

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

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

OUR MEETING PLACE

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

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

Saturday, Aug. 16
Knowles Senior Center 10:00 – 3:00

A Death in the Family *An All Day Genealogy Workshop* *with Mark Lowe*

\$40 fee includes lunch and packet materials.
Visit www.mtgs.org to register

Saturday, Sept. 20
Sheraton Hotel, Downtown

Ancestry Day in Tennessee

A full day of lectures and learning presented by
Ancestry.com and the Tennessee State Library
and Archives.
Visit www.mtgs.org for more information.

Saturday, Nov. 22
The Brentwood Library

Transportation, Education and Government Programs: Records for My Family Story *MTGS Annual Seminar* *featuring Paula Warren*

MTGS is thrilled to present national lecturer
Paula Stuart-Warren at our annual seminar. She
will present on railroad records, school records,
WPA records and "Controlling Chaos: Organizing
Your Genealogical Materials."

Registration opens August 1st.
Visit www.mtgs.org to register.

Middle Tennessee *Journal of Genealogy & History*

Volume XXVIII, Number 1, Summer 2014

Table of Contents

From the Editor	2
Daguerreotype Artists in Nashville by Jay Richiuso	3
The Best Man Who Ever Lived in Nashville: Duncan Robertson (1770-1833) by John Norvell	10
Nashville's Glen Leven Farm and the African-American Community by Ophelia Thompson Paine	13
Middle Tennessee Civil War Claims from Sumner County (cont.)	20
A Story of Coffee County in the Civil War from the Claim file of William Huggins	25
Add Story to Your Family History by Deborah Wilbrink	36
Defective, Delinquent and Dependent Montgomery and Moore Counties in 1880 by Gale W. Bamman	40
Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson	47

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

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Contributors in this issue

Gale Williams Bamman
John Norvell
Deborah Wilbrink
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

At our May meeting President-Elect Jim Long won the award for the best Journal article of the previous year issues. You'll remember Jim's article about a Stewart County court ledger book used by Yankee soldiers. Who will be next year's winner? It could be you – all submittals welcome!

I particularly enjoyed working on this issue's article about William Huggins of Manchester, who got such a raw deal from the Southern Claims Commission. Working with his large claim file at the National Archives in the spring, I uncovered a fascinating trove of details about Coffee County in the Civil War.

If you've eaten at the historic Hermitage Hotel in downtown Nashville recently, you may have noticed that their vegetables are delivered fresh daily from Glen Leven Farm. The story of this historic plantation could fill a book, but for an interesting portion see the Glen Leven article here. Ophelia Paine, whose grandfather once owned the farm, extracted details from her ancestor's about dozens of slave families

Several exciting all-day genealogy workshops are coming to Nashville this fall. See the sidebar on the Table of Contents for an overview, and visit the MTGS web site for all the details.

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

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Yearly memberships include four issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*. Make check or money order payable to MTGS. Annual dues are \$25.00 beginning June 1 of each year. See back cover for details and application form.

Printing arranged by Bruce Woodard, Brentwood, TN. Cover design by Dorothy Williams Potter. Indexed in the *Periodical Source Index* (PERSI).

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

Daguerreotype Artists in Nashville

by Jay Richiuso

Much has been written about the well-known Nashville photographers, such as the Calverts, the Giers, the Thuss's, and several other such photographic artists. But this study reveals that there were a great number of other lesser known practitioners who worked along with, and for, the better known and more established photographers.

Genealogists are often confronted with family photographs that are difficult to date. Where the photographer is identified on the image case, this guide will be of help in narrowing the scope of years during which the photo was taken.



Daguerrotype of an unknown Confederate soldier and his wife.

(Looking Back collection, Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tenn. State Library and Archives)

Nashville's population in 1841 was just under 7,000. The small population most probably could not provide enough business to support a single daguerreotypist in the city, so most of the early daguerreotypists were itinerants who cycled through

the town for short periods. Later in the decade a couple of daguerreotypists appear to have set up semi-permanent businesses in Nashville. The transition from daguerreotype to photograph occurred around 1851 when Frederick Scott Archer announced the wet plate or collodion process, which he had developed in 1848. The changeover from daguerreotype to photograph in Nashville occurred between 1854 and 1855, as individuals started to be identified in the *Banner* and in city directories as photographers, rather than daguerreotypists.

This list of daguerreotypists in Nashville is derived from research done from the digitized version of the Nashville *Republican Banner*, from 1839 through 1855. The names of the daguerreotypists are in bold. Listed after the individual's name is information found in their advertisements that appeared in the *Banner*, and the date, or dates, on which the ad appeared.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1839

The invention of the Daguerreotype is first announced to the public, August 19, 1839.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1841

Lewis and Chrisman, first notice appears in the Nashville *Republican Banner*, May 22, announcing that Lewis and Chapman having the use of the Senate Chamber, will provide an opportunity for people to have their Miniature Likeness taken between the hours of 9:00am and 4:00pm. Title of the advertisement read: "The Daguerreotype, Photogenic Likenesses & Views." The last notice for Lewis and Chrisman appeared in the May 29, edition of the *Banner*.

Moore, J. E. & Co., November 12, “The Daguerreotype,” mentions that Mr. J. E. Moore of Philadelphia, has taken a room at the Union Hall, and is prepared to take Daguerreotype likenesses. November 19 notice records that the Messrs. J. Moore & Co. are in successful operation. Notice of December 21 (a Tuesday), records that Messrs. Moore will return on Thursday next and remain until the following Saturday (December 25), and on that day “they will positively close their engagements in this city.”

Nashville Republican Banner, 1842, 1843, 1844

No advertisements for daguerreotypists during these years.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1845

Anthony, Mr., April 11, “Daguerreotype, Mr. Anthony, of the firm of Anthony, Edwards & Co., Proprietors of the National Miniature Gallery in New York..., will spend a few weeks in this city for the purpose of taking likenesses.” ...room over Mr. West’s Music Store in Union Street.”

DAGUERREOTYPE.
MR. ANTHONY, of the firm of **ANTHONY, EDWARDS & Co.**, Proprietors of the *National Miniature Gallery* in New York, is happy to inform the citizens of Nashville, that he will spend a few weeks in this city for the purpose of taking likenesses.
 These Miniatures combine the accuracy of the Daguerreotype, with the rich coloring of the pencil, and possess every excellency required by the most fastidious taste.
 As Mr. A.'s stay in Nashville is imperatively limited to a few weeks, those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, would do well to make an early application.
 Specimens (including the likenesses of the President, the Post Master General, and others well known in Nashville) may be seen at the room over Mr. West's Music Store in Union Street.
ANTHONY, EDWARDS & CO.,
 April 11. of New York.

Anthony, Edwards & Co. ad from 1845
 (Nashville Republican Banner, April 11, 1845)

This interesting item appeared just below the Anthony, Edwards ad. It serves to remind us that portrait painters were being squeezed out of business by the new daguerrotypes.
 (Nashville Republican Banner, April 11, 1845)

Husband, H., October 3, classified ad in the *Banner* under “Daguerreotype Miniatures,” that the subscriber is prepared to take miniature likenesses...,” H. Husband. Room over Mr. Reid’s Music Store, Union St. This ad appears again in the *Banner* on October 13, 22, 27, November 3, 10, 12, 17, 26, and December 10, and 22.

April 16, “Daguerreotype Likenesses. Mr. Anthony has now arrived, and opened rooms over Mr. (John B.) West’s Music store on Union Street...,” a follow up article in the *Banner* on April 21.

April 24, classified ad under “Daguerreotype,” by Mr. Anthony. Same ad runs April 23, 25, 30, and May 2. Anthony apparently left Nashville for there are no following notices; he returns in October.

October 10, The *Banner* notes under “Daguerreotype,” that Mr. Anthony, of the celebrated firm of Edwards, Anthony & Co., New York, has returned to Nashville to the rooms he formerly occupied over the Music Store of Mr. J. B. West. Classified ads for Anthony appear in the *Banner* on October 22, 27, November 24, and December 3, 8, 10, and 22.

\$100 Reward!
LOST or stolen from the baggy of Mr. Thomas P. Carsey, on the Franklin Turnpike, between Franklin and Nashville, a small **MAHOGANY** Box, directed to John J. Martin, Nashville, Tennessee, containing the Miniature Portraits of Gov. James C. Jones, Judge M. W. Brown, John S. Young, Sec'y of State, John L. Marshall, Wm. G. King, Wm. Johnson, Wm. E. West, Joseph Norvell, Dr. Thos. Wells, and several young Ladies, all upon Ivory, and several in gold or plated lockets.
 The above reward will be given for the safe delivery of the box and Miniatures to me at Nashville Tennessee.
JEREMIAH HILL.
 April 9th, 1845.—tf.

Williams, Mr., March 14, “Daguerreotype Likenesses,” that “Mr. Williams has exhibited to us some admirable likenesses of public men.... He has his rooms, at present, in the Nashville Inn.”

Nashville Republican Banner, 1846



Interior of Giers' Art Gallery

C.C. Giers, a German immigrant, opened his studio in Nashville just at the close of the daguerrotype's heyday. He transferred his talents to photography and his son continued the business into the 20th century.

(Library Photo Collection, Tenn. State Library and Archives)

without injury to the original impression, also their convenience in sending by mail without injury or extra postage. The art of Caleotype (sic) drawing will be taught practically..., Instructions given in all the above arts, including preparation and management of chemicals.” Ad also appears December 2, 4, 9, 11, and 16.

Shaw, S. L., October 9, “Shaw’s Daguerreotype Rooms,” on Union Street, Nashville, one door below the Union Office. S. L. Shaw was the daguerreotypist. The ad ran on October 14, 21, 23, 28, 30, November 2, 9, 11, 13, 16, 20, 23, and 25th. The ad noted that, “Apparatus furnished and instruction given in the art.”

Nashville Republican Banner, 1847

Adams, Mr., June 14, “Daguerreotype Likenesses.” The *Banner* records that, “We called at the rooms of Mr. Adams a day or two since...he produces pictures which have a wonderful delicacy and expression.”

Anthony, Mr., February 11, an ad under “A Card,” announces that Mr. Anthony expects to leave Nashville in about two weeks from today (Feb. 11, a Wednesday). The ad ran until the 23rd, a Monday.

February 25, a notice in the *Banner* states that Mr. Anthony’s room will remain open until Saturday (the 28th)..., All business then will positively close.

Freeman, R. M., November 30, “Nashville Daguerreotype Gallery,” front room over W. Meridith’s Dry Good’s Store, South side of the Public Square; R. M. Freeman, of New York “to remain for a short time in the city..., Mr.

F. will also furnish paper Daguerreotype according to professor Hunt’s method—these pictures possess the advantage of being readily duplicated many times

July 12, "D. Adams, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to execute daguerreotype likenesses of all sizes in the best manner." This ad ran again on August 16 and November 8 and 17.

Freeman, R. M., January 13, "Daguerreotype Likenesses....,Mr. R. M. Freeman will visit the principal towns within a radius of 80 miles from Nashville..., while preparations are being made for the establishment of a permanent Gallarie at Nashville."

Jenkins, G. W., July 23, "Electro Magnetic Portraits. Mr. G. W. Jenkins would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity to his ELECTRO MAGNETIC DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS. This ad ran again on July 30, August 2, 4, 6, 9, and 11.

August 13, "Mr. G. W. Jenkins, Thankful to the citizens of Nashville for their very liberal patronage, since his arrival here, would most respectfully inform them that his engagements call him east on the 1st Sept.— he will in the mean time continue to execute Daguerreotype likenesses..., Rooms on Union street, near College." This ad ran again on August 20, 23, 25, 27, and September 1.

Maguire, James, August 23, "Daguerreotype. JAMES MAGUIRE, (of New Orleans) respectfully informs the citizens of Nashville, that he will remain in town about two weeks for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Miniatures, in his late improved style.... Office over Gowdey & Peabody's store in the rooms of Mr. Shaw." This ad ran again on August 25, 27, 30, September 1, 3, 8, 10, 20, 22, 24, and 29.

August 23, "MR. MAGUIRE. We would call attention to the card of Mr. Maguire, to be found in another column. He comes very highly recommended by the New Orleans press as a Daguerreotypist, and a visit to his rooms to view the many beautiful specimens of his art cannot be otherwise than pleasant."

Pena, A. Diaz, August 25, Pena offers Spanish lessons; no mention of Daguerreotypes, was working at Maguires.

Shaw, S. L., July 21, 1847, "Something New, Just received at SHAW'S Star Daguerrian Gallery, Over Gowdey & Peabody's Jewelry Store, A very superior Instrument...." S. L. Shaw. The ad ran again on July 23, 30, August 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, and 18.

October 4, "A Card. I would respectfully recommend my friends (and the public generally) who are desirous of obtaining Daguerreotype likenesses in the highest perfection of the art, to call on Mr. Shaw. JAS. MAGUIRE." This ran again on October 8, 22, November 8, 17, 19, 29, December 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, and 20.

October 18, "SHAW'S DAGUERREOTYPES. We are pleased to see the favorable notices taken by our contemporaries of this Artist. His rooms are worth visiting by all who desire to see the amazing progress made in this department of Art during the past year. Our volunteers who are about leaving for Mexico, ought by all means, to have their likenesses taken for their friends. With commendable liberality he charges them but half price."

Nashville Republican Banner, 1848

Adams, Dan, September 11, “Daguerreotypes. Dan Adams would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has now, in addition to his former arrangements, a quick camera for taking pictures of children instantaneously..., Camera &c. for sale. This ad also ran through December 20.

Maguire, James, August 9, “Mr. Maguire, of New Orleans, will remain in this city a fortnight and offers his services to those who wish Daguerreotype Likenesses. His rooms are over Gowdy & Peabody’s Store.” This ad also ran on August 16.

Pena, A. Diaz, April 28, “Don’t Read This—In a hurry—I mean! DAGUERREOTYPE!” A. D. Pena’s Union Daguerrean Room, Daguerreotypes for \$3.00.

May 29, “Daguerreotype for the Millions, for a short time Only.” A. Diaz Pena. This ad ran through July 28.

June 5, Article titled “Daguerreotypes,” mentions Messrs Pena, Adams, and Shaw.

September 11, “Pena’s Union Daguerrean Rooms, Union Street. The art taught scientifically, and apparatus and material furnished on moderate charges.”

November 22, “Pena, Daguerrian Artist.”

Shaw, S. L., June 12, “Shaw’s Star Daguerrean Rooms, on College Street (also, “S. L. Shaw, Daguerrean Artist).” This ad ran through October 20.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1849

Adams, D., January 4, “Adams’ Daguerreotype: D. Adams would respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and vicinity, that his rooms are now fitted up in a style unsurpassed.... Rooms on College street, over Gowdey’s Jewelry Store. This ad also ran on May 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 11.

May 2, “Adams’ Daguerreotypes.—We noticed a day or two since the elegant manner in which Mr. Shaw has fitted up his daguerreotype establishment, and we have since called in at Mr. Adams’ rooms adjoining, and find it hard to say which of these capital operators excels the other in producing beautiful and truthful pictures....”

Shaw, S. L., April 12, “A Card. Having completed my repairs, my rooms are now open for the reception of Visitors. Persons wishing DAGUERROTYPES taken in an Artistic and superior style of finish, will find it to their interest to call at my *NATIONAL SKY LIGHT PORTRAIT GALLERY*, on College Street.” S. L. Shaw. This ad also ran on April 13, 17, 19, 21, and 23.

April 27, “The Sky-Light *AT SHAW’S NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY*, Is superior in every respect to a common window or side light for Daguerreotypes, the sky-light is perfectly pleasant for the sitting. It is the only light by which blue eyes can be taken successfully, and is now used by all the principal

operators in the Eastern Cities. College St., three doors from the square.” Ad also ran April 28, 30, May 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 12.

April 28, “Shaw’s Daguerreotype Establishment. Mr. Shaw has been recently fitting up his new establishment on College street in the most complete manner, the light for his apparatus being now received through a sky-light constructed for the especial purpose of having a complete light in all weather. Nothing can be more perfect, it seems to us, than the pictures now taken by him. Those in want of likenesses almost equal in point of beauty and fidelity to the finest specimens on ivory, should certainly give him a call.”

Nashville Republican Banner, 1850

Adams, D., January 5, “Adams’ Daguerreotype. D. Adams would respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and vicinity, that his Rooms are now fitted up in a style unsurpassed. His PICTURES are now, as they always have been, the best and most perfect or no charge. His full sized Voigtlander Camera is now in complete order for taking groups or single pictures. Children taken in one second. Cameras, &c. for sale. All orders promptly attended to. Rooms on College street over Gowedy’s Jewelry Store. May 1, 1849.” This ad ran every month through August 10.

August 19, “Daguerreotypes. Important Improvement. D. Adams would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has purchased Burgess’ improved Buff. By this method, pictures can be taken in one-fifth the time, the shadows more transparent, and produced in any kind of weather. Children and groups taken instantly with more clearness and accuracy. Instruction given—Instruments, &c. for sale. D. Adams. August 12—3m” This ad ran August 23, 26, 29, October 31, and November 27.

Hankins, Thomas, October 6, “Hankins Beautiful Daguerreotypes, the Largest Gallery in the West..., Gallery at the head of Market, Public Square, over the store of Messrs. McClelland.” This ad also ran on 10/7. An ad with some additional wording ran began on 10/14 and ran through 12/31/1851.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1852

No ads for daguerreotypists in 1852.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1853

Dobyns, Yearout & Richardson, January 19, “Daguerreotypes. Dobyns, Yearout & Richardson’s gallery of Premium Daguerreotypes of Distinguished Persons, No. 10 College Street, [over Stevenson’s Store], Is open all hours of the day. Among our large collection of pictures, may be seen many fine specimens of our citizens. Also, Daguerreotypes from which were engraved the portraits published in the gallery of Illustrious Americans, and received the prize medal at the World’s Fair in London. Thankful for past favors, and gratified for present encouragement, whether persons want pictures or not, we shall at all times be happy to see them. Our lights are so arranged as to enable us to make pictures of children in the shortest possible time. Pictures taken of deceased persons in any part of the city. A full assortment of Daguerreotype Stock for Sale at Cincinnati Prices.” This ad ran most months until December 4.

Dobyns & Church, December 22, “Stereoscopic Daguerreotype Case. For sale by Dobyns & Church (Formerly Dobyns & Yearout.) Those who purchase these Cases will have the right to use them in any county in the State, excepting Madison, Maury, and Rutherford.”

Hughes & Brother, October 26, “Skylight Daguerreotypes for One Dollar. Hughes & Brother, corner of College and Union Streets. Having an eye to the comfort and convenience of their patrons, have fitted up a suit of rooms expressly for their business, with one of the largest and best arranged Skylight’s in this country, and with our mammoth improved Camera, and every other facility, we are now enabled to take pictures equal to any at our old prices from one dollar and upwards. We solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally. Mrs. F. N. H. will be in attendance to receive the ladies.” This ad ran on 10/29, 11/1, 11/2, 11/4, 11/6, 11/19, and 11/22.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1854

No ads for daguerreotypists in 1854.

Nashville Republican Banner, 1855

Doge and Wenderoth, December 30, “The fine Arts. Photographic Miniature Portraits. Messrs. Doge and Wenderoth...have taken rooms over ‘Hicks’ China Hall’ north side of the square are now prepared to execute....”

Giers’ Side Sky-Light Daguerrean Gallery, corner of Deaderick St. and the Square. “My rooms are fitted up in a style inferior to none, with the best side Sky-Light, in the city, fronting immediately on the square. Persons in want of a fine life-like, and flesh colored DAGUERREOTYPE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Specimens, and I warrant to give satisfaction in every case or no charge made. *Call and judge for yourself.* Chas. C. Giers.” This ad ran from October 5, 1855 through February 7, 1857.

Watch for *Early Nashville Photographers* in the next issue

MTGS recognized these hard-working members at the April meeting (from left):

David Brown, new Treasurer

Joe Nave, Distinguished Service Award

Jim Long, Writer’s Award

Cinamon Collins, Award of Merit

Mary Lawrence, Certificate of Appreciation

Not pictured:

Linda Nave, Certificate of Appreciation

Laine Sutherland, Award of Merit



The Best Man Who Ever Lived in Nashville: Duncan Robertson (1770-1833)

by John Norvell

Duncan Robertson was known as “the best man who ever lived in Nashville.”¹ When he died May 1, 1833, at 63 years of age, his obituary noted: “His loss will be long and severely felt in our community and his place will not be soon or easily supplied.”²

In the Nashville City Cemetery there is an imposing monument at his gravesite with an inscription that reads in part:

To the Memory of Duncan Robertson A Native of Scotland and a Resident Of the United States 43 Years Who died at Nashville the 1st of May 1833 in the 63rd Year of his Age. The Citizens of Nashville have erected this Monument. His loss will be long and severely felt and his place will not be soon or easily supplied. Always first and best in ever work and philanthropy and beneficence. To do good to his fellow men entirely forgetful of himself seemed to be the great object of his life....³



Duncan Robertson's monument at the Nashville City Cemetery.

Who was Duncan Robertson?

It is clear, from the monument inscription above and his obituaries, that he was born in Scotland and that he had come to Nashville about 1790. Other than that information little information seems to exist about his life.

A series of advertisements in the press and his obituary stated that he owned a Nashville book store which apparently was the source of his wealth.⁴

A 1905 *Nashville American* article stated that his granddaughter Mary Catherine Carroll, the niece of Tennessee Governor William Carroll, married Caleb Cushing Norvell.⁵ Caleb Cushing Norvell was a

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partner in the bookstore enterprise with Robertson and later administrator of his estate.⁶ Caleb and Mary Catherine Norvell named a son Duncan Robertson Norvell in his honor.⁷

The Nashville *Union and American* of February 17, 1856 called him “the Howard of Nashville.”⁸ This last item sheds some light. John Howard (born 1726-died 1790) was an English philanthropist in the areas of prison reform and public health.⁹ A 1990 biography of Howard states:

Howard's detailed proposals for improvements were designed to enhance the physical and mental health of the prisoners and the security and order of the prison. His recommendations pertaining to such matters as the prison location, plan and furnishings, the provision of adequate water supply, and prisoner's diet promoted hygiene and physical health. Recommendations concerning the quality of prison personnel, rules related to the maintenance of standards of health and order and an independent system of inspection, reflect the need for prison personnel to set a moral example.¹⁰

Robertson, then, was a Nashville philanthropist who was favorably compared with Howard and the work that he had done in England. Robertson's obituary stated:

To do good to his fellow men, entirely forgetful of himself, seemed to be the great object of his life. In the dungeon of the wretched forsaken prisoner, at the bedside of the sick and friendless, and in the abode of poverty and distress he was almost constantly found . . . he literally went about doing good. No personal sacrifice was too great for him to make, when calls of benevolence demanded it.¹¹

When he died May 1, 1833, the people of Nashville felt a genuine loss. On the day after his funeral, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions adjourned in his honor and on May 4th a funeral sermon was preached at the Masonic Hall.¹²

Almost immediately, a proposal appeared in the *Nashville American* to erect a monument to his memory. A public subscription for funds started on May 21, 1833, at the book store of Caleb Cushing Norvell. Tributes in the press to Robertson continued, an unusual practice given the small spaces usually accorded to local deaths in the newspapers at that time. This, it was noted, was for a man who won lasting honor and respect without having ever engaged in politics or public affairs.¹³ Few examples of his generosity to the Nashville community seem to have been actually reported in the press, it seemed that it was so well known that it did not need to be reported.

Later, the leading citizens of Nashville founded the Robertson Association in 1856 to give aid to the residents of the city and, provide “for the afflicted and the destitute.”¹⁴ The Association was often cited for the work that it performed during the several cholera epidemics that had visited Nashville during the late 19th century.¹⁵ And, thus for many years after his death, the Association kept alive the legacy of the man called: “the most noble-hearted... Christian gentleman, and one of the most benevolent men who ever lived there.”¹⁶

Editor's Note: Although Duncan Robertson shared his surname with Nashville's founder James Robertson, there is no evidence that they were related. The ancestry of James Robertson has been widely debated.

References

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3. "Robertson, Duncan," *Nashville City Cemetery*, *ibid*.
4. "Stray Leaves from the Old Americans and A Ramble in the Old Cemetery," *Nashville American*, 14 August 1910, p.11; "Robertson's Book Store [advertisement]," *Nashville Republican & State Gazette*, July 26 1834.
5. "Robertson, Duncan," *op cit*.
6. Octavia Zollicoffer Bond, "Yester Nashville Names: The Norvell Family," *The Nashville American*, November 7, 1909, p.5.
7. Obituary, Caleb Cushing Norvell, *The New York Times*, February 1891. Digital image, [nytimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com).
8. *Nashville Union and American*., February 17, 1856.
9. "John Howard", *The Encyclopedia Britannica* on line, (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/273444/John-Howard>).
10. "John Howard", *Wikipedia*, ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Howard_\(prison_reformer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Howard_(prison_reformer))).
11. "Robertson, Duncan," *op. cit*.
12. "Stray Leaves," *op. cit*.
13. "Stray Leaves," *op. cit*.
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16. Robert, Charles Edwin, editor, *The Nashville City Guide Book*, (Wheeler Brothers Nashville, 1880), p. 12.

May 3, 1833

THE LATE DUNCAN ROBERTSON.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Davidson County—April Term, 1833.

THURSDAY MORNING, May-2.

ANDREW HAYS, Esq. Solicitor General, moved the Court to adjourn through respect to the memory of DUNCAN ROBERTSON, who departed this life on yesterday, and is this day to be buried. Mr H remarked that the deceased was one of the oldest citizens of the place, that for more than forty years he had comforted the afflicted, visited the imprisoned, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and alleviated the hardships of the widow and the orphan.

The esteem and gratitude of this people is due to his memory, and that all may have an opportunity of testifying their regard for his example in life, and be gratified in the universal desire to attend his funeral, it is moved that the court adjourn for this day.

This motion was seconded by GEORGE C. CHILDRRESS, Esq. who observed, that he hoped the court would adjourn in conformity with the motion of the Attorney General, from whom, as a public officer, the motion had properly proceeded.

Mr C. further remarked, that he was aware these things, perhaps, could be no gratification to the dead, but it was due to the memory of such a man, due to the feelings of his friends and family, advantageous to the cause of virtue, and a salutary stimulus to the living in the practice of benevolence, that the memory of so good a man—if not the best of men—should be thus publicly noticed, as well as privately lamented. He therefore moved that the Court do adjourn, and that the reasons thereof be spread on the records of the Court and published in the public journals of this city.

Whereupon the Court adjourned, and ordered these proceedings to be recorded and a copy thereof to be published.

A true copy from the Records.
 Test, HENRY EWING, Clerk.

Nashville's Glen Leven Farm and the African American Community

by Ophelia Thompson Paine

Glen Leven Farm, located today at 4000 Franklin Road, began with a Revolutionary War land grant of 640 acres issued to Thomas Thompson (1759-1837), one of the original settlers of Nashville who arrived in 1779-80 with James Robertson. Today, Glen Leven is a sixty-five-acre working farm and historic site owned by the Land Trust for Tennessee.



Thompson registered the 640-acre grant in 1790 and built a blockhouse near present-day 715 Thompson Lane. By the time his son John (1793-1876) was a young man, however, the farm was heavily mortgaged and much of the land had been lost. The older of two sons, John is said to have begun working for neighbors, saving his money to buy slaves, and then working alongside them in the fields. He gradually paid off his father's debts, recovered the lost land, and expanded the plantation to approximately 950 acres. In 1857, he built the Federal-style house with Greek Revival details still standing today.

Throughout his life, John Thompson kept a detailed record of farm activities, including a list of more than 140 slaves born at Glen Leven between 1816 and 1862. By 1860, he had become among the largest slave owners in Davidson County with sixty enslaved men and women listed in the census records.

Family letters and journals mention some of the slaves by name and suggest their roles as weavers, cooks, drivers, and field hands who made possible the large scale cultivation of crops typical of the area – wheat, cotton, and a variety of vegetables and fruit, including potatoes, tomatoes, kale, apples, pears, and strawberries. Records also indicate that cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, and horses were raised on the farm. In addition, slaves no doubt worked in Thompson's blacksmith shop which served the Franklin Pike.

During the Civil War, at least ten men listed as slaves belonging to “J. Thompson” were impressed into service to assist with the building of Fort Negley. At the Battle of Nashville in December 1864, Glen Leven stood between the Confederate and Union lines and served as a field hospital. Over 400 wounded soldiers, both African-American

Ophelia Thompson Paine is a descendant of the Thompsons of Glen Leven and an active member of the historical community in Nashville. She may be reached via email at otpaine@gmail.com

and white, were treated in the house, and at least ninety men were initially buried on the property and the bodies later moved to the National Cemetery in 1866.

At John Thompson's death, the property was divided between his two sons. The elder son, John M. Thompson (1852-1919), a farmer, state senator, commissioner of agriculture, and breeder of shorthorn cattle and horses, inherited the western portion of the property and the house, which still look much as they did during his lifetime.

The accompanying list of slave births has been transcribed and organized according to families. Both parents are listed when known, though sometimes only the mother's name was recorded. The repetition of several of the names, as children and then as parents, suggests that at least two generations of the same families may have lived at Glen Leven. Census records also show that some of the formerly enslaved individuals remained on the farm for a few years following the Civil War.

In 2006, Glen Leven Farm was bequeathed to The Land Trust for Tennessee by Susan McConnell West (1939-2006), the sixth generation of the family to own the land. Not regularly open to the public, the farm serves as an example of The Land Trust's mission, showcasing the value and importance of land conservation and offering educational and outreach programs to the community.

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SLAVE RECORD OF JOHN THOMPSON

PARENTS AND CHILDREN OF MARRIED COUPLES

<u>PARENTS</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>DATES OF BIRTH</u>
Sarah and Daniel	Jinkins	May 20, 1826
Leah and Jack (11 children)	Thomas Rose Hannah	January 1, 1820 February 10, 1823 July 25, 1824

<u>PARENTS</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>DATES OF BIRTH</u>
	Lesi	April 19, 1826
	John	December 20, 1827
	Nina	April 15, 1829
	William	March 1, 1831
	Charles James	August 15, 1832
	Daniel	September 1, 1834
	Sophia	August 15, 1837
	Aron	November 6, 1840
Joseph (Jo) and Mima?	William	April 10, 1824
	Henry	May 20, 1827
	Paul	June 10, 1829
	Joseph L.	January 20, 1832
	Simon	July 30, 1834
	Mariah Eliza	May 7, 1837
Judy and Jacob	Elvira	March 20, 1823
	Albert	June 15, 1821
	Abagale	July 10, 1825
	Robert	May 15, 1827
	Mariah	July 20, 1829
	Jacob	April 1, 1831
	Coralie	July 3, 1840
July and Washington [or July Washington?]	Mary	August 1, 1820
		May 1, 1826
Harriet and Dare	Tennessee	July 20, 1833
Charlotte and Mack	Fanny	September 14, 1833
	Minta	January 25, 1836
Ellen and Moses	Sarah Ann	September 24, 1834
	Louisa	April 15, 1836 DEAD
	Allan	January 21, 1838
	Adeline	July 5, 1839 DEAD
	Isabella Victoria	April 1, 1841
	Francis Foster (daughter)	February 9, 1843
	Ann Ellen	January 7, 1845
Little Ann and Isaac [L Ann and Ike Black?]	Alford	July 30, 1837 DEAD
	Denis	July 9, 1839
	Alice	August 1, 1844
B. Ann and Dave [David]	Emmaline	August 27, [1840?]

1870 Census ~ Glen Leven Farm

The Glen Leven day book, compared with the 1870 census, provides an opportunity to see what surnames were chosen by freedmen after Emancipation.

This entry from the 1870 census of Davidson County shows the John Thompson (white) family living near Jack and Leah Langan, elderly people of color originally from Maryland. Jack and Leah, as well as many others on the page, can be identified in the Glen Leven day book as former slaves.

	No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Place of Birth	Year of Arrival	Remarks
66	74	Thompson John	27	M	Janitor	Iowa	1870	
7		" Mary	16	F	helping house	Kentucky		
8		" Johnnet	18	M	at home	Tennessee		
9		" Joseph	16	M	"	"		
10		Gruen Mary	2	F	"	"		
11		Campbell Sarah	79	F	"	"		
12		Sengon Tom	55	M	farm hand	Ireland	1871	
13	75	Sengon Leach	75	M	Bv	Maryland		
14		" Leach	70	F	Bv	Mary land		
15		" Leah	10	M	Bv at home	Tennessee		
16		" Hannah	46	F	Bv House servant	"		
17	76	" Emily	22	F	Bv home servant	"		
18		" Charles	4	M	Bv at home	Arkansas		
19		" Ellen	14	F	Bv "	Tennessee		
20		" Martha	10	F	Bv "	"		
21		" Bill	46	M	Bv "	"		
22		" Abe	12	M	Bv "	"		
23	77	Harvey	22	M	Bv farm hand	"		
24		Poline	24	F	Bv helping house	"		
25		" Weller	8	M	Bv "	"		
26		Dave	9 1/2	M	Bv "	"		
27		Lyles Peter	60	F	Bv "	Mississippi		
28	78	McEwen Thomas	30	M	B Blacksmith	Tennessee		

1870 U.S. census, Davidson Co., Tenn., Ninth Civil District, p. 319B (stamped) family 66, John Thompson household, and family 67, Jack Langon household; digital image, *Heritage Quest*.

PARENTS

Ann and David

Maria(h) and Jo Banks

Rachel and Manuel

CHILDREN

George Henry

Narcissa[?]
Ann

Solomon
Harriet Julia

DATES OF BIRTH

November 15, 1844 DEAD

June 15, 1845
October 8, 1852

July 15, 1846
July 30, 1848

<u>PARENTS</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>DATES OF BIRTH</u>
Tom and Amy (12 children)	Henry John Mary Altamont Son Hillmon Thomas Lizzie Thomas Norah [son?] George Flora Hillmon	January 13, 1842 September 10, 1843 May 10, 1845 June 31, 1847 May 25, 1849 DEAD April 19, 1850[?] April 20, 1850[?] July 24, 1852 June 29, 1854 February 25, 1856 April 27, 1858 August 11, 1860 DEAD February 1, 1861
Martha and Poll [Paul]	Daughter Paul Cain Sallie Carter	May 28, 1849 DEAD January 26, 1853 March 6, 1855 March 15, 1857 April 18, 1859
Caroline and Jim [Carline?]	Henrietta Martha Elizabeth Edward Son (Dead) Abram	July 27, 1849 July 2, 1853 DEAD August 1, 1855 DEAD June 5, 1857 July 26, 1858
Franny and George	George Mack	May 7, 1854 March 22, 1856
Sofy* and John	Leanna Ellenora	April 5, 1857 DEAD February 1, 1861
Elvira* and Jack	Henderson	July 16, 1857
Vick and Ned	Joseph Edward	December 9, 1857
Bettie and Henry*	William Eliza Alice Frank Milton Jackson Ophelia	September 1849 June 1856 March 28, 1859 November 1854 November 11, 1860 February 10, 1862

[Notation:] Bettie -- wife of Henry, age 26 years 1858

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES/MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

<u>MOTHER</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>DATES OF BIRTH</u>
Sarah	Abraham Caroline	July 15, 1819 January 10, 1824
Harriet	Ann Jo Banks Angeline (Harriet and Dare) Samuel Rachel	June 20, 1818 December 10, 1826 May 15, 1829 DEAD March 9, 1831 May 20, 1820
Lydia	Manuel Catherine Ann George Henry	July 10, 1825 June 15, 1827 May 7, 1829 February 19, 1833
Cidny	Emeline Ann Ellen	June 8, 1816 May 15, 1818 DEAD February 10, 1819
Nancy	Angeline	July 1, 1824 DEAD
Nancy Dunn	Anthony Augustus Amanda Rebecca	March 25, 1834 July 15, 1836 September 15, 1838 December 9, 1840
Milly	Martha Doctor Bryant	November 19, 1832 January 15, 1835
B. Ann	Martha Washington Leroy Erwin[?] James Monroe	April 1, 1834 DEAD January 8, 1836 June 25, 1842[?] October 20, 1838
Judy	Daniel Henderson Eliza	September 15, 1835 March 15, 1838
Rachael (Rachel)	Peter Simon Manuel Jessee	May 22, 1837 March 31, 1839 February 15, 1841 DEAD January 5, 1843
Mahala [and Henry Porterfield?]	July Ann	May 22, 1837

<u>MOTHER</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>DATES OF BIRTH</u>
Rose*	Wallace DeLoningville[?]	May 18, 1841
Charlotte	Lucinda	June 10, 1841
Maria*	Nicolas	October 7, 1842
Abigail*	Georjana[?]	October 23, 1842
Elvira*	William Henry	January 15, 1842
	Caroline	February 15, 1845
	Nancy	August 15, 1846
	Robert	July 26, 1850
Hannah	Augustus	June 12, 1843
	Paulina	January 13, 1846
	Emily	June 2, 1848
	Rose/Nina (twins)	November 28, 1850
	Millie	February 26, 1853
	Ellen	January 2, 1858
	Martha	October 9, 1860
Caroline	James Madison	June 6, 1844
Susan	Flora	October 15, 1845
	Name Arose[?] in Arkansas	November 25, 1852
Martha	Daughter (Dead)	November 10, 1850
Carline/Caroline	Alexander	July 3, 1857
	son DEAD	February 20, 1862
Sophia (Sofy)	Laura	November 23, 1853 DEAD
	John William	July 1, 1855 DEAD
	Andrew	February 27, 1859 DEAD
Rachel of Arkansas	Tennessee	September 20, 1852
Hester	Sally (Arkansas)	February 1, 1853
Fanny	Josephine	August 15, 1857
Francis	Son (Dead)	____ 1861

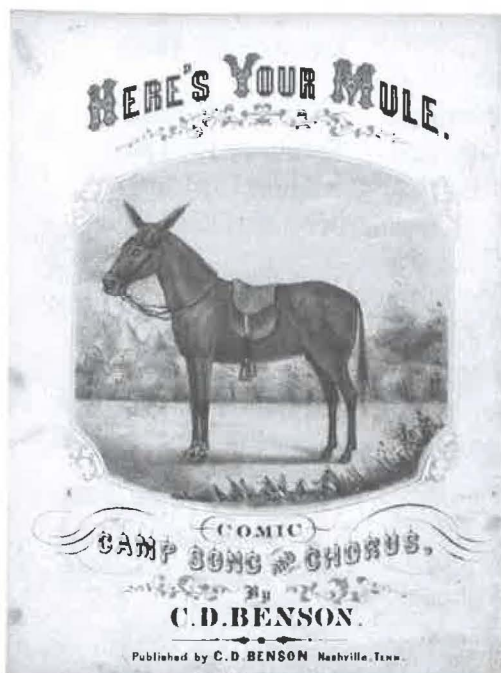
[Note:] Sally born February 1, 1853, in "Haster"[?] Arkansas

*Names with an asterisk beside them appear as children and possibly later as parents.

Middle Tennessee Civil War Claims

From Sumner County (*continued, part 3*)

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.

ESQUIRE NEWMAN

Newman resides in Sumner County; age 55; claim filed in 1872; file consists of 49 pp.; claimed \$400 for corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant was a slave during the war, and his loyalty is established by the law and the testimony. His claim was filed with the Tenn. General Claims Commission in 1868, and was audited and approved to the amount of \$250. The corn was taken from the field in December 1864 by Union troops stationed at Gallatin. The witnesses state that the field contained 24 acres and estimate the quantity of corn at 400 bushels. The claimant was a renter and was entitled to two-thirds of the crop. We therefore allow \$250."

Notes:

Claimant was a slave belonging to Thomas Newman. In 1864 he was renting land from Levi Warner and troops from Capt. Hunter's post stationed at Gallatin came on Dec. 15th and took all the corn. He was away at the time, working on the federal fortifications on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He worked building the fort at Gallatin for 25 days and on the fort at South Tunnel for two weeks, and got no pay. In 1877 Newman gave his age as 58, and said he had lived near Gallatin for 42 years. Although he belonged to Thomas Newman he was "always hired out; I was hired out to Misses Ann and Mary Banks, and I staid with them after the war began until the death of Miss Mary ... on the 22nd of May 1863, when I became free." He then



left Miss Banks and went to live with his wife, "I was free and took care of myself and my wife." In spring 1864 he went to Gen. Paine and got written permission and papers of protection to rent land for a crop. He and a hired hand did all the work on the corn field, which was on Hartsville Pike about two miles from Gallatin. After the war Mr. Warner sold his place and moved away. "... Just before Christmas and about the time of the fight at Nashville I was pressed with about one hundred other hands and taken to work on a fort at the tunnel.... When I came back I found that my corn had been taken...." He had been waiting to gather the corn until the rainy weather changed, before he was pressed into service.

Witnesses:

- Charly Duncan, colored, age 72, gardener and laborer, uncle of claimant. "I have known the claimant from a child, he is a man of excellent character and standing in the community."
- Columbus Johnson, colored, age 50, farmer, has known claimant 15 or 20 years and testified to his loyalty. He lived adjoining the field and saw the troops gathering Newman's corn from the field. Johnson sold his corn crop to Capt. Hunter for \$4 per barrel at about the same time.
- Oliver Miller, colored, age 40, farmer. He also lived adjoining Newman's field and saw the corn taken.
- Oliver Miller gave additional testimony in 1877. About 47 years old, he was raised in

Sumner County and was the slave of Ive Miller. "I am not positive about my age and don't know exactly how old I am, but in paying my poll tax lately it was settled that I was about 47 or 48 years of age." At the time the corn was taken Newman "was away, since he had been pressed and was working on a fort at the tunnel. Miller then lived within a few hundred yards of Newman's field and was raising a corn crop jointly with Columbus Johnson. Their corn had already been gathered when Newman's was taken.

ESTATE OF SIMON PATTERSON

Patterson lived in Sumner County until his death in 1876; claim filed in 1878; file consists of 39 pp.; claimed \$290 for two horses.

Commissioners' Remarks

"Simon Patterson (col'd.) died a year ago last Aug. (Aug. '76) and his son enters to prosecute. He was a slave and belonged to one John Patterson. He was an old man and was a sort of 'boss of the place,' had many privileges and was allowed to own two horses, a cow and other property. The nephew of John Patterson, who lived with him and managed his business for him a good deal, testifies to the above facts and to claimant's ownership and control of the two horses. Three other witnesses testify to it. Dudley Allen who sold him the bay mare also testifies to his buying of him the mare and paying him for it, says he earned the money by raising and selling corn, etc. Ownership is fully proved. The taking [was] for army use by the soldiers of Gen. Paine's command at Gallatin in '63 - '4 We allow \$200 to be paid to Dennis Patterson, son of claimant."

Notes:

Preliminary application was filed in 1872 and signed with a mark by Simon Patterson. The testimony was taken in 1878. Although filed as Simeon, the majority of references in the file give the name as Simon.

Witnesses:

- Dudley Allen, colored, age 36, laborer, has lived in Gallatin ever since the war. Before the war he was a slave belonging to Richard Allen, living about three miles from Gallatin. Simon Patterson was a slave of John Patterson and lived about 10 miles from Gallatin. "The day when the rebel General John Morgan and Gen. Johnson had a fight near Gallatin I left my master and went to Gallatin to live. While I was in Gallatin I bought a horse and this horse I afterward sold to Simon Patterson. Simon was still living with his master and took the horse home with him." Allen had paid a white man \$70 for the horse and sold it to Patterson for \$100. About three months later "old man Simon" came to Allen and said the soldiers had taken his horses, and he needed Allen's help to prove they were his. "At that time I was waiting on Gen. Paine at Gallatin, and I went down to the stable near the creek and took a look at the horses.... I told the wagon master that they were Simon's horses, I then left Simon and the wagon master talking...."
- Dennis Patterson, colored, age about 35, farm hand, has lived six miles south of Gallatin for the past four years, son of Simon. His father died about a year ago leaving four boys and one girl, all of whom live within 15 miles of Gallatin: Davey, age 36 or 37; Dennis; Elmore, age about 30; Simeon, age about 25; Milly, age about 39, unmarried. Another son, John, died before the father and left two children "who are living somewhere about Gallatin. They are named Sarah, aged 12 years and Nettie Ann aged about 7 or 8." All the children of Simon Patterson were slaves and belonged to John Patterson who lived ten miles from Gallatin on Bledsoe's Creek near the Scottsville pike. "Our master allowed us slaves to raise chickens, some [a] hog or so, but my father was an old man and our master let him act as kind of 'boss' and let him keep a horse or cow or so and gave him more privileges. We also had small patches." Simon bought the horses with money raised by growing crops. William Carson, a white



man, sold Simon the grey mare. "My father was not near by when the horses were taken, but he was sent for and when he came he told the soldiers that they were his, but they took them any way and did not seem to believe him very much." Simon asked the master, who said he could not help him. Simon went to Gallatin after the horses but was unsuccessful.

- James H. Patterson, age 30, has lived six miles from Gallatin on the Hartsville pike all his life. He is the grand-nephew of John Patterson, Esq. James knew Simon, the slave who was his uncle's boss on the place, and knew that he owned two horses. "I was on the place a day or two afterwards and old Simon told me that the 'Yankees' had taken" his horses.
- Dan Rogan, colored, age 27, laborer. Before the war he was a slave belonging to Frank Rogan, living in the neighborhood of John Patterson. "I was in the field working on my master's place, I remember seeing some Yankee soldiers and government wagons coming down the road along Bledsoe's Creek, and the soldiers had with them the horse and grey mare of old man Simon, and they were on their way to Gallatin."

HARVEY PENTICORD

Resident of Fountain Head, Sumner County; age 42; claim filed in 1874; file consists of 39 pp.; claimed \$100 for corn.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"The claimant is a colored man, about 45 years of age, resides in Sumner County Tenn., was a slave. Was hired to a Mr. Childs as a slave when the war began. In 1862 was hired to Mr. O.P. Butler. He gave no aid to the Confederacy but sympathized with the Union cause. He became free by the result of the war. When hired to Mr. Butler, the latter gave him a half day and sometimes a Saturday, to work for himself, and he leased a small tract of land from one Louis Perdue. It was new land, he was to clear it for the use of it for one year. He cleared it, planted it with corn, raised the crop

by working at nights and on Saturdays. After it had matured, it was all taken while standing in the field, for the use of the Union troops. There were three or four acres of good corn. The claim has not been paid nor any part of it. We recommend the payment of \$60."

Notes:

Before the war claimant was the slave of Columbus *Pendicord* who married "my young mistress" Isabella Saver. She was a widow when Mr. *Pendicord* married her." During the war he was often hired out to Mr. Childs, cutting wood for him on the Louisville railroad, working for him until he became free. During that time his wife belonged to O.P. Butler, and he stayed there every night. His mistress received the payments for his hire. Once he was free he leased the small farm near Fountain Head where he still resides. In 1862 he was hired to O.P. Butler, and allowed to lease the land from Lewis Perdue. Curran(?) Butler, a slave of O.P. Butler, helped him work the land nights and Saturdays. Curran was a boy of about 14, and was Harvey's nephew. A large number of soldiers on the march back to Kentucky camped near his field. They drove their horses and livestock into the field, and all the corn was eaten. "I went down where they were and talked with some of the soldiers and some officers ... and told them it was my corn and asked them not to take it, when they told me that it was some 'butternut's' corn and that I had been sent to tell that to save it, and moreover I was arrested and kept under guard that whole night, since they said I was a spy for Morgan.... The next morning I was released and went with a soldier to see the General ... and told him that the corn was mine.... The General related that if he knew for certain that it was mine that he would pay me, but that he had been fooled that way before, and that if he paid me that I would take it and give it to some 'butternut' who owned the corn." Although the file is under the name *Penticord*, most references in the documents spell it *Pendicord*.

Witnesses:

- Green Hodges, colored, age 42, laborer. He was working at Mr. Hodges about ¼ mile from Mr. Butler's during the war. His wife lived at Butler's and

he slept there each night, passing the field where Harvey *Pendicord* and Curran Butler were often working. He did not see the corn taken but saw the soldiers all around the neighborhood that night, taking cattle and corn from others.

- Oliver P. Butler, age 55, farmer, resides near Fountain Head. Has known claimant all his life. Before the war Harvey belonged to Mary Saver, but afterwards belonged to the wife of a man named *Penticord*. He hired Harvey to work for him and allowed him to lease some land and make a corn crop about ¼ mile from Butler's house. Late in 1862 about 7,000 soldiers from Gen. Wood's division were following Gen. Bragg into Kentucky and camped near the field overnight. After the soldiers left Butler and Lewis Purdue went into the destroyed field; Butler could only find one ear of corn left. "Claimant is a negro, but he has always borne and now has a good reputation as an honest man."

SAMUEL WALLACE

Resides in Stringtown, Wilson County, but lived in Sumner during the war; age 50; claim filed in 1874; file consists of 57 pp.; claimed \$99 for corn and fodder.

Commissioners' Remarks:

"Claimant swears to loyal sympathies and voted for the Union in Feb. 1861 but was afraid to go to the election in June. He hid in the woods more or less and adhered to the Union. Two witnesses testify to his loyalty. The corn and fodder were taken by Gen. Wood's command in 1862. We allow the sum of \$99."

Notes:

Claimant is a carpenter and farmer. He was born and lived on Woods Ferry Pike about four miles south of Gallatin until 1874, when he moved to Stringtown in Wilson County. He had many relatives in Indiana and Illinois who were in the U.S. Army. While the federal troops occupied Gallatin he worked as a carpenter for the government, building and repairing hospitals. Capt.

Former slaves, like those shown here, often followed the Union Army as it passed by their homes.

(U.S. National Library of Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/eshibition/bindingwounds)



Hunter was the Quarter Master at the Post. "I always wished the rebellion 'to be tramped out' as soon as possible." Union men of the area included Samuel Wallace Sr., William Dodd, E.S. Wallace and Joseph(?) Fowler. "When Morgan was in Gallatin, just before Gen. Wood's U.S. division came to Gallatin, I heard of so many threats against me that my brother and I were compelled to go to the woods and there lie out. We were in the woods hidden out for two nights and a day for fear of the rebels." He had a brother, John(?), who joined the rebel army, "I had nothing to do with his going, abhorred it, and would as soon have seen him go to the devil." The farm from which the supplies were taken belonged to his father, but he rented a portion of the land. Troops were returning to Tennessee and passing through Gallatin to Murfreesboro. Some 15,000 men under Gen. Woods marched from Gallatin toward Silver Springs, camping overnight on his farm. They took the corn from the crib and from the field. He talked to soldiers and officers and was given a receipt, but has since lost it. Later in the war he rented a field from Mr. Loyd on Cole's Ferry Pike, and had the fodder stacked in the field.

Witnesses:

- E.S. Wallace, age 50, farmer and carpenter, resides near Gallatin. In Nov. 1862 he saw soldiers under Gen. Crittenden camp on the land where his brother Samuel was living. He was told that all the Union men would be paid. They also took

witnesses' corn, for which he has received payment from Washington. Later the 4th Tennessee Colored Regiment came to Samuel's land on Loyd's farm, and took the fodder. Samuel being unwell, E.S. went to speak to the officers about it, but was not given a receipt. Both brothers and their father were loyal Union men. The brothers hid out in the woods from rebel conscription officers.

- Wiley Brazel, age 65, farmer, resides near Gallatin. Testifies to claimant's loyal reputation. Has known claimant for 25 or 30 years.

Additional testimony taken in 1878:

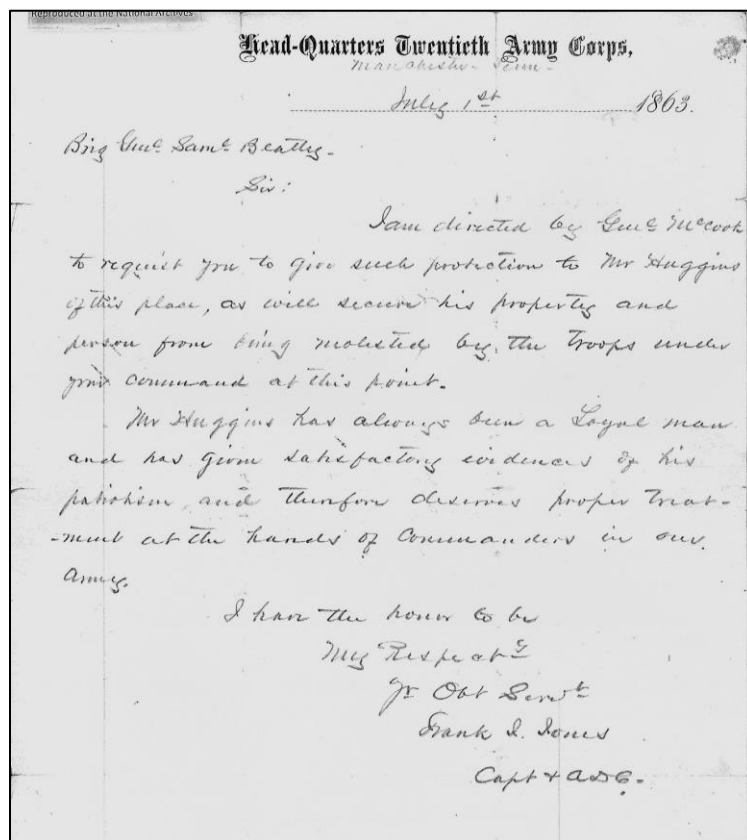
- Chapman Boyers, colored, age about 55, farm hand, lives near Gallatin. Before the war he was a slave and belonged to Robert Boyers in Gallatin. He was a private in the 40th Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops, Company B. They were stationed near Gallatin for a while, camped about ½ mile from Gallatin near the Nashville and Louisville pike. Boyers went with other soldiers to take the fodder from Wallace's place on the Loyd farm.
- John L. Baber, age 49, has lived 1 ½ miles from Gallatin all his life, farmer, miller and banker. Has known claimant for 30 years or longer; lived about a mile from him during the war. Claimant's father was Samuel Wallace, Sr. Baber testifies to Wallace's loyalty, and his adherence to the Republican party since the war.

Sumner County concluded

A Story of Coffee County in the Civil War

From the U.S. Court of Claims File of William Huggins,

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



Letter of Protection for William Huggins issued by Gen. McCook at Manchester in 1864. This document gave Huggins the status of a friend to the Union Army and kept some of his property safe.

The U.S. Court of Claims Records (Record Group 123, Entry 22) are not available on microfilm or digitally, but can be viewed in person at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The Tennessee State Library and Archives has prepared a list of more than 200 Tennesseans whose claims were appealed to this court.

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

This article is based on Court of Claims file number 14,318 consisting of approximately 250 pages.

William Smith Huggins was born about 1826, a son of John Huggins.¹ He was raised in Rutherford County, where he had at least two adult brothers living during the war. Their father John Huggins As a young man, William traveled to Beech Grove in the northern part of Coffee County to court his first wife, Mary, and there became acquainted with her neighbor Lewis Robinson.² The young couple settled in the town of Murfreesboro, where he kept a grocery store.

¹ William's father is named in the claim file. His middle name is given on the death certificate of his son, William Timmons Huggins (Tennessee Certificate of Death #15830 for William Timmons Huggins, who died July 25, 1940).

² 1850 Rutherford Co. Census shows William Huggins age 24 and Mary E. age 19, fam. 1414. (Or Genforum shows he married Mary E. Finch 5 Oct. 1847 and Sophia C Finch on 20 Dec 1853, the second marriage in Rutherford)

Shortly before the Civil War began, William moved to Manchester. His father, John, had come to Manchester some time earlier, and was living near the depot in the southwest corner of the town. Although only in his mid-thirties when he came to Manchester, William Huggins was already a man of means. He purchased a farm of about 500 acres located in what one neighbor called “the suburbs” west of Manchester, although it was just a few hundred yards from the town square. He lived there with his family.³ From Nashville merchant A.B. Robertson he also purchased a two-story grist mill with land and livestock for \$40,000. Located at Little Falls on the Little Duck River, about half a mile from town, it was known as one of the finest mills in the state. At the mill there was also a small wool carding factory, and Huggins kept a flock of more than 100 sheep there for shearing. The 1862 tax record shows the mill and associated property valued at \$25,000 and employing four negroes. At that time his father had part ownership in the business.



Wool Carding mill. Machinery like this example would have been found at Huggins' mill near Manchester.
(courtesy Old Sturbridge Village site)

Huggins owned four slaves, two men and two women, and employed other workers to help his family at home, on the farm and at the mill. Stephen Huggins is the only one of those slaves identified in the record. Born about 1812, Stephen said he had been Huggins' slave for twenty-odd years before the war, which would indicate that Stephen may have belonged to Huggins family before William Huggins came of age. Stephen was obviously a trusted servant, as he lived by the mill and traveled freely between mill and farm. His duties included waiting on Mrs. Huggins at home, working in the garden, and helping operate the mill. Stephen referred to the other male slave as Huggins' “manservant.”

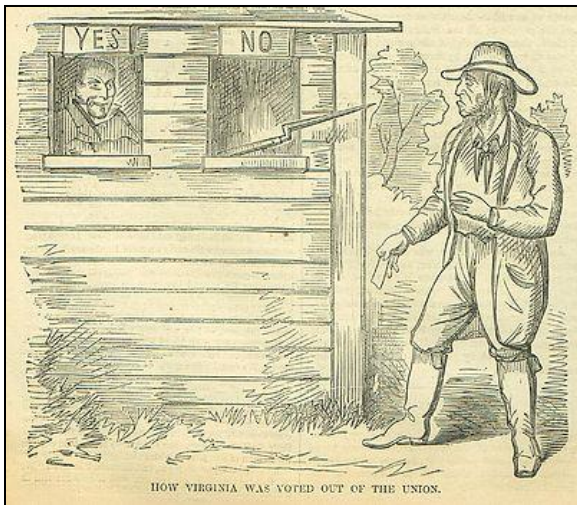
Another farm and mill hand on the Huggins place was George Hogwood, who went there as a boy of about 16 in 1861. He hired out for a yearly salary and did much the same work as Stephen Huggins. Although many young men of the neighborhood joined the Confederate army, Hogwood was content to stay on the Huggins place and work.⁴

After the election of Abraham Lincoln as president, secession talk in the south grew heated. Tennessee's governor Isham Harris was among those eager to leave the union. In February 1861 voters were asked to approve holding a convention to discuss secession. At that time, a majority of voters in Middle Tennessee were, like Huggins, opposed to secession. The state remained in the union.

In June, after Ft. Sumter had been fired upon and Lincoln had called for volunteers, Governor Harris and the state legislature declared independence and began to raise an army for the Confederacy. Somewhat belatedly, another vote was called on another vote was called on “separation” from the United States. In the days prior to this

³ The file does not indicate when his children were born or their ages, but we find in the 1860 census...

⁴ 1870; Census Place: District 6, Coffee, Tennessee; Roll: M593_1520; Page: 57B; Image: 119; Family History Library Film: 553019. George Hogwood age 27, a carpenter, with wife Malvina and children Oscar and Cornelia. Living in Manchester. Stamped p. 58, household 10.



Although this cartoon is from Virginia, it also represents the situation in which Huggins and his Union neighbors found themselves in Manchester in 1861.

vote, a committee of men from Hillsboro came to Huggins' house and told him that if he didn't vote for separation they would have him hung, along with his neighbors Lasater and Garrett. Huggins told them that he had a gun and would use it on them if they tried to stop him, and he cast his vote unmolested. He estimated that only 250 men in his district voted in the election of June 1861, and of those there were only 25 who joined him in voting against separation. Among the Unionists in the area were James Burton, Frank Emerson, John Beckman, Abner Ogles, S.H. Charles, W.T. Garrett, W.P. Hickerson, Robert E. Lasater, Douglas Rathbone and Hiram Emerson.

Southern patriotism was sweeping the countryside, and volunteers from Manchester and the surrounding area eagerly formed companies to go fight the Yankees. Huggins, as a local businessman, was expected to donate funds to help equip the new Confederate troops with uniforms, guns and supplies. When approached, Huggins refused to contribute, due to his objection

to secession and the war. He was severely criticized for his stand by most of his neighbors.

Coffee County became part of the Confederacy, and production of food and supplies for the new army became a major focus of the new government. Huggins was ordered to give his mill over for this purpose, and a Capt. Stokes was assigned to oversee the work. Huggins and his household continued to work the mill, and he was offered compensation by the government. He refused at first to take payment in Confederate money, but agreed to work for a share of the flour and meal produced. At some point this system broke down, and Huggins contacted John D. Baskett, a commissary officer for the Confederate army, for help in securing payment. Baskett wrote Confederate Congressman George W. Jones, who communicated with Judah P. Benjamin, Treasurer of the Confederacy, and secured the payment that was due. According to Baskett the mill was a very fine one and supplied the whole county.

The Confederates ordered Huggins to grind at the mill on Sunday and he refused. They arrested him and took him to Tullahoma. He was told to grind on Sunday or be put into the army. "They took charge of the mill entirely & would not let me grind for the citizens without permission. When the citizens would bring grain there they would take all the grain but so much, and they would let me grind a little for them" and take the balance for the government.

Military control over his mill was onerous to Huggins, especially because he was not permitted to grind grain for his friends and neighbors without permission. Farmers openly loyal to the Union could not bring their grain to the mill, as they risked having it all confiscated. Robert A. Lasater, an outspoken critic of secession who had operated a store in Manchester during the first year of the war, was one such unfortunate neighbor. His farm was $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Huggins, and while the Confederates were in charge of the mill Huggins secretly furnished him with flour and other supplies. Huggins also passed information about the Confederate troops to Lasater, who passed it to the Federals.

Lasater later recounted that, despite an order from the Confederates that all guns must be turned over to the Army, Huggins kept his Sharps rifle and told Lasater that he would use it to defend them both from the Confederates.

Later in the war, Huggins contacted Military Governor Andrew Johnson in Nashville and secured a written permit to keep a gun. In 1865, the permit was renewed by the new Governor, William Brownlow.

Lewis Robinson, whom Huggins had met at Beech Grove when he was courting, had been in Manchester since 1852. He was a harness and saddle maker whose shop was on the road between the Huggins place and town. Like Huggins, he found that the Confederate army took charge of his business and he thus became part of the Confederate Quartermaster's workforce, making harness and saddles for the army. Huggins would pass Robinson's shop when traveling from home to town, and they often spoke about the troublesome times.

Despite the military control exercised over citizens within Confederate lines, life went on as usual in some ways. Sallie Casey, whose father Judge R.W. Casey was a friend of Huggins' father, was among the friends who visited and socialized with William Huggins and his family. They attended the same church, and Sallie lived on the town square. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins may have been present when Sallie married in 1861 to her first husband, a Confederate soldier. Another visitor was a teenage girl named Blane[?] who came at least once a week to visit with Huggins' daughter who was the same age.



Civil War Wedding

There were also three little boys in the Huggins' family at the time. In later years Blane recalled being at Huggins' home when the soldiers were camped all around the place.⁵

Early in 1862 the Confederates failed to hold forts Donelson and Henry on the Cumberland River, and the Union army occupied Nashville. Manchester was part of the contested zone between Nashville and Chattanooga, where both Union and Confederate troops were likely to ride in at any time and create havoc for the citizens. Large bodies of troops were moving through the area. According to Lewis Robinson, as many as 50,000 troops camped in the woods around Huggins' place. "They camped in there for two or three weeks. They camped anywhere there were houses, or in the yard or anywhere. They did not ask anyone if they could, but just set up camp. They would camp anywhere they wanted to. They were as sassy about it as they could be."

In July, General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his troops were quartered at McMinnville, where Forrest was also in charge of about 1,000 Union prisoners taken at Murfreesboro. Forrest commandeered a large quantity of flour from Huggins' mill in order to help feed his men and their prisoners. Huggins was preparing to deliver the flour to McMinnville when he heard that the Union army under General William Tecumseh Sherman had arrived in Tullahoma. Huggins was unsure which army to be most worried about. If he filled Forrest's order, Sherman's men would believe he was loyal to the Confederates and might burn his mill. If he didn't fill Forrest's order, the Confederates would take the mill away from him and declare him a traitor. Huggins was caught between a rock and a hard place.

⁵ Court of Claims testimony given in 1913 by Blane E. Taylor, age 67 of Manchester. Efforts to identify her have been unsuccessful.

With his Unionist friends Douglas Rathbone and Robert Lasater, Huggins went to Tullahoma to negotiate with the Union officials. They met with General William S. Smith and concocted a plan to send the flour to Forrest at McMinnville, but to allow it to be captured by Smith's troops en route. Smith agreed to pay \$7 a barrel for the flour, though the going rate was \$12 per barrel. Although Huggins stood to lose by the transaction, he gained something more important – the trust of the Union army.

In later years Huggins used this incident to bolster his claim that he had been loyal to the Union during the whole war, and deserved compensation from the government. The examining agent for the Court of Claims was not persuaded. Special Agent John D. Edwards believed that Huggins had been friendly with the Confederates, contracting with them to run the mill, until the Union troops arrived. When he learned about the large Union force coming his way, Edwards suspected that Huggins changed his tune and worked a deal with the Federal officials. Edwards wrote, "The above is at least the only interpretation which will hold water. For how could a little country mill in war times have a stock on hand of 1200 bushels of flour, in a thinly settled country, with R.R. facilities broken off, unless it was an army contract"

During the early months of 1863 the Confederates remained strong in the area south of Manchester. They were conscripting into the army any able young men who were still at home. Huggins' brother-in-law, Mr. Ransom, and a Mr. Beckman were both afraid they would soon be drafted. Huggins took them on as extra hands at the mill, though he really didn't need the help. As mill employees, they were helping the war effort and were not subject to forced conscription. Beckman was an experienced man, having been a miller there before. An order was issued that every man had to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy, or leave their homes and go into the Union lines. Local Union men of integrity were worried, but before the order could be executed, the tide turned and the federal army took control of Manchester for a period.

With the two armies in such close proximity, skirmishes between them occurred frequently. In order to keep the Union troops from moving further south, the Confederates destroyed the railroad between Tullahoma and McMinnville, burning some of the bridges as well.

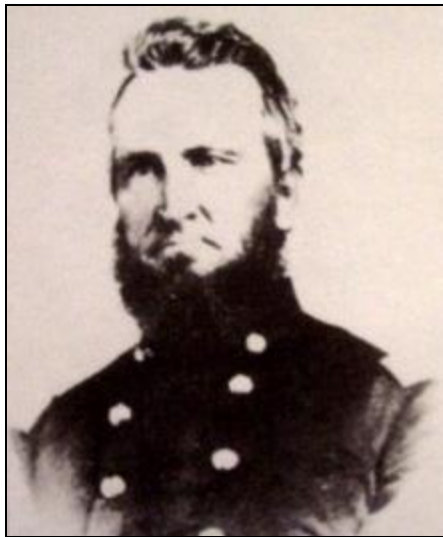
But the balance of power in Manchester was with the South until June 1863, when Union General Rosecrans moved out of Murfreesboro and pushed the Confederates out of Middle Tennessee. Other Union troops were sent to strengthen the force in Middle Tennessee, initiating a major military action which became known as the Tullahoma Campaign. In July, Huggins was away from home at his mother-in-law's place in Beech Grove when the Union troops came to his farm. His wife said, "they came down in a rush and nobody expected them, and they took everything they could get their hands on." Sophie Huggins and the servants and farm workers watched as thousands of soldiers moved into the area, living off the land like a swarm of locusts.

At the sawmill, the troops stripped the weatherboarding and floorboards from the mill and from two two-room shanties in which families, probably slaves, had been living. They used these boards to make bunks in the tents where they camped overnight, and as fuel for cooking fires. Able Summers was a miller and carder at Huggins' mill beginning in May 1862, and was there with his wife, Lavina, when the troops came in. Able said, ". . . everything was taken out of the mill, and it was scraped clean of everything that could be eaten by a man or a horse." Lavina was able to hide several 100 lb. boxes of tobacco plugs that were stored in the Summers' home and in the mill office, to keep the soldiers from taking it all. She saw them take all the supplies kept by Huggins and his mill workers, included potatoes, salt, mules and fence rails.

Sophie Huggins had her hands full with the raid on their farm, and could not go down to see what was happening at the mill. But she soon saw large wagons loaded with flour being hauled from the mill into Manchester, and she knew that things were no better at the mill than they were on the farm.

Sheridan himself camped in the yard at Huggins' home, pitching his tent close to the front door. It must have been interesting to meet this famous general, whose physical appearance belied his importance. According to Abraham Lincoln, 'Little Phil' was "A brown, chunky little chap, with a long body, short legs, not enough neck to hang him, and such long arms that if his ankles itch he can scratch them without stooping."

Evidently Huggins returned from Beech Grove before Sheridan's command post left Manchester, as he stated, "General Sheridan . . . called me in to him just as they were going to move [out] and said, 'I see my mean have taken a great many of your things here, and have done you a great deal of damage, and I want you to make out your account, and the first time I am camped I will give you half the money & a voucher for the balance of it.'"



Col. Timothy Stanley of the 18th Ohio Infantry helped Sophia Huggins count her losses. A native of Connecticut, he died in Chattanooga in 1874. (Wikipedia)

Mrs. Huggins and Colonel Stanley of the 18th Ohio were able to create an account of what the soldiers used and destroyed, assisted by the slaves and hired men. Stanley signed the list which Huggins made out, and attested to his losses. But General Sheridan and his troops had already gone on toward Missionary Ridge, where they would soon be victors in a ferocious battle. Huggins was never able to find Sheridan and get the promised compensation. He saved his list of items, however, and used it as the basis of his claim to the government after the war. He and Sophia remained confident that the United States army would make good on its promise to restore their losses.

Another casualty of the Union occupation of Manchester during the Tullahoma Campaign was the harness and saddle shop of Huggins' friend Lewis Robinson. Troops under General Wilder, upon learning that Robinson had been operating the business to supply the Confederate army, entered his shop and broke up all of his machinery. Wilder, himself a manufacturer and inventor back home in Indiana, would have known that destroying the south's ability to make its own supplies was a key component of military success.⁶

While the Union army was in control, they collected the railroad track which the Confederates had torn up, and brought the rails from McMinnville to Manchester. Under the leadership of General W.B. Hazen, the army rebuilt the track. Hazen himself took over the Huggins' home to use as his headquarters, and remained there for two or three months. Sophie Huggins and her family were pushed into two rooms while Hazen and his men occupied the rest of the house. Despite this close connection, Hazen's men took away livestock and other supplies from the Huggins'. Sophie recalled in particular a mule they took, "He was a great big mule and I cried when they took him away He was a gentle mule and all that I could drive."

⁶ John T. Wilder. (2013, October 30). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*

Head, Quarters 2nd, Brigade
2nd Division, 51st Army Corps,
Manchester Tenn. Aug. 16, 1863

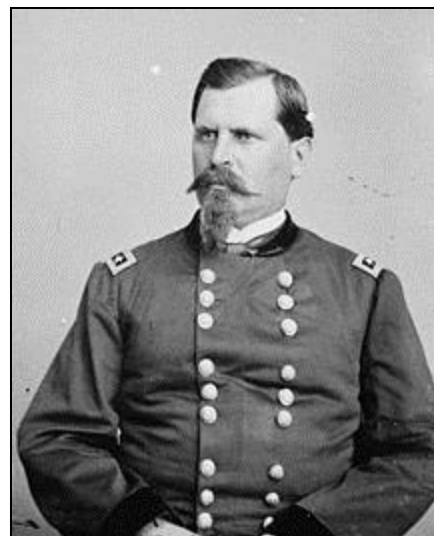
To all whom it may concern,

Whereas, William S. Huggins, is a loyal citizen of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges and protections guaranteed to such by the Constitution of the United States.

All persons belonging to or in any manner connected with the armies of the United States are forbidden to molest or in any manner interfere with the property of said Huggins, except it may be necessary to seize the same for the use of said army, and such seizure to be effected in the mode prescribed by law, and by legally appointed officers.

And it is enjoined upon all officers and soldiers of the United States Army to observe this order and aid in enforcing the same.

W. B. Hazen
Brig. Gen.



Gen. William B. Hazen (1830-1897) of Ohio used the Huggins home as his headquarters in Manchester.

The Huggins' troubles did not end when the army pulled out. Stephen, the slave who had been with Huggins for so many years, went with them. Like many other slaves, he saw his chance for freedom in the turmoil, and followed Rosecrans' army out of Manchester. It is likely that he served as a driver or cook for a Union regiment. But, as we shall

General Hazen issued this letter of protection for William Huggins.

see, his association with William Huggins was not over.

As the war wore on, families experienced the heartache of division and death. Huggins had several brothers back in Murfreesboro, two of whom served in the Confederate army. His younger brother was captured at the battle of Chickamauga and sent to a northern prison camp. Huggins sent him money and supplies to help him survive the miseries of imprisonment. After the war, as part of his claim for reimbursement, Huggins was asked whether he had rejoiced to hear of Union victories and Confederate defeats in battle. He did not provide quite the answer the examiner was looking for, saying with honesty, "I could not say on oath that I was rejoiced to hear of the defeat of anybody where people were killed on either side so far as that is concerned. I am not quite so bloodthirsty as that."

George Hogwood, the boy who had come to work for Huggins at 16, grew to manhood during the war. Union General Alexander McCook rode up to the Huggins place one day and asked for help in finding Dillingham's troops. Huggins sent George to act as a pilot for McCook, helping him navigate the unmarked country roads until they caught up with Dillingham.⁷ But the Confederates were always watching to see who was on which side. On another occasion Confederates from Wheeler's cavalry confronted Hogwood, drew a gun on him and asked if his name was Huggins. Determining they had the wrong man, the soldiers went to the house and found William

⁷ We have been unable to identify Dillingham.

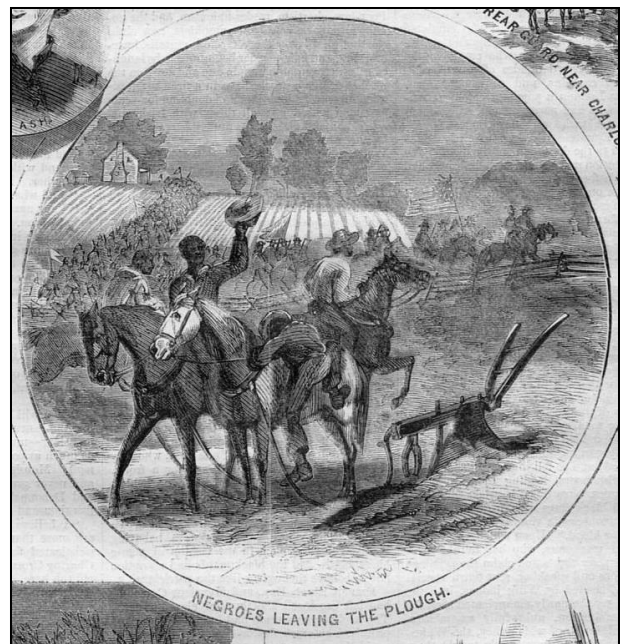
Huggins there. They confiscated his gun and arrested him, taking him to town. He was eventually released and returned to his frightened family. Hogwood believed the soldiers were really trying to get their hands on Huggins' "greenbacks" but they were unsuccessful.

It may have been this activity which drew the attention of the Confederates to Hogwood, but the young man eventually realized that he had an enemy "probably more than one, but one particularly" in the Confederate camp. He was labeled a bushwhacker and reported as such to Col. Stokes. Fearing that if he stayed at the Huggins place any longer he would be arrested and hung, Hogwood joined the Confederate army to save his life.⁸

In the summer of 1864 Union troops were again in control of Manchester. General Eleazar Paine, who had already earned a reputation as a cruel Rebel-hating tyrant in Kentucky and at Gallatin, was sent to Tullahoma. His men arrested Huggins' friend Lewis Robinson and threatened to execute him. Huggins went to see General Payne and vouched for Robinson as a loyal Union man, and Payne released him.

The people of Manchester were well aware of army activity late in 1864 when Confederate General Hood moved up to try and wrest Nashville back from the Federals. The ensuing battles of Franklin and Nashville were devastating defeats for the Confederates, and all but the most deluded rebels were convinced the south would soon concede defeat. The surrender finally occurred at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

William and Sophia Huggins immediately began pursuing their claim against the Federal government for damages, filing various receipts with the War Department for reimbursement. However, radical members of Congress wanted to prevent all southerners from "profiting" from the war, and legislation was passed forbidding any payments to residents of states that had rebelled. As this stalemate dragged on, the Huggins' decided to leave Manchester and start over elsewhere. Sophia later said, "We were all broken up and wanted to make a change. I wanted to get away from the place where everything was taken from us, and persuaded him [her husband] to leave there. . . ."



**Stephen Huggins walked away from slavery the day
Gen. Rosecrans' army left Manchester.**

About two years after the war, Huggins moved to Murfreesboro. His old friend Lewis Robinson, whose saddle and harness shop had been destroyed by the army, was by now earning money by driving a wagon. Robinson moved Huggins and his household to Murfreesboro. By 1876, they had moved again, settling at a place about two miles from Nashville, where William opened a mercantile establishment.

⁸ Compiled Service Record of George T. Hogwood, 21st Tennessee Infantry, Confederate, shows that Hogwood was drafted in the 21st regiment as a private in Sept. 1864, took the oath of allegiance at Nashville the following January, and deserted in June 1865. He is shown to be a resident of Coffee County with dark complexion, hazel eyes and brown hair, standing 5' 4 ½" and with "no family."

In 1873 William Huggins revived his claim, filing it with the new Congressional agency set up to handle such matters. The Southern Claims Commission received his application for compensation in the amount of \$16,230 for oxen, cattle, sheep, horses, potatoes, fodder, corn, lumber, molasses, salt, iron, pork, beef, bacon, fence rails, cordwood, clover, sacks and tobacco used by the Union Army in waging war.

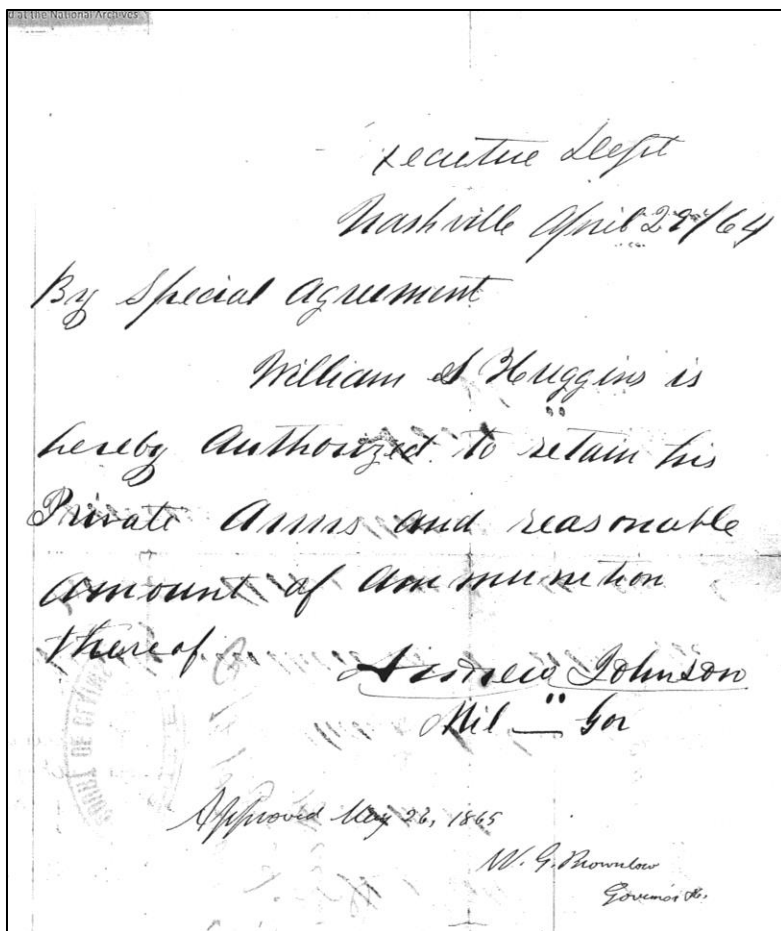
Huggins was notified that claims for over \$10,000 required the applicant to appear personally before the Claims Commission in Washington, D.C. Convinced of the validity of his claim, and feeling the trip well worth the effort, Huggins traveled to Washington with two witnesses to make his case. Only one of those witnesses is named, and that was Stephen Huggins, the former slave. He had returned to the area after the war, and evidently had a friendly relationship with his former owner.

Several years after the interview in Washington, the Commission sent Special Agent John D. Edwards to Manchester to interview Huggins' former neighbors. He took the testimony of these witnesses:

- Robert A. Lasater, age 59, farmer and hotel keeper at Manchester.
- Douglas P. Rathbone, age 40, merchant and postmaster at Manchester.
- Hiram S. Emerson, age 76, who had lived at Manchester since 1841.
- Able H. Summers, age 49, who had worked for Huggins as a miller and carder from 1862 to 1869.
- Lavinia Summers, age 49, the miller's wife.
- Stephen Huggins, age 64, farmer and laborer, of Rutherford County and former slave of William Huggins.
- G.T. Hogwood, age 31, who had worked for Huggins during the war.
- William Spence, age 61, who had known Huggins since he was a boy in Rutherford County.
- A.B. Robertson, age 63, a merchant in Nashville.
- John D. Baskett, age 47, a magistrate in Nashville and former Confederate commissary officer.

Special Commissioner Edwards' report begins with positive comments about William Huggins' character:

Claimaint is a kind-hearted man, and seems to have done many acts of good will towards his neighbors during the war, consequently has many warm personal friends, all the witnesses who testified in the case may be classed under that head.



Pass issued by Military Gov. Andrew Johnson to permit Huggins to own a gun and ammunition. Gov. Brownlow renewed the pass in May 1865, as reconstruction was beginning.

However, Edwards' findings on loyalty were not favorable.

We have made inquiries of several citizens of claimant's neighborhood, and after a careful and impartial investigation we cannot see that the claimant was other than a time server, a man who kept still, ready to declare when the fight was over that his sympathy had always been with the victor, and in the meantime turning an industrious penny wherever he could. All was grist at his mill.

The Claims Commission reviewed Edwards' report and Huggins' material carefully, and called upon their clerks to search captured Confederate records for documentary proof that Huggins had been disloyal. They found enough evidence to support Edwards' suspicions, and concluded in their report:

In his own testimony taken before the Comr's there is much to cast doubt upon his profession of continuous unionism & sympathy with the Union cause. Some of his answers are given with hesitation, halting, and qualification & are not the straight-forward testimony of a genuine Union man. The claim has been investigated by our agent whose report is herewith filed & from that report the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Huggins did not remain a constant adherent to the Union cause. He professed Unionism to the federal officers and no doubt impressed them with the belief that he was a loyal man – some of them so certify. That he was equally demonstrative to the Confederate officers when he was in their power, & impressed them that he was favorable to their cause, we do not doubt.

. . . As to his loyalty, we think Mr. Huggins was a "trimmer" and in the language of the Southern people "toted water on both shoulders." We are not satisfied with the proof of loyalty & the claim on that account is wholly disallowed.

The Commission report went on to evaluate the evidence of Huggins' losses, ruling that he had grossly overestimated the quantity and value of the material taken. Huggins was no doubt incensed, but although he had lost this his family did not concede defeat. The legislation creating the Southern Claims Commission decreed that its decisions could not be appealed. But in 1883 and 1887, Congress passed the Bowman and Tucker Acts which permitted some claims to be reconsidered by the U.S. Court of Claims.

William Huggins died in 1897 at the age of 72, but he evidently passed all his records down to his widow and children, and the memory of his mistreatment by the government was still vivid.⁹ In 1909 they succeeded in persuading a Congressman to introduce a bill to Huggins heirs in the amount of \$16,230. The millstones of government began to grind again, and in 1913 more people were called to testify about their memories of what had happened to Huggins and his property 50 years earlier. The following witnesses were interviewed:

- Blane E. Taylor, age 67, a friend of Huggins' daughter during the war.
- L.M. Robinson, age 84, former harness and saddle maker.
- Sophie C. Huggins, age 76, of Nashville, the widow of William S. Huggins.

⁹ Death Records of Nashville, Tennessee, 1896-1898. On file at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HUGGINS

Was a Well Known Retired Business Man of This City.

William Huggins, an aged and well-known citizen of Nashville, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his home, 48 South Fifth street. He was 71 years old, and had been a resident of Nashville for most of his life. During his active life Mr. Huggins was engaged in the merchandise business and was esteemed for his business integrity. He leaves a son, W. S. Huggins, and a daughter, Mrs. Stewart Kirkpatrick.

The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, conducted by Revs. J. B. Erwin and R. W. Binkley. The interment will take place at Mt. Olivet.

MANCHESTER,

A post village of importance and the capital of Coffee county, in the south-east central part of the State, situated on the head waters of Duck river, and on the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, 75 miles south-east from Nashville, and 100 miles from Knoxville.

The remains of an ancient fortress exist here, presenting indications of great antiquity, called the "Old Stone Fort," which is represented as a solid stone wall enclosing about 50 acres, and partially covered with trees computed to be 600 years old or more.

The village contains the county buildings, a Methodist and Presbyterian church, and an academy, one Masonic lodge, five general stores and one drug store, one flouring and one saw mill, one carding machine, one hotel, several resident planters and varied professions and trades. Population 500. Sixth District 800.

WM. CRANE, Postmaster.

Description of Manchester in 1860.

From John L. Mitchell's Tennessee State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1860-'61
(Nashville: John L. Mitchell, 1860)

- Sallie E. Green, age 73, living in Nashville with her daughter but a resident of Manchester. Mrs. Green's father was a friend of William Huggins during the war. She taught school in 1866-67. The Huggins children were in her school and Mr. Huggins was one of the school directors.

No further record of the claim appears in the file; it evidently died in committee. Thus ended the long effort of William Huggins and his family to receive credit for the support he had provided the Union Army when it came to Manchester. Huggins continued to live near Nashville until his death, reported in the *Nashville American* on the 18th of Sept. 1897.



MTGS Journal Best Article Award Presented to Jim Long (left) for his article "An Illinois Yankee in Stewart Chancery Court." The award was presented by Myers Brown of the Tenn. State Library & Archives (right).

Add Story to Your Family History

by Deborah Wilbrink

A family history that showcases the immense, precise work of genealogy should include stories to attract and keep readers interested through the generations to come. How can one find, attribute and develop story? Let's turn to both genealogists and personal historians to learn more. Candace Cox is both, and she says, "Genealogists are researchers. Personal Historians are writers." Cox and Patricia West cofounded the Tennessee chapter of the national Association of Personal Historians on February 23, 2012 at its first meeting in



Frances Hardman, genealogist & kinkeeper, with personal historian Deborah Wilbrink

Chattanooga. Personal historians specialize in recording the stories of family history, then producing heritage books or recordings. Their quarterly meetings include an educational aspect, and the website, personalhistorians.org, has lots of resources. What can the field of personal history bring to add zest and sparkle to your family history?

Finding Story

Find the stories first. Many family stories are oral history, told and retold. These are gold! Write down what you remember, or course, and then start asking. As you call relatives for genealogical information you will find some more willing to talk than others; some with better recall. You may find a *kinkeeper* – one who enjoyed collecting information about the family and networking its members. When you hit this rich vein, mine not only for who birthed who, when, and what's in the family Bible and cemetery. Ask for memories, stories, oral tradition. You'll find two kinds. First-hand stories or primary accounts are those witnessed by the teller. Oral tradition are those stories which are told and retold through generations. The original participants are long gone. Stay alert to opportunities to preserve these, even if you are not sure they are true. When your source dies, and you too can no longer repeat it, that story will die. Save the stories!

WWII veteran and Tennessee Aviation Hall of Fame pilot, William H. Pickron, Jr. of Maryville, Tennessee, wrote *From Stearman to Starfighters, A Pilot's Memoir* with his daughter, Patricia Pickron West. A personal historian, West recorded, transcribed, and lightly edited his stories over several years, but "Suddenly, he was gone. And his book was not finished. Dad and I had made it through his 'flying years' and discussed what should be included of

his retirement years when his 90-year old body finally gave out and he left us in late 2013.” West became obsessed with completing his book; the family helped; and she did finish and publish her father’s story. The actual people are invaluable primary resources when it comes to genealogy, personal history and story. Living treasures must be pursued and valued.

Documents and records are another source of story. Perhaps the story is folded into a letter – a few lines that bear expansion or are riveting as a direct quote. You have been lucky and have a primary source story! But you may also find stories in documents through deduction. Stay alert when you are researching. If you are at a dead end with plenty of effort put in, use your intuition and imagination to fill in some plausibility, always with a caveat.

Sourcing or Attributing Story

If you are dealing with a told story with characters who are still living, certainly ask their contemporaries for verification. There are other means to study the past, as genealogists well know. Patricia West was able to research and verify family stories and suspicions which she then could include. “First, our family had always suspected that the family's last name, Pickron, was actually a misspelling of Pickering. Second, my father had always heard that some of the family came to Texas in a boat, but lost all of their belongings when the boat sank.” Patricia Pickron West followed leads from Ancestry.com to verify both of these stories.

Candace Cox, personal historian, went on an exciting hunt for a sister of her great-grandfather’s grandfather, mentioned in a letter as Nancy Hoyt, d. 1866. After lots of tracking Cox had a hunch. “Nancy Moulton and Nancy Hoyt were, most likely, one and the same!” In the end a gravestone confirmed her story. Not only does Candace Cox have the story of Nancy’s moves, marriages, and widowhoods to add to her family history. Cox also has a great story about her own pursuit of a family story! The verified story should include sources and references in standard genealogical tradition and conventions.

What about a story that you cannot verify with a safe surety level? This won’t hold water getting registered with the DAR, but it may add buckets of excitement to your family history. Personal historians know that memories will vary, and a story is truth as one remembers it. Sometimes embellished, especially if your family has good story-



Bill Pickron in his P-47. 1944, Reykjavik, Iceland

tellers! Simply say, “Grandmother Lilly White told this story about ...” or “Uncle Henry Talbot heard this story from his father, who heard it from his father before him...” **It is quite alright to include an interesting story that is hearsay if you indicate that it is.** Why leave out a good story, or leave it to your own retelling in hopes someone will repeat it? Will someone in the future read your notes? Include the story now and don’t let your family stories die. Family traditions and legends have a place in making the family what it is and so are also historically important. Seek the

dramatic stories inherent in family history and attribute the tellers.

As a genealogist, you know the joys and frustrations of finding family connections. Investigator, detective, scribe, you've faithfully written only what you could verify into your family tree and pedigree charts. Those gaps – you've hypothesized and you've intuited about them, and sometimes you've been proven right. Other times they tantalizingly linger just outside the boundary of irrefutable truth. There are ways to add your hunches, and call them just that.

Herman and Patsy Lawson are professional storytellers in Hendersonville. Their newly written family history is called "The Story of Us." Patsy Hatfield Lawson wrote, "Our memoir is more 'story based' than 'fact based' because both of us are storytellers. Storytellers are not to be confused with liars. Storytellers focus more on the people than on the facts." The couple have pedigree charts for the Lawsons and the Hatfields of east Tennessee in two invaluable "Family Tree Books" but wanted a more



Storytellers Patsy and Herman Lawson

accessible supplement for their sons' families. They share stories that they witnessed in Hancock County with glee or poignancy in a delightful manner. Tales of their ancestors are sometimes gleaned from charts and newspapers, but also from stories oft-told by their elders. One Appendix entry is titled "Stories about Link Greene." Herman Lawson carefully sets these simple stories as *hearsay*, not fact. "Link was a colorful figure and I heard many stories about him. Here are some of those stories: 'He made his own coffin. When visitors came he would get in it and display himself...'" If someone remembers differently, they are welcome to share with Lawson, but they can't accuse him of getting the facts wrong. Lawson knows what he *heard*. The stories of Link Greene and other Greenes are about the lines of Lawson's family, and the Lawsons offer a story-telling program garnered from oral tradition and documentation about the Greene-Jones Feud. Hearsay attribution is a useful way to include important and/or interesting stories which might otherwise sink into obscurity.

Writing Your Stories

Cinamon Collins is a professional genealogist in Franklin, Tennessee who often encounters story in her research. Sometimes what she finds can be a surprise to a client. "Right now I'm looking for details on a murder," she says matter-of-factly. Collins writes a report with her notes from the investigation, a summary, and suggestions for follow-up. The report also includes the evidence she has found in her research. "What I'm doing is just reporting facts. It's not up to me to embellish, even though I do sometimes find out things which are unexpected or even

shocking.” Last fall she encountered graphic first-person descriptions of Andersonville Prison while researching a Civil War soldier. These facts are what her clients want and pay for. They will provide the structure of the family history. Does Collins collect her own family stories? “I do tell my family story within my Log,” she says. “But I’ve not published. It’s on my to-do list.”

When you are ready to write, consider these points. A great story will have a theme, and your family history should have one. Is it simply survival? Is it struggle? Is it accomplishment? Is it one of hard work rewarded; education valued? Is it one of hard luck and trouble? Whatever your theme, your story will be stronger if you remain alert for its emergence as you research and write.

A story has a beginning, middle and end. It has a place and time, characters, descriptions, details. It may have some imagined or remembered dialogue, or quotations from letters and articles, to punch it up. A good story develops anticipation and tension, with a conflict or challenge. A great story is archetypal, like the hero’s journey of facing danger in order to gain knowledge for the greater good. An equipment list of tools for survival, a mentioned means of transportation to the next home site – these bones can be fleshed out to story. Researching the specific, studying the general can add detail. Staying alert to the uncommon can add plot, and change is a pivoting climax when looking for a story. Write what you know, then fill in with some stated supposition for story.

Sarah Peery Armistead of Brentwood, genealogist, has authored or co-authored eighteen books found in the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Most are researched collections of materials, such as *Articles from Nashville, Tennessee Newspapers, 1800 to 1850*. A few are genealogy books about specific families such as *Genealogy of Edward West and Andrew Erwin* published in 2011. Armistead also writes for this *Journal* albeit in a very different style. She adds story. In the Winter 2014 publication, Armistead linked primary sources together by writing paragraphs that made “James Americus Woods of Westwood and Craggie Hope” into a story. She left citations simple and within the text, so the flow of story was uninterrupted. Armistead had published more than one book about the Woods family, but began finding more information: letters, diaries of neighbor Maggie Vaulx, information from and about another family site, Craggie Hope. Says the genealogist and author, “For me, you have to start something, think about it a while, leave it and come back. It’s not something you just start and finish. Take what you have and try to put it in order.” Armistead’s documents make a good read, but it is her transitional paragraphs, still factual, between the extended quotations that keeps one reading. Armistead is an avid reader herself of historical fiction, a hobby that reinforces storytelling and writing. While she enjoys exciting plots, she admits, “The ones you want to keep on reading, those aren’t the best ones to read at night. You can’t go to sleep!” Your mission, writers, is to keep your readers awake and turning your pages.

If you enjoy research more than writing, it’s possible to find a personal historian to help. Using complementary strengths, genealogists and personal historians can work together for the best possible family history. Stories can only strengthen the call to preserving family history. Find the story, properly source and attribute, and use writing skills to transition, provide meaning, context, and excitement. Including story assures that your heritage work will gather enthusiastic readers, not dust.

Deborah Wilbrink is a personal historian, editor, former English teacher and former cemetery manager. Her Nashville business Perfect Memoirs has published many personal and family histories. She also teaches workshops about writing and publishing. Contact: deb@perfectctmemoirs.com (615) 417-8424. perfectmemoirs.com.

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

Montgomery County (concluded)



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

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

- name of the afflicted person
- county of residence
- county and district where enumerated
- 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.

Montgomery County (concluded)

Gilmore, Houston: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 75; old age. [s.d.4,e.d.130; see **Pop.Sch.**p.25,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** Hutson Gilmore, age 95, black, male, boarder, in household of Dunley Gilmore.

Coleman, Hervy: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; supposed cause, fright; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.129; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.17]

Murdock, Tilde: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; supposed cause, fright; natural head. [s.d.4,e.d.129; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, black, daughter, in household of Hopson Murdock.

Hollins, Ann: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.19,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 37, daughter, in household of R. A. Hollins.

Lency, Louana: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.10,ln.7]

Ingram, Ellen: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.2]

Kishner, Jno. W.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.29,ln.3]

Trainer, Minerva: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.35]

Morse, Mary: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**p.39,ln.44]

Murphy, W. J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.4, e.d.128; see **Pop.Sch.**

p.25,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, son, in household of E. Murphy.

Osgood, Forest: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.**p.8,ln.46]

Horne, Emeline: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.14]

Outlaw, Mahala: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.144; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.14]

Brown[sic], L. F: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** L. F. Broom, age 13, white, daughter, in household of J. M. Broom.

Brown[sic], R. S.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** R. S. Broom, age 12, white, daughter, in household of J. M. Broom.

Brown[sic], M. T.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** M. T. Broom, age 10, white, daughter, in household of J. M. Broom.

Caselbury, W. R.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.**p.22,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, son, in household of J. Caselbury.

Rys, L. L.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.143; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, sister, in household of J. R. Rys.

Coke, John: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; form, spinal; duration of present attack, 4 years; number of attacks, 3, age at first attack, 40; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.20]

Pop.Sch.: age 53, white, brother-in-law, in household of J. C. Ragens.

Janes, Elizabeth: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; form, spinal; duration of present attack, 4 years, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 40; confined, restrained with jacket, never in an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.25,ln.46] age 47, sister, in household of J. T. Janes.

Bagwell, John: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 18; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, brother, in household of E. B. Bagwell.

Edmondson, E.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; duration of present attack, 11 years; age at first attack, 20; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, male, servant, in household of E. B. Bagwell.

Bethune, James: Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.11]

Hall, Frank: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 14; never in an institution. **Also:** Insane Schedule. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; age affected, 11. **Also:** Blind Schedule; self-supporting; age affected, 18; cause, typhoid fever; semi-blind. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.30,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, black, son, in household of Robert Hall.

Coke, Lewis: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, mulatto, servant, in household of L. T. Coke.

Jones, Pitts: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.29,ln.37]

Hodge, M. C.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age

1; natural head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.40]

Lyle, M. M.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; self-supporting; age affected, 40; supposed cause, fever; semi-deaf, semi-mute; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.20,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, aunt, in household of E. B. Bagwell.

Irby, Hanner: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; old age; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.5,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 95, black, mother, in household of Ned Irby.

Marten, Lucy Ann: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; supported by son; cause, burn; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.7,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** Lucy A. Martaine, age 75, black, mother, in household of Steve[?] Martaine.

Harris, Samuel: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; supported by father; cause, powder burn; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, son, in household of J. L. Harris.

Orgain, Isaac: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; old age; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.15,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 90, black, head of household.

Moore, Elizabeth: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; duration of present attack, 18 years; age at first attack, 35; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, mother, in household of Whitman Moore.

Waller, Caroline: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; duration of present attack, 15 years; age at first attack, 41; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an asylum. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, black, mother, in household of Jesse Waller.

Thompson, C.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.1,ln.32]

Nolen, Alex: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.** p.29,ln.7]

Roberts, Henry: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.39]

Terry, Easter: Blind Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 40; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.35,ln.8]
Pop.Sch.: Easter Terry, age 55, white, mother-in-law, in household of Wm. Breeden.

Broaddus, Elijah: Pauper & Indigent Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. [s.d.4,e.d.141; see **Pop.Sch.**p.4,ln.9]

Pop.Sch.: age 56, white, male, pauper, in household of Elizabeth Anderson.

Martin, Sina: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; number of attacks, age at first attack, 40; confined, restrained, inmate at Nashville Asylum, 1 year. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.33,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** Sue Martin, age 45, white, boarder, in household of G. Henry.

Green, Lucy: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; age at first attack, 25. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.51,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, mulatto, in household of Ann Green.

Harrison, Jno.: Insane Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; age at first attack, 30. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.48,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 21, white, male, in household of G. Harrison.

Roberts, Chas.: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; self-supporting; afflicted at birth; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.42,ln.43]

Dunlap, Jack: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 70; confined,

restrained. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.79,ln.1]
Pop.Sch.: age 80, black, male.



Poor Houses, like this one in East Tennessee, were operated by many rural counties to shelter the homeless.
(Jefferson County Poor House; www.rootsweb.com/~mojchs)

Allen, Rebecca: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.79,ln.2]
Pop.Sch.: age 30, black, female.

Drowdyart, Dick: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.79,ln.3]
Pop.Sch.: age 30, black, female [*sic*]

Broaddis, Robt.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; imprisoned for insanity. **Also:** Insane Schedule; duration of present attack, 2 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 40; confined, restrained. [s.d.4,e.d.140; {no page or line number}]
Pop.Sch.: s.d.4,e.d.131, p.29,ln.29: Robert Brodis, age 19, mulatto, male, in household of Richard Hester.
Note: No hash marks for this man are in the health columns of the population census.

Williams, Henry: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; imprisoned for insanity. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.79,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, male.

Dudly, Geo.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial;



Prison uniforms are never in style (c. 1885)
(Library of Congress)

alleged offense, carrying pistol. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.5**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, male.

Wilcox, Shelby: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, highway robbery. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see p.79,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, male.

Burney, Pat: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, highway robbery. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.7**] **Pop.Sch.:** Patt Burney, age 30, mulatto, male.

Howard, Henry: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, larceny. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.8**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, black, male.

Carneal, Wm.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, rape. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.9**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, mulatto, male.

Whitlock, Graw: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, larceny. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.10**] **Pop.Sch.:** Graw Whitlock, age 40, black, male.

Ray, Margaret: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.11**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, black, female.

Davis, George: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, assault and battery to kill. [s.d.4, e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.12**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, male.

Rice, George: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, larceny. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.13**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 21, black, male.

Hummany[?], Mike: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, assault and battery to kill. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** Mike Hummany[?], age 30, white, male.

Lile, Daniel: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.15**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 41, black, male.

Lile, Mary: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.77,ln.16**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, black, female.

Coleman, Susan: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, murder. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.p.79,ln.17**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, female.

Terrell, Westley[?]: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, larceny. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.79,ln.18**] **Pop.Sch.:** Wertley Terrell, age 28, black, male.

Tuck, Tom: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, larceny; [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.** p.79,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** Thomas Tuck, age 42, black, male.

Ventross, Cuff: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co. Jail; State prisoner, awaiting trial; alleged offense, assault and battery to kill. [s.d.4,e.d.140; see **Pop.Sch.**p.79,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** Cuff Ventross, age 38, black, male.

Roberson, George: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted in infancy; medium head; never in an institution. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.4,e.d.138; see **Pop.Sch.** p.25,ln.18]

Hodge, Kittie: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 5; cause unknown; large head; never in an institution. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 12, white, daughter, in household of J. S. Hodge.

Howard, V. E.: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Montgomery Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.4,e.d.142; see **Pop.Sch.**p.9,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, wife, in household of J. S. Howard.

End of Montgomery County list



Moore County

Daniel, Robert: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; age at first attack, 24; never in an asylum. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.**p.41,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, male, in household of Ann Buchanan.

Smith, Samuel: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at birth; epilepsy, small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.**p.16,ln.36]

Wiseman, George: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; medium head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.14]

Ervin, James: Idiots Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 4, epilepsy; small head; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.42]

Branch, Bird: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.**p.14,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, white, male, in household of Joel Branch.

Gobble, Jacob: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.**p.17,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 62, white, male, hired hand, in household of R. W. Gray.

Richardson, William: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.**p.21,ln.12] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, brother, in household of John Richardson.

Williams, Madison: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.**p.28,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, son, in household of Silas Williams.

Weaver, Nancy: Insane Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.29**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 29, white, wife, in household of James Weaver.

Clay, William: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.35**]

Grammer, Isaac: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; self-supporting; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, male, head of household.

Reed, Nancy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.17**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, head of household.

Tipps, Barbara: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.27**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 91, white, mother, in household of David Tipps.

Davis, Lou: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, white, daughter, in household of Alec Davis.

Lewallen, Nancy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.14**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 57, white, wife, in household of Joel Lewallen.

Davis, Nancy: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.175; see **Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.37**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, wife, in household of W. R. Davis.

Johnson, Susan J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.24**] **Pop.Sch.:** Suesan[sic], age 18, white, female, in household of J. S. Johnson.

Bailey, Joe E.: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated March 1880; alleged offense, larceny; acquitted. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.42**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, white, male.

Hiles, Della: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated January 1880; alleged offense, assault. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.43**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 47, black, female.

Flack, Howard: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated Feb 1880; alleged offense, larceny; one year in penitentiary. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.44**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, black, male.

Flack, Isam: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated February 1880; alleged offense, larceny; 1 year in penitentiary. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.45**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, black, male.

Hasting, Span: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated February 1880; alleged offense, assault; acquitted. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.46**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, male.

Wagoner, Ned: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated February 1880; alleged offense, larceny; one year in penitentiary. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.47**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 29, black, male.

Call, Toney: Prisoners Schedule, enumerated Moore Co. Jail; awaiting trial; incarcerated Nov 1879; alleged offense, larceny; acquitted. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.48**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 27, black, male.

Carter, Charlie: Deaf-Mutes Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; self-supporting; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.13**]

Motlow, Peter: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting; cataract; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.174; see **Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.36**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, male, in household of Bill Womack.

Leftwich, Jane: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 84; neuralgia; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.12**] **Pop.Sch.:** age 88, white, mother, in household of L. B. Leftwich.

Warren, Rebecca: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 60; neuralgia; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see

Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.30] Pop.Sch.: age 67, white, wife, in household of Jesse Warren.

Warren, Rebecca E.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 1; sore eyes; semi-blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.31] Pop.Sch.:** age 21, white, daughter, in household of Jesse Warren.

Casteel, James: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 7; supposed cause, eating Jamestown[?] seeds; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.45] Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

Brown, M. J.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 26; supposed cause, sore eyes; semi-blind; never in an institution.

[s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.4] Pop.Sch.:** age 29,white, daughter, in household of G. L. Brown.

Painter, J. C.: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 42; sore eyes; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.4] Pop.Sch.:** age 59, white, male, head of household.

Heath, Caroline: Blind Schedule, enumerated Moore Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 44; neuralgia; totally blind; never in an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.177; see **Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.18] Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, female, in household of E. T. Heath.

End of Moore County list

Book Reviews *by Shirley Wilson*

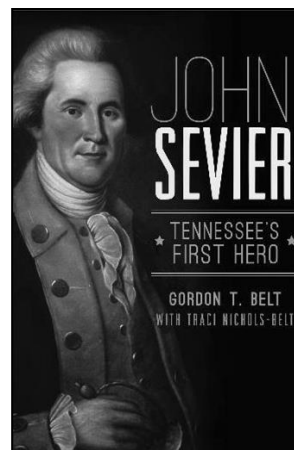


John Sevier: Tennessee's First Hero by Gordon T. Belt with Traci Nichols-Belt, paperback, 2014, 224 pp., bibliography, endnotes, index, photographs. \$19.99 from The History Press, 645 Meeting Street, Suite 200, Charleston, SC 29403. Order direct from The History Press, phone 843-577-5971 ext 227. Or, order a signed copy from the authors at www.posterityproject.com.

John Sevier was a pioneer, Revolutionary War soldier at King's Mountain, Indian fighter, leading figure in the state of Franklin as well as Tennessee's first governor. Born in 1745 and died in 1815, his extraordinary life of 70 years was not short for the perilous time period in which he lived. Originally buried in Decatur, Alabama, in 1889 he was reinterred in Knoxville. A monument was erected to him in Nashville's Old City Cemetery in 1851.

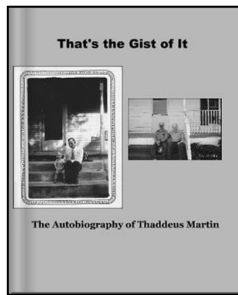
Sevier was not without enemies and detractors in his day, but in later years his memory became revered and sometimes misrepresented by those wanting to honor his patriotism. The authors bring new and long forgotten information to light in this interesting study on John Sevier. Anyone curious about the early

history of Tennessee, and ways an image can be polished over time, will find this book fascinating.



Book Reviews (cont.)

That's the Gist of It by Thaddeus Martin, hard cover, 2012, 106 pp., color photographs, family charts. Deborah Wilbrink editor and designer. Prices from 60.49 to 83.49 at <http://www.blurb.com/bookstore>



This autobiography contains lots of Martin family genealogy and wonderful old photographs, many of them in color. It will be a delight for future generations of descendants of Thaddeus Martin, born in Flat Rock, Tennessee, to read in his own words about his life and travels all over the United States.

It records the Martin family back to Edward Martin born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, in 1780, and includes descendants and a copy of the Floyd family Bible page.

The following four titles have
recently been reprinted
by the Sumner County Historical Society.

The Great Leap Westward: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee, From It's Beginnings to 1805, by Walter Durham, hard cover, 1969, 225 pp., bibliography, index, photographs. 2014 hard cover reprint \$40 plus \$6 shipping. Sumner County Historical Society, 365 N. Belvedere Dr., Gallatin, TN 37066 sumnersettlers@yahoo.com

If you missed it the first time around in 1969 and the second time in 1993, now is your opportunity to purchase this excellent first book of former State Historian Walter Durham.

Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee from 1805 to 1861, by Walter Durham, 1972, hard cover, 580 pp., appendix, index, photographs. 2014 hard cover reprint \$50 plus \$6 shipping. Sumner County Historical Society, 365 North Belvedere Drive, Gallatin, TN 37066 sumnersettlers@yahoo.com

Following his first book on Sumner County history, Durham continued with a second history that takes Sumner County to the brink of the Civil War. An appendix lists Sumner County soldiers who fought in the War of 1812.



Sumner County, Tennessee, Cemetery Records by Margaret Cummings Snider and Joan Hollis Yorgason, hard cover, 1981, 736 pp., index. 2014 hard cover reprint \$50 plus \$6 shipping. Sumner County Historical Society, 365 N. Belvedere Dr., Gallatin, TN 37066. sumnersettlers@yahoo.com

Originally published in 1981, this is a huge book that is chock full of Sumner County families. It has an every name index that is critical to this massive publication. There is also an index to the cemeteries. A map is also included with your purchase that allows you to pinpoint the cemetery.

The Lost World of Langley Hall by Judith A. Morgan, originally hard cover, 2013, 379 pp., notes and sources, index, photographs. 2014 paperback reprint is \$20 plus \$6 from Sumner County Historical Society, Sumner County Historical Society, 365 N. Belvedere Dr., Gallatin, TN 37066 sumnersettlers@yahoo.com

Published in 2013, this book sold out within months. It was reviewed in a recent MTGS journal. Briefly, it is the story of Katherine Trousdale and William Young Allen and their home, Langley Hall, in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee.