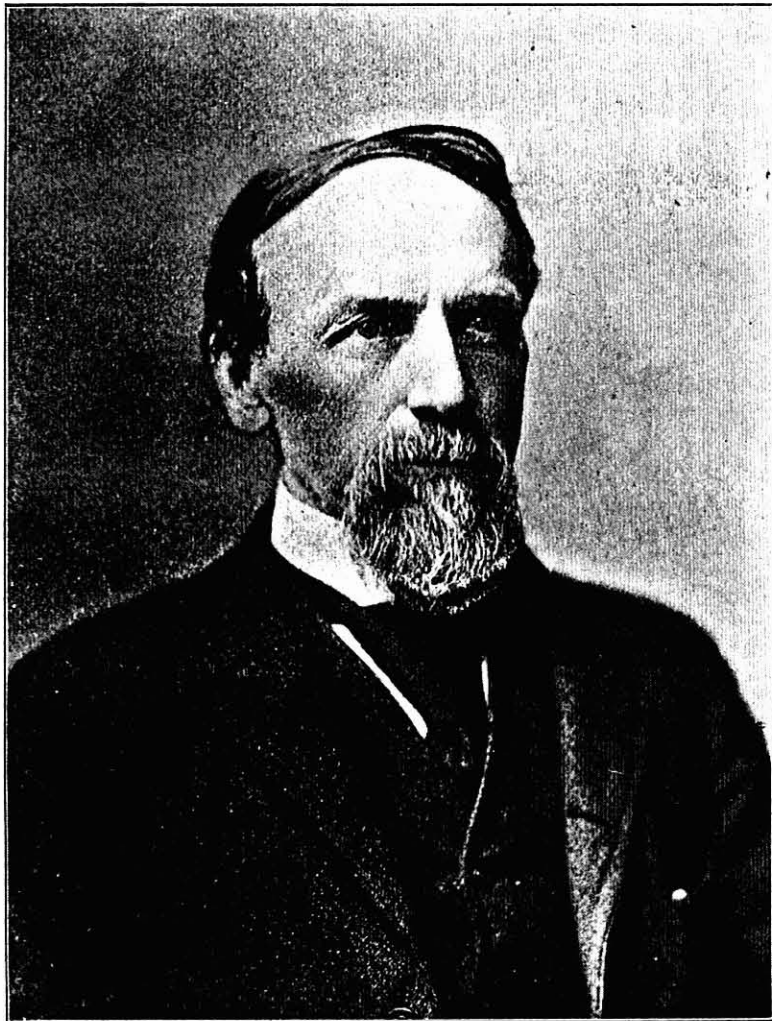


A HISTORY
OF
HICKMAN COUNTY
TENNESSEE

BY
W. JEROME D. SPENCE AND
DAVID L. SPENCE

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

*"Some said, Print it; others said, Not so;
Some said, It might do good; others said, No."*



W. JEROME D. SPENCE.

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he, at the age of eighty-three, died suddenly and peacefully in 1853. He was not ill, and was lying down waiting for breakfast when the summons came. He lived and died in Davidson County, but there are few districts in Hickman County where his name is not met with in connection with its early history.

Another pioneer surveyor, whose name appears in the land papers of the county, was McLemore, from whom Maj. Edwin Baird bought lands in 1820. Edwin Baird was a son of Samuel McClearen Baird, who was born in Buncombe County, N. C., and came to this district in 1811. Edwin Baird was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on March 1, 1799. His wife was Jane Clampitt, who was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in April, 1802, and who was married on July 20, 1820. Other sons of Samuel McClearen Baird were Albert, Joseph, Samuel, Jr., and James P., who a few years ago died in Arkansas. The daughters of Samuel McClearen Baird were Matilda and Roena. Matilda married Jacob Fite, and was the mother of John, Leonard B., and Samuel Fite, of Nashville. Roena married William Anderson, of the Fifteenth District. Edwin Baird, after his marriage to Jane Clampitt, removed from his father's place, near Little Lot, to Totty's Bend, where he opened up a farm, and where he and his wife lived to a ripe old age. Their children were the late W. Campbell Baird and James Perry Baird, who now lives in Nashville. James P. Baird married Parmelia Williams, of Maury County. He was born on September 11, 1822.

Edwin Baird was known as a man of honor, true to what he conceived to be right, discreet in all things, industrious in his habits, correct in his calculations, just in his judgments, true to his friends, and reasonably lenient with those from whom he differed in opinion. Col. Alfred Darden once lived on lands adjoining those of Edwin Baird.

In 1845 Neal Brown, a very remarkable man, came to Totty's Bend. He lived at the place where Mrs. Hendricks now lives, near the church. He came from Turnbull Creek, in Williamson County. After coming to Totty's Bend he commenced the manufacture of whisky and brandy, which he sold, but did not drink. When a young man, he had, while intoxicated, been beaten in a rough-and-tumble fight, during which one of his eyes had been pulled from its socket. The eye was replaced, the sight not being seriously impaired; but Brown, as the story goes, was never again intoxicated. He, however, was at all times ready for a fight, being willing to fight any man in order to settle the momentous question as to which was the better man. During the few years he resided in the bend a man frequently came down Duck River on flatboats, who, like Brown, was "much of a man." Consequently a rivalry sprang up between them. Banterings and challenges followed. The boatman finally agreed that upon his next trip down the river he would land his boat and settle the question in dispute. The time came and the boat landed. Brown was there, and he and his rival greeted each

other cordially, each understanding the purpose of the meeting. Little time was lost in preliminary arrangements, and soon the principals were stripped of hats, coats, and shirts. They then proceeded to fight in the most approved fashion of that day. Standing erect at first, they proceeded to strike each other with their fists; then they clinched and fell to the ground. Brown, being an expert wrestler, threw his antagonist, who, being larger and more powerful, turned him. But the wary wrestler would not remain underneath, and was soon on top of his more powerful antagonist. Thus the contest was waged, the victory being still in doubt. Brown was "long-winded" and "game;" but the boatman, equally "game" and more powerful, finally partially triumphed. He and Brown were both satisfied, and neither insisted on a further discussion of the point at issue. And this was a characteristic incident of "the good old days." Brown lived during his latter days at the mouth of Defeated Creek, where, with accumulated money, he bought the lands upon which his son, D. L. Brown, now lives. He was the father of Mrs. Hendricks, of Totty's Bend, and of James A. Brown, of Centerville.

Samuel McClearen Baird located in 1811 where Mrs. Suggs now lives. In the following year he established Baird's Ferry, one of the first established in the county. Henry Truett, who married Sallie Clampitt, a sister of the wife of Edwin Baird, lived near Baird's Ferry in 1812. Benjamin Greer and James McCa-

leb lived near Baird's Ferry in 1811. They owned the lands upon which the western portion of Little Lot now stands. McCaleb had a cotton gin here in 1820. He was a Primitive Baptist preacher, and preached here as early as 1815. There is a record of his having preached at the house of Henry Truett in 1820. He was a man of energy, and cleared much of the land between the present site of Little Lot and Baird's Ferry. He was the owner of several slaves, and, with their help, operated his gin and also engaged in the raising of cotton. His neighbors also cultivated cotton, which he ginned for them, thereby encouraging the culture of this plant here at an early date. He was buried at the McCaleb (or "old peach orchard") graveyard, near the place where now lives Zebulon Hassell the Third.

Zebulon Hassell the Second was born on October 18, 1804, in North Carolina, and came to the Lambert place, on Hassell's Creek, with his father, Zebulon Hassell the First. Here he lived with his father until April 5, 1827, at which time he married Mary McCaleb, who was born on June 27, 1810. Soon after his marriage he lived near Little Lot, where, in 1846, he enlisted in Whitfield's company, First Tennessee Regiment, and served in the war with Mexico. His neighbor, Alfred Darden, enlisted in the same company. They returned to Hickman County in 1847. After serving as comrades in the army, they bought adjoining farms, Darden buying the Gill Anderson place, and Hassell buying the place where his son,

Zebulon Hassell the Third, now lives. They bought from Joseph Anderson, Hassell paying \$3,000, and Darden paying \$3,500. Artin Hassell, who was killed at Shady Grove by Griff. Nichols, was the oldest son of Zebulon Hassell the Second. Other sons were Joseph and James. The latter removed to Texas, where he died. A daughter, Nancy, married William Suggs, deceased. Zebulon Hassell the Third married a daughter of Col. Lewis P. Totty, and she takes pleasure in telling the many stories of pioneer life told her, when a child, by her parents.

Joseph Anderson, from whom Darden and Hassell bought lands as above stated, married a daughter of Benjamin Greer, from whom he inherited these lands. Greer, together with James McCaleb, owned the larger portion, if not all, of the land from Little Lot to Baird's Ferry.

In 1835, George Martin, father of Washington Martin, owned the brick house, at Little Lot, now the property of John A. Jones. This house was built by Hugh McCabe, who came here in 1810 from Maryland. McCabe entered the land on which Little Lot stands, or bought it from Asa Shute, who was here also at that date. McCabe was a wealthy man, possessed of slaves and money. He owned a half section of land. McCabe, in 1815, at the solicitation of neighbors, who had concluded that they needed a church and schoolhouse, gave them a site upon which to build. Out of his hundreds of acres he made the princely donation of one-fourth of an acre. When

the neighbors assembled to haul the logs and build the house, one of them suggested that all other churches had names, and that one should be provided for this. Parker Tyler, the Lick Creek wag, replied: "It is such a d—n little lot, we can't give it a big name." The people concluded that Tyler was right, and from its size it took its name, Little Lot. This is how Little Lot was named almost a hundred years ago.

Parker Tyler was a brother of Wat Tyler. He was much given to frivolities and was somewhat dissipated, while his brother was a sober citizen and a leading church member. Their father lived a few miles from Little Lot on Lick Creek, and was the owner of a number of slaves and of much other property. One of the negroes was a carpenter, and Parker had him make a coffin, in which he kept his tobacco, giving as his reason that the negroes would not dare to approach the coffin in the night to steal his tobacco. He added: "Then I may need it later for another purpose." This is a characteristic anecdote told of the thoughtless, but generally esteemed, Parker Tyler.

In 1829 Robert Bratton, Sr., came from North Carolina and located at the Rochell place, on Swan Creek. In 1835 he removed to the Second District, settling near Little Lot, where he bought two hundred and fifty-five acres of land for \$1,600. His sons were Claiborne, William, Robert, Jr., George, James, J. J., and Samuel H. William Bratton married a daughter of John Griffith, uncle of J. O. Griffith, at one time a prominent newspaper man of Nashville. Bratton

it about 1825. At its mouth Harvey Giles lived in 1835. Ned Carver, a noted gunsmith and blacksmith, had a mill at the Tatom place in 1835. Ferdinand B. Russell owned the Little Rock Mills, now owned by Groves, in 1858.

Above Morrison's Branch is Gin Branch, which received its name from the fact that Frank Worley had a gin here in 1825. Col. Alfred Darden lived here in 1836, and from this place he went, ten years later, to Mexico as a member of Whitfield's company. J. H. Nichols, of the Fourth District, was also in the Mexican War. On this branch, in 1846, lived William Jefferson Bond, who was born at Hillsboro, Williamson County, on July 26, 1826. He was a son of William Bond, of Virginia. He married Clara Mayberry, a daughter of Gabriel Mayberry, who was born in June, 1828. William J. Bond was the father of John T. Bond, who was born on January 9, 1851, and of Albert J. Bond, who was born on January 29, 1863. In 1867 a negro woman, Nancy Mayberry, was shot and killed by unknown parties in Gin Hollow. The shot was fired through a window one night. The gin has long since disappeared, and only the name recalls the fact that here the farmers of the upper portion of Lick Creek brought their cotton to have it ginned, preparatory to passing it into female hands to be, by the cards, the spinning wheel, the reel, and the loom, transformed into clothing for the family.

Just below the mouth of Gin Hollow (or Branch),

near a good spout spring, lives Jerome Reeves, one of Hickman County's best citizens. He is a son of John Reeves, who was born in Kentucky on August 13, 1800. John Reeves was a son of James Reeves, who was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1778, and who married Peggy Ayres, of Kentucky. John Reeves came with his father to Maury County in 1805. He came to the Fourth District in 1836 and settled on the John Overbey place, which he bought from Robert Oakley, who had bought it from Henry Potts, who had located here about 1815. Hugh Hill then owned the place where Jerome Reeves now lives. Hill afterwards sold it to James Oliver, father of Captain Oliver, C. S. A. Sons of John Reeves were S. Jerome Reeves (born on September 28, 1829), and Leonard Reeves (born in 1839). His daughter, Cleander, married William Dean, of Dog (or Cedar) Creek. Ophelia Reeves married Joseph Holmes, who, while a soldier in the Confederate Army, was killed at Marietta, Ga. Garrett Turman, Jr., lived at the W. T. Warff place in 1836, and about the same date James Anglin lived at the Blount Turman place. At what is now known as Martin's shop, Phelps Martin lived in the long ago, and his near-by neighbor was Benjamin Vaughan. Turman Parker lived on this, the Barren Fork, about 1835. George W. Hicks, who lives at the mouth of the Barren Fork of Lick Creek, was born on April 22, 1835, on Lick Creek. He is a son of William M. Hicks, who was born in Virginia on January 9, 1804, and who married Margaret, the

appointed a Special Judge of the Supreme Court by Governor McMillin. After the establishment of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, John L. Jones continued as attorney-general until 1894, when W. Blake Leech, of Dickson County, was elected to fill this position, which he held until 1899, when the circuit was abolished.

In the Forty-eighth General Assembly, which met at Nashville in January, 1893, Hickman County was represented in the House by R. L. Peery. The counties of Williamson and Hickman were represented in the Senate by Park Marshall, of Williamson County. W. Blake Leech represented Dickson County in the House. B. R. Thomas, a son of the late Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys County, was a member of the House. Hardin Leech, of Dickson County, was a member of the Senate. All laws declaring Duck River navigable above Paint Rock, in Humphreys County, were repealed. Permission was given, by resolution, for the removal to the Capitol grounds of the remains of President James K. Polk and his wife, Sarah Childress Polk.

In the Forty-ninth General Assembly, which convened in January, 1895, Hickman County was represented in the House by W. V. Flowers, and the counties of Williamson and Hickman were represented in the Senate by J. A. Bates, of Hickman County. R. H. Gordon, of Davidson County, and R. C. Gordon, of Maury County, descendants of the pioneer, John Gordon, were members of the House, as was also the

veteran Maj. J. H. Aiken. Duncan B. Cooper, Maj. W. J. Whitthorne, and J. R. Winbourn (who at one time conducted Bon Aqua Springs) were members of the Senate. Hon. Peter Turney was declared Governor instead of H. Clay Evans, who was elected on the face of the returns, Senator Bates and Representative Flowers being among those who opposed this action.

In the Fiftieth General Assembly, which met at Nashville in January, 1897, Hickman County was represented in the House by Dr. W. L. Walker; and Hickman and Williamson Counties, in the Senate, by Samuel B. Lee, Jr., of Williamson County, a son of Samuel B. Lee, Sr., who was one of the operators of Lee & Gould's Furnace on Sugar Creek. In the House, representing Dickson County, was W. L. Cook, a grandson of Nathaniel Weems. John Thompson, of Davidson County, was elected speaker of the Senate; and Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, of Trousdale County, was made speaker of the House, the latter being the youngest man ever elected to this position by a Tennessee Legislature. The line between the counties of Lewis and Hickman was changed by this Legislature.

In the Fifty-first General Assembly, which met at Nashville in 1899, the counties of Hickman and Williamson were represented in the Senate by John M. Graham, of Hickman County. In the House, Hickman County was represented by Y. F. Harvill. Joseph W. Byrns, of Davidson County, was elected speaker of the House. J. C. Hobbs, of Hous-

ton County, a grandson of Col. Alfred Darden; and M. H. Meeks, of Davidson County, who married Miss Annie Nunnely, of Vernon, were members of the Senate. A member of the House was J. Grady Jones, of Humphreys County, a grandson of Col. Dennis G. Jones. Maj. J. H. Aiken, of Williamson County, was a member of the House. The Nineteenth Judicial Circuit was abolished and Hickman County was attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit. By an Act which is to take effect on August 1, 1902, Hickman County is to be a part of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Perry, and Hickman. The sixth Chancery Division is to be composed of the counties of Wilson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham, Stewart, Houston, Dickson, Humphreys, and Hickman.

Congressmen.—Jesse Wharton (1807-09), Robert Weakley (1809-11), Felix Grundy (1811-13), Parry W. Humphreys (1813-15), James B. Reynolds (1815-17), Geo. W. L. Marr (1817-19), Henry H. Bryan (1819-23), James T. Sanford (1823-25), John H. Marrable (1825-29), Cave Johnson (1829-43), Aaron V. Brown (1843-45), Barclay Martin (1845-47), James H. Thomas (1847-51), William H. Polk (1851-53), R. M. Bugg (1853-55), John V. Wright (1855-57), G. W. Jones (1857-59), James H. Thomas (1859-61), John F. House (member of Provisional Confederate Congress), Thomas Menees (member of First and Second Permanent Confederate Congress),

Dorsey B. Thomas (elected in 1865, but "counted out"), S. M. Arnell (1867-71—Confederate sympathizers disfranchised), Washington C. Whitthorne (1871-83), John G. Ballentine (1883-87), W. C. Whitthorne (1887-91), N. N. Cox (1891—).

Elections.—The earliest records now in existence of an election held in Hickman County are of the election held on August 7 and 8, 1817. Sheriff William Phillips certified that Joseph McMinn, candidate for Governor, received 527 votes; and his opponent, R. C. Foster, 174. In Hickman County, in 1832, Andrew Jackson received 764 votes; Henry Clay, 1. In 1836 Bolling Gordon, elector for Van Buren, received 621 votes; the Hugh L. White elector, 149. In 1840 Gordon, who was again elector for Van Buren, received 952 votes; the Harrison elector, Gustavus A. Henry, 293. In 1844 James K. Polk received 1,034 votes in Hickman County; Henry Clay, 255. In 1848 Solon E. Rose, the Taylor elector, received 301 votes; the Cass elector, 988. In 1852 E. R. Osborne, the Scott elector, received 241 votes; the Pierce elector, 839. In 1856 Thomas J. Brown, the Buchanan elector, received 1,086 votes; the Fillmore elector received 238. Tennessee went Democratic in this presidential election for the first time since the election of Jackson in 1832, but during all of these years Hickman County remained a Democratic county. In 1860 the vote of the county was as follows: Breckinridge, 1,067; Bell, 273; Douglas, 16. John C. Brown was elector for John Bell in the

Warren, first lieutenant; Davis H. Morgan, second lieutenant; Jacob Shouse, ensign. At another time during this year the following were commissioned in this company: Pleasant M. Hornbeak, captain; Jas. D. Easley, lieutenant.

1828: (36th Regiment) Colonel—B. B. Satterfield. Captain—John McCaleb. Lieutenants—Robert Harrington, Henry Golden. Ensign—Dempsey Harrington. (106th Regiment) Colonel—James Bailey. Lieutenant colonel—Jacob Riley. Majors—Jesse Lowe, Lewis Denning. Captains—William Sutton, Elias Rogers. Lieutenants—Lewis Rogers, William Burchard, Richard Brown, William Phillips, Samuel Scott, Abner Coleman, Andrew Walker. Ensigns—William B. Murphree, Jesse Lowe.

1829: (36th) Major—Alfred Darden. Captains—Robert Charter (Houston Guards), Lewis P. Totty, John Harrison, Newton Forrester, Benjamin B. Wilson. Lieutenants—James Prewett (or Trewitt), William F. Twilla, Owen Edwards, Joseph Patterson, James M. Ponder. Ensigns—James Baird, John M. Fielder, Abraham Stillts, Mitchell Anderson. (106th) Major—William Sutton. Captains—James McCollum, John Smith, William Whitwell. Lieutenants—Drury Brock, Terrell Goodman, Jackson Patton, Paschal Lancaster, William Tatum, James Laxson. Ensigns—Simpson Depriest, Patton McCollum, William Murray, James Jones.

1830: (36th) Captain—John McGill. Lieutenants—Newell K. Poore (Houston Guards), William

Lewis, James Spraddlin, Sterling Carroll, Benjamin Adair, William Poore, Abel Overton, Allen D. Montgomery, Jacob Jenkins. Ensigns—Josiah Reed, William Dickey, Joseph Willey, Levi G. Murphree. (106th) Captain—Samuel Scott. Lieutenant—Robert Haile. Ensigns—Thomas Price, John Scott.

1831: (36th) Colonel—Robert Charter. Captains—Edward Carnes, John Burcham, Richard H. Allison. Lieutenants—Benjamin Adair, Asa Pipkin, James M. Baird, John Gray, William Smith. Ensigns—Harbert Totty, William H. Willey.

1832: (36th) Major—Pleasant M. Hornbeak. Captains—Solomon Tucker, Reuben F. White, Thos. Dotson. (106th) Majors—James E. Sheegog, William Whitwell. Captain—Joel C. Hobbs. Lieutenants—Thomas P. Kimbro, Nudam Briant, Benjamin Wells, Jefferson Daniel. Ensigns—John W. Petty, Lawson Smith.

1833: (36th) Captain—Reuben I. White. Lieutenant—James H. Giles. (106th) Major—Dennis G. Jones. Captains—William Wilson, James Moore, Terence Bates, Robert Easley, James Jones, Isham West. Lieutenants—Jackson Deaton, Viach Light, J. Reeves. Ensigns—Henry Milam, Isaac Sparks.

1834: (36th) Colonel—Alfred Darden. Lieutenant colonel—Lewis P. Totty. Majors—James D. Easley, Newton M. Nicks. Captains—Robert E. Griner, William Wheat, Benjamin Adair, James M. Ponder, Bailey G. Wilson, Henry G. Nichols. Lieutenants—Neverson Perritt, Jesse Temple, John Grif-

P. Totty, Joseph S. Anderson, Owen Edwards, John C. Lewis, John Duncan, George W. Banks, Ira H. Barnhill, R. J. Newsom, Samuel Weatherly, James B. Harder, Edmond Harder, Abner Weatherly; "J. W. Whitfield, Capt. H. Guards." This memorandum was made on this roll: "Our Bible class has generally been neglected more on account of sickness than anything else, and dividing our regiment into detachments in transporting us from place to place on steamboats. This the 13th Sept., 1846. (Signed) Joseph Weems, Sec." Under date of "July 5 & 6, 1846," is this entry in Dr. Dorris' diary: "Camp Brazos Santiago—a flat, low, nasty place." Concerning the illness of Dr. McPhail, the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Dorris says: "Dr. Starnes went with him, the doctor's boy, and Joseph Weems to nurse him. George Martin nursed him on the beach at Brazos Santiago. Both good nurses." Dr. McPhail died on July 12, 1846, and was buried on the following day with military honors. He was a brother-in-law of Captain Whitfield, and was a physician in the Third District before the breaking out of the Mexican War. On July 8 the regiment marched from the island of Brazos Santiago to the mouth of the Rio Grande. This march of nine miles consumed three hours. For one-fourth of a mile they marched across a bar which was covered by water from the gulf. The average depth of the water was two feet. They were transported by steamboats fifteen miles up the Rio Grande. "The water of the Rio Grande, the only

kind we now use, is rather muddier than the Mississippi, but easily settles and has a good taste; and is far better than any which we have had since we left New Orleans," says Dr. Dorris. Dr. Dorris, Lieutenant Lewis P. Totty, and eighteen others were sent to General Taylor to warn him of a contemplated attack on his wagon train, which had with it \$200,000. By July 23 the regiment had reached Camargo, farther up the Rio Grande, at the mouth of one of its tributaries. Here a number of Whitfield's company were discharged on account of sickness and sent home. When a call came, on August 29, for men to move up this tributary of the Rio Grande to attack Monterey, less than half the regiment responded. The march to Monterey commenced on September 7, and they came in sight of the city on September 19. Under date of September 13, 1846, is this entry in the diary of Dr. Dorris: "The sickness that has prevailed in this regiment has never been excelled by any I ever heard of or read of in my campaigns. (Signed) William D. Dorris, M.D., Surgeon First Tennessee. By Joseph Weems, secretary." Dr. Dorris had gone through the Second Seminole War as a surgeon. Company A was, on account of orders, not under direct fire during the attack on Monterey on September 21. Dr. Dorris says: "Tennesseans made the best charge ever made by Americans against fortress and batteries. The flag that was presented by the ladies of the Nashville Academy was the first placed on the walls of Monterey." Along with the Tennesseans in

this charge was the First Mississippi Rifles, commanded by Jefferson Davis. At Camp Allen, near Monterey, on October 25, 1846, Whitfield's company had but thirty-nine privates and nine officers. Nine had died and the remainder had been discharged on account of sickness. On the sick roll is this entry: "Z. Hassell has not done duty for more than fifteen days since we left New Orleans, two of which were in battle in Monterey." In Dr. Dorris' diary is a roll of Whitfield's company, which bears the following indorsements: "I do hereby certify that this is a correct copy of the names of the officers and privates of Capt. Jno. W. Whitfield's company. (Signed) Wm. E. Whitson." "I do hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the Hickory Guards. (Signed) Jno. W. Whitfield, Capt. H. G. of Hickman Cty." The roll is as follows: Jno. W. Whitfield, captain; James D. Easley, first lieutenant; Lewis P. Totty, second lieutenant; Abraham C. Dansby, first sergeant; Thomas E. Dansby, second sergeant; Albert Griner, third sergeant; Edward W. Nunnellee, fourth sergeant; (Dr.) Francis M. Easley, first corporal; Alfred Darden, second corporal (promoted to be third lieutenant); Richard H. Smith, third corporal; William D. Willey, fourth corporal; Joseph S. Anderson, John S. Browning, James E. Burchard, Alexander Barnhill, Ira H. Barnhill, Joshua Burnham, George W. Banks, Joseph B. Campbell, Henry C. Campbell, John L. Clymer, Ransom Dean (color bearer), Adley Davidson, Henry G. Darden, Benjamin G. Darden,

George A. Duncan, James Devore, Elisha Dotson, John H. Davidson, James M. Davidson, John C. Duncan, Joseph Ellis, William Easley, Owen Edwards, William H. Easley, William A. Farlow, Edward A. Fowlkes, Willis Fergusson, George C. Gordon, Zachariah Hubbs, ALEXANDER HARVILL (died of measles, on September 7, 1846, at camp below Camargo, Mexico), Zebulon Hassell, Robert Harrington, Edmond Harder, James Harder, Beverly R. Holt, Eben House, NIMROD HARTZOGG (died on June 23, 1846, at Brazos Santiago), Benson M. Harris, Josiah Jones, Joshua Jones, William Jones, John C. Lewis, William Lewis, Isaac Ledbetter, Melford M. Leonard, Socrates Martin, (Dr.) William Montgomery, William McClanahan, Reuben McClaren, Joel P. Morrison, Miles Milam, Dudley Milam, GEORGE W. MARTIN (died on June 5, 1847), Ebenezer Morrison, Robert Newsom, Hezekiah Ragsdale, Thomas E. Ragsdale, JAMES P. SHOUSE (died at camp above Camargo, Mexico, on September 17, 1846), Andrew J. Sullivan, Leroy Stuart, Richard Smith, Green W. Sullivan, Barnett Totty, John L. Temple (fifer), James Truett (drummer), ANDREW J. TOTTY (died on August 19, 1846, of dysentery and fever), PEMBERTON TOTTY (died on August 24, 1846, of dysentery), Francis M. Totty, Zachariah Totty, (Dr.) John C. Ward, Samuel W. Weatherly, Abner Weatherly, Wiley A. Wheat, William B. Watts, Joseph Weems, William E. Whitson, Robert M. Whitson, Thomas S. Warren, James Walker, Ephraim N.