

LEND AN EAR
Heritage of the Tennessee Upper Cumberland
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To Humanize Local History: Folk Legend in the Upper Cumberland,
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Pgs. 45 – 58

*This chapter mentions Capt. Francis Marion Anderson,
s/o Thomas Shirley Anderson & Judith “Juda” Robinson- Chapter 3.
Also, the murder of his son, David Silas Anderson and the trial of
his sons, Henry Clay Anderson & Thomas Shirley Anderson.*

The Upper Cumberland region was settled in the great westward movement of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Much of the region’s folk cluster around men who excelled in survival skills, and around local events, natural disasters, and Indian wars. During the early days in Tennessee when the last settlement was on the Watauga, long hunters and pioneers of great strength, courage, or cunning generated legends in Middle Tennessee.

One of the earliest inhabitants of Middle Tennessee was Thomas Sharpe Spencer who weighed over four hundred pounds and lived for on winter in a hollow tree near Castalian Springs. Folk tradition indicates that his tracks were so large that a French hunter ran all the way to Vincennes on the banks of the Wabash to report giants in the region. Spencer reportedly threw Old Bob Shaw, a mighty man, over a ten-rail fence, whereupon Shaw got up, brushed the dust off himself, and said, “Mr. Spencer, if you will be kind enough to pitch my horse over, I will be riding.” On another occasion Spencer is said to have outrun a pack of Indians while carrying two guns and a dead companion in order to give the man a Christian burial.

Among other eighteenth-century Middle Tennesseans who generated folk legends, one might note Sampson Williams, Andrew Jackson, and Thomas Fawcett. Colonel Sampson Williams, who established Fort Blount (later Williamsburg), near present-day Gainesboro, was a man renowned for his prowess in Indian fighting. Andrew Jackson generated a story at almost every ordinary and inn between Nashville and Bristol. While he was a judge in East Tennessee, he was supposedly the only man who ever had the courage to arrest the much-feared Russell bean; he stopped an Indian attack at Crossville simply by letting the Indians know who he was. White County tradition maintains that one of its citizens, Thomas Fawcett, was the man who shot General Braddock during the French and Indian War. Braddock was supposed to have killed Fawcett’s brother for not obeying an order. Fawcett settled near Laurel Hill and was living there at ninety-five years of age in 1825.

Practically every county has its big and strong man legends. One of the earliest of these legends grew around Miles Darden, for whom Darden, Tennessee, is named. When he

died in 1857, he is reputed to have weighted well over one thousand pounds and was seven and one-half feet tall. During the last few years of his life, he was transported about in a wagon and was too sensitive about his weight to be weighed. Legend has it that his weight was determined by marking the depression of the wagon springs and then loading it with rocks until it sank to the mark.

Overton County folk tradition includes many stories about Big Joe Copeland, son of Colonel Stephen Copeland, the first settler in Overton County. Among the many tales about Copeland are those which attest to his cracking walnuts with his teeth, lifting forty gallon kegs of brandy, picking up a ten-gallon keg of brandy and drinking from the bung-hole, and routinely lifting two-hundred pound hogs out of the pen to put them on the scales. One strong man reputedly rode a horse all the way from Virginia to fight Copeland but changed his mind after seeing him.

DeKalb County folk tradition boasts of Ben Cantrell who lifted twelve hundred pounds of brass at Nashville, John Winside of Liberty who lifted a horse, and John Spencer who carried three hundred pounds of wheat five miles to mill.

On the frontier and later in rural areas, much personal legend folklore developed around preachers, politicians, lawyers, and judges. Preachers exerted great power and influence on the frontier even though they were generally uneducated. Well into the nineteenth century, these old-time country preachers regularly denounced “book – larnin” from the pulpit. They cited sermon texts from the Bible from memory, a faulty memory at that. It was quite common for a preacher to cite his text as “somewhere betwix the lids of the good book.” Most listeners did not know the difference anyway. There are hundreds of tales about comic misquotations of texts and mispronunciations of words - - with a resulting twist of scriptural meaning. At experience meetings and camp meetings (later brush arbor meetings), the best preachers were the ones who could bring the sinners to the mourners’ bench in high emotional fervor. Hard-Shell Baptists and Methodists were the most numerous of these old preachers and much folklore has resulted from their interdenominational wars.

Every locality has its own set of stories about preachers. In Cumberland County one will find tales about old Tom Blake, an old-time Baptist preacher who, as Helen Bullard Krechniak records,

Put on his buckskin breeches, tow shirt, hunting shirt, coon skin cap, and sometimes his moccasins; and with his Bible, rifle, tomahawk and bowie knife, he would start out to fight the devil, and if a bear or panther chose to attack him, it did so at its peril.

Old people in the early twentieth century in White County still regularly told Jesse Hickman stories. Hickman organized forty-two churches. In his old age, Isaac Woodward, a Methodist preacher in White County is said to have preached the same sermon over and over; it had three parts, neither of which depended much on logic. The

first part hit the Presbyterians, the second part devastated the Baptists, and the third part berated the sissified, weak-kneed Methodist preachers.

Funerals on the frontier were great social occasions at which all sorts of business was conducted. In his "Seventy Years in Dixie", F. D Srygley records the remarks of an old preacher who had walked a long distance through dust and heat to attend a funeral. When the preacher in charge asked him to open the meeting with a song and a prayer, he arose, caked with dust and sweat, and said:

"Breathering, as bein' as I'm here, I'll open the meetin' fur brother Buncomb,, an' then he'll preach a'pintment. But while I'm before you, I want to say as how my main business over here is a huntin' of some seed peas, an' if any body here has got any to spar', I'd like to know it after meetin'!"

There may well exist more nineteenth-century folk-lore about lawyers and judges than any other group in rural society. One of the dozens of Andrew Jackson legal stories goes as follows:

In the early days in Jonesboro when Andrew Jackson had just hung out his shingle as a lawyer, General Waitzell Avery was a leading lawyer there. He always carried a copy of Lord Bacon's law digest in his coat pocket wrapped in brown paper. He always pulled it out at the proper moment in important cases to rout the young lawyers in argument. On one occasion, Jackson replaced it with a piece of fat bacon of the same size. Next day in court, the young lawyers badgered Avery on points of law until he had to reach for Lord Bacon. He said, "May it please your Honour, Lord Bacon furnishes a precedent that fits my view of this case precisely, and I will proceed to unfold it." Instead of Lord Bacon, he held fat hog meat in his hand. He challenged Jackson to a duel and Jackson accepted; however, the seconds secretly loaded the guns with blanks.

Many stories survive in White County about the Honorable Sam Turney who reputedly ate warrants as an emergency measure to save clients from the judgement of the court, since no copies of warrants were kept by clerks. Tradition says that he once covertly ate a counterfeit five-dollar bill in court, replaced it with a legitimated bill, and then insisted that three worthy men carry the said bill to the bank to see if it would pass. According to this story, his client was found to be innocent.

Henry Clay Snodgrass and Columbus Marchbanks, two other members of the late nineteenth-century Sparta bar, generated dozens of tales. Snodgrass was a great master of invective and had a habit during his opponent's speeches of pacing up and down the aisle whittling on a stick tucked under his arm. During the temperance debates of the 1880's, Snodgrass spoke against temperance. These debates were especially bitter in White County where the Good Templars movement was first formed. At one debate at Doyle, Snodgrass and a companion are said to have driven up, opened a valise, took a drink, and proceeded to the debate - - at which Snodgrass leaned too heavily on invective against Judge Frizzell of Nashville. Snodgrass was to debate General Dibrell at

Cookeville next and was reportedly warned by Dibrell's sons that he would regret any personal attacks on their venerable father.

Marchbanks was one of the best known orators in Middle Tennessee and was widely known for a lecture entitled "Harp of a Thousand Strings." The speech probably was an adaptation of a mock sermon going the rounds in the newspapers of the day. This is a good example of how folk legends and tales circulated widely and anonymously in nineteenth-century newspapers and journals. In most accounts the witnesses assumed that the speech was Marchbanks' own composition. Actually, the piece went the rounds as a Hard-Shell Baptist's adapted for political purpose, the "Hard-Shell Baptist: becoming a "hard-shelled Democrat," who instead of playing a harp of a thousands strings "lives on the calves of 600 cows, purchased with government money."

Place traditions in the Upper Cumberland are certainly too numerous to treat in a short paper, but it would be appropriate to mention a few. A disastrous raid by the Indian Chief Hanging Maw in 1786 gave the name to Defeated Creek in Smith County. In Cumberland County a stranger rode across a creek and inquired of a farmer about some land. The farmer could not help him, causing him to exclaim, "Well I don't know where I am but I certainly got no business here" - - thus, "No Business Creek." He rode a mile or so farther and just as unsuccessfully asked information of another farmer. This time his parting remark was, "Well, I don't know how come me here" - - thus, "How Come you Creek." Elsewhere in Cumberland County, a husband and wife were arguing as they stopped for a drink. The husband gave the wife a good thrashing and named it "Mammy's Creek." According to one White County tradition the Calfkiller River received its name because a man drove his cattle into the swift waters and lost them; another tradition attributes the name to an Indian Chief. Bone Hole Cave in White County is said to be named that because a band of robbers filled a hole in the cave with the bodies of waylaid travelers. Another folk tradition explains that White County's white-leafed poplar had its leaves turn white because John Yates, a Methodist preacher who lived in Hickory Valley, without provocation, knifed his horse to death under the tree. Peeled Chestnut reportedly received its name because two lover were killed by the lightning which peeled the chestnut tree under which they stood.

Haunted ("Hainted") places are plentiful in the Upper Cumberland, as they are all over the world. Perhaps the most famous of these places is Booger Swamp at White Plains in Putnam County. During the early 1850's, a well-known minister of the gospel was riding through the swamp when he saw an apparition -a pure white body floating about a yard above the ground and trying to speak to him. His horse bolted and ran away before the apparition could communicate with him, however. His refusal to retract the story caused his church to expel him from the ministry, Many travelers went miles out of their way to avoid the swamp. Courting couples have reported seeing strange sights and hearing eerie sounds there, and hunters have reported that their dogs have come out of the swamp yelping in fright of some strange force. One tradition says that the apparition is the ghost of an Indian maiden whose lover never returned from a hunting expedition. Another source identified the ghost as man named Quarles who kept an ordinary at White Plains. Quarles reputedly told a traveler that an ordinary up the road called "Puke-Over" was a

dangerous and unsavory place. The traveler is said to have repeated the charges to the host at Puke-Over, causing him to follow Quarles cut into the swamp and murder him.

The Templeton house in Sparta was considered by many to be haunted. Its reputation was earned from the Stories concerning a case of Southern necromancy. When the body of a soldier killed in the battle of Murphreesboro was brought home, the mother was ill and did not want it buried then. She kept putting off the burial- -for twenty-two years. She supposedly went up to the room each day and placed wet cloths over the Copper-lined coffin. She and the son were buried at the same time.

A strong tradition still survives in Monterey concerning the Buckner witch. Some members of the family interviewed on the Putnam county Personal Recollection Bicentennial Tapes in 1976 remembered seeing the "little woman who always carried a satchel" and appeared to members of the Buckner family. The strongest tradition in the family is that a woman tried to come between Aunt Margaret and Uncle Alec and that Aunt Margaret killed her (about 1875). On one occasion, the witch came into the bedroom with Aunt Margaret. She struck at the apparition with a walking stick, which passed readily through the witch. Several members of the family have seen the "haint" over the years. One subsidiary tradition growing out of the story was that occasionally Aunt Margaret's house lit up by eerie lights. Some members of the family even became convinced that a treasure was buried under the house, one man going so far as to dig through the kitchen floor in search of it.

As is true of most isolated rural regions, the Upper Cumberland's local event traditions include numerous stories about famous violent acts. The folklore of the region is filled with folk legends about famous killings. One elderly man at Silver Point in Putnam County reports that seven killings have occurred within sight of his front porch, and these seven are a small part of the total list of killings there. Many of them were in retaliation for offenses against relatives.

One famous case of the early 1890's in Cookeville brings into sharp focus the independent nature of Upper Cumberland residents of the period and the manner in which folk legends develop in a family and a region. Two teenaged brothers (one thirteen and the other sixteen, Tom and Henry Anderson from the Mine Lick (or Second Creek) area below Silver Point, killed their brother-in-law (Isaac Daniel) Jacquess, at the Fairgrounds. Several years before, Jacquess had killed their older brother, (David) Silas in a dispute over an Anderson steer getting into Jacquess's corn field, and the boys had been poisoned against Jacquess as they grew up. While in town for the fair neither brother knowing that the other was there), the boys encountered Jacquess at the Fairgrounds -Tom had run into someone downtown who had told him that Jacquess was looking for him. The boys were locked up in the jail at Cookeville to await trial. Tom was a popular fiddle player and Henry picked the banjo, a happy set of circumstances. It is said that great crowds gathered around the jail to hear the boys play, thus building up public sentiment for them. Most people of that time and place probably were disposed to sympathy anyway for the boys avenging a wrong to their family--especially since, according to tradition, their brother was ill with tuberculosis at the time he was killed.

This story is a good example of how little details become tradition in a family, with different members remembering different parts of the story. Part of the family tradition is that the man who told Tom about Jacquess told him that Jacquess was “looking for him” in a way which implied that Jacquess was spoiling for trouble. One member of the family (in a hurry to get to the trial) is said to have felt that a single-footed horse was faster than the train from Silver Point to Cookeville - - he beat the train to Cookeville.

The boys’ father was the well-known Federal cavalry raider, Captain Francis Marion (Captain France) Anderson, the subject of a number of personal legend folk stories. It was a matter of no small concern that the trial was being held in a Confederate town bordering Jackson County, the area of Anderson's wartime raids. His army pension and land holdings, however, enabled him to be able to afford Henry Clay Snodgrass of Sparta as attorney for the boys.

One tradition concerning the trial was contributed by Captain France’s nephew, Silas Anderson. Silas Anderson himself was a man of great popular reputation in DeKalb County during the 1890's as constable at age nineteen and as the youngest sheriff in the state at age twenty-seven. He remembered numerous details about the trial, especially the hours-long, stirring trial speech which the famous Snodgrass delivered. Anderson recalled that during the speech Snodgrass had him set a coffee pot on the table filled with half coffee-half whiskey. The boys were acquitted.

Perhaps the most famous crime in the Upper Cumberland was the 1875 murder committed by Joe and Teke Braswell (sometimes spelled Brassell), much folklore being generated by their trial and subsequent hanging. A ballad sold at the hanging has gone through several versions. One strong tradition insists upon Teke’s innocence; several witnesses at the hanging assert that his denial of guilt on the gallows was thoroughly convincing. One variant in this tradition even suggests that Teke was covering up for his sister who committed the murder dressed as a man. A significant amount of folklore also produced by the last stagecoach robbery in Tennessee, near Pekin in 1882. Several variants exist to the story.

A great many Middle Tennessee folk traditions cluster around John A. Murrell, the notorious nineteenth-century gang leader. Stories survive of the gang’s committing over one hundred murders, of planning a slave insurrection, and of aiding the underground railroad. Another tradition insists, however, that Murrell was nothing more than a common thief and that the tradition of murder is “folklore.” Still another story states that he was so mean that he denied knowing his own mother in open court.

One White County tradition describes a man named Dooley killing a man named Patterson. Dooley killed Patterson even after being reminded that Patterson had raised him. A great many folk traditions reinforce their assertion that a man is really wicked by citing an incident in which he kills or robs a man or woman who practically raised him. One tradition has the Confederate guerrilla Champ Ferguson killing Wood while Wood reminds him that he had been raised by Wood. Tinker Dave Beatty, the Union guerrilla,

is said to have robbed the Copelands who practically raised him.

Of course, the Upper Cumberland shares the frontier experience with several other regions. Its traditions in personal legends, place traditions, ghost stories, and famous crimes are similar to those of many other regions. Perhaps the Civil War experience is the really unique folk tradition in the Upper Cumberland. Indeed, folk legends in the region since the war have been dominated by the folklore of the war years

The Civil War was the most traumatic event in the history of the Upper Cumberland, leaving scars some of which are visible even today. Southern middle Kentucky was Unionist and Middle Tennessee was mostly Confederate; however, Fentress County, Tennessee, was Unionist. Families were split down the middle, with brothers fighting against each other. Neither army showed much interest in the area, committing few troops. It was mostly a poor, rocky area with nothing of strategic value. This state of affairs left the fighting largely up to bands of men who were either part of the regular army or were merely guerrillas, depending upon which side is telling the story. One could fill volumes with the Civil War atrocity stories from the region. These were people who never gave their loyalty half way, and when they fought they fought viciously. Such conditions could not help but produce hundreds of folk traditions with many variants.

A good example of this state of affairs is the story of Captain France Anderson. Having grown up at Cummins Mill in Jackson County- -a Confederate area- -Anderson formed a company of Union mounted infantry. Most of his own brothers were Confederates or Confederate sympathizers. He became infamous in Jackson County and western Putnam County for the effectiveness with which he located money, grain, and cattle for Union confiscation; he knew all the people and what they owned. Captain France stories abound in the area. After the war he moved to the area around present day Hurricane Dock to escape the post-war bitterness. According to one folk tradition, France's brothers were destitute as a result of the war, whereas he was well off with his government pension. This tradition says that before he moved from Jackson County the brothers were too proud to ask for his help, but that there developed a tradition of simply going to his place and taking what they needed. One part of the tradition even says that the first time it happened Captain France threatened to shoot one brother but backed down from it when the brother kept going with the mule he had come to get. Another family tradition reveals that France's nephew Silas (from the Unionist part of the family) married into a strongly Confederate family and that neither family would speak to the other for years - -even though they attended the same small church. In the family tradition¹ Captain France himself is given credit for ending this state of affairs by inviting everyone home to dinner after church one Sunday.

Variants of the folk traditions concerning the Confederate guerrilla Champ Ferguson number in the hundreds. The tradition growing out of Ferguson's trial (perhaps a "folk" tradition, for all of the witnesses were hostile to Ferguson) shows him to be a vicious man who murdered Union sympathizers without mercy. A contradictory tradition insists that he only killed certain men in any group which he attacked. He was said to be looking for eleven men who had humiliated his wife and daughter by making them strip, cook supper

for the men, and march nude down a public road. The most famous/infamous episode in the tradition is Ferguson's shooting of a wounded Federal officer (Lieutenant Smith) while the man lay in bed in a Confederate army hospital after the Battle of Saltville, Virginia. The official trial version is that Ferguson walked in and shot him in a cold-blooded, impersonal manner. Another tradition is told by Ben Rogers from White County who was in the hospital at the time. He says that Ferguson came in looking for two men--Lieutenant Smith and Colonel Hanson. According to Rogers, Ferguson found Hanson hiding under the sheets, jerked the sheets back, and shot him. Smith had shaved his head and beard to disguise himself. Ferguson walked up to him and looked into his eyes, whereupon Smith blinked. Ferguson reputedly then said, "I know you, you son-of-a-bitch" and shot him in the head. Still another tradition says that Smith was actually Champ's brother Jim who was fighting on the Union side and had been responsible for insulting Champ's wife and daughter. Yet another tradition says that Ferguson's three year-old son was shot by Federal troops, but this is untrue, for his first wife and son died well before the war. Such variants abound in the hundreds for Ferguson. In fact, practically every family in the Upper Cumberland has a guerrilla warfare story.

An excellent example of how variants of such Civil War traditions survive in a family is the story of Marina Gunter of Bloomington Spring; in Putnam County. All of the traditions agree that a seventeen year-old girl, upon seeing three men (Maxwell, Miller, and Patton) beating her father Larkin Gunter, took an ax and attacked them, killing two. The family tradition, as told by Mrs. Hazel Buckner of Hontere (Marina's granddaughter) is that the father was a confederate sympathizer and that the three men were Federal soldiers (or claimed to be), that they were drunk, and that they intended to beat Gunter to death. Marina threw the ax and cut one man's arm off and then wrestled a gun out of the hand of another. She did not know how to use the gun and threw it away (the family finding the cylinder of the gun years later). Marina wore a two-piece dress, the skirt to which kept falling down, tripping her. She could not run and thus threw the ax. In the family tradition, she killed two of the attackers and the third hid in a stump.

Dr. J. J. Cummins, a neighbor to the family when a child, repeated much the same story but did not mention the gun and said that Marana killed two but did not kill the third because her skirt became entangled in a bush. This account has the two who died hiding in a log. Still another tradition reported by Walter S. McClain in his *A History of Putnam County Tennessee* says that politics had nothing to do with the incident, that Gunter was a Unionist who had complained about another Unionist, Patton, cheating him in a horse swap. McClain's source says that Patton sent his son and the other two men to scare Gunter into leaving the country.

Dozens of variants exist in the story of the Battle of Dug Hill in White County. A group of Federal troops were ambushed by a group of Confederate raiders above the Calfkiller River near England's Cove. Thirty-eight Federals were shot and three had their heads bashed in with rocks. Out of these details have come many variants. Traditions vary significantly as to the numbers of men involved, who commanded then, what motivations there were for certain actions, and what actually happened. One tradition says that the Confederates ran out of ammunition and used rocks; another says that they used rocks to

save ammunition. Still another tradition says that a John Gatewood had five Federals captured; two ran, and he was going to shoot the other three to keep them from running. Captain George Carter rode up and suggested that he save ammunition by killing them with rocks.

It is insisted in one variant that eighty to eighty-five Federals were killed--about two-thirds of their number. One local resident later reported that skeletons were found in the woods for as long a year after the battle. A slave from nearby England's Cove told a story for many years that the Calfkiller River ran red for three days after the battle. He also said that he and Nancy Ann Officer, one of the three daughters of Alexander Officer of England's Cove, found a critically wounded Federal soldier soon after the battle. According to the slave's story, Nancy Ann kept a Confederate from finishing off the wounded man and eventually nursed him back to health.

In addition to the many variants concerning the events of the battle, several individual personal legends grew out of the battle and several additions were made to already - developed personal legends. A Federal named Gann is said to have fallen from his horse and crawled under a hollow log, where he remained until he could escape the battle. James Mahan, a Federal, is reputed to have fled on horseback toward Sparta pursued by a guerrilla wielding a large knife which he was using in order to save ammunition. Mahan turned and split the Confederate's head with his sabre, according to this story slaying the only Confederate killed in the battle.

Captain George Carter and John Gatewood, mentioned above, were already subjects of well-known personal legends. Carter, from Spencer, Tennessee, was famous in the region as the champion fist and skull fighter of his day, and as a regular soldier and sometimes guerrilla. John Gatewood, a huge eighteen year-old with long, flowing red hair and flamboyant dress, was known as one of the most reckless daredevils of the Upper Cumberland

A Miss Office evidently one of Alexander Officer's three daughters, composed a song which Dr. H. C. Martin of Cookeville wrote out in longhand and sent to Walter S. McClain too late for inclusion in his county history:

Went up Calfkiller dressed in
blue
Inquiring after Col. Hughes,
saying fare you well to my
hookle dookle day
Farewell boys you better get
away.
Old George Carter said, you
better not spend your lead- -
Pick up a rock and knock 'em
in a head.
Saying fare ye well to my
hookle dookle day
Fare you well boys you better
get away.

A thorough study of the folk traditions of the Upper Cumberland will produce some valuable conclusions about the region's history and the character of its people. No satisfactory conclusions can be drawn from the evidence presently collected, however the region has suffered a tragic loss of materials because they here not collected from persons now dead. For example. the poor Civil War generation is dead and much of that folk legend most peculiar to the Upper Cumberland is lost with them. Despite this loss, many of the stories of the region are still remembered and need to be collected. The more material folklore scholars have, the greater the probability they have of accurately assessing the cultural heritage of Upper Cumberland.

SUGGESTED READING

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Isaac Daniel Jacquess – b. 17 September 1854 – d. 27 September 1895, Cookeville, TN
md 1st 25 October 1853, Jackson Co TN Mary Dunbar Young – b. 25 October 1853, Jackson Co., TN – d. 1 June 1885, Jackson Co., TN – Both Buried: Young Cem Shiloh Comm., Jackson Co., TN – md 2nd Mary Clouse – b. May 1867 –
s/o John Lofton Grimsley Jaquess & Margaret Jane Brown -
s/o Isaac Jacquess – b. 12 April 1806 – d. 21 August 1876 & md 10 March 1825,
Margaret Grimsley – b. 17 November 1803 – d. 13 April 1875:
Both Buried: +Owen-Jaquess Cemetery Cummins Mill Road, Jackson Co., TN.

Siblings, Isaac Daniel Jaquess md Mary Dunbar Young & Mary Clouse, Dorina Jane md David Silas Anderson, Martin Wesley md Ellen W. Young, George Washington md Elizabeth Jane “Jennie” Leffew & Martha A. Jaquess md William Worth Lacy

Source: Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions 1801 – 2003
Including Some Genealogy - By Larry Earl Mabry & Reda Knight Bilbrey: pg. 588

Buried: +John Young Cemetery, Shiloh Community, Jackson Co., TN:

Josiah Daniel Jaquess – b. 17 September 1854 – d. 27 September 1895, s/o John Lofton Jaquess & Martha Brown. He md Mary Dunbar Young.

Mary Dunbar Jaquess – b. 25 October 1853– d. 1 June 1885.

See website: <http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=SRCH&db=bettyhreed>

David Silas Anderson – b. 12 March 1852– d. 18 August 1889, Jackson Co. TN

David Silas Anderson buried: Young-Pippin Cemetery, Jackson Co., TN.

md 31 December 187?, Dorinda Jane Jaquess – b. 4 August 1856 –

d. 8 November 1911- Dorinda buried: Shiloh Cemetery, Jackson Co., TN

d/o John Lofton Jaquess & Margaret Jane Brown.

Source: “Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Records and Obituaries”, by Wilda Allen Luttrell, pg. 208, David Silas Anderson is buried: Young-Pippin Cemetery, Jackson Co., TN, located in the Shiloh Community off old Gainesboro Grade, Jackson Co., TN.

*See Chapter 3 for complete family listing.

Jaquess/ Jaquess Family, Early Settlers

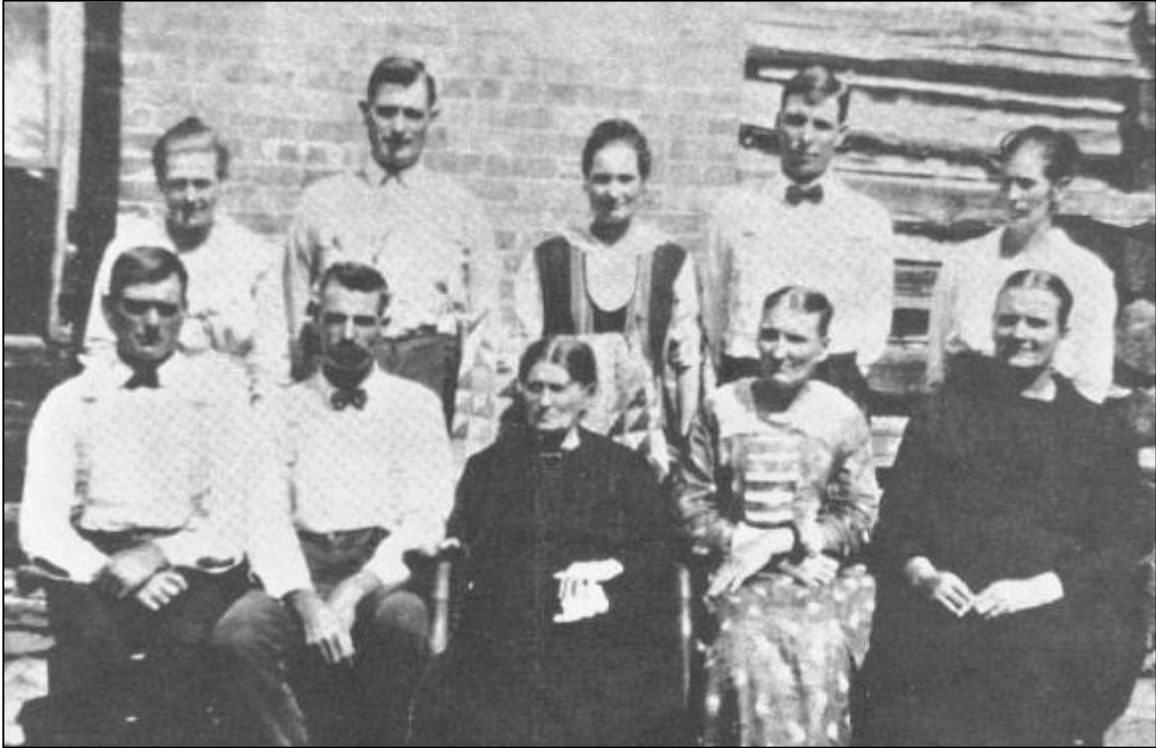
Sifting from Putnam Co., Tennessee

by Mary Hopson – pg. 201

John Jaquess was the first Jaquess that was known to come to Tennessee from North Carolina. The date is not known, nor the date of his death, but Isaac Jaquess married Margaret Grimsley in 1825. They were the parents of Susanna Jaquess, Keziah Jaquess, John Lofton Jaquess, Peter Morlock Jaquess; Malcolm Macon Jaquess, Isaac W. Jaquess, Gabriel Benton Jaquess, Sarah Martha Grimsley, Cynthia Jane Jaquess, and Joseph Grimsley Jaquess.

One of the sons names was carried down through the years because of the way his death occurred. Isaac Daniel Jaquess was shot off his horse, by a brother-in-law, at the fair in what is now Cookeville, TN. This happened in or about 1895.

Isaac deeded land to the Mr. Union Methodist Church about 1898. The church still stands on the property. There was a building some where near the present site before that time. Because the records are the Keziah Jaquess Morgan taught school there during the Civil War, and she had no clock or time piece to go by, and at certain times of the day, a neighbor would hang a red cloth out to indicate the time of day. Submitted by Mrs. Roy Phillips daughter of Claude Jaquess.



Joseph Grimsley Jaquess, s/o Isaac Daniel Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley, married Angeline Owen. Their ten children are pictured here. Front row, left to right: Owen Jaquess, Arthur Jaquess, Angeline Jaquess, Bunea Jaquess Burris, and Delia Jaquess Swift. Back row: Essie Jacuess Bean, Malcom Jaquess, Annette Jaquess Phillips, Claude Jaquess and Cary Jaquess Phillips.

There is a newspaper article relating to the murder of Isaac Daniel Jacquess, brother-in-law of David Silas Anderson, Henry Clay Anderson & Thomas "Tom" Shirley Anderson. David Silas Anderson was killed by Isaac Daniel Jacquess, brother to his wife Dorinda Jane Jacquess.

David Silas Anderson's brothers, Henry Clay Anderson & Thomas "Tom" Shirley Anderson killed Isaac Daniel Jacquess and were brought to trial for murder.

From a Lebanon, TN paper of 1895 about the murder--
Henry and Tom killed Mr. Jacquess (Isaac Daniel Jacquess).
Lebanon Democrat, October 10 1895 – Front Page:

RELEASED ON BAIL

Under Habeas Corpus Proceedings Chancellor Gribble
Releases Henry and Tom Anderson, of Putnam County, Charged With the Killing
of Mr. Jacques.

Henry and Tom Anderson of Putnam county, who are charged with the killing of Isaac
Jacques, of Cumberland county, at or near Cookeville on Friday September 27, and who

were brought to Lebanon and lodged in the jail here last week, there being no jail in Cookeville; were brought before J.S. Gribble under habeas corpus proceedings last Friday.

The defendants were represented by Judge Geo. Morgan, Hon. Walter Smith and **Attorney Denny**, of Cookeville and Judge R. Cantrell, of Lebanon, no attorney being present for the state. (*Attorney Denny was probably Thompson Luther Denny (T.L. "Tobe"). He was the s/o Jonathan Denny & Agnes Thompson Winfree.*)

Three or four witnesses were examined for the state and about the same number for the defense, and from the evidence produced the killing seemed to be a clear case of self defense. The Judge took that view of the matter, or at least did not consider the killing a case of murder in the first degree, and admitted the young men to bail, requiring a \$5,000 joint bond.

The bond was readily given, three gentlemen from Putnam county going on the bond.

Jackson Co., TN – Owen Cemetery – Located on the Cummings Mill Road, Jackson Co., TN, about three fourths mile from the Dodson Branch Road. The cemetery is owned by the Mount Union United Methodist Church. The cemetery is called the Owen cemetery due to the Wilburn Owen family owning the land around the cemetery from 1892 until the death of Thurman Owen in 1991.

Buried in Owen – Jaquess Cemetery, Cummins Mill Road, Jackson Co., TN is:
Isaac Jaquess – b. 14 April 1806 – d. 26 August 1876
md 10 March 1825, Margaret “Peggy” Grimsley – b. 17 November 1803 – d. 27 April 1875 – d/o Loftin & Keziah (Davis) Grimsley.

Keziah Grimsley Lacy – b. 12 October 1805 – d. 14 January 1874 (1st wife of William Lacy Jr.) md 26 December 1833, Roane Co., TN – d/o Loftin & Keziah (Davis) Grimsley.

William Lacy Jr. – b. 10 September 1818 – d. 19 May 1886
(Grandfather of W. W. Lacy).

Ron Bean
3300 Bentley Drive
Plano, TX 75093
United States
ronb1224@attbi.com

Welcome to the Bean Family Home Page!

Since you've found your way here, I'm guessing that you're either a Bean in search of ancestors or that the Bean surname plays into your family tree. In either case, while you're here, I hope that you will find something that helps you in your research. I'm also hoping that you have something you can share with me.

My Bean family originates in Central Tennessee, specifically in the area around Cookeville, in the early 1800s. Evidence suggests that they migrated there from Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina sometime

after the American Revolution. There is also evidence that points to a tie to William Bean, the first white settler in Eastern Tennessee. Much has been written about William and his descendants, but so far I've found no definitive proof of a direct link.

Other families that are a part of my family tree include; Jaquess, Wassom, Shipley, Burris, King and Garrison. Click on the report section below for more information.

Any information you can provide to aid in my research would be greatly appreciated and I will be happy to provide any information I have to assist you in your search.

Jaquess Family Store

The picture was taken in 1912 and shows good detail of the store and some of the people in the picture.



Pictured here from left to right, starting with the front row are Winnie Phillips and her twin sister Linnie Phillips, Molly Phillips, Roxie McGee, Carrie Jaquess, Lola Phillips, and Clovis MGe who later were married, Ira McGee,

Frances McGee, Kezzie McGee MCanless, Arthur Jaquess, Una Jaquess, holding unknown child, Anetta Phillips, holding Finis Phillips, Macon Jaquess, Joe Judd, Harvey Anderson, Alex Phillips and Noah Anderson. Standing on the porch, back row are Allie McGee, Ida Phillips, Clyde Jaquess, Carson Jaquess, and Carl Jaquess.

Source: Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions 1801 – 2003

Including Some Genealogy - By Larry Earl Mabry & Reda Knight Bilbrey

DAVID SILAS ANDERSON GRAVE: pg. 576 – Cummins Mill Road Baptist Church

Civil Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN. From Gainesboro take Hwy. 56 toward Baxter. Turn left on Hwy. 290 (Old Gainesboro Grade) going toward Cookeville. Turn left on Cummins Mill Road going toward the Dodson Branch Road. After about 3 miles you will come to the Missionary Baptist Church on your right. The single grave will be to your right of the church building. In the edge of the yard.

***Silas David Anderson** – b. 12 March 1852 – d. 18 August 1889, s/o **Capt. Francis Marion Anderson & Frances Almeda Ritchie**

md 31 December 1873 **Dorinda Jane Jaquess** – b. 14 August 1856 – d. 8 November 1911- d/o John L. Jaquess & Margaret Brown

Dorinda buried: John Young Cemetery, Shiloh Community, Jackson Co., TN – Bottom of stone has: **MURDERED** written on it.

*Murdered by his brother-in-law Isaac Daniel Jacquess, brother of Dorinda Jane Jacquess. David Silas Anderson was supposedly ill with tuberculosis when murdered. The fight started over a steer getting into Jacquess's corn field. Isaac Daniel was then murdered by David's brothers, Tom & Henry Anderson. * See Story: Lend an Ear.*

Source: Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions 1801 – 2003

Including Some Genealogy - By Larry Earl Mabry & Reda Knight Bilbrey

+JOHN YOUNG CEMETERY SHILOH COMMUNITY: pg. 588

Civil Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN. From Gainesboro take Hwy 56 toward Baxter and turn left on 290 going toward Cookeville, and turn left on the Cummins Mill Road and go to the John Young Cemetery Lane and turn left. A short distance off the Cummins Mill Road. Cemetery has a set of metal arches over each driveway first arch has John Young Cemetery and second has Young Cemetery. Last visited 11 August 2003.

Dorinda Jane Anderson – b. 14 August 1856 – d. 8 November 1911, d/o **John Lofton Jaquess/ Jacquess & Margaret Jane Brown.**

Dorinda is the w/o **David Silas Anderson**. She is the sister of Josiah Daniel (Isaac Daniel) Jaquess who shot her husband David Silas Anderson.

Winton William Anderson – b. 4 February 1878 – d. 2 April 1956, s/o **David Silas Anderson & Dorinda Jane Jaquess**. Winton William Anderson md Artie M. L. McBroom.

John Lofton Jaquess – b. 5 June 1836 – d. 17 March 1914, s/o **Isaac Jacquess, TN & Margaret Grimsley, TN.** John Lofton Jaquess md Margaret Jane Brown.

Margaret Jane Jaquess – b. 23 August 1832 – d. 17 March 1914, d/o **Daniel Brown & Martha Ellis.** Margaret Jane Brown md John Lofton Jaquess.

Josiah Daniel Jaquess – b. 17 September 1854 – d. 27 September 1895, s/o John Lofton Jaquess & Martha Brown. He md Mary Dunbar Young. *Other sources states name as: Isaac Daniel Jacquess, he shot Silas David Anderson. He was the brother of Dorinda Jane Jaquess Anderson, brother-in-law of David Silas Anderson, s/o Capt. Marion Frances Anderson. Josiah Daniel (Isaac Daniel) Jaquess was shot by the brothers of David Silas Anderson.*

Mary Dunbar Jaquess – b. 25 October 1853– d. 1 June 1885, w/o Josiah/Isaac Daniel Jaquess.

Margaret Jane Jaquess – b. 23 August 1832 – d. 17 March 1914, d/o Daniel Brown & Martha Ellis.

OWEN CEMETERY

This file was contributed for use in the USGenWeb

Archives by: William E. Jaquess

<wej@charter.net>

The Owen Cemetery is located on the Cummings Mill Road, Jackson County, Tennessee, about three fourths mile from the Dodson Branch Road. The cemetery is owned by the Mount Union United Methodist Church. The land was given to the church by Martin Van Buren Lewis and his wife, Susannah Farmer Lewis, on 20 September 1882, with the stipulation that no grave be put South of Eliza F. Lewis' grave. Eliza F. Lewis was the infant daughter of Mr & Mrs Lewis. Eliza F. Lewis was removed from the Owen Cemetery and was buried in the Cookeville City Cemetery, Cookeville, TN after the death of her mother. The grave site is still visible where Eliza was buried.

The cemetery is called the Owen Cemetery due to the Winburn Owen family owning the land around the cemetery from 1892 until the death of Thurman Owen in 1991. Previous owners of the farm were Nathaniel Mason, Hugh Swearingin and his sons, James, Levi, and William. William Swearingin sold the farm in 1851 to Stanley Spradling, a son-in-law of Isaac Jaquess. Spradling sold the farm to Martin Van Buren Lewis. Mr Lewis sold the farm to his nephew, Isaac Robert Jaquess. Isaac R. Jaquess then sold the farm to his brother-in-law, Columbus Peek.

Peek sold the farm to Winburn Owen and it remained in the Owen family until 1991. The farm has now been subdivided.

There are approximately 125 graves in the cemetery and most are marked by field stones. In the North West corner of the cemetery, there is an eroded slate headstone with the date "born in 1776. I am assuming the North West corner contains the earliest graves. All graves are laid in rows facing East and are in a fairly straight line.

One grave is supposed to be that of George Swearingin who was a bushwhacker during the Civil War. According to oral history from members of the community, George Swearingin and a Cox were hunted down and killed by returning soldiers from the Civil War for their crimes against members of the community during the War. The grave that is purported to be that of Swearingin is on the North East side of the cemetery. The Cox person is buried at the Cox-Terry Cemetery off the Fairview Road in Putnam County, TN. Wilda Lutrell, Reda Bilbrey, and Jane Wall each have done a survey of the Owen Cemetery. In 1993, I started to clear the cemetery. In doing so, I was able to identify graves that were marked with only field stone markers. Thirteen graves have been identified since the survey was done by the above mentioned women. Some have had new headstones erected

***ISAAC JAQUESS**, April 14, 1806, TN - August 26, 1876, Jackson Co., TN (Married March 10, 1825)

***MARGARET "PEGGY" (GRIMSLEY) JAQUESS**, November 17, 1803, TN - April 27, 1875, Jackson Co., TN - (*Wife of Isaac Jaquess, dau of Loftin and Keziah Davis Grimsely*)

***DANIEL M. MORGAN**, b. 5 October 1830, Overton Co., TN – d. 8 January 1863, Murfreesboro, TN.

(*Son of Lloyd Morgan & Margaret Smith*)

***KEZIAH (JAQUESS) MORGAN**, b. 6 April 1828, Rhea Co., TN – d. 31 October 1883, Putnam Co., TN. (*Daughter of Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley*)

WILLIAM LACY (JR), September 10, 1818 - May 19, 1886 (Grandfather of W. W.

Lacy)

****KEZIAH GRIMSLEY LACY**, October 12, 1805 - January 14, 1874 (First wife of Wm

Lacy, Jr, dau of Loftin and Keziah Davis Grimsley, married December 26, 1833

in Roane Co, TN)

SOURCE: It Happened Here Abouts: by Gary Denton Norris

(Letter to Audrey J. Denny Lambert from Brent Cantrell, November 2004.

Audrey, Jan, Betty and Miriam: November 2004:

Don't know if any of you ever tracked down the affair d' Tom & Henry Anderson and Isaac Jacquess in the newspapers, but it has shown up in a new, privately published book of newspaper clippings by Gary Norris, "It Happened Here Abouts." There are two references:

on p. 26

Cookeville Killing Puts Two in Lebanon Jail
Cookeville Press, October 3, 1895

Last Friday afternoon just beyond the crossroads one mile north of town, Thomas and Henry Anderson of Burton, shot and killed I.D. Jacques of Pleasant Hill.

It is hard to get at the exact facts. Some say the deceased fired the first shot while others say the Anderson [sic, in Norris] fired it.

They were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Odom and placed in jail. They were given a preliminary hearing before Esquire Kerr on Monday, but waived examination and were sent to the Lebanon Jail for safekeeping.

on p. 32

Murder Case Decided at Cookeville
Cookeville Press, September 17, 1896

The case of the State against Thomas and Henry Anderson for the murder of I.D. Jacques near the fair grounds this place on September 27 was given to the jury at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Up to the present writing they have not returned a verdict. The case has been one of wide spread interest and has been stubbornly fought on both sides six days having been consumed in the investigation and about 100 witnesses examined.

Later - The jury was out two hours and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Brent Cantrell
Knoxville, TN

Source: Roll #101: Cookeville Press, TN – (1894-1896)

JAQUIS, I. D.: Last Friday afternoon just beyond the cross roads one mile north of town, **Thos and Henry Anderson of Burton, shot and killed I. D. Jaquis of Pleasant Hill.** It is hard to get the exact facts. Some say the deceased fired the first shot while other say the Andersons fired it. They were arrested by Deputy sheriff Odom and placed in jail. They were given a preliminary hearing before Esq. Kerr Monday, but waived examination and were sent to the Lebanon jail for safe keeping.

[Date 10/3/1895, Vol. VIII, No. 48, Page 7]

(Isaac Daniel Jaquess (Josiah Daniel Jaquess), b. 17 September 1854 – d. 27 September 1895, buried in the John Young Cemetery, Shiloh Community, Jackson Co., TN).

1860 Census: Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN

Dwl: 952 Family: 952 Line: 14

Anderson, F. M. 24 M Farmer (Value of real estate, 500) – (Value of personal estate, 3,500) TN
(Francis Marion Anderson, s/o Thomas Shirley Anderson Sr. & Judith “Juda” Robinson)

Anderson, Almeda 24 F TN (Frances Almeda Ritchie)

Anderson, Lafayette 11 M TN (Alexander Lafayette “Fate” Anderson)

Anderson, Silas 8 M TN (David Silas Anderson md Dorinda Jane Jaquess)

Anderson, Vance 4 M TN (Vancil “Vant” Wales Anderson md Marinda/ Maranda Caroline Josephine Burton)

Anderson, Mary 2 F TN (Polly Mary Anderson md John S. Maddux)

1860 Census: Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN – Mayfield Post Office

10-1854 Dwl: 939 Family: 939

Jaquess, Jesse (Isaac) 55 M Blacksmith TN

Jaquess, Margaret 57 F TN

Jaquess, Joseph 16 M TN

Jaquess, Sarah 11 F TN

Jaquess, Sintha 9 F TN

1860 Census: Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN – Mayfield Post Office

10-1855 Dwl: 940 Family: 940

Jaquess, Jno L 23 M TN (John Lofton Jaquess, s/o Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley, TN)

Jaquess, Margaret 24 F TN (Margaret Brown md John Lofton Jaquess)

Jaquess, Isaac 5 M TN (Isaac Daniel Jaquess md 1st Mary Dunbar Young – md 2nd Mary Clouse)

Jaquess, Denna 4 F TN (Dorinda Jane Jaquess md David Silas Anderson)

Jaquess, Marlam 1 M TN

1860 Census: Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN – Mayfield Post Office

Dwl: 941 Family: 941

Morgan, Daniel 28 M W (Value of real estate, 250) – (Value of personal estate, 200) Farmer TN
(Daniel M. Morgan, s/o Lloyd Morgan & Margaret Smith)

Morgan, Kezziah 31 F W TN

(Kezziah Jaquess, d/o Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley)

Morgan, Isaac 6 M W TN

Morgan, Sarah 2 F W TN

Morgan, Lender 3/12 F W TN

1870 Census: Dist. 10, Jackson Co., TN – Gainesboro Post Office

Family: 21-21

Anderson, F. M. 43 M W Farmer (Value of real estate, 1000) – (Value of personal estate, 500) TN
(Francis Marion Anderson)

Anderson, Almeda 35 F W Keeps House TN (Frances Almeda Ritchie, d/o David Ritchie)

Anderson, Lafayette 21 M W TN (Alexander Lafayette “Fate” Anderson)

Anderson, Silas 18 M W TN (David Silas Anderson md Dorinda Jane Jaquess)

Anderson, Vance W. 16 M W TN (Vancil “Vant” Wales Anderson md Marinda/ Maranda Caroline Josephine Burton)

Anderson, John 9 M W TN (John D. Anderson md Lucetta “Lou” Siddie Garrison)

Anderson, Juda F. C. 6 F W TN (Judith “Judah” Frances Anderson md John Alexander Medley)

Anderson, Fannie L. 3 F W TN (Fannie Lincoln Anderson md William S. Stafford)

1870 census Jackson Co., TN

Dwl: 187

Jaquess, Isaac 64 M W Blacksmith (value of real estate, 300) TN

Jaquess, Margaret 66 F W Keeps House TN

Jaquess, Sarah M. 21 F W TN

Jaquess, Synthy Jane 20 F W TN

1870 census Jackson Co., TN

Dwl: 188

Jaquess, Gabriel B. 28 M W Works in Mill TN

Jaquess, Julia E. 27 F W Keeps House SC

Jaquess, William 9 M W SC

Jaquess, Margaret E. 4 F W SC

Jaquess, Isaac W. 5/12 M W TN

1870 census Jackson Co., TN

Dwl: 189

Jaquess, Joseph G. 25 M W Farmer (value of real estate, 280) TN

Jaquess, Mary A. 24 F W Keeps House TN

1870 census 7th Civil Dist., Putnam Co., TN

Dwl: 33 Family: 33

Jaquish, J. L. 36 M W Farmer (value of real estate, 100) (value of personal estate, 300) TN
(*John Lofton Grimsley Jaquess, s/o Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley*)

Jaquish, Margaret J. 38 F W Keeps House TN

(*Margaret Jane Brown, w/o John Lofton Grimsley Jaquess*)

Jaquish, Isaac D. 15 M W Works on Farm TN

Jaquish, Dorinda J. 13 F W At Home TN (*Dorinda Jane Jaquess md David Silas Anderson*)

Jaquish, Martin W. 12 M W At Home TN

Jaquish, George W. M. 9 M W TN

Jaquish, Martha A. 4 F W TN

1870 census 16th Civil Dist., Buffalo Valley, Putnam Co., TN

Dwl: 22 Family: 23

Morgan, Kisiah 42 F W Keeping House TN

(*Keziah (Jaquess) Morgan, d/o Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley.*

Keziah Jaquess md Daniel M. Morgan he died during the Civil War in Murfreesboro, TN)

Morgan, Isaac 15 M W TN

Morgan, Martha 8 F W TN

Morgan, Daniel 7 M W TN

Census Place: 1880 District 10, Jackson Co., Tennessee

Source: FHL Film 1255264 National Archives Film T9-1264 Page 225A

Dwl: 5 Family: 5

| | Relation | Sex | Marr | Race | Age | Birthplace |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Silas ANDERSON | Self | M | M | W | 28 | TN |
| Occ: | Retired Black Smith | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | |
| <i>(David Silas Anderson md Dorinda Jane Jaquess)</i> | | | | | | |
| Dyrinda ANDERSON | Wife | F | M | W | 22 | TN |
| Occ: | Keeping House | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | |
| <i>(Dorinda Jane Jaquess, d/o John Lofton Jaquess & Margaret Brown)</i> | | | | | | |
| Lothi ANDERSON | Dau | F | S | W | 5 | TN |
| | | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | |
| Boon ANDERSON | Son | M | S | W | 4 | TN |
| | | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | |
| William ANDERSON | Son | M | S | W | 2 | TN |
| | | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | |

Census Place: 1880 District 10, Jackson Co., Tennessee

Source: FHL Film 1255264 National Archives Film T9-1264 Page 225A

Dwl: 6 Family: 6

| | Relation | Sex | Marr | Race | Age | Birthplace |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|------|-----|------------|
| John JAQUESS | Self | M | M | W | 44 | TN |
| Occ: | Farmer | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | | |
| <i>(John Lofton Jaquess md Margaret Brown)</i> | | | | | | |
| Margaret JAQUESS | Wife | F | M | W | 47 | TN |
| Occ: | Keeping House | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | | |
| <i>(Margaret (Brown) Jaquess)</i> | | | | | | |
| Martha JAQUESS | Dau | F | S | W | 14 | TN |
| | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | | |
| Wesley JAQUESS | Son | M | M | W | 21 | TN |
| Occ: | Farming | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | | |
| Ellan JAQUESS | DauL | F | M | W | 18 | TN |
| | | Fa: TN | Mo: TN | | | |

1900 census 1st Civil Dist., Putnam Co., TN

Dwl: 139 Family: 140

Jaquess, George W. Head 38 M W June 1861 M1 (5 yrs. md) Waggoner TN TN TN

Jaquess, Mary M. Wife 44 F W November 1855 M1 (5 yrs. md) (5 children born, 4 children living)
TN TN TN (*Mary Fox*)

Jaquess, Margaret E. Dau. 15 F W August 1884 Single TN TN TN

Jaquess, Simmie H. Son 11 M W September 1888 Single TN TN TN

Jaquess, Jere M. Son 9 M W November 1890 Single TN TN TN

Jaquess, John L. Father 64 M W June 1836 Widow Book Agent TN TN TN

Source: Jackson County, Tennessee Marriage and Death Records, Transcribed by Shelta R. McCarter Shrum and Betty C. Meadows Scott.

1910 census 13th Civil Dist., Putnam Co., TN

Dwl: 138 Family: 139

Anderson, Drona J. Head 49 F W Widow (7 children born, 5 children living) TN TN TN

Anderson, Hazel Dau 22 F W Single TN TN TN

Pg. 3:

David S. Anderson married to Doriritha J. Joyners (Jaquess) on 31 December 1873. *This book states the brides names as Doriritha J. Joyners but her name was Dorinda Jane Jaquess.*

Pg. 57:

Arthur Jaquess married to Una Bean on 14 August 1895.

G. W. Jaquess married to Mary Fox on 19 June 1895.

Isaac Jaquess married to Petty Martin on 9 November 1875.

J. L. Jaquess married to M. J. Jaquess on 11 February 1888.

M. W. Jaquess married to E. W. Young on 15 July 1879.

Stanley Jaquess married to Lora Jackson on 19 September 1890.

T. D. Jaquess married to Mary Young on 14 December 1875.

Source: Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions 1801 – 2003
Including Some Genealogy - By Larry Earl Mabry & Reda Knight Bilbrey

OWEN-JACQUESS CEMETERY CUMMINS MILL ROAD

Civil District 10. Map 081. Parcel 039.00. Size 1.57 acre. Also has been called the Jaquess Cemetery and also the Mt. Union Cemetery. From Gainesboro take Hwy 56 W toward Baxter and a little past Avery Trace Market turn left on 290 going toward Cookeville (Old Gainesboro Hwy). Next turn left at Allen's

Market on Cummins Mill Road. The cemetery will be on a flat in pine trees across from the Owen Farm Lane. This is a little small sign which reads Owen Cemetery. This cemetery has been copied by many people. Mr. Wm. Earl Jaquess provided the listing of this cemetery and rechecked 15 June 2001.

The cemetery was deeded to the Mt. Union Methodist Church. This land was given by Martin V. & Susan (Farmer) Lewis. The Owen family owned the land from 1892 to 1991. The earliest owners of the land on which the cemetery is located was Nathaniel Mason. Hugh Swearingin's family which included sons James, William and Levy V. Lewis, who in turn sold it to Isaac Robert Jaquess, who was his nephew. Isaac R. Jaquess sold the farm to Columbus Peek, who was his brother-in-law, and Columbus Peek sold the farm in 1892 to Winburn Owen. The farm has been subdivided. Earl Jaquess has cleaned the cemetery off and has found many graves.

NOTE: Before you read the following deed, the grave mentioned as E. F. Lewis is that of Eliza Florence Lewis daughter of M.(artin) V. Lewis. Eliza F. Lewis was exhumed and moved to the Cookeville City Cemetery. Mr. & Mrs. Lewis and their sons, Crawford P. and Henry Van Buren Lewis are buried in the Cookeville City Cemetery.

We Martin V. Lewis & Susannah Lewis, his wife, have this day for and in consideration of the love and affection we have for the Methodist E. P. Church South, give and bequeath unto said church a certain boundary of land laying in the 10th District of Jackson County, Tennessee and bounded as followed: Beginning on a small black oak near the road leading to Cummins Mill near the grave yard and running North 45 degrees, West 24 poles to a dogwood with dogwood pointer, thence south 84 degrees, west 6 poles to a persimmon, thence South 34 degrees, East 32 poles to a popular, thence North 41 degrees, East 10 poles to the beginning, containing by estimation two acres, be the same more or less. I also give this into the hands of M. M. Jaquess, I. R. Jaquess and P. M. Wassom as trustees of said property and to be used as a burying ground, and no graves to be put South of E. F. Lewis.

We do covenant with the church and trustees that we are lawfully seized of said land and have a good right to convey it. We further bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives to warrant and forever defend the title to said land against the lawful claims of all persons whatever.

Sealed, signed and delivered in our presence this 20th day of September 1883.

Registered May 15th 1885 in land deed book D pages 297 & 208.

Written on back of deed: Copy of Cemetery Deed to Mt. Union Church, Received Registered and examined in my office This May 15, 1885 at 4 o'clock P. M. In land deed book D pages 207 & 208. J. H. Chaffin RJL

Elizabeth Jane Lewis Jaquess wife of M.(alcom) Jaquess was a sister to Martin V. Lewis. Susan (Farmer) Lewis wife of Martin V. Lewis, was a sister to Margaret (Farmer) Owen, first wife of Milton M. Owen. Mr. Lewis & Milton Owen operated a store in what is known as the Thurman H. Owen house after the Civil War. Roy Phillips has the old store ledger that Thurman H. Owen bought at the estate sale of Milton Owen in 1922.

William Earl Jaquess said there are approximately 125 graves in the cemetery and most are marked by fieldstones. In the North West corner of the cemetery there is a eroded slate headstone with date born in 1776. I am assuming that the North West corner contains the earliest graves since none of them have monuments. One grave site is supposed to be that of a Swearingin man who was bushwhacked during the Civil War. According to oral family traditions, Pad Swearingin and Thomas Cox were hunted down and killed after the war, by returning soldiers from the community for their crimes against members of the community during the war. The grave that is suppose to be that of Pad Swearingin is on the North End side of the cemetery and had not been filled in. Thomas Cox is buried at the Cox & terry Cemetery off the Fairview Road in Putnam Co., TN>

Source: Jackson County Tennessee Cemetery Inscriptions 1801 – 2003

Including Some Genealogy - By Larry Earl Mabry & Reda Knight Bilbrey
Buried in the Owen-Jaquess Cemetery Cummins Mill Road:

***DANIEL M. MORGAN**, b. 5 October 1830, Overton Co., TN – d. 8 January 1863, Murfreesboro, TN.
(*Son of Lloyd Morgan & Margaret Smith. Daniel M. Morgan md Keziah Jaquess*).

He was killed in the Battle of Stone River, Murfreesboro, TN. He is buried at the battlefield.

CO B 28 TENNESSEE INFANTRY CSA

***KEZIAH (JAQUESS) MORGAN**, b. 6 April 1828, Rhea Co., TN – d. 31 October 1883, Putnam Co., TN. (*Daughter of Isaac Jaquess & Margaret Grimsley*).

Source: Echoes of Spring Creek, Jackson Co., TN – A genealogy of the Hawkins family and related families of Jackson Co. and the surrounding area by Harold Allen Hawkins and Janice Hawkins Elrod.

(**Lloyd Morgan** (Sarah “Sally” Hawkins, Augustine, Joseph, John)

LLOYD MORGAN, b. 8 May 1800, Burke Co., NC – d. 14 December 1889 md **MARGARET SMITH**, b. 1800, VA – d. 24 March 1889.

...**DANIEL M. MORGAN**, b. 5 October 1830, Overton Co., TN – d. 8 January 1863, Murfreesboro, TN md **KEZIAH (JAQUESS) MORGAN**, b. 6 April 1828, Rhea Co., TN – d. 31 October 1883, Putnam Co., TN.

NOTES: Daniel M. Morgan enlisted as a Private in Company B, the 28th Regiment, TN Infantry, CSA on November 14, 1861. He was badly wounded in ankle during the battle of Stones River, near Murfreesboro, TN on January 2, 1863, was taken prisoner, and died on January 8, 1863 at Murfreesboro, TN. He is probably buried on that battlefield. A Confederate Civil War headstone has been placed next To his wife’s grave at the Owen Cemetery, Jackson Co., TN in his memory. (Information courtesy of William E. Jaquess.

Children of Daniel M. Morgan & Keziah Jaquess are:

Isacc Jaquess Morgan, b. 31 October 1854, Jackson Co., TN – d. 6 February 1942, Rockwall, TX

Sarah Morgan, b. 1858

Leander Morgan, b. June 1860

Martha Morgan, b. 1862

Daniel M. Morgan Jr., b. 1863.

<http://www.ajlambert.com>