

William Marshall, is also said to have received two tracts of land from North Carolina which are recorded in Davidson County, Tennessee. He was paying taxes on 1040 acres of land in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1809. He was in Williamson County by 1812 when he was a witness to the will of Patrick McCutchen.

William Marshall was married to Ann Bell, daughter of Robert Bell and Catherine Walker, November 4, 1790. He died January 26, 1826. His will was probated April 1826. He named: his wife, Ann; sons, Gilbert, Robert B., James, John; and William Right and Polly, his wife. Marshall and his wife, Ann, were buried on their farm. Her gravestone states she was born June 2, 1768 and died December 22, 1860.

Williamson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1 Lynch
Williamson County, Tennessee, Tax Book 1, Lynch
Susie Gentry Scrapbook

The McCutchen Tract by Hildegard Smith, 1404 Welch Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1971

WILLIAM MARTIN

William Martin's name appears on the list of Revolutionary Soldiers on the Williamson County Courthouse in Franklin, Tennessee. If this is the same William Martin, who is buried on the , "Old Henderson farm," just off the Lewisburg Pike in the Tenth District, he could not have served in the Revolution if the date of his birth, which is given as August, 1781, is correct. There was a William Martin from Williamson County, Tennessee, who served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Second West Tennessee Volunteers in the War of 1812. The tombstone of this William Martin gives his date of death as October, 1843.

Williamson County, Tennessee, Burials

THE MAYFIELDS

James Mayfield was killed by the Indians at Eaton's Station in 1780. Davidson County court records make mention of his sons: Isaac, Sutherlin, Micajah, Elijah, and Elisha. He also had two daughters whose names are unknown. One daughter married John Brown and one married John Haggard. Both John Haggard and his wife were killed by Indians. After James Mayfield was killed, his widow married John Glen. Glen was killed by Indians in 1792.

James Mayfield's heirs received grant No. 101-Davidson Co. N.C., for his having been one of the 62 "original settlers", who had fallen. James and his son, Isaac (one of 19 others who had come a little later or recently become of age), are both listed on "Davidson County Pioneer Roll of Honor". Isaac received grant No. 1818 in 1790 surveyed by James Mulherrin located in Sumner County.

JAMES MAYFIELD GRANT NO. 101:

Know ye that we have granted to James Mayfield a tract of land containing 640A lying and being in our Co. of Davidson, lying on the head of the West Fork of Mill Creek, beginning at an elm on Thomas Denton's north boundary and runs north 102 poles to a red oak on William Overall's south boundary line; thence with said line crossing a branch of the West Fork of Mill creek 196 poles, continuing to an elm on John Henderson's east boundary at 416 poles thence south with Henderson's line 326 poles and 6/10ths to an oak, thence east 236 poles to an ash in Thomas Denton's west boundary, thence north to said Denton's corner mulberry and honey locust 186 poles and 6/10ths, thence east to the beginning. Dated April 1786. Signed by Richard Caswell, Gov. of North Carolina.

The records shown above were recorded to James Mayfield's heirs and warrant No. 245 issued for same. Daniel Hogan and Sutherlin Mayfield signed for same. This land was in what later became Williamson County, Tennessee. From later deeds the same description as above was given for "Old Mayfield Station tract". John Frost eventually bought part of it. Deeds have been found whereas Micajah Mayfield sold (or gave) his share to the heirs of Sutherlin Mayfield.

Micajah Mayfield was born in 1748 in Albemarle County, Virginia, (which later became Amherst County). He served in the Revolution and in later years received a pension while living in Sullivan County, Indiana. His pension papers stated that he was in his 80th year when he made application. He stated he had resided in Sullivan County for 8 years. Prior to that date, he had lived in Kentucky. He enlisted in Virginia, January, 1779, and served as a private in Capt. Jesse Evans Company in Col. John Montgomery's Virginia Regiment under George Rogers Clark. In the following spring, he marched to the Illinois country with Clark and after serving one year, he was discharged in March, 1783, near what later became Louisville, Kentucky. He lived in Davidson County, Tennessee, for a short period in 1801, later moving to Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Elisha Mayfield has little known of him other than the fact that he served in the Revolution and removed from Virginia to South Carolina. Many of his descendents later migrated to Rutherford County, Tennessee.

Elijah Mayfield was born in Amherst County, Virginia, (taken in 1761 from Albermarle County). He was residing in Hickman County, Tennessee, when he applied for a pension. He lived near Palestine and applied for a pension in 1834. He stated that he moved to Montgomery County, Virginia, (later a part of Kentucky), around 1774. From this place he joined George Rogers Clark and went to Illinois and down the Ohio River. He was discharged in 1780, then went to Eatons Station where his family resided. He remained there about 1 year, when he was taken prisoner and confined about 2½ months. After his release, he went to Long Island on the River and later to South Carolina where he remained about 17 months; then to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where he remained about 15 years; then to Hickman County, Tennessee. He stated he also lived a short while in Alabama. He married Amelia Gillespie, December 15, 1816, in Williamson County, Tennessee. Amelia was the daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Gillespie.

Sutherlin Mayfield was killed by the Indians March 10, 1789 at Mayfield Station (see the Political History of Tennessee by Haywood, page 248-9, chapter VII.). His son, George, was captured by the Indians and held prisoner 10 to 12 years. Upon his release, he served as a spy and interpreter for Andrew Jackson. At one time, the Indians wished to give to Mayfield and Jackson some land, but the Federal Government would not allow them to accept it. George was captured at the same time his father was killed. Sutherlin also owned two other grants: one bought from Joseph Copland No. 103 East Fork of Mill Creek; one from Robert Morrison No. 242 on Indian Camp Creek. Both grants consisted of 640 acres each. After Sutherlin died, his widow sold or gave to the children of his brother, Isaac, 320 acres of the Copland grant. As the deed stated, Sutherland owed Isaac, that much land.

After Sutherlin died, his wife, Margaret, remarried. She married a John Gibson. The children of Sutherlin and Margaret were:

1. George, who was the father of Dr. Sutherlin Shannon Mayfield (buried in the Mayfield Cemetary on the corner of Wilson Pike and Smyrna Road.) and another known son, George Andrew Jackson Mayfield. He was also a doctor.
2. James, died young (ca 20 yrs)
3. Jenny, married Robert Sconse
4. Mary (Polly), married John Champ
5. John

Isaac Mayfield also went with Clark to Illinois. He was with Donelson's party. He left same with Moses Renfro on April 12, 1780, and went to what is now Montgomery County, Tennessee. They were the first permanant settlers. When they left Donelson's party, they ascended the Red River to the mouth of Carson's Creek where they built Renfro Station (sometimes called Red River Station). In the summer of the same year, the fort was broken up by a party of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who killed several people living there and the rest, including Mayfield, escaped to Eatons Station. (Austin P. Foster records; State Library and Archives, 1923; also mentioned in Peach's Along the Wariota).

ac married Elizabeth P. Gentry, widow of Nicholas Gentry, who was also killed by the Indians in 1782. She married Mayfield in 1784. It is thought by this writer that they lived on the Gentry land as no record could be found by me of his buying land in Davidson County. I figure he sold his Sumner land and lived on Gentry land??????? Isaac was killed by the Indians, July 6, 1794, (see Haywood, Ramsey, Putnam, etc). I think Putnam said he was killed with 6 miles of Nashville, Tennessee.

James Mayfield and all of his sons were in the Revolutionary War as Indian fighters on the frontier.

This article was written by Mrs. Claude A. Carter.

Mrs. Claude A. Carter, 221 Admiral Circle, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee

JAMES MERRITT

James Merritt was born in 1747 in Edgecomb County, North Carolina. His name appears in the Revolutionary Army Accounts when he was paid for services rendered in the Halifax County District. He married Mary Scutchens, January 30, 1768, who was born in 1750 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

James Merritt's will was probated in July, 1837, in Williamson County, Tennessee. The will named; his sons, Benjamin, Shemi, and Thomas; his daughters, Polly Tisdale, Sally Wilbern, and Lois (then living in Missouri). He also mentioned grandchildren: Daniel R. Merritt, Washington Merritt, Nancy Priest, and Lucinda Merritt.

Mary Merritt's gravestone is the only stone that has not been destroyed in the graveyard on Long Lane in the Tenth Civil District. That marker says that Mary Merritt was born August 30, 1754, and died December 15, 1830. James Merritt's obituary appeared in the Western Weekly Review, June 30, 1837, stating he died June 28, 1837, at the age of 92 years.

Western Weekly Review, June 30, 1837
Williamson County, Tennessee, Will Book 6 - P. 353
Roster of Soldiers Buried in Tennessee, Bates
Williamson County, Tennessee, Burials

JAMES MOORE

James Moore's obituary appeared in the Western Weekly Review, July 27, 1838 reading as follows:

Died at his residence in this county, on Thursday, 12th July, Mr. James Moore, in the 75th year of his age. He was a short time in the Revolutionary war, though but a boy at that eventful period. He was member of the Methodist Church some 30 or 40 years, and was perfectly reconciled to go, choosing rather to be at rest with the people of God, than remain in this "Present evil world." He has left a family of children, besides a number of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

James Moore was born in 1764 in North Carolina and married Eleanor Irvin, the daughter of Gen. Robert Irvin. Eleanor Irvin Moore was born in 1771. James and Eleanor Moore emigrated to Williamson County, Tennessee, quite early and Eleanor died of typhoid fever in 1809, leaving a family of small children. She is said to have been buried at the Liberty Methodist Church in the Sixteenth Civil District. James Moore married Sarah Alfred in 1810. He was paying a pole tax on one white and one black in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1808 and on 600 acres of land on the Little Harpeth River in 1809. James Moore's will was probated August, 1838, naming the following children:

1. Robert J. Moore
2. John Moore
3. Alexander Moore
4. William Moore
5. James A. Moore
6. Jane Dickinson
7. Alfred Moore, deceased
8. Letitia R. Moore
9. Sinai G. Moore

Western Weekly Review, July 27, 1838
Historic Williamson County, Bowman
Williamson County, Tennessee, Tax Book 1, Lynch

STARTLING REMINSCENCES OF 100 YEARS AGO

Major McEwen was born in Kentucky in 1794, he moved to his present home when it was a few years old. His uncle, John Brown, lived at the fort in Nashville, and in 1795 a couple of friends Tinnon (Tenin) and Graham (Grimes) of North Carolina, visited Nashville to locate some land grants they owned near Thompson's Station. They went but they did not return. Their friends started after them. They followed the middle Indian trail. When they got to the gap near a noted persimmon tree, they found where the "Brown's bear dog had jumped a bear, and saw where hunters had pursued it. The bear tracks led over the hills. They tracked after it for three miles. Then the men killed the bear.

A short distance further they came to a horrible sight. All three men were scalped. The dog was guarding his master. Graham was dead. Brown had a broken thigh and had gotten twenty yards away before he was tomahawked. Tinnon, gave no signs of having fought hard. The guns were found nearby almost bent at a right angle.

These were the last men killed by Indians in this area.

GEORGE MAYFIELD-INDIAN CAPTIVE AND INDIAN FIGHTER

George Mayfield was born in 1780. During the autumn of 1788 his father and brother and himself were attacked by twelve Creek warriors while they were building wolf pens. His father and brother were killed. George was captured and taken back to the village in Alabama. He could not see his family for twelve years. During that period of time, he learned the ways of the Creek people.

Finally they let him hunt alone, but he immediately escaped.

After his father died, his mother remarried in 1793 to John Gibson.

George Mayfield was a spy and interpreter under General Andrew Jackson in 1812.

George married Elizabeth (last name unknown) and married Ann (last name unknown also) secondly. He had two sons (maybe three). Southerlin Shannon Mayfield became a doctor and is buried in the Old Mayfield Cemetery. George Andrew Jackson Mayfield practiced medicine from 1852 till 1864 in Nashville and died in the hospital service of General Thomas' United States Forces.

George Mayfield's father blazed the first path into this area.

George died in Mississippi in 1848.



MAYFIELD STATION

Monday, May 10, 1784, the North Carolina House of Representatives granted 640 acres of land in Davidson County, North Carolina to officers and soldiers of the Continental Life. James Mayfield received some land for serving as a guard at the Cumberland Settlement. When he received the grant, they stated that it would always remain in the Mayfield Family (with no charges except office fees) unless they sold it.

James Mayfield's grant was located in an area east of Wilson Pike and north of Concord Road in present Williamson County. It lay on both sides of a buffalo run and an Indian trail which forked at the head of a branch of the west fork of Mill Creek.

After James Mayfield died, his son Micajah gave the power of the land to his brother Isaac. Isaac moved to

Brentwood to claim his land with his cousins James and John and their father Southerlin.

They all worked hard at building a two room log cabin with a dog-trot between. Rifle port holes were notched in the logs around the outside walls. Split logs or planks were placed on the roof and held in place by long poles. On the end of the cabin was a stone chimney.

Their land was on a bluff overlooking the spring from which flowed a branch of the west fork of Mill Creek (just north of the present Frost Home). Here the Mayfield's built a sturdy log fort.

Mayfield Station was used as a trading post. The fort was used by all surrounding families for protection during the threat of Indian attacks.

John Frost bought some of the Mayfield's land on June 24, 1819. It is believed that the Frost's lived in the fort until their house was completed.

Southerlin Mayfield's son George, who came with them was too young to help work because he was only four. One autumn evening in 1788, George, just getting old enough to work, and his older brother, father, and neighbor, Mr. Jocelyn, were setting and baiting wolf pens at a considerable distance from the fort. The thought of Indians attacking was probably forgotten because they were in a hurry to complete their work. The guard had left his post, probably to help with the heavy work. Southerlin sent the guard and one son after logs near where the rifles were propped.

Waiting for just that kind of opportunity, ten to twelve Creek braves, who had been hiding in the cane watching, quietly slipped up and fired. The older brother and the guard both sunk to the ground dead, and were immediately pounced on and scalped in full view of the others. Southerlin Mayfield was wounded and found dead in the morning. Mr. Jocelyn outran them to the fort. George was caught and was kept prisoner for twelve years by the Creeks in northern Alabama.

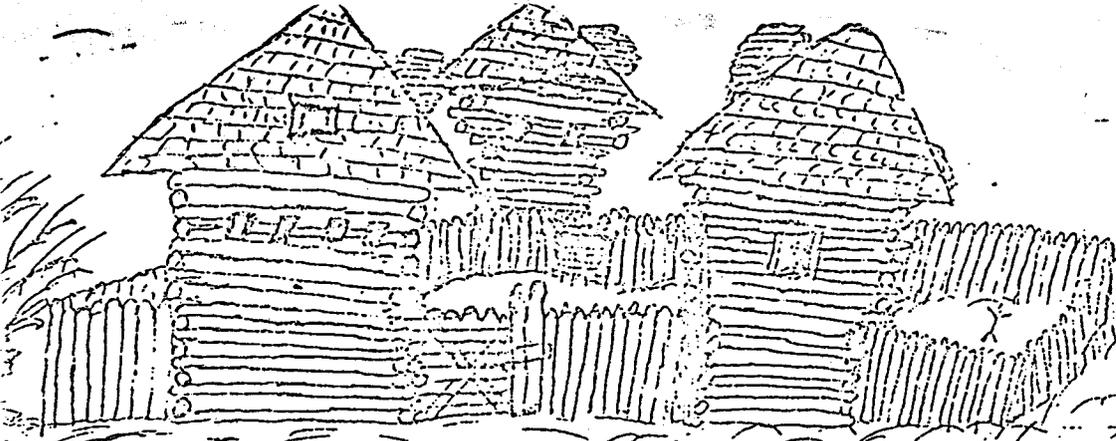
One day while hunting, George escaped back to his family. He found his brothers John and James and sister Mary had settled at Mayfield Station on Old Smyrna Road.

The Indian days are over. We now leave the Mayfield Station that was thought to have been the first permanent habitation built by white man in this area. The remains of Mayfield Station and its land is now owned by the Frosts. There have been many changes from those days.

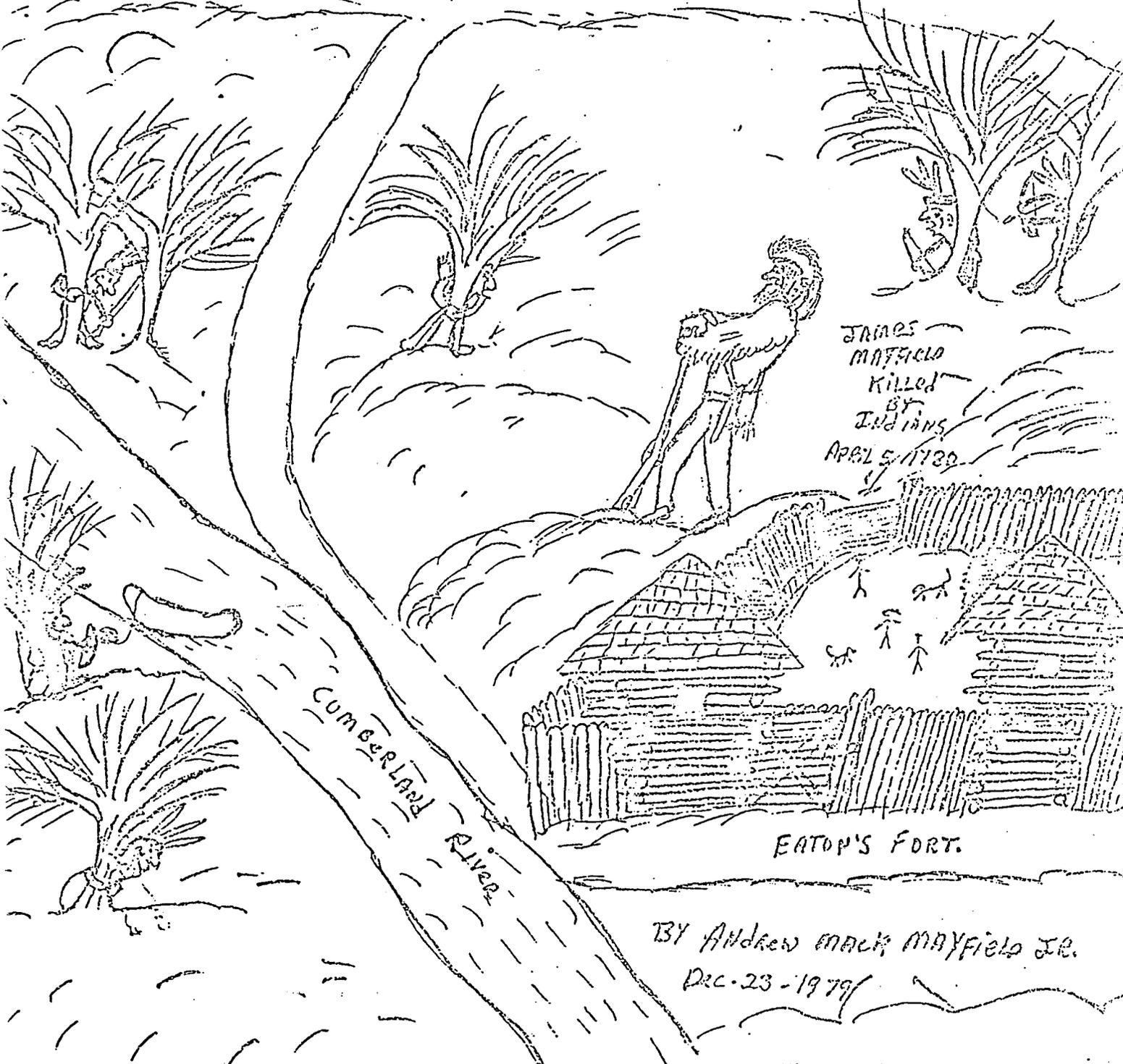
The logs from the two room log house were used in the construction of one of the out buildings of the Frost. The Frost's shed was once the Mayfield's smokehouse. The fort was moved, from its original site by the stream, up the hill by Old Smyrna Road. The remains of the fort in its present site shares a big three room barn with the Frost's pig named "Porky".

Now the present is ours we still have a lot to discover. We will now wait to see what the future holds for Mayfield Station.

Mayfield



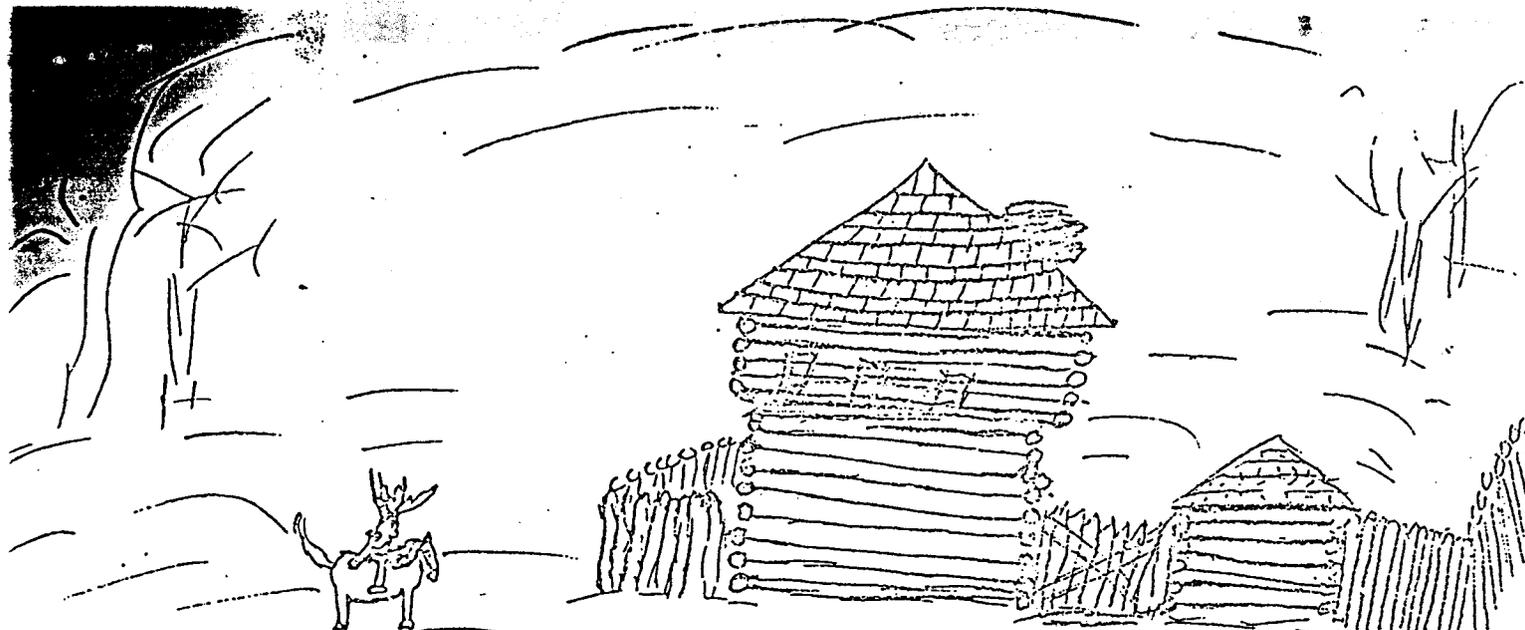
MAYFIELD STATION



JAMES
MAYFIELD
Killed
BY
INDIANS
APRIL 5, 1780

EATON'S FORT.

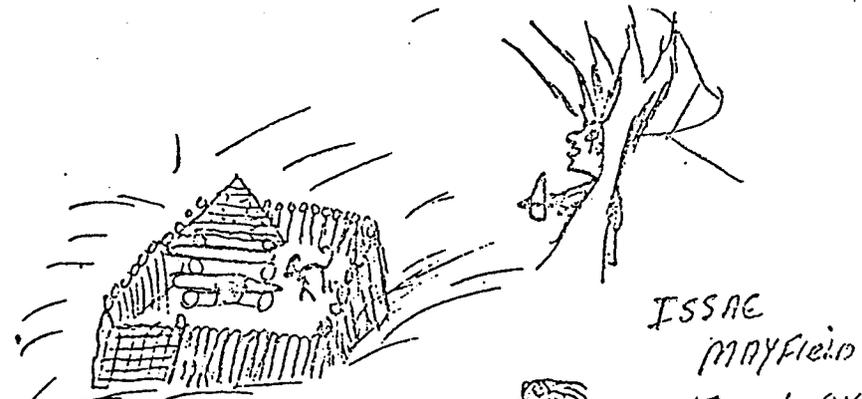
BY Andrew Mack MAYFIELD JR.
DEC. 23 - 1979



MAYFIELD STATION



SOTHERLIN
MAYFIELD
KILLED BY INDIANS
MARCH 10 - 1794

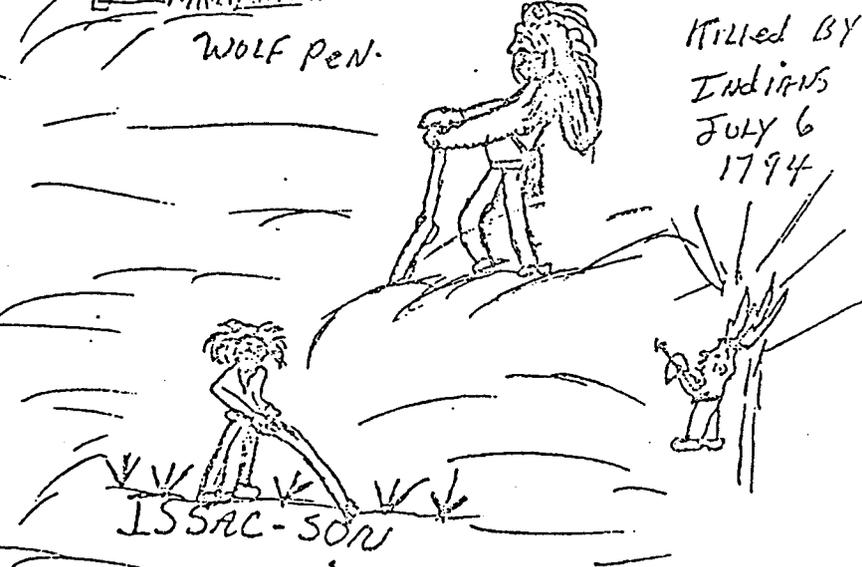


WOLF PEN.

ISSAC
MAYFIELD
KILLED BY
INDIANS
JULY 6
1794



ISSAC - MAYFIELD
HOME



ISSAC-SON

By Cindy Beazley Dec. 23, 1979
AGE 9 YRS.

STEP DAUGHTER OF ANDREW MACK MAYFIELD JR.

Several forts surrounded the French Lick on both sides of the Cumberland River with the southernmost being no farther than four miles south of the Nashborough Fort.

Southerlin Mayfield, according to available documents, was the first white settler to begin improvements on his grant, part of which was located within the present boundaries of Williamson County. He was the assignee of Robert Morrison and Stephen Copeland, both privates in the Continental Line. The grants for 640 acres each encompassed a rectangular tract of land lying east of the head of Hurricane Creek crossing the Indian Camp Creek and running north crossing the east fork of the Mill Creek; thence the line ran westerly crossing Mill Creek.*15

Southerlin Mayfield in July, 1786, began working on the construction of a fort which was built near an old Indian village*16 on the head of the west fork of Mill Creek four miles above its junction with the east fork.*17

On July 31, 1786, Southerlin Mayfield entered into an agreement with one John Campbell to move said Campbell's family into Mayfield's Fort in November of the same year to help with additional construction and the defense thereof, to raise a crop and to remain at the fort for one year. Campbell was to receive 200 acres of land for this service.*18

The fort constructed and improvement being carried on, Mayfield's brothers-in-law, John Brown and John Haggard helped with the work. Several buildings were raised.

*15 North Carolina Military Warrants 641 and 783 and Land Grants 242 and 103 respectively; North Carolina State Archives.

*16 Jones in Explorations of Aboriginal Remains in Tenn. states that a sculptured polished stone effigy was found at the Mayfield Station Indian site and was kept at Boyd's Tavern in Nashville for years.

*17 Pioneers of Nashville, Tenn. by May, pp. 146 and Annals of Tennessee, by Ramsey, pp. 482.

*18 Court of Davidson County, N.C. Article of Agreement, July 31, 1786 #190.

The year 1788 came and with it death and destruction as the Indians stepped up their onslaught against the isolated forts. Nineteen whites had been killed by October.*¹⁹

Caution was the watch word everywhere, but tragedy was soon to strike again.

Southerlin Mayfield had retained a soldier to serve as "look-out" at the station, and a Mr. Jocelyn was helping with the work at the station. On that tragic day in 1788, Mayfield and two sons and Mr. Jocelyn were building and baiting wolf pens at a considerable distance from the fort. As the sun sank lower toward evening, the anxiety of impending Indian attack was probably forgotten for a while as the fellows hastened to finish the pens before dark. The men had propped their rifles nearby. Something caused the guard to leave his lookout for a while. He walked down to the working group probably to lend a hand with a heavy task. Southerlin sent him and one son after logs or posts near where the rifles were propped.

Waiting for just this opportunity, ten to twelve Creek braves who had been hidden in the cane watching the men at work, quietly slipped between the men and their weapons. A few of the braves lay down behind a log. As the guard and young Mayfield approached, the Indians sprang up from behind the log and fired. The guard and boy slumped to the ground dead and were immediately pounced on and scalped in full view of Southerlin Mayfield, his son George, and Mr. Jocelyn. Mayfield and Jocelyn sprang for their rifles but Mayfield was mortally wounded immediately, and Mr. Jocelyn (afterwards a colonel in the militia) outran his assailants. George Mayfield was taken captive and was eventually taken to the Creek nation and held captive there for twelve years.

*¹⁹ History of Middle Tennessee, by Pitnam, p. 291-294.

The Creeks, satisfied with the captured rifles and boy, did not attack the fort where the women and children were but retreated with their booty.

Darkness had come and the survivors huddled in the fort on guard through the night praying for their menfolk to appear. Mr. Jocelyn finally came in but by daybreak Mayfield had not appeared. Cautiously a few survivors slipped out of the fort and went to the wolf pens. There they found the bloody bodies of the boy and guard and a little way off they found Southerlin Mayfield who had also died from his wounds in the night.

Southerlin Mayfield's widow Margaret and orphans and the few who were living at the fort abandoned it and moved to Rains' Fort closer to Nashborough.*20

An inventory of Southerlin Mayfield's estate was recorded in Davidson County, North Carolina, showing his wife Margaret, administratrix. The inventory included livestock, household goods, farm tools, rifle guns, and brass skillet with a total value of twenty-three pounds eleven shillings.*21

Just prior to 1780 James Mayfield, the father of Southerlin, left Jefferson County, Virginia,*22 with his son Isaac and traveled to the French Lick settlement.

They probably settled at the Eaton's Fort on the Cumberland River, for it was near this fort James Mayfield was ambushed and killed by Indians

*20 History of Middle Tenn., Putnam, pp. 295-296, 339; Annals of Tenn., Ramsey, pp. 482-483; Pioneers of Nashville, May, pp. 146-147.

*21 Davidson County Court Proceedings, April 1789, April 1790.

*22 Mayfield Historical Notes, Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Va.; GRA.

in 1780.*²³ In addition to his sons Isaac and Southerlin, he was survived by his wife and sons Micajah, Alijah and Elisha, and at least two daughters, one of whom had married John Brown and the other married John Haggard.

On Monday May 10, 1784, the North Carolina House of Representatives granted 640 acres of land in Davidson County, North Carolina, to officers and soldiers of the Continental Life with the following additional stipulation: "and the committee are further of opinion that the heirs and devisees of....James Mayfield....(and others) who were killed in the settlement and defense of the said county of Davidson, receive grants for the same number of acres in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as the former.... also to.... Isaac Mayfield.... (and others).... (who might have) arrived.... at the Cumberland settlement.... after the time prescribed by the law for obtaining pre-emptions expired.... (or where).... before the expiration of the time.... under age.... (but).... continued there ever since their arrival and assisted in defending the country, it is the opinion of the committee that they also receive free grants of the same number of acres as those mentioned above and be allowed the liberty of laying them wherever they can find vacant lands and at entering them with the entry officer at Davidson County on paying the usual office fees...." *²⁴

James Mayfield's grant was located in present Williamson County in an area east of the Wilson Pike and north of the Concord Road. It lay on both sides of a buffalo run and Indian trail which forked at the head of

*²³ Annals of Tennessee, Ramsey; Early Times in Tennessee, Carr.

*²⁴ North Carolina Acts, Vol. 24, p. 629, North Carolina Archives.

a branch of the west fork of Mill Creek.^{*25} The trail forks meandered southeast and southwest from the fork and these defiles can be easily seen today from Old Smyrna Road.

After the death of James Mayfield, his son Micajah, who had stayed in Jefferson County, Virginia, with the rest of the family, gave Isaac his power of attorney to recover any of his father's land which might by law fall to the surviving children.^{*26} (According to Mayfield family history, Isaac was also killed by Indians shortly thereafter.) It appears from available deeds that Micajah then inherited the land grant of his father and by deed^{*27} conveyed ownership in 380 acres of property to John, James, and George Mayfield and brothers-in-law John Champ and Robert Sconce. By the before mentioned power of attorney, Isaac was to have 100 acres of the grant.

On this land, on a bluff overlooking the spring from which flowed a branch of the west fork of Mill Creek (just north of the present old Frost home), the Mayfields built a sturdy log fort.

Large trees were cut and squared by adze and the logs were used to build a double log cabin with dog trot between. Rifle port holes were notched in the logs around the outside walls. Split logs or planks were placed on the roof and held in place by long poles. Probably puncheon floors were used within the structure, and a stone chimney was built on the end of the cabin.

A partial palisade of locust logs ringed the fortified house and other buildings at the station. From evidence at the site, the author

*25 Boundary details given in Land Grant, N. C. Military Grants; GRA.

*26 Letter of Attorney, Jefferson Co., Va. Oct. 5, 1874, Virginia State Archives.

*27 Deed Book, A2, pp. 410, 448, Williamson County, Tennessee

believes a shed and a smokehouse or granary existed at the fort also, along with a small corral for livestock.

Families from all the surrounding area sought protection at the Mayfield Station during the threat of Indian attacks. It is believed the fort was so strong as to discourage any major attack upon it. Except for local tradition, the author finds no documentary evidence of any attacks being made there.

It was probably in the fort that John Frost lived while he built his large brick home within a few yards of it in the early 1800's.

The double log cabin fort was dismantled and most of the logs, being very sound, were used in the construction of other needed buildings at the completion of the Frost home.

Most of the logs went into the construction of a barn just east of the Frost house, and with the logs being notched for the original construction, they had to be raised almost identical with its original shape. The old log barn was, therefore, a remarkable facsimile of the original fort structure. The log barn is now covered with weather-boarding, but the fort construction can be easily seen from inside. This was probably the earliest permanent fort structure within the present Williamson County boundaries.

John and Rhoda Miles Frost came from Newberry, South Carolina, ca. 1808-1810 and bought land on the Mayfield grant and built their large brick home on the Indian trail overlooking the spring beside the Mayfield Fort.

John Frost served as a Captain of the 44th Regiment of Tennessee during the War of 1812 and was presented a citation by Governor Joseph McMinn in 1815 for his service. *28

*28 1812 Service Citations, Tennessee Executive file, GRA.

OWEN, Nathan II; Pvt. Co. D. I. Regt. Tenn., Inf. Confederate States Army; B. Oct. 15, 1844; D. April 10, 1915.

MAYBERRY CEMETERY

Location: 10th District; farm of Fulton Greer on US-31 about 3 miles south of Franklin. Buried in unmarked grave.
Information by: Mrs. Joe Bowman.

MAYBERRY, Americus; B. --; Grandfather of Mrs. J. W. Greer;
D. Nov. --, 1868.

MAYFIELD CEMETERY

Location: 15th District; in a field east of the Wilson Pike and north of Old Smyrna Road on the Potter place. Tall monument can be seen from Wilson Pike.
Information by: Mrs. Mary Sneed Jones and Jean Noble Frank.

CAMEREN, Elizabeth Ann; Wife of D. Cameren; B. --; D. Feb. 18, 1845.

CARMAC, D. W.; B. June 24, 1831; D. Dec. 23, 1879.

MAYFIELD, J. H.; B. Oct. 9, 1860; D. May 7, 1881.

" , Nancy Ann; B. Dec. 19, 1820; D. Sept. 30, 1832.

" , Dr. S. S.; B. Dec. 17, 1804; D. Dec. 13, 1879.

" , Sarah; Wife of Dr. S. S. Mayfield; B. Oct. 3, 1805;
D. --.

" , Shannon; Son of J. H. Mayfield; B. Aug. 17, 1853;
D. --.

SHANNON, Sutherland; B. Nov. 6, 1810; D. Nov. 12, 1812.

McCALL CEMETERY

Location: 22nd. District-Choctaw Community.
Information by: Mrs. Joe Trice and Mrs. Clyde Lynch.

BEECH, Donald E.; B. --; D. 1951.

BIGGER, John R.; B. Mar. 28, 1826; D. July 14, 1900.

" , Martha A.; Wife of John R. Bigger; B. Aug. 29, 1833;
D. July 19, 1877.

" , Mary J.; Wife of Junior Bigger; B. May 22, 1847;
D. May 21, 1894.

BIGGERS, Delbert A.; B. May 11, 1906; D. Jan. 15, 1965; Indiana
T.E.C. Port County, T.C. World War I.

" , Emmitt H.; B. Aug. 24, 1869; D. May 20, 1959.

" , Olla McCall; B. 1874; D. 1944.

" , Olla O.; B. Mar. 26, 1874; D. Jan. 25, 1957.

CHILDRED, Ella McCall; B. June 7, 1894; D. Sept. 21, 1912.

CRAFTON, J. C.; B. July 27, 1843; D. Dec. 5, 1910.

" , Keathley B.; Son of R. S. and M. M. Crafton;
B. April 18, 1911; D. June 11, 1911.

" , Mary Elizabeth; B. Feb. 14, 1839; D. April 28, 1919.

" , Mattie E.; Wife of R. H. Crafton; B. Sept. 15, 1830;
D. Oct. 2, 1909.

- . L. May, Frederick to Sicily Williams Oct. 22 Bd: R.L. Saunders
- An- May, Frederick to Eunice Cochran Dec. 22, 1840 Bd: Nathan W.
Cochran
- i: May, John A. (X) to Mary Jane Warren Oct. 26, 1849 by G. W.
Rolland J.P. Bd: Oscar Reams
- as. Mayberry, Americus C. to Elizabeth M. Dodson Feb. 25, 1847
Bd: Ferdinand B. Russell (Bond only)
- oy Mayberry, David to Susan L. Joice May 13, 1847 by Nathan
Lyon, Minst. Bd: James Hughes
- Mayberry, George W. to Lucy Orton Dec. 4, 1827 Bd: Page Bond
- Mayberry, Henry G. to Adelia Swanson May 4, 1843 by Henry
B. North, M.G. Bd: J. A. (John) Wilkins
- Mayberry, Henry G. W. to Sophronia Hunter Jan. 11, 1849 by
M. L. Andrews, M.G. Bd: John H. Morton
- Mayfield, Ambrose to Nancy Brooks Dec. 24, 1822 by George
Tilman, J.P. Bd: Cyres Montgomery
- rkins Mayfield, Elijah to Amelia Gillaspie Dec. 15, 1816 Bd: Sam'l
Brooks
- M. Mayfield, Elias to Jenny Fleming Sept. 7, 1811 Bd: James Boyd
- by Mayfield, Isaac Newton to Louisa Spencer Feb. 8, 1832 by
Wm. Allison, J.P. Bd: Wm. C. Nunn
- 2 Mayfield, James to Sally Nunn Feb. 1, 1808 Bd: Geo. Gentry
- Mayfield, James to Polly Gooch Mar. 24, 1831 Bd: Henry Wyme
- Mayfield, John to Nancy Carle Oct. 11, 1821 Bd: Thos. T.
Harper
- Mayfield, Robert C. to Eliza A. Dickson Nov. 7, 1844 by
W. B. Carpenter Bd: Donald Cameron
- lmer Mayfield, Sutherland to Sally Parks Feb. 2, 1813 Bd: Reuben
Parks Wit: Wm. P. Harrison
- n JP Maryfield (or Merryfield) Thomas to Mirah Leahorn Aug. 23,
1806 Bd: Jonas Hunter Wit: R. P. Currin
- hilips Mayfield, Thomas S. to Lucy Ann Reams Nov. 18, 1834 Bd:
Thos. W. Sconce

Mayfield, Thomas S. to Martha Still Mar. 12, 1840 by W. B. Carpenter Bd: Mastin Clay
 Mayhew, Carroll C. to Pauline C. Comer Nov. 15, 1848 Bd: William J. Walker (Bond alone)
 Mays, Gardner to Polly Lemons May 23, 1827 Bd: Reuben Mays
 Mays, Geo. G. to Savenia Davis Aug. 12, 1833 Bd: Newsom Bar
 Mays, Reuben to Rebecca Dancy Jan. 21, 1828 Bd: Chas. Lem
 Meacheam, Elisha to Elizabeth Jones Aug. 31, 1843 by J. J. Bingham, J.P. Bd: Charles O. Jones
 Meacham, Green to Elizabeth Bingham May 30, 1850 by Jas. Kin Bd: James Meacham
 Meecham (signed Meacheam) James to Rosanna Cowen Mar. 11, 1830 by Joseph Carl Bd: Jonathan Carl
 Meacham, Matthew to Mary Ann Cowan Dec. 14, 1837
 Meadon, Joseph R. to Rebecca Parham. July 30, 1835 by Rev. W. Rea, M.G. Bd: Wm. H. Meadon, Jones R. Coleman
 Meador, Wm. to Priscy Allen Aug. 3, 1829 Bd: James Meacham
 Meadow, Anderson (signed Andrew (X)) to Mary Williams Apr. 30, 1821 Bd: Joseph Meadow
 Meadows, Anderson (signed A.(X)) to Elizabeth Orr Oct. 8, 1822 Bd: John Gracy
 Meadows, James W. to Eliza W. Alexander Jan. 6, 1827 by Geo. Shannon, J.P. Bd: Ennis H. Duffee
 Meadow, Jasper N. (signed Meador) to Mary Ann Foster Apr. 7, 1836 by James W. Rea, M.G. Bd: Joshua Young
 Meadows, Samuel (X) to Mary F. Sadler, Sept. 27, 1843 by J. Bingham, J.P. Bd: Francis W. Byers
 Meadows, Spearman to Sarah Gunter Mar. 28, 1822 by F.D.D. Stone, J.P. Bd: F. B. Carter
 Meadow, Wm. to Margaret Williams Feb. 6, 1819 Bd: Jos. Mea
 Meadows, Wm. D. to Elizabeth A. Harris Nov. 22, 1837 by Hon. eph Carle
 Meairs(Mars) John to Nancy Germain Oct. 30, 1807 Bd: Jos. Mea

MAYFIELD

County Courthouse by Louise Lynch. Transcribed
by T. U. C.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pleas and Appeals
of the fourth judicial Circuit in Chancery sitting in the State of Tennessee--

Your orator William Haggart of the County of Stuart and State afore-
said complainant, respectfully sheweth to your Honors that on the 28th
day of February 1786 one Southerland Mayfield executed his hand in
writing under his seal to one John Haggart for 200 acres of land on
Indian Camp Creek a branch of Mill Creek in Davidson County, which
land your orator has ready to show to your honors to prove in such manner
as may direct, which land is hereto annexed marked (C). And that a
grant proved (?) to the said Southern (sic) for the said land on the 7th
of March 1786 which grant or a copy thereof your Orator is also ready to
produce in manner aforesaid.

Your Orator also avers that the said Southerland died some time in the
year 1788 without any last will or testament and without having made
any conveyance for said 200 acres of land.

Your Orator further avers that about the same time the said John
Haggart died without any last will or testament leaving Samuel Haggart,
Edmund Haggart and John Haggart his sons and only heirs. That at the
April term of the Davidson County Court Margaret Mayfield widow of the
said Southerland obtained letters of Administration on the estate of the
said Southerland & entered on her Administration a copy of which order
your orator is ready to produce to this Honorable Court. That said
Margaret afterwards married John Gibson, who also died before the year
1795. That on the 14th day of April 1795 said Margaret as Admr of the
said Southerland did execute a deed to the said Samuel, Edward & John
Haggarts heirs as aforesaid the the said 200 acres of land, which deed

Mayfield (2)

was by her duly acknowledged in Davidson County Court & registered in the registers office of said county.

Your orator further represents that said John Haggart, Junr died without issue of his body & without any last will & testament leaving the said Samuel & Edward his brothers and (s^oc) only heirs who his (sic) conveyed all their right to the said land to your orator for a full & valuable consideration, which deed has also been proved & registered in Davidson County all which your orator is willing & ready to prove to the satisfaction of this Honorable Court. Your orator further avers that said Southerland died leaving two sons John & George, that John is a citizen of Davidson County & living on the land & that George is a citizen of Williamson County & that they refuse to convey to your orator the lands called for in said _____ or let them enter on the said land under the said Deed or by a late decision of this Honorable Court. Your orator is prevented from entering under the said deed in as much as the said John did not comply with the law of 1794 in making said deed.

Now in as much as your orator is _____ in a Court of law & only releivable in this Honorable Court where matters of this kind is alone considerable. Your orator prays that the said John Mayfield & George Mayfield may be made Defendants to this bill, with apt words to charge them & that they _____ & perfect answer make to all & singular the matters & things therein contained called for in said land & that the said 200 acres of land may with the rents and proffits arising from the _____ be delivered to your orator & that said John & George pay the costs of this suit & that Subpoenas issue, directing &c, commanding &c, & that your orator have all such further & other relief as is consanant to justice & equity. Said your orator with &c.

P. H. Dabry, Atty.

for Compt.

Mayfield (4)

Answer: I knew him about seven yers and I understood he was killed in one thousand seven hundred and ninety three some time in the month of September.

3rd: Do you know of any contract for land having been made between the said Sutherland Mayfield & John Haggard, if so when was the contract made, & for what consideration & where does the same lye, please state particularly all you know to the consideration or failure thereof.

Answer: I recollect to hear sd Mayfield & Haggard talk of their contract about a peice of land for which Haggard was to live with said Mayfield at his station, one year, or more, I do not recollect haw many years & the said Haggard was to clear some land, how~~h~~ many acres I do not recollect, he, sd, Haggard went to sd Mayfields station in the fall of one thousand seven hundred & eighty five, or in the winter following & that he the sd Haggard left said Mayfields station in April 1786, and he the sd John Haggard never did return to live at Mayfields station again, and the said deponant do not know whether sd Haggard cleared any land or not.

4th: Are you acquainted with the hand writing of Sutherling (sic) Mayfield, Thomas Nowland, John Gipson, John ~~W~~ McGee or either of them, if so please look at the bond now shown to you in whose hand wrihting (sic) is the bond and the signatures thereto.

Answer: I know neither of their ~~h~~adwrihtings.

5th: Who is now in possession of the land, and how long have they been in possession.

Answer: I do not know.

6th: What was the value of the land described in this bond in February one thousand seven hundred & eighty six or 1787, or 1788, and what was its value in September 1778. / 1818.

Answer: In they (sic) years 1786, 1787 & 1788 my oppinion is sd land in dispute was worth twenty five cents ~~pr~~ pr acre and in 1818 I think it was worth eight dollars pr acre.

Lastly: Do you know of any matter or thing that may tend to the benefit and advantage of they(sic) defendants in this cause, if you do declare the same as fully as if you had been thereunto fully interogated.

Answer: I do not know of any thing more than I have answered that that Thomas Nolen could write his name.

And further this deponant sayeth not.

/s/ Barth Stovall

John Mari@n deposeth and saith-----

Question 1st: Did you know Sutherland Mayfield in his lifetime if so how long did you know him and at what time did he depart this life.

Answer: I knew Sutherland Mayfield upwards of two years before his death which hapened (sic) in 1787.

2nd: Did you know John Haggard in his lifetime how long did you know him and at ~~wh~~ what time did he depart this life.

Answer: I did know John Haggard and was acquainted with him five or six years before his death, which hapened (sic) about the year 1793.

3rd: Do you know of any contract for land having been made between the said Sutherland Mayfield and John Haggard if so when was the contract made and for what consideration and where does the same lie please state particularly all you know as to the consideration or falure (sic) thereof.

Answer: I do not know of any bargain or contract between them about land, but if John Haggard was to pay for land which he was to get from Mayfield in clearing of land at Mayfield Station and living there with ~~him~~ him in the stationn he never done so after I came to the country and to Mayfield station which was in the year 1785.

Mayfield (6)

4th: Are you acquainted with the hand wrighting of Sutherland Mayfield Thomas Nowlen John Gibson John McGee or either of them, if so please look at the bond now shown to you in whose hand wrighting is the Bond, and the signatures thereto.

Answer: I knew the hand wrighting of Sutherland Mayfield but McGee and Nowlen I never knew, Thomas Nolin was killed as I was informed a few

~~days after I came to the country which was in September 1785~~

days after I came to the country which was in September 1785/ and from the knowledge I have of the hand wrighting of Sutherland Mayfield I do not believe the body of the bond to be in his hand wrighting nor do I believe the signature to be in his hand wrighting.

5th: Who is now in possession of the land and how long have they been in possession.

Answer: I do not know.

6th: What was the value of the land described in this Bond in Februaary 1789 or 1787 or in 1788 and what was its value in September 1818.

Answer: In 1786 or 1787 or 1788 as far out from Nashville as that was it was worth from twelve and one half cents to twenty five cents per acre.

Lastly: Do you know of any matter or thing, that may tend to the benifit & advantage of the defendants in this cause if you do declare the same as fully as if you had been thereunto fully interogated.

Attest/

And further this deponant saith not

John Marion

The written depositions of Bartholomew Stovall and John Marion were sworn to and subscribed before us on the day and date herein mentioned.

John A. Minson, JP.

Jas Deekson, J. P.

The deposition of Bartholomew Stovall written by Jas Dickson Except the first question which was written by John Atkinson. The deposition of John Marion written by John Atkinson.

The Deposition of Col (?) Benjamin Foster, taken by consent in the cause of William Haggart against John Mayfield and George Mayfield now depending (?) in the Court of Chancery for the 4th Judicial Circuit of Tennessee.

Question by Compts counsel: Are you well acquainted with the hand writing of Southerland Mayfield the reputed father of John and George Mayfield?

Ans: I am. I was well acquainted with him in Virginia; was raised _____ with him; and lived in the station with him in Davidson (now Williamson) County after we both moved to what is now Tennessee.

Quest 2nd: Is not Southerland Mayfield dead; and about what time did he die?

Ans: He is dead. but do not recollect the time I would suppose about thirty two years ago but have seen a record of an Administration of his estate granted in April 1789 and therefore suppose it must be more.

Quest: Is the Bond shown you of Southerland Mayfield to John Haggart for 200 acres of land dated the 28th of February 1786 and filed as a exhibit in said inst (?) and witnessed by John ~~McGee~~ McGee, Thomas Nolin and John Gibson in the hand writing of said Southerland Mayfield and is the signature of Southerland Mayfield to said Bond in his hand writing?

Ans: ~~I / sh / h / p / t~~ The bond and signature is both in the hand writing of Southerland Mayfield.

Quest: Are you acquainted with the hand writing of any or all of the witnesses to said Bond?

Ans: I am not. I think I am acquainted with Thomas Nolin's hand writing. The others I know nothing of.

Quest: Is Thomas Nolin, John Gibson and John McGee dead?

Ans: They are all dead I believe. John Gibson I know is dead and I have heard the others are dead.

Quest: By Defts counsel -- Do you know anything of the consideration given by John Haggart for said land and land claimed.

Ans: Southerland Mayfield had a station where he lived in what is now Williamson County which was burnt by the Indians about the time of the date of this bond. John Haggart, John Campbell and myself each made a contract with Southerland Mayfield to go and live with him in his station for two years and to clear for him two acres of land each and build a new station. We _____ the Indians and all moved our families into the station according to contract. We all lived there some time. When we were burning the logs (?) to plant the first crop the Indians came and fired on us. As we were putting up a wolf pen, about half a mile from his station Southerland Mayfield and one Martin a Soldier was killed. George Mayfield was taken prisoner and William Mayfield was also killed. We all in a few days left with Mrs. Mayfield and at her request. John Haggart was also killed within a few days before or a few days after Mayfield but which I do not know. We cleared no part of the land and Campbell and myself give up our lands the widow payed us for what we had done. I have no other knowledge of importance on the subject.

Berry Joslin

Sworn to before me the 27th June 1824.

R. McGavock, __