

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

For more information about events, visit
the MTGS web site or contact
Virginia Watson at ginnyology@comcast.net

OUR MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center
174 Rains Ave., Nashville

From I-65 exit 81 East and follow
Wedgewood Ave. into the State Fairgrounds.
Turn left inside the gate in the black fence.

Check our website for last-minute changes:
www.mtgs.org

Saturday, Nov. 15, 2008

Annual Seminar

Researching Military Records

Craig R. Scott, C.G.

From the Revolutionary War to World War I,
Craig Roberts knows everything YOU need to
know about finding ancestors in military records.
Don't miss this exciting all-day workshop! See
the center-fold of this issue for registration
information and details.

Saturday, Jan. 17, 2009

Family History Show & Tell

Bring your favorite old photo, document or family
artifact to share with the group. Share and enjoy
favorite family stories in this friendly, casual
meeting with other history-lovers. The meeting
begins at 1:00.

Saturday, Mar. 21, 2009

Researching Land Records

The March meeting will feature a panel
discussion about research in Tennessee land
records. Come and hear experts talk about their
strategies for finding and understanding the land
records of our ancestors.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXII, Number 2, Fall 2008

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Robert Weathersby III	Stephanie Sutton

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Contributor and Editorial Assistant

From the Editor . . .

Dear Readers,

Although we try and avoid long articles in the *Journal*, there are two in this issue which are worth the extra reading time required. The first is the story of the 1874 breakup of the Ku Klux Klan in the area around Chestnut Mound in Smith County. This sad but fascinating story begins with a letter to Governor John C. Brown and continues with newspaper accounts, correspondence and court records.

The second long article is actually a continuation from the Summer issue, which carried the first half of Dr. Ralph Weathersby's account of his grandfather's experiences as an Army dentist in World War I. Charles Pickering's letters to his fiancée back in Montgomery County tell this tale in an interesting and sometimes amusing way.

Perhaps the most unusual article we have had in a while is Sarah Armistead's story about the Feather Crowns, treasured relics of deceased members of her family. Whether or not they are miraculous symbols left by departing human spirits will be up to you to decide!

Our series of Civil War claims before the Southern Claims Commission continues in this issue with more claims from Davidson County. The testimony of the claimants and their witnesses provides great detail about what happened in their neighborhoods during the Civil War, and helps us understand the tension between neighbors in that divisive time.

Chuck Sherrill
Journal Editor

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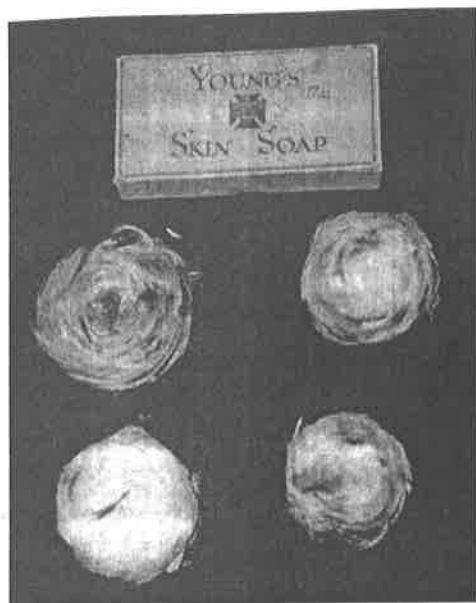
Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Dues are \$25.00 per membership year, beginning of fiscal years on June 1. See back cover for details and application form.

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The Story of the Feather Crowns

by Sarah Peery Armistead



At a meeting of the family following a funeral, an old uncle, blinded by age and crippled by diabetes, was asked to tell the story of the infant Tarkington - it went something like this.

"Uncle Rich, tell us the story about the Feathered Crowns," said one of the young people. And as he acquiesced, all the nieces and cousins, sisters and brothers and sons and daughters called to one another, "Come and listen! Uncle Rich is going to tell us the story of the Feathered Crowns." On that cold and dismal night, the somber funeral still lingering in their minds, they gathered around the hearth. In the light of a flickering fire they waited with hushed anticipation. It was as if the master story teller was already holding his audience spellbound.

Mysteriously, magically, Uncle Rich opened an old *Young's Skin Soap* box and carefully withdrew a round, tightly-pressed circlet of feathers. With a gentleness of hand and a firmness belying his age, he laid the

object on the table as all present breathed a low sound of admiration.

"In the old days," Uncle Rich began, "back at the turn of the century, country folks around here in the Swan Creek neighborhood raised geese. And, despite what many of you young ones think, there were several comforts back then that were better than what you have today. In particular, goose down pillows were the vogue, very common - even for poor folk - and much more comfortable than the foam rubber of today. The women folk would take the fluffy under-down from the geese, plucking and inserting the feathers in pillows. My, they were soft."

"But what about the Tarkington baby?" someone asked. His wife whispered to him to hush.

Uncle Rich, unperturbed, continued telling his story his own way, at his own pace. "Those pillows are the beginning of the story of the infant Tarkington. He would have been my big brother if he'd lived, and his name was Elgin. 'Course all this happened years before I came along. Well, the little fellow was born sickly, and his poor mother kept him by her in bed, resting him on a pillow filled with goose down. Just two days later, the baby breathed his last and passed on to his maker."

A log popped in the fire and we all jumped a little. Uncle Rich went on in somber tones. "They laid the corpse out on a Singer Sewing Machine table, closed up so that the top was like a slab. As that baby was moved from crib to slab, Mother Deller reached into the pillow and said, 'I want to see if there is a crown here.'" The older folks listening to the tale remembered Grandmother Deller, though she had been dead 50 years.

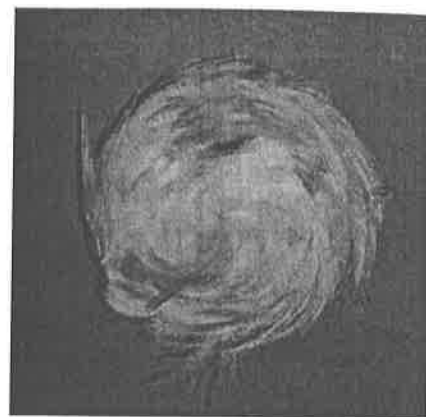
"The family gathered around the little boy saw Mother Della reach down into the pillow and search around until her hand emerged with a Feathered Crown. This very one I have in my hand. Turned out that Mother Della knew to look inside the pillow because she learned it from her own mother. In fact, the Tarkington baby's was the fourth crown our family had found, so it had become sort of a tradition to look for them when someone died."

Uncle Rich, his audience watching intently, drew out another feather crown and laid it on the table. "The first

Sarah Peery Armistead is an MTGS member and frequent contributor to the *Journal*. She lives in Brentwood, Tenn., and can be reached via e-mail at Arm6007@aol.com.

crown was from the pillow that Mother Della's little brother, Moody Neely, lay on when he died. He was just about five years old." He fumbled with another small box and drew out yet another feathery circlet. "The second one here came from her sister, Mollie, who died a few months after Moody. And the third crown," he said, producing it as well, "came several years later from another sister's pillow. That was Aunt Dasie, who died way back in 1904. She was just twenty-two. Mother Della treasured those crowns."

As he laid each crown upon the table, Uncle Rich stroked the soft objects gently and continued his tale. "Mother Della told us that the crowns were formed when just as life leaves the body. The old-timers believed that the spirit goes counter-clockwise into heaven, spinning up into the great beyond and leaving the twisted feathers behind."



Although a few skeptical glances may have been exchanged, no one said a word. "See here," Uncle Rich said, "the compression of the crown; this tight woven circle. No machine could make something like this. They have remained to this day, over one hundred years later, in the same shape and form as when they were taken from those pillows. These feathered crowns are manifestations of a miracle, the spirit leaving the body."

Since learning the story of the Tarkington family's feathered crowns, I have done some research on the subject. It turns out that other families also hold onto these ancient relics. We have gone on to find other crowns in other families. Folklore? I think not. Reality? Perhaps. Compelling? Absolutely!

The Neelys and Tarkingtons

My grandmother was Deller Susan Neeley, born in Hickman County in 1879. My grandfather was Elgin Harrison Tarkington, son of Richard Marcus Tarkington and Amanda Elizabeth Lambert. The Tarkingtons came from Tyrell County, North Carolina, about 1797 and settled in Williamson County. My great-grandfather, John Tarkington (born ca. 1765) moved further west into Hickman County where he died about 1827. My grandfather, Elgin born there in 1877, making him two years older than his wife. They married in 1897 (had to put off their wedding because he lost his horse and spent several days trying to find it, which he finally did!). Deller and Elgin had ten children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Our last feathered crown came from their baby, Elgin Junior, who was born and died in May 1909.

Grandmother's parents were John Thomas Neeley and Jennie Roach. Jennie was the mother of eleven children, and I suspect it was she who found the first three feathered crowns. Those were from the pillows of her own dead children Moody who died at age five in 1899, Mollie, who died in May 1899 as a young married woman, and Dasie, who died in 1904.

Several years ago a distant cousin told my sister, Ova Lee, that she had a bunch of old letters tied up in a red bandana. As it turned out, most of those letters were written by my grandmother Deller's sister, Anie Neeley Martin. There are over a hundred of them, and my sister and I spent weeks reading and transcribing them. They date from 1897 to 1902 and contain loads of family information as well as about people in Anie's neighborhood, in Hickman County, a place called Little Lot not far from the place where Hickman, Williamson and Maury counties join.

Dasie must have been a person who loved to have fun. She seemed to have a lot of boyfriends but she was sick a lot before she died from tuberculosis in 1904. Dasie would travel to Waverly to visit, Anie, and there was a lot of letter writing back and forth. In one letter her mother Jennie said, "I want you to send Dasie home. I think she has stayed long enough. She will wear out all of her clothes." On another occasion Dasie wrote to Anie about her outfit for an upcoming church gathering, "I am fixing for the May meeting. I have got me a new hat and a new dress and a new

waist. I will send you a piece of them when I get them cut out. My hat is awful pretty. It cost a dollar and a half."

In October 1900 Jennie wrote to her daughter Anie, expressing her concern about Dasie's health. "Anie, I can't get them all well here long enough to come down there. I hate to go off and leave Dasie. She ain't doing no good. I have to be awful particular with her. Maybe I can keep her up a good while if she will be careful, but Doctor Davis said she had the consumption but she don't cough much. She has got a dry cough. I hope she ain't got it."

Mollie was also twenty-two years old when she died. But she had married at age nineteen and had a little daughter born in 1896. From the letters about her illness, I feel sure she also had consumption. Jennie to Anie, "Anie, Piner (her husband) had Mollie put away mighty nice. Her coffin cost 13 dollars. I send you some of her dress. It was trimmed in braid, lace and ribbon."

Moody doesn't appear to have had a lingering illness like his sisters. I am not sure what Moody died of. In January, 1899, Deller wrote to Anie, "Moody is dead. He died this morning about 7 o'clock. Anie, we have done all we could and had one of the best doctors there is and he couldn't cure him. Anie, we know he has gone to rest and I don't want you to grieve."

My mother wrote about her little brother dying in 1909. She said, "He was laid out on mother's sewing machine. Some neighbors made the pretty little dress he was buried in. One of the neighbors who had a buggy carried the body to the Lambert Cemetery to be buried. My father went in the buggy with him." This was a distance of at least ten or twelve miles but the cemetery was near where Jennie and John had grown up, and where many of their relatives still lived.

Conclusion

These feather crowns have been in my family for over one hundred years. I remember taking them out of the drawer in my grandmother's Singer sewing machine and looking at them, but not touching, when I was a young girl. We lived in a house next to my grandparents on their farm. Over the years I had forgotten about them, until my sister, Marie, died in 1997. My uncle Rich, who had them in his possession, came to her funeral and for some reason we started talking about them, in the conversation related above. Later that year we started doing some research on feather crowns, and we discovered that other families from that area also have some of these treasures. It is still a mystery, to me but I know these feather crowns are real.

General Tarkington and His Soup Suckers

The Memphis Daily Avalanche published this news of proceedings in the Tennessee Legislature at Nashville on March 13, 1868. It pertains to a feud in Dyersburg, West Tennessee, between the Sheriff, a General Tarkington, and the Duncan family. The Governor at the time was "The Fighting Parson" William G. Brownlow.

The Senate [debated a] resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest of several outlaws.

Mr. Aldridge was in favor of giving the Governor the power, and spoke at length of the crimes which had been perpetrated by these outlaws.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to the resolution, and said that if

the people were desirous of maintaining peace and order, they could do so under their authority as offices. He wished to know what "General Tarkington and his soup suckers" were doing down there if they did not arrest these men.

The bill was then tabled by a vote of twelve to ten.

The Breaking of the Klan in Chestnut Mound

Murder and Reform in Smith, Jackson, and Putnam Counties

In the fall of 1874 rumors reached the capitol that the Ku Klux Klan was riding in Smith County. More than 100 men strong, the outlaw group was preying on free black citizens and whites who befriended them. Governor John C. Brown received the following letter, painfully lettered by a man barely literate, asking him to come to the aid of the Klan's victims.¹



Chestnut Mound, Tenn. Sept. 5[?], [18]74

Hon John C. Brown, Gov. Tenn.

Dr. Gov.,

Below I will hand you a copy of an advertisement found at one of [my] neighbors.

Notice

Philps (a Neighbor of mine) this is to notify you that you & the McKinleys (myself & Bro) that you must be careful how you talk. A dam Negro if we ever find one on Either of your Places weoman & man we will kill them and you too. We will let you know the civel rites Bill has not Past yet. You will have to wait a while before you get a Negro wife. We are going to rout ever dam Negro and Negro believer in this hold country. It also has a coffin drawn off by Pencil & man in it.

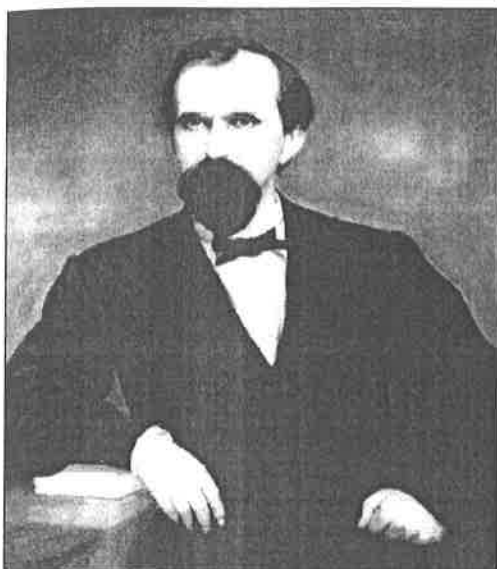
I will state to you some facts hoping to receive immediate adries [redress?]. On the Night of the 24 Inst. Eight disguised men Entered the hous of an old Black man living on my farm & Brutely murdered him. With the ascistance of an officer and meny good Citizens we was able to unst[?] (3) of the Band. Frank Hall, Blooth Calcut & Jas Bush. F. Hall Turned States Evidence and said that Joe Petty Jr. Tim Apple[?], Blooth Calicut Jas & John Bush Carel Reid[?] Elac Draper in connection with himself committed the deed. Calicut & Hall was Placed in Cookvill Jail for fouthier trial & Jas Bush in the Carthage Jail. On the Night of 22nd

[page 2] a Band of armed men went to Cookville & taken the two Prisner out. Released Calicut. But brought Hall Near Two miles from Town & Killd him by Shooting him ever time in the Body then leaving him a Bloody Seine for the Public.

there are Strong circumstantial proff in regar to others belonging to the band. But we cant do any thing as willing citizen to keep Peace for Evry man that ascisted in Bringing the Reaches to Justice is Strongley threatened [and] say there lives are anything else but Peace to them. as they know not what hour at Night there houses will be entered by a band of Blood thirsty men & there lives taken from them.

We cannot leave our homes as our crops are ripening to gather as are good many the Blacks who have work hard all the year & have nothing Else But ther crops for serport.

¹ This and the other letters quoted in this article are found in the *Papers of Governor John C. Brown*, Governor's Papers #23, box 4, folder 9. Tennessee State Library and Archives.



Governor John Calvin Brown (1827-1889), was a former Confederate general. His older brother, Neil S. Brown, had been governor of Tennessee in the 1840s. His son-in-law, Benton McMillin, became governor in 1899.

They are (the Black) as fute[?] & Peasable as we could wish them to be.

I hope you will not Pass this by unnoticed but will advis me what step to take in the Preasant matter and I am Shure if you knew how Anxious [we] are to live Peaceable as many are also you would give some us advis what to do.

*I am Yours Verry Rsply &c.
James & Rob McKinley*

P.S. References – B.H. Cook of B.H. Cook & Co., John Armsted of Hollins Burtin & Co.

J. & R. McKinley

Governor Brown was not unaware that black citizens in rural Tennessee were being victimized by angry whites with disturbing frequency. As early as 1866 the Tennessee Legislature had passed a law against such atrocities. It quickly became known as the "Ku Klux Law." Debate in the legislature mirrored the community at large, with members taking sides for or against full citizenship and protection under the law for the recently freed slaves and other blacks. Although

the Ku Klux Law was repealed, it was soon reenacted, and its power was eventually brought to bear in the case of concern to the McKinleys.

Chestnut Mound, then as now, was a small rural community. With a post office established as early as 1855, it was located just ten miles east of Carthage near the point where Smith, Putnam and Jackson counties joined. According to the 1870 census of Putnam County, the white McKinley family lived in Buffalo Valley and owned \$2,500 worth of real estate. The head of the household was Eliza McKinley, age 70. Living with her were her presumed sons James (age 33), Robert (age 31) and James (age 30), all farmers. Also in the household were blacks Mary Fitch (age 20), who was keeping house for the family, and John Huggins (age 18), a farm laborer.²

Listed next to these McKinleys in the 1870 census was a household of black people headed by Edward McKinley (age 26), a farmer.³ His presumed wife Lucinda was 22 years old, and two Huggins children were living with them. Later newspaper accounts identified the murder victim as 60-year-old Dick McKinley. A Rich McKinley appears in an adjoining district, age 52, with no wife but a large family of children.⁴

The circumstances that caused the McKinleys to come to the notice of the Klan are not revealed in the records. Since the threat warned McKinley that he would "have to wait a while before you get a Negro wife," there may have been a friendship or even romance between one of the McKinley brothers and a black woman. Perhaps Mary Fitch, the young black woman living among the white family in 1870, was involved. At any rate, the problem quickly escalated from meddlesome neighbors to the murder of Dick McKinley.

It is unclear from the records just what action Gov. Brown took, if any, upon receiving this plea for advice. Brown himself was a former Confederate general, wounded at the battle of Franklin. Although as governor he was

² 1870 U.S. census, Putnam Co., Tenn., population schedule, Dist. 11, Buffalo Valley, p. 187, family 55.

³ 1870 U.S. census, Putnam Co., Tenn., population schedule, Dist. 11, Buffalo Valley, p. 187, family 56.

⁴ 1870 U.S. census, Putnam Co., Tenn., population schedule, Dist. 12, Buffalo Valley, p. 198, family #34.

responsible for the establishment of Tennessee's first statewide system of schools, with separate schools for both white and black children, he was also a native of Pulaski, known as a hotbed of racial tension and birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan.

Brown's files do show that people in the Chestnut Mound area continued to keep him apprised of the developing situation there. The next letter in his file is from Samuel McClary Fite, Judge of the Putnam County Circuit Court and a leading citizen of Carthage. His letter revealed that a second murder followed that of Dick McKinley. This time one of the white perpetrators was the victim.

Carthage, Ten. Sept. 8th 1874

Gov. J.C. Brown

Nashville, Ten.

Dear Sir

I deem it my duty to write you in relation to the recent outrages committed in the adjoining County of Putnam in which we have reason to believe citizens of Smith participated. It has been for a long time well understood that there was a secret organization known as KuKlux existing in the section of country around Chestnut Mound, a small village on the eastern border of this County. It was understood to be composed of a number of the worst men in that part of Smith and the adjoining Counties of Putnam, Jackson and DeKalb. The grand Juries in all these Counties have often made efforts to bring them to punishment for their midnight prowling, but have generally failed. A few presentments have been gotten up, but we have been unable to bring any to punishment.

[page 2] No murder was committed by them, until the recent case of Killing the old negro, Richard McKinly, an account of which you have no doubt seen in the public papers. But there has followed Swiftly on this outrage another of even greater atrocity; or at least one that strikes more terror into the Community and tends if not met with great energy to break down all efforts to bring the guilty to punishment. A few days after the killing of McKinly a young man, by name Frank Hall, voluntarily came forward and made a full disclosure of all the facts attending the murder, and giving the names of the criminals; there having been seven including himself. He insisted, however, that he did everything he could to prevent the killing, and in this he was corroborated by a negro girl present, who had stated, before his disclosures, that there was one man present who did try to prevent the murder. Hall was further corroborated by the

[page 3] fact that he told that one of the Crowd lost his hat at a certain place in the flight after the murder, and another had left a knife at another place on their way to McKinley's, and the hat & knife were found at the places he had indicated. Hall also disclosed the names of the whole clan in that neighborhood including about twenty men besides those present at the murder of McKinley. Warrants were issued for those charged with the murder and two, to wit, Bluford Calicut and James Bush, were arrested, the others fled & have not been arrested. Their names are Joseph Petty, John H. Bush Jr., Carroll Reed, Tim Apple & Alexander Draper. Bush and Calicut were tried before Justices Courts. Bush was sentenced to Carthage jail. Calicut was sent to Cookville jail and with him at his own request, for safety, Hall was sent. A few night afterwards three men went to the Cookville jail and under the pretence of being officers with a prisoner got the jailor [page 4] to open the door, when they seized him and took the keys, opened the prison, took out Calicut and Hall, and next morning Hall was found two miles from the town, shot dead. Calicut has not been seen, and his fate is unknown, but believed to be at large.



Illustration from 'Harper's Weekly' of February 19th, 1868, showing two Army officers posed in Ku Klux uniforms captured at Huntsville, Alabama.



I should have stated that after Hall's disclosures and Callicut's arrest, Calicut also fully confessed the crime and made a full disclosure about the murder and the name and doings of the clan. It is probably that the murderers have made a distinction in his favor and save his life, upon the condition that he flees the Country, upon the ground that he did not disclose until after Hall had done so.

On yesterday at Carthage there was a very large meeting of the citizens of Smith County at which strong Resolutions, denouncing this lawlessness were passed, and a determination expressed to stand by the public authorities, and make every [page 5] effort to bring the offenders to consign[?] punishment.

When McKinley was killed there was a very natural indignation openly expressed, and active efforts made to arrest the criminals. But I am ashamed to confess that since the murder of Hall an alarm has been spread that seems to have greatly paralyzed the efforts to make further arrests. But I think it is a temporary alarm,

such as a few bold men with arms in their hands can any time strike into an unorganized crowd of peaceable citizens. As witness the fact that a mere handful of such men were able to pass through the great city of Paris during a wild night, murdering people by the thousands and no man raised a hand to resist them.

I think that yesterday's work at Carthage will shake off this alarm and inspire our citizens and officers with new resolution to bring the offenders to punishment.[page 6] I think you ought to offer a liberal reward for the six murderers of McKinly now at large ... and also rewards for the person who broke the jail and took out Hall and Calicut. It was well known that the Kuklux had threatened to break the Carthage jail and rescue Bush, and on yesterday I made order for his removal to Davidson jail.

It is believed that in addition to the three who went to the Cookeville jail, there was a number at the borders of the town to assist, if need be. I learn that the jailor of Putnam thinks he knows two of the party that took Hall & Calicut out, but as this is mere rumor I will not give you the names, but advise you to write to the jailor and seek more certain information.

I am in favor of every necessary step being taken to [page 7] suppress this lawlessness and ready to take my full share of responsibility, as one of the conservators of the peace. I think it probable now we can punish the chief offenders, if they are persued and arrested; and I think our civil officers and detectives, if properly inspired with a sense of their duty and suitable rewards offered to pay them for their labor and risk, sufficient to bring about arrests.

We hear much talk of military, but I deprecate to resort to this extreme medicine of the law; and feel so sensibly that our free form of government is in peril whenever we consent that a resort to military power to execute the law is necessary, that I cannot yet give my sanction to its use.

*Very Respectfully,
Your Ob[edien]t. S[ervan]t.
S.M. Fite*

Samuel McLary Fite (1816-1875)

Born in Smith County near Alexandria, Samuel Fite was an attorney and judge. He was elected to the Tennessee Senate in 1850 and became a Circuit Court judge in 1858. During the Civil War he left the judiciary, perhaps refusing to serve under Confederate rule, and resumed his law practice. In 1869 he returned to the bench and served until his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1875. He died in Hot Springs, Arkansas, before he was able to assume his seat in Congress.

[P.S.] There is the best description I can give you of these parties given in the Union & American of yesterday, to which I refer you. Except it is thought the size given of Bush is too large, he not being over five feet 9 or 10 inches. They eyes of apple incline to turn a little outward and downward & bad countenance. We have some information that inclines us to believe that Joseph Pettie & two others of the gang are in DeKalb County, perhaps near Liberty.
S.M. Fite

Judge Fite's letter could not have been Governor Brown's first notice of the escalating racial tensions in the Chestnut Mound area. As the Judge mentioned, an article in the previous day's Nashville newspaper had discussed the incident. It appears that Judge Fite's primary concern was that Brown allow the local authorities to handle the matter. If the Governor sent in troops against the Klan, the likelihood of a violent backlash from other white citizens, including disgruntled former Confederate soldiers chafing under Reconstruction-era government policies, was great.

The article in the *Nashville Union and American*, which had appeared on Sunday, September 6th, was page-one news. Even allowing for the journalistic excesses of the day, the story it tells reveals the horrors of living in a time when lawless bands terrorized a fearful black populace.

WORSE AND WORSE.

A Terrible Sequel to the Putnam County Horror.

The State's Witness Taken from Jail by Masked Men and Shot.

Release of Two of Old Dick McKinley's Assassins by Their Friends

Our readers will remember that one Franklin Hall was arrested in Putnam county, a few days since, on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Dick McKinley, an inoffensive colored man sixty years of age, residing in that county, and that Hall turned State's evidence, acknowledging his guilt and implicated Joseph Petty, Timothy Apple, James Bush, John Bush and Alec Draper, of Smith county, Bluford Calicut, of Jackson county, and Carroll Reed, of Putnam county. The following particulars regarding this brutal affair were told by Hall:

When the door of McKinley's cabin had been broken down by the assaulting party, McKinley grasped an ax to defend himself, when he was shot in the bowels by Petty, whereupon the old man struck at Petty and the two fell to

the ground together. Apple then ran up, wrenched the axe from McKinley's hand and broke the negro's skull with the head of the axe, so that his brain protruded. James Bush shot McKinley in the back as the old man lay upon the ground in this helpless and mangled condition, setting his shirt on fire and burying the skin severely, so closely was the weapon held to the body of the defenseless victim of this hellish assault.

During the affray, Apple received a wound near the knee, inflicted by the ax and John Bush was shot in the arm by some one of his own party.

HALL KILLED

James Bush and Calicut were arrested soon after the above disclosures had been made by Hall, and the three were lodged in

jail at Cookeville, the county seat of Putnam county. Wednesday night a party of armed men proceeded to the jail, overpowered the jailer, removed the three prisoners, released Calicut and Bush, and shot Hall to death, in the edge of town, despite his cries for mercy.

The most active exertions are being made by the citizens of Putnam county to secure the arrest of the members of the party now a[t] large. It is stated that Calicut made a confession, in which he said he belonged to an organized band, and gave the names of several members of the organization.

The following is a description of the murderers of McKinley, who have not yet been arrested: Draper is about six feet four inches high, florid complexion,

with sandy whiskers and hair, is slightly stoop-shouldered and of angular build.

Apple is about five feet six in height, square build, prominent features with reddish complexion, hair a light brown, and is slightly knock-kneed.

John Bush is six feet high, has white hair and white eyebrows, blue eyes, one of which remains partially closed.

Petty is about five feet ten inches high, square build, broad face, blue eyes, light brown hair, is somewhat knock-kneed, has a

shambling walk, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

Reed is about the same height and build as Petty, wears a light moustache, has light brown hair, blue eyes, and weighs between 160 and 180 pounds.

The day after Judge Fite wrote his letter to the Governor, another prominent attorney followed up with more information. This time the letter came from Gainesboro, the seat of Jackson County. The writer, George H. Morgan, was an attorney and Attorney General for the 5th Judicial District, which included Chestnut Mound. Morgan seemed less certain than Fite that the local authorities would bring the perpetrators to justice, and recommended that the governor offer a reward to motivate them.

*Office of Washburn & Morgan
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery*



Gainesboro, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1874

Dear Sir

Yours enclosing Proclamation of 29th Inst. received. Your course meets the hearty approval of all law abiding citizens and I assure you it will be my pleasure to use every exertion in my power both officially and otherwise to ferret out and bring to punishment

the out laws in my Circuit.

You have doubtless heard of the foul murder of Old Dick McKinney col'd in Putnam County, I believe on the night of the 24th ult. Frank Hall and Blooth Calicut and one Bush were arrested, the former two being lodged in Jail at Cookeville, the latter at Carthage, now at Nashville.

[page 2] Hall turned states evidence, implicating in said murder Alex Draper, Tim Apple, Jo Petty Jr., Blooth Calicut, James & John Bush & Carrol Reed. The parties mentioned above except those mentioned as having been arrested are dodging.

On the night of Sept. 2nd a band of armed men, I have not learned their number, went to Cookeville and took Hall & Callicott from the Jail. Took Hall about a mile on the Chestnut Mound road and riddled his body with bullets, where he was found dead next morning. No clue has been obtained to the murderers but of course it was some of the gang of outlaws that killed poor old Dick McKinney.

I think your Excellency ought to offer a heavy reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Hall and also for the murderers of McKinney. If the same is done perhaps some skillful detective will go to work and ferret out the guilty parties. I think the rewards ought to be conditioned to be paid on conviction and being thus offered ought to be to the highest amount allowed by law. There is a perfect reign of terror, I understand, in the neighborhood of Chestnut Mound Smith County on Martin's Creek Jackson County and the lower end of Putnam – the neighborhood where Dick McKinney was murdered and where the out laws are understood to reside.

From what I can learn the Jailor at Cookeville was greatly at fault, having been notified by letter from Chestnut Mound that a Jail delivery would be attempted, yet he took no precautions to prevent it. Whether he be criminally liable or not will be inquired into.

To. Gov Jno. C. Brown

Yours Truly
Geo H. Morgan
Atty. Genl. 5 Circuit

It is unfortunate that we do not have the governor's outgoing letters to fill in more of the story, but apparently he was writing to his contacts in the Chestnut Mound area. The following letter from Sheriff John Carr of Putnam County references a letter written to him by Gov. Brown on Sept. 6th. It appears that the governor wrote asking Carr for an explanation of the Cookeville jailor's conduct on the night that Frank Hall was taken from the jail and murdered. Carr's reply, written on Sept. 12th, does not directly address that question. Instead, the sheriff takes the tone of one injured by circumstances beyond his control, and blames the trouble on outsiders. Was the Cookeville jailor was in sympathy with the Klan? We may never know.

Cookeville, Sept. 12, 1874

Hi Excellency J.C. Brown Gov. &c.

Dear Sir – Yours of the 6th Inst is received and contents noticed & in reply I regret very much to have to say to you that on the night mentioned in your communication a Band of Armed men came to our Jail at about 2 Oclock in the night and overpowered our Jailor and took two prisoners confined in said Jail out – to wit Bluford Calicut & Frank Hall. (Bush was not in our Jail – he was confined in the Jail at Carthage as I learn & has since been removed from there to the Nashville Jail.) They took Hall who had turned State's evidence about two miles from Cookeville & murdered him – don't know what has become of Calicut but suppose he has gone unhurt by said band.



The parties that came to the Jail were not disguised – the Jailor did not know any of them. It is the opinion of all here in this county that those engaged in the breaking of our Jail were persons not living in this County. And from the Testimony of Hall, who turned State's evidence, these engaged in killing Dick McKinly col. all lived in Smith County. The people of this County feel very indignant at the outrages, both the killing of Dick McKinly and the breaking of the Jail & murder of Hall. I on the next day as soon as I got information of the outrage (Jailbreaking &c.) came to town got me up some men and started in pursuit of them – and trailed them

[page 2] as far as we could keep on the tracks of them or ascertain which way they went[.] [F]inally lost their trail and could not pursue them further. We of course had to give up our pursuit as we had no clue to the parties – did not know who they were or where they lived. The feeling in this County is such that I am satisfied that I could command a sufficient force who would be willing to render any aid necessary to arrest – but we have no knowledge as to who the Jail breakers were or where to they live. It is believed that they live part of them in Smith & part in Jackson County – it is however only an opinion & can find no one who has any knowledge as to who they were.

The murderers of Dick McKinly – those disclosed by Hall ... are all gone except Bush who is in Jail, as we are informed. The names of those engaged in the killing of Dick McKinly are all stranger to me.... The above is about all the information I can give you – there were however about 10 or 12 in the band that came here [page 3] & broke our Jail. The crowd at other points before they reached [here] was estimated at 20 or more.

There are four persons in Jail here now – have no fears of any effort to interfere with any of them. If we can ascertain the names of any that were engaged in Jail breaking here I am satisfied that if we can find where they are that I could get a force who will vigilantly assist me to arrest them.

Yours Truly
John W. Carr, Shff.
of Putnam County

Sheriff Carr's expressed determination to apprehend the criminals was apparently true, as the records show that the jailbreakers were later identified and arrested. The next pertinent letter in Gov. Brown's files is dated two months later. Attorney General George H. Morgan of Gainesboro wrote again, this time in response to a letter from Maj. John S. Wilkes. It appears that Maj. Wilkes was in charge of the armory in Nashville, and had offered to send weapons (and perhaps men) to Chestnut Mound to help hunt down the Klansmen. One wonders how long Morgan held that letter before responding – surely Wilkes had made his offer back in September when the situation was current.

*Office of Washburn & Morgan
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery*

Gainesboro, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1874

*B.B. Washburn
Geo. H. Morgan*

Maj. Jno. S. Wilkes

*Dear Sir,
Yours of 30th received. The arms perhaps will not be needed but I am glad to know where we can get them if wanted.*

Our Sheriff was promptly responded to by the Sheriffs in Smith & Putnam and many of the good citizens of the infested section and upon the arrest of Calicut, who was by himself, hiding on his own hook[,] the other outlaws disbanded and it is thought most of them have left the country. Every thing is becoming quiet, though the Sheriffs of Smith & Jackson are still on the look out and will continue to be until they catch them or run them out of the county. I've not at any time doubted the ability of our local authorities to handle the desperadoes, though matters looked alarming when I wrote you last, but I don't think now we'll have further difficulty in doing all that can be done. If the arms are needed I will send for them.

*Yours Truly,
Geo. H. Morgan*

Gov. Brown's papers do not include any further information about the Klan in the counties around Chestnut Mound, but the story was not yet over. The following article in the *Nashville Union and American* of Sunday, Dec. 9, 1874, provides a narrative of further developments given by Judge Fite.

*Nashville Union and American
December 9, 1874*

A representative of this paper took advantage yesterday of the presence in the city of Judge Samuel M. Fite, of Carthage, to interview that gentleman with regard to the Kuklux difficulties in Putnam, Smith and Jackson Counties. In answer to an inquiry

in relation to recent arrests in that section, the Judge remarked:

"... for some time past we have known of the existence of a secret organization composed of residents of Smith, Jackson, Putnam and DeKalb Counties, who made the village of Chestnut

Mound, in Smith County, a sort of center of operations.... We have been trying to get some of these men indicted by the Grand Jury, but have not been able to until recently; but I consider that the backbone of the organization is broken now."

"How did you break up the gang?" was asked.

"A few of the klan were engaged in a raid upon the poor old negro, Dick McKinley, in which he was killed, as you remember. There were only eight connected with his murder, and I am satisfied that this bloody deed was never contemplated by the Klan, which numbers several hundred men."

"What possible motive could these eight men have had for killing this helpless negro?"

"Well," replied the Judge, "the real object of this organization, on the part of a few of its members, was to intimidate the negroes. But most of its membership was made up of boys, from 16 to 18 years of age, who joined it merely to ride about the country in disguise and have a good time, as they considered. Old Dick had been warned, but he paid no attention to the threats, and so a party of the klan got drunk at Chestnut Mound one night, called at old Dick's house, where they got into a fight with him and killed him. Then this man Hall turned State's evidence, and James Bush and Callicut were arrested. You are familiar with the facts connected with the murder of Hall....

"These two murders having been committed, the boys belonging to the organization became alarmed, as this was going clear beyond what they had anticipated in going into the klan, and some of the old

citizens approached me with a request that I would use my influence with the Governor to secure a pardon of the members of the gang who had committed the violence, provided they would give themselves up, and assist in securing the arrest of the murderers of McKinley and Hall. To this I consented, with the understanding that these members of the klan were to be indicted and fined the lowest fine allowable by law, and last Thursday they began to come in to where I was holding court at Carthage. Between sixty and seventy came in, and they were each fined \$100 and costs, sentenced to one day's confinement in the county jail, and bound over to keep the peace for one year, and to never hereafter violate the laws known as the Kuklux law; whereupon they were all pardoned by Governor Brown, and relieved of the fine and imprisonment.

"Since that time others have given themselves up ... these last were not pardoned at the time, but no doubt they will be when they come up for trial.

"Of the men suspected of the murder of McKinley and Hall, who have been arrested?"

"Callicut and James Bush were in jail here, but Judge Guild released Bush on \$10,000 bonds on a writ of habeus corpus. These men were charged with being in the party who killed McKinley. Of those indicted for having broken open

the jail at Cookville and taken Hall out, Vit Persley, Wm. Thompson, Tom Manier and A.E. Roberts have been arrested, and are now in the jail in this city.

"After the killing of McKinley, a man by the name of Lawrence Horn was appointed special constable for the purpose of arresting his murderers, and he did arrest Hall, Bush and Callicut. In consequence of this it is charged that some time ago Frank Persly (the father of Vit Persly), A. Manier (a cousin of Tom Manier) and Amos Kirkpatrick came to this village of Chestnut Mound, got into a difficulty with Horn, and beat him over the head with pistols so that they nearly killed him. They were indicted at the last term of the Circuit Court at Carthage, and when these sixty odd men, charged with Kukluxing, were being tried last Thursday, the Sheriff of Jackson County marched them into the courtroom, having arrested all four of them on the charge of assault with intent to kill. They were released on bond. And that, I believe, is the full history of our Kuklux outrages up to this time. As I said before, the organization is completely broken up, and there is no doubt that the members of the gang who committed these deeds of violence will be brought to just and well-merited punishment. The younger members - the boys - have been taught a fearful lesson, and no more fears are entertained as to violence on their part."

Tennessee's Ku-Klux Law

Chapter II

An Act to Preserve the Public Peace

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That, if any person or person, shall unite with, associate with, promote or encourage, any secret organization of persons, that shall prowl through the country or towns of this State, by day or by night, disguised or otherwise, for the purpose of disturbing the peace, or alarming the peaceable citizens of any portion of this State, on conviction by any tribunal of the State, shall be fined not less than \$500, imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than five years, and shall be rendered infamous....

Section 7. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall voluntarily inform on any person guilty of any of the provisions of this Act, upon conviction, such informant shall be entitled to receive one-half of the fine imposed....

Section 8. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any person, or persons, shall write, publish, advise, entreat or persuade, privately or publicly, any class of persons or individuals, to resist any of the laws of this State, calculated to molest or disturb the good people and peaceable citizens of the State, such persons shall be subject to the penalties of the first section of this Act....

Section 16. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any person or citizen of this State, shall voluntarily feed or lodge, or entertain, or conceal, in the woods or elsewhere, any offender known to such person to be charge with any criminal offense under this Act, such person shall suffer the penalty prescribed by the first section of this Act....

Section 19. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall, knowingly make, or cause to be made, any uniform or regalia, in part or in whole, for a disguise of any person or persons, by night or day, or shall be found in possession of the same, for any unlawful purpose, he, she or they, shall be fined at the discretion of the Court, and shall be rendered infamous.

Section 20. *Be it further enacted*, That ... every public officer shall swear that he has never been a member of the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, or other disguised body of men, ... and that he has neither directly nor indirectly aided, encouraged, supported or in any manner countenanced such an organization.

Section 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the standard of damages for injuries to individuals shall be as follows, to-wit: For disturbing of the officers of the State ... by entering the house ... or place of residence, of any such individuals, by day or night, in a hostile manner, or against his will, the sum of ten thousand dollars, and it shall be lawful for the person so assailed to kill the assailant. For killing any individual in the night, twenty thousand dollars; *Provided*, such person was peaceable at the time....

Section 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to publish any proffered or pretended order of any secret unlawful clan....

F.S. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

D.W.C. Senter, Speaker of the Senate.

Passed September 10, 1868.

Acts and Resolutions of the State of Tennessee passed at the Extra Session of the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly, convened at Nashville, July 27th, 1868. (Nashville: S.C. Mercer, 1868).

Although Lawrence Horn could not be identified in the 1870 or 1880 census, it appears that Gov. Brown may have deputized him and sent him to the area to be sure justice was carried out after the jailbreakers were arrested. The families of the imprisoned men were obviously not cowed by Horn's authority, and brutally attacked him. Justice proceeded in spite of such resistance.

The minutes of the Smith County Circuit Court bear out Judge Fite's story. Spread over sixty pages in the minutes dated Nov. 26 through Dec. 5, 1874, are the names of no less than 102 men who were indicted for "Prowling in Disguise." Each came forward with his security and gave bond for a fine of \$100, and was sentenced to a day in prison. The convicted men were each instructed "... not to violate the Act passed Jan. 30, 1870, and commonly called the KuKlux Act." Their names are as follows:

Alberson, G.W.
Anderson, James
Anderson, O.B.
Apple, J.A.
Apple, James
Apple, Phi
Apple, R.C.
Apple, R.L.
Apple, W.C.
Apple, William Jr.
Apple, William Sr.
Apple, Wirt
Armistead, W.D.
Austin, John
Bailey, Wyatt
Barnett, G.W.
Bellah, James
Bellar, Joseph
Bennett, W.F.
Brown, Morris
Bush, Davis
Bush, Green
Cardwell, J.J.
Cardwell, S.S.
Cardwell, W.H.
Carter, T.J.
Cowen, A.M.
Cowen, John
Cowen, Wade
Cowen, William
Dillard, Albert

Dillard, Joseph
Duvall, James
Duvall, John
Elrod, Ridley
Farrell, Samuel B.
Ferrell, D.C.
Ferrell, L.D.
Fields, Rufus
Gentry, J.M.
Gibbs, Alfred
Gibbs, Campbell
Gibbs, Daniel
Gibbs, Isaac
Gibbs, John Henry
Gibbs, W.H.
Gibbs, Zachariah
Gillehan, Rufs
Glover, Grant
Glover, John
Glover, Matt
Halliburton, W.A.
Harper, Sam
Harris, A.F.
Harris, James
Haynes, H.J.
Haynes, J.L.
Haynes, W.E.
Herring, E.A.
Horn, H.L.
Hubbard, David
Ingram, Hiram

Ingram, Thomas
Iraweek, B.A.
Jarred [also Jarrard], Roe
Kent, N.T.
Kidwell, H.E.
Kidwell, W.W.
Lynch, Jesse
Lynch, Rans
McDonald, H.B.
McDonald, M.T.

Meachum, T.L.
Minton, Gustin
Minton, Josiah
Nichol, G.W.
Nichol, William
Nichols, David
Perkins, Gabriel.
Perkins, Henry Jr.
Petty, Joseph
Philips, Walker

Piper, Henry
Ray, Joseph
Ray, P.S.
Rex, Robert N.
Ricks, Joseph
Rittenberry, Daniel
Robinson, J.L.
Robinson, L.B.
Robinson, S.W.
Shepherd, J.A.

Smith, John
Stanton, W.B.
Stewart, James M.
Trawick, William
Vaden, William
Wade, Francis
Wade, R.K.
Winfree, Brooks
Winfree, Robert H. ⁵

Was this the end of the Ku Klux Klan in the Chestnut Mound area? Probably not, but we can hope that Judge Fite's prediction was true and that a lot of rowdy young men learned to keep away from the more violent racists and their irrational hatred. According to the 1880 census, all the McKinleys, white and black, left Putnam County after this incident.

Governor John Calvin Brown left office after two terms and ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate. His opponent was former President Andrew Johnson, who was making his third try for election to Congress since leaving the White House. On this attempt Johnson prevailed, and Brown retired from political life. After resuming his law practice in Columbia, Brown began a career in industry. He went to Texas for a while as president of the Texas Pacific Railway Company. Later he returned to Tennessee and became president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which operated the coal mines at Tracy City where prison labor was used and abused. Brown died at Red Boiling Springs in Macon County in 1889

⁵ Smith County, Circuit Court Minutes, 1873-1876, pp. 182-242. Grand Jury indictments dated Nov. 26, 1874 through Dec. 5, 1874.

Notorious gambler Leroy Hibbs escapes from jail

Hickman County, 1851

Vernon, Ten. Nov. 4, 1851

To His Excelency [sic], Governor of Ten.

On Sunday night the 2nd inst. the jail of our county was first Broken open & let escape one man named Leroy Hibbs who had been committed for an attempt [sic] to murder one of our citizens who is unsafe in Person & property while he the sd. Hobbs is running at liberty after He made his escape the jail was fired & Burnt to the ground. Hibbs is a man about 5 ft. 10 or 11 in. high square[?] heavy set dark heavy eye brows about forty five or fifty years of age his head is tolerab[l]y gray a little stooped in his shoulders we think it would be a good thing for the community at large that He should be caught. The Citizens of Centerville & county will give a reasonable reward alone[?]. He is a notorious gambler & for theft the difficulty was brought about the He was confined in jail refusing to be taken made an effort & did shoot after he was in custody. We the peaceable & Law abiding citizens of the county of Hickman ask your assistance as one who asks for the common wealth at Large hoping [sic] that assistance will be given in time to arrest him before He gets out of reach.

Your obt. Svt, J.B. Headlston, Shff.

N.B. Hibbs also let out of the jail a negro woman about thirty years of age yellow complexion[sic] who said when committed that she belonged to some man in Miss. Its probably He will trye to convert her in to cash as soon as convenient. Please call on the representatives from Hickman for further information about Hibbs. J.B. Headlesten, shff.

From the *Papers of Governor William Bowen Campbell*, Governor's Papers #17, box 1, folder 1. Tenn. State Library and Archives.

Davidson County Civil War Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission

Part V of a Series



Following the Civil War, many residents of Middle Tennessee attempted to get compensation from the Federal government for damage done to their property by the Union Army as it marched through their towns, raided their barns and camped in their fields. The Southern Claims Commission was established in 1871 to review the claims of Southerners. Only those deemed to have been loyal to the Union throughout the war were eligible to receive payment for damages.

More than 20,000 people filed claims with the commission; the records show that fewer than one-third recovered anything. The records of these "allowed" claims are located at the National Archives. Files pertaining to those who were rejected have been microfilmed and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The files of those claimants who were allowed some payment have not been filmed and

can be viewed only at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland.

The following abstracts are based on the claims of Davidson County residents who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.

GILBERT MARSHALL

Age 71; filed 1872; file consists of 88 pp. Claimed \$1,095 for oats, hay, corn, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Commissioner's Remarks:

"Claimant is over 75 years of age, resided in Davidson Co. Tenn. throughout the war; opposed secession and voted against it; was well-known as an adherent to the Union cause; was threatened to be hung on account of his unionism; was notified to leave the country. The testimony, in support of his loyalty is of the highest character. One of his witnesses is the Hon. John Trimble, whose deposition is in his own handwriting. The claim was presented to a Commission known as the 'Driver Board' organized in 1863 at Nashville, which found Mr. Marshall as 'truly loyal.' The testimony establishes every item of the claim, receipts are produced for a considerable portion of the property, which are herewith filed. The Driver Board awarded Marshall \$1,033, allowing 50 cents per bushel, only, for

the corn. Allowing the same price for corn we find due to Mr. Marshall \$1005.50 and recommend payment of that sum."

Notes:

He lives eight miles from Nashville on White's Creek Pike, where he has lived all his life, is a farmer. "Was notified to leave the country on account of my Union sentiments, but I told them they might hang or kill me, but I would never leave my home, and I think the only reason I was allowed to remain at home was because I had two sons in the Rebel army." The sons, William H. and Henry H. Marshall were both grown and went in against his will; he kept his other two boys out. When the property was taken he followed the men as far as the picket station two miles from Nashville. The pickets would not let him pass, so he returned home without seeing Capt. Irwin or getting a receipt. He stayed in Nashville all during the war except for a trip to

Russellville, Ky. on private business. Charles Burrus, now dead, was a witness to the taking.

Witnesses:

- John G. Marshall, age 33, farmer, son of claimant, saw property taken. Wm. Warmick, Geo. Marshall, Peter Marshall and claimant were also present.
- Peter Marshall, age 62, colored, farmer, has lived in Davidson Co. all his life, lived on Gilbert Marshall's farm during the war.
- John Trimble, has known claimant upwards of 30 years. "He is a plain, sensible man and has always and gently borne the character of an honest, truthful man and upright citizen. He was, during the whole existence of the Whig party, a true, consistent, firm, zealous Whig of the Clay School.... Early in the rebellion at Nashville, when a mob was gathered around the office of a public printing office to pull down the National flag and did pull it down, Mr. Marshall told them the flag would again wave over Nashville, by the coming [N---?], and probably but for his age and well-known character as an old citizen would have been mobbed on the spot."
- A.B. Shankland, age 56, came from Albany, N.Y. to Nashville in 1842, has known claimant for 29 years, lived near him during the war.
- Charles J. Burroughs and William J. Warnack testified about the taking before the Driver Commission in 1863.

PATRICK M. MARTIN

Age 47; filed 1871; file consists of 43 pp. Claimed \$1,150 for corn and potatoes.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant, a laborer, rented 12 acres of land of one East and was to pay him a cash rent of \$40. ...he planted corn on 8 acres and potatoes on 4 acres. It was an ordinary crop. In Sept. 1862 Gen. Buell's forces stopped there for three or four hours. They pulled his corn and fed it to their horses and teams and carried off some of it; took the most of it, and dug and used some of the potatoes. The amounts and prices charged are absurdly extravagant.... We allow in all \$100. We are satisfied he was loyal. He went into the rifle pits as a soldier when the Confederates attacked Nashville. Was in the employment of the Govt. for some time and till the close of the war. Assisted the Govt. forces in

capturing stores from the Confederates. Loyalty proved."

Notes:

He resides at Edgefield and is a laborer. Has not left Nashville for 18 years. Rebels enrolled him in the militia in the fall of 1861 but he refused to serve. In spring 1862 served in the rifle pits under Capt. Wainwright. Rented 12 acres from Ben East in Edgefield that spring. While Gen. Buell's army was passing into Kentucky just before the fight at Crab Orchard, Col. Wolford's wagons and infantry stopped in the road by his farm and camped nearby until 3 a.m., taking his crop for their use. He captured some Confederate stores with the aid of the 16th Ill. Inf. and the rebels threatened to burn him out. Gen. Negley issued an order of protection for him. His son-in-law served in the 79th U.G.[?].

Witnesses:

- Daniel Bransford, age 55, colored, carpenter, has lived here 20 years, lived about 100 feet from the land Martin rented.
- Isaac Harris, age 30, colored, rough carpenter but was raised on a farm, has lived here 14 years. Lived 50 feet from the Martin land. Zack Payne worked the land before Martin had it.
- Ben East, age 50, bricklayer and stone mason, rented land to Martin in 1862.
- William Jenkins, age 68, plasterer, has known claimant since 1860, lived near him during the war.
- S.J. Little, age 40, agent for the Nashville City Transfer Co., formerly a captain in the U.S.A., employed Martin as a watchman over the U.S. stores at the Chattanooga Depot in Nashville in late 1864, until Martin was taken sick.

ESTATE OF O.D. WILLIAMS,

SAMPSON MCCLELLAN, ADMINISTRATOR

File consists of 189 pp. Claimed \$1,060 for rails, cordwood and pork.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"O.D. Williams was a resident of DeKalb Co. Tenn. He died in May 1863 leaving six heirs equally entitled to share in his estate. Four of these heirs were under 16 years of age when the war closed. Of the other two Harriet C. McClellan was loyal to the Federal Union, and O.D. Williams was disloyal by his own admission.

Our allowances are therefore for five-sixths the value of all the supplies taken. Sampson W. McClellan, the decedent's son-in-law, was appointed administrator and as such filed the petition. The proof shows the elder Williams an adherent of the Union cause. He opposed secession, voted against it, was recognized as a Union man, threatened as such and as late as the spring of 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, assisted in raising a U.S. flag which was cut down by the Confederates. In 1863 the Federals took from the farm of Mr. Williams and used for fuel a quantity of rails and some standing timber and according to the proof about 14 hogs, nearly [all] of which were shoats. The claim is largely overstated. One of the witnesses says the fence was six rails high.... The number of trees cut ... is not stated. Our allowance is an estimate from the best light we have and we can allow only one dollar a cord for standing timber. We recommend the payment of \$255."

Notes:

O.D. Williams, age 28, resident of Alexandria in DeKalb Co., born in Wilson Co., a physician. His father died 23 May 1863. By his first wife he left these heirs: (1) Oval Perky, age 14, Canton, Mo., only son of his dau. Margaret now deceased. (2) Harriet C. McClellan, age 33, wife of S.W. McClellan, of Alexandria. (3) O.D. Williams. By his second wife (also deceased), he left these heirs. (1) Minnie, age 22, wife of A.J. Edwards of Alexandria. (2) D.O. Williams, age 21, of Alexandria. (3) V.D[?]. Williams, age 19, of Alexandria. Witness says he sympathized with the Confederates early in the war but went into the U.S.A. at age 18. Enlisted in 4th Tenn. Mtd. Inf. in Sept. 1864, serving 11 months. His father's farm of 125 acres almost adjoined the town of Alexandria. Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Waggoner and Gen. W. B. Stokes each brought troops into Alexandria at different times in 1862 and 1863 and each camped on the same spot near Williams' farm, taking the property.

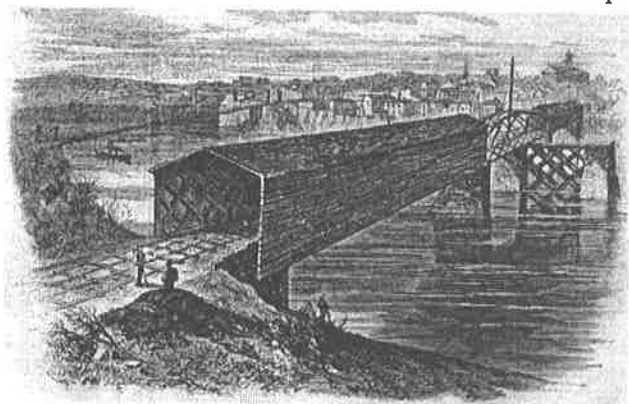
Paperwork in the file indicates there was a dispute between attorneys over the commission to be paid on this case. Andrew McClain of Nashville claimed that he had sole charge of the case, but Charles Benjamin of the Claims Commission believed the case had been turned over to Nashville attorneys A.W. Wills and J.L. McFarland. Notes and correspondence relating to this and other claims being handled by these attorneys is in the Williams file.



Witnesses:

- Hattie C. McClellan, age 32, dau. of O.D. Williams Sr., lived in Jackson Co. early in the war. Her husband was harassed by rebels in Jackson Co. and left there in 1862.
- S.W. McClellan, age 31, son-in-law and administrator of O.D. Williams, Sr., dec'd., farmer, married in 1860. He bought the Williams farm immediately after the war.
- Aaron Williams, age about 45, colored, blacksmith, was a slave of the late O.D. Williams. Now lives on his own land purchased from Mr. McClellan. So many soldiers camped on the hillside and farm of Mr. Williams near the Lebanon and Alexandria Pike that "it seemed to me the field was blue with them." In 1881 witness wrote to inquire about the claim on letterhead from the "Office of S.W. McClellan, Dealer in Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Agricultural Implements and Saddlery. Alexandria, Tenn."
- Yandle Wood, age 48, carpenter, has lived in DeKalb Co. thirty years, lived within sight of the camp and saw the property taken.
- Frank Williams, age about 55, colored, farm hand, was a slave of the late O.D. Williams, lived with his widow until the close of the war.

- J.D. Baird, age 43, clerk in a dry goods store, knew O.D. Williams for about 15 years before his death, lived near him until witness went to Illinois in April



Nashville's Cumberland River Bridge, 1863

1863. Mr. Williams raised a U.S. flag on his place in 1862 and the rebels cut it down. Knows Williams had to hide out in the woods from rebel soldiers. In 1862 when the mails to Alexandria were opened for a short time, Williams was appointed the U.S. Postmaster there.

ESTATE OF PLEASANT MAYNOR JANE M. MAYNOR, ADMINISTRATRIX

Claim filed in 1871; file consists of 78 pp. Claimed \$500 for horses, cows, fodder, hay, potatoes, corn and plank fencing.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"This claim is presented by Jane M. Maynor, the admx. of Pleasant Maynor her husband who died either in '66 or during the latter part of war. This claim was presented by Pleasant Maynor in 1863 to the Driver Board for the same amount as is now claimed. The board allowed him ... [\$294.25]. Mr. Driver, the recorder of the Board, is a witness and testifies fully to the loyalty of the deceased, as to several other witnesses. And the widow who presents the claim is also shown to be loyal. The family was regarded as a Union family. The children were small at the close of the war. Loyalty fully proved. As the claim was thoroughly examined by the Driver Board we allow what they did, except 'damage.' We allow \$294.25."

Notes:

Jane M. Maynor, age 65 (in 1877), has resided on Gallatin Pike three miles from Nashville for the last 25 years. She was born in Virginia, had a nephew from Philadelphia and one from Kentucky in the U.S.A. Her husband died 8 June 186_ [blank]. Her two children are Mary, age 32 or 33, wife of Dr. Iverson Luftin and William aged about 25. As Gen. Buell's army was passing her place going back to Kentucky she saw soldiers go into the carriage house and get bridles and then into the pasture to catch the horses. She saw the horses again when the troops returned from Kentucky. These returning soldiers camped nearby at Mr. Lindsley's and took the other property.

Witnesses:

- Charles L. Temple, age 60 (in 1877), of Neely's Bend, farmer, knew the deceased since childhood and knew his wife before they were married. Claimant and her husband resided on the same place for 15 or 20 years before the war. He frequently passed by their place going to town.
- William W. Maynor, age 28. (born 10 July 1849), has resided on his mother's farm since 1851. His father died in June 1863. He spoke to the cavalry officer who was riding their buggy horse back from Kentucky, but the man would give no reply. Thomas Pearl[?], Martin Cain and Michael Goode, his witnesses before the Driver Board, are all now deceased (1877).



- Capt. Wm. Driver, age 75, has lived in Nashville 40 years, knew Mr. Maynor from 1838 to his death, saw him in town every ten days or so during the war.
- Reese W. Porter, age 68, of Giles Co., farmer, knew Mr. Maynor for 10 years prior to his death, lived about a mile from them during the war, and sat up

with him a night or two when he was dying. Claimant's brother-in-law, Dyer Pearl, lived with the Maynors. "The entire families of Pearl and Maynor were looked upon ... as Union people." Witness was the only man in his neighborhood who voted against secession.

- Records from the Driver Commission are included in the file. The report begins "The Board of United States Commissioners appointed by Special Field Order, No. 69, issued by Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, begs leave to report" It was signed by William

Driver, Recorder, and Israel Huckins, Capt. & Chairman in March 1864. Pleasant Maynor was living and made the claim in March 1863. Witnesses were Michael Goode, Martin Kane (also Cain), William H. Maynor and Thomas Pearl.

DANIEL MILLER

Age 65; filed 1871; file consists of 32 pp. Claimed \$2,110 for lumber, cordwood, corn, hay, hogs, cows and a mare.

Commissioners' Remarks:



Gen. Don Carlos Buell

"The claimant owned a mill in the vicinity of Nashville. We incline to find him loyal. His son joined the Rebel army but against his father's wishes, who offered him \$500 to join the Union army. Mr. John A. Williams who was Supt. of Mills in the Union service and took his mill, and Mr. Ready, who was Chief Supt. of Mechanics,

say he was loyal and had the means of knowing. The property was taken by forces in 1862 under Buell and in 1864 under Thomas. The lumber was taken to camp and used probably for fuel and floors of tents. The wood was dry and seasoned. Cow, hogs, corn and mare proven only by claimant's own statement and not allowed. Hay proven also by Castleman. We allow for lumber and wood as fuel at the price it was worth at the spot and for such use. We allow \$460."

Notes:

He lives near Nashville and owns a mill on the Cumberland in the edge of town. Gen. Buell's troops camped in the bottom near his mill in 1862 when they fell back through Nashville. He had at the time a large quantity of lumber sawed and stacked up for sale, as well as many logs. When Hood was in Nashville the federal troops took wood he had raked up on the riverbank, as well as 45 cords in a raft he had not yet raked up. "The property was taken on horseback, in wagons and on the men's shoulders. They simply came and took what they wanted and said nothing." He complained to Gen. Crookston who said he should be paid, but got no receipt. He lost 13 horses used in

hauling wood and lumber, for which he has not charged, as he does not know whether they were taken by the army or stolen.

Witnesses:

- Thos. Scrivner, age 54, lumber miller. Has known claimant 24 years and lives adjoining him. "I have been a saw miller for many years and been bossing the steam mills here for 24 years and have had great experience in measuring and stacking lumber." Does not know how claimant voted in 1861, "as he was a quiet citizen who seldom voted and had little to do with public matters."
- John A. Williams, age 40, builder and contractor, was raised in the town of Nashville and has known claimant since age 16. During the war witness was Superintendent of Mills and was responsible for taking over Miller's mill to supply lumber for the army. "I never had any conversation with Mr. Miller on the subject and he had good reason to feel offended with the Govt. and myself for taking his mill from him."
- Joseph Castleman, age 37, has lived in Nashville nearly all his life. During the war he worked for the government rafting logs and running sawmills, was assistant under Williams in charge of Miller's mill. Ira Meador was present at the taking.
- J.W. Ready, age 47, presently U.S. Guager[?] and during the war was Chief Supt. of Mechanics. Has known claimant since May 1862 when he employed claimant to saw lumber for the government.

ALEXANDER MOORE

Age 62; filed 1872; file consists of 32 pp. Claimed \$3,295 for dwelling house, spring house, stable, wagons, cart, plank fence.



Commissioners' Remarks:

"Alexander Moore had a house and outbuildings and seven acres of land about two miles out of Nashville, where he lived during the war. He claims to have been loyal, was a member of the Union Club at Nashville in '63 and joined in celebrating publicly the 4 July '63 when only Union men would. Six witnesses testify to his loyalty. His house was torn down in Dec. '64 just before the battle of Nashville to make huts for the soldiers, weather very cold. It was a farm house and poplar plank, 1 ½ stories high and four rooms. No estimate of materials is given. We can only allow for value of the materials as they were when taken down from house, other items taken in same way. We allow \$330."

Notes: He is a wagon maker, lived on seven acres two miles out of town where he carried on a dairy. Toward the latter part of the war he moved into the city. During Hood's raid on Nashville the army camped around his place, "ordered my man out of the house ... tore down the dwelling and carried everything away." The house was about five years old and measured 60' x 15' with a porch. The spring house was 10' x 15', the barn was 60' x 24', all made of poplar planks. Col. Moor was in

charge of the troops that took his property, using some of the lumber in the breastworks. Nothing was said to him about the order to tear the house down and he does not know who gave it.

Witnesses:

- Peter L. Phillips, age 45, contractor and builder, lived near claimant during the war.
- Alexander Talmie[?], age 24, carpenter, neighbor, saw the property taken. Col. Moore's headquarters and camp was ¼ mile from Moore's place, and it was very cold. "I was a Union man myself and in the government employ."
- W.K. Dodson, age 40, architect, has known claimant 16 or 17 years, neighbor during the war.
- John Moran, age 38, watchman on the railroad, has known claimant since 1863.
- Billy Maney, age 66, gardener, lived in Moore's house prior to the destruction but had gone to Nashville. Tom Maney and he went back a few days later and saw the lumber that had been used in the tents, but the army was gone.

To Be Continued

Volunteer Voices

Tennessee Documents and Images OnLine

This fall the opening of the Volunteer Voices web site was heralded by a celebration at the Nashville Public Library called *Tennessee's Digital Debut*. Documents, photographs and other images were gathered from historical repositories across the state. Tennessee genealogists will find a wealth of information here. For example, you may find post-card images of the little town where your ancestors took their farm goods to market, or a letter describing the Civil War battle in which your ancestor died.



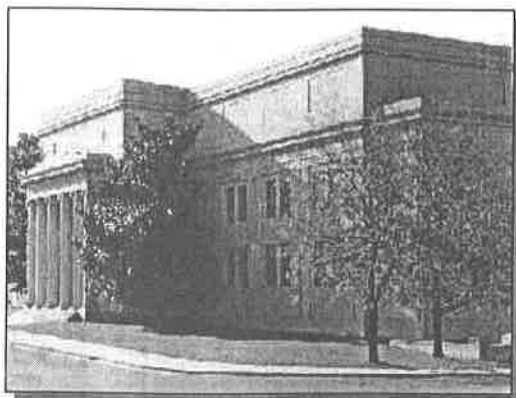
Images and the text of original documents are great tools for bringing the "dry bones" of your family history's names and dates to life, both for you and for the family members with whom you share your research. *Volunteer Voices* provides a treasure-trove of material to supplement Tennessee genealogies.

The focus of *Volunteer Voices* is the story of how democracy has grown in Tennessee. Issues ranging from the early treaties with Native American tribes and the Trail of Tears to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s are depicted. Material from all across the state was gathered by the librarians, archivists and museum curators involved in the project.

Volunteer Voices is a free website open to all. Visit it at: www.volunteer-voices.org

News from the State Library & Archives

by Trent Hanner and Stephanie Sutton,
Reference Librarians



The Tennessee State Library and Archives has once again added more than a few exciting research items to its collection in the form of online indexes and databases, print materials, and microfilm. Most notably, *HeritageQuest*, an online database that provides access to images of genealogical research value, is now available to all Tennessee residents through the Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL). Tennessee residents may access *HeritageQuest* by visiting TSLA's website at www.tennessee.gov/tsla and clicking on "Tennessee Electronic Library" near the lower right-hand corner.

Also recently added to TSLA's database selection is *Footnote*, an online repository with access to images of original documents, which has proven to be of great value to both genealogical and historical researchers. Unlike *HeritageQuest*, which is available remotely, *Footnote* is available only in our building, due to licensing restrictions. We are very pleased to be able to offer to our patrons both *Footnote* and *HeritageQuest*.

TSLA's most current addition to its abundance of online information pertaining to the Civil War is an extensive bibliography of the Tennessee Civil War unit histories. To view the bibliography and other updates, simply click on "History and Genealogy" on TSLA's homepage and proceed to "News and Site Updates" at the lower right-hand corner. This is an informative addition to the Civil War features on our website, and should prove useful to anyone conducting Civil War research.

The Public Services Division has been busy creating new Public Services brochures to help familiarize patrons with records available at TSLA and guide patrons through various types of research. Most recently, brochures have been designed that cover subjects such as beginning research for the novice genealogical researcher and World War I materials available at TSLA. In the near future, look for brochures covering African-American research and women's studies, in addition to brochures discussing marriage and divorce records at TSLA.

For those of you who have been fortunate enough to participate in and enjoy our informative seminars, our latest was *Researching Across the Borders*, led by J. Mark Lowe, a full-time professional researcher, writer, and instructor. *Researching Across the Borders* provided information on a multitude of research techniques to help locate those ancestors who may have regularly jumped the borders. Although we currently do not have a date set for our next seminar, TSLA's own Jay Richiuso will be holding a workshop on publishing, entitled *Publishing Your Family or Local History*. Along with his career in archives, Jay has been involved in publishing for almost twenty years as an editor, publisher, and consultant. To stay current on the latest seminar information, you can visit the TSLA website at <http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/workshop.htm>.

TSLA co-hosted a tent with the Tennessee Historical Society at the Southern Festival of Books the weekend of October 10-12 at downtown Nashville's War Memorial Plaza. After a couple of years of rotating between Nashville and Memphis, the Southern Festival of Books has returned permanently to Nashville. This year, hundreds of authors participated in the book festival's 20th annual celebration. The Southern Festival of Books is a cultural highlight of Nashville's event calendar.

Remember that TSLA is your library and archives. Visit us Monday through Saturday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at our location on 7th Avenue North, right next to the State Capitol Building.

The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society

and the Tennessee Historical Society present



the 22nd Annual Genealogical Seminar

Saturday, November 15, 2008

8:15am until 4:00pm

at the FiftyForward Knowles Center

SEARCHING FOR YOUR MILITARY ANCESTORS

Featuring Craig Roberts Scott, MA, CG

Craig Scott, is the CEO and President of Heritage Books, Inc., a genealogical publishing firm with over 2,950 titles in print located in Westminster, Maryland. A professional genealogical and historical researcher for more than twenty-one years, he specializes in the records of the National Archives and focuses specifically on those that relate to the military. He is an APG Director and IGHR faculty member.

Morning sessions

Basic Military Research: Where To Begin

Learn the steps necessary to research a soldier in any war before 1900. We will look at Compiled Military Service Records and Pension records among others to piece together the military service of our ancestors.

Searching For Your Revolutionary War Ancestors

Learn about the records created by the Revolutionary War as well as those created after the war relating to veterans and widows.

Afternoon Session

Pension Research: You Stopped Too Soon

Most researchers are familiar with pension application files, but there are other records related to the pensions that are not found in the application files. These records sometime provide more genealogical information than is found in the pension files.

Treasury Records: Follow The Money

Some of the most useful records available to genealogists in the National Archives relate to how the government spends its money. Many times these records hold the clues necessary to establish family relationships.



Craig Roberts Scott

Craig is a faculty coordinator at Samford University, Birmingham, AL, teaching Advanced Military Research, specifically, the Mexican War and the Civil War.

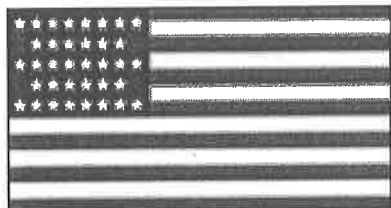


Allegheny Arsenal

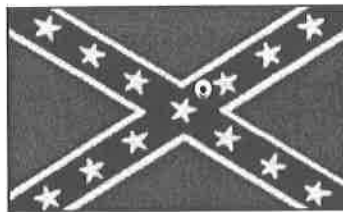
Craig Scott was the co-editor of *Northern Virginia Genealogy* (1996-97) and the editor of the *Scott Genealogical Quarterly* (1987-1995). He is the author of *The 'Lost Pensions': Settled Accounts of the Act of 6 April 1838 and Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, Inventory 14* (Revised). He has co-authored several books relating to records in Northern Virginia. He is President and CEO of Heritage Books, Inc., a genealogical publishing firm with over 2,800 titles in print.

A professional genealogical and historical researcher for more than twenty years, he specializes in the records of the National Archives, especially those that relate to the military. He is the current president of the Association of One-Name Studies and was the Clan Scott Genealogist (1985 - 2000). He is a member of the Company of Military Historians, a citizen member of the Library Board of Virginia, and on the Board of Directors of the Association of Professional Genealogists, the Virginia Genealogical Society and the Maryland Genealogical Society. He is on the Editorial Board of the National Genealogical Society.

To review the Heritage Books, Inc. catalog visit www.heritagebooks.com



USA Civil War Flag



Confederate Battle Flag

Seminar Schedule

Registration Opens 8:15 Workshop Begins 9:00 Lunch at Noon Closing 4:00

Morning Sessions

"Basic Military Research: Where to Begin"
"Searching For Your Revolutionary War Ancestors"

Afternoon Sessions

"Pension Research: You Stopped Too Soon"
"Treasury Records: Follow the Money"

On-site registration begins at 8:15.
Lunch is not guaranteed for registrations after deadline.
Complimentary pastries & beverages available at the morning session

Register Today!

MTGS/THS Genealogical Seminar November 15, 2008
Send this completed form with your check or money order (payable to MTGS)
To Brenta Davis, Registrar, P.O. Box 330948, Nashville, TN 37203-7507
Phone: (615) 661-9775 e-mail: bdavis66@comcast.net

Deadline: Arrival no later than 7 November 2008

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E-Mail _____ Member of MTGS? _____ THS? _____ Non-member _____	
Enclosed is my check/MO payable to MTGS for \$ _____ . The registration fee is \$40 for members & \$45 for non-members and includes a box lunch and hand-outs. If you do not want lunch, deduct \$5.00.	

Dr. Charles Pickering Does His "Bit" for World War I

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by Robert W. Weathersby, II

Part II

In the previous issue we began publishing this account of Charles Pickering, a dentist who served in the Dental Reserve Corps during World War I. Pickering's letters to his fiancée, Nancy Priscilla Wyatt, give us a first-hand look at his experiences. A graduate of Vanderbilt University's dental school, Pickering was a native of Clarksville in Montgomery County. The author, Dr. Robert Weathersby, is Charles Pickering's grandson.



Lt. Pickering got an additional learning experience just after Christmas in 1917. During his training at St. Louis, he became reacquainted with a Miss Comstock whom he knew from Vanderbilt. Miss Comstock was the "x-ray lady" to one of the leading dentists in the nation, Dr. George B. Winters, "an expert on the extraction of teeth & the best in the U.S." She arranged for her friend to visit her employer's office. "Dr. Winters with the lady showed me all over his office. He gets from twenty five dollars up for the extraction of difficult teeth—one tooth. I have several of his books on the subject" (December 29, 1917). And "Tomorrow," Lt. Pickering wrote, we will spend with "a Dr. Beck from Chicago ... on operations of the mouth & nose, principally the nose."

Tomorrow came. The temperature was zero in Chicago. Lt. Pickering "Was in school until six o'clock & from eleven o'clock to six I stood & watched operations on the nose & ear" (December 30, 1917). Lt. Pickering had both curiosity and a work ethic. He even spent an additional day with Dr. Winters. I "Got to his office at nine & stayed until four thirty. Put on an operating gown & was in & about all operations ... Just think of extracting teeth alone all day & for 14 years" (January 3, 1918).

The newly-instructed Lieutenant finished school on January 5, 1918, so he was in St. Louis for about three weeks of school. He then squeezed in a few days' leave in Clarksville and was back in North Carolina on duty at Camp Greene by January 14, 1918. Now he had a stove to keep warm but no wood. Since "my return," he wrote, "I have been busy with stores [equipment] & splitting wood in my room so it could dry out a little." However, "All the wood [I have to burn] is green," and it goes out a lot. "Practically all the beautiful pine trees have been cut down for wood during my absence" (January 14, 1918). He guessed he would soon be transferred to Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Georgia, so he wrote Nancy that she needed to consider a future visit to Atlanta. His letter displayed his loneliness as well as a lingering sense of Victorian verbal background. "I really want you to do this [come to Atlanta to see me] & hardly feel that I can take any excuse, unless for instance, you have both legs broken—pardon, I meant limbs" (January 18, 1918).

Dr. Robert W. Weathersby, II, was born, reared, and educated in Tennessee, though he has lived and worked in Georgia for the past thirty-four years. He is Professor Emeritus of English and Chair Emeritus of the Division of Humanities of Dalton State College in Dalton, Georgia, where he worked for thirty of his thirty-six year teaching career. He writes here of his maternal grandfather, the single most influential male on his life. He can be reached via e-mail at rwwii@alltel.net.

It was while he was in this second stay at Camp Greene that Lt. Pickering found out he was "the first man in Tennessee to take the Dental Reserve exam & the first man in Tennessee to be called out" (January 26, 1918) into service. A contemporary newspaper article, most probably from his hometown Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, confirms "he was the first dentist in Tennessee to receive a commission in the Dental Reserve Corps, and the first one to accept a commission in this branch of the service."ⁱ



Nancy Priscilla Wyatt
of Clarksville
married Charles Pickering
in 1919

The problems of weather and sanitation Lt. Pickering had mentioned at Camp Gettysburg and Camp Greene continued. "Mud is everywhere & you never saw such a mess." He wrote on January 29 that the mud "Began to freeze up about 4:30 this afternoon while I was over to the 59th & when I reached my regiment [my] boots were covered with mud & my raincoat [was] a solid sheet of ice." Mud even stopped a review of the whole camp, all 35,000 men, in mid-January (undated mid-January, 1918). The cold continued to be a problem on another front—personal hygiene. I "Went to town yesterday afternoon about 4:30 principally to get a bath and didn't get one until nine o'clock. That many were ahead of me at the Merchants Club where only officers go ... Yes we have showers out in camp but the water is icy icy cold & the wind blows thru cracks" (January 21, 1918). And then there was the continuing problem with equipment. "Some work that we should do, we can't do, because we haven't the equipment. There are now in Camp Greene four dentists to one [set of] equipment" (February 3, 1918).

By February 14, 1918, Lt. Pickering's transfer to Ft. McPherson had been effected, and he was pleased with both the available equipment and the patients he worked on. He wrote that "[I] am pleased with my work for the reason most of the men are excellent fellows—not the class I've been working on—men who have paid attention to their mouths & are not in bad shape as others I've seen." In addition, "many of the men are talented in different ways. For instance, we have 152 enlisted men in our Unit & over a hundred have had a college education—55 are from the University of Chicago—several are millionaires. Some are beautiful singers & musicians & you can get from the bunch most any act you want" (February 16, 1918). The acts he references came in quite handy for the weekly amateur shows that the camp sponsored.

So different was this group that it adopted a lamb as a mascot. But the lamb got ill and died because it "was fed on fresh cow's milk," so the Unit held a formal funeral for it. You "never saw such a funeral as was pulled off. [The lamb] was carried out on a stretcher, pall bearers on each side, a firing squad & [it] was buried in a military way—at the grave taps were sounded & the funeral was pulled off in grand style. I have often envied the enlisted men, for ... It isn't becoming an officer to pull off such stunts like this" (February 16, 1918).

At Fort McPherson, Lt. Pickering was reunited with his dental school friend Lt. Walter Morgan. Morgan hailed from Nashville, Tennessee, and both of them were assigned to Base Hospital 13; they would serve together for the rest of the war. Lt. Morgan was married, and the fact that he could go home to his wife at night only intensified Lt. Pickering's loneliness. He wrote Nancy part of how he coped. "I do my best to 'let not my heart be troubled' & I appear more merry at times than I really am, but [I] have learned my dear months ago that to be merry & energetic makes time pass more quickly & the heart lighter ... When I actually have nothing to do, I find something to do & do keep busy for it helps out so much—it will help anyone" (February 25, 1918).

Lt. Pickering was not overly busy at his dental chair, but he was now functioning in his most structured environment so far. I "Am working now," he wrote on February 26, "at my chair only two hours a day—from 9 to 11—from 11 to 12 have a class in French—dinner at 12—from 1 to 2 we have a lecture on some subject—from 2 to 4

we either hike or drill—supper at 5:30 & from 6 to 7 we have another class in Frnch ...Our baggage is all labeled & we expect orders to move any hour of any day.” I am also “studying all forms of drill work, map making & the very complicated system of paper work that is so necessary in the Army, especially in a Hospital & during war” (February 27, 1918).

Nancy Wyatt did not break her limbs, and she did come to see her fiancé, in the company of Lt. Pickering’s parents, in early March, 1918. After this weekend together, he wrote that “The men both here in our quarters & in the office—every one of them have today told me again, I had excellent taste & thought you a beautiful girl & were very glad to have met you” (March 5, 1918).

Atlanta offered more cultural opportunities for soldiers than did either Gettysburg or Charlotte. On March 13, Lt. Pickering picked up his pen for an amusing note. “Directly after supper last night I sat down to write you when I was asked to go to town to see [movie star] Theda Bara in ‘Cleopatra’ [a silent movie]....The show was three hours long, & I wouldn’t be surprised if it was stopped before the week is out because Theda doesn’t wear clothes enough to fill a cavity in a tooth.”

Training continued.

We took a hike yesterday, 18 of us & went out to where the battle of Atlanta was fought ...It’s four miles out & our detachment was drilled out by Capt. Daniel. When we started in he turned them over to me and I drilled them back. You know I love to walk & perhaps others in the line didn’t for some one back in the line said “Pick look out your feet are dragging—don’t fall out” so I promptly called them to attention & gave the order “double-time” & showed 4 majors, six captains & the other lieutenants who was a good man. We ran about 3/4 mile and I was “beseeched” to order quick time which is a walk & after nothing more was said (March 17, 1918).

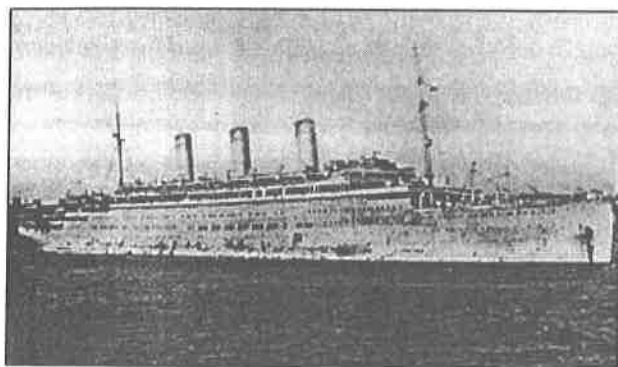


Theda Bara in *Cleopatra* (1917)
Pickering wrote that she “doesn’t wear enough clothes to fill a cavity.”

Being in good shape did not stop numerous soldiers, including officers, from getting sick in April. Lt. Pickering never mentions the “Spanish Flu” by name, but he did note the ones who got “sick with gripe & influenza” (April 16, 1918). This “epidemic sure got a bunch of them & it leaves you so very very weak” (April 22, 1918). Transfer orders came again. On May 12, 1918, Lt. Pickering and other men in his unit boarded a train to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, about “15 miles from New York” (May 4, 1918). He took advantage of the closeness to New York and spent a busy day there, doing what a tourist would do, riding around, walking around, and looking at the sights. He finished his day with a show at “B. F. Keith’s Vauderville [sic].” He wrote that “Patriotism runs high here.” He saw on the way back from New York “airplanes in the sky, big battleship, submarines & chasers in the Hudson.”

Since the date for a departure to Europe had not yet been set, “We mean to see all of New York that we can while we are here” (May 5, 1918). Six of them rented a car and drove to West Point. He climbed the Statue of Liberty on May 8. He wanted to tell Nancy more, but “A lot of things happen here that I wish I could write you about, but it is impossible as you know” (May 14, 1918). He visited the Woolworth Building on May 15, then the “highest building in the world. It is 792 feet high & has 60 stories.” But the sightseeing ended. On May 17, Lt. Pickering wrote a brief letter: “I am very busy today & cannot write any longer. God bless you & keep you always ...My address when we go ‘over’ will be: Lt. C. F. P., D.R.C., American Expeditionary Forces, B. H. # 13, via New York.” Lt. Pickering was finally on his way to the war in France.

The Lieutenant sailed on the White Star Liner Justicia, which had been fitted out to carry 4,000 troops. By June 3,



Pickering sailed to France aboard the White Star Liner *Justicia*, which was sunk by torpedoes a month later. It is shown here painted grey for camouflage.

www.greatoceanliners.net

1918, he was at an undisclosed location in England, but the postmark on his letter reads "Southampton." He was glad to be in Europe after being in the Army for eleven months. The crossing was apparently an easy one for him. "I have not been sea sick for a moment ... I ate everything on the menu, but the ink ... You can not imagine what a beautiful sunset out here on the deep looks like ... Have read four books since we left the states & all the magazines available. Have been the ships dentist a couple of days." It is fortunate that Lt. Pickering was not on the *Justicia* a bit over a month later. On a return voyage back to America from Ireland, the *Justicia* was engaged by several submarines and sunk after a twenty-four hour battle and hits by six torpedoes.²

Though he did not specify where, Lt. Pickering was in France by June 8, and "I have heard distinctly several times (at night) the roar of the battle on the Western front." He wrote Nancy that he wished he could write more, but he was not allowed. "It is hard to believe I am in France & within sound of the big guns." He no longer had to use a stamp to mail his letters; he just wrote "Officer's Mail, O.A.S." (Organization of American States) where the stamp normally went. However, he wrote about Nancy's letters to him, "any mail we receive over here isn't censored, so write me just what you wish to write" (June 4, 1918).

Lt. Pickering was interested in many things, and his letters to Nancy reflected his observations.

One can easily see ... The results of war here ... it is shown in the general conditions of life, such as wooden shoes which are being worn, the difficulty in getting things to eat, the wounded you see & so many in mourning. . . .

Flowers are everywhere, all kinds—the roads as smooth as concrete ... Stone walls are all along the roads & back of them are large wheat fields which are literally covered in the big red poppies. . . .

We are in wooden barracks & are very comfortable—partitions will be placed soon & we each will then have a room to ourselves. . . .

Our chief difficulty until we reached here was water ... practically all of us went five days without removing our clothes & two days without washing, either our faces or hands. (June 12, 1918)

About two weeks after he arrived, Lt. Pickering wrote "I have just found out that I can tell you where I am. Our hospital is at Limoges, France, where I am now ... am South West of Paris a good piece" (June 19, 1918). Limoges

is the center for all Jaw cases, eye, nose & throat for France ... This [French] hospital yesterday where Morgan and myself spent the entire morning contained nothing but head cases & mostly of the soft parts of the face and fractures of the jaws. We saw every sort of fracture of both upper & lower jaw, all the different forms of mechanical appliances for the mouth—part of jaws gone &



by liquid fire, eyes gone & every conceivable injury of the head, neck, face & jaws. It was truly a pitiful sight but did make you feel good way down in your heart to know that you could help fix them up. The races were Chinese, negroes from Africa, Germans, French, Australians, Belgians, Englishmen, Scotch & several others which we were unable to make out ... We will get that sort of injuries when the American patients start coming to us. All the wounded—especially the French that we saw yesterday wore the “war cross” & other medals. I thought to myself that they certainly did pay for them (July 17, 1918).

Lt. Pickering wrote that “here there is optimism everywhere” (June 8, 1918), and “Just as surely as there is a God, Germany will be thrashed absolutely ... We see here the things she is to be licked with & they are, I assure you, in quantity” (June 28, 1918).

Also in quantity were the wounded. “I still wish I were at the front,” Lt. Pickering wrote, “but since my visit to one of the French hospitals yesterday I realize what good nurses, surgeons, physicians & dentists are doing—so feel now, more than ever, that I with the others will be doing my bit, & am at more ease” (July 17, 1918). By July 24, the American hospital was

now nearly full of patients & has been since last Friday ... It is 3:45 as I start this letter & since noon up until this time Morgan & myself have stood at the operating table & our selves done three operations on the mouth & Jaws—saying nothing of the other tasks going alongside us. Last Friday at supper (5:30) all of us were calm serene & not busy to speak of. At 12: o’clock our wards were full ... We have close on to a thousand patients now. At the depot I saw every litter ... & not a moan or sigh did I hear ... Always a smile which meant they had literally been thru Hell ... Wounds of all descriptions & upon all parts of the body. That night after receiving them & getting them into the wards our chief business was the dressing of wounds, & all of us did that. I dressed many a wound that night & have every day since. (July 24, 1918)



A first-aid station in France during World War I.
National Museum of Health & Medicine
(nmhm.washingtondc.museum)

An old problem resurfaced. “All of our dental equipment,” Lt. Pickering wrote, “hasn’t arrived, & we haven’t the most important things that we want ... All of our stuff ... left New York, but we haven’t heard any more about it,” but “Being unable to do much actual dentistry I am kept pretty busy in the wards & have dressed every conceivable wound on earth. Wounds have to be dressed each day” (July 27, 1918).

Lt. Pickering was tremendously impressed with the attitude of the wounded. Though the patients had “wounds of every sort on earth, ... always there is the smile alongside the wound. I have never seen of course, anything to equal the happiness, cheer & courage of the wounded men we receive” (July 30, 1918). Two of the wounded were dentists “who were wounded at the front ... They say it is very little dentistry they do at the front—only emergency work & their chief work is doing what the physicians do—first aid.... I have had

here in my chair at least a half dozen men that I worked for in Gettysburg—reconized [sic] all of them” (August 4, 1918).

By August 7, Lt. Pickering’s hospital had grown to 1,500 beds and was “nearly full.” He noted that “Up to date I have done dentistry, some operating, assisted in many, bandaged many a wound & taken part in a little of every thing that has happened around here.” In what little spare time he had for himself, he rented a bicycle so he could

see more of the countryside.

When Lt. Pickering wrote that "This war is certainly one of science" (August 10, 1918), he was noticing how the care for patients was compartmentalized.

A patient comes in with a great gaping wound. It is x-rayed ... to seek shrapnel. Smears each day are made from the wound & examined under the microscope to keep a trace on the number & virulence of bacteria & isn't closed until the laboratory man says it is free of bacteria. The neurologist examines him for lost function in a part—a dietician looks after his food—the quartermaster cares for his clothes—the administration building his private affairs & letters home (August 10, 1918).

An interesting sidelight to this care is the food that the soldiers and patients ate. We have "Good substantial food & with no one kicking," wrote Lt. Pickering on August 10. "The kitchen is the busiest of all [buildings] & the fires in the six large ranges are never out. Just think what it means to get up 3,500 meals daily & that is what the kitchen does." He gives a sample menu: "Tonight for supper we had cold tea, steak, potatoes, tomatoes, biscuit, butter & jam. For breakfast this morning we had hot cakes, syrup & coffee." Then he noted "All of our food comes from the States & think what it means to feed millions daily. Our patients here in the hospital say that most of the time in the trenches they had [food as good] as they get here." It is instructive to note that, when Lt. Pickering was being schooled in Philadelphia just eight months ago, most of his letters to Nancy bore a postmark that read "Food will win the war. Don't waste it." He had commented when he first came to France that he had seen hunger. His comments here and the postal cancellation remind us how critical food was to the war effort.

Lt. Pickering continued to stay busy. "Our hospital is full of patients," he wrote on August 24. And

then we get others looking for dental treatment from the various other units which are here & which have no dentist—so we really are working like a son of a gun. I have worked every night this week in my office until nine o'clock...I am delighted to be busy. . . . We have some delightful French dentists who are good pals of ours. They have been doing this war work for four years ... We visit their places when we can & they come to visit us. A few of our laboratory appliances we haven't as yet & go to the French place to pick up something we have started & which they can give us valuable information ... I know a little French & they know a little English & we get along pretty good talking, and each always with a small dictionary.



By September 1, 1st Lt. Pickering, D. R. C., was now 1st Lieutenant Pickering, D. C. "All of us are in the United States Army & there is no more Reserve Corps for any branch of the service [because of a] recent law passed by Congress." This change had no effect on his work.

Early September also brought an inspection by "Major Blair who is at the head of the Oral & Plastic Surgery in France." He "spent three days looking over our jaw cases & operating on some of the cases here & in the other hospitals close by ... He commented on our work—said we were doing good work which made us feel 'tres bon'" (September 7, 1918).

Entertainment was also a part of hospital life. Lt. Pickering recorded a Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) visit on September 10, 1918, from a Romanian officer who played the violin and made a speech. "It was quite a sight to see the place full. Most of the crowd were patients—on crutches, legs gone, arms gone, in splints, some on stretchers, etc." There were three hospitals in Limoges, so there were plenty of patients to swell an audience. There were six dentists; Lts. Pickering and Morgan served Base Hospital 13. There were two other dentists at each of the other two hospitals.

October 8 brought the return of an old problem—the cold—and the usual Army problem encountered at both Camp Gettysburg and Camp Greene—no stoves to warm the men. The stoves were finally installed October 16, and their addition was particularly welcome news because Base Hospital 13 continued to add new patients (October 17, 1918). “At first our hospital was one of 500 beds, then it was 1000, then 1500 & now it is 2000 & all of us each night are worn to a frazzle” (October 20, 1918). He continued to work at his chair, in the wards, and in the operating room. He was “on the hop all day & part of the night.”

War news now began to trump hospital information. On October 22, Lt. Pickering specifically mentions for the first time the Generals who were driving the Germans out of France and Belgium: Ferdinand Foch, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces during World War I; Douglas Haig, the British Field Marshal who led the British Forces in France; and John Joseph Pershing, the American General who commanded the American Expeditionary Force in Europe. On November 2, Lt. Pickering reported that Bulgaria and Turkey had quit the war; Germany would not last much longer. He was still busy, so his letters had not been regular. “Remember we have a personnel for a 500 bed hospital & our hospital at present is a 2000 bed one” (November 2, 1918).

Nancy Wyatt would have heard of the Armistice being signed on November 11, 1918, before Lt. Pickering’s letter on the subject arrived, but his happy letter was surely welcome.

Today has been a day that I will never forget, a day that I do not want to forget & a day that I am glad has found me in France. We heard of the “Armistice” at 11:30 this a.m. & since, I have witnessed the Joy of the French people—also of the many Americans which are here ...the hour is late ...I cannot write much tonight—am too excited. Will write you later of the events of the day. “La guerre est fini.” (November 11, 1918).



Lt. Pickering was as good as his word and wrote next three days later to describe some of the celebrations that broke out spontaneously at the end of the war. When we heard of the Armistice, he wrote,

all of us went nuts ... You have never seen such joy as was demonstrated here & I felt glad I was an American, in uniform & in France. Several American bands came up to the city & concerts & music, wine, shouting, parades, etc. lasted well into the night. All the French say the “Americans won the War” & I bet I shook hands with a hundred or more persons. Every body would stop everybody else on the street—all were so happy....

Flags seemed to pop out as if by magic & it was a day of days. The American & French national anthems were of course played many times & as I say, everybody was nuts. Rings were made by joining hands & these rings consisted of French, American, Belgian, Italian, Australian, English, Singalese & Canadian—they would dance, sing, & shout & was great sport to witness it all

About 2:30 in the afternoon a huge throng collected in front of our gates & Colonel Robbins [Chandler P. Robbins of Louisville, Kentucky, Commanding Officer of Base Hospital 13] invited them in & you never saw such a crowd. I would bet there were 5000 of them & they for the first time came within our enclosure....

I read in tonight’s paper that American troops will still continue to come, but on a greatly reduced scale ...We dare not figure on when we will return, for fear of disappointment. We have in the neighborhood of 2,400 [patients], but we know that from now on our work will let up bit by bit....

When the work does let up a bit I am counting on a leave and figure I will take it about the middle of December or the first of the year. I will go to Nice, to the Alps, Monte Carlo & Paris (November

14, 1918).



Armistice celebration in Paris

As Lt. Pickering predicted, patients, as they improved, gradually began to leave the hospital (November 19, 1918). His ten-day leave was granted effective December 10, and he traveled to the places he had listed with Lt. Earl Hussey of St. Louis (November 25, 1918). Lt. Pickering wrote his Nancy from Nice on December 14. He and Hussey had come from Marseilles and Lyon. They would go next to Monaco, the Alps, and then to Paris. Nice was beautiful, "Full of soldiers of all nations with Americans by the hundreds." He even ran into "several fellows I knew in Vanderbilt," and we "had a good time talking over 'our school days' & what each had done since finishing school." He also said "I feel like a Prince in some Fairy Tale, and I certainly hate to return to Limoges where it is rainy & gloomy most of the time" (December 15, 1918).

Lt. Pickering's next letter, presumably describing the rest of his vacation, is lost, but he wrote again on Christmas Eve and noted that his hospital was down to 1500 patients. "Long as they are here, there will be work for the dentist." His work did continue as did the numerous reports he had to write. By February 2, 1919, Base Hospital 13 had between 250 to 300 patients, and his workload had lessened considerably. Thoughts and speculations about coming home crept into his letters to Nancy. February 9 dawned on 198 patients in the hospital. Four days later, Lt. Pickering wrote "Our hospital has been taken over by another bunch [Evacuation Hospital 32] & ... we (BH 13) are relieved from duty & ... [we] have been waiting orders each day to return to the States" (February 13, 1919). He had little to do now and was bored.

But February 21 brought good news. "Yesterday we received orders to report to Bordeaux & await transportation to the United States ...The orders read to report there on Feb 26th & we will be there you can bet ...When we get to Bordeaux we will be there two, three or four weeks" (February 22, 1919). Though he possibly did not get the written confirmation until April, as of February 17, 1919, First Lieutenant Charles Frost Pickering was promoted to the rank of Captain.³

Lt. Pickering was returned to the U. S. and was back at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, on March 25, 1919.⁴ Three days later, March 28, 1919, Captain Charles F. Pickering, D.C., was honorably discharged from the United States Army.⁵ He returned to his Nancy Wyatt and his family in Clarksville, Tennessee, and he opened his dental practice in partnership with fellow dentist and senior partner Dr. John Gholson. On October 22, 1919, he married Nancy. Both with Dr. Gholson and later partners, then by himself, he practiced dentistry in Clarksville for fifty-two years, retiring at the age of 82. Though his letters to Nancy were over and preserved, the urge to write seized him again in 1935 when he started a multi-volume mostly daily journal in which he wrote until January 6, 1966, a bit over thirty-five years. For publication, in September, 1952, he penned "The Seasons on Reelfoot Lake," his bird observations from several decades, in The Migrant, a publication of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, pp. 39-42. His fifty-nine year marriage to Nancy came to an end when she died in 1978, and Dr. Pickering followed her in 1983.

Notes

1. "Lt. Chas. Pickering Wins Distinction," [undated newspaper article, certainly early March, 1918].
2. "The Justicia Sunk in 24-Hour Fight with Submarines," The New York Times, July 25, 1918, pp. 1, 11.
3. "Special Orders, No. 88-P," War Department, Washington, April 15, 1919.
4. "Special Orders No. 84," Headquarters, Camp Merritt, New Jersey, March 25, 1919.
5. "Special Orders No. 87," Headquarters, Camp Dix, New Jersey, March 28, 1919.

The Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Schedules of the 1880 Tennessee Census



Nurses tending to smallpox victims.
from *ScienceClarified.com*

Davidson County (continued)

Abstracted by
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The DDD Schedules, as they are often called, were part of the non-population schedules supplementing the 1880 federal census, and were created to help the government decide on funding appropriations for institutions and health programs. On each of the following schedules of the DDDs, the census-takers

were instructed to give an account of the location and condition of persons who met these descriptions:

The following questions were asked on all seven of the DDD schedules:

name of the afflicted person; county and district where enumerated; county of residence; and location in the population schedule.

The remainder of the questions pertained to each particular class of persons:

Insane Inhabitants: form of disease; duration of current attack; age at first attack; if requires restraint; if ever institutionalized and for how long; if additional features, such as epileptic suicidal, or homicidal. Distinction was to be made between persons with deterioration of mental power, such as dementia and those born defective; the latter were to be classified as Idiots.

Idiots: supposed cause; age of occurrence; size of person's head [at that time considered as significant]; if self-supporting or partly so; if ever in training school and for how long; and if additional illnesses present (insane, blind, deaf, paralyzed).

Deaf-Mutes: supposed cause; age of occurrence; if semi- or totally deaf and/or mute; if ever institutionalized; if also insane, idiotic, or blind. Enumerators were instructed to inquire about deaf-mutes and their residences from physicians in the area and also from schoolteachers.

Blind: if self-supporting; age at occurrence; form; supposed cause; if totally or semi-blind; if ever in an institution for the blind; length of time there; date of discharge; if also insane, idiotic, deaf-mute. Those who could see well enough to read were not to be placed on this schedule.

Homeless Children: whether father and/or mother were deceased; whether abandoned or surrendered; whether born in an institution, or year admitted; whether illegitimate; if separated from his/her mother; if ever arrested, and why; if origins were "respectable;" whether removed from criminal surroundings; if blind, deaf-mute or idiotic.

Inhabitants in Prisons: place of imprisonment; whether awaiting trial, serving a term, or serving out a fine; if awaiting execution, or transfer to higher prison, or if held as a witness; if imprisoned for debt, or for insanity; date incarcerated; alleged offense; fine; number of days in jail or workhouse, or years in penitentiary; whether at hard labor, and if so, whether contracted out. Enumerators were also to ask these questions of wardens or keepers of any prison, "station-house, or lock-up in their respective districts."

Paupers and Indigent: if supported wholly or partly at cost of city, county, or state; or at cost of institution; whether able-bodied; whether habitually intemperate; if epileptic; if ever convicted of a crime; if disabled; if born in the institution, or date of admission; whether others of the family were also in that establishment; if also blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic. Paupers living in individual homes who were supported partly or fully at county cost were referred to by the Census Office, as "outdoor paupers," to distinguish them from paupers in institutions.

For a more-detailed discussion of the DDD Schedules and this abstracting project, please see Part I, in the Summer 2005 issue of this journal (Volume XIX, no. 1), pp. 32-40. The additional data in these abstracts comes from the population schedules and does not appear on the DDD Schedules themselves. The interpretation of the records may contain deciphering errors. The reader is encouraged to view the originals on microfilm. If any mistakes are noted, please contact the compiler with that information.

Davidson County (continued)

Wilson, Jos. E.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 40; cataracts; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 58, white, male, florist, born Ky.; head of household.

Payne, B. H. Sr.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; gradual blindness by age; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.47,ln.18]

Pop.Sch.: age 78, white, male, widowed, in county asylum; born Va.; in household of Asa Moseley, age 63.

Smith, Harriet S.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.35]

Pop.Sch.: age 68, white, female, married, mother, "nearly blind," born Tenn.; in household of Benj. D. Smith, age 72.

Burch, Willie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.6]

Pop.Sch.: age 10, white, male, son, born Tenn.; in household of Jno. Burch, age 37.

Simpson, Henry A.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.20]

Pop.Sch.: age 70, white, male, married, carpenter, "nearly blind," born England; head of household.

Homis[?], Joretta: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.46]

Pop.Sch.: Joretta House, age 7, white, female, orphan, "sight nearly gone," born Tenn.; in household of Ben Moseley, age 40.

Burch[?], Jno.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.2]

Pop.Sch.: age 37, white, male, married, carpenter, head of household; born Mississippi.

Fitzpatrick, J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.53; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.29]

Pop.Sch.: Jack Fitzpatrick, age 26, black, male, married, born Tenn., head of household. [Indexed by Ancestry.com as Jack Fitz Patrick]

Petway, George: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., county jail, awaiting trial; incarcerated November 1879; larceny; sentence, 22 months. [s.d.3,e.d.48; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.49]

Pop.Sch.: age 27, white, male, single, son, "prison," born Tenn.; in household of George W. Petway, age 62.

Brown, Julia: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 8. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.44]

Thompson, Thomas: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; blind. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.42]

Also: Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 3; "deceased."

Pop.Sch.: age 8, black, male, son, b. Tenn.; in household of Thomas Thompson, age 37.

Adcock, Mary: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Tullahoma, Coffee Co.; afflicted at age 12; hereditary predisposition, brain fever; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 6 5/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.1]

Arledge, Ida B.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Winchester, Franklin Co.; afflicted at age 2; hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 5/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.12]

Baker, Malvina: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Gallatin, Sumner Co.; afflicted at age 4/12; brain fever; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 8/12 year. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.13]

Casey, Annie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; keratitis; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 8 6/12. [s.d.3,e.d.47; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.14]

Coleman, Felix: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Winchester, Franklin Co.; afflicted at birth; consanguineous marriage; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 2 10/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.15]

Coleman, Mabrys: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Winchester, Franklin Co.; afflicted at birth; consanguineous marriage; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 5/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.16]

Caplin, Julia: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Baker's Station, Davidson Co.; afflicted at age 2; phlegmon oculi; father sometimes insane; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 5, 3/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.17]

Cutler, May: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; afflicted at age 5; keratitis; caused by measles; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 5 8/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.18]

Daniels, Austa L.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Franklin, Williamson Co.; afflicted at age 7; hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 1/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.19]

Daniels, Ellsworth: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Franklin, Williamson Co.; afflicted at age 9; trachoma, hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 year. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.20]

Embrey, Wiley S., Jr.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Winchester, Franklin Co.; afflicted at age 6/12; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 4 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.21]

Green, Rosa: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 10/12 year. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.22]

Hall, Sloan: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 10/12 year. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.23]

Hardin, Lizzie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Sumner Co.; afflicted at birth; opthalmus; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 6 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.24]

Huffaker, Elizabeth: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Gap Creek, Knox Co.; hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 2 10/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.25]

Kimbrow, Cora: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rosedale, Davidson Co.; afflicted at age 11; keratitis; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.26]

Lammie[?], Hattie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Halls Crossroads, Knox Co.; afflicted at birth; opthalmus; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 9 1/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.27]

Leftwich, Gertrude: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cuba, Shelby Co.; afflicted at birth; phlegmon oculi; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 3 2/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.28]

Patrick, Rowena: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co.; afflicted at age 8; keratitis, mother partly insane; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 4/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.29]

Randles, Margaret: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Boyd's Creek, Sevier Co.; afflicted at birth; hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 3 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.30]

Simmons, Victoria: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Gallatin, Sumner Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; hereditary predisposition; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 6 1/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.31]

Rice, R. Lee: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lexington, Henderson Co.; afflicted at age 9; traumatic lesion, caused by accident; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.32]

Traylor, Isham: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lavergne, Rutherford Co.; afflicted at birth; staphyloma; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 2 11/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.33]

Wade, Emma: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co.; afflicted at age 9; phlegmon oculi; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 1 8/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.34]

Waggoner, Laura: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; afflicted at birth; phlegmon oculi; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 8 9/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.35]

Watson, Jonathan: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutledge, Grainger Co.; afflicted at birth; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 3/12 year. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.36]

Weaver, Charles: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Memphis, Shelby Co.; afflicted at age 6; keratitis; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 5/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.37]

Wells, Earle: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Columbia, Maury Co.; afflicted at birth; keratitis; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind, 5 10/12 years. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.38]

Sturtevant, John M.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; consanguineous marriage; inmate, Massachusetts School for the Blind. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.5]

Armstrong, John V.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; self-supporting; accident; inmate, New York City School for the Blind. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.6]

Dixon, Jennie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; brain fever; inmate, Tennessee School for the Blind. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.8]

Note: Listed on the population schedule as inmates in the Tennessee School for the Blind, but not appearing on the DDD Schedules are the following two persons:

Daniels, Frederick, age 11, white, male, pupil, blind, Tennessee School for the Blind, born in Mich. [s.d.3,3.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.21]

Turner, Robert, age 12, male, white, pupil, Tennessee School for the Blind, born in Tenn. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.33,ln.35.]

Brown, Sarah: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 14; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.41,ln.12]

Keith, Thomas: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 14/30; explosion of coal oil lamp. [s.d.3,e.d.45; see Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.14]

Pop.Sch.: age 3, white, male, born in Tenn.; in household of Walter Keith, age 47.

Petway, Mary: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.3]

Clark, Willie: Idiots Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 10, by whooping cough spasms; rather large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.11]

Martin, Nancy: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.24]

Thompson, Joe: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.47]

Malone, Sarah: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 22; rheumatism; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.41]



Reading by a coal oil lamp.
Explosions of such lamps were not uncommon.

Pop.Sch.: age 28, white, female, married, keeps house, born Tenn.

Watkins, Ella: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 28, mulatto, female, married, nurse & servant, born in Tenn., in household of Sarah Malone, age 28.

Dougherty, Con P.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 39; caused by blasting; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.3]

Pop.Sch.: age 60, white, male, married, born Ireland, head of household.

Lyon, Alpheus: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 77; cataracts; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.45]

Pop.Sch.: age 84, white, male, widowed, born in N.Y., head of household.

Chandler, Charles: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Mission Home.

Also: Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.45]

Clusette, Lizzie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Mission Home.

Also: Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.46]

Gullet, Lee: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Mission Home.

Also: Pauper and Indigent Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.47]

Cummings, Catherine: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Mission Home. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.48]

Clusette, Anna: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.35]

Brown, Effie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate; epileptic. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.36]

Hook, Jennie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.37]

Cummings, Laura: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.38]

Dunnegan, Maggie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.39]

Wheeler, Alice: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.40]

Oglethorpe, Emma: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.41]

Chandler, Anna: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.42]

Gullett, Lizzie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.43]

Frisco, Marian: Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., Women's Mission Home; supported at cost of institution; able-bodied; habitually intemperate. [s.d.3,e.d.44; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.44]

Gennett, Antone: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; pay patient in Tennessee Insane Asylum, 3 years; age at first attack, 25. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.43]

Pop.Sch.: age 44, white, male, single, born Tenn., son, in household of Martha Gennett, age 63.

Green, Peter: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; pay patient in Tennessee Insane Asylum; duration of present attack, 4 years. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.40,ln.42]

Pop.Sch.: age 40, mulatto, male, married, born Tenn.; in house of Tony Ridley, age 56.

Bond, Joshua: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; paralysis; duration of present attack, 3 years; age at first attack, 35. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.51,ln.36]

Pop.Sch.: age 39, white, male, brother, born in Tenn.; in household of Wheling[?] Bond, age 48.

Brown, Clem: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at 10; typhoid fever; semi-deaf, semi mute. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.44]

Warren, Jesse: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.27]

Stevenson, Martha: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; meningitis; semi-deaf, semi-mute. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.48]

Morgan, Henry: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.39]

Payne, Stephen: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.48]

Emery, Charles: Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.31]

Hughes, James: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 39; cataracts; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.34]

Pop.Sch.: age 45, white, male, widowed, born Tenn., head of household.

Nevins, Millie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 45; caused by pain; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.4]

Pop.Sch.: age 46, black, female, married, born S. C.; in household of Sam Nevins.

Ezell, Emilie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 54; caused by cooking; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.5]

Pop.Sch.: age 62, mulatto, female, widowed, washwoman, born S.C.; head of household.

Nashville Business Directory entry describing
The House of Industry
From the 1860 city directory

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

There is another humane institution, which, like the Orphan Asylum, is a monument to the philanthropy of woman. Fifteen years ago, through the influence and labors of a number of ladies, this House of Industry was chartered by the Legislature, and went into operation immediately, under the direction of a Board of Managers. We may be permitted to mention, without being obnoxious to the charge of making any invidious distinction or unjust comparisons, that two of the original managers are still members of the Board, holding honorable and responsible positions, viz: Mrs. T. Maney and Mrs. R. H. McEwen, Sr., the former being the President, and the latter the Treasurer of the institution.

In the infancy of the enterprise, a number of gentlemen of the city manifested great interest in its welfare, and aided it with their means. Prominent among them was Joseph T. Elliston, Esq., now deceased, whose liberality secured to the institution the ground upon which it now stands.

The location of the House of Industry is on Vine street, north of Church. During the past year the building was enlarged by the addition of a spacious brick addition, and it is now an imposing edifice. The object of the institution, as its name indicates, is to enable girls and young ladies dependent upon themselves, to obtain respectable employ-

Pickens, Mollie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Chattanooga, Tenn.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 15; caused by staphyloma; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.50]

Pop.Sch.: age 16, white, female, boarder in City Hospital, cook, enceinte; born Tenn.

Avery, Henrietta: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at 14; ophthalmus; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.3]

Pop.Sch.: age 15, white, female, boarder in City Hospital, cook; ophthalmia; born Tenn.

Harrison, E. A.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; caused by measles; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.34]

Pop.Sch.: age 30, white, male, servant & nurse, City Hospital; born Tenn.

Vaughn, John: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at 51; caused by erysipelas; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.36,ln.17]

Pop.Sch.: age 55, white, male, widowed, son, born Tenn., in household of Massie Vaughn, age 87.

Vaughn, James Albert: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 58;

caused by neuralgia; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.1]

Pop.Sch.: age 61, white, male, married, born Tenn., head of household.

Bogle, Erbie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 3/12; scrofula; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.7]

Pop.Sch.: age 1, mulatto, male, grandson, born Tenn.; in household of Nathan Rucker, age 40.

Green, James B.: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 17; caused by whooping cough; patient in institution for blind, 2 years. [s.d.3, e.d.43; see Pop.Sch.p.47,ln.27]

Pop.Sch.: age 37, white, male, married, chair bottomer, born Tenn.; head of household.

Phillips, Harriet: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.11]

Cavendar, Manassa: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; parents deceased. [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.12]

Russell, Hattie: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.13]

Corbet, Cora: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.14]

Tyler, Clemmy[?]: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry;

residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.15]

McManus, Belle: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.16]

Burnett, Lulu: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.17]

Hyde, Beulah: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.18]

Jameson, Lena: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.19]

Bates, Mary: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.20]

Robinson, Maude: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.21]

Shalet, Cora: Homeless Children Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., House of Industry; residence "unknown." [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.22]

Loftland, Eddie: Blind Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.42; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.22]
Pop.Sch.: age 3, black, female, born Tenn.; daughter in household of George Loftland, age 56. ■

The School for the Blind

The fifty-first annual session of the Tennessee school for the blind will begin Wednesday, September 5th, 1894.

Every blind child of scholastic age residing in the state is entitled to admission into this school free of charge. Anyone knowing a child of defective sight will please address David Lipscomb, Jr., Superintendent, Nashville, Tenn.

From the *Daily Journal and Tribune*, Knoxville, Aug. 11, 1894.

1805 Davidson County Tax List, Annotated

Part 4 of a series (Part 3 appeared in vol. XXI, no. 3, Winter 2007)

The following list of taxable inhabitants taken in Davidson County in 1805 provides the names of 1,855 free white males and a few females, and enumerates (but does not name) 2,205 taxable slaves. It is one of the most complete records of the early Nashville area that names all taxable settlers.

At the time this tax list was taken, Davidson County encompassed all of its current boundaries plus most of what would later become Cheatham County. Rutherford County had been formed in 1803, considerably reducing the size of Davidson County.

The published laws of Tennessee reveal to us that residents were required to report and pay their taxes each April, and to be listed according to this procedure:

"The clerk of each county court ... shall, on or before the first day of February ... furnish the collector or sheriff of each county with a list of taxable property by them to be collected.... The collector or sheriff shall appoint the day and place in each district of the said county, in the month of April, when and where he will attend.... posting it three of the most public places" in the district."¹

Subsequent sessions of the General Assembly passed laws revising and adjusting the tax code established by the territorial legislature. By 1805 the following property was taxable at these rates:

- Lands held by deed or entry or lease or right of dower, 12 ½ cents per 100 acres
- Free males and male servants aged 21-50, 12 ½ cents each
- Male and female slaves aged 12-50, 25 cents each
- Stud horses, \$2.00 each
- Town lots, 50 cents each
- Retail stores, \$25 each
- Billiard tables, \$1,000 each (!)
- Peddlers and hawkers, \$25 each

The original list turned in to Sheriff John Boyd of Davidson County in 1805 is not extant. That list would have included columns for all of the information listed above. However, a copy listing the names of taxpayers and the number of black and white polls for which they were charged was made by Andrew Ewing, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. This copy, from which the transcription below was made, is housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.² The list is shown here in the exact order as it appears on the copy, with no information omitted. Ewing's handwriting was cramped and filled with flourishes that make it difficult to read. Moreover, when he was several pages into the list Ewing must have felt he was short on paper, and instead of listing each name on a separate line he began to run them together, making transcription even more difficult. Question marks [?] have been inserted to indicate where the transcriber was uncertain.

Although the 1805 tax list was carefully indexed by Byron Sistler for his 1977 publication, *Early Tennessee Tax Lists*,³ that index does not show the details provided in the original. This *verbatim* transcription provides the genealogist with new information as well as insightful clues.

¹ George Roulstone, comp., *Journal of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Territory of the U.S. South of the River Ohio, etc. [1795]* (reprint, Nashville: n.p., 1852), Chapter IV.

² Access to the manuscript list is restricted for preservation, but a microfilm copy is available on Manuscript Tax Lists Microfilm, roll 3, TSLA.

³ Byron and Barbara Sistler, *Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists*. (Nashville: Byron Sistler & Associates, 1977).

Heads of Household – The enumerator sometimes listed more than one male per household. These names were separated in the Sistlers' index. For example, Joseph, Jordan and James Anderson are listed together in one household, making it clear that the other James Anderson, listed separately, was a second man of the same name living in the county.

White Polls – The enumeration shows the number of free white males aged 21 to 50 taxed in each household. Christopher Stump, for example, paid tax on 13 white polls. Who were the other 12 males in his household? Perhaps Stump genealogists can answer that question.

Taxable Slaves – The enumeration shows the number of male and female slaves over age 12 living within each household. Slave ownership can help distinguish records of two people with the same name. In this list, for example, two men named Robert Thompson appear, each paying one white poll. But one Robert paid tax on seven slaves, while the other paid none. With the knowledge that an ancestor owned slaves, the researcher discerns that the ancestor was a person of some wealth and that further clues may be found in deeds and other court records.

Annotations - As a 'leg up' for the genealogist just beginning research in Davidson County, this list has been annotated by comparing it with two other sources. One of those is Marjorie Fischer's masterful index titled *Tennesseans before 1800: Davidson County*,⁴ in which she indexes names found in early court minutes, deeds, and other records. Each name in the 1805 list of taxable inhabitants was compared with Fischer's index, and the earliest-dated reference to the name in her book is indicated in the annotations. Refer to Fischer's volume for full citations to the primary sources mentioned here.

Additionally, the 1812 enumeration of free taxable inhabitants in Davidson County was also compared to this list. The 1812 enumeration was previously indexed in Charles Sherrill's *Reconstructed 1810 Census of Tennessee*.⁵ Any names appearing on both lists have been noted, and the names of the militia captains from the 1812 list are also given. The 1812 list was not rearranged alphabetically and because of that it is useful for determining an ancestor's neighbors. It did not, however, indicate slave ownership. The Captains and Justices of the Peace enumerated in 1812 were:

Captain of Company	J.P. of Company	Captain of Company	J.P. of Company
Capt. Butler	Alexander Walker, JP	Capt. Wm. Criel	Eli Hammond, JP
Capt. Richard Boyd	Josiah Horton, JP	Capt. Birdwell	Joseph Love, JP
Capt. Jos. Williamson	Thos. Williamson, JP	Capt. Philip Campbell	Robert Johnston, JP
Capt. Hail	Geo. S. Allen, JP	Capt. Jno. L. McCormack	Braxton Lee, JP
Capt. Jesse W. Thomas	Jas. Mulherin, JP	Capt. Bell	Cary Felts, JP
Capt. Wm. Mullins	Robert Thompson, JP	Capt. Rogers	Christopher Stump, JP
Capt. Barnheart	Joel Lewis, JP	Capt. Wm. R. McAdams	Wm. Donelson, JP
Capt. David Cloyd	Samuel Shannon, JP	Capt. Winfrey	Edmond Gamble, JP
Nashville Captains	E.S. Hall, JP	Capt. Jas. Benning	Willie Barrow, JP
Capt. Wm. Henry	Thos. Dillahunt, JP	Capt. Stringfellow	Wm. Anderson, JP
Capt. Liles	Robert Hewitt, JP	Capt. Dempsey Morris	Thos. Hickman, JP
Capt. Dempsey Morris	Thos. Hickman, JP		

*"State of Tennessee Davidson County. To William Martin Esquire Secretary & etc.
The following is a list of the enumeration of Davidson County as taken & returned to me by John
Boyd Esq. on the 31st of August 1805, To wit"*

⁴ Marjorie Fischer, *Tennesseans before 1800: Davidson County* (Galveston, TX: Frontier Press, 1997).

⁵ Charles Sherrill, *Reconstructed 1810 Tennessee Census* (Mt. Juliet, TN: n.p., 2001).

<i>In Letter F To Wit</i>				
Furlong	Robert	1		
Foster	Anthony	2	3	Anthony Foster and Anthony Foster Jr. were listed in Hall's militia list in 1812. Anthony appears in the Register's book in 1786.
Foster	Robert	1	9	Robert C. Foster is listed in Capt. Barnheart's militia in 1812.
Frazer	Daniel	1	3	Daniel Frazier is listed in Capt. Rogers' militia in 1812.
Farris	Calip	1		
Fullerton	James	1		
Fults	Carrey	2	13	Cary Felts was a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Bell's militia in 1812.
Fly	D. John	1		John D. Fly is listed in Capt. Kinkaid's militia in 1812.
Farmborough	Stuart	1		Stuart Farmbrough is listed twice in the 1812 militia, under Capts. Morris and Birdwell.
Fryer	Martin	1		Martin Fryer is listed in Capt. Cloyd's militia in 1812.
Fowler	William	1		William Fowler is listed in Capt. Stringfellow's militia in 1812. He is listed in a 1798 marriage record.
Fisher	Gasper	6		Gaspard Fisher appears in court minutes in 1794.
Fowler	Jacob	1		
Farmer	George	1		
Fitzshugh	Samuel	1		
Fitzshugh	Ezekiel	1		Ezekiel Fitzhugh is listed in Capt. Williamson's militia in 1812.
Fielder	John	1	3	John Fielder appears in court minutes in 1796
Finney	Samuel	1		
Fullerton	Nehemiah & David	2		
Foster	Frederick	1		Frederick Foster appears in court minutes in 1797.
Foster	George	1		George Foster appears in court minutes in 1799.
Fort[?]	Josiah	1		Josiah Fort appears in court minutes in 1791.
Flint	Richard	1		
<i>Total in Letter F</i>		33	31	

<i>In Letter G To Wit</i>				
Glaves	Thomas	1	1	Thomas Gleaves is listed in Capt. Criel's militia in 1812. Thomas Glaves appears in court minutes in 1797.
Gleaves	Absolom	1	1	Absolom Glaves is listed in Capt. Criel's militia in 1812.
Gleaves	Michael	1	2	Michael Gleaves is listed in Capt. Criel's militia in 1812.
Glasgow	Spencer	1	2	
Goodson	Spencer John	1		
Garrett	Eli	1	1	Eli Garrett appears in the Register's book in 1798.
Garrett	Thomas & Morris	2		Thomas and Morris Garrett were in Capt. Campbell's militia in 1812. Thomas appears in court minutes in 1800.
Ghoson	Benjamin	1		
Gamble	Edmondson	1	2	Edmond Gamble was a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Winfrey's militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1789.
Gilliam	Celia	0	6	
Gray	Benajah	2		Benajah Gray is listed in Capt. Kinkaid's militia in 1812. He appears in the Register's book in 1800.
Gowen	John	2	4	John Gowen is listed in Capt. Bell's militia in 1812. He appears in the Register's book in 1792.
Graves	John	3	8	John Graves is listed in Capt. Thomas' militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1798.
Graves	Alexander	1		
Gower	Russell, Elisha, Robert & William	4		Elisha, Robert and Russell Gower were in Capt. McCormack's militia in 1812. William Gower is listed in Capt. Boyd's and William E. Gower is listed in Capt. Morris' company. In the court records, Russell appears in 1784; Robert and Elisha appear in 1791. William appears in the Register's book in 1790.
Gower	Samuel & William	2		William Gower is listed in Capt. Boyd's militia in 1812 and William E. Gower is listed in Capt. Morris'. William Gower appears in the Register's book in 1790.
Goff	William	1		
Green[?]	L. Milton	2		Milton <i>Gambrel</i> is listed in Capt. Kincaid's militia in 1812.

Gill	William	1	1	
Garland	Elisha	1		Elisha Garland is listed in Capt. Boyd's militia in 1812. Elisha Jr. is listed in Capt. Hail's 1812 militia list. Elisha appears in court minutes in 1799.
Gray	Deliverance	1		Deliverance Gray is listed in marriage records in 1791.
Garritt	Martin	2		Martin Garrett is listed in Capt. Rogers' militia in 1812. He appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Gingry	Henry	1		Henry Gingrich is listed in Capt. Rogers' militia in 1812.
Grizzard	Jeremiah	1		Jeremiah Grizzard is listed in Capt. Thomas' militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1797.
Greer	Martin	1	1	Martin Greer is listed in Capt. Mullins' militia in 1812.
Gilliland Waters[sic]	John	1		
Gatlin	Edmond	1		Edward Gatlins appears in the Register's book in 1796.
Gatlin	Jesse & Thomas	2		Jesse Gatlin appears in court minutes in 1797.
Gullick	James	1		
Green	Elisha, Thomas & Charles	5		Charles Green is listed in Capt. McCormack's militia in 1812, and Thomas Green is listed in Capt. Rogers'. Thomas Green appears in court minutes in 1787; Charles in 1793 and Elisha in 1794.
Gordon	John	2	4	John Gordon appears in the Register's book in 1787.
Gray	Alexander	1	2	
Goodring	James	1		
Germain	William	3	3	William Germain appears in the Register's book in 1798.
Gordon	James	1	1	
Gray	Young	1	1	
Gatlin	Lazarus & Nathan	3		Lazarus Gatlin appears in court minutes in 1799.
Gillam	Thomas	1	2	Thomas Gillum is listed in Capt. Henry's militia in 1812.
Greer	Greenberry	1	3	Berry Greer is listed in Capt. Henry's militia in 1812.
George	Greer	1	1	George Greer is listed in Capt. Henry's militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1800.

Glasgow	Jesse	1	1	Jesse Glasgow is listed in Capt. McAdams' militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1792.
Galloway	Samuel	1		
Gunn[?]	William	2	8	William Gunn appears in court minutes in 1792.
Gray	Dorcas	0	1	Dorcas Gray appears in an inventory in 1797.
Green	Lewis	1	8	Lewis Green appears in a will book in 1785.
Grimes	John	1		John Grimes appears in the Register's book in 1790.
Griffith	William	1	6	William Griffin is listed in Capt. Mullin's militia in 1812.
Germain	Robert	1	2	
Green	Asa	1	1	
Gordon	William	2	1	William Gordon appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Guthrie	Henry	1		Henry Guthrie is listed in Capt. Kincaid's militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1796.
Gibbs	Thomas	1		Thomas Gibbs appears in the Register's book in 1796.
Gerrard	Andrew	1		
Goodson	William	2	1	
Gulliford	James	3		James Gulliford is listed in Capt. McAdam's militia in 1812. He appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Goodlow	Aaron & James	3		
Greer	Benjamin	1		Benjamin Greer is listed in Capt. Mullins' militia in 1812. Ben Greer appears in an inventory in 1799.
Gilmore	Henry	1		
Grimes	James	2		
Gunning	John	1		
Gillam	Anthony	1		
Gibson	Thomas	1		Thomas Gibson appears in court minutes in 1794.
Greer	Joseph	1		Joseph Greer appears in the Register's book in 1793.
Gordon	David	1		
<i>Total in Letter G</i>		89	77	
<i>In Letter H To Wit</i>				

Hutchings	Christopher & John	2	5	John Hutchings/Hutchens appears in court minutes in 1797.
Hays	Nathaniel	1	2	Nathaniel Hays appears in the Register's book in 1789.
Harris[?]	Samuel	1	1	Samuel Harris appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Hamilton	Hance	1	5	Hance Hamilton appears in the Register's book in 1794.
Holland	J. Lamp	1	4	
Harris	Samuel	2	1	Samuel Harris appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Hinton	Jeremiah	1	1	Jeremiah Hinton is listed in Capt. Winfrey's militia in 1812.
Harman	Richard & Thomas	2	5	Richard Harmon is listed in Capt. Winfrey's militia in 1812. Richard Harman appears in a 1795 bill of sale. Thomas Harman appears in county court minutes in 1797.
Hope	Adam and Mother	1	7	Adam Hope is listed in Capt. Williamson's militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1788.
Hudson	Thomas	1	9	Thomas Hudson Jr. is listed in Capt. Butler's militia in 1812. He appears in court minutes in 1793.
Hay	Barham	1		Ba/am Hays is listed in Capt. Williamson's militia in 1812.
Harris	Susannah	0	5	
Hudson	Jane	0	3	
Harris	Simpson	1	5	Simpson Harris appears in the Register's book in 1797.
Hays	Robert	2	8	Robert Hays is listed in Capt. Criel's militia in 1812. Robert Hay appears in court minutes in 1785.
Harney	Thomas	1	4	Thomas Harney is listed in Capt. Butler's militia in 1812.
Holland	James	1	1	
Hartman	George	1		George Hartman is listed in Capt. Bell's militia in 1812.
Harvey	Littleton	1		
Hope	Adam	3	2	Adam Hope is listed in Capt. Williamson's militia in 1812.
Hunter	Jacob	1		
Hatfield	James	1		
Heaton	Robert	1	2	

To Be Continued