

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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

OUR MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center (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

Mondays, Oct. 11, 18 & 25
Beginning Genealogy Workshop Series
Virginia Watson and Martha Gerdeman,

Instructors
1 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
at the Knowles Senior Center
To register call 743-3400.
\$7 fee per class.

Saturday, Nov. 20
Annual All Day Seminar
Featuring Elizabeth Shown Mills
at the Brentwood Library
See Journal Centerfold Pages

Saturday, Jan. 15, 2011
Genealogy Show & Tell
at the Knowles Center
1:00 p.m.

Everyone has a favorite cherished heirloom – the fun part is being able to talk about it and relate a family story. So, on Jan. 15th, bring your favorite family photograph, interesting document or curious artifact to share with the Society!

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXIV, Number 2, Fall 2010

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
Linda Barnickel
Robert S. Davis
Janis Walker Gilmore
Kathy Lauder
Shirley Roach Thompson

From the Editor. . .

The Society's annual Genealogy Seminar will be next month. I hope all our readers will be planning to attend. Elizabeth Shown Mills, the undisputed Queen of Genealogy, will be our speaker. It is certain to be a day to remember. See the centerfold for details.

This issue starts out with an article about the effort to start silk manufacturing in Tennessee in the 1840s. The silkworm craze was a brief but significant episode in history, and is brought to memory here through a petition signed by Nashville matrons of the day.

MTGS Treasurer Shirley Roach Wilson shows that she can do more than crunch numbers with her article about the Rowland divorce case in Sumner County. You'll wonder which party was telling the truth and which one was stretching it as you read the sad story of this 1875 family crisis.

Professional genealogist Janis Gilmore sheds light on peculiar notations found in the 1830 census of Dickson County. Maybe some reader will have the key to unlock this history mystery.

Historian Robert S. Davis provides the first in an excellent three-part series on War of 1812 research and a little-known list of Tennessee soldiers.

Readers are likely to be disgusted by Kathy Lauder's submission about the Jim Crow law passed by Tennessee's legislature in 1875. Distressing as it is, genealogists need to understand even this sort of history in order to interpret our ancestor's stories correctly.

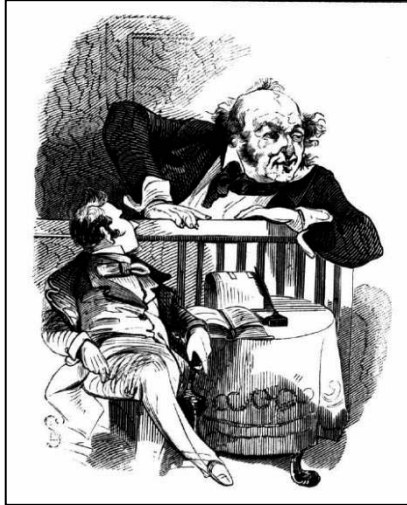
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Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Dues are \$25.00 per membership year, beginning of fiscal years on June 1. See back cover for details and application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

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To The Honorable... Petitions to the State Legislature

From the Women of Nashville
Regarding the Culture of Silk
Davidson County, 1842

*Based on Petition Number 58,
Legislative Records of 1842
Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library & Archives*

It was not often that 19th-century women attempted to influence political decisions in Tennessee, but in 1842 the craze for importing silk worms caught the attention of the worthy matrons of Nashville. This was not just a matter of local interest – people all over the country believed that silk manufacturing was going to have a huge impact on the economy.¹

The Short History of Tennessee says

Dr. Henry Brooks of Smith County ... was one of the many reformers who insisted that Tennessee cotton raisers and tobacco growers should turn to silk production. In 1829, Brooks told legislators of his own experiments with silkworms.... He urged the assembly to appropriate public funds for silkworm eggs and mulberry seeds to be distributed free of charge among interested farmers. Many editors of newspapers took up the cry, and soon a “Tennessee Silk Company and Agricultural School” was incorporated “to teach the art of the culture and manufacture of silk.”

This request was not peculiar to Tennessee, as other state governments were providing supplements to farmers for planting mulberry trees and raising silkworms. According to Wyckoff’s history of the manufacture of silk in America:

There is nothing like the multicaulis [mulberry] speculation in the history of any other industry. ...[I]t attacked the most intelligent as well as the most enterprising portion of a hard-fisted, penurious race, and led them to invest their means and efforts in enterprises which – it seems now easy to see – were hopeless at the start. This took place, moreover, during a period of severe depression in business, following closely upon the heaviest and most widespread commercial failures this country has ever known.²

¹ William C. Wyckoff, *American Silk Manufacture* (New York: Silk Assn. of America, 1887), p.31.

² Wyckoff, p. 16.

In this petition, signed by 86 women, the Legislature is requested to provide financial support to stimulate the development of the silk industry in the state. The document is remarkable for its overwhelming wordiness, and the profuse apologies the writers made for daring to address their male superiors.

Despite the humble tone, the women behind this petition were people of substance. If we can assume that the top signatures in each column of the first page represent two of the organizers of the effort, this is certainly true. Ann C. Cross was the wife of Nathaniel Cross, the wealthy Professor of Classical Languages at the University of Nashville.³ Heading the opposite column is the signature of Louisa C. McGavock, wife of Circuit Court Clerk Jacob McGavock and daughter of the late U.S. Attorney General, Felix Grundy.⁴

Tennessee farmers began planting mulberry trees, and in 1843 20,000 pounds of cocoons were raised in the state. However, a blight of mulberry trees began in 1844 and soon ended production.⁵



Silk dresses like the one shown in this illustration from an 1838 ladies' magazine entitled *The World of Fashion* were very popular at the time of this petition.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee

Gentlemen – Although we are well aware the Legislation in general should be left to the wisdom and guidance of our Father, our Husbands, or our Brothers, without any direct interference of ours, and that woman was only designed by the common Father of all as a help mate to man, yet are there some subjects upon which we believe that we can declare our opinions and wishes, and still be acting within our appropriate sphere?

Questions of this kind we acknowledge to be but few, and such as are but rarely presented for the consideration of a Legislative body. However, when they are brought up for your consideration, and when we are to be materially affected by the action which you may take upon them, we have the confidence to believe, that what we may say will have that due weight in the formation of your judgments which a just regard for our welfare and happiness must ever insure. This confidence we believe we can unhesitatingly express, consistently with that feeling of delicacy and modest self respect, which we hope ever to find the ruling characteristic of our sex.

Like the refreshing dews of heaven, Legislation should dispense its blessings upon all classes, sexes and conditions in life. No favoritism should be exhibited but the rich and the poor, the noble and the ignoble, the male and the female, should all be regarded as members of the same great political family, and their each and every reasonable want be fully and fairly provided for. To effect this, where the interest of any one portion of this great family is more deeply at stake than is that of the others, they should be heard; and their prayers granted, when not conflicting with the general interest of the whole. Such we think is now our condition. One of the questions: "The

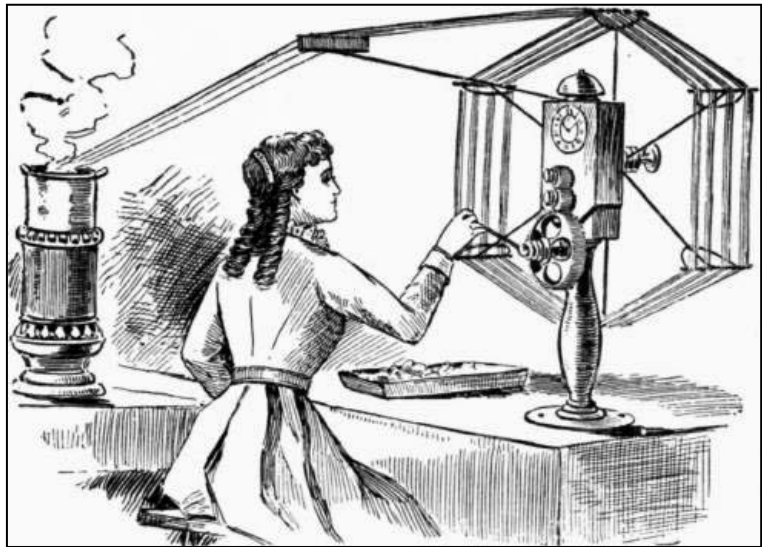
³ "Death of Prof. Nathaniel Cross of Nashville," *New York Times*, 26 Dec. 1866.

⁴ Louisa Grundy McGavock (1798-1878) was married to Jacob McGavock, "one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Nashville." Robert Gray, *The McGavock Family* (Richmond: Wm. Ellis Jones, 1903), p.21.

⁵ Wyckoff, p.31.

Culture and Manufacture of Silk;” which has been brought to the notice of your honorable body, during your present session, we conceive is one in which the future usefulness and prosperity of all our sex is deeply involved.

Therefore in asking for the whole subject your most serious consideration, we feel that its intrinsic merits must, and will, recommend it to your favorable action; even should you disregard in its consideration the great and lasting benefits which its success must confer upon the poor and destitute females of the country.



Silk Winding. The silkworms are soaking in water in the vat at the left side. The fibers are brought from there to the winding machine, which twists them into thread.

In common with many others who have given this subject their most careful consideration, we are fully impressed with the belief [sic], that if suitable encouragement is extended by the hands of government, the Culture and Manufacture of Silk will become of such primary importance as to employ usefully, many of the Females and junior members of families, who are now entirely idle; and who are, in but too many instances, without the means of gaining an honest livelihood. Introduce the Culture of Silk, and this article from its very nature, must necessarily fall into the hands of the Females, with such members of their families as are unable, from physical strength, to execute any other task; and will by them, be made both a profitable source of income, as well as a neat and proper employment for themselves.

Impressed as we are with this opinion, and ever anxious to yield our fostering care to any kind of domestic industry calculated to add one more to the few charms which Females possess for gaining a respectable livelihood, we, with all due respect, pray your honorable body to pass a law granting a premium on the Culture of Silk. Do this, and you at once give a stimulus to the Culture and Manufacture of this article, which must eventually result in a vast advantage to the state in many points of view. What those advantages will be, we shall not here attempt to show; neither are we inclined to go into a lengthy dissertation on the subject, nor have we the necessary documents before us to do so, even if so inclined; but we must be permit[t]ed to say, that not the least of them will be the competition, the common wish to excel, which will be instilled into every bosom, and which will lead all to add to the general wealth of the state, in their generous emulation to obtain the proffered premium. The desire to excel is one of the common passions of every Tennessee bosom, from the highest to the lowest in grade in society; and it is only necessary for this law making power to hold out such inducements as will call this feeling into active operation, in order for the entire productive wealth of the State to be fully developed. We hope the inducements will be given in the passage of the law which we have here asked of your hands; and that the foundation will be laid by you, for making Tennessee what she is one day destined to become, a rich silk growing and manufacturing state. We say this from no idle whim of the woman; from no vain wish that it may be so. But we say it from the honest and sincere conviction that our prophecy will be verified.

To make Tennessee what we have here assigned her, we will not conceal that we know it will take years, and that her advances towards this desirable state of things, in order to be certain and sure, will have to be gradual and systematic. This we are well aware of; and hope that such will be the course pursued; and that the enterprise of our citizens will be carefully tended by the fostering care and protection of the law giving power. If this is extended to them, the day will approach apace in which all may truly worship under their own vine and mulberry tree and wear the silk manufactured by their own hands.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray,

Jan 10, 1842

**“The desire to excel is one of the
common passions of every Tennessee
bosom.”**

[page 4, column 1]

Ann C. Cross
Mary J. Napier
Maria W. Carden
Catherine Stout[?]
Agness Trabue
Mrs. Rebecca Bostick
Mrs. Martha Thompson
Mrs. B. S. Cannon
T[?] McEwen
Julia Manning
Mrs. James Woods
Emilie M. Woods
Margaret Woods

[page 4, column 2]

L. C. McGavock
Mrs. E. A. Tannehill
Sarah P. McNeill
Elizabeth P. Garrett
Mrs. Bigsby
Mrs. D. T. J.[?] McGavock
Mrs. Joseph Gingry
Catherine Gingry
Rosa L. Davie
Betsy C. Garrett
Maria Trousedale
Mary Edgar
Almyra A. McFerrin
Mary Ann Lishy

[page 5, column 1]

Annie E. Woods
Ann P. Lawrence
C. M. Stephens
S. A. Donelson
J. E. Grundy
S. McCulloch
E. P. McNairy
Margaret Duval
M. A. Duval
E. A. Moore
Catherine R. Lapsley
R. P. Ewing
J. M. Maynor
M. A. Harte
Malinda Martin
Matilda[?] Morgan[?]
Madaline Allison
Anna M. McNairy
Elizabeth V. McNairy
Emiline M. Nichol
C. R. Dickinson
Mary Washington
Rebecca A. Watson
Sally K. Meigs
Rebecca Greenfield
Mary Dodge
Mary Kreider
Agnes Norvell
Martha Trabue
Jane G. Currey

[page 5, column 2]

Elizabeth Smith
Jane L. Young
Marie A. Robinson
Georgianna Hill
Margaret Crockett
Mrs. F.B. Fogg
James M. Lacey
Ann Minnick
Maria G. Shelby
Marthy Payne
Selina P. Wheat[?]
Elizabeth Lutz
Zarina H. McKennie
Harriot Campbell
Rebecca Stoddert
Cecelia Carroll
Sarah W. Jones
Ann Marie Brown
Amanda J. Porter
Mrs. Vault
Miss Armstrong
Mrs. H. Yeatman
Malvina C. Bass
Louisa H. Hume
Mrs. Jno. Yeatman
Kate Norvell
Anne M. Carroll
Miss Sommerville
M. E. Young

‡



“Jim Crow” - Chapter 130 and the Black Vote in Tennessee

by Kathy Lauder¹

Tennessee was the last Confederate state to secede from the Union (June 8, 1861) and the first to return (July 24, 1866), having already rewritten the state constitution to prohibit slavery, and having swiftly ratified both the 13th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. In May 1866 the Tennessee General Assembly had passed legislation giving African Americans the right to make contracts, to inherit property, to sue, and to hold equal benefits and protections under the laws . . . except for the right to vote. However, two

apparently unrelated events were aligning to produce important changes.

First, a group of influential black leaders (Sampson Keeble, Nelson G. Merry, Samuel and Peter Lowery, and many others) organized the second State Colored Men’s Convention, which met in Nashville in August 1866. A major outcome of the convention was the organization of daily demonstrations at the Capitol to urge passage of a law giving black men the right to vote. A second factor in the coming change was William Gannaway Brownlow’s election as governor. “Parson” Brownlow, who took office in 1865, knew he could cling to political power only as long as Confederate sympathizers had none (many were still restricted from voting or holding office), since Brownlow’s outspoken pro-Union views had earned him many enemies in Middle and West Tennessee. Realizing that votes from African Americans could broaden his voter base, he began to pressure the legislature to change the law. In March 1867 the Tennessee General Assembly granted African American men the right to vote and to hold political office – almost three full years before the passage of the 15th Amendment! In fact, by the time the 15th Amendment arrived for ratification, state lawmakers were trying to figure out how to undo their own law, and they refused to ratify the federal proposal.

What the legislature had not counted on, however, was the determination, intelligence, and organizational skills of Tennessee’s black community. Within six months Nashville voters had elected an African American to the city council; a year later there were six black councilmen and a city alderman.² Memphis and Chattanooga quickly followed suit. In 1872 the first African American – Nashville barber Sampson W. Keeble – was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives.³ Keeble served one term, 1873-1874, but was not reelected the following year, in part because of a backlash among white voters, who were startled by the number of blacks suddenly holding positions of authority. The stage was now set for Tennessee’s first Jim Crow law.

During the 1875 Session of the General Assembly, State Representative R. P. Cole, a Democrat representing Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley Counties, drafted a hand-written bill (Document 1) designed to deny many

¹ Kathy Lauder, a former teacher, is an Archival Assistant at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. She wrote and conducted extensive research for the online exhibit *This Honorable Body: African American Legislators in 19th Century Tennessee* (www.tn.gov/tsla/exhibits/blackhistory). She can be reached by email at kathy.lauder@tn.gov.

² Rabinowitz, Howard N., *Race Relations in the Urban South, 1865-1890* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), and Cartwright, Joseph H., *The Triumph of Jim Crow: Tennessee Race Relations in the 1880s* (Knoxville: UT Press, 1976).

³ McBride, Robert M., and Dan Robinson, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, Vol. II, 1861-1901*. (Nashville: Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Tennessee Historical Commission, 1979).

freedoms to African Americans. Cole's bill, filled with the insulting language of racism, was introduced on March 9th. It was the last bit of business of the afternoon session of the House, where it was approved upon its first reading and passed on to the Judiciary Committee for approval.

Early in the morning session of the next day, March 10th, the Judiciary Committee returned the bill to the House. Various notes and amendments were added by the committee (Documents 2, 3 and 4), who obviously concurred with the spirit of the original bill and edited its blatantly racist language only in order to ensure its passage. It is clear that the members of the committee were already familiar with the bill, because they barely had time to meet before returning the amended bill with a recommendation for passage. Their notes are included with the original legislative records.

On March 11th the new version was introduced as House Bill 527, which adopted the amendment and added another one "giving certain right to inn-keepers," and then passed the bill as amended with a vote of 67 to 3. Voting against the bill were Nimrod Dodson (a farmer and a Democrat from McMinn County), Napoleon Bonaparte Spears (a Democratic attorney representing Hamilton, Bledsoe, Grundy, Sequatchie, and Van Buren Counties), and House Speaker Lewis Bond (a Democrat, also an attorney, from Haywood County).

The bill sailed quickly and smoothly through the Senate, although again a few brave men opposed it. Introduced during the evening session on March 12, it passed the first reading and was sent to the Judiciary Committee, who held onto it for several days but made no changes and recommended passage. The bill returned to the Senate floor early on March 22, where it quickly passed the second reading. At the end of the morning session the next day (March 23), it passed the third reading with no apparent discussion, with 20 Senators voting for the bill and two against. Voting against the bill were Democrats Lawrence Slaughter Marye and Peyton J. Smith. Marye, who had ended the Civil War as the assistant inspector of ordnance for the Confederacy, represented the counties of Hamilton, Bledsoe, Grundy, James, Marion, Rhea, Sequatchie, and Van Buren. Smith, also a Confederate veteran, was a lawyer in Tipton County. He represented Tipton, Fayette, and Shelby Counties.

House Bill 527 was entered into law as *Chapter 130, 1875*, transcribed below (Document 5). Tennessee had passed a law discriminating against one-fourth of its own citizens.

One final note: when Congress sent the 15th Amendment to the states for ratification, Tennessee, which had been so quick to ratify the two previous amendments, refused to sign this one. Over the following decades, every other state signed on until Tennessee became the last holdout. In 1997, under a resolution introduced by Chattanooga Representative Tommie Brown, Tennessee's General Assembly post-ratified the 15th Amendment, 127 years after it became law.

Chapter 130, Acts of Tennessee, 1875⁴

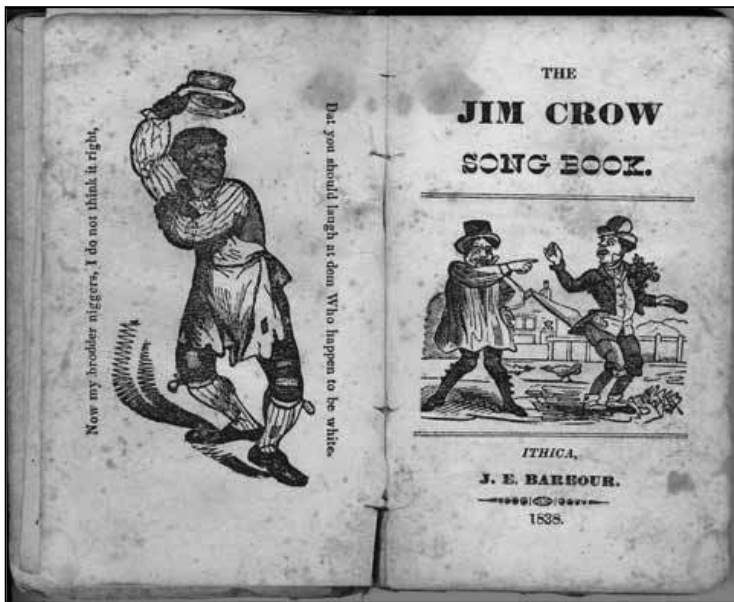
Introduced as House Bill No. 527 by Representative R. P. Cole, Paris, Tennessee

DOCUMENT ONE [*Original bill as first presented; this bill passed its first reading*]

H. B. 527

A bill to define the rights, duties & liabilities of Innkeepers – Common Carriers – Proprietors of places of public amusements

⁴ Original bills of the Tennessee General Assembly: 39th General Assembly, 1875-1876. Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library and Archives.



Passed 1st Rg. Mch 9

Referred to J. C.

Passed 2 Rg Mch 10

S.O. 1042.11 Mch. 10

Amended & Passed 3d Rg Mch 11

R. P. Cole

Henry

A bill, to define the rights, duties, and liabilities of Inn Keepers, Common Carriers and Proprietors of places of public amusement, ~~in view of the passage of the Act of Congress, commonly called the Civil rights bill.~~ [stricken in original]

1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee [written in pencil, "here see ament."]: That it shall be lawful, for the Keeper of any public inn, hotel or restaurant, the proprietors officers or employees of any stage, hack or omnibus line, of any railroad, steamboat or other water craft, or of any conveyance, engaged in whole or in part, in the business of carrying and transporting passengers, the proprietor or manager of any theater, Circus, menagerie, museum or other place of amusement in this State, to make additional charges rates and fares for, or to exclude them from, in his discretion, any person or persons, whose hair has a spiral curvature, not greater than one fourth of one inch radius, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

[A notation in the margin next to Section 1 says "out."]

2. Be it further enacted: That it shall be lawful for such inn-keeper, hotel keeper, or restaurateur, Carriers of passengers by land or by water, and proprietors or managers of places of public amusement, to discriminate, in these charges rates and fares, or to exclude from their places of business conveyances and places of amusement, at their discretion, any person or persons, who are unable to draw a perpendicular from the occipital bone to the ground, without impinging the heel or os calcis of such person or persons, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

3 Be it further enacted: That it shall be lawful for the persons aforesaid to make such discrimination in charges rates and fares against, or to exclude from their said places of business and amusement and from their conveyances aforesaid, any and all person or persons, as in their discretion shall seem right and proper, whose nasal bone does not present an elevation of one fourth of one inch, at a point three fourths of one inch below its incidence with the os frontis, of such person or persons, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

4 Be it further enacted: That it shall be lawful for such persons by regulating their charges rates and fares, or by any other lawful means, to exclude, from their said places of business or amusement, or from their said conveyances by land or by water, any person or persons, the bottom of whose feet describes a parabolic curve, the asymptote of which, is equidistant from the point of departure and incidence, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

5 Be it further enacted – That it shall be lawful for all such persons so engages in the business aforesaid, by an adjustment of their charges rates and fares, or by any means not unlawful, in their discretion, to exclude or to reject, from their said places of business or amusement or from their ~~said~~ conveyances either by land or by water as aforesaid, any person or persons whose secretions from the sebaceous or sudorific glands evolve any subtle oderous atomic fluid, so painfully irritating the nerves of the schneiderian membrane, that by its reflex action in the

pneumogastric nerve the stomach becomes, or is likely to become excited to nausea, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

6. Be it enacted: That the person or persons aforesaid engaged in the business and occupations aforesaid, may in their discretion, exclude from their said places of business and amusement, and from their conveyances, any person or persons whose ancestors were cannibals [*sic*], or were guilty of the practice of voodooism, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

7. Be it enacted – That it shall be lawful for all such persons so engaged in the business and occupations aforesaid, in their discretion to demand from all person or persons who shall offer to patronize or require their services in the business aforesaid, to produce, and show, a certificate from the Keeper of Weights and Measures attested ~~by the Clerk of the County Court~~, as to his official character, by the Clerk of the County Court, of the County, in which, each person or persons last resided, showing that by actual measurement, mathematical calculation or geometrical demonstration, as the case may require, that he she or they are not obnoxious to any of the objections provided against in the 1st 2nd 3rd & 4th sections of this Act: and any person or persons, who is deemed to be obnoxious to the 5th section of this act, may in the discretion of said innkeeper common carriers or proprietors of places of amusement, be required to bring or produce one quart bottle of “Labarque’s Solution of Chlorinated Soda” as a disinfectant, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.



8. Be it enacted, That if any person from whom such certificate or disinfectant has been demanded, shall by force, fraud, misrepresentation or by producing any false or forged certificate, or spurious disinfectant, less potent than the one required by the foregoing section, gain admission into any public inn hotel, restaurants, stage coach, omnibus, railroad car, steamboat, water craft of any description, theater or other place of amusement may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, or sued in any Court of record in this state, having common law jurisdiction, in an action qui tam, and shall forfeit and pay not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, one half of which shall go to the informers, and the other half to the Commissioner of Emigration, for colonization purposes, and shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days not more than one year without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

9 – Be it enacted: That if any innkeepers hotel keepers or keeper of a restaurant or any railroad company or its employees, or any common carriers of any description whatever, or any proprietor of a theater or other place of amusement, or other employer, shall willfully or negligently fail to asset and insist upon his or their rights and privileges as provided for in this Act, shall be liable to presentment or indictment, in any Court of record in this state having common law jurisdiction, or may be said in an action qui tam in such court, and shall forfeit and pay, ~~the sum of five hund~~ not less than the sum of five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, and shall for the space of five years be ineligible [*sic*] to any office of honor profit, or trust, in this state, and incompetent as a witness or juror for the period of ten years, from the date of his conviction, without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude.

10 – Be it enacted: That all laws, or parts of laws, statutory or common laws, in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and repealed – and hereafter, no right of action shall exist against any innkeepers, common carriers or proprietor of places of amusement, or employees of either, for refusing to secure and accommodate any guest, to transport any passenger, or admit any visitors, whom he may desire excluded from his place of business conveyance or place of amusement – without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude—



[A notation in the margin next to Section 10 says "out."]

11 – Be it enacted. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

[A notation in the margin next to Section 11 says "in."]

R. P. Cole

DOCUMENT TWO [Suggested amendment, later adopted.]

[Note handwritten on the back of a sheet of House of Representatives stationery, which identified it as "Amendt to H. B. 523 – Adopted."]

Sect 2: Be it further enacted. That a right of action is hereby given to any keeper of any Hotel, Inn, Theatre or other public house common carrier or restaurant – against any person guilty of turbulent or riotous conduct, within or about the same and any person found guilty of so doing may be indicted and fined not less than five hundred dollars and the offender shall be liable to a forfeiture of five hundred dollars – and the owner or person so offended against may sue in his own name, for the Sum—

DOCUMENT THREE [Message from Judiciary Committee]

The Judiciary's Committee to whom was referred House bill No. 527 relative to rights, liabilities & privileges of Hotel Keepers, & Common carriers, & proprietors of places of public amusement – report that they have had the same under consideration – and fully approve of the principles embodied therein – but think object intended to be attained by the author can be reached by striking all after the enacting clause of said Bill to Section 10 thereof — & making section ten read as set forth in the section attached to this report.

DOCUMENT FOUR [Suggested amendment from Judiciary Committee, later adopted.]

Offered as Amendment, or rather indices of section ten—

Be it enacted

That the rule of the common law giving a right of Action to any person, who is without case excluded from any hotel or public means of transportation or place of amusement, is hereby abrogated, and hereafter no Keeper of any Hotel, or public House, or carrier of passengers for hire or conductor driver or employee of such Carrier, or Keeper of any place of employment, or employee of such Keeper shall be bound, or under any obligation to entertain carry or admit any person, whom he shall for any reason whatever choose not to entertain carry or admit to his House, Hotel, carriage or means of Transportation or place of amusement not shall any right exist in favor of any such person so without cause refused admission, but the right of such Keepers of Hotels & public Houses Carriers of passengers & Keepers of places of Amusement & other Employees to control the access and admittance or exclusion of persons to or from their public houses, means of transportation & places of amusement shall be as perfect and complete as that of any private person over his private house carriage or private theatricals or places of amusement for his family—

DOCUMENT FIVE [Actual bill as amended and passed.]

A Bill – To define the rights, duties, and liabilities of Inn Keepers, Common Carriers, and Proprietors of places of public amusement.

1st _____ Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee – That the rule of the Common Law giving a right of action to any person excluded from any Hotel or public means of transportation or place of amusement, is hereby abrogated, and hereafter no keeper of any Hotel or public House, or carrier of passengers for hire or conductor, driver or employee of such carrier or keeper of any place of amusement or employee of such keeper shall be bound, or under any obligation to entertain carry or admit any person whom he shall for any reason whatever choose not to entertain carry or admit to his house Hotel carriage or means of Transportation or place of amusement nor shall any right exist in favor of any such person so refused admission but the right of such keepers of Hotels & public Houses carriers of passengers & keepers of places of amusement and their employees to control the access & admittance or exclusion of persons to or from their public Houses – means of Transportation & places of amusement shall be as perfect and complete as that of any private person over his private house carriage or private theatre or places of amusement for his family.



The Customs House in Nashville was built in 1875, as black Tennesseans were being banned from public buildings.

Sec 2nd _____ Be it further enacted That a right of action is hereby given to any keeper of any Hotel Inn Theatre or public House common carrier and restaurant against any person guilty of turbulent or riotous conduct within or about the same, and any person found guilty of so doing may be indicted & fined not less than one hundred dollars, and the offender shall be liable to a forfeiture of five hundred dollars and the owner or person so offended against may sue in his own name for the same.

Sec 3 _____ Be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage the public welfare requiring it.

[On reverse]

Passage Recommended by Judiciary Committee. W. A. Quarles, Chm.

HB 527 Passed 1st Rdg. Mch 9th

Rfd. J. C.

Passed 2nd Rdg. Mch 10th

Amended & passed 3rd Rdg. Mch 11th

R.P. Cole

Passed 1st reading Mch 12

Passed 2nd Reading March 22 1875

Passed 3d Reading March 23 1875



Requests for Pardon Sent to Gov. John P. Buchanan, 1891-1893



John Price Buchanan (1847-1930), a native of Williamson County, served a single term as Governor of Tennessee. Elected as a Democrat, he was known for his support of farming and agricultural initiatives. During his tenure in office, coal miner strikes and violence in East Tennessee were a major issue. Buchanan was evidently overwhelmed by petitions for pardon during his brief administration. Of the 23 boxes of papers in the Buchanan Papers, eight are filled with requests for extradition or pardoning individuals housed in the penitentiary.

These examples are based on the files of prisoners convicted in Middle Tennessee.¹

David Argo, Grundy County

A petition signed by 75 residents of Grundy County in the spring of 1892 requested the pardon of David Argo, who had just been convicted of violating the “four mile law” (regarding retailing spirituous liquors). Argo had been sentenced to 36 days in the County Jail by the Grundy County Circuit Court. The petitioners felt that a pardon was in order for three reasons: First, because B. F. Roddy of Tracy City had been pardoned for a similar offence, and Roddy was employed for wages while Argo was a very poor man who was working in order to support his widowed mother, who died shortly before the trial. Second, Argo’s poor health was cited, as he suffered from rheumatism and consumption, and confinement in the “very loathsome” jail was detrimental to his health. Third, Argo’s reputation up to that time had been free of any charges, and the petitioners felt that he would continue to be a good citizen. The Governor evidently took no action on this request.

R.B. Brizendine, Sumner County

Judge A.H. Munford and Attorney General H.C. Carter wrote to Gov. Buchanan from Gallatin on October 19, 1892. They requested the Governor to pardon R. B. Brizendine who had been convicted the previous year for carrying a pistol. They recounted the facts of the case: that a horse had been stolen from Mr. J. M. Brizendine, and his nephew (the prisoner, R. B.) had pursued the thief over the line into Kentucky, where he lost him. On his way back, Brizendine came across a man whom he took to be the thief. R. B. pulled out his pistol and attempted to arrest the man, but it turned out that he had the wrong man. This individual was affronted and filed charges against Brizendine. The letter concludes, “We think Mr. Brizendine ought not to be punished for this and respectfully recommend that he be pardoned.” The letter was also signed by J. H. Terry, Sheriff, and his deputy W. A. McLothlin. Gov. Buchanan remitted Brizendine’s sentence, but did not take this action until August 31 of the following year.

F. P. Buchanan, Jackson County

There is no evidence that this man was related to the Governor, despite their sharing a surname. Buchanan was found guilty of an attempt to commit voluntary manslaughter and sentenced by the Circuit Court of Jackson County in November 1892 to serve two years in the penitentiary. The following month Judge W. M. Hammock wrote to the Governor requesting a pardon. The Judge wrote, “I think he was guilty as charged but doubt whether in view of

¹ Governor John P. Buchanan (1847-1930) Papers, 1891-1893 (GP 29). Tennessee State Library and Archives, Box 20.



Railroad yard of the Sewanee Coal Mining Company, where violence broke out during Gov. Buchanan's term in office.

all the facts and circumstances he should be punished." Those circumstances included a letter from the intended victim, a young man named John C. Taylor. The plea was also based on Buchanan's advanced age, his large and destitute family, and various conflicts in the testimony. Although the details are not provided, there was a groundswell of opinion in Buchanan's favor among the citizens of Jackson County, as evidenced by nine pages of signatures in support of a pardon. The file jacket bears a notation that a pardon was issued promptly on December 3, 1892.

John Bivins, Coffee County

Convicted of Petit Larceny in the fall of 1891, John Bivins (colored) was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. A letter requesting his pardon was filed by W. T. Wilson of Tullahoma. Wilson's role in the matter is not stated. His reasons for requesting a pardon were that Bivins had been on good behavior since he was sentenced, and his wife and three small children needed him at home. Wilson appears to emphasize the importance of Governor Buchanan's cooperation in this matter in order to influence local politics. He wrote, "Will say that while the political outlook is a little gloomy, I think Coffee County is all right for you. I learn from L. B. Morgan who is a staunch friend of yours, and has been mixing with the people a good deal, that this county will go 2/3 for you, from all appearances at this time. There is no evidence in the file that the Governor issued a pardon.

Sam Carson, Warren County

Sam Carson, a poor man, was accused of bigamy before the Warren County Circuit Court. Due to his "gross ignorance of the law," Carson plead guilty and waived his right to a trial. He was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. Later it was discovered that his first wife had obtained a divorce and remarried. Judge M. D. Smallman, Attorney General Wm. V. Whitson, and some 50 petitioners all joined in requesting the Governor to pardon the man, which he did in January 1892.

William Dunnigan, Davidson County

Dunnigan was convicted of Assault and Battery with Intent to Commit Rape at the September 1891 term of the Davidson County Criminal Court. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. On May 10, 1892, Attorney General Laps D. McCord wrote to the Governor that, since the trial, he had become thoroughly convinced of Dunnigan's innocence. Nearly all of the county officials joined in a petition supporting McCord's letter, from Sheriff W. J. Hill, to the Tax Assessor, Trustee, Court Clerks, and James D. Williams of the Nashville Police. Dunnigan's case was evidently brought to the Governor's attention by Dr. W. Wallace Kinkead of Nashville's 8th ward. Kinkead secured letters of introduction to Gov. Buchanan from leading citizens of Nashville, including John P. Watkins, Druggist; W. M. Cassety of the Cassety Oil Company; and attorney John R. Frizzell. Buchanan was evidently persuaded, as he issued a pardon on November 19, 1892. ‡



Students at J.W. Carter's School, Sumner County ca. 1850

by Linda Barnickle¹

The document transcribed below is found in the *John Waltus Judd Jr. Papers* housed at the Special Collections Division (Nashville Room) of the Nashville Public Library. It is not known when the individuals named were students, nor when the list – indicating whether the students were alive or dead – was compiled. The Library only has a very poor, faded photocopy of an original which was in pencil, making precise transcription of names very difficult. Therefore, there may be errors in the list below.

John W. Carter is presumably the same man listed in the 1850 Federal population schedule for District No. 5, Sumner County census (written page 344) as a teacher, age 38, living in the household of William R. Brown (family #625).²

The school was located in Sumner County or possibly in Robertson County.

[At top of first page]

List of Boys and Girls who Attended School At the Old Log Cabin School House on Woods Ferry Rd.

John Wesley Carter in the early Fifties of 1800

Jas Soper	still living	W. R. M. Crump	still living
John Soper	dead	John Crump	still living
Billy Bruce	still living	Lee Crump	dead
Julius Wyllie ³	dead	Andrew Crump	still living
Allen Wyllie	still living	Lewis Crump	still living
Geo. E. Wyllie	dead	L.A. Green	still living
Thos. Miller	still living	Z.F. Green	dead
Archie Miller	dead	A. Jack Forester	dead
J. K. Miller	dead	Wm. Forester	dead
Robt. W. Miller	still living	Orville Forester	dead
written underneath,		Tom Forester	not known
Robt. Z.[unclear initial] Miller		H.D. Downs	still living
Chas. Alexander	dead	Henry Downs	still living
Ed Fry	dead	Elmore Wallace	still living
Tom Douglass	not known	Robt. Wallace	dead

John Wallace	still living	Maria Wallace	still living
Robt. King	not known	Caroline Downs	not known
Sam King	not known	Amanda Brown	not known
H. Clung[?]	still living	Ann Cooley	still living
I. Dickerson	dead	Eliza Cooley	dead
C.C. Dancill[?]	not known	Nora Cooley	dead
Rook[?] Fry	dead	Bettis[?] Miller	dead
A. E. Fry	not known	Emma Miller	dead
Mary Wallace	still living	[illegible] Miller	dead

[Second page, heading]

**John W. Carter's
Town Scholars of the Old Log Cabin School House
in the early Fifties of 1800 on Woods Ferry Road**

Fred McKay	dead	John W. Judd	still living
Hugh Calgg	dead	Tom Judd	dead
Tom Wothers[?]	not known	G.B. Wright	still living
B.F. Edwards	dead	G.B. Williams	dead
Jas. F. Love	dead	Wm. Bledsoe	dead
Lewis W. Love	dead	John Miller	dead
A.J.[I.?] Love	dead	Sandy Briganshine[?]	still living
Will E. Love	dead	Wilson[?] Miller	not known
Geo. W. Love	dead	Wm. Nichol	not known
Wm. Calgg	dead	Joel Harn[?]	still living
Bob Strothur	not known	Jas. Morris	dead
Geo. Rice	still living	Dick Dale	not known
Wm. Rice	not known	Polk Dale	not known
Thos. Webb	still living	Levi Solomon	dead
Tom Henley	dead	[illegible] Solomon	dead
Charles Henley	still living	A.R. Harn[?]	still living
Geo. Will Warner	not known	Robt. Bertrand	dead
Jos. H. Warner	still living	Tom Goostru[?]	dead
F. Wm. Youree[?]	still living	Bob Goostru[?]	dead
John Youree[?]	not known	Mal[?] Goostru[?]	dead
John Phillips	not known	Jo. D. Martin	still living
Dick Phillips	not known	Dan M. Martin	still living
F.D. Escru	[blank]	Max – Mexican	not known ‡

¹ Linda Barnickel is a librarian in the Special Collections Division of the Nashville Public Library. The Special Collections Division staff can be reached at: (615) 862-5782.

² 1860 U.S. census, Sumner County, Tennessee, population schedule, 5th Civil District, p. 344 (penned), household 579, Wm. A. Brown household; digital image by subscription, *Ancestry.com*. Wm. A. Brown was a stonecutter and native of Virginia. His children James, Julia and Ed are listed as attending school but do not appear in this list of students at John W. Carter's school.

³ The Wyllie family entries support the likelihood that this school was located in Sumner County. In the 1850 Sumner County census Julius, Allen and George Wylie are listed in the household of well-to-do farmer George Wylie, a native of Virginia. The boys were aged 7, 9 and 18, respectively. 1860 U.S. census, Sumner County, Tenn, pop. sch. 5th Civil District, p. 170 (stamped), household 579, George A. Wylie household; *Ancestry.com*.

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)*

Stone, J. W. D.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Clay Co.; white, male, 59, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 47; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.22]

Scott, Robert: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lawrence Co.; white, male, 29, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 5 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 20; confined, restrained with strait jacket, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.23]

Wilson, Hezekiah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident [not stated]; white, male, 62, widowed; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 5 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 48; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.24]

Cannon, J. E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 22, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.25]

Garrett, A. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Overton Co.; white, male, 31, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 2 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.38,ln.26]

Crocker, Jno.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Coffee Co.; white, male, 18, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 18; not confined, restrained with strait jacket, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p. 38,ln.27]

Lawless, Wm.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 38, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 9 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.38,ln.28]

Green, Thos. B: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Wilson Co.; white, male, 28, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 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.29]

Reed, M. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 48, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 21 years, 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.38,ln.30]

Edison, Thomas: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Sumner Co.; white, male, 30,



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

married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 34; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.31]

Martin, Benj.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Montgomery Co.; white, male, 27, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.32]

Kimbrough, F. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bedford Co.; white, male, 39, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 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.33]

Douglass, Matt: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Warren Co.; white, male, 40, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 11 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.38,ln.34]

Birchell, Wm.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Wilson Co.; white, male, 44, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 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.35]

Cunard, James: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 48, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 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.36]

Houston, J. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bedford Co.; white, male, 35; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 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.38,ln.37]

Swingle, L. M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Washington Co.; white, male, 62, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 60; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.38]

Riggins, Walter: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Stewart Co.; white, male, 25, single; chronic mania: duration of present attack, 2 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.38,ln.39]

Dougherty, Dan: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 55, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 49; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.40]

Walls, G. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hardin Co.; white, male, 41, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 35; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.41]

Morgan, Wm: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Tipton Co.; white, male, 40, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 38; confined, restrained in crib bed, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.42]

Fleet, C. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hardeman Co.; white, male, 32, single;

chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 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.43]

Johnson, J.M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Crockett Co.; white, male, 32, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.44]

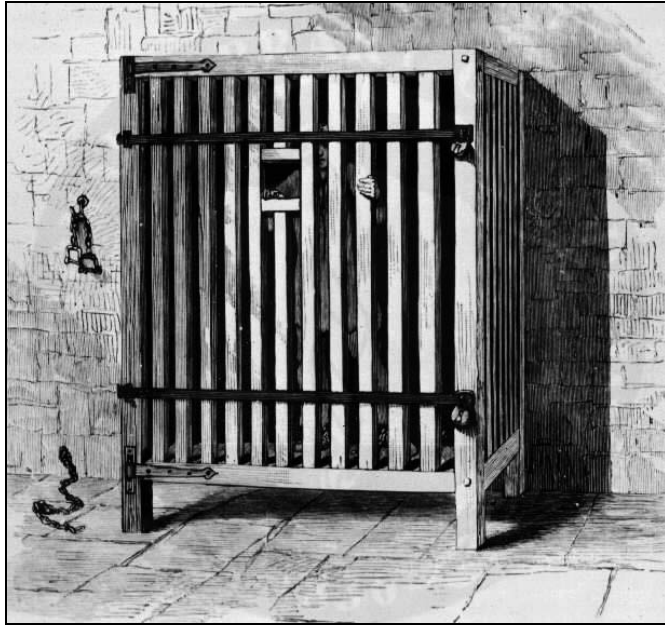
Taylor, Wm.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Meigs Co.; white, male, 41, single; chronic mania: duration of present attack, 14 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30 [*sic*]; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.45]

Foust, Tilman H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Union Co.; white, male, 26, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.46]

Hubbard, T.H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cannon Co.; white, male, 31, married; acute 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.38,ln.47]

Pearson, Jno.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 30, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 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.48]

Thornton, Geo. S.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 24, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.38,ln.49]



The "Belgian Cage" was used for solitary confinement of mental hospital patients in the 1800s.

Hogan, Alonzo: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hamilton Co.; white, male, 31, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 4 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.38,ln.50]

Nolin, Philander. T.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Overton Co.; white, male, 50, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 41; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.1]

Chambers, Jno.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Blount Co.; white, male, 66, widowed; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 54; confined, restrained with strait jacket, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.2]

Nance, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Smith Co.; white, male, 24, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 4 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 19 years; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.3]

Roach, J. A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Obion Co.; white, male, 36, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 36; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.4]

Emmert, Jno.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Grainger Co.; white, male, 18, single; chronic mania duration of present attack, 6 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 17; not confined, restrained with strait jacket, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.5]

Frey, John B.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Robertson Co.; white, male, 27; chronic 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.39,ln.6]

Seel, Joel: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hancock Co.; white, male, 29, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 6 months, 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.39,ln.7]

Stewart, Alex. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Knox Co.; white, male, 25, single; acute mania: duration of present attack, 3 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. 39,ln.8]

Stockinger, T. A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 35, single acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.39,ln.9]

Young, Alfred: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Jackson Co.; white, male, 60, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 8 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 42; confined, restrained in crib bed, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.10]

Dotson, E. H.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Dickson Co.; white, male, 50, single;

chronic mania; duration of present attack, 15 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.39,ln.11]

McKinney, Ralph: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Carroll Co.; white, male, 68, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 16 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 44; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.12]

Smith, Williamson: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Weakley Co.; white, male, 58, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 14 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 30 years; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.13]

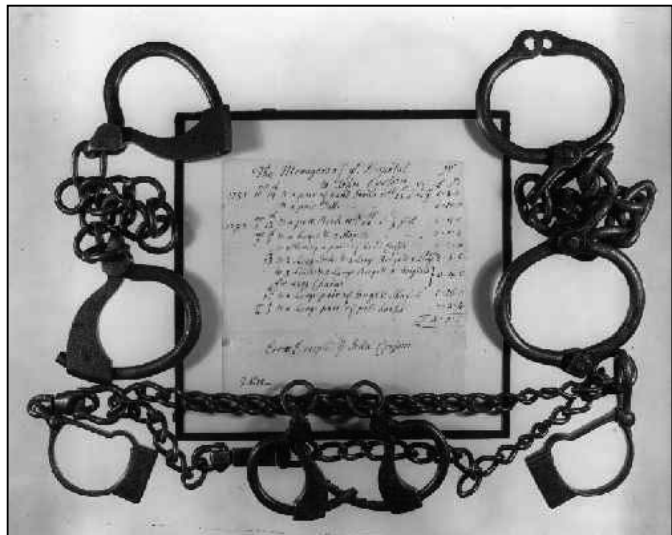
Perkins, Peter: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident [not stated]; white, male, 29, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 22; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.14]

Dyer, Lewis: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Hawkins 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.39,ln.15]

Newman, Gideon W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Jefferson Co.; white, male, 36, married; acute mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 29 years; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.16]

Payne, A. M.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bledsoe Co.; white, male, 58, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 months, 1 attack, age at first attack, 47 years; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.17]

Jones, Benj. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Henry Co.; white, male, 22, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not



**Patient Restraint Chains.
Pennsylvania Hospital, late 1700s**

restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.18]

Holloway, H. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Tipton Co.; white, male, 50, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 9 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.39,ln.19]

Gross, Morris: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 29, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 month, 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.39,ln.20]

Kennerly, J. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Stewart Co.; white, male, 23, single; white, male, 23, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.39,ln.21]

Pickett, John A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Haywood Co.; white, male, 57, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 years, 4 attacks, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.22]

Harris, Giles R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident [not stated] Co.; white, male, 21, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 15; confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.23]

Freeman, W. R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 62, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 60; confined, restrained in crib bed, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39, ln.24]

Hoofman, J. J.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Henry Co.; white, male, 29, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 3 months, 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.39,ln.25]

Williams, W. F.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident [not stated]; white, male, 39, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 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.39,ln.26]

Jordan, Hugh A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cheatham Co.; white, male, 25, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.27]

Coggin, Jno. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident DeKalb Co.; white, male, 33, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 8 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.39,ln.28]

Davis, Thos. T.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Smith Co.; white, male, 36, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 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.39,ln.29]

Koin, Henry A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Davidson Co.; white, male, 26,

single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 18; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.30]

Johnson, Wiley R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Polk Co.; white, male, 54, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 12 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.31]

Murphree, D. G.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bedford Co.; white, male, 60, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 15 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.39,ln.32]

Wyley, Anrell S.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Maury Co.; white, male, 60, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 10 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.39,ln.33]

Warner, Nathan R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Shelby Co.; white, male, 52, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 9 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.34]

Ault, Thomas: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Knox Co.; white, male, 61, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 35 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.39,ln.35]

Hunt, Eugene: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Carroll Co.; white, male, 34, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 16; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.36]

Hill, John: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Lincoln Co.; white, male, 23, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 1 attack, age at first attack, 15; not confined, not restrained, inmate of

Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.37]

Cooper, T. C.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 65, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 17 years, 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.39,ln.38]

McBreyer, T. W.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Wayne Co.; white, male, 55; married; chronic 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.39,ln.39]

Edwards, Chas.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Sumner Co.; white, male, 38, married; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 3 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.39,ln.40]

Word, William: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Bedford Co.; white, male, 25, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 12 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.39,ln.41]

Robertson, Benj.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident DeKalb Co.; white, male, 38, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 13 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.42]

Carney, F. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Cheatham Co.; white, male, 39, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.39,ln.43]

Russell, Chas. S.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Haywood Co.; white, male, 29, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 2 attacks, 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.39,ln.44]

Jernigan, W. N.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Humphreys Co.; white, male, 31, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 13 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 18; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.45]

Sanders, Harvey R.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Rutherford Co.; white, male, 36, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.46]

Puryear, Elijah: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Smith Co.; white, male, 50, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 7 years, 2 attacks, 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.39,ln.47]

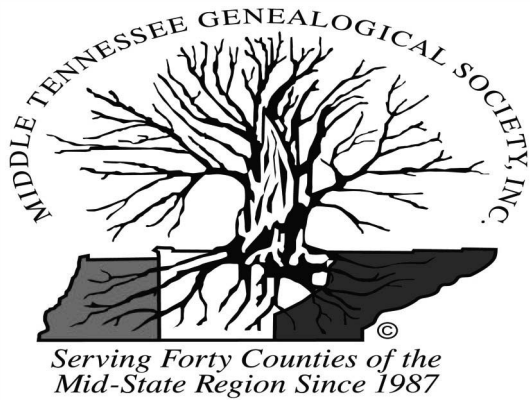
Hardy, Warren L.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Giles Co.; white, male, 37, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 5 years, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 27; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.48]

McNeal, Jos. A.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Fayette Co.; white, male, 37, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 6 months, 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.39,ln.49]

Tulloss, J. E.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Williamson Co.; white, male, 83, single; chronic mania; duration of present attack, 2 years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 52; not confined, not restrained, inmate of Tennessee Hospital for Insane. [s.d.3,e.d.65; see Pop.Sch.p.39,ln.50]

Shrum, J. V.: Insane Schedule; enumerated Davidson Co., resident Marion Co.; white, male, 24, single; acute mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 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.40,ln.1]

To Be Continued



The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society

*the Tennessee Historical Society
and the Brentwood Library*

Present

The 24th Annual Genealogical Seminar

Saturday, November 20, 2010

8:15 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

At the Brentwood Library

“Working Smarter: Sources & Strategies for Finding Your Family’s Past”

**Featuring Elizabeth Shown Mills
CG, CGL, FNGS, FASG and FUGA**



CG—Certified Genealogist; **CGL**—Certified Genealogical Lecturer; **FNGS**—Fellow of the National Genealogical Society; **FASG**—Fellow in the American Society of Genealogists;
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***Elizabeth Shown Mills* has been cited by her peers as “the genealogist who has had the most influence on genealogy in the post-Roots era.”**

She has represented genealogy on CNN, BBC, PBS and other networks internationally; heads the Advanced Research Methodology track at the Samford University Institute of Genealogy & Historical Research; is a past president of both the Board for Certification of Genealogists and the American Society of Genealogists, and for many years, co-edited the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

Her thirteen books include *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* and the historical novel *Isle of Canes*, based on her study of a Creole Family using the Archives of six nations.

Seminar Schedule

Registration opens 8:15 Sessions begin 9:00 Lunch - Noon Closing 4:00

Complimentary pastries, snacks and beverages available



Morning sessions

Genealogical Problem Solving: Professional Techniques for Everyday Success

Stuck on a line? Finding new books to buy is usually not the answer. Learning effective methodology for using common records and advanced techniques for finding elusive ancestors are the skills that separate the real genealogist from "name gatherers". This lecture covers twelve important success techniques to apply every day that you do research.

Finding Females: Wives, Mothers, Daughters, Sisters and Paramours

Historically, social mores and law codes left women without a legal identity of their own and few rights or opportunities to create the records genealogists customarily use to track males. This discussion presents an array of resources and methodological techniques by which the identities of elusive females can be established.

Afternoon sessions

So You Think You've Used the Census! Lessons from Sweet Potato Simon and White Potato Willie

For advanced researchers who think they "already know all about census records" and all genealogists who want to work miracles, Mills presents power-packed techniques to resolve difficult lineage problems through the not-so-ordinary use of "ordinary" census records.

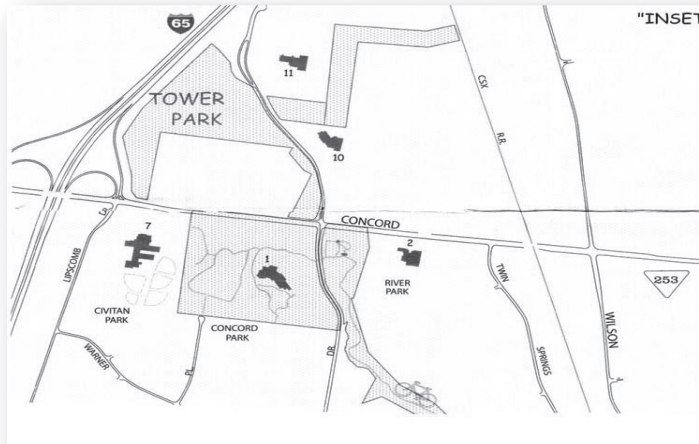
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The Library is the purple building labeled Number 1 in the left center of the map
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Registration fee includes a box lunch and handouts. If you do NOT want lunch, deduct \$5 from the registration fee which is as follows:

\$40 members _____

\$45 non-members: _____

Lunch is NOT GUARANTEED for registrations received past deadline of Nov 12th.

ENCLOSED is my check or money order payable to MTGS \$ _____

County Court Records Lift ‘The Mantle of Oblivion’ on Rowland Family Saga

by Shirley Roach Thompson¹

Census records, marriage records, wills, and burial information are some of the primary sources we all as genealogists look for as we begin to research a family line. Sometimes much of this information has been indexed and/or abstracted in publications available at libraries or online and is relatively easy to obtain. Going beyond these sources can become a time-consuming and difficult process; but, for those willing to devote the time to delve into county court records, the results may be extremely rewarding.

The family of Henry Rowland, his wife Mary A. Rowland and their son James A. Rowland, is an example of the type of valuable family information that may be hidden in court records.

On the 1870 Sumner County, Tennessee, census is the entire household of Henry Roland, age 70,; with Mary A. Roland, age 61; James A Roland, age 30; Eller Roland, age 21; Mary A. Roland, age 3/12; and two people whose relationship to the family is not known: Jennie H. Roland, age 11; and John W. Holt, age 17.²

On the 1880 Sumner Co. census, James A. Rowland, age 43, is a boarder in the household of John W. Adams, a physician in Hendersonville. Also in this household, listed as boarders, are boarders Ella, age 32; Mary, age 10; John A., age 7; and Mary A., age 77. Other records identify Ella as James’ wife, Mary and John as their children, and Mary A. as James’ mother. Both James and wife Ella are listed as having consumption, so that may explain why they are listed as boarders in a physician’s household. Mary A. Rowland’s husband, Henry, is not listed here.³

In Shirley Wilson’s *Sumner County, Tennessee Will Abstracts*, the following two wills involving this family are listed.

The will of John R. Allen, written 21 May 1867; probated 31 Jul 1871. states he was of Louisville, Kentucky, and names, among other heirs, “sister Mrs. Mary A. Rowland and her husband Henry -- to receive land bought of J. B. May.” It also names his “nephew, James Rowland, son of Mary A. Rowland.”⁴

The will of James A. Rowland, not dated but probated in Nov. 1880, names his mother, Mary A. Rowland, wife Ella W. and “our two children, Mary A. Rowland and John A. Rowland.” Reference is made to land in Young and Archy Counties, Texas, and also to an “Interest in 4,050 acres willed me by my uncle John R. Allen.”⁵

¹ Shirley Roach Thompson, a native of Gallatin, Tenn., lives in Nashville. She is a CPA by profession and serves as Treasurer on the board of the Middle Tenn. Genealogical Society. *She can be contacted at srtcpa@bellsouth.net.*

² 1870 U.S. census, Sumner County, Tenn, population schedule, 7th Civil District, p. 674 (stamped), dwelling 213, family 214, Henry Roland household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593, roll11566.

³ 1880 U.S. census, Sumner County, Tenn., pop. sch., Hendersonville, enumeration district (ED) 212, p. 14, dwelling 95, family 100, John M. Adams household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NA mf. pub. T9, roll 1281.

⁴ Shirley Wilson, *Sumner County Tennessee Will Abstracts, 1788-1882*. (Hendersonville, TN: Shirley Wilson, 1987), p. 2.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 92.

For most researchers, the family information derived from the 1870 and 1880 censuses and these two will abstracts alone would be a gold mine of information. However, persistent delving into county court records fleshes out this family in great detail and proves that a lot of life happens between the censuses.

There is an old saying, “The more things change, the more they stay the same.” The dissolution of marriage – or divorce case filed by Mary A. Rowland in 1872 – is a prime example of this old adage. The facts could just as well have been a scenario for a divorce case in 2010, in the midst of the current economic downturn.

The story is that of an elderly (elderly for 1866) woman, 63 years of age, who is suing her even older husband, age 74, for a divorce. There are no horrific, sensational occurrences which prompt the divorce, no other woman, no scandal. The husband has been sick (and very disagreeable, according to the wife) for many years, and has had to sell off property to cover debts. The wife maintains that early in their marriage, her father assisted them greatly, which, of course, the husband refutes. The family has been forced to live in greatly reduced circumstances in more recent years. The wife’s brother finally steps in and buys back some of the land that had been sold for debts, builds her a house, and leaves it solely to her in his will. The couple has only one surviving son, who apparently sides with his mother. The son’s first wife died, and his choice of a second wife did not meet his father’s approval. The son leaves home and moves to Texas, coming back home, either at his mother’s request, according to his mother, or “after he broke up” in Texas, according to his father. The exact titles to the family’s tracts of land are in question. The father feels like the son is behind his mother’s claim, trying to solve his own financial troubles. The wife goes into great depth to try to convince the court of her husband’s ill treatment of her, and the husband responds in total denial and attempts to defend himself from the accusations. Who was right and who was wrong? What was the outcome of the divorce proceedings? What was the ruling on the titles to the tracts of land? Was it all fair? These are questions we would ask to satisfy our curiosity, but the most important question from a genealogical standpoint is “What facts can we find in an early divorce proceeding that we may never have found otherwise?” The bare bones of the lengthy case are presented below with the valuable genealogical data gleaned from the case.

The following data is taken from the Sumner County Chancery Court Record of the case styled Rowland v. Rowland.⁶

Mary Rowland’s Injunction Bill

Mary A. [nee Allen] Rowland of Sumner County filed her injunction bill on 13 November 1872, asking for “dissolution of the marriage relation,” e.g., a divorce. She states that she and Henry were married in Kentucky in 1836 and that they moved to Sumner County in the fall of 1850 and have resided there since.

Henry responded that he “...may have moaned and groaned some but it was the result of sickness and trouble, and not of any intention or desire to annoy any one.”

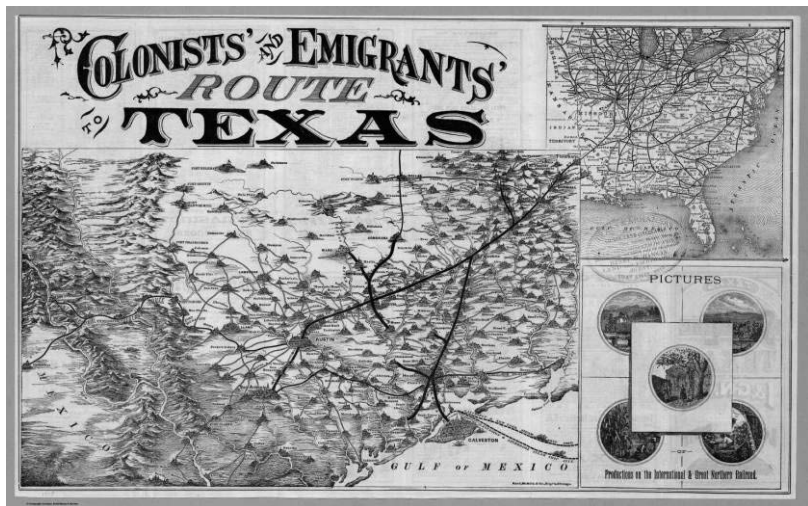
She says that they got along “tolerably well” while they lived in Kentucky. The minutes contain these statements: “Her father made her presents and assisted her in various ways, but since they have been living in Tennessee, the conduct of the defendant has been devoid of affection and kindness. And for some fifteen years past his conduct has been cruel and unbecoming. ... If Complainant made any purchases at a store for herself or children the defendant would become angry . . . and scold in a most unbecoming and disagreeable manner.” The wife brings up many more alleged instances of ill behavior, stating “The defendant does not in any way respect her feelings, or the feeling of her son, or his wife. Nor does he behave with common decency towards visitors or company.”

“Before the war they owned some slaves, several of which were given Complainant by her father.”

“Complainant had five living children. Two of these died and were buried in Kentucky. Two died and were buried in Tennessee. One is now living.”

⁶ Sumner County Chancery Court, Enrollment Docket, vol. 1 (1872-1874), TSLA mf. roll 25, pp. 224-229.

Mary states the name of her brother as John R. Allen, whom she says gave her some property. She states the name of her son as James Rowland and that he married and lived with her. The first wife of son James Rowland died, and in 1866 he married Ella Surter [or Lutin?]. She says that her husband Henry did not approve of this marriage or the mother of the new bride. She attended their marriage in Nashville on a Sunday morning. James then went to Texas.



The Rowland's only surviving son moved to Texas, but "broke up" his place there and returned to Tennessee to help his mother.

Several people are mentioned in this case, among them: Mr. Parker, who may have been a neighbor or a farmhand who worked for the Rowlands; Mr. Unger, who is mentioned as living nearby; Dr. Dismukes, who was Mary's physician. A little white girl, whose name is not given, is stated as having lived with the family. A person called Dawson is also named, apparently a grown man, maybe a neighbor or a hand on the farm.

Mary states that she wrote her son James in Texas to come home and "live with her and protect her . . . She wrote to him in Texas and he sold out and returned home. Her son had not been home long before Defendant ordered him to leave."

"Complainant would further show unto Your Honor that her husband became involved and was broke up by the war. The Negroes were freed and his lands were sold to pay debts. They lived in a cabin, formerly used for a meat house, for near seven years. The brother of Complainant, John R. Allen, who lived in Kentucky, bought a piece of the lands, and had her a comfortable house built, and in his will gave her the same. Complainant refers to the bill she has filed and which is pending in this Court for a more particular statement of the condition and title to the lands. By the pleadings and order, the Court will see that the defendant surrendered all claim to the 201 acres and the 25 acre tract, and that her title to said two tracts is not questioned, nor is the same ordered to be rented."

Mary states that "She is now about sixty-four years old. Her health is much impaired, and she feels that rest and quiet are essential to her happiness".

The situation at home is such that her son James is "making arrangements to remove to Edgefield. And if he leaves her, Complainant will be forced to the nesesacity [sic] of abandoning her home and the comfortable house built for her by her brother, and seek a home elsewhere."

"Your honor will see that the defendant in his answer to her bill referred to. . . . Respondent [Henry Rowland] [who] sold to J. B. May the two tracts of 103 acres . . . and of 98 ½ acres, making in all 201 ½ acres on the 8th of November 1866 . . . this was afterwards conveyed by Mary and wife to John Allen [the brother of Mary Rowland]." This is the property to which Mary referred earlier in the case.

Mary asks that, until the final decision on this divorce action can be made, that process be issued directing the sheriff to remove the defendant from the 201 ½ acres and prevent him from interfering with her and her hands on the farm and her son James, and also from interfering with the "25 acres purchased of Patton."

Exhibit A follows the pleading. It is a letter which Henry Rowland wrote to his wife, Mary, telling her that she is being misled by “bad company.” He doubts the motives of his son’s new mother-in-law.⁷ He also states that Mary is being advised by Mr. Terrell.

Exhibit A

At home and where are you, not at home, reflect before it is too late:

Mrs. M. Rowland

Dear Madam:

I hope the following lines will not be misconstrued as they are formed for your good and not mine, and your future welfare. Mary, you profess to be a Christian and I hope you are. Now can a true Christian make statements knowingly to injure others that has no grounds of truth – well pleasing to God I say no, for God knows all thoughts and actions and the commandments say thou shall not make false statements. I do not wish you to be deceived and think that any threat will frighten me, but I do confess to think of being forced to have to prove in open Court your conduct, because it is a sad and melancholy reflection to one who is not insensible as to the value of character and to know I have strove for years to support you comfortably and hoped you would be happy, but alas sad reflection, bad company corrupts good morals. When I do afford[?] you the society you have kept has led you far from what you once were. They have deceived you by placing a veil over your mind's eye – you do not see it now, but oh Mary I feel for you and not myself, for I can live where you cannot not [sic], and have character. I fear you are badly deceived. Can't you see the interest to prompt the old woman. She has hired herself out for years to support herself and daughter, and of course getting old and not able to work; now if she can by any deception blind a man to take her daughter to support, her daughter would take her. They have succeeded and you will if you live see you will have to be turned out on half allowance. Mary, permit me to turn your attention to facts that you know, to prove what I have stated. You know one evening James call on me to know if I would allow you to throw Ada's things out of the house, stating Ada and you had a quarrel and you said you would throw her things out doors. I heard what they said and went to you, you told me it was no so. I know as I believed, why Ada told James, and that was she wished to go to Kentucky. It was silenced. Mary, I do believe the old boy through his agents have gotten possession of your better judgment and so overpowered you as to make you in danger of being lost, and that without remedy – to think that you are not willing to be advised by old Mr. Terrell and still the devil's agent you will hear. As to your clothes, you are welcome to have them when you come and pick or let me know what you wish and I will send them to your order. Reflect and make your peace with God - to be deceived is awful.

H. R.

Fiat of the Judge

Henry Rowland is ordered to remove himself and his property from the 201 ½ acre tract and the house and to leave Mary in peace until a final decision is made. The defendant may go and live on the “150 acre tract rented from Joseph Weisiger the Receiver . . . and go and live at any other place than on the 201 ½ acres of land where the Complainant lives.”

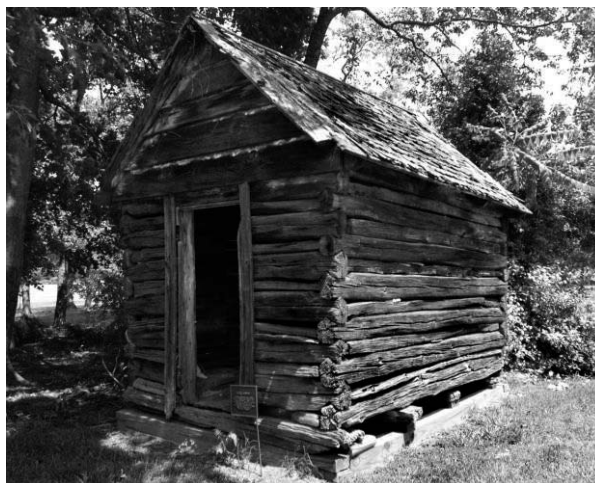
⁷ 1860 U.S. census, Sumner Co., Tenn., 7th Civil district, p. 110 (penned), dwelling 757, household 757; Henry Roland household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA mf. pub. M653, roll 137 An “Ada” A. Roland, age 21 is listed after James A. Rowland, age 22, in this household, and is evidently his wife.

Answer of Henry Rowland filed October 21, 1873

In his answer to the bill filed by his wife, Henry acknowledges the facts as stated by Mary concerning their date of marriage, where and when they moved after their marriage, their children, and the purchase of the 201 ½ acres by John B. Allen, brother of Mary. He also states he makes no claim to this 201 ½ acres that belongs to Mary. He says that Mary “may have received some small presents from her father, but the same were very small and insignificant in number or value.”

His answer continues: “The Respt. is sorry to be forced to answer said bill, and to make public the history of there [sic] married life for the last twenty six years, over much which he would prefer the mantle of oblivion to be spread. . .”

“Respt. was crippled many years since, and can only get about with difficulty, and he has been in very bad health for some years, with a threatened pulmonary disease. . .” Henry gives his age as 73 years old.



Mary Rowland claimed she had to live in a Meat House for seven years. This typical 19th-century meat house is found at the Benson-Hammond farm museum in Maryland. (www.hmdb.org)

He refutes the charges of ill treatment made by his wife. Henry states “It is true that James Rowland went to Texas having married he never returned home till he broke up in Texas, and returned here.” He says that he thinks James’ second marriage and “financial troubles are the cause of this bill . . .”

He continues “Respt. may have moaned and groaned some but it was the result of sickness and trouble, and not of any intention or desire to annoy any one . . . As to the charge of ill will, and bitter and unrelenting hatred of their son he says, that he entertains no such feelings or sentiments as stated. He feels it due to himself to state, that his son has not been a dutiful one, and has upon several occasions used language and made threats against Respt. that were disagreeable , and it has deeply pained Respt. . . He believes that this bill has been brought about by said son, and he is sorry that Complt. has so far forgotten her marital vows, as to follow her sons advice and not his . . . Respt refers to the other cause now pending in this Court for a history of the titles of the several tracts of land involved. . .”

Further Research

It became evident while reading this long entry in the Enrollment Book that this case was only one piece of a larger problem. Mary’s injunction bill makes reference to an earlier bill she had filed, and Henry refers to another case involving title to the lands he claimed.

Among the loose records of Sumner County is a large file numbered #3558 and titled Mary A. Rowland v. Henry Rowland (1874).⁸ No doubt, this file and perhaps records in other Sumner County courts will give even more information on the family.

Mary’s husband Henry Rowland died by 4 June 1879, when James A. Rowland was named administrator of his father’s estate at the June Term, 1879, Sumner County Court.⁹ Further research of the county records would be needed to determine if Mary A. Rowland and Henry Rowland were ever actually granted a divorce, or if his

⁸ Shirley Wilson, *Sumner County, Tennessee Index to the Loose Records: 1786 to 1930* (Hendersonville, Tenn.: Richley Enterprises, 1988), p. 251.

⁹ Sumner County Chancery Court Minute Book, vol. 9 (1877-1880), TSLA mf. roll 28, pp. 398ff.

declining health intervened. The records may be further complicated because James A. Rowland himself was dead by November 1880; he may not have survived long enough to settle his father's dispute-ridden estate.¹⁰

As the above records prove, devoted research into county court records may yield information on families which goes far beyond just lineage and vital statistics. Since the court records of many Tennessee counties are available on microfilm at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, it may be well worth the time it takes to reel through the alphabetical indexes which are found on many of the microfilm rolls to see if your family names appear as parties in court cases.

MTGS Awards, 2010



Above, Virginia Gooch Watson expresses her thanks for the Distinguished Service Award she received. Watson, a past-president of MTGS, has organized many valuable workshops for Society members.

Right, historian Bill Puryear presented the award for the best Journal article for the 2008-2009 volume. His choice was "Dr. Charles Pickering Does His 'Bit' for World War I, contributed by Dr. Robert Weathersby, II, of Rocky Face, Georgia.

Photographs courtesy of Lyn James



Incoming President Sue Edwards (left) presents Laine Sutherland with the Award of Merit for her work as President 2008-2010.



¹⁰ Shirley Wilson, *Sumner County Tennessee Will Abstracts, 1788-1882*. (Hendersonville, TN: Shirley Wilson, 1987), 2.

Peculiar Census Entries:

Undefined Notations in the 1830 Dickson County Census

by Janis Walker Gilmore¹

As a genealogist whose research has frequently led to the consulting of the Dickson County, Tennessee census records, I was surprised recently to notice for the first time that certain heads of household enumerated in the 1830 census of that county carry undefined notations after their names.

A line-by-line reading of the full census for that county and year revealed perhaps a dozen or so heads of household with similar notations. I first consulted with fellow Dickson County researcher Martha Gerdeman, and followed up with a posting about the notations to the Transitional Genealogists mailing list; there was general agreement the purpose of the notations was probably to differentiate two men of the same name in the same county.

However, even with an understanding of their purpose, the meaning of the letters is still a mystery. The problem was compounded by difficulty in deciphering the letters in a few of the cases.

Table 1: Unusual notations, 1830 Dickson County, Tennessee, Census²

Page numbers refer to numbers penned at top left of each left-hand page.

Name	Page	Notation	Person of like name in the same census	Page	Notation
George Clark (age 50-60)	309	(BC)	George Clark (age 70-80)	343	[none]
Andrew Brown (age 30-40)	311	(PB)	Andrew A. Brown (age 30-40)	324	[none]
John Cunningham (age 30-40)	313	(JC)	John Cuningham (age 40-50)	318	(S)
Burwell Myatt (age 50-60)	314	[(TC)?] or [(JC)?]	Burwell Myatt, Jr. (age 20-30)	344	[none]
Abraham Robertson (age 40-50)	314	(YC)	Abraham Robertson (age 40-50)	324	[none]
William Dunegan (age 60-70)	316	[(S)?] or [(L)?]	William Dunegan (age 30-40)	337	(Y)
Samuel King (age 50-60)	330	(P)	Samuel King (age 50-60)	339	[none]
Absalom Baker (age 20-30)	336	[(L)?]	Absalom Baker (age 30-40)	330	(B)

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² 1830 census records cited in this article are from the 1830 U.S. census, Dickson County, Tennessee; database, *Ancestry.com* : accessed September 2010); citing National Archives microfilm M19, roll 17.

Richard Nolin (age 50-60)	336	(C)	Richard Nolin (age 36-55) ³	323	[none]
John Baker (age 20-30)	336	(W.S.)	John F. Baker (age 30-40)	337	[none]
[James?] Dunegan	337	(S)	?		
John Goodwin (age 30-40)	341	(H)	John Goodwin (age 20-30)	343	[none]
John Johnston (age 50-60)	345	(H)			

Since early deed descriptions commonly rely on waterways, it is possible the census taker differentiated men of the same name by waterway. The major waterways in Dickson County could arguably be named as the Cumberland (the border between Dickson and Cheatham Counties), the Harpeth, the Duck, Jones Creek, Barton's Creek, Yellow Creek, and the Piney (with variants such as West Piney, and Little Piney). Most of the notations seen above could fall under this umbrella: (H) for Harpeth; (C) for Cumberland; (YC) for Yellow Creek; (JC) for Jones Creek; (BC) for Barton's Creek; and (P) for Piney.

An informal search of the 1830 Dickson County census, using *Ancestry.com*, indicated that while some of the notations were probably waterway references, others were probably not. Since the 1840 Dickson County census does carry district numbers, that census was consulted for the men in the above table who were known to have remained in the county.⁴ The districts were then located on a map showing of Dickson County districts of this general time period, and a detailed map of the county was studied to determine if a pertinent waterway was in the immediate area. For other individuals, Internet websites offered information on where in Dickson County they had resided.⁵ But, for some, no further information was found,

POSSIBLE WATERWAY REFERENCES

Samuel King is enumerated on page 330 of the 1830 census, near Thomas Petty (age 60-70), and several others of the Petty surname.⁶ Thomas Petty settled on Piney River by 1803.⁷ Their proximity in the census would support the possibility that the "(P)" found behind Samuel King's name indicated his residence on Piney River.

Burwell Myatt was born about 1780 in Wake County, North Carolina, died 4 April 1838, and was buried in Myatt Family Cemetery, "on Turkey Creek."⁸ The designation "(TC)" behind Burrell's name in the 1830 census could well stand for "Turkey Creek."

John Cunningham, age 40-50, appears in 1840 Dickson Co. in District 7.⁹ Jones Creek runs through the eastern edge of District 7, a likely interpretation of the "(JC)" notation next to his name in 1830.¹⁰

³ 1830 U.S. census, Dickson Co. Tenn., p. 323 (penned), line 9, Richard Nolin household. Richard Nolin's age classification in the table differs from others because he was a "free man of color."

⁴ The 1840 census records cited in this article are from 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., pop. sch.; digital images, by subscription, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA mf. pub. M704, roll 209.

⁵ District Divisions, Dickson Co., Tenn., (<http://www.tngenweb.org/dickson/> : accessed 9 September 2010); citing Robert E. Corlew, A *History of Dickson County from the Earliest Times to the Present* (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1956). Also, "General Highway Map: Dickson County, Tennessee," Tennessee Department of Transportation Planning Division and U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, digital image, *Tennessee Department of Transportation* (<http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/> : accessed 9 September 2010).

⁶ 1830 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn. p. 330, line 17, Samuel King household.

⁷ "History of Sheriff's," *Dickson County Government* ([http://www.dicksoncounty.net/sheriff's office/history_of_sheriff's.htm](http://www.dicksoncounty.net/sheriff's%20office/history_of_sheriff's.htm) accessed 9 September 2010)

⁸ *Myatt Family from England/North Carolina/Tennessee: Descendants of John Myatt, Sr., Part I, Generations 1 through 4* (<http://www.freewebs.com/gilbertad/myattsgen1thru3.htm> : accessed 7 September 2010), entry for Burwell Myatt.

George Clark, the younger,⁹ is also enumerated in 1840 Dickson Co., as age 50-60, and in district 6.¹¹ (Although this represents an age discrepancy from 1830 to 1840, it is likely to be the same individual, whose age may have been on the cusp of the age divisions.) Barton's Creek flows through the upper portion of district 6, and provides a likely interpretation of the "(BC)" notation by his name.¹²

While John Goodwin does not appear in the 1840 Dickson County census, a John Goodwin of the right age does appear in District 8 of neighboring Humphreys County.¹³ In 1837 Dickson County lost a sizeable area to Humphreys County.¹⁴ An early map of Humphreys Co. showing districts has not been located, but a significant waterway in the area that changed from Dickson to Humphreys was the Hurricane—a possibility for the meaning of the "(H)" following Goodwin's name in 1830.

THOSE NOT FITTING THE PATTERN

Of the two Andrew Browns, only Andrew A. Brown appears in the 1840 Dickson Co. census; he was in District 11, but this was not the one with the notation. Therefore, the entry was of little help.¹⁵

Absalom Baker appears in the 1840 Dickson Co. census ("Absolem Baker," age 30-40), in District 1¹⁶. The notation on his 1830 enumeration appears to be "(L)," but studying a detailed map of the district 1 area reveals no likely waterways (or other landmark) beginning with the letter "L."

John Baker (age 30-40) also appears in the 1840 Dickson Co. census, on the same page with Absalom, in District 1. His notation, however, was "(W.S.)." While there appears to be a Wiley Spring in the area, it is not a prominent feature; so, this notation remains a mystery.

William "Dunnigan," age 70-80, appears in 1840 in District 1, as well.¹⁷ Again, there is no clue as to what the notation "(S)" or "(L)" might have meant.

Some of those with notations were no longer present in Dickson County ten years later, when the 1840 census defined districts. Among those were Abraham Robertson, Andrew Brown, John Johnston, and Richard Nolin.

FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Access to and research in early deed records for the heads of household listed above would provide more definitive answers, through property descriptions. ‡

⁹ 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., District 7, p. 18 (penned), p. 210 (stamped, facing page), line 10, John Cunningham household.

¹⁰ District Divisions, Dickson Co., Tenn., (<http://www.tngenweb.org/dickson/>). Also, "General Highway Map: Dickson County, Tennessee"; digital image, *Tennessee Department of Transportation* (<http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/>).

¹¹ 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., District 6, p. 17 (penned) p. 209 (stamped, facing page), line 30, George Clark household.

¹² District Divisions, Dickson Co., Tenn., (<http://www.tngenweb.org/dickson/>). Also, "General Highway Map: Dickson County, Tennessee," (<http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/>).

¹³ 1840 U.S. census, Humphreys Co., Tenn., District 8, p. 237 (stamped), line 13, John Goodwin household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 September 2010); citing National Archives mf. pub. M704, roll 237.

¹⁴ Dickson County, Tennessee, "Individual County Chronologies," database, *Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* (<http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/index.html> : accessed 9 September 2010); citing Tennessee Acts, 1835, 7th assembly, 1st session, chapter 46, sections 1-2, pp. 172-174. From this source it appears that Dickson lost about 48 square miles, or 30,000 acres.

¹⁵ 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., District 11, p. 28 (penned), line 6; Andrew A. Johnson household.

¹⁶ 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn. District 1, p. 2, line 10, "Absolem" Baker household.

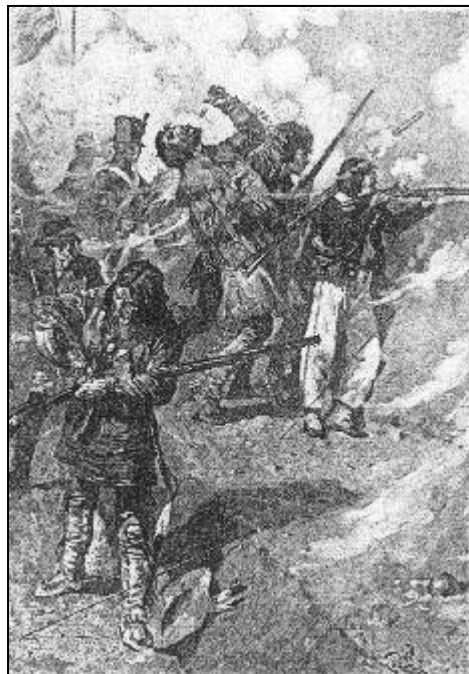
¹⁷ 1840 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., District 1, p. 3, line 15, William "Dunnigan" household.

Some Tennessee Widows and Orphans of the War of 1812

by Robert S. Davis, Wallace State College

Part 1 of a Series

The United States officially fought a war with Great Britain from June 18, 1812 to December 24, 1814 although news of the treaty that ended the conflict traveled so slowly that the fighting continued into 1815. This war knew many names including "the late war with Great Britain and the Indians," but eventually it became popularly known as the War of 1812. In the South, except for British raids on the southern coast; the destruction of St. Mary's Georgia; the siege of Fort Bowyer, Alabama; and the Battle of New Orleans, this war largely involved conflict with certain groups of the Creek Indians.¹



An Act of 16 April 1816 and other Federal legislation gave half-pay pensions to widows and orphans of the War of 1812 (1812-1815), including survivors of soldiers who died as a result of that conflict but after the war was officially over. Each pension was equal to half of the pay of the deceased soldier from his date of death. Each widow's pension was for five years following the soldier's death or until the widow remarried, whichever came first. Beneficiaries included motherless orphans or orphans whose mothers had remarried.

Reproduced here is a list of the Tennesseans (volume fourteen) receiving half-pay pensions, as found in surviving government financial records.² What papers that survive of these pension claims are found in Entry 726 of Record Group 217, and some additional information can sometimes be found in the records of Entry 588. Given below is the name of the deceased soldier, the claimants, the date of commencement of the pension (the date of death of the soldier?), and remarks on the claim. The only additional information found in this record is the amount actually paid. Some veterans may be listed as survived only by a widow because their children were all married or over age twenty-one, thereby not technically qualifying as orphans. Most soldiers of the War of 1812 died from disease rather than battle wounds.

Orphans could also receive a five year pension beginning 17 February 1815, in exchange for relinquishing their claim to federal bounty lands. In Tennessee, those who took advantage of this option were the orphans of William

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¹ For the history of the war in the southern states, a researcher should consult such works as Frank Lawrence Owsley, *Struggle for the Gulf Borderlands* (Gainesville, FL., 1981) and Wilburt S. Brown, *The Amphibious Campaign for West Florida and Louisiana* (Tuscaloosa, 1969). Background on the War of 1812 can be found in David S. and Jeanne T. Heidler, *Encyclopedia of the War of 1812* (Santa Barbara, CA, 1997); Charles Reginald Shrader, *Reference Guide to United States Military History 1607-1815* (New York, 1993); Walter R. Borneman, *1812: The War that Forged a Nation* (New York, 2004); A. J. Langguth, *Union 1812: The Americans who fought the Second War of Independence* (New York, 2009); and C. Edward Skeen, *Citizen Soldiers in the War of 1812* (Lexington, 1999).

² Record Group 217 Records of the Auditor General, Entry 587, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Md. 20740-6001. A microfilm copy of this record is in the Family & Regional History Program, Wallace State College, 801 N. Main Street, Hanceville, AL 35077-2000.

Tankersley (Sarah Tankersley guardian), Jacob Waddle (Jane Waddle guardian), and Baldy Dyer (Mary Dyer guardian).³

Other Tennessee widows and orphans would later apply to the federal government for bounty lands and a few of these widows would live long enough (to 1867 or later) to receive federal military pensions. The claims for bounty and pension files are found at the National Archives and can be searched, and copies acquired, by mail or through the NARA website: <http://www.archives.gov>.⁴ The best source for a list of the pensions to veterans and widows of veterans is Virgil D. White, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files* (Waynesboro, TN, 1992).⁵

Records of thousands of volunteers in the regular United States Army during the War of 1812, often including such information as county and state of birth, are reproduced in the 81 reels of National Archives Micropublication M233, *Registers of Enlistments in the United States Army, 1798-1914*. That microfilm is indexed and reproduced on the subscription website Ancestry.com as “U. S. Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914.” The soldiers born in Virginia also appear in Stuart Lee Butler, *Virginia Soldiers in the United States Army 1800-1815* (Athens, GA, 1986). Sometimes additional information can be found in the much less comprehensive National Archives microfilm M1856, *Discharge Certificates and Miscellaneous Records relating to the Discharge of Soldiers from the Regular Army, 1792-1815*.

An index to Federal volunteers (many of them also state militiamen) is reproduced on National Archives Micropublication M602, *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who Served in the War of 1812*. Tennessee records have been abstracted from this series and published in several works. The most comprehensive of these is Byron and Samuel Sistler’s *Tennesseans in the War of 1812* (Nashville, 1992). Other works about Tennessee soldiers in this war include Penelope Johnson Allen, *Tennessee Soldiers in the War of 1812: Regiments of Col. Allcorn and Col. Allison* (Chattanooga, TN, 1947); and James L. Douthat, *The 1814 Court Martial of Tennessee Militiamen* (Signal Mountain, TN, 1993). The Tennessee State Library and Archives has microfilm of a collection of original Tennessee War of 1812 military rosters.

The National Archives has many other records of the War of 1812 era, including claims for private property lost and certificates of citizenship given to sailors in a failed effort to save them from foreign impressments. Federal records of British aliens in the United States during the war, for example, are published in Kenneth Scott, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979). For information on National Archives records and microfilms consult *Guide to Genealogical Research at the National Archives* (Washington, DC, 1990); Trevor K. Plante, *Military Service Records at the National Archives* (Washington, DC, 2007); *Military Service Records: a Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington, 1985); and *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States* (Washington, 1995).

Helpful published overviews for those for doing research on ancestors in the War of 1812 era include “Filling the Breach: War of 1812 Sources for the South and Elsewhere,” *Alabama Genealogical Society Magazine* 41

³ See “Letter From the Secretary of War Transmitting a List of the Persons who Have Been Added to the Pension List since May 28, 1813” (1818), p. 22, House Document 34 (15-1) Government Document Serial Set.

⁴ Military Service Records, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC, 20408-0001.

⁵ The federal government published an 1883 list of Union service Civil War and War of 1812 pensioners as *List of United States Pensioners on the Roll January 1, 1883* (Washington, DC, 1883). For the first (but not the later) bounty lands given to the veterans, widows, and orphans, see National Archives Micropublication M848, *War of 1812 Military Bounty Warrants, 1815-1848*.

(Spring/Summer 2009): 23-27; Stuart L. Butler, "Genealogical Records of the War of 1812," *Prologue: The Quarterly of the National Archives* 23 (1991): 420-25 and George K. Schweitzer, *War of 1812 Genealogy* (Knoxville, TN, 1986). For bibliographies with a more exhaustive listing of resources, the researcher should consult James C. Neagles, *U. S. Military Records: A Guide to Federal and State Sources* (Salt Lake City, 1994) and Lois Horowitz, *A Bibliography of Military Name Lists From Pre-1675 to 1900: A Guide to Genealogical Sources* (Metuchen, N. J., 1990), but especially for Kentucky and Virginia.

Tennessee Widows and Orphans Pensioned Under the Half-Pay Act of 1816

Information is listed in this order:

Name of the deceased soldier, claimants (in parentheses), soldier's rank; date of commencement of the pension, remarks (if any).

Anderson, John (widow and children), Lt. Col., 27 Oct. '14 "widow intermarried to Mr. Thurmond April 25, 1816"

Anthony, Wm. Banks (widow), private, 28 Decr. '14

Arnel, William (widow Arry), private, 14 Feb. '14

Adams, Howells (widow Nancy), 2nd Lt., 28 July '14

Archer, Thomas (widow Mary), private, 12 March '15

Anderson, Eleanor (widow Sally), private, 14 Jany. '15

Allen, James (widow Charlotte), private, 6 Jany. '15

Avant [Arant?], Carris (widow Dolly A.), private, 12 Sept. '14

Aken, Harrison (widow and children), 3rd Lt., 11 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 14 Decr. 1815"

Allen, John (widow Lydia), private, 14 March '15

Adams, Peter (widow Nancy), private, 19 March '14

Anderson, John (widow Mary), private, 10 Feb '15

Alexander, Andrew M. (widow Nancy), private, 23 Dec. '14

Allison, Halbert (widow Jane), private, 14 May '15

Alexander, James (widow Lucy), private, 12 Jany. '15

Abbot, Samuel (widow Catherine), private, 27 Apr. '14

Amonet, Reuben (widow Betsy), sergeant, 24 Sept. '14

Anderson, Abraham (widow and children), private, 10 March '15 "widow intermarried 14 December 1815"

Anderson, George (widow Rachel), private, 30 March '15

Abney, John (children), blacksmith, 23 Feby. '15

Berry, James (widow), 1st Lt., 27 March '14

Bean, William (widow), private, 14 Jany. '15

Britten, Cornelious (widow), private, 1 May '15

Bitner, Samuel (widow), private, 19 Nov. '14

Barton, Samuel (widow), 1st Lt., 9 Nov. '13

Brewer, John (widow), private, 3 April '15

Byrns [Byers?], James (widow Mary), private, 14 Feb. '15

Belk [Bell?], Middleton (widow Rebecca), private, 4 Feb. '15

Booth, Samuel R. (widow Mary), private, 1 Jany. '15

Barnet, Lemuel (widow Polly), private, 20 March '15

Blair, Joseph (widow Jane), private, 8 Jany. '15

Bond, Thomas (widow Polly), private, 9 Feb. '15

Brandon, John (widow Polly), private, 8 Dec. '14

Barefoot, Jonathan (widow Nancy), private, 10 Dec. '14

Burns, Robert (widow Mary M.), private, 2 Nov. '13

Beason, John (widow Elizabeth), Corpl., 22 Jany. '14

Baley, John (widow Elizabeth), Corpl., 3 Apr. [?] '14

Bullard, Joseph (widow Elizabeth), private, 10 Feb. '15

Burnes [Burris?], James (widow Jane), private, 14 Apr. '15

Brinkley, Samuel (widow Celia), private, 8 Mar. '15

Bogle, Thomas (widow Rachel), private, 10 Jany. '15

Birds, John (widow Sarah), private, 13 May '15

Bunch, Henry (widow Mary), private, 21 Apr. '15

Boykin, Lemuel (widow Emelia), private, 7 Jan. '15

Biter [Bates ?], John (widow Margaret), private, 10 Aug. '14

Boaz [?], James (widow and children), private, 17 May '14 "widow intermarried 20 June 1816"

Broom, Britain (widow Rebecca), Sergeant, 8 March '15

Beenland, Edward W. (widow), Corporal, 17 March '15

Bradshaw, George (widow), private, 10 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 8 October 1816"

Bradshaw, John (widow Betsy), private, 6 March '15
Burgess, Warren (widow Castlin [?]), private, 17 Feb. '15

Boykin, Joel (widow Agnes), private, 25 March '15
Bratton, James (widow Rachel), private, 12 Apr. '15
Bishop, Samuel (widow Joanna), private, 3 March '15
Bolling, Enoch (widow Jane), private, 25 Dec. '14
Brown, Thomas (widow Nicy), private, 23 Dec. '14
Broom, Miles (widow Elizabeth), private, 10 Apr. '15
Buford, Thomas (widow Betsy), 2nd Lt., 29 Dec. '14
Brown, William (widow), private, 22 Nov. '12 "widow intermarried 12 Nov. '17"

Belew [or Belyew?], Isaac (widow Amelia), private, 8 Jany. '15

Burton, Charles A. H. (widow and children), private, 6 Mar. '15 "widow intermarried 14 Apr 1816"

Bridges, William (widow Lucinda), private, 20 Jany. '15

Bassinger, John (widow Catherine), private, 1 Apr. '15

Brady [or Brada?], Jno. (widow Polly), private, 7 Dec. '14

Baynes, Ellsworth (widow Margarte), private, 1 Sept. '14

Berry, John (widow Rachel), private, 20 Jany. '15

Brock, Banner (widow Elizabeth), private, 4 Feby. '15

Bailey, William (widow Susannah), private, 3 Jany. '15

Benton, Jesse (widow Betsy), private, 22 Decr. '12

Blagg, Kelton (widow Mary), private, 6 Feby. '15

Brock, Basset (widow Nancy), private, 2 March '15

Bradford, Larkin (widow Charlotte), 1st Lieutenant, 9 Nov. '13

Brison [or Bryson?], Daniel (widow Sally), Corporal, 1 Dec. '14

Boyd, Thomas (widow Peggy), private, 17 April '14

Bloodworth, Henry (widow Dolly), private, 15 April '14

Bartlett, Elijah (widow Sally), private, 11 Feb. '15

Bailey, Henry (widow Sarah), private, 11 Feb. '15

Butler, Richard (widow and children), private, 7 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 28 December 1816"

Bedford, Benjamin (widow and children), private, 28 Mar. '15 "widow intermarried 29 July 1816"

Baker, Elias (widow Jane), private, 13 Jany. '15

Betty, John (widow and children), private, 1 April '15 "widow intermarried 15 October 1817"



Brown, William (widow Elizabeth), private, 24 Jany. '15

Bird, John (widow and children), private, 31 Jany. '14 "widow intermd 9 Augt. '18"

Croff, Jacob (widow), private, 2 Dec. '14 "widow intermarried 14 May 1816"

Collins, John (widow), private, 11 Feb. '15

Caltharp, James (widow), private, 27 Feb. '15

Covington, Henry (widow Winney), private, 11 Mar. '15

Clark, Richard (widow Elizabeth), private, 14 Feb. '15

Crumley, Jacob (Nancy widow), private, 28 Apr. '14

Craig, William (widow Jane), private, 26 Jany. '15

Clark, Willie C. (widow Betsy), private, 31 Jany. '13

Catheart, Joseph (widow Susanna), private, 3 April '14

Cooper, Absalom (widow Catherine), private, 22 Feb. '14

Carson, Samuel (widow Sarah), private, 16 March '15

Cosby, James (widow Margaret), private, 26 March '15

Compton, Thomas (widow Susanna), private, 10 Apr. '15

Clark, James (widow Nancy), private, 13 Nov. '14

Childress, James (widow Polly), private, 12 Mar. '15

Carson, Willis (widow Peggy), Corp., 23 Feby. '15

Coleburn, Richard (widow Jane), private, 8 Mar. '15

Chandler, Thomas (widow Polly), private, 6 April '14

Claxton, James (widow Sarah), private, 11 Feb. '15

Clark, Benjamin M. (widow and children), private, 14 Nov. '14 "widow intermarried 1 Feby. 1816"

Crews, Edward (widow Polly), private, 22 Dec. '14

Cash, James (widow Polly), private, 11 Nov. '13
 Constable, Jacob (widow Hannah), private, 31 Dec. '14
 Caldwell, James (widow Rahab), private, 8 March '15
 Clark, Andrew (widow Polly), private, 15 March '15
 Carr, F. John (widow Hannah & children), private, 5 Sept. '15 "intermarried 28 July 1816"
 Christian, John (widow & children), private, 1 Apr. '15 "widow intermarried 4 July 1816"
 Cocke, Lewis (widow Sarah), private, 21 Mar. '15
 Crenshaw, Cornelous (widow Celia), private, 23 February 1815
 Cartwright, Vincent (widow Theny), private, 1 January 1815
 Cock [or Cox?], John (widow Nancy), private, 1 February '15
 Cooley, Cornelous (widow & children), Ensign, 10 Feby. '15 "widow intermarried 10 Decr. 1816"
 Carter, John (widow Nancy), Corpl., 18 Nov. 1812
 Cockram [or Cockrum or Cockran?], Jno. (widow Annes), Sergt., 11 Dec. '14
 Chisum, William (widow Ann), Capt., 17 Mar. '18
 Cruse, Samuel (widow Jane), private, 13 May '15
 Carson, William (widow), private, 8 July '14
 Cloud, David (widow Talitha), private, 7 January '15
 Cartwright, Thomas (widow Mary), private, 18 Jany. '14
 Callicut, James (widow Elizabeth), private, 17 Dec. '14
 Curtis, Noah (widow Sally), private, 30 Dec. '14
 Calaway, John E. (widow Mary), trumpeter, 21 Jany. '15
 Cameron, William (widow Patsey), Surgn. [or Sergt.?), 30 Apr. '15
 Creasey, Joseph (late widow), private, 28 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 19 June 1819_no children"
 Campbell, Jonathan A. (widow Lavinia), private, 15 Jany. '15
 Crowley, John (widow Martha), private, 2 Dec. '14
 Croff, Jacob (widow and children), private, 2 Dec. '14 "widow intermarried 14 May 1816"
 Cagle, Adam (widow Hannah), private, 30 May '15
 Dossett, Willis (widow), private, 3 Nov. 1813
 Diddle, John (widow), private, 18 March '14
 Daniel, James (widow), private, 22 April 1815
 Delaney, John (widow), private, 15 Feb. '15
 Dudley, Abraham (widow), Captain, 29 Nov. '14
 Darnell, Benjamin (widow), trumpeter, 13 Mar. '13
 Dixon, Robert (widow Polly), private, 9 Feb. 1815
 Dean, Luke H. (widow Polly C.), Corporal, 26 Oct. '13 "widow intermarried April 2 1817 to Mr. Marlin"
 Doak, John (widow Sally), Captain, 16 Feb. '15
 Davidson, William (widow Mary), private, 20 Mar. '15
 Dickson, Edmond (widow Nancy), private, 31 Jany. 1815
 Downey [or Deaney?], John N. (widow Noley), private, 28 March '15
 Duncan, Charles (widow Letty), private, 22 Feby. '15
 Darr, Henry (widow Eve), private, 22 Jany. '14
 Doty, Thomas (widow Hannah), private, 25 Jany. '15
 Davidson, Thomas (widow Sarah), Corpl, 30 Jany. '15
 Drennon, William (widow Peggy), private, 8 Jany. '15
 Dunn, Jessee (widow Nancy), private, 28 Apr. '14 [?]
 Dudley, Richard (widow Elizabeth), private, 29 Oct. '14
 Davidson, Green (widow Anny), private, 28 July '14
 Delph, Michael (widow Jane), private, 16 Feby. '15
 Dawson, Thomas (widow Dorcas), private, 13 Oct. '14
 Doty, Robert (widow Elizabeth), private, 28 Mar. '15
 Doud, William (widow Anna), private, 28 Feb. '14
 Daniel, Peter (widow Priscilla), private, 2 Apr. '14
 Dunn, John (widow and children), private, 8 March '13 "widow intermarried 9 Sept 1818"
 Edwards, Andrew (widow), private, 12 Mar. '14
 Eakin, Jesse (widow Jane), private, 16 Feb. '15
 Ellis, Simeon (widow Delilah), private, 27 Mar. '14
 Estis, Gallant (widow Peggy), private, 26 Jany. '14
 Edington, Luke F. (widow Ann), sergeant, 23 Dec. '14
 Edge [or Age?], Moses (widow Jane), private, 23 Feby. '15
 Ellitt [or Elliott?], Wm. (widow Cely), private, 22 Jany. '15
 Eakins, David (widow Rebecca), private, 24 Jany. '14
 Eagins, William (widow Margaret), 2nd Lt, 22 Jany. '14
 Eatherage, Merrett (widow Sally), private, 1 May '14



Erwin, Richard (widow Milly), private, 27 Jany. '15
 Ewell, William (widow and children), private, 15 Jany. '15 "widow intermarried 18 Nov. 1817"
 East, John (widow Anna), private, 13 Jany. '15 transfer: "To Mississippi"
 Farr, John (widow), private, 27 Octr. '13
 Farmer, James (widow), private, 23 Feb. '15
 Franks, Elijah (widow), corporal, 7 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried to Mr. Short Augt. 20, 1815"
 Fuller, Henry (widow Ruth), private, 4 Apr. '14
 Forrester, Jonathan (widow Elizabeth), musician, 22 Feby. '15
 Fann, Elijah (widow Jane), private, 1 Decr. '13
 Forrest, Isaac (widow Nancy), private, 7 Feby. '15
 Farley, Jesse (widow Elizabeth), 1st Lt., 22 Apr. '15
 Feeland [or Fielding?], William (widow Polly), private, 9 Feb. '15
 Forrester, Charles (widow Barbara, children), private, 23 Decr. '14 "widow intermarried June 15 1818"
 Foster, Davies (widow Nancy), private, 15 Oct. '13
 Felton, William (widow Lettiley), private, 7 Dec. '13
 Furgason, Samuel (widow Nancy), private, 28 Jany. '15

Frost, Alexander (widow Decey D.), private, 30 Dec. '14
 Free, Mathew (widow Nancy), private, 23 Feb. '15
 French, Thomas [widow? and/or children?], Sergt., 20 Mar. '15
~~Foster, Davis (widow Naney)~~
 Featherston, Henry (widow Nancy), Sergt., 9 Jany. '15
 Featherston, Daniel (widow Jane), private, 2 Feby. '15
 Foster, Michael (widow

Elizabeth), private, 16 Oct. '14
 Freeman, Miles (widow and children), private, 3 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 10 Augt 1816"
 Fearless, James (widow Polly), private, 25 Dec. '14
 Fulkerson, John (widow Jane, children), 1st Lt., 28 Feb. '15 "widow intermarried 7 Novr. 1816"
 Ford, Thomas (widow Isabel), private, 14 Feb. '14
 Farris, Samuel (widow Jennel), private, 6 Dec. '14
 Fletcher, John (widow Jenney), private, 1 Jany. '15
 Freeman, James (widow Patsey), private, 31 Aug. '14
 Fields, David (widow Lucy), private, 27 Mar. '14
 Fuller, Arthur (widow Nancy), private, 15 Apr. '15
 Friel, Morris (widow Sarah), private, 7 Feb. '13 transfer: "To Kentucky"
 Fancher, David (widow Sarah), private, 24 Nov. '13
 Goin, Noah or Gowan Menoah (widow), Corpl., 22 April '15
 Grayham, James (widow), private, 1 Nov. '15
 Gibbs, Nicholas (widow Rachel), Capt., 27 March '14
 Goard, Isham (widow Nancy), private, 14 Jany. '15
 Gardner, Robert (widow Jane), private, 5 Jan. '15
 Gibson, John (widow Elizabeth), private, 25 Jany '15
 Gower, William E. (widow Patsey), private, 16 January '15

To Be Continued



Missing Death Certificates Found

While searching in the stacks at the State Library and Archives, Archivist Darla Brock ran across a bundle of death certificates labeled "miscellaneous." Upon investigation, Archives staff realized that the names on these certificates did not appear in the typed indices which researchers have depended upon for years. They embarked upon a project to create an index and make these records available to the public.

Here, then, is a list of 143 Middle Tennessee deaths from 1936-1943 which have been hidden from view for many years. We hope that genealogists and family members may find here a record for which they have long been searching. Indeed, one visitor has already reported finding a record in this group for which he had been searching for twenty years. While these records come from all over Tennessee, only the Middle Tennessee entries are listed here.

The certificates are available on a single reel of microfilm, filed numerically by the frame number given here. The microfilm is available for use at TSLA, or copies can be ordered by mail. Reference the title "Death Certificates (Miscellaneous Reel) 1936-1943" when requesting these records.

	Given Name	County	Death Date	Frame No.
Bedford County				
Bailey	John Wallace	Bedford	3/11/1941	80
Crosslin	Infant of Jim	Bedford	4/16/1941	81
Dalton	Cynthia Tennessee	Bedford	1/23/1941	78
Floyd	Joseph	Bedford	12/28/1941	482
Rippy	Lela Rippy	Bedford	2/13/1941	79
Cannon County				
Cantrell	Infant of Chas.	Cannon	5/23/1942	289
Davenport	Infant of Hughie	Cannon	6/11/1939	471
Morris	Cynthia	Cannon	10/18/1940	53
Robinson	Lucinda	Cannon	3/20/1942	287
Robinson	William R.	Cannon	5/12/1942	288
Cheatham County				
Blankenship	Mary Francis	Cheatham	5/25/1941	98
Carney	Jamey	Cheatham	3/2/1941	96
Collier	Hubert	Cheatham	2/7/1941	95
Mayo	James Washington	Cheatham	3/2/1941	97
Osborne	William McAuther	Cheatham	6/30/1942	291
Shelton	Tom	Cheatham	10/28/1940	56
Stewart	Infant of Leonard	Cheatham	9/2/1939	467
Walker	Jassie	Cheatham	2/20/1940	55

Clay County

Abney	Lee Vellie	Clay	8/2/1941	116
Bilfrey	Nellie Willie Lee	Clay	1/23/1942	299
Burks	Settie	Clay	11/30/1939	06

Coffee County

Allen	Mildred Sue	Coffee	3/1/1941	120
Baker	Mamie Agness	Coffee	9/3/1941	125
Brothers	Alma Lee	Coffee	5/26/1942	307
Craig	Joseph R.	Coffee	3/9/1942	304
Crocker	Henry Forrest	Coffee	6/29/1942	309
Darnell	Dora	Coffee	9/13/1941	126
Edwards	Hervey Carl	Coffee	4/23/1942	306
Fletcher	Infant of D. V.	Coffee	10/6/1942	500
Johnson	Lilian	Coffee	10/24/1940	58
Knight	Infant of Virgil Lee	Coffee	6/22/1941	124
Messick	Celia Rochelle	Coffee	5/18/1941	121
Petty	Grace	Coffee	12/4/1942	312
Poff	Thurman Lee	Coffee	7/1/1942	310
Porter	Robert Elvis	Coffee	10/14/1942	311
Rice	Charles	Coffee	12/14/1941	129
Skinner	William A.	Coffee	6/13/1941	122
Smartt	Charles Byrum	Coffee	6/8/1942	308
Smith	Benjamin Booman	Coffee	9/17/1941	127
Thomas	David Ray	Coffee	1/15/1941	119
Unknown	Unknown (stillboarn)	Coffee	11/8/1941	128

Davidson County

Stewart	James H.	Davidson	8/25/1942	315
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DeKalb County

Allen	Ollie E.	DeKalb	5/9/1941	138
Stanley	Infant of Loyd	DeKalb	4/12/1941	485
Summers	Angie	DeKalb	4/28/1942	316
Taylor	C. C.	DeKalb	9/7/1939	08

Dickson County

Martin	Henry Aythor	Dickson	10/20/1941	486
Shelton	Mary	Dickson	11/10/1942	317

Franklin County

Bennett	Evalena	Franklin	6/28/1941	151
Garner	Infant of Roy M.	Franklin	10/29/1942	326
Green	Jones Thomas	Franklin	12/18/1942	327
Hill	Nancy Jane	Franklin	1/23/1941	150
Hughes	Andrew Jackson	Franklin	2/9/1942	322
Nevils	Sarah	Franklin	6/29/1942	323
Partin	Infant of Oscar	Franklin	1/13/1941	149
Taylor	Joseph E.	Franklin	7/18/1941	152
Thompson	Alton Jr.	Franklin	7/14/1942	324
Warren	Katherine M.	Franklin	7/17/1942	325

Williams	Annie Turney	Franklin	10/19/1941	154
Giles County				
Abernathy	Almeda Mitchell	Giles	11/24/1939	18
Adams	William Henry	Giles	1/25/1939	15
Crenshaw	Nettie	Giles	10/3/1939	17
Lewis	Jasper S.	Giles	11/17/1941	157
Roberts	Rosa Marie	Giles	11/29/1941	487
Russell	Buford Allen	Giles	9/16/1939	16
Grundy County				
Haynes	Russel J.	Grundy	3/29/1942	335
Hickman County				
Danner	Bessie	Hickman	1/24/1942	361
Yates	Melissa Ann Holland	Hickman	1/2/1941	183
Lawrence County				
Hughes	Cora Lee	Lawrence	7/17/1942	380
Lincoln County				
Ferrell	Parlee	Lincoln	3/17/1939	30
Macon County				
Carver	Eliza Stokes	Macon	4/6/1941	205
Dodd	Stella	Macon	11/29/1939	32
Jenkins	Mandy Alice	Macon	7/25/1941	206
Meador	James Franklin	Macon	6/16/1942	392
York	Lou Vernie	Macon	10/14/1939	31
Younger	Lon C.	Macon	8/22/1940	63
Marion County				
Daffron	Carrie Thomas	Marion	4/15/1941	213
Graham	George W. Jr.	Marion	7/11/1942	397
Higgins	Robt. Lee Williams	Marion	9/13/1941	214
Jones	Infant of William Hershall	Marion	10/5/1940	491
Maury County				
Cook	Letha	Maury	9/25/1942	398
Hughes	William Robert	Maury	1/16/1941	215
Partee	Elsie	Maury	1/24/1942	511
Montgomery County				
Duncan	Edgar Trice	Montgomery	7/5/1939	36
Unknown	Baby John Doe	Montgomery	10/10/1941	219
Moore County				
Berry	Bildice Potter	Moore	8/6/1941	220
Deal	Oscar Andrew	Moore	8/13/1942	402
Farrar	Roy F.	Moore	10/27/1941	221

Overton County

Cunningham	Aaron Addison	Overton	3/19/1942	407
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Perry County

Grimes	Lacquita Joy	Perry	3/26/1941	224
Peahouse	Eva Maree	Perry	1/11/1941	223

Pickett County

Easterly	Mary Florence	Pickett	6/15/1942	408
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Putnam County

Bouton	Dorothy Estelle	Putnam	10/29/1942	514
Bradham	Mary Lucinda	Putnam	2/28/1941	232
Carlock	Thomas Ward	Putnam	9/13/1942	417
Gaw	Infant of Tom Lee	Putnam	11/30/1942	515
Haney	Dainel Washington	Putnam	9/16/1942	418
Kilgore	Infant of William Haywood	Putnam	9/21/1942	513
Waller	Thomas Stacy	Putnam	11/14/1940	69

Robertson County

Bell	Georgia Davis	Robertson	7/16/1942	431
Bigbee	Dock	Robertson	12/17/1942	437
Birdwell	Vernon Ray	Robertson	1/4/1942	421
Bracy	John Bell	Robertson	8/20/1942	432
Brooksher	Carrie Louise	Robertson	8/24/1942	433
Clayton	Charles Walton	Robertson	7/14/1942	429
Clinard	Ethel Belle	Robertson	5/26/1942	428
Elam	Benny	Robertson	2/18/1942	423
Hall	Florence Biddie	Robertson	3/16/1941	241
Krage	Wash	Robertson	4/22/1942	427
McClain	Terry Ray	Robertson	11/5/1942	435
Metcalf	Abram	Robertson	3/5/1942	426
Miller	Rufus Lancaster	Robertson	2/24/1942	425
Munday	Warren Harding	Robertson	2/18/1942	424
Randolph	Joseph Edward	Robertson	2/9/1942	422
Stanley	Susie Burr	Robertson	9/26/1942	434
Trotter	Emma	Robertson	11/27/1942	436
Wilhoite	Lizzie	Robertson	12/16/1941	243
Williams	Nannie Lue	Robertson	9/18/1941	242

Rutherford County

Adams	Gertrude	Rutherford	11/4/1942	439
Mason	Robert T.	Rutherford	12/13/1939	40
Welch	Charles Robert	Rutherford	8/3/1942	438

Smith County

Allison	Fanny	Smith	3/10/1939	41
Pope	John Silus	Smith	8/2/1942	443

Stewart County

Spurgeon	Clarence Jr.	Stewart	7/14/1943	532
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Walker	Lina Jude	Stewart	2/26/1942	444
Sumner County				
Ester	Rosie Lea	Sumner	5/3/1942	448
Hood	Fount Thomas	Sumner	7/5/1939	42
Palmer	John	Sumner	4/1/1941	249
Troutt	Annie	Sumner	7/27/1942	449
Van Buren County				
Mooneyham	Infant of Foster	Van Buren	5/27/1942	522
Spakes	Infant of Cleopa	Van Buren	8/24/1943	533
Sullivan	Infant of Woodrow	Van Buren	5/29/1942	456
Warren County				
Kirby	Matthew W.	Warren	3/7/1941	258
McGregor	Infant of George	Warren	2/2/1942	521
Wayne County				
Harris	Calvin M.	Wayne	4/23/1942	460
Hogan	Charles King	Wayne	2/5/1942	459
Stricklin	Mildred Annetta	Wayne	9/2/1942	461
Williamson County				
Anderson	Fetnie Jane	Williamson	12/5/1942	463
Darden	William	Williamson	11/2/1942	523
Patton	Ernest Eugene	Williamson	8/10/1941	495
Wilson County				
Harrison	Louvenia Melvinia	Wilson	11/31/1939	49
Hastings	William Sion	Wilson	12/28/1942	464
Sirey	Infant of Milford Filmore	Wilson	7/9/1942	525

Cell Phone Lost – Cousin Found

After some 70,000 football enthusiasts dejectedly made their way out of LP Field in Nashville following the Titans v. Steelers game recently, my son Andrew found a very nice Blackberry phone in the stands. The owner had failed to put an ICE entry into the contacts list (everyone should!) so Andrew called the last couple of numbers listed in the phone's history. No one answered, but he left messages indicating he had found the phone and asking the owner to contact him.

Several days later – just when he was thinking he might become the owner of a new phone - Andrew received a call from a gentleman in Murfreesboro, who said the phone belonged to his wife. They made arrangements to meet, and the caller said, “Did you say your name was Sherrill? My wife was a Sherrill.” After further discussion, it was discovered that Andrew and the phone's owner were cousins (third cousins once removed), both descended from Henry Hunt Sherrill (1830-1880) of Coffee County, Tenn.

Chuck Sherrill, Editor

News from the State Library & Archives



*by Trent Hanner and Stephanie Sutton,
Reference Librarians*

The *Looking Back at Tennessee in the Civil War* project, begun this summer, is uncovering Civil War manuscripts, photographs and artifacts held in family collections. A team of experts from TSLA and the State Museum have visited six counties to photograph and digitize these treasures, many of which have never been seen in public before. Ranging from carved bullets to soldier diaries, these items are being solicited across the state. If grant funds allow, the *Looking Back* team will visit all 95 counties.

An online exhibit showing selected items from the project can be viewed at: <http://tn.gov/tsla/cwtn/index.htm>. A short but entertaining video shows how the project works. Visit the site to learn more about this project, which is just one of many Civil War Sesquicentennial activities underway at TSLA.

A new support group called TSLAFriends is now open for membership. The Friends mission statement reads:

Through volunteerism, advocacy and financial assistance, TSLAFriends supports the Tennessee State Library and Archives in its work to preserve and share Tennessee history and provide access to a world of information.

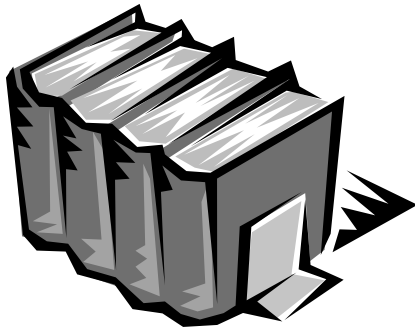
All who support this mission are encouraged to join. If you join before the new year, you'll be a Charter Member. For more information visit www.tsلافriends.org.

The collection of Nashville City Directories available for online viewing is growing. Thanks largely to the work of Librarian Frankie King, researchers can now use the directories dated from 1853 to 1868 along with 1880, 1881 and 1924. The 1924 directory includes a cross-index by street and house number, so you can see a list of everyone who lived on a particular street at that time. Along with the directory listings for individuals, which genealogists are accustomed to using, don't forget to browse the business listings and advertisements in order to learn more about the places where your family members worked.

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.

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



Book Review

by Shirley Wilson

Finding Sara: A Daughter's Journey by Margaret Edds, 280 pp., 2009, soft cover, bibliography, photographs. \$15 plus tax from <http://www.margaretedds.com/>

As a book reviewer of genealogical publications, it is not normally necessary to read every single word of a book to be reviewed. A book of cemetery inscriptions is a good example of why this doesn't usually happen.

In this case, every word *was* read and very thoroughly enjoyed. A woman's search for the essence of her mother who died when she was but a toddler is the storyline of this book. The haunting tale is beautifully told in letters which had been carefully preserved by the mother's sister.

Reading it is a fascinating trip through rural Tennessee and the unique coal town of Lynch, Kentucky, in the 1930s to 1950s. Edds did a marvelous job of tying the letters together to create an intensely emotional and interesting saga of her mother's brief life. This is a great read and all the better and more enjoyable because it is true. †

The Coming of Civil War

Tennessee's Sesquicentennial signature event *The Coming of the Civil War* will be a two-day event held in Nashville on November 12-13. This kick-off event will offer opportunities for school children, history professionals, visitors, and life-long learners to get involved in living history activities, performances, and panel discussions.

Taking place over a Friday and Saturday, this two-day event will be one you will not want to miss! The schedule will feature noted authors and scholars on the Civil War and will include discussions on the following topics:

Keynote Address: The Coming of the War

- *Overview of the Civil War*
- *The Election of 1860*
- *Black Tennesseans, 1856-1861: During the Storm Clouds Before the Civil War*
- *Tennessee's Once and Future Military Leaders*
- *Tennessee Women Prepare for the War*
- *Was Secession Inevitable?*
- *All activities are free and open to the public.*

Beginning at 1:00 on Friday afternoon, State Library and Archives staff will host a free research seminar in the auditorium of TSU's Avon Williams Campus.

Lectures in the afternoon sessions will include information about preserving your family papers and memorabilia, researching your Civil War ancestor, and other topics.

For details and updates, visit the Sesquicentennial Commission's web site:

<http://www.tnvacation.com/civil-war/events/>