

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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

OUR MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center (Fifty Forward)
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

Thursday, August 12, 2010

Restoration and Preservation of Manuscripts and Documents: a Hands-On Workshop

11 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

at the Knowles Senior Center

To register call 743-3487 or email

dstillwell@fiftyforward.org

Presented by Amber Gilmer, Documents
Conservator, Tenn. State Library & Archives.

Bring your manuscript or document for
preservation. \$10 fee for each participant.

Thursday August 16, 2010

Organizing Your Research Data Using Excel Spreadsheets – Beginner Level

by Shirley Roach Thompson

at the Knowles Senior Center

12 noon – 2:00 p.m.

To register call 743-3487 or email

dstillwell@fiftyforward.org

Learn the power of Excel for organizing data of
all types, especially genealogical materials. \$5 fee
for each participant.

Saturday, Sept. 18, 2010

Farm House, Meeting House, Court House: Breathing Life into Your Family's Story

by Mark Lowe, CG, FUGA

at the Knowles Center

1:00 p.m.

Mark Lowe, a nationally known genealogist,
lecturer and researcher, is also the Director of the
Robertson County Dept. of Tourism and lives in
Springfield, Tenn.

Saturday, Nov. 20, 2010

Annual MTGS All Day Seminar

featuring Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FNGS, FASG, FUGA

at the Brentwood Library

Mark your calendars for this exciting day of
lectures presented by America's best-known
genealogical professional. Details to follow in the
Journal and at www.mtgs.org.

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIV, Number 1, Summer 2010

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman

From the Editor. . .

Many Middle Tennessee genealogists are making plans to go to Knoxville in August for the annual conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies. This huge meeting has never been in Tennessee before, and will bring all the best-known experts and most interesting topics desired by genealogical researchers. Let Kathryne Cowan's *Southern Hospitality meets Mormon Serendipity* help put you in the mood to travel.

Virginia Gooch Watson's article on the Gooch family home, *Goochland*, in Rutherford County, is one more example of Virginia's fine research and writing skills. I know you'll enjoy it.

The unusual life and habits of Rev. Andrew Peery of Hickman County are detailed in *The Hermit of Ugly Creek*. Sarah Armstead has prepared this intriguing tale of a relative whose peculiarities endeared him to the community.

As Nashvillians continue to rebuild after the huge floods that came in May, *Floods of Our Fathers* will be of particular interest.

The 1805 Davidson County tax list concludes in this issue. When I began that project (three years ago!) I hoped it might inspire someone to use the data to map out approximate locations of the militia companies from the 1812 tax list. No one has done so – if you are looking for a project and interested in the Nashville area, this one can be yours!

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor
casherrill@bellsouth.net

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The Hermit of Ugly Creek:

Rev. Andrew Peery of Hickman County

Contributed by Sarah Peery Armistead

I will begin the story of the Hermit of Ugly Creek by quoting the following article, which was originally published under the title "A Visit to the Hermitage" in *The Hickman Pioneer*, November 7, 1879.

"On last Sunday evening, a delegation of young folks procured conveyance and visited the "Hermitage" of Rev. Andrew Peery on Ugly Creek, about 8 miles from town. The party consisted of Mr. S. L. Neely and Miss Annie Hunter, Mrs. Willie Morrison and Miss Fannie Wright, the Editor, and Miss Mollie Herndon.

"After a most pleasant drive, the party arrived at their destination. Mr. Peery was not at home, having gone to Cathey's Creek to preach but the young folk, not to be disappointed, walked in and took a general view of everything. Presently Mr. David Peery, cousin of the absent host, came in and kindly showed the party around. The party, being disappointed by Mr. Peery's absence and the hour being rather late, remained only a short while.

"Everything about the place is queer and odd and almost baffles description. The principle feature is the rock house which was built by Mr. Peery of very large hewn rock. It is a church but has in addition to the altar, benches and other church furniture, a bed and several other things. The door which is made of boards, swings on very large wooden hinges. The floor is composed of smoothly dressed and nicely fitted large rock. The benches are made of hewn strips. A single picture adorns the rock wall, a certificate as premium for the finest silk quilt (which he pieced himself) exhibited at the Hickman county fair in 1873.

Here and there hangs an article of paraphernalia. It has a loft with rude stairway, also a small piazza. Some of the stones which compose the structure are very large and it seems incredible to think of two men handling them without derricks and yet he put them all in place by himself. In the other house, which is built of logs, he has a bed, cooking utensils, articles of clothing, table ware, etc.

"Other smaller stone structures, apparently incomplete, are to be seen in and about the yard and we noticed a great variety and number of troughs lying here and there. A new frame building seems to be in contemplation. He has a foundation, sills, etc, laid apparently for a good sized house. Some of the fences about the place are rock and some rail. An orchard adjoins the yard. The gates are hung with wooden hinges and are fastened with a rope tie. He has a mill with a long rock dam a short distance from the house which we did not have time to look at. There seems to be no order or system about the arrangement of anything but the principal distinguishing feature about everything is, it is queer and of the oddest make-up. There seems to be enough work done about the place to have required the incessant labor of a dozen or two men for a long time and yet he did every lick of the work himself.

"We are told Mr. Peery has been living there alone

Sarah Peery Armistead, a frequent contributor and MTGS member, may be reached by writing to 6007 Johnson Chapel Road, Brentwood, Tennessee, 37027.

for quite a number of years. He is a C[umberland] P[resbyterian] Preacher and tills his own little farm. The only stock he has is a cow and yearling. He is the only person living on the place and does all his own work. He is courteous to all visitors and seems to appreciate their calls.

“He is the one who has, for some time, been advertising for a wife through this paper and we hope ere long to see the Hermitage rendered bright

and happy by some good lady.

“The party, after spending about an hour looking at the strange surroundings, returned and all congratulated themselves that they had a most enjoyable trip and been amply repaid for their drive. We hope, at some time, to be able to visit this place of interest when the clever host is at home.”

About the Peerys

Andrew Peery was born about 1820 in Hickman County, Tennessee, the son of James Peery, Jr. and grandson of James Peery, Sr. and Jane Gilmore. James Peery, Sr. fought in the Revolutionary War in the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. Andrew had one brother, John Campbell Peery, who died in 1878, and two sisters, Anna and Lucille Elizabeth Peery. Andrew was a first cousin to my great-grandfather, Charles Brown Peery, who was born in 1824 and died in 1898. Andrew died about 1885 and is buried at the Camp Ground Cemetery. My family members are also buried there.

Andrew's father, James Peery, Jr., died about 1858. Andrew inherited the land and started building his rock house. I do not know the name of his mother; she probably died before 1850 since she is not listed on the 1850 census. Andrew was known for his kindness. On one occasion, he found a little mouse in his clothes chest where it had damaged some of his clothing. He caught the mouse and carried it to Falls Branch, a distance of about three miles away, and turned it loose without in the least hurting the little animal, saying as he did so, “Now don't let me catch you again in my clothes chest.”



Andrew built a stone dam about one hundred and fifty yards long and erected a gristmill for his own use, also grinding corn for his neighbors when convenient. This mill was of the old time water wheel kind, but failing to have the usual “rattle staff” which shakes the corn from the shoe beneath the hopper, he would drop the corn directly into the eye of the stone -- or in other words he would feed the mill by hand. Upon one occasion, William McCaleb, a son of James P. McCaleb, went to Mr. Peery's mill and was requested to feed the mill while Andrew attended some other business. Upon his return, Andrew found the mill choked and standing still. William, being in a hurry, had fed the mill too fast and choked it. Andrew said “William, you are a bad boy. You choked my mill,” which was as great a rebuke as he was ever know to give anyone, he being an exceedingly kind hearted and sympathetic man, never wishing to punish anyone or anything.



Andrew went to Duck River, a distance of some four or five miles, several times each summer to bathe and swim, being an expert in the latter exercise. Upon one of these trips, he swam to the opposite side of the river and rested there, having left his clothing on the sand bar where he entered the water. Upon his return, he found that the cattle had passed by and destroyed them, leaving only an old sack or bag which he had brought with him to be used as a drying towel. This he utilized by opening both ends, drew it over his body and in this garb, returned to his home, avoiding as much as possible the houses on the

route by traveling bypaths and through the farms.

Andrew was very careful not to intrude upon his neighbors by borrowing horses and would walk and carry his corn to the mill in the time before his own mill was completed. Having to cross the creek, he made two light benches which he carried along, placing one in advance of him and stepping upon it, reaching back for the other which he placed in front, continuing this process until he would reach the opposite shore.

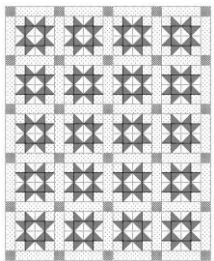
Andrew, at one time, conceived the idea of swimming the Tennessee River and started on foot on the journey of forty miles to the river. Reaching the river, parties to whom he told his intentions would not allow him to attempt it unless one of them accompanied him with a skiff. To this he objected and returned without having carried out his plan.



19th-century Camp Meeting

He pieced two quilts and then concluded to have a quilting to which he invited his neighbors. Some of those present were Mrs.

James McCaleb, Mrs. Alton McCaleb, Mrs. Joseph Wheat, Mrs. William Short, the daughters of Campbell Peery and Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Cotton. One of the quilts finished on this occasion was a silk quilt and the patch work was all the work of Andrew. It was a marvelous curiosity, being made of many colored pieces of silk gathered here and there of different persons and at different times until enough was collected to make the quilt. This quilt was afterwards entered in the Hickman County fair. It was awarded the prize but Andrew refused to receive it, giving it instead to an unsuccessful contestant.



Andrew was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and this doctrine he preached at irregular appointments. Despite the fact that the Presbytery would not recognize him and furnish him with the necessary authority, he continued to preach whenever and wherever he desired. He would always walk to the places, and on these journeys he would wear moccasins and carry his shoes. Before reaching the church, he would remove the moccasins and wear his shoes. Rev. Peery was well posted in scripture and preached a feeling discourse and would frequently get very happy and shout praises to the glory of his God. He was a good and quiet neighbor and by far the most eccentric character that Hickman County ever produced.

In the fall of 1879, Andrew put an ad in the Hickman Co. Pioneer, advertising for a wife. The ad reads as follows:

Wanted, a Wife

I wish to marry a genteel lady of industrious, steady habits. Any lady desiring to respond will please address me by private letter.

Andrew Peery, Swan Bluff P. O., Hickman County, Tenn.
In the same issue, the following item appears under the Swan Bluff News heading.

Rev. Andrew Peery, of our section who has an advertisement in your paper, is receiving a number of letters from various points. He speaks of going to see some of the fair ones who have written to him. We all predict for him a speedy and happy marriage for his merits will win wherever he is known.”

There is no record of Andrew ever marrying.



An abandoned rock house.

A relative of Andrew, Miss Linda Peery, daughter of Robert Gilmore and Caudovie Ellen George, wrote a short history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1973. She wrote, “The story goes that Andrew, wearing his yaller cheesecloth (they were really made of a very slagy material) breeches and his moccasins and carrying his shoes, would set out to walk long distances around in this area to preach. By so doing he probably saved his feet as well as his shoes. According to Spence’s History of Hickman County and the accounts which have been related to me by elders in the community, he was a very unique character. Being one of the Peery clan, I would have to say that not all of the peculiarities rubbed off on Cousin Andrew. We

know that Andrew Peery was a humble servant of God, a kind neighbor and friend and a highly respected citizen. He was one of three in Hickman County to vote against secession on June 8, 1861.”

He lived to the age of about sixty five years and died at his home on Ugly Creek, Andrew was buried at the Old Campground graveyard on Swan Creek where nearby are the graves of his ancestors. His dust returns to the earth while his spirit rests with the God who gave it. His home has passed into the hands of strangers who now, with noise and bluster, move to and fro where once was seen the silent form of Rev. Andrew Peery quietly moving like some mysterious figure in the twilight of the closing day. But this is true that Andrew Peery sleeps with his fathers.

During the nineties, progress came to Hickman County and the land belonging to Andrew Peery was sold to a phosphate company. His home was torn down and all that is left of it is a few stones, most of the stones being used for their phosphate contents.

Sources:

- Peery, Charles Lee. *Genealogy of James Peery* (Cullman, Ala.: Gregath Publishing Co., 1996).
- Peery, Linda. *A brief historical report of the Swan Cumberland Presbyterian Church* (originally published in 1973, posted online at <http://www.revsherry.org/swanchurch/history.html>).
- Spence, Jerome and David Spence. *History of Hickman County, Tennessee* (Nashville: Gospel Advocate, 1900).

Southern Hospitality meets Mormon Serendipity

by Kathryne Cowan

Kathryne Cowan, MTGS WebMaster, shares her story of a trip to a national genealogical conference. With the approaching Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference in Knoxville in August of this year, Kathryne's article is a reminder of how helpful it can be to attend a such a meeting.

My first visit to Salt Lake City, Utah, for the 2010 National Genealogical Society Family History Conference, was full of interesting and informative lectures and travel experiences from beginning to end.

Tuesday – April 27, 2010:

Traveling alone is not what I do, but the lure of Salt Lake City and the Family History Library was just too great an opportunity for me to miss; so, I left my husband of 37 years on Tuesday morning; drove to the Nashville



International Airport; flew to Denver; endured a two-hour layover, then flew to Salt Lake City. The shuttle from the Shiloh Inn picked me up, delivered me to the hotel, and I was there. With an Olive Garden restaurant across the street from the hotel, my notebook filled with the syllabus for each session I planned to attend, I felt I was set for a wonderful week.

The first thing I noticed was that Utah likes to paint on its asphalt. Our interstate symbol and number flashed by several times while driving to the hotel. I did manage to get a picture of the “Look Both Ways” painting at the intersecting streets between my hotel and the convention center.

After checking into the hotel, I met a woman who suggested we walk over to the convention center together. The wind was blowing furiously. You can't tell it from my photograph, but the blades of grass looked like a fast moving windmill, and the flags were horizontal.

Wednesday, April 28th, was the first day of the convention. That morning brought a cold rain with very high winds. My fellow truth-seekers and I dashed across the street to the convention center and entered through a side door. The Salt Lake City Convention Center is the largest convention center I've ever seen. Trust me, I've seen a few.

The keynote speaker for the opening session was Jay Verkler. One of the illustrations he used to help explain the challenge the ever-expanding technology the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints faces in preserving its records was to show a stack of books and then show a Kindle. It is the goal of the church to preserve its records using the latest technology, while also preserving the records for all time. The video of the vaults and the Granite Mountain repository certainly shows the dedication of the Church to achieve its important goal.



The Exhibition Hall opened at 9:30 on the opening day of the convention. Every time I strolled through it, business was brisk. My impulse purchase was a magnetic family tree board with small round disks on which you put pictures of your relatives and place them on the tree. Since my eleven-year-old granddaughter has lost her great -grandparents in the past few years, this will be my Mother's Day gift to my daughter-in-law so she can put her family pictures on the disks and talk to Katie about them.

Choosing the sessions to attend was probably the biggest challenge of all. With more than 150 sessions, plus luncheons with speakers and some after hours (after 5 p.m.) sessions offered, I had spent several hours before I left home making these decisions and printing an itinerary for each day. I copied the summary for each class I chose with the hope I would not change my mind. Good luck with that! A printed compendium of all the sessions was offered at the conference. It is about an inch and a half thick. One can gain much knowledge simply by reading the syllabus. My only regret is that I cannot attend ALL the sessions.

On the first day of the convention, sessions began at eleven o'clock and continued through to five p.m. I took my notebook filled with the information for the whole week, a small laptop, a purse and the general stuff needed by a woman on the go. After the first session, I returned to my hotel and cut way back on the "stuff" I was toting.

"Five Ways to Prove Who Your Ancestor Was" with Thomas Jones, was technical in nature but presented with an easy to understand 1-2-3 approach, with specificity that left no doubt as to accuracy, and with a few laughs along the way. Tracing your ancestors can be such a challenge. Lunch at the Olive Garden helped me digest all I had heard.

The first session of the afternoon was "Your Genealogical Bucket List" with Ann Carter Fleming. Ann is the author of several books on how to organize your family history and what to do with all the boxes of family treasures in your closet. She spoke on thinking about what will happen after you are gone to all the work you've spent so many hours, days, weeks, and sleepless nights compiling.. Ann gave us several ideas on how to handle this situation. Be sure you make a plan for the transfer of all your files to a library, archives, or someone who is interested in genealogy and will, perhaps, continue your work.

The last session on Wednesday was Roberta "Bobbi" King with "Homestead Records: An Ancestor's Life Revealed." Bobbi is a descendant of three Nebraska homesteaders. She understands that the importance of owning land has drastically changed since our young country gave land to her new citizens to build homes on and grow crops. Our process of land ownership today is to buy a house; do a closing, and move in. It is important that we learn and understand historical public land records. Land records of our ancestors are a great source for a genealogist.

Wednesday night was a great treat! I went to the Family History Library for the very first time. I was so impressed with the staff and holdings. I learned that every floor of the library has credentialed genealogists holding either the CG or the AG credential, or both---as well as church missionaries---to help everyone.

A short film in the Welcome Center gets you off to a good start. The person at the front desk on each floor is eager to hear your family history story and point you in the proper direction. I spent almost two hours there and enjoyed every minute.

Homesickness is a virus that attacks me within 24 hours of leaving home. Dizziness also begins to invade.

On Thursday morning, snow fell in Salt Lake City! In late April! Are you kidding me? There wasn't much, but it did snow. I think I feel a little feverish.

The first session on Thursday was such an eye opener. "A Fresh Look at the Family History Library: A Library Without Walls," with Alan E. Mann. As a member of the Mormon Church, Alan explained the concept of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints as to the "eternal family," and its commitment to share everything in its library in one form or another.

The Family History Library has over two and a half million rolls of microfilmed genealogical records; 730,000 microfiche, 360,000 books, and the list of their holding goes on and on. Do you know about Wiki (and I don't mean Wikipedia)? I'm referring to the Wiki site maintained by the Family History Center. Check it out at <http://wiki.familysearch.org>. My question to Mr. Mann after the session was: "How do you distinguish between information and misinformation?" He replied that in order to test how Wiki would work, the tester went to Wikipedia and uploaded incorrect information, adding another planet to our solar system. The error was corrected by an editor in 27 seconds!

My second session on Thursday was supposed to be on "Effective Internet Searching," with Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens. I went into the wrong room and took a seat in the first row. No way was I going to leave! (You

cannot go wrong.) Guess what? I learned about the digitization of U.S. newspapers – something I have yearned to know about.

During this session, I sat next to Cherie Brumfield. As we chatted after the session, we discovered she had met and discussed ancestors with our own Chuck Sherrill, the editor of our *Middle Tennessee Journal of History and Genealogy*. Chuck is a very popular speaker in the genealogical circuit, author of many books, and now the Archivist for the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Their common ancestor is Henry Hunt, their 4th great-grandfather. I have her card to give to Chuck so they can reconnect. It seems Chuck owes her an email!

My third morning session on Thursday was with Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FASG, FNGS, FUGA. The topic of her presentation: "What Kind of Document is This? Original? Derivative? Primary? Secondary? Or Whatchamacallit?" She is the foremost authority on how to correctly cite your findings, and the author of numerous books and articles. I later learned while waiting in line at the airport with Ms. Mills that she consults with the software makers to try to help them give their users correct fields in which to enter their sources so that the source will appear in the correct format when the finished product is printed.

Ms. Mills will be the speaker at MTGS' annual all-day seminar on November 20, 2010.

At lunchtime, it was so cold and intermittently snowing and raining; so, I told my husband during a lunchtime conversation I really didn't think I would go to the evening session at the Conference Center; and, by the way, I was thinking about coming home early.

One of the reasons I had always wanted to go to Salt Lake City was hearing my aunt talk about the Mormon Tabernacle Choir so many times during my youth. My husband reminded me of this and ~strongly~ suggested I attend the performance and said: "Really, you're not thinking of coming home early, are you?"

Because it was so cold, I decided to eat lunch at the concessions at the convention center so I wouldn't

have to go outside. After all, it was snowing in late April. While munching on panini, I met a woman and asked if she planned to attend the LDS choir program. She said her mother was picking her up and taking her to the conference center and I was welcome to ride up the hill with them. How could I say no?

The first Thursday afternoon session was a Board for Certification of Genealogists Skill-building Lecture with Ann Carter Fleming titled “Organizing Your Research: The Overlooked Step.” Ms. Fleming had detailed information and suggestions on how to organize your files; cross-referencing your files and transcribing and abstracting information.

The second Thursday afternoon session was with Kay Haviland Freilich on writing a proof summary. Her suggestion of writing one after each research trip is a good idea. I have begun using her suggestion and have expanded it to writing a summary of what I know in narrative form before beginning a research project and also after the research for that session is finished. I find it helps me to keep focused on the problem at hand.

After the last session, my new friend and her mother dropped me at Temple Square – a beautiful area. Security there is like going through airport security except all the people say “Welcome.” “We’re glad to have you.” “Enjoy the performance.”

At the Tabernacle on Temple Square, it was my great good fortune to sit next to a docent. She told me all about the building. There are no pillars in it And it has a seating capacity of 21,000. She explained the intricacies of the pipe organ, the harp, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, the garden above us, and the exit door which would take up straight to Main Street. She was such a lovely woman.

“A Celebration of Family History” was a combination of speeches by Henry B. Eyring, whose title is *First Counselor in the First Presidency of The Church of*

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and David McCullough, a well-known author of historical non-fiction and lecturer. Their presentation included videos about the love of family and the connection we feel when we connect with our ancestors. Woven between the speeches and videos were songs by the choir: “Saints Bound for Heaven”; “Wayfarin’ Stranger”; “Morning Has Broken”; “Amazing Grace; and the signature song of the Choir, “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” The theme of the videos showed a ball of yarn running through each video. As a knitter, I was touched by the phrase “knitting our hearts together.” There were times during the videos when I’m sure there was not a dry eye in the hall. We all miss our family members who have gone on.

The next video began with a short clip of Martin Luther King’s last speech and continued with vignettes on our social history. As the video, ended the Choir began the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” What is it



about that song that makes me breathe deeper? An unforgettable evening in my life!

Friday morning dawned at 34 degrees, wet, cloudy; but it might as well have been 70 degrees and sunny to match my morning mood. No fever. No dizziness. Excellent!

This morning I had breakfast with a woman staying at the hotel. Her genealogy is much more interesting than mine. Her grandmother married a ne'er do well for her second marriage. After this marriage her grandmother drops out of the vital records. My friend found newspapers articles about the man's arrest for shooting his brother. She is concerned that her grandmother may have been murdered by her husband!

The first session on Friday morning was on Family Tree Maker, which I have been using for years. The presenter, Duffy Wilson, has over five thousand people in his personal family tree. His knowledge of the program is vast. He had so much material to cover he was unable to take questions as he went along. Attendees soon figured that out and remained quiet. One of the tips I picked up was that "Places" in Family Tree Maker 2010 allows you to put a push pin on a map where your ancestor lived. The program will then calculate the GPS coordinates. From there you can enter directions to drive to the location. Fantastic!

The session on "Beyond Federal Population Schedules" with Julie Miller was next. She discussed what is available between the years ending in zero. Records called non-population schedules include agriculture, industry and manufacturing, mortality, and the 1880 Defective Dependent and Delinquent Classes (such a horrible name) are available for several decades. These options can be excellent resources.

"Everything You Need to Know About Footnote.com," given by a young man named Roger Bell at the 11 o'clock session, proved to be very entertaining. The wireless connection was very slow, but Roger had all the right jokes for the right pauses. Footnote is an interactive site. We can annotate records on footnote.com, link our documents to theirs, and ask to be contacted when a change is made to a page which of interest to us. We are truly becoming a world community.

I took the long way out of the building to Olive Garden so as to stay inside most of the way. The temperature was in the low 40s at best. Skies were clear.

Buying goodies at a conference of this magnitude is easy to do. Getting those goodies home can be a challenge. The Salt Lake Conference Center has an office center so you can mail your purchases home. This helps keep the luggage light!

Thoughts: Why do people talk while the presentation is going on? We've all gone to great expense to attend this convention. A couple in front of me during the "Beyond the Census" session talked constantly. The women next to me during the Footnote.com presentation talked almost as much. I hate that.

The afternoon session with Tom Jones was excellent. It was a BCG skill- building presentation designed for professionals to learn how to glean every bit of information from a document. Always be skeptical of the information on a document. Try to corroborate the information with another document.

The hard chairs are getting to me in a negative way. I skipped the last session!

The SUN came out in the late afternoon. How do you describe a heavy rain cloud perched just above a snow covered mountain with just a sliver of blue sky between them? Mother Nature still surprises.

Saturday morning, I was up bright and early at 4:15 and was surfing Footnote.com. I did find my grandmother, Bertha Gold, in the 1930 census. I recall the telegram about Bertha's death in December of 1962. My sister and I were eating ice cream when the telegram came in.

The Saturday morning sessions sped by so quickly. Vic Dunn presented a lecture on how to plan your research trip to a library or courthouse and what to take with you. It has to be different for each trip. Time period, place, occupation, military? Mr. Dunn shared some of the pitfalls he has encountered. Very helpful.

The second session was a continuation of the Footnote.com session of yesterday but going into more depth. I think because I am a Footnote user this session was not quite as useful as I thought it would be, but it was still very interesting.

Next was Elizabeth Shown Mills' lecture on "Finding & Using Birth, Marriage & Death Records Prior to Vital Registration." It had excellent content. Not only did she give the history of marriage and death records, but also the lack of them and some unusual sources to search to fill in the gaps.

The Family History Library had computer workstations in the Exhibit Hall, which connected to their library. I took advantage on the lunch break to do a little more research on my grandmother, Bertha Jones. The woman who helped me was, of course, of the Mormon faith. I told her I had learned much about the dedication of her faith in preserving the records of the "eternal" family. She shared with me that she had lost a three-year-old daughter and as she put it: "I believe with all my heart I will see my little girl again." Not wanting the tears to flow, I did not share with her that I had lost a son and certainly shared her hope to see him again.

The 2:30 session was "California Voter Registrations: A Wealth of Information for Genealogists" with Dr. Wendy Elliott presenting. My grandparents lived in California and I have not been able to learn much about them. Did they marry in California or in Tennessee? I think California. Why? My grandfather died in a shipyard accident in 1917. My grandmother was widowed with three small children. She sent the children back to the farm in Rutherford County, Tennessee. If she had been a Tennessean, I think she would have gone with the children. She was pregnant at the time of the accident. She kept that daughter in California. She remarried a man named Jones! Really easy research here. Dr. Elliott gave some great website address for researching the Voter Registrations. After the session she had a suggestion as to where I might write and get more information.

The last session for me was "Every Picture Tells a Story" with Maureen A. Taylor. Maureen is a professional in the photography field, has been written up in the *Wall Street Journal*, and has written an article for the folks at the Smithsonian. She seems to really enjoy her work. The syllabus stated attendees were welcome to bring their photographs. I took one which

she dated for me as 1930s. Timeline work is now in order.

As I finished out my visit to Salt Lake City, I feel my heart has been warmed by the people here, their love of family history, the "knitting of the hearts," the missionaries so willing to help with the computer research, and everyone I've met. As one of the ladies said to me: "Where do they get all these smiles?" I think they smile with their hearts because their families are their hearts.

I began to prepare to leave Salt Lake City and checked the weather forecast on the home front. Heavy rain was forecast. A flood of historic proportions had begun in Nashville. I flew to Denver but could not get a connecting flight home Sunday evening. I got back to Nashville about 9:30 on Monday night. My home was unaffected by the flood, but my brother lost his home. So begins another chapter in our family history.

Goochland: A Rutherford County Memory

by Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson

For almost a century, the stately home “Goochland” was a landmark in old “District 3” of Rutherford County, Tennessee. It was situated one mile north of the Smyrna depot and one mile east of the Nashville and Chattanooga railway as the crow flies. Goochland was on a knoll about 200 feet to the north of Jefferson Pike with the Nelson home just across the road about 200 feet south and slightly east. Even after 100 years, the old home was a landmark but in a different way. The old era gave way to the new when in 1942 Sewart Air Force Base, with their huge, noisy airplanes, took possession of the entire holdings of Goochland and used the once peaceful grain fields for concrete runways.

The site on which Goochland once stood is now on the air base northeast of the fuel tanks on the left of the main road going into the Smyrna complex on the back nine of the Smyrna Municipal Golf Course and north of the 8th and 14th tees. The old Jefferson Pike passed in between Goochland and the Daniel Nelson home – more precisely, the Nelson home was slightly north of what is now the 8th and 14th tees while Goochland was closer to the landing strips. The terrain of the land at this point was altered extensively to permit the construction of the runways, etc., so today it in no way resembles the terrain of Goochland as it was once. Here, Goochland inhabitants from 1842-1942 enjoyed a lovely view in all directions of green pastures and farmland that surrounded the home.



Goochland after restoration in 1895

Today, evidence of the existence of the Nelson home can be found around the tree roots of the big trees close by the 7th green on the golf course where slave-made bricks are lodged. Since Sewart Air Force Base closed in 1969, the



Dr. John Claiborne Gooch
4 Sept. 1800 – 30 Nov. 1853

airport and golf course are owned by the city of Smyrna.

Dr. John C. Gooch, the builder of Goochland, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, 4 September 1800. He came to Tennessee about 1814 with his parents, Nathaniel and Martha (Patsey) Tait Gooch, one brother Allen Tait Gooch, and two sisters, Sarah W. and Lucinda Tait Gooch. They first settled in Williamson County with Dr. John's uncle, David Gooch. In 1818, Dr. John's father, Nathaniel Gooch, purchased 679 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Hurricane Creek in District 1 of Rutherford County with William G. Kimbro and Major John Buchanan as next door neighbors. Dr. John's father, Nathaniel, died in 1841 at which time his will directed that his land be sold and the proceeds equally divided among his four children. His 21 slaves and their issue were given directly to his children.

The family's route to Tennessee was rather long and involved before Goochland was brought to reality. It began with Dr. Gooch's grandfather, William Gooch of Hanover County, Virginia, and later of Caswell County, North Carolina, who was a Revolutionary War veteran.

William Gooch enlisted 11 November 1777 for 3 years serving as a Private, Taylors Company, 1st North Carolina Battalion and Corp. Hogg's Company. His place of residence during the Revolutionary War was the Hillsboro district, North Carolina. William died the 22d December 1802 in Caswell County leaving twelve children, seven of whom came to middle Tennessee in the late 1700s and early 1800's. Dr. John's father, Nathaniel, stayed in North Carolina settling William's estate before heading west to the greener pastures in middle Tennessee arriving about 1814. He was probably the last of the seven children to come to Tennessee. Dr. Gooch had 3 uncles and 3 aunts waiting for him in middle Tennessee.¹

It is unknown exactly where Dr. Gooch received his M. D. degree, but he was enrolled at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, for the sessions of 1823/24 and 1824/25, sufficient time to complete the classwork required for an M. D. degree at that time. However, his name does not appear on the graduation lists of that school, nor of the University of Pennsylvania, the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, Columbia University, or other medical schools of the period. He could not have graduated from the University of Nashville Medical Department as it was not established until 1850. It is possible that after Dr. Gooch completed his course work, he followed the European custom whereby a man "read" medicine under an older physician. In any event, he did

The writer, Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, is the great, great, great granddaughter of Nathaniel Gooch, the great, great granddaughter of Allen Tait Gooch (brother to Dr. Gooch), and the great, great, great niece of Dr. John C. Gooch.

A past-president of the Middle Tenn. Genealogical Society, Mrs. Watson prepared this article for publication by the Rutherford County Historical Society in 1978.

¹ David, Thomas, and James Gooch who came to Williamson County in 1804 and settled in the Nolensville area, near the Rutherford-Williamson County lines. David and Thomas purchased a total of 741 acres on Mill Creek in Williamson County in 1804-1805. James Gooch migrated on into Kentucky; Mrs. Elizabeth (Gooch) Kimbrough and her husband, William Kimbrough, who settled in the LaVergne area of Rutherford County; Mrs. Ann (Nancy) Gooch Benton, widow of Jesse Benton and mother of Thomas Hart Benton, famous U.S. Senator from Missouri; and Mrs. Polly (Gooch) Williams and her husband, Henry Williams, the latter two girls settling in Williamson County.

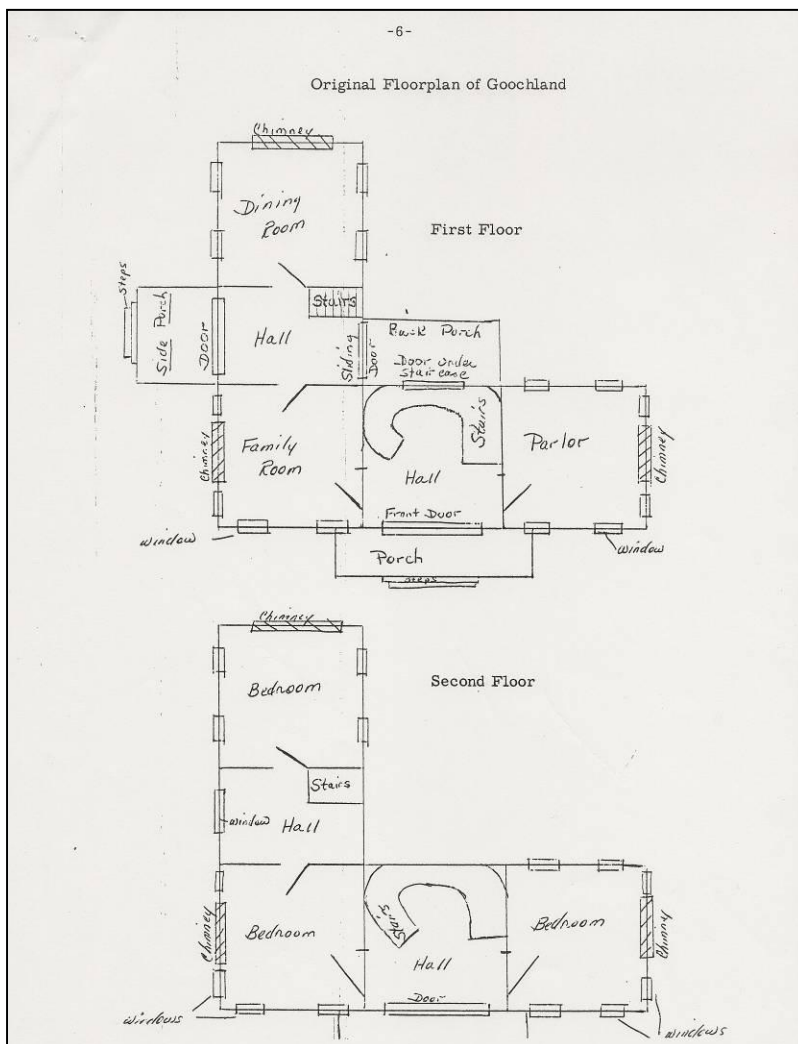
practice medicine and his practice included the areas of Jefferson, Smyrna, and LaVergne and possibly a wider territory, but it would seem likely that it was confined to this general area of the county.

Goochland became a little closer to becoming a reality when Dr. John and Eliza Ann Saunders were married by his first cousin, David Rice Gooch, Justice of the Peace, on the 8th December 1831, in Rutherford County. Eliza Ann Saunders's father's given name is unknown but her mother was Mrs. Cynthia Saunders (maiden name unknown). Eliza was born 28 July 1814, probably in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and died 28 April 1877 in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

John and Eliza Gooch had 10 children, 7 of whom lived to adulthood: Robert Saunders, John Claiborne, Martha Tait, William, Nathaniel, John (Col. Jack) Saunders, Allen Tait, Eliza, James Pinkney, and Claiborne Alexander Gooch.



Eliza Ann (Saunders) Gooch
Wife of Dr. John Gooch
28 July 1814 – 26 Apr. 1877



After Dr. Gooch became established in his medical practice, he began purchasing property in Rutherford County in 1836 in different tracts, some of which bordered each other. A total of 2,154 acres 899 poles was acquired in Rutherford County and 299 acres in Davidson County near the Rutherford-Davidson County line. About 1,600 acres of this total was considered to be the Goochland plantation.

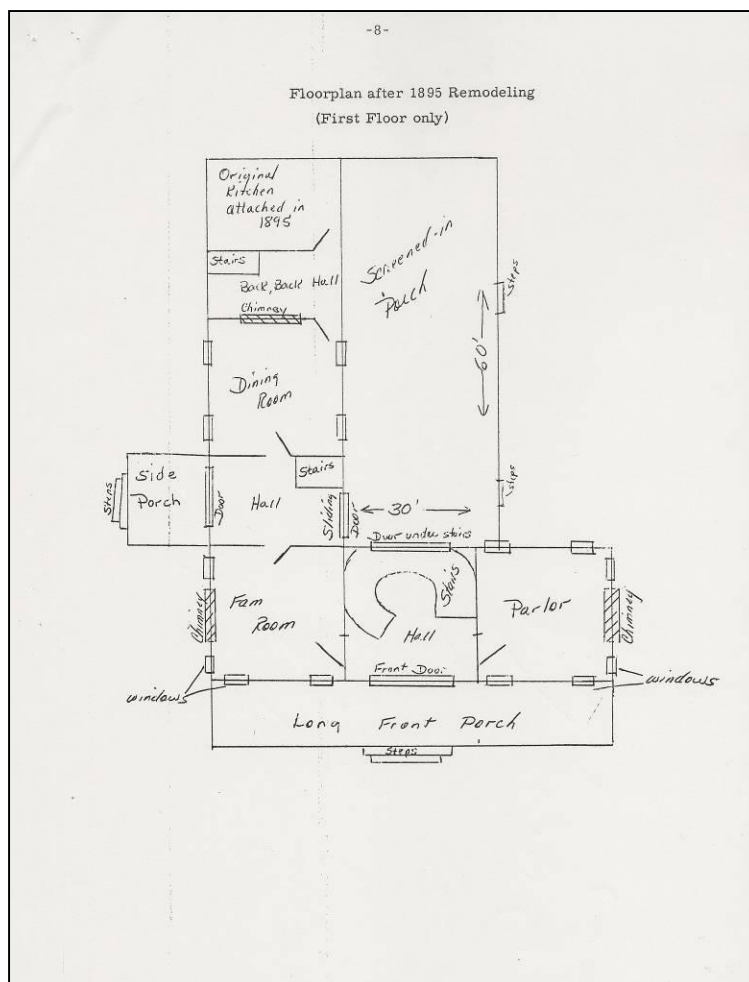
In 1842, Dr. Gooch began building Goochland. It was the traditional two-story Greek Revival type of architecture of the time, built of red brick in an ell shape. Traditional in every sense as far as outward appearances were concerned, the Doctor deviated slightly from the traditional construction when he made the outside walls 18 inches thick and the inside load-bearing walls 14 inches thick. The bricks for the structure were made on the property by his own slaves, and it took three years to complete, 1842 -1845. Dr. Gooch and his family lived in a log cabin nearby while Goochland was being built, and it was in this log cabin on the 15th of November 1833 that one of Murfreesboro's future doctors was

born – Dr. William Lunsford Wilson. In Dr. Wilson’s diary, he reflects “I was born November 15, 1833, the night of the great meteoric shower or as it is commonly said ‘the night the stars fell’ on a farm near Smyrna and Old Jefferson, Rutherford County, Tennessee, now owned by the Gooches.”

The front porch of the home had large fluted columns that extended to the roof line and supported a triangular, ornately decorated pediment. Entrance to a larger center passage or hall (reputedly nearly 30’ wide) was through heavy oak doors surrounded by glass on both sides and the top. A circular staircase hugging the right back wall provided access to the second floor. Of particular interest in the staircase were the extremely wide treads and the newel post. Three doors led off the entrance hall – the right door exited to the parlor, the left door exited to what was originally the “family room,” and the door directly under the staircase and opposite the front door exited to a small porch. The rooms were approximately 30 x 30 feet with 12-foot ceilings. Behind the family room was the large back passage or hall that ran perpendicular to the entrance hall. Here the back stairs were located. Behind this back hall was a large dining room thus giving an ell shape to the original floor plan.

The second floor had the same floor plan – a center hall with a large room on the right and two rooms on the left, separated by the back hall. These rooms were the same size as those on the first floor, 30 x 30 feet with 12-foot ceilings. Chimneys were located at each end of the home and a third chimney was at the rear of the dining room thus providing fireplaces in every room. The original kitchen was a separate building at the rear of the home.

In 1895, the home was extensively remodeled to include porches across the entire front on both levels. To the center portico was added 4 small columns and “gingerbread” lattice work decorated the railings and portico. It is believed that this was when the brick was painted gray or off-white as it was when Mrs. Mary Law (Gooch) Johns (Mrs. Hubert Johns) was living there in 1928. After this time, the gray paint began peeling off exposing the original red brick. The original kitchen was attached to the dining room on the left side and had a flue added for the stove. After 1928, Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Johns tore down the old kitchen and built a smaller one attached to the end of the porch beside the dining room. Between the dining room and the original kitchen that was attached after 1895, there was another hallway, with another set of very steep back stairs. The boys used this “back, back stairway” to have easier access to their room upstairs which was over the dining room. To the right of the dining room and directly behind the entrance hall was a spacious screened-in porch that was 30 feet wide and 60 feet long which was probably added in the remodeling in 1895. Here, many family and community gatherings were enjoyed. With the double doors of the entrance hall





Tombstone in Cannon Cemetery at Smyrna, Tenn., of Dr. and Mrs. John Claiborne Gooch

open to this porch, a delightful breeze was enjoyed even during the hottest of weather.

The home faced Jefferson Turnpike and had a circular carriage road that terminated on the Turnpike. From the carriage road, a brick walkway led to the house flanked on either side by large magnolia trees, shrubs, and flowers. In the early 1900's, there were two buggy houses, one at each extreme corner of the yard; however, it would seem more logical that the original buggy houses were probably to the back of the home on each side, or closer to the various barns which were to the right and in back of the home.

Two very large rectangular stones were used for steps to the front porch. The date of Goochland's completion was carved into one of these stones – "1845." When the house was razed in 1942, these two steps were removed by Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Johns and are now used as front door steps in Mrs. Johns' present home in Smyrna, the old Knox Ridley home. The carved date has been turned inward and is not visible on the steps. Mr. & Mrs. Johns removed, piece by piece, and

reconstructed one of the original log structures from Goochland when they moved. It is now being used as a storage area. The steps and the log building are the only known items that remain of the home itself except for pieces of furniture.

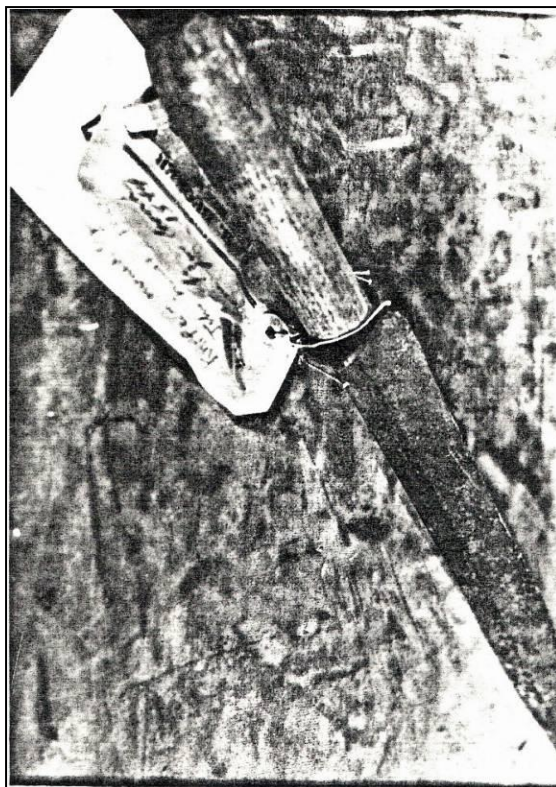
Many of the furnishings for Goochland were purchased in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, and possibly other eastern cities by Dr. Gooch's brother, Allen Tait Gooch. Allen traveled a great deal purchasing stock for his merchantile store in Murfreesboro, and apparently purchased pier mirrors, parlor and dining room furniture, carpets, etc., for his brother's new home as is evidenced in letters Allen wrote home.

A bill rendered to Dr. Gooch from G. W. Rather reflects some of the expenses encountered in building Goochland. To paint the house cost \$60.00, which probably was for the inside woodwork and outside trim, hanging 193 bolts of wallpaper was \$48.25, and the "cutting and gazing 64 side and transom lites" was \$2.56, totaling \$110.81. Quite a contrast with today's expenses. The number of bolts of wallpaper hung in each area is also given as follows:

<i>Room</i>	<i>Bolts of Wallpaper</i>
<i>Parlor</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Over parlor</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Dining</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Over dining</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Family</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Over family</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Front passage</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Back passage</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>193 bolts</i>

Dr. Gooch evidently took an active part in community affairs and education as reflected by various manuscripts that have survived. He was President of the Jefferson Turnpike Company in August 1843 and on the Board of Directors of this company in November of 1845.

A knife, 17 1/8 inches long and 2 3/8 inches wide, is in the Tennessee State Museum, Nashville, Tennessee, which belonged to Dr. Gooch. His name, the date 1844, Commander, and Stone's River are affixed to the label. The knife has a plain, straight and apparently hand-forged blade with a straight and plain handle. Dr. Gooch was commissioned Captain of the 22d Regiment, Rutherford County Militia, 27 February 1826, and was commissioned Colonel and Commander of the 22d Regiment the 3d March 1831. He must have continued to be the Commander of the 22d Regiment as evidenced by the knife and an August 15th, 1844, Flag Presentation invitation. The invitation and note indicate Gooch's company was known as the "Slashers," and another letter reflects Gooch was Commander of the regiment at that time. Although Dr. Gooch and his brother seemed to have been very close, they did not serve in the same militia regiment. Allen Tait Gooch was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 104th Rutherford County Militia 22 March 1832.



**Dr. John Gooch's knife, dated 1844
(Tenn. State Museum)**

Being interested in education and the importance of the three "R's" is reflected in a catalogue of Poplar Grove Academy for December 1852 which indicates Dr. Gooch took an active part in the Academy. He was named, along with J. W. Lindly, the principal, as one who could provide "further particulars" regarding the school. In a letter introducing Dr. Gooch in Cincinnati dated 11 February 1850 from Robert Morrison of Jefferson, Morrison states Dr. Gooch "is the chief patron of our school and of course a friend of education." The school he is referring to evidently was Poplar Grove Academy. The Academy was located "on the turnpike road leading from Nashville to Jefferson, three miles west of the latter place, on Stewart's Creek, Rutherford County, Tennessee." It possibly could have been on the edge of Dr. Gooch's property itself, or within about 1/2 mile of Goochland. The course of study at Poplar Grove qualified "the student for Merchantile, Agricultural or Mechanical pursuits; or fitting him to enter the Junior or Senior classes of the best colleges in the United States." No doubt this is where Dr. Gooch sent his children to be educated along with other neighborhood children. The known age range of students that did attend was from 8 to 16.

In 1844, the address of Dr. Gooch and Goochland was "Poplar Grove, Tenn.," as letters addressed to him during that time reflect. In 1846, he received mail addressed to him at "Stuartsboro," which address was more frequently used and continued longer than "Poplar Grove." There may have been a grove of poplar trees near, hence the mailing address and the name of the academy. No doubt, many of these trees were probably used in building Goochland, particularly the floors.

From Goochland, four sons of Dr. Gooch left for the Civil War – Robert Saunders, Nathaniel, John (Jack) Saunders, and Allen Tait Gooch. Robert Saunders Gooch served as Private in Co. B, 20th Tenn. Infantry. Captain

Nathaniel Gooch enlisted in April 1861 in Co. C, 18th Tenn. Infantry serving as 2d Lieut. He was captured at Fort Donelson in February 1862 and exchanged in November 1862 in Vicksburg, Miss., after which he became Captain on the staff of General James B. Palmer. Allen Tait Gooch left home on the 2d September 1864 and joined the rebels at age 19. Colonel Jack Saunders Gooch became well known for his organization of Co. E, 20th Tenn. Regiments, in Smyrna in the spring of 1861.

W. J. McMurray's *History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry C.S.A.* has an interesting note showing Goochland property was used for drill training by son, Col. Jack. "After the organization we drilled nearly every day, sometimes at Smyrna and sometimes at LaVergne, but generally in Mrs. Dr. Gooch's lot on the Jefferson Pike near Smyrna, until June 1861, when we took the cars for Camp Trousdale. There were either 48 or 49 of us that got on at Smyrna and LaVergne; others following on later."

All four of the Gooch sons returned from the war and had or have living descendants in the area still:

- Robert lived in Nashville, later in Davidson County near the Williamson-Rutherford county lines. From four daughters, only one grew to womanhood, married, and lived in Franklin, Tenn. – Mrs. Martha Tait (Patti) Gooch Rhodes (Mrs. James Elbert Rhodes);
- Nathaniel studied medicine and became a medical doctor practicing in Rutherford County, later in 1886 moving to Nashville and continuing his practice there. Nathaniel has many descendants, widely scattered, but two of his grandchildren still live in the area – Lt. Col. Christopher McEwen Gooch, Jr., of Clarksville, and Mrs. Jane Gooch Ambrose (Mrs. Henry Ambrose) of Brentwood;
- Allen returned home to Smyrna to live but a short while before he died in 1869 leaving one daughter, Eliza A. Gooch, who married and lived in Chattanooga. His descendants are widely scattered over the U.S.;
- Col. Jack came home to Smyrna and remained there, living at Goochland.

Dr. Gooch died 30 November 1853. His widow, Eliza A., continued to live at the homeplace, Goochland, while his estate was being settled, she having received the homeplace and 623 3/160 acres as her dower. His vast holdings and the real estate were finally divided among his widow and children in November of 1867. The land distributed totaled 2,453 acres 899 poles, 299 acres of which was in Davidson County. The value of this real estate, even after the Civil War, amounted to \$115,882.90. Each child received \$20,033 with the exception of Robert S. Gooch who received the 299 acres in Davidson County, his share amounting to \$15,717.25.

In the division in 1867, the two minor children, James P. and Claiborne A. Gooch, received the homeplace and land with their mother as their guardian. Eliza received a life interest in the homeplace and 637 ½ acres. Later, in 1871 and 1872, both boys died intestate before they reached their majority leaving no issue, having never been married. In April of 1877, Eliza died. These deaths meant that the land the two boys, James and Claiborne, inherited from their father (with their mother having a life interest only) had to be divided among the next of kin. The division was made among the living brothers, John S. and Nathaniel Gooch; Martha T. (Patti) and Susan R. Gooch, minor children of Robert S. Gooch, with B. Gray as their regular guardian; and Eliza A. Gooch, minor child of Allen T. Gooch, whose regular guardian was her uncle, John S. Gooch. Each received ¼ share. Nathaniel Gooch elected to sell his ¼ share to his brother, John S. Gooch, so that meant John S. would receive 2/4's or ½ of the division.

On 4 September 1877, the land was divided equally. The 2/4's or ½ share that John S. Gooch received included the home, Goochland and 182 77/160 acres.



Allen Tait Gooch
Brother of Dr. John Gooch
11 Sept. 1806 – 28 Feb. 1883

It seems quite likely that John S. Gooch lived his entire life at Goochland, excluding time spent in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He married in 1864 and there is no evidence he lived elsewhere. His brothers married and left home – Nathaniel to live in Huntsville, Ala., for awhile, Allen T. having his own place, and Robert living in Davidson County, thus leaving only John S. to care for his mother and run the farm. His mother, Eliza, died in 1877 and both Robert and Allen died before this. When the land division was made in 1877, John S. and family continued to live at Goochland, being a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred harness and trotting horses, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs. John S. and his wife, Evaline (Evie) had one child, Mary (Mamie) Eliza, born in 1865, and when he became guardian of his niece, Eliza, in 1869, he evidently brought Eliza over to Goochland to live there with the family. John S. was Postmaster of the 1st District in 1886, served in the 1889 Tennessee House of Representatives, served as Magistrate, and as Elder in the Smyrna Presbyterian Church for 28 years.

A race-track for the horses was maintained there on the place. The site of the race-track today is on the corner of the main entrance road into Smyrna Air Port and the old Jefferson Pike as one would turn right to go across Stewart's Creek to the Golf Clubhouse. At the death of Col. Jack Gooch, 23 December 1915, the home passed to his only daughter, Mrs. Mary (Mamie) Eliza Gooch Neely, widow of William Daniel Neely. Mamie and Will Neely raised their 5 children at Goochland: John (Jack) Gooch Neely, Will Daniel Neely, II, George Lee Neely, Evie Hume Neely, and Jesse Claiborne Neely.

Some of the Neely children remained in Smyrna for awhile as John Gooch Neely was assistant cashier in 1909 at Peoples Bank in Smyrna where his grandfather, Col. Jack S. Gooch, was president from 1909-1915. John and Lee Neely operated the Livery Stable in Smyrna. Both of these boys left Smyrna as well as their youngest brother, Jesse Claiborne Neely. Jess Neely became the well-known coach and Athletic Director at Rice University for 27 years. After Jess's retirement in 1969 from Rice University, he became Athletic Director of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and is now Athletic Director Emeritus. Jess has many happy memories of his boyhood at Goochland. The only member of the Neely family that remained in Smyrna was William D. Neely, II, who married Ella Engles.

On 5 September 1927, Goochland passed from Gooch ownership when Mrs. Mamie (Gooch) Neely and her son, William D. Neely, II, sold it to Ben F. Johns (Sr.). After previous sales of property by the Gooches and Neelys, Goochland contained only 145 acres when Mr. Johns purchased it. At this time, the property was bounded on the north by Sanders and Ridley, on the east by Ridley and Stewart's Creek, on the south by Jefferson Turnpike, and on the west by Jones Mill Road.



Lucinda Tait (Gooch) Kimbro
Sister of Dr. John Gooch
24 Mar. 1803 – 14 Aug. 1867

Mr. Johns died soon after he purchased Goochland, never having lived there. His wife, Mrs. Helen Johns, and his children inherited the property. Once more a Gooch inhabited the home, as on 2 February 1928 Mary Law Gooch married Hubert H. Johns, the son of Ben F. Johns. They moved into Goochland and began housekeeping. Mrs. Mary Law (Gooch) Johns is the great, great niece of the original owner, Dr. John C. Gooch. It wasn't until 16 August 1937 that Mrs. Helen Johns and her sons, A. Frank, Jerry G., and Rufus S. Johns, gave Goochland and the 145 acres to her other son, Hubert H. Johns and his wife, Mary Law Gooch, and Hubert's sister, Mrs. Ruth (Johns) McCluskey.

Hubert and Mary Law Johns lived in the home from 1928 until the State of Tennessee purchased the home and property 30 January 1942 for a part of Sewart Air Force Base. The home was razed at this time. Instead of the usual bulldozing to wreck a house, Goochland had to be dynamited in order to tear down the 32 inch thick walls of the structure.

All of the Gooches in the Doctor's family belonged to the Smyrna Presbyterian Church and many of them are buried in Cannon Cemetery not far from the home. Colonel Jack S. Gooch and his family were originally buried in Cannon but were reinterred in Maplevue Cemetery in Smyrna about 1918. Dr. John C. Gooch, his wife, and some of their children still remain in Cannon Cemetery today. Their tombstones are still standing but have been badly damaged by vandals.

As was the custom, Dr. Gooch owned slaves who lived on the Goochland plantation. In 1836 he paid taxes on 11 slaves. That number increased to 31 by 1840, and by 1850 he owned 81 slaves. In April 1854 an inventory of the Doctor's estate was made, it reflects a total of 109 slaves. In the 1860 Slave Census of Rutherford County, his widow, Eliza Gooch, is shown with 103 slaves and 13 slave houses. Today, not far from where Goochland stood, about a quarter of a mile (now on the right of the main entrance road into the Smyrna Airport), is a slave cemetery containing 80 graves. This is where the Gooches buried their Negro slaves. The only remaining marker reads as follows: "Edmund Weakley, true and faithful until [sic] death, aged 80 years." In 1969, Air Force Sgt. Weymand D. Garmany marked each of these graves with white military crosses which remained there until 1970. At this time the crosses were removed for reasons unknown.

Goochland was in a picturesque setting overlooking rich farmland, pastures, and all of the natural factors that blend to make a hospitable and inviting home to those who pass by. Five generations grew to adulthood in this lovely home, sharing both joy and sorrow. Those who remember cherish happy memories of time spent in this impressive and spacious home.

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- * Bibles: the Nathaniel Gooch Bible and the Dr. Nathaniel Gooch Bible; xerox copies in Gooch Collection of Mrs. George F. Watson.

- * "Biographical Directory, Tennessee General Assembly, 1796-1967, (Preliminary No. 6) Rutherford County," pub. by the Tennessee State Library & Archives, 1968. pp. 22-23.
- * Caswell County, North Carolina, Will Book D, pp. 130-132, Will of William Gooch.
- * "Confederate Patriot Index, 1894-1924, vol. 1, "published by the Tennessee Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1976, p. 161.

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- * "Confederate Veteran Magazine," 1919, p. 428, obituary of Nathaniel Gooch.
 - * Diary of Dr. William Lunsford Wilson; original in possession of Mrs. B. K. Hibbett, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., copy in Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library & Archives.
 - * "1840 Census of Rutherford County, Tenn.," reproduced by the Rutherford County Historical Society, 1974, p. 5
 - * "1878 Map of Rutherford County, Tennessee," by D. G. Beers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - * Gooch family papers in possession of Lt. Col. Christopher McEwen Gooch, Jr., Clarksville, Tenn., xerox copies in Gooch Collection of Mrs. George F. Watson:
 - Agreement, 8 Nov. 1845 between Archibald & James Fosset & the Directors of the Jefferson Turnpike Co. creating toll gate on Jefferson Pike near Thos. Neal.
 - Dr. John C. Gooch was Director of Jefferson Turnpike Company.
 - Bill for services rendered in building Goochland from G. W. Rather to Dr. Gooch, about 1845.
 - Interlocutory Decree, 1841, between heirs of John McGregor & sureties, Ben Ward, Wm. Alford, Berryman Ferguson, John C. Gooch & Moses R. Buchanan, vs. Ransford McGregor. As heard in Supreme Court of Tennessee.
 - Invitation to Captain J. C. Gooch, commander of company in Rutherford County Militia from J. E. Wendel dated 9 Aug. 1844. Invitation for company flag ceremony in Murfreesboro.
 - Letter from J. E. Wendel to Commander Gooch – invitation to flag presentation by Whig Ladies in Murfreesboro for Gooch's company.
 - Letter of introduction of Dr. John C. Gooch to Will Moore, Esq., in Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 11 Feb. 1850, from Robert Morrison of Jefferson, Rutherford County, Tenn.
 - Receipt dated 4 August. 1843 from Dr. J. C. Gooch, President of the Jefferson Turnpike Company.
 - * Granville County, North Carolina, Deed Book G, p. 313, and Deed Book M, page 127.
 - * Hoover, Walter K. "A History of the Town of Smyrna, Tenn.," McQuiddy Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., 1968.
 - * Land Grant No. 22033 in Rutherford County, dated 10 January 1851, Grantee John C. Gooch, on Stewart's Creek, 48 acres & 37 poles; in Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library & Archives.
 - * Letter dated 16 August 1931, from U.S. War Dept., Adjutant General's Office, Stating Nathaniel Gooch's CSA record, and obituary of Nathaniel Gooch stating his CSA record; copies in Gooch Collection of Mrs. George F. Watson.
 - * Letterhead of Peoples Bank of Smyrna, 5 March 1909, filed with Confederate Pension Application of James Tait Gooch, No. 10827, in Archives Section, Tennessee State Library & Archives.
 - * McMurray, W. J. "History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.," pub. Nashville, Tenn., 1904, pp. 111, 113, 115-116, 399.
 - * "Membership Roster & Soldiers, The Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1960-1970," pub. by the Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1970, pp. 383-384.
 - * Medical college records supplied by Dr. S. R. Bruesch, Memphis, Tenn.
 - * Militia Records of Rutherford County, Tenn., v. 4, in Archives Section, Tennessee State Library & Archives.
 - * Militia Records of Rutherford County, Tenn., Records of Commissions, v. 5, 3 October 1827 – 23 January 1832, in Archives Section, Tennessee State Library & Archives.
 - * North Carolina Dept. Of Archives & History, "Treasurer's Papers, Revolutionary Vouchers, William Gooch," No. 12 and No. 549.
 - * North Carolina State and Colonial Records, v. 15, p. 725; v. 16, pp. 1062, 1065; v. 17, pp. 213, 381.
 - * Personal interviews with: Allen W. Gooch; Christopher McEwen (Kit) Gooch; John B. Gooch; Mrs. Mary O. Gooch (Mrs. John B. Gooch); Mrs. Mary Law (Gooch) Johns (Mrs. Hubert Johns); Jess C. Neely; Mrs. Elizabeth Morton (Farrar) Richey (Mrs. Robert C. Richey).
 - * Poplar Grove Academy catalog, December 1852; original in files of Mrs. George F. Watson.
 - * "Rutherford County Historical Society Publication No. 3," p. 61 – "Rutherford County Militia Commissions, 1821-1830."
 - * "Rutherford County Historical Society Publication No. 10," p. 24 – "1864 Diary of F. E. Henderson"
 - * Rutherford County, Tennessee, County Records:
 - Deed Book N, p. 156, 296; Deed Book V, p. 580; Deed Book Y, p. 71, 101; Deed Book Z, p. 72; Deed Book 4, p. 52, 88, 151; Deed Book 5, p. 341; Deed Book 71, p. 416; Deed Book 83, p. 417; Deed Book 89, p. 58

Enrollment Cases, Book 1, 1867, pp. 288-304;
Enrollment Cases, Book 3, 1878-1881, pp. 140-149

Marriage Book 1804-1881; 5 December 1831 license issued, 8 December 1831 marriage sol., by D. R. Gooch, J.P.

Record Book 12, pp. 53, 55, 125, 460, 490; Record Book 16, pp. 713, 787; Record Book 17, pp. 52-62, 606, 669-671; Record Book 18, pp. 40, 359, 375; Record Book 19, p. 32; Record Book 20, pp. 96, 514, 600;

Record Book 21, p. 569; Record Book 22, p. 628; Record Book 23, p. 107; Record Book 24, p. 143; Record Book 25, pp. 208, 257-258; Record Book 26, pp. 347-348, 383-385; Record Book 27, p. 634

Tax List for 1836, p. 333, District 2; Tax List for 1849

* 1850 and 1860 Slave Census

* Tombstone pictures taken in: Cannon Cemetery, Smyrna; Mapleview Cemetery, Smyrna; Gooch Cemetery, Nolensville; Battle Cemetery, Davidson County, Tenn.; and Spring Hill Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

A Runaway Preacher

From *The Emancipator* (Boston, Mass.), Dec. 10, 1845

A late Kentucky paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of \$100 for the recovery of "a negro man named Richard," who is forty years old, reads and writes very well, is a preacher and has a license to exhort, endorsed by the Elder[s] of Stone River Circuit or Murfreesboro Station. The advertisement states that he preaches and sings well, it is supposed he will try to make his living in that way.

The crime for which he is advertised [is] two fold – he is black, and was born contrary to the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps he has some wild notions of his responsibility as a preacher, and is inclined to give too liberal a construction to the pass[a]ge, "Go ye into all the world," &c.

Is not this a great country, where preachers of the everlasting God are advertised like stray cattle?

The masthead of *The Emancipator* reads:

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.
(Lev. XXV:X)

Floods of our Fathers

Contributed by Shirley Roach Thompson

The magnitude of the May 1 – 4, 2010, flooding here in Middle Tennessee was beyond anything most of us remember. This makes us stop and think about floods that our ancestors saw and wonder how they coped. In his book “Steamboatin’ on the Cumberland” (published by the Tennessee Book Company, copyright 1961), author Mr. Byrd Douglas gives us details about the early floods on the Cumberland River, presented in the following chart, in Appendix “C”, page 373.

FLOOD STAGES OF MORE THAN 50 FEET ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER 1808 – 1944 Flood Stage at Nashville, 40 feet			
	Feet		Feet
1808*	54	1865	52.1
1815*	51.5	1867	51.2
1826	52.1	1882	55.3
1847	54.9	1890	50.7
1850	53.1	1927	56.2
1862	52.2	1937	53.8
*Based on tradition, no proof			

Douglas continues to give us more information on floods at lower flood stages than presented in the above table:

From 1875 to 1944, the total number of floods (40 feet or higher) is 58. The greatest number of successive years with floods was the period from 1915 to 1920, inclusive, and the longest period without a flood was five years—from 1904 to 1908, inclusive.

There have been seven flood stages on the Cumberland River after March in any year – April 28, 1850; April 10, 1886; April 4, 1902; April 7, 1912; November 20, 1915; July 5, 1928; April 10, 1935.

The Cumberland River has had three floods in one season. This was from December, 1911 to May 1912.

During our recent flood, the locations of our Middle Tennessee creeks and rivers became very important to us in understanding where all the water in our rivers was coming from and where it was going. Mr. Byrd helps us with that as he tells us that

“The Cumberland River drains an area of 17,750 square miles, which is equal to 42% of the area of the State of Tennessee. The relative importance of the various tributaries is indicated by the following data showing the area of each in square miles beginning at the headwaters:

Square Miles Drained

Poor Fork	149
Clover Fork	232
Martin Fork	123
Laurel River	281
Rockcastle River	770
Buck Creek	304
South Fork	1,382
Obe River	922
Roaring River	285
Caney Fork River	3,294
Stone River	918
Harpeth River	895
Red River	1,416
Little River	515

These waterways were important to the settlement of our area and to the lives of our ancestors for travel, commerce and military transportation. Those who lived along the Cumberland River and its tributaries would have been affected greatly, as we have been recently, by floods throughout the history of Middle Tennessee.

Mr. Byrd includes a lengthy bibliography on his subject with references that may be consulted for more information. And, on page 315, he states "Before concluding, I wish to thank my wife, Mary Stahlman Douglas, Literary Editor of the *Nashville Banner*, for her assistance during all the years this book has been in preparation."

Nashville's Sulphur Dell in the Flood of 1937



1805 Davidson County Tax List, Annotated

Part II, concluding the series

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).

		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from “Tennesseans Before 1800” and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
In Letter T To Wit				
Tait	John	2	1	John Taitt appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 John <i>Tate</i> is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
Tait	Richard	1	2	Richard Tait appears in County Court minutes in 1799. In 1812 Richard <i>Tate</i> is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
Tait	Martha	2		
Taylor	Joshua	1	1	
Tracy	John	1		
Thompson	Thomas	4	2	Thomas Thompson appears in Court of Pleas minutes in 1784. In 1812 Thomas Thompson Jr. and Sr. are listed in Capt. Barnheart’s militia company.
Thompson	William	1	1	William Thompson appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 William Thompsons are listed in both Capt. Williamson’s and Capt. Stringfellow’s militia companies.
Tapp	John	3	4	John Tapp appears in the Register’s Book in 1799.
Thompson	William	1		William Thompson appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 William Thompsons are listed in both Capt. Williamson’s and Capt. Stringfellow’s militia companies.
Tremble	John	3		John Tremble/Trimble appears in County Court minutes in 1794.
Tompkins	Thomas	1	3	
Taylor	Thomas	1	3	Thomas Taylor appears in the Register’s Book in 1786.
Taylor	Robert	1		Robert Taylor appears in the Register’s Book in 1797. In 1812 Robert Taylor is listed in Capt. Birdwell’s militia company.
Titus	George	1	2	George Titus appears in the Register’s Book in 1797.
Titus	James	2	3	James Titus appears in County Court minutes in 1795.
Tull	Nicholas	1		Nicholas Tull appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Taylor	Francis	1	1	In 1812 Frances Taylor is listed in Capt. Cloyd’s militia company.
Taylor	Geo.	1		George Taylor appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 George Taylor is listed in Capt. Cloyd’s militia company.
Taylor	John	2	5	John Taylor appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 John Taylor is listed in Capt. Boyd’s militia company.
Thorn	John	1		John Thornall appears in the Register’s Book in 1792.
Turnbull	William	1		William Turnbull appears in County Court minutes in 1786.
Thompson	Robert	1		Robert Thompson appears in the Register’s Book in 1784. In 1812 Robert Thompson is listed in Capt. Birdwell’s militia company.
Thompson	Robert	1	7	Robert Thompson appears in the Register’s Book in 1784. In 1812 Robert Taylor is listed in Capt. Birdwell’s militia company.
Thomas	Wm & Robt.	2	2	William Thomas appears in County Court minutes in 1785. Robert Thomas appears in County Court minutes in 1787. In 1812 William Thomas is listed in Capt. Campbell’s militia company and Robert Thomas is listed in Capt. Mullins’ company.
Talbott	Thomas	3	7	Thomas Talbott appears in County Court minutes in 1792.
Thomas	Philipe	2	1	In 1812 men named <i>Philip</i> Thomas are listed in both Capt. Benning’s militia company and E.S. Hall’s militia list..
Tait	William	4	11	William Taitt appears in County Court minutes in 1785. In

		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from "Tennesseans Before 1800" and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
				1812 William Tate is listed in Capt. Criel's militia company.
Tatum	Howel	1	1	Howell Tatum appears in the Register's Book in 1789. In 1812 Howell Tatum is listed in Capt. Mullins' militia company.
Thomas	W. Jesse	1	4	Jesse Thomas appears in the Register's Book in 1788. In 1812 Capt. Jesse W. Thomas commanded a militia company.
Thomas	Phenias	1	4	
Thomas	Mark & John	2		Mark Thomas appears in a 1799 marriage record. John Thomas first appears in the County Court minutes in 1784. In 1812 John Thomas is listed in Capt. Jesse Thomas' militia company.
Turner	George	2	2	
Turner	William	1	3	William Turner appears in the Register's Book in 1799. In 1812 men named William Turner are listed in both Capt. Morris' and Capt. Rogers' militia companies.
Tatum	James	1		James Tatum appears in the Register's Book in 1786.
Thompson	Jason	1	9	Jason Thompson appears in the Register's Book in 1786. In 1812 Jason Thompson is listed in Capt. Barnheart's militia company.
Talbott	Jane	3		
Tyrrel	John	1		
Tucker	Campbell	2		
Travis	William	1		
Taylor	Martin	3	1	
Thompson	Neal	3	2	Neal Thompson appears in County Court minutes in 1799. In 1812 Neal Thompson is listed in Capt. Stringfellow's militia company.
Thompson	Jesse	3	2	Jesse Thompson appears in County Court minutes in 1786.
Todd	James & Edmond	2		James Todd appears in the Register's Book in 1784.
Tipton	Edward	1		In 1812 Edward Tipton is listed in Capt. Hail's militia company.
Thompson	John	1		John Thompson appears in the Register's Book in 1787.
Thornhill	Barnabas & Ruben	2		
Total in the Letter T		72	84	
In the Letter U and V To Wit				
Vaughn	David	1	5	David Vaughn appears in County Court minutes in 1797. In 1812 David Vaughn is listed in Capt. Winfrey's militia company.
Vick	Casper	1	1	Cooper Vick appears in the Register's Book in 1796.
In the Letter W To Wit				
Whitsett	William N	1		

		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from “Tennesseans Before 1800” and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
Watt	William	1		In 1812 William Watts is listed in Capt. McAdams’ militia company.
Winfrey	E. John	1	2	
Williams	William	2		William Williams appears in County Court minutes in 1784. In 1812 men named William Williams are listed in Capt. McAdams’ and Capt. Winfrey’s militia companies.
Welch	Joseph & John	3		John Welch appears in the Register’s Book in 1790.
Williams	John	2		John Williams appears in the Register’s Book in 1786. In 1812 men named John Williams are listed in Capt. Bearnheart’s and Capt. Liles’ militia companies.
Whitsett	Abraham	1		
Ward	Peter	1		
Wray	Alexander	1		
Wilson	Andrew	1	3	In 1812 Andrew Wilson is listed in Capt. Campbell’s militia company.
Washington	Gray	1	10	
Wilcox	Thomas	1	2	Thomas Wilcox appears in County Court minutes in 1797. In 1812 Thomas Wilcox is listed in Capt. Barnheart’s militia company.
Whitsett	James	1	3	James Whitsett appears in County Court minutes in 1797. In 1812 James Whisitt is listed in Capt. Barnheart’s militia company.
Weaver	Christopher	1		
White	Francis	1		Francis White appears in County Court minutes in 1800.
Wolf	Philip	1		Philip Wolf appears in the Register’s Book in 1797. In 1812 Philip Wolf is listed in Capt. Kincaid’s militia company.
Washington	Thomas	2	19	
Weakley	Samuel	2	4	Samuel Weakley appears in Court of Pleas minutes in 1788. In 1812 Samuel Weakley is listed in Capt. Winfrey’s militia company.
Williamson	James	1	2	James Williamson and James Williamson Jr. appear in the County Court minutes in 1800. In 1812 James Williamson is listed in Capt. McAdams’ militia company.
Williams	I.[?] John	1		John Williams appears in the Register’s Book in 1786. In 1812 men named John Williams are listed in Capt. Barnheart’s and Capt. Liles’ militia companies.
Weakley	Robert	8	15	Robert Weakley appears in the Register’s Book in 1787. In 1812 Robert Weakley is listed in Capt. Winfrey’s militia company.
White	Joshua	3	4	Joshua Book appears in the Register’s Book in 1799k.
White	Jacob	1		Jacob White appears in the Register’s Book in 1786.
Wyche	George	1	3	
Webb	William	1		
Walker	John	1	5	John Walker appears in the Register’s Book in 1788. In 1812 John and John A. Walker are listed in Capt. Butler’s militia company.
Whitford	Willis	1		
Williams	Simon	1	3	Simon Williams appears in the Register’s Book in 1787. In 1812 Simon Williams is listed in Capt. Butler’s militia company.
Whitford	Martin	2	2	

		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from “Tennesseans Before 1800” and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
Ward	John	1		John Ward appears in the Register’s Book in 1788. In 1812 John Ward is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
Walker	Joseph	1	1	Joseph Walker appears in County Court minutes in 1796.
Wiseman	William	1		
Wray	William	1	2	Wm. Wray appears in County Court minutes in 1787. In 1812 William Wray is listed in Capt. Butler’s militia company.
Walker	Philip	1	3	Philip Walker appears in the Register’s Book in 1788. In 1812 Philip Walker is listed in Capt. Butler’s militia company.
Walker	Alexr.	1	4	Alexander Walker appears in County Court minutes in 1789. In 1812 Alexander Walker is listed as a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Butler’s militia company.
Wills	D. Benjamin	1	8	Benjamin D. Wills appears in County Court minutes in 1798.
Wright	William	1	1	William Wright appears in the Register’s Book in 1790. In 1812 two William Wrights are listed in Capt. Bell’s militia company.
Wright	James	1	1	Four James Wrights are found in the 1812 militia list.
White	Henry	2	2	Henry White appears in the Register’s Book in 1796. In 1812 Henry White is found in Capt. Thomas’ militia company and Henry White Sr. is in Capt. Bell’s company.
Watts	Thomas	1		
Walker	William	1		William Walker appears in the Register’s Book in 1791. In 1812 William Walker is listed in Capt. Morris’ militia company.
Williams	Matthews	1		Mathew Williams appears in the Register’s Book in 1795.
Wiley	William	1		In 1812 William Wiley is listed in Capt. McCormack’s militia company.
Waggoner	Michael	2		In 1812 Michael Waggoner is listed in Capt. Morris’ militia company.
Williams	Isaac	1		
Walker	Danl. & Tandy	2		
Woodard	Danl. & Pitt	3	3	Daniel Woodard appears in the Register’s Book in 1795. Pitt Woodard appears in County Court minutes in 1797. In 1812 Daniel and Pit Woodard are found in Capt. Cloyd’s militia company.
Ward	John	2	3	John Ward appears in the Register’s Book in 1788. In 1812 John Ward is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
Wilson	John	2		John Wilson appears in County Court minutes in 1784. Two John Wilsons are listed in 1812, one in E.S. Hall’s list and one in Capt. Birdwell’s militia company.
Work	Andrews & Alexander	2		Andrew and Alexander Work both appear in the County Court minutes in 1800. Both names are listed Capt. Boyd’s militia company in 1812. Another Alexander Work is listed in Capt. Hail’s company.
Walk	Westly	2		
Watkins	Noel	1		Noel Watkins appears in a 1797 marriage record. In 1812 Noel Watkins is listed in Capt. Rogers’ militia company.
Williams	Christopher	1		
Williamson	Thomas	1		Thomas Williamson appears in the Register’s Book in 1789. In 1812 Thomas Williamson appears in E.S. Hall’s militia list.

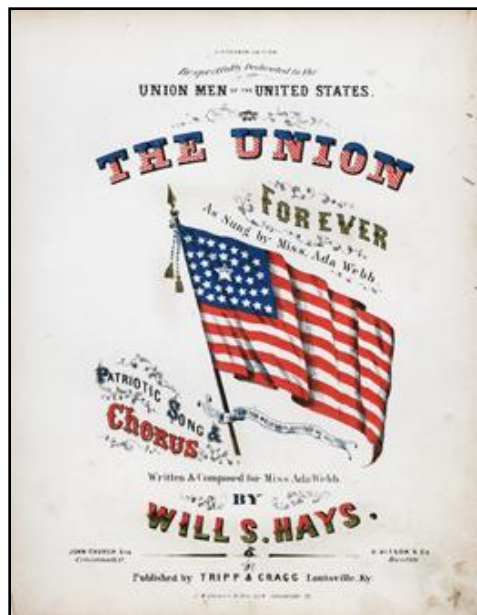
		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from “Tennesseans Before 1800” and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
Whalen	George	2		George Whalin/Whaling appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Williams	Daniel	1	4	Daniel Williams is named in a covenant dated 1780 in Will Book 2.
Williams	John	1	8	John Williams appears in the Register’s Book in 1786. In 1812 men named John Williams are listed in Capt. Barnheart’s and Capt. Liles’ militia companies.
West	George & Micajah	2		George West appears in County Court minutes in 1800. In 1812 George West is listed in Capt. Mullins’ militia company.
Wilke	Thomas	1	3	
Williams	Nimrod	2	2	Nimrod Williams appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 Nimrod Williams is listed in Capt. Williamson’s militia company.
Williamson	Richard	1	1	Richard Williamson appears in County Court minutes in 1798. In 1812 Richard Williamson appears in Capt. Joseph Williamson’s militia company.
Wright	Thomas	1	1	
Williamson	Thomas	1	2	Thomas Williamson appears in the Register’s Book in 1789. In 1812 Thomas Williamson appears in E.S. Hall’s militia list.
Woods	H. John	1		John Wood/Woods appears in County Court minutes in 1786/1787.
Walker	Thomas	1	1	Thomas Walker appears in County Court minutes in 1799.
Watson	John	1	2	John Watson appears in the Register’s Book in 1796. In 1812 John Watson is listed in Capt. Williamson’s militia company.
Wilkins	William	3	1	
Worthman	Jonathan	1		
Wilson	Daniel	4	7	Daniel Wilson appears in County Court minutes in 1793.
Watson	Thomas	2	8	Thomas Watson appears in the Register’s Book in 1798. In 1812 Thomas Watson is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
White	Lucy	1		
Winstead	William	1		William Winstead appears in the Register’s Book in 1800. In 1812 William Winstead is listed in Capt. Henry’s militia company.
Weeks	Abraham	1		
Windle	Susannah	1	4	Susanna Windle appears in Will Book 2 in 1798.
Ward	Edward	2	34	In 1812 Edward Ward is listed in Capt. Criel’s militia company.
Williams	Elisha	1		Four entries for an Elisha Williams appear in the 1812 militia list.
Whyte	Robert	1	9	Robert White appears in a 1789 marriage record. In 1812 Robert White is listed in Capt. Bell’s militia company.
Wharton	Jessee	1	2	Jesse Wharton appears in the Register’s Book in 1798. In 1812 Jesse Wharton is listed in Capt. Campbell’s militia company.
Walker	Elenore [or Elmore?] & David	2		David Walker appears in an account in Will Book 1 in 1788. In 1812 Elmore Walker is listed in Capt. McAdams’ militia company and David Walker is listed in Capt. Cloyd’s company.
Whitford	Mathew	1		
Wade	George	1	10	In 1812 George Wade is listed in Capt. Stringfellow’s

		Free White Males	Taxable Slaves	Notes from "Tennesseans Before 1800" and 1811/1812 Davidson County Tax List
				militia company.
Warrington	Wolsey[?]	1	1	
Williams	Francis	1	10	
Walker	James	1	2	James Walker appears in the Register's Book in 1796.
Wheaton	Calvin	1	3	Calvin Wheaton appears in the Register's Book in 1794.
Wiggans	P. John	2	2	John Pernott Wiggins appears in the Register's Book in 1797.
White	Thomas	1		Thomas White appears in the Register's Book in 1787. In 1812 Thomas White is listed in Capt. Bell's militia company and Thomas L. White is in Capt. Kincaid's company.
Young	Danl.	2	8	Daniel Young appears in County Court minutes in 1791. In 1812 Daniel Young is listed in Capt. Rogers' militia company.
Young	L. John	1	1	John Young appears in the Register's Book in 1798. In 1812 two John L. Youngs are listed, one in Capt. Birdwell's and one in Capt. Rogers' company.
Zack	Joshua	1	1	
Watkins	Isaac & William	2		Isaac and William Watson both first appear in County Court minutes in 1799. In 1812 Isaac & William Watkins are in Capt. Hail's militia company. Another William Watkins is in E.S. Hall's militia list.
Williams	John	2		John Williams appears in the Register's Book in 1786. In 1812 men named John Williams are listed in Capt. Barnheart's and Capt. Liles' militia companies.
Wilkinson	William	1		In 1812 William G. Wilkerson is listed in Capt. Stringfellow's militia company.
Weir	William	1		
Worthman	John	1		
William	Hugh	1		In 1812 Hugh Williams is listed in Capt. McAdams' militia company.
William	Thomas	1		A Thomas P. Williams appears in the Register's Book in 1791. In 1812 Thomas Williams is listed in Capt. Henry's militia company.
Watkins	G. Thomas	1		
Wilford	William	1		
Whitson	George	1		In 1812 George Whitson is listed in Capt. Boyd's militia company.
Winstead	Anthony	2	2	
Warren	Edward	1	2	
Wilson	James	2		James Wilson appears in County Court minutes in 1785.
Total Amount		146	239	
Total Amount		1855	2025	

Series Concluded

Humphreys & Jackson County Civil War Claims

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission



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.

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

THOMAS LANGAN

Resided in Humphreys County. Age 55; filed 1873; file consists of 21 pp. Claimed \$682 for boards, cart shafts, pack saddle, bridles, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, pork, chickens, hogs, sheep and apples

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is a naturalized Irishman. He was much threatened and molested by rebel bushwhackers and as he says because he was known as a union man. His house was robbed, he was taken out and threatened with hanging. The rebels set fire to his house twice. Two neighbors corroborate this testimony and testify to his loyalty. We find him loyal. When Thomas retreated to Nashville, the claimant went back with the army and it was on this occasion that the property was taken. There is no accurate statement of the amount, and most of what was taken was taken without authority and not

for army use. Some items ... were taken for lawful army use and we allow for them accordingly. Also for Item 1 [756 ft. boards]. But most of the property was taken by the soldiers as they passed and without authority or necessity. We allow \$138.56."

Notes:

Claimant lived near McEwen in Humphreys Co. on a 500-acre farm, mostly woodland. He had lived there since 1856. He was postmaster, and rebel marauders took \$40 in stamps from him along with his guns and other items. "The rebels came to my house about midnight and called me out, and brought me down to the stables to get a mule that I had, they come back to the house and abused me very much, and my family. They set fire to my house and I



put it out. Then they set it afire again and drew their pistols on me, and said that if I would put it out again they would blow my brains out. I was molested by the scamps a great deal when



Civil War Postage Stamp Currency could be exchanged for cash, as in this 1862 example (edisoneffect.blogspot.com)

there was no federal troops in the section, because they all knew that I was a union man.” He made his declaration of intent to become a citizen in New Orleans 24 Nov. 1848 and was naturalized 21 Sept. 1853 in Nashville. His property was taken when the federals were evacuating the railroad just before the Battle of Nashville. He was going with them. “I saw the things taken but I did not say anything about it. I was in a great hurry to get ready to go along. I felt so bad to leave my family that I did not pay much attention to it. When I was told I would get pay for these things, I took a memorandum of them.”

Witnesses:

- Samuel Simpson, age 65, lives near Waverly in Humphreys Co., farmer, has known claimant 17 years. “The claimant was a foreigner and had once taken an oath to the federal government, and in our talks about such things he would say that he could never break the oath....”
- Thomas Topsy, age 47, lives near McEwen’s Station in Humphreys Co., farmer, has known claimant about 20 years. He and claimant were both Irishmen and naturalized citizens.

- Patrick Langan, brother of claimant, testified regarding the taking of the property.

MARY H. RICKETTS

Resided in Waverly, Humphreys County. Age 35; filed in 1873; file consists of 13 pp. Claimed \$360 for 12,000 board-feet of lumber.

Commissioners’ Remarks:

“The claimant’s first husband died in 1861, and she remained a widow, living with her father till the close of the war, when she married her present husband, Ricketts, who served as lieutenant in the Union army. She swears to her loyalty and two or three witnesses confirm her, and speak decidedly in support of her loyal conversation and reputation. It is also in evidence that her father was a loyal man. The lumber was bought by Harris, her first husband, to build a home, and was taken by Col. Henry Fladd, 1st Missouri Engineers to build a fort in Feb. 1864. There is no direct evidence as to the precise quantity of lumber, but this claim was presented to the Tenn. Board in 1868 for the same quantity and witnesses then confirmed claimant’s statement as to the amount. We allow the sum of \$240.”

Notes:

In the 1868 claim to the State of Tennessee filed by Mary H. Harris, James N. Nolan and Milton C. Cearnall[?] testified on her behalf before B.M. Ricketts, the Assistant Assessor for the U.S. In 1873 she stated her first marriage to James M. Harris was in 1852 and by whom she had two children, and in 1866 she married B.M. Ricketts, 1st Lieut. and Adj., 13th U.S. Colored Infantry. She has three children by Ricketts; all five children are minors. Col. Waverly took the lumber to build a fort near Waverly. Troops from the 1st Kansas Battery were encamped near her place along with Col. Fladd. Loyalty witnesses named in the petition but not called: William H. Hollinger, James M. Hughes, James McGee, Samuel Simpson, John Davis, D.R. Owen, Frank Gorman[?].

Witnesses:

- Dorsey Cowen[?], age 48, of Waverly, has known claimant since she was a little girl.
- M.C. Camell [or Cornell?] has known claimant 25 years; the lumber was for a new residence in Waverly, and he saw it taken. He was engaged in the dry goods business and acting as a clerk in the Sutler Store part of the time. Her second husband was from Illinois. Her father lived in Waverly and she lived with him when she was widowed.

JOHN W. SHAVER

Resided in Johnsonville, Humphreys County. Age 55; filed in 1876; file consists of 23 pp. Claimed \$270 for a horse and some pork.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant was a poor man and a renter. He swears to loyal sympathies and that he voted against separation. He was threatened and a union neighbor was killed. When the Union army occupied the country he was employed by the Quartermaster to chop wood and get out ties. Three or four witnesses testify to the facts and to claimant's loyal conversation and reputation. The claimant and his witnesses also testify that the horse was taken by Col. Straits' command in 1863 and the hogs (11 head) by Col. Murphy of the 2nd Tenn. in Nov. 1864. We allow \$225."

Notes:

Shaver had lived in Humphreys Co. about 40 years and was born in Tennessee. When the war began he was employed in tanning, but then started working for the government and farming. He worked at and near Johnsonville, hauling wood and railroad ties and logs for the mills. George Colkings and Mr. Taylor were his foremen, all working under the Quartermaster at Nashville. Union men of his neighborhood were: Jesse Jackson; D.B. Thomas; and Z.H. Jackson. At the time



The Union Army established this large supply base in Humphreys County at New Johnsonville, on the east bank of the Tennessee River.
(www.civilwartraveler.com)

of the claim, D.B. Thomas was away from home "making the canvas for Govener [*sic*] of this State" and Mr. Jackson lived "some distance" away. Shaver said, "the rebels killed one of my neighbors at the same time that they was after me, but I was in camp and by that means escaped." He had three brothers in the CSA: Jesse Shaver, age 35, who lived in Humphreys County at the time of the claim; Michael Shaver, age 23, who was killed at Murfreesboro; and Mathew Shaver, age 19, who died in the army with smallpox.

Special Commissioner Wm. H. Hollinger wrote, "This is a case that I had completed some time ago, but the fees were not paid. A few days ago I recv'd. \$5.00 of the fees. I therefore forward the proof as I took the same. The witness Z.H. Jackson did not want to tell all that he could concerning the loyalty of the claimant. There are very few union men in that part of Humphreys County."

Witnesses:

- Martha Carter, age 40, resident of Humphreys Co. all her life, saw the horse taken by Col. Straight's men. They were on a raid up the Tennessee River

Mules, critical for transporting Civil War supplies, were often taken from Tennessee farms by armies on the move.



with four transports and eight gunboats. "It was at the time known as Straight's Raid." She also had property taken. "Mr. Shaver was sick at the time and I went to the boats and tried to get them to let Mr. Shaver have his horse back again.... I asked him [the Colonel] for a receipt, but he said he could not give any. He gave me no reason for not giving a receipt."

- John W. Guge, age 35, resident of Humphreys Co. all his life, saw the hogs taken by Col. Fladd's troops who were camped near Johnsonville in Dec. 1864.
- Kitty Warren, age 28, resident of Humphreys Co. all her life, housekeeper, daughter of claimant, saw the horse taken and went with Mrs. Carter to complain to the officer.
- William J. Weakley, age 36, has lived in Humphreys Co. 20 years, saw the horse taken in Apr. 1863 by a squad of 20 men. They took a horse from Weakley at the same time.
- Arthur Warren, age 30, son-in-law of claimant, has lived in Humphreys Co. 22 years, has known claimant 16 years, lived with him during the war. Union men of the neighborhood included Dr. P.F. Gould, David T. Warren, John Warren, G.M.

Rogers, D. Cowen, D.R. Own, Saml. Woodridge, D.J. Rogers.

- Z.H. Jackson, age 41, lifelong resident of Humphreys Co., farmer, has known claimant 20 years. When re-examined in 1877, Jackson said he had known Shaver all his life. "What few union men that there was in this section of Humphreys could not talk with each other but very little. We as union men, what there was, had both sides to look out for. We were looking out for our wives and families."

- P.F. Gould, age 52, of Humphreys Co. 28 years, physician, has known Shaver 25 years

- John W.K. Jackson, age 42, lifelong resident of Humphreys Co., farmer and merchant. Has known Shaver "ever since I knew any body, the biggest end of it." Lived in Benton Co. one year. He & Shaver boarded together while both were working for the government.

SAMUEL YARBROUGH

Resided in Humphreys County; age 50; filed in 1877; file consists of 15 pp. Claimed \$392 for a mule, corn, hay and pork.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claim[ant] is a farmer and a resident of Humphreys Co. Tenn. He talked and voted against secession, was recognized and protected by the federals as a union man. Was threatened if he didn't go north he would be killed. His loyalty is well proven by several witnesses. There is no proof that item 1 [mule] was taken. Corn, hay and pork are proved. These were taken in 1864. No vouchers were given. We recommend the payment of \$192.50."

Notes:

Yarbrough was born in Montgomery Co. and had lived in Humphreys for 23 years; he was a farmer with 140 acres on Duck River 12 miles from Waverly. His nephew and two cousins from Illinois served in the Union Army. "I took the ride for the union, and voted for to stay in the union. I stood by the union all the time." He took the oath at the first opportunity, at Waverly in 1863, Lieut. Linderman of the 8th Iowa Cavalry was Provost Marshal. The mule was taken by Col. Straight on his raid. The corn and hay were taken by Col. Fladd's command. The meat was taken by Col. Murphy's command while they were guarding a ford on Duck River near claimant's.

Witnesses:

- Joseph A. Vaden, age 43, lifelong resident of Humphreys Co., farmer, has known Yarbrough 20 years, lives 1½ mile away. Frequently heard people talking of claimant and his brother as union men. Other union neighbors were: J.C.M. Lewis, B.S. Bowen, Dudley King, John and Z. Warren, Samuel Larkin.
- J.C.M. Lewis, age 52, farmer, has known Yarbrough 23 years, lives 150 yards from him. When the corn and hay was taken Yarbrough was down at the river bottom at work in the field, more than a mile distant from the house and crib. It was taken to the encampment on the railroad about five miles away. They took it away in four wagons and 27 dump carts.
- Milton C. Camell, age 38, resident of Humphreys Co. for 28 years, is a traveling agent for commercial business. During the war Camell bought livestock for the government, and bought a mule from Yarbrough to keep the rebels from taking it. "All his near relatives that lived north of the Ohio was loyal people, and some of them were in the Federal army. Them that were here was loyal, and some of them had to abandon their homes on account of their union proclivities."



HARRIS B. HOOVER

Resided in Jackson County; filed in 1878; file consists of 30 pp. Claimed \$150 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"It appears from the testimony of the witnesses that the claimant was a soldier in the Union army. One of the witnesses was a union soldier with him. The horse was taken for army use in the fall of 1863 by soldiers of Gen. Payne's command. We allow \$100."

Notes:

The claimant's testimony is missing from the file. In his petition he stated that Harrison Craighead, William S. Lang and John O. Hopkins of Jackson Co. would prove his loyalty, and that Sidney Lee of Smith County and J.M. Carver and William S. Johnson of Jackson Co. would prove the taking of the horse.

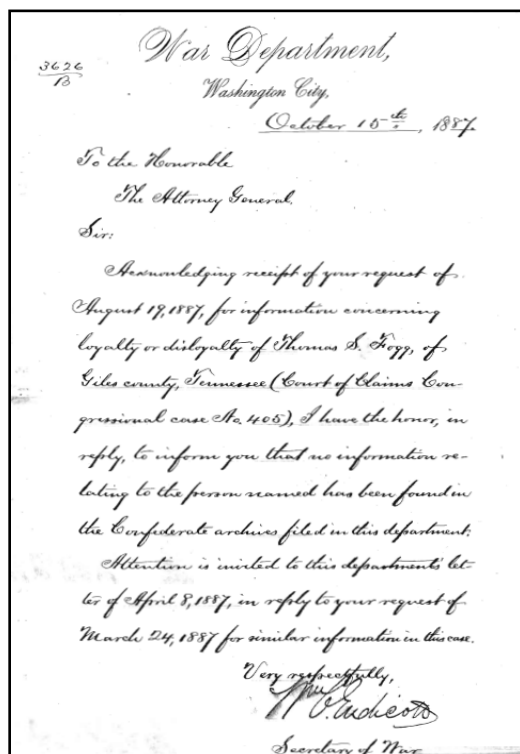
Witnesses:

- William S. Johnson, age 46, lifelong resident of Jackson Co., farmer, has been acquainted with Hoover all his life and has known him for 20 years, living within a mile of him. Sebert Pate and Denton Moore were the prominent Union men in the country. The horse was taken from a pen on White's Ben of the Cumberland River by federal soldiers on a raid through the county in Oct. or Nov. 1863. They carried it up to Flynn's Lick where Gen. Payne's main command was, about three miles away.
- James M. Carver, age 34, lifelong resident of Jackson Co., farmer, had known Hoover 15 years. They served together in the same company of the Union army. Carver said Harris was about 17 years old when he entered the army. Denton Moore is now dead.



Civil War Claim of Thomas Fogg, Giles County

Appealed to the U.S. Court of Claims



THOMAS S. FOGG

Resided near Pulaski in Giles County. Age 51 in 1871. Claimed \$2,999 for mules, horses, sheep, corn, oats, fodder, wheat, bacon and potatoes.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Mr. Fogg admits that in June 1861 he voted for secession, but he claims that it was under a threat that if he did not do it he would be murdered at the precinct where the vote was taken. He produces no proof whatever of the threat, or of any threats or intimidation at the precinct. No other witness speaks of it. He does not tell who made the threat so that the matter can be investigated. Upon such a state of facts we can not find the witness corroborated, or that he really voted under duress. Claim rejected."

Notes:

Claimant has lived in Giles County for 40 years, and during the war lived about 6 miles from Pulaski on a

farm of 600 acres. In Oct. 1863 Col. Eli Long's cavalry was returning from pursuing the Rebel Wheeler and came to his place. Fogg was given a receipt but gave it to Tenn. claims agent H.M. Hughs in 1866 and has been unable to determine what became of it. Additional troops came in late November and again in Jan. 1864. The latter group was under Gen. Starkweather and stationed at Pulaski. In Nov. 1864 a horse was taken "by a guard stationed at my house by order of Col. Spaulding commanding 12th Tenn. Cavalry. Said soldier was about to be surprized by the sudden approach of Gen. Hood's command and took said mare with a bridle and saddle." Claimant afterward saw the horse in Nashville after Hood fell back. During the war "a lot of to me unknown Rebels come to my place to hang me for my Unionism, but I had made my escape before they got there." Fogg says he will not claim "\$2,000 worth of property that the United States Army got from me,

Readers of the MTGS Journal have become familiar with the Southern Claims Commission, which reviewed the claims of Southerners for Union Army depredations. Less known are the files of the U.S. Court of Claims, which heard appeals from Southern residents whose claims had been denied.

The U.S. Court of Claims Records (Record Group 123) are not available on microfilm or digitally, but can be viewed in person at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The Tennessee State Library and Archives has prepared a list of more than 200 Tennesseans whose claims were appealed to this court.

Although the original claims were filed in 1871-1873, the appeals did not begin until the mid-1880s and sometimes took more than a decade to settle.

The following abstract was made from Court of Claims file number 405, consisting of of more than 100 pages.

Although the original claims were filed in 1871-1873, the appeals did not begin until the mid-1880s and sometimes took more than a decade to settle.

which I consider a contribution to that extent.” He also furnished supplies to the army hospital without compensation. Other Union men in the area were Thomas A. Fogg, Wm. M. Beasly and John Sullivan. The file includes orders of protection issued to Fogg, along with his Oath of Allegiance signed in Aug. 1862.

Witnesses in 1871:

- Thomas A. Fogg, age 22, son of claimant. At various times in the winter of 1863-64 the command at Pulaski would send out their wagon trains and get corn, oats and fodder. About 1,700 lbs. of pork was taken by the 4th Army Corps “while following Gen. Hood out of Tenn.”
- John Sullivan, age 40, rented land from Fogg during the war. Went to Pulaski with Fogg to turn over their crop of corn to Capt. Carrington, with whom Fogg had an agreement. Gen. Starkweather had a skirmish with Forrest’s Cavalry while in Pulaski.
- Daniel G. Anderson, age 66, has known claimant for 30 years, and lived near him in 1861.
- J.C. Walker, age 51, has known Fogg for 20 years or more. During the war Walker was “trade agent” for the Federal authorities. “He [Fogg] is a good peaceable citizen and a reliable man.... His reputation as a Union man was well known.”
- W.M. Beasly, age 40, farmer, has lived in Giles County all his life, has known Fogg for 25 years. He was with his brother, who lived near Fogg during the war, and he saw the mules and horses taken.

Witnesses in 1886:

- Jackson J. Ashford, age 67, has known claimant since witness was a boy. In 1861 “before the state was voted out Mr. Fogg and myself were at a public speaking one day when the speakers were trying to persuade men to enlist in the Confederate army. When a vote was taken on the question as to who was in favor of men enlisting ... Mr. Fogg, myself, and a few others refused to vote in favor of it.” At the time of the secession vote “excitement was very high and threats were freely made that if men did not vote for secession they would be hung or driven out of the country.” Fogg was allowed to pass through Federal lines and Ashford accompanied him to Nashville several times. “He always

appeared to have the confidence of the Federal authorities.”

- James D. Anthony, age 71, has known claimant 40 years. He is not related to the claimant “except that he married my 2nd cousin.” He was at the polls in 1861 with Fogg and Fogg’s cousin (another Mr. Fogg) when they all discussed voting for the Union. “I went to the election with the intention of voting the other way but the excitement was so high I was afraid to do it ... we might have been mobbed ... taken out and shot.... Such things were done to men in our country.” When pressed for a name, witness told of Silas Rhea who was taken from his home on Dog Branch and shot or hung. He gave as an example the words of one man who had sons in the Confederate army, who “came and rapped on the table with his walking cane and said angrily ‘We will hang any man as high as Haman who votes a Union ticket here – who would vote a halter around my children’s neck.’” Capt. George Everly, James Morris and W.J. Craig all made such threats at Cooperton in the 6th District.
- John W. Jenkins, age 50, farmer and merchant of Pulaski. Has known claimant for 40 years. He voted for secession against his will because of threats made. George Everly (since deceased) said “Where is the man who will dare to vote for the Union here today? ... God damn, we will hang him.” Jenkins’ brother was attacked for his Union sentiment and carried into the courthouse. Witness swears he would have been hanged, but Amos Richardson, Edward Marks and Jenkins’ father rescued him and got him out of town.
- John P.C. Reed, age 63, farmer, of Aspen Hill in Giles County, swears to Fogg’s reputation as a loyal man.

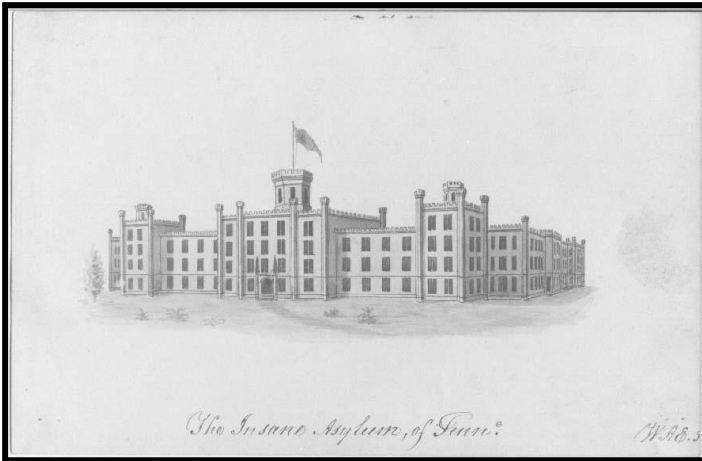
Court of Claims Decision:

Upon appeal, the Court of Claims ruled in 1887 that Fogg had been loyal to the Union. In 1888 they determined that Fogg was due a payment of \$2,167. Fogg’s attorney informed the Court that this decision was acceptable to his client, who had waited nearly 25 years for his government to repay him.

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

Davidson County (continued)

Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman, CGSM
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Tennessee Hospital for the Insane
from AsylumProjects.org

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.

These questions were asked of Insane Inhabitants, including this list of inmates in the State Hospital for the Insane:

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.

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 or on-line. If any mistakes are noted, please contact the compiler with that information.

Davidson County *Inmates in the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane (continued)*

Farmer, Isaac: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Robertson Co.; white, male, 65, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 64; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.4]

Keel, J. L.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Houston Co.; white, male, 35, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 27; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.5]

Speirs, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 38, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, chronic mania; duration of present attack, 11 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 25; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.6]

Cole, Franklin: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Wayne Co.; white, male, 40, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 4 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.7]

Smith, Thomas Barton: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Williamson Co.; white, male, 40, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 32; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.8]

Puryear, Jas. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Smith Co.; white, male, 37, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack; age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.9]

Sevier, Jas. L.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Washington Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.10]

Davis, R. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Dekalb Co.; white, male, 55, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 12 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.11]

Brown, Madison E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hardeman Co.; white, male, 57, widowed [or] divorced; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 25 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 21; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.12]

Moore, C. F.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Obion Co.; white, male, 28, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.13]

Mansker, W. T.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Sumner Co.; white, male, 20, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 6 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 17; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.14]

Lawson, James: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hickman Co.; white, male, 22, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 19; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.15]

Davis, J. Alex: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bradley Co.; white, male, 38, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 6 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.16]

O'Connell, Pat: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 48, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 13 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.17]

Layton, Thos. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Franklin Co.; white, male, 20, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age 17; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.18]

Henderson, Sam: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hawkins Co.; white, male, 38, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.19]

Reichheimer, O: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 42,

married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.20]

Hager, William: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Trousdale Co.; white, male, 23, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.21]

Sangster, Henry: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Haywood Co.; white, male, 30, single; opium habit; duration of present attack, 6 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 80; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.22]

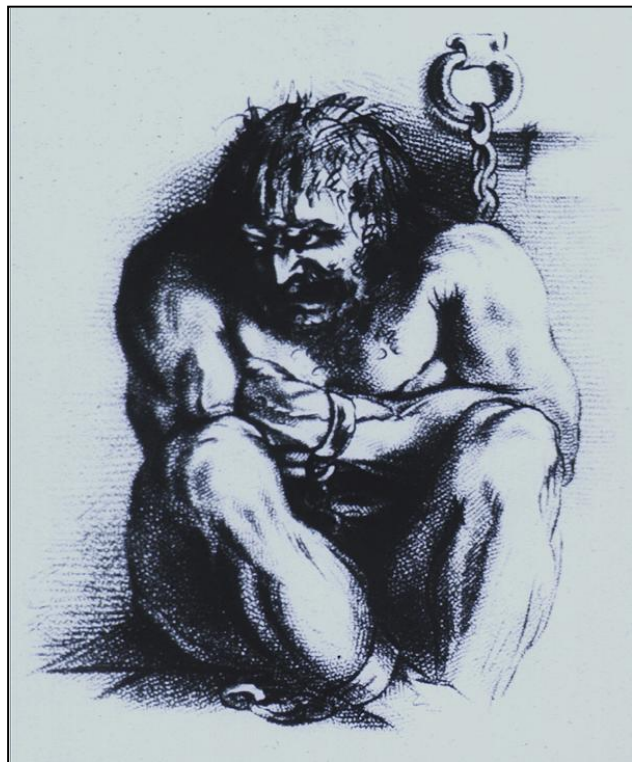
Smith, Arthur B.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 38, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 11 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 24; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.23]

Lancaster, L. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Madison Co.; white, male, 40, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.24]

Johnson, John S.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 54, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 4 attacks, age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.25]

Lane, E.F.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Williamson Co.; white, male, 40, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 11 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.26]

Rodgers, W. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident McNairy Co.; white, male, 49, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not



The common image of an insane patient under restraint has contributed to many a nightmare.

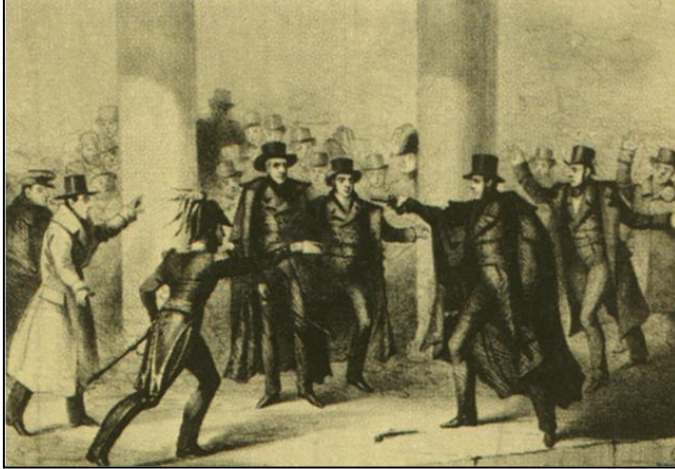
restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.27]

Brown, A. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 44, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 11 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 23; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.28]

Lamb, Thos. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Greene Co.; white, male, 38, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 38; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.29]

Turney, James: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lincoln Co.; white, male, 37, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.30]

Hurt, Ira: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Carroll Co.; white, male, 30, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 13 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 26; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.31]



The attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson in 1835. His attacker, Richard Lawrence, was declared mentally ill.

Owen, W. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Weakley Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 26; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.32]

Hutsell, Frank: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Blount Co.; white, male, 31, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 5 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 29; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.33]

McLaughlin, C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 46, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 9 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 32; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.34]

Kinkade, J. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Grainger Co.; white, male, 54, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.35]

Miller, Peter: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Jefferson Co.; white, male, 29, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 24; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.36]

Smith, Hezekiah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Claiborne Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.37]

Harper, Andrew: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cannon Co.; white, male, 28, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.38]

Spaight, W. D.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Haywood Co.; white, male, 31, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 34 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 31; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.39]

Cotton, J. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Sumner Co.; white, male, 27, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.40]

Murphy, B. K.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Decatur Co.; white, male, 44, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.41]

Curry, Frank: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Williamson Co.; white, male, 50, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 15 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.42]

Barton, John R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Henderson Co.; white, male, 24,

single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.43]

Holloway, Rhoton: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Monroe Co.; white, male, 46, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 9 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 26; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.44]

Faught, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Giles Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 33; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.45]

Girdner, R. D.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Greene Co.; white, male, 42, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 9 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 26; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.46]

Miller, Augustus: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 40, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 19 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 27; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.47]

Nelson, Moses W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Knox Co.; white, male, 66, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 50; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.48]

Prince, Joseph: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Gibson Co.; white, male, 32, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 1 attack; age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.49]

Burns, Wm. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Giles Co.; white, male, 33, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 29; not confined, not

restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.50]

Diggs, H. C. : Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Henry Co.; white, male, 29, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 6 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 26; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.1]

Hill, James E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 28, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 24; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.2]

Ellis, Charles: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 30, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 11 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 19; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.3]

Grant, Walter F. S.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 29, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 18; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.4]

Hardeman, Peter: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Williamson Co.; white, male, 31, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30; confined, restrained in crib bed, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.5]

Bryan, S. R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Madison Co.; white, male, 39, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 12 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.6]

Esleck, Daniel: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lincoln Co.; white, male, 24, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 24; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.7]

Lewis, Joseph: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cheatham Co.; white, male, 28, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 25; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.8]

Baird, Peter F. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 52, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 12 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 39; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.9]

Purdam, Mark: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Moore Co.; white, male, 34, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 15 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 26; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.10]

Stump, Chris. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cheatham Co.; white, male, 59, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.11]

Steel, Frank: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Blount Co.; white, male, 29, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 27; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.12]

Shields, E.C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.13]

Buchanan, A. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lincoln Co.; white, male, 65, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 56; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.14]

Collins, Hugh: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rhea Co.; white, male, 52, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 51; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.15]

McVey, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bledsoe Co.; white, male, 28, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 28; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.16]

Bond, A. M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 25, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 24; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.17]

Gates, John I.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Maury Co.; white, male, 31, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 27; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.18]

Chandler, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cocke Co.; white, male, 59, widowed [or] divorced; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 15 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.19]

Hobbs, Wm. T.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bedford Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.20]

Sawyer, James: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 5 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 32; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.21]

To Be Continued

Troubles at the Lawrenceville Masonic Lodge

The following letters are found among the files of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, which maintains annual reports from local lodges dating from the early nineteenth century.

Ohio Cavalry Regiment Robs the Lodge

Lawrenceburg July 12th 1866

Mr. Charles Fuller

Dear Sir

On the 3 of April 1862 the 3 Regiment of Ohio Caverley [sic] under command of Lieut. Col. Maury came into Lawrenceburg and while here rob[b]ed our Lodge, as follows, 1 set of Inleas[?] worth \$50.00 8 fine collars worth \$85.00 cut up and ruined[?] our carpet worth \$70.00 took and carried off our aprons and burial sashes worth \$25.00.

We the undersigned was at our last Stated meeting appointed a committee to correspond with you and indeaver [sic] to find out whether or not there [is] any chance for us to get any pay for the above things or if we by making the proper application can get our Lodge furnished again from any quarter. Our lodge is now broke up and we need help.

Please answer the above and give all the information and instruction you can upon the subject, by so doing you will confirm a lasting favor upon our Lodge.

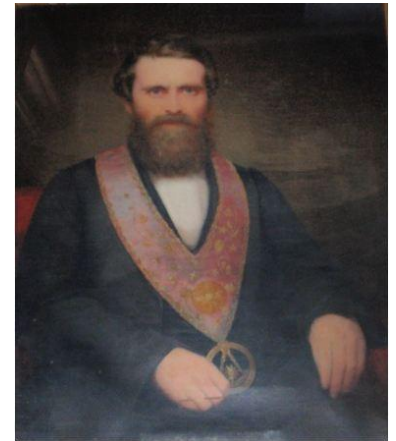
Yours in Faith, hope & charity

C.B. Davis

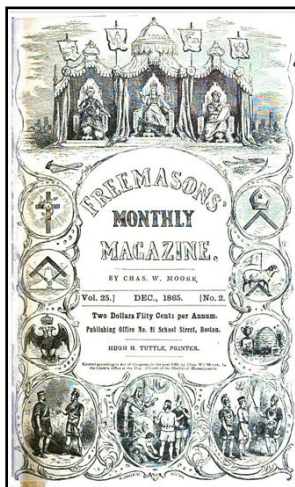
T.D. Devenport

M. Bliheffer[?]

Committee



Charles Arnold Fuller (1816-1868), a printer by trade, was Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee from 1852-1867. (www.grandlodge.org)



Status of a One-Legged Veteran Confounds the Membership Committee

Lawrenceburg Mar. 13 [18]57

Mr. C.A. Fuller

Dear Sir

I wish if you can give me such information as is desired by the members of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 107 – we have the Petition of T.C. Ramsey for the Mysteries of Masonry and perhaps you have some acquaintance with him[. H]e was wounded in the Mexican War and lost his right arm and we are at a loss to know w[h]ether we can admit him constitutionally without a dispensation, and if we are correct in our conclusions you will please send us a dispensation in his behalf and such information as you think necessary and Oblige

G.M. Meek, Secty & c.

The Life and Character of Capt. William B. Allen... by W.P. Rowles provides an account of the funeral of Capt. Allen, who died in service in Monterey, Mexico. It includes this statement credited to the *Lawrenceburg Times*: “The fine volunteer company from Mt. Pleasant, commanded by Capt. Alexander Terry, formed the escort. The whole conducted by the Marshal of the day and his associates, S.E. Rose, A.S. Alexander, A.O. Richardson, and Thomas C. Ramsey. The two last gallant youths were the observed of all observers, having each lost an arm at the assault on Monterey.” (Columbia, TN: Democratic Herald, 1853, p. 120.)

News from the State Library & Archives



*by Trent Hanner and Stephanie Sutton,
Reference Librarians*

Things are a-buzz at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, as the warm weather brings travelers from around the country eager to find their ancestors. Most recently, we have played host to guests from California, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and the state of Washington. Some of these stop by every year for a few days of research during their travels. Others are new. Either way, the staff particularly enjoys this time of year when the agreeable weather brings more activity.

A valuable new name and subject index to the Tennessee Legislative Petitions, 1799-1829, has been posted on the TSLA web site. The petitions have long been a resource for genealogical researchers. This online index is more extensive and comprehensive than the old card files. While not an index to all the names signed on each petition, this index can provide a list of all of the petitions from a particular county, with year and subject. The legislative petition index will also prove to be a useful companion to the index for the Acts of Tennessee, 1796-1850, also located on our web site. Public Services staff member Del Dorr has invested years of work in compiling this excellent resource, and the research community now benefits.

Public Services staff continues its work of posting death indexes on our website. The listings for 1931 have been added to the Statewide Index to Tennessee Death Records. The FamilySearch Labs web site (a free service of the LDS Church) recently posted a similar index. If their database proves to be comprehensive, we will shift our efforts to another project.

In preparation for the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, archivists from TSLA are traveling throughout the Volunteer state in an effort to collect digital images of Civil War memorabilia. Some of these images are featured in an online exhibit entitled *Looking Back: The Civil War in Tennessee*. In their travels thus far, archivists have collected images of historic materials and offered preservation consultations in Columbia, Maryville, Camden and Clarksville. For more information, search our website for the project title.

TSLA's Exhibit Committee has once again outdone itself. Although work on the most recent exhibit began long before the May 2010 flood, the timing of "Tennessee Disasters!" could not be more appropriate. This spectacular exhibit features images dating from the New Madrid earthquake in 1811 to our most recent flood. Also showcased are reflections on the 1916 East Nashville fire; the Dutchman's Curve train wreck in 1918; aftermath of Tennessee epidemics and floods; the 1902 Fraterville Mine accident; and numerous other disastrous situations previously experienced in Tennessee. Not only does this exhibit offer a distinctive visual experience of the aftermath in which Volunteer citizens find themselves following such calamities, it also gives a sense of the determination and spirit Tennesseans continue to display when confronted with such horrid obstacles.

Remember that you can always stay abreast of the upcoming workshops and other exciting news by visiting the News & Updates section of our website.

Tennessee State Library & Archives Web Site
www.tn.gov/tsla