

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

Saturday, Nov, 17, 2012
Brentwood Library 8:30-4:00

Annual Seminar

Maps and Newspaper Research

Pam Boyer Sayre & Ron Sayre
presenters

See pp. 75-76 for info.
Registration form on p. 96
Registration fee \$40/\$45
Advance registration required.

Saturday, Jan. 19, 2013
Knowles Center 1:00

Chronicles of the Cumberland Settlements

Paul Clements, presenter

Paul Clements, historian and author, will discuss
findings from his extensive research into the
earliest days of settlement and interaction with
Native Indians in Middle Tennessee. He will
debunk commonly-believed myths and share
many new stories and findings about early
settlement. This meeting is open free to all.

Saturday, March 16, 2013
Knowles Center 1:00

Genealogical Research in the Union Provost Marshal records at the State Library & Archives

Darla Brock, presenter

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXVI, Number 2, Fall 2012

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Contributors in this issue

Sarah Armistead
Gale Williams Bamman
Paul R. White
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

The Civil War in Middle Tennessee has always been a topic of interest to readers of the *Journal*. This issue is full of new articles on that topic, and I hope you will find them of interest.

In addition to our long-running series on the files of the Southern Claims Commission ... which, incidentally, is now getting into the numerous and most interesting Rutherford County claims ... this issue contains abstracts from a rare newspaper from Springfield published just after the fall of Fort Donelson. The way the editor tries to play down the panic of the time is indicative of the great fear and trepidation Middle Tennesseans felt as the Yankees pushed into their homeland.

Two articles based on Tennessee letters recently discovered among the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress appear here. One is from an unidentified Pennsylvania soldier who describes his experiences in Thompson's Station (Maury and Williamson counties). Another is from Alfred Tilton, a New York youth whose experiences in the mountains of Franklin and Marion counties make good reading.

Don't miss the centerfold with information about *Discovering Our Ancestors with Maps and Newspapers*, the Annual Seminar coming up on November 17th. So much material has become available using these records, you won't want to miss this seminar by two expert researchers and great presenters.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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Visit our website at <http://www.mtgs.org>

Reburial of the Hutcheson Brothers, Robertson County, 1866



In the only surviving issue of a newspaper started in Robertson County just after the Civil War appears a lengthy notice of the reinterment of two young men who had been killed while serving in the Confederate Army. Brothers John and George Boyd Hutcheson were evidently unmarried at the time of their death.

Flag of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry,
John B. Hutcheson's regiment.
(www.lexingtonrifles.com/hdqtrs.htm)

ROBERTSON REGISTER

A. Thomas, Editor

Springfield, Tenn. May 12th, 1866

OUR PAPER

We this morning issue the first number of the "Robertson Register" to the public, relying on the generous and enterprising people, and our own industry.

OUR COURSE

We have not the most remote idea of pleasing all and everybody, and we shall endeavor upon our part to keep a clear conscience in conducting our journal, actuated we hope by the principles of *right* and *justice*.

OUR POLITICS

We are just emerging from without doubt the most disastrous war to a civilized people, the world ever saw, and believing as we do that the terrible destruction [sic] has been wrought by demagogues or politicians, we shall advocate for all offices of trust and honor, those who do not worship with or roll in the mire of any particular *party* or *clique*.

IN RELIGION

We can only judge of the "tree by the fruit," believing in *truth* and *morality* and that it is the duty of us all to be governed by the dictates of our conscience, when we wish to extend our influence by attaching ourselves to a church.

JOHN B. AND GEORGE BOYD HUTCHESON

JOHN B. – But few short years ago and the subject of this notice was with the writer in the daily walks of life, known as an honest, truthful and upright boy, whose pride it was to be the friend of all who enjoyed his acquaintance and society [?-mating] with his bright and cultivated intellect the family circle of his grey headed father, kind and amiable mother, loving, gentle sisters and devoted brothers, and as he was then, so he continued on the path of virtue and honesty, daily clustering fresh laurels around his head, as but few have done in the short space of time allotted him upon earth. In 1861, when the tocsin of war was sounded, then scarcely out of his teens, he early espoused the cause of his native South and State, with that devotedness ever characteristic of him in his undertakings. Possessed of a strong and manly frame, and with that determination of purpose, nobly did he go forth and sustain the principles of his choosing [torn] for that which he believed right, worshiped and deemed sacred, the *Confederate cause*. In the formation of the company to which he attached himself, his comrades conferred on him the position of 1st Lieutenant, from which he arose to that of Lt. Col. in Morgan's command, B.W. Duke's regiment. He fell at the head of a detachment of his



Gen. John Hunt Morgan, under whom John B. Hutcheson served.

command, at Woodbury, Tenn., in action, January 24th, 1863 – a victim of cruel war.

GEORGE BOYD, a younger brother, possessed of the attributes and qualities of his noble brother, entered too, with his whole heart and soul into the Confederate service – being one of the first who enlisted in Co. C., 14th Tennessee regiment early in 1861, elected a Lieutenant, which he filled till he too was mortally wounded, in action at Chancellorsville, on the 3rd of May, 1863, honored, loved and respected by his comrades, as one of his noble qualities will and ever ought to be. Sad to them indeed, when the news reached them upon the tented field, that their friend George Boyd was no more, and many a w[illegible] from the cheeks of his sturdy and

war-worn companions as the announcement was sadly whispered from one to another.

JOHN B. and GEORGE BOYD are sweet words in the ears of their aged and tottering parents, who with heavy hearts followed the remains of their loved ones to the family burial place for re-interment, near this place, after divine service, by the Rev. J.B. West, and Rev. G.P. Jackson, on yesterday. May they rest in peace.

This entry in the Robertson County census of 1850 appears to represent the Hutcheson family described in the 1866 newspaper. In the 1860 census, John B. was not at home and George was listed as "Boyd".

84	John S. Hutcheson	34	M	Stamur	1000	S. H. W.	2
	Mary	47	F			Sum	
	Mary A.	16	F			"	
	Virginia C.	13	F			"	"
	John B.	11	M			"	
	George B.	7	M			"	X

1850 U.S. census, Robertson Co., Tenn., 9th Dist., p.72B (stamped), family 84, John S. Hutcheson household; digital image, *Ancestry.com*.

Letter from a Pennsylvania Soldier after the battle at Thompson's Station, Tenn.

This letter, a photocopy, was given to the Library of Congress in 1939 by Mrs. A.W. Ozment.¹ The writer is unidentified, but was a member of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Lochiel Cavalry. Written over several days, the letter consists of four pages of densely written text. Once the soldier had filled the pages, he turned them over and wrote upside-down between the original lines, making reading very difficult.

There is no salutation, and it seems likely that this is only part of a larger series of letters penned by this man. The letter is written to his wife, and mentions a child called Pattie. The soldier mentions medical duties, and may have been a doctor. He directs his wife to purchase seed at Gettysburg, which must have been the nearest town to their home. (The battle of Gettysburg was still several months in the future.) The writer's vocabulary and writing skills indicate that he was a person of good education. Several times he refers to the Union troops as "Norwegians" – whether he was of Norwegian descent, or whether this was a private joke with his wife, is unclear. The 9th Pennsylvania fought throughout the war and took heavy losses. It was organized at Harrisburg and comprised of men from southern and south-eastern Pennsylvania.

The Battle of Thompson's Station took place on the Williamson/Maury County border on March 6, 1863. Union Colonel John Coburn, moving supplies from Franklin to Columbia, was overwhelmed by Confederates including Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry.

Spelling has been left as in the original. Some punctuation has been added for clarity.

Friday the 13th, March, 1863
Camp 9th Pa. Caval[r]y West Bank
of Harper [*sic*] River at Franklin Tenn.

I received your last letter dated March the 1st on the 11th in the field about 16 miles out from Franklin. You must have been in rather a gloomy mood of mind when you wrote. I know you are lonely without me at home



Flag of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Civil War Trust (www.civilwar.org)

as I should be if there without you it would be far more pleasanter for me at home with you & Patty[?] than in the Army; but as I have often said before & as you know Circumstances compels the seperation. I am at present & have been since the 1st of last December been in very active service – more so than I care about seeing. I ought to have an assistant. I was absent with the regiment since Sunday & returned last night after

¹ Library of Congress Manuscript item #2777. Titled "Battle of Thompson's Station Letter, 1863."

dark to Camp – now one o'clock P.M. I have been engaged with patients, since breakfast. The sick I left in Camp require treatment in my absence, but no one here to prescribe.

In my last letter I gave you a narrative of the Battle of Thompson's Station. This battle took place you know on the 5th March & from that date 'till the 8th Sunday we lay in our Camps. Gen. Rosecrans sent 25 or 30 thousand men consisting in all of 10 Regts of Cavalry 40 pieces of cannon & so many infantry that they blackened the road as far as the eye could reach, all under command of Gens. Granger, Sheridan, Gilbert & Smith. On Sunday after noon the cavalry under Gen. Green lay south, consisting of the 4, 6th & 9th Kentucky, the 2nd Michigan & 9th Pa. Commenced to move out the Columbia turnpike they moved out about 3 miles & went into Camp built a great number of camp fires. The Kentucky regiment the 4 moved out on another pike in the same direction. On Monday morning, about ½ mile out from our Camp, Skirmishing commenced & next the 2nd Michigan was shot through the hand[?]. We soon found that the enemy occupied Thompsons Station the place of the Battle on the 5th. The Cavalry reconnoitered & & marched 'till 2 o'clock [fer?], the infantry & the artillery to come up about 1 o'clock P.M. (Monday 9th) the 4th regular Cavalry, the Indiana & Ohio & the 7th Penna Cavalry came to the station by a road from the right. The 4th regulars charged the rebels as they were planting their cannon on the road. They, the regulars, were wounded & two killed. I saw them buried in a corner of a garden. In the grave, several rebels were

either or wounded. The rebels commenced to retreat before us & we followed them beyond Spring Hill a small town, but we all returned & encamped about the town. We the 9th Pa & 2nd Mich and [?] Kentucky camped in a woods, where the rebels had been, the infantry & artillery occupied right & left of the road just beyond the town. About Spring Hill is a fine rich country with splendid fences, much of it with cedar rails. Our army tore them [down]

"Beyond Spring hill a short distance stands the princely residence of a Major in the rebel army, his wife and his niggers were at home & he of course was away. Within [the carriage house] was a 1000\$ carriage with the coat of arms of the rebel painted on either side."

[pg 2]
& built camp fires with them. I do assure you our army made their track as they marched along, many a fine, board fence with square hewn cedar postes, was torn up & burnt. Beyond Spring hill a short distance stands the princely residence of a Major in the rebel army, his wife and his niggers were at home & he of course was away. The yard of about an acre & a half, fenced with cedar posts & boards painted white, was torn up roots & branch for shelter & fuel for the troops. The carriage house was striped of all its weather boards & within was a 1000\$ carriage with the coat of arms of the rebel painted on either side. As we came back, the yard was fenced in with a worm fence. No damage was done to the mansion or garden. On Monday night it commenced to rain in the



Oaklawn, built at Spring Hill in 1835 by Absolom Thomas, may be the home referred to in the letter. Thomas was not a Confederate Major, but three of his sons served in the southern army.

night & in the morning when I looked out of the ambulance I was like the bird in Noahs ark. I could not find a dry spot to set my foot, while torrents of rain poured down. I got on my gum talma, & got out to drink a little coffee [--?--]. We soon commenced to march on Tuesday Morning & marched down to Ruthfords creek 4 miles from Columbia, by 10. (I am

so interrupted by so many person coming in I can scarcely write – being about since Sunday & the weather being so wet I have everybody to talk to about this, that & everything.) By 10 o'clock on Tuesday I stood by the camp fires of the rebels, & warmed & dried myself. While the advance found that the rebels had placed their cannon on a hill beyond the creek, about 3 o'clock P.M. it commenced raining & the troops went in to such shelter & quarters as they could make out of rails boards &c. The rain of Tuesday night so swelled the creek that only our cavalry could cross it on Wendsday [sic] Morning which they did in force, the sun shined & it was clear & we could see the long line drawn up on the south bank of the creek you could see the glitter & flash of their sabers in the distance, after a little skirmishing the rebels retreated beyond Duck river; our army did not pursue, as the object was I think to offer [-- illegible words--] back to Duck river a dozen or so of them were captured. On yesterday morning the whole army marched back to Franklin, it was a beautiful sight to see the long line of infantry as they filed past their arms glittering & flashing in the sun, the national colors floating in the air as our brave boys played & marched to Yankey Doodle. A train of 40 pieces of artille[r]y followed the infantry & then came the

"I thought to myself that we were now carrying the war in earnest amongst the cotton fields, & that these King Cotton Aristocrats were tasting the sweets of being invaded by the Norwegians."

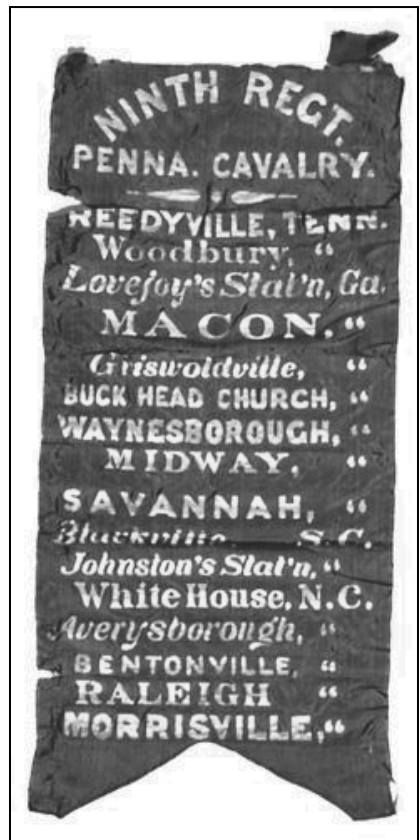
[pg 3]

ten regiments of Cavalry at least 5000 Mounted Men. The 9th Pa Cavalry was the largest Cavalry regiment of the whole 10. The 2nd Michigan & the 9th Pa Cav. at Spring hill crossed the country for five miles to the Lewistown pike & there proceeded to Franklin arriving after dark last night (Thursday 12) out Four days & Four nights. As we crossed from pike to pike at Spring hill in a graveyard I seen about 30 graves, rebels, one Col. one Captain & 6 Lieut & others. They had nice cedar head board well lettered with block print, they were of the 2nd Arkansan Cavalry & the Texas rangers.

An old nigger said he heard the rebels say that they lost 1200 men killed & wounded & if the yankeys had not ran out of ammunition & had of fit for half an hour longer they (Rebels) would have been whipped. The

way the rebels lost so many was in their attempt to take our artillery, they received a fire from the guns when they were double charged with Canister shot & close to them at this critical moment our Col. (Jordan)² ordered the artillery off & our Cavalry kept the rebels from taking it & the wagon train. Col. Coburn run the

infantry to the rebel trap but the desperate valor of his men could not extricate themselves. Want of ammunition & the cavalry having their hands full to save the cannon & the train was the reason of the capture of nearly all of 4 regiments. The rebels took all of our wounded with them they could. We found at Spring Hill some 10 or 12 of our wounded. All the accounts go to show that the rebel loss and killed & wounded was Four times that of our own. As we returned to Camp yesterday our cavalry [were?] 2nd Mich & 9th Pa many of them scouted out right & left of



Perhaps because the Union Army lost at Thompson's Station, that battle is not listed on this ribbon accompanying the 9th Penna. Cavalry's flag.

Civil War Trust (www.civilwar.org)

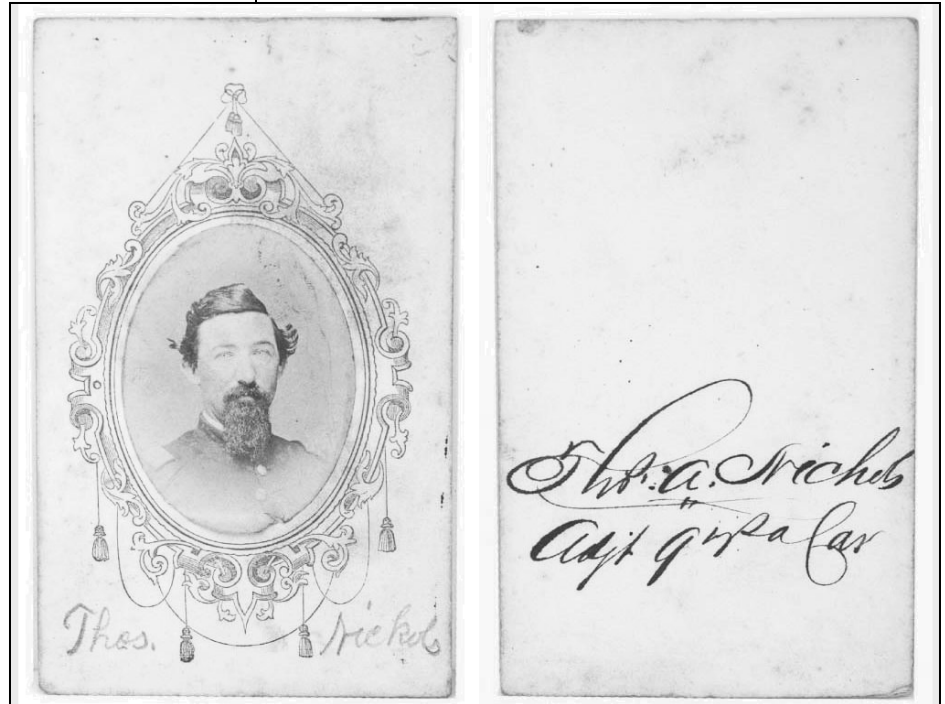
² Thomas Jefferson Jordan began as Lt. Col. of the regiment, but became Colonel and served until the end of the war. See: <http://www.horseshoe.cc/pennadutch/history/american/9thcav.htm>.

the column to press & by [*sic*, buy] hams with bogus money. The secesh will take redily our bogus Confederate Money, won't look at a green back. Some would have one, some two or three. I tell you this part of Jeff Davis' dominions are well stocked with bacon, corn, hay &c. The Rebels drove off all the horses, cattle, mules &c they could [--illegible words--] 8 or 9 mules & some Horses. I seen some field of 30 or 40 acres of cotton at this season it looks like a field of dead weeds. I thought to myself that we were now carrying the war in earnest amongst the cotton fields & that these King Cotton Aristocrats were tasting the sweets of being invaded by the Norwegians. They will find

[pg 4]

[it] out of their powers to either defend their own soil or to carry the war to the loyal states. The loyal North & West will uphold the President's Proclamation, the whole civilized world will say amen & slavery & rebellion must succumb. The negroes here give us all the information they tell us what this one & that one done for the rebel army. I omitted to tell you that in the action of the 5th the rebels had two regiments of Indians in the battle. I heard the Captain of the Artillery say that he seen that some of them were as black as a hat – that they took them for Negroes. They charge on our battery with a wild yell. I heard it but did not know who it was. They were from Arkansas. The great force it camp all round us here. I can't say where will be the next Battle. I think it probable we will remain here at Franklin for the present. A man named Skiles who does business for our sutler [*sic*] told me to day that he seen John at Nashville a day or so ago. I suppose probably John did not bring any thing for me. It don't matter for I am now accustomed to live on any thing I have to eat. I have a good arrangement Quarter Master Sargent Crumb is out all the time or once every day or

two forageing & he procures plenty of fresh meat. He & Echternough draws government rations & our servant does the cooking so I have little to see about grub. We have now on hand [--illegible--] hams & a Hog. I am living off the enemy in the fullest sence of the word excep coffee, Hard bread & shugar. I would have liked to received from you a letter, fruit & a little butter. If you would send by express I would never get it for the reason the government is using the R. Road



Lieut. Thomas A. Nichols Adjutant 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
This photograph of Adjutant Nichols, described in the letter as "a brick" by his admiring messmate, was found on an internet auction site.

Courtesy of Dave Taylor, Civil War Antiques, Sylvania, Ohio

all the time to transport troops & supplies. On the letter from the battle of the 5th I had [--illegible--] calico spread stolen [--illegible--] & on last Sunday we were ordered only to take rations for two days & so I did not take my blanket with me, thinking I could do a night without. I could not sleep for it was too cool. Our agitant Lt. Nickles & I set by a camp fire all night, roasted meat on a stick & drank coffee & eat crackers. Nickles said he wondered if Lt. Gordon would not laugh if he would see us then. Nickels though bare was a brick.

[pg 1 reversed]

I think by tomorrow I will receive a letter from you. I am always glad to get your letters even if they don't contain much news for it is a satisfaction to learn that you are well. I must now soon retire. I have a few boards layed on the ground, on the board a tick filled with straw & a few blankets for covering. I got an old nigger woman to wash your counterpane it got nice. I still hold on to it, I hope I may carry it home with me. You say that Nannie purposes coming up in the spring she would be good company for you. I guess I most likely will have to gather my strawberries in Town I see many of them here. This is a great Peach county I see some splendid trees here.

I must come to a close reluctantly for I could go on and write all night for your amusement. When I lay down at night I often think of you & wonder what you are doing & hope you are getting on. The other day I seen a cotton gin, a considerable quantity of ginned cotton was in the cotton house & a large quantity to gin. Our troops tore all the weatherboard off the cotton house & carried out the cotton by armfuls to lay on the ground to sleep on. I thought to myself that the poor King was treated with little respect by the warlike "Norwegians." I really think we could grow some cotton at Ft. Dale. I notice here that the sort of timber that grows here on the cotton lands is Birch, Poplar, oak, hickory &c the same as we have at Ft. Dale. The meadow would raise it. Yesterday I seen a man sewing oats & you know we can at Ft. Dale so [sic] oats often by the 20 March. These yellow flag flowers are in bloom here now in the gardens, been on & about a week now, says the 6th March. Now when you write let me hear when they appear at Ft. Dale. Our situation at the east of the Blue ridge makes the season earlier than west of that. I will send you some better seed, planted in a row above the Spring house & by the road or left of the path as you go to the spring. I often noticed like corn & kept clean. I have to write to Dr. [Junkin?] & Billy my last letter

explained or answered your Quiz about placing my interest in my father's estate in trust for you this is precautionary step so as I may be able to act as may be to our interest by & by.

[pg 2 reversed]

You can be a legal creditor of mine. The insterment [sic] I signed & sent to Chambersburg to be recorded a copy I sent you will explain how I can legally prefer you. I don't know if it will hold against me. I will probably know something about it when I meet John. When a few of us get home again we will take a supervision over the affairs of our family. Billy has a good deal to learn yet. When the proper time comes I want in [--illegible--] the war, to John to buy the land. Those & yes the House.

[pg 3 reversed]

I think if you can get old Geo. to put out that field of corn on the 3rd he board himself you better do so, then you would get 2/3rds of the corn. If you conclude to let him put it out have it distinctly understood that the corn be divided [--illegible words--]. It is very good land & is richer now than it was 2 or 3 years ago. It is a pity that there is so many stones on it. You say that Pattie can't read very well & that he is learning to write. He must learn fast. His pappy would write to him if he had the time, will find time one of these days. I will bring him a sword &c if the war is not over before fall I will try & get a leave of absence & visit home. I could go in four days. It would not be good policy in me to quit the army so long as I can clear [illegible]. I would sooner be at home with you by far, but I must serve our country now in the day & the hour of her adversity for the good of ourselves, our children & our posterity. Many thousands of "Norwegians" like myself are absent from their homes & their friends. I am well but have a cold the weather was so inclement & no shelter but ambulance. I have a frog in the throat. As I write now by candlelight, the sound of drum & fife is heard on every side. I have become so

accustomed with the sound of the bugle that I don't hear it. The weather here is just as stormy as in Penna, but it rains every other day. The air is very changeable, one time very pleasant & warm & then quite cool again. I see some places cattle could graze in new grass, the wheat fields are [much?] greener than in Penna. Yesterday I pulled up a [sailor swamp?] [illegible words] thick as hemp stalks, some of them [a] foot [in] diameter or even larger. To me there is something dismal about a cedar forest. I can't tell you how soon we will be paid, they should pay us by all means though the men don't seem to care about money. I don't need any here, though I must have a coat. I am sorry I don't receive my pay so you could pay the [tea?] and clover seed. I think we had better sow three bushels plaster on the meadow & some on that upper grain field. I know it would pay. Let me know what plaster is worth by ton at Gettysburg. It is likely our [Brigade?] next go 13 miles south of Franklin to Spring hill, the town a little beyond the Battle grounds. Every place we over take now we fortify & hold it by our troops. You see few butternuts at home, all seem to be absent in the army.

You say Fen did not drain the meadow well. I guess he had not judgment enough to see which way the water would run. I can make a great improvement on that piece of ground. If I ever return again I will put a picket fence round it. I never saw one in Penna. & I will put sand on the low places & level it up & fix that creek channel. I have it all in my eye. I am absent for now but my mind continually reverts to home & that

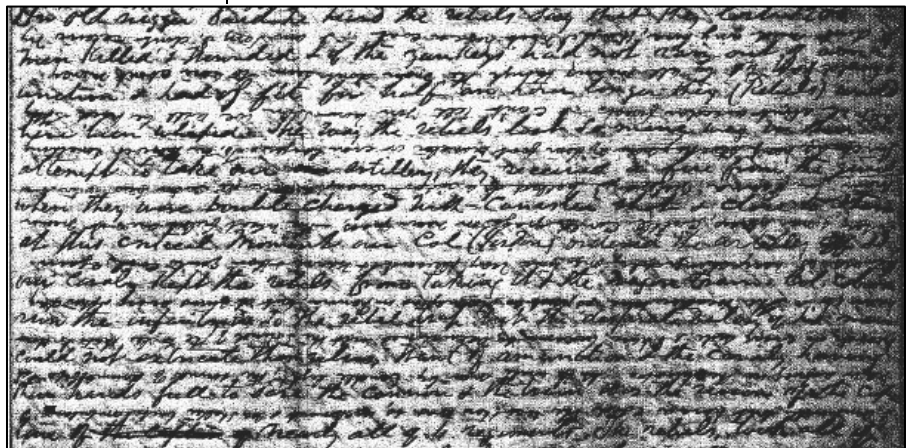
spot where clusters all that I love hold most dear on earth.

[pg 4 reversed]

Friday Morning, no, Saturday Morning the 14th this is fine sunny morning & I proceed to scribble a little more. Now this is the middle of March & a few short weeks & April is here. How time flies. The Spring and the Summer will soon go by & if God be willing I will try & visit home should I not quit service sooner. I have quite a cold in my nose it is the second one for this winter. You keep things together and try to do as well without me as you can 'till I come home you can do probably well enough, but suffer for company. You will enjoy yourself more when Nannie's girls come up. If I was at home now I would [trim?] my grapevines. You better trim them, shorten back the last years shoots two & three eyes. My absence will delay my fruit planting, but [--illegible words--] some one to plant the Peach trees. Let me hear if the little Quince trees are all there yet I must quit – stop but before we part accept a kiss and squeeze from your absent & loving husband. I hope a kind providence will take care of you. Give my love to [Patty.?] & all enquiring friends. Good bye, adieu adieu [--illegible--].

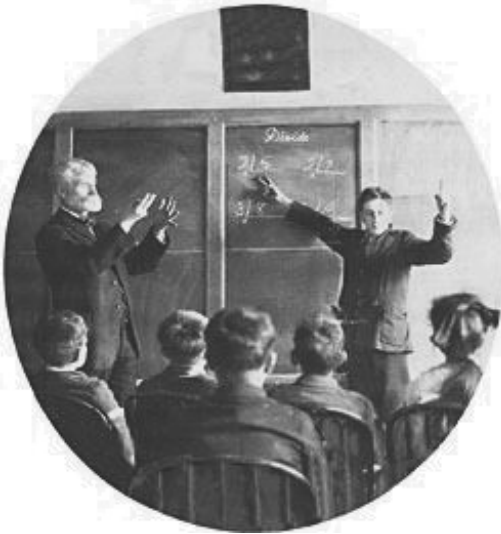
You want to know where to have the rails made. Have them made on that part of the land up by Mr. Hoeflichs. I want to sweep that part off so as to bring it under cultivation. Have them made 12 feet long & large heavy rails – should be square at both ends – they should be crosscut & very particular about the length. Can then be used for post fences.

In this sample section from the letter, you can see the cramped handwriting and the reverse text written upside-down between the original lines.



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

Humphreys and Jackson Counties



Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman, CGSM

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The DDD Schedules, as they are often called, were part of the non-population schedules supplementing the 1880 federal census, and were created to help the government decide on funding appropriations for institutions and health programs. On each of the following schedules of the DDDs, the census-takers were instructed to give an account of the location and condition of persons who met these descriptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Humphreys County

Welker, Susan M.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, age at 1st attack, 30. [s.d.4,e.d.103; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.8**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 56, white, female, sister-in-law, in household of Andy J. Giffen.

Stewart, Sarah: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, caused by fright; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.103; see **Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.21**]

Rice, M. D. : Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 56, cataract, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.103; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.2**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, female, in household of Jesse Rice.

Hopper, Jno.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; afflicted at age 2; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.102; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.41**]

O'Conniley, Della: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.102; see **Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.23**]

Fowler, James: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.102; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.6**]

Luntsford, Mattie: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting. [s.d.4,e.d.102; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.3**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, female, daughter, in household of Jas. Luntsford.

Baskin, Brigett: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; 2 months in institution at Knoxville, discharged 1875. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule.[s.d.4,e.d.101; see **Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.29**]

Bibb, Margret: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age

80; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.101; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.11**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 81, white, female, head of household.

Clark, Narcissy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 70; cause: neuralgia; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.101; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.42**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, white, female, wife, in household of Pleasant Clark.

Pyburn, M.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 55, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.101; see **Pop.Sch.p.25, ln.6**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, head of household.

Guthrie, Missouri: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.13**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, female, stepdaughter, in household of William B. Martin.

Guthrie, George: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, male, stepson, in household of William B. Martin.

Massey, Victoria: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.12**]

Traylor, John: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.38**]

McTwitty, Abram: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; residence, Bedford Co., Tenn.; imprisoned in Humphreys Co. Jail; incarcerated April 1880 for horse stealing. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.21; ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male, prisoner, in household of James Thornton.

Downs, Fannie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. Asylum for the Poor; at county cost, not able-bodied, old age. [s.d.4,e.d.100;

see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.23**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, female, boarder, in household of George M. Rogers.

Blackwell, Sallie: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, female, boarder, in household of George M. Rogers.

Miller, Eveline: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.25**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, female, boarder, in household of George M. Rogers.

Barden, Jane: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.26**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, female, boarder, in household of George M. Rogers.

Traylor, Minney: Pauper and Indigent Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. Asylum for the Poor. [s.d.4,e.d.100; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.27**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, black, female, boarder, in household of George M. Rogers.

Trogon, Gilbert: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, by fright; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.7**]¹

Trogon, Rebecca: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, by fright; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.8**]²

Trogon, Thos. L.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth;

small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4;e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.9**]³

Curtis, Mary: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; melancholia; one attack, at age 40; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.34**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, female, wife, in household of Wm. Curtis.



Students at Oregon's School for the Deaf

Fizer, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.43**]

Lafayette, Brigham: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.5**]

Douglas, John: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 79, totally blind, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.99; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.16**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 83, white, male, head of household.

¹ Note by enumerator: "His father married his cousin."

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

McMackin, James: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.43**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male, in household of George Gibbons.

Smith, Thomas B.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; age at 1st attack, 38; not confined, not restrained. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.32**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, male, head of household.

Bohanon, Jo C.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. **Also:** Blind Schedule; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 2, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, white, male, son, in household of James Bohanon.

Hatton, Patent: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, inmate, Knoxville Asylum, 18 months. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.50**]

Haney, James H.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; inmate at Knoxville Asylum, 18 months. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.3**]

Shannon, Sarah J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 21, cause: red, sore eyes; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, female, wife, in household of Marshal R. Shannon.

Russell, James H.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.49**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, male, head of household.

Shaver, Dorsey: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.1**]

Miller, Rebecca: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; epileptic; never an inmate in an asylum. **Also:** Deaf-Mute Schedule; not self-supporting, semi-deaf. **Also:** Blind Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.5**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 87, white, female, in household of William Jobson.

Morris, Rufus: Insane Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; epileptic; restrained by strap; never an inmate in an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.16**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, brother-in-law in household of Willis C. Willey.

Moore, Thomas: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.30**]

Jackson, George: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.48**]

Jernigan, Sarah: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.29**]

Jernigan, Bettie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.30**]

Yarborough, Sam H.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.22**]

Gwin, Charles: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; self-supporting; semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.97; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.25**]

Ash, Margaret: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.98; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.7**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, black, female, in household of Abram Taylor.

Wason, Bezetha: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.96; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.35**]

Tate, Nancy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 38; cause: fever; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.96; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.10**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, female, in household of Frank Marberry.

Burch, Eliza: Blind Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 51, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.96; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.4**] **Pop.Sch.:**

age 59, white, female, mother, in household of John Burch.

Latimer, Francis: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.95; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.26]

Nichols, Branny[?]: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth;

natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.95; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** Boony Nichols, age 5, white, male, son, in household of Elizabeth Nichols.

Brake, John: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Humphreys Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.95; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22, ln.26]

Jackson County

Parks, Martha: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; epilepsy, age at 1st attack, 65. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, female, sister, in household of Francis Morgan.

Minchie, Parazeta: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; age at 1st attack, 16; inmate, Tenn. Hospital, 2 months. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, female, step-daughter, in household of Leonidas Cassetty.

Johnson, A.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** Absalom Johnson, age 45, white, male, in household of Samuel Ritcherson.

Jones, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.3]

Moreland, Robt.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.6]

Fox, Polly S.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at age 3, rising in ears; semi-mute. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.41]

Brown, Margaret R.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 35, neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female, wife, in household of Thomas Brown.

Herrod, Elizabeth: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 77,

measles, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 81, white, female, wife, in household of George L. Herrod.

Herring, Ann W.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 31, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 51, white, female, wife, in household of Rutherford Herring.

Herring, Rufus J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, male, son, in household of Rutherford Herring.

White, Mary: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 72; due to age, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 79, white, female, mother-in-law, in household of Addam Huffhines.

Sneed, Isabelle: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 42, cataract, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20, ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, female, wife, in household of William Sneed.

Johnston, Oliver: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 15[?], cataract, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, male, father-in-law, in household of John A. Dycus.

Moreland, Vincent: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 23,

burned out, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.60; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.4**]

Sisco, Betty: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 2; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.18**]

Birdwell, Joseph C.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 1, taking quinine; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.26**]

Jones, Elizebeth: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 7, fits; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.5**]

Jones, Sebron: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 38; supposed cause: measles; totally blind.[s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.15**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, male, head of household.

Draper, Alvin: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.6**]

Kilmon, Elvira R.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.39**]

Jenkins, Wm.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.42**]

Carishan[?], Marthey: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth, epilepsy; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** [at line 14 is:] “Sinthy” Carisehend[?], age 38, white, female, daughter, in household of Nancy C. Carisehend.

Robberts, Louelar: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 1; supposed cause: whooping cough; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see **Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.8**]

Jenkins, Mary J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 20; supposed cause: cold and strain. [s.d.4,e.d.59; see

Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, female, in household of Thomas Jenkins.

Ragland, Sarah: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.58; see **Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.41**]

Hopkins, E. C.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.58; see **Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.5**]

Shoemaker, Mike: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.58; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.37**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 36, white, male, head of household.

Jones, Mary S.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.58; see **Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.21**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, female, daughter, in household of William Jones.

Brown, Wm. M.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.58; see **Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.12**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 57, white, male, head of household.

Irvin, Ella: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly insane; duration of present attack, 1 day; number of attacks, 25; age at first attack, 24; not confined, never an inmate in an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.10**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, female, daughter, in household of Thomas Watts.

Appel, Mahaley: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; insane at times; duration of present attack, 2 or 3 days; age at first attack, 40; not confined; never an inmate in an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.27**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female, wife, in household of Henderson Appel.

Trousdale, Fannie: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.12**]

Ferril, George: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.9**]

McCarver, Matilda: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 8; scarlet fever; semi-mute. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.9**]



Vinson, Julia: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-mute; "also idiotic." [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.3]

Tittle, Richard: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 1 year; totally blind, from disease. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.**p.26,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 6, white, male, son, in household of William Tittle.

Wade, Martha: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at 13; partially blind. [s.d.4,e.d.57; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, female, daughter, in household of Webb Wade.

Allen, William T.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; kicked by horse; duration of present attack, 4 years; number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 35. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male, head of household.

Clinton, Walter: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; form of disease, intemperance; duration of present attack, 3 years; number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 36. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male, head of household.

Jaquess, Margaret: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; melancholia; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 45. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.13,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, white, female, wife, in household of John Jaquess.

Porter, William: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; form of disease, fever; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 6. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.36] **Note:** This entry was struckthrough. **Pop.Sch.:** age 9, white, male, son, in household of Benjamin Porter.

Fukway, Jane: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; cause: from over-heat; duration of present attack, 1 year; number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 63. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** Jaine Fukeway, age 64, white, female, wife, in household of Andrew Fukeway.

Fox, Thomas F.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.43]

Brown, Thomas: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.29,ln.43]

Porter, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.36]

Denson, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, male, head of household.

Rodgers, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.56; see **Pop.Sch.**p.34,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 82, white, female, mother, in household of Moriah N. King.

Mercer, Polly J.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; form, fever; duration of present attack, 35 years, number of attacks, 1; age at 1st attack, 20; confined, not restrained, never an inmate in an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.22**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, daughter, in household of Jones T. Mercer.

Terry, Sally: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.8**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, female, aunt, in household of Asa Johnson.

Terry, Elizabeth: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, aunt, in household of Curry Lee.

West, John A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, fright of the mother; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.5**]

Allen, Amanda: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head, never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.22**]

~~**Jackson, Cynthia C.:** Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.15; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.41**]~~
Note: This entry was struckthrough, as shown.

Warren, Nancy E.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate at Nashville institute, 5 months, discharged 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.2**]

Warren, Mary M.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate at Nashville institute, 10 months; discharged 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.5**]

Warren, Newton: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate at Nashville institute, 10 months, discharged 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.6**]

Loftis, John: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.11**]

Jackson, Cynthia C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting. **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 10; neuralgia; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.21**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, female, granddaughter, in household of Enoch Jackson.

Denson, Walis: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.21**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 29, white, male, head of household.

Gore, Wilson: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3, caused by measles, totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.29**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, white, male, son, in household of Overton Gore.

Barnes, Thomas: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co., partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 46; fever, semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.46**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 58, white, male, head of household.

Allen, Leander: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.17**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, male, “in prison”; head of household.

Hix, Isaac: Prisoners Schedule; enumerated Jackson Co. [s.d.4,e.d.55; see **Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, male, “in prison”; head of household. **Pop.Sch.:** age, 60, white, male, “in jail,” [but] head of household.

Poteet, Mary E.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; epilepsy; duration of present attack, 4 years; age at 1st attack, 18; not confined. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.12, ln.23**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, female, daughter, in household of Kennedy Poteet.

Phillips, Jas. F.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; duration of present attack, 2 months; age at 1st attack, 25; not confined. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 29, white, male, brother, in household of Jno. T. Phillips.

Phillips, Tabitha H.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; duration of present attack, 2 wks., age at 1st attack, age 22; requires attendant. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see

Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.26] Pop.Sch.: age 23, white, female, daughter, in household of William H. Dodson.

McGee, Cassie: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, mania; age at first attack, 17; not confined, not restrained. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; Jackson County Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; asthma; admitted 8 November 1877. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.15] Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white female, pauper, in Poor House.

Pryor, Polly: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, requires attendant. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; Jackson County Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; asthma; admitted 12 November 1877. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.16] Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, female, pauper, in Poor House.

McGee, Nancy: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, requires attendant. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule, Jackson Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied, asthma; admitted 8 November 1877. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.17] Pop.Sch.:** age 27, white, female, age 27, pauper, in Poor House.

Stanton, Liza: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; duration of present attack, 4 yrs.; one attack; age at 1st attack, 35; requires attendant. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.42,ln.35] Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, female, wife, in household of Ples. Stanton.

Meadows, Nancy: Insane Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; age at 1st attack, 35; not confined, not restrained. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.47,ln.48] Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female, wife, in household of Jno. W. Meadows.

Maynor, Wm. R.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.4]**

Cherry, July A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 7, from over-heat; natural head. **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 23; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.20] Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, female, daughter, in household of Ruthy Cherry.

McKaughan, M. M.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 3/12; spinal affection; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.32]**

Adams, Ary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 3, brain fever; semi-mute. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.40]**

Terry, Edden: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 70; totally blind. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.17] Pop.Sch.:** age 85, white, male, father, in household of H. R. Terry.

Cherry, Ruthy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 47; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.19] Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, female, head of household.

Cherry, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.21] Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, female, daughter, in household of Ruthy Cherry.

Stafford, Joseph: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 17; rheumatism. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.6] Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, brother, in household of Jno. W. Stafford.

Stafford, Amanda C.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 45; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.24] Pop.Sch.:** age 61, white, female, aunt, in household of William Harris.

Gorden, Betsy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 80; totally blind. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule, Jackson Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; old age; admitted 24 May 1879. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.12] Pop.Sch.:** age 88, white, female, pauper, in Poor House.

Adcock, Anderson: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 61; totally blind. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule,

Jackson Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; gravel; admitted April 1876. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 69, white, male, pauper, in Poor House.

Perkins, Thos.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Jackson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 38; neuralgia; totally blind. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule, Jackson Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; crippled; admitted 10 February

1869. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 42, white, male, pauper, in Poor House.

McGee, Sirena: Homeless Children Schedule, Jackson Co. **Also:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule, Jackson Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; asthma; admitted 8 November 1877. [s.d.4,e.d.54; see **Pop.Sch.p.37,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 3, white, female, pauper, in Poor House.

To Be Continued

The Last of a Family of Twelve

Obituary of John R. Sanders of Grundy County, 1918

John R. Sanders Dead

Mr. John R. Sanders died at his home two miles west of here on the night of Dec. 2nd, and the remains were laid to rest ... in the family burying ground at Clouse Hill school house where his wife, one child and his brother, M. P. Sanders, were buried some years ago. Uncle John, as he was familiarly called by all who knew him, was past eighty-four years of age, and had lived where he died for the past forty years or more.

He was born in Payne's Cove, then a part of Franklin county, Tenn., but when Grundy County was formed this became a part of Grundy County. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he raised the colors of his country, the South, and remained in the ranks until Lee surrendered, when he returned home and resumed his occupation of farming at Pelham, but a few years later came to the mountain and has lived here ever since. He raised a family of eight children, all but one of whom survive him.

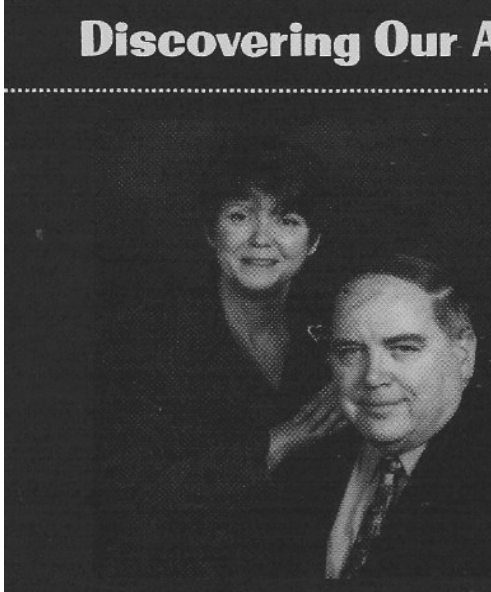
Although he grew up at a time when schools were few and far between, yet he acquired the rudiments of [a tear in the page leaves only scattered words in the next several lines: strong mind ... retained everything [he ever] read ... a student of ... thoroughly ... Book that he ... stands on any subject ... [pro]pounder of the Scriptures since the apostle Paul.] There was no problem in the Scriptures that he had not solved, and his solutions were clear, and when he finished discussing a subject, nothing remained to be said. He was honest, truthful and reliable; truly a branch of the old school whose type are fast disappearing. He will be missed by many, and ... when men are appreciated for what they are rather than what they have accumulated, the sterling qualities of John R. Sanders will be appreciated more and more.

He is the last of a family of twelve, all but one (Matt, who was killed at Seven Pines, Va) lived to be very old, two of them passing ninety and he, therefore, sometimes compared himself to Job's servant, being the only one left, and like Job he died, "being old, and full of days."

From the *Grundy County Times*, Tracy City, Tennessee, Sat. Dec. 7, 1918

Annual MTGS Seminar November 17th Maps and Newspaper Research

Pam & Rick Sayre of Washington, D.C., presenters



Discovering Our Ancestors: Maps & Newspapers

Pamela Boyer Sayre, CG, CGL
Richard E. Sayre, CG, M.A.

25th Annual Seminar of the
Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society

November 17, 2012 9a - 4p
Brentwood Library, Brentwood, TN

Google Earth for Genealogists
Using Topographic and Other Maps
Newspapers and Periodicals at the Library of Congress

Meet Genealogy's Power Couple

Pamela Boyer Sayre, CG, CGL*, is a professional researcher, educator, author and lecturer. She has developed, coordinated and taught the Techniques and Technology course at Samford University's Institute of Genealogy since 2007. She is an instructor in the advanced land course at Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy. She has developed an NGS self-paced Social Security course for family historians. Pam is former NGS director of education and publications, co-author of *Online Roots* and *Research in Missouri*. She is a popular seminar presenter and has spoken at conferences and seminars in thirty-one states.

Rich Sayre, CG*, is a long-time researcher and instructor in genealogical topics. He coordinates the Using Maps in Genealogy course at the Samford University Institute of Genealogy, and teaches on military and technology topics there as well. Rick and his wife Pam coordinate the advanced land course for the "Researching in Washington DC without Leaving Home" program. His area of expertise includes records of the National Archives, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Rick's areas of concentration include military records, land records, maps, urban research and government documents. He is experienced in the localities of western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

**CG – Certified Genealogist; CGL – Certified Genealogical Lecturer*

Ready to Register? See the last page of this Journal

**The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society,
The Tennessee Historical Society and
The Brentwood Historic Commission**

Present

**The 24th Annual Genealogical Seminar
Saturday, Nov. 17, 2012
8:15 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.
At the Brentwood Library, Brentwood, Tennessee**

Morning Session

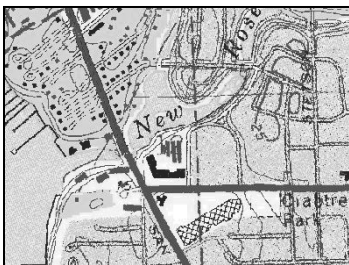
**Google Earth for Genealogists
by Pamela Boyer Sayre and Rick Sayre**

This two-hour live demonstration provides an overview of how to put the power of Google Earth to work and view your genealogy in a new way. Learn to mark and map the sites of historical buildings, cemeteries, or other features that no longer exist. View your ancestors' communities on period maps or land plat maps and see how to overlay these downloaded or scanned images on modern Google Earth maps. See a demo created with Google Earth tools (polygon, path, placemarks, overlay of photos and maps, and record-a-tour) and external tools such as 3D modeling to visualize one Civil War soldier's travels during the war.



Afternoon Sessions

**Using Topographic and Other Maps
by Rick Sayre**

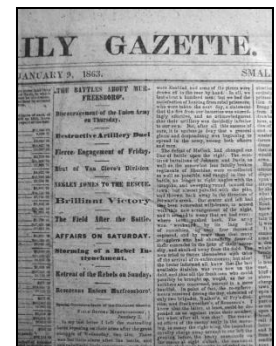


Topographic maps can be used to help solve genealogical problems. Recently both historical and current topographic maps produced by the United States Geological Survey have been made available online. The accuracy and detail of these maps support many genealogical applications. For example, topographic maps used with the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) can positively locate a forgotten or abandoned cemetery. A topographic map combined with Global Positioning System (GPS) technology can make short work of finding an obscure or remote location. The topography displayed on maps can

suggest patterns of settlement. are just a few of the reasons that genealogists should become familiar with topographic maps.

**Newspapers and Periodicals at the Library of Congress
by Pamela Sayre**

Explore the vast holdings of worldwide historical newspapers and magazines available through the Library of Congress. Find resources at your fingertips online, or access journals on a variety of topics relevant to family history research at the library.

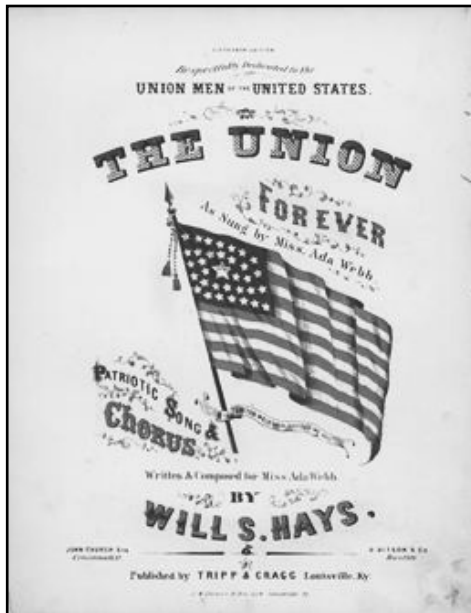


Ready to Register? See the last page of this Journal

Middle Tennessee Civil War Claims

From Montgomery, Putnam, Robertson and Rutherford Counties

Allowed for Payment by the Southern Claims Commission



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

More than 20,000 people filed claims with the commission; the records show that fewer than one-third recovered anything. The records of these “allowed” claims are located at the National Archives. Files pertaining to those who were rejected have been microfilmed and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The files of those claimants who were allowed some payment can be viewed at the National Archives and digital versions are accessible on Footnote.com.

The following abstracts are based on the claims of the residents of Montgomery, Putnam, Robertson and Rutherford counties who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.

GEORGE R. HARRIS

Resident of Clarksville, Montgomery County; age 39; claim filed in 1872; file consists of 45 pp.; claimed \$1,250 for brick.

Commissioners' Remarks:

“Claimant swears to loyal sympathies and that he voted for the Union in 1861. He lived some eight miles from Clarksville. In Jan. 1863 he was threatened by Rebel soldiers and moved into Clarksville for protection. In Jan. 1864 he obtained employment in Q.M.’s Department of Union Army and continued in the employment for some two years till the close of the war. After which he was elected a Union candidate for Sheriff of the County. Witnesses confirm his statements and establish his loyalty. He was paid for some 4,000 brick taken from an old distillery in 1864, at the rate of \$9 per 1000. The brick for which he now

claims compensation were taken in the winter of 1864 & 5 by order of Col. A.A. Smith to build ovens, chimneys & etc. in the camp of Union soldiers then stationed at Clarksville. Several witnesses testify that there were 125,000 brick ‘kiln count’ taken for that use, and that they were worth from \$10 to \$12 per thousand. In view of all the fact developed by the evidence we allow amount of claim \$1,250.”

Notes:

Harris was a farmer and dealer in stock at the time of his application. He was threatened with murder by Confederate guerillas for taking the oath of allegiance, and moved into Clarksville. He had purchased the brick kiln and the army took all he had. “Capt. Williams the Quarter Master went with me to Col. Smith who was in command and told Smith that he had got the brick and ought to pay for them, and denounced

and abused him for refusing to do it. When the camps were removed ... the brick were left standing in their tent and shanty chimneys and were given over by the army to the Contraband and Refusee [sic] tenants [sic] and I never got any of them." The bulk of the brick were taken from the kilns, and a small portion of old brick from the distillery was taken in 1865 to build chimneys at the Contraband camp. An undated letter from Harris' attorney states that Harris "... is 39, mayor of Clarksville...."

Four officers of the 101st U.S. Colored Infantry signed an affidavit swearing that their troops took the bricks to build large chimneys in the barracks of their companies, by order of Col. A.A. Smith of the 83rd Illinois Infantry. Signed by Capt. Robert J. Robinson; 1st Lieut. A.L. Hawkins; 2nd Lieut. Clement D. Potts; 2nd Lieut. Thos. V. Nichols, dated 5 Aug. 1865.

Witnesses:

- Madison W. Carkuff, age 40, watchman and blacksmith. Was keeping the ferry at Clarksville in 1864 and saw the army wagons hauling brick for more than a month.
- Henry French, age 32, merchant and manufacturer, has known claimant since 1861. Harris was a constable at the beginning of the war, and was selling mules, beeves, horses and wood to the U.S. soldiers stationed at Clarksville. "At the conclusion of the war he was nominated by the Loyal League as candidate for Sheriff and elected." French was employed at the Revenue office at Clarksville.
- John Bradly, age 56, brick mason, has known Harris since he was a boy. He counted the brick "by the eyes according to the rule of Brickmakers." He has been making brick since 1838. He used some of the brick claimed in building chimneys for the officers' tents.
- Joseph B. Thomas, age 45, wagon maker, lived in sight of the bricks and saw them taken.
- Samuel Rexinger, post master at Clarksville, was in the Union army and met Harris in 1865.

JOHN H. WHITAKER

Resident of Putnam County; age not given; filed in 1872; file consists of 22 pp; claimed \$140 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant and his witnesses testify to loyal sympathies and reputation. The evidence is weak and not taken according to the regulations prescribed by the Commissioners. The claim is for a gray horse and was filed with the Tennessee Claims Commission in 1868 and audited and approved by that commission on affidavits filed with the claim. In view of the approval of the Tennessee Commission and the evidence before us we incline to think claimant was loyal though the Confederate Archives show that he sold supplies to the Confederate Quarter Master. His horse was taken by Col. Hoke's command in 1865. We allow \$120."

Notes:

Whitaker lived three miles northwest of Cookeville. The horse was taken by unidentified soldiers passing through Whitaker's neighborhood about 26 Dec. 1862; they were part of Col. Stokes' command.

Witnesses:

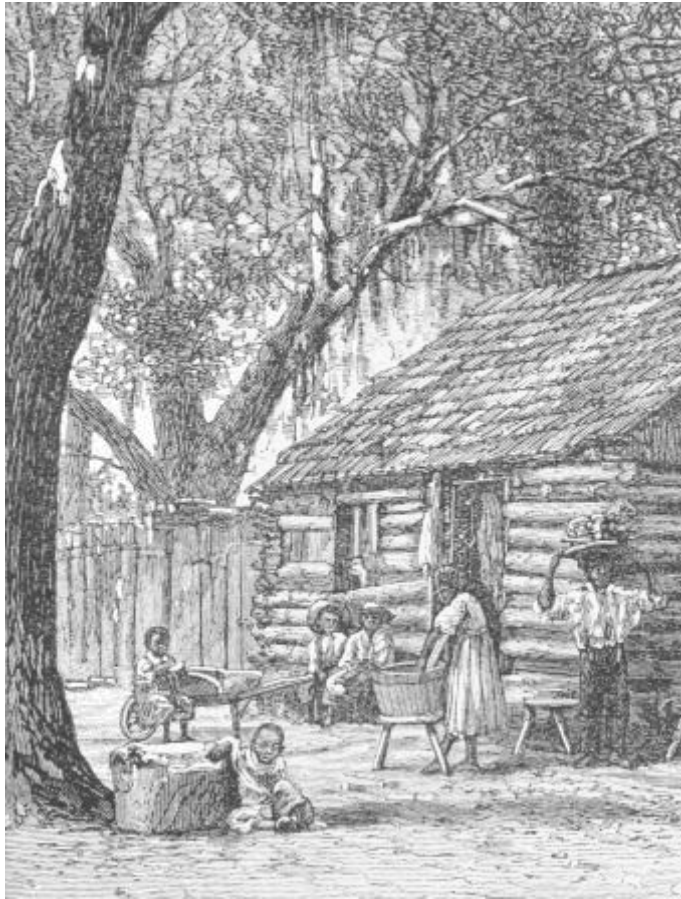
- A.B. Phy testified to Whitaker's loyalty.
- James Welch states he lived near Whitaker during the war and knew him to be loyal.
- Sarah Welch states she saw the federal soldiers take the horse.
- Sarah A. Whitaker was present at the house when the horse was taken

ELIZABETH BANKS

Resident of Springfield, Robertson County; age 50; filed in 1872; file consists of 46 pp; claimed \$739 for a dwelling house, smoke house, port, rails, wood and tobacco.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is a widow 50 years old. Her husband died before the war and she bought the farm on her own account since his death. It is in evidence that she had one son in the Rebel Army who died while in the service and was for some time a Prisoner of War at Camp Douglas. She had also three sons employed for some months by the Quartermaster in the Union Army at Springfield, Tenn. She has vouchers for rent and received pay for saw logs from the Union officers. She swears to her loyal sympathies and her witnesses confirm her claim of loyalty. We find her loyal. We allow at the rate of a dollar a hundred for the secondhand lumber of the dwelling and smokehouse. We cannot allow for the hogs on the general statement



of the witness, without definite circumstances or particulars, that they were taken by the Army, for it is more than probable they were taken without authority. It does not appear how many rails were taken but it is probable as many as \$100 worth were taken. We allow for the wood charged at the rate of \$2.00 We allow the sum of \$204 for these articles, but reject the tobacco because we do not regard it as coming within the term supplies for the Army.”

Notes:

Banks’ 160-acre farm is 1¼ mile from Springfield; she also has a house in town. Her house and smokehouse were used by Lieut. Henry L. Wheeler, 8th Wisconsin Artillery, as a smallpox hospital from Feb. to May 1865. The smallpox patients who died were buried in the yard a few steps from the house. The place was left infected and useless to her, and the buildings destroyed. Vouchers show that she was paid \$3.00/month rent for the house while it was being used as a hospital. Her son William Banks was wounded at Atlanta and died in Confederate service. She sent him money while he was imprisoned. Her sons Thomas,

Madison and Robert all worked for the U.S. Army. Madison now lives in Little Rock, Ark. Her husband, M.C. Banks, was a Presbyterian preacher and Justice of the Peace; he has been dead 17 years. She has five living children: Thomas age 26; Madison C. age 24; Robert age 19; Elizabeth age 21; Benjamin age 17.

A summary by her attorney, J.A. Cartwright, stresses the positive testimony of her two former slaves who say she was loyal and adds, “...negroes were jealous watchers those days.” Regarding the money she sent to her Confederate son in prison, this “... is certainly not to her discredit. She was a Mother. She would be less than human and not deserving of anything from your hands if she had done nothing to alleviate the confinement of her son. Many a good Northern Mother whose sons were even then fighting the good fight for the Union gave of their purses to suffering Confederate prisoners, and God will bless them for it, and yet their loyalty is not questioned.”

Witnesses:

- Peter Banks, age 38, colored, belonged to the claimant before the war and stayed with her during the war until Emancipation.
- David S. Featherstone, age 40, of Springfield, trader and teamster, has known claimant 20 years, lived 150 yards from her during the war. Colored troops under Col. Downey took the property and hauled it to the camps for use by the troops. He helped haul the rails and saw them burned.
- Sam Banks, age 30, of Springfield, laborer, belonged to claimant before the war, saw property taken over a period of two or three days and carried to the camp about a mile away.
- H.D. Featherstone, age 49, of Springfield, farmer and merchant, has known claimant about 20 years. “She is a remarkably quiet, peaceable woman..., her husband having died about 1856.”

EDWARD ADAMS

Resident of Rutherford County; age 73; claim filed in 1872; file consists of 49 pp.; claimed \$238 for hogs, corn and fodder.

Commissioners’ Remarks:

“Claimant is over 73 years of age, swears to loyal sympathies and that he voted against secession and adhered to the Union. He had a son in the Confederate

army who deserted and enlisted in the Union army. Claimant's witnesses testify to his loyal conversation and reputation. He does not seem to have been in any manner complicated with the rebellion, and in view of the testimony we find him loyal. He and his witnesses testify to the taking of the supplies during the winter and spring of 1863 by union troops camped in the vicinity. We allow the sum of \$198."

Notes:

Adams lived 3 ½ miles northeast of Murfreesboro on Hall's Hill turnpike, on a farm of 102 acres. Cavalry camped on his farm after the battle of Stone's River from Jan. to June 1863. His son Jesse was in both armies; Adams stated "I understand he now lives in Missouri." About 1878 Adams' attorney A.B. Elliott left Tenn. for Nevada and turned his business over to his brother W.Y. Elliott of Rutherford County. Adams signed with an X.

Witnesses:

- Edward Crosslin, age 57, farmer. Adams owned one slave and told Crosslin "he would rather give him up that to see war."
- Jos. R. Thompson, age 54, farmer, has known claimant "30 odd years."
- M.M. Dill, age 65, farmer, has known claimant 50 years, has lived within a mile of him for 40 years. "When John Morgan's men were here I went to Mr. Adams' house and asked his wife where he was. She told me that he was out in the woods hiding from Morgan's men. I was dodging around in the woods doing the same thing."
- George Davis, age 23, farmer, lived with Adams from fall of 1861 until recently. Saw the property taken.
- Nancy Adams, age 35, has lived in Rutherford County nearly 20 years, is the wife of claimant. Was present when the property was taken

PLEASANT ALEXANDER

Resident of Rutherford County; age 51; filed in 1871; file consists of 34 pp. Claimed \$585 for corn, horse, mule, pork and hogs.

Commissioners' Remarks

"The claimant was a slave. He rented land by permission of his master and raised corn and hogs. The mule he raised. The horse he bought the winter before it was taken. He bought it of J.B. Kimbro. Three white witnesses testify to his ownership of corn, the horse and mule and some hogs. The pork ... is not satisfactorily proven. No doubt of his loyalty. Pork was very high in Nov. '64. We allow \$330."

Notes:

Alexander is a farmer and has lived in the county for 26 years. Gen. Milroy's command took his property from his rented farm six miles from Murfreesboro. "Gen. Milroy gave me some writing, said I should be paid for it. He said that if he did not take it the Rebels would get it, as Hood was advancing...." Alexander

"I have a large family and last year on account of the droughth and worms did not make anything to live upon. My only mule died last week from poverty and I am doing my best to keep myself and family from starvation."

– Pleasant Alexander, former slave

kept the voucher in "my box where I kept my clothes. I had shown it to one of my young masters, he tole me I would never get anything for it, then I took no care of it." Claimant stayed in Rutherford Co throughout the war "except to go with Albert Alexander who was my young master and a Confederate soldier, to Bowling Green Kentucky

where I remained as his servant for about 3 months, when I returned home ... [on] a pass from my young master who was a Corporal." Before the war he was a slave of Madison Alexander, and when the property was taken he was renting the land from his former master in return for 1/3 of the crops.. He purchased the hogs in the claim "from a black man named Man Hill who was afterwards killed in Murfreesboro." Claimant signed with an X. In a letter dated 1875 he wrote "I have almost given up all hope of getting it [compensation] and was glad to get the letter from you showing that I was not forgotten. I have a large family and last year on account of the droughth and worms did not make anything to live upon. My only mule died last week from poverty and I am doing my best to keep myself and family from starvation. My former master['s] son J.M. Alexander has kindly agreed to do all he can to help me get my claim.... I firmly believe if you will show my letter to Genl. Grant he will see that I am paid...." A letter from Edward L. Jordan, also dated 1875, states "Alexander col'd is an old and worthy darky...."

Witnesses:

- William Greer, age 49, farmer, has resided in the county since 1863. He acted as Gen. Milroy's guide along the Shelbyville Road, foraging extensively in Alexander's neighborhood.
- Hezekiah Alexander, age 39, farm laborer, has lived in county 20 years. He saw the supplies taken. Milroy's Quarter Master Abe Pelham was foraging as Gen. Milroy was watching Hood's flank. Mary, Dick and Henry Alexander were also present when the supplies were taken.

According to the application B. Kimbro and Minos Fletcher were witnesses for loyalty, and George McGoffen and Madison Alexander were witnesses to the taking of the property. Their depositions are not in the file.

HENRY ARMISTEAD

Filed erroneously at the National Archives with
Rutherford County claims.

Resident of Davidson County; age 54; filed in 1871; file consists of 30 pp. Claimed \$314 for corn, fodder and hay.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant was a slave during the war and in 1864 rented 25 acres of land and raised a crop of corn. In December of that year the 4th Regular Cavalry took this corn from the crib for the use of the Army. His hay and fodder were also taken. This claim was filed before the State Board of Tennessee and was approved by that Board at the time. Claimant's loyalty is established by the evidence, and we allow the amount claimed, \$314."

Notes:

Armistead has resided in Davidson County since 1837. The property was taken a few days before the battle of Nashville. He stated, "I know in my own hart I was a true friend of the Government and never done anything against [sic]. I loved the Government because it made me my own man, and I cheerfully let the Troops have my property but I think I ought to be paid something for it because I am a poor man, and want [to] school my children and raise my family in a proper manner." He has continued to live on the same farm since the

war... As soon as I was allowed I voted and talked for the Union. I voted for Wm. G. Brownlow and the Republican ticket throughout." The 4th Regular Cav. and the 5th Iowa were camped about 300 yards from his house.

Witnesses:

- Frank Stump, age 23, blacksmith, has lived in Davidson Co. all his life, within three miles of Nashville. He helped Armistead plant the corn crop and saw it taken, along with two stacks of Hungarian hay.
- William Sumner, age 51, boarding house keeper, has lived in Nashville 32 years, has known claimant since 1840.
- Andrew Tait, age 58, endorsed Sumner's statement about Armistead's loyalty.
- Williams Briggs, age 22, laborer, has lived in Davidson Co. 16 years, was living with the claimant when his property was taken, had helped raise the crop. When the army came to take it, the officers "said they must have the supplies, that they had not time to get it elsewhere, that the enemy were close and the weather so stormy, that they must have it ... I know we had a tight time to live afterwards ... I had lived with the claimant, he raised me from a little boy. I was an orphan. We were all turned out to live[?] for ourselves after the President's Emancipation Proclamation."

"I loved the Government because it made me my own man, and I cheerfully let the Troops have my property but I think I ought to be paid something for it because I am a poor man, and want [to] school my children and raise my family in a proper manner."

--Henry Armistead, former slave

MRS. ELIZA L. COLLIER

Resident of Rutherford County; age 50; claim filed in 1871; file consists of 32 pp. Claimed \$2,903 for timber, cattle, bacon, a mule, a mare, corn, salt, rails and cordwood.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant was a widow. Three or four of her neighbors testify to her loyalty and she avers strongly that she was loyal. Nothing else is proved. Her brother and brother-in-law were in the rebel army. From the strong statements of claimant and her witnesses we find her loyal. Her farm consisted of 250 acres "under fence." It was part of the battlefield of Stone's River and occupied in part by federal troops. There is no proof of the taking of the articles charged. The only proof is that the premises were occupied by federal forces during the battle and that "when the battle was over the articles were gone." When we consider the ravages of war, the chance that the property was destroyed during the battle or taken by the enemy, or by the hordes of thieves and camp followers who ha—ed[?] the army to steal and plunder ... the fact that the property was missing after the battle is no proof whatever that it was lawfully taken.... [The standing timber] was not cut down during the battle and if really taken by the Army it could be proved. The only item proved is the rails – that rails were taken and burned by our soldiers. This is highly probable and though the number is not shown ... we have some data for making an estimate. No one says that all the rails were taken ... from the testimony of Dr. Russell it is plain that a good many rails were burned. It is obvious that 4,250 panels is a very extravagant estimate for the farm – about 7 miles of fence! We allow for 10,000 rails actually burned by our army at \$3 per cord = \$300."

Notes

Eliza has resided in and near the same place since her infancy. "I was not present when the property was taken as it was impossible for me to remain in such danger and exposed condition...." She was a widow at the time of the taking. Her brother John W. McFadden and brother-in-law Jasper A. Marshall were in the Confederate army.

Witnesses:

- Elisha B. Hunt, age 40, was living in the house with Mrs. Collier when the battle commenced. The federal army occupied the premises for a week, "and afterward it was all gone."
- N.C. Blanton, age 40, blacksmith, has resided in Murfreesboro since 1860. "I was an outspoken Union man myself, and I think I knew every loyal

person within my acquaintance, and believe she was."

- Leonidas Russell, age 35, was a surgeon with the 21st Army Corps during the battle of Stone's River, and now lives on the battlefield. "I gave orders myself for the use of the fences and outhouses to be used as fuel to keep the sick and wounded warm as the weather was wet and cold. I remember that Col. S. Barnes of the 8th Kentucky gave like orders.... M.C. Woodworth, surgeon 51st Ohio, gave similar orders. We remained on said premises several days and nights.
- Favor Cason, age 45, resident of Wilson County for 30 years, was a scout in Gen. Crittenden's Corps; he stated that Crittenden's Corps occupied the premises of Mrs. Collier during the battle. Gen. Crittenden gave directions for the buildings made of cedar logs to be pulled down and used in making breastworks.

GEORGE S. COOK

Resident of Rutherford County; age 54; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 31 pp. Claimed \$140 for corn and a horse

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is 54 years old. He swears to Union sentiments and that he voted against secession. That he exerted himself and succeeded in getting men out of the Rebel Army. He took the Oath of Allegiance in 1863 and files it with protection papers from Union officers. He also files receipts for the articles claimed.... Several witnesses testify to claimant's loyal reputation and conversation. And there is aside from the receipts ample proof of the taking of the supplies charged, by soldiers of the Union Army in the fall of 1863. We allow the sum of \$140. We notice that in the application to take testimony and in the testimony taken another horse is mentioned. The Commissioners have decided that only the items mentioned in the original petition can be considered and allowed in their report. A very material fact in support of claimant's loyalty developed in the evidence is omitted in the report. In 1864 the claimant was elected Registrar of the Court of Tennessee [sic]. Unless he had been regarded as an unconditional Union man he could not have been elected to that position at that time."

Notes:

Claimant lived 5 miles north of Murfreesboro on a farm of 150 acres.

Witnesses:

- Minos L. Fletcher, age 51, farmer, has known claimant 25 or 30 years, testifies to his loyalty.
- David M. McKnight, age 51, has known claimant more than 30 years, lived about four miles from him, testifies to his loyalty.
- James H. Cooke, age 46, brother of claimant. Lived at Milton in Rutherford Co. where George's horse was taken out of James' stable by Stokes' U.S. Cavalry. "I had the stable door locked and they took the door off the hinges." John W. Maberry, age 59, resident of Wilson Co., farmer, brother-in-law of claimant. George left a horse with him for safekeeping in April 1863. About 50 men from Gen. Reynolds' command took it from Maberry's wife.



Battle of Stone's River, January 2, 1863

To Be Continued

Preserve Your Family History With an article in the MTGS *Journal*

Maybe you don't think of yourself as a writer, but if you have been doing family history research you have a story to tell. Give some thought to the most interesting stories in your family's history. Which one might make an interesting article?

Tell that story in words, but add to it with information from genealogical records – census, deeds, wills, family photographs – whatever you can find to enhance the story you want to tell.

Submit your story to the *Journal* for publication. Instructions for submitting can be found inside the back cover.

Your contribution can help make the MTGS Journal even better!

Williamson County Deaths from Nashville Newspapers

contributed by Sarah Armisted

Richard L. Andrews, Esq.

Sept. 17, 1838

Died—On Tuesday 11th inst., RICHARD L. ANDREWS, Esq., aged about 32 years. It is with no common feeling of regret we record the mournful event of his death, at a period of life when his energies and moral influence in society, were most beneficially felt and appreciated.

... But a few months since, and life, and hope, and energy were his; friends, many friends were around him—united with him in feelings of high and virtuous friendship—enjoying all those social, moral and intellectual qualities which adorned his character.... And now, he lies as cold and calm and passionless, as the clods that pillow his reposing form.... The sincerity of grief is too deep, and too severely felt, to be displayed in words, over one whom we loved and esteemed almost as a brother. In all things he was true, faithful and steadfast; kind and affectionate in all the domestic relations of life; frank, manly, and courteous in his intercourse with society; and public spirited....

In his death, society sustains a loss which cannot soon be made up—his family lose a protector who to them was worth all the world besides, and his relations and friends an associate, whose virtues will ever be cherished....

His remains were interred with masonic honors, and were deposited in the grave, amidst the deep sorrow of his bereaved relations, and the sympathy of mourning friends ... to await ... the trumpet of God.

John Marshall, Esq.

Oct. 6, 1863

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN—Died, at his residence in Franklin, Tennessee, in the afternoon of Saturday, 3d of October, inst., **JOHN MARSHALL**, Esq., a distinguished lawyer. His disease is represented to have been congestion of the brain, supervening upon remittent fever. Mr. Marshall's age was probably about 60. He leaves a wife and ten children to feel, as they must most deeply, the loss of a kind and careful protector.

Equally eminent in legal learning and practical ability, Mr. Marshall has left behind him few professional equals; his kindness of heart and courtesy of manners secured him a very large number of sincere friends. We shall look for some of his associates of the bar to furnish a more extended notice.

Mrs. Sallie Frierson

Oct. 10, 1863

OBITUARY. On Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1863, Mrs. SALLIE FRIERSON took her last earthly farewell of her family and friends at her mother's residence, at Riverside, Williamson county, Tenn. Her frail tenement of clay has been borne to the city of the dead, and her spirit has gone to the bright and beautiful world, where but a short time ago a Father had gone before and waited to bid her welcome.

In life she was a dutiful daughter, a fond and affectionate sister, a loving wife, and a faithful friend. In early life, with the husband of her choice, she left her childhood's home, and settled in Shelbyville, where she soon gathered

around her warm friends.... A little more than a year after marriage her husband chose to enter the Confederate army, and in the fortunes of war he was taken prisoner. Soon after his capture, she was laid on a bed of death and though cherished and attended by a mother's care and a sister's love, yet she was called away without the pleasure of again looking on the husband of her love.... Her days and pleasures were brief but delightful....

Kittie Litton Robinson

Oct. 24, 1865

IN MEMORIAM. Died in Williamson county, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at the residence of her brother, Captain William J. Robinson, of typhoid fever, MISS KITTIE LITTON ROBINSON in the 25th year of her age.

There is not in nature anything more touchingly sad than the death of the young and beautiful. But there is a peculiar sorrow in the circumstances connected with the early demise of the subject of this brief memoir ... [written by] the friend who knew and loved her well. She was the daughter of the late Jas. C. Robinson, of Williamson, and a granddaughter of the late Joseph Litton; she was the idol of a large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn a loss irreparable.

She had plighted her faith and was to be married the very week that the insidious and fatal disease set in, which resulted in her death a few days after the time appointed for the nuptials, and the very bells which were to usher in with their glad chimes the happy bridal morn, were tuned, alas, to a sadder measure, and rang instead the mournful requiem of the dead.... W.D.

Black Davis

Oct. 20, 1909

At a sharp curve on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad near Wikle Lane, the two-horse wagon being driven by Black Davis, a prominent farmer living near Brentwood, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was stuck by the Decatur accommodation train and he was instantly killed.

Mr. Davis was crossing the tracks at the curve, which is unusually sharp, driving a two-horse wagon loaded with corn, and was about midway across the tracks when struck. The wagon was hurled to one side of the right of way, throwing Mr.

Davis some distance, the force of the fall killing him instantly.

The engineer in charge of the train, as soon as he saw the wagon, reversed and applied his brakes, but the speed was too great to overcome. The train was stopped and the body of the dead man was found about 50 feet from the scene of the accident.

Both of the horses were killed and dragged some distance. The only bruise on the body of Mr. Davis was a slight abrasion on the forehead, and it is thought that concussion of the brain produced death. Mr. Davis was prominently connected and was well known throughout Williamson County, as well as in Nashville.

He was 50 years of age and was a son of the late Gus Davis. He was twice married, his wives being the Misses Collins, sisters of a very prominent families of the Brentwood district. He is survived by a wife, four sons, one of whom is Collins Davis, clerk in the Broadway Bank of this city, and two brothers, Gus A. Davis of Cornelius & Company of Nashville, and R.I. Davis of Luxora, Ark. The funeral will be held this afternoon with interment in the family burial ground near Brentwood.

**FUNERAL SERVICES
OF BLACK DAVIS**

The funeral services over the remains of Black Davis, who was killed Tuesday morning by a Louisville & Nashville train near Brentwood, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning from the residence at Brentwood with interment in the Mt. Hope Cemetery. The services will be conducted by Elder P. W. Smith, minister of the Christian church.

The untimely death of Mr. Davis came as a severe shock to his many friends, as he was well known and liked by all who knew him. He is survived by his wife, four sons by his first marriage, Logan Douglas, Daniel Collins, Marion and Gus A. Davis; three brothers, R. F. Davis of Luxora, Ark., G. A. Davis, T. W. Davis, and one sister, Mrs. A. C. Braly, all of Nashville. He is also survived by his step-mother, Mrs. G. A. Davis, of Calender Station.

Making Choices and Why We Do Genealogy

by Paul R. White

This speech was given at the May meeting of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society in 2010, when Nashville attorney Paul White presented the award for the Best Journal Article of the year.



Paul R. White

We all make choices every day. Some of those choices are simple and repetitive – bathing, grooming, what we will wear, what we will do, where we will go, what will we eat. Some of those choices come less often and are life changing events – who will we marry, where will we live, where will we go to college, where will we work, what career will we pursue. Being asked to judge the articles in Volume 23 of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society Journal of History and Genealogy was a choice made by a committee, and a choice I made to accept the offer. Some choices are automatic – going to work every day, or bathing, eating or sleeping. Some choices, like who should win this contest, are more difficult and problematical.

Much about genealogy involves choices. Why do we choose to pursue genealogy in the first instance? I have a group of codgers my own age with whom I have been friends for many years, and with whom I have lunch every Thursday. Four of the six of us are somehow engaged in genealogy to varying degrees. I posed this question of why we take up genealogy to them, and their answers were somewhat similar to my own. Many take up the pursuit to seek glory in their family past. This is not the best of reasons, though I confess it was what first got me interested. I learned I was a distant relation of Sam Houston, and his connection with my hero Andrew Jackson, and mine to him, made it seem but a short jump to connect me in some spiritual, if not physical, sense with Andrew Jackson. But I was lucky in that Sam Houston was not my only distinguished family member. Some take up the pursuit to learn more about who they are; some are doing the same for a spouse or a friend. My wife knew nothing about her family when we met, and she admonished me to do the research, so that our children would know that their

mother also had
ancestors. Once into

that research, it was learned that my wife is a distant cousin of Robert E. Lee, so that obviously trumped Sam Houston. The pursuit of genealogy makes us acquire knowledge about not only family, but also about geography, and county, state, and local town history. If our family is from another country with which we can connect, then we can learn about different eras, countries and cultures. Knowledge of then current events can provide hints as to why someone emigrated from another country, or migrated within this one. We can also learn about inherited characteristics, character and family traits, appearance, and even health issues or health histories. These pursuits teach us critical analytic skills such as to date a photograph by the clothing the subject is wearing; research any clues to the location of the studio which prepared the photograph as a clue to residence at a certain time, checking inherited silver, jewelry, and other decorative arts items for clues as to age and origin by an examination of hallmarks and manufacturers' trademarks. For instance, it was not required that the country of origin appear on imported goods until 1890. Therefore, most did not contain such information prior to that date. British law, however, mandated silver hallmarks from the late 18th century as a means of maintaining the standard of the silver content. Sterling silver here and in Britain by law is required to be 92.5% silver to bear the characterization "sterling." We become detectives, sleuths, and perfect our knowledge of trades, map-making, geography, church history, local history, boundaries and deeds (which require a rudimentary knowledge of geometry and mathematics). In short, we exercise our brains as we judge, weigh and evaluate evidence. I am

persuaded that anything that keeps our brains engaged actively, to the extent genealogy does, will surely impede the aging process.

The desire to know more about one's own past, and the forces or influences that shaped that past are other good reasons to pursue genealogy. I remember the made-for-TV mini-series from Alex Haley's *Roots* in the late 1970's as having an impact upon my own research. In fact, the inspiration of that series spurred me on to complete my own application to join both the S. A. R. and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I have known of your organization for some time, but I am somewhat of a genealogical snob. Once I learned I had many Virginia ancestors, I abandoned my Tennessee lines. I wanted to work on the more remote lines, and I had extended family in Tennessee. I had always had extended family in Tennessee, and I foolishly thought I always would. I got older – notice I said “older” and not “old” - and the extended family died. How many of us have had that experience? Old people, someone has said (most likely a genealogist), have a positive genius for dying right before you are going to go and interview them. Anyway, I did not thoroughly appreciate your Society's publication until this experience caused me to read several issues thoroughly, and not least because Ginny Watson initially gave me the wrong set of issues.

You are very fortunate to have so many contributors of such high caliber. Not only do you obtain many and varied articles, but the responsibility of choosing one as the winner is very difficult. I was given only two criteria for my selection. Chuck Sherrill, your editor, writes many fine pieces for the quarterly, but his contributions are not to be judged in this contest – a most regrettable circumstance if you ask me, because research and writing of such quality deserves recognition, and I am sure it is appreciated by everyone who uses this publication. His article on lewd women in Vol. 23 issue 2 was rather amusing and entertaining, particularly in light of the vast number of such women who pursued their vocation of choice by following the Union army to Nashville. Paul Clement's book, *A Past Remembered*, details this episode in Nashville's history, and in another context, while researching something else, I found a letter from Andrew Johnson to the Provost Marshal in Greenville, Tennessee asking

that he take steps to shut down the brothel then operating in his home there. He did not call it a brothel in his letter, and they curiously do not mention that aspect of the history of the house when you tour it. The other criteria I was assigned for this selection process was to choose an article that was well researched, historically accurate, well written and with a bibliography. Some of the articles were more like stories, and consequently were not so deeply researched, although they added immeasurably to the historic record of Middle Tennessee and to the enjoyment in reading the publication. All appeared to be well researched, historically accurate, and were well written, so the choice became somewhat subjective. “The Davidson County Tax Lists” afford a veritable mother lode of information on the early settlers of the county. The Tony Sudekum article, Vol. 23 issue 3, reminded me of the grand old theatre era in Tennessee, and a sense, once more, of the loss of our local one. Knoxville has preserved theirs, which was part of Sudekum's Crescent Amusement Company. I was privileged to work at a local bank, until his retirement, with Tony Sudekum's son-in-law. Best of all, for me, was the “Southern Claims Commission, Part 2 of Giles County, Tennessee,” Vol. 23 issue 3. This was particularly appealing to me because it contained the abstract's of my great-great grandfather's claim, and that of his nephew, both of which I had previously and laboriously transcribed for another project of mine.

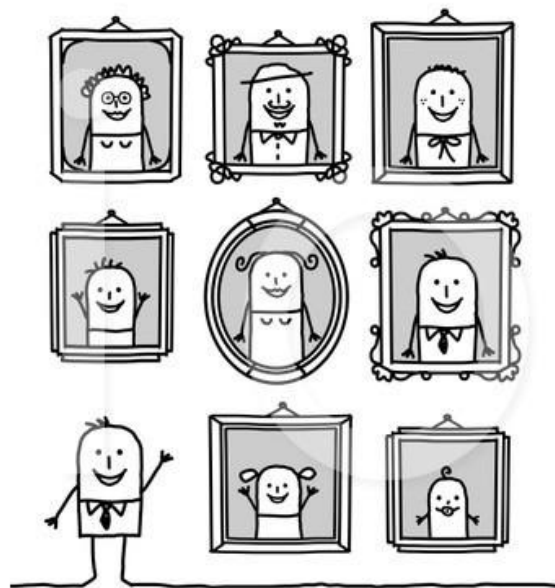
Thomas G. Webb's article “Saving ‘Old Methodists & Pespertarians’ in DeKalb County” was rather short, equally as entertaining as the Sherrill article, and reminded me of some of the letters in my own genealogical collection. What gems these documents are, and what insights they afford into life experiences of another time. The article by Ann Goodpasture, “Dr. Dawson's Octagon House in Montgomery County,” was informative concerning this type of architecture, and the history of the family who lived there, but also afforded the same level of frustration I have encountered with photos which show some but not all of a now long-gone background building, or car, or vacation location. Ginny Watson's “History of the Concord House in Brentwood, former home of T. Vance Little” reminded me of the many wonderful social functions I had attended there through the years. Vance had a genealogical and local history library that would have been the envy of anyone who has ever

done research at home. I formerly had a study and library at home, but not since the appearance of children. Vance also had a library table, so it was not necessary to remove all of one's papers and the laptop from the kitchen table every time someone wants to eat.

Gale Bamman's article "Early Attorneys of Davidson County," was intriguing also, but I thought it would appear too co-incidental if I selected it and the topic has been covered in some form at least five other times of which I am aware. Clayton's *History of Davidson County, Tennessee*, 1886, contains a section on attorneys, as does H. W. Crew's *History of Nashville, Tennessee*, 1890. Joshua W. Caldwell published *Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Tennessee* in 1898, which covers many of these same attorneys. And then there were the two editions of David C. Rutherford's *Bench and Bar*, 1981, 2003, which contain much of the same information. James Summerville also authored *Colleagues on the Cumberland*, 1995, dealing with the practice of law in Nashville, but it also chronicles some of the early practitioners. I suppose a selection of this type is purely subjective, and I was looking for something that had not been done before, and would be "a case of first impression" as we say in legal practice. None of this, however, should be construed to diminish in any way the fine work Gale did on this piece.

I was asked, in making my selection of the winning article, to address how the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society plays a role in the genealogical and historical aspect of Middle Tennessee. I believe I have done that with these brief summaries of the other articles which appeared in Volume 23, and the one selected as the winner of the competition.

Gale Bamman's article, which was selected, however, in addition to covering individuals often forgotten or over-looked, satisfied all four of these criteria. It was well researched, historically significant, well written, and contained a bibliography. Why I selected the one I did is wrapped up in the why of doing genealogy. Gale Williams Bamman is certainly a prolific contributor of your quarterly publication. The serialization of her article "The Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Schedule of the 1880 Tennessee Census" deals with a portion of the population often neglected in genealogical studies. I imagine it was time consuming



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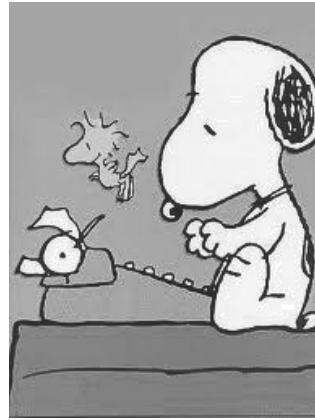
and tedious to extract all of this data, probably from microfilm, my least favorite medium with which to work, but it is a unique treatment and a sensitive one. These are the persons most often neglected in our research. Not all of them were childless, and some may be the individuals missing from our genealogical record for which we can give no account. Some were too demented to remain in society; some were too old and infirm; and some were the poor who had no extended family or descendants to provide for them.

We all hear stories from persons, sometimes our own relatives, that there is no use looking up my family tree; they were all too poor, too illiterate, or too obscure to have left any records. After some forty years now of pursuing ancestors, my own and other people's, I have come to the conclusion that the obscure, poor and illiterate are indeed more challenging to find sometimes, but they are far from uninteresting. My wife obtained entry into the D. A. R. after researching her mother's family when we were both told that her family was too poor to have anybody worth remembering. Her ancestor was a lowly boatman in the American Revolution, but he ferried the general line officers of the American Army, including one George Washington, from West Point, Newburgh, and New Windsor on the Hudson River in New York.

These people all did the very same things people do today – they moved around a lot, they attended school, went to church, paid their taxes, bought and sold property of all kinds, got into legal disputes. They pursued all sorts of vocations. There were teachers, lawyers, preachers, elected officials. Some were criminals, caught and uncaught, some severely punished and some dealt with leniently, and some were poor creatures with no resource to fall back upon but the poor farms and workhouses. Some were deranged and unable to function in society. Some were pillars of their communities and churches, benevolent societies, and patriotic and genealogical organizations. Some abandoned their families and went missing. Some died and left their families without adequate means of support, rendering some of them with no recourse but prostitution. But they were all a part of the great warp and woof of the human condition – some would avow they were all children of God. In that light, we should not cast judgment upon them, just as we would not want our remote descendants to cast judgment upon us, but we should rejoice in having found them and knowing what kinds of lives they lived.

We all start out in grade school and high school studying the history of our nation and state. But nowhere in that process does anyone ever mention local history. I was fortunate to have a fourth grade teacher who was a descendant of James Robertson, and she told stories about the settlement of this frontier which brought alive for me those stories we have all seen recounted numerous times, and made me aware of the history of Nashville and Davidson County. From there, and a lifetime of study of American, European and Tennessee history, it was a short journey to the history of family, an obsession some would say, and others a disease for which there is as yet no known cure!

Several times lately, in differing settings, I have encountered the story told by John Patton, the former Spiritual Life Director at Brentwood Academy. He recounted how, while visiting his father's grave, he realized one day that his father's tombstone and many of the ones around had only the name, date of birth, a dash, and the date of death. It occurred to him that the sum total of a person's life was contained in that dash. All of what they did, and all of what they were, and who they became was summed up in a simple,



**A well-known pioneer
in self-publishing**

ubiquitous dash. He had the stonemason change the dash on his father's tombstone to a cross, which he thought a fitting testimonial and deeply symbolic image of his father's life. It occurred to me, in hearing that story recounted for about the third time, that what we all do as genealogists is seek the significance of that dash. We have all, no doubt, had the experience

of standing before the tombstone of some long dead relation and pondering the significance of that dash, perhaps without fully realizing so. We all want to know the accomplishments of our ancestors and relatives, and that is yet another reason why we pursue genealogy. There is more to the lives of these persons than the name and dates of birth, death and marriage. That dash comprises the content that gives these persons their humanity, and places upon a bare genealogical chart the fleshing out, if you will, of their life's achievements. Humble or mighty, powerful or weak, rich or poor, comely or plain, educated or illiterate, they all deserve to be remembered, commemorated, and have their stories in all of their individual richness preserved. George Landburg has said, "The linking of generations, the historical lineage of family, the sharing of love . . . give purpose to life."¹

Perhaps you saw the reference just last week, carried in the *Wall Street Journal*, but originating in an article by Justin J. Engel in *The Saginaw News*², Saginaw, Michigan, about Wellington R. Burt. Mr. Burt was a one-time mayor of Saginaw, a Michigan State Senator, a tycoon who once bailed out and saved a Canadian bank, and a self-made multi-millionaire. He developed interests in Michigan lumber interests and iron ore leases in the Mesabi Range in Minnesota (also one of

¹ *A Lasting Heritage for Your Children – A Father's Legacy*, A. J. Countryman Books, Dallas: Word Publishing, 1996, p. 91.

² Justin L. Engel, "Wellington's Millions," a serialization in four parts, beginning Sunday, May 8, 2011, *The Saginaw News*, Saginaw, Michigan:
http://blog.mlive.com/saginawnews_impact/print.html?entry+2011/05/wellingtons_millio...

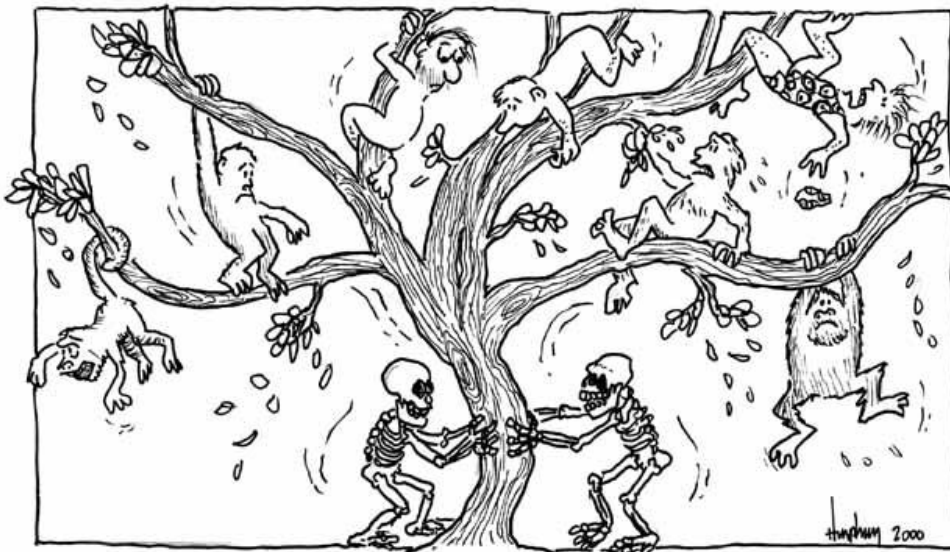
the original holdings of John D. Rockefeller) into an estate estimated at between \$40 and \$90 million at the time of his death March 2, 1919. It is now valued at between \$100 and \$110 million. The estate has been administered in Saginaw Probate Court from then until now because of a rather unique but legal provision in his will. The law mandates that ownership of property must vest within 21 years of a life in being. Using that provision, Burt essentially disinherited all of his children and living grandchildren at the time of his death in 1919, and for 21 years after the last grandchild to die, which occurred in 1989. He has effectively controlled and kept the bulk of his estate together for 92 years following his death. By 1915, in Michigan, only Henry Ford was wealthier. I suspect that his biography, which will hopefully be written later, will be a most interesting account full of anecdote and invective. All of those who would hate him most for denying them their supposed inheritance are now silenced themselves. What would possibly be so bad as to motivate a man to write so vindictive a will? I am not sure I would want to be his descendant, but the story would be a fascinating one to develop.

There is one last reason to pursue genealogy, and that is for the sheer joy and sense of accomplishment is engenders. It is a life-long, satisfying hobby, and a reasonably inexpensive one as most hobbies go. Most people are at least mildly interested in the subject, if not devotees themselves, and almost everyone will encourage your effort. Family members are usually desirous of having copies of all of your work when you

are finished to the extent to print or publish something. I once commented to the proprietor of a bed and breakfast inn in Virginia that I had fantasized someday doing that, and I was told it is neither particularly satisfying nor lucrative. I just assumed he was having a bad day, or a bad week, and so did not inquire why he continued to engage in so unrewarding a livelihood. I can attest that his establishment was one of the better ones of its type. I have surmised that genealogy as avocation would not be very lucrative, but I can also attest that having done the work for others, it is every bit as fascinating when you do it for others as it is when you are working on your own family.

These are some of the reasons we all engage in genealogical research. We should always strive for accuracy, research thoroughly, and hold to the very highest standards of writing and scholarship. That is what, in my humble opinion Gale Williams Bamman has done in Volume 23 of the journal, and it is what all of your writers have done as well. Your society is in good hands, and your journal is an outstanding work among its peers. May it ever be so! Thank you for the opportunity to be here with you today.

Paul R. White
Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society
Fifty Forward- Knowles Senior Center
Nashville, Tennessee
May 21, 2010





The Fall of Fort Donelson

and other news from the *Springfield Speculator*, Feb. 22, 1862

Only four issues of the *Springfield Speculator* survive, though it began publication in 1860. This issue, dated while the news of the Confederate military disaster at nearby Fort Donelson was developing, hints at the confusion and panic of that time. The editor either was not fully aware of the ramifications of the defeat, which put Nashville and environs under Federal military rule, or chose not to emphasize them for his readers.



Attack on the Rebel batteries at Fort Donelson (Harper's Weekly)

Rumors

"Among the excitement, confusion and chaos of rumors which have fill[ed] the country during the week, it is impossible to determine what is truth and what is falsehood."

"The country has been full of strange rumors during the week, many of which have proved to be true. Had a prophet foretold, one week since, the events that have transpired, he would have been set down as a crazy loon.... Truly we have fallen on strange times.... Let us, however, endeavor to submit cheerfully to whatever fate the dispensations of Providence may consign us, and still continue to pray and hope for the return of peace and the happy days we once enjoyed."

The Battle at Fort Donelson

Filling most of three columns on page 1, the story was written by an eyewitness to the battle which had taken place Feb. 11th to 16th. He does not say specifically that the Confederates lost, but instead emphasizes the various tactical successes of the southern troops and waxes poetically about their valor. In particular he

mentions the company led by Capt. Bell G. Bidwell and the brave boys from Robertson County. He describes the attack made upon the breastworks by Col. Robb of the 30th Tennessee, and Robb's death there. Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner are spoken of in glowing terms, though in later press accounts all three were castigated for their actions. In closing he writes "...though the fort may be lost, we have maintained what is worth a hundred forts – the honor of our arms!"

In a follow-up item on page two, the editor writes: "It is a well established fact, however, we suppose, that Gens. Pillow and Floyd escaped from Fort Donelson before the surrender of that post. What became of General Buckner – whether he was killed or taken prisoner – we do not know. Col.s Head and Bailey's regiments are supposed to be mostly prisoners. Col. Head himself escaped. Lt. Alfred Robb, of Bailey's regiment, was mortally wounded on Saturday and died at home in Clarksville on Sunday. The number of killed and wounded is variously estimated, and was very great, the Federal losses being much the largest."

Panic

"It is needless to try to conceal the fact that a panic, such perhaps as the annals of antecedent history does not record, has seized the civil authorities of this State and the citizens of Nashville and Clarksville, since the surrender of Fort Donelson, if the accounts which reach us are true. We are told that the Governor left on Sunday for a more southerly locality, followed by the Legislature, while thousands of citizens are imitating their example. Government stores and public property to the value of millions of dollars have been abandoned and left to the mercy of the excited crowds Anarchy, confusion and terror reign supreme, in the community whose boasted chivalry is known throughout the land. If the army in the vicinity has not been infected by the panic, it is a miracle of wonder. Could any material benefit, in our judgment, accrue from a suppression of these facts, they would not have appeared in our columns, but as they are the common gossip upon the [?] and in the highways and by ways, we can see no impropriety in their publication."

"We have had no mails this week, nor can we tell when we will have another; we suppose not until returning reason makes men of those in authority. Our Postmaster left Nashville on Wednesday evening, and would have brought the mail, the there was no Postmaster to be found in the city, he having removed his office South."

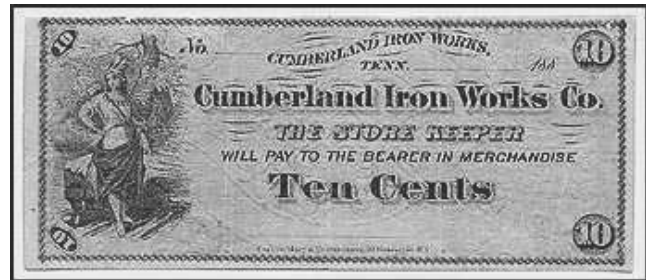
"We understand that the newspapers of Nashville have either suspended or are itinerating with the Legislature."

"Many Kentuckians and others have passed through this place within the past few days seeking refuge farther South. We presume they might have been equally as safe had they remained at home, if the Union army in this vicinity is composed of the material [-?-] organized and disciplined as we suppose it is."

News from Kentucky

"We understand some 80 or 90 Federal cavalry entered Russellville ... on Wednesday morning, and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Courthouse. They did not molest any citizens or injure any property, and avowed that such was not their intention, but paid their tavern bills and all their purchases in gold and silver. In the afternoon they left, going toward Bowling Green."

"A rumor has reached us from several quarters that Paducah and Smithland, Ky., have been captured by the Confederates."



Scrip from the Cumberland Iron Works

Destruction

"We learn that a portion of the railroad bridge at Clarksville was destroyed by the citizens a few days since, before the arrival of the Federals at that place."

"We learn the Federals have burned Cumberland Iron Works, on the river between Clarksville and Dover."

"It is reported that both the bridges over the river at Nashville were burned on Wednesday night."

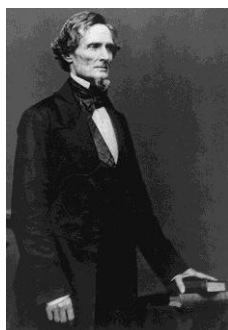
Obituary

Wiley B. Powell, born April 25, 1841, the only son of A.J. Powell, died Feb. 11, 1862. His father died when he was quite small, leaving him with a widowed mother and three sisters to support. In March 1860 he joined Capt. Fyke's company and was sent to Ft. Donelson. After the fall of Fort Henry he joined a scouting party to accompany Lt. Col. Brandon to visit Brandon's family at Dover. The party was ambushed by the enemy, and Wiley was shot in the shoulder and abdomen. He rode to a nearby home, where a kind lady sent word to the Fort. His comrades carried him to the fort, where after suffering three days, he died. His remains reached home in Robertson County on Feb. 16th.

Confederate Government News

"The inauguration of President Davis under the Permanent Constitution will take place at Richmond today."

The Confederate Congress has enacted a law allowing for the promotion of artillery officers to ranks above the grade of Major.



Jefferson Davis

Howell Cobb of Georgia, George A. Randolph of Virginia, and James L. Hogg of Texas were confirmed as Brigadier Generals in the Provisional Army.

Elections

Voting will be held in Robertson County on March 1st. The following candidates were announced: W.L. Draughton, E.H. Benson and J.T. Mathews for Sheriff; Jesse B. White and John S. Hutcheson for Circuit Court Clerk; B.H. Boon and W.T. Peck for County Trustee; James M. Mayes, Robert A. Dillard, W.R. Sadler,[O. Browning?], A. Felts, Dr. B.A. Morris, Wm. Pitt and John L. Yates all for Revenue Collector.

Humor

A Virginia postmaster, informed by the Postmaster General that his office would be closed in consequence of its proximity to another, responded with alacrity that "On the charge of proximity – I was never guilty of proximity in my life."

Springfield Advertisements

Dr. C. McKinney has located in Springfield at the residence and office formerly occupied by Dr. T. Menees.

John F. Cavitt, administrator, will sell at auction the estate of the late J.F. Young at Cross Plains. A farm of 677 acres and five "likely negroes" will be sold.

B.H. Boon, administrator, and others have filed a suit in County Court against John and Amanda Legate and Robert and Martha Watson, all non-residents of the state.

W.S. Warner offers candies, cakes, apples, needles and thread, perfumery and the 1862 Confederate Almanac at his store next door to the Post Office.

Harrison & Co. offer clothing, hats, boots and shoes and wallpaper. "Our stock of Plantation and Servant's shoes is full and complete and are well put up of the very best material."

A cottage and six acres located 600 yards from the square in Springfield is available for sale or rent, and may be "exchanged for Negroes."

J.E. and R.S. Broadus offer fall and winter clothing for sale, and are also paying "highest prices" for wool, feathers and socks.

The Nashville, Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad departs from Springfield headed north at 5:35 a.m. and 5:12 p.m., and headed south at 8:35 a.m. and 8:05 p.m.

G.W. Davis offers a brick store house for sale, located on the east side of the public square.

The Robertson House, on the south side of the square, was operated by E.F. Hocker[s]mith and welcomed "the travelling public" to try its superior accommodations.

Clarksville Advertisements

Clarksville Female Academy will open its next session in September. "It is the largest and most flourishing school of its kind and age in the South. Neither its Principal nor any of its Teachers were *Northern born or bred*." Contact J.S. Malone for more information.

Whitefield, Bradley & Co., of Clarksville provide blacksmith services and operate an iron and brass foundry. Among the items and services available fireplace mantles, steam engine repair, ornamental fencing and brass castings made to order.

Frank S. Beaumont's hardware store, located on Franklin St. in Clarksville, offered tools, saddler, wall paper and fire safes.

S.J. Crusman and C. Mitchell, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, were also located on Franklin Street in Clarksville.

Sims & Turnley, located at the corner of the square and Franklin St. in Clarksville, had just received a new shipment of shoes, hats, trunks and valises.

A.B. Harrison's grocery also sold iron and nails.

Publisher Information

This issue is labeled Vol. III, No. 3, Whole No. 107. The publisher was W.H.F. Ligon, with offices in Peck & Fry's new building near the Public Square in Springfield.

Letters to Military Governor Andrew Johnson

Appointed by President Lincoln to govern the rebellious state of Tennessee under military control, former Senator Andrew Johnson had his hands full. Among his papers, on file at the Library of Congress (and on microfilm at the State Library & Archives), are found many letters from Tennesseans pleading for assistance, mercy or relief from the multitude of problems created by the war. Here are just a few samples from Johnson's correspondence, mostly relating to Middle Tennessee.



Confederate Soldier Caught Hiding at Sister's House Wants to Take the Oath and Get Out of Prison

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15th, 1863

To his Excellency,

Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

Sir,

I am a paroled prisoner, taken last Tuesday from my sister's residence in Franklin County, after having left Bragg's command. My father, Joseph Hasty, being an old acquaintance of yours & a loyal citizen, living in Bedford County near Shelbyville, I presume on your kindness in asking your aid & assistance in the difficulties I was led in by circumstances. I desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States & be permitted, according to Maj. Gen. Rosecrance's order no. 175 of July 18th, to return to my home & live as a peaceable citizen. If you will do me the favor & procure me an opportunity for my stated intention, I shall consider myself under great obligation to you & be grateful to you for ever. Hoping you won't disappoint me & take a favorable notice of this my humble prayer, I [am?] at present in the State Prison, most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

[signed] W.M. Hasty

P.S. There are 120 more men of my neighborhood under the same circumstances and with the same sentiments with me here in the State Prison.

Military Governor of Kentucky Gently Tries to Shame Gov. Johnson into Returning Property of Mrs. Rowland

Head-Quarters District of Kentucky
Louisville, 27 Aug. 1863

Gov. A. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.

Governor,

I enclose you a letter from Mrs. Rowland, of Sumner Co. Tenn., one of your constituents, a most highly respected lady and an excellent woman.

I do not know on what principle or policy the farm of her husband, who is an old crippled man, has been taken and turned over to another person, while she was absent temporarily at Lebanon, Tenn., frightened off by fear of

lawless [persons?] infesting the country. I gave her [man?] a letter of introduction to you and requested your kind offices in having the farm restored to them. In Kentucky no action of this character has been taken, and no proceedings against property except in regular judicial form.

Will you be kind enough to inform me what has been done in the matter, and what is the policy present in such cases, and whether Mrs. Rowland can be restored to the possession of her farm. I regret that it has not been left to you to devise and fix the terms on which the rebellious people of Tennessee could assume their citizenship of the state and United States, and to inaugurate a policy for complete restoration of your state. I hope this will be done as soon as Gen. Burnside takes Knoxville and [pardons?] East Tennessee, which will be in next ten days.

I will be obliged to you for a letter on this subject.

I am, Governor, very Respectfully
[signed] J.T. Boyle
Brig. Genl.



Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle (1818-1871)
Was appointed Military Governor of
Kentucky by President Lincoln, serving
as the counterpart to Andrew Johnson
in Tennessee.

Mrs. Rowland's Plea to Gen. Boyle

Gallatin. Aug. 25 /63

General Boyle Dear Friend

When I arrived at home they informed me there I could not get possession of my only home. I had of course to stay with my kind neighbors which you know is so very unpleasant to be imposing or dependant on any one. Mr. Boyle when you were at my house you saw I was entirely alone and afraid to stay without any protector as the country is so unsettled & robbers constantly passing, & concluded I would stay with a friend of mine, your wife's cousin, only 25 miles from my home, untill things are more quiet[,] not dreaming of any difficulty in getting my house when I returned.

Mr. Boyle I cannot see for my life why I cannot get my home. You know Mr. Rowland has never taken up arms against his country & has from the beginning been opposed to secession[. H]e never voted for secession and has allways opposed it[,] knowing it would utterly ruin his country. You know he is not able to walk without the use of crutches, & has no Government contract with the south.

His business for the past 27 years has been with the south & he had gone there to collect the depts. [sic] owing him, not because he was a secessionist but for his own benefit[. And as] for his returning, I cannot tell whether he will or not & if not I will be left a poor lone woman without a home or money & all for what? I cannot tell. Please write to General Payne & Col. Sw[et?] & the General in command at Nashvill & use all your influence in my behalf & you will certainly be rewarded. Please attend to it immediately. General I am almost crazy. I am in Gallatin at the tavery & Jimmy [Timmy?] is in Nashville. You can write to either. Please write also to Gen. Johnson of Nashville.

Remember me to your wife & children. I remain your sincere friend untill death whether I get my home or not.

[signed] Mary A. Rowland

This entry in the 1860 census of Sumner County may show the Mary Rowland who wrote the letter above.
 Her husband, Henry, was 59 years old and a wealthy farmer, with \$50,000 in property.
 All the family members were born in Kentucky. (Civil Dist. 7, stamped p. 214B)

10	252	252	Henry Rowland	59	M		Farmer	21,600	29,200	v	Hy
11			Wife	50	F					v	"
12			James H "	29	M		Farmer	20,000	13,000	v	"
13			Ada H "	21	F					v	"
14			I. Harnill	24	M		Minister			v	"

Confederate Prisoners at Johnson's Island: Poor Spellers Ready to Rejoin the Union

Johnsons Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1863

To his Excellency Goviner Johnson

Sir we the undersinde Tennesseeians now prisiners on Johnson Island wish to quite the Rebel Service & return home to our native state. belerving that we come under General Rosecranse late order to release all Tenn—who will take the oath & return to There allegiance, we write to you the Gov. of Tenn. to have our cases attended to. we went into the rebil servis under popular sentiment & by perswaysions & wish to come back home. will you please attend to it for us.

J.S. Beadle

C. Reese

J.C. Mangrum

J.C. Gaulden[?]

Thompson Davis pvt baxter's l arty

I.L. Roberts

W.V. Daulton

Beadle pvt L co. 1st Fields Arty.

James Garlin

S.W. Simms

WV Dalton pvt F 20th Inf

Thompson Davis

W.T. Smith

James Garlin pvt G Co. 4th Inf. and I Co 16th Inf.

Self-Appointed Coffee County Residents Form Home Guard Unit and Ask for Guns Are they defending the Union or just their property?

Hillsboro, Tenn. Aug. 11, 1863

To his Excellency Gov. Johnson

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the amended list of names enrolled as Home Guards in the 8th Civil District of Coffee County, and to respectfully reuest that we be furnished with arms and ammunition for the purpose of defending ourselves and homes against rebel cavalry & marauders.

Other names can be procured which will be forwarded to you.

I am Sir, Very Respectfully, Your Obt Servt
Samuel H. Charles
Capt. Of Home Guards

We the undersigned enroll ourselves to constitute a home guard for the 8th Civil District of Coffee County, Tenn., for the purpose of defending ourselves, families and property against Mauraunders, Robbers and thieves, and to try and preserve order among the citizens & etc. This 10th day of August 1863.

Samuel H. Charles
Isaac H. Charles
W.P. Charles
C.M. Tucker
James Winton
Alexander P. Anderson
[Iley? Ross?]
John Yates
Joseph [Arnold?]
Obediah Mc bee
[R?] Winton
Clintgon Tucker
Solomon [A---?]

16	12/16/1860	Samuel Charles	35 M	Samuel	1112	1000	Samuel
17		Ann	31 F	Ann			
18		William	8 M				
19		Ann	6 F				
20		Mary	5 F				
21		Stephen	3 M				
22		Isaac	2 M				
23	12/17/1860	J. H. Charles	25 M	Samuel	1112	350	
24		Sam	22 F	Ann			
25		Melina	2 F				
26		Mary	1 F				
27	12/17/1860	Clinton Tucker	22 M	Samuel	1112	1000	NC
28		Rebecca	61 F	Ann			

Officers
Capt. Samuel H. Charles
1st Lieut. J.H. Charles
2nd Lieut. Alex Anderson

This entry from the 1860 census of Coffee County (8th Civil Dist.) shows the family of Capt. Samuel Charles, his son J.H., and Clinton Tucker as neighbors. All were members of Charles' home guard unit.



Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson



The First Southwest - The Third Atlas of the Cumberland and Duck River Settlements by Jack Masters and Bill Puryear, 340 pp., hard cover and coffee table size, art, bibliography, index, maps, and photographs, 2012. \$99.50 includes shipping and handling, TN residents pay 9.25% sales tax, from Steve at The Book Foundry 615-330-9013 or <http://www.cumberlandpioneers.com>

This third volume is another in a popular series well known to most readers. It is a continuation of placing the North Carolina land grants on USGS maps, full page and in color. It includes old road systems, traces, springs and other features related by the pioneer surveyors.

The focus area includes all of Bedford, Dickson, Marshall & Maury Counties, the remainder of Cheatham & Montgomery Counties, and the majority of Hickman, Houston and Stewart Counties as well as parts of Coffee, Giles, Humphreys and Lincoln.

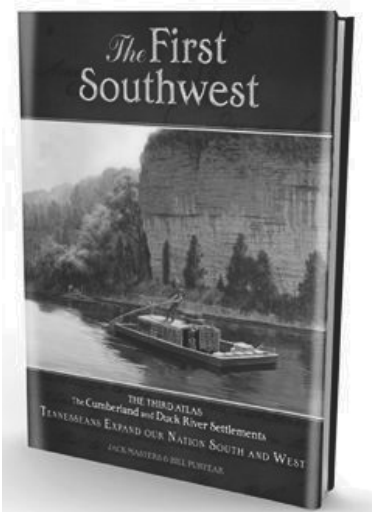
The colorful pioneer art of David Wright, Bill Puryear and others is found throughout the book along with beautiful photos, charts, graphs and maps. The history continues through Indian raids, the War of 1812, the marriage of Eliza Allen and Sam Houston [cited as a cold case mystery still unsolved] and the expansion westward and to the south.

A special feature is a list of volunteer soldiers from Middle Tennessee who fought in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. There is also a genealogy section highlighting the families of Donelson, Douglass, Hall, Lindsay, Polk and Wilson. A previously undiscovered Supreme Court case revealed the descendants of Major David Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier after whom Wilson County was named.

As the author of the genealogy portion of this volume, some might view me as biased; however, the book really *is* a spectacular offering, even better and certainly bigger than the two previous volumes.

Land Grant Genealogy 4, the companion book, is offered separately and is the transcript of the grants including the legal land descriptions and copies of the plats. Those interested in in-depth land research in these areas will relish this volume. \$59.95 includes shipping and handling (Tennessee residents must pay 9.25% sales tax) from The Book Foundry (above).

Kinship: It's All Relative by Jackie Smith Arnold. 144 pp., soft cover, bibliography, illustrations, second edition 2012. \$14.95 plus shipping from Genealogical.com, Baltimore, Maryland.



Arnold discusses kinship and relationships as well as the different type of marriages, live-ins, divorce, adoption (both for a child and for an adult), etc.

There are a number of helpful charts within the book. One lists the legal age for marriage within each state as well as those relatives that cannot legally marry in that state. Another lists the states and whether or not common law marriages are legal. There is also a list of grandparents' visitation rights by state.

A new chapter in this edition relates to same-sex marriage and is followed by an alphabetical listing by state of the laws relating to same-sex marriage. It is not surprising that most states permit marriage only between a man and a woman and do not recognize such unions from other jurisdictions. In Texas, however, two people of the same sex can marry if one of them is transgendered.

Smith County, Tennessee, Deeds (1860-1876), Volume 4 by Thomas E. Partlow, 284 pp., index, soft cover, 2006. \$35 from Southern Historical Press, PO Box 1267, 375 West Broad Street, Greenville SC 29602.

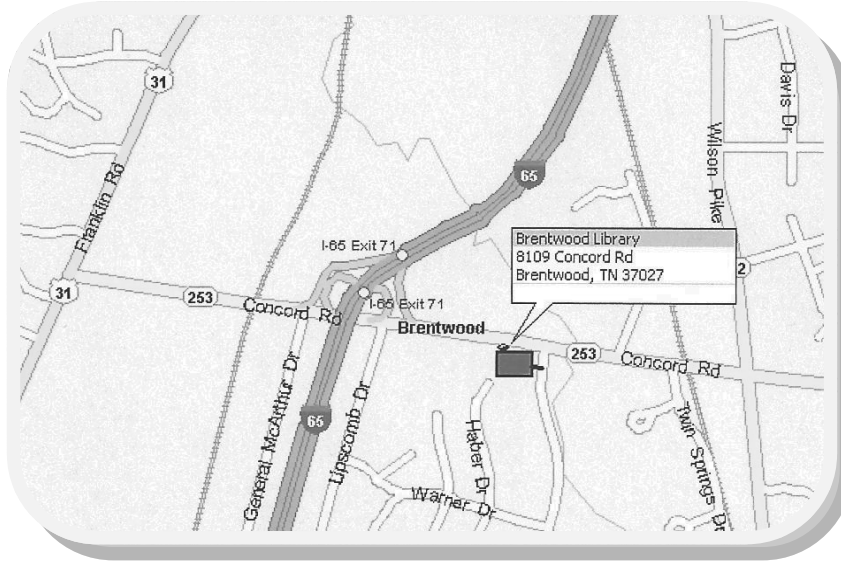
Nothing is more helpful to have in print from a genealogical standpoint than deed books and Partlow does a careful and thorough job of abstracting them.

There is a treat in store for those who have never used Tennessee deeds. In a typical deed, when the heirs of Alexander J. Compton sold his land in 1867, they were all named, daughters along with their husbands. The deed also mentioned that the widow, Candis, had not received her dower interest in the land and had since remarried to Thomas Brown and died intestate.

In addition to deeds for real estate, there are powers of attorney, agreements and deeds for tobacco and slaves. ■

Brentwood Library, 8109 Concord Road, Brentwood, TN 37027

From Nashville take I-65 south to Concord Road (exit 71). Turn left onto Concord Road. Travel 1/2 mile east to the light at Knox Valley Drive. Turn right onto Knox Valley. The Library is the first building on your right.



If you are traveling to the Library via Franklin Road, Concord Road runs east from Franklin Road and is located south of Old Hickory Blvd and north of Moore's Lane. Follow Concord to Knox Valley and turn right as indicated at the left.

Register Today!

MTGS/THS/BHC Genealogical Seminar, November 17, 2012

Send this completed form with your check or money order (payable to MTGS)

TO: Brenta Davis, Registrar, 300 Wheatfield Circle - B221, Brentwood, TN 37027

Phone: 615.661.9775 e-mail: bdavis66@comcast.net

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(Please Print)

Name _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

E-Mail _____ Member of MTGS? _____ THS? _____

Registration fee includes a box lunch and handouts.

\$40 members _____

\$45 non-members: _____

Lunch is NOT GUARANTEED for registrations received past deadline of November 9th.

NOTE: Walk-ins on space available basis at \$60 with no lunch and no handouts.

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