

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

OUR MEETING PLACE

Meetings are held at the Brentwood Library
8109 Concord Rd., Brentwood 37027
Meetings begin at 1:00
Members and visitors are always welcome.

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

Saturday, Nov. 18th **MTGS Annual Seminar** **Featuring Judy Russell** **"The Legal Librarian"**

See pages 72-75
in this issue for details
and registration form.
9:00 a.m. Brentwood Library

Saturday, Jan. 20th

Antiques, Ancestors and Artifacts

Members and guests will bring family items
such as photographs, quilts, letters and
clothing. These treasures will be displayed
and discussed. Bring yours!
1:00 p.m. Brentwood Library

Saturday, March 18th

Andrew Jackson's Kinship Networks
Dr. Mark Cheatham
1:00 p.m. Brentwood Library

For more information about events, visit
the MTGS web site mtgs.org
or contact

Virginia Watson at ginnyology@comcast.net

Middle Tennessee

Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXXI, Number 2, Fall 2017

Table of Contents

From the Editor	50
Dr. Gooch's Poplar Grove Academy by Virginia Gooch Watson	51
The Daguerreotype of President Jackson Jay Richiuso	58
The Last Stage Coach Robbery by Mitzi Freeman	61
Petition for Alexander Campbell, Dickson County, 1827 by Peggie Sides	70
"Tracking Your Family History" MTGS 2017 Seminar.....	72
Tennesseans Awarded Honors for World War I Service by Debbie McConnel.....	75
Will You Grant the Last Wish of a Dying Man? Charles Neddermeyer and Louis Clericus, 1894	82
Boscobel Female College in East Nashville Graduates 1890-1911	86
Book Reviews, by Shirley Wilson	95

Journal Policy and Information
Inside Back Cover

Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, Inc.

Board Members

President:	Kay Gregath
Vice President:	Linda Henson
Recording Secretary:	Margaret Davitt
Treasurer:	David Brown
Past President:	Jim Long
Directors:	Dr. Donald Doyle Paul White Taneya Koonce Carol Kaplan
Webmaster:	Jim Long
Mail Master:	Lyn James
Book Review Editor:	Shirley Wilson
Workshops Coordinator:	Virginia Gooch Watson
Publicity Chairman:	Linda Henson
Newsletter Editor:	Jim Long
Journal Editor:	Charles A. Sherrill

Contributors in this issue

Dr. Mitzi Freeman
Jim Long
Jay Richiuso
Peggie Sides
Virginia Gooch Watson
Shirley Wilson

From the Editor. . .

Our Annual Genealogy Seminar is just around the corner. Judy Russell, The Legal Genealogist, will be joining us for a day of learning and research inspiration. If you haven't registered for this Nov. 18th event, you can find information at the center-fold of this issue.

Charter member Virginia Gooch Watson provides the opening article this time, featuring the Poplar Grove Academy near present-day Smyrna. Beginning with an advertisement and receipt found among the papers of her Edmondson ancestors, Virginia has discovered the history of this 1850s preparatory school.

World War I expert Debbie McConnel has provided us with a useful list, showing all of the Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross winners from Tennessee. A member of your family may be among these heroes of 100 years ago.

Mitzi Freeman's insatiable curiosity about Tennessee history has led her to write another excellent article. This one features a stage coach robbery on the Cumberland Plateau in 1881, and a twisted tale clearing up several historical inaccuracies.

See you at the Seminar!

Chuck Sherrill
M.T.G.S Journal Editor

Formerly *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*. Published quarterly by the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society, Inc., a not-for-profit society, P.O. Box 59085, Nashville, TN 37205-9085. © 2017. All rights reserved. Opinions expressed in the *Journal* are of the individual contributors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Society or the editor. See inside back page for *Journal* submission instructions.

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>

Dr. John C. Gooch's Poplar Grove Academy: Rutherford County, 1849-1852

by Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson

An obscure 1850 school circular was in some family papers I inherited. No one in the family could tell me anything about it. The circular encouraged parents to enroll their children at the Poplar Grove Academy, recently established in Stewartsboro (now Smyrna) Rutherford County, Tennessee. Interested families were encouraged to contact Dr. John Gooch, who I knew to be the son of my ancestor, Nathaniel Gooch.¹ The circular had been mailed or delivered to Mr. John Edmondson, another ancestor.² Curiosity drove me to find out more about this school.

The one-page circular was brief, but it contained some details that proved to be essential to my search. At the bottom of the page is this sentence:

For further particulars address DR. JOHN C. GOOCH, Stewartsboro; or the Principal, ROBERT MORRISON, at Jefferson, Rutherford Co., Tennessee.

The document gives the location of Poplar Grove Academy as three miles west of the town of Jefferson on the turnpike leading from Nashville to Jefferson.³ It was most likely built by Dr. John Claiborne Gooch on his property known as "Goochland." This was a farm of 1,600 acres on Stewart's Creek. The home, Goochland, was on a knoll about 200 feet north of the turnpike, which is now the Sam Ridley Parkway. Like all large farms of its day, Goochland had many outbuildings. It appears that the Academy was one such building, built near the road for the convenience of area families.

I wanted to find out all I could about the Poplar Grove Academy. I checked the Tennessee State Library and Archives collection on schools and academies, their Rutherford County records and other holdings but could find nothing. I asked the late Walter King Hoover, Smyrna funeral director and the author of a 1968 history of the town, but he had never heard of it either. Evidently this was a subscription school begun by Dr. Gooch. I found no record of it being incorporated nor any trustees named. The catalog would probably have referred to Dr. Gooch as a Trustee had it been incorporated.

With Dr. John Gooch I was, of course, quite familiar. But I set out to learn more about Robert Morrison, the Principal



Dr. John Claiborne Gooch (1800-1853)
Founder of Poplar Grove Academy
(Colonial Dames of Tenn. tnportraits.org)

¹ Virginia Gooch Watson is the great grand niece of Dr. Gooch, descending from his brother, Allen Tait Gooch, both sons of Nathaniel Gooch.

² John Edmondson (14 Feb. 1806-28 Sept. 1887) is Virginia Gooch Watson's great great grandfather, through their daughter, Harriett Amanda Edmondson (20 April 1844 – 19 Nov. 1916), who married Henry Connor MacLaughlin, (John Edmonson family Bible record, Tenn. State Library & Archives).

³ Original Poplar Grove Academy 1850 catalog; originally in possession of Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, Brentwood, Tenn., now in the Tenn. State Library and Archives.

POPLAR GROVE ACADEMY.

LOCATION.

On the turnpike road leading from Nashville to Jefferson, three miles west of the latter place, on Stewart's Creek, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

SESSIONS OF STUDY.

The year, for the present, is divided into two sessions. The next term will begin on the **FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY**, and close on the **LAST FRIDAY OF JUNE**.

COURSE OF STUDY.

This will be as thorough and complete as that of any similar Institution in the country; amply qualifying the Student for Mercantile, Agricultural or Mechanical pursuits; or fitting him to enter the Junior or Senior classes of the best colleges in the United States.

EXAMINATIONS.

The last three days of each session are devoted to a PUBLIC EXAMINATION and other appropriate exercises, which the friends of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

The Female Department will be under the charge of **MISS J. E. MILLER**, an accomplished, experienced and successful teacher, formerly of the Nashville Female Academy, and a graduate of Washington Female Seminary, Washington, Pa. The Male department will be under the care of **ROBERT MORRISON**, a graduate of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. The duties of each department will be attended to in rooms entirely separated from each other.

BOARDING.

Good boarding including lodging, washing, &c., can be procured at a convenient distance from the Academy for \$30 00 per session, or \$24 00 where washing is not included, and the pupil returns home on Friday evening and remains till Monday morning.

TUITION.

For Orthography, Reading, Penmanship and Mental Arithmetic, per session,	\$9.00.
Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Modern History and Declamation,	12 00.
Ancient History and Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytic Mechanics, Astronomy, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology,	18 00.
Instructions on the Piano, Guitar or Melodeon, (extra charge,)	18 00.
Ornamental Needle Work, (extra charge,)	3 00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noticed that since the length of the term has been increased, prices have only been increased to correspond with that change.

It is earnestly desired that, so far as possible, all Students should be present at the opening of the session.

Unless otherwise expressly agreed on at first, every pupil will be charged from the time of his or her entrance to the end of the term, with no deductions except in cases of sickness or unavoidable accident.

For the healthfulness of the climate, the intelligence and morality of the community, this region cannot be surpassed in Middle Tennessee.

For further particulars address **DR. JOHN C. GOOCH**, Stewart'sboro'; or the Principal, **ROBERT MORRISON**, at Jefferson, Rutherford Co., Tennessee.

POPLAR GROVE, December, 1852

NELSON, HAYNES & Co., Printers—Nashville.

of this school. I discovered that Morrison was a graduate of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. In 1848, while a Senior at Miami University, Morrison formed Phi Delta Theta Fraternity which is now an international fraternity with over 160 chapters throughout the United States and Canada. Thanks to a published history of the fraternity, we know that Dr. Gooch hired Robert Morrison, the valedictorian of his class at Miami, as head of the male department at Poplar Grove Academy in December 1849. Morrison travelled by steamboat down the Ohio River and up the Cumberland River arriving in Nashville the day before Christmas. He then proceeded the twenty miles to Stewartsburg where he stayed with Dr. Gooch while teaching at the academy.⁴

A letter dated 11 Feb. 1850, owned by a direct descendant, shed more light on the academy's history. In a letter dated Feb. 11, 1850, Robert Morrison wrote from Jefferson, Tenn., introducing Dr. Gooch to Will Moore in Cincinnati. Morrison states "Dr. Gooch is the chief patron of our school and of course a friend of education."⁵

The name of Poplar Grove Academy was probably derived from the community around Goochland known by that name. Letters to Dr. Gooch in 1844 were addressed to him at Poplar Grove, Tenn., although we find no record of such place ever having a post office. It is likely that a grove of poplars in the neighborhood led to the moniker, and it is easy to imagine the school built of poplar logs with a poplar plank floor. In 1846 mail was addressed to the Gooch family at Stuartsboro, Tenn., a place name which stuck for a while.⁶ Records show that the Stuartsboro post office opened in 1836 and closed in 1852, probably because a new office had opened at Smyrna in 1851.⁷

From the catalog I learned that Poplar Grove's course of study qualified "the student for Mercantile, Agricultural or Mechanical pursuits; or fitting him to enter the Junior or Senior classes of the best colleges in the United States." A wide variety of courses were offered, and it seems likely that the school must have been a two-story building to accommodate such a broad curriculum for boys and girls aged from 8 to 17. The courses, as advertised in the circular, were:

Orthography	Latin	Natural, Mental and Moral
Reading	Greek	Philosophy
Penmanship	Algebra	Chemistry
Mental Arithmetic	Geometry	Geology
Practical Arithmetic	Trigonometry	Piano
English Grammar	Surveying	Guitar
Modern Geography	Analytical Geometry	Melodeon
Modern History	Differential & Integral Calculus	Ornamental Needle Work
Declamation	Analytic Mechanics	
Ancient History and Geography	Astronomy	



Robert Morrison (1822-1902)
Graduated as valedictorian at Oxford University in Ohio in 1849; Dr. Gooch brought him straight to Poplar Grove.
(Findagrave.com)

⁴ Palmer, Walter Benjamin, "The History of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity" with forward by John Wolfe Lindley, 1906, p. 61; Wikipedia encyclopedia, Robert Morrison (Phi Delta Theta) entry; "Boston Evening Transcript, 1 Aug 1902, Rev. Robert Morrison; "The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta," official magazine of the fraternity, Volume 22, no.1, Oct 1897 an Volume 27, 1902, pp.233-234.

⁵ Letter of introduction of Dr. John C. Gooch to Will Moore, Esq. in Cincinnati, Ohio dated 11 Feb. 1850 from Robert Morrison of Jefferson, Rutherford County, TN in possession of Dr. Gooch's great, great grandson, Christopher McEwen Gooch III, Nashville, TN; Find A Grave, Photograph of Robert Morrison (1822-1902), Hillcrest Cemetery, Fulton, Callaway Co, MO.

⁶ Letters to Dr. John C. Gooch in possession of Christopher McEwen Gooch III, Nashville, TN.

⁷ D.R. Frazier, *Tennessee postoffices and postmaster appointments, 1789-1984* (Dover, TN: published by the author, 1984).

The female department was under the charge of Miss J. E. Miller, “an accomplished, experienced and successful teacher, formerly of the Nashville Female Academy, and a graduate of Washington Female Seminary, Washington, PA.” The writer boasted that the latter school was one of the best known Presbyterian seminaries in the country. Principal Robert Morrison was also a Presbyterian.⁸ I knew my Gooch ancestors were staunch Presbyterians, and it was clear that Dr. Gooch followed sectarian lines in selecting teachers for his school.

The circular states “The next term will begin on the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY, and close on the LAST FRIDAY OF JUNE” in 1850. But this particular copy of the circular was evidently unused in 1850, and was repurposed in 1852 by marking out some of the outdated information, as can be seen in the illustration provided.

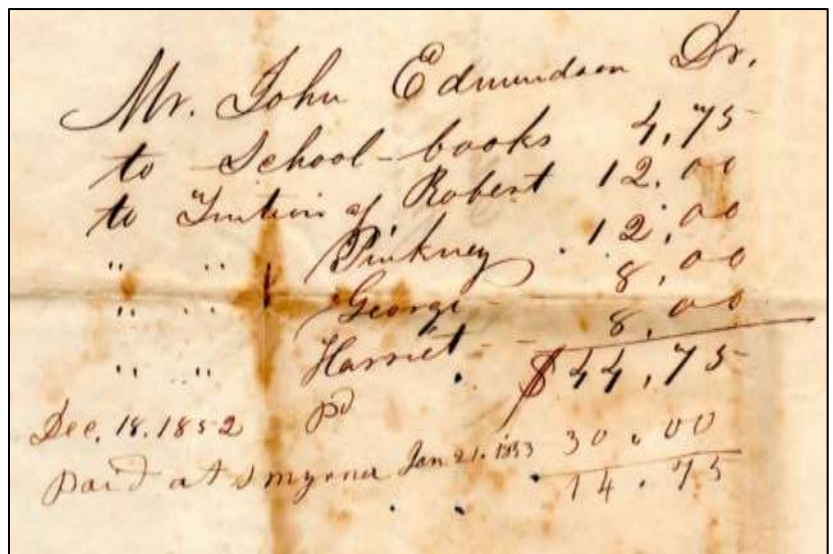
Dr. Gooch, the father of ten children, was evidently providing for the education of his own children by establishing Poplar Grove. Only five of those children lived beyond infancy. By 1850 his oldest son, Robert, was 17, and may have attended the academy for a year. Robert’s siblings were Martha aged 13, Nathaniel aged 10, John Saunders aged 7 and Allen Tait Gooch aged 5.

But certainly the school was intended to benefit the whole neighborhood of the area around it. The circular states that students could board with families in the community, so children from a wide area were invited.

The circular itself was addressed to neighbor John Edmondson, who sent four of his children there in 1852 (Robert 15, Pinkney 14, George 12 and Harriet, the youngest at 8). We know this because of an account record written on the reverse side, which shows a total bill of \$44.75 for the 1852 session for the four Edmondson children. This included \$12 each for the two oldest and \$8 each for the younger ones. It also included \$4.75 for books. Edmondson made a payment of \$30 at Smyrna on Jan. 21, 1853. The Edmondson children likely walked or rode to school daily, as they lived only a mile away.

We believe that the second child, George T. Edmondson, graduated from Poplar Grove because he continued his education at Union University at Murfreesboro (now in Jackson, Tenn.). as shown by an original receipt for his enrollment there in 1860.⁹

The circular was folded into a letter and addressed to John Edmondson. The tuition for Edmondson’s children was calculated on the back page.



⁸ Wikipedia, Robert Morrison (Phi Delta Theta); [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Morrison_\(Phi_Delta_Theta\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Morrison_(Phi_Delta_Theta))

⁹ Original receipt from Union University to Mr. G. T. Edmondson dated June 27, 1860, originally in possession of Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, Brentwood, TN, now in the Tenn. State Library & Archives.

Another young man in the neighborhood was Theophilus Canon Hibbett. He attended Poplar Grove, probably along with at least five younger siblings.¹⁰ Hibbett was encouraged by Principal Morrison to continue his education at Morrison's alma mater, Oxford University.¹¹ Hibbett kept a diary of his college days, and records that Morrison personally traveled with him to Ohio by train, steamboat and stage coach when he enrolled at Oxford in 1851.¹²

Hibbett's diary indicates he had received a strong preparatory school education at Poplar Grove, as he was admitted to the Sophomore class without having to complete Oxford's Freshmen courses. The one subject in which he was held back was Latin, and he was required to read Livy's "History of Rome" before he could be promoted. During his first year at Oxford Hibbett received a letter from "my friend and classmate at Poplar Grove Academy, J.C.G. Kimbro, which contained very cheering news." This leads us to suspect that all of the Kimbro children, who also lived in the neighborhood of Goochland, attended Poplar Grove as well.¹³



John Wolfe Lindley (1826-1907)
Was the Principal of Poplar Grove
Academy in 1853.

Miss J.E. Miller, head of the Female Department in 1850, was no longer at Poplar Grove in 1852 as her name was crossed out when the paper was recycled. Theophilus Hibbett mentions in his diary that he received a letter from Miss Jane E. Miller in 1852, and that he called on her when passing through Nashville in the spring of 1853. It appeared that a romance was budding. However, later in 1853 he records that he had received another letter from Jane, in which she agreed to his suggestion that they discontinue their correspondence. A budding romance between them had evidently come to an unhappy conclusion.¹⁴

Principal Robert Morrison was an advocate of the Temperance movement, and while at Poplar Grove he established a chapter of the Sons of Temperance and attended the movement's convention in Nashville in 1851. Morrison must have decided he was better suited to preaching than teaching, for he only stayed two years at Poplar Grove. In 1852 he enrolled in the Presbyterian Theological Seminar in New Albany, Indiana. Morrison recommended that Dr. Gooch hire his cousin and Miami University schoolmate John Wolfe Lindley to take over the academy. Lindley and Morrison had been two of the "Immortal Six" founders of Phi Delta Theta at Miami. Lindley left a school in Ohio which had 135 students in order to come to Poplar Grove, so Dr. Gooch must have made a generous offer. Despite that, Lindley only stayed a year in Tennessee before returning to Ohio where he spent the rest of his career.¹⁵

¹⁰ Theophilus Hibbett was the son of Joseph Franklin Hibbett and Martha Canon. In the 1850 census this family is shown living in Davidson County, but in fact their home was right on the county line and later determined to be in Rutherford. 1850 U.S. census, Davidson Co., Tenn., Dist. 3, p. 219 (stamped), family 682, Jos. F. Hibbett household including Theophilus, age 17, student, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*. The Rutherford/Davidson county line ran through this neighborhood.

¹¹ Palmer, *History of Phi Delta Theta*, p. 61.

¹² Pratt, William, ed. *College days at old Miami: the diary of T.C. Hibbett, 1851-1854*, (Oxford, Ohio: Miami University, 1984).

¹³ This was John Claiborne Gooch Kimbro, shown in the 1850 census in the household of Dr. John C. Gooch as a 21 year-old. 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., Tenn., Burnett Dist. 3, p. 154 (stamped), family 72, John C. Gooch household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*. Kimbro was evidently boarding with the Gooches, as he is not listed in the family of his father, Joseph Kimbro, a well-to-do Murfreesboro merchant. 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., Tenn., Gambrell Dist., p. 184 (stamped), family 486, Joseph Kimbro household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*.

¹⁴ Pratt, William, ed. *College days at old Miami*, pp.

¹⁵ Palmer, *History of Phi Delta Theta*, pp. 61, 80-82. Also Findagrave.com, John Wolfe Lindley entry, Forest Cemetery, Knox County, Ohio.



Goochland in 1895

The fate of Poplar Grove Academy after 1853 is not clear. Dr. John Gooch died in Nov. 30 of that year, at the age of only 53 leaving his wife, Eliza, and five children. Since no further record of the academy has been found, it seems likely that it ceased to operate after the death of its benefactor. There was no provision or mention of the academy in his will or in the papers filed to settle the estate, which were voluminous.

The records of Dr. Gooch's estate show that his total land holdings comprised 2,453 acres in Rutherford County. The land was divided among his heirs after his widow's death in 1867.

Later occupants of Goochland I talked with, including Jess C. Neely, Hubert and Mary Law (Gooch) Johns, and my father, Johnny

Gooch, had no recollection of any building that might have been used for a school.

During the Civil War years Goochland was the site of much activity, serving as the mustering ground and training camp for the 20th Tenn. Infantry, Confederate, under the command of Dr. Gooch's son, Col. John (Jack) Saunders Gooch.¹⁶ Both Confederate and Federal troops foraged in the area, especially at the time of the Stone's River battle, taking crops and provisions, slaughtering livestock, and burning the wood fences for fires. It seems likely that if the school building was standing vacant, it was likely used by soldiers and burned or torn down for firewood.

The Gooch family continued in ownership of Goochland for many years. Jess Claiborne Neely, a great-grandson of Dr. Gooch, lived there until 1928. At that time my aunt, Mrs. Mary Law (Gooch) Johns and her family moved into the home and remained until 1942.

Before World War II, the State of Tennessee purchased most of Goochland, along with other properties, for Stewart Air Force Base. The northern part of the Gooch estate became runways for the base. The grand old home was eventually demolished. It stood about where the 14th tee is on the current Smyrna Golf Course. Today the Sam Ridley Parkway generally follows the old Jefferson Pike and the golf course is on both sides of the parkway. In later years while playing golf there, I'd always think of my ancestors when I teed off the 14th tee.

Falling heir to this "one of a kind" document points out that we never know what old family manuscripts may reveal that can contribute to a biographical sketch or to the history of a town or county as in the case of this school catalog that has revealed so much. So accept any "old papers" that people want to discard or give to you, study them carefully for your family, then if you don't want to keep them, donate the collection to the Tennessee State Library and Archives or to the county archives so others can add to their family story.

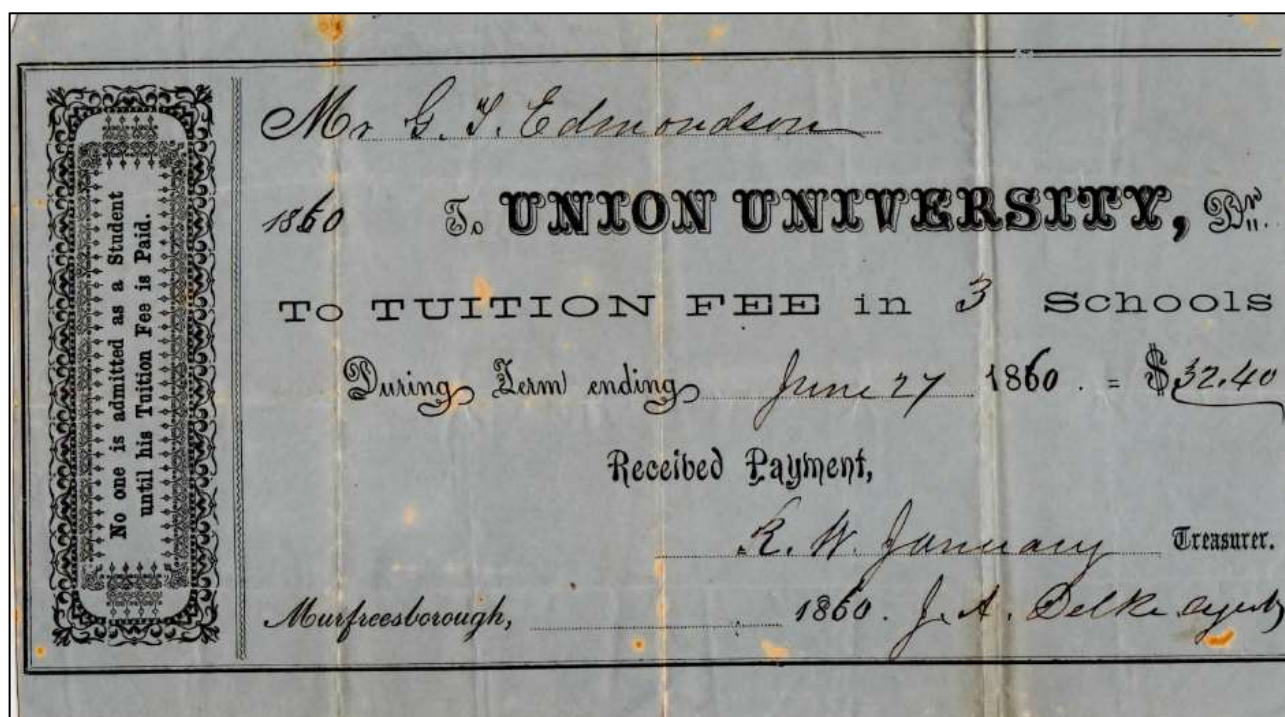
¹⁶Eliza Gooch died in 1877 and Colonel Jack inherited the home and its acreage in the division of his mother's property. "Goochland" article by Mrs. Virginia Gooch Watson, published in the "Rutherford County Historical Society Publication No. 12, Winter 1979," Murfreesboro, TN, pp. 35-57.

A Note About The Stewart's Creek Academy

A published history of Rutherford County schools states that Dr. John C. Gooch was a manager and trustee of a Seminary School, the Stewart's Creek Male and Female Academy, which operated until 1961.¹⁷ This has led to some speculation that the Poplar Grove Academy was the same institution.

However, research does not bear out that connection. An 1859 deed for the Stewart's Creek school gives its location on the Franklin Road, which was not in the area of Goochland.¹⁸ Moreover, the other trustees mentioned in connection with this school (E.C. Jobe, Ben J. Batey, I. R. Peebles, Luck Davis, Dr. L. Davis, Robert Cook, Jackson Smith and S. B. Boring), as well as teacher Robert Cook all lived in the area around "Mechanicksville".¹⁹

From the data found on both schools, it is the opinion of this writer that these were two separate schools that Dr. Gooch helped establish - the Seminary School after which he decided to begin one of his own as it would be closer to his home hence the Poplar Grove Academy came into existence.



George Edmondson was one of the graduates of Poplar Grove Academy. He went on to study at Union University in Murfreesboro (now in Jackson, Tenn.), as this receipt shows. George's studies were interrupted by the Civil War. He enlisted in the 20th Tenn. Infantry (Confederate) and died in March 1865 in a Union prison.

¹⁷ Wisner, Louise Houck, compiler and editor, "A History of Rutherford County Schools to 1972, Volume 1, Districts: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,15,16,17,19,21,22" (Murfreesboro, Tenn. 1986), pp.33-34.

1. ¹⁸ Hoover, Walter King, "A History of the Town of Smyrna, Tenn.," McQuiddy Printing Co., Nashville, TN, 1968, pp.267-269; Rutherford Co, TN. Deed Book 10, pp.316-317.

¹⁹ 1850 U. S. Census, Rutherford County, Tenn., Mechanicksville District, p.200 (stamped) dwelling no. 720 and Burnett District, pp. 153B-154 (stamped) dwelling no.72.

The Daguerreotype of President Andrew Jackson

by Jay Richiuso

President Andrew Jackson was one of the first American presidents to have his image captured on a photographic medium.¹ Who actually took the famous image, and when, still seems to be in question. Before determining when, and by whom, Jackson's image was taken, a little background information may be in order.

The medium was the invention of Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, and it became known as the "Daguerreotype." The daguerreotype was announced to the public on August 19, 1839, at a joint meeting of the Academy of Sciences, and the Academy of Fine Arts, in Paris, France. The news of Daguerre's incredible invention traveled fast, and the published instructions for making daguerreotypes arrived in New York City in September.²

The first mention of the daguerreotype in Nashville appeared in the *Nashville Republican Banner*, on October 17, 1839.³ The arrival of the first daguerreotypist in Nashville came almost two years later, when the *Banner* noted on May 22, 1841, that two such practitioners, 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." The title of their advertisement read: "The Daguerreotype, Photogenic Likenesses & Views." The last notice for Lewis and Chrisman appeared in the May 29 edition of the *Banner*.



President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)
Daguerreotype long attributed to Matthew Brady
(Tenn. State Library & Archives, TeVA collection)

The November 12 issue of the *Banner* mentioned that a Mr. J. E. Moore of Philadelphia had taken a room at the Union Hall, and was prepared to take daguerreotype likenesses. The November 19 issue recorded that "Messrs. J. Moore & Co." were operating successfully. On December 21 (a Tuesday), the *Banner* stated that Moore would return on Thursday next and remain until the following Saturday (December 25), and on that day Moore and company, "...will positively close their engagements in this city." It is interesting to note that there were no further notices of daguerreotypists in Nashville, at least not in the *Banner*, for the years 1842 through 1844.

Then in the April 11, 1845 edition, the *Banner* noted that, "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," and that Anthony had taken a room over Mr. West's Music Store on Union Street. On April 16 the *Banner* noted that, "Mr. Anthony has now arrived, and opened rooms over Mr. (John B.) West's Music store on Union Street." A follow-up article appeared in the *Banner* on April 21.

A classified advertisement appeared on April 24, under "Daguerreotype," by Mr. Anthony, and this same advertisement ran on April 23, 25, 30, and May 2. Anthony apparently thereafter left Nashville, for there are no following notices until he returned in October. In the October 10 issue, the *Banner* noted under the title

Jay Richiuso retired from an archival career at the Tenn. State Library & Archives in 2015. He now lives in Cocoa Beach, Florida, where he works as a reference librarian in between spells of relaxing on the beach.



Rachel Jackson Lawrence (1832-1923)
recalled the day a photographer came to take
her uncle's portrait

(Tenn. Portrait Project; www.tnportraits.org)

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

That brings us to who was most likely to have been the daguerreotypist who captured Jackson’s image. Jackson returned to Tennessee in the spring of 1837 after serving as president for eight years. Although he had had some health issues, he was in relatively good health until the spring of 1845. During April and May of that year, attended by his daughter-in-law Sarah Yorke Jackson, his condition gradually worsened, and he died at the Hermitage on June 8, 1845.⁴ Thus, his image would have had to be taken prior to that date. The National Archives, the White House Historical Association, the Library of Congress, and the Tennessee State Library and Archives, variously credit the image to Edward Anthony, Mathew B. Brady, and a Dan Adams. Yet, research shows that there is no published record of Brady or Adams having been in Nashville prior to Jackson’s death. So, which daguerreotypist was in Nashville before June 8, and how did the Jackson daguerreotype image become associated with Brady and Adams?

The obvious answer is that Edward Anthony was the daguerreotypist. Indeed, noted daguerreotype historian Beaumont Newhall states that Samuel Dwight Humphrey, himself a daguerreotypist and publisher, wrote in 1852 that Anthony went to Jackson’s residence in Nashville for the express purpose of taking Jackson’s image.⁵

The most likely reason for Anthony’s excursion to Nashville was that Anthony, in collaboration with Jonas Edwards, Howard Chilton, and J. R. Clark, had founded the first collection of images of noted people and celebrities known as the “National Daguerreotype Miniature Gallery”, which was located on Broadway, in New York City. No doubt, an image of the aged Jackson was one that Anthony wanted to add to his collection. Inspired by Anthony, Brady opened his own gallery of notables in 1845, which he called the “Valhalla of America”, in the same building as Anthony’s gallery.⁶

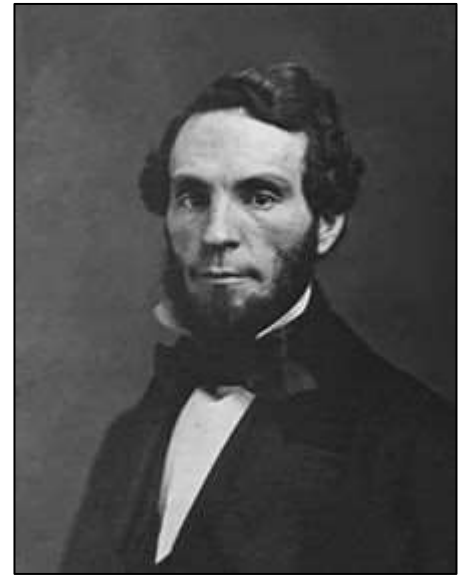
So, if Edward Anthony produced the daguerreotype of Jackson, how did Brady come to be associated with it? Newhall states that it was common practice in the early photographic era for daguerreotypists/photographers to copy each other’s images, and that this practice makes it difficult to precisely assign the provenance of an image.⁷ It is important to remember that a daguerreotype is a one-shot, positive image (although reversed, as in a mirror), and there is no negative from which to reproduce duplicate images, as there is in a true photographic process. Early on, daguerreotypes could only be copied by taking another daguerreotype image of an existing daguerreotype. Later, when the wet-collodion process was perfected, which produced a negative on glass, photographic images could be reproduced as desired.⁸

This was what Brady must have done at a later date, producing daguerreotype or collodion images of the Anthony daguerreotype of Jackson, and marketing them as his own, especially since there is no indication that he was in Nashville in 1845, whereas Anthony had been.

And how did Dan Adams gain credit for the image? Newhall states that Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, Jackson’s granddaughter, was present when daguerreotype images of President Jackson were taken on April 15, 1845, a date that coincides with the dates when Anthony was in Nashville. However, she maintained that the images were taken

by a “Dan Adams” of Nashville.⁹ According to research, a D. Adams did produce “Daguerreotype Likenesses” in Nashville beginning June 14, 1847, but there is no indication that Adams was in Nashville prior to that date. 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.” On July 12, the *Banner* noted that, “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 advertisement ran again in the *Banner* on August 16, and again on November 8 and 17.

Dan, or D. Adams, was active in Nashville only for certain periods between 1847 and 1861. This may have been because he was an itinerant, as many daguerreotypists then were, Or he may have actually been a Nashville native who might have learned the trade in the city. The *Banner* records in the October 9, 1846, issue under “Shaw’s Daguerreotype Rooms,” that one S. L. Shaw, located on Union Street, Nashville, one door below the Union Office, was a daguerreotypist who, besides taking daguerreotypes, provided “Apparatus furnished and instruction given in the art.” This advertisement ran on various dates throughout October and November.



Edward Anthony (1819-1888)
was a traveling photographer from New
York who visited Nashville.
(Wikipedia.org)

With respect to Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence’s recollection that it was Dan Adams who took Jackson’s image, there may be a plausible explanation for this. If Adams was indeed a Nashville resident, he might have been a budding daguerreotypist when Edward Anthony came to town. Anthony would have most likely needed a guide while in Nashville and Adams may have introduced himself to the well-known Anthony, and may even have taken Anthony to the Hermitage. While there with Anthony, Adams could have served as a helper, hoping to glean from Anthony what he could of the daguerreotypist’s art. Mrs. Jackson Lawrence most likely conflated Adams and Anthony. Later, Adams could have trained with S. L. Shaw in 1846, and by 1847 was indeed an established professional daguerreotypist.

Thus, from the available evidence it appears that the daguerreotype of President Andrew Jackson was taken by Edward Anthony when he was in Nashville, sometime in April of 1845, and very likely on the 15th of that month.

NOTES

1. In addition to Jackson, other American presidents of whom early daguerreotypes were made around the same period are: John Quincy Adams (6th president) image made in 1843; John Tyler (10th president), image made about 1845, and Zachary Taylor (12th president), image made about 1850.
2. Newhall, Beaumont. *The Daguerreotype in America*. Third Revised Edition. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1976), pp. 19, 22.
3. Searching for information on daguerreotypists in Nashville was made infinitely easier because the early issues of the *Nashville Republican Banner* have been digitized and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.
4. Meacham, Jon. *American Lion: Andrew Jackson in the White House*. (New York: Random House, 2008), p. 340 ff.
5. Newhall, *The Daguerreotype in America*, p. 80.
6. Ibid., pp. 80-81.
7. Ibid., pp. 81-82.
8. Frederick Scott Archer published the process of making wet plate negatives in March 1851. This process replaced the daguerreotype and “photography” was used to describe the new medium. In this process glass plates were sensitized with collodion, a solution of guncotton and potassium iodide, which were then coated with a silver nitrate solution. After exposing the glass plate which made a photographic negative, the plate was developed by pouring a solution of pyro-gallic acid and silver iodide over it. The exposed plate was fixed with sodium thiosulphate, rinsed, and dried. Prints or photographs, in any quantity, could then be made on sensitized or albumen paper.
9. Newhall, *The Daguerreotype in America*, p. 166.

The Last Stagecoach Robbery

by Mitzi Freeman

Anyone who has ever delved into Putnam County history has undoubtedly heard the story of the Stagecoach Robbery committed by "Bug Hunt and the two Edwards Boys." Numerous articles have been written about this event including but not limited to *McClain*,¹ *DeLozier*,² and *Hopson*.³ Located on the outskirts of Putnam County on Highway 70 (about two miles East of the Putnam-Smith County line) is a historical marker that commemorates this interesting piece of local history.

When I began researching the Stagecoach Robbery, my goal was to find as much information as possible about this robbery and present a detailed history. To my complete surprise, I discovered that the details presented in the traditional version of events do not match the facts in historical records.

The historical marker (shown above) succinctly summarizes the traditional version of events.



The following is a description of the discrepancies found between the traditional version of events and the historical facts.

1. **"Here, about midnight Oct. 15, 1882 ..."**- According to 1882 newspaper reports and United States Circuit Court Records, the robbery actually occurred at 1:50am Monday morning on 30 October 1882.
2. **"... Cookeville-Nashville stagecoach driven by John Madison Rayburn ..."**- While Mr. Rayburn was indeed a stagecoach driver and a mail carrier, he was not the driver of the stagecoach that fateful morning. The driver was identified as C. L. Randolph or Coley Randolph.
3. **"... the two Edwards boys were never caught ..."**- The "two Edwards boys" were John and Thomas Edwards of Wilson County. John was caught, tried and convicted at the United States Circuit Court in Nashville. He served time in federal prison. Thomas was never caught. He had compelling reasons for evading capture – he had just recently escaped from the Texas State Penitentiary where he served only six months of a five-year sentence for Second Degree Murder.

The following account of the Stagecoach Robbery of Putnam County is based solely on historical records created in 1882 - 1888 timeframe.

In the early morning hours of 30 October 1882, three armed, masked men awaited the arrival of the Lebanon & Cookeville Stage carrying six passengers and the US Mail. The stagecoach had left Cookeville earlier in the evening and was bound for Lebanon. The passengers were unaware of the danger ahead.

¹ McClain, Walter S. *History of Putnam County, Tennessee*. Salem, MA: Higginson Book, 2004. Print.

² DeLozier, Mary Jean. *Putnam County, Tennessee, 1850-1970*. Cookeville, TN: Author, 1980. Print.

³ Hopson, Mary. *Stray Leaves from Putnam County History: Pioneer Families, Sights and Sounds from the Past, Old School Groups, Civil War Soldiers*. Nashville, TN: Bryon Sistler & Associates, 1994. Print.

THE PASSENGERS

Coleman Lafayette Randolph - "Coley" Randolph was the son of Professor Coleman Lafayette and Margaret Fisher (Moore) Randolph. He was born 21 December 1861 in Marshall County. Coley's father died before 11 September 1874 and his mother before 1880. By the 1880 Census, Coley was living with his maternal uncle, Thomas David Moore, in Marshall County. Since Coley drove the stagecoach, he sat in the driver's seat. He carried \$8 [\$202 today].

Alexander Lafayette Boyd - "Fate" Boyd was the son of Bransford and Elizabeth Jane (Jared) Boyd. He was born 22 July 1852 in Putnam County, and he married Nancy Elizabeth Nichols on 28 April 1878. By 1882, they had two daughters: Ofa M. and Effie Gray Boyd. Fate was en route to Texas with the intentions of relocating his small family there. Fate rode in front of the coach, sitting next to Coley. He carried \$40 [\$1010 today].

Ethan and Zee Martin - "Et" and Zee Martin were the children of Dr. John Preston and Parmelia (Price) Martin. Et was 19 years old, and Zee was 25 years old. Neither was married. Records never indicated where the Martins were traveling. They were riding side by side in the coach. Et carried \$26 [\$656 today].



Ethan Martin, age 19, was a passenger on the stage that night.

William David Harper and his mother, Mary Amanda (Leftwich) Harper - William Harper was the intended victim of the robbery. Originally from Middle Tennessee, William and his parents and siblings had relocated to Hamilton County, Illinois in the mid-1850s. William and Mary, had arrived in Cookeville prior to 18 October 1882 to visit family and to settle financial details. Later, they planned to continue their journey to Texas. A rumor, circulating around the county, was that William had recently sold a tract of land worth \$1000 [\$25,230 today]. The thieves expected him to be traveling with this money to Texas⁴.

Mary Amanda Leftwich was born 5 October 1817 in King William County, Virginia and was the daughter of William and Martha (Bates) Leftwich. She married James Madison Harper on 31 July 1839 in Tennessee. By 1850, they were living in Jackson County. James obtained a Land Patent for 40 acres in Hamilton County, Illinois on 15 July 1854; and the family moved to McLeansboro, Illinois. By 1861, Mary and James had eight children, including William. On the 5 May 1861, James left his wife and children and moved to Fannin County, Texas. Before leaving, he sold all but 40 acres which he left for his wife and children. On the advice of friends, Mary, fearing that James would return for her children and take the remaining land, obtained a divorce on 3 October 1865. In the fall of 1872,

⁴ The 2 November 1882 edition of the *Public Ledger* reported that William Harper sold a tract of land in Putnam County worth \$1000, and the robbers expected him to be carrying cash and notes from this sale. A search of the Putnam County, TN Deed books produced a deed in Deed Book J, Page 566 that states that W. D. Harper had recovered two judgments against W[illiam] F. Sadler. The first judgment dated 11 August 1878 was for \$254.89 [\$6408 in 2016 dollars] and \$8.80 [\$222 in 2016 dollars] for costs. The second judgment dated 30 October 1878 was for \$189.19 [\$4768 in 2016 dollars] and \$7.20 [\$188 in 2016 dollars] cost. When Sadler failed to fulfill his obligations, the Court condemned a tract of Sadler's land lying in the 10th Civil District near Martin's Creek. Sheriff J. C. Bockman auctioned off the land on 6 September 1880 at the door of the Court House. Harper was the highest bidder and became the new owner. No money exchanged hands. The deed was registered in Deed Book J at the Court House on 18 October 1882. Deed Book J ends fourteen pages later, and the last deed in that book was recorded on 1 November 1882. Deed Books K and L, the next deed books in the series, burned in the Court House fire in 1899. If Harper had sold any additional land, the record of the transaction may have perished in the fire. On 31 December 1884 for \$470 [\$11,857 in 2016], Harper sold this same tract of land to John L. Sadler, son of William F. Sadler [Deed Book T, Page 572]. In its 23 November 1886 issue, the *Daily American* reported that the thieves heard that "a farmer" who sold his farm in Marion County would be traveling aboard this stage to Texas with the proceeds of the sale. A search of the Marion County, Tennessee deed books does not produce any deeds for Harper, Martin, or Boyd.

James returned to McLeansboro. Although Mary heard rumors that James married a woman in Texas⁵, for financial reasons, she took him back. They remarried on 19 November 1872. James became sick shortly after the re-marriage and died on 27 September 1873.⁶

William David Harper was born 17 April 1843 in Putnam County. He married Sarah Jane "Jennie" Lewis in April 1868 in Hamilton County, Illinois; and they had five children: Maude, Sarah Frances, Mary Mollie, Oscar and Jennie. Baby Jennie died in infancy. In 1861 when the Civil War broke out, William enlisted in the union army and served with the 110th Illinois Infantry. His service records describe him as 5' 2" tall with a fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair.⁷



The stagecoach in this story probably resembled this example, ca. 1900-1910
(Library of Congress)

Although the thieves assumed that William would be carrying a great deal of cash from a recent land sale, in reality he had only \$27 [\$681 today]. William and Mary sat together in the coach.

Fortunately, all survived the robbery unscathed.

THE THIEVES

Henry Gustave Hunt - "Bug" Hunt was the son of Daniel Hobart and Martha Frances (Twidwell) Hunt. He was born 28 July 1853 in Smith County. Hunt was married twice. His first wife was Delana Tennessee Stallings who died shortly after giving birth to a daughter, Lillian, on 10 August 1874. His second wife was Mildred Ciotha Winfree. They had one son, Oscar, in April 1880.

On 24 March 1880, Bug and several friends were drinking and gambling in Hardy Smith's stable (in Smith County) when William Foutch joined the party. Foutch was a member of a jury hearing the "Beal Seduction" Case which was being prosecuted in the 5th Circuit Court in Smith County. After joining the party, Foutch became so drunk that he staggered back to the Allison Hotel but passed out before returning to his room. Another juror found him and attempted to sober him up before the trial resumed. Ultimately, Foutch was prosecuted for his actions on this evening. Bug, summoned to testify at Foutch's trial, perjured himself by saying that "he [Bug] did not bet money or anything of value upon the said game and if any of the parties did bet he did not know it and that he was not playing with

⁵ J. M. Harper married Mary Lumpkins on 11 September 1864 in Fannin County, Texas. They had two children: James M. and Annulde (Female) Harper. [Reference: "Texas Marriages, 1837-1973," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FX35-Z9C> : 5 December 2014), J. M. Harper and Mary Lumpkins, 11 Sep 1864; citing , Fannin, Texas, , reference 2:1DSGPQF; FHL microfilm 1,293,828.]

⁶ Harper, George W. (Pvt, Co. K, 110th Ill. Inf., Civil War), mother application no. 44849, certificate no. 181716, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications., 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁷ Harper, William D., Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D. C.

expectation or understanding that he or any of the parties were to receive anything for beating or pay anything for being beaten and if the others were he did not know it." Bug was indicted for Perjury based on this testimony.⁸

Bug was tried on 29 November 1881, convicted on 10 December 1881, and sentenced to three years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary. His lawyers immediately appealed his conviction to the Tennessee Supreme Court, and the case was heard on 1 February 1882. The Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the lower court's decision on 2 March 1882. Between the initial hearing and the rendering of the decision; Bug, who was out of jail on bond, escaped to Cooke County, Texas.

In early 1882, Bug met and befriended John Edwards in Texas. Even though both men were from Middle Tennessee, they had not met before.

Bug was described to be 5' 6" to 5' 7" tall, 165 pounds, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.⁹ People who personally knew him described him as having a pleasant face, "a voice like a woman's" and pleasant manners.¹⁰

The "Edwards Boys" - John and Thomas "Tom" Edwards were the sons of James R. and Eliza (Young) Edwards of Wilson County. John was born 7 December 1857,¹¹ and Tom was born about 1861. John married Mary A. Hayes on 17 June 1880.¹²

By April 1881, the two Edwards boys left Tennessee and arrived in Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas where John purchased a saloon.

A few days before 14 April 1881, Tom and his two new friends, Charlie E. Murphy and Jack Cook, had been drinking heavily – probably at John's saloon – when a fight broke out among the men. Tom grabbed Jack and held him, while Charlie shot and killed him. Tom and Charlie immediately fled the scene. They were captured on 15 April 1881 about six miles south of Gainesville by Sheriff James A. Bolton and his posse. While Tom and Charlie were heavily armed, they offered no resistance during their capture and arrest.¹³

In August 1881, Tom was convicted of Second Degree and sentenced to five years in the Texas State Penitentiary. He appealed his conviction at the Tyler Branch of the Texas Court of Appeals on 14 December 1881. When the Court upheld his conviction, he was transferred to the Huntsville Prison on 5 January 1882. Six months later, Tom escaped from prison on 12 June 1882 near the Houston and Texas Central Line Railway.¹⁴

By this time, Bug was also on the run from the Texas authorities for horse stealing and other crimes. John convinced Bug and Tom to travel into Indian Territory to wait for him while he sold his saloon and wrapped up other dealings. The three men planned to return to Tennessee together.

John was described to be 6' 1/4" tall with a dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes.¹⁵

⁸ "State vs Bugg Hunt" 1882. MS Tennessee Supreme Court Cases. Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.

⁹ Convict Record for Bugg Hunt. TN Prison Records 1831 - 1992, Part 2: Oversized Volumes, Vols. 52-52. Book C, 1867-1886: 96. RG 25. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁰ "Among the Moonshiners." *The Daily American*. [Nashville, Tenn.], 22 Oct 1883: 4. Print.

¹¹ Headstone for John Edwards, Edwards-Fuston-Sneed Cemetery, Wilson County, Tennessee. Personal photograph by author. 2014.

¹² Tennessee, State Marriages, 1780-2002, database, *Ancestry.com*. Marriage Record of John Edwards and Mary A. Hays. [Original data obtained from the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm].

¹³ *The Galveston Daily News*. (Galveston, Tex.), Vol. 40, No. 30, Ed. 1 Wednesday, April 27, 1881, Newspaper, April 27, 1881; (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph463665/>; accessed January 21, 2015), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Abilene Library Consortium, Abilene, Texas.

¹⁴ He may have been in the process of transfer from Huntsville Prison to Rusk Prison.

¹⁵ Convict Record of John Edwards. *Department of Corrections: Menard Correctional Center - Register of Prisoners, 1869-1973*. Records or Manuscript Collections Created by Department of Corrections. RG 243. Illinois State Archives.

Tom was described to 6' 2" tall and 185 pounds with a dark complexion, black eyes, and dark hair.¹⁶

THE HOLD UP OF THE STAGE COACH

About 1 September 1882, Bug, John and Tom left Indian Territory and began making their way back to Tennessee. They arrived in Nashville about Sunday, 22 October 1882 – a full week before the robbery. Their movements during that week were as follows:

- **22 October 1882, Sunday:** The three men arrived in Nashville. They stayed for three days getting cleaned up and resting. They traded their horses for Texas Ponies.
- **25 October 1882, Wednesday:** From Nashville, they traveled to Daniel Hunt's (Bug's father) home near Mulherrin's Creek in Smith County. They spent the night there.
- **26 October 1882, Thursday:** They traveled to John and Susan Medley's home in Putnam County, where they spent the night.
- **27 October 1882, Friday:** They left the Medley's house in the evening and began an 18-20-mile trip up the Indian Creek to Giles Bradford's home. During this time, they were spotted by Craven Shanks and Lafayette Isbell. Shanks reported that he saw Bug and two unknown men traveling towards Cookeville. After passing them, Shanks heard a lot of shouting and then several gunshots. Isbell reported that he saw the men camping in a thicket. Two of the men were sitting under a tree while the third was currying a horse. All three men were wearing white hats.
- **28 Oct 1882, Saturday:** The men cleared their camp and arrived at Giles Bradford's home by late morning. They turned their ponies loose in Bradford's front yard to graze. Later that afternoon, when Giles Bradford Jr. went to herd cattle, Bug and the two Edwards boys tagged along to hunt squirrel. After treeing a squirrel, Bug and John both shot at it with their pistols. The men returned to Bradford's home and spent the night.
- **29 October 1882, Sunday:** Bug and the two Edwards boys left Bradford's home late Sunday evening. Throughout the evening, they were spotted by various neighbors and friends who later testified to what they saw.



Daniel Hunt
of Smith County, Tenn.
Father of the outlaw Bug Hunt
Judge Key called him "an old gentle-
man of very respectable reputation."

While staying at Medley's house or Bradford's house, the men undoubtedly heard about a passenger who would be carrying a large sum of money while traveling on the Lebanon & Cookeville Stage. The plan to rob the passing stage coach was hatched during this time.

On the Walton Road near Pekin, Bug and the two Edwards boys lay in wait for the stagecoach.

* * * * *

Between 9 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.¹⁷ on Sunday 29 October 1882, the passengers boarded the Lebanon & Cookeville Stage at the Cookeville Station to travel 55 miles to Lebanon. Their journey would take approximately twelve hours to complete. They were expected to arrive the next morning between 9am - 10am.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. Texas, Conduct Registers, 1875-1945 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

¹⁷ The departure time is estimated based on the time and location of the robbery and an estimate of how fast the stagecoach was traveling. The robbery occurred at 1:50am, and the stagecoach had traveled about 18 miles from Cookeville. Assuming

William and Mary had been spending time with family. Her sister, Lucy Maddux, and her brothers, Louis Temple Leftwich and William Thomas Leftwich, lived in the western end of Putnam County. The Harpers planned to travel to Texas before returning to their home in McLeansboro, Illinois. They probably planned to stop at the Nashville National Cemetery to visit the grave of William's brother, George W. Harper. While serving in the Union Army during Civil War, George died in a Nashville hospital and was buried in that cemetery.



Two mail pouches, similar to this example from that period, were taken from the stagecoach driver.
(U.S. Postal Museum)

Fate had only been married about five years and had two small children. Wanting to make a better life for his growing family, he had decided to travel to Texas to seek out new opportunities and to possibly relocate his family out west.

Coley, the driver of the stagecoach, was a young unmarried man of 21 years.

Coley and Fate rode in the front of the stagecoach on the driver's bench. The Harpers and the Martins were riding inside the coach.

The stagecoach ambled along the Walton Road heading west towards Lebanon. The passengers probably engaged in conversation during the ride and as the evening progressed may have attempted to get some sleep. By 1:50am, the stagecoach arrived at the spot where the robbers lay hidden.

Suddenly, they heard a man shout "HALT!"

Coley, thinking that perhaps a passenger was hoping to board, stopped the stagecoach. Three armed men emerged from the woods and quickly surrounded the stage. Rags were tied to their faces to hide their identities. They wore light brown broad-rimmed felt hats with ladies' waist belts around the hats. One of the men aimed his pistol squarely at Coley's head and ordered him and Fate to dismount. The other two robbers thrust their pistols into the coach at the door and ordered the passengers out. Once all had exited the coach, the robbers ordered them to line up with their backs to the robbers and to place their hands in the air. Two of the robbers guarded the passengers while the third began to rifle through their pockets.

When Coley dismounted the stagecoach, he attempted to conceal part of his money in his mouth. His deception was discovered when the money rattled as

he answered questions posed by the robbers. One robber extended his hand, palm up, and forced Coley to spit out his money.

As Fate dismounted the stagecoach, one of the thieves thrust his pistol in Fate's face and told him to hand over all his money. Fate handed him a \$20 gold piece but left his pocketbook hidden within a pocket. At the first opportunity, he surreptitiously dropped it on the ground and placed his foot over it. After being searched and ordered back into the stage, he stooped to retrieve it. As he climbed into his seat, one of the thieves approached him and demanded to know what he had picked up. He showed him his knife and replied "that's it." The robber said "That won't do. Hand it out!" Fate then handed him his pocketbook which contained two ten-dollar silver certificates.

Et carried both silver and paper money. Although he made no attempt to conceal the coins, he slipped the paper money into his shoe as he exited the stagecoach. To prevent the robbers from becoming suspicious, he pretended that his foot was trapped under a slat in the floor and had free himself.

The women were not searched.

that the stagecoach was traveling at an average speed of 4-5 mph and it made no stops, it would have taken approximately 3.5 to 4.5 hours to reach the location of the robbery. Thus, the stagecoach would have left Cookeville between 9 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.

After divesting the men of their money, the thieves turned their attention to the stagecoach. They discovered two mail pouches: the "way" mail and the "through" mail. The "way" mail contained registered letters and letters of value. The "through" mail contained everything else. The thieves grabbed the "through" mail pouch, threw it on the ground, slit it open and rifled through the letters. Failing to find anything of value in this bag, they left the "way" pouch undisturbed.

With the robbery now complete, the thieves commanded the passengers to "get in and git!" They were ordered to travel on to Lebanon. William protested that he no longer had the means to travel to Texas and wished to return to Cookeville. The thieves told him to keep his seat and remain on the stagecoach. With that parting remark, the thieves crossed a fence and disappeared into the woods.

It was reported that one of the male passenger had been carrying a pistol.¹⁸ Owing to the element of surprise and the quick actions of the thieves, he never had the chance to draw his gun.

THE CAPTURE OF BUG HUNT AND JOHN EDWARDS

Although the robbery took no more than five minutes, to the passengers it seemed like an eternity. Instead of following their orders, Coley drove to the nearest farmhouse and woke the family. They dispatched a "runner" to fetch the sheriff.

Sheriff Henry A. Brown interviewed the witnesses, but unfortunately one knew the identities of the thieves. The Sheriff and his deputies then began interviewing the people living in the surrounding area. Craven Shanks, Lafayette Isbell, Giles and Caroline Bradford, John Medley, and Louis and E. W. Leftwich identified Bug and two other men as having been seen in the area in the days leading up to the robbery.

Sheriff Brown organized a posse to track down and apprehend the culprits. Known members of this posse were Deputy Sheriff George Monchoates Moore, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Calloway King, United States Deputy Marshall William Campbell Morgan, Thomas Jefferson Lee¹⁹, and Robert Maddux.

After safely passing through the woods, Bug and the two Edwards boys mounted their horses and headed to Daniel Hunt's home. As they traveled, they were independently spotted by Rufus and Melissa Kelly, Isaac Tubbs and James McCaleb. At 3 a.m., the Kellys heard them outside their home. Later that morning, Tubbs spotted them riding their ponies. McCaleb spotted Bug's pony tied to a shed at Bug's brother's house.

All three men spent Monday night at Daniel Hunt's home. The Edwards boys left for their home the following day.

By Wednesday, 1 November 1882, Sheriff Brown and his posse had traveled to Smith County – hot on the trail of Bug. Lee, Maddux, and US Deputy Marshall Morgan caught up with Bug between Gordonsville and Carthage. When they arrested him, they confiscated a "self-cocking bull dog pistol" and a leather scabbard. Officers escorted Bug to the Cookeville Jail.

On Saturday morning, 4 November 1882, Bug, represented by the Honorable Thompson Luther Denney Esq.,²⁰ appeared before Squire Jesse Arnold in Cookeville to answer to charges of Robbing the US Mail. Bug plead "Not Guilty." Being unable to post bail, Judge Arnold ordered him to be returned to the county jail. Before returning to jail, Deputy Marshall brought him before United States Circuit Court Commissioner Thomas Harvey Butler. Again, Bug plead "Not Guilty." Commissioner Butler set his bond at in the sum of \$3000 [\$76,000 today].

¹⁸ Records never stated which man carried a pistol.

¹⁹ Thomas Jefferson Lee and William D. Harper were first cousins. Thomas J. Lee's mother, Sarah "Sallie" (Harper) Lee was a sister to William D. Harper's father, James Madison Harper.

²⁰ Judge T. L. Denney and Clotha Hunt, Bug Hunt's second wife, were second cousins. Clotha's paternal grandfather, John Tuck Winfree, was a brother to Judge Denny's maternal grandfather, Allen Carey Winfree.

"for his appearance before the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tenn, to be held at the Federal Court room in Custom House in the City of Nashville on the third Monday of April 1883 and answer the United States upon a charge of robbing the United States mail and not depart until legally discharged and he failing to give bond. It is ordered by me that that the Marshall convey him to the jail at Nashville for safe keeping and it further appearing that he has been this day bound over by a J. P. of Putnam County to the Circuit Court of said County to be held the first Tuesday after the second Monday March 1883 to answer the State on a charge of robbery, the marshal and the different jails of the State are not authorized to release him until he enters into a bond in the sum of \$2000 - to the State for his appearance before the Circuit Court of Putnam County according to the judgment of the J. P. as well as for his appearance before the Cir. Court of the United States as stated above."²¹

To help his son, Daniel Hunt sent Bug's older brother, George, to Wilson County to locate John and Tom. George was to convince them to go with him to Cookeville and to provide an alibi for Bug. While George found John, he could not find Tom. Tom was allegedly away hunting sheep.

When George and John arrived at the jail and asked to see Bug, Deputy Marshall Morgan quickly realized that John was one of the two elusive Edwards boys. He immediately seized him, threw him on the ground, and handcuffed him.²²

In addition to the charge of "Robbing the US Mail", John was charged with "Resisting a US Marshall in the discharge of his duties as Marshall."

John appeared before US Circuit Court Commissioner Butler Tuesday, 7 November 1882. His attorneys were by Colonel James Jones Turner and Attorney Thomas J. Fisher. John pled "Not Guilty" to both charges. When Commissioner Butler charged him with Robbing the US Mail, he commented

"It is therefore considered by me that he enter into bond with at least two good securities in the sum of \$3000 and the securities jointly in the same sum for his personal appearance before the Honl Circuit Court of the United States at the Circuit Court room in the Custom House in Nashville on the third Monday of April 1883 and not depart without leave. In default of said bond the Marshal in ordered to carry him to the jail of Davidson Court for safe keeping until the next term of said Court.

"And it appearing to me that the defendant was bound by a J. P. of Putnam County in the sum of Two thousand dollars for himself and same sum for his securities and in default of said bond was committed to prison. It is therefore ordered by me that the marshal or jailer will return him until both the above mentioned bonds are properly executed and delivered."²³

On Monday, 13 November 1882, Bug and John were transported to the Nashville Jail to await their trial in April.

²¹ *US Circuit Court Criminal Final Record #15*. November 1879 - September 1885; Nashville, TN. National Archives; Atlanta, GA.

²² Another version of John Edwards' arrest has Tom going to Cookeville with John Edwards and George Hunt. As the deputies realized that the two other bandits had boldly walked into the jail, they attempted to arrest the men. John was thrown to the floor and handcuffed by Deputy Marshall Morgan. Tom turned to make his escape, but he was immediately followed by Morgan and several other deputies. Tom had two Texas ponies and a Winchester rifle. He mounted one of these ponies and gave the officers a great chase. About every other mile, he would change ponies to give the other pony a rest. With his Winchester rifle, he fired round after round at his pursuers without hitting anyone. This chase was kept up for about 15 miles, before Tom successfully made his escape. [Reference: "THE COMING TERM - Some Interesting Cases Before the United States Circuit Court - The Putnam County Mail Robbers of Three Years Ago, The Indictment Against Pile, Bradley and Others.", *Daily American*, 08 September 1885, Page 5] This particular report was given three years after the robbery. Reports, closer to the time of the robbery, mention only that John Edwards and George Hunt entered the jail that day.

²³ *US Circuit Court Criminal Final Record #15*.

Since Bug had successfully escaped to Texas before the conclusion of his Appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court for Perjury, he never served any of his three-year sentence. Now that he was in Federal custody, he was brought back before the Court for a hearing on this case on 7 March 1883. Two days later, the Supreme Court upheld their earlier decision and sentenced Bug to three years in the state penitentiary.

On Monday, 26 March 1883, Bug entered the Tennessee State Prison to serve his sentence for perjury.²⁴ He was assigned to the Blacksmith shop in the prison.

To be Continued

Daniel Elam's School in Lincoln County, 1814

In 1838 testimony was taken in the case of *Guion v. Burton, Anderson et al*, heard in the Chancery Court of Lincoln County.²⁵ The case involved Gen. Hardy Murfree's claim to 400 acres originally granted to Henry Winbourn, a Revolutionary War soldier, in 1785.

Murfree died in 1809 leaving numerous heirs, including a daughter Lavinia who married Frank Burton. The Burtons inherited the land in dispute. Various witnesses in the case described the land and its history, and three of them mentioned attending a school kept there by Daniel Elam in 1814. The following tidbits are interesting, and may lead some future researcher to discover more.



- The location was near Near Murfree's Spring and the home of Capt. Lytle.
- There was an old meeting house on the property which was used as a school, operated in 1814 by Daniel Elam
- Thomas C. Rankin went to school to Elam's in 1814. He remembers walking from home to the school one day and finding newly cut logs lying across the road. Cabins were built with those logs, but not until after the school closed.
- John Molloy went to school there in 1814, and remembers that while at the spring one day he saw some negroes approaching with axes on their shoulders "which alarmed him a good deal." One of them had "a remarkable mould [*sic*] or wart on his face."
- Thomas Williams of Haywood County stated that the school term ended on Dec. 24, 1814. When the attorney questioned him as to how he could know the exact date, he said, "I was living with my father at the time, and was going to school to Mr. Elam, and by reference to my Cyphering book is why I can fix the dates." He recalled that some field hands were chopping wood nearby and some cabins were being erected there.



²⁴ Convict Record for Bugg Hunt.

²⁵ *Guion v. Burton, Anderson, et al*, Tenn. Supreme Court Case Files, Record Group 191, Middle Tenn. box 208. Tenn. State Library & Archives.



To The Honorable... Petitions to the State Legislature

by Peggie Sides

Petition for Alexander Campbell 1827 Dickson County

Based on Petition Number 178,
Legislative Records of 1826
Record Group 60, Tennessee State Library & Archives

The following petition requesting a free peddler's license for Alexander Campbell was submitted by his neighbors in Dickson County in 1826. Requests of this type were frequent during the late 1820s and early 1830s, but not many were granted. The Acts of the Tennessee General Assembly for 1826 include 13 acts giving individuals a free license to hawk and peddle. Fortunately, Alexander Campbell was among them. Having 154 of his neighbors vouch for him probably made an impression with the legislature.

Passed on Nov. 10, 1826, Chapter XVIII of the Private Acts of 1826 is titled "AN ACT, for the benefit of Alexander Campbell, a cripple of Dickson County."¹ He was authorized to "hawk and peddle, vend goods, wares and merchandize" in any county of Tennessee. The 1830 census of Dickson County lists an Alexander Campble, aged 30 to 40, with no family members.² Among his neighbors are James McCord and Richard Tatum, who also signed the petition.

To the honorable Legislature of the State of Tennessee now in session at Nashville

Your petitioners humbly sheweth to your honorable body that Alexander Campbell of the County of Dickson and State of Tennessee is an infirm man and not able to get a support by manual labour and being desirous to hawk and peddle etc retail goods for a support, therefore prays your honorable body to pass a law giving him leave so to do without paying a license therefore and your petitioners will pray etc.

Oct 16th 1826

Field Farrar	1	[??] Robison	6	[??] Carten	11
R. Crumpler	2	Andrew S. Cole	7	Middleton Long	12
Wm Houston	3	James Thedford	8	R H M Callom	13
Abner H. Ragan	4	John Baker	9	Charles Dunnagan	14
B. G. Ragan	5	George Brazell	10	F. L. Hunt	15

¹ Acts passed at the extra session of the sixteenth General Assembly . . . 1826 (Knoxville: Heiskell & Brown, 1827), p.22.

² 1850 U.S. census, Dickson Co., Tenn., p. 336 (stamped), Alexander Campble entry. Digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*.

Wm Sharron	16	Will J Cunningham	64	Richard S. [-----?]	112
John W. Fentriss	17	Hyatt Horner	65	Gilbert Washburn	113
James Evans J. P.	18	Jonathan Fuller	66	John [-----?]	114
John Larkin J P	19	Jonathan Herren	67	Geo. Hightower	115
Willis Walker	20	Joseph Larkins	68	Brinkley George	116
B. D. Park	21	Peter Jackson	69	James Walker	117
B Grummitt J P ?	22	Hudson Dudley	70	George Cox	118
George Libbie ?	23	James Landers	71	Will Wiley	119
A. Genry	24	Peter Cocke	72	Robert [?]letter	120
Levy H. Reader	25	David Carter	73	I G Martin	121
David Ambrose ?	26	Z Drummond	74	C Y Brown	122
Benjamin Cox	27	Peter Self	75	John R Weldon	123
C. S. Bowen	28	John Hall	76	Lemuel Plance	124
Edmon Tidwell	29	Samuel Darnel	77	D H [-----?]	125
J. A. Dickson	30	John Stokes	78	Samuel Bigg	126
W. I. Coleman	31	Absolom Baker	79	John Shropshire	127
Wm Hellelelland	32	Lemuel Bruice	80	Vn Gus [---]mond	128
S. Eleazer	33	Thomas P Drummond	81	John Williams	129
B. J. Nall	34	Benjamin Clark	82	C.C.T. Farrar	130
Franklin F. [----?]	35	Samuel King	83	George C. Dotson	131
Wm. Dantine [or Austin]	36	George Gallion	84	T Holloway	132
Jacob Puckett	37	W Hadlin	85	Wm Turnbell	133
Abram Kelly	38	John W Benbels	86	George Tilley [or Lilly]	134
Labon W. Richardson	39	James McCorde	87	Jacob Vorhees	135
Solomon Marsh	40	Benjamin R Halley	88	James Campbell	136
Hardeman Stone	41	Garrett Hall	89	Samuel P Bernard	137
Samuel West	42	H. B. Henry	90	Robt H Brown	138
James Hicks	43	B J Willand[?]	91	Rob Steele	139
Thos Mclelland	44	Silas Tidwell	92	B. F. Collier	140
P. B. Anderson	45	John McClelland	93	John Adams	141
[-----?] Paston	46	Clinton Richardson	94	Wm H Wells	142
M. S. Smith	47	Richard Tatum	95	Augustin Roberts	143
Adonijah Edwards	48	[illegible]	96	Elisha Williams	144
John W. Thomas	49	James Dunnagan	97	Edw McComb	145
Henry Davidson	50	Meckins Carver	98	John Buckhammer	146
John Brown	51	John D. [----?]	99	Daniel Riley	147
John Sullivan	52	James Eason J P	100	Henry Gambrell	148
Thomas Miller	53	James Reddin	101	E D Hicks	149
Jos or Jas L. Bell	54	Charles Linnon	102	Sam W Handy	150
John ---agan	55	James Tate	103	W D Hicks	151
W. B. Hand	56	Owen Sullivan	104	A Wilkins	152
Wm Carroll	57	John Scruggs	105	John Kennedy	153
Jesse or John Cunningham	58	[?] Bowen	106	C Robertson	154
[-----?] [cut off page]	59	Wm Casta	107		
James Cunningham	60	A. Edwards	108		
Jno W Goodwin	61	Joseph Vincent	109		
Robt Bow	62	James Jackson	110		
Jas D Petty	63	Dave H. Wimally	111		

*The Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society
The Tennessee Historicals Society
and The Brentwood Historic Commission*

*Present
The 29th Annual Genealogical Seminar
Saturday, Nov. 18, 2017*

*At the Brentwood Library
9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.
(Doors open at 8:15 for registration)*

**Tracking Your Family History
DNA, Legal Records and More!**



**Our Distinguished Speaker
Judy G. Russell, JD, CG, CGL
The Legal Genealogist**

Judy Russell is a genealogist with a law degree who writes and lectures on topics ranging from using court records in family history to understanding DNA testing. On the faculty of IGHR, SLIG, GRIP, MAAGI, and Gen-Fed, she is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Board for Certification of Genealogists®, from which she holds credentials as a Certified Genealogist® and Certified Genealogical LecturerSM. Her award-winning blog is at <http://www.legalgenealogist.com>.

A good genealogist doesn't need to be a lawyer, but knowledge of laws affecting our ancestors can help uncover fascinating records. Judy Russell is a lawyer and a genealogist, and has prepared a unique series of presentations about genealogy and the law.

Spend the day with Judy and the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society to learn research strategies, tips, and resources for building on your family history research. Tapping into Judy's knowledge of the legal aspects of genealogy, you will leave the seminar with practical knowledge you can begin to use immediately. Wills and estate records, deeds, tax lists, and court cases are just a few of the many records that you will see in a new light – and may discover clues you had long overlooked.

Conference Session Descriptions

How Old Did He Have to Be...?



Is *this* man John the father or John the son? Could *that* man be my ancestor who married in 1802? Knowing a person's age is often the key to distinguishing between two people of the same name. But if no record gives a birth date, how do you know how old someone was? The law can often give the answer.

When Worlds Collide: Resolving Conflicts in Genealogical Records



The Genealogical Proof Standard says to resolve conflicts in data... but like so many things that sound good, it's easier said than done. What exactly are we supposed to do when we encounter conflicting evidence? What are the basic types of evidence conflicts and the methods – and tips and tricks – we can use to resolve them?

"Don't Forget the Ladies" – A Genealogist's Guide to Women and the Law



In early America, women were all too often the people who just weren't there: not in the records, not in the censuses, not on juries, not in the voting booth. The common law relegated women to "protected" – second-class – status and understanding how they were treated under the law provides clues to finding their identities today.

After the Courthouse Burns: Rekindling Family History through DNA



Catastrophic records loss due to fires and disasters at courthouses is a fact of life for genealogists. When a disaster takes out birth, marriage, death, court, land and probate records all in one fell swoop, it may still be possible to light our family's research fires — to rekindle our interest in our ancestral roots — using DNA evidence.

Register Today!

MTGS/THS/BHC Genealogical Seminar, November 18, 2017

PayPal now accepted for online registrations: www.mtgs.org/seminar.html

Space is limited, so please pay attention to the deadline.

Either register online by November 11th or send your registration form to the address listed on this page.

Registration fees include handouts and a box lunch.

Note: Send your registration to the address shown at the right.
Sending your registration to the MTGS PO Box will result in a delay getting it to the registrar.

Complete the form below and mail it with your check or money order, made payable to: MTGS

Mail registrations to
Jim Long, Registrar
1853 Madison Street, Unit 11
Clarksville, TN 37043-5997
email: registrar@mtgs.org
Phone: 615-609-0030

REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOVEMBER 11, 2017

(Please print)

Registrations received after the November 12th deadline will be returned and you must register as a "walk-in" on the day of the seminar.

Name (for badge) _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

E-Mail _____

Registration Fee: **MTGSMember \$40** _____ **THSMember \$40** _____ **Non-Member \$45** _____

Box Lunch Choice (included with registration): Turkey _____ Ham _____ Chicken Salad _____

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

NOTE: \$60 walk-ins welcome if space is available (no lunch or handouts)

Directions to the Brentwood Library

From Nashville, take I-65 south to Concord Road (exit 71). Turn left onto Concord Road.

Travel 1/2 mile east to the light at Knox Valley Drive.

Turn right onto Knox Valley Drive.

The Library is the first building on your right.

Tennesseans Awarded Honors for World War I Service

by Debbie McConnel

Tennesseans played a large part in World War I, with thousands of young men leaving homes and farms for the first time to face the horrors of modern warfare in strange places. Many of them received medals and commendations, and a select group of heroes were awarded the Distinguished Cross award, the Medal of Honor, or both.



Medal of Honor (left): Presented by the President, in the name of Congress, to persons who, while members of the Army, distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while in action involving actual conflict with an armed enemy.

Distinguished Service Cross (right): First awarded during World War I, it is presented to persons serving with the Army who distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.



These definitions, along with the information in the list below, is taken from the book *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*, and was originally compiled by Col. Jim Kennedy (now retired) of Cookeville, Tenn.¹

Name	Rank	Award	Residence
Abele, Herbert A.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Adkinson, Joseph B.	Sergeant, 30 th Division	Medal of Honor	Atoka
Adler, J. O.	Major	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Alsup, Julian W.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Anderson, Leonard	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Hillsboro
Anthony, Harold B.	Supply Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Arrants, William R.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Decatur
Barnwell, Frank H.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Barnett, Cecil E.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Pittsburgh Landing

¹ American Battle Monument Commission, *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe* (United States Government Printing Office, 1938).

Bassi, Joseph	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Beaty, Leslie	Private 1 st class	Distinguished Service Cross	Jamestown
Bell, Joe	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Blackburn, Walden E.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Bellbuckle
Blair, George A.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Bowman, Silas E.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Erwin
Boyd, Richard H.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Boyd, Theodore E.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Ashland City
Brinkley, Amiel W.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Brooks, Elbert E.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Trezevant
Brookshire, Albert B.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Paris
Brown, Berlin Wesley	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Tellico Plains
Brown, Lester	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Murfreesboro
Buck, B. B.	Brigadier General	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Cable, Robert B.	1 st Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Maryville
Cagle, Thomas G.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Cannon, Clarence F.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Cardwell, Henry Warren	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Normandy
Carr, John M.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Carter, Paul D.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Cates, Clifton B.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Tiptonville
Cinamon, Archie	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Rodgersville
Clark, William L.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Fountain City
Cooper, William N.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Coram, Claude A.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville

Costner, Oley	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	London
Cotton, Orvil L.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Buntin
Cox, Omar Clark	Sergeant 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Lafollette
Cross, James	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Helmwood
Cross, Willie	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Jefferson City
Daniels, William H.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Rutledge
Davis, Edgar C.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Louisburg
Diggs, Benjamin W.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Oliver Springs
Dobbs, Lain	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Mitchellville
Dozier, Carmon	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Yorkville
Dudderar, Marshall B.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Dudley, Mack	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Dickson
Duncan, Charles B.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Duncan, Basil E.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Jonesboro
Eckel, William H.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Edwards, Garrett	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Kittyton
Ellis, Nathaniel Watson	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Tellico Plains
Engle, Joseph C.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Epley, Burce	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Newport
Frierson, Meade, Jr.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Folsom, Lynn H.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Elizabethton
Fontaine, Hugh L.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
French, Henry	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Maynardsville
Fritz, Leonard B.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Laurel Bloomery
Gilliam, Rexie E.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga

Goodwin, Robert Hazen	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Bristol
Hatcher, Samuel H.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Walland
Hill, Frank Y.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Hilliard, Grover C.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Dover
Hobbs, Avis T.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Lebanon
Horne, William T.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Howard, Charlie	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Lafollette
Hutson, George R.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Igou, Paul	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Jerry, Barney	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Johnson, Henry	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Creston
Jones, Herbert J.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Dresden
Jones, James T.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Karnes, James E.	Sergeant, 30 th Division	Medal of Honor & Distinguished Service Cross, page 393	Knoxville
Kohlwyck, Oren C.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Humboldt
Leach, John W.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Lemert, Milo	1 st Sergeant, 30 th Division	Medal of Honor, page 379	Crossville
Leonard, John W.	Lt. Colonel	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Lewis, Frank Nelson	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Lilliard, David W.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Etowah
Lowe, William O.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Fountain City
Lowe, Thurman	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Boma
Lunsford, Bedford B.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Mount Vernon

Lynch, Roland D.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Elbridge
Lyons, Douglas M.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Fort Henry
Manier, Will R., Jr.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Mason, Zelna	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
McKiddy, Zona	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Miller, George F.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Dyersburg
Miller, Hobart	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Jacksboro
Mingle, Claude L.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Mitchell, John A.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Livingston
Moody, Rolf	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Morison, James H. S.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Cumberland Gap
Mottern, Virgil C.	Sergeant 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Jonesboro
Murrian, John H.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Nowlin, George A.	1 st Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Crosby
Packett, John W.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Plemmons, Russell L.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Potter, Walter	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Dayton
Pruitt, Pink S.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Moscow
Quinn, Jim	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Reece, B. Carrol	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Butler
Richmond, Clarence L.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Cleveland
Richards, J. N. C.	Captain	Distinguished Service Cross	Sewanee
Ridley, James A.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Murfreesboro
Rives, John S.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Mulberry
Roberts, Sewell K.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga

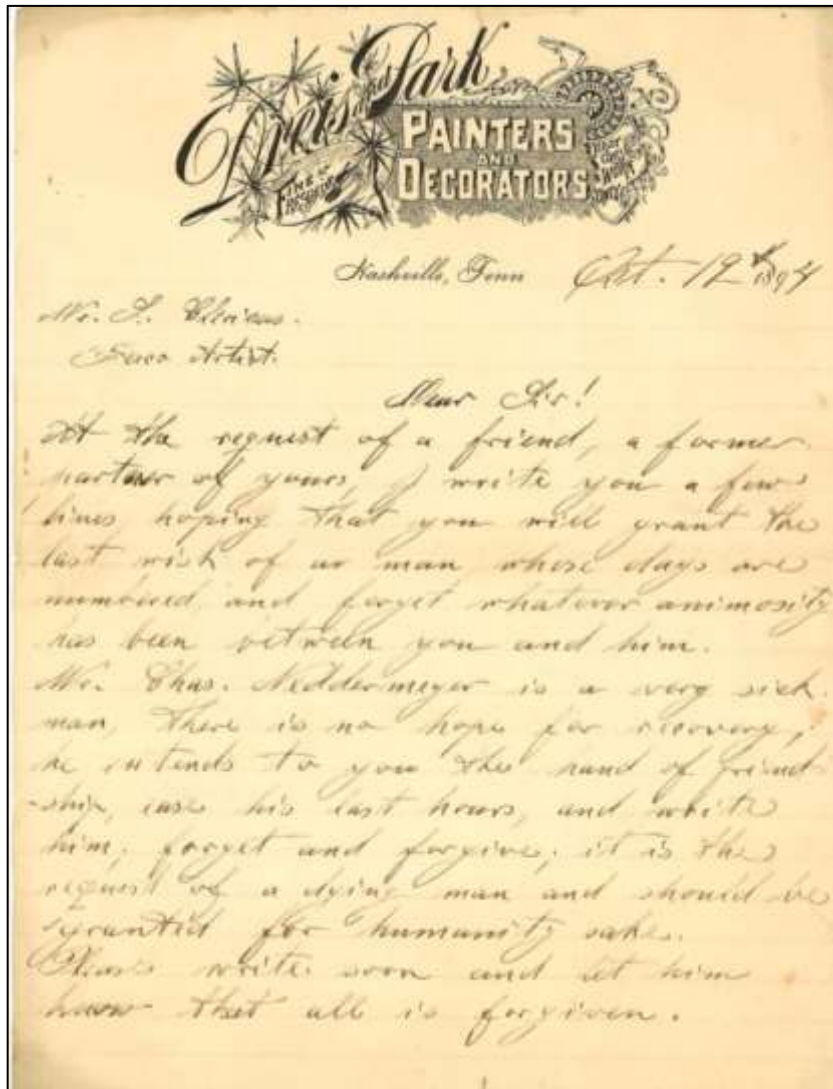
Sackett, Dayton S.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Greenfield
Sanderfer, Paul C.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Trenton
Segraves, Charles	Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Sellers, Cecil G.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Shannon, Fred B.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Sharpe, Robert E.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Short, Gilbert D.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Jackson
Slover, Robert	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Coal Creek
Smith, Charlie	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Copperhill
Spears, George W.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Srygley, Ela M.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Starkey, Joseph	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Stewart, George L.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Erwin
Strange, George F.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Springfield
Stripling, Walter B.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Oliver Springs
Swaggerty, Allie	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Talley, Edward R.	Sergeant, 30 th Division	Medal of Honor, page 392	Russellville
Taylor, William C.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Blountville
Thompson, Charles W.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Thompson, John W.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Mount Pleasant
Thurman, Litten T.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Crossville
Tillery, James M.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Knoxville
Timothy, James S.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Nashville
Tucker, Louis J.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis

Tune, Horace R.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Shelbyville
Vaughn, Joe H.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Bon Aqua
Vinton, Thomas W.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Memphis
Walker, Hubbard J.	Private 1 st Class	Distinguished Service Cross	Fruitland
Ward, Calvin John	Private, 30 th Division	Medal of Honor, page 393	Morristown
Weaver, Jesse Frank	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Finger
Weems, James Frederick	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Baileytown
White, John B.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Milligan College
Whitson, Robert Kenneth	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Union City
Wiles, George L.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Newmarket
Wilkinson, Thaddeus R.	Sergeant	Distinguished Service Cross	Capleville
Wilson, Josephus B.	1 st Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Athens
Wilson, Shug	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Wilder
Wilson, Thomas J.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Chattanooga
Wright, Clarence S.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Kingston
Wright, Joe D.	Corporal	Distinguished Service Cross	Lenoir City
Woodard, Willie L.	Private	Distinguished Service Cross	Ripley
York, Alvin C.	Corporal, 82 nd Division	Medal of Honor & Distinguished Service Cross, page 230	Pall Mall
Younger, Raleigh L.	2 nd Lieutenant	Distinguished Service Cross	Columbia

Will You Grant the Last Wish of a Dying Man?

Charles Neddermeyer and Louis Clericus

The intriguing letter shown here turned up recently in a Nolensville antique shop. Dated in 1894, it is unsigned and a bit mysterious. It reads as follows:



*Dreis and Park
Painters and Decorators
Fine Frescoing
Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 19, 1894*

*Mr. L. Clericus
Fresco Artist*

*Dear Sir!
At the request of a friend, a former partner of yours, I write you a few lines hoping that you will grant the last wish of a man whose days are numbered and forget whatever animosity has been between you and him.*

Mr. Chas. Neddermeyer is a very sick man. There is no hope for recovery; he extends to you the hand of friendship. Ease his last hours, and write him; forget and forgive; it is the request of a dying man, and should be granted for humanity sake. Please write soon and let him know that all is forgiven.

The letter may have had another page and a signature; if so, it has been lost. One immediately wonders who these men were

and what arose between them to cause Neddermeyer such remorse in his dying days. Although genealogical research sources cannot answer all of those questions, the records do provide us with some insight.

Fresco painting is the art of painting murals or designs on fresh plaster walls and ceilings (think of Michaelangelo and the Sistine Chapel). In the high Victorian period decorating fine homes and public buildings with elaborate frescoes was very popular. As the letterhead shows, Dreis and Park was a firm of painters and decorators who specialized in “fine frescoing”.

Although the letter is unsigned, we must suppose that it was written by either Dreis or Park, as they would have been the persons most likely to use their firm’s letterhead. The Nashville City Directory shows that Theobald Dries and

Harry B. Park were the partners, with a business address of 1505 Church St. (an area of Midtown that has been thoroughly redeveloped since those days). Dries, a recent immigrant from Germany, lived at the same address, probably operating the business out of his home.¹ Park lived next door at 1507 Church.²

Charles Neddermeyer, Fresco Painter

Charles Neddermeyer was obviously well known to the writer. He was also a fresco painter, so evidently business and friendship had drawn the two men together. Neddermeyer was the son of Prussian immigrants who had settled in Richmond, Indiana. Born about 1865, he was the first of his family to come to Nashville.³ The city directory of 1885 shows him boarding at St. Nicholas House.⁴ By 1888, his father and siblings had joined him in Tennessee. In that year the father, Albert Neddermeyer, was a shoemaker living at 76 South 5th Street, with his children Charles, Minnie (a dressmaker) and Theodore (a barber).⁵ These, of course, were only the employed people in the household. The directory at that time did not include the names of spouses or others in the family, but we assume that the mother, Henrietta, and younger children were in the home.

In the 1888 directory Charles Neddermeyer's occupation is not shown, but his employer is "Clericus & Neddermeyer." Turning to the business listings, we find Clericus and Neddermeyer, fresco painters, located at 234 North Summer Street. Here, then, is the connection between Lewis Clericus and Charles Neddermeyer. This is the only year in which that firm is found in the directory. We may assume that the partnership was of short duration, and that whatever issue cause the breakup was also the cause of Neddermeyer's deathbed remorse.

Louis Clericus, Fresco Painter

Louis Clericus seems to have spent only a short time in Nashville. We know that he was a little older than Neddermeyer; he was born in Ohio about 1857.⁶ Like Neddermeyer, he was born to parents who had recently emigrated. In 1880 he was working as a fresco painter in Cincinnati, and was known for decorating Lodge Halls in Indiana and Ohio.⁷ He may have had a difficult childhood, as that census shows that one of his younger sisters had lived in an orphanage for three years, another was ill with tuberculosis. Clericus first appears in Nashville in 1888 as Neddermyer's partner, and by 1890 had settled in Memphis. There he remained the rest of his life.



**A current image of the home of Louis Clericus,
12 North Idlewild Street, Memphis**
(maps. Google.com)

¹ 1920 U.S. census, New Orleans, Louisiana, Ward 3, District 52, family #230. Theobald Dries household. The record shows that Dries emigrated in 1888.

² Nashville City Directory, 1894 (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, 1894).

³ 1880 U.S. census, Wayne Co., Richmond, Indiana, enumeration dist. 71, stamped page 303, family #17. Albert Neddermeyer household. Albert was 52 and his wife 48, both born in Prussia. Charles, the oldest child at 25, was born in New Jersey but the other children (Henry, Minnie, George, Charlotte, Albert Jr., Theodore, Mary and Emma) were all born in Indiana.

⁴ Nashville City Directory, 1885 (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, 1885).

⁵ Nashville Directory, 1888 (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, 1888).

⁶ 1880 U.S. census, Hamilton Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, enumeration dist. 141, p. 361 (stamped), Louis Clericus household. Louis is identified as a fresco painter age 27, providing a home for his brother, Julius, and three younger sisters.

⁷ Helen Witte, "The Search for Louis Clericus," *West Tenn. Historical Society Papers* 1985, vol. 39, pp.5-9.

When the stately and beautiful Fontaine House in Memphis was being restored in the 1960s, an elaborate frescoed ceiling was uncovered 16 feet above the parlor floor. The painter's name was unknown until 1984 when one of the women involved in preserving the Fontaine House happened to visit the home of a Mrs. Phillipi on Idlewild Street. There she saw beautiful frescoes which greatly resembled those in the Fontaine House. Mrs. Phillipi said the frescoes were the work of her husband's "Uncle Lou" – Louis Clericus. An expert was brought in to confirm that a single artist had decorated both houses. Although the Fontaine House was built in 1877, it was purchased in 1883 by Noland Fontaine, a cotton merchant, who must have hired Clericus as part of a redecorating project some years later.⁸

Louis Clericus continued to live and work in Memphis, decorating the homes of the wealthy and prominent such as newspaper and printing magnates Napoleon Hill and William H. Bates, as well as the lobby of the Union Planter's Bank and other buildings. He never married and died at his home on Idlewild Street August 18, 1934.⁹

Meanwhile, Back in Nashville

The *Daily American* reported the death of 22-year-old Lottie Neddermeyer of consumption in 1888. Her brother, Charles, was to accompany her body on its journey by train to the cemetery in Richmond, Indiana.¹⁰

By 1890 Charles Neddermeyer had formed a new partnership, listed in the directory as "Neddermeyer & Willman."

THE BRIDAL CHAMBERS.
They have the *Lindspar decorations*, with prevailing tones of blue and light green. White drapery is interlaced with the floral designs on the border and from the centre of a floral circle on the ceiling two doves are flying away, a sprig of evergreen in the mouth of each. The *Lindspar decoration* is continued in the parlors, with effects in straw color, chocolate and old gold. Every room in the house is to be frescoed in rich and tasteful patterns. Messrs. Neddermeyer and Willman, who have done all the work, are located in New York and Philadelphia, with a branch house in Nashville. Mr. O. A. Neddermeyer pronounced the work equal, if not superior, in neatness and niceness of finish to any he had ever seen.

His new partner was William G. Willman, an Englishman who had been in America only five years.¹¹ They were employed on a major Nashville project in 1890, the construction of the Duncan Hotel. The *Nashville American's* headlines called it "A Grand Building / The Finest Hostelry South of Mason and Dixon's Line / Money Spent without Stint." The fresco work in the "Bridal Chambers" of the hotel is described in this clipping.¹²

The article's assertion that the firm of Neddermeyer & Willman was located in New York and Philadelphia, with a branch office in Nashville, is likely to be a fanciful addition by the reporter. No evidence of Neddermeyer having business connections outside Nashville has been found. It is unlikely that Willman, who had only recently come to this country, had such connections either.



The Woodruff-Fontaine House, Memphis
(en.wikipedia.org)

⁸ Witte, pp. 5-9.

⁹ Tennessee Death Records, 1934, certificate #19144, Louis Clericus. Digital image, *Ancestry.com*

¹⁰ "The Last Journey." *Daily American* [Nashville] 10 Oct. 1888, p. 5.

¹¹ 1890 U.S. census, Providence Co., Rhode Island, Ward 6, enumeration dist. 57, sheet 11, family #265, William Willman household. Willman was a 45-year old painter who had emigrated from England in 1895; his wife and son were of Canadian birth.

¹² "The Duncan Hotel," *Daily American* [Nashville] 6 Sept. 1889, p. 3.



**View of Nashville during a flood, ca. 1910, showing the Duncan hotel in the left foreground.
(Inset: a later view of the Duncan hotel, located on Charlotte Ave. between 4th and 5th Aves.)**
(Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tenn. State Library & Archives, <http://teva.contentdm.oclc.org>)

Neddermeyer was an active member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, a fraternal and philanthropic organization. In an 1893 article featuring news of various such societies it was reported that “Bro. Chas. A. Neddermeyer, a worthy member of Woodward Lodge No. 212, Richmond, Ind., is sick at the home of his father, 508 Jefferson street.” Even though he had been in Nashville for eight years, Neddermeyer evidently retained strong ties to his home in Indiana.

In the year of this notice, Neddermeyer was not listed in the City Directory, probably because he was not employed. He is listed in the 1894 directory, along with his father and sisters, at their home on North College St. His occupation is given as shoemaker, perhaps indicating that as an invalid he was helping in his father’s shop.¹³ About 1895 the family moved to North Cherry St., where Charles died on July 3, 1896. The death notice states that he had been suffering from consumption for four or five years. He was 42 years old and unmarried. In addition to his membership in the Odd Fellows, he belonged to the Knights of Pythias, a similar organization.¹⁴

What caused the blow-up between Neddermeyer and Clericus? Was it a disagreement over a woman, money, artistic differences, or something else? Did Clericus send him a letter of forgiveness? He had almost two years to do so between the date of the letter and Neddermeyer’s death. We may never know. But the discovery of this old letter leads us to ponder the lives of talented men from immigrant families in the U.S. after the Civil War, and their connections to Middle Tennessee.

¹³ Nashville City Directory, 1894 (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, 1894).

¹⁴ “Charles A. Neddermeyer,” *Nashville American* 4 July 1896, p. 2.

Boscobel Female College in East Nashville

List of Graduates 1890-1911

In the spring of 1890 a new school for young ladies opened in Edgefield. A beautiful mansion known as Boscobel, formerly the home David and Priscilla (Shelby) Williams, housed the new school.¹ A second building was erected during the first year of operations.

Boscobel became popular quickly, and not just for Nashville area students. It attracted young women from all across the south. An article in the *Nashville Daily American* of Sept. 3, 1891 told of a special railroad car chartered to bring a party of students from Texas and Arkansas to attend school at the college.

The first president was Joseph P. Hamilton (1838-1912), a Davidson County native and son of Eleazer Hamilton. Following service in the Confederate army as a young man, Hamilton taught in the Middle Tennessee towns of Lynnville, Franklin and Shelbyville before organizing Boscobel College.²



Boscobel College for Young Ladies
(Tenn. State Library & Archives)

FROM TEXAS AND ARKANSAS
Large Party of Pupils Arrive for Boscobel College
Prof. W. T. Davis, agent of Boscobel College, arrived last night in charge of a party of pupils from Arkansas and Texas. The young ladies passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. W. H. Winfield, of the Cotton Belt Railroad, for the special parlor car with which they were complimented. Also to Mr. George Carson, of Fort Worth, Tex., for the flowers with which the car was decorated. These young ladies are cordially welcome to the Athens of the South.

Nashville Daily American, Sept. 3, 1891, p.5

Although not officially a Baptist institution, the college had strong ties to the Southern Baptist Church. Former student Nettie Settle Harris, interviewed in 1965, recalled that it was a "Baptist school first."³ The charter incorporating the school was filed in 1890 by C.S. Gardner, John D. Anderson, M.B. Howell, G.A. Maddux and W.P. Jones.⁴ Morton B. Howell was an attorney and former mayor of Nashville, as well as the son of Robert Howell, long-time pastor of Nashville's First Baptist Church.⁵ G.A. Maddux and his wife, Elizabeth Connell, were long-time members of the Edgefield Baptist Church. Maddux was a partner

¹ Priscilla Shelby was the daughter of Dr. John Shelby and wife Anna Maria Minnick. Dr. Shelby (1786-1859) owned much of East Nashville in its early days, and built for his two daughters beautiful homes named Fatherland and Boscobel. (George Zepp. "Boscobel College still lives on," undated newspaper clipping, Boscobel College vertical file, Tenn. State Library & Archives.)

² "Jos. P. Hamilton, Educator, Dead," *Nashville Tennessean* Oct. 7, 1912, p.12. *Encyclopedia of Southern Baptists*, (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1958, vol. 1, p.181).

³ "Boscobel College via Mrs. Nettie Settle Harris, January, 1965," unattributed typescript, Boscobel College vertical file, Tenn. State Library & Archives.

⁴ "Two New Charters," *Daily American* [Nashville], Apr. 25, 1890. p.3.

⁵ Morton Boyte Howell Family Papers, descriptive inventory, microfilm manuscript #627, Tenn. State Library & Archives.



Graduates of 1898, Boscobel College

(Tenn. State Library & Archives)

in the real estate firm of Yarbrough, Maddux and Davis ⁶ It is likely that the other incorporators had Baptist connections as well.

Nettie Settle, a 1911 graduate, recalled that Mrs. J.O. Rust was principal of the school when she attended. Cynthia Westfall Rust (1859-1925) was the widow of John O. Rust, pastor from 1895 to 1903 of the Edgefield Baptist Church where many Boscobel students attended. Mrs. Rust, a New York native, ran Boscobel from shortly after her husband's death until her retirement in 1912.⁷

Nettie Settle Harris said that the uniform worn by the girls when in public was a green suit with a sailor hat, but they wore "every day" clothes in the classroom and around the campus. When girls went to town, they were carefully chaperoned. Connections with people outside the college were discouraged, and girls were allowed to write letters to no one except their families.⁸ As stated in a 1912 college publication, "The daily habits, manners and morals of the pupils are carefully guarded."⁹

⁶ "Mrs. G.A. Maddux dies at age 70," *Nashville Tennessean*, Aug. 8, 1918, p.4. *Polks Nashville City Directory 1888* (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, 1888), p.427.

⁷ "Mrs. John O. Rust leaves Boscobel," *Nashville Tennessean*, May 18, 1912, p.16. "Rev. J.O. Rust dead," *Nashville American*, May 25, 1904, p.5.

⁸ "Boscobel College via Mrs. Nettie Settle Harris ..."

⁹ "Boscobel College still lives on ..."

A catalog of Boscobel College published in 1913 includes a list of the 233 women who had obtained degrees from the school up to that time. The list is shown below. It is well that the list was published in 1913, as the school closed in 1914. Why it failed after so many successful graduations is not clear. From about 1918 to 1931, the Boscobel buildings were used as a seminary and missionary training school by the National Baptist Convention, an African-American organization. In about 1940 the buildings were razed to make way for the James Cayce housing project.¹⁰

Catalogue

**Boscobel College
Nashville, Tenn.**

**Select School for
Young Ladies**

**Announcement
From September 1912
To May 1913¹¹**

Board of Trustees

Dr. W.M. Lunsford, President
R.B.G. Howell, Secretary
H.W. Buttorff
E.R. Burr
Everett Philpot

J.E. Winters
Dr. Charles E. Little
Col. W.M. Woodcock
W.W. Napier
Edgar Magness

Faculty

Mrs. Luane-Watson Everett
Susan Josephie Summers
Margaret Welles
Ruth Morris Welles
Jessie E. Taylor
Ada B. Koehler
Leila M. Jones
(To be Supplied)
Dorothy Watson Ellis
(To be Supplied)
Mrs. N.C. Constiner
Lillian Covey
Mrs. N.J. Ellis
Mrs. Everett
P.E. Burroughs
Dr. E.B. Cayce
(To be Supplied)

President and Professor of History and Bible
Professor of English, Literature and Metaphysics
Professor of Math and Science; Director of Athletics
Professor of Languages;
Professor of Piano; Harmony and Theory
Professor of Voice; Piano, Organ and History of Music
Art; Expression and Physical Culture
Professor of Violin
Librarian
Practice Preceptress
Domestic Science; Matron and Housekeeper
Kindergarten
Chaperone
Home Departent
Chaplain
Oculist
Physician

¹⁰ Bobby L. Lovett, *A Black Man's Dream* (Mega Corp., 1993), p.141.

¹¹ Boscobel College file, *Library Special Collection*, Tenn. State Library & Archives (box 97, folder 12).

REGISTER OF ALUMNI

Graduate	Present Name	Address	Year
Adams, Ruth Welden		Kentucky	1906
Alexander, Ivy Reins		Tennessee	1906
Allensworth, Nellie Katherine	Mrs. Gray	Georgia	1906
Anderson, Hattie Mae		Martin, Tenn.	1911
Anderson, Mary	Mrs. Sam Anderson	Nashville, Tenn.	1898
Anderson, Mary Dorothy		Gainesboro, Tenn.	1911
Anthony, Louah Em		Tennessee	1904
Arnold, Mabel	(married)	Wartrace, Tenn.	1893
Atkins, Martha Ruth	Mrs. Stratton	Tennessee	1908
Bacon, Bessie Culberson		Texas	1902
Bain, Ethel Crockett		Tennessee	1901
Baird, Lula		Dyer, Tenn.	1910
Barnes, Marie	Mrs. Jakes	Tennessee	1905
Bashaw, Cherrie Lillian		Tennessee	1907
Battle, Pattie Chester		Tennessee	1903
Beaty, Margaret	Mrs. H.W. Driscoll	Massachusetts	1903
Bennett, Mildred	Mrs. W.C. Golden	Nashville, Tenn.	1890
Bettis, Mattie	(married)	Bells, Tenn.	1894
Bilbray, Margaret		Livingston, Tenn.	1911
Bond, Zella		Tennessee	1903
Bonner, Catherine		Tennessee	1905
Booker, Harriet	(married)	Franklin, Ky.	1895
Borden, Daisy		Winchester, Tenn.	1910
Bradley, Martha Bell		Dyer, Tenn.	1910
Bradley, Mary Elizabeth		Sadlers, Tenn.	1910
Brandon, Belle	Mrs. Thomas G. Dade	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1891
Brasher, Lola Beatrice	Mrs. Shannon	Springfield, Tenn.	1909
Brown, Minnie		Decatur, Ala.	1896
Bryan, Frances Elizabeth	Mrs. Bullington	Nashville, Tenn.	1909
Buchanan, Victoria Nunnally	Mrs. Ben Hamilton	Holly Springs, Tenn.	1909
Buckland, Jessie		Carrollton, Miss.	1899
Bull, Clara		Elkton, Tenn.	1911
Burgie, Clara		Tennessee	1904
Buttorff, Alice	Mrs. Hardin Rowen	Nashville, Tenn.	1896
Buttorff, Ella Waters	Mrs. L. Holmes (dec'd)	Tennessee	1904
Buttorff, Isabel		Tennessee	1905
Byrn, Daily		Milton, Tenn.	1899
Byrn, Mary Frances		Tennessee	1901
Callis, Mayes		Dyer, Tenn.	1911
Camak, Christine		Portland, Ark.	1911
Camak, Gerster		Portland, Ark.	1911
Campbell, Margaret Eloise		Texas	1903
Campbell, Marguerite Exie		Crowley, La.	1909
Carney, May (dec'd)		Scottsboro, Tenn.	1911
Carroll, Goldye	Mrs. Earl Martin	Tennessee	1902
Carroll, Nellie		Tennessee	1908
Carroll, Norma		Tennessee	1902
Carter, Inez		Tennessee	1908

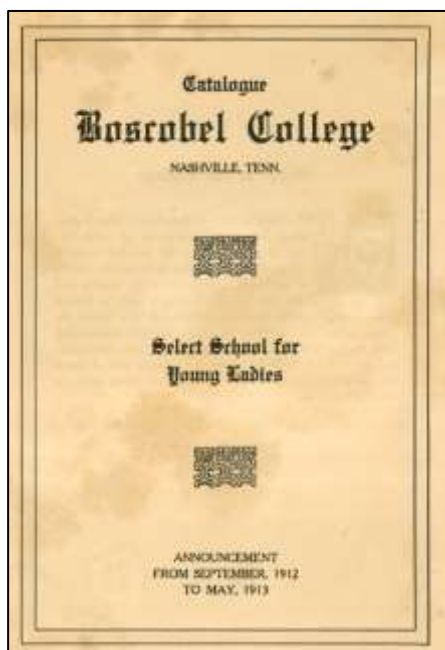
Graduate	Present Name	Address	Year
Carter, Margaret Inez		Tennessee	1907
Carver, Fay		Mt. Juliet, Tenn.	1898
Chamberlain, Lillian Lee		Tennessee	1904
Cheek, Hettie	Mrs. Adam Nichols	Nashville, Tenn.	1894
Clagett, Annie Martin		Centreville, Tenn.	1911
Clagett, Floy	Mrs. E. Thompson	Tennessee	1906
Coleman, Mary Frances		Kentucky	1907
Connor, Lucile		Tennessee	1905
Cooke, Florence		Kentucky	1908
Cooper, Mary Louis		Kentucky	1908
Copeland, Myrtle Alice		Mississippi	1911
Craig, Cressie Mae	Mrs. Flowers	Kentucky	1906
Creek, Mary Allie	Mrs. Walter Hale	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1895
Cude, Olive May		Nashville, Tenn.	1909
Davidson, Lillian Vesta		Kentucky	1906
Day, Clara	(married)	Union City, Tenn.	1894
de Graffenreid, Sue Russ		Franklin, Tenn.	1910
Denny, Willie	Mrs. Ben Gill	Kentucky	1905
Dismukes, Frances Pulliam	Mrs. H. Walker	Columbus, Miss.	1909
Dollard, Annie Mary		Tennessee	1904
Driskill, Willie	Mrs. Brandon	Tennessee	1903
Elrod, Allie	Mrs. Frank Kennedy	Rutherford, Tenn.	1895
Emerson, Addie Terrell		Cub Lake, Miss.	1910
Estes, Grace		Missouri	1902
Estes, Lula May	Mrs. Chas. Sloan	Columbia, Tenn.	1909
Everett, Bernice Watson		Farmersville, La.	1910
Farmer, Lena		West Plains, Mo.	1899
Ferriss, Mary		Nashville, Tenn.	1911
Finnie, Willie Edna		Tennessee	1904
Fort, Eliza Lucile		Nashville, Tenn.	1909
French, Laura	(deceased)	Burlington, Iowa	1891
Fulcher, Margaret Stewart		Nashville, Tenn.	1909
Fulcher, Mattie Bess	Mrs. Burton Stoddard	Tennessee	1907
Gallaway, Sue		Texas	1905
Gillam, Ivy Lenore		Texas	1901
Glenn, Mary	Mrs. T.B. Estill	Nashville, Tenn.	1893
Gold, Frances	Mrs. A.L. Prewitt	Gordonsville, Tenn.	1896
Gold, Mamie		Gordonsville, Tenn.	1896
Goltry, Grace Elizabeth		Enid, Okla.	1910
Greene, Martha Elsie		Tennessee	1904
Greer, Georgia Kent		Tennessee	1905
Grigsby, Eva May	(married)	Dickson, Tenn.	1897
Grime, Lottie		Cave City, Ky.	1893
Grogard, Dorothy		Comanche, Texas	1895
Grogard, Kate	Mrs. R.C. Dunklin	Shreveport, La.	1894
Hager, Katherine Estelle		Tennessee	1900
Hallowell, Noma		Illinois	1900
Hardy, Florence Nightingale		Tennessee	1904
Harris, Lizzie Lou		Fulton, Ky.	1893
Hart, Jennie May	Mrs. J.H. Lode	Corinth, Miss.	1896

Graduate	Present Name	Address	Year
Hazlewood, Maggie	Mrs. A.M. Hiatt	Vernon, Texas	1891
Holland, Ollibee		Tennessee	1907
Holmes, Margaret Myrtle		Tennessee	1903
Holt, Verna Rebecca		Texas	1902
Holt, Verna Rebecca		Texas	1903
Howard, Oleigh Eason		Tennessee	1908
Howell, Edna		Beckwith, Tenn.	1898
Hudson, Hallie	(deceased)	Paris, Tenn.	1894
Huff, Lou Ella	(deceased)	Bridgeport, Tenn.	1893
Ingram, Tommie		Trenton, Tenn.	1910
Jacobs, Annie Dosia		Alabama	1908
Jared, Hallie Joe		Tennessee	1906
Johnson, Bessie Elliott		Mississippi	1900
Johnson, Felicia Gleen		Alabama	1907
Johnson, Grace		Hillsdale, Tenn.	1893
Johnson, Jewell Juanita		Tennessee	1905 & 1906
Johnson, Sallie J.	Mrs. Sehon	Tennessee	1907
Jones, Ellen Douglass	Mrs. M.M. Ginn	Nashville, Tenn.	1897
Jones, Minter	Mrs. W.G. Somerville	Minter City, Miss.	1894
Keelin, Margie Bell		Nashville, Tenn.	1911
Kelly, Florence Leslie		Tennessee	1901
Kemmel, Olive		Goodlettsville, Tenn.	1911
Kimbrough, Gladys Milton		Adams, Tenn.	1909
Lane, Mary	(married)	Rich Creek, Tenn.	1896
Langford, Lona Hamilton		Tennessee	1901
Leary, Leslie		Shreveport, La.	1895
Leary, Martha	Mrs. H.H. Prescott	Shreveport, La.	1895
LeSueur, Alice Henri		Nashville, Tenn.	1897
Leverett, Nell Searcy	Mrs. Edwin Simpson	Texas	1904
Linebaugh, Eva Garrott		Kentucky	1907
Lusk, Mary Elizabeth		Tennessee	1901
Lusky, Byrdie Hortense		Tennessee	1902
Mangum, Bessie Bell Haden		Tennessee	1906
Mattox, Nina Beatrice		Texas	1907
McClanahan, Lollie May		Kentucky	1908
McClarde, Evelyn Agnes		Tennessee	1904
McClure, Armour Brown		Texas	1908
McClure, Elizabeth Catherine		Texas	1908
McLean, Ida Beal	Mrs. Padgett	Mobile, Ala.	1909
Meador, Ercye Constance		Tennessee	1904
Miller, Bessie Lu		Nashville, Tenn.	1909
Mills, Lena Pearce		Tennessee	1901
Minchin, Annie	Mrs. Woodall	Tennessee	1904
Montgomery, Emma	(married)	Childersburg, Ala.	1898
Morgan, Mamie		Cookeville, Tenn.	1891
Moss, Florence Josephine		Tennessee	1902
Mullens, Katherine Justena		Tennessee	1907
Mullens, Lula	(deceased)	Helena, Ark.	1899
Murfree, Alyce		Alabama	1905

Graduate	Present Name	Address	Year
Murfrey, Daisy	(married)	California	1893
Myers, Annie		Tennessee	1905
Napier, Dimple		Tennessee	1904
Napier, Effie Kirk	Mrs. Lyle	Tennessee	1902
Northern, Ladye Pride	Mrs. Kinsey	Tennessee	1905
Officer, Sarah Henriette		Monterey, Tenn.	1909
Orbison, Dorothy May	Mrs. A. Cooney	Missouri	1904
Oslin, Hollie	Mrs. R.W. Hunt	Charleston, S.C.	1893
Osment, Clara		Mt. Juliet, Tenn.	1898
Overall, Media Moore		Dyer, Tenn.	1910
Parker, George Ann	Mrs. Floyd Self	Muskogee, Okla.	1910
Parker, Linnie Fae	Mrs. Leland Cook	Oklahoma	1903
Penuel, Claire		Nashville, Tenn.	1909
Peppers, Rebecca		Alabama	1905
Perry, Margaret Leonora		Tennessee	1903
Priest, Christine	Mrs. Brantley Smith	Newport, R.I.	1899
Priest, Mary Christine	Mrs. B. Smith	Tennessee	1903
Ragland, Mattie		Tennessee	1905
Ragland, Nannie Newton		Cookeville, Tenn.	1911
Ramer, Vertress	Mrs. Edwards	Tennessee	1902
Ray, Mary Ethel		Monterey, Tenn.	1909
Ray, Mary Ethel		Monterey, Tenn.	1911
Redman, Eva	Mrs. H.F. Burns	Shop Springs, Tenn.	1893
Reeves, May	(deceased)	Montgomery, Ala.	1893
Robertson, Jennie Black		Tennessee	1902
Rogers, Bessie	Mrs. H.A. Hamill	Guthrie, Ky.	1897
Roper, Edith		Milan, Tenn.	1894
Roth, Florence Lillian		Tennessee	1902
Russell, Gillie Florence	Mrs. Simms	Elkton, Ky.	1909
Sallee, Grace		Gracey, Ky.	1911
Sallee, Mary Rebecca		Kentucky	1909
Sanders, Annie Louise		Nashville, Tenn.	1911
Saunders, Dora		Smyrna, Tenn.	1893
Savage, Frances		Carthage, Tenn.	1899
Savage, May Cliff	Mrs. C.P. Day	Okolona, Miss.	1893
Settle, Nettie Love		Nashville, Tenn.	1911
Shepard, Alice	Mrs. W.O. Carver	Louisville, Ky.	1893
Singletary, Alice Vernon		Louisiana	1907
Sisson, Attie Hughes		Texas	1902
Smith, Claudia Brooks	Mrs. Singleton	Kentucky	1906
Smith, Marguerite Allen		Morgans, La.	1910
Sprouse, Bertha Mae		Springfield, Tenn.	1911
Sprouse, Bertha Mai		Greenbrier, Tenn.	1910
Stanford, Viola		Cartersville, Ga.	1893
Stone, Annie McCrea	Mrs. Ledbetter	Tennessee	1900
Stowe, Annie Julia		Kentucky	1904
Sullivan, Gladys		Waverly, Tenn.	1911
Susong, Annie Mae		Newport, Tenn.	1894
Susong, Sue A.	Mrs. J.R. Seehorn	Newport, Tenn.	1894
Sweeney, Bessie		Nashville, Tenn.	1899

Graduate	Present Name	Address	Year
Sweeney, Bessie		Tennessee	1902
Tanner, Elsie Lee		Tennessee	1908
Tanner, Katherine Grey		Tennessee	1907
Thomas, Corinne		McHenry, Miss.	1896
Thrash, Amanda	Mrs. Mike Ditto	Arlington, Texas	1898
Toliver, Josephine Elsie		Texas	1907
Tucker, Annie Isabel		Tennessee	1900
Vaughn, Sunolia		Colorado	1908
Venable, Vera Rebecca		Kentucky	1908
Waggoner, Annie Muriel		Denver, Tenn.	1910
Waggoner, Louise		Tennessee	1906
Waggoner, Minnie	Mrs. T. Lackey	Tennessee	1908
Ward, Mattie Pleas		Tennessee	1906
Ward, Tommie Easley		Tennessee	1906
Warren, Mary Lee		Tennessee	1905
Washington, Rena Isabella		Tennessee	1908
Washington, Sallie	Mrs. Perry Cox	Tennessee	1907
Weakley, Evie M.	Mrs. J.M. Douglass	Gallatin, Tenn.	1893
Webb, Camille		Monroe, La.	1910
Webb, Ouida		Monroe, Louisiana	1908 & 1910
Wharton, Mabel C.		Mechanicsville, Pa.	1895
Whitaker, Katherine		Nashville, Tenn.	1911
Whitaker, Martha		Bellbuckle, Tenn.	1899
White, Anna	Mrs. F. Hawkins	Kentucky	1907
White, Carrie		Nashville, Tenn.	1899
White, Mary Catherine		Tennessee	1901
Wilks, Martha Ellender		Springfield, Tenn.	1911
Wilson, Dorothy Louise	Mrs. M. Denny	Tennessee	1908
Wilson, Margaret		Wilson's Station, Ky.	1896
Wilson, Mary Belle	Mrs. Robert Fulcher	Tennessee	1903 & 1906
Winter, Mary Bell	(married)	Lebanon, Tenn.	1897
Withers, Ada		Mississippi	1905
Woodall, Elizabeth Minchin		Tennessee	1908
Woodard, Elizabeth		Dyer, Tenn.	1910
Woods, Jennie	Mrs. Vaughn	Mt Pleasant, Tenn.	1893
Young, Elsie		Tennessee	1905

**On the next page:
Boscobel College scenes from the 1912-13 catalogue**



Recreation Hall



A Section of the Parlor



Tennis Club

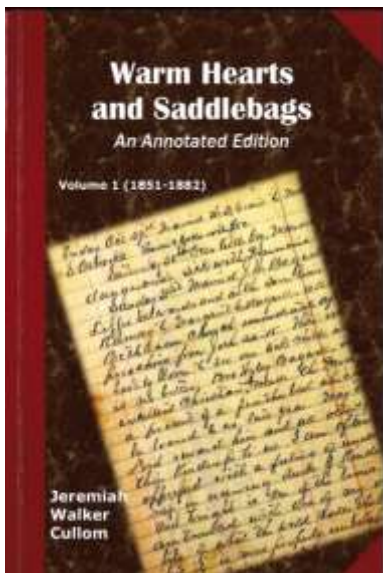
Kindergarten Class



Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson



Warm Hearts and Saddlebags An Annotated Edition by Jeremiah Walker Cullom, 3 volumes, paperback, 2016 reprint, appendix, illustrations, index, maps, photos. Edited by Von Unruh. \$25 each volume plus shipping from poplarforrest2@comcast.net or leave message at 615-299-9679.



This is the transcription of the journals of Reverend Jeremiah Walker Cullom who was born in 1828 in Davidson County, Tennessee and raised on a farm near Pegram, just west of Nashville. He was a Methodist preacher, a war veteran, and a family man in the Middle Tennessee area. He died in 1915 in Arkansas at the home of a son.

His journals are in three volumes covering the time periods 1852-1882, 1882-1904, and 1904-1915. Abbreviations and spelling have not been changed. The three volumes each have their own index.

They are nothing short of fascinating. This man was born just 32 years after statehood in Tennessee, served in the Civil War and lived to see the dawn of air travel.

The journals were originally published in 1968 in a single volume, but the editor of this new edition has expanded on that. Mr. Unruh was able to locate a missing volume of the journals, and also provided voluminous footnotes identifying all the people and places which Cullom mentions. These added notes flesh out the story and make it far more valuable to genealogists and historians.



Stewart County, Tennessee Election Records, 1804 – 1879 transcribed by Jim Long, paperback 2017, 496 pp., illustrations, index, map. \$40 from Stewart County Archives, P.O. Box 367, Dover, TN 37058 or <http://www.tngenweb.org/stewart/electionbook.pdf>

Names Names, Names – over 35,000 names of voters and elected officials are in this publication. Also included are the state militia elections for the years 1804-1840. It is also a great source for original signatures.

An 1836 District map of Stewart County truly enhances the book. Most lists, if not all, include the district and thus you not only locate your ancestor but the district in which he lived.

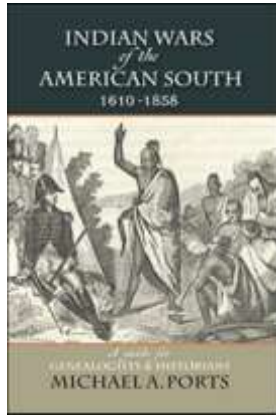
The index in this book is itself noteworthy. Not only is it a complete name index with a separate place index, but it also comprises about 1/5 of the entire book so it includes a lot of people.

Early election records are seldom preserved in the quantity and quality found in Stewart County, making this book an exceptional and exciting collection of genealogical and historical materials.



Book Reviews (continued)

Indian Wars of the American South 1610—1858 by Michael A. Ports, paperback, 2017, 397 pp., illustrations, photographs. \$39.95 plus shipping from Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland www.genealogical.com

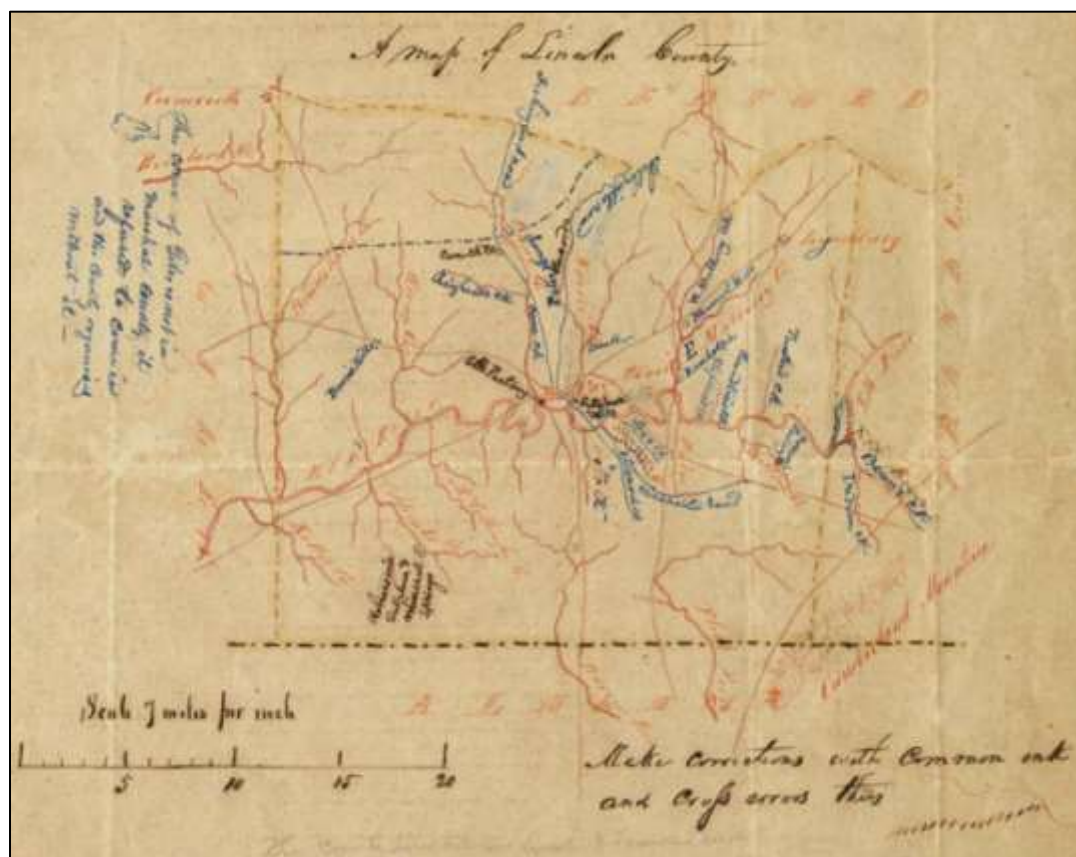


Subtitled *A Guide for Genealogists and Historians*, this is a comprehensive introduction to the various conflicts the Native Americans had with their European encroachers.

Part one is a history of the wars beginning with the Powhatans in 1610 and concluding with the Third Seminole War which took place from 1855-1858. The background, campaigns and aftermath of each war are explained and followed by a bibliography for further reading regarding that particular war.

Part two is a listing of the surviving records documenting the wars. Federal institutions are listed first with a synopsis of available records, followed by an alphabetical listing by state discussing records available. The Draper Manuscripts are listed toward the end of the book along with a multitude of other repositories and sources.

Photos of historical markers and monuments add interest to the book. Comprehensive is a good word to describe this critical tool for those doing Native American research.



Map of Lincoln County, Tenn., ca. 1842

This map is one of many Tennessee maps now available on the web site of the State Library & Archives. Search them at <http://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/>