



From the castle of Ralf, Sire de Tirel near Paris France; to England; to Ireland; to the USA; and beyond-- these are some of the TERRELL Trails upon the sands of time.

Variations include: Taral, Tarall, Tarel, Tarell, Taril, Tarill, Tarral, Tarrall, Tarrell, Tarrill, Teral, Terall, Teril, Terill, Terral, Terrald, Terrall, Terel, Terell, Terrel, TERRELL, Teril, Terril, Terrill, Theral, THEREL, Therell, THERRELL, Theril, Therill; Thiral, Thirel, Thiril, Thirrel, Thirril, Thorvil, Thurvil, Tiral, Tirel, Tiril, Tirrel, Tirrell, Tirril, Tirrill, Tural, Turel, Turil, TURREL, Turrell, Tyral, Tyrall, Tyrel, Tyrell, Tyril, Tyrill, Tyrral, Tyrrall, Tyrrel, Tyrrell, Tyrril, Tyrrill, etc.

SUMMER 2010

128 20<sup>th</sup> Ave NW

Vol. XXVI

Cairo Georgia 39827-1017

ISSN 0884-2108

<http://www.terrellsociety.com>

No. 2

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### NO RENEWAL NOTICES THIS YEAR

Due to the uncertainty of the future of the Society, we are not asking for renewal dues this year. If you want the Society to continue and are willing to help us do so, please let us know.

We are providing the following addresses in case mail is returned from above address. Save these for future use.

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### SUGGESTIONS

I received a suggestion that I assume the Society as we know it today will cease to exist on December 31, 2010. I have given 2 years notice of my intention to resign as editor of *Terrell Trails*. No one seems to have the time, interest, and ability to continue this work.

One suggested that we upgrade the web site. Another suggested that we continue it until funds run out. It definitely needs more attention than I have been able to give it. Is someone is willing to take over the administration and maintenance on the site? If you are qualified and interested, please let us know.

Another suggestion is to cease mailing Trails via USPS and send them as either .PDF or .RTF attachments to e-mails. Printed copies would then be provided only to those who are not online. I have no idea how many that will be, but due to the age of most of our members, I'm sure it will be 50 or more at the present time. Our newer members have found us through the web site. They should not have a problem with such a change.

Dan Brinson, Secretary/Editor

**PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT**

TERRELL TRAILS is published quarterly by the TERRELL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

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**Selected Records from the  
General Pension File  
United States National Archives**

Submitted by Don C. Terrill

All files contain many documents, in which selected documents are good sources of genealogy information. All have been edited to fit Trails format, i.e., all caps surnames, bold names, etc. Also note that spelling of names varies in most of the files. If one on those mentioned happens to be your ancestor, you've found a gold nugget. *DFB*

**GEORGE W. TERREL SR.**

Invalid Appl. No. 1503977, Certif. No. (none)

Co D, 3d Missouri S. Militia Infantry (Union)

[see 1900 Kansas, Cloud Co, Concordia, W. 7th St., ED 18, S 10, L 51]

[A very large and complicated pension file.] **George** applied for pension 5 Sep 1891, age 69, a resident of Arion, Cloud Co, Kansas. Says he enrolled in 1862 on Co D 3d M.S.M. Inf as a Pvt.; that he was discharged at Lancaster, Mo.; and that he is "suffering from general debility caused by old age, hard work, impaired vision of both eyes, and partial deafness in both ears." Signs as **George W. TERREL Sen.**

Document: Marcyville, Cloud County, Kansas, Sept. 6 1894. Hon. Commissioner of Pensions, Washington D.C. Sir: I write you about my pension claim, my name is **George W. TERRIL**, I was a private in Co H 44th Mo. Militia. I am nearly 73. I am almost helpless with my infirmities and have raised no grain this season. If am ever to get my just dues from the Govt, now is the time. I will appreciate them most. I applied about 3 years ago and think I ought to hear favorably from it son. Hoping you will see that I receive my just dues, allow me to remain your obedient humble servant. {signed} **George W. TERREL**. [Bureau of Pensions responds (Jul 1896) that they cannot begin action until he identifies his company and regiment. He responds (Oct 1896) Co G, 2d Provisional Regiment Middle Missouri Militia. Treasury Department (Feb 1897) reports that he is not found on the rolls of that unit. George names 3 or 4 military organizations, and they do not exist or he is not listed on their rolls.

**JOHN TERRELL**

Invalid Appl. No. 467764, Certif. No. 522636

### **Terrell Trails**

Widow Appl. No. 1209777, Certif. No. 956581

Co A 40th Kentucky Infantry (Union) and Co I 55th Kentucky Infantry (Union)

[see 1900 Ind., Marion Co, Indianapolis, 632 Dougherty St., ED 162, S 9, L 76]

John applied for pension on 16 Feb 1882 from Maysville, Mason Co, KY. Says he served in Co A 4th Ky. Vols. commanded by Capt. Bearborn & Curtis on 14 Jun 1863 and was honorably discharged at Cattlettsburg, Ky. on 13 Dec 1864. Says that in the month of May 1864 at Camp Nelson Ky. I was vaccinated and the vaccine used was taken from a man who was afflicted with a loathsome disease. Through this I became afflicted with the same and my back, breast and head are covered, at times, with running soars. I am very seriously disabled and claim a pension for disease of the blood caused by impure vaccine. Treated by Regt. surgeon at Hospital at Camp Nelson, Ky. I served in I 55 Ky. in 1865. Since the war his occupation has been as a blacksmith. Signs as **John TERRELL**. Application rejected 29 Feb 1884 on the ground of no rateable disability from results of impure vaccination since Dec. 21, 1882.

Record and Pension Ofc., War Dept., says, on 31 Aug 1899, that John TERRELL, Co I 55th Regt. Ky. Inf. enrolled 8 Mar 1865 at age 18 and mustered out 19 Sep 1865. Between these dates he held the ranks of Private and Corporal. John was born 10 Mar 1847.

Document: War Department, Adjutant General's Ofc., Washington, June 19, 1883. Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions. **John TYRRELL**, a Private of Company A, 40th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was enrolled on the 14th day of June 1863 at Clayson for 1 year and is reported: Present on roll from enlistment to Oct. 31st 1863 - Nov. Dec 1863 Deserted Dec. 30th 1863 at Mt. Sterling, Ky.. Jan. Feb. 1864 present. Mch. Apr. 1864 Absent. May June 1864 present, last roll on file. Mustered out with Co Dec. 30th 1864 at Catlettsburg, Ky., as **John TERRELL**. Not reported absent on returns for July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. 1864.

In Aug 1899 John answers questions posed by the Pension Bureau and said he had one living child: **Samuel N. TERREL**, born 20 Nov 1872. He said also: My first wife applied for divorce the second time at Stubinville Ohio after my first application at Maysville Ky. So we were divorced twice. Signs **John TERREL**.

File contains a true copy (made by the Marion Co, Ind., Court Clerk on 5 Sep 1923) showing the **John J. TERRELL** married **Alice P. BOWMAN** on 29 Feb 1884.

Document: Department of the Interior, Washington. Aug 13 1903. Certificate No. 522,636. **John TERREL**, Co. A, 40th Ky. Vol. Inf. }} Docket NO. 75,161. Appeal. Affirmed. Claim for Pension Under the General Law. Claim for Increase of Pension Under the Act of June 27, 1890.

The soldier alleged blood poisoning from impure vaccination incurred in the military service. He is shown to have had a skin affection not pathologically connected with his vaccination or otherwise shown to be of service origin.

He is not shown to have been disabled in a degree that would warrant a rate in excess of \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Document: Southern Division., Inv. Ctf. 522,636, John TERRIL, Co A 40 Ky. Vol. Inf. January 18, 1907. Sir: In response to your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the President and by him referred to this Bureau for reply, on the 16th, you are advised that your claim for pension under the general law, filed December 21, 1882, was rejected March 4, 1884, on the ground that no rateable degree of disability had been shown from alleged blood poisoning from impure vaccination, since date of filing claim, which action was adhered to February 25, 1902, after consideration of additional evidence filed to reopen claim, and was affirmed by appeal by the Honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior, August 13, 1903.

Your claim for increase under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected December 15, 1903, on the ground that \$8 per month was the highest rate warranted for the degree of inability to earn a support by manual labor, as shown by the evidence in the case.

If, however, your inability to perform manual labor has so increased as to entitle you to a higher rate than you are receiving, you are at liberty to fill out, execute and return the enclosed blank application for increase, which will receive prompt consideration. Very respectfully, {signed} \*\*\* Commissioner. [addressed to **John TERRIL**, 826 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

He applied again on 25 Feb 1907 from Indianapolis (1204 Woodlawn Ave.) and lists the usual information, adding that since leaving military service he lived in Indianapolis 23 years and Mason Co, Ky., about 19 years.

Pension awarded to John at \$12 a month commencing 30 Nov 1907. Pension increased to \$15 a month commencing 22 May 1912. Pension increased to \$17 a month commencing 10 Mar 1913. Pension increased to \$23 a month commencing 10 Mar 1917. Pension increased to \$30 a month commencing 10 Jun 1918. Pension increased to \$40 a month commencing 10 Mar 1919. Pension increased to \$50 a month commencing 10 Mar 1922.

On 4 Mar 1915 John answered questions posed by the Bureau of Pensions: Date and place of birth? 10 day March 1845 Mason Co, KY. Name of organizations in which you served? Privet Co A 40th KY Vol Infantry and Carprell Co I 55 Ky.

### *Terrell Trails*

Vol. Inf. What was your post office at enlistment? Maysville, Ky. State your wife's full name and her maiden name. **Alice P. TERREL. Alice P. BOWMAN.** He also states: I am her first and only husband.

John Died 24 Feb 1923. His death certificate is in the file and shows that he was born 5 Mar 1840, was a retired blacksmith, and that the names of his parents are unknown (to son **Samuel** who provided the information). He was buried at Crown Hill Cem. on 27 Feb 1923. At the time of his death his pension was \$50 a month.

**Alice P. TERREL** applied for a widow's pension on 7 Sep 1923 from (1808 Singleton St.) Indianapolis, Ind., based on the military service of **John J. TERREL.** She says she was married to him on 29 Feb 1884 at Indianapolis, Ind., under the name of **Alice P. BOWMAN,** and that she has no children under age 16.

In her affidavit, dated 11 Dec 1924, she says, in part: "that she first knew the soldier when she was a child, when he wronged her and after that she didn't know anything about him for some years. Then he returned and married claimant after his divorce from his former wife **Elizabeth W. TERREL.** That her son, **Samuel N. TERREL** was born prior to her marriage to said soldier and he is also the son of said soldier **John TERREL.**

File contains the affidavit of **Samuel N. TERRELL,** age 51 (1808 Singleton St., Indianapolis, Ind.) who says he is their son.

Document: Indianapolis Ind., 7-11-1924. Dear Sir, the claim of **Alice P. TERREL** Widow of **John TERREL.** She claims she never was married before till 1884. She claims that he wronged her in 1871 and when he seen what he don he run off. And she did not see him enney more til 1884 when he came to Indianapolis. Then her Brother maid him married her. She has one son and has been with her all his life. Please see what you can do for her. She sesed she did not get enney of his Pension noe one ceant did she get. he all ways toll her he never was married. Please see what you can du. From her son **Samuel N. TERREL,** 1808 Singleton St.

File contains a true copy (made by the clerk of Mason Circuit Court, Ky., on 10 Dec 1923) of the divorce order for **John J. TERRILL** and his wife **Elizabeth W. TERRILL** on 30 Jan 1874.

### Franklin TERRELL

Invalid Appl. No. 626472, Certif. No. 418032

Widow Appl. No. 646709, Certif. No. 456024

Co C, 4th West Virginia Infantry; and Co E 33d Ohio Infantry.

[see 1880 Ohio, Washington Co, Marietta, p. 232a)

Franklin applies for pension from Marietta, Washington Co, Ohio, on 17 Oct 1887. Says he enrolled on 16 Jun 1861 on Co C 4th Regt. W.Va. Inf. commanded by Capt. **Barney J. ROLLINS** and was discharged at Wheeling, W.Va. on 6 Jul 1864. He says that his appearance is age 51, height 5 ft. 9 in., complexion fair, hair light, and eyes blue. He says that "at or near Vicksburg in the State of Mississippi in February 1863 he contracted a bone-felon in right fore-finger from shoveling while constructing the Vicksburg Canal, totally disabling him at the time and resulting in stiff fore-finger and disabling right hand and arm. Also on Chattanooga Campaign and on march to relieve Knoxville in November 1863 he contracted rheumatism totally disabling him at the time." Says he "was not treated at the time because the hospital was full of wounded men from the battles of Mason Ridge and Lookout Mountain." Says he "served also in Co E 33d Ohio Inf. (Veteran Inf.) from 15 Oct 1864 to 12 Jul 1865. Since that time he has resided at Marietta and has been a farmer." Signs as **Franklin TERREL.**

Document: War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feby. 21, 1888. Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions. **Franklin TERRELL,** a Private of Company C 4th Regiment Va. (Subs. W.Va.) Volunteers, was enrolled on the 5th day of July 1861, at Mason City, Va. for 3 yrs. and is reported on rolls to Dec. 31/61 without remark as to presence or absence. Subsequent rolls to Feb. 29/64, present. Mar & Apl./64 absent on 30 days furlough since April 1/64 By order **Lieut. Col. DARC** Supt'd. W.VA. R.S. Muster out rol of Co dated Wheeling W.VA. July 6/64 reports him mustered out that date. No returns on file prior to Jan./62.

He is not reported absent on Return Jan./63, Mar/63 not on file. Nov./63 absent without leave. Regimental and Company books not on file. Not borne on Regtl. Hospt. Records. Feb. to sep. 25/63 (all on file). The records of this office furnish no evidence of disability while in this service.

**Franklin TERRELL,** A Pvt. (substitute) Co E 33 Ohio Vols. enrolled the 15th day of October 1864 at Circleville, O. 1 year and is reported on roll for Nov & Dec./64 present, so borne to June 30th 1865.

M.O. Rolls of Co reports him mustered out July 12th 1865 at Louisville, Ky.

Returns. Nov. 64 to June 65 do not report him absent or otherwise.

Regt. Hospital Records not on file subsequent to Oct. 4/64.

The records of this office furnish no evidence of disability during service in above organization.

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Pension approved for \$8 a month commencing 19 Oct 1887; to increase to \$16 a month 27 Feb 1889. Franklin applies for pension increase 11 Sep 1889 from Marietta, Washington Co, Ohio. Pension increase rejected 16 Mar 1891. Applies for pension increase from Marietta on 6 Jun 1892.

File contains transcript (prepared May 1897) of the record of **Francis TERRELL** and **Amy MILLER** on 17 Nov 1851 at Marietta (cites Washington Co marriage book Vol. 2, p. 423).

On 13 Jan 1897 from Marietta widow **Amy TERRELL** applies for his accrued pension. He died 28 Dec 1897. Says they were married on 6 Oct 1852 at Marietta under her name **Amy MILLER**. She was granted a pension of \$12 a month commencing 29 Dec 1896. Amy died 31 Aug 1905.

## **HEZEKIAH TERRELL**

Widow Appl. No. 295683

Co C, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery; and Co C 21st Indiana Infantry

[see 1880 Ind., Greene Co, Richland, p. 141a]

On 4 Aug 1882 **Sarah TERRELL**, widow of **Hezekiah TERRELL**, filed for a pension from Bloomfield, Green Co, Ind., based on the service of her husband Hezekiah TERRELL. She says he served on Co C 21st Ind. St. Vols. She says that her maiden name was **Sarah SHIELDS** who married **Thomas ANDERSON** who died and then married TERRELL and that they married on 11 Mar 1852 at Richland, Green Co, Ind. She says that **Hezekiah** died on 7 Mar 1878 from a service-connected disease. She lists their children who were under the age of 16 at the time of his death: **James J. TERRELL** (b. 9 Feb 1863), **Francis TERRELL** (b. 9 Jan 1865), and **Sampson TERRELL** (b. 2 Aug 1869). She signs with a mark.

Document: War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 26, 1883. Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions. **Hesekiah TERRELL**, a Private of Company C 1 Regiment Indiana Hy. Arty. Volunteers, was enrolled on the 24 day of July, 1861, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for 3 yrs and is reported: On roll July & August 1861 present. He was discharged at Baltimore, Md., October 26th 1861, on surgeon's Certificate of disability. No additional information. Company Morning Reports prior to 1864 and Regimental Hospital Records not on file.

Document: Army of the United States Certificate of Disability for Discharge. Private Hezekiah TERRELL, of Captain **Elihu E. Roses** Company,(C) of the Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was enlisted by Capt. **Elihu E. ROSE** of the twenty-first Regiment of Ind. Vols. at Bloomfield on the (6) Sixth day of July, 1861 to serve three years; he was born in Green County in the State of Indiana, is Thirty-two (32) years of age, (5) Five feet 82 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty 61 days. {signed} **Elihu E. Rose**, Commanding Company.

I certify that I have carefully examined Hezekiah TERRELL of Captain Elihu E. Roses Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of a large tuma situate on the posterior part of the right arm near to the shoulder joint. It deprives him of the use of the arm to such an extent that he is unable to earn his subsistence by labor. It is of several years standing, but since his enlistment has rapidly increased in growth. {signed} **Ezra READ**, Surgeon, 21st Regt. Ind. Vol.

Discharged this Twenty-Sixth day of October 1861, at Baltimore M.D. {signed} **Jas. W. McMILLAN**, Commanding the Reg't.

Application rejected 20 Apr 18813 because death not due to service.

On 9 Mar 1903 **Sampson** and **J.J. TERRELL** filed a claim for the accrued (unpaid) pension due their father, filing from Plummer, Greene Co, Ind. They after Hezekiah's death they filed for a pension "which was rejected because of the fact that Doctor **CRAVEN** intentionally or otherwise made an error in giving the cause of death of said soldier, stating that it was typhoid fever when in fact it was caused from a tumor on his right shoulder, poisoning his shoulder and blood thereby killing him." They say their mother is now dead.

File contains a copy (created by the clerk of the court on 4 Aug 1882) of the marriage certificate of **Hezekiah TERRELL** and **Sally Ann ANDERSON** who were married 11 Mar 1852.

## **JEPHTHA P. TERREL**

Widow Appl. No. 52321, Certif. 43145

Co D, 10th Kansas Infantry

On 17 May 1864 **Eliza A. TERREL** applies for a pension from Mound City, Linn Co, Kansas, based on the service of her husband **Jeptha P. TERREL**. Says he was a private in Co D commanded by Capt. Hill in the 10th Regt. Kan. Vols and

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that he died at Alton, Illinois about 25 Apr 1864 in the hospital of measles. She says she married him under the name of **Eliza A. GILLETT** on 1 Aug 1864 at Mound City. Attached is a copy of the marriage certificate (a certified copy by county clerk on 17 May 1864) for the 1862 certificate (Jeptha's name is spelled **TERRIL**). She signs as **Eliza A. TERREL**.

Application is supported by a 16 Feb 1865 affidavit by **Josiah B. TERRELL** who says that he was a private together with **Jeptha** in the same company and that Jeptha died in the hospital at Alton on 19 Apr 1864 of measles and that he was present and assisted in his burial. Signs as **Josiah B. TERREL**. Testimony also from **Jacob F. DIEHM** who says that he was Ward Master at the hospital and attended Josiah through his illness.

The Surgeon General's Ofc., Record and Pension Bureau, reports on 30 Jun 1864 that Private "**Jefferson TIRRELL**" died 19 Apr 1864.

**Eliza** granted a pension of \$8 a month commencing 19 Apr 1864.

File contains a certified copy of a marriage certificate showing that **William MINOR** and **Eliza TERRELL** married on 30 Jul 1865. at Linn Co, Kan.

On 5 Mar 1869 **Eliza** (now **Minor**) files for back unpaid pension due her.

## **JACKSON J. TERRELL**

Invalid Appl. No. 130141, Certif. No. 93713

Co F, 11th Missouri Cavalry

[see 1900 Mo., Macon Co, La Plata, ED 77, S 14, L 22)

Applies for pension on 26 Nov 1867 from Macon Co, Mo. Says that he enlisted about 20 Feb 1862 as a sergeant in Company F commanded by Capt. **Fred R. CIRCUIT**, 2d Regt. Mo. State Militia Cav. commanded by **John M. NEIL** and was discharged 1 Apr 1865. He says that "at or near Bloomfield Missouri on the 4th day of March A.D. 1865, being then & there engaged in a skirmish with a band of guerillas, in which the greater portion of his company was also engaged & while there engaged and in the line of duty, as a soldier he received a gun shot wound in his right hand, entering such hand near the small finger, passing through said hand and coming out just above his thumb bone near his wrist." Signs as **Jackson TERRELL**.

Jan 1868 report from the War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc., says that records show that Jackson TERRELL enrolled on 27 Jan 1862 at Macon City, Macon Co, Mo in 2 Regt. Mo. State Militia Vols. and was mustered in on 24 Mar 1862 as corporal. He was mustered out as sergeant at St. Louis, Mo., on 24 Mar 1865, with no evidence of a disability recorded.

October 1868 report from the War Dept., Surgeon General's Ofc. in Washington, says that Sgt. **Joel J. TERRELL** of Co F, Mo. State Militia Vol. Cav. was admitted to post hospital at Cape Girardeau, Mo. on 12 Mar 1865 and treated for a gunshot wound and was returned to duty on 22 Mar 1865.

In an affidavit dated 23 Oct 1868 Jackson says that his full name is **Jackson James TERRELL**.

On Mar 1897 Jackson applies for an increase to his pension saying that he also suffers from diarrhea and piles (hemorrhoids) which he contracted in the service in line of duty.

This file is filled with affidavits of former fellow soldiers and neighbors who testify about Jackson's hand wound and his diarrhea and hemorrhoids.

Document: Deposition A, Case of **James J. TERRELL Jnr.**, Certif. No. 93713 On this Eleventh day of September 1904 at La Plata, County of Macon, State of Missouri, before me, **H.F. BONORDEN**, a special examiner of the Bureau of Pensions, personally appeared **Jackson J. TERRELL**, claimant, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to him during this special examination of aforesaid claim for pension, deposes and says: "I am 60 years of age, my post office address is La Plata, Mo. I have been a farmer. I own 2 acre on the outskirts of town. I work thereon when able. I am the identical party who is pensioner under Certif. 93713, Act of July 14, 1862. I draw \$14.00 per month for G.S.W. of rt. hand. It was issued April 14, 1893 and pension continues at that rate Jan. 4, 1893. Pension was allowed me at \$4.00 per month November 3, 1868 to commence Mar. 24th 1865, then that amount was increased to \$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 and finally to \$14.00, all for said G.S.W. of the hand."

"I was enrolled at Macon, Mo. Jan. 21/62 in Capt. Burus Comp. M.S.M. Cav.; that Comp. became Co F, St. M. S.M. Cav. On or about Sept. 1862 the 11 and 2d Mo. S.M. Cav. were consolidated and my Company was hence forth known as Comp. F, 2d Mo. S.M. av. I was mustered out with my Comp. at St. Louis Mo. Mar. 24th 1865. I was Sergeant at muster out. I did not serve in any military or naval organization prior to Jan. 21/62 or after Mar 24/65."

Q. During your service in the U.S. Army during the War of 1865-1865 was you for any length of time on furlough, absent sick or absent on detached service; if so, state in chronological order, when, where, how long and give cause of absence.

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Answer: "I never was absent on furlough except for 3 days when my sister died in 1862. I was not on detached service. I was wounded Mar. 5, 1865, near West Plains, Mo. I went into the hospital at Bloomfield, Mo., stayed 2 or 3 days, and we moved thence to Cape Girardeau, Mo. and I entered to Post Hospital there and I returned to the Regiment and went with it to St. Louis, Mo., to be mustered out. I was about 2 weeks in the Capt Girardeau Hospital. I was not in any other hospital during my service."

"My Captain at muster-out was **Fred R. VINCENT**, he is dead. 1st Lieut. was **Robert O. DAVIS**. I do not know where he is. I heard he was in Illinois. 2d Lieut. we had non. Orderly Sergeant was **Martin V. LAWSON**. I do not know his P.O. address. I understand he is in Texas."

Q: Who were your best or bunk mates after you was wounded and up to the time of your discharge?

Ans: "Well now, I left the Post Hospital at Capt Girardeau on or about March 21st 1865 and I boarded the boat on which the Regiment went to St. Louis, Mo., for muster out. I had no bunk or tent mate during the period you inquired into. I think we were in St. Louis, Mo., for about 2 days waiting to be mustered out and we were paid Mar. 25th 1865 and the next day I left for home, 16 miles S. of La Plata, Mo., near Economy, Mo., lived there about a year. Thence I lived at a place about 5 miles West for one year. I went thence to Knox Co, Mo., and lived about 42 N.E. of Edina, I was then about 3 years came back to Macon Co and bought a farm of 80 acres near Ten Mile, Mo. I stayed on that farm four years and moved to a piece of land S.E., 40 acres, stayed on that piece about 5 years. Then moved to La Plata, Mo., and remained 8 months thence I went to Macon, Mo., stayed there 2 months. Leased a big farm 9 miles East of Macon, P.O. Anabel, Mo., stayed about 1 years, went to a piece of land near Anabel and stayed there about 3 years. Came to La Plata, Mo., about 1892 and have been living here ever since. I have had no trade."

"I have been married once, on 3d of September 1865 to Miss. **Annie F. MAGEE**, 23 years of age, she had not been previously married. We had eight children, of whom seven are living the youngest is 17 years of age. I claim pension for chronic diarrhea and piles."

Q: Your filed your first application on Dec. 4th 1862 and you filed eight applications for increase and so forth; why did you wait until Mar. 6th 1897 before you applied for said disabilities?

Ans: "Well, I did not apply for those disabilities because I thought I could not prove it and the Doctors told me to apply for the G.S. Wound and I thought I could get along without a pension. I have no attorney in the pending above. Justice of the Peace **John SHAEFFER** of La Plata, is now in Wyoming, wrote my application filed Mar 6/97. [there follows a long discussion of what involvement he had (or not) in the supporting affidavits of others and about his diarrhea and hemorrhoids.]

In a 17 Feb 1914 application for pension increase, **Jackson** says at time of enlistment he was 5 ft. 9 in. tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light, occupation farmer, and he was born 9 Aug 1841 at Clark Co, Illinois.

In April 1916 he answers questions posed by the Pension Office and says that he married **Ann D. TERRELL** on 5 Sep 1865 in Macon Co, Mo. Says he is living with his wife and they have had 6 children, all who are still living are married. He names **W.J. TERRELL, Asther TERRELL, Robert TERRELL, Jan TERRELL, Mary Etty TERRELL** and **Jenny TERRELL**.

A 7 Jan 1916 letter from Jackson (through his attorney) says that on 7 Jun 1915 he was stricken with paralysis. Jackson died 14 Mar 1919 at La Plato, Mo.

## **ISAAC TERRELL**

Invalid Appl. No. 281967, Certif. No. 358981

Co A, 1st Kentucky Infantry

[see 1880 Ky. Kenton Co, Covington, p. 216b]

Document: State of Kentucky, Kenton County }} On this 12th day of March 1879 personally appeared before me, clerk of the County court of said count, the same being a court of record, **Isaac TERRELL** who, being duly sworn according to law, says he is the identical Isaac TERRELL who enlisted under the name of Isaac TERRELL in the military service of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 1861, as a Private in Co A First Regt. of Kentucky Vol. Infantry and was honorably discharged from said company and Regt. on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 1864 at Covington, Ky.

That while in the service aforesaid in the line of his duty he received the following wound and disability: At battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, he received a gunshot wound cutting off the right fore finger to the first joint, the bone being entirely out to said first joint; this on or about the 6th day of April 1862. Also at Chattanooga Tenn. he was ruptured in the right groin, the rupture being about one inch and a half wide and the projection there from being about three-quarters of an inch; this on or about Sept. 15 1863 while lifting heavy timbers for the erection of building for water works to provide against a siege by the enemy. He was at this time detached from his command. The effects of this wound and

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disability or injury are to interfere with the proper use of the right hand causing pain whenever the weather is cold; of the rupture is to disable him from performing any labor that requires lifting. He is compelled to wear a truss.

He was sent home on furlough at Covington, Ky. After his wound was received about ten days after he returned said wound and was discharged to report to hospital, Main St., daily which he did where he remained about three weeks when he joined his Regt. at Cornish, Ala., after which he was detached for duty in Pioneer Corps.

That said disability has continuously existed from time when received to the present time.

He says he has never served in the military or naval service of the United States except as aforesaid. That since leaving said service he has resided at Covington, and his occupation has been that of an iron boiler.

That he hereby constitutes and appoints **C. P. WILCOX** of Covington Kentucky his attorney to prosecute his claim for an invalid pension.

That his residence is Covington, Kentucky and post office address is same place. *{signed with mark}* **Isaac TERRELL**.

File contains affidavit dated 12 Mar 1879 at Kenton Co, Ky., by **Abraham HOUSER** and **George W. TERRELL** who restate Isaac's military record. George TERRELL signs with mark. On 13 Oct 1880 War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc., Washington, reports that George [above]: "On muster roll for Jany. & Feby. 1862, TERRILL present, station not stated. Roll for March & April 1862 not on file. Four Month Roll to Aug. 31/62, TERRELL present. Return for April 1862 reports TERRILL present on extra duty as Teamster, Station in the field, Tenn."

On 19 Jul 1880 the War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc., Washington, reports that **Isack TERRILL** was enrolled on the 4th day of June, 1861, and Cincinnati, O., in Co A, 1st Regiment of Kentucky Inf. Volunteers, to serve 3 years or during the war, and mustered into service as a Pvt. on the 4th day of June, 1861, at Pendleton, Ohio, in Co A, 1st Regiment of Ky. Inf. Volunteers to serve 3 years, or during the war. On the Muster Roll of Co A of that Regiment from enrollment to Feb. 28, 1862, he is reported present for duty. No roll on file for March & Apr 62. On rolls from Apl. 30th 62 to Oct. 31st 62 present for duty. On roll for Nov. & Dec. 62, Detached with Engineer Corps Nov. 17, 1862. On rolls from dec. 31, 1862 to April 30th 64, he is repled. as above Co. Muster-Out roll dated June 18, 1864 repts. him pvt. honorably mustered out with the Co. Regimental Return for Sep. 63, repts. him >absent dtchd." Return for April 1862 repts. him wounded 7th inst. & sent to Gen'l Hospt. Regiment was in action at Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing) April 7, 1862. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Apl. 7, 1862; location of wound not stated. There is no evidence of rupture Sept. 15, 1863."

On 7 Sep 1886 the War Dept. Surgeon General's Ofc. Washington reports that: **Isaac TERRILL**, Private, Co A, 1 Ky. Vols. was admitted to Main St., G.H. Covington, Ky., May 15, 1862 with a wound in right hand and returned to duty June 9, 1862. Records of Medical Director's Office, Chattanooga, Tenn. (which embrace admissions to hospls. at Chattanooga) from Sept. 24, 1863 (earliest date) to Nov. 1, 1863, furnish no evidence in this case. No medical records of the regiment on file, nor of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) Tenn. The 1 Ky. Vols. is not represented on records of wounded pertaining to the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862. No record found of Soldier's treatment for any disability other than above indicated."

File contains affidavit by **Kate TERRELL**, the claimant, dated 24 Jan 1886 and Hamilton Co, Ohio, who says that her husband **Isaac TERRILL** died 1 Dec 1880. File contains a letter from Covington Gas Light Co dated 2 Feb 1886 which "certifies that Isaac TERRILL was buried in Sec. 5, Lot 120 N.W. of lott on 29 Apr 1881, the body having previously been placed in the Receiving Tomb of Highland County on December 12, 1880, from which it was taken and buried." File contains affidavit by Bishop **S. M. MENLL** dated 6 Apr 1886 at Cook Co, Ill., who certifies that he married **Catherine GLENNEN** to **Isaac TERRELL** at Covington, Ky., on 1 Jun 1862. File contains affidavit by **Cynthia SENSE** of Hamilton Co, Ohio, on 24 Sep 1886 in the claim of **Kate TERRELL** who gives further description of the wound of her "husband" Isaac TERRELL.

File contains affidavit dated 1 Mar 1887 at Garden, Athens Co, Ohio, by **James TERRILL** who says that Isaac suffered wounds in the service. He says that he himself is late a private on Co A 2d Ky. Vols.

Document [a personal letter]: Covington, Sep. 19th 1886. Dr. **W. L. WHITE**. Dear Sir, I have been trying to get my husband's pension through the pension agents **McCORMICK & son** of Cincinnati, O. Several years ago my husband tried to get it, but the lawyer he had sent the application & never bothered any more about it; so in the year 1880 my husband died from injuries received while working in a roll mill at Cincinnati. Since that time I have applied for his pension & I have to furnish a great deal of proof.

Now Mr. TERRILL had his right fore finger shot off in the battle of Shiloh & it seems that he was ruptured too, now I know that he was ruptured, but I did not know that he was ruptured in the Army. Possibly you can give some information. The agents McCormick & sons found out through the Surgeon General that you attended to Mr. TERRILL's wounds in the Army. The agents gave me some paper to send to you and get you to go before an attorney or squire & be sworn & state



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what you know about Mr. TERRILL's wounds. Now, my dear sir, if you will do this for me I will be so thankful, for I have had a hard time since Mr. TERRILL has died & if I get this pension it will be a great help to me. From Mrs. **Kate TERRILL**. P.C. My directions are No. 11 W. 6th, Covington, Ky.

On 27 Apr 1887 Isaac TERRILL, through his widow Kate TERRILL completing the application, was granted a pension of \$2 a month, commencing 19 Jun 1864 and ending 10 Dec 1880 (payable to Kate).

## **JOSEPH H. TERRELL**

Invalid Appl. No. 503571

Co G, 5th Kansas Cavalry

[see 1880 Ark., Dorsey Co, Harper, p. 386b]

Applies for pension on 29 Dec 1883 from Bradley, Dorsey Co, Ark. Says he is age 63 and enrolled on 14 Nov 1863 in Co F, 5th Kans. Vols. commanded by Capt. **MORE** and was discharge at \_\_. Says he is 6 ft. 1 in. tall, complexion fair, hair grey, and eyes blue. Says while in service at Monticello, Ark., on or about 4 Mar 1864 he received a gunshot wound through the left hand. Says he was treated as follows: "I remained at Monticello for 9 mos. then went to Pine Bluff, Ark. and remained there with my family & my family physician treated me. Since his service he has resided in Lincoln and Dorsey counties Ark., that he is a farmer, and he is partially disabled. Signs **Joseph H. TERRELL**.

On 26 Mar 1884 the War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc, Washington, reports: "The name Joseph H. TERRELL is not borne on the rolls of Co F 5th Kans. Cav'y. (of which **Henry MOORE** was Captain) on file in this office."

On 8 Apr 1884 Joseph's attorney is sent a letter form the Pension Office which says: "Sir: Referring to above indicated claim, it is noticed that claimant alleges in his declaration that he was a member of Co F, 5th Kansas Cavy. Commanded by Capt. Moore. The report form the Adjutant General U.S.A. shows that the name Joseph H. TERRELL is not borne on the rolls of Co F 5th Kansas Cavy. (of which Henry Moore was Captain). No further action can be taken until the service is established on the records of the Adjutant General's Office. Very respectfully, {signed} **W. W. DULEY**, Commissioner." [no later documents]

## **LEROY M. TERRELL (ALIAS ROYAL TERRELL)**

Widow Appl. No. 773645

Co I, 13th U.S. Infantry

[see 1900 Mo., Jackson Co, Kansas City, 1124 Cherry St., ED 80, S 5, L 35]

On 12 Nov 1902 **Ida C. TERRELL**, age 44, applies for a pension from (520 E. 12th St.) Kansas City, Jackson Co, Mo., based on the service of her husband, **Leroy M. TERRELL**, alias **Royal TERRELL**. Says he was a private in Co I commanded by Col. **R. de ROBRIAND** of the 18th U.S. Inf. in the War Between the States. Says her maiden name was **Ida C. HALE** and they she was married under the name of **Ida C. Yeakel** on 15 Jun 1889 at San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co, Calif. She says that **Leroy** died on 5 Dec 1899 in San Bernardino, Calif., "of chronic mania due to a bayonet wound of the left eye incurred in the U.S. service." She has no living children under 16 years of age.

In an affidavit filed by Ida on 29 Aug 1903 from Kansas City she says: "As my name appears as **Ina C. Yeakel** in my marriage certificate instead of my correct name, **Ida C. Yeakel**, which shows my marriage to **Matt TERRELL** (whose full and correct name was **Royal M. TERRELL**), on the 16th day of June 1889, would say that the name Ina was commonly used by me and I was generally called **Ina** among my relatives and friends, but in fact my correct name is and was at the date of my said marriage, **Ida C. Yeakel** instead of **Ina C. Yeakel**. I further state that I have changed my residence from and post-office address to No. 1206 Locust St., Kansas City, Missouri." {signed} **Ida C. TERRELL**.

A true copy of the marriage license is in the file, prepared by the county recorder on 18 Jun 1903 (refers to Marriage Book E, p. 525). An original copy (huge) of the certificate is also in the file. Matt was age 50.

File includes a true copy of a marriage license between **Charles E. YEAKEL** and **Ida C. HALE** at on 24 Jan 1882 at Truedau, Bourbon Co, Kan., prepared by probate judge of Bourbon Co on 14 Oct 1902. File includes also an original copy of a divorce decree between **Charles E. Yeakel** and **Ida C. Yeakel** at San Bernardino Co, Calif., effective effective 3 May 1889. Ida gets custody of their 6-year-old daughter **Lela YEAKEL**.

Death certificate in file shows **Matt Tyrrell**, age 61, born in U.S., d. 5 Dec 1899 at Southern Calif. State Hosp., married, male, white, occupation none - invalid. Death was caused by chronic mania and exhaustion.

On 13 Feb 1903 the War Dept., Record and Pension Office reports: "**Royal TERRELL**, Co I, 13th Regt. U.S. Inf., the medical records show him treated as follows: July 26 to Aug. 12 '67, remittent fever; Aug. 4 to 9 '67 (diagnosis not stat-

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ed); Jan. 3 to 7 '68, intermit. fever quot.; Aug 2 to 11, Sept. 10 to 14, and Nov. 7 to 9 '68, simple catarrh; Nov. 28 to Dec. 1 '69, catarrh; Dec. 11 '69 to Jan. 17 '70, epidemic catarrh, ret'd to duty."

On 12 Jul 1903 the War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc., reports that "**Royal TERRELL**, born in Morrison in the State of Illinois, age 21 years, by occupation a farmer, color of eyes hazel, hair black, complexion dark, height 5 ft. 6 in., was enlisted on the 5th day of April 1867 at Clinton, Iowa, and was assigned to Co I, 13th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, joined July 1867 from Newport Bks. Ky. Rolls show him July & Aug 1868: Sick in quarters, March & April 1870: Discharged April 5, 1870 at Ft. Shaw Mont. by expiration of service a pvt. Not reported sick on any other roll."

Ida's application was rejected 20 Nov 1903 because of "claimant's declared inability to furnish evidence necessary to connect deaths cause of soldier's chronic mania with his military service." Ida filed for reopening and it was rejected on 15 Oct 1907 because "it does not establish the fact that soldier's death cause was due to his service."

## **TIMOTHY TERRELL**

Mother's Appl. No. 179916, Certif. No. 148668

Co L, 7th Missouri Cavalry

[brother Jackson at 1880, Mo., Macon Co, Ten-Mile, p. 325a]

Mrs. **Nancy TERRELL**, age 69, soldier's mother, applies for a mother's pension on 16 Sep 1869 from Laplate, Macon Co, Mo. Says **Timothy TERRELL** was a private in Co H, commanded by Capt. Johnson, 7th Regt. Upton Co Volunteers and he died at Shreveport, La., or Tyler, Texas, about 20 Feb 1874 by reason of starvation and cruel treatment. She signs with mark. Application is witnessed by **Jackson J. TERRELL** of Macon Co.

Adjutant General's Ofc., Washington, D.C. says (on 4 Nov 1869): That Timothy was enrolled 1 Sep 1861 at Macon City, Mo in Co H, 7th Rgt. Mo. Cav. Vols. to serve for 3 yrs or the war. He was mustered in as a Pvt. on 30 Nov 1863 to date from 1 Sep 1862 at Little Rock, Ark. That in Jan & Feb 1864 he is reported as **Timothy H. TERRELL** present for duty with remark "Reenlisted Dec. 7, 1863"; Mar & Apr 1864 reported missing in action since 25 Apr 1864 at Morrow Bottom, Ark. Name is dropped from subsequent rolls of the company until Nov & Dec 1864 which reports him as POW, captured 25 Apr 1864 at Morrow Bottom, Ark. Muster roll of Co L, 1st Mo. Cav., to which he had been transferred, reports that he died 31 Oct 1864 at Chapel Hill, Texas, while a POW.

In an affidavit dated 19 Dec 1870 at Macon Co Nancy says: Timothy's father, **Timothy TERRELL Sr.**, died 23 Feb 1850 and since 1854 she has lived in Macon and Knox Cos, Mo. She names her children as **Nancy A. James**, widow of **Josiah M. JAMES** (Co H 32d Regt. of Mo.) and that Nancy James is age 38 and the mother of three children; dau. **Mary A. Barnes**, age 40, wife of **Archibald BARNES**, married about 7 years with 5 children; **Jackson J. TERRELL**, her only surviving son (Sgt., Co F, 2d Regt U.S. Mo. Cav.), age 24, married 4 yrs and has 2 children; **Elizabeth Conklin**, age 45, wife of **Samuel CONKLIN**, has 11 children; **Judah Stevens**, age 36, wife of **Albert STEVENS**, with 5 children; **Comfort Atterberry**, age 42, wife of **William ATTERBERRY**, with 5 children

Nancy was awarded a pension of \$8 a month commencing 31 Oct 1864. On 28 Jun 1887 the pension agent at Topeka, Kan., reported that Nancy "died a year ago, 1886."

## **GEORGE W. TERRELL (ALIAS EDWARD H. JOHNSON)**

Invalid Appl. No. 1024533, Certif. No. 1071538, C2523480

Gen. Service U.S.A.; 4th California Inf.; Co G 12th U.S. Infantry.

[see 1900 California, Napa Co, Yount, ED 97, S 14, L 72 (Veterans Home)]

Applies for pension 18 May 1891 from Leavenworth, Leavenworth Co, Kan. Says that he enrolled 24 Nov 1861 in Co G, 4th Calif. Inf., as a Pvt., and was honorably discharged on 24 Nov 1864 at Drum Barracks, Calif. Says that he is wholly disabled from Rheumatism, Varicocele, Hernia, and Lumbago. Signs **Geo. W. TERRELL**.

The War Dept., Record and Pension Ofc., says on 13 Oct 1891 that **George W. TERRELL** was enrolled 24 Nov 1861 and mustered out as Pvt. 24 Nov 1864.

In an 8 Apr 1892 affidavit at Chicago, Ill., George says: In the summer of 1862 about June or July I was detailed with a detachment of 17 men of my company under command of 1st Lt. **Matthew SHERMAN** 4th Infantry California Volunteers to escort Captain **W. G. MORRIS**, Asst. Qr. Mr. with government funds from Camp Latham, California, to Tucson, Arizona. We escorted Capt. Morris to Fort Yuma, California, and then returned to Camp Latham, making a total distance marched of about 70 miles. I first noticed the appearance of varicocele after this march which caused it, on account of the extreme heat and fatigue I had to undergo. The most of this march was across the Colorado desert and the thermometer

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ranging all the time from 115 to 125 degrees in the shade. On portions of the desert the sand was very loose and in marching my feet would sink down to the caps to the tops of my shoes in the sand, causing intense exertion in marching.”

“I contracted Hernia while working paving streets in Wyandotte, Kansas, in August 1888. The hernia was caused by pitching the wooden blocks from one portion of the street to another as they were needed, causing a constant jerking motion on the body causing hernia.”

“I enlisted in the General Service, U.S. Army Feb. 6, 1871 at San Francisco, Cal., under the assumed name of **Edward H. JOHNSON**, and was assigned to Co A, 12th U.S. Infantry. I was discharged from the General Service Detachment, Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Pacific at San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1875 by Special Order No. 78 Headqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific June 24, 1875.”

“I again enlisted under the same name in General Service, U.S. Army, at St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1882, and was discharged at Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1885 by Special Order No. 95 para 2, Headquarters of the Army dated Apl. 27, 1885.” {signed} **Geo. W. TERRELL**

As of 10 Jun 1893 George was living in the Pacific Branch, National Home D.V.S., Los Angeles, Calif.

Pension rejected on 8 Jul 1895 because “no ratable disability shown under Act of June 27th, 1890.” Pension of \$6 a month approved for partial disability commencing 29 Jul 1903. Pension increased to \$12 a month commencing 4 Mar 1907. Pension increased to \$15 a month commencing 25 Feb 1910. Pension increased to \$25 a month commencing 29 May 1912. Pension increased to \$30 a month commencing 12 Feb 1915.

As of 24 Jul 1893 George was living at the Veterans Home at Napa Co, Calif.

In a 6 Jun 1906 affidavit at Oakland, Alameda Co, Calif., George says he was “born 12 Feb 1840 at Jerseyville, Jersey Co, Ill., and that he is 5 ft. 10: in. tall, fair complexion, grey hair, and dark blue eyes.”

In a 19 Feb 1910 affidavit at Yountville, Napa Co, Calif., George says that since leaving the service he has lived at St. Louis, Mo., Mar 1865 to May 1869; Cheyenne, Wyo., 1 year in U.S. Army from 6 Feb 1871 to 1 Jul 1865; San Francisco, Calif., from Jul 1876 to Aug 1888, in U.S. Army 14 Jan 1882 to 14 May 1885; in Minneapolis, Minn. from Jun 1885 to Dec 1886; in Leavenworth, Kan. from 1888 to 1893; in Los Angeles, Calif., from 1893 to 1900; in Napa Co, Calif., from 1900 to Mar 1904; and in various other places in Calif. since. He also says that at time of enlistment his occupation was miner. In a 1 May 1915 answer to questions asked by the Pension Office George says that he was *never married and has no children*.

George died at San Francisco, Calif., on 6 Mar 1922.

### **DANIEL TERRILL**

Invalid Appl. No. 141150, Certif. No. 107571

Widow Appl. No. 738689, Certif. No. 513577

Co C 4th West Virginia Infantry

[see 1870 Ohio, Meigs Co, Pomeroy, Ward 1, p. 143]

In an affidavit dated 16 Mar 1869 at Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel says, in part, he “enlisted in the service of the United States at Mason City in the County of Mason and State of West Virginia on the 12th day of June, in the year 1861, as a private in Company C, commanded by **Thomas J. SMITH** in the 4th Regiment of Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the War of 1861 and was honorably discharged on the 20th day of January in the year 1864 - that on the 20th day of January 1864 he was enrolled in Company H as a Private in the 2d Regiment of West Virginia Veteran Infantry and was honorably discharged on the 16th day of July in the year 1865; that while in the service afore mention, and in the line of his duty, he received the following wound, viz. from a minnie ball in the left hand carrying away the second finger of said hand, the first finger of said hand being very much contracted and the hand itself very much deformed - said would having been received at the battle of Snickers Ferry, in the State of Maryland on the 19th day of June in the year 1864; that since leaving the service aforesaid said applicant has resided in the City of Pomeroy, Meigs County, and his occupation has been coal miner.”

On 10 Sep 1873 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase. On 19 Jun 1876 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase. On 11 Mar 1880 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase. On 26 Aug 1880 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase. On 28 Nov 1887 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase. On 20 Aug 1892 from Meigs Co, Ohio, Daniel applies for a pension increase.

On 18 Jan 1871 Daniel is granted a pension of \$2 a month for partial disability to commence from 17 Jul 1865. Daniel is granted a pension increase to \$4 a month from 4 Sep 1873 and \$6 a month from 2 Aug 1876.

On 7 Mar 1895 the Record and Pension Ofc., War Dept., reports: **Daniel TERREL**, Co C 4th Regt. Va. Inf. (subsequently W.Va.) was enrolled 12 Jun 1861 and mustered out 16 Jul 1865 with Co H 2d W.Va. Vet. Inf. to which transferred about Nov or Dec 1864. He reenlisted 20 Jan 1864. Also borne as **Daniel TERRIL**. Held the rank of Pvt. The rolls

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show him as follows: 30 Apr 1862 with leave; 30 Apr 1864 on vis furlough for 30 days since 1 Apr 1864. 31 Aug 1864 wounded. Park Hosp. No. 2 31 Oct 1864 -- 31 Dec 1864 Sick in Hosp. at Sandy Creek (MD.). Medical records show as **D. TERRALL** (rank & co now shown) 4th W.Va. Inf. 6-7 Sep 1863, int. fev.; as **Daniel TERRILL**, wounded slightly in hand at battle of Sicker's Ford. 18 Jul 1864: treated. 12 Aug 1864: gunshot wound of left hand through middle finger, amputation of middle finger at the middle of the carpal bone. 23 Aug 1864. 21 Se to 28 Oct 1864, gunshot fracture middle finger left hand, ampt of 2" finger 1st joint on field; also shown as amputation of left middle finger at metacarpal . 19 Jul 1864 to 2 Nov 1864, gunshot wound middle finger left hand, ball entering palmer side of middle finger passing through first phalanx forefinger, fracturing bone. [repeats]

In response to question posed by the Pension Bureau on 2 Jun 1898 Daniel TERRELL provides information. Wife's maiden name. **Mary Margaret TERRELL, Mary Margaret RUTHER**. Marriage date and place. Pomeroy (Ohio) 24 Aug 1869. Record exists in Meigs Co Marriage Book 4, p. 607. Were you previously married? No. Names of living children. **Rosey TERRELL**, born 30 Jun 1871; **William H. TERRELL**, born 9 Dec 1879; **Fannie TERRELL**, born 2 Feb 1874; **Ida TERRELL**, born 10 Apr 1884; **Eonga Felda TERRELL** born 18 Apr 1888.

On 30 Mar 1901 **Margaret TERRILL**, age 56, applied for a widow's pension from Meigs Co, Ohio. Says Daniel died 23 Mar 1901.

File contains a true copy of the marriage license between **Daniel TERRILL** and Miss. **Margaret RYHER** on 24 Aug 1869 at Meigs Co, Ohio. Refers to Marriage Book 4, p. 607, copy made 28 Mar 1901. File contains a Meigs Co, Ohio, Probate Court birth record of Rud Alonzo TERRILL, born 18 Apr 1888 at Pomeroy, Meigs Co.

## **GEORGE W. TERRILL**

Widow Appl. No. 345114

Co A 1st Kentucky Infantry

[see 1870 Ohio, Hamilton Co, Cincinnati, Ward 4, p. 299]

**Elizabeth TERRILL** applies for widow's pension on 22 Sep 1886 from Cincinnati, Hamilton Co, Ohio, based on the service of her husband **George W. TERRILL** who died on 16 Jan 1886 at Cincinnati of lung disease. Says George enlisted on 23 Jul 1861 in Co A 1st Ky. Inf. Vols. under Capt. **Chas. F. GWONS** and was discharged 1 Aug 1864 as a Pvt. Says she married George under the name of **Elizabeth COLE** on 20 Dec 1870 at Cincinnati. She signs with a mark.

George's death certificate is in the file. It shows that he died after four days in the hospital at age 48, that he was born in Ohio, that his occupation was laborer, and that he was buried at Linden Grove, Cincinnati, on 18 Jan 1886.

Document: Claim of **Elizabeth TERREIL**, Widow of **Geo. W. TERRILL**, No. 345114, Post Office address No. 795 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio }} Rank Private, Company A, Regt. 1st Ky. Inf. To the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions, The above named and numbered claim was referred for "Special Examination to determine its general merits, and to me for evidence as to the soldier's condition at, and since discharge, and to ascertain whether he had been married prior to his marriage with claimant."

It has required a great deal of "hunting" to find persons that has any knowledge of the soldier's condition since the war. The Rolling Mill hands, and miners that knew the soldier and the woman it is alleged that he married prior to the war have moved away with few exceptions. I have been nearly two days under ground in the numerous mines hear at Pomeroy Ohio, trying to find some one that could tell me when **James HAMILTON** (the stepfather of TERRILL's first wife) could be found, in order, if possible to locate his stepdaughter if living, I have found a number of persons that remember the soldier and **Mary THOMAS**, but were not intimate enough with them to state anything definite as to their marriage, with few exceptions it is generally believed, by those that remember them, that they were married. Yet, the Probate Courts Records" of Meigs County, Ohio, do not show that license were issued for such marriage. I interviewed **Harry WILSON, James FUGATE** and many others from whom no depositions were taken. I have been unable to find any person that could locate James Hamilton or tell whether he is living. I have taken depositions from each person found that has known anything of soldier's condition since the war. The soldier lived in Covington & Cincinnati from the time of his discharge to date of his death, so I am informed.

I think testimony should be obtained to show what the soldier's habits were for ten years subsequent to discharge. I respectfully refer the case for further examination at Newport Ky., for the testimony of **William TERRILL**, a cousin to the soldier, as to the condition of the soldier from date of his discharge to date of his death.

I am of the opinion that the claim is without merit, I believe that the soldier was free from any disease when discharged, **William C. WATERMAN** former affiant (see B, Jacket pg. 52) states that soldier died in 1866. He should have been interviewed. I recommend that he be "cross-questioned." The reputation of the persons examined by me is good &

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seemed free from bias or prejudice. Very respectfully, **E.J. RICHARDSON**, Special Examiner, Athens, Ohio, May 11th 1889.

Elizabeth was granted a pension of \$12 a month commencing 24 Sep 1886.

In an affidavit taken 12 Mar 1889 at Cincinnati, Elizabeth says, in part:

Question: Did you ever hear from him [George] or any other person, that he was ever married before marrying you? Answer: "He told me that he went with a girl in Pomeroy, O., before the war. He said he was never married to her. I do not remember her name except that it was **Mary** \_\_\_."

Question: What became of that girl, if you know. Answer: "I heard that she became a common woods prostitute and went off with the soldiers during the war and died during the war."

Question: Where did **George W. TERRILL** live after his charge from the Army until you became acquainted with him in 1866, if you know.

Answer: "He was with his mother at Pomeroy, O., and boarded when in Covington Ky. with his cousin **George W. TERRILL**, who now resides in Wheeling, W.VA., they are rolling mill men (that is, Geo. W. TERRILL and his boys). My husband told me this, as to his life before I became acquainted with him. My husband also told me that he was raised in Pomeroy, O., has a brother named **Dan. TERRILL** who works in the salt works at Pomeroy, O., and other relatives there: A sister also who was named **Sarah TERRILL** is living there."

In an affidavit taken 7 Mar 1889 at Newport, Campbell Co, Ky., Mrs. **Susan TERRILL**, age 56 (wife of **Wm. TERRILL** who is cousin of George), says, in part: "I knew George W. TERRILL before the war in 1861, and he was at such time able bodied so far as I know. I saw him with his Regt. when he returned from his Army service and the Regt. was at Covington, Ky. for muster out. I talked with him and did not show at such date of there being anything the matter with him as to any disability. His home was in Covington, Ky., and he married there after his return from Army. He had been previously married and the first wife left him and went to Kanawah, VA., with another man before the war. There was no children of that marriage. [she later states that the first wife was **Mary THOMAS.**] She signs as **Susan TERRILL**

File contains a 7 May 1889 affidavit of **John W. TERRILL**, age 49, of Pomeroy, Meigs Co, Ohio, who says that he is a cousin to George.

## **WILLIAM H. TERRELL**

Invalid Appl. No. 787187, Certif. No. 801627

Co A 1st Kentucky Infantry

[see 1900 Ohio, Montgomery Co, Jefferson, New York Ave., ED 90, S 4, L 77 (Nat. Home for Disabled Vol. Soldiers)]

On 8 Jul 1890 applies for pension from Campbell Co, Ky. Says he is age 56 and that on 29 Apr 1861 he enrolled as a wagoner in Co A, 1st Regt. Ky. Vol. commanded by Capt. **Charles L. GROOVES** and was discharged at Covington, Ky., on 18 Jun 1864. Says he is 5 ft. 92 in. high, light complexion, dark hair, and hazel eyes. Says that while on duty at Stevenson, Ala., in Sep 1863 he "contracted a severe cold resulting in rheumatism and disease of the back and chest, caused by exposure incident to a soldier's life." Also, at or near Stevenson, Ala., on or about the month of September 1863, while in the line of his duty, contracted "piles [hemorrhoids] caused by riding on the back of horses or mules, while acting as wagoner." He signs with a mark.

File contains affidavit dated 5 Mar 1891 at Newport, Campbell Co, Ky., who says that she married him in 1849. Signs as **Susan TERELL**. Signs on other documents as **Susan TERRILL**.

William was granted a pension of \$8 a month commencing 26 Feb 1892. Applied for pension increase in May 1895 and Apr 1897 (at that time age 63 and living at the U.S. Military Home, Montgomery Co, Ohio). Granted pension increase to \$10 a month commencing 26 Jul 1897. Pension increased to \$15 a month commencing 21 Feb 1907. Applies for pension increase in Jan 1909 (says he was born 18 Jan 1834 at Pomeroy, Ohio). Pension increased to \$20 a month commencing 19 Jan 1909. Applies for pension increase May 1912. Pension increased to \$30 a month commencing 17 May 1912.

On 13 Dec 1897 William answers questions posed by the Pension Bureau: Are you married? Wife's name. No, am now a widower. **Susan Pringle ALLENSWORTH** was her maiden name. Where, when married? 1851, Pomeroy, Meigs Co, Ohio. Married only once. No children are living. Signs as **William H. TERRELL**

William died 25 May 1913.

## **DANIEL TERRILL**

Widow Appl. No. 47190, Certif. No. 21712

### *Terrell Trails*

Co L 4th West Virginia Infantry

[see 1860 (West) Virginia, Marshall Co, Beeler Station, pp. 319-320]

On 23 Feb 1864 **Mary TERRILL** applies from Glen Easton, Ohio Co, W. Va., for a widow's pension based on the service of her husband **Daniel TERRILL**. Says Daniel was a Pvt. in Co L commanded by **John McDONNELL** in the 4th Regt. Vol. Cav and died in the hospital in Parkersburg, W.Va., on 15 Sep 1863. Says she married Daniel at Limestone, W.V. on 3 Jan 1856. Says he was age 36 yrs., height 5 ft. 11 in., blue eyes, light complexion, brown hair, and occupation farmer. Says she has one child under age 16 living with her: **Martha Ellen TERRIL**, age 6 yrs. In subsequent documents she says that **Martha Ellen TERRIL** was born 16 Oct 1857.

Mary awarded pension of \$8 a month plus \$2 a month for her child, commencing 16 Sep 1864.

Document: Date and Place of Marriage: Sept. 15 1864, Marshall County, West Va. Name of Husband: **Joel M. CUSTER**. Name of Wife: **Mary TERRIL**. Age of husband: 38 yrs. Age of wife: 28 years. Condition of Husband: Widowed. Condition of Wife widow. Place of Husband's Birth: Berkley Co, W.Va. Place of Wife's Birth: Marshall Co, Va. Place of Husband's residence: Marshall Co W.Va. Place of Wife's Residence: Marshall Co W.Va. Names of Husband's Parents: **John & Rachel CUSTER**. Names of Wife's Parents: **Levi & Sopheah CUNNINGHAM**. Occupation of Husband: Farmer. Name of person performing marriage: **William R. HOWE**. Return of License: September 26th 1864.

The State of West Virginia, Marshall County, Recorders Office }} s.s. **Walter EVANS**, Recorder in and for said County do certify that the above is a true Copy of a Marriage Certificate of the above named parties as appears of Record in this office. Given under my hand and Official Seal at the County seat of Marshall County this 2nd day of June A.D. 1865. {signed} **Walter Evans**, Recorder.

Document: Time of Marriage: January 3rd 1856. Place of Marriage: Marshall County, Va. Full name of parties married: **Daniel TERRILL, Mary CUNNINGHAM**. Age of Husband: 26 years. Age of Wife: 20 years. Condition of Husband: Single. Condition of Wife: Single. Place of Husband's birth: Marshall County Va. Place of Wife's birth: Marshall County Va. Place of Husband's residence: Marshall County Va. Place of Wife's residence: Marshall County Va. Names of Husband's parents: **Amos & Matilda TERRELL**. Names of Wife's parents: **Levi Sophiah CUNNINGHAM**. Occupation of Husband: Farmer.

The State of West Virginia, Marshall County, Recorders Office }} s.s. **Walter Evans**, Recorder in and for said County in the state of West Virginia do certify that the above is a true Copy of minister's return of marriage of **Daniel TERRELL** and **Mary Cunningham** as appears from the Record of Marriages kept in this office of which I am the proper custodian according to law. In witness here of I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal office done at Moundsville this 3d day of March 1864. {signed} **Walter Evans**, Recorder.

Document: Date of Birth: October 16th 1857. Name of child: **Martha TERRIL**. Color W. Sex: F. Born alive. Place of birth: Fork Ridge. Father's name in full: **Daniel TERRIL**. Farmer's Occupation: Farmer. Father's residence: Fork Ridge. Mother's name in full: **Mary TERRIL**. How many at Birth \_\_. Name of person giving information **Mary TERRIL**. Relation of informant to person born: Mother.

The State of West Virginia, Marshall County, Recorder's Office }} s.s. **I Walter Evans**, Recorder in and for Marshall County do certify that the above is a true Copy of the Registry of the birth of the above named child, as appears from the Registry of births in my office. And, I further certify that there does not appear upon Record to be any other Child born to the deceased **Daniel TERRIL**.

And that **Martha TERRIL** is the only legitimate child of the deceased **Daniel TERRIL**.

And I further certify that I am personally acquainted with **Mary TERRIL** (now **Mary Custer**) and with **Levi CUNNINGHAM**, and **Martha TERRIL** is the proper name of the Child, although her name appears of record as being **Martha** and supposes the discrepancy is caused by error in the commissioners return of her name to the clerk.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at the county seat of Marshall County this 2d day of June 1865.

**Mary TERRIL** remarried on 15 Sep 1864 to **Joel M. CUSTER**, and lost her pension until Joe died on 5 Mar 1911. On 21 Aug 1913 from Kansas City, Jackson Co, Mo., Mary applied for restoration of pension. On 30 Jan 1917 Mary's widow's pension was restored to \$20 a month, to commence 18 Nov 1916. Mary died 28 Jul 1919 at Kansas City, Mo.

Death Certificate for Joel M. Custer shows: b. 24 Jan 1826, at Berkley Co, Va., father **John CUSTER**, mother **Rachel MORGAN**.

**JAMES TERRILL**

Invalid Appl. No. 657781, Certif. No. 489217

## ***Terrell Trails***

Co A 2d Kentucky Infantry

[see 1880, Ohio, Athens Co, Carthage, p. 113b]

Applies for pension on 29 May 1888 from Nelsonville, Athens Co, Ohio. Says he is age 45 and that he enrolled at Cincinnati, Ohio, on 8 Jun 1861 as a Pvt. in Co A, 2d Ky. Inf. commanded by Capt. **A. J. M. BROWN** and was discharged in Jun 1865 at Louisville, Ky. Says at enlistment he was 5 ft. 6 in. tall, complexion light, eyes grey, light brown hair, occupation rolling mill man, and that he was born 28 Aug 1838 at Meigs Co, Ohio. Says that while guarding a train from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Georgia, he was wounded in a skirmish in right leg below the knee - the skirmish being near Calhoun, Georgia - was sent to convalesce sent to camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from there to Louisville, Ky., and discharged. Signs as **James TERRILL**.

The War Dept., Adjutant General's Ofc., Washington, reports on 16 Aug 1888 that: **James TERRILL**, a Pvt. Rec. of Company A 2d Regiment Ky. Inf. Volunteers, was enrolled on the 8th day of Jany., 1862, at *Camp Joe Holt*, 3 yrs. and is reported: On rolls for Jany. & Feby./62, & to Oct. 31/61, presence or absence not shown, Nov. & Dec./62 not on file. Returns for Jany./62 to Dec./62, inclusive, do not show him absent or otherwise. Roll for Jany., & Feby./63 present, same to April 30/64. M.O.. Roll of Co dated June 19/64, reports him time not expired turned over to Pro. Mar. at Covington, Ky. M.O. Roll dated Louisville Ky. Jany. 27, 1865, reports him private mustered out as of Co A, 2nd Ky. Inf. that date. Co & Regt. books, including hospital records, not on file. The records of this office do not show he was disabled as alleged or further evidence of disability.

The Record and Pension Ofc., War Dept., Washington, reports on 26 Jan 1900: **James TERRILL**, Co A, 2 Ky. Inf. age 23 at enlistment, roll Oct. 31/65 to Feb. 28/63 present. Military records furnish nothing add to above and former report.

Document: Athens, O., June 21, 1913. Mr. G.M. Saltzgabr, Commissioner. Dear sir: In reply to your letter of June 21 will say that I served in the 5th Ky. Infantry in this way. I enlisted in Co A, 2 Ky. Inf. and after enlisting, my brothers were in Co A 1 Ky. Inf. and they persuaded me to go home and care for my mother and my captain let me off, but my name was still on the roll. In this time from June 8, 1861 when I enlisted, to the time I was mustered into the 3 yrs. service Jan. 8, 1862, I served in the 5th Ky. Inf., which was an independent company sent in Kentucky to do duty. My first captain's name in Co A was **A. J. M. BROWN** and at the finish was **Henry MARTIN**. I am the same **James TERRILL** that served in 5th Ky. Inf. and Co A 2d Ky. Inf.

In reply to inquiry concerning my age, to the best of my knowledge, I am 73 years old and was born 28 Aug 1839. There is no family record as my mother died when I was in the war and my father had died several years before, and I have no record, Bible or anything like that, but will take oath to same.

The oath I will take will cover answers to both your letters. Hoping I have made every thing plain, as I have tried to, to the best of my ability. Yours Respcet., {signed} **James TERRILL**, R.D. #6, Box 24, Athens, O. [letter is also sworn]

Applies for pension increase on 20 Sep 1920 from 402 Byrd St., Covington, Kenton Co, Ky. Says he has the following disabilities: "Partial blindness, unable to go about unattended, rheumatism; extremities deformed and distended of this ailment which acquired through exposure during period of enlistment." Says that since leaving military service he has lived at Covington, Ky., and Athens, Ohio. Signs as **James TERRILL**.

Granted pension of \$4 a month commencing 2 Jun 1888; increased to \$10 a month commencing 26 Nov 1896; increased to \$14 a month commencing 8 Feb 1899; increased to \$17 a month commencing 16 Oct 1901; increased to \$24 a month commencing 2 Nov 1904; increased to \$25 a month commencing 29 May 1912; increased to \$30 a month commencing 28 Aug 1914; increased to \$72 a month commencing 2 Oct 1925.

In Mar 1898 and Mar 1915 he answers questions posed by the Pension Bureau. Married 4 Jul 1889 to **Kate PIERCE** at Athens, Ohio. He had previously been married to Loveretia Waterman on 17 Mar 1865 at Covington Ky., who died 1887 at Covington, Ky. At that time he had two living children: **William TERRILL**, b. 27 Dec 1866 (also says 31 Dec 1866) at Covington Ky.; and **Emma**, born 28 Feb 1871 (also says 21 Feb 1879) and Covington. As of 1915 **Kate** was dead. **James** died 25 Apr 1928 at Covington, Ky. and **William F. BRODERICK** (married to James' dau. **Emma**) was administrator of his estate.

## **THOMAS S. TERRILL**

Invalid Appl. No. 1031321, Certif. No. 981859

Co L 4th West Virginia Cavalry

[see W.Va., Marshall Co, Cameron Dist., ED 67, S 8, L 76]

Applies for pension 5 Jun 1891 from Gleneaston, Marshall Co, W.VA. Says is is age 56 and that he served in Co L 4th Regt. W.Va., Cavalry. Signs as **Thomas S. TERRILL**. Pension rejected 1 Mar 1892 because no disability is shown.

Applies for pension (age 60) 4 May 1895 from Knoxville, Marshall Co, W.Va. Pension rejected 18 Nov 1897 because "no rateable disability shown."

## Terrell Trails

The Record and Pension Ofc., War Dept., reports on 26 Oct 1897 that **Thomas S. TERRILL** of Co L, 4th Regt. W.Va. Cav. (6 mo. 63-4) was enrolled 2 Jul 1863 and mustered out 10 Mar 1864 at a Pvt. The same office reports on 23 Jan 1899: "...in addition to report of Oct. 26, 1897 - it may be stated that roll for Jan. & Feb. 1864 is not on file. Records show is age at enlistment to have been 28 years."

On 29 Oct 1897 Thomas answers questions posed by the Pension Bureau: He married **Agness HARRIS** on 14 Mar 1871 at Green Co, Pa. He was not previous married. His living children are: **Osee L. TERRILL**, born 11 Sep 1871; **Nannie M. TERRILL**, born 18 Dec 1873; **Eva M. TERRILL**, born 20 Apr 1875; **Benjamin TERRILL**, born 11 Aug 1880; **Pearl TERRILL**, born 23 Sep 1882; and **Ralph TERRILL**, born 23 Jun 1884. On 14 Feb 1912 he says that all of the above children are still living.

Applies for pension on 10 Dec 1897 from Cameron, Marshall Co, W.Va. Says he is age 63 and that he enrolled on 30 Aug 1863 at a Pvt. in Co L 4th Regt. W.Va. Vol. Cav. and was discharged at Wheeling, W.Va., on 10 Mar 1864. Says that he cannot support himself by manual labor because of "rheumatism, heart disease, lumbago, catarrh disease of throat and stomach affecting right shoulder, nervous and general disability [and that he] is almost totally disabled for manual labor." Signs a **Thomas S. TERRILL**

Awarded pension of \$6 a month to commence 16 Dec 1897.

Applies for pension increase 17 Sep 1900. Pension increased to \$8 a month to commence 4 Sep 1901. Applies for pension increase 13 Jul 1904. Pension increased to \$10 a month to commence 18 Jul 1904. Applies for pension increase 22 Nov 1904. Pension increased to \$12 a month to commence 23 Nov 1904. Applies for pension increase 4 Mar 1907. Says he is 5 ft. 7.2 in. tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, occupation farmer, was born 20 Nov 1834 at [Webster Dist.] Marshall Co, Va., and since the was has lived on Fork Ridge, Marshall Co. Pension increased to \$15 a month to commence 5 Mar 1907. Applies for pension increase 24 Nov 1909. Pension increased to \$20 a month to commence 26 Nov 1909. Applies for pension increase 28 May 1912. Pension increased to \$22.50 a month to commence 29 May 1912.

On 13 Jun 1932 **T. R. PHILLIPS** asks the Kawanis Club of Cameron, W.Va., to contact Congressman to get Thomas' pension (at that time \$75 a month) increased, saying that Thomas is now age 97 (living in Glen Easton, W.Va.). Thomas' pension in increased to \$100 a month to commence 13 Jun 1932.

Thomas died 19 Sep 1933 and was buried on 21 Sep 1933 at Univeralist Cem., Fork Ridge, Marshall Co, W. Va. Request for burial flag is signed by his son **Ben TERRILL**.

### ALBERT JACKSON TIRRELL

#### trials for murder, arson and adultery

Extractions from *The Prostitute and the Somnambulist*

Cousins **Marjorie** and **Chet Oberlander** sent me three more booklets regarding another black sheep in the TIRRELL family of Weymouth. I've extracted materials from the 100+ pages of the primary book to present a broad overview of the events surrounding the charges of adultery, arson and murder against **Albert Jackson TIRRELL** (1824-1880.) The extracts are from many pages and are not meant to create a cohesive storyline but rather an overview of the major events surrounding Albert TIRRELL.

Albert was the son of **Leonard** and **Abigail (Nabby) THAYER TIRRELL** and was born and died in Weymouth. He married **Orient Humphrey TIRRELL**, the daughter of **Noah** and **Susan HOLBROOK TIRRELL**.

The book describes Albert as a rounder who was often unfaithful to his wife and one who squandered his monies in revelries associated with his aberrant actions. His defense against the murder of his mistress, Mrs. **Maria Bickford** was that he killed her in his sleep and was a known sleepwalker (sommnambulist). He escaped the murder and arson charges, but did receive a three-year sentence for adultery. He was wanted for adultery before the murder took place and frequently moved with his mistress using false names when renting.

Mrs. **Bickford** is reported to have been a lady who had loose morals and did not object to the use of sex to obtain material gifts and their apparent status. Although still married to her husband, she had other lovers in addition to **Albert TIRRELL**. Some of her letters to friends detailing her activities are part of the information in the booklets. After his trial for murder and

subsequent prison term for adultery, **Albert** moved in to his father-in-law's home where his wife and two daughters were living. They quickly conceived yet another daughter. His wife died before he did and his daughters never married. The daughters lived lives of poverty and survived due to the kindness of others and by working in various domestic and related jobs.

#### The Extracts

The legal troubles of **Albert TIRRELL** were first reported by the Boston press in a mildly satirical squib appearing on Monday, September 29, 1845, in the Daily Evening Transcript. The brief story, entitled "A Love Affair." contained the report of one Colonel Hatch, a correspondent to the Boston newspapers. Concerning the arrest in New Bedford the previous Saturday of an unnamed "young blood" accused of "some indelicacies with a young woman." According to Hatch's report, the young man had been armed with a six-barreled pistol and a dirk and had only been apprehended after "a hard chase of about a mile." The report concluded by noting that the suspect was to be brought to Boston that Monday to stand trial. The trivial scoop was promptly picked up by two of Boston's most widely circulated penny newspapers, the *Daily Times* and *Daily Mail* whose editors were always on the lookout for engaging filler to pad their spacious sheets.

The following day the Boston Post's regular Municipal Court column offered a more detailed account of the arrest in New Bedford, identifying the captured man as "**Albert J. TIRRELL**, gentleman, of Weymouth." According to the Post, TIRRELL had been indicted the previous May for an adultery allegedly committed in Suffolk County He had eluded arrest at the time and had remained at large until his dramatic flight and apprehension by the New Bedford officers. His unnamed paramour, reportedly present with him at a house in New Bedford. had successfully



fled in another direction. Following his arrest and transfer to Boston, TIRRELL was formally arraigned on the adultery charge and committed to jail pending trial at the next term of the Municipi-pal Court.

As it turned out, TIRRELL did not have to spend much time in jail, posting bail on October 2. About a week later, a number of his friends and relatives, including his young wife, wrote letters to **Samuel D. PARKER**, the county prosecutor, requesting a stay of proceedings on the adultery indictment in the hope that TIRRELL might be reformed. Parker presented those letters to the judges of the Municipal Court, who agreed to suspend prosecution for six months, with TIRRELL paying court costs and posting bond as a guarantee of his good behavior. On October 21 TIRRELL came to court, paid costs, and posted bond. Then, in defiance of the terms of his recognizance, he went off to meet his paramour, joining her the following day at a disreputable lodging house on Cedar Lane, near the western end of Beacon Hill.

Less than a week later, at nine o'clock on the morning of Monday, October 27. the second edition of the *Daily Mail* reported the initial details of a gruesome case of murder and attempted arson. It seemed that a woman named **Bickford** had been killed several hours earlier at a house on Cedar Lane: the victim's throat had been "cut nearly from ear to ear." and her bed had been set on fire. Later that same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the *Mail* produced an "extra" edition providing more sensational details on the fast-breaking case. The disreputable dwelling where the mutilated body was discovered had long been occupied by one **Joel LAWRENCE** and his wife, who had used it in recent years as a "house of assignation." The victim was identified as **Maria A. Bickford**, a young married woman from Maine, separated from her husband for some time. According to the *Mail*, she had been a woman of "slight, graceful figure, and very beautiful.

At about five o'clock that morning, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and another young woman living in the house had heard a shriek upstairs, followed by a heavy thud; immediately afterward, someone had stumbled down the stairs and rushed out the door of the building. Bickford's body was discovered in an upstairs room shortly thereafter. The dead woman's jugular vein and wind-pipe had been completely severed, her hair had been partly consumed by fire, and her face had been "charred and blackened" by flames. A number of fires had been set in the room where the body was discovered, the walls of the room were splattered with blood, a nearby washbowl contained a quantity of bloody water, and a bloodstained razor was found at the foot of her bed. Some articles of mews clothing were found in the room along with a letter initialed A. J. T to M. A. B. According to the *Mail* reporter, the murder had almost certainly been committed by **Albert J. TIRRELL**.

Additional details provided by the Boston press over the following several days only strengthened that inference; a number of particularly damaging facts emerged at the official inquest, held the day after Bickford's death. The proceedings were closely covered by local newspapers, a few of which provided nearly verbatim transcripts. Nine witnesses testified before the coroner's jury, including **Joel Lawrence**, his wife, his teenage son and **Priscilla Blood** a young woman living with the family. Ac-

ording to those members of the Lawrence household. **Maria Bickford** had come to stay with them nine or ten days before and had frequently been visited there by **TIRRELL**, who stayed overnight on at least one or two occasions. On the afternoon before the murder, **Priscilla Blood** heard the couple exchange angry words shortly afterward. **Bickford** explained to **Blood** that she liked to quarrel with **TIRRELL** because "they. had such a good time making up."

**TIRRELL** left the house early that evening but was back in his paramour's bedroom within a couple of hours: at about nine o'clock, as the Lawrence family was preparing to retire for the night, **Bickford** came to **Priscilla Blood's** room and asked her for some water for **Albert**. That was the last anyone saw or heard of the couple until early the next morning, when the Lawrence household was roused by a commotion upstairs, followed by billows of smoke and fire. At about five-thirty that morning, a young man matching TIRRELL's description came to a nearby stable and requested a horse to carry him to Weymouth. TIRRELL's hometown, explaining that "he had got into a little difficulty and wanted to go to his wife's father." During the course of the inquest, a number of witnesses identified a vest and a cane subsequently found at the scene of the crime as belonging to TIRRELL. On the basis of that web of purely circumstantial evidence, the coroner's jury concluded that **Bickford** had been murdered by her paramour, **Albert J. TIRRELL**.

As the newspapers printed a succession of false rumors concerning TIRRELL's whereabouts over the following weeks, they also began examining the life and character of his alleged victim. While all seemed to agree that **Maria Bickford** had been young, beautiful, and fallen, competing accounts offered very different versions of her life and suggested widely varying degrees of sympathy. One early and largely inaccurate account in the *Daily Mail* of October 31 claimed that Maria was an "unsophisticated girl" who had been lured into adultery shortly after her marriage by a depraved companion. Although her conduct and character had deteriorated thereafter, she had managed to pause before the brink of "utter degradation and ruin" and was about to be reclaimed by an old lover--who planned to elope with her to western New York--at the time of her death. **Bickford** had allegedly told an acquaintance that "she was tired of the way she had been living, and was resolved that her future life should atone for her past follies."

The narrative continued with a poignant description of various articles found in the dead woman's room, including several rings and trinkets worn by her on the day before her death, a collection of perfumes and cosmetics neatly arranged on the mantelpiece, a bundle of letters containing an endearing epistle from her mother, a number of gilt-framed prints, and a daguerreotype of **Bickford** herself in which she appeared "uncommonly lovely and innocent." That inventory, of genteel feminine possessions was clearly designed to arouse sympathy for the fallen woman. The reporter finally speculated on Maria's thoughts during the hours before her sudden death. "Who knows the joys, the promised hope, that revealed itself for future life?" he asked rhetorically. "She was the victim of jealousy and revenge, and he who committed the bloody act, cannot go unpunished."

An anonymous poem that appeared on November 10 in the Boston Post offered a similarly sympathetic view of **Maria Bick-**

ford as a "sentimental victim." It began by describing the fallen woman asleep in bed dreaming of her long lost days of childhood innocence, as a sexual predator prepared to cut her throat with "cold, cold hands and ruthless steel." While acknowledging Maria's faults, the poet attributed far greater depravity to her killer.

Early on the morning of October 27, **Albert TIRRELL** had fled from the burning house on Cedar Lane and gone to a nearby stable to hire a horse and wagon. He drove to the house of some relatives in Weymouth who concealed him from pursuing officers for the next day or so and provided him with money to escape from Massachusetts. The following day he headed west with his brother-in-law and then continued north on his own probably through the state of Vermont into Canada. On November 8, he wrote his family from Montreal, announcing that he was to sail that day for Liverpool. But the vessel was forced to turn back by bad weather, and later that month he boarded a ship in New York City bound for New Orleans. After receiving a tip that the fugitive was headed their way, authorities in Louisiana arrested **TIRRELL** on board a vessel in the Gulf on December 5.

Meanwhile, Bostonians were outraged by the seemingly successful flight of a suspected murderer. Although **Samuel Parker**, the prosecuting attorney for Suffolk County, had quickly engaged a number of officers to pursue the suspect, other branches of the local government responded more slowly. The mayor, near death from illness, apparently did nothing, and the city council waited several days before offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of **TIRRELL**. The *Daily Times* noted widespread public complaints over the sluggish official response and blasted the city government as "essentially and thoroughly imbecile. During November and early December, Boston newspapers occasionally reported rumored sightings or arrests of **TIRRELL**; some of those stories seemed to presuppose the guilt--and even the eventual execution--of the absconded suspect.

On December 20 news of **TIRRELL**'s arrest in New Orleans reached Massachusetts and was widely reported in the Boston press. On December 24 the *Daily Times* indicated that the governor had dispatched two officers to Louisiana to retrieve the suspect. Less than a week later, it reported that the witnesses against **TIRRELL** had been called by the Supreme Judicial Court to arrange for their appearance at a future trial. In mid-January Boston papers reprinted a letter from **TIRRELL** to the New Orleans Picayune in which he asserted his innocence, complained of his unfair treatment in the press, and denied earlier reports that he had attempted suicide. On February 5 the *Times* announced that **TIRRELL** had safely arrived in Boston and been placed in the Leverett Street jail. The following day hundreds of Bostonians flocked to the Police Court -- mistakenly believing that **TIRRELL** was to be examined there -- in hopes of catching a glimpse of the suspected murderer, who had already become something of a celebrity.

On February 7 the *Daily Times* cited unconfirmed reports that beginning on the Monday following the verdict--and for weeks afterward--the trial of **Albert TIRRELL** was the subject of intense editorial scrutiny both in Boston and throughout the country. Responses ranged from forthright endorsements of the acquittal to outright condemnations. When the respectable *Even-*

*ing Transcript*, edited by **Cornelia W. WALTER**, launched an editorial campaign against the verdict, the boisterous Daily Times countered with its own sustained defense of the outcome, assailing the Transcript's crusade as "NEWSPAPER TWATTLE AND OLD WOMANISM." Although sexual issues were not at all prominent in the substance of the post trial debate, that choice of epithets--along with Walter's status as the only female newspaper editor in the city--suggests that at least some of the men and women of Boston may have been responding to the case along gender lines. Several of Boston's other newspapers seem to have adopted a conciliatory middle course, expressing some discomfort with aspects of the trial--especially the outcome--without actually condemning the local tribunal. Although newspapers throughout the country also adopted various views on the case, most seem to have ridiculed the defense of somnambulism and deplored the verdict. While editors fussed and fulminated in print, other Americans responded to the verdict in a variety of ways, with somnambulism suddenly emerging as the defense of choice for petty criminals from Boston to Baltimore.

Meanwhile, as the public furor swirled around him, **Albert J. TIRRELL** remained in a Boston jail, awaiting trial on the pending charges of adultery and arson. On Monday, May 18, **TIRRELL** was arraigned in Boston Municipal Court on the morals charges, pleading nolo contendere to two counts against him and not guilty to three others. Sentencing was delayed until the next court term, and **Samuel Parker** agreed not to prosecute **TIRRELL** on the three additional counts. In failing to contest the two counts of adultery and lascivious habitation, **TIRRELL** made himself liable to a term of six years in the state prison. About a month after his arraignment on the adultery charges, on June 16, **TIRRELL** was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court on the capital charge of arson. However, the proceedings were delayed until a subsequent term because of the illness of a key defense witness.

Although the judicial proceedings had been delayed, the case of **Maria Bickford** and **Albert TIRRELL** continued to be addressed in print. On April 12, 1846, just a couple of weeks after the conclusion of **TIRRELL**'s first trial, **James Bickford** handed his late wife's correspondence over to a friend who would arrange its publication. He also provided the friend with biographical information about Mrs. Bickford, explaining that he wanted the material made public in order to refute other fictitious accounts, probably the pamphlets of **Silas ESTABROOK**.

(Note: The murder and trial elicited a large following by the citizens and newspapers of Boston and Massachusetts. It was so popular that some individuals wrote their own dramatized storyline in booklet format for sale to the general populace. .... LRD)

**CHOATE'S** (**TIRRELL**'s attorney) closing speech, delivered on the seventh day of the trial, largely recapitulated his argument in the either case; if anything, it was even more melodramatic. Once again he conveyed sympathetic images of his client, disparaged the characters' of opposing witnesses, and offered hypothetical reconstructions of disputed events. His characterization of **Bickford** and his description of **TIRRELL**'s feelings for her were particularly powerful and evocative. The deceased was a low prostitute. Choate insisted. "a woman of dirks and knives, like a Spanish girl, coarse, strong and masculine," who had re-

peat-dly attempted suicide; and yet the prisoner had "loved her with the love of forty thousand brothers." To Choate, it all seemed so obvious! "How much more likely that she should have taken her own life," he explained. "than that he should have deliberately murdered her."

After resurrecting the old suicide defense--which was not strictly relevant, since the current charge was arson, not murder--Choate went on to savage the credibility of the new witness for the prosecution. **Caroline L. Warren**. He contended that her testimony should be completely disregarded by the jury. "A more base and more lying wretch never existed" he insisted; a more coarse and reckless prostitute never lived." How did he know? Surely it was proved by her "flippant and saucy expression, by her brazen countenance and every shade of her prostitute manner." Choate was hardly more gentle in his treatment of the Lawrences, conceding only that they probably had not murdered Bickford themselves. In addition to exhibiting his undiminished talent for character assassination, the romantic advocate demonstrated his masterful ability to sketch an imaginative scene:

We will thus state the case: **Albert J. TIRRELL**, if he was there [in Bickford's room], was awakened from the insanity of sleep by the warm blood of the desperate suicide: half-awaking he sees the object of his licentious affection or love gasping by his side--he springs from the bed--takes the body in his arms and lays a upon the floor--stoops over her and presses upon her lips the last kiss of love and affection and then crazed, half-sleeping and half-waking, seizes his clothes, rushes out into the yard and cried.

The lawyer's scene was dramatic, compelling, and essentially irrelevant to the charge of arson: as for the last kiss. It was a touch of pure genius, worthy of the pen of **Ormond Bradbury**. After entering "heart and soul into the case" and haranguing the jurors for five and a half or six hours. Choate finally subsided, leaving the floor to his older opponent.

When **Samuel Parker** rose to offer his own closing speech, he could hardly contain his frustration. He pleaded with the jurors to "take a calm and common sense view of the cause" and begged them to be "guided and governed by the plain truth, divested of all metaphor or rhetorical flourish." He also "trusted that they would estimate the arguments by their weight, and not by the vehemence with which they were urged." In trying to disenfranchise the jurors, his scorn for Choate's theatrical tactics was obvious. "And may I not beg you to consider carefully what I say," he asked the jurors, "Although I resort to no violence of gesture or tone, and do not advance up to you and scream in your faces what I consider important parts of the case?" After ridiculing Choate's courtroom manner, Parker proceeded to build his usual methodical argument on a series of numbered questions:

- 1st. Was the house mentioned in the indictment, on fire on the 27th of October 1845?
- 2d. Was it Joel Lawrence's house, and was his family in it at the time?
- 3d. Was the fire accidental or designed?
- 4th. Did the prisoner maliciously and willfully set it on fire?
- 5th. Was it in the night time or day time?
- 6th. If the prisoner did it, was he then and there an accountable and moral agent'?

It was all quite logical and all completely futile. The following day, after a balanced three-hour charge by Chief Justice **SHAW**, the jurors deliberated for another few hours and returned with a verdict of not guilty. As after the first trial, upon hearing the decision the usually cool prisoner reportedly burst into tears.

Just two days after his acquittal on the capital charge of arson. **Albert TIRRELL** was brought into Boston's Municipal Court for sentencing on the charges of adultery and lascivious cohabitation to which he had earlier pleaded nolo contendere. At the hearing **Amos B. MERRILL**, TIRRELL's lawyer, asked for a postponement of sentencing and a reduction in bail to allow his client an Opportunity to visit friends and put his business affairs in order. In making that request, he adopted tactics similar to those used in the capital trials: "The eloquent counsel was going on to paint the arts and witchery by which his unfortunate client had been seduced into adulterous connection with Mrs. **Bickford**." But the judge abruptly interrupted Merrill's argument, refused the motion for a postponement, and announced that sentencing would take place at two o'clock that afternoon.

When the hearing reconvened, Merrill tried to retract TIRRELL's earlier plea and obtain a full trial on the adultery charges, but the magistrate again rejected his motion. Merrill then attempted to have the sentence reduced to a fine. Although the judge rejected that idea as well, he did suggest that the two counts be merged into one, so as to effectively halve the prison sentence. The county attorney, **Samuel D. Parker**, who had vigorously opposed the earlier attempts at mitigation, agreed to the judge's suggestion. And so **TIRRELL** was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the state prison. Although apparently disappointed by the outcome, he received his sentence calmly. As he was taken out to the carriage, he was followed by a "general rush of the spectators" eager for a last look at the guilty man. Near the end of the following month, the *Daily Times* completed its coverage of the affair with a brief and anticlimactic squib: "It is said that TIRRELL is put to work in the copper plate engraving in prison -- a very good and pleasant business. That same day, the traveling wax museum on Washington Street finally closed its doors.

Despite two appeals for pardons to the governor. **Albert TIRRELL** was forced to serve out the full three years of his sentence for adultery'. His release, at the end of January 1850, sparked a renewed flurry of notices in the Boston press. Albert promptly returned by train to his hometown of Weymouth, where he took up what must initially have been an uncomfortable residence with his wife **Orient** and two young daughters in his father-in-law's house. Despite past infidelity, **TIRRELL** wasted little time in reasserting his conjugal rights: Orient became pregnant within a few weeks of his return. In November 1850 she gave birth to their third daughter. Perhaps in a symbolic attempt to patch up their frayed marriage, the little girl was named after both parents: **Orient Albertine TIRRELL**.

Aside from a stint in the Union army during the Civil War, Albert seems to have stayed in Weymouth for the rest of his life, as did his wife and three daughters. One somehow doubts that they were a happy family: they certainly were not a prosperous one. In the census of 1850, taken shortly after his release from prison, Albert was listed as a "shoe manufacturer." Shoemaking was the dominant industry in Weymouth, introduced to the town early in

the nineteenth century by a member of the large TIRRELL family. Albert's own father had also prospered in that line of business, as would his older brother. Yet unlike his father, brother, and many other Weymouth TIRRELL's, Albert did not manage to secure great wealth through shoes or even maintain a foothold in that thriving and rapidly expanding industry'. His employment listings in the state and federal censuses suggest a record of gradual decline. In 1850 TIRRELL was described as a "shoe manufacturer," in 1855 as a "speculator," in 1865 as a "trader," in 1870 as a "huckster," and finally in 1880, just a few months before his death of a brain hemorrhage, as "unemployed."

As it turned out, **Albert** was much less efficient in accumulating money than he had been in squandering it. According to the federal censuses of 1860 and 1870. TIRRELL owned no real estate and only one hundred dollars in personal wealth. It was the same amount of money that he had once lavished on a single gaudy dress for **Maria Bickford**, the sort of estate one might have expected of a factory worker just starting out in life, not of the middle-aged son of a wealthy manufacturer. At times economic distress must have even forced the family apart. In 1860 Albert's three daughters, aged nine, fifteen, and seventeen, were all living in the home of a neighbor, while two boys of similar ages and an elderly woman were living with **Albert** and **Orient**. That was a curious arrangement, possibly designed to generate family income by putting the daughters out as household servants and taking in paying boarders. But perhaps it also reflected some underlying tension or discomfort within the family circle. In any case, none of TIRRELL's daughters were sufficiently impressed by the delights of matrimony ever to try it for themselves. Or maybe nobody was willing to marry the daughter of an impecunious huckster and presumed murderer.

For whatever reason, the three daughters of **Albert TIRRELL** remained single and largely dependent, living out their years in Weymouth, shuttling occasionally between the homes of parents, neighbors, and relatives. The eldest, **Catherine Augusta**, was the last to die. The Weymouth Gazette reported her passing in August 1917 with a brief notice: "Miss **Kate TIRRELL** died at the Town Home on Monday. She was 74 years old a daughter of the late **Albert J. TIRRELL**. She was born and always lived in this town. There is no way of knowing whether, during her last years of obscure poverty, Miss TIRRELL had any recollection of her experience in a crowded Boston courtroom more than seventy years earlier. Did she remember how "a beautiful little girl, just three years old, had caused such a stir simply by walking into the chamber clasping her mother's hand"? Did she recall standing bareheaded on her mamma's lap, flitting her gaze over the assembled multitude, and beaming at her handsome father in the dock? And did she retain any memory whatsoever of the uncouth and flamboyant man who had saved her father's life? Any hope of answering those questions died with Albert's eldest daughter.

If you need more detailed events on the actions and trial of **Albert TIRRELL**, please contact Lee Drew or Marjorie and Chet Oberlander. The Oberlanders do not have e-mail access at the time of this writing but I can forward their address to you if you want to correspond with them.

Lee Drew 4 Dec 2000

## V-P'S NEPHEW TORNADO VICTIM

Thursday, June 12, 2008

Submitted by: P. J. Achramowicz

You may have now read or seen the coverage on the tornado that hit the Little Sioux Scout Camp in Iowa, destroying it last night. My nephew Russell, age 15, was attending the camp. He is my sister's youngest boy.

He sustained some minor injuries (7 good hard bumps to the head from debris, hurt his shoulder, numerous bruises) but he is okay and already back home in Nebraska.

He lives in Papillion which is a suburb of Omaha, and only an hour's drive from the scout camp in Iowa.

Four boys were killed in the tornado, one of whom was right next to Russell in the shelter.

My sister was told by another scout that Russell was among the scouts who tried to assist the other injured.

Needless to say, not only am I very grateful that he made it through the tornado, but proud of his actions in the aftermath.

Patricia

*The political text-book, or Encyclopedia. Containing everything necessary for the reference of the politicians and statesmen of the United States.* Ed. by **M. W. Cluskey**. Philadelphia, J. B. Smith & co., 1860.

p. 68: "TERRELL of Georgia No further identification.

p. 327: "TERRELL of Georgia No further identification.

p. 333: "Terrell TUCKER of VA" No further identification.

p. 335: "consider the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill to authorize the people of Missouri to form a constitution, &c., &c.;" YEAS included "**STEVENS, STORRS. STROTIER, SWEARINGEN. TERRELL, TRIMBLE, TUCKER** of VA."

"Not for fame or reward, not for place or rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity; but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it; these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all, - and died." --Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim (inscription on Confederate soldiers monument, Arlington National Cemetery)

"The most amazing thing in the world is the indifference of most of us to what happens to the rest of us."

"People will forget what you said. People will forget what you did; but people will never forget how you made them feel

750,000 men from the South faced 2 million men from the North. 2 million men could not defeat 750,000 Southern troops what did defeat them was disease, hunger, lack of money and supplies.