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OUR MEETING PLACE

Knowles Senior Center (Fifty Forward)
174 Rains Ave., Nashville
From I-65 exit 81 East and follow
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Turn left inside the gate in the black fence.

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January 18

March 15

May 19

July 19

September 20

Annual Seminar November 15th

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXVII, Number 3, Winter 2014

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Sarah Armistead Gale Williams Bamman Roger Futrell John Norvell Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

Cold winter days are conducive to genealogy – if you can't get out, you can always dig out the files and books, and puzzle over family history connections. This issue of the Journal will, we hope, provide clues for solving such puzzles.

Articles by members about their Woods, Stainback and Norvell ancestors in this issue will stimulate your thinking about identifying family connections. Each one has some twists and turns that made for challenging research.

Another Wood article, about a man who worked with wood, comes from the business ledgers of Civil War-era coffin-maker William J. Wood of Mt. Juliet. It shows how a close look at business records may reveal many genealogical clues.

J.B. Killebrew was a remarkable Tennessean who is mostly forgotten now. His memoirs contain many interesting stories, including details about his fellow students in a Montgomery County school in the 1830s. The article on page 105 brings that information to light.

The oldest material in this issue is the 1802 petition from Davidson County residents requesting a new county -- much later that area became Cheatham County. Many early settlers of the area a represented in the petition.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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James Americus Woods of Westwood and

Craggie Hope

by Sarah Armistead

James Americus Woods was born May 30, 1820, in Tennessee, the first son of Robert and Sarah Browne West Woods. He was born in the city of Nashville but moved a few years later with his parents to the home called Westwood on Franklin Pike. James' uncle and aunt, Joseph Woods and Jane West Woods, had originally lived at Westwood. But in about 1824 Joseph exchanged homes with his brother, Robert Woods, the father of James Americus Woods. Robert's family of four children had outgrown their Nashville home and Joseph and his wife had no children, leading to this exchange. James grew up on the family farm at Westwood along with his four sisters and two brothers.



"Westwood," the childhood home of James Woods, was built on Franklin Pike in 1804 by the Deadericks. It was destroyed in the 1960s. (From "Historical and Beautiful Country Homes near Nashville," Mrs. James Caldwell, 1911.)

A letter to James A. Woods from his father

Tyree Springs, August 12, 1840

My Dear Son,

Your note of the 10th inst. covering an interview of the stock of Westwood is received for which I feel much grateful. I am of opinion, however, you have valued a portion of yours too high but this is only a matter of opinion.

Your invoice is neatly made out and goes to show that you take some interest in farming and improving your hand writing. This impression is extremely pleasant to me as your health, prospects and happiness mostly depend on your course of conduct while young. Your health has been such as not to want of a liberal education. You will, as a matter of course, have to turn your attention to farming or planting. All professions, viz: lawyers, doctors, farmers and planters must study their different professions and become fond of them or interested in them before they can be made profitable or even pleasant.

Should your health continue good until the end of September, would it not be well for you to sit in at school again. I feel very desirous you should do so if your health will allow it. You can improve

Sarah Armistead of Brentwood is a long-time member of MTGS. Her late husband, Edmund Armistead, was the great-great grandson of Robert Woods. She can be reached by email at Arm6007@aol.com.

yourself very much in this way by attending school. At your present age, connected with your farming operations, reading history, writing at home, reasonably you will in a few years be a good English scholar and be qualified for all useful business such as farming, planting, merchandizing and etc. All this business will require a young man some privation and energy which I am inclined to think you can perform. Novels I consider mostly trash and ought not to be read by anyone.

My health is very little improved, nor have I much idea that it will ever be much better than it now is. I have no idea that I shall live long. In a very short time, I must leave you and my interest for your welfare and for that of your brothers and sisters is beyond anything that I can express on paper. The solicitude of a parent for the welfare of a child, you can form no idea. I may take a notion to go home in a few days and I may not. Much depend on my findings on Saturday.

Old Gray is very sick. I fear we shall lose him. Our company has nearly all left for the Convention. My love to your Mother and children.

Your Father, Robert Woods

Robert Woods died January 25, 1843 at Westwood and was buried in the family vault there. In 1909 his remains were removed to Mt. Olivet.

Shortly after his father's death, on March 28, 1843, James married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Judge James Campbell. They were blessed with a total of eight children, of which only two survived to adulthood. They were James Campbell Woods, born in 1844, and Bessie Woods, born 1861 and died 1879. Parents and children are all buried on the Campbell/Woods lot in the Nashville City Cemetery.

When James Woods married, as was the custom, he was given land owned by his family. His portion was across Franklin Pike from Westwood, and there he built his home. James' brother, Joseph L. Woods and their sister, Robina Armistead, also lived on portions of the family's estate. The Civil War brought destruction to the Woods family.

After Nashville was captured in 1862 many circumstances of life were unpleasant for The Confederate families in the area. But the crisis did not come until late in 1864. Following the Battle of Franklin, Union troops fell back toward Nashville and established a line of defenses south of the city. This line crossed Franklin Road and the Woods property. As Confederate skirmishing parties threatened these defenses, it became a very dangerous neighborhood. The *Nashville Daily Union* of December 9, 1864, reported:

THE SITUATION ON THE FRONT RECONNOISANCE, SKIRMISHES, & ETC.

REBELS STILL PRESSING IN

... At several places the rebels made demonstrations, driving in our pickets. A number of houses immediately in our front, were set on fire by the rebels, to give them a better view of our [breast]works. We are unable to give the names of property holders who have suffered from these depredations, but know that the houses consumed were some of the costliest in the vicinity.

Young Maggie Vaulx, a neighbor and family friend of the Woods', recorded in her diary on December 9th 1864 that distressing news had arrived of the burning of Judge Humphrey's home, and also that of James Woods. A few days later, on December 12th, Maggie said that the homes of Dr. Evitt and Joe Woods (James' brother) had been burned

by the Yankees. Westwood, the boyhood home of both James and Joe, somehow survived these depredations of war.

James' son, James Campbell (Jimmie) Wood, served with the Confederate Army in the famous Cavalry Corps commanded by Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Jimmie survived the Battle of Franklin and went on to fight in the Battle of Nashville near his home, where he was slightly injured and taken prisoner.

From The Nashville American Sunday, September 9, 1909:

THE WOODS FAMILY

by Octavia Zollicoffer Bond

James married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Judge James Campbell, in direct line from the Duke of Argyle, thus uniting again the Campbell and Woods' names. The palatial home of James Woods was just opposite that of his father's on the Franklin Pike. In the battle of Nashville, fast flying bullets drove his family from the house. In their hasty flight, the ladies of the family could only carry with them the silver or similar things they could hold in their dress skirts, gathered in the hands or piled on the seat of the carriage in which they escaped. Over the distant brow of a hill at the moment came a Confederate brigade in which was Mrs. Woods' son, James Campbell Woods. She, looking back and he forward, saw the evening sky lighted with the flames of their burning home which had been fired by the Federal troops. The mother hastened into town, the son, in his eagerness to know if it was his home that was burning, hurried panting up the hill beyond the line of his comrades and was captured. That night, as he stood barefooted in the snow on the pavement in front of provost headquarters on High Street (former home of Gen Feliz K. Zollicoffer, C.S.A.), he could have called and been heard by his mother in his Uncle Joseph Woods' house just across the way, had he known she was there. His long imprisonment that followed would have made speech with her doubly precious. James Woods is still living, a venerable veteran, at Craggie Hope. After the war his parents moved to that point on the Northwestern Railroad where they had a immense body of land and named the place for an ancestral Campbell home in Scotland. Craggie Hope is now the home of the J. W. Thomas Fresh Air Camp, in charge of the noble Miss Fannie Battle."

Sometime after the war was over, James Americus Woods bought land in Cheatham Co, near the Davidson Co. line where he was once again a farmer. His soldier-son, Jimmie, seems to have been in poor health, probably from his war experiences and imprisonment. James wrote the following letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert C. Foster. Foster was then living at Westwood with his wife, five children, and his widowed mother-in-law, Sarah West Woods.

Craggie Hope March 26, 1866

Dear Doctor,

It has been some time since we have heard from you all. Would be much gratified if you could write me a few lines occasionally and let me know how you are all getting along. You must know that I feel great interest in the affairs of my relations and also the neighborhood of the place of my boyhood and late home, whom by the force of circumstances, I have been induced to leave but have not forsaken.

You will remember that we get no news here except what is received by a weekly newspaper which gives little but local. Some of the extensive family might write once a week, have plenty to say, lose but little time and be doing a charitable deed and if you should not hear from me once a month, I am but one humble individual with a small family and surrounded by many acres of hills and hollows, have little to speak of besides ourselves and own affairs.

I suppose we are doing about as well as may be expected. The season has been very unfavorable for farming. The earth is so full of water that we cannot plow to any advantage. Suppose this is the case throughout the country. The seasons are from two days to two weeks later in this region than about Nashville. Cannot tell the cause why but have noticed it in years past by the budding of the trees.

I have hopes of saving two horses. If so (with the assistance of a yoke of oxen) we may success in raising a crop. If disappointed in this, I shall not buy more horses this year but will turn my attention to improvements and making more space for another horse when I will try again, providence remitting. So far we have met with no difficulty in obtaining labor and on reasonable terms.

Jimmie's health is not good. I think he is dyspeptic but we have him principally on mush and milk. Studies some and works a little every day. I think he has improved some in his general deportment since his last sojourn amongst you which I attribute principally to your influence and example. The balance of us is well.

We had a considerable snow yesterday and today is quite cold. I wrote Mr. Armistead about ten days ago since. I expected to have returned to Nashville before this but was deterred on account of business and bad weather.

I wish I had some tomato and a few hundred early cabbage plants. Would give 50 per cent in city market price and pay the freight to Hutton's Station.

Yours truly, James A. Woods

Jimmie Woods remained single until 1898 when he married Katherine McDonald Duffy. She was was thirty-five years old when they married. Jimmie was considerably older than his bride, at fifty-four. To this union was born one daughter, Elizabeth, named after her grandmother.

The Daily American, April 23, 1872 Craggie Hope

A portion of our corps typographique, on a piscation expedition last Saturday, paid a visit to this thriving station on the Northwestern Railroad and report that, although immensely disappointed as to their success in capturing the finny tribe, they were captivated with the grand, romantic scenery, the sweet crystal springs and the hospitable citizens. Two years ago, Mr. James Woods, of this city, built the first house there, it was then only a thicket. It now has several dwellings, a church and a school house, store and an elegant hotel, nearly completed, for the accommodation of those seeking a healthful, pleasant summer resort with as good water as the world affords, besides it being within a mile or so of Kingston Springs.

James Americus Woods died on April 12, 1873, at his home in Craggie Hope. His funeral took place at the home of his brother, Robert Fulton Woods, on North High Street in Nashville. His wife, Elizabeth died at Craggie Hope twenty years later, on January 31, 1893. She was brought to Nashville and her funeral was held at the home of Major Stanley Bell who was married to her niece. James and Elizabeth are buried in the Nashville City Cemetery.

Their son, James Campbell Woods, died September 1, 1911 at Beechwood, his home in Craggie Hope. He, too, is buried in the City Cemetery.

Patent Medicine Testimonial

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1842

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen, although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection, and never whilst I exist shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred through the use of your invaluable Sasparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scrofulous affection on the end of my nose, attended with itching and burning sensations This commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed ... until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off.... The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek.... I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of ... until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hope of ever getting well....



While crossing on the ferry boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used ... Sands' Sarsparilla?" ...Being thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced to make a trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsparilla less that two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well; and, under the Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla....

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, your friend, THOMAS LLOYD

From *The Charleston Mercury*, Charleston, South Carolina: Apr 13, 1843.

Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson





The Lost World of Langley Hall by Judith Morgan, 379 pp., illustrations, index, notes, sources, 2013. \$35 including postage and handling 118 Donna from the author at Drive. Hendersonville, TN 37075.

While this book contains genealogy, it is in fact just what its subtitle says, the story of Katherine Trousdale and William Young Allen. It is also the story of a huge and magnificent home, located in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, known as Langley Hall.

But more importantly, it is a very thoroughly documented history that accurately depicts what daily life was like in the mid 19th to the mid 20th century for those fortunate enough to be among the wealthy in the small town of Gallatin. This was accomplished through access to vast quantities of correspondence and memoirs of the

Allen, Berry, Peyton, Trousdale and Walton families, among others.

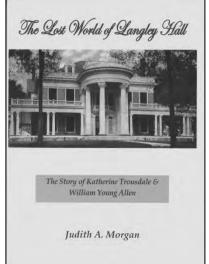
Eleanor Katherine Trousdale was born in 1866 and was always known as Katie or simply Kate. She was the only child of Charles and Ellen (Odom) Trousdale to survive to adulthood. Her mother Ellen died shortly after Katie's birth and her father never remarried. She was the great granddaughter of James Trousdale, a Revolutionary soldier who built Trousdale Place in Gallatin, although she never lived there.

Although Langley Hall and the times within which it existed are gone, Morgan's labor of love has recorded this century of living so that future residents can envision their ancestors at work and

play. Life progresses from a dusty, unpaved courthouse square with horses (and manure) to a paved one with automobiles (and their noises and smells). It is indeed a fascinating book, most

especially for those with roots in

Sumner County.



Genealogy at a glance:

Southwest Genealogy Research by Dorothy Williams Potter, 4 pp., 2013. \$8.95 plus postage from Genealogical Publishing Company. www.genealogical.com

It's important to know that the "Old Southwest" is actually the territory east of the Mississippi River, including Georgia west of Flint River, Alabama, Mississippi, and parts of Louisiana and Florida. Much of this was Indian land

(Creek, Cherokee Choctaw and Chickasaw).

This is a guide to the records of that area and time period (late 18th and early 19th century) covering such topics as Spanish occupation, Indian relations, territorial organization, earliest migratory paths, main travel routes, American State papers and passport records. It includes listings of major document collections, books, libraries and on-line sources.

There is an abundance of excellent research information contained in these Genealogy at a Glance publications. This one is especially helpful since finding such sources for this area of research in one place is not an easy task.



Schoolchildren of Montgomery County, 1837-1842

As Recalled by Joseph Killebrew in 1896

In *Recollections of My Life*, written by J.B. Killebrew in 1896-7, this outspoken 65-year-old tells a fascinating story of life in early middle Tennessee. Born in 1831 and motherless at an early age, he was sent at the age of 5 to live with his grandfather Mathew Ligon at Port Royal. Killebrew describes his grandfather as "a man of imperious will" who "governed his family with rigor." Despite his dictatorial nature, Mathew Ligon valued education and sent Joseph and his younger brother, Matthew, to a subscription school in the neighborhood of St. Bethlehem, west of Port Royal near Clarksville.

The schoolmaster was Joseph P. Ligon, Killebrew's uncle. He had opened this school near his father's home in 1836, and his nephew Joseph Killebrew began his education there in 1837. Killebrew writes:

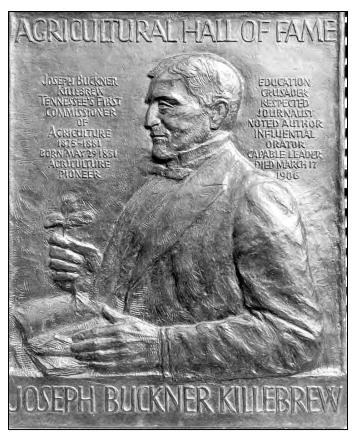
Schools were not then what they are now. The school house was unsightly and uncomfortable. It was built of logs and heated by an open fire. No wood was furnished by the parents or teacher ... the pupils were sent to the woods to pick up brush and with this fires were kept up. In wintry days, we shivered from morning until night.

The seats were long benches made from slabs from a saw mill. There were no backs to these seats and they were so high that our feet dangled all day several inches from the floor. The writing paper then was very rough, and we had to rule it with a lead pencil – not ... made of graphite, but pencils beaten from a piece of lead.

In recalling the meagre accommodations of the schools of the country at that time, and the utter want of comfort in the school buildings, I am at a loss to account for the great number of ripe scholars that were educated under such unfavorable conditions.

Although Killebrew respected his uncle, whom he describes as "a man of high character, genial, companionable ... and incapable of doing a mean thing," he does not offer such compliments about the man's teaching style. In describing the rote memorization method used to educate children in those days, he recalled this about the book *Kirkham's Grammar* which was used as a text in Ligon's schoolroom:

[It] was not a favorite study with us. At first we learned only the "coarse print" which was not hard to do, but when the time came for us to memorize the smaller print and the "notes" under the rules of syntax, we thought nothing could be more difficult, for [we] ... were not capable of grasping the meaning of the book. We went over these notes year after year, analysing or parsing all the examples given.... It was slow work, this memorizing so much that we could not understand, but mature years brought out the meaning, and I have been fully compensated for the drudgery of those early school days.



Despite these difficulties, Killebrew evidently treasured his memories of this first school. In the winter of 1842 his father remarried and took Killebrew and his brother to his home in Stewart County. He got little education or encouragement there, and felt he was treated as a servant. However by 1897 his memories had mellowed, and he was pleased to recall the following schoolmates.

Allen

Three brothers, William, Lewis and Hardin Allen, attended school with Killebrew between 1837 and 1840. Their father was Felix Allen, an indolent man who spent his time fishing. Their mother was "a very superior woman and was related to some of the best people in the country." Hardin died young and other boys never married (Killebrew thought) The family moved to Arkansas.

Agnes Allen was 14 or 15 years old when Killebrew started to school. Her father was Hockett Allen, a lawyer and political figure who lived near Palmyra. Agnes became young Killebrew's champion and defended him

when other students tried to start a fight: "she has cudgeled many a boy's head for striking me." She married Dr. Holmes of Clarksville.

Bradbury

George Bradbury came to the school from across the Red River. He was a big man, larger than the school master. He learned the blacksmith trade under Horace Marshall, and prospered in that business.

Farrier

Jack and Ed Farrier were the sons of Needham Farrier. Jack studied medicine and became a distinguished physician in Arkansas. Ed was a cripple "and I never knew what became of him."

Glenn

Nathan and Ted Glenn were brothers, excellent boys, always agreeable and kind. Their father speculated largely and they left the county about 1848.

Herring

Dick Herring rode to school and would often let Killebrew ride behind him as far as his grandfather's gate. His father was Benjamin Herring, and his mother was a Whitfield and cousin to Killebrew's father. Dick Herring later studied medicine and practiced in Clarksville for many years.

Hust

Arthur Hust lived on land adjoining Killebrew's grandfather, and was one of the best students in the school. His father, "old" Billy Hust, "was an infidel" but Artheur had made up his mind to become a Methodist minister. He attended college in Kentucky, but died soon after of consumption.

Notable Men of Tennessee by Judge John Allison (Atlanta: Southern Historical Assn., 1905)

Joseph Buckner Killebrew, of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 29, 1831, his parents being Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth Smith (Ligon) Killebrew. After the customary preliminary training in the common schools and academies he was graduated from the University of North Carolina with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He then took special courses in law and scientific studies, and for almost half a century has been identified with Tennessee's growth and development.

From 1871 to 1881 he was commissioner of agriculture and mines for the state; was two years of that time agent for the Peabody Fund for Tennessee; was acting superintendent of public instruction during the years 1871-73; was for some time editor of the *Rural Sun*; special agent of the United State Census bureau, in 1880, on the subject of tobacco in the United States; was one of the editors of the "Standard Dictionary," and an author of considerable reputation.

Among his works are "Resources of Tennessee," "Grasses of Tennessee," "Sheep Husbandry," "Wheat Culture," "Tobacco Culture," "Tobacco in the United States," "Live of James C. Warner," "Geology of Tennessee," in two volumes, and numerous pamphlets on subjects affecting the industrial life of the New South.

Mr. Killebrew has served as president of the Industrial league, and has been the promoter of several large establishments along industrial lines. In 1893 he turned his attention to the transportation question, and soon became a prominent official in railway management. He never had any politics except such as would build up the industries and prosperity of the South.

On Dec. 3, 1857, he was married, in Montgomery county, to Miss Mary Catherine Wimberly, and he found in her a companion who shared his love for the South, his desire to build up that section of the country, and who often gave him an inspiration for his labors.

Johnson

Gustavus Johnson and his younger brother, James, were the sons of Gillis Johnson. James studied medicine and became the most promising young physician in the county. "In a few years, however, he became mixed up in some scandal with a woman, lost his practice, took to drink, went to St. Louis ... [and went] hopelessly insane. He died, I think, in the asylum near Nashville. His brother Gustavus was a schoolteacher for many years and an elder in the Christian church. He moved to Texas with his family. When Gustavus was about 18 he refused to do as the schoolmaster, James Ligon, ordered, and a fight resulted "All the scholars, little and big, scampered out doors, some of them screaming and holloring...." Ligon came out after while with a bleeding head, and announced that the school would be dismissed for eight weeks. "Every one in school was glad of the fight except the participants." Johnson and Ligon's wife were cousins, and for a while relationships were strained.

Johnson

Phil Johnson was "a harum-scarum fellow" given to bragging and fond of sport and dancing. He married Rosanna Johnson after a long bachelorhood. His only child, General, inherited a substantial estate. Jonathan Johnson, his brother, was "not bright in intellect" and had a violent temper. He married Catherine Killebrew (the writer's cousin) about 1841 and they had two children, Benjamin and Robert. After her death he married a Miss Thewat. A sister of these boys married Joseph Ligon, the teacher of the school.

Kesee

John A. Kesee was a rather wild, jolly fellow always up to some harmless mischief. His brothers were William (called Buck), Reuben C. and B.O. Kesee. John married three times and was living in Montgomery County in 1897, "a highly respected citizen." His older brother Reuben married Killebrew's aunt, Judith Ligon, and died in 1844. Their children were Pleasants and Nannie. Buck Kesee was a bright student and the best Latin scholar. He studied law and went to Alabama, where he married and was a local judge. Buck failed to prosper financially, but his brother B.O. did very well and eventually brought Buck back to Clarksville and gave him employment.

Ligon

George, Henry and Demetria Ligon were the children of "old" Billy Ligon. They were distant relatives of Killebrew's grandfather, having all come from Virginia. Billy Ligon was probably better read than anyone in the community, and had been a Methodist preacher and teacher for many years. He had, however, "contracted habits of dissipation that ruined him." His wife was a model Christian woman. Henry Ligon was a bright, fine looking boy of great moral force. He became a printer and was living in Nashville in 1897. "He has always been prominent in temperance circles." George went into the confectionery business in Clarksville and prospered, serving as mayor of the city for many years. Demetria married a cousin named Ligon and moved to western Kentucky.

Neville

Jo and Ben Neville were the sons of Solomon Neville, who lived on the old John Fort place. Jo was a quiet boy, generous and good. Ben was his little brother. The family moved to Moscow in West Tennessee and Killebrew lost track of them.

Samuel

Susan Ann Samuel was "the daughter of my grandfather's second wife by a former marriage." She was also the niece by marriage of the schoolteacher, Joseph Ligon. "Though a good-hearted girl, she was very stupid in books.... It appeared to be impossible for her to receive or retain any ideas that were found in books." She married Bryan Whitfield; they had a son named Bryan, who married a Miss Slaughter.

Vaughan

Joshua and Ed Vaughn were brothers and sons of Grandison Vaughan. Joshua sold clothing in Clarksville for a while, then went with his family to Louisville and made money in the tobacco business. His second wife was Lulu Ferguson, daughter of the Hon. Robert Ferguson of Montgomery County.

Wimberly

Joseph Wimberly was the son of George S. Wimberly. In later years, Killebrew married Joe's sister. Joe was a hard-working and excellent student, but lame and afflicted with rheumatism. He later became a Latin and Greek scholar under John D. Tyler. "He would probably have studied law, but died in 1850 much lamented." His family was struck with measles and in addition to Joe, his brothers Tom and George and sisters Louisa and Margaret also succumbed.

Warfield

James and Lizzie Warfield were the children of George Henson Warfield. They came to school with their cousins William Warfield and Frank Waters, the latter was visiting from Maryland. The Warfield children brought the very best dinners to school, bread made with flour, molasses cakes and chicken.

James Warfield was "not bright. He was intensely egotistical ... [and] overbearing, with a mind as feeble as his vanity was strong." After clerking at the store of Hart & Kennedy in Clarksville, he "imagined that he was 'called to preach" He lacked the tact to be a successful minister, criticizing everyone including his father, and became unpopular. He married and went to Arkansas, where he died.

Lizzie Warfield married George Dick Browder of Kentucky, an excellent man and a preacher. She was still living "honored and beloved by her children" when Killebrew wrote his reminiscences.

William Warfield was considered the wealthiest young man in the county. His father, Laban Warfield, came from Maryland with the early pioneers and was a skilled blacksmith and good investor. He was very rich when he died, and William was his only child. His uncle, George H. Warfield, became his guardian.

William Warfield was a good boy, amiable, generous, kind, obliging and greatly beloved. When he reached the age of 18 he dressed with more taste and elegance than any other young man in the county, rode the finest horses and was admired by the girls. But one day William attended a horse race at old Esqr. Simmons' place near the present railroad station at St. Bethlehem. He was sharply reprimanded by the elders of the Methodist Church, of which he had been a faithful member, for this sinful enjoyment. From that point he lost his regard for his church and for church people, took to drink, and wasted much of his fortune. He married a Miss Boisseau "and she was not a woman to restore him after his moral downfall." His uncle again became his guardian, and moved William and his family from Robertson County to Clarksville, where he died from the effects of alcoholism.

Waters

Asa Waters had three children at the school: Charles, Abner and Amy. "They were good people, but with no culture." Charles died early. Abner married Sack Yarbrough and became a well-to-do farmer.

White

Hays and David White were the sons of Willie White, who lived "near where St. Bethlehem now stands." Both boys were neat and well-dressed, and they rode to school. Their father lost a great deal of money in speculation and the family moved to Mississippi "and I think became cotton planters."

Yarbrough

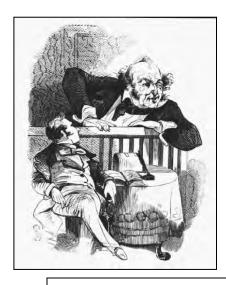
Sack Yarbrough, whose father was Abner, lived at Collins Mill. She was a gentle girl, sincere and artless. Her father wanted her to study Latin; he doted on her and was so proud of her accomplishments that he would often ask her to conjugate a Latin verb in public. She married first to Abner Waters, and later to Mr. Bradshaw; still living in 1897, she had a large family.

Inventory of a Pioneer Household

In 1814 the personal property of the late Adam Harmon of Montgomery County was sold at auction. This partial list of the items sold gives us a glimpse of items an early Tennessee farmstead may have owned. Harmon was evidently better off than most, as evidenced by such items as books in his home. The listing for a sword is intriguing – perhaps it was a Revolutionary War keepsake?

augers	crockery ware	looking glass	table glass
axes	ducks	loom wheel	tea board
barrel	flesh fork & skinner	oven	tinware
beds & furniture	fodder	plates	trunk
bell	geese	pot rack	tubs
blacksmith tools	glass bottles	saddle	turning tools
books	glassware	shoats	umbrella
canoe	hand ax	side irons	warping bars
castings	hand saw	sifter	weeding hoes
cattle	horse	sledge hammer	wheel barrow
chairs	iron square plow & gears	sow & pigs	wheel cards & spool
charcoal	kettle	spade	
churn	knives & forks	sword	
corn	large bell	table	

From the W.P.A. transcription of Montgomery County Wills & Inventories volume B, 1811-1818, p. 342.



To The Honorable... Petitions to the State Legislature

Harpeth River Petition 1802 Davidson (now Cheatham) County

Based on Petition Number 32, Legislative Records of 1803 Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library & Archives

The following petition for creation of a new county to include residents of the Big Harpeth River was signed by many men who lived in the western part of Davidson County. The county they requested would have covered most of what is Cheatham County today. Since Cheatham County was not formed until 1856, the residents along the Harpeth waited a long time to have their own county. Most of these petitioners would have been dead by then.

It's obvious from the spelling in the petition that the men who crafted this document had little education; the spellings used in the names are also obviously not precise. "Enuk Dosher" is one example of phonetic spelling of the Biblical name Enoch. Genealogists should use care when looking for an ancestor in records from this early pioneer era, and investigate variant spellings.

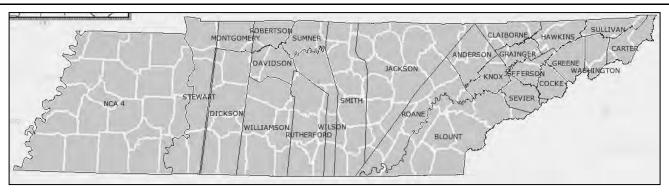
Mero District, Decr. 18th 1802.

We the people Liveing on and near big Harpeth Creek River means to present to the next General Asembly Held for the State of tenesee a pettion For a new County to be Laid off in the folowing manner viz – Beginning at the mouth of Little Harpeth where the Williamson County Line Crosses, thence with sd line a south west Coarce to the Indian boundary line thence down the sd line untill it completes a constitutional bounds. Thence a north East Cource unto Cumberland River. Thece up the sd River with its meanders to the Ridge that Divids Indian Creek and Overalls Creek thence up sd Ridge Continuing its Coarce by flatt Creek and Ritch land Creek to a constitutional bounds. thence a westardly Cource to the begining.

Clerk's notation on the outside of the petition:

Petition praying a county on Harpeth River. Reported unreasonable 29th Sept. S. Love.

Ezekial DouglassJohn CooperWilliam HeavenJohn CashJohn ConnerJas. Demost[?]James DouglassWilliam CashZenes Baldwin



Map showing Tennessee's county boundaries in 1803. The western and northern boundaries of Davidson County remained in this configuration until Cheatham was created in 1856.

(Atlas of Historical County Boundaries http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp)

John Harwood
Wm. Harwood
John Rourke
William Evens
Philip Cland
Jorge Edwards

[p.1, col. 2] Joseph Hannah John Douglas Henry Cooper **Thomas Stuart** Saml. Boyd Soloman Roach Charles Kelly George Stoutt Neel Thompson William Thompson Allen Thompson Andrew Patterson **Charls Simmons** Jms[?] D. Sharp Leonard Liles William Blyth

[p.2, col. 1]
Francis Newsom
Elisha Garling
William Reves
William Newsom
Burrel Zerels[?]
William Cass[?]
Henry Lils
Moses Land
Joleth[?] Land

Charles Robertson [or Robert,	William Alexander
Senr.?]	John Alexander
Eldridge Newsom	Alexander Craige
Mycager McQary[?]	Siles Spree[?]
John McQary[?]	Samuel Bratshal
George Reeve[?]	Jehu Davy[?]
Abraham Land	
Jordan Reeves	[p.3, col.1]

Abraham Land
Jordan Reeves
James Reeves
Thomas Demoss
Lewis Demoss
George Boyd
John Boyd
Green Bary Greer [Green?]
01 D11 1

Silas Dillahunt Deliverence Gray Joseph Rosborough

[p.2, col. 2]

Andrew Couso[?]
William Harding
Christopher Williams
Thomas Loftin
Daniel Thom[?]
Thos. Harding
Giles Haring [Harding?]
Joseph Huey[?]

Wm. Dosery [Denny/Derry?]
Lazes[?] Inmon Robert Shannon
Joel Pewit
James B. Pewit
Elisha Rhodes
Henry Inman
William Holland
Thomas Pewit

[p.3, col.1]
William Joslin
Danniel Joslin, Juner.
Nathaniel Teel
Aron Cummingham
Neadom Hunter
Isaac Newland
Church Hooper
Thomas Hooper
Benjeman Pack
Jessee Garland
Charles Steward

William Gower Thomas Russel James Russel Wm. Russel John Reddin Niclas Hall George Hall Thomas Little Samuel Fieldind Wm. Fielding John Morrice Jessee Hooper James Hooper Wm. Champen Josiah Ship William Colwell Joseph Colwell



Andrew Colwell Robert Dun Drury Bonds John Cockrill

[p.3, col. 2] Simon Bekcom Phil Beckcom Abner Beckcom John Neal Charley Wall Wm. Wall George Gill John Fudg

James Fudg

Henry Horton
William Jonston
Craneshaw Duke
James Craneshaw
Joseph Craneshaw
Samuel Craneshaw
[?] Buckalew
William Marler
Thomas Marler
John Jonson
Samuel Jonson
James Marler
Danniel Pain
William Jones
Thomas Smart[?]

John Colley Danniel Goodden John Goodden Arch Watson Ned Watson Travis Nixson Thomas Duren Enuk Dosher Larkin Parks [p.3, col. 3] William Dosher Wilterbel[?] Lewis William Jonls[?] Danniel Lile Joseph Hutcheson John Hutcheson Isaac Baker John Nixson William Nixson **Baptis Coal** John Graham Hugh Hiklin William Connel Is [?]aac Tillman Jesse Tillman William Connel Isaac Tillman Jesse Tillman Arther Weikling [Hukling?] Thomas Howze

p.4, col.1 David Ren Joab More Thomas Gillom **Thomas Pritchet** John Morres William More Robt. Warren Thomas Warren Abraham Denoss John Demoss Francis Hardgrave Jurden Revs Junior Drury Reeves John Myres Allen Brewer Joseph Neely Samuel Josten

Charles Hutton John Jones p.4, col. 2 [This column mostly by one hand] Robt. Warren William Kellum Thomas Warren Thomas Lambert Rowland Rice Abraham Denoss John Lake Thomas Hubs John Demoss John Cornelius William Nicleson Roll [Robt?] Cornelius Elisha Nicleson Francis Hardgrave Jurden Revs Junior Deliverance Gray Pleasant McOuary Drury Reeves Joseph Land Cornelius Derey [Pery?] John Myres Phillip Land James Robrtson John Ward Allen Brewer Richard Phips Joseph Neely Micager McQuary George Horner Samuel Josten Mathew Cunningham Micager McQuary Junr John Jones David Cunningham Danniel Joslin Sener Jos. Jones Ebenezer Rice Gabriel Joslin Antheney Walk Thomas Joslin Allen Thompson

Phillep Walk

Union Army Quartermaster at Nashville: Civilian Workers Died and Deserted

The reports of William A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of the Federal Army depot in Nashville, show the following deaths and desertions among the civilians he employed. Many civilians from Nashville and neighboring communities found work in the Union-occupied city during the Civil War.

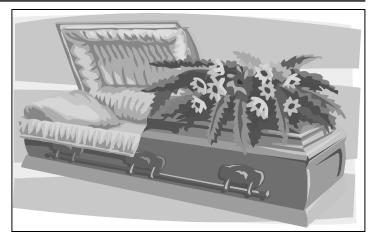
Name	Occupation	Rate of Pay	Dates of Work	Notes
Peter Urton	Wagoner	25 cents/day	Oct. 1, 1862 to	Deserted at Murfreesboro
			Mar. 3, 1863	Mar. 13, 1863
John Carr	Blacksmith	40 cents/day	Oct. 1 to	Deserted at Murfreesboro
			Oct. 31, 1862	April 4, 1863
James Quinn	Laborer	\$45/month	Oct. 1 to	Died in hospital at Nashville,
			Nov. 6, 1864	Nov. 1864
R. Lawson	Laborer	\$45/month	Oct. 2 to	Died in hospital at Nashville,
			Nov. 10, 1864	Nov. 1864
Pat Marion	Laborer	\$45/month	Nov. 1 – 7, 1864	Deserted, circumstances unknown
				Circumstances unknown
Horatio Richards	Laborer	\$45/month	April 1 – 2, 1865	Deserted

William A. Wainwright Papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives Box 16, reel 12, Microfilm #1652

The Coffin Maker of Mt. Juliet

William Wood's business ledgers, 1859-1870

William J. Wood, born about 1820 in Virginia, came to Wilson County as a young man. Although census records list him as a farmer, three business ledgers maintained by Wood reveal that he was also busy



making coffins for his neighbors in the communities of Mt. Juliet, Silver Springs and Green Hill. In fact, during the 10-year period represented by these records, he sold more than 200 coffins. It seems likely that his business records record nearly every death that took place in the area.

The records tell us little about Wood himself, though some entries along with scraps of documents tucked into the books are revealing. The oldest ledger bears this inscription: "Alexandria. William Wood commenced work February 4, 1839, at \$125 dollars per year." It is not clear what work he was doing at Alexandria, or for whom. There are accounts with several men who worked for him that year: William Coppige; Joseph Evins; Joseph Haly; Anderson Haly; James Yeargin; A.J. Penilton; Robert Caits and Nathaniel Moss. Woods was a phonetic speller, and readers must take this into account when considering these surnames, which are likely to be Coppedge, Evans, Haley, Pendleton, Cates, and etc.

The ledger evidently went unused until late in 1859, when Wood picked it up again to begin keeping records of his carpentry business. The first coffin recorded was made for "A. Harrison," a frequent customer who purchased six more coffins from Wood. One of them, in 1868, was for the burial of "Emma More." The 1860 census indicates this was A.H. Harrison, a well-to-do farmer and slave owner who lived near Woods.

Wood's work was not limited to coffin making. The ledgers show that he made bedsteads, plow handles, mantles, quilt frames, door and window sashes, and lap desks for various customers. He also took in boarders, such as Thomas Neal who came to live with Wood and his family in 1857 while attending school nearby. Among the expenditures Wood made on Thomas' behalf was 35 cents for the "third reader" and 25 cents for a "rethmetic" book. Wood was evidently better at math than at spelling, as his accounts are scrupulously kept. In 1872, Wood was boarding the daughter of Thomas Criswell

Many genealogical clues about the families of West Wilson County can be found by a close study of these ledgers. Although the following list is restricted to coffins made, Wood had many other transactions with his neighbors. For example, he credited Ezekiel Cloyd's account for a coffin with a "donation" of \$7, probably to help with the construction of the new Cumberland Presbyterian Church known as Cloyd's Church. In 1878 he recorded that employee R. Martin missed one and one-half days of work because his "maw died."

The following list shows those customers for whom Woods made coffins. It appears that Wood sometimes used the name of the deceased as the customer's name. For example, he recorded on Nov. 12, 1867, the purchase of a coffin by G.T. Gleaves. This coffin was to be of walnut, 6'3" long, wadded, covered, boxed and delivered a distance of six miles, all for \$40. Records of the Baird-Barton Cemetery in Mt. Juliet show that Guy Gleaves is buried there, his tombstone bearing the death date Nov. 11, 1867. Obviously, the purchase on Nov. 12th was for Gleaves' own coffin. This was not a uniform practice, however. Sallie Cloyd's tombstone in the Ligon-Cloyd Cemetery in Mt. Juliet gives her date of death as Nov. 19, 1864. Wood's ledger shows a coffin was made for John Cloyd on the following day.

In abstracting the entries I have included all information that is genealogically pertinent. However, I have not included such details as whether the coffin was to be lined with cloth inside, trimmed, boxed in a cedar case, or delivered by wagon. In many cases the number of miles between Wood's shop and the residence of the deceased can be determined from the delivery record. The amount charged for each coffin is given, to indicate to the reader whether this was a plain or fancy coffin. This may help determine whether the coffin was for a family member or dependent, such as a slave. The length of the coffin is also provided where available, to help indicate whether the person who had died was an adult, adolescent or child.

Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1862 April 23	Williams, George	4' poplar coffin, \$3	1
1862(?) Aug. 11	Harrison, A.	large poplar coffin \$4.50	1
1862 Dec. 23	Harrison, A.	small poplar coffin \$1	1
1862 July 25	Moor, S.M.	small poplar coffin \$1.50	1
1862 Nov. 13	Leester, P.S.	poplar coffin, \$5	1
1862 Sept. 14	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – Patterson, \$1.25	1
1862 Oct. 21	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – negro Smith, \$1	1
1862 Oct. 23	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – soldier, \$1	1
1862 Dec. 27	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – negro Andrews, \$1	1
1863 Feb. 9	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – Lindsly, \$1	1
1863 Feb. 15	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – Guill, \$2	1
1863 Feb. 18	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – Berkly, \$.75	1
1863 Feb. 22	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – Rains, \$1.25	1
1863 Mar. 12	Benson, P.P.	work on coffin – negro Edwards, \$.60	1
1863 Mar. 26	Benson, P.P.	help on coffin – Basses negro, \$.60	1
1864 May 1	Bonard, J.C.	5 ½ ft walnut coffin, lined, boxed, delivered, \$20	1
1863 Apr. 13	Harrison, A.	large coffin and box, \$2.25	1
1863 Nov. 15	Williamson, Foster(?)	4' walnut coffin and box, \$5	1
1864 Feb. 13	Glen, Giles	6' poplar coffin, \$6	1
1864 Mar. 14	Viverett, Jack	6' walnut coffin and box, \$15	1
1864 Mar. 31	Carter, Elen	3 ½' walnut coffin, \$8	1
1864 Mar. 17	Viverett, Jack	5'10" walnut coffin and box, \$15	1
1864 Mar. 22	Smith, Nancy	for J. Bonard; 3 ½' poplar coffin, \$4	1
1864 May 22	Hesse, Widow's heirs	6' walnut coffin and box, \$20	1
1859 Mar. 3	Harrison, A.	small poplar coffin, \$.50	1

Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1861 Jan. 29	Harrison, A.	large poplar coffin, \$2	1
1861 June 15	Harrison, A.	small poplar coffin, \$.50	1
1861 Nov. 14	Harrison, A.	small poplar coffin, \$.50	1
1861 [no date]	Etherly, John	large poplar coffin, \$4	1
			1
1864 Oct. 21	Pembleton,	per Jack Cook, 6 ½' walnut coffin, \$10	2
1864 Oct. 31	Chambers,	6' walnut coffin, trimmed and boxed, \$22; paid	2
	Thomas	by John Filpot	
1864 Nov. 5	Martin, Jo	5' walnut coffin, \$20	2
1864 Nov. 7	Williamson,	small plain coffin, \$1	2
	Thomas		
1866 Sept. 23	Williamson,	per George Williamson (colored), 6'4" walnut	2
	Thomas	coffin, \$8	
1864 Nov. 7	Branch, John	small plain coffin, \$1.50	2
1864 Nov. 20	Cloyd, John	5' walnut coffin, \$20	2
1864 Nov. 23	Smith, Richard	6' walnut coffin, \$22	2
1865 Nov. 26	Smith, Richard	5'11" fine walnut coffin, \$22	2
1864 Nov. 26	Lane, L.B.	for Puss Jackson; 5 1/2' walnut coffin, \$8	2
1864 Dec. 15	Warpool, James	5 ½' walnut coffin, \$18	2
1865 Jan. 6	Moland, Jesse	3' walnut coffin, \$4	2
1865 Jan. 15	Moland, Jesse	2 ½' walnut coffin, plated, \$2	2
1865 Feb. 14	Grant, Frank	5' 7" walnut coffin, \$20	2
1865 Feb. 23	Hyde, R.	small common coffin, \$1.50	2
1865 Feb. 26	Martin, Richard	6'3" walnut coffin, \$24	2
1866 Feb. 12	Smith, Warner	4' 8" walnut coffin, \$24	2
1865 Mar. 10	Aloway, Thomas	4' walnut coffin, \$18	2
1865 Mar. 11	Willis, Ed	6' walnut coffin, \$24	2
1865 Mar. 16	Anthony, A.	2' 10" walnut coffin, \$12	2
1865 Mar. 17	Studavan, William	6' 3" walnut coffin, lined, boxed and delivered	2
1865 Apr. 10	Anthony, A.	5'10" fine coffin, \$33	2
1865 Mar. 18	Harrison, Burton	(colored), small coffin, \$1.50	2
1865 Apr. 28	Blankenship,	5'7" walnut coffin, \$14	2
1865 May 27	Lumpkins, Elisa	6' walnut coffin, \$17	2
1865 June 22	Cook, Charley	6' 5" walnut coffin, \$22	2
1865 June 26	Willis, Sarah	6' poplar coffin, raised lid, \$10	2
1868 Mar. 5	Willis, Sarah	per Clab Birthwright; 5' 9" poplar coffin, \$6	2
1865 Jul. 11	Jackson, Asa	3' walnut coffin, \$8.50	2
1865 Oct. 13	Jackson, Asa	5' 10" plain walnut coffin, \$6	2
1865 July 13	Ervin, Coal	5' 10" walnut coffin, \$20	2
1865 July 30	Goodman,	(widow); 5' 10" walnut coffin, \$25	2
1000 July 30	Malinda	(widow), 5 to wallut collin, \$25	
1865 Aug. 5	Sherron, H.	for John Shoot; 5' 10" walnut coffin, \$12.50	2
1865 Aug. 5	Ester, T.H.	6' walnut coffin, \$22	2
•		5' extrasize walnut coffin, \$25	2
1865 Sept. 25	Crudup, John		_
1865 Oct. 11	Parrish, Jo	3'3" fine walnut coffin, \$12	2

Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1866 Apr. 20	Parrish, Jo	2'6" walnut coffin, \$6	2
1865 Dec. 21	Benson, P.P.	6' walnut coffin, \$3	2
1866 Jan. 6	McFarlin, Dica	per John G. Swingly; 5'8" walnut coffin, \$32	2
1866 Jan. 16	Jennings, Burnis	3' walnut coffin, \$12.50	2
1866 Jan. 28	Smith, Harva	6' walnut coffin, \$25	2
1866 Feb. 18	Shoot, John	for Widow Easly; 6'3" walnut coffin, \$20	2
1866 Mar. 9	Brown, George	per Mr. Jackson; 5'9" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1866 Apr. 22	Glover,	5' 7" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1866 May 10	Morris, R.H.	per Doc N. Cook; 5' 10" walnut coffin, \$27	2
1866 May 26	Tate, Isaac	(colored), per Jack Tate; 6' 2" walnut coffin, \$6	2
1867 Oct. 16	Scoby, Eli	6' walnut coffin, \$8	2
1865 Jan. 27	Gleaves, G.T.	small coffin, \$6	2
1867 Nov. 12	Gleaves, G.T.	6'3" walnut coffin, covered, wad[d]ed, boxed	2
	,	and delivered 6 miles, \$40	
1864 Oct. 16	Williamson,	6' walnut coffin, \$9	2
	George		
1867 Dec. 12	Williamson, Dick	6' walnut coffin, \$7.50	2
1867 May 11	Davis, Handy	6' walnut coffin, \$9	2
1867 June 29	Legon, Cale	6' 4" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1867 Aug. 9	Murry, John	3'2" walnut coffin, \$8	2
1867 Dec. 24	Etherly, Charles	walnut coffin, lined, \$7.50	2
1864 July 18	O'Brint, W.J.	4'10" walnut coffin, \$20	2
1865 Aug. 13	O'Brint, W.J.	6'4" fine walnut coffin, \$25	2
1864 July 23	Alexander, B.	5 ½' walnut coffin, \$20	2
1866 Aug. 22	Alexander, B.	5' 10" extra deep walnut coffin, \$25	2
1864 Oct. 3	Scoby, J.B.	6' common coffin, \$6	2
1865 Nov. 11	Gleaves, J.T.	(for negro), walnut coffin, \$6	2
1867 Jan. 8	Williamson, Bob	3' 10" walnut coffin, \$3.50	2
1867 Jan. 13	Cloyd, Seth	3' walnut coffin, \$3	2
1867 Jan. 22	Glover, Mandy	6' poplar coffin, \$4	2
1867 Feb. 2	Davis, James E.	small poplar coffin, \$1.25	2
1867 Feb. 3	Glen, Eda	5'6" poplar; charged to Giles Glen	2
1867 Feb. 5	Harrison, John	6'6" coffin, charged to A. Harrison	2
1867 Mar. 24	Murry, Ann	5'10" walnut coffin, \$9	2
1867 May 29	McLane, Anderson	6'3" walnut coffin, \$33	2
1867 Aug. 8	McLane, Mrs.	6' walnut coffin, \$35	2
1866 June 4	Carver, Henry	5'4" walnut coffin, \$25	2
1866 July 8	Perry, William	5'4" walnut coffin, \$25	2
1867 Feb. 5	Harrison, A.	6'6" walnut coffin, \$9	2
1866 July 16	Cryer, James	6'4" walnut coffin, \$35	2
1866 Aug. 7	Guill, Barnet	6'6" walnut coffin, \$28	2
1866 Aug. 16	Guill, Barnet	3' walnut coffin, \$8	2
1866 Aug. 19	Wood, Rubin	(colored), 5'10" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1866 Aug. 27	Etherly, Mary	5'6" walnut coffin, \$29	2
1867 Dec. 1	Etherly, Henry	6'7" walnut coffin, \$40	2

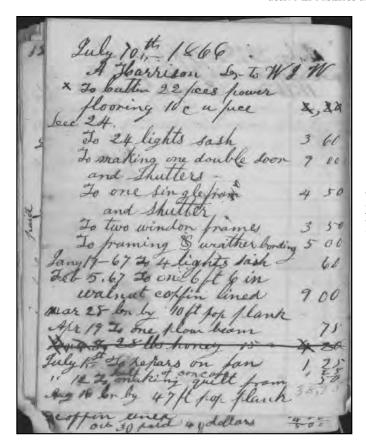
Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1866 Sept. 3	Griffin, George	per George Esters; 4'5" walnut coffin, \$12.50	2
1866 Sept. 30	Etherly, Margaret	per Henry Rains; 5'10" walnut coffin, \$28	2
1866 Oct. 1	Circy, Harty	per L.B. Lane; 5'8" walnut coffin, \$26	2
1866 Oct. 4	Nokes, George	5'10" walnut coffin, \$26	2
1866 Oct. 11	Curd, Joel	(colored); 5'6" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1867 Nov. 12	Curd, Joel	(colored); 5'4" walnut coffin, \$8	2
1866 Oct 24(?)	Davis, Ned	(colored); small coffin, \$1.50	2
1866 Dec. 22	Davis, Jeff	3' walnut coffin, \$2	2
1867 Apr. 5	Davis, Jeff	6'5" walnut coffin, \$7	2
1868 Oct. 24	Freman, Dorrel	5'10" walnut coffin, \$23	2
1866 Oct. 30	Thompson,	Silver Spring; 5'10" walnut coffin and "use of hers" [hearse], \$21	2
1866 Nov. 5	Legon, John G.	6'6" walnut coffin, \$22	2
1866 Dec. 3	Low, Len	2'5" walnut coffin, \$6.50	2
1867 Jan. 7	Johnson, Sam	2'8" walnut coffin, \$3.50	2
1867 Jan. 20	Smith, D.	3' walnut coffin, \$10	2
1867 Feb. 7	Rains, Henry	5'10" walnut coffin, \$12.50	2
1867 May 15	Hamblin, Widow	5'4" walnut coffin, cedar box, \$32.50	2
1867 May 18	Cook, N.	6' walnut coffin, \$32.50	2
1867 June 1	Hamlin, John	3'4" walnut coffin, \$10	2
1867 Sept. 3	Bonard, Jo C	3'2" walnut coffin, \$3.25	2
1867 Sept. 19	Sulivan, Buril	for burial of Eliza Patterson; 6' walnut coffin, \$22	2
1867 Sept. 6	Bass, W.	3'4" walnut coffin, \$15	2
1867 Sept. 17	Young, W.	6' walnut coffin, \$25	2
1867 Sept. 17	Lane, Thomas	6'5" walnut coffin, \$26	2
1867 July 30	Goodman, Widow	paid by Wm. Goodman; 5'10" walnut coffin, \$20	2
1868 Jan. 15	Brewer, Jo	coffin, \$6	3
1870 Oct. 17	Scoby, J.E.	small coffin for Allens child, \$.75	3
1870 Dec. 26	Scoby, J.E.	3' coffin, \$6	3
1868 Sept. 21	Harrison, A.	4'6" walnut coffin for burial of Emma More, \$15	3
1869 Mar. 19	Harrison, A.	6' walnut coffin, \$22	3
1868 Nov. 2	McGriger, W.	6' walnut coffin, \$12	3
1868 Jan. 17	Davis, J.E.	6' poplar coffin, \$5	3
1866 July 16	Anthony, A.	6' coffin for James Cryer, \$30	3
1868 Oct. 3	Jackson, James	3' walnut coffin, \$7	3
1868 Mar. 17	Rice, Sam	2' 8" coffin, \$2.50	3
1868 Oct. 26	Rice, Sam	small coffin and box for John Rains, \$2	3
1868 May 16	Esters, Sam	6' walnut coffin, \$15	3
1868 May 24	Cloyd, Ezekiel	5'9" walnut coffin, \$15	3
1868 July 24	Swingley, John G.	6' walnut coffin, \$30	3
1868 June 16	Hert,	large walnut coffin, \$7.50	3
1868 June 30	Sands, John	small coffin for George Sands' child, \$2.50	3
1870 Sept. 6	Scoby, B.Y.	plain walnut coffin for "blk woman" \$5	3
1868 July 11			
1000 July 11	Carter, C.G.	5'4" walnut coffin, \$5.50	3

Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1868 Aug. 2	Jennings, A.	6' walnut coffin, \$25	3
1868 Oct. 30	Jennings, A.	6'6" walnut coffin, \$25	3
1870 Mar. 20	Carver, Miss	6' walnut coffin, \$20	3
1868 Aug. 12	Briant, Frank	6' walnut coffin, \$12	3
1869 Dec. 15	Briant, Frank	6' walnut coffin, \$12	3
1868 Aug. 19	Carver, Henry	6'6" walnut coffin, \$25	3
1868 Sept. 8	Buckhanon,	5' walnut coffin, \$17	3
1868 Sept. 12	Davis, Ben	5'4" walnut coffin, \$16	3
1870 Apr. 6	Davis, Ben	5'9" walnut coffin, \$11	3
1868 Sept. 26	May, Wm.	for burial of his mother; 6'2" walnut coffin, \$15	3
1868 Nov. 11	Oakly, Wm.	3'5" walnut coffin, \$2.50	3
1870 Mar. 15	Williams, Eliza	6'4" walnut coffin, \$13	3
1869 Feb. 11	Hill, Thomas	2'6" walnut coffin, \$7	3
1870 May 19	Hill, Nancy	6' walnut coffin, \$14.50	3
1869 Apr. 17	Vivrett, Elisha	2'10" cedar coffin, \$10	3
1870 Feb. 3	Vivrett, Jack	6' walnut coffin, \$25	3
1869 June 3	Tate, A.J.	2'9" walnut coffin, \$6.50	3
1870 Jan. 20	Tate, Robert	3' walnut coffin, \$6	3
1869 Sept. 3	Camel, William	3'4" walnut coffin, \$4	3
1869 Sept. 9	Perry, William	6' walnut coffin, \$17.50	3
1870 Feb. 6	Young, Cap	2'10" walnut coffin, \$8	3
1869 Sept. 18	Bass, Wm.	2'4" walnut coffin, \$2.50	3
1870 Apr. 14	Creel, Whit	4' walnut coffin, \$15	3
	Hemphill, John	6' walnut coffin, \$5	3
1869 Sept. 20	•	·	3
1869 Dec. 18	Blank,	5'10" walnut coffin, \$13	3
1869 Dec. 24	Carver, Peyton	5'10" walnut coffin, \$25	3
1869 Dec. 19	Hays, R.B.	for his mother; 5'10" walnut coffin, \$26	
1870 Jan. 31	Neal, W.G.	6' walnut coffin, \$22	3
1868 Jan. 29	Brett, Edward	(estate), 6' walnut coffin, \$6; paid by Wash	3
1000 5 1 10	D. H. E.L	Freeman (C. C. C	12
1868 Feb. 16	Brett, Edward	(estate) 5'6" poplar coffin, flat lid, \$3	3
1868 Apr. 11	Young, Berry	6' walnut coffin, \$5	3
1868 May 6	Gleaves, Maniel	6'3" walnut coffin, \$6	3
1868 May 30	Lawrence, Rance	6'6" walnut coffin, \$6	3
1868 June 6	Thompson, Coff	6'3" walnut coffin, \$6	3
1868 July 4	Young, [R.G.?]	small coffin, \$1.50	3
1868 Aug. 21	Harris, Mary	5'6" coffin "proven against the county," \$6	3
1868 Oct. 12	Circy, W.	5'6" walnut coffin, \$7	3
1868 Oct. 18	Circy, W.	5'8" walnut coffin, \$6.50	3
1868 Dec. 10	Davis, Amos	6' walnut coffin, \$6	3
1869 Jan. 23	Abson, Bob	poplar coffin "proven against the county," \$5	3
1869 Feb. 14	Fremon, Wash	5'6" walnut coffin, \$9	3
1869 Feb. 18	McClaron, Jack	6'3" walnut coffin, \$7	3
1869 Feb. 27	Hays, Jo	(per wife), "proven against the county," \$5	3
1869 Mar. 12	Stevins, Jo	one coffin, \$5	3

Date	Customer	Description and Price	Volume
1869 May 18	Etherly, Jim	for Elvira Ray; 6' walnut coffin, \$6	3
1869 June 16	Taylor, Ralph	6' coffin, \$6	3
1869 June 27	Lawrence, Rance	4' walnut coffin, \$5	3
1869 Sept. 16	Hocket, Jo	one small coffin, \$1.25	3
1869 Nov. 14	Smith, Cely	(widow); 4'6" coffin, \$5; paid by W.P.M. Smith	3
1869 Dec. 16	Williamson, Wess	4'4" walnut coffin, \$4	3
1870 Jan. 19	Cloyd, Till	4'6" coffin, \$3.50	3
1870 Jan. 11	Davis, Francis	6' walnut coffin, \$5	3
1868 Apr. 9	Eatherly, Charles	coffin for colored woman that died at W.B.	3
		Hamlin's, \$5	
1868 Dec	Eatherly, Charles	(per daughter), coffin, \$6	3

4 3/7	William I Hora	40 11	Januar 1	2000	6183	Va
15	Elegabeth	34 4			4	June.
6	William 9	6 m				,,
17	Thomas S. of inny	3 711	Tent 1	6	10,0	
18	Marry Strake	6011 Ba	Suranh			KC
19 268	xx Asa Green	3721	SlackSmith	/	200	dun,

Entry for William J. Wood and family from the 1860 census of the Green Hill community in Wilson County (Ancestry.com). Although Wood was consistently listed as a farmer in census records, his journals indicate that he was active in business as well.



A sample page from William J. Wood's ledger, showing his account with A. Harrison. Note the charge for a coffin about halfway down. This is typical of the entries found elsewhere in the ledgers.

Robert Stainback (c1776-1857), Tailor on Nashville's Public Square

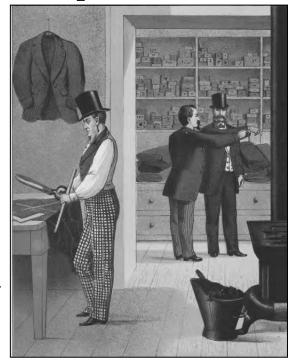
by Roger H. Futrell

Robert Stainback was a pioneer tailor; he worked in Nashville, in Robertson County, and in Elkton, Kentucky. Stainback followed his craft from the early 1800s well into the 1840s.¹

The 1850 US Census schedule for Robertson County, Tennessee, indicated that seventy-four year old Robert 'Standback,' a native Virginian, was born c1776. He consistently signed his name Stainback, though many legal documents listed him as 'Stanback' or 'Standback.'²

Strong circumstantial evidence ties Robert Stainback to Prince George County, Virginia. There, early Stainbacks lived in the James River area, in and around Richmond. Charles H. Rathbun of Jasper, Georgia, has researched the Stainback family for over two decades; he is a scholar of the Virginia clan. He feels that Robert Stainback of Nashville was originally from Prince George County, Virginia.³

Most Prince George County court records were destroyed during the Civil War, though some tax rolls and land entries survived. Rathbun has evaluated those existing records:



- A Prince George County survey dated 9 Jul 1803 shows that Nicholas H. Stainback, William H. Stainback, George Stainback and Robert Stainback divided a 177 acre tract of land; it adjoined George Ruffin, Esq., and was bounded by Robert's Bottom, Simpson's Bottom and Bailey's Creek. The plat shows that each of the four Stainbacks received 44.25 acres from the survey.
- It appears that four brothers split the parcel to settle their parents'estate. Prince George County tax records suggest that the surveyed tract probably belonged to William (d.1783) and Martha Stainback.⁵

After the 1803 survey was completed, Nicholas and William Stainback bought George and Robert Stainback's shares. George moved from Prince George County to Richmond. Robert was probably the same Robert Stainback, born in Virginia, who appears in Middle Tennessee in the 1850 census.⁶

In a 2007 update, Charlie Rathbun wrote: "While I have no proof, I and other researchers believe that the four brothers (Nicholas, William, George & Robert) are sons of William and Martha Stainback of Prince George County, Virginia. William was deceased in 1782 when his estate is listed in the tax records. Martha is then listed on the 1787 Prince George County census. And based on the number of acres that were divided in 1803, it most closely matches the acreage that shows up for William's estate in tax records."

Roger Futrell is a family genealogist residing in Frankfort, Kentucky. He can be reached by email at rhf99@fewpb.net.

Rathbun said he consulted with two other Stainback researchers--Joe Stainback and Jim Hamlin-- while working on the Stainbacks of Prince George.⁸

1805-1808

Robert Stainback arrived in Nashville between 1805 & 1808. Tax records indicate that he was not in Davidson County when the 1805 tax bills were levied, but an ad in an August 1808 issue of *The Clarion* shows that Stainback had operated a tailor shop in Nashville for sometime. 10

23 Aug 1808

Stainback moved his tailor shop to a house next door to the Talbot Hotel, in Nashville, where George Patton had previously operated a saddle shop:

Robert Stainback, Tailor.

Respectfully returns his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have favored him their attention since his establishment in this place, and informs them that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by George Patton, Saddler, first door below Talbot's hotel, where he flatters himself he will receive a continuance of their favors. 11

An 1804 Nashville map pinpoints the location of the Talbot hotel and the frame building that later housed Stainback's Tailor Shop. Stainback's Tailor Shop was at the center of early Nashville; it overlooked the market, the courthouse, the public stocks and the county jail. The shop was just north of Fort Nashboro in an 'old'yellow one-story frame building, facing the public square, on present day 1st. Avenue N, near the intersection of 1st. Avenue & Church Street. 12

Sep 1808

Robert Stainback married Drucilla Patton on 17 Sep 1808 at Williamson County, Tennessee. Drucilla's brother-in-law, Lawrence Bass, served as bondsman.¹³

Stainbacks announcement regarding the relocation of his tailor shop was repeated on the front page of *The Clarion*, of 27 Sep 1808; their wedding announcement was inside the issue:

-The Sunday before last, Mr. R. Stainback to Miss Drucilla Patton, both of this county. 14

Drucilla was the daughter of the late John Patton (d.1807), ¹⁵ a saddler, and early resident of Davidson and Williamson Counties. Tennessee. ¹⁶ Patton lived in Williamson County, near Brentwood.

The 1850 U.S. census placed Drucilla's year-of-birth about 1794;¹⁷ that estimate is borne out by both the 1820¹⁸ and 1830¹⁹ census schedules.

1810

According to a notice in *The Democratic Clarion & Tennessee Gazette*, the frame house that Robert Stainback had occupied on Water Street was for rent in 1810:

To Rent.
The corner house fronting the public square

on Water street, Lot no. 170, recently occupied by R. Stainback-repairs to the building will be taken in discharge of the rent. Apply to E. Talbot.²⁰

Drucilla Stainback received a section of her father's Williamson County plantation when his real property was divided in the Spring of 1810.²¹ Her portion, measuring 24 acre and 51 poles, ran along the west link [fork?] of Little Harpeth River.²²

Robert 'Stanback' paid tax on the Little Harpeth acreage in 1811 & 1813.²³ He was not levied for a poll tax, indicating that he was not a Williamson County resident. He and Drucilla probably sold the parcel, but no transfer-of-title is recorded at the Williamson County Archives.²⁴

Stainback ran a public notice in the Nashville paper in November 1810:

Will all those indebted please come forward and settle their accounts.

Robert Stainback. 25



The tailor shop of Andrew Johnson in Greeneville, Tenn. This building has been preserved and is now part of the Johnson museum in Greeneville.

1811

Robert Stainback was enumerated on the annual Davidson County, Tennessee, tax rolls.²⁶

Stainback served as bondsman for Jonathan Clay when Clay married Patsy Taylor, at Nashville, on 23 Aug 1811.²⁷

1812

Robert Stainback was listed on the Davidson County, Tennessee, tax list. He was a resident of Nashville and a neighbor of statesman Felix Grundy.²⁸

Stainback served as bondsman for the wedding of William Parham & Nancy Turner, in Davidson County, on 28 Sep 1812.²⁹

Stainback's son, George Edwin Stainback, was born near Franklin, Tennessee.³⁰

<u> 1815</u>

The Stainback's daughter, Martha A.H. Stainback, was born 13 Aug 1815, in Williamson County, Tennessee.³¹

1820

Robert and Drucilla Stainback and their children, George 'Edwin' and Martha, lived at Elkton, in Todd County, Kentucky, where Robert tailored. Robert was one of just fifty-five heads-of-household in the newly formed Todd county seat.³²

1829-1830

Stainback paid an annual poll tax in Todd County, Kentucky.³³ No Todd County, Kentucky tax lists exist for 1831-1832.

1830

Robert and Drucilla 'Standback,' and their two children, remained in Todd County, where Robert worked as a tailor.³⁴

1833-1835

Robert Stainback was on the annual poll tax list for Todd County, Kentucky, between 1833 & 1835. He appeared for the last time in 1835. 35

c1836

Robert Stainback settled just south of the Kentucky-Tennessee state line in northern Robertson County, Tennessee, near the old 'Red River Station' community, which was later known as Adams Station and then Adams.³⁶ The area was later known as home to the Bell Witch

The Stainback's daughter, Martha A.H. Stainback, married James H. Gullett c1838. Gullett moved to the Red River neighborhood from Carroll County, in West Tennessee, about the same time as the Stainbacks. In 1854, James and Martha (Stainback) Gullett bought a 50 acre farm on Keysburg Road, about 3.6 miles North of Adams, from her brother, Edwin Stainback. The Stainbacks and Gulletts lived across the pike from one another.³⁷

1840

When the 1840 U.S. census was taken Robert and Drucilla were living with their son, Ed 'Stanback,' in Robertson County's 17^{th} . District.³⁸

1850

Robert and Drucilla 'Standback' were enumerated on the 1850 U.S. census for Robertson County, Tennessee, on 8 Oct 1850. They owned no real estate and lived near their son, George E. Standback. Robert was seventy-four and a native of Virginia; he was a farmer. Drucilla was born in North Carolina; she was fifty-six years old.³⁹

01 Sep 1857

Dr. F.A. Rice treated Robert Stainback for an unspecified illness in September 1857, and, in turn, billed the family \$2.50 for professional services. Dr. Rice filed a claim for the charge with Stainback's estate on 8 Apr 1858. 40

28 Oct 1857

J.W. Turner charged \$25.00 to bury Robert Stainback. Turner billed the estate for a lined walnut coffin, an outer case for the casket, and for delivering the burial containers to the Stainback home. Turner's invoice was filed with the Robertson County court on 29 Dec 1857. Robertson County historian, Yolanda Reid, said these documents show that Stainback's funeral was a fine one for the day. He was most likely buried in the Stainback family graveyard. Both his and his wife's graves are unmarked. Both his

Today, the Stainback property is known as the 'Stainback Century Farm.' It is featured on Middle Tennessee State University's website, under the heading: 'Center for Historic Preservation.' Robert Stainback's great-great grandson, George Edward 'Ed'Stainback, currently owns the homeplace and completely restored the graveyard in 2007. The Stainback farm and family cemetery are located at 6308 Keysburg Road, 3.6 miles North of Adams, Tennessee.⁴³

2 Nov 1857

Edwin Stainback was named administrator of Robert Stainback's estate. Thomas J. Fort was his bondsman.⁴⁴

The Robertson County Court appointed Thomas J. Fort, Drury Bell & J.T. Dunn to set aside a year's allowance for Robert's widow, Drucilla, and her family.⁴⁵

28 Nov 1857

Drucilla Stainback was granted her year's allowance. 46

Dec Term 1857

The inventory and account of sale bill for Robert 'Standbacks personal effects was filed with the Robertson County

Court.⁴⁷ The inventory included: a sugar chest; a cupboard; a candle stand; and a lot of 'taylor's goods.⁴⁸ An account of Drucilla's widow's allowance was filed with the court.⁴⁹

Oct Term 1859

The Robertson County Court accepted Ed Stainback's final report for the settlement of Robert Stainback's estate. 50

8 Nov 1859

Ed Stainback's closing account for Robert Stainback's estate was ordered to be recorded.⁵¹

Mar Term 1866

Probate records show that Drucilla (Patton) Stainback (c1794-1866) died intestate.⁵² The Robertson County Court appointed R.G. Davenport to administer her estate; Edwin Stainback and W.H. Dillard were Davenport's bondsmen.⁵³ Apparently, no settlement was filed for Drucilla's estate, indicating that Davenport failed to communicate back to the court.⁵⁴

Endnotes:

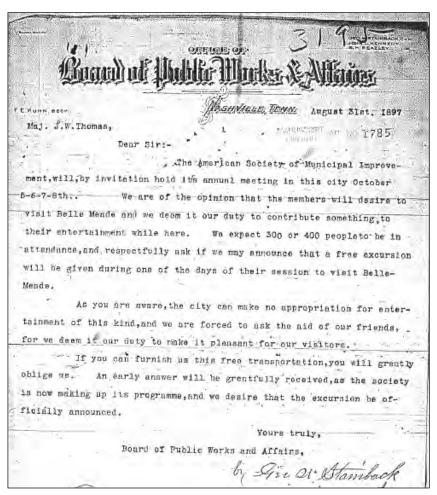
- 1. Roger H. Futrell, "Robert Stainback-Drucilla Patton family group sheet," documented, 1992; copy in Stainback surname file, Gorham MacBane Library, 405 White Street, Springfield, TN 37172.
- 2. 1850 U.S. census, Robertson Co., TN, population schedule, district 5, page 41, dwelling 1041, family 1041.
- 3. Charlie Rathbun, "Re: Stainback genealogy," e-mail message from < CHRATH@aol.com > (276 Winchester Ridge N; Jasper, GA 30143) to writer, 19 Nov 1998.
- 4. Benjamin B. Weisiger III, *Prince George County, Virginia Miscellany*, 1711-1814 (Richmond, VA: 1986), 31.
- 5. Rathbun, "Re: Stainback genealogy," e-mail to writer, 22 Nov
- 6. Rathbun, "Re: Stainback genealogy," e-mail to writer, 19 Nov
- 7. Rathbun, "Re: Robert Stainback," e-mail to writer, 25 Jul 2007.
- 8. Rathbun, "Re: Stainback genealogy," e-mail to writer, 22 Nov 1998.
- 9. *Davidson Co., TN, Tax Lists, 1805*; microfilm; Tennessee State Library & Archives (TSL&A), Nashville, TN.
- 10. The Clarion, Nashville, TN, 1:31, 23 Aug 1808.
- 11. The Clarion, 23 Aug 1808.
- 12. 1804 Map of Nashville; maps numbered 519 & 2326; Manuscript Services: TSL&A, Nashville.
- 13. Williamson County Marriage Bond, Williamson County Archives, 510 Columbia Avenue, P.O. Box 1006, Franklin, TN 37065-1006.
- 14. The Clarion, Nashville, TN, 1:36, 27 Sep 1808.
- 15. John Patton estate (1809), Williamson County Will Book 1:203-05, 230 & 298, County Archives, Franklin, TN.
- 16. James W. Kluttz, *Abstracts of deed books 15-19 of Rowan County, North Carolina, 1797-1807* (Cary, NC: Privately printed, 1997), 164.
- 17. 1850 U.S. census, Robertson Co., TN, p. 41.
- 18. 1820 U.S. census, Todd Co., KY, p. 420, line 12.
- 19. 1830 U.S. census, Todd Co., KY, p. 382, line 10.
- 20. The Democratic Clarion & Tennessee Gazette, Nashville, TN, 3:105, 1810.
- 21. John Patton estate record, Williamson County probate loose papers; "John Cunningham et ux Exparte, April Term 1810,"

- County Archives, Franklin, TN.
- 22. Williamson County Will Book 1:230.
- 23. Louise G. Lynch, *Tax Book 1, Williamson County, Tennessee, 1800-1813* (Franklin, TN: 1971), 289 & 353.
- 24. Letter from Williamson County Archives (Franklin, TN) to Roger Futrell, 17 Aug 2007.
- 25. The Democratic Clarion & Tennessee Gazette, Nashville, TN, 3:149, 30 Nov 1810.
- 26. Byron & Barbara Sistler, *Early Tennessee Tax Lists* (Evanston, IL: Privately printed 1977), 187.
- 27. Davidson County Marriage Bond, Metropolitan Government Archives, 3801 Green Hills Village Drive, Nashville, TN 37215.
- 28. Edith R. Whitley, *Pioneers of Davidson County, Tennessee* (Baltimore: Clearfield, 1996), 25.
- 29. Davidson County Marriage Bond, Metropolitan Government Archives, Nashville, TN.
- 30. George Edwin Adams, "In Re: George Edwin Stainback (1812) and his descendants," 1960, Durrett Collection, Gorham-MacBane Public Library, Springfield, TN.
- 31. Roger H. Futrell, *George Gullett of Carroll County, TN: & son, James Hickman Gullett of Robertson County, TN* (Frankfort, KY: Privately printed, 2006), 24.
- 32. 1820 U.S. census, Todd Co., KY, p. 420, line 12.
- 33. *Todd Co., KY, Tax Lists, 1829-1830*; microfilm no. 008241; KY Department of Libraries & Archives (KDLA), Frankfort, KY 40601.
- 34. 1830 U.S. census, Todd Co., KY, p. 382, line 10.
- 35. *Todd Co., KY, Tax Lists, 1833-1835*; microfilm no. 008241; KDLA, Frankfort, KY.
- 36. Todd Co., KY, Tax List, 1837; microfilm no. 008241; KDLA, Frankfort, KY.
- 37. 1850 U.S. census, Robertson Co., TN, population schedule, district 5, page 38, dwelling 1033, family 1033.
- 38. 1840 U.S. census, Robertson Co., TN, p. 187.
- 39. 1850 U.S. census, Robertson Co., TN, p. 41.
- 40. Robert Stainback probate, Robertson County estate settlement loose papers, 1859; Robertson County Archives, 504 So. Willow St., Springfield, TN 37172.
- 41. Robert Stainback probate papers, 1859; County Archives, Springfield, TN.

- 42. Jean M. Durrett, Yolanda G. Reid & Diane Williams, *Robertson County, Tennessee Cemetery Records* (Springfield, TN: Privately printed, 1987), 253.
- 43. Letter from Ed Stainback (Mr. George E. Stainback; 2536 Hoopers Hollow Road, Adams, TN 37010) to Roger Futrell, 13 Jul 2007.
- 44. Robertson County Court Minute Book 14:152, County Archives, Springfield, TN.
- 45. Robertson County Court Minute Book 14: 157.
- 46. Robertson County Will Book 16:543, County Archives, Springfield, TN.
- 47. Robertson County Court Minute Book 14:159.

- 48. Robertson County Will Book 16:657.
- 49. Robertson County Court Minute Book 14:168.
- 50. Robertson County Will Book 16:791.
- 51. Robertson County Court Minute Book 14: 402.
- 52. Robertson County Will Book 18:38, County Archives, Springfield, TN.
- 53. Robertson County Court Minute Book 15:274, County Archives, Springfield, TN.
- 54. Letter from Yolanda Reid (Robertson County Historian; 504 Willow Street, Springfield, TN 37172) to Roger Futrell, 27 Jul 2007

George Stainback and the Tennessee Centennial



During the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition of 1897, thousands of visitors poured into Nashville to see the sights.

John W. Thomas, president of the NC & St.L Railroad, was also president of the Exhibition. In this letter, George Stainback is asking Thomas to provide rail transportation for 400 guests from the Centennial grounds out to Belle Meade Plantation – then and now a "must see" stop for tourists in Nashville.

Stainback, Chairman of Nashville's Board of Public Works & Affairs, was born in 1842 and lived on Woodland Ave. in East Nashville until his death in 1918. His death certificate indicates his father was James T. Stainback of Virginia, and his mother was Mary Spain.

The 1860 census of Davidson County shows Mary Spain, age 41, evidently a widow, with children Catherine (20), George (17) and James (14).

From the *Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition Collection*, Tennessee State Library and Archives, correspondence files, box 5, folder 9.

Middle Tenneessee Civil War Claims

From Sumner County

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 Sumner County who were deemed loyal Unionists and allowed payment by the Commissioners for Southern Claims.



Alexander resides in Sumner County, age 72; claim filed in 1872; claim consists of 36 pp.; claimed \$150 for a mare.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is 72 years old – a batchelor [sic] and lived with and worked for Wm. Chapman, on his farm during the war. He was over conscript age and swears to loyal sympathies. Several witnesses testify to claimant's loyal conversation and reputation and we find him loyal on the weight of testimony. The mare was taken and used by the Union army in the fall of 1864. We allow \$125. This claim was filed before the Tenn. General Claims Commission May 23, 1868 and

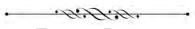
was audited and approved by that commission which is a favorable indication in support of its justice in addition to the proof made before us."

Notes:

Wm. Chapman's farm was on the north bank of the Cumberland River, south of Gallatin. Claimant lived there throughout the war. He did not see the mare taken but the troops later returned with her and asked him if he had a collar that would fit her. The men were from Gen. Hammond's Brigade which was stationed about a mile from where Alexander lived. Claimant's nephew William A. Chapman was conscripted into the Rebel Army, and now lives in Sumner County. The mare was used to haul army wagons under Gen. Gilpillen. Alexander signed the documents with his mark.

Witnesses:

- Samuel Wallace, age 47, a farmer, knew that horses around the neighborhood were being taken at the time Alexander's was taken. Colonel Hammond's troops camped within a quarter mile of claimant's place at times, and were in the area for two or three weeks. Wallace testifies to claimant's and his own Union sympathies.
- Ethelbert Wallace, age 52, a farmer, has lived on a farm adjoining claimant for 20 years. Says Alexander "was an old quiet bachelor."
- Clark Chapman, age 50, a farmer. In 1864 he lived on a farm adjoining claimant. "I had plowed the mare two or three years and knew her well." He was present when the soldiers took the mare, at about the time of Hood's Raid. Logon Chapman was also present but is now dead. Mary Bullock was present, she is at home about 3 ½ miles from Gallatin and is too sick to come to town.
- William H. Wallace, age 38, a farmer, saw the mare taken in Dec. 1864.



THOMAS BARRY

Barry resides in Sumner County, age 66; claim filed in 1873; file consists of 31 pp.; claimed \$200 for a mare.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The evidence is entirely satisfactory that Judge Barry, the claimant, was an uncompromising Union man. He was elected as a Union delegate to the convention and voted against disunion. He was known and recognized as a prominent Union man in his neighborhood. The mare was taken in 1863 or 1864 in Sumner County for cavalry service. Is proved to have been a fine animal. No payment has ever been made. We recommend the payment of \$150."

Notes:

Barry was a lawyer and farmer in Gallatin, living on rented lands.
When rebel cavalry were in possession of the area in 1861, he sold them \$100 worth of corn and was paid \$20. His son Randall Barry was in the Confederate Army,



Union General William Babcock Hazen of Ohio was among the soldiers whom Barry fed while they were stationed in Gallatin.

against his father's wishes. His father was able to get him out in the winter of 1862-3.

Claimant's nephew David Barry, aged 15 or 16, and numerous cousins also served in the Confederate army. A gun was taken from the claimant "by authority of Isham G. Harris. The guns did not belong to me but were taken from my house. I left my home to keep from being arrested by the rebel Gen. Morgan ... I understood he had my name and was ordered to arrest me ... on account of my Union sentiments." Barry fed Gen. Hazen and his staff and three or four colonels, and took charge of sick soldiers at his house.

For three years he fed Union officers and soldiers at his house "promiscuously [and] without a cent's pay." He also made speeches for the U.S. government during the war all over the county. He "aided in reestablishing the laws of the United States in Tennessee, and I fought guerillas in the streets of Gallatin." Fighting the guerillas occurred just after the war ended. He persuaded men to leave the Confederate army and got

others to leave the state to avoid Confederate service. "In the fall of 1862 I told a Confederate colonel if he persisted in fighting against the United States he was a ruined man." At the August [1861] election "I voted for Wm. H. Polk, the Union candidate, and cut the name of the candidate for the Confederate Congress out of my ticket. ... I was a Jackson Democrat. I think and have always thought and have said a thousand times that the destruction of the Union and the Constitution of the United States would be the greatest loss to the world possible, next to the loss of the Bible." He was living on the farm of James Mintlon[?] four miles east of Gallatin, on the pike leading to Carthage. He came home one day to find the mare missing, and a horse branded "U.S." left there, which he returned to the post. His mare was taken by a soldier in Capt. McKee's company in the 5th Tennessee Cavalry. After the war he tried to get a receipt from Capt. McKee, who refused to give one.

Witnesses:

- Clarissa Barry, age about 70, colored, lives in Davidson County "in sight of the National Semetry [sic]." She was living with Judge Barry at the time the mare was taken. She saw the troops take the horse and head toward Carthage. John Scarry is her son, also living in Davidson County.
- William Barry, age about 70 or 74, colored, husband of Clarissa, was present and at the taking and supports her testimony.
- Wm. F. Summers, age 60, a farmer, has known claimant for 18 years. Judge Barry said "that the South was doing the very worst things they could do for themselves ... seceding was not a remedy for any of the evils complained of by the South but an aggravation of them all."
- Jesse Joiner, age 44, farmer, former Circuit Court Clerk, has known claimant all his life. Barry "was very bitterly opposed to the war all the time and said it would ruin the country." In 1861 Judge Barry ran as a Union candidate for the Convention and was elected by a majority of 140. After the war Gov. Brownlow appointed him Judge of the Chancery and Circuit Courts.



WILLIAM BRASSELL

Claimant resides in Sumner County, his age is 67; claim filed in 1878; file consists of 69 pp.; claimed \$312 for beef, cordwood, rails and pasturage.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant lived four miles from Gallatin. He voted 'no separation' – rejoiced at Union victories and adhered to the Union. Five neighbors attest his loyalty - his rejoicing at Union victories and his loyal conversation and reputation. We find him loyal. When this claim was presented to the Commn. of the State of Tenn. in May 1868 it only amounted to \$64. The charges here made are absurdly gross. Item 1. A fat bull jumped over the fence into the road and went off with a herd of cattle going by and that is all the proof of taking. Disallowed. Item 2. A picket comp[an]v cut some standing wood on his land. For this he charged 30 cords at \$3 per cord. Standing wood was not worth over 50 cents per cord. Item 3. Soldiers camped in the road along his farm and ate their breakfast and took some but not all the rails along where they stopt. Fence from 7 to 10 rails high. He says there were 240 panels in this line of fence, but does not say they were all burnt. We allow \$30. Item 4. A drove of cattle were turned into a cornfield of 18 or 20 acres, from which all the corn had been gathered and staid there overnight. We allow \$5. We allow in all \$50."

Notes:

Claimant specifies that his name is spelled Brassell, not Brazel "as spelt in former application." He resides four miles north of Gallatin on the Russellville Road, where he has lived all his life. He fed soldiers and boarded sick soldiers at his house. The leading Unionists of his area were William and James Vaughn, both deceased, Anderson Vaughn, Willis Brassell (deceased), Andrew Vedders, Alfred Balch and Henry Odum. Claimant's nephew joined the Confederate army against his advice. His home farm was 70 acres and he had entered a land grant about 1855 for another 400 acres about two miles away on a ridge. It was from the 400 acre tract that the timber was cut. Gen. Steadman's troops cut the timber to help protect the railroad tunnels on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The troops stayed in the area three or four weeks. The rails were

taken from his home place early in the war by Col. Woolford's cavalry which stopped there to rest, get warm and eat, "the command was large and filled the road for a long distance." The fence was between ½ and ¼ mile long, contained 240 "pannels" of 10 ½ feet each.

Witnesses:

- Henry Odum, age 34 or 35, resides near South Tunnel on the L&N
 Railroad, where he has lived for about 23 years. He works on the railroad "most of the time." He is a brother-inlaw of the claimant. Steadman's troops and others were camped at South Tunnel for two or three years. About 100 of those soldiers were stationed as a picket line about a mile from their camp; these pickets burned Brassell's wood for their fires.
- Alfred M. Balch, age 39, farmer, resides five miles north of Gallatin, near where he was born and raised. He has known the claimant since he was a little boy. He often passed by Brassell's place on the road during the war, and Brassell visited his father's home. During the war Balch resided the farm of his father, John Balch, where he still lives. Witness, his father and his brother were all Union men.
- Lorane Brassell, age 47, wife of claimant, has lived at her current home for 24 years.
- Andrew Ventners, age 54, a farmer, lives five miles north of Gallatin, where he has resided 28 years. During the war he lived on James Vaughn's place, about a mile from Brassell. Among the Union men of the neighborhood he mentions John Balch's son William, Henderson Vaughn and Wiley Brassell. Signed with an "x".
- E.S. Wallace, age 57, a carpenter and farmer, lives three miles south of Gallatin, where he has lived all his life. Has known claimant since he was a boy. During the war he saw claimant in town about once a week; they always talked favorably about the Union. "Even the men who fought in the army



Drawing of Federal troop barracks in Gallatin during the Civil War in 1862 (Tenn. State Library and Archives)

- were not stronger for the Union than 'old Billy Brazell.'"
- John Balch, age 64 [this deposition dated 1874], a farmer, has known claimant 45 years. During the war they lived on the same road about ½ mile apart. He mentions Samuel McGee as a Union neighbor.



Claimant resides in Sumner County; age not given. Claim filed in 1873; file consists of 46 pp. Claimed \$455 for corn, hay, cattle and a mule.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The evidence of loyalty is satisfactory. He was molested and threatened by the Confederates. They took a horse from him, forced him to take an oath to the Confederacy. He always rejoiced at Union victories. He took care of sick Union soldiers for 2 or 3 weeks. At the close of the war Gov. Brownlow appointed him a Commissioner to allow and settle claims. Loyalty proved. All the items are proved. Item 3. He shows a voucher for 650 lbs. of hay, which we allow. The charge for the cattle is absurdly high. The

mule taken in fall of '64 by a Lieut. of the 11th Minn. Infy. We allow \$231."

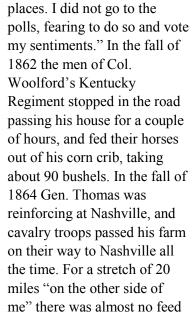
Remarks from Special Examiner Richard Tuthill: "Claimant is confessed to have been from first to last a 'straight out' Union man. One of those who loved to have the rebels whipped in every battle. His testimony seems very clearly to establish his losses. His witnesses seemed very truthful and reliable."

Notes:

Brazell's farm of 200 acres lay on the road from Gallatin

to Franklin, Kentucky, 4 ½ miles north of Gallatin. In 1862 Gen. John Morgan's Confederate troops took his horse. He went to town after it, and the Provost Marshal refused to give him a pass to go back home until he took an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy. They threatened to take him along with the Army as a prisoner if he did not take the oath. "At the close of the war I was appointed one of the State Claims Commissioners to settle up or adjudicate loyal claims in Sumner County, and because I would not endorse the loyalty of rebels, some of them came one night and drove off all my stock, some of it into Kentucky and all over the country." He also fed Union soldiers during the war. "Some sick Union soldiers were left in a blacksmith's shop by the side of the road and us Union men fed them there for a time. It rained and they were not well taken care of there, and so I took them to my house and we took care of them until they all got well, some two or three weeks." He also gave information to Union officers concerning the country and the positions of the rebel soldiers "who were skulking about the country." He did not vote in the election to ratify the ordinance of secession. "Threats had been made that the Union men who voted against Ratification would be shot or hung. At the time there was a large body of rebel troops at Camp Trousdale 16 miles north of Gallatin for the purpose of intimidating

Union men. They were passing through the county on the day of election, and were at the different voting



at all. "Col. Faulkner of the 7th Kentucky stopped his Regiment on the pike along side of my cornfield which stretched for half a mile nearly, and fed his horses out of my corn field." He went to Gallatin for a voucher but found that the Quartermaster was near Saundersville, and as it was near night he did not pursue it. Troops stationed about the railroad took his cattle. An old man by the name of Patrick Rafferty and his son saw them taken, but claimant does not know Rafferty's whereabouts now. In spring 1865 a man named Woodley Kemp was living with claimant and saw the mule taken. Kemp has since died.

Witnesses:

- George Rodimer, age 31, resides at South Tunnel, where he merchandizes, farms and manufactures.
 Has known claimant 15 or 16 years and visited at his house during the war. Has heard claimant called a Black Republican, a Lincolnite, "and all such stuff as that."
- John Balch, age 62, farmer. Claimant married his daughter. Has known claimant for over 40 years, living within sight of him for 30 years. Claimant would "use any language" against the Rebellion and would call it "ill names."
- Margaret Brazel [signature], age 30, resident of Nashville, niece of claimant. During the war she



lived at her uncle's house and saw the property taken. Capt. Wm. Hyatt, now a doorkeeper in the U.S. Senate Chamber, commanded a company stationed at South Tunnel near her uncle's. She saw men from his command take cattle from her uncle's farm.



Donnell resides in Sumner County, age 59 years. His claim was filed in 1872; file consists of 92 pp. He claimed \$930 for two horses, hay, beef and corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant is 59 years old, and swears to his loyal sympathies and that he voted against secession both in February and June 1861, and was threatened therefor by the Rebels, but remained true to the Union throughout the war. He had a son in the Rebel Army but got him out as quick as he could. Four witnesses sustain claimant; and we find him loyal. In September 1862 Gen. Wood's command on the march to Kentucky took two mares and a steer from claimant. And the hay and corn were taken by Gen. Payne's command in 1863 while stationed at Gallatin and foraging off the country. We allow the sum of \$735. This claim was audited and approved to amount of \$898 in 1868 by Tennessee Board of Commissioners.

Special Commissioner John Trimble wrote about one of Donnell's witnesses: "I have known John Baber of Sumner County Tennessee from his early manhood. He was brought up and has lived all of his life at his present home near Gallatin, Sumner County. His father was a gentleman of good estate, a plain sensible man of high standing, well known to us as a Whig of Mr. Henry Clay's school of politics. The stronger in his faith because he was in a County of contrary politics. Mr. John Baber, like his father, was a Whig, of the same school as his father, and a sincere Union man. I have full faith that he was during all the rebellion in will and judgment a National man and friend of the United States, and outwardly as loyal as the state of 'the homes[?] & place' allowed him to be. He was an intimate friend of Col Bailie Peyton and Ex-Gov. Campbell, both Union men. He is respected as a person

of integrity and intelligence, and his statements are entitled to full credit."

Notes:

Donnell's plantation of 430 acres was on the turnpike 2 ½ miles south of Gallatin. In Sept. 1862 troops marched past his house on their way to Kentucky, taking his horses and a large beef. In 1863 the forage wagons of Gen. Payne hauled off 18 tons of hay and a crib full of corn, as well as corn in the field. He fed Union soldiers and took care of the sick, "some of them were at my house almost every day for two years." His son Robert entered the Confederate Army for a short time but never did military service; he now lives in Mississippi. He had an understanding with Gen. Payne about the taking of the hay, but never got a receipt.

Witnesses:

- John L. Baber, age 43, farmer and banker of Gallatin. Lived near claimant all through the war and swears he was known as a Union man. Witness served in the state legislature in 1869-70.
- John Donnell, age 27, farmer, not related to the claimant, but lived with him until near the end of the war. Witnessed the taking of the horses and the hay. The troops filled from 15 to 20 wagons with the hay and corn. Witness knew two of the teamsters: Sidney Head, who has since been drowned; and Martin Henly, who has moved away.
- William Dodd, age 59, farmer, lives about a mile from claimant and saw some of the items taken. "The Post was supplying itself by foraging off the country, as it was their only chance for supplies, as the rail road was frequently distroyed by the Rebel army in their rear of the post at Gallatin which was under command of Brig. Gen. E.A. Paine in 1863."
- W.F. Summers, age 62, farmer, has known claimant 17 years. Early in 1862 he lived on claimant's farm, between claimant and his mother's farm. He saw the horses taken by Wood's men, who were on their way to intercept Gen. Bragg in Kentucky.
- David Summers, age 42, farmer. Lived about ½ mile from Donnell in 1862 and 1863 and saw the horses taken. He was with the teamsters of Gen.

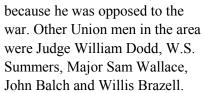
Paine's troops when they went to Donnell's to take the hay.

- Jacob Rutledge, age 69, farmer. Lived about a mile
- from Donnell in 1862 and was familiar with his horses. He told the officers that the owner of the horses was a Union man and they should not take them, but the officer said "he could not help that, that necessity compelled him to take the horses whoever they belonged to."
- John Balch, age 62, farmer; has known claimant for about 40 years. In 1862 the communications by rail coming in to Gallatin were frequently cut off and the Federal troops there were compelled to "subsist on the country."
- Wiley Brassell, age 63, farmer, he and claimant "were raised boys together and have lived in about two miles of him all my life." Testified to Donnell's loyalty.

These additional witnesses were deposed in 1878:

- Thomas R. Love, age 41, farmer, has lived near Gallatin all his life. He was passing along the pike by Mr. Donnell's in spring of 1863 and saw the soldiers loading Donnell's hay from stacks standing in a row in the meadow. On the next day as he was passing again, going into town, he saw more soldiers and wagons taking hay from Donnell's off to Gallatin.
- Littleton L. Hullett, age 71, miller and farmer, has lived near Gallatin for 22 years. During the war he lived on the Dobbins Pike, about a quarter mile from Donnell. From his home he could see the soldiers loading wagons from Donnell's corn crib on two occasions. They also came to Hullett's place and took corn from him.
- Jesse F. Joyner, age 48, farmer, has lived near Gallatin for about 25 years, has known claimant all that time. During the war he lived about 1 ½ mile west of Gallatin. He went to town nearly every day

and about once a week would meet Donnell in the street or around town. Donnell told Joyner that he wanted to get his son out of the Rebel army



• W.F. Summers, age 64, farmer, has lived near Gallatin 21 years, has known claimant for 20 years. During the first part of the war he rented a house on Donnell's farm and cultivated an adjoining farm. At the election in Feb. 1861 a majority of the voters were in favor of the Union. At the second election he and Donnell went to the polls together and discussed the danger of voting against separation. "Yet both of us made up our minds that we

would vote that way and we determined to do so at all hazards. I remember that contrary to my habit I carried a pistol along with me. I went to the polls in a buggy and Mr. Donnell on horseback." At the polls he saw Donnell vote against separation on an open ticket, but a fight broke out and the polls closed before Summers could vote. When Mr. Donnell's son was in the rebel army he came to his father-in-law's home. Mr. Donnell went to town and alerted the U.S. authorities, sending them out to have the son arrested. He made his son take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. to keep him out of the rebel army. Early in the war W.B. Campbell, Dr. John D. Owens, and Jordan Stokes, Union refugees from Wilson County, went to Donnell's home and boarded there for protection and to keep their boys out of the rebel army.

• John Baber, age 49, has known claimant for 30 years or more. Remembers "seeing how bright his face was when we learned that the rebels had been defeated at Murfreesboro." In 1861 "there was a small party of us who would meet in the byways of the streets, and ... talk quietly and by ourselves about the war. These men were Judge Dodd, R.W.

- Donnell, William Wright and myself. ... We would talk about Union sentiments by ourselves, but when anyone who was not known to us as one of us [came near] we would stop our talk and go upon some other subject."
- John Balch, age 66. "I remember that early in the beginning of the war when a meeting was held in our neighborhood in regard to getting up a company or something of that kind, I was present and opposed it." Afterwards, Donnell told him he had "done properly."
- David A. Rascoe, age 52, dry goods "and general assortment of goods trader," has lived near Gallatin all his life. Lived near Donnell during the war and knew his Union sympathies.
- E.S. Wallace, age 58, carpenter, has lived near Gallatin all his life, has known claimant 40 years or more. Lived about five miles from him during the war, and knew he was considered a Union man.



NED FRANKLIN

Franklin lived at Pilot Knob in Sumner County, his age is not given. Claim filed in 1872; file consists of 43 pp. Claimed \$351 for corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant was a slave. He died since filing this claim and it is prosecuted for the benefit of his widow. One witness swears that he [Franklin] rented 30 acres of land from his master and was to have one-third of the crop. Another witness says that he raised a crop of corn by permission of his master and both of them say that he had it in a pen in the field and a number of government army wagons loaded it up and hauled it off. This claim was filed before the Tenn. Genl. Claims Commission in 1868 and audited and approved to the amount of \$197. It seems there were some six or seven wagon loads taken by troops stationed at Gallatin in 1863 or '4. We allow the sum of \$140 to Sarah J. Franklin, widow of deceased."

Notes:

An application was filed in 1872 and signed "N d Franklin." Testimony was not taken until 1878, by which time he had died.

Witnesses:

- Si Franklin, colored, about 40, laborer, has lived in Gallatin one year. Before the war Ned and he were slaves of William Franklin, who resided six miles from Gallatin. "Some time during the war, after we had begun to work for ourselves," Ned planted corn in a 30 acre field owned by Mr. Elliot, just across the creek from Mr. Franklin's, Mr. Elliot's portion had been hauled to his stable. Troops took away 9 or 10 wagons full of corn from the pen in the field where Ned's corn remained. Ned died last year leaving a wife and three children.
- Sarah Jane Franklin, colored, age about 40, has lived near Gallatin for 10 years. She was a slave of Mr. Latimore and, though they married before the war, she remained at Latimore's and did not see the corn taken. Her children "now living" are Callie, age 15, Eddie, age 13, and John, age 8; they live with her at Gallatin.
- Moses Franklin, age 38, has lived in Gallatin three years. Before the war he was a slave and belonged to William Franklin and his widow. [crossed out]. "When Preacher Elliott married the daughter of our master, Ned was given to him, and he was living with Elliott on a farm adjoining when the war began. Preacher Elliott had only two negro men, and to each of them he each year gave some ground to make a crop upon. Moses saw the corn taken and told the Quarter Master that it was owned by Ned who was a negro. The QM said that Ned would be paid for it, as it was forage for Gen. Payne's troops. Ned had another boy who "went off soon after the war, I don't know where he is."



Hullitt lived in Sumner County and was 35 years of age; his claim was filed in 1872 and consists of 45 pp. Claimed \$85 for a horse.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant was a poor man, a laborer and renter. He swears to loyal sympathies and three or four witnesses testify to his loyal conversation and reputation. His claim was filed before the Tennessee Board in 1868



and was audited and approved. In view of that fact and that there is no suspicious indications and no complication with the Rebellion developed in the evidence we find claimant loyal. The horse was taken by Gen. Wood's command in 1862. We allow \$85."

Notes:

During the war claimant owned a horse and town lot in Gallatin. He farmed during the cropping season and worked at Barker's Mill through the winter. In Sept. 1862 when Gen. Wood's command was on their march to Kentucky, they "met me on the road and took me and my horse to my father's, who lived on the road nearby. They had possession of my horse ... gave me no receipt or pay ... said nothing to me about it and cornered him away." The surname is sometimes written as Hullitt, and is filed that way, but more often spelled Hullett in the file. The family members all signed with a mark.

Witnesses:

- Thomas Hullett, age 29, farmer, brother of claimant. Saw the soldiers riding his brother's horse
- William Dodd, age 59, farmer, has known claimant 15 years, lived near him during the war. He saw

- John Hullett and his horse in the possession of the army, taking him in the direction of his father's home
- W.F. Summers, aged 62, farmer. He was with Dodd when they saw the army take Hullett and his horse in the public road.
- Littleton Hullett, age 59, father of claimant. "When they got to my house the claimant got away from the army and the army kept his horse and rode him away." He and John voted in different districts in 1861, and he does not know how John voted.
- Robert M. Donnell, age 59. Lived near claimant during the war "and part of the time with him." Testifies to Hullett's loyalty.

Additional testimony taken in 1878:

- James Shepherd, age 52, farmer, has known claimant about 20 years. During the war witness lived three miles northeast of Gallatin. Hullett rented from him and lived in a house "on a portion of my place." Their homes were about ½ mile apart. Refugees would come inside the Union lines to Hullett's house, where he fed and sheltered them. Union men of the neighborhood were Judge William Dodd, Robert Donnell, Samuel Wallace, and Rube Warner (deceased).
- Robert W. Donnell, age 63, has known claimant since two years before the war. During the war Hullett moved from Shepherd's place to Donnell's place, renting land from him through the rest of the war. "Claimant is a very quiet and industrious man

and remained at home a great deal...." They often had conversations about their support of the Union, and Donnell cautioned Hullett to be careful about who he said such things to. Union men of the neighborhood included T.C. Trimble and Samuel McGee.

To Be Continued

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



Maury County, continued

Abstracted by
Gale Williams Bamman, CG SM
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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.

Maury County (continued)

Smith, Hiram: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, England; supported at county cost; not ablebodied; hemiplegia; admitted Nov 1874. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 67, white, male.

Brown, Robert: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, East Tennessee; supported at county cost; admitted May 1874. **Also:** Insane Schedule; mania; duration of present attack, 10 years; 1 attack; age at 1st attack, 23; inmate, Lunatic Asylum, Nashville, 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, white, male.

Bowls, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; has paresis; admitted April 1878. **Also:** Insane Schedule; mania; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 46. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male.

Allen, Fry: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; habitually intemperate; admitted April 1878. Also: Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 53; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.18] Pop.Sch.: age 59, white, male.

Jernigan, Nathan: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Robertson Co.; supported at county cost; not ablebodied; blind; admitted April 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male.

Chandler, Joseph: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; epileptic; admitted April 1879. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present

attack, 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, white, male.

Hemiplegia is by far the most frequent species of palsy met with in practice; and it has been stated, upon the authority of Sir Gilbert Blane's comparative observations, that it occurs more frequently on the left than on the right side; the proportion being as three to two.+ In general the paralysis affects the side of the face as well as the extremities; the angle of the mouth is drawn to the sound side, and more or less upwards; the tongue is frequently half paralysed, as is rendered evident on its protrusion, when it presents a curve, the convexity of which is towards the affected side, sometimes it is only sluggish as it were, the patient not having the full power of protrusion. The muscles of deglutition are frequently more or less engaged. The mode of progression of a patient labouring under hemiplegia is remark-

Part of the entry on hemipegia from the Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine, by Dr. John Forbes (London, 1834). This was part of Englishman Hiram Smith's diagnosis.

Lee, Joseph: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Wayne Co.; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; blind; admitted March 1878. **Also:** Blind Schedule; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 30; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male.

Kates, Millie: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor.; supported at county cost; able-bodied; born idiotic; admitted March 18_[?]. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 63; supposed cause, hereditary; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** age 63, white, female.

Kates, Ann: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied;

epileptic. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.23]

Pop.Sch.: age 18, white, female.

Hurd, Parthena: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor: supported at county cost; able-bodied; mania; admitted October 187 [?]. Also: Insane Schedule; mania: number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 32. [s.d.3,e.d.160; **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, female.



Boys at an Orphanage, ca. 1880

Adkison, Sarah: Pauper &

Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Virginia; supported at county cost; able-bodied; idiotic; admitted 1871. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 43; cause not known; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, female.

Grifin, Julia: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, North Carolina; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; dropsy; admitted 1877. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 56, white, female.

Holden, Nancy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury County Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted December 1875. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 26, white, female.

Brown, Tennessee: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Cheatham Co.; supported at county cost; able-bodied; epileptic; admitted July 1873. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, white, female.

Redmond, Sarah: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported

at county cost; not able-bodied; epileptic; admitted February 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.160 see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.**: age 19, white, female.

Dale, Polly: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence. South Carolina; supported at county cost; ablebodied; admitted February 1880. Also: Insane Schedule: duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age first attack. at 59. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, female.

Sprinkles, Narcissa: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Georgia; supported at county cost; ablebodied; blind; admitted February 1880. **Also:** Blind Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 48; totally blind; supposed cause; paralysis optic__[?]. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, female.

Cooper, Lou: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co Asylum for the Poor; residence, South Carolina; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted February 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.32] Pop.Sch.: age 37, white, female.

Cooper, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted February 1880. Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1880; separated from living mother. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.33] Pop.Sch.: age 15, white, son of Lou Cooper, also in County Poor House.

Cooper, James: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted February 1880.

Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.34] Pop.Sch.: age 8, white, son of Lou Cooper, also in County Poor House.

Cooper, Ruth: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted February 1880.

Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln. 35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 6, white, daughter of Lou Cooper, also in County Poor House.

Cooper, Benjamin: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; able-bodied; admitted February 1880. Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father deceased, mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln. 36] Pop.Sch.: Beny Cooper, age 1, white, son of Lou Cooper, also in County Poor House.

Ashton, Clifford: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; rickets; admitted May 1879. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule; waif, mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age, 6, white, male.

Alderson, Albert: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; dementia; admitted April 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.38] **Pop.Sch.:** age 68, black, male.

McCrady, James: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; dementia; admitted February 1878. Also: Blind Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at



age 59; supposed cause, paralysis; partially blind. **Also:** Insane Schedule; residence, not known; dementia; duration of present attack, 4 years; age at first attack, 59. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, black, male.

Smith, Ben: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, North Carolina; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; leg broken and deformed; admitted Jan 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 68, black, male.

Brown, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; epileptic; admitted July 1876. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male.

Davis, William: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Virginia; supported at county cost; not ablebodied; ankylosed spine; admitted July 1876. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 69, black, male.

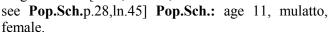
Reynolds, Albert: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; not able-bodied; paraplegic; admitted January 1871. Also: Insane Schedule; dementia; 2 years in jail. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.43] Pop.Sch.: age 45, mulatto, male.

Kates, Pricilla: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; epileptic. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 26; supposed cause, hereditary; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see

Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.44]

Pop.Sch.: age 26, mulatto, female.

Kates, Laura: Pauper & Schedule, Indigent enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor: supported at county cost; admitted Jan.[?] 1876. Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father and mother living; control of child surrendered the institution: illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.160;



Anderson, Caroline: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at county cost; dementia; admitted April 1878. Also: Insane Schedule; dementia; duration of present attack, 6 years; inmate, Nashville. [s.d.3,e.d.160, see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.46] Pop.Sch.: age 33, mulatto, female.

Jackson, Tina: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Kentucky; supported at county cost; ablebodied; syphilitic; admitted December 1878. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.47] Pop.Sch.: age 52, black, female.

Moore, Judy: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Virginia; supported at county cost; rheumatism; admitted October 1878. Also: Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 3 years; age at first attack, 66. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.48] Pop.Sch.: age 71, black, female.

Harrison, Jane: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Hickman Co.; supported at county cost; rheumatism;

admitted November 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, black, female.

Harrison, Rachael: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported

at county cost; admitted November 1879. Also: Homeless Children Schedule; father and mother living; control of child surrendered to the institution; admitted 1879; illegitimate. [s.d.3,e.d.; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.50] Pop.Sch.: age 1, black, female

Lipscomb, Mary: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor;

supported at county cost. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.29,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 23, black, female.

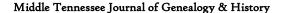
Bradshaw, Clarence: Pauper & Indigent Schedule; enumerated Maury Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence Kentucky; supported at county cost; paraplegia; admitted July 1879. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.p**.29,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, black, female.

Moore, Jo. W.: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; paraplegia. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.6,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 44, white, head of household.

Akin, Della: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; ankylosed spine. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.**: age 13, white, daughter, in household of Zachariah Akin.

Holt, Martha: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; ankylosed Spine. [s.d.3,e.d.160; see **Pop.Sch.**p.3,ln.27] **Pop.Sch:** age 20, mulatto, daughter, in household of Nancy Holt.

Kerr, Martha: Insane Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; number of attacks, 40; age at 1st attack, 25. [s.d.3,e.d.159; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 67, white, aunt, in household of George W. Kerr.



Tennessee School for the Blind

Holder, Doak: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.159; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.14]

Wort, Jerry: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.159; p.8,ln.20]

Martin, Henry B.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; inmate, Knoxville, 2 years; discharged 1862. [s.d.3,e.d.159; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.37]

Parrish, M. A.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 4; supposed cause, scarlet fever; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.p.**19,ln.36]

Brown, T. T.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 8 mos.; supposed cause, taking laudanum; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.** p.20,ln.47]

Sewell, M. R.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop. Sch** p.1,ln.47]

Hardison, Kate: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.28]

Price, Ira: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.20]

Hardison, Rose: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.37]

Hendrix, J., Jr.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.29,ln.12]

Patrick, C. C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 4 supposed cause, scarlet fever; semi-mute; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.p.**13,ln.46]

Roberts, R. A. T.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth;

never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.4]

Roberts, J. W.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.5]

Farr, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.11,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, head of household.

Turner, Phoebia: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, black, female, in Will Whitaker household.

King, James: Insane Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.158; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.44] **Pop.Sch.:** age 82, white, grandfather, in household of Mrs. James Bostick.

Esters, Mary: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.158; see **Pop.Sch.**p.2,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, sister, in household of Odom Esters.

Graves, John: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.158; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.40]

Reynolds, Reuben: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.157; see **Pop.Sch.p**.10,ln.8]

Gates, John James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; not self-supporting; supposed cause, gunshot; very large head; never in an institution. Also: Pauper & Indigent Schedule; supported at State cost; able-bodied. [s.d.3,e.d.158; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.39] Pop.Sch.: age, 33, son, in household of Mary Gates.

Redman, Sarah H.: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 13; supposed cause, spell of fever; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.158; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.23] **Pop.Sch:** age 19, white daughter, in poor house; in household of Sarah E. Redman.

Sharber, David: Insane Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; duration of present attack, 23 years; 1 attack; duration of present attack, 23 years; not confined, not

restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, in household of J. H. Sharber.

Little, Nannie: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.p**.5,ln.7]

Rieves, Dave: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.24]

Jackson, William: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 5; supposed cause, a long spell of sickness; medium head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.9]

Bryant, Lou Ella: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; albino negro; has red eyes; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.9] **Pop.Sch:** age 14, black, daughter, in household of Norwood Bryant.

Bryant, Norvell: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; albino negro; has red eyes; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 6, black, son, in household of Norwood Bryant.

Nicholson, Harry: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.155; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.**: age 85, black, father, in household of Martin Nicholson.

Thompson, Gifford: Insane Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; form, caused by self_[?]; often requires close watching; has been subject to spells; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.154; see **Pop.Sch.**p.23,ln.34] **Pop.Sch:** age 34, white, son, in household of Chary Thompson.

White, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; partly self-supporting, supported partly by a widowed mother; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.41]

Parks, William W.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; inmate, Knoxville, one

session, 5 months. [s.d.3,e.d.154; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** William Blanton, age 13, white, grandson, in household of Matilda Blanton.

Lanier, Peter B.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.154; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.10]

Turbeville, Julia: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.154; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.**: age 93, white, mother, in household of R. C. Clark.

Beasley, William: Insane Schedule, enumerated Maury Co.; form, monomania; duration of present attack, 6 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 41; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.18,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, white, brother, in household of James. O. Beasley.

Shires, Arines: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.24]

West, William: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.**: age 60, white, male, head of household.

Dobbin, David: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.**: age 60, white, male, head of household.

Kilcrease, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.**: age 16, black, step-son, in household of Thomas Porter.

Hillman, Mandy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.**: age 38, black, wife in household of Jesse Hillman.

Lockridge, Peggy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, black, wife of Jack Lockridge.

Folsome, Sallie: Blind Schedule, enumerated Maury Co. [s.d.3,e.d.153; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, black, female, boarder, in household of John Cleget.

To Be Continued

Middle Names Can Reveal Complicated Family Connections

by John E. Norvell

Early Nashville families often reveal interesting relationships hinted at only by the seemingly odd middle names of family members.

The key to one such relationship, can be found in the person of Samuel *Norvell* Lapsley, who was a Presbyterian missionary in the Congo. He died from blackwater fever at Matadi, Lower Congo in 1892, and was buried at the Underhill mission site. He is credited with founding the Presbyterian Church of Zaire.

In looking at this man's pedigree chart one discovers that, unlike many Southerners, he did not get his middle name from the family name of a mother or grandmother. This leaves us to wonder how he came by this unusual middle name.

Samuel was born April 14, 1866, the third son of James Woods Lapsley and Sara Pratt Lapsley. His grandparents were Rev. Robert Armstrong Lapsley, D.D., of Nashville and Catherine Rutherford Walker Lapsley. His grandparents were Rev. Robert Armstrong Lapsley, D.D., of Nashville and Catherine Rutherford Walker Lapsley.



Samuel Norvell Lapsley (1866-1802)

The Reverend Grandfather Lapsley was a native of Kentucky. He was a prominent Nashvillian in his day, serving as president of the Nashville Female Academy in 1834, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville in 1850, and from 1856-1865 served as an interim pastor in several churches in Carthage, Tennessee. His wife Catherine Rutherford Walker Lapsley, was the daughter of John Moore Walker and Margaret Woods. The Lapsley, Walker, and Norvell families of Nashville can be found in the census and many other records of Nashville in the early 19th century. He identifying the connection between the Lapsleys and their Norvell neighbors requires a bit more digging.

A trip down the Walker line reveals the connection. Samuel's grandmother Lapsley had a sister, Agnes Walker, who married Joseph Norvell in 1823. vii Aha! So Samuel's great uncle by marriage was a Norvell. A tenuous connection – but perhaps the one we are looking for.

Joseph Norvell died in 1847 leaving his widow Agnes dependent upon her relatives for a home. Viii Her sister Catherine had died in 1844, leaving Rev. Lapsley with a large family of children. Agnes evidently took it upon herself to fill in for her late sister, and moved into the Reverend's household. The 1850 census shows her in Nashville with this family. When Rev. Lapsley moved out of Nashville to tend the flocks in the Carthage area, Agnes went along. She is shown again with this family in the 1860 census in Dixon Springs, Smith County. By 1870 Rev. Lapsley had moved to New Albany, Indiana where he died in 1872. It doesn't appear that Agnes Norvell went north with them. Instead, she went to live with her nephew, James Lapsley (son of the Rev.), and was with him in Alabama in 1880. Xii Agnes died in 1884 and is buried in Selma, Dalles County, Alabama. Xiii

The itinerant Agnes Norvell must have been beloved by her sister Catherine's family. Samuel, the nephew at whose home she lived and died, was just two years old when his mother died. Agnes was probably the only mother he ever

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knew. Thus, it is no surprise that in 1866 he named his own son Samuel Norvell Lapsley. And thus the mystery of how the Norvell name got into the Lapsley family is solved.

But there is a bit more to the story and other connections as well.

The brother of Joseph Norvell, Agnes Walker Norvell's late husband, was Moses Norvell. xiii He married Hannahretta West, xiv the daughter of Kentucky inventor Edward West. Xiv Hannahretta's sister Sarah Brown West married Robert Woods, who had a sister named Margaret Woods. Xiv To bring this full circle, it was this Margaret Woods who married John Moore Walker, and they were Agnes Walker Norvell's and Catherine Rutherford Walker Lapsley' parents. Imagine them explaining that connection at their family reunion!

Although it is most likely that Samuel Norvell Lapsley was named after Agnes Walker Norvell, who was his grand aunt, evidence shows that the Norvells were well connected to the Lapsleys in several ways, each of which gave good reason for the Norvell and Lapsley names to be linked in subsequent generations.

ⁱ John R. Hendrick and Winifred K. Vassy, Dictionary of African Christian Biography, "Samuel Norvell Lapsley 1866-1892 Presbyterian Congo," http://www.dacb.org/stories/congo/lapsley samuel.html

ii Samuel Norvell Lapsley, *Life and Letters of Samuel Norvell Lapsley: Missionary to the Congo Valley West Africa*, (Whittet & Shipperson: Richmond, , 1893) 11.

iii Lapsley, 11.

^{iv} Augustus Theodore Norton, *History of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Illinois* (W.S. Bryan: St. Louis, 1879) 46.

^v John Moore Walker, was the son of Joseph Walker, a trustee of Washington College, later Washington and Lee University; Lapsley, 11.

vi For a detailed look at the Norvells in Nashville, see "How Tennessee Adventurer William Walker became Dictator of Nicaragua in 1857: The Norvell family origins of The Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny," by John E. Norvell, *The Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*, Volume XXV, Number 4, Spring 2012, 149-155.

vii Ancestry.com. Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008. Original data: Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm.

viii Obituary, Joseph Norvell, Nashville City Cemetery (http://thenashvillecitycemetery .org/1847.htm#norvell p1)

ix 1850 U.S. Census, Davidson County Tennessee, p 133, # 893, Robert Lapsley Family; 1860 U.S. Census, Smith County, Tennessee, p 7, #74, Robert Lapsley Family, Ancestry.com

^x Norton, 46.

xi 1880 U.S. Census, Milton, Autauga County, Alabama, p 36, #314, James Lapsley Family, Ancestry.com.

xii Agnes Norvell Walker Grave, Live Oak Cemetery, Selma Dallas, Alabama, Findagrave. Com (http://www.findagrave.com/cgibin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=NO&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSst=3&GScntry=4&GSsr=7681&GRid=102072075&).

xiii Norvell, 149-155.

xiv Harriet [Hannahretta] R West to Moses Norvell Marriage Date: 28 Feb 1814 County:Davidson, Ancestry.com. Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, Ancestry.com. Original data: Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm; Moses and Hannahretaa West Graves, City Cemetery, Nashville http://thenashvillecitycemetery.org/ 160078_norvell.htm; Hannahretta West Norvell Grave, Findagrave.com http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Norvell&GSiman=1&GScty=135876&GRid=33537943&

xv George Washington Ranck, *History of Lexington, Kentucky: Its Early Annals and Recent Progress* (Robert Clarke & Co: Cincinnati: 1872), 184; John E. Norvell, *Lt Lipscomb Norvell of the Virginia Line*, (Private printing: Canandaigua, New York, 2012), 87.

xvi Robert Wood to Sarah B. West, Marriage Date:19 May 1818, Marriage County: Davidson, Ancestry.com. Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, Ancestry.com. Original data: Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm.