

VERIFICATIONS AND REFERENCES FOR CLANDESTINE

Designed to DEFEAT the "legacy of disbelief"

PART TWO - ERA OF TRIUMPH 1864 - 1922

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO Sweethearts and Spies - 1864

Brush arbors for secret worship and meetings

Ain't Gonna Lay My 'ligion Down: African American Religion in the South, Edited by Alonzo Johnson, Paul T. Jersild, p. 10

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=FKbHRp_z3uoC&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=%22brush+arbors%22+slavery&source=bl&ots=sYTNoBhaze&sig=fmtQrxEVVq66Eef4cKF2Z3Ix810&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=%22brush%20arbors%22%20slavery&f=false

The 6th was formerly the 1st Regiment Siege Artillery (African Descent)

<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unaltr.htm>

James DeWolf of Bristol, Rhode Island (1764-1837) was a United States senator and a wealthy merchant who, at the time of his death, was reported to be the second richest person in the country.

He was also the leading slave trader in the history of the United States.

Over fifty years and three generations, from 1769 to 1820, James DeWolf and his extended family brought approximately 12,000 enslaved Africans across the Middle Passage, making the DeWolf¹ family our nation's most successful slave-trading family.

In a notorious incident aboard the slaving ship *Polly* in 1789, James DeWolf ordered an enslaved woman, dead or dying of smallpox, thrown into the Atlantic Ocean. While there was an attempt later to prosecute him for this act, he was found not guilty, on the grounds that this was his duty as ship's captain.

<http://www.tracingcenter.org/resources/background/james-dewolf/>

Fraudulent efforts to re-enslave free persons

...February, 1860, the Alabama legislature had before it a bill entitled "An Act Permitting Free Negroes to Select a Master and Become Slaves." The act passed on 25 February. But in one county, Chambers, individuals who stayed abreast of politics were already filing petitions "on behalf" of domestic workers and farm laborers... <https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quick-lesson-23-no-records-do-not-speak-themselves>

CLANDESTINE

Below is a powerful and courageous statement in Court by Charles Langston prior to his sentencing for interfering with the “capture” of an African youth by alleged “Negro Stealers” in violation of the Fugitive Slave Act - Cuyahoga County Courthouse, Cleveland Ohio, May 12, 1859:

I know that the courts of this country, that the laws of this country, that the governmental machinery of this country, are so constituted as to oppress and outrage colored men, men of my complexion. I cannot, then, of course, expect, judging from the past history of the country, any mercy from the laws, from the constitution, or from the courts of the country.

Some days prior to the 13th of September, 1858, happening to be in Oberlin on a visit, I found the country round about there, and the village itself, filled with alarming rumors as to the fact that slave-catchers, kidnappers, negro-stealers, were lying hidden and skulking about, waiting some opportunity to get their bloody hands on some helpless creature to drag him back - or for the first time - into helpless and life-long bondage. These reports becoming current all over that neighborhood, old men, and women and innocent children became exceedingly alarmed for their safety. It was not uncommon to hear mothers say that they dare not send their children to school, for fear they would be caught up and carried off by the way. Some of these people had become free by long and patient toil at night, after working the long, long day for cruel masters, and thus at length getting money enough to but their liberty. Others had become free by means of the good-will of their masters. And there were others who had become free - to their everlasting honor I say it - by the exercise of their own God-given powers; - by escaping from the plantations of their masters, eluding the blood-thirsty patrols and sentinels so thickly scattered all along their path, outrunning bloodhounds and horses, swimming rivers and fording swamps, and reaching at last, through incredible difficulties, what they, in their delusion, supposed to be free soil. These three classes were in Oberlin, trembling alike for their safety, because they well knew their fate should those men-hunters get their hands on them.

In the midst of such excitement, the 13th day of September was ushered in - a day ever to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this Court - on which those men, by lying devices, decoyed into a place where they could get their hands on him - I will not say a slave, for I do not know that - but a *man*, a *brother*, who had a right to his liberty under the laws of God, under the laws of Nature, and under the Declaration of American Independence.

Many of us believed that there would not be courage to make a seizure; but in the midst of all this excitement, the news came to us like a flash of lightning that an actual seizure be means of fraudulent pretenses had been made!

Being identified with that man, by color, by race, by manhood, by sympathies, such as God has implanted in us all, I felt it my duty to do and do what I could toward liberating him. I had been taught by my Revolutionary father - and I say this with all due respect to him - and by his honored associates, that the fundamental doctrine of this government was that *all* men have a right to life and liberty, and coming from the Old Dominion, I brought into Ohio these sentiments, deeply impressed upon my heart. [...]

It is said that they had a warrant. Why then should they not establish its validity before the proper officers? And I stand here today, sir, to say, that, with an exception, of which I shall soon speak, *to procure such a lawful investigation of the authority under which they claimed to act, was the part I took in that day's proceedings, and the only part.* I supposed it to be my duty as a citizen of Ohio - excuse me for saying that, sir - as an *outlaw of the United States* [much sensation], to do what I could to secure at least this form of Justice to my brother whose liberty was in peril...

http://www2.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/Oberlin-Wellington_Rescue/c_langston_speech.htm

CLANDESTINE

According to U.S. Census data for Alabama, the 1860 Montgomery County population included 12,122 whites, 70 "free colored" and 23,710 slaves.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ajac/almontgomery.htm>



The Black Experience in the Civil War South by Stephen V. Ash

There is a mention of a grog house on Old Plank Road in Montgomery on p. 51, and on p. 52 is an account of the grog house being closed down by a police raid in January, 1865, and five Africans each receiving 39 lashes for "unlawful assemblage."

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=L6BURiBt340C&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=montgomery,+alabama+curfews+for+slaves+1864&source=bl&ots=Zjh7Pwl_5n&sig=H_ndME0qV_gghwm8Y2LQy6DdCnU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=PTyCVaCVNtGUsQS5vIPQAg&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=montgomery%2C%20alabama%20curfews%20for%20slaves%201864&f=false

Billy Yank – slang term for Union Soldiers

<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Billy+Yank>

Unionists who remained became spies and guides

After the Union Army invaded Alabama in early 1862, Unionists had more opportunities to flee behind Union lines for safety and the possibility of employment as soldiers, spies, or laborers. Those who remained at home, both within Union-occupied territory and behind Confederate lines, also actively assisted Union forces as spies and guides. In some cases, they collaborated with local African Americans (most often their own slaves) to aid and abet the Union Army or pro-Union men in their neighborhoods.

<http://alabamapioneers.com/know-unionists-montgomery-alabama-civil-war/#sthash.HHFtQ2mM.dpbs>

Enemies of the Country: New Perspectives on Unionists in the Civil War South

edited by John C. Inscoe, Robert C. Kenzer, 2001, p 179

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=iqvI3HKCrgC&pg=PA178&lpg=PA178&dq=%22william+bibb%22+unionist+%27montgomery,+alabama%27&source=bl&ots=pyIRnC-uJX&sig=jxBskdjY5rO0yULiJQv-fRm-U&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=%22william%20bibb%22%20unionist%20'montgomery%2C%20alabama'&f=false

Benjamin Hardy couldn't keep a secret and told others in New Orleans about Carter. Confederate spies forwarded the information back to Montgomery and Carter was harassed and put under intermittent surveillance. (p 181)

CLANDESTINE

Exchange with a person on Ancestry.com

From skyangel210

Jun 06, 2014

Good luck on your book. I will look forward to hearing about it. Please let me know how you do on it later. I am sure it will be very interesting.

From WilliamVKeene

Jun 02, 2014

SkyAngel,

Thank you so VERY much for your reply.

Sounds like your research is progressing well. Great!!!

In a surprising turn of events, I am, with my wife's help, writing a NOVEL about Bolen Reddick's wife, Mariah. She was featured in Robert Hicks' "The Widow of the South." One detail we plan to include is that he knew someone named Reddick Bolen and because of a kindness done by him, took but reversed his name. Check back with me in 6 months or so and I'll let you know how our book is coming along.

THANKS for your comprehensive reply.



Major Martin R. Delaney, M.D.

<https://atlantablackstar.com/2014/02/23/10-black-heroes-who-usually-go-unrecognized-during-black-history-month-but-shouldnt/8/>



Haiti's Founding Fathers: Toussaint L'Ouverture & Henri Christophe (top). Jean Jacques Dessalines & Alexandre Pétion (bottom). Images from collection at the [Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture](http://www.schomburgcenter.org/)

<https://www.perspectivewords.com/2016/01/01/soup-joumou-celebrating-haitian-independence/>

CLANDESTINE



Jefferson and Varina Davis

Detractors of Jeff Davis questioned whether his wife Varina was a Mulatto, as she certainly appears to be from her photos.

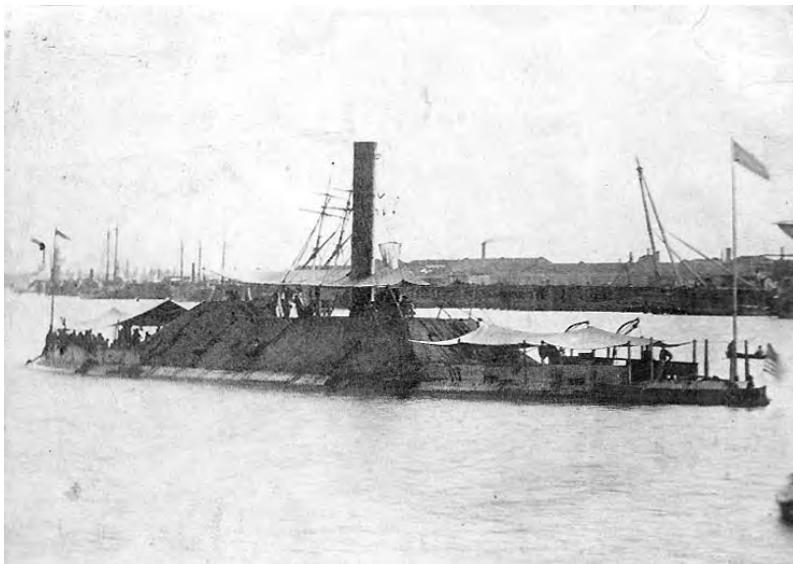
<http://www.northstarnewstoday.com/civil-rights/was-the-first-lady-of-the-confederacy-black/>

Varina was the second Howell child of eleven, seven of whom survived to adulthood. She was described as tall and thin, with an olive complexion attributed to Welsh ancestors. (Later when she was living in Richmond as the unpopular First Lady of the Confederacy, critics described her less charitably as looking like a mulatto or Indian squaw.)

http://realhistoryww.com/world_history/ancient/Misc/Crests/Jefferson_davis.htm

Fort Gaines named for General Gaines

<http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-3063>

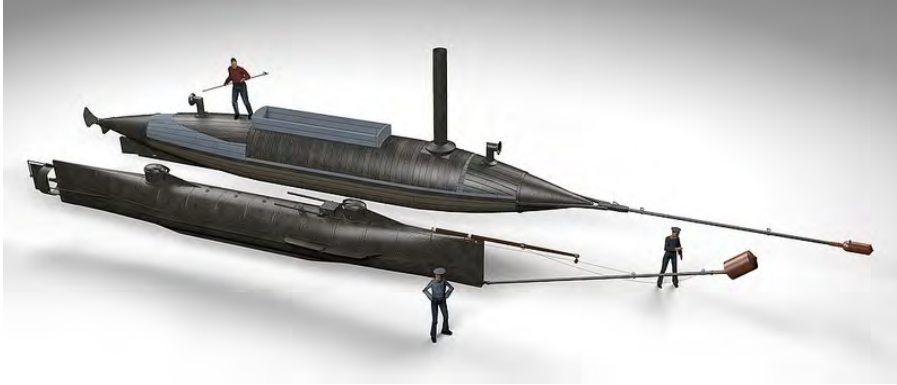


The ironclad, C.S.S. Tennessee

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ea/CSSTennesseeNH60335.jpg>

"And finally, one of the torpedo boat (sic) alongside the submersible *H. L. Hunley*. The Davids were often used to tow *Hunley* in and out of the harbor, to save the strength of the hand-powered submarine's crew:"

CLANDESTINE



Confederate Rammers

<https://deadconfederates.com/tag/charleston/>



1864 painting of *H. L. Hunley* by [Conrad Wise Chapman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._L._Hunley_(submarine))
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H. L. Hunley \(submarine\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._L._Hunley_(submarine))

Cannibalism at Jamestown

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/13/130501-jamestown-cannibalism-archeology-science/>

- 1609: The Powhatan reduce trade attempting to starve the colonists out and attacks are made on the fort and the Powhatan Wars (1609-1646) erupt led first by Wahunsonacock) and then Opechancanough
- 1609: The First Powhatan War (1609 to 1614)
- 1609: The period covering 1609-1610 became known in the Virginia Colony as the 'Starving Time' in Jamestown

<http://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/indian-tribes/powhatan-tribe.htm>

Recollections of Slavery by a Runaway Slave published in *The Emancipator*, August 23, September 13, September 20, October 11, October 18, 1838.

Slaves are confined in barrels studded with nails and rolled around the yard, hung upside down over smoking corncocks, and confined in coffin-shaped boxes with a single breathing hole for long periods of time.

CLANDESTINE

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/runaway/summary.html>

The Torture, Cruelty and Mistreatment of African American Slaves by Stephen Ashley

"My marster had a barrel with nails drove in it that he would put you in when he couldn't think of nothin' else mean enough to do. He would put you in this barrel and roll it down a hill. When you got out you would be in a bad fix, but he didn't care. Sometimes he rolled the barrel in the river and drowned his slaves".

<https://wwwcreatespace.com/4037503>

Narrative of an enslaved woman, Sylvia Watkins

Durin' slavery if one marster had a big boy en 'nuther had a big gal de marsters made dem libe tergedder. Ef'n de 'oman didn't hab any chilluns, she wuz put on de block en sold en 'nuther 'oman bought. You see dey raised de chilluns ter mek money on jes lak we raise pigs ter sell. SYLVIA WATKINS, enslaved in Tennessee, interviewed ca. 1937 [WPA Slave Narrative Project]

<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai/enslavement/text6/masterslavesexualabuse.pdf>

[Freedom papers were sometimes destroyed](#)



<https://allthatsinteresting.com/anti-slavery-almanac#2>

Average number of slaves owned by county in 1860

<https://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/papers/slavery/jpgs/slav1860.jpg>

linked at <https://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/papers/slavery/slavery.htm>

The iron-working tradition of West African in ancient times

Blacksmiths emerged in western Africa around 1500 BC. They are feared in some societies for their skill in metalworking, which is considered a form of magic, but universally revered by for their technological pioneering. While common people fear the power of the blacksmith, they are highly admired and hold high social status...

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[...]

Throughout Nigeria two more very important West African civilizations arose. The Ife and the Oyo people of the Benin and Yoruba Kingdoms are very similar in their spiritual and ritual beliefs. Both base their existence around ironworking.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blacksmiths_of_western_Africa

Allan Pinkerton – self-proclaimed Director of the US Secret Service

<http://fas.org/irp/cia/product/civilwar.pdf> , pages 7 and 17

The device to the far right would be attached to one thigh.



Instruments of torture

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b063db18>

Video: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02wt8p7>

Twenty Negro Law

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/the-twenty-negro-law/>

Nail making

<http://surviving-history.blogspot.com/2011/09/isaac-nail-maker-forgotten-slave-of.html>

Information on soap

<http://www.utt Tyler.edu/vbetts/soap.htm>

<http://chasworthfarm.blogspot.com/2014/02/this-old-house-brown-soap-and-diet.html>

State Legislature Must Approve Emancipation of an Individual Enslaved African

<http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/ref/collection/voices/id/6460>

Section 279 An Act re: Emancipation of an enslaved African named Baptiste - Alabama Laws and Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=w9xIAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA192&lpg=PA192&dq=alabama+slavery+emancipate+legislature&source=bl&ots=V7GvGdYBHR&sig=ks8BS3uc_Y3f40jJUnCXo3DnNhk&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=alabama%20slavery%20emancipate%20legislature&f=false

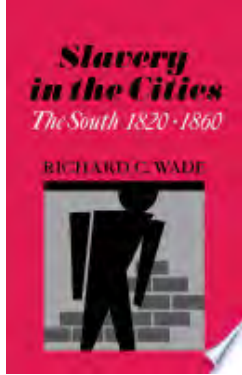
CLANDESTINE

Montgomery's Slave Market

<http://www.confederatedigest.com/2009/10/historic-slave-market-montgomery.html>

Look for photo in Alabama Dept of Archives and History

A Grog House is described in *Slavery in the Cities: The South 1820-1860* by Richard C. Wade, page 88.



https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=ikRimuUJ0bcC&pg=PA88&lpg=PA88&dq=grog+house+1860&source=bl&ots=eZbult8HYu&sig=uMqobgK3fyHSpHbM8k3Za5-7y94&hl=en&sa=X&ei=jPuCVfyMO4L7gwTQ1rco&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=grog%20house%201860&f=false

Blackbirders - Solomon Northrup of "12 Years a Slave" fame was a victim of blackbirders

<https://www.newhistorian.com/2019/01/21/what-is-blackbirding/>

Quote

...in political terms, what slaves did during the Civil War. It would be difficult to identify a reputable historian these days who does not think that slaves played an important role in ending slavery and defeating the Confederacy. But it would be almost impossible to identify a historian who is ready to argue that slaves engaged in rebellion. Indeed, most scholars make special efforts to refuse such an interpretation.

Why? Slaveholders and Confederate officials of the time had little doubt that the slaves' vast flight from plantations and farms and subsequent arming as Union soldiers constituted a rebellion; their correspondence and diaries crackled with the language of slave rebelliousness, referring to "insurrections," "mutinies," "stampedes," "turnouts," "strikes," and "revolts."

End quote

On History: A Rebellious Take on African-American History

<http://chronicle.com/article/On-History-A-Rebellious-Take/47497/>

The Black Experience in the Civil War

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=L6BURiBt340C&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=montgomery,+alabama+curfews+for+slaves+1864&source=bl&ots=Zjh7Pwl_5n&sig=H_ndME0qV_gghwm8Y2LQy6DdCnU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=PTyCVaCVNtGUsQS5vIPQAg&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=montgomery%2C%20alabama%20curfews%20for%20slaves%201864&f=false

CLANDESTINE

MAP OF MONTGOMERY showing slave depots and market: Hundreds of African arrived daily by rail and overland. Also, good photos are included.

<http://www.eji.org/files/Slavery%20in%20America.pdf> DEAD LINK



Montgomery slave traders operated depots where enslaved men, women, and children were confined. The slave depots functioned as active trading sites and as detention facilities where the enslaved were held captive until they were auctioned at Court Square. The city had four major slave depots. Three of the depots lined Market Street (now Dexter Avenue) between Lawrence and McDonough and were owned by Mason Harwell, S.N. Brown, and E. Barnard & Co. In 1859, Montgomery had as many slave depots as it did hotels and banks. The slave trade continued to thrive in Montgomery even during the Civil War. As late as 1864, Thomas L. Frazer opened a new slave depot on this block and sold boys and girls "of all descriptions."

<http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMJXV8>

Spying and the Pinkerton network

Scobell often used his membership in the "[Legal League](#)," a clandestine Negro organization in the South supporting freedom for slaves, to acquire local information. League members sometimes supported Scobell's collection activities by acting as couriers to carry his information to Union lines. On at least one occasion, as described by Pinkerton, Scobell protected the escape of Mrs. Lawton from pursuing Confederate agents. He worked for Pinkerton from late 1861 until the intelligence chief closed down his operations in November 1862, when McClellan was replaced by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Dispatches

"For light and liberty" was a code for entry into the lodge meetings of the Legal League, also known as Lincoln's Legal Loyal League or simply the 4L's. The Legal League was an intelligence gathering organization that sought to end the tyranny of slavery legally, in league with the US Constitution. At a convention in Ohio in 1851, William Howard Day argued that those who claimed the Constitution was a pro-slavery document were confusing "the construction of the Constitution" with the Constitution itself. The pro-slavery legislation of the Congress and the pro-slavery decisions of the Supreme Court, Day explained, were the results of the commercial greed of unjust men not the results of an unjust constitution. Day declared, "I consider the Constitution the foundation of American liberties, and wrapping myself in the flag of the nation, I would plant myself upon that Constitution, and using the

weapons they have given me, I would appeal to the American people for the rights thus guaranteed." The objective of William Howard Day and the organization he contributed his considerable talents to, the Legal League, was to end the tyranny of slavery legally, in league with the Constitution.

<https://www.afroamcivilwar.org/component/content/article.html?id=8>

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

War Comes to Carnton - 1864

Union supporter harassed in Franklin



Tennessee Union Girl

Nashville Daily Union, Saturday, August 1st. 1862

Clipping courtesy of Tina Cahalan Jones

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/cahalanjones/31341549910/in/album-72157677878693996/>

CLANDESTINE

Eyewitness to the Apocalypse: The Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864

by Wiley Sword

The costly, disastrous Battle of Franklin was the South's Last Hurrah in the western theater.

At about 4:00 p.m. the deployed Confederate Army of Tennessee, about 23,000 strong, began marching toward the frowning rifle muzzles of about 20,000 Union soldiers and eight poised batteries of artillery in their fortified earthworks on the perimeter of Franklin. It was a spectacle unsurpassed. From the descriptions of eyewitnesses it was a scene never to be forgotten nor dismissed in eventual obscurity. The advancing Confederate army stretched for nearly two miles across the open plain. The weather was mild, Indian-summer-like, and the sound of the soldiers' marching feet made a sound like "the hollow rumble of distant thunder," noted a participant. Waving above the massive ranks of glistening steel were dozens of the familiar St. Andrews Cross Confederate Battle Flags. Ahead of this moving avalanche of gray, jackrabbits bounded in wild fright, and coveys of quail burst into swirling flight, whirring over the waiting Union lines in their search for shelter. Bands were playing "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag." It was the most magnificent sight he had ever seen wrote a stunned observer. This living wall of men seemed grand, awesome, and terrible, all at once.

<http://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/eyewitness-to-the-apocalypse-the-battle-of-franklin,-november-30,-1864.html>

Battle of Franklin

<https://boft.org/history/>



Main hall and central stairs at Carnton House

<https://i.pinimg.com/564x/85/b9/ca/85b9ca9c5718e0ea7bb11fbec7b18523.jpg>

George Washington Gordon

Civil War

At the start of the Civil War, Gordon enlisted in the military service of the [Confederacy](#) and became drillmaster of the 11th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. In November 1862 he became the regiments colonel. Gordon was promoted to brigadier general in August 1864, and was one of the youngest Confederate generals.^[2] Gordon led Vaughn's Brigade, in [Maj. Gen. John C. Brown](#)'s division, at the [Battle of Franklin](#) (November 30, 1864), where he was wounded and captured. Many of the men he led are buried at [McGavock Confederate Cemetery](#) in Franklin, Tennessee.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon_\(Civil_War_general\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon_(Civil_War_general))

CLANDESTINE



Metal slave tags from Charleston, SC, usually varying in size from 1 ½ square inches to 3 square inches. In other areas, the tokens were sometimes stamped leather. From the blog, <http://usslave.blogspot.com>

Smithsonian video about slave tags
<https://youtu.be/DlpqpDmLJ6A>



Shackles
Wikipedia

General Patrick Cleburne
[Craig Symonds](https://www.c-span.org/video/?318492-4/general-patrick-cleburne) talked about the military career of Confederate Major General Patrick Cleburne and his “radical” proposal. In 1864, General Cleburne delivered a proposal to the leadership of the Army of Tennessee to emancipate slaves and enlist them in the Confederate Army.
<https://www.c-span.org/video/?318492-4/general-patrick-cleburne>

Carrie McGavock’s words:

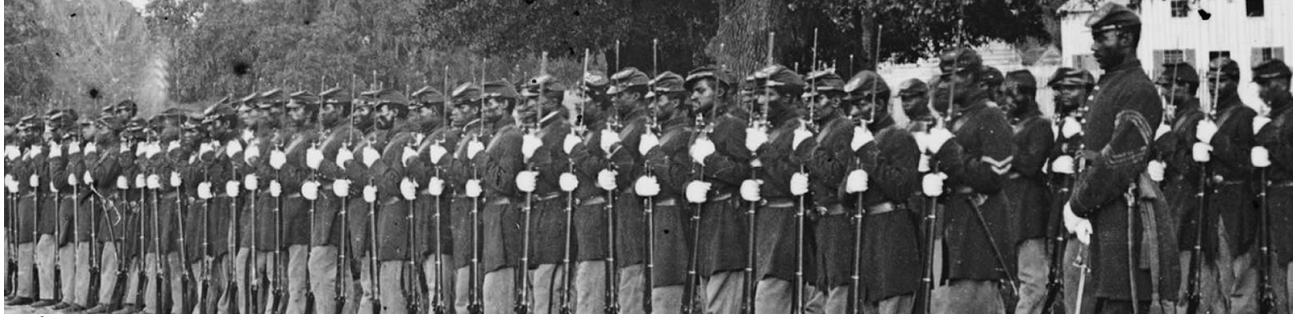
"One of those who died around dawn was Col. Noel Nelson of the 12th Louisiana, who spent much of the night crying out for his wife and daughter. I shall never be able to forget his terrible screams echoing through the rooms and halls."

<http://www.franklinhomepage.com/civil-war-personality-carrie-winder-mcgavock/>

Fountain Branch Carter and his daughters were Unionists

<http://freedom2roll.blogspot.com/2011/06/battle-of-franklinthe-carter-house.html>

CLANDESTINE



29th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer, U.S. Troops, African Descent

Library of Congress

<https://www.afroamcivilwar.org/about-us/175.html>

<https://connecticuthistory.org/the-29th-regiment-connecticut-volunteers-fought-more-than-one-war/>



[Memorial for the 29th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, New Haven, CT](http://www.ctfreedomtrail.org/trail/concept-of-freedom/sites/#!/29th-colored-regiment-monument)

<http://www.ctfreedomtrail.org/trail/concept-of-freedom/sites/#!/29th-colored-regiment-monument>

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

Mariah Returns to Carnton - 1864

Phebe Otey 1820-1850

<https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=7681407>

Atlanta after General Sherman's march to the sea



<https://sites.google.com/site/civilwarhardemancotn/departments/1864/week-178>

CLANDESTINE



Wounded Civil War soldiers, some with amputations

<https://wskg.org/history/invisible-wounds-ptsd-the-civil-war-and-those-who-remained-and-suffered/>

General Cleburne's body was laid out on the rear portico of Carnton

He had on a new gray uniform, the coat of the sack or blouse pattern. It was unbuttoned and open; the lower part of his vest was unbuttoned. He wore a white linen shirt which was stained with blood on the front part of the left side, or just off the abdomen... He was in his sock feet, his boots having been stolen. His watch, dress sword, belt and other valuables were all gone; his body having been robbed during the night..."

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/franklin/franklin-history-articles/franklincartwright.html>

The Battle of Franklin: When the Devil had Full Possession of the Earth, by James Knight, p. 62, 72, 75,

https://www.amazon.com/dp/159629745X/ref=rdr_ext_tmb

Moscow Carter's descriptive use of "toothpicks" is quoted in For Cause and For Country: A Study of the Affair at Spring Hill and the Battle of Franklin, p. 505 by Eric A. Jacobson and Richard A. Rupp, O'More Publishing, Franklin, TN, 2013

Osage orange tree

Other distinguishing characteristics of the Osage orange include deeply furrowed, braided looking, dark orange bark; long (3- to 5-inch), shiny, egg-shaped, dark green leaves, which are pointed at one end; and (perhaps most significantly) many sharp, steel strong thorns that make this tree a formidable barrier, to say the least.

<http://www.motherearthnews.com/organic-gardening/osage-orange-tree-zmaz85zsie.aspx>

Female Academy

http://www.cemeteryworks.com/clkvlt_nftd.html

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/02/19/the-nannie-diaries/>

Battle of Franklin

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/franklin/franklin-history-articles/franklincartwright.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/>

The Battle of Franklin: When the Devil had Full Possession of the Earth, by James Knight, p. 63

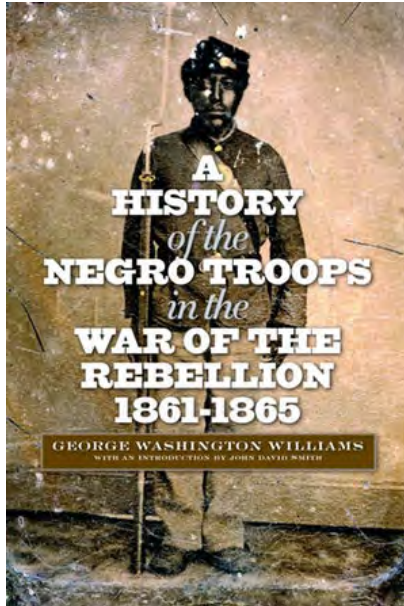
https://www.amazon.com/dp/159629745X/ref=rdr_ext_tmb

Another example of enslavers using third parties to decide how to divvy up their human property.

The [13] joint owners of five slaves ask the court to appoint three freeholders to divide the slaves, or, if a sale is deemed necessary, to sell the slaves and distribute the proceeds.

<http://www.ncgenweb.us/nash/african-americans/nash-county-slavery-petitions/>

CLANDESTINE



A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865
by George Washington Williams, p. 120

<https://www.fordhampress.com/9780823233878/a-history-of-the-negro-troops-in-the-war-of-the-rebellion-1861-1865/>

Per Historian Thelma Battle

His owner required that Ephraim Otey go with him when he joined the Confederate Army.

After the war, Ephraim applied for a pension from the State of Tennessee.

Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications

View Entry	Number	Soldier First & Middle	Last Name	Regiment / Unit		
View Entry	C20	Ephraim	Otey	Unknown	Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications	Williamson
View Entry	S14508	J. H.	Otey	Fields 1st Infantry	Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications	Williamson

<https://tslaindexes.tn.gov/database-military-records/tennessee-confederate-pension-applications?page=4>

Neo-Confederates use records like the above to claim FALSELY that people like dear Ephraim voluntarily "fought" for The South.

CLANDESTINE

Headstone for Harvey Otey, Sr.



Headstone for Harvey Otey, Sr.

Died March 23, 1863

Age 45 Years

City Cemetery, Franklin, Tennessee

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7681388/harvey-otey>

Libation in Africa is a ritual of heritage, a drink offering to honor and please the Creator, the lesser divinities, our sacred ancestors, humans present and not present, as well as the environment. This ritual is also practised in many other parts of the world.

<http://africanholocaust.net/african-libation/>

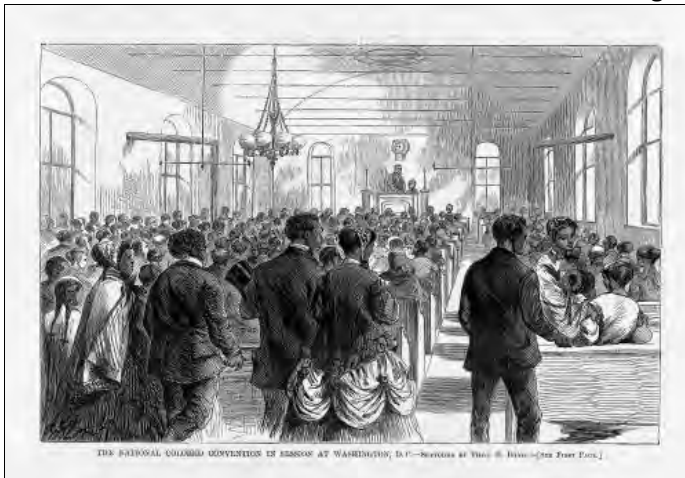
<http://www.abpsi.org/convention/pdf/2015firsttimeattendeehandout.pdf>

State Convention of Colored Men of the State of Tennessee, August 7-10, 1865

<http://coloredconventions.org/files/original/ebbb1a5b7b7c4893be155312338cb820.pdf>

There was a Negro Convention Movement during the years after the Civil War

The National Colored Convention in Session at Washington, D.C.



<https://blackhistory.harpweek.com/7illustrations/Reconstruction/NatColoredConv.htm>

CLANDESTINE



Funeral procession for Lincoln on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington.

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/funeral-march-lincoln.jpg>

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

Part Freed, Part Enslaved – 1865

Tennessee legislature outlawed slavery on 25 February 1865. Outside of Union occupied areas, the effect was uneven.

<http://www.nps.gov/anjolearn/historyculture/johnson-and-tn-emancipation.htm>

Marriage Record for Bolen and Maria Reddick

<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VN4K-K1M>

Tennessee State Conventions and Secession

In 1861, 54% of voters, which excluded women and Africans, voted for pro-Union candidates

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennessee_in_the_American_Civil_War

Plebiscite in Tennessee regarding secession

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/06/01/when-tennessee-turned-south/>



<https://landmarkevents.org/assets/email/2016/03-01-mcgavock/inline-carnton-blog.jpg>

CLANDESTINE

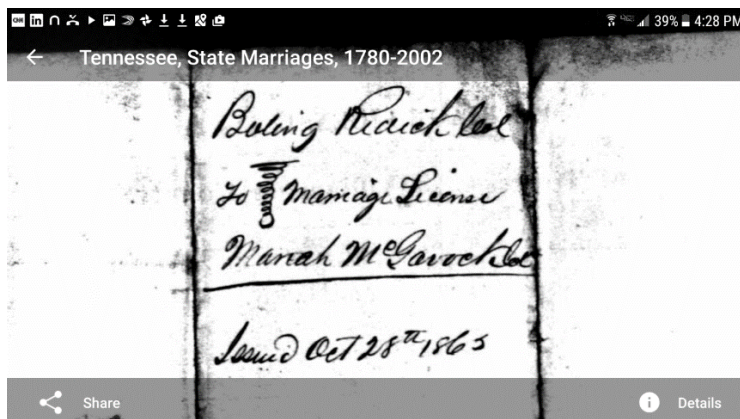


Apopkpostcardshoppe

www.delcampe.net

Bales of cotton stored on the levee at Memphis, Tennessee

<http://usslave.blogspot.com/>



Thanks to Cousin Lara Jordan James for finding and sharing this record

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

Friend or Foe - 1866

Slaves: The Capital that Made Capitalism

"Racialized chattel slaves were *the* capital that made *capitalism*. While most theories of capitalism set slavery apart, as something utterly distinct, because under slavery, workers do not labor for a wage, new historical research reveals that for centuries, a single economic system encompassed both the plantation and the factory.

[...]

A new form of capital, racialized chattel slaves, proved essential for the industrious revolution — and for the industrial one that followed."

<http://www.publicseminar.org/2015/08/slaves-the-capital-that-made-capitalism/>

CLANDESTINE



Lincoln's statement:

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights.

<http://occasionalplanet.org/2011/12/16/lincoln-and-the-socialist-roots-of-the-republican-party/>

Cahill hat



<https://www.historicalemporium.com/store/006615.php>

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN



*Bishop Richard Allen,
Founder with Rev. Absalom Jones of the Free African Society in 1787
and the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1816*

CLANDESTINE

Elias Polk

"When he received the franchise, Polk became active in the [Democratic Party](#), and "threw in his political lot with displaced slave owners".[4] His political alliance was unusual at a time when most [freedmen](#) joined the Republican Party. In 1867 Polk was elected as the president of the Independent Colored Conservative National Club.[6] At a meeting whose speakers included [Arthur St. Clair Colyar](#) and [Henry S. Foote](#) in June 1867, Polk called for harmony between blacks and whites. He suggested that a new federal tax on cotton production hurt African Americans."

<https://www.revolvy.com/page/Elias-Polk?cr=1>

Night Riders, Regulators, Ku Klux Klan and individuals terrorized Africans who registered to vote, pressed for fair labor practices, or simply acted "upitity."



VIEW OF THE KU-KLUX-KLAN.—DRAWN BY FRANK BELLOW.—(SEE PAGE 157.)

<https://www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/timeline/image/ku-klux-klan-used-terrorism-and-violence-against-african-americans>

<https://www.history.com/topics/reconstruction/ku-klux-klan>

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

The 4th of July and The 6th of July - 1867

Fourth of July in the Confederacy

<http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/opinion/columns/story/2013/jun/30/confederate-quandary-fourth-july/112026/>

Confederate quandary: The Fourth of July

<http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/primarysources/secessionacts.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/>

Competing Visions of America: The Fourth of July During the Civil War, by Jared Jefferson Bond, 2007.

<http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-06092007-162821/unrestricted/BondThesis.pdf>

CLANDESTINE

Memphis Massacre 1866

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/the-freedmens-bureau-report-on-the-memphis-race-riots-of-1866/>

Slavery in America by Dorothy Schneider and Carl J. Schneider

https://books.google.com/books?id=QlemwRTsY20C&pg=PA392&lpg=PA392&dq=franklin,+tn+hospital+1867&source=bl&ots=voUdC_trjn&sig=DOXwkNIqNsntIT3NAESRP0cOVNo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewie7dX33rnJAhWKoiYKHS8RD8E4ChDoAQgbMAA#v=onepage&q=franklin%2C%20tn%20hospital%201867&f=false



(Photo by Buyenlarge/Getty Images)

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/modern/american-civil-war-facts-fiction-myths-debunked-when-start-end-battles-sides-casualties/>

Race Riot in Franklin, Tennessee

<https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/4560>

The Death of Reconstruction, Heather Cox Richardson, p. 55

https://books.google.com/books?id=o0q8CjLc0k8C&pg=PA55&dq=union+league+franklin,+tennessee+1867&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CC4Q6AEwA2oVChMI5O3o4YThyAIVAioeCh1_gwBI#v=onepage&q=union%20league%20franklin%2C%20tennessee%201867&f=false

Newspaper reports of the Franklin Riot with details

<http://www.sitemason.com/files/gojWne/Frankin%20Reconstruction%20Teachers%20Guide.pdf>

Franklin Riot

From: Rick Warwick

Sent: Monday, April 2, 2018 8:47 AM

To: Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene Keene

Subject: Re: Quick Question re: Franklin Riot July 6, 1867

CLANDESTINE

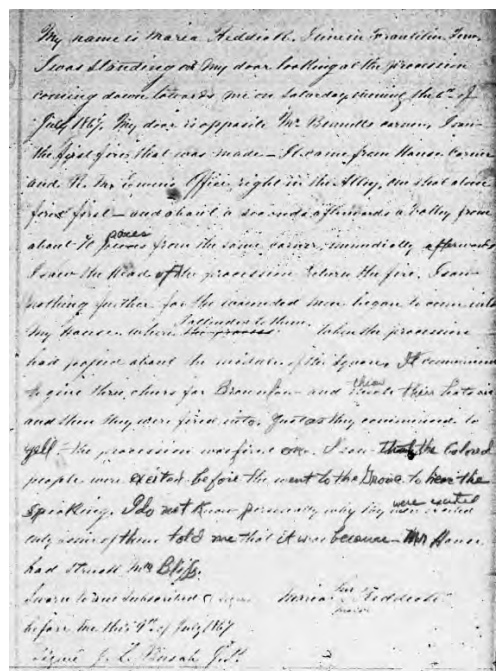
Those that are numbered are Radicals and black. The rest are Conservatives. There are three blacks, Gadsey, Neely and Crutcher, are with the Conservatives.

Report on the Federal investigation into the Franklin Riot

<http://www.freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/franklinriot.htm>

Forensic evidence showed that the Conservatives fired first. The Africans and whites of the Union League were mostly wounded in the back. Medical care of the wounded is also mentioned.

<http://www.sitemason.com/files/gojWne/Frankin%20Reconstruction%20Teachers%20Guide.pdf> See page 37



Deposition of Mariah Reddick

Personally appeared before me this 8th July 1867 Mariah Reddick and having been duly sworn deposes and says:

My name is Mariah Reddick. I live in Franklin, Tenn. I was standing at my door looking at the procession coming down towards me on Saturday evening the 6th of July 1867. My door is opposite Mr. Bennett's corner. I saw the first fire that was made. It came from House's Corner and R. M. Ewing's office right in the alley. One shot alone fired first-and about a second afterwards, a volley from about 70 places from the same corner. Immediately afterwards, I saw the head of the procession return the fire. I saw nothing further for the wounded men began to come into my house where I attended them. When the procession had passed about the middle of the Square, it commenced to give three cheers for Brownlow and threw their hats in air and then they were fired into. Just as they commenced to yell, the

procession was fired on. I saw that the colored people were excited before they went to the Grove to hear the speaking. I do not know personally why they were excited. One of them told me it was because Mr. House had struck Mr. Bliss.

Mariah Reddick
 Sworn to and subscribed before me 9th
 July 1867.
 J. L. Burch J. P.

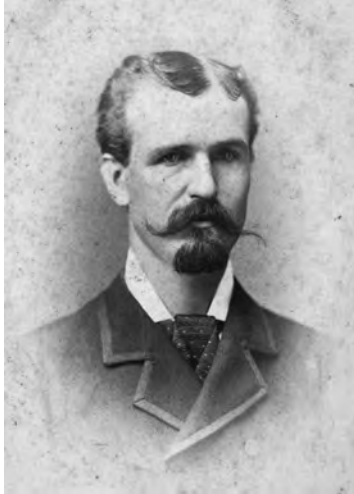
Mariah's deposition regarding the violence of July 6th, 1867 with her "X" (almost invisible) and the transcribed version at the right

Fenians, Freedmen, and Southern Whites : Race and Nationality in the Era of Reconstruction, p. 21
by Mitchell Snay

https://books.google.com/books?id=o6uTfOK_HsEC&pg=PA21&lpg=PA21&dq=union+league+franklin,+t+ennessee+1867&source=bl&ots=Ec1imfi45Y&sig=PY4LLznsDQ9cEbf9ITtBF-_uBc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CB4Q6AEwAGoVChMI4tXZuPngyAIVxVk-Ch0ZYQdD#v=onepage&q=union%20league%20franklin%2C%20tennessee%201867&f=false

Additional reference to Fenians in 1867 Maryville, TN Newspaper:

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025728/1867-11-02/ed-1/seq-1/>



Dr. Daniel M. Cliffe
Photo from Rick Warwick

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

A Vicious Peace - 1867



The Tennessean, Sunday, June 28, 1913

Courtesy of Tina Cahalan Jones

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/cahalanjones/34684780225/in/album-72157667991027971/>

Battle of Franklin Blog, "Report of General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, Commanding Army of Tennessee"

<https://battleoffranklin.wordpress.com/2006/12/04/gen-hoods-official-report-of-the-battle-of-franklin/>

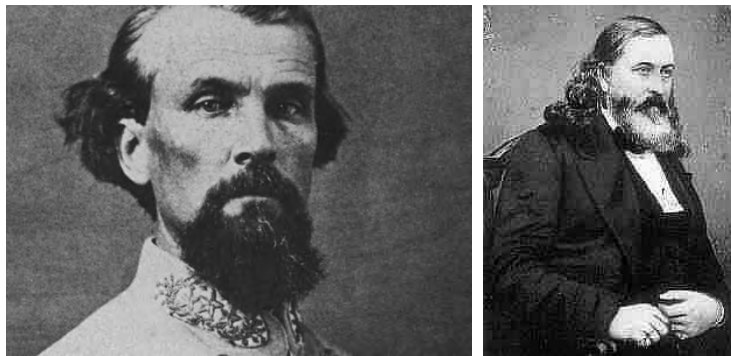
Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan, p 86-88

https://archive.org/stream/authenticistor00davi/authenticistor00davi_djvu.txt

Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee

<https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=756>

CLANDESTINE



General Nathan Bedford Forrest and General Albert Pike

Pike's Tennessee Klan Command

It was in Nashville that Albert Pike and other Confederate generals met in 1867 to form a southern states-wide terrorist KKK, expanding the little project they had started two years before in Pulaski, Tenn. The organization he formed in Nashville designated Pike its chief judiciary officer, and its Grand Dragon for Arkansas.

As owner-publisher of the Memphis, Tennessee, Daily Appeal, Albert Pike wrote in an editorial on April 16, 1868: "With negroes for witnesses and jurors, the administration of justice becomes a blasphemous mockery. A Loyal League of negroes can cause any white man to be arrested, and can prove any charges it chooses to have made against him. ...The disenfranchised people of the South ... can find no protection for property, liberty or life, except in secret association.... We would unite every white man in the South, who is opposed to negro suffrage, into one great Order of Southern Brotherhood, with an organization complete, active, vigorous, in which a few should execute the concentrated will of all, and whose very existence should be concealed from all but its members."

Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth and Disbandment, written and edited by Walter L. Fleming, Neale Publishing Company, New York and Washington, 1905

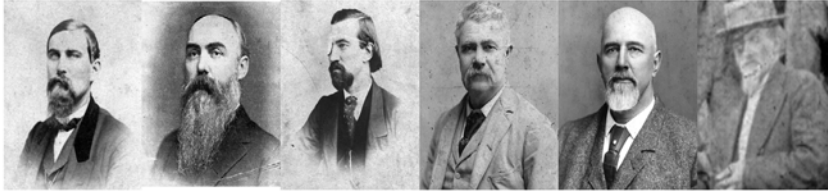
Authentic history, Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877, by Susan Lawrence Davis., (Pole is detailed on page 271 and 301), Old South Books

<http://freemasonrywatch.org/albertpikeandkkk.html>

THE BRITT DRUG COMPANY NASHVILLE, TENN.			
DATE SOLD	Sold to <i>I write this by the request</i>		ORDER NO.
TERMS	Shipping Point <i>of my wife Mrs L. H. B.</i>		DATE SHIPPED
APPROVED BY	Ship Via <i>N. & W.</i>		DATE BILLED
QUANTITY	Salesman	Register No.	PRICE
<p><i>The chartered members of the Truthful Klan of Williamson County, was sworn in by Col Leas of Memphis Tenn, in Col John L. House dry goods store at night in Franklin Tenn. in the year 1868.</i></p> <p><i>The names of the members</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Col John L. House</i> <i>Capt George Smithson</i> <i>Capt William Cunningham</i> <i>J. M. Nichols</i> <i>James M. Albin</i> <i>Geo. S. Nichols</i> <p><i>all were soldiers, but Mr Albin, all dead at the present time but Geo S Nichols</i></p> <p><i>This March 11th 1915</i></p>			

The scanned hand-written document courtesy of the Heritage Society of Williamson County website re: the original Klan members in Franklin. Below is a transcription with photos added:

CLANDESTINE



John L. House George Smithson Wm. Cunningham Daniel McAlpine J.M. Nichols George S. Nichols

I write this by the request of my wife Mrs. Geo. S. Nichols.

The Chartered members of the Ku Klux Klan of Williamson county was sworn in by Col Doss of Memphis, Tenn. in Col. John L. House Dry Goods Store at night in Franklin, Tenn. in the year 1868. The names of members:

Col. John L. House

Lt. George Smithson

Daniel McAlpine

Capt. William Cunningham

J.M. "Blackhawk" Nichols

George S. Nichols

All Rebel soldiers but McAlpine. All dead at the present time but Geo. S. Nichols.

This March 11, 1915

The Maxwell House Hotel

http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMGJ25_Maxwell_House_Nashville_Tennessee

The New Orleans Riot of 1866, Reconsidered

Donald E. Reynolds

Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association

Vol. 5, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 5-27

http://www.jstor.org/stable/4230742?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents



https://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/wwno/files/styles/x_large/public/201607/1974.25.3.272_web_0.jpg

The Mechanic's Institute was the site of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

CLANDESTINE

Colored League and Franklin Riot

<https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/4560>

Untold Story of the First Jewish Lynching in America

Several newspapers blamed the murders on a new, rapidly growing organization of disaffected, white Southerners that called itself the Ku Klux Klan. "Lynch Law in Williamson County," thundered the Nashville Press and Times. "Murderous outrage at Franklin," reported the New York Times.

<https://forward.com/news/210334/untold-story-of-the-first-jewish-lynching-in-ameri/>

White Mob In Opelousas, Louisiana Killed Nearly 300 Blacks Over The Right To Vote

<http://kalamu.com/neogriot/2013/09/30/history-white-mob-in-opelousas-louisiana-killed-nearly-300-blacks-over-the-right-to-vote/>



https://sites.google.com/site/opelousasmassacre/_/rsrc/1227054534512/opelousas-massacre/01-public-lynching-2-usa-reduced.jpg

How to make a pine torch

<http://rockymountainbushcraft.blogspot.com/2013/02/wilderness-survival-how-to-make-pine.html>

<http://www.survival-manual.com/torches/pine-pitch-torch.php>

Sweeney family Lore

"The families were also tied to the Ku Klux Klan. Family lore passed down through the Sweeney side of the family has it that Henry Sweeney's mother, Sarah Ann Huggins, used to leave bedsheets on the front porch in the evening for the Klan's nighttime raids. The sheets were returned before dawn and left on the porch to be laundered and made ready for the next night's activities."

<http://forward.com/news/210334/untold-story-of-the-first-jewish-lynching-in-ameri/#ixzz3kqYqjxKS>

Huntsville, Alabama

Huntsville initially opposed secession from the Union in 1861, but provided many men for the Confederacy's efforts. ^[citation needed] The 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment, led by Col. Egbert J. Jones of Huntsville, distinguished itself at the Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, the first major encounter of the American Civil War. The Fourth Alabama Infantry, which contained two Huntsville companies, were the first Alabama troops to fight in the war and were present when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in April 1865. Eight generals of the war were born in or near Huntsville, evenly split with four generals on each side.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huntsville,_Alabama#First_settlers

1800's map of southern railroads

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3866p.rr003910/?r=-0.093,0.444,0.309,0.128,0>

CHAPTER THIRTY

Vindication and Vengeance - 1868



The Eastern Lunatic Asylum opened in 1773

"In 1841, the name of the public hospital was changed from The Public Hospital For Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds to Eastern Lunatic Asylum, carrying with it the connotations of a sanctuary for the mentally ill. Also in that year, a third story was added onto the main building. The gaol-like positions of superintendent and matron were replaced with the position of superintendent. The superintendent was a resident, full-time doctor and head administrator to the hospital. The superintendent in 1841 was John Minson Galt II, who made sweeping changes in the management and care of patients. At his death in May of 1862, the hospital housed between 200 and 300 patients in its 7 buildings."

http://www.asylumprojects.org/index.php/Eastern_State_Hospital

<https://www.nytimes.com/1863/10/31/archives/eastern-lunatic-asylum-virginia.html>

Eastern Lunatic Asylum

<https://prezi.com/sp1pnzh3octv/mental-institutions-in-the-1840s/>

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

Death, Duty and Desertion – 1868

Plaçage (placage)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pla%C3%A7age>

<https://afropunk.com/2016/10/know-your-black-history-deconstructing-the-quadroon-ball/>

There is scholarly dispute about even the existence of plaçage

<https://www.wwno.org/post/tripod-mythbusters-quadroon-balls-and-pla-age>

The Making of Robert E. Lee

by Michael Fellman, page 201

<https://www.amazon.com/Making-Robert-Lee/dp/0801874114>

Referenced: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Dispatches

CLANDESTINE

Black Dispatches were intelligence reports sourced from free and enslaved Africans

In a typical report: "Three contrabands came in from Fort Johnson yesterday. They were officers' servants, and report, from conversation of the officers there, that north and northwest faces of Fort Sumter are nearly as badly breached as the gorge wall, and that many of our projectiles passed through both walls, and that the fort contains no serviceable guns." **Page 26**

Jefferson Davis' widow, Varina, responding to an inquiry in 1905, denied that the Richmond White House had harbored a spy. "I had no 'educated negro' in my household," she wrote. She did not mention that her coachman, William A. Jackson, had crossed into Union lines, bringing with him military conversations that he had overheard. In a letter from Major General Irvin McDowell to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, "Jeff Davis' coachman" is cited as the source of information about Confederate deployments. A butler who served Jefferson Davis also made his way to Union lines.

Although McDowell and other Union generals could attest to the value of the Black Dispatches, the best endorsement came from **General Robert E. Lee**. "The chief source of information to the enemy," he wrote, "is through our negroes." **Page 28**

<http://fas.org/irp/cia/product/civilwar.pdf>

Cuthbert Appeal (Cuthbert, Georgia), 1866-1886

<https://www.galileo.usg.edu/scholar/databases/sgan/?Welcome>

Other newspapers of the 19th Century

Madison - Huntsville	<i>Huntsville Gazette</i>	1816 - 1894
Mobile - Mobile	<i>Mobile Register</i>	1833 - 2003

<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home/usa/al>

Lee's Surrender

<https://www.civilwar.org/learn/civil-war/battles/appomattox-court-house>



Perfecting Slavery

Southern Quarterly Review, Volume 1, 1842

This inaugural issue contained the racist diatribe (page 56) that Africans, the progenitors of civilization, are unsuited for freedom.

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=QmUAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=%E2%80%9CThe+African+race+are+not,+never+were+and+never+will+be+fit+for+freedom.%E2%80%9D&source=bl&ots=TWMYMnGslg&sig=b4KmtqThNgznBgDhLz_ZhomFRmE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjssbrko7PYAhUKxCYKHWDyAd8Q6AEIKTAB#v=onepage&q=%E2%80%9CThe%20African%20race%20are%20not%2C%20never%20were%20and%20never%20will%20be%20fit%20for%20freedom.%E2%80%9D&f=false

Robert B. Elliot Elected to S,C, House in 1868 and the US Congress in 1871

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_B._Elliott

Map of Former Cherokee nation

CLANDESTINE

<http://www.bigmapblog.com/2012/former-territory-of-the-chokeee-nation-1884-2/>



An 1896 excavation of a Native American Burial Ground

<http://explorepahistory.com/displayimage.php?imgId=1-2-8AE>



"These places of interment were also numerous along the Harpeth River in Williamson, Cheatham and Dickson Counties... In Williamson County a short distance north of Franklin, are three mounds of about equal size standing in a row from north to south."

<https://tnahgp.genealogyvillage.com/middletn/mound-builders-first-indian-settlers.html>

Early History of Middle Tennessee, Edward Albright, Copyright, 1908, Brandon Printing Company, Nashville, Tennessee, 1909

Confederates in Brazil and Belize

<http://belizeinfocenter.org/peopleculture/the-american-confederates/>

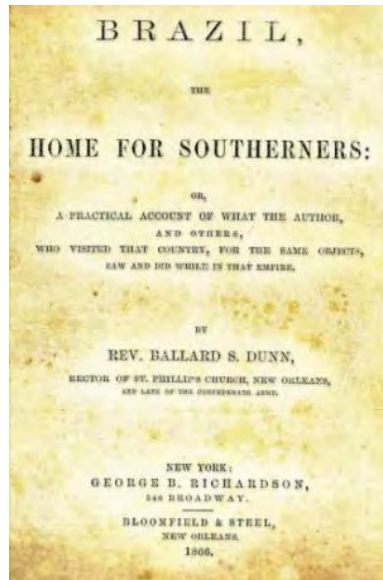
The Lost Colony of the Confederacy. Harter, Eugene C.



<https://www.abebooks.com/9781585441020/Lost-Colony-Confederacy-Williams-Ford-Texas-1585441023/plp> cited at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederados>

CLANDESTINE

Brazil, The Home For Southerners: Or, A Practical Account Of What The Author, And Others, Who Visited That Country, For The Same Objects, Saw And Did While In That Empire.



<https://www.abebooks.com/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=22673778991>

Wounded in Riot

<http://www.freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/franklinwounded.htm>

Nashville & Decatur Railroad

<https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1104>

Greenback Currency

https://www.moaf.org/exhibits/checks_balances/abraham-lincoln/greenback

Richard "Dick" Poynor (1802-1882)

<http://www.lat34north.com/HistoricMarkersTN/MarkerDetail.cfm?KeyID=094-064&MarkerTitle=Richard%20%22Dick%22%20Poynor%20%20~%20%281802-1882%29>

Richard "Dick" Poynor (1802-1882), a freeman from Williamson County who is the best-known 19th-century African American furniture maker in Tennessee.

Poynor was born a slave in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1802. He migrated to Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1816 with the Robert Poynor family. Dick Poynor obtained his freedom, and by 1851 he acquired his own 150-acre farm off Pinewood Road in western Williamson County, where he produced hundreds of chairs in his horse-powered chair factory. His chairs were made of maple and hickory, and his trademark tight construction was achieved by driving dry rungs into green posts, thus eliminating the need for nails or glue. Other classic signatures of Poynor's work are the arching "mule-eared" posts secured at the top slat by a single wooden peg and the distinctive turning seen on the front posts.

<http://nashvillearts.com/2009/09/antiques-appraise-it/>

<http://www.civilwarshades.org/walking-a-fine-line/richard-poynor/>

CLANDESTINE



<https://brentwoodhomepage.com/one-time-slave-becomes-historic-poyner-chairmaker/>

At the time of the Civil War, turpentine was routinely prescribed for oral and topical use in America and Europe. During the war, when quinine wasn't available to them, Confederate surgeons substituted turpentine.

<http://civilwarrx.blogspot.com/2013/03/turpentine-in-civil-war-medicine.html>

List of Drugs Carried in a Civil War Medical Wagon

<http://civilwarrx.blogspot.com/2015/07/list-of-drugs-carried-in-civil-war.html>

Naval Supplies - A hard, sticky amber rosin, sometimes called pitch, was made from the trees' turpentine gum, or oleoresin. It was used to preserve ropes and rigging on sailing ships and to caulk the seams between timbers in the ships' hulls

<http://daysgoneby.me/turpentine/>

To burn turpentine in lamps it only requires purification by redistillation, and a burner which will give increased oxygen for the consumption of the large amount of carbon which it contains. The fumes of turpentine inhaled will cause irritability of the kidney if breathed. I have been called to attend several negroes with dysuria and bloody urine from sleeping aboard a boat laden with resin and turpentine in defective barrels. "Turpentine is one of the best means of chasing away fleas whether from place or animal,...

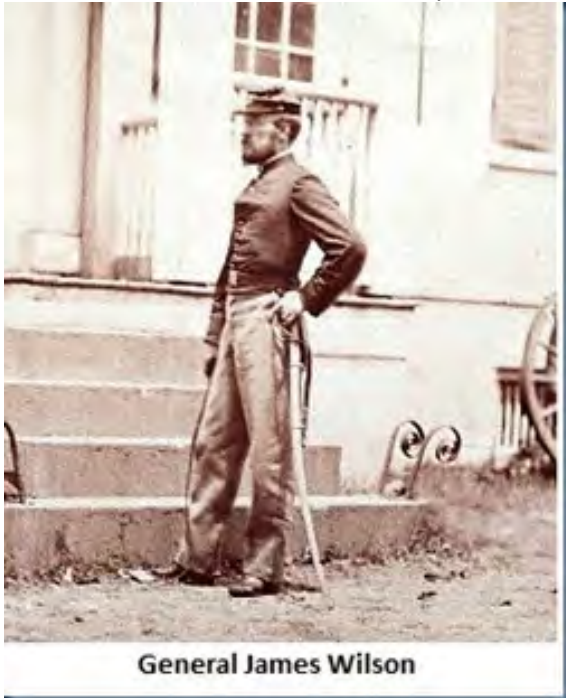
<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/medicinal-use-of-turpentine.16388/>

Cuthbert, Georgia

<https://georgia.gov/cities-counties/cuthbert>

CLANDESTINE

General James H Wilson, Union Army



General James Wilson

<https://bobcivilwarhistory.wordpress.com/tag/battle-of-nashville/>

<https://www.nps.gov/people/james-h-wilson.htm>

Columbus (Confederate) Iron Works

<http://www.conventiontradecenter.com/history.cfm>

CHRONOLOGY 1865

April 1st Wilson defeats Forrest at Ebenezer Church

April 3rd Wilson defeats Forrest at Selma w/ its arsenal

April 9th Lee surrenders

April 12th Wilson captures Montgomery

April 20th Columbus falls

May 10th Jeff Davis captured

<http://www.exploregeorgia.org/article/trace-the-end-of-the-civil-war-in-georgia>

History of Persimmon Hollow

<https://www.deland.org/resources/history-of-deland>

Article on the Bierfield and Bowman Lynching

Nashville Union and Dispatch., August 19, 1868

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038521/1868-08-19/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1836&index=0&rows=20&words=Brown+Israel+John+Nolin&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1922&proxtext=john+nolin+israel+brown&y=14&x=6&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

CLANDESTINE

The lynching of Samuel Bierfield

Today, the few Jews who know Bierfield's name remember him as the first Jew to be lynched by the KKK - a categorization that implies that it was specifically Bierfield's Jewishness that marked him out for death. But the historical record suggests something much more complex.

<https://cejspr.com/2014/12/20/midnight-in-tennessee-the-untold-story-of-the-first-jewish-lynching-in-america/>

<http://forward.com/news/210334/untold-story-of-the-first-jewish-lynching-in-ameri/#ixzz3kqiUwkO5>



The Confederate Cemetery at Carnton Plantation

<https://landmarkevents.org/assets/email/2016/03-01-mcgavock/inline-carnton-blog.jpg>

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

A Sweet-Talking Extortionist - 1868



Mainstreet near Bierfield's store photographed several years after his lynching.

He and Bowman were shot in the street by a mob.

Photo courtesy of Rick Warwick of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin & Williamson County

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

A Pistol with a Value of \$10 - 1868

Robert "Bob" Green at Belle Meade

<http://bellemeadplantation.com/african-americans/>

CLANDESTINE

Belle Meade and the Hardings

In 1860, the Harding's were listed in the census as one of the largest land holding and slave holding families in Nashville. Though William had never held public office, he definitely had strong political opinions. He was an avid supporter of the Confederate cause and in 1861, worked to secure funds to arm and equip Nashville men to take the field for the South. The newspapers in the city reported that he had given \$500,000 of his own money to support the cause.

<https://bellemeadplantation.com/the-harding-jacksons/>

During the Civil War Federal authorities arrested Harding, a Confederate supporter, and imprisoned him for six months. During his incarceration his wife, Elizabeth McGavock Harding, managed Belle Meade and looked after her "family of 150 persons," mostly slaves.

<https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/belle-meade-plantation/>

The Freedmen's Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

July 25th----The Rev. P. C. Ament, a prominent citizen of the county, in broad daylight and without speaking to her or any warning whatever shot a colored woman named **Sophia Conn**, killing her instantly and it was only after the most strenuous and persistent efforts of the Supt. that said Ament was indicted by the Grand jury for murder and held to bail in the sum of 5000.00.

<http://www.freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/reports/tennreport.htm>

Two of the 'Colored' spies for the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission in the 1950's and 1960's were Percy Green and Rev. H.H. (Henry Harrison) Humes. They received payments for information they provided, which might have led to the deaths of several civil rights activists. We have "remembered" them in the name of the traitor and blackmailer, Percy Humes – a fictional character in CLANDESTINE.

"Spies of Mississippi," a documentary film about 50 years later, chronicles how a few Black men collaborated with and were paid by the Sovereignty Commission of the State of Mississippi during the 20th Century Civil Rights movement.

<https://www.indiewire.com/2014/08/review-dawn-porters-anti-civil-rights-espionage-doc-spies-of-mississippi-235527/>

The entire film, "Spies of Mississippi," is available on YouTube. (Sorry, it was taken down.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NYYVibj9yGs>

Trailer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFW8zXRcGm4>

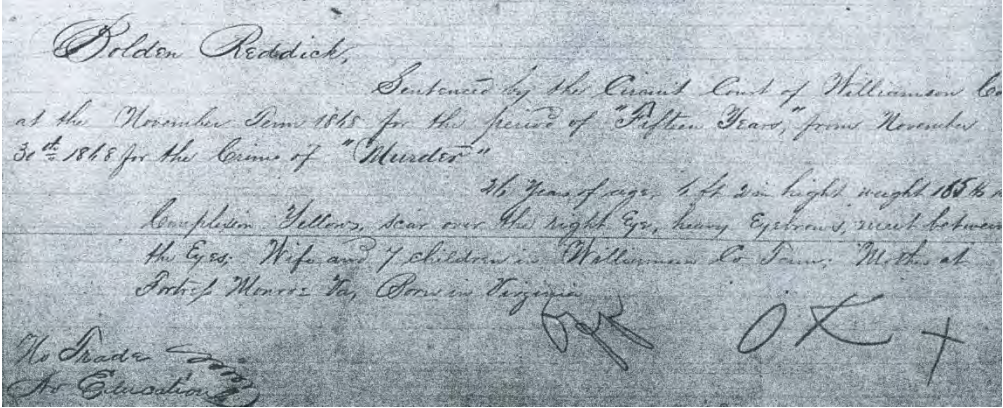
Clip: <https://www.pbs.org/video/independent-lens-many-shades-opinion/>

NOTE:

The actual person killed by Bolen Reddick was Billy Park, a Democrat, a widower and father of two daughters.

Per Rick Warwick, Historian, Williamson County Historical Society
Scene of the crime was Cameron Street, which is now 2nd Avenue

CLANDESTINE



Portion of the Court record of Bolen’s sentence of fifteen years and describing Bolen and indicating that his mother is at Fort Monroe, Virginia

Williamson County Court Records from October 1868 sent by Rick Warwick
These records were also transcribed by hand in November 2015 by Thelma Battle, Historian of Franklin, TN and specialist in African-American family history in the county.

[PLEASE SCROLL DOWN]

State of Tennessee	It appearing to the Court that N .N. Cox the Attorney General Pro tempore is incompetent to prosecute in this case the Court appoints George W. Hicks Esq. as special attorney General pro tempore to prosecute for the State in Said case, who having taken
Boling [sic] Reddick	

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an Oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and the oath of An Attorney General, and also an oath that he has never been a member of the organization Known as the Ku Klux Klan, or other disguised body of Men Contrary to the laws of this State; and that he has neither directly or indirectly aided, encouraged, supported or in any manner Countenanced said organization - entered on the duties Of said Appointment.

[Pg. 264]

State of Tennessee	Indictment for Murder.
VS.	The grand Jury return into Court and present a Bill of Indictment in
Bolden Reddick	the words and figures following To wit. "The State of Tennessee

Williamson County, Circuit Court for said County, et als. November Term 1868. The grand Jurors for the said County of Williamson duly elected empannelled [sic] sworn and charged, well and truly to inquire for the body of the said County, of the said County of Williamson upon their Oath do present that Bolden Reddick, colored Yeoman, heretofore to wit on the Eighteenth day of October AD 1868 at the County of Williamson aforesaid, did wilfully [sic], deliberately, premeditatedly and with malice Aforethought with a Certain pistol of the Value of Ten dollars, loaded with powder and ball, then and there in his right hand held shoot and Kill William Parks in the peace of the State then and there being contrary to the Statutes in such cases provided and against the peace and dignity of the State, and did thereby, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of malice aforethought commit the Offence of Murder in the first degree upon the body of the said William Park, Contrary to the form of the Statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State. And the grand Jurors aforesaid on their Oath Aforesaid do further present that the said Bolden Reddick heretofore to wit on the Eighteenth day of October AD 1868 at the County of Williamson aforesaid, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball in his right hand then and there held, did wilfully deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought shoot at and against the body of William Park in the peace of the State, then and there being and did then and there with the pistol aforesaid, inflict on the body Of the Said William Park one wound in and upon the back of him the said William Park, of which wound he the said William Park did then and there die. Bolden Reddick did thereby, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought commit the crime of Murder in the first degree upon the body of the said William Park Contrary to the Statute in Such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

Geo. W. Hicks Attorney Gen Pro Tem"

On which Bill of Indictment are endorsements To wit, "The State of Tennessee vs. Bolden Reddick Indictment for Murder. C.S. Moss. Prosr., W.B. Barfield, Geo. Smith Cold. Sarah Smith Cold. Sworn in open Court & Sent to give evidence before the grand Jury on this Bill of Indictment 14th November 1868. W.L. Andrews [illegible]. A True Bill. W.P. Murray Foreman Grand Jury."

[Pg. 2781]

State of Tennessee	Indictment for Murder.
vs.	This day comes the Attorney General Pro. Tempore to
Bolden Reddick, Cold.	prosecute for the State, and the said Bolden Reddick is...

[INCOMPLETE TRANSCRIPT]

James M. Gault all good and lawful men of said County of Williamson, who being elected tried and sworn the truth to speak of and concerning the premises. -- Thereupon the defendant filed the affidavit of C.S. Moss and moved the court that he be discharged, and during the pendency of said motion the jury is put under the charge of John S. Whitehead sheriff of Williamson County and Thos. B. Ballow a Constable of said County who are sworn to keep them together in some convenient apartment separately and apart from other citizens and without permitting any other person to have any communication with them until they return into Court on tomorrow morning, at the Meeting [illegible] to proceed with the trial of this Cause. Order that said Bolden Reddick be remanded to Jail.

[Pg. 283-84 (Nov. 19, 1868)]

State of Tennessee This day comes the attorney General pro tempore to prosecute VS. for the State, And the said Bolden Reddick is brought to the bar Bolden Reddick of the court in custody of the Sheriff of Williamson County, and

the jury heretofore empannelled and sworn in this cause having, returned into court and resumed the Consideration thereof.

Thereupon the Motion to discharge the prisoner because the names of the person Marked as Prosecutor was improperly placed upon the indictment after consideration is overruled by the court no cause for legal grounds, or that the person named as prosecutor after the prosecutor was brought into court in open court unless [several words illegible], to which the defendant by attorney excepts -- And thereupon the defendant moves the Court for his discharge upon the ground that Georg. W. Hicks Esq. whose name appears on the indictment in this case is not the Attorney General, and that the court had no power to appoint him under the State of facts, and that the entry so appointing him is a nullity, and conveys no power to him to [illegible] this bill of Indictment; which motion is overruled by the Court for that the [illegible] of the State by his authority to the court to appoint, declares that her pleas shall be represented, and because N.N. Cox the acting attorney General pro tem of the present term being of [illegible] for the defendant failed and refused to present in this case to which ruling of the court the defendant excepts. And thereupon the jury is put under the Charge of John S. Whitehead sheriff of Williamson county, and Thomas B. Ballow a constable of said County, who are sworn to keep them together in some convenient apartment, separately and apart from other citizens, and without permitting them to have any communication with any other person, until they return into Court at the meeting thereof on to-morrow morning to resume the Consideration of this Cause.

Ordered that the said Bolden Reddick to be remanded to Jail.

Court adjourns until tomorrow morning at Eight of the Clock.

[Pg. 286-87 (Nov. 20, 1868)]

State of Tennessee Indictment for Murder. vs. This day comes the attorney General Pro. Tempore to prosecute Bolden Reddick for the State and the said Bolden Reddick is brought to the bar of the court in custody of the sheriff of Williamson County; and the jury heretofore empannelled and sworn in this cause having returned into court, and resumed the consideration thereof; on their oaths do say that the said Bolden Reddick cold. is guilty of Murder in the Second degree in manner and form as charged in said bill of indictment - And the

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persons aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further ascertain and say that the said Bolden Reddick for the offense aforesaid shall undergo confinement in the jail and penitentiary house of the state for the period of fifteen years. And thereupon the said Bolden Reddick by his Attorney moves the Court for a new trial of the case in this cause and in Court of Judgement but because the court is not advised day is given.

Ordered that said Bolden Reddick be remanded to jail.

[Pg. 311] State of Tennessee Indictment for Murder.

vs. This day comes the attorney General Pro tempore to prosecute Bolden Reddick for the State, and the said Bolden Reddick is brought to the bar

of the court in custody of the Sheriff of Williamson County; And it is thereupon forthwith demanded of the said Bolden Reddick if he has any thing farther to say why the court shall not proceed to Judgment and execution thereof against him according to law who nothing further saith than as heretofore hath said. It is therefore Considered by the Court that the said Bolden Reddick for the offence aforesaid, do undergo confinement at hard labour in the Jail and penitentiary house of this State for the space of fifteen years commencing on this day, that he be rendered infamous, and incapable of being examined as a witness in any of the courts of this State, that he be incapable of holding any office in this State or of experiencing the elective franchise. And that he pay the Costs of this prosecution for which expectation may issue -- And thereupon the said Bolden Reddick by his attorney files his bill of exceptions which are Signed and sealed by the Court, and ordered to be made a party of the verdict in this cause. Ordered that the said Bolden Reddick be remanded to Jail.

Inmate Records, Tennessee State Penitentiary 1851-1875

2254 Bolden [sic] Reddick,

Sentenced by the Circuit Court of Williamson Co. at the November Term 1868 for the period of "Fifteen Years," from November 30th 1868 for the Crime of "Murder."

26 Years of age, 6 ft. 2 in. high, weight 165

Ib. Complexion Yellow, scar over the right Eye, heavy Eyebrows, meet between the Eyes; Wife and 7 children in Williamson Co. Tenn. Mother at Fortress Monroe Va., Born in Virginia.

No Trade No Education

[NOTE: The entry, like many others in the ledger, is endorsed "Off OK X." There is no indication of what this means.]

Governor Brownlow

William Gannaway Brownlow, (born Aug. 29, 1805, Wythe county, Va., U.S.—died April 29, 1877, Knoxville, Tenn.), editor of the last pro-Union newspaper in the antebellum South of the United States who served as governor of Tennessee during the early years of Reconstruction. [...]

When eastern Tennessee was brought under the control of Federal forces in 1863, Brownlow returned to his home state and was instrumental in restoring civil government there. Then, in 1865, he was elected governor of that state. Determined to punish pro-secessionists, he advocated disenfranchising all who had fought against the Union, and he mobilized 1,600 state guards in order to crush the newly organized Ku Klux Klan. Despite failing health, he was elected to a second term by a large majority.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/William-G-Brownlow>

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The governor [Brownlow] called out the state militia under the guise of protecting voters, but it also that ensured Brownlow received a healthy majority in the election. The legislature gave Brownlow the power to simply dismiss the election returns from those Tennessee counties the governor thought might be contaminated with votes from those former Confederates who were disenfranchised. Governor Brownlow also demanded federal troops to be stationed in twenty some odd counties in Tennessee, as the Ku Klux Klan was growing in power in the state. General Nathan Bedford Forrest was a bitter opponent of Governor Brownlow and adamantly stated his belief the Brownlow regime to be both immoral and illegal. General Forrest hinted darkly that the governor and Radical Republicans in Tennessee might meet a bloody fate. The governor, hardly intimidated, announced he thought it entirely proper for Klan members to be shot on sight.

<http://knoxfocus.com/2014/04/the-terror-of-tennessee-parson-brownlow/>

Amos Miller was a 23-year-old African-American man who was lynched from the balcony of the Williamson County Courthouse in Franklin, Tennessee, on August 10, 1888.

As reported in the Pulaski Citizen, August 16, 1888

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/348600481/?terms=%22amos%2Bmiller%22>

Cited: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynching_of_Amos_Miller

Jim Taylor was an African-American man who was lynched on April 30, 1891 in Franklin, Tennessee.

As reported in the Daily American, April 30, 1891

https://www.newspapers.com/clip/15327329/jim_taylor/

Cited: https://www.newspapers.com/clip/15327329/jim_taylor/



Harpeth River Railroad Bridge in 1864

This may be the only pre-Civil War photo taken in Franklin, TN.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.**A Colored Man Killed at Franklin for Intimacy with Another's Wife.**

William Park, a leading colored Democrat in Williamson County, was killed at Franklin last Sunday night by a negro named Bolden Reddick under the following circumstances: Bolden's wife had left him on account of ill treatment and had become rather intimate with Park. This aroused the jealousy of Reddick to such a degree that he threatened to kill Park the first time he caught him with his wife. Last Sunday evening about half-past six o'clock, the faithless female was walking on the street in company with Park, when Reddick came up behind them and deliberately shot Park through the left side, the ball passing in the neighborhood of the heart. After having been shot, Park followed Reddick some little distance and struck him five or six times with an umbrella, then fell suddenly to the pavement and died in about ten minutes. Reddick surrendered himself and was committed to jail.

It is generally understood at Franklin that politics had nothing to do with the affair, although the parties engaged belonged to different parties. Reddick's wife is known to be a loose character, but her husband has claimed to exercise a supervision over her conduct, even since their separation.

The Republican Banner, October 20, 1868

The racism of the day may have influenced the descriptions in the article.

Also, it would have been "prudent" not to inflame any further the "politics" which sparked the Franklin Riot the previous year.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

Steel and Surreal Bars - 1868

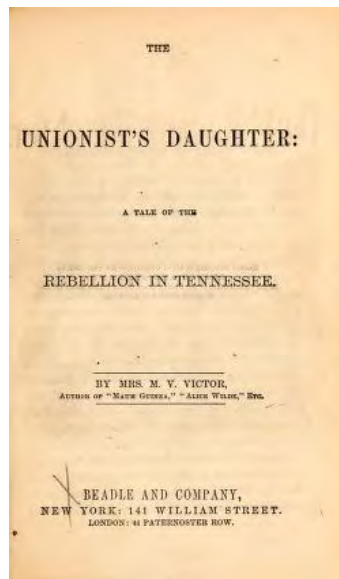
History of Fisk University

<http://www.fisk.edu/about/history>



A class at Fisk University and (at right © News Dog Media) an assembly in 1900

Courtesy of Fisk University and <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4928680/Haunting-pictures-little-life-changed-slaves.html>



One of Mrs. Metta Victor's 100 novels, this one sold for 20 cents

<https://archive.org/details/unionistsdaughte00vict/page/n9>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Metta-Victoria-Fuller-Victor>

CLANDESTINE



The late 1800s - A prison cell block and a cell for two inmates

<https://libraries.adelphi.edu/collections-and-archives/archives-and-special-collections/special-collectionsfinding-aids/joliet-prison-photograph-collection/>



© News Dog Media

Arrested for vagrancy or for nothing at all, many former slaves were put to work on "contract labor" teams sometimes for the same people who had once enslaved them. This practice endured for decades. This 1900 photo shows a labor team in Georgia.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4928680/Haunting-pictures-little-life-changed-slaves.html>



Item for sale online in 2019

CLANDESTINE

Authors Note:

On Jan 3, 2018, I wrote Ms. Castillo at the Ft. Negley Museum to see if the barracks in which Fisk College was begun were part of the fort. She indicated she was not sure, but it is possible that soldiers from Ft. Negley were in those barracks. Also that the barracks might have been for troops at a hospital. Her email is dated January 5, 2018.

From: Castillo, Krista (Parks)

Hi Dr. (sic) Keene:

Happy New Year and thank you for your kind remarks. Although I recall coming across a resource referencing Fisk's use of the barracks near Fort Negley within the last year or so, I am unable to find it. There were several barracks scattered around Nashville. Ash Barracks was in Germantown and Tennessee Barracks was somewhere between Broadway and Church Street. The attached article includes a great description of the exchange barracks located with a few hundred yards of Fort Negley. Unfortunately, I am unable to confirm that the barracks you referenced was part of the Fort Negley complex. The attached articles report that the Fisk School was located in the old hospital barracks not far from the Chattanooga Depot on Church Street (then Spring Street). If I run across more information, I will let you know. Also, feel free to contact me if you have any other questions.

Best Regards, Krista

Krista Castillo

Museum Coordinator

Fort Negley Visitors Center and Park

During the Civil War, many Nashville Jews were strong supporters of the Confederacy, although only a small minority owned slaves on the eve of secession. Of the 105 Jewish households in Nashville in 1860, only seven contained slaves; each of these Jewish slaveholders owned one slave. Rabbi Samuel Raphael of Congregation Mogen David used biblical passages to defend the peculiar institution in a letter printed in the local newspaper. Ohava Emes passed a resolution in 1861 praising the Confederacy and calling on its members to help the Southern cause. The congregation and the local Jewish relief societies raised money for sick Confederate soldiers stationed in the city.

<http://www.isjl.org/tennessee-nashville-encyclopedia.html>

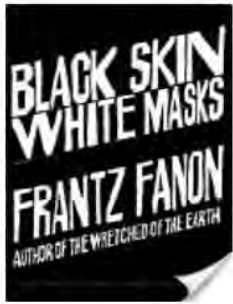
<http://nashvillehistory.blogspot.com/2015/03/street-railways-in-nashville.html>

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=2PcsAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Nashville+and+Her+Trade,+1870&hl=en&sa=X&ei=8VTzVNm1EI-myAT704DIBA&redir_esc=y#v=snippet&q=street%20railroad&f=false

[From Twitter on July 20, 2019](#)

CLANDESTINE

Frantz Fanon, *Black Skin, White Masks*



- "At first thought it may seem strange that the anti-Semite's outlook should be related to that of the Negrophobe. It was my philosophy professor, a native of the Antilles, who recalled the fact to me one day: "Whenever you hear anyone abuse the Jews, pay attention, because he is talking about you." And I found that he was universally right—by which he meant that I was answerable in my body, in my heart for what was done to my brother. Later I realized that he meant, quite simply, an anti-Semite is inevitably anti-Negro." *Peau noire, masques blancs*, 1952. Tr. Constance Farrington

Best Books of the Decade – 1860s

https://www.goodreads.com/list/show/2458.Best_Books_Of_The_Decade_1860s?page=2

Outtake – a section edited from an earlier draft of **CLANDESTINE** :

"Bolen, lots of Africans going west. Just last week about two thousand folks left Williamson County bound for Oklahoma. Ole Pap Singleton is spreading the word of land for homesteaders. White landowners are worried they won't have anyone left to sharecrop the land. Some say that's why reasonable white folks are pressing old Governor Brownlow to crack down on the Kluxers. Bad for business, you know."

"Go See, I'm glad. We ain't got the luxury of being particular who our allies are."

Pap Singleton and the Nashville Emigration Convention – to Kansas



Benjamin "Pap" Singleton

[Courtesy Kansas Historical Society](#)

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Five hundred colored families, aggregating 2,000 persons, left Williamson county, Tenn., in a body for Kansas, last week.

The Topeka Weekly Times Thursday, April 15, 1875

Courtesy of <https://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/search?q=singleton>

COLORED EMIGRATION.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tennessee, informs us that five hundred colored families, four persons each, residing within an area of ten miles in Williamson county, Tennessee, will soon leave for Kansas in a chartered boat. The White Leaguers will now learn that politics and hatred of the negro will not make their section prosperous. The contemptible way in which they treat the negroes is discouraging them, and driving them far away from their old homes. In this case, what Tennessee loses Kansas gains, for we have no doubt that those composing this party are steady and industrious; and, though bringing no wealth to our State, will be a valuable addition to our population, if they keep away from our large cities, and devote their time to agricultural pursuits. Several of our exchanges are arguing against encouraging immigration, but we see no reason why we should not extend a general welcome to all to take up their abode in Kansas.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Sunday, April, 11, 1875

Courtesy of <https://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/search?q=singleton>

CLANDESTINE



MR. EMANUEL LAWRENCE.

Emmanuel Lawrence
Born in Green County, Georgia
Enslaved in Tennessee

And

Mary Jo Lawrence
Married in Williamson County
Emigrated with her husband Emmanuel
to Topeka in 1876

Courtesy of <https://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/search?q=singleton>



New law passed under Governor Brownlow – Fines of \$500 for being a member of the Klan
White Robes and Burning Crosses: A History of the Ku Klux Klan from 1866, p. 16

https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=W_4-BAAQBAJ&pg=PA16&lpg=PA16&dq=tennessee+constitutional+union+guard+-convention&source=bl&ots=8yZw57ZIRY&sig=vkPBs3pjJf9o1oRHoOESF7CqGHc&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=tennessee%20constitutional%20union%20guard%20-convention&f=false

Tennessee timeline

1868 The Ku Klux Klan was imported to South Carolina from Tennessee, where it had originated. During South Carolina's election campaign this year the Klan murdered 8 blacks, two of them state congressmen.

(AH, 6/03, p.27)

1869 Feb 20, Tenn. Gov. W.C. Brownlow declared martial law in Ku Klux Klan crisis.

(MC, 2/20/02)

1870 Aug 6, White conservatives suppressed the black vote and captured Tenn. Legislature.

(MC, 8/6/02)

<http://www.timelines.ws/states/TENNESSEE.HTML>

CLANDESTINE

Convicts in Penitentiary

Page No. 77

1870 Census for the State Penitentiary in Nashville

Convicts in Penitentiary

No.	Name	Age	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Birth	Place of Birth	Married	Children	Religion	Education	Occupation	Previous Conviction	Present Conviction	Term	Expiry
1	Richardson, John	20	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
2	Richardson, John	21	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
3	Richardson, John	22	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
4	Richardson, John	23	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
5	Richardson, John	24	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
6	Richardson, John	25	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
7	Richardson, John	26	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
8	Richardson, John	27	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
9	Richardson, John	28	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
10	Richardson, John	29	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
11	Richardson, John	30	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
12	Richardson, John	31	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
13	Richardson, John	32	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
14	Richardson, John	33	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
15	Richardson, John	34	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
16	Richardson, John	35	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
17	Richardson, John	36	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
18	Richardson, John	37	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
19	Richardson, John	38	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
20	Richardson, John	39	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
21	Richardson, John	40	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
22	Richardson, John	41	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
23	Richardson, John	42	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
24	Richardson, John	43	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
25	Richardson, John	44	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
26	Richardson, John	45	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
27	Richardson, John	46	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
28	Richardson, John	47	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
29	Richardson, John	48	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
30	Richardson, John	49	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
31	Richardson, John	50	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
32	Richardson, John	51	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
33	Richardson, John	52	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
34	Richardson, John	53	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
35	Richardson, John	54	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
36	Richardson, John	55	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
37	Richardson, John	56	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
38	Richardson, John	57	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
39	Richardson, John	58	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
40	Richardson, John	59	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
41	Richardson, John	60	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
42	Richardson, John	61	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
43	Richardson, John	62	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
44	Richardson, John	63	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
45	Richardson, John	64	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
46	Richardson, John	65	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
47	Richardson, John	66	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
48	Richardson, John	67	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
49	Richardson, John	68	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
50	Richardson, John	69	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
51	Richardson, John	70	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
52	Richardson, John	71	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
53	Richardson, John	72	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
54	Richardson, John	73	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
55	Richardson, John	74	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
56	Richardson, John	75	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
57	Richardson, John	76	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
58	Richardson, John	77	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
59	Richardson, John	78	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
60	Richardson, John	79	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
61	Richardson, John	80	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
62	Richardson, John	81	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
63	Richardson, John	82	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
64	Richardson, John	83	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
65	Richardson, John	84	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
66	Richardson, John	85	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
67	Richardson, John	86	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
68	Richardson, John	87	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
69	Richardson, John	88	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
70	Richardson, John	89	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
71	Richardson, John	90	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
72	Richardson, John	91	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
73	Richardson, John	92	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
74	Richardson, John	93	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
75	Richardson, John	94	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
76	Richardson, John	95	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
77	Richardson, John	96	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
78	Richardson, John	97	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
79	Richardson, John	98	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
80	Richardson, John	99	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
81	Richardson, John	100	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									

8	Richardson, John	20	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
9	Richardson, John	21	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
10	Richardson, John	22	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
11	Richardson, John	23	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
12	Richardson, John	24	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									
13	Richardson, John	25	W	5	120	Medium	Fair	1848	Virginia									

Bolen Reddick, age 28, is on line eleven of this page from the 1870 Census for the State Penitentiary in Nashville.
Posted by Ancestry.com

Rev. Tunis Campbell, abolitionist, orator, militia commander

CLANDESTINE



As a justice of the peace, minister, and political boss, Campbell organized a black power structure in McIntosh County that protected freed people from white abuses, whether against their bodies or in labor negotiations. He headed a 300-strong African American militia that guarded him from reprisals by the [Ku Klux Klan](#) or others, even though his home was burned, he was poisoned, and his family lived in constant fear.

<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/tunis-campbell-1812-1891>

400 person militia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunis_Campbell

Governor Senter

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dewitt_Clinton_Senter

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

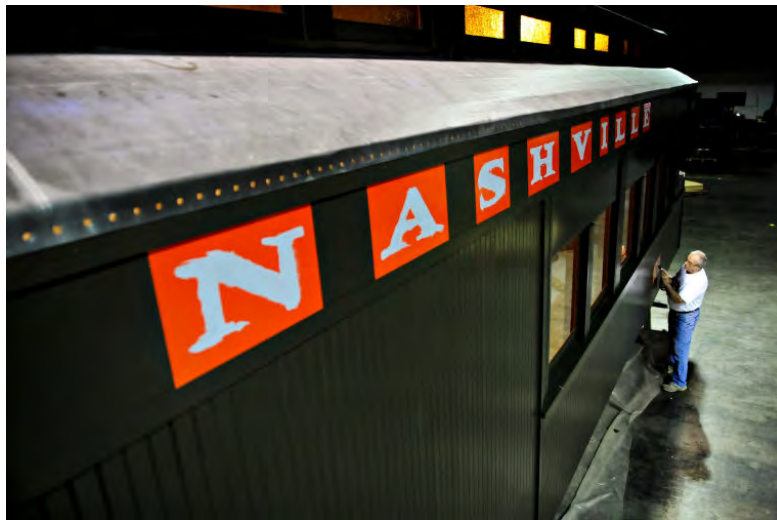
Liberty and Lament - 1870



Jim Crow Passenger Car

Georgia & Florida RR combine car provided segregated riding space for white and black passengers. A baggage compartment separated the races.

<https://raycityhistory.wordpress.com/2018/02/17/jim-crow-cars-on-the-georgia-florida-railroad/>



It was a “Jim Crow” car, a piece of regrettable U.S history commonplace before 1954 when African-Americans and whites couldn’t share the same public spaces. The railcar is a part of black history that is being kept alive for future generations by the Historic RailPark & Train Museum in Bowling Green.

https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/local/jim-crow-car-headed-to-train-museum/article_734776ca-6afb-11e2-b947-001a4bcf887a.html

CLANDESTINE



Stock Exchange doors locked in New York City

<https://www.ncpedia.org/panics-economic>

The Panic of 1873

As the panic deepened, ordinary Americans suffered terribly. A cigar maker named Samuel Gompers who was young in 1873 later recalled that with the panic, "economic organization crumbled with some primeval upheaval." Between 1873 and 1877, as many smaller factories and workshops shuttered their doors, tens of thousands of workers — many former Civil War soldiers — became transients. The terms "tramp" and "bum," both indirect references to former soldiers, became commonplace American terms. Relief rolls exploded in major cities, with 25-percent unemployment (100,000 workers) in New York City alone. Unemployed workers demonstrated in Boston, Chicago, and New York in the winter of 1873-74 demanding public work. In New York's Tompkins Square in 1874, police entered the crowd with clubs and beat up thousands of men and women. The most violent strikes in American history followed the panic, including by the secret labor group known as the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania's coal fields in 1875, when masked workmen exchanged gunfire with the "Coal and Iron Police," a private force commissioned by the state. A nationwide railroad strike followed in 1877, in which mobs destroyed railway hubs in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cumberland, Md.

<http://srnels.people.wm.edu/articles/realGrtDepr.html>

Also, <https://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/crises/1873.html>

Hoke Walton's affidavit indicating he was wounded eight times

<https://www.freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/affidavits/hokewalton.htm>

Notes from Rick Warwick, Historian of the Williamson County Historical Society. From an email:

Rick Warwick <rwarwick@... >

Fri 3/6/2015 5:51 PM

CLANDESTINE

Bolen is listed in the 1880 census living with Mariah in Franklin so that let me know he didn't serve 15 years. i then went to the tax records and discovered that he was first listed in the 9th District rolls paying \$2 poll tax in 1873.

Bolen is not on the 1872 rolls so he must have been released been 1871 and 73. I checked the deed books and discovered he purchased the lot on Columbia Ave. on July 27, 1884 from Hugh D. Southall. The lot was 48 1/2 feet by 175 ft and was fronting on Columbia Ave. next to Hugh Southall, the Christian Church (Cummins St. Church of Christ) and Charley Southall. price \$150.

Phosphate mining

<http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC442-5%20Phospate%20Context.pdf> p. 24

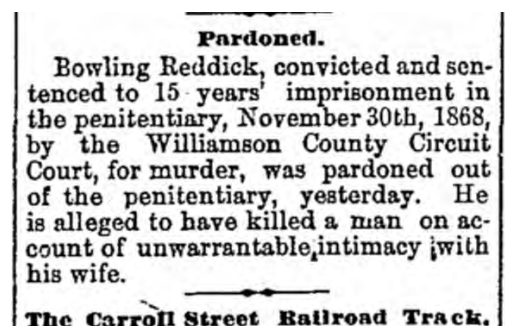
Herbs, roots and folk remedies

<https://draxe.com/pine-bark-extract/>

<https://wellnessmama.com/1326/get-pregnant-naturally/>

CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX

Another Kind of Freedom – 1873



The Republican Banner, September 2, 1870, Nashville

Author's Note: September 2nd is also the birthday of both the author (1945) and his grandfather John Watt Reddick (1880)

Email from Tina Jones

Mon 12/25/2017 12:00 AM

One last thing and then I'll leave you be! I was thinking today, you may not have found something I recently stumbled upon. Did you know that in 1870 Mariah was working for the Franklin Female Institute and living with her son Harvey Otey? This was during the short period when Bolen was in prison. She was likely helping to do laundry or things like that to take care of the female students staying at the school - which was located on the site of the Williamson County Archives where your family had its reunion and reception. I thought that was Interesting . . . it somewhat dispels the myth that she was "loyal" to the McGavocks and stayed with Carrie in the post war period . . .

Merry Christmas and Happy Holidays — wishing you a wonderful new year! Glad I get to see you in it! Tina

CLANDESTINE

Page No. 135

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in *Franklin District* in the County of *Franklin*, State of *Tennessee*, enumerated by me on the *1* day of *January*, 1870.

Post Office: *Franklin*

Line	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Deceased	Other
1	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
2	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
3	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
4	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
5	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
6	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
7	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
8	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
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95	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
96	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
97	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
98	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
99	Paul Gump	2	M	W							
100	Paul Gump	2	M	W							

On line 37 and 38 of the 1870 Census are Mariah Reddick and Harvey Otey, Jr. (age 8) living in Franklin

1870 Catalogue of Goods - prices

<https://www.nps.gov/common/uploads/teachers/lessonplans/1870CatalogueofGoods.pdf>

The numbers game, also known as the numbers racket, the policy racket, the Italian lottery, the policy game, or the daily number is an illegal [lottery](#) played mostly in poor neighborhoods in the [United States](#), wherein a bettor attempts to pick three digits to match those that will be randomly drawn the following day.

Odds of winning a straight 3 number bet are 1,000 to one. Payoff is 600 to one.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numbers_game

Personal note on The Numbers and 'Policy'

The author's father was involved in The Numbers in Harlem, NY in the 1900's and parlayed his earnings into a real estate investment which, when sold, paid for the author's college education at Howard University many years later.

CLANDESTINE

Bolen's job as the trash collector with the City of Franklin

From: warwick@.....com

Subject: Re: Coming to Franklin!! RE: Dr. Gentry and Mariah - Re: interesting info

Date: Mon, 4 Jan 2016 11:26:49 -0600

To:com

While reading an old Franklin newspaper, The Review & Journal of Aug. 3, 1876, I noticed the City Recorder's report for the year and Bolen Reddick was paid \$23 a month beginning in Feb. 1876. This would indicate that Bolen was back in Franklin by at least 1876.

Rick

Allen J. Pinkerton, Abolitionist and Spymaster

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Pinkerton#Early_life.2C_career_and_immigration

Re: "One part of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette article especially piqued his interest."

The quoted article is fictitious, but the newspaper and the Opera Hall were real.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette was published from June 25, 1827-Dec. 1881

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohhamilt/news/press2.html>

Opera Hall: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87056710/1875-05-22/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=1875&index=0&rows=20&words=Cincinnati+Daily+Gazette&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=Ohio&date2=1875&proxtext=Cincinnati+Daily+Gazette&y=14&x=15&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

Archie and Calvin Otey were twins born in 1843 to Harvey, Sr. and Phebe Otey.

Carrie McGavock



<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8313208/caroline-elizabeth-mcgavock>

CLANDESTINE

On his first ever visit to Franklin in April 2014, the author noticed a headstone for Isaiah and Winder Reddick and inquired about it with local historian Rick Warwick and Robert Hicks, author of "Widow of the South." They had graciously given him and his wife a tour of Carnton. Rick began researching.



**ISAIAH & WINDER
REDICKS
DIED JUNE 13,
1877**

Winder and Isaiah are Damani Keene's great uncles.

Email From: rwarwick@

Subject: Re: Coming to Franklin!! RE: Dr. Gentry and Mariah - Re: interesting info

Date: Thu, 7 Jan 2016 09:58:59 -0600

"...Since the twins, Isaiah and Winder, died June 13, 1877 and Bolen was out of prison, he could likely be the father. However, it is strange that Mariah doesn't list them in her Bible."

Later, Eric Jacobson of Battle of Franklin Trust wrote about it and told the author that a new display had been added to describe the Reddick twins buried at Carnton.

From: eric@_____

Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 9:57 AM

To: 'Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene

Subject: RE: MANY THANKS!! AGAIN!!! Carnton Re: RETURNING TO FRANKLIN Re: A Will!!! Re: THANKS and QUESTIONS Re: Reddick Descendants Wish to Visit Carnton

Hi Damani,

I am so sorry I did not get to see you, but I knew you would be in good hands with Sarah.

A couple of quick things:

CLANDESTINE

The Woozy article is confusing the Randal McGavock who had Carnton built with the Randal W. McGavock who wrote the book and later died in the war. They are two different people. I have Kristi checking into the story of the Native American being taken into slavery.

As for the new markers – one in the cemetery and one adjacent to the slave quarters – it was as simple as I have been aware of the need for them for many years, and it was just time to finally do it. I wrote the text and had a design company fabricate them and they were installed this fall. They are the first of several which will be installed on the property in the months and years to come.

Hope all is well with you and congrats on the book.

Eric

Toussaint L'Ouverture Cemetery

VIDEO: <https://youtu.be/mKh2i8Bvn9A> and posted on this page: <http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/> by Tina Cahalan Jones



Major Martin R. Delaney, M.D.

Dr. Martin R. Delaney

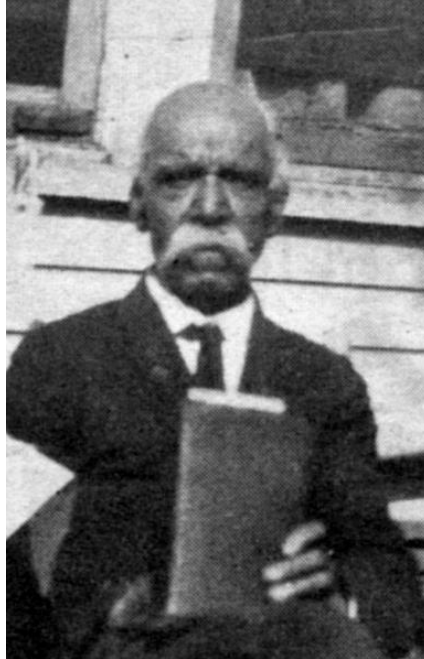
<http://www.biography.com/people/martin-robison-delany-9270228>

If You Were A Boy, You Couldn't Wait to Outgrow Knickers.



<https://images.mentalfloss.com/sites/default/files/3349457.png>
<http://mentalfloss.com/article/56772/24-sure-signs-youre-1890s-kid>

CLANDESTINE



Henry Ewing, undertaker and hotel owner and A.N.C. Williams, store owner
<http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2019/02/wide-awake-franklin-in-1912.html>
<https://brentwoodhomepage.com/faith-in-franklin-the-history-of-the-citys-churches/>

From: Rick Warwick <rwarwick@.....com>

Sent: Wednesday, June 21, 2017 9:29 AM

To: Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene Keene

Subject: Re: People's Burial Association 1925

Henry J. Ewing (1875-1958) was Malinda Otey Reese's grandfather. He lived next to Franklin Training School on Natchez St. and operated his undertaking business from a shed in the backyard.

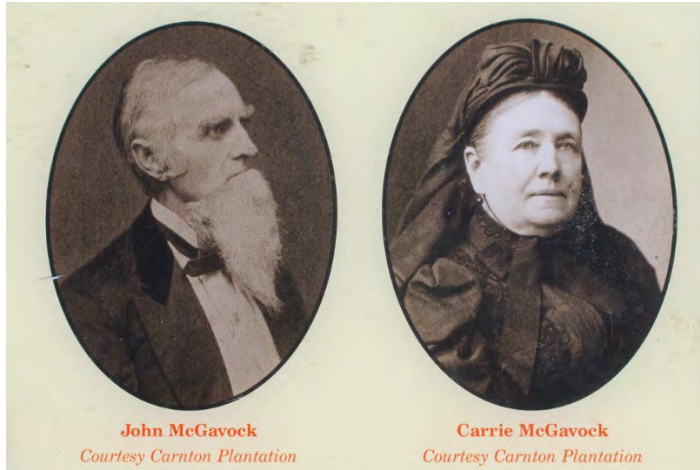
Rick

Timeline for Tennessee

Feb 9 1884 Tornadoes throughout TN

<http://travel.nostalgiaville.com/Tennessee/tennesseehistory.htm>

CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX ANOTHER KIND OF FREEDOM



https://www.flickr.com/photos/piedmont_fossil/16540088061/in/photostream/



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toussaint_Louverture

Toussaint L'Ouverture led the largest most successful revolt by enslaved people in the history of the world. He was kidnapped by the French and died in a jail cell.

CLANDESTINE

ENUMERATION of male inhabitants of Twenty-one Years of age and upward, citizens of Tennessee, January 1, 1851, as provided for by an act of General Assembly of Tennessee, passed January 16, 1850, and reported January 16, 1851.

no.	name	name	age	color	
278	9	Orles Lisa	Williamson	91	l
280	0	" Dan	"	70	l
281	0	Anthony Dock	"	91	l
282	0	George Jones	"	65	l
283	0	Charles Chas	"	66	l
284	0	Benton Lisa	"	66	l
285	0	John Albert	"	70	l
286	0	Thomas Thomas	"	80	l
287	0	Charles Jones	"	68	l
288	0	Medico Peter	"	81	l
289	0	Hedgers J.B.	"	66	l
290	0	Ray Marshall	"	64	l
291	0	Reedman J.W.	"	66	l
292	0	James Mike	"	91	l
293	0	Robert J.W.	"	68	l
294	0	Reid James	"	48	l
295	0	Reynolds Charles	"	62	l
296	0	Ray Thomas	"	80	l
297	0	Reid J.W.	"	66	l
298	0	Reina Barry	"	91	l
299	0	Rendolph Lisa	"	60	l
300	0	Reynolds Thos	"	81	l
301	0	Ray A. W.	"	91	l
302	0	Robinson S.H.	"	46	l

Bolen Reddick (Redick) on Tennessee's 1891 voting roll. Also listed is Joe Reddick, who may have been Bolen's brother. Rick Warwick found this in the Williamson County Archives.



Mariah and Bolen Reddick, undated photo

QUOTE

The Thibodaux Massacre Left 60 African-Americans Dead and Spelled the End of Unionized Farm Labor in the South for Decades

In 1887, African-American cane workers in Louisiana attempted to organize—and many paid with their lives.

On November 23, 1887, a mass shooting of African-American farm workers in Louisiana left some 60

CLANDESTINE

dead. Bodies were dumped in unmarked graves while the white press cheered a victory against a fledgling black union. It was one of the bloodiest days in United States labor history, and while statues went up and public places were named for some of those involved, there is no marker of the Thibodaux Massacre.

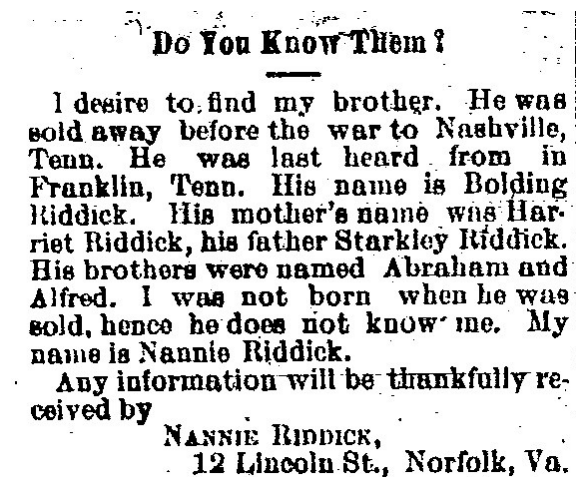
Days after, a local planter widow Mary Pugh wrote, "I think this will settle the question of who is to rule the n----r or the white man for the next fifty years." It was a far-sighted comment— black farm workers in the South wouldn't have the opportunity to unionize for generations.

Years after the Thirteenth Amendment brought freedom, cane cutters' working lives were already "barely distinguishable" from slavery,...

UNQUOTE

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/thibodaux-massacre-left-60-african-americans-dead-and-spelled-end-unionized-farm-labor-south-decades-180967289/>

Lost Friends Advertisement



Do You Know Them?

I desire to find my brother. He was sold away before the war to Nashville, Tenn. He was last heard from in Franklin, Tenn. His name is Bolding Riddick. His mother's name was Harriet Riddick, his father Starkley Riddick. His brothers were named Abraham and Alfred. I was not born when he was sold, hence he does not know me. My name is Nannie Riddick.

Any information will be thankfully received by

NANNIE RIDDICK,
12 Lincoln St., Norfolk, Va.

Richmond Planet, Richmond VA 1894

Thanks to Tina Cahalan Jones

Tina Jones <....tj@....com>

Thu 4/27/2017 4:27 PM

Hi Damani,

Yes - it was an African American newspaper — Here's a description of its history that I found online - remarkable story. all the best, Tina

First published in 1882, and founded by 13 former Richmond slaves, the *Planet* was initially edited by Edmund A. Randolph. Two years later, 21-year-old John Mitchell, Jr., succeeded Randolph and continued as editor for the next 45 years, until 1929. Mitchell wasted little time: he replaced much of the press equipment, contributed his own artwork to the paper's always impressive design, and increased circulation to the point that the *Planet* eventually turned a modest profit. The *Planet* by 1904 had reached a weekly circulation of 4,200. The paper also quickly gained a reputation as a staunch defender of the African-American community and a voice against racial injustice—"daring to hurl thunderbolts of truth into the ranks of the wicked. . . . No stronger race man is known among us."

The *Planet* covered local, national, and international news, especially focusing on segregation, the depredations of the Ku Klux Klan, voting rights, and the scourge of lynching. Mitchell—"courageous

CLANDESTINE

almost to a fault”—never wavered in his loud protests, even in the face of frequent death threats. He once armed himself and personally went to investigate a lynching.

Hoping to influence change from within, Mitchell rose to considerable prominence within banking circles as well as the Republican Party and served on the Richmond city council from 1888 to 1896. But he gradually lost faith in any chance of blacks and whites uniting politically or in the cause of labor solidarity. After the segregation of Richmond’s streetcar system in 1904, Mitchell’s frustration and anguish erupted—“Let us walk.” “A people,” he added, “who will willingly accept discrimination . . . are not sufficiently advanced to be entitled to the liberties of a free people.” It is not surprising then that in editorial after editorial Mitchell increasingly shunned the more moderate strategies of leaders such as Booker T. Washington. He thereafter repeatedly positioned the *Planet* as one the South’s most forceful black voices, even once advising blacks to arm themselves in self-defense. The *Planet* thus reached far beyond Richmond, achieving prominence—and a degree of notoriety—throughout the South. After numerous legal battles over his ownership of the paper and his several business failures, Mitchell died in poverty in 1929. The *Planet*, however, continued until 1938, when it merged with the [Afro-American](#).

This is where I found the information —

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025841/>

The authors thank you, Tina!!!

[Double barrel shotgun](#)



http://www.fieldandstream.com/sites/fieldandstream.com/files/styles/large_1x_/public/import/2016/import/Image/2008/photo/23/yankee_sidelock.jpg?itok=SY9AAo-E
<http://www.fieldandstream.com/photos/gallery/guns/shotguns/shotgun-reviews/2007/11/50-best-shotguns-ever-made#page-21>
[https://www.bladesandbows.co.uk/ekmps/shops/bladesbows/images/wyatt-earp-double-barrel-shotgun-\[2\]-2404-p\[ekm\]78x78\[ekm\].jpg](https://www.bladesandbows.co.uk/ekmps/shops/bladesbows/images/wyatt-earp-double-barrel-shotgun-[2]-2404-p[ekm]78x78[ekm].jpg)

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN

Lost Friends - 1878

Union League – active during Reconstruction

As the Federal armies swept southward toward the end of the war, the leagues followed. Under Radical Reconstruction (1865–77), the societies became the main vehicle for propagandizing the Republican cause among the emancipated blacks.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Union-League>

Cheyney University was founded as The African Institute in Philadelphia

<https://www.cheyney.edu/about-cheyney-university/cheyney-history.aspx>

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Letta is Nellie who married Bass Reeves, with similarities to the Lone Ranger, and has 10 children.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bass_Reeves

<http://www.crimemuseum.org/blog/bass-reeves-the-real-lone-ranger>

Info on the real 'Lone Ranger' with video

<http://www.ifyouonlynews.com/videos/the-lone-ranger-was-real-and-he-was-african-american-video/>

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2264983/The-real-life-Django-black-Wild-West-marshall-Bass-Reeves-arrested-3-000-outlaws-killed-14-men.html#ixzz2lkZhxeat>

<http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=RE020>

[Photos](#)



<https://aaregistry.org/story/bass-reeves-a19th-century-u-s-marshall/>

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/01/19/article-2264983-170892EB0000005DC-349_634x856.jpg

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/01/19/article-2264983-170892D00000005DC-805_634x1169.jpg



Statue of Bass Reeves in Fort Smith, Arkansas

<https://www.history.com/news/bass-reeves-real-lone-ranger-a-black-man>

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Video on the life of Bass Reeves

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mirZQ64xf1A&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR03oIkVXH5EHRBgueyCG-4Wixju35wsJ4Xpepa3wpNTjerPIksn4DaXbY>

Whitney Plantation

<http://www.whitneyplantation.com/assets/inventory-of-the-estate-of-late-mathias-roussel-p%C3%A8re.pdf>
<http://listverse.com/2013/09/19/10-african-american-heroes-of-the-civil-war/>

Finding Lost Family and Friends

www.slate.com/blogs/the_vault/2015/07/13/history_of_slavery_newspaper_ads_used_to_find_family_after_emancipation.html
http://www.slate.com/articles/life/the_history_of_american_slavery/2015/10/enslaved_people_s_newspaper_ads_in_search_for_family_members_after_the_civil.html

CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT

A Hope Becomes Real - 1880

Per historian Thelma Battle regarding Jenny and the Motlow family:

Jenny was the youngest child of Hugh Otey, a carpenter, who married Miss Jeannie Cheers in 1867.

Other children were Hugh, Jr. and Mary.

Hugh's brother Ephraim married Martha Scott the same year and they had three children, Mamie, Matti and Ephraim, Jr. Ephraim had gone to war as his "owner's" body servant and after the war owned a property on Fair Street, the only African to do so. He worked on the railroad.

Motlow family were nephews of the Jack Daniels family and lived in Lynchburg, TN.

Mariah was midwife for Motlows perhaps because the Brittain family of Franklin were related to Motlows

From: Rick Warwick <rwarwick@... >

Sent: Wednesday, January 10, 2018 8:35 AM

To: Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene Keene

Subject: Re: Coming to Franklin!! RE: Dr. Gentry and Mariah - Re: interesting info

The Motlows were from Lynchburg, Tennessee. Lem Motlow, nephew, continued running Jack Daniels after Daniels died. This was told to me by Miss Johnnie Winstead.

List of those wounded in the Franklin Riot

<http://www.freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/franklinwounded.htm>

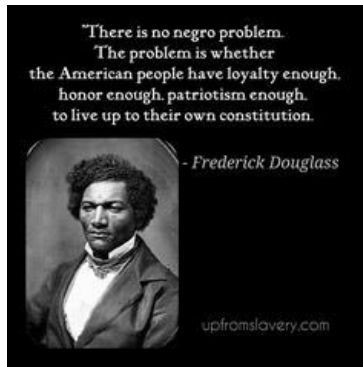
Chicago Defender

http://www.pbs.org/blackpress/news_bios/defender.html

Major Hurricane Three of 1883

<https://www.wunderground.com/hurricane/at1883.asp>

CLANDESTINE



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/DWBNPWJUQAA6kQJ.jpg>

CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE

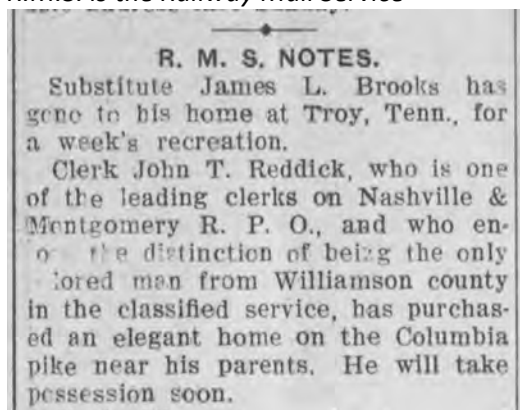
Farewell to Carnton – 1905



Carrie Winder McGavock's tombstone

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8313208/caroline-elizabeth-mcgavock>

R.M.S. is the Railway Mail Service



Nashville Globe January 29, 1909

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Nashville Union Station, circa 1910, where John Watt Reddick would have traveled for his work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the L&N



It is entirely possible that John Watt Reddick worked on this mail car of the Louisville and Nashville railroad – the L&N RR

<https://www.historicrailpark.com/railcars/>

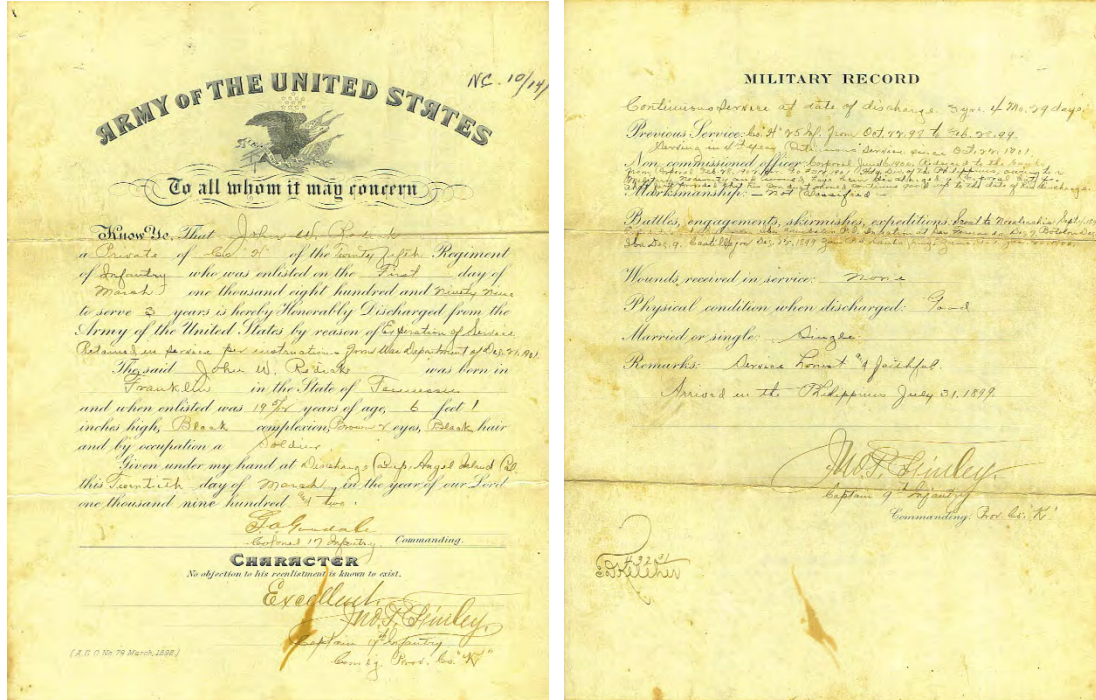


African-American soldiers of the 24th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines, 1902

© by C.H. Graves (The Universal Photo Art Co.) - Library of Congress

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Papa's Army Discharge Papers



Soup Sandwich

"Soup sandwich" or a "S--t sandwich"

A person or situation that is incredibly screwed up. If it's a situation, often "everyone has to take a bite" of said soup sandwich.

<https://www.businessinsider.com/phrases-only-people-in-the-military-know-2014-10>

Henry M. Flagler and his first wife



<http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/flagler-timeline>

St. John's Railway and Florida East Coast Railway

<https://www.fecrwy.com/about/history>

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Florida East Coast Railway

<http://www.drbronsontours.com/bronsonpalatka.html>

Flagler probably had experience on railroading not only from his Standard Oil days where the company had a railroad department, but also from his grain shipment days. Henry Flagler became a director on December 9, 1885 (he was also going to be a director on The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and the Duluth & Iron Range Railroads.) He purchased the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railway on December 31, 1885. In 1887 he acquired the St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad. By 1888 Flagler built a branch to San Mateo. In 1892 the railway operated to New Smyrna and by February 1893, the road was completed to Rockledge on the Indian River. The FECRR had docks, piers and other facilities for handling freight in South Jacksonville. He built the bridge at Jacksonville over the St. Johns River. In Palatka the Palatka Bridge Company built a bridge across the St. Johns River in August 15, 1888. Flagler bought the bridge on May 2, 1892. In 1893 the road was started toward Palm Beach and by 1896 the road extended to Miami.

<http://www.drbronsontours.com/bronsonfloridaeastcoastrailwayinformation.html>

Workers (*Times Union* May 15 - unknown year)

St. Augustine, Fla., May 15 - Six colored section hands refused to work under the rules of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River railway this morning, and were given their time. On being told by Division Superintendent Ivers that he would "O.K." same later, they got dissatisfied and prevented his going away on the hand-car, one Humphreys, drawing his knife and with the others threatened Ivers, who called the sheriff. Justice Forward, late this evening, committed them for trial charged with unlawful assemblage.

<http://www.drbronsontours.com/bronsonfloridaeastcoastrailwayinformation.html>

Handcar



Crank Handcar of Pre-1880 Style; Proved to be Dangerous to Workers

<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQaOgNRdxsISzINUnAXIDj5MHMoFglMvqXS11KzbApwToqyPg6lPw>

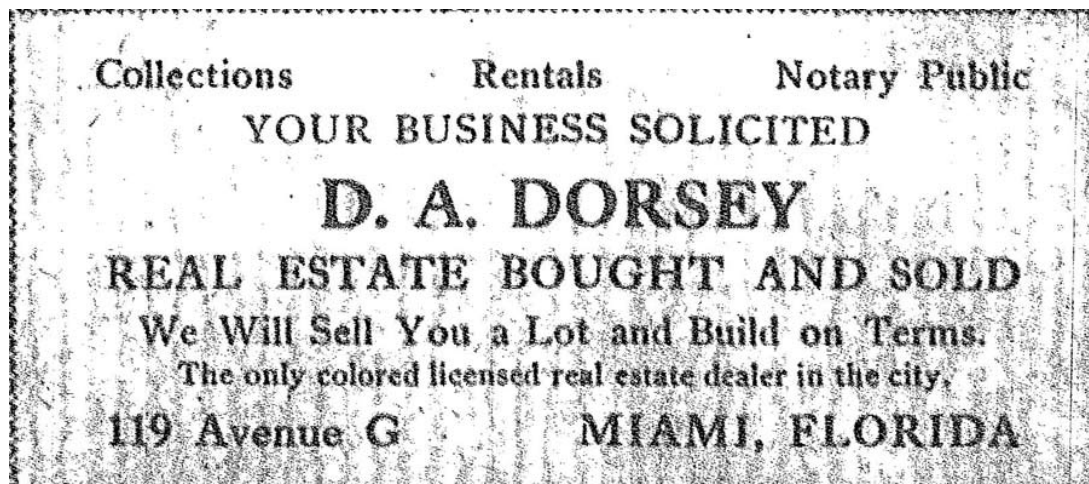
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D.A. Dorsey



Dana Albert Dorsey, (1872-1940) was born a sharecropper's son. He was born in Quitman Georgia, Fulton County and later moved to Miami around 1896. He worked for Henry M. Flagler's Florida First East Coast Railroad Company as a Carpenter. During that time he recognized the need to provide housing for black workers. He purchased one parcel of land at a time, he designed and constructed one rental house per parcel, and later he purchased more land. It has been said that the first parcel of land he purchased was in Colored Town and it cost him \$25.00

<https://www.dorseytechnicalcollege.com/who-was-d-a-dorsey/>



<https://bahaiteachings.org/meet-miamis-first-black-millionaire-who-worked-to-worship>

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D.A. Dorsey was of the Baha'i faith and became Miami's first African millionaire. A library and technical college bear his name.

<https://bahaiteachings.org/miamis-renowned-black-entrepreneur-became-bahai>

CHAPTER FORTY

Scores to Settle - 1915



Della and John Reddick

CLANDESTINE



<https://timedotcom.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/birth-of-a-nation1.jpg?w=560>



William Monroe Trotter

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Monroe_Trotter

William Monroe Trotter led a protest in Boston on April 26, 1915 against the racist film Birth of a Nation



THE PROTEST ON BOSTON COMMON
Courtesy of Boston Post

<http://www.prlog.org/12423035-african-americans-protested-birth-of-nation-in-boston-1915.jpg>

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https://www.massmoments.org/assets/images/d/04_26_1915-039d08ab.jpg

Birth of a Nation

The film premiered in Los Angeles on February 8, 1915. In early April, Boston newspapers announced that it would soon be shown in the city, also home to the first local NAACP chapter in the nation. Together with William Monroe Trotter, the organization spearheaded a vigorous campaign to ban the film.

William Monroe Trotter (1872–1934) was an uncompromising advocate of equal rights for black Americans. An 1895 graduate of Harvard, he was the first African American elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1901, he founded *The Guardian*, a weekly newspaper devoted to race relations, and used it as a forum to attack the growing number of lynchings, the Jim Crow laws that enforced segregation on both sides of the Mason Dixon Line, and all forms of racial discrimination.

In 1905, Trotter and Massachusetts native W.E.B. Du Bois co-founded the Niagara Movement, but when that became the NAACP, Trotter withdrew. He objected to the presence of whites in the NAACP leadership and its dependence on white financing. He created an alternative organization — the National Equal Rights League.

<https://www.massmoments.org/moment-details/the-birth-of-a-nation-sparks-protest.html>

Congressman Robert Smalls

<https://www.biography.com/people/robert-smalls-9486288>

Reconstruction and Redeemers

In [United States history](#), the **Redeemers** were a [white](#) political coalition in the [Southern United States](#) during the [Reconstruction era](#) that followed the Civil War. Redeemers were the southern wing of the [Bourbon Democrats](#), the conservative, pro-business faction in the [Democratic Party](#), who pursued a policy of **Redemption**, seeking to oust the [Radical Republican](#) coalition of [freedmen](#), "[carpetbaggers](#)", and "[scalawags](#)". They generally were led by the rich landowners, businessmen and professionals, and dominated Southern politics in most areas from the 1870s to the 1910.

<https://www.americanhistoryusa.com/topic/redeemers/>

Under provisions of the Reconstruction Act passed by Congress in 1867, Southern states could no longer restrict the right to vote because of race.

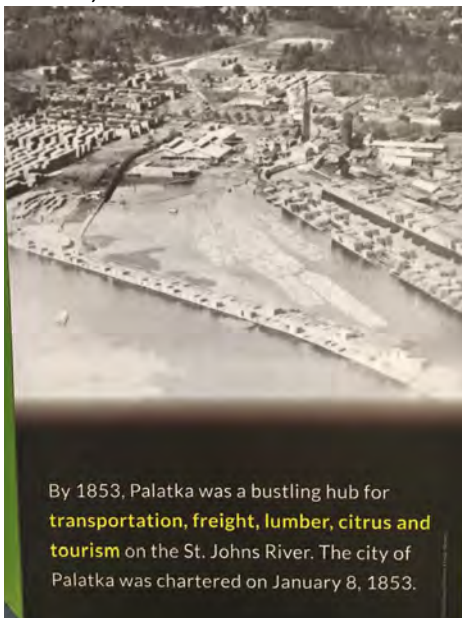
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This engraving depicts three members of the black community - an artisan, a member of the middle class, and a soldier - standing in line to cast their ballots.

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/exhibits/reconstruction/reconstruction_images/92_first_vote_med.jpg

Palatka, Florida



By 1853, Palatka was a bustling hub for transportation, freight, lumber, citrus and tourism on the St. Johns River. The city of Palatka was chartered on January 8, 1853.

https://www.floridaagmuseum.org/uploads/7/7/1/1/77119327/13413660-1074621322622973-936350283317295999-n_orig.jpg

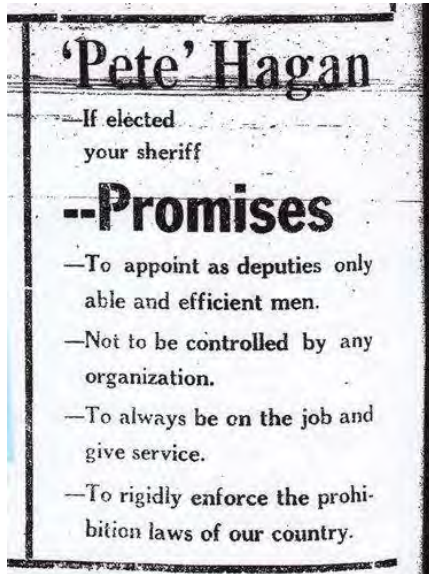
Election in Putnam County

The election for sheriff was hotly contested in Putnam county, where Palatka is located. Vigilante violence by the Ku Klux Klan was rampant. "Pete" Hagan, who won the race, promised not to be controlled by "any organization."

Peter Hagan was one of 16 children. Several of the boys became police officers, including Peter, who was elected Putnam County sheriff in 1916, as World War I raged in Europe.

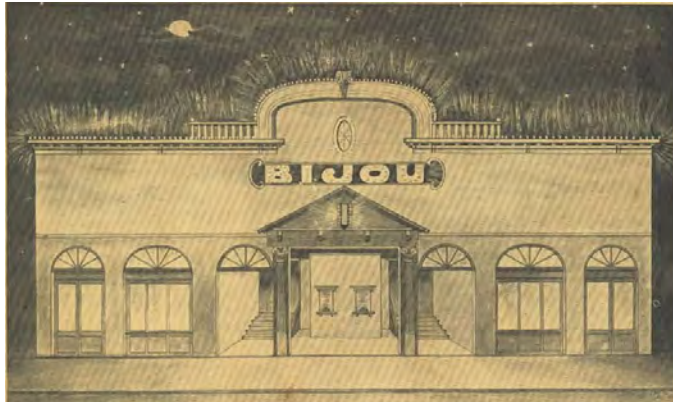
CLANDESTINE

Hagan policed a city that in 1916 was an oasis of racial tolerance. The city's largest theater refused to play *The Birth of a Nation* out of respect for its black customers. Black men named Albert Browning and Joseph Nottage were on the gerrymandered Palatka City Commission as late as 1924, which was unheard of in the South. And the city's black leaders long operated the only hospital in town.



<http://www.tampabay.com/features/humaninterest/ku-klux-klan-met-its-match-in-putnam-county-in-the-1920s/1257351>

Jacksonville, Florida



<http://www.whitewayrealty.com/Home/historic-photos>

https://7ca5eda1-a-c2f01b69-s-sites.googlegroups.com/a/whitewayrealty.com/whiteway-corner/Home/historic-photos/1910%20Jacksonville%20FL%20Bijou%20Theatre%20Adv%20a.jpg?attachauth=ANoY7cq-ARaZS3ZzIFgXMZZvmtqffGWtrMZ6K4JvGBh5cY-eVzPTwpVN7458A0u8bojxr8NKY5JWdUJTpfjE-NOCYsr55Vl_Qo63WBYFLVB0xw4R6xJ8neE5mgGp2bK240yzhJg-brUR9NpenKwElx3rv6YLFh0u4wensjnAPXDzQqJZZvjNQv_vpZzcBG1z96uwCE8DgW9t9b2gTc9Ys-71JO4omCCwEf54-W9pGaHL6cWOWI8Bs1FrEoTiGPmJshMDoxR8vpNxVHOpl_1CoBSeNb1egXirUE8lr7VCavUbGP7uJsi1_yQ%3D&attredirects=0

CLANDESTINE



<http://www.jaxhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/ostriches-7.jpg>

[www.jaxhistory.org/portfolio-items/dixieland/#lightbox\[1286\]/1/](http://www.jaxhistory.org/portfolio-items/dixieland/#lightbox[1286]/1/)

Railway Mail Workers



Railway mail workers (left) on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad

<https://www.nps.gov/stea/planyourvisit/tour03.htm> and photo at right

<https://postalmuseumblog.si.edu/railway-mail-service/>

Hotels and Livery Stables in Franklin

From: Rick Warwick

Sent: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 8:04 AM

To: Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene

Subject: Re: Franklin Info 1900-1920

Sure. The big hotel was the Arlington Hotel on the east side of the square owned by Mrs. Burke Bond.

On the north side of the square, the Mays Hotel operated by Gus Mays. John Truett owned the Livery Stable on East Main Street. Owen and Tom Cotton owned the stable on Third Ave. South across from the courthouse. J.W. Blackburn had a livery stable on the west side of Main St. between 4th and 5th. Short's Livery Stable was located near the Franklin Theatre and today Brink's is located in that building.

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A Civil War veteran on crutches

<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/civil-war-veteran-crutches-early-86152789>



Main Street, Franklin, TN, undated photograph



John Watt Reddick (1880-1941), undated photograph

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Empire auto

\$950 **EMPIRE** **TWENTY** **\$950**

Full Lamp
Equipment
1911
Model
C
High Tension
Magneto
Ignition



"THE LITTLE ARISTOCRAT"

MOTOR—Four Cylinders, cast En Bloc; "T" head type, large valves.
DRIVE—Shaft. Nickel Steel Bevel Gears.
TRANSMISSION—Three Speed Selective Type. Shafts mounted on imported and New Departure Annular Bearings.
FRAME—Pressed Steel. Dropped in rear.
BRAKES—Extremely Large, Twin Sets, Fully Enclosed.
CLUTCH—Cone, Leather Faced, with Spring Plungers under Leather.

TIRES—32x3½, Front and Rear. Q.D. Rims.
SPRINGS—Three-quarter Elliptic Rear, Half Elliptic Front.
STEERING WHEEL—Solid Mahogany, Eighteen inches in Diameter.
COMPLETE EQUIPMENT—High Tension Magneto Ignition, Five Lamps, Brackets, Tools, Horn, Kit, Tire Repair Outfit, Pump, Irons on Rear for Extra Tire.

WRITE FOR CATALOG C-2

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

<http://www.american-automobiles.com/images/Empire-4.jpg>

<http://www.american-automobiles.com/Empire.html>



<http://www.earlyamericanautomobiles.com/1909.htm>



La Empire Model C - Twenty The Little Aristocrat Runabout, cette ancienne voiture fut construite en 1911 à 343 exemplaires pour cette année 1911, carrosserie ouverte à 2 places - moteur 4 Cylindres - 20cv.

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The Model Empire C - The Little Twenty Aristocrat Runabout , this old car was built in 1911 to 343 units this year 1911, open bodywork 2 seats - 4 Cylinder Engine - 20hp .

<http://www.antiqbrocdelatour.com/Les-collections/voitures-anciennes/1-images/Empire%20Model%20C%20Twenty%20The%20Little%20Aristocrat%20Runabout.jpg>



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/564x/9e/85/8d/9e858dc5f7a60f9cd6857d83ed68bc37.jpg>



One type of donkey cart



A Smith and Wesson Model 3 Revolver

<https://www.gunslot.com/pictures/sw-model-3>

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<http://www.sword-buyers-guide.com/1860-cavalry-saber.html>

[This Civil War photo shows the same kind of sword handguard.](#)



<https://www.alabamaheritage.com/from-the-vault/off-to-the-war-photographs-of-alabamas-confederate-soldiers>



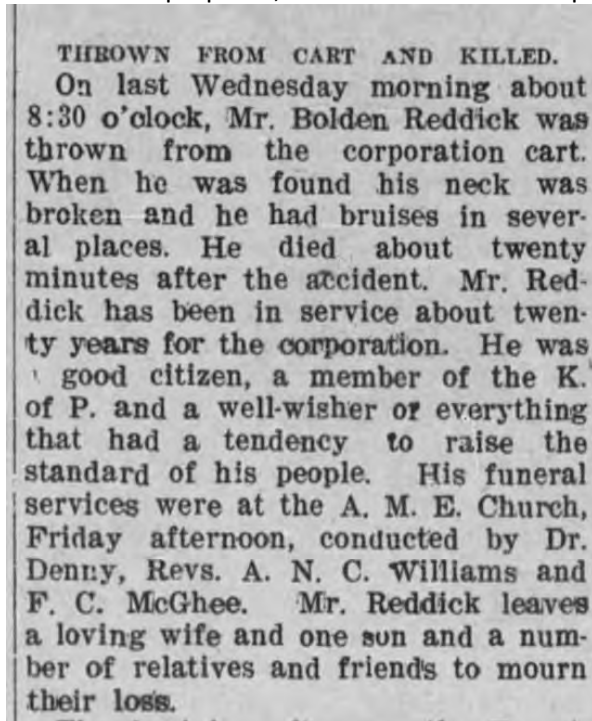
A Smith and Wesson Model 3 Revolver

<https://www.gunslot.com/pictures/sw-model-3>

CLANDESTINE

<https://www.ammoland.com/2015/07/smith-and-wesson-model-3-revolver/#axzz5qwVB263d>

For dramatic purposes, the authors have taken poetic license with the year of Bolen's death.

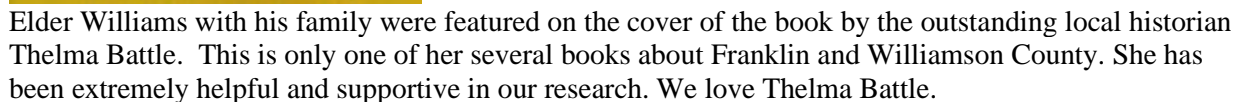


The Nashville Globe, December 9, 1910



Allen N.C. Williams (right) in front of his Main Street Store in the 1920s.

Former location of Elder Williams' Main Street store is now a boutique. Information about him and his store is included here: <https://visitfranklin.com/see-and-do/anc-williams-store-avec-moi>.



Main Street, Franklin, TN, undated photograph

CHAPTER FORTY-ONE

Revenge Served Cold - 1915

Detail of the 1910 US Census

Census	170-275	Mary	Sept 5	B. 5970	9 2	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	born	own camp	6 11	Mar 0	18			
		Abraham	Sept 5	B. 57	0	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Somewhere	at H. 11	Mar 0	18				
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Barber	Quincy	Mar 0	18				
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Sabers	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
Census	221-275	Mary	Sept 5	B. 5970	9 2	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	born	own camp	6 11	Mar 0	18			
		Abraham	Sept 5	B. 57	0	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Somewhere	at H. 11	Mar 0	18				
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Barber	Quincy	Mar 0	18				
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	Sabers	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					
		Head	Sept 5	B. 781	42	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	English	W. 11	Mar 0	18					

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STATE Tennessee COUNTY Williamson TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY 9th Civil District NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Franklin NAME OF INSTITUTION None SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 327 SHEET NO. 12 A ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 161 WARD OF CITY 4 DAY OF January 1920. Moore G.M. Marshall ENUMERATOR 8044

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	ACTIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE			OCCUPATION
								Place of birth	Native tongue	Place of birth	
	Clyde	Son	M	W	1923						
	Isabelle	Daughter	F	W	1924						
	Edna	Daughter	F	W	1925						
	Beulah	Daughter	F	W	1926						
	Maggie	Daughter	F	W	1927						
	Harrell & John	Head	M	W	1928						
	William	Son	M	W	1929						
	Beulah	Daughter	F	W	1930						
	Blackburn & John	Head	M	W	1931						
	Beulah	Son	M	W	1932						
	Charles	Son	M	W	1933						
	Marion	Daughter	F	W	1934						
	John	Son	M	W	1935						
	Robert	Son	M	W	1936						
	William	Son	M	W	1937						
	John	Son	M	W	1938						
	William	Son	M	W	1939						
	John	Son	M	W	1940						
	William	Son	M	W	1941						
	John	Son	M	W	1942						
	William	Son	M	W	1943						
	John	Son	M	W	1944						
	William	Son	M	W	1945						
	John	Son	M	W	1946						
	William	Son	M	W	1947						
	John	Son	M	W	1948						
	William	Son	M	W	1949						
	John	Son	M	W	1950						
	William	Son	M	W	1951						
	John	Son	M	W	1952						
	William	Son	M	W	1953						
	John	Son	M	W	1954						
	William	Son	M	W	1955						
	John	Son	M	W	1956						
	William	Son	M	W	1957						
	John	Son	M	W	1958						
	William	Son	M	W	1959						
	John	Son	M	W	1960						
	William	Son	M	W	1961						
	John	Son	M	W	1962						
	William	Son	M	W	1963						
	John	Son	M	W	1964						
	William	Son	M	W	1965						
	John	Son	M	W	1966						
	William	Son	M	W	1967						
	John	Son	M	W	1968						
	William	Son	M	W	1969						
	John	Son	M	W	1970						
	William	Son	M	W	1971						
	John	Son	M	W	1972						
	William	Son	M	W	1973						
	John	Son	M	W	1974						
	William	Son	M	W	1975						
	John	Son	M	W	1976						
	William	Son	M	W	1977						
	John	Son	M	W	1978						
	William	Son	M	W	1979						
	John	Son	M	W	1980						
	William	Son	M	W	1981						
	John	Son	M	W	1982						
	William	Son	M	W	1983						
	John	Son	M	W	1984						
	William	Son	M	W	1985						
	John	Son	M	W	1986						
	William	Son	M	W	1987						
	John	Son	M	W	1988						
	William	Son	M	W	1989						
	John	Son	M	W	1990						
	William	Son	M	W	1991						
	John	Son	M	W	1992						
	William	Son	M	W	1993						
	John	Son	M	W	1994						
	William	Son	M	W	1995						
	John	Son	M	W	1996						
	William	Son	M	W	1997						
	John	Son	M	W	1998						
	William	Son	M	W	1999						
	John	Son	M	W	2000						

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

Video of the Historic Railpark and Train Museum, including a restored L&N mail car and a Jim Crow (segregated or 'Apartheid') passenger car.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxPdPpi5W4o>



<https://www.historicrailpark.com/railcars/>

A video of the Museum at the Historic Railpark

<https://youtu.be/1rUR48w0QBA>

CLANDESTINE

L&N Mail Service



African-American railway mail workers (left) on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad <https://www.nps.gov/stea/planyourvisit/tour03.htm> and others sorting mail at right <https://postalmuseumblog.si.edu/railway-mail-service/>



This railway mail car was built in 1914 and was used on the Louisville & Nashville RR. <https://www.nps.gov/stea/learn/photosmultimedia/images/L-N-1100-exterior.jpg?maxwidth=650&autorotate=false>

"The Railway Mail Service was a significant mail transportation service in the U.S. during the time period from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century. The RMS, or its successor, the Postal Transportation Service (PTS), carried the vast majority of letters and packages mailed in the U.S. from the 1890s until the 1960s."

CLANDESTINE



"Join a Park Ranger or a Volunteer to tour and learn more about Louisville & Nashville #1100 Railway Post Office Car, built in 1914 and restored at Steamtown NHS in 1999. Displayed inside our History Museum, you'll also learn about the fascinating history of the Railway Mail Service and the special employees who worked aboard these unique railroad cars."

<https://www.nps.gov/stea/learn/photosmultimedia/images/L-N-1100-interior.jpg?maxwidth=1200&maxheight=1200&autorotate=false>

<https://www.nps.gov/stea/planyourvisit/tour16.htm>

CHAPTER FORTY-TWO

Confessions, Recollections and A Relic - 1915



Unusual headstone design for Bolen Reddick was typical for members of the Woodsmen of the World

<https://www.woodmenlife.org/about/history.cfm>

<http://agraveinterest.blogspot.com/2011/06/woodmen-of-world-and-tree-stone-grave.html>

Dr. Howard Holzer, Hunter College, reports that Frederick Douglass recommended that every African's home should have a picture of Senator Hiram Revels. Minute mark – 20:40 – <https://www.c-span.org/video/?404528-1/150th-anniversary-reconstruction>

CLANDESTINE



A mature Mariah Otey Reddick in an undated photo

Tell a thumper = construct a clever lie. "When anyone told a thumper more palpably outrageous than usual, it was sufficiently understood ..." *Reminiscences of the Turf* by William Day, 1891

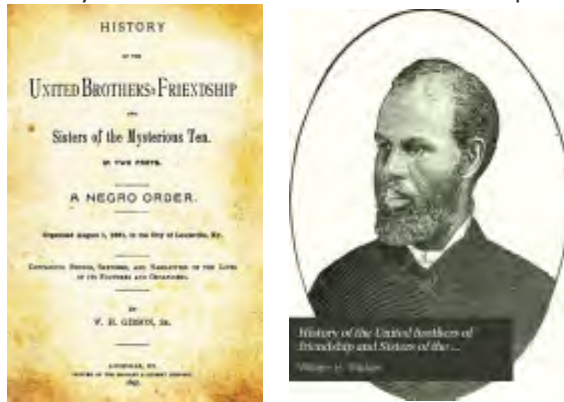
<https://www.npr.org/sections/npr-history-dept/2015/07/21/423297371/12-lost-american-slangisms-from-the-1800s>



In 1926, the UBF and SMT held their Statewide meeting in Franklin. John W. Reddick is on the front row at the right standing to the left of the shorter gentlemen holding his hat.

CLANDESTINE

History of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten



Published in 1897, this is the history of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. Both were fraternal type organizations for African-Americans which were organized immediately after the beginning of the Civil War in Louisville, Kentucky. Both organizations included members who were free and slave.

Brief history of the UBF and the SMT

http://www.stichtingargus.nl/vrijmetselarij/ubfsmt_en.html

Populist Movement

https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/jimcrow/stories_org_populist.html

Reluctant Reformers, Robert Allen with Pamela Allen, page 61.

...and The Colored Farmers' National Alliance, p. 60

<https://www.amazon.com/reader/0882580264?encoding=UTF8&query=populists>

The Mosaic Templars:

From the eulogy for the co-founder of the Lodge - 1917

"This man was none other than John E. Bush. After counseling with his friend, C. W. Keatts, they called together fifteen men and women and organized the first Mosaic Templars Lodge in the world. J. E. Bush and C. W. Keatts sat on the steps of an old building that stood upon this site and worked out the plans that brought into existence the Mosaic Templars of America. They started the organization as a home benevolent organization and never intended to operate outside of Little Rock, but it only took a few years for the Order to outgrow Little Rock, and the fondest hope of its founders. The idea was too big to be hindered by human hands. They started here with one lodge of fifteen members, but today we have more than 2,000 lodges. We started here with fifteen members, but today we have 80,000. We started here to remain here, but we are now operating in twenty-six States, Central America, **Panama** and the West Indies. We started out to benefit only home people, but today Negroes are wearing Mosaic pins. We know they are Mosaics from the signs they make, but 83

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[of] their language we speak not. The organization started out without sufficient funds to incorporate, but my brethren, John E. Bush so safeguarded the dimes entrusted to his care that today our net assets exceed \$300,000.00. John E. Bush so safeguarded your funds that in 1913 we bought the old site where he and Brother Keatts worked out the plans of the order, razed the old shack to the ground and upon that sacred spot erected a magnificent structure of brick, steel, stone and mortar that is not only a credit to the Mosaic Templars of America, but a crowning achievement of the Negro people throughout the world."

Page 83 of the history http://www.mosaictemplarspreservation.org/history_mosaic/history.pdf

More on the Mosaic Templars, its founders and its legacy

<https://www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/question/2018/march.htm>

There appears to be only one remaining lodge of the Mosaic Templars, in Barbados.

https://www.journalnow.com/news/national/cultural-center-shows-history-of-mosaic-templars-in-u-s/article_e46b993f-a8f9-528a-a402-860e3c5ec6bc.html

Uniform of the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten (SMT)



Dinnie Thompson in her Sisters of the Mysterious Ten uniform, 1920s.

Courtesy of the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center and Tina Cahalan Jones

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Mosaic Templars of America headquarters building in Little Rock, Arkansas with a photo of John Bush, the co-founder.

<https://www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/question/2018/march.htm>

Above at right:

The Templars building was destroyed by fire. The capstone above the entrance was recovered and is displayed in the new Cultural Center.



West Indian dynamite crews working to construct the Panama Canal. (Library of Congress and, at right, the National Archives)

Approximately 70% of the "imported" work force were African men from the West Indies, mostly from Barbados and Jamaica. <https://www.pancanal.com/eng/history/history/work.html>

Because working conditions were so dangerous, the colonial government in Jamaica prohibited more immigration to Panama. Some determined Jamaicans reportedly traveled to Barbados in order to travel to Panama.

"...the project, which employed more than 40,000 laborers, also took immense liberties with human life. Thousands of workers were killed. The official number is 5,609, but many historians think the real toll was several times higher. Hundreds, if not thousands, more were permanently injured."

<https://timeline.com/panama-canal-human-casualties-19fd8e7d2fc>

CLANDESTINE



J. W. REDDICK
State Grand Master of Tennessee.

Born September 2, 1880, at Franklin, Tenn.

Elected State Grand Master at the Grand Lodge held at Jackson, Tenn., August 30, 1922.

Approximate number of lodges in the State when elected, 220.

Approximate number of members in the State when elected, 5,000.

Present number of lodges in the State, 251.

Present number of members in the State, 7,000.

Connected with the Order since 1917.



Undated information from the Mosaic Templars documenting the growth of the order in Tennessee under his leadership. Photo to the left was restored by Edward Keene. Many thanks!!

Ex-Slave Clubs advocated for "pensions" for formerly enslaved Africans

Mr. Vaughan stated that he came to Nashville to arouse the negroes to the importance of the movement, and to instruct them to work for it and against those opposed to it. Already secret societies have been organized, known as Vaughan Clubs. Forty of these in Middle Tennessee, with a membership of 900, were turned over to Mr. Vaughan last night.

Nashville American Monday June 7, 1897

On June 6, Vaughan addressed a large crowd at St. John's AME Church to garner support for his pension program.

Vaughn's and other efforts (below) are among the first movements for reparations for enslaved Africans.



[https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-I-B2fFmo2A/XQvd6yDO4MI/AAAAAACW5Q/SgU8NY-Fhg-jYdY4Ran6W3e6OaaGRxwCLcBGAs/s320/The Nashville Globe Fri Jul 5 1912 .jpg](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-I-B2fFmo2A/XQvd6yDO4MI/AAAAAACW5Q/SgU8NY-Fhg-jYdY4Ran6W3e6OaaGRxwCLcBGAs/s320/The+Nashville+Globe+Fri+Jul+5+1912.jpg)

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In September of that year (1897), Vaughan's organization held its first National Convention and it was in Nashville. Peter F. Hill of Nashville was appointed as Vaughan's authority in the south for what was then called the "Ex-Slave Club Association of the United States of America" - sometimes called "Vaughan's Clubs." Hill was also at that time the national president of the benefit organization, the United Brothers of Friendship.

In November 1898 the Third Convention of the MRB&PA was held in Nashville at the Gay Street Christian Church. According to the published minutes, the officers of the organization included Rev. McNairy (Nashville), Rev. Smith (Hartsville), Callie House (Murfreesboro), H. Head (Gallatin), and I. H. Dickerson (Nashville). At the meeting, Callie House read Senate Bill No. 4718, "A Bill to Provide Pension for Freedmen and So Forth."



<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-p9WDIgw8wXE/XQvid0FwDKI/AAAAAAACW64/LQT9xfMZf2MLdjwccfGs74UebZ75nDZ9ACEwYBhgL/s320/slave-pension-callie-l.jpg>

U.S. Marines in Cuba

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Occupation_of_Cuba
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negro_Rebellion

General Smedley Butler

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smedley_Butler

Thousands of Africans in America repatriated to Liberia and Sierra Leone

<https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/afam004.html>

The American Colonization Society

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part3/3p1521.html>

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Marcus Mosiah Garvey, founder of the United Negro Improvement Association

Articles in Negro World, February 19, February 26, June 18, 1921

Cited in: Race First: The Ideological and Organizational Struggles of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Tony Martin, The Majority Press, Dover, MA, p.120

Sol Plaatje Museum:

https://en.tripadvisor.com.hk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g312643-i101744203-Kimberley_Northern_Cape.html

"The great black South African Solomon Plaatje and his family, living in the Malay Camp, was not immune to the disease, and Plaatje himself and his eldest daughter Olive were extremely ill. Indeed, Plaatje was laid up for weeks in bed as the influenza caused what he called an oppressive heart disease to take hold, a condition doctors announced to be incurable. It is likely this damaged heart contributed to Plaatje's death some 14 years later. Olive, who assisted other flu sufferers before catching the disease, contracted rheumatic fever in her weakened state while ill, and this brought about her early death a mere three years later in 1921."

<http://www.kimberley.org.za/today-kimberleys-history-23-november/>



<http://www.blackpast.org/gah/plaatje-solomon-tshekisho-1876-1932>

CLANDESTINE

"South African Native National Congress was renamed The African National Congress in 1923
The African National Congress (ANC) is South Africa's governing party and has been in power since the transition to democracy in April 1994. The organisation was initially founded as the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) on 8 January 1912 in Bloemfontein, with the aim of fighting for the rights of black South Africans."

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/organisations/african-national-congress-anc>



Louise and Earl Little, parents of Malcolm X



Sol Plaatje, from South Africa

An email from Historian Rick Warwick

From: Rick Warwick

Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2017 9:39:24 AM

To: ifekeene@

Subject: People's Burial Association 1925

Bill, you may find this interesting. Nashville Tennessean Dec. 23, 1925

Charters Filed- The following charters were issued Tuesday by Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State (Tennessee). The People's Burial Association Franklin, capital \$5,000. incorporators:

Rev. William Wilson, **John W. Reddick**, Dr. C.C. Johnson, Rev. Andrew Rivers, Henry Ferguson, Robert T. Murdock, H.J. Ewing, Henry Dixon.

Rick

Clandestine Meetings during enslavement:

One formerly enslaved man, Freeman Thomas, from Williamson Country describes aspects of life:

In this passage he describes how the slaves would sing or speak into a pot to catch the sound of their voices and avoid detection:

Sometimes they would have a dance and would turn the pot down to keep the white folks from catching 'em. The padderollers would come there and couldn't find nobody, but they would go away and stay about an hour, and when they come back they'd be pretty sure to catch some.

<https://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2016/06/freeman-thomas-1845-1936-usct-veteran.html>

- Also see the first Reference for Chapter Twenty-Two

The 1917 white riot in East St. Louis

<https://www.riverfronttimes.com/newsblog/2017/06/28/first-hand-accounts-show-the-horror-of-east-louis-1917-race-riot>

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<https://media2.fdnclms.com/riverfronttimes/imager/u/blog/6189963/feature1-9-41e2f64a187e48d4.jpg?cb=1498794042>

Video about the East St. Louis Massacre: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LavURTG8fNg>

Marcus Garvey's speech about the Massacre in East St. Louis, July 1917

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPwFuTXUI-A> Part One

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LavURTG8fNg> Part Two

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sX4hggWpQUE> Part Three



<https://toomuchpizza.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/st-louis-riot-1917.jpg?w=594>

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NAACP Silent March, July 28, 1917

<https://www.naacp.org/silent-protest-parade-centennial/>

<https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai2/forward/text4/silentprotest.pdf>

Eric Jacobson email citing 1920 US Census and Rev. Childress

From: Eric A. Jacobson

Sent: Friday, April 28, 2017 8:29 AM

To: 'Carole IFE and Bill DAMANI Keene Keene'

Subject: RE: A Will!!! Re: THANKS and QUESTIONS Re: Reddick Descendants Wish to Visit Carnton Damani,

Here is another interesting piece of info. The 1920 Census (attached) shows that Mariah was living with Perkins Harvey Childress, who was a preacher, and his wife Katherine. They were, as I'm sure you know, living next door to John W. Reddick. The census also noted that Mariah could not write, but that she could read. Very interesting.

Eric

24	419	Reddick John	Head	10/17	17/11/1897		Female	Tennessee	Virginia	Mississippi	Yes	Mail Clerk	Railroad	Yr	24
25		— Della	Wife	3	11/1897		Female	Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	Yes	None			25
26		— Ellen	Daughter	3	11/1897		Female	Alabama	Tennessee	Alabama	Yes	None			26
27		— Luther B	Son	11	11/1897		Male	Alabama	Tennessee	Alabama	Yes	None			27
28		— Maria	Daughter	3	11/1897		Female	Tennessee	Tennessee	Alabama	Yes	None			28
29		— Thelma	Daughter	3	11/1897		Female	Tennessee	Tennessee	Alabama	Yes	None			29
30	515	Reddick Maria	Head	10	7/3	11/1897		Female	Mississippi	Tennessee	Tennessee	Yes	None		30
31		Childress R.H.	Head	2	11/1897		Male	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Yes	Preacher	Methodist	Yr	31
32		— Katherine	Wife	3	11/1897		Female	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Yes	None			32

US Census of 1920 shows the author's mother Thelma at six years old and Mariah living nearby with Rev. and Mrs. Childress

Date: Sun, 9 Mar 2014 20:19:29 -0700

Subject: Re: Papa & Grandmom- Photos & Questions

From: Porter James, Jr.

To: [Ife and Damani](#)

Someone must have left the key in their car (or this happened before ignition keys were offered) . They left their automobile unattended and the next thing they saw was their car running down the road with no visible driver at the wheel. Fortunately they were able to catch up to the car on foot, and when they

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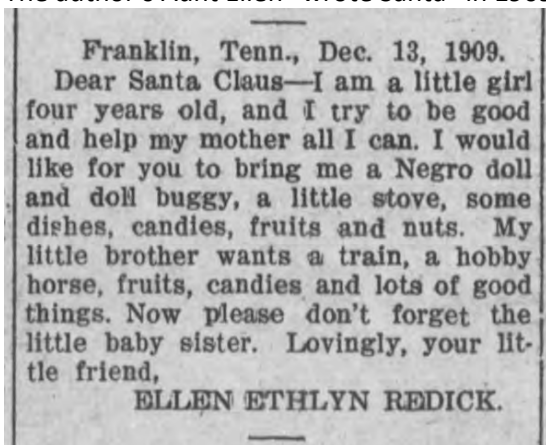
caught up to it they discovered there WAS a driver operating it. The driver was Mr Reddick's youngest little girl. What was her name again ? ?

Porter

[illegible]

US Census of 1920 shows Mariah living nearby with Rev. and Mrs. Childress

The author's Aunt Ellen "wrote Santa" in 1909 before the author's mother Thelma was born.



The Nashville Globe, Friday, December 17, 1909

DOLLS, DOLLS

NEGRO DOLLS



An Opportunity is Given to Every Negro Family to Secure a Beautiful Negro Doll for Their Girls.

An exhibit of these dolls is now at the Nashville Globe Office. The public is invited to call at the Globe office and see these dolls, and get the prices of the same. There are four sizes. The most beautiful collection that has ever been seen in Nashville.

The fact that the Colored Dolls have reached this city, and that hundreds of families will get them in their homes within the next three months is true beyond a doubt. Take your child to the Globe office in the OMA Building, Hall Building, 412 Fourth Avenue, North, (Next to Cherry) and see these beautiful toys. There will be a clerk in the Globe office who will give full information concerning these dolls.

Those who can not get to the Globe Office will be given an opportunity to see the same assortment of dolls by calling at the National Baptist Publishing Board, 523 Second Avenue, North, (Next to Marshall). They will feature these exhibits with full information.

Orders for these dolls should be placed at once, as they must be shipped from the factory. Do you want one for your child? If so, call at either of the two above named places. If you can not call, write for prices and pictures to the



NEGRO DOLL COMPANY

523 Second Avenue, North, or 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

These toys are not made of that disgraceful and humiliating type that we have seen accustomed in seeing black dolls made of. They represent the intelligent and refined Negro of today, rather than that type of toy that is usually given to the children, and as a rule used as a scarecrow. These toys are placed in the city and at the disposal of the people that they may teach their children how to look upon their people.

For Further Information
Call on the

523 SECOND AVENUE, NORTH,

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Negro_Doll_Company_ad_\(Nashville_Globe,_28_August_1908\).jpg](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Negro_Doll_Company_ad_(Nashville_Globe,_28_August_1908).jpg)

CLANDESTINE



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rev._Dr._R._H._Boyd_and_family.jpg

Formerly enslaved Rev. Richard Henry Boyd, seated at left, with his family. He was the founder of the National Baptist Convention and owner of the National Negro Doll Company in Nashville, TN.

- By coincidence, Damani Keene served as a Trustee of Howard University along with a descendant of Rev. Boyd.

Rebecca Lee Crumpler - First African American Woman Doctor

<http://www.civilwarwomenblog.com/rebecca-lee-crumpler/>

Elaine Massacre, Arkansas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EM7XTg2tSDo> - Video

<https://blackthen.com/elaine-race-riot-estimated-856-black-sharecroppers-murdered-who-just-wanted-better-pay/>

<https://ufcw324.org/the-elaine-massacre-an-american-tragedy/>



<https://ualrexhibits.org/elaine/100-years-ago/overview/>

University of Arkansas – Little Rock

"Historians don't know how many blacks were killed, and estimates have ranged from 20 to 800. But one thing is sure, Arkansas Department of Heritage Director Stacy Hurst told Talk Business & Politics: the Elaine Massacre was one of the worst killing sprees in U.S. history between whites and blacks, and it needs to be remembered."

<https://talkbusiness.net/2018/04/phillips-county-memorial-to-note-one-of-worst-race-riots-in-the-u-s/>

CLANDESTINE

By the early 1900s, radio was not prevalent across the country, but existed in several places.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_radio

Headlines

'TEN ASLEEP – HOUSE BOMBARDED' and

'BLIND MAN MADE WEALTHY BY OIL LANDS'

AFRO-AMERICAN, December 8, 1922

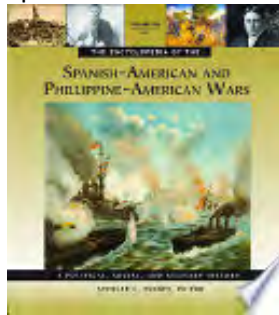
<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=UBnQDr5gPskC&dat=19221222&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>

How the Spanish-American War laid the groundwork for American empire by *Brenda Wineapple*

<https://www.thenation.com/article/how-the-spanish-american-war-laid-the-groundwork-for-american-empire/>

Zambales – a battle during the war

Spanish-American and Philippine-American War – Volume 1



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https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=8V3vZxOmHssC&pg=PA627&lpg=PA627&dq=iba+zambales+philippines+%22spanish+american+war%22&source=bl&ots=_Bbs8OUyVX&sig=AoAVyUroRPA9ppTzkne8Bs29Ypc&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=iba%20zambales%20philippines%20%22spanish%20american%20war%22&f=false

There were volunteers from other countries fighting on both sides in the U.S. Civil War. Pictured here are German/Prussian officers and volunteers.

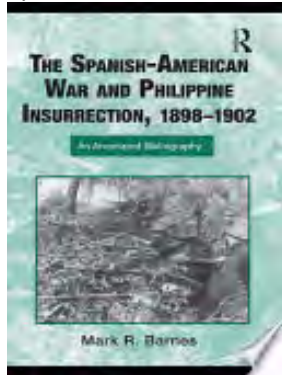


THE GERMAN DIVISION SENT AGAINST JACKSON
Jackson and Ewell at Cross Keys, five of Blenker's regiments were sent forward to the first attack. In the picture Brigadier-General Louis Blenker is standing, with his hand on his left, before the door. At his left is Prince Felix Salzu-Salga, a Prussian military officer, who joined the Federal army as a colonel of volunteers. At the right of Blenker is General Stadel, who led the advance of the Federal left at Cross Keys.

https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Foreign_enlistment_in_the_American_Civil_War

CLANDESTINE

Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection



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https://books.google.com.pa/books?id=EfctCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA235&lpg=PA235&dq=iba+zambales+philippines+%22spanish+american+war%22&source=bl&ots=gxCngLrxyh&sig=dtlPMLwwmvSrQWwvGSHZv0-F3sA&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false

Aircraft damaged at Iba

Most of the aircraft at Iba (24 P-40E, 4 P-35A, and 1 A-27) were rendered inoperable and 21 military personnel were killed and 38 wounded. The numbers of casualties and aircraft losses are not well documented in the original sources.

<http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=11094>

Philippine–American War

The 24th U.S. Infantry at drill, Camp Walker, [Philippine Islands](#) 1902

In 1899 the regiment deployed to the [Philippine Islands](#) to help suppress a guerrilla movement in the [Philippine–American War](#). The regiment returned to the Islands in 1905 and 1911. Though the 24th fought a number of battles in the Philippines, one of the most notable occurred on 7 December 1899, when nine soldiers from the regiment routed 100 guerrillas from their trenches.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/24th_Infantry_Regiment_\(United_States\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/24th_Infantry_Regiment_(United_States))

Lift Every Voice and Sing – the Negro National Anthem

<http://www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/black-authors-spoken-word-poetry/lift-every-voice-and-sing/>

Frantz Fanon quote:



“Each generation must, out of relative obscurity, discover its mission, fulfill it, or betray it.”

Frantz Fanon (1925—1961)

Frantz Fanon was one of a few extraordinary thinkers supporting the decolonization struggles occurring after World War II, and he remains among the most widely read and influential of these voices. His brief life was notable both for his whole-hearted engagement in the independence struggle the Algerian people waged against France and for his astute, passionate analyses of the human impulse towards freedom in the colonial context.

<https://www.iep.utm.edu/fanon/>

CLANDESTINE

Sojourner Truth

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/sojourner-truth>

"Pythians Capture Franklin"

The excerpt below (left side) is from the full article on the right about the Knights of Pythias' event in Franklin. It appears that Maria (sic) Reddick sang at the event.

Cockrill and others.

The preliminary program was participated in by Rev. White, J. P. Campbell, John Cunningham, the "father" of Mercury Lodge; J. Thos. Turner and Mrs. Maria Redick. Between each of the numbers above mentioned the choir, under the direction of Mrs. Washington, discoursed pleasing musics. The solo of Miss Arzella Ellis received especial approbation.

Rev. Sutton E. Griggs was in one of his happiest moods and it is doubtful if ever he has spoken to a more appreciative audience. At times throughout his discourse he was interrupted by the applause which came almost spontaneously. He chose as his text, Philippians 8:4, and for the space of an hour held the rapt attention of every one present as he expounded the virtues to be derived from a true practice of Pythianism. With apt figures

Vol. III. NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 1.

PYTHIANS CAPTURE FRANKLIN

Anniversary Exercises of Mercury Lodge.

NOTABLE DISCOURSE BY REV. SUTTON E. GRIGGS.

THE TWO COMPANIES OF UNIFORM RANK FROM NASHVILLE MAKE A FINE SHOWING—LARGE NUMBER OF VISITORS PRESENT—GRAND WORTHY COUNSELLOR OF CALANTHE ATTRACTS ATTENTION—LARGE COLLECTION FOR NEW HALL.

Franklin, April 24.—The tri-colored lodges of the Knights of Pythias were as bright as ever in this city last Sunday as to almost say that Franklin belonged to the Pythians. The first train in from Nashville brought a large delegation of the Order from the Capital City and the second train reinforced twofold the already large representation.

Upon the arrival in the city of the visiting Knights they were met by a local committee and escorted to the Castle Hall of Mercury Lodge where each visitor was assigned to a home or provision was made whereby he would be amply provided for in the matter of securing dinner. A big luncheon was served at the hall at noon and many of the visitors joined in partaking of the feast.

At two o'clock the Knights assembled in a hall in front of the Castle Hall and from thence proceeded to Shuter Chapel, where the anniversary exercises were to be held. The program was headed by Volunteer Company, Number 3, Uniform Rank, under the command of Capt. R. E. One. Following this company came East Nashville Company No. 8, under the command of Capt. J. T. Shelby. Then followed the Knights of Mercury Lodge No. 14, and the visiting Knights at the rear of the column being Grand Worthy Counsellor, Dr. R. F. Boyd, who was accompanied in his automobile by Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, the noted speaker of the occasion, J. Thomas Turner, Grand Attorney of the Knights of Pythias, and several other visitors.

As the column wended its way through the principal streets, the excellent appearance of the Knights, the clock-like movements of the Uniform Rank, the general good order of the whole affair attracted the attention of every passerby. The movement of the two companies, executed with the precision of regular soldiers, attracted the especial attention of the residents and many were the expressions of praise uttered upon Captain One and Shelby for the excellent discipline maintained.

The Shuter Chapel A. M. E. Church, where the exercises were held, was soon crowded beyond a point of comfort by the anxious citizens and visiting friends. But every effort was made to make all comfortable. Seated upon the program were the following well known Knights: Dr. R. F. Boyd, Supreme Medical Registrar, Grand Worthy Counsellor, J. Thomas Turner, Grand Attorney; Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, W. F. Reynolds, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. Tyne White, Rev. Griggs, J. O. Barle, Editor of The Globe, J. P. Porter, J. W. Blaine, Wm. Rorer, John Cunningham, A. M. Cockrill and others.

The preliminary program was participated in by Rev. White, J. P. Campbell, John Cunningham, the "father" of Mercury Lodge; J. Thos. Turner and Mrs. Maria Redick. Between each of the numbers above mentioned the choir, under the direction of Mrs. Washington, discoursed pleasing musics. The solo of Miss Arzella Ellis received especial approbation.

The solo of Miss Arzella Ellis received especial approbation. It was one of her brightest moods and it is doubtful if ever he has spoken to a more appreciative audience. At times throughout his discourse he was interrupted by the applause which came almost spontaneously. He chose as his text, Philippians 8:4, and for the space of an hour held the rapt attention of every one present as he expounded the virtues to be derived from a true practice of Pythianism. With apt figures

he illustrated how the Order through cooperation can be of great service to the race, how the lesson of friendship taught in the story of Damon and Pythias should be one of the guiding principles in causing the members of the Order to do God's work. Rev. Mr. Griggs disavowed was undoubtedly one of the strongest that has ever been delivered before a congregation of Pythians in this section of the state.

Grand Worthy Counsellor, Dr. R. F. Boyd, was present to represent the interests of Calanthos and right well did he do so. One of the principal objects of holding the anniversary exercises on the day they were held was to stir the support of the citizens and visitors in the rally which was to raise money to help pay for the new hall which Mercury Lodge has purchased. Almost every one present responded liberally to the collection which was lifted immediately following the sermon of Rev. Griggs.

The anniversary services culminated in the honor of the Knights of Franklin and much credit was bestowed upon Knights Ewing, Reynolds, Williams, Noy, Palmer and others, who had charge of the arrangements.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN TENNESSEE IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Negroes the country over are renowned to be loyal to secret organizations. They have a devotion for societies and lodge that is not excelled by any people in the world. There are scores of different kinds of lodges in this state, and with few exceptions they are all doing a great work in the interest of humanity. True some of them spend too much energy toward petty and frivolous, but thousands of people are being aided daily by these organizations. There are no lodges in the state that are doing more for their members than the societies of the Grand Assembly of Benevolent Orders. They are what might be aptly called donors. They are not so very showy, but they get results. Their motto seems to be the most good to the most people.

The Delegated Assembly of Tennessee, of which Mrs. Rosa L. Brown, of this city, is Secretary, is composed of between seventy-five and one hundred orders. They constitute a membership of several thousand, and the secretary states that from all parts of the state the reports show marked progress. No Benevolent Order is classed among the progressive that is meeting a hall to grow in, and most of them own valuable property.

At the last state meeting held in Chattanooga they voted to establish an orphanage. Mr. E. E. Gilman, the member whose manifestation of Nashville is Chairman of the Orphanage Committee, and he stated recently to The Globe representative that he hoped to be able to report something tangible in the near future. The citizens of Tennessee in August. The citizens of the state are doing more for their fellow men than any other people in the South. The interest was centered in the gift of a hall for which a price of \$100 in gold had been offered by the management of the park to the donor. This price was captured by Eugene

EGG HUNT AT GREENWOOD PARK

Hundreds of Little Ones Have a Jolly Time

REV. PRESTON TAYLOR CHILDREN'S BEST FRIEND.

BUSINESS MEN OF CITY DONATE PRIZES—INTENSE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LITTLE FOLKS—EUGENE HATCHER FINDS GOLD EGG AND WINS FIRST PRIZE—SECOND PRIZE WON BY MARGARET HYNES—SIXTY-FOUR OTHER PRIZES AWARDED.

The postponed Easter egg hunt was observed at Greenwood Park last Sunday evening, April 25. The weather was perfect, notwithstanding the heavy rain on Friday. Saturday presented a fine day for out-of-door pleasure, and Greenwood Park presented a picture of beauty with its hills and its improved summer resorts. The scores of children that gathered at the park from all parts of the city spent an enjoyable afternoon. Long before 2 o'clock large crowds had gathered and were spending their time on the merry-go-round, throwing at steel, shooting and other innocent amusements that are to be found at this popular summer resort. At 2 o'clock the children were gathered in the main auditorium and given full instructions concerning the rules governing the egg hunt. These instructions were given by Rev. Preston Taylor, who had been selected to direct the egg hunt. Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Watkins. The children could hardly restrain from breaking out of the walls before the doors were opened. Finally they were given permission to hunt. Away they went through the tall grass, over the hills in search of the two hundred eggs that had been deposited in various places in the park. In the long grass, each egg bearing the imprint of Greenwood Park, and several containing numbers, each number drawing a prize, all of which had been donated by friends and business men of the city. The interest was centered in the gift of a hall for which a price of \$100 in gold had been offered by the management of the park to the donor. This price was captured by Eugene

The Nashville Globe Friday, May 1, 1908

CHAPTER FORTY-THREE

The Secret - December 14, 1922



The Reddick home on Columbia Avenue and, right, a young Thelma with her cat on the front porch.



*Thelma Louise Reddick Keene in the backyard of the Keene home in St. Albans, Queens, NY
Photo by Porter James, Jr., circa 1955 restored by Edward Keene*

At right above, CLANDESTINE authors Damani and Ife on the front steps of their home – 'Sunset Dreams' - in the highlands of Panama in May 2017. Photo by the great photographer Madonna Sealey.

PLEASE SEE OTHER LINK AND DOCUMENT FOR
VERIFICATIONS AND REFERENCES FOR
PART ONE - ERA OF DEFIANCE
1739 - 1864