing Co., Nashville, TN, 1903. Another map of the Treaty Boundary lines appears in the NGS Syllabus, See: National Genealogical Society 1996 Conference in the States, *Traveling Historic Trails, Families on the Move: Syllabus*. p. 108. The above maps have at least two anomalies. First, the bounds of the Chickasaw Cession of 23 July 1805 are in error. Second, the Chickasaw Cession of 20 September 1816 is not indicated on these maps. In the 1816 treaty, the Chickasaw Nation ceded "...all right or title to lands on the north side of the Tennessee River..." The maps shows southern middle Tennessee being ceded in Dearborn&\$0146s Treaty, 1806. However there is no reference to the land west of the Congressional Reservation Line. The part of the Reservation that was to become the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Districts, was, except for Maury County and northeast Giles County, closed until September, 1816. "Southern Hickman and Humphreys and southwestern Giles lay in the 1816 Chickasaw cession, an area previously ceded by treaties of 1805-1807." Quote from: *Map Guide to the U. S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920*. William Thorndale and William Dollarhide. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. Baltimore, MD. 1987, 1992. p. 316. (All U. S. Indian Treaties may be found in: Chas J. Kappler, LL.M. *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties*. Vol. II, Treaties. Pub. Government Printing Office. 1904. Reprint G. P. O. 1972. This is a seven volume set, other volumes contain Indian Treaty law.)

19. Chickasaw Treaty, 20 September 1816. Whitney pp. 42-43.

20. Whitney, p. 123.

21. TSLA map # 2543, Middle Tennessee Supreme Court case, Maury County vs. Lewis County, 1851. MT Box 94.

22. TSLA RG50 microfilm roll 35, Book 35, p. 7, survey for W<sup>m</sup> Smith, p. 12, survey for John Baily, p. 20, survey for Baker King, p. 35, James Webb.

23. TSLA RG50 microfilm roll 35 Book 35, p. 138. Survey for Jesse Cypert.

24. Whitney, p. 120.

25. McCallum, James C. *A brief Sketch of the Settlement and Early History of Giles County Tennessee*, 1878. Reprint 1983 by Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC pp. 52-57. Hereafter: McCallum.

25. 26. Calhoun's Treaty, 27 February 1819. Whitney, pp. 35-39.

27. Whitney, p. 123.

28. Ibid. p. 192.

29. TSLA, Nashville. Survey Notes, 1807, Microfilm roll AC-1511. A State archivist has joined these notes into long mostly straight line surveys of some, but not all of the original range and section lines surveys of the Second District.

30. Originally, we place this Flat Rock as being near Highway 24 [70N and near Campbell Junction, Cumberland County. Since the first publication, we have seen secondary sources that indicate that Flat Rock may have been located to directly north of Campbell Junction, near present day Highway 62.

31. Whitney, p. 120.

32. Jackson and McMinn's Treaty, 18 July 1817, Whitney pp. 32-35 and Calhoun's Treaty, 27 February 1819. Whitney, pp. 35-39.

33. Whitney, p. 186.

34. Ibid, p. 123.

35. Webb, Thomas G., De Kalb County Historian, writes in private correspondence, dated 25 September 1996: "Daniel Alexander in March 1802, was granted license to operate a tavern at his residence in Smith Co. TN . . . Thus he not only had a home there, but one large enough to be used as a tavern, a place open to the public and suitable to be used as an office for the surveyors' district . . . In 1820 Daniel Alexander laid off the town of Alexandria into 24 lots, including his own home on No. 3 . . . It would seem quite logical to me that Alexander's would have been the district office location." (Alexandria is now in northwest De Kalb County.) Interestingly, the 3<sup>rd</sup> District Surveyors' Office would actually, be located in the 1<sup>st</sup> District. There would have been no existing place in the then, just opened, 3<sup>rd</sup> District wherein an office could be located.



36. Ibid. p. 192.
37. Ibid. pp. 120-121.
38. Ibid. p. 123.
39. Ibid. p. 121.
40. Ibid. p. 159.
41. Ibid. p. 123.
42. Ibid. p. 123.
43. Ibid. p. 190.
44. TSLA RG50 microfilm roll 37, Book 41, p. 68, survey #989. Survey for Saml Jennings, Cocke County, 1812.
45. Also in the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell, we see "...the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holston Rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States Congress assembled, for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by." Whitney p. 16, Art. V.
46. Whitney, p. 17.
47. Rothrock, Mary U., Editor. The French Broad-Holston Country. *A History of Knox County Tennessee*. By the Knox County Historical Committee, East Tennessee Historical Society. Knoxville, TN 1946, reprint 1972. pp. 44-46.
48. Whitney, pp. 21-22.
49. D. Morton Rose, Jr., Knoxville, TN. *Early Land Grants in Sevier County, NC-TN* (South of the French Broad River) Tennessee Ancestor, Vol. 9 (2). August 1993. pp. 83-92. Additionally. Mr. Rose states in private conversation, August 1996, that he had never seen section and range lines mentioned in old Sevier County land documents.
50. Whitney, p. 123.
51. Ibid. p. 386.
52. Ibid. p. 426.
53. Ibid. p. 36.
54. Ibid. p. 405.
55. Ibid. p. 409.
56. Ibid. p. 42.
57. McCallum, p. 61.
58. Whitney, p. 43.
59. Ibid. p. 200.
60. Rhea, Matthew. Map of the State of Tennessee, 1832. Reprinted and included with reprint of: Morris, Eastin, *The Tennessee Gazetteer*. Orig. pub. W. Hasell Hunt & Co. Nashville, TN 1834, reprint, The Gazetteer Press, Nashville, TN 1971.
61. Whitney, p. 201.
62. Ibid. p. 201.

63. Ibid. p. 201.
64. Ibid. p. 201.
65. Ibid. pp. 201-202.
66. Ibid. p. 202.
67. Ibid. p. 202.
68. Ibid. p. 202.
69. Ibid. p. 240.
70. Ibid. pp. 322-323.
71. Ibid. p. 647.
72. Ibid. p. 436.
73. Ibid. p. 41.
74. Ibid. pp. 427, 429-430, 435.
75. Ibid. pp. 440, 447.

With sincere thanks to  
Norman T. Mc Gee, mentor, and to  
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**Source:** Twenty-Four Hundred Tennessee Pensioners – Revolution War of 1812 by Zella Armstrong, Originally published: Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1937: Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 75-971: International Standard Book Number 0-8063-0665-3:

**Pg. 9: Alexander, William: 1832 list age 71; served in NC line; drew pension in Maury Co., TN.**

FOREWORD: Thousands of veterans from other states moved to the new country when Tennessee was erected and later hundreds of them were granted pensions. As will be seen they had served in New York, new Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia and North Carolina. The North Carolina list includes men who had resided in what is now called Tennessee during the Revolution as well as men who moved to Tennessee from points which are still in North Carolina.

Thus eleven of the original thirteen states are represented in the Tennessee revolutionary pension list.

The War of 1812 pensioners are, however, almost without exception Tennesseans.

List of soldiers who received pension under the several Pension 'Acts were published by Act of Congress. The pensioners who were living in 1840 were listed in the Census of that year and their names were published.

Information for the roll of Tennessee Pensioners, Revolution and War of 1812, which follows was compiled and collated from the published Government lists commonly called the list of 1816, the list of 1818, the list of 1828, the list of 1832, the Census of 1840, the list of the heirs of non-commissioned officers killed in service (War of 1812), the manuscript record of the Knoxville Agency (by courtesy of the McClung Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville), Blount County records, furnished by W. E. Parham, and other county records: Zella Armstrong.

James the Weaver Alexander b. ab. 1652 Ulster, Ireland - d. Aug. 1740 Cecil Co. MD

Moses Alexander b. 1685-1690 Ulster, Ireland - d. 1762 Cecil Co. MD

Daniel Alexander b. 1722 Cecil Co., MD - d. Mar. 25, 1776, Meckenberg, NC md Prudence =

William Alexander, Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, b. 30 January 1745, Anson Co., NC or Cecil Co., MD – d. 31 May 1820, Maury Co. TN md Esther/Easter Brown, b. 23 September 1745 – d. 17 October 1823, both buried in the Reece's Chapel Cemetery, Maury Co., TN

Richard (Reubin) Alexander, b. 11 December 1768 – d. 22 December 1801, TN  
md 6 May 1794, Cabarrus Co., NC, Mary Garrison =

Reuben B. Alexander, b. ca. 1794, Rowan Co., NC – d. 1855/1860, Wolf Creek, DeKalb Co., TN md ca. 1817/1818, TN Elizabeth Johnson,  
b. ca. 1802- d. After 1860 census, Wolf Creek, DeKalb Co., TN =

Micheal Martelia "Mica" Elizabeth Alexander, b. 26 June 1842, Wolf Creek, DeKalb Co., TN – d. 13 January 1910, TN md 23 March 1865, Smith Co., TN, Riley W. Anderson, b. 19 December 1839, Jackson Co., TN – d. 12 November 1885, TN. Micheal Alexander Anderson md 2<sup>nd</sup> Whiton Spivey. Riley and Micheal Matelia "Mica" Elizabeth Alexander Anderson are both buried in the Smellage Cemetery, Putnam Co., TN =

Lewis Monroe Anderson, b. 11 March 1867, Boma, Putnam Co., TN – d. 10 December 1935, Boma, Putnam Co., TN md 18 August 1887, Putnam Co., TN, Matilda "Tildy" Isabelle Wallace, b. 23 January 1872, Boma, Putnam Co., TN – d. 19 November 1956, Boma, Putnam Co., TN, both buried in the Smellage Cemetery, Boma, Putnam Co., TN =

Audra Camilla Anderson, b. 9 February 1899, Silver Point, Putnam Co., TN, - d. 26 November 1990, Cookeville, Putnam Co., TN md 28 November 1917, Silver Point, Putnam Co., TN, Virgil Timothy Denny, b. 17 November 1884, Buffalo Valley, Putnam Co., TN – d. 26 June 1949, Buffalo Valley, Putnam Co., TN, both buried in the Cookeville City Cemetery, Putnam Co., TN =

Tim Denny, b. 25 May 1923, Buffalo Valley, Putnam Co., TN – d. 1 August 2001, Clinton Twp., MI md 10 July 1949, Bowling Green, OH, Geraldine Loftis, b. 25 October 1930, Double Springs, Putnam Co., TN – d. 17 January 2002, Clinton Twp., MI, both buried in the Cadillac Memorial Gardens Cemetery, Clinton Twp., MI =

Audrey June Denny, b. 28 March 1953, Cookeville, Putnam Co., TN md 4 April 1989, Las Vegas, NV, Michael Henry Lambert, b. 19 September 1957, Detroit, MI.

<http://www.ajalmbert.com>