

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

### OUR MEETINGS

Meetings are held the third Saturday of the month in Jan., Mar., May, July and Sept.

Meetings begin at 1:00.

There is no charge.

Members and visitors are always welcome.

*Check our website for last-minute changes:  
[www.mtgs.org](http://www.mtgs.org)*

### Saturday, Jan. 20<sup>th</sup>

#### Antiques, Ancestors and Artifacts

held at

**Tenn. State Library & Archives  
403 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. North, Nashville.**

Members and guests will bring family items such as photographs, quilts, letters and clothing. These treasures will be displayed and discussed. Bring yours!

Meeting begins at 1:00. Come early to do research at the Library & Archives!

### Saturday, March 18<sup>th</sup>

Andrew Jackson's Kinship Networks

Dr. Mark Cheatham

1:00 p.m. at Tenn. State Library & Archives

For more information about events, visit the MTGS web site [mtgs.org](http://mtgs.org) or contact

Virginia Watson at [ginnyology@comcast.net](mailto:ginnyology@comcast.net)

# Middle Tennessee

## Journal of Genealogy & History

Volume XXXI, Number 3, Winter 2018

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### **Contributors in this issue**

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Dr. Mitzi Freeman  
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Jay Richiuso  
Shirley Wilson

### *From the Editor. . .*

In this issue we launch a new series about Marriage. No, the MTGS is not starting a match-making service! But our ancestors were often all wrapped up in courtship and marriage. The laws governing marriage had an impact on every family, and they changed over time.

In this series we will explore the many issues related to marriage that were discussed and debated by Tennessee judges, lawmakers, and of course, by gossiping neighbors. By studying court cases arising from marriage problems, stories will be brought to light, names named, and history learned. This issue has the introductory article, which sets the stage for what will follow.

The story of Octavia Courtney, a Franklin, Tenn. belle who broke with her neighbors to cheer the Union soldiers parading through town, is explored in the center-fold article.

The second installment of "The Last Stage Coach Robbery" appears in this issue. There will be one more article in this series about a crime which involved many families in and around Putnam County.

*Chuck Sherrill*  
*M.T.G.S Journal Editor*

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# Marriage and the Law in Tennessee

## Introduction to the Series

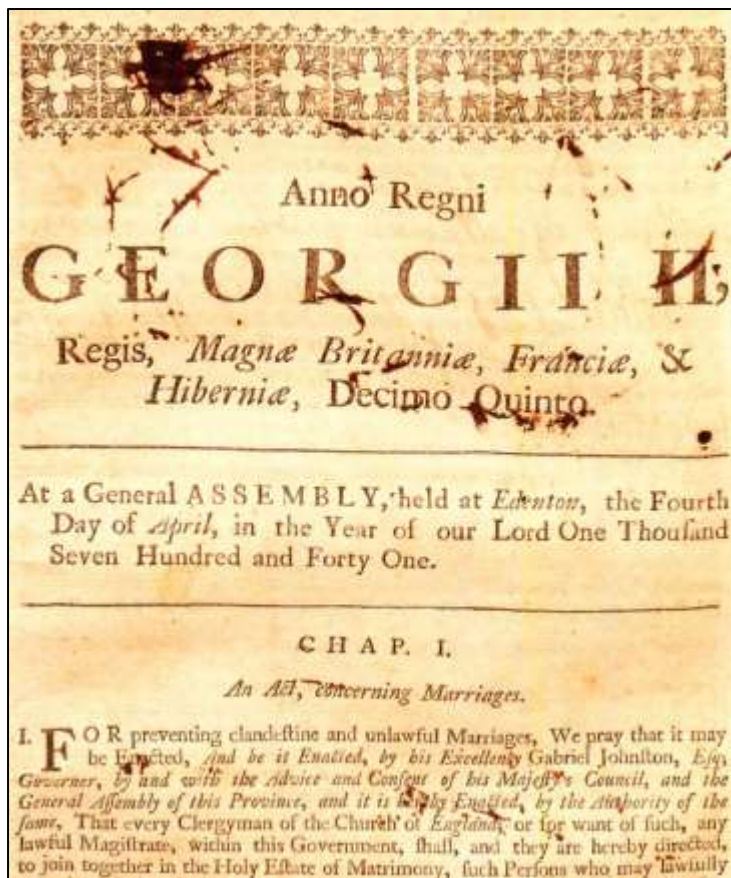
Hard as it is for modern minds to conceive, under Tennessee law girls could get married at 12 years of age as recently as 1899. Women had to turn over all their property to their husbands until 1913. And some divorces were discussed and voted upon by the entire State Legislature. For the genealogist, understanding the laws pertaining to marriage can help explain why ancestors made certain decisions about their families, their relationships and their property.

When Tennessee became a state in 1796, the new state's constitution adopted the laws of North Carolina as its own.<sup>1</sup> As with the rest of the colonies, the laws of North Carolina were based on English Common Law, the origins of which lie in the early Middle Ages.

Marriage has always involved a peculiar blend of religion and law, both influenced strongly by tradition. It is this combination of forces which makes navigating the problems around marriage harder. Consider how feelings about the early Mormon practice of polygamy created riots which forced the Mormons out of town after town until they moved beyond the pale of established society into the Utah wilderness. In a similar way, modern social unrest around gay marriage shows how feelings about marriage run strong, and laws can be contradictory and confusing.

Just as the legal foundations of our Tennessee and North Carolina marriage laws reside in the English Common Law, the religious authority for marriage is found in the Book of Common Prayer, first published in the 1500s. The Anglican Church or Church of England was the established ecclesiastical authority in North Carolina until the Revolutionary War, and today's traditional marriage service is very much like what is spelled out in the Book of Common Prayer. (See illustrations from a 1789 copy on the following pages.)

An effort to put the Common Law provisions for marriage into legal form in North Carolina was first made in 1741. These provisions remained in effect, with a few changes, through the creation of the State of Tennessee and its early years. The main provisions of the 1741 law are as follows.



1741 Act of North Carolina "Concerning Marriages"  
This is the basis for Tennessee's marriage laws.

<sup>1</sup> Article 10, Section 2 of the new constitution stated: "All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this Territory . . . shall continue to be in force and use in this State, until they shall expire, be altered, or repealed by the legislature." (<http://www.tngenweb.org/law/constitution1796.html>)



## North Carolina Colonial Laws of 1741

### An Act, Concerning Marriage

- I. For preventing clandestine and unlawful marriages . . . every clergyman of the Church of England, or for want of such, any lawful Magistrate (Justice of the Peace), may join people in marriage.
- II. If there is a clergyman in the district, the Magistrate must have his permission before performing a marriage.
- III. Neither ministers nor Justices of the Peace shall perform a marriage without a license, or "thrice publication of the banns, as prescribed ... in the Book of Common Prayer."
- IV. Where there is no clergyman, the Clerk or Reader appointed by the Parish Vestry may publish the banns and issue a certificate, and such certificate shall be sufficient for any Magistrate to perform the marriage.
- V. Penalties established for issuing false certificates.
- VI. All marriage licenses shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court of that county where the female resides. The groom shall post a bond of 50 pounds to certify that the marriage is legal. If either party is under 21 years of age, and has not been previously married, parental consent must be given. The parent or guardian may appear before the clerk, or may submit written permission attested by two witnesses.
- VII. Any marriage between servants, or between a free person and a servant, requires that the master or mistress of the servant provide a certificate of permission. Any servant marrying without permission shall remain in servitude for an additional year.
- VIII. The County Clerk shall provide annually to the Governor a list of marriage licenses issued.
- IX. Establishes the fees for marriage: 20 shillings to the Governor; 5 shillings to the Court Clerk; 10 shillings to the minister (or 5 if by banns instead of license); 5 shillings to Justices of the Peace; 1 shilling and 6 pence to the minister or reader for publishing the banns.
- X. Assigns penalties for charging more than the act allows, or refusing to issue a license or perform a marriage.
- XIII. Forbids marriage "of that abominable mixture" between white men and women with Indians, Negroes, Muftees or Mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood. White persons entering into such a marriage will be fined 50 pounds.
- XIV. Clergy or Magistrates marrying persons of mixed race will be fined 50 pounds.

**The 1796 Constitution of  
Tennessee  
adopted the laws of North  
Carolina then in force  
as Tennessee law.**

(Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tenn.  
State Library & Archives, page 1).  
<http://teva.contentdm.oclc.org>



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The option to “cry the banns” rather than apply for a marriage license, meant that an Anglican clergyman would announce the forthcoming marriage in church three times. The Book of Common Prayer stipulates the proceeding:

*First, the Banns of all that are to be married together must be published in the Church three several Sundays, during the time of Morning Service, or of Evening Service (if there be no Morning Service) immediately after the second Lesson; the Curate saying after the accustomed manner,*

*And when the Banns are published, it shall be in the following form: I publish the Banns of Marriage between M. of ---, and N. of ---. If any of you know cause or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy Matrimony, ye are to declare it. This is the first [second or third] time of asking.*

If no objection was voiced, the minister issued a certificate stating that the banns had been published. The couple would take the document to a clergyman or magistrate, who would perform the marriage. No bond was required, and thus no governmental record was created when this procedure was used.

If some person did object to the marriage when banns were cried, that person was required to give his bond and file a formal charge, which would be heard in the court and determined before the marriage could proceed. Over the years, it became more common for a groom to acquire a marriage license from the court than to have banns cried.



Church marriages in colonial North Carolina could only be performed in Anglican churches. Other denominations were considered “dissenting” churches and marriages taking place in them were not recognized under the law. Of course, not everyone followed the law. In 1766 this problem was remedied in part, by passage of a law declaring all marriages previously performed in dissenting churches to be legal marriages. At the same time, Presbyterian clergymen were given the right to perform marriages.<sup>2</sup> A dozen years later, in 1788, North Carolina declared that any regular minister of the gospel of every denomination could celebrate matrimony. Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, continued their rights as before. At this time, the penalty amount on the marriage bond was increased to 500 pounds, as follows:<sup>3</sup>

III. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Clerk of each County Court is hereby authorized and empowered to grant Marriage Licences to any Person applying for the same, first taking Bond, in the Name of the Governor for the Time being, and his Successors, with sufficient Security, in the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds lawful Money of this State, with Condition that there is no lawful Cause to obstruct the Marriage for which such Licence is desired, to be recovered by Action of Debt, in any Court of Record having Cognizance thereof, by the party grieved; which Bond aforesaid

In 1787 North Carolina made some changes in the marriage laws. They eliminated the requirement for parental consent under the age of 21, reverting to the common law age of consent – 14 for males, 12 for women.<sup>4</sup> This 1787 statute also forbade free negroes from marriage to an enslaved person without the consent of the slaveowner. To do so resulted in a penalty of 10 pounds, or one year of service by the free negro to the slaveowner.<sup>5</sup>

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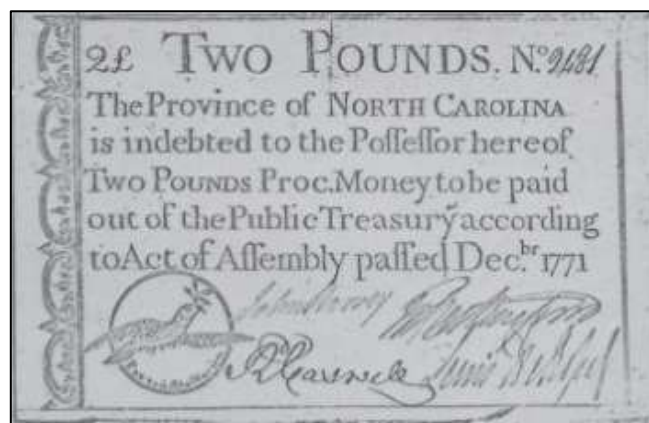
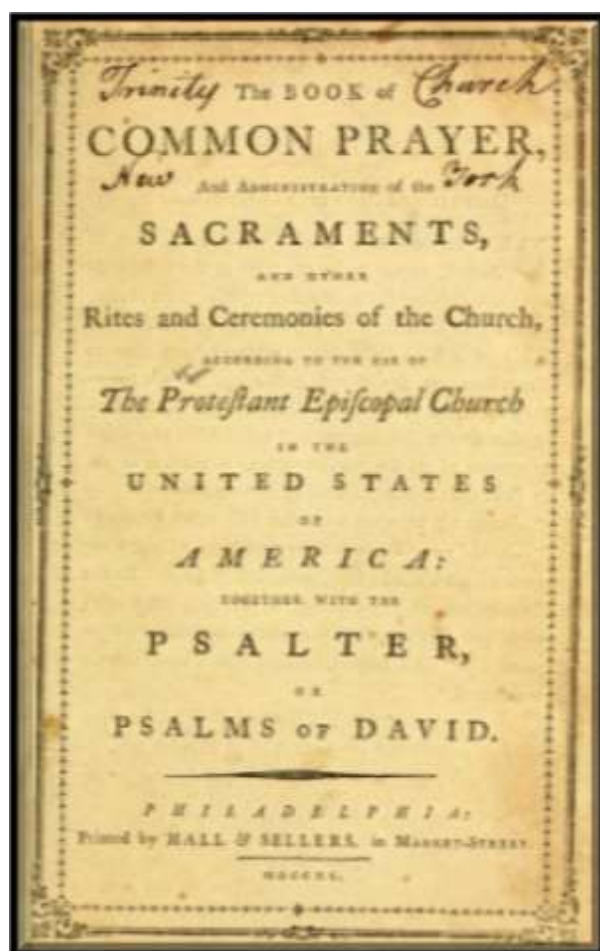
<sup>2</sup> Helen Leary and Maurice Stirewalt, *North Carolina Research* (Raleigh: N.C. Genealogical Society, 1980), p.132.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas G. Bradford, *Public Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina and Tennessee, enacted from 1715 to 1813, in force in Tennessee*. (Nashville: T.G. Bradford, 1815), p.137.

<sup>4</sup> *Governor v. Rector* 29 Tenn. 57 (1849).

<sup>5</sup> Bradford, p.197.





Example of North Carolina currency, this bill is dated 1771. Actual signatures of colonial officials were required to validate each bill.

### The Book of Common Prayer

This copy was published in Philadelphia in 1789.

Above are instructions for the rite of Matrimony. They closely resemble today's vows.

## Changes in Marriage Law 1776-1750

This was the situation pertaining to marriage laws when Tennessee became a state in 1796. But the laws continued to be revised and expanded by the Tennessee General Assembly. The following laws are worthy of note for the genealogist:



**1815.** New details about the handling of the paperwork in a marriage were specified. “Where any minister of the gospel or justice of the peace in this state shall solemnize the rites of matrimony, it shall be [their] duty . . . to endorse on the back of said license the time of said marriage, and sign his name thereto, and return said license to the clerk of the county court within six months thereafter; whose duty it shall be to file said license in his office; which said license, and certificate, shall be considered as competent evidence of said marriage.”<sup>6</sup>

**1819.** A single woman who is involved in a lawsuit, if she marries, is still responsible. Her husband may choose to be added as a party to the suit.<sup>7</sup>

**1822.** New penalties were levied in cases of interracial marriage. Whites could not marry any person of “negro, mustee or mulatto” blood to the third generation. Court clerks who issued licenses to such persons, ministers or magistrates who performed marriage, and the parties themselves were all subject to fines of \$500.<sup>8</sup>

**1829.** Prohibits marriage among close relatives. “Marriage cannot be contracted with a lineal ancestor or descendant, nor the lineal ancestor or descendent of either parent, nor the child of a grandparent, nor the lineal descendants of husband or wife, as the case may be, nor the husband or wife of a parent, or lineal descendant.”<sup>9</sup> At this time, marriage between first cousins was legal.

**1831.** County clerks were forbidden from charging more than 50 cents to issue a marriage license.

**1835.** Extensive new provisions were made in law regarding divorce. One such provision banned any person sued for divorce and convicted on grounds of adultery from ever marrying the person with whom s/he committed adultery.

**1842.** The practice of divorce “from bed and board” only was discontinued in favor of fully dissolving the bonds of matrimony in all such cases. Judges were given the freedom to assess as much of the husband’s property “as they shall think proper” and transfer it to the wife in a divorce. Being convicted of a felony and sentenced to the penitentiary provided grounds for divorce.<sup>10</sup>

**1844.** An attempt to murder one’s spouse, by poisoning or otherwise, constituted grounds for divorce.<sup>11</sup>

### The Marriage Bond

The marriage bond was required in order to secure a marriage license. In giving his bond, the groom was assuring the County Court (and the public) that the bride lived in that county, that they were both of marriageable age, not

<sup>6</sup> Caruthers and Nicholson, p.451.

<sup>7</sup> R.L. Caruthers and A.O.P. Nicholson, *A compilation of the statutes of Tennessee . . .* (Nashville: James Smith, 1836), p.66.

<sup>8</sup> Caruthers and Nicholson, pp. 150, 451, 452.

<sup>9</sup> *Acts passed at the . . . Eighteenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1829* (Nashville: Republican and Gazette, 1829), ch. 23, sec. 18, p. 30.

<sup>10</sup> A.O.P. Nicholson, *Statute laws of the State of Tennessee . . . passed since the compilation of the statutes y Caruthers and Nicholson in 1836 . . .* (Nashville: James G. Shepard, 1848), p.126.

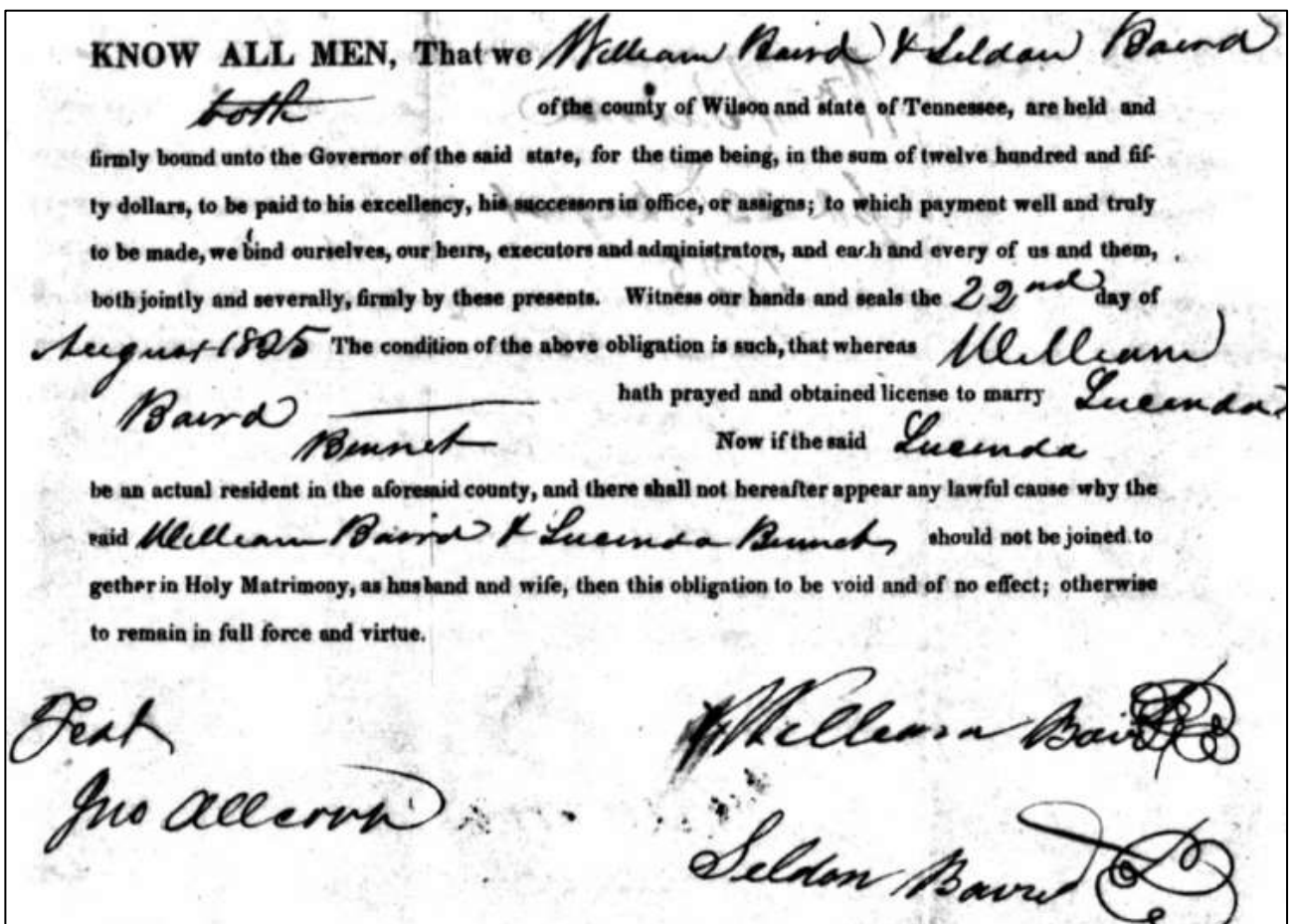
<sup>11</sup> Nicholson, 150.

already married and not too closely related. As seen in the example below, the bond was void if there was no legal problem:

Now if the said *Lucinda* be an actual resident in the aforesaid county, and there shall not hereafter appear any lawful case why the said *William Baird & Lucinda Bennet* should not be joined together . . . then this obligation to be void and of no effect

The amount of the bond was set at 500 pounds by the State of North Carolina in 1788 as referenced above. At about that same time, North Carolina began issuing currency in dollars rather than pounds, and 500 pounds eventually became \$1,250.<sup>12</sup> This amount was carried over into Tennessee law. That was a whopping sum for the time, a large amount to indicate the seriousness with which the law viewed the sanctity of marriage.

The dollar amount of the bond did not have to be paid when the bond was issued. If a man defaulted on his marriage bond – for instance, if it turned out he was a bigamist already married to someone else – the State could sue him for the amount of the bond. If he was unable to pay, his property would be sold to satisfy the debt. If he did not have sufficient property to bring \$1,250, his bondsman became liable for the unpaid amount.



Marriage bond for \$1,250 dated 1825  
Signed by William Baird (groom) and Seldon Baird, his bondsman.  
William Baird gave this bond in order to secure a marriage license;  
his bride-to-be was Lucinda Bennet.

<sup>12</sup> Tennessee law as late as 1810 still referred to 500 pounds as the bond amount. However, in his digest of North Carolina laws published in 1808, Judge Haywood included a margin note stating that 500 pounds is "scaled" to \$1,251. John Haywood, *A manual of the laws of North Carolina* . . . (Raleigh: Gales and Boylan, 1808).



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The marriage bond was a pledge to the government, not the bride. If a man did turn out to be a bigamist, his bride did not get the \$1,250. It would have been paid to the court clerk or sheriff, and (theoretically, at least) used to cover the expenses of a criminal trial filed by the state against the groom.<sup>13</sup> The woman might sue for damages and a breach of promise, but that had no bearing on the penalty amount of the bond.

A marriage bond did not guarantee that a marriage would take place. It allowed the clerk to issue a license, which might be used and might not. If the young lady declined to marry her suitor, or if the groom got cold feet, the bond and license were of no effect.

The marriage bond was replaced by a marriage application, signed by both bride and groom, in the 1920s. This was made official by an act of the General Assembly in 1929.<sup>14</sup>

### The Marriage License

Once the bond had been signed, the County Court Clerk was able to issue the marriage license. Addressed to any minister or justice of the peace in that county, the license authorized the officiant to marry the couple. As seen in the example below, some of the language from the marriage bond, regarding the residency of the bride and the legal status of the parties, is repeated in the license.

The minister or justice of the peace would perform the marriage. This might take place in a church or a home, at the courthouse or even outside (both sets of this author's grandparents were married while seated in a buggy, in 1917 and 1922).

The officiant would then endorse the back of the license, indicating the date he had performed the service (as required by the 1815 law cited above). This notation is sometimes called the "return," as the groom or officiant was supposed to return the license to the County Court Clerk for recording in the bound volume listing the county's marriages.

In the example below, you can see that the back of the license was signed as follows:

*Solemnised 8<sup>th</sup> of September 1825 by John Bond, V.D.M.*<sup>15</sup>

In William Baird's case, several weeks elapsed between the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August, when he secured the marriage license, and the 8<sup>th</sup> of September, when the marriage took place. This is rather unusual – most licenses were "returned" on the same day they were issued. Perhaps William had a hard time convincing Lucinda, or her parents, to consent to the marriage.

The signature of the officiant can offer clues about the family. Where a Justice of the Peace signed, further research can help determine in what district that J.P. served, with the expectation that the bride and her parents lived in the same district. A tax list or census record might then identify likely candidates for the bride's father. Ministers can be linked to specific churches, indicating the denominational preference of the family and even the congregation of which they were a part. Identifying a particular minister can be challenging, but county and church history books, census records and denominational annual reports available online will often produce helpful results.

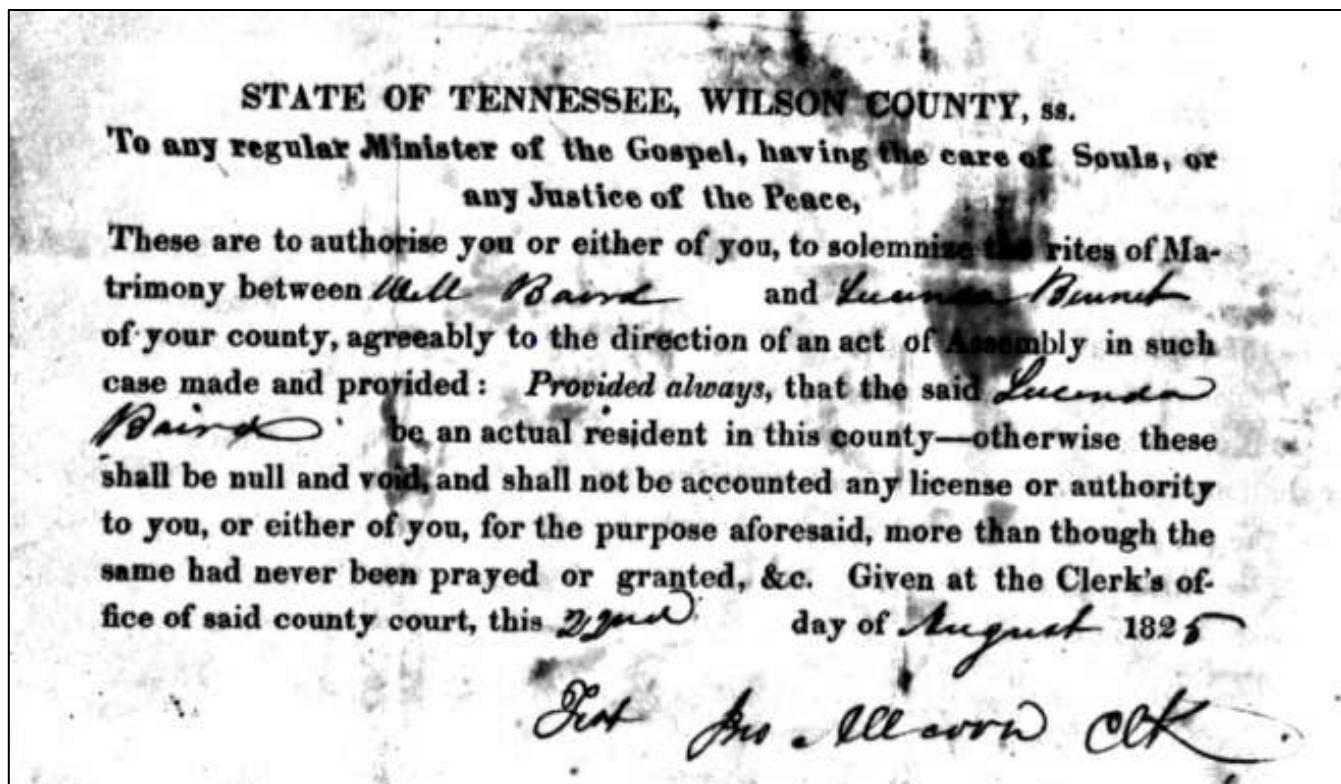
Marriage record volumes may show that a license was issued, but provide no date for that marriage. In some cases the marriage did not take place, but perhaps more often the minister or Justice of the Peace simply neglected to return the paperwork to the court clerk.

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<sup>13</sup> There is some uncertainty about this; see opinion in the case of *Governor v. Rector*, where the court speculates that an action on the bond by a bride or her father may be possible. However, no case of that type has been found by the author.

<sup>14</sup> *Public Acts of the State of Tennessee passed by the sixty-sixth General Assembly, 1929* (Kingsport Tenn: Southern Publishers, 1929), chapter 6, pp. 13-15.

<sup>15</sup> VDM is a Latin abbreviation for *Verbi Dei Minister* (Minister of the Word of God). More commonly used was MG for Minister of the Gospel. Justices of the Peace signed as JP or Esq.



Above: Marriage license, dated the same day as the bond, authorizing a minister or Justice of the Peace to marry William Baird and Lucinda Bennet.



Left: "Return" or reverse side of the same marriage license. Minister John Bond wrote that he solemnized the marriage of Baird and Bennett on Sept. 8, 1825.

### The "Marriage Book"

The 1794 statutes of the Territory South of the River Ohio (which became Tennessee) include this requirement:

For the better preservation of the records of the court, when any cause is finally determined, the clerk of each court shall enter all the proceedings therein in a book well bound, and an entire and perfect record make thereof.<sup>16</sup>

This law may have been interpreted to include marriages as a "cause" handled by the court. Bound volumes containing a record of marriages have been kept by Tennessee court clerks for many years, but just when the practice became

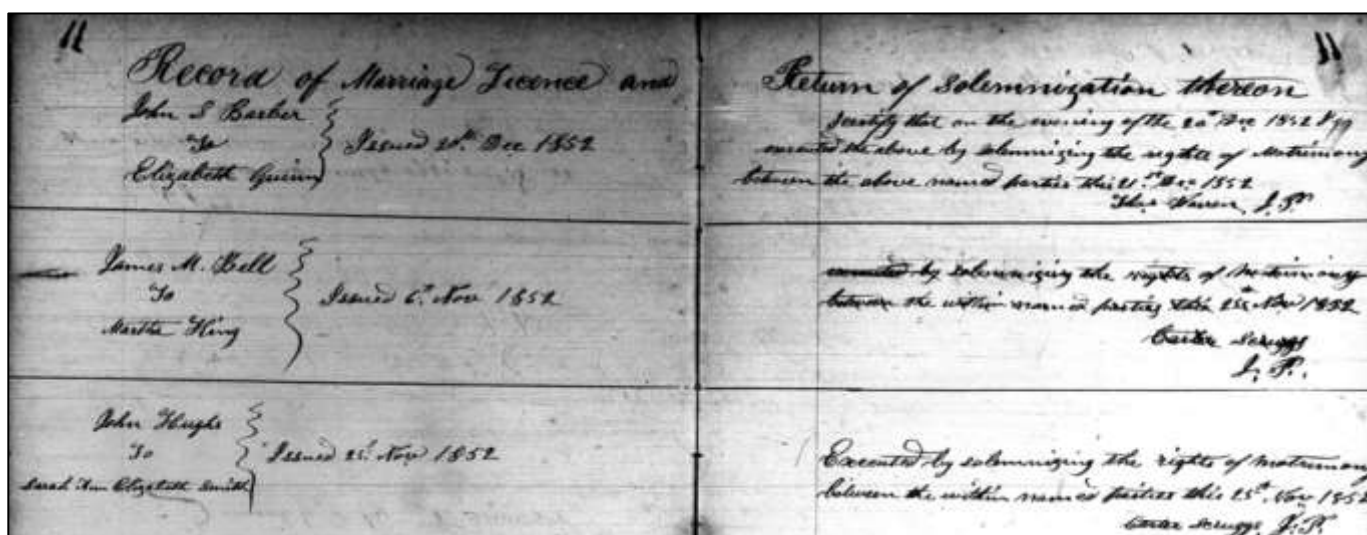
<sup>16</sup> Acts passed at the first session of the General Assembly of the Territory of the United State of America, South of the River Ohio, began and held at Knoxville . . . (Knoxville: George Roulstone, 1794), chapter 1, section 26.

law is uncertain. In 1858 a compilation of all the laws passed by the General Assembly was published. In the section describing the duties of the County Court clerk, one of them is:

2. To register, in a well-bound book, the names of the parties, and the date of the issuance of a marriage license, and to copy immediately, under or opposite thereto, the return of the proper functionary who solemnized the rites of matrimony, with the date thereof, and file and retain the license and return thereof in his office.<sup>17</sup>

A similar volume, published in 1830, does not include this duty. However, the practice of keeping a record of marriages in a book, not just filing the licenses returned to the office by ministers and J.P.s, may have been a long-standing practice already.

The actual form of the record has varied greatly according to location and time period. Each clerk evidently was allowed to develop his own system. Because the earliest volume of Wilson County marriages has been lost, we cannot see how the Baird marriage referenced in the documents above would have been entered. But some other examples follow.

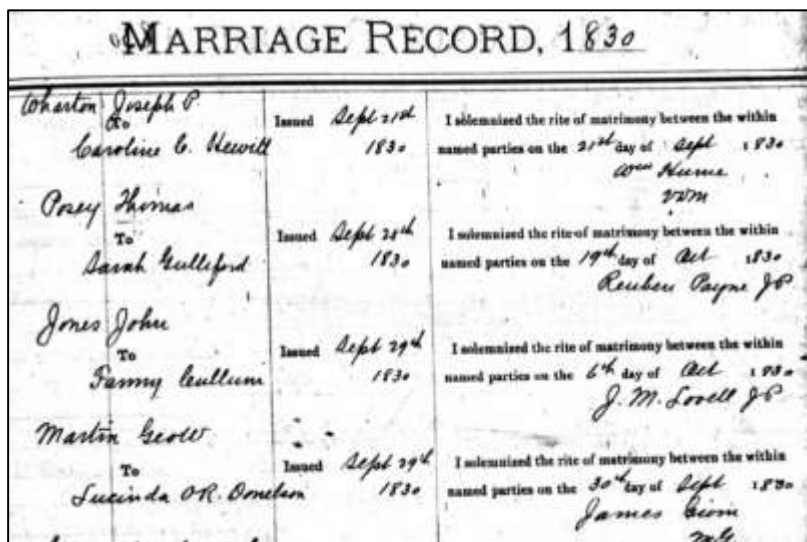


Above: Bound volume of marriages recorded in Grundy County from the 1850s.

This clerk wrote the names of the parties and the date of the license on the left-hand page. When the minister or J.P. returned the license, the clerk copied their endorsement on the right-hand page.

Right: Bound volume of marriages in Davidson County from the 1830s.

The pre-printed pages and uniformity of penmanship show that this volume was recopied from the original records, probably in the early 1900s..



<sup>17</sup> Return J. Meigs and William F. Cooper, *The Code of Tennessee* . . . (Nashville: Eastman & Co., 1858), section 4073, p.730

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## Summing Up

As new laws affecting marriage and record-keeping were being passed by the General Assembly, court cases involving marriage law were also moving through the legal system. Judges were making decisions in these cases, trying to interpret and enforce the law accurately. When decisions were made, especially by the Tenn. Supreme Court, precedents were set to help decide similar cases in the future.

The combined work of the General Assembly and the Judiciary served to make the laws fluid, rather than fixed. When our ancestors became embroiled in controversies, they often had to resort to lawyers to settle the matter. The records of their lawsuits provides a wealth of information for the genealogist – not just names and connections, but a better understanding of who they were as people.

In this series of articles we will explore the many issues related to marriage that were discussed and debated by Tennessee judges, lawmakers and, of course, also by gossiping neighbors. Stories will be brought to light, names named, and history learned from the voluminous and fascinating records available to the genealogist today.

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## Meigs and His Digest

Study of the laws and court cases which shaped marriage law and practice in Tennessee reveals not only the law, but the stories of the people whose lives went awry in some way, landing them in court. Research into marriage laws in Tennessee uncovers many cases involving Middle Tennessee families, and the details of their stories can add to the knowledge of our ancestors.

Focusing on the period around 1850, the series of articles on marriage law in Tennessee which begins in this issue is drawn principally from a helpful tool called *Meigs' Digest*, published in that year. *Tennessee Jurisprudence*, a modern publication, was also helpful because it provides “the rest of the story” tying the historical information to current law. Other helpful sources, such as published court reports and original case files, are cited in the appropriate places.

Meigs' Digest is arranged by topic, with sections ranging from Abandonment to Witnesses. For the historian and genealogist wishing to understand the laws by which our ancestors were governed, it is still a useful tool and, if one filters out some of the legal details, makes for fascinating reading.

In the section titled Husband and Wife, there are entries for marriage, divorce, separation, child custody, marriage settlements and contracts, and a whole cluster of sub-topics related to the husband's ownership of his wife's property – one of the less enlightened and most problematic issues of that time.

These topics and others will be explored in detail in forthcoming issues of the *Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy & History*.

Return J. Meigs (1801-1891), author of the *Digest of all the decisions of the courts of Tennessee* in 1848, and bore the same name as his grandfather and an uncle. Raised and educated in Kentucky, he came to Tennessee in 1822 to practice law in Athens. In short order he became a successful lawyer, the state's Attorney General, U.S. District Attorney and state Senator.

His decision to compile the decisions of the Supreme Court and its predecessor, the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, led to several years of diligent research and the production of a two-volume work of great value to lawyers of his day.

As one biographer noted in the 1890s, “It is the work of a scholar and philosopher, as well as a profoundly learned lawyer.”<sup>1</sup> Notably, after the completion of this work, Meigs was selected as the first State Librarian of Tennessee.

Opposed to slavery and secession, Meigs and his family left Nashville after the outbreak of the Civil War. President Lincoln appointed him Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He served in this role until his death in Washington, D.C., at the age of 91.

# The Daguerreotype in Nashville, 1841-1855

by Jay Richiuso

It is generally acknowledged that the photographic era began on August 19, 1839, when astronomer Francois Arago publicly announced in the auditorium of the Palais de l'Institut that Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre had perfected the first practical application for taking permanent images. The *Nashville Republican Banner* printed a notice about Daguerre's invention the following month in its October 17 issue.<sup>1</sup>

Early daguerreotypists in Nashville were apparently visiting itinerants who stayed in town for only short periods. Nashville's population in 1841 was slightly under 7,000 individuals which didn't promise a daguerreotypist the prospect of large paydays, especially when the cost of having one's likeness taken was not cheap. Daguerreotype images could cost anywhere from 50 cents to seven dollars, depending on the size of the image and how elaborate the case that held the image.<sup>2</sup> At that time the average daily wage for a common laborer in the United States was around one dollar a day.<sup>3</sup>



Unidentified Daguerreotype artist ca. 1845  
displaying his wares  
(J. Paul Getty Museum)

The first notice of daguerreotypists in Nashville appeared in the *Banner* on May 22, 1841.<sup>4</sup> In an advertisement titled, "The Daguerreotype, Photogenic Likenesses & Views," the paper noted that Messrs. Lewis and Chrisman using the Senate Chamber, which was then in the Davidson County Court House, would provide an opportunity for people to have their miniature likeness taken between the hours of 9:00 a.m and 4:00 p.m. Lewis and Chapman didn't stay in town long as their advertisement only appeared in the *Banner* for a week.

Later that year on November 12<sup>th</sup>, the paper reported that J. E. Moore had taken a room at the Union Hall and was ready to take "daguerreotype likenesses." This was most likely Justus E. Moore who had been in Philadelphia in 1840; the *Banner* noted that by the 19<sup>th</sup> he was operating successfully. The newspaper reported that Moore's operation would remain until December 25<sup>th</sup>, a Saturday, and on that day, "they will positively close their engagements in this city."

Moore took his operation to New Orleans in 1842, and to advertise his expertise there, he claimed that he had a testimonial letter from former President Andrew Jackson stating that he had taken daguerreotypes of Jackson at the Hermitage during his stay in Nashville. If Moore did capture Jackson's likeness on a daguerreotype, it appears that this image has never been found.<sup>5</sup>

Apparently, there were no daguerreotypists in Nashville during 1842, 1843, and 1844, or at least there were no newspaper advertisements for any. There appeared only one item in the *Banner* about daguerreotypes during each of those years. In 1842 the paper reported on April 15, that M. Bisson had succeeded in giving daguerreotype images a uniform tint. On June 30, 1843, the *Banner* reprinted an article from the *Daily National Intelligencer* (published in Washington, D.C.) that the chemists and artists of the "National Daguerreotype Gallery" had made some wonderful improvements to the daguerreotype, and on August 23, 1844, the paper suggested that daguerreotypes should be made of the various county delegates who were then attending the Nashville Whig Convention.



During 1845 apparently only two daguerreotypists visited Nashville. On March 14, the *Banner* announced that a Mr. Williams had taken rooms in the Nashville Inn and had exhibited some admirable likenesses of public men. On April 11 the paper noted that Mr. Anthony, of Anthony, Edwards, & Co. of New York, had taken a room over West's Music Store on Union Street, and would remain a few weeks for the "purpose of taking likenesses."



**Giroux daguerreotype camera,  
designed by Louis Daguerre**  
(Newcastle Univ. Library, Special Collections)

Edward Anthony was a Columbia University graduate, a trained civil engineer, and was an early student at Samuel F. B. Morse's daguerreotype studio. Morse, prior to inventing the telegraph, was a noted pioneer in photography. In 1844, Anthony, in business with Jonas Edwards, Howard Chilton, and J. R. Clark, founded and operated the "National Daguerreotype Miniature Gallery" at 247 Broadway, New York City, which featured an exhibit of daguerreotypes of famous Americans. Surely, one of the main reasons for Anthony's journey to Nashville was to produce an image of the 78 year old Andrew Jackson for the gallery. An engraving of the portrait taken by Anthony was later produced by T. Doney of New York for the *Democratic Review*.<sup>6</sup>

Anthony left Nashville after May 2, but returned in October and stayed into the new year, finally closing his operation on February 28. On October 3, 1845, the *Banner* noted that H. Husband took a room over Reid's Music Store on Union Street and was "prepared to take miniature likenesses." Husband stayed in town through December 22.

After Anthony left town in February 1846, there were apparently no daguerreotypists in town until S. L. Shaw opened "Shaw's Daguerreotype Rooms" on Union Street in October. Shaw stayed through late November, and may have been the first in Nashville to offer lessons in making daguerreotypes when he advertised that, "Apparatus furnished and instruction given in the art." Shaw, like many daguerreotypists, apparently returned to Nashville on a rotating schedule, staying several months at a time, as advertisements in the *Banner* for his services after 1846 appear July to December 1847, June through October 1848, and April through May 1849.

On November 30, 1846, R. M. Freeman opened the "Nashville Daguerreotype Gallery" in the front room of W. Meredith's Dry Goods Store on the south side of the Public Square. Freeman, of New York, remained in Nashville until December 16, and was apparently the first daguerreotypist in Nashville to produce not only standard daguerreotypes on silver plates, but "paper daguerreotypes," a process invented by Englishman Henry Fox Talbot around 1834 that Talbot called the Talbotype or Calotype. Freeman's announcement included that, "The art of Caleotype [sic] drawing will be taught practically..., Instructions given in all the above arts, including preparation and management of chemicals." In early 1847 Freeman visited towns around an 80 mile radius of Nashville while a more permanent gallery was being prepared in Nashville. It appears that Freeman's new gallery never materialized and that he did not return to Nashville, as there are no further advertisements for him after his departure in January 1847.

In June 1847 a short piece in the *Banner* noted that, "We called at the rooms of Mr. Adams a day or two since... he produces pictures which have a wonderful delicacy and expression." Daguerreotypist Daniel Adams, who was also an engraver, operated in Nashville until the beginning of the Civil War, and the last trace for Adams is a listing in the *Nashville City and Business Directory*, for 1860-1861. The image of President Andrew Jackson taken by Anthony noted earlier in this article had initially been ascribed to Adams, but this cannot be the case since the available evidence indicates that Adams was not active in Nashville until 1847, long after Jackson's death.<sup>7</sup>

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In the July 23, 1847 issue of the *Banner* there appeared an interesting notice about G. W. Jenkins' "Electro Magnetic Daguerreotype Portraits." The Electro Magnetic portrait was invented by W. H. Hutchings who claimed that his discovery could capture an image in one second and fix it permanently on a daguerreotype's silver plate.<sup>8</sup> Apparently, Jenkins' Electro Magnetic portraits were not a big hit as a notice appearing in the August 13 issue noted that Jenkins would leave Nashville and head east on September 1.

As Jenkins was wrapping up his stint in Nashville, James Maguire of New Orleans, announced that on August 23, he would arrive in town for two weeks, for the purpose of taking "Daguerreotype Miniatures," in his "late improved style." Apparently, Maguire either sub-let or joined Shaw's operation, as Maguire's advertisement mentioned that his office would be in Shaw's rooms over Gowdey & Peabody's Jewelry Store. At this point Shaw had changed the name of his business to "Shaw's Star Daguerrian Gallery." A notice appeared in the October 18 issue of the *Banner*:

#### SHAW'S DAGUERREOTYPES

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

James Maguire remained in Nashville until the end of September of 1847, apparently returning thereafter to his home base in New Orleans. In the summer of 1848 he was back in town for a two-week reprise, and there are no indications of his being in the city thereafter. However, while Maguire was in Nashville in 1847, it appears that he had an understudy working with him by the name of A. Diaz Pena. A notice in the August 25 *Banner* recorded that Pena offered Spanish lessons, but there was no mention at that time that he was taking daguerreotypes. An interesting advertisement in the April 28, 1848, issue of the *Banner* read:

**Don't Read This**  
—In a hurry—I mean!  
**DAGUERREOTYPE!**  
A. D. Pena's Union Daguerrean Room,  
Daguerreotypes for \$3.00.

By September of 1848, Pena was teaching the art of daguerreotypy "scientifically," and there was no mention of Spanish lessons.

S. L. Shaw on the other hand, appears to have been active in Nashville through May of 1849, operating his renamed "Shaw's National Daguerrian Gallery," which also appeared in advertisements as the "National Sky Light Portrait Gallery," on College Street. Shaw had apparently renovated his gallery in early 1849, and to improve the lighting required for taking daguerreotypes had installed a skylight, which the April 12 issue of the *Banner* cited, "is superior in every respect to a common window or side light for Daguerreotypes, the sky-light is perfectly pleasant for the sitting. It is only by which blue eyes can be taken successfully, and is now used by all the principal operators in the Eastern Cities."

After May of 1849 it appears that Shaw ceased his operations in Nashville, as there are no advertisements for his services in the *Banner* thereafter. For the balance of 1849 and throughout most of 1850, Adams appears to have been the sole daguerreotypist in Nashville, but he certainly didn't rest on his laurels. The *Banner* on January 5, 1850, recorded:

D. Adams would respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and vicinity, that his Rooms are now fitted up in a style unsurpassed. His PICTURES are now, as they always have been, the best and most perfect or no charge. His full sized Voigtlander Camera is now in complete order

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for taking groups or single pictures. Children taken in one second. Cameras, &c. for sale. All orders promptly attended to. Rooms on College street (sic) over Gowdey's Jewelry Store.



**Voigtlander daguerreotype camera, the type used by Daniel Adams in Nashville**  
(collectiblend.com/cameras/voigtlander)

This advertisement ran every month through August 10. Further, on August 19, the paper noted, "Important Improvement. D. Adams would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has purchased Burgess' improved Buff. By this method, pictures can be taken in one-fifth the time, the shadows more transparent, and produced in any kind of weather."

Later that year, a daguerreotypist named Thomas Hankins made a brief appearance. His first advertisement appeared in the *Banner* on October 6, and read,

Hankins Beautiful Daguerreotypes  
the Largest Gallery in the West...,  
Gallery at the head of Market, Public Square  
over the store of Messer's. McClelland.

Hankins' ad ran through December 31, 1850, and thereafter he appears to have left town as there was no further mention of him in the *Banner*.

The new year 1851, didn't bode well for the future of the daguerreotype. In an article in the March 22 edition of the *Banner* under the title, "The Daguerreotype Superseded," Nashvillians first learned about a new process for taking images known as "photographing." The article was probably referring to the news that Frederick Scott Archer of England, had recently published the instructions for his "wet-collodion" process in *The Chemist*.<sup>9</sup> As a portent of things to come, there were no advertisements for daguerreotypists in the *Banner* in 1852.

Early in 1853 a new cadre of daguerreotypists opened in Nashville. The January 19 edition of the *Banner* noted:

#### **Daguerreotypes**

Dobyns, Yearout & Richardson's gallery of Premium Daguerreotypes of Distinguished Persons  
No. 10 College Street, (over Stevenson's Store)

Open all hours of the day. Among our large collection of pictures, may be seen many fine specimens of our citizens. Also, Daguerreotypes from which were engraved the portraits published in the gallery of Illustrious Americans, and received the prize medal at the World's Fair in London.

Thankful for past favors, and gratified for present encouragement, whether persons want pictures or not, we shall at all times be happy to see them. Our lights are so arranged as to enable us to make pictures of children in the shortest possible time. Pictures taken of deceased persons in any part of the city.

A full assortment of Daguerreotype Stock for sale at Cincinnati prices.

This advertisement ran most months until December 4.

October 26, the paper placed an advertisement that read:

#### **Skylight Daguerreotypes for One Dollar** **Hughes & Brother, corner of College and Union Streets**

Having an eye to the comfort and convenience of their patrons, have fitted up a suit of rooms expressly for their business, with one of the largest and best arranged Skylight's in this country, and with our mammoth improved Camera, and every other facility, we are now enabled to take pictures equal to any at our old prices

from one dollar and upwards. We solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally. Mrs. F. N. H. will be in attendance to receive the ladies.

This advertisement ran again on the 29th, and November 1, 2, 4, 6, 19, and 22. On December 22, an advertisement in the *Banner* noted,

#### **Stereoscopic Daguerreotype Case**

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

One can only speculate that the citizens of the three excepted counties had done something dreadful to prohibit them from using Dobyns & Church daguerreotype cases!

By 1854 the handwriting was on the wall for the daguerreotype as there were no advertisements for daguerreotypists in the local paper. However, the *Nashville Business Directory, 1853-1854*, noted that Dobyns & Church, now Dobyns, Yearout & Richardson, and one Jno. E. Hubbart, "Daguerrean Artist," in practice at 30 Union Street were taking daguerreotypes.

In 1855, in the October 5 edition of the *Banner* was an advertisement for

#### **Giers' Side Sky-Light Daguerrean Gallery corner of Deaderick St. and the Square**

My rooms are fitted up in a style inferior to none, with the best side Sky-Light, in the city, fronting immediately on the square.

Persons in want of a fine life-like, and flesh colored  
DAGUERREOTYPE, will find it to their advantage to call and  
examine my Specimens, and I warrant to give satisfaction in  
every case or no charge made.

*Call and judge for yourself. -- Chas. C. Giers."*

This advertisement ran through February 7, 1857. By "flesh colored" Giers was indicating his images were enhanced with hand-tinting. Giers eventually phased out the taking of daguerreotypes and by 1859 had opened his "Southern Photographic Temple of Fine Arts."<sup>10</sup> It is well known that members of the Giers family practiced the photographic arts in Nashville into the early twentieth century.

In the December 30, 1855 issue of the *Banner* the word "photograph" appeared again in an advertisement that read,

The fine Arts. Photographic Miniature Portraits. Messrs. Doge and Wenderoth  
...have taken rooms over 'Hicks' China Hall' north side of the square....

Although 1855 was the transition year in Nashville from the daguerreotype to the photograph, the *Nashville Business Directory* recorded that D. Adams, H. S. Byington, C. C. Hughes and brother F. N. Hughes, A. Jonnard, R. McLain, and J. W. Northern (of the firm Giers & Northern) were still taking daguerreotypes up through 1857. Thus the halcyon days of Monsieur Daguerre's incredible invention were soon relegated to a bygone era as the first chapter in the history of photography came to a close.

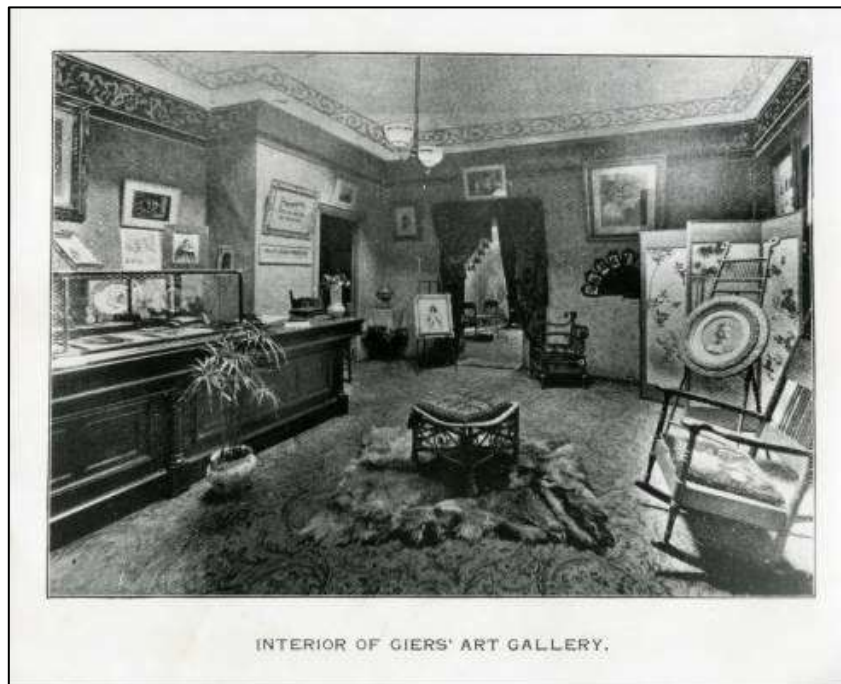


**Ad for a Chicago studio**  
S.L. Shaw advertised his skylight studio in  
Nashville, claiming it was the only way to  
capture blue eyes.

(National Museum of American History)

## End Notes

1. Daguerre's process, thereafter called a "Daguerreotype," consisted of coating a copper plate with silver, finely polishing it, and then placing the plate into a box where it was exposed to iodine vapors for up to thirty minutes. This process coated the surface of the plate with silver iodide, a light-sensitive substance. The plate was then placed into a camera for exposure of up to seventy minutes. After exposure, the sensitized plate was placed into a box at a 45 degree angle over a pan of mercury heated to 167 degrees Fahrenheit. After the mercury vapors revealed the exposed image, the plate was removed, washed with distilled water, saturated with salt or hyposulphide of soda, and dried over a flame. The plate was then placed into a bath of gold chloride to protect the emulsion and improve the appearance of the image. It is important to note that a daguerreotype is laterally reversed, that is, the silver coating acted as a mirror reversing left to right and right to left. Later developments greatly reduced the time needed for taking a daguerreotype to seconds, and a mirror was placed in the camera to eliminate the lateral reversal.
2. Newhall, Beaumont. *The Daguerreotype in America*. Third Revised Edition. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1976), p. 63.
3. *History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928*. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 604. Revised with Supplement, 1929-1933. 1934. Internet version: Public Domain, Google-digitized /[http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#pd-google](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google)
4. Research for this article relied almost exclusively on, and was made infinitely easier, using the early issues of the *Nashville Republican Banner* which are digitized and are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.
5. Craig, John S. *Craig's Daguerreian Registry*. Internet version: <http://craigcamera.com/dag/>
6. Originally titled *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, this periodical founded by John L. O'Sullivan was published from 1837 until 1859.
7. For a more complete recitation on the daguerreotype image of President Andrew Jackson, see the Fall 2017 issue of the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society *Journal*.
8. According to *The Southerner* (New Orleans, Louisiana) June 2, 1847, W. H. Hutchings discovered this process which he claimed could produce a daguerreotype portrait in a single second that would catch a facial expression instantly.
9. Newhall, Beaumont. *The Daguerreotype in America*. Third Revised Edition. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1976), p. 65; and Ritzenthaler, Mary Lynn, Munoff, Gerald, and Long, Margery S. *Administration of Photographic Collections*. (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1984.), p. 39. Archer developed the wet-plate or collodion process in 1848. This process was in wide use until around 1880. Two types of images produced by this process were ambrotypes and tintypes. The most common form of print used with the collodion process were albumen prints which comprise about 80 percent of the extant prints in nineteenth century collections in the United States.
10. *Nashville Patriot*, July 12, 1859. Internet location: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lcn/sn85033711/1859-07-12/ed-1/seq-4/10>



**Interior of the Giers studio in Nashville.**  
Opened in 1855 as a daguerreotype studio, by 1859 Giers had converted to photography and grandly named his studio the **Southern Photographic Temple of Fine Arts**  
(Tenn. Virtual Archive, Tenn. State Library & Archives)



# Tennessee WWI Soldiers buried in the Somme American Cemetery

by Debbie McConnel

The Somme American Cemetery at Bony, France, is the final resting place of 1,844 American World War I soldiers, including 97 Tennesseans, 138 unknown graves, and 1 mass burial of seven unknown soldiers.

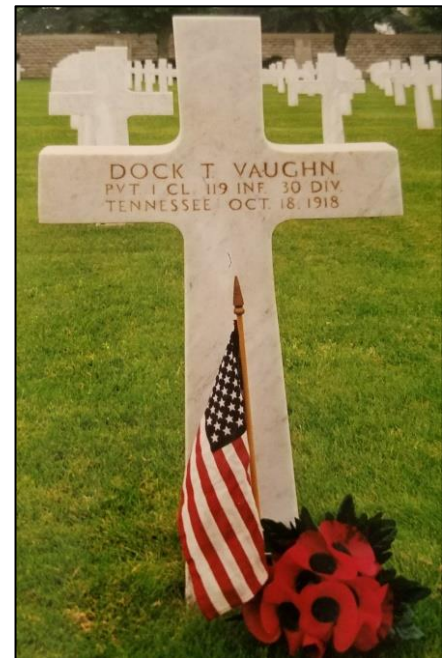
This farmland was first used as a temporary cemetery in 1918 for the men who died fighting in this area. A large number of the graves are for men of the 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> American Divisions who fought under the auspices of the British IV Army Corps in breaking the renowned Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918. After the war France granted the land for a permanent American Cemetery.

The cemetery, dedicated in 1937, is located on 14.3 acres of the gently rolling Picardy hillside. Marble cross headstones are in rows separated by paths into 4 plots. In the center, the American Flag flies high above the rows of graves.

The cemetery is graced by a chapel on the eastern side. While small, it is impressive, with an American Eagle perched above the bronze door. Once inside, light from a crystal, cross shaped window pours light over the marble altar. The walls bear the names of 333 men missing from battle in the Somme area. Rosettes mark the names of those since identified. Tennesseans are amongst the names of the missing in the Somme.

The formal entrance to the cemetery leads to the gray-stone superintendent's office and visitor's building. The cemetery is immaculately maintained by the American Battlefield and Monument Commission, and visitors are welcome.

On a personal note, the Somme Cemetery is one of the most serene and lovely places I have been privileged to visit. If you find your ancestor in the list below, know for sure that he is resting in peace.



**Grave of Dock Vaughn, an Overton County soldier.**

(Photo by Debbie McConnel, 2000)

Name	Block	Row	Grave	Date of Death	Military Division	Gold Star Record	Home County
Adcock, Thomas D.	A	30	5	9/29/18	30		Knox
Allen, Tip Mark	C	5	5	10/9/18	30	Yes	Hamblen
Allison, Arthur T.	B	30	8	9/29/18	30		Cumberland
Brandon, Carl D.	D	7	13	10/8/18	30	Yes	Greene
Briggs, Archibald L.	C	9	16	10/17/18	30		Fayette
Butler, Clarence F.	C	7	15	10/11/18	30	Yes	Shelby
Burks, Foster N.	C	5	8	10/9/18	30		Marshall

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Name	Block	Row	Grave	Date of Death	Military Division	Gold Star Record	Home County
Carr, John M.	C	6	3	10/9/18	30		Jefferson
Clark, Charlie A.	A	18	4	10/8/18	30		Knox
Clayton, Virgil A.	A	18	4	10/6/18	30		Hardeman
Collins, Claude S.	B	13	15	8/28/18	30		Marshall
Collins, Gordon B.	A	17	4	10/8/18	30		Madison
Compton, John Fred	B	30	7	9/28/18	30	Yes	Hawkins
Cooper, William N.	C	6	10	10/11/18	30		Knox
Cowan, Joseph H.	A	18	10	10/9/18	30	Yes	Johnson
Cunningham, Wilbur	B	30	13	9/29/18	30		Obion
Dalton, William E.	D	21	14	10/19/18	30		Shelby
Daugherty, Robert	A	10	3	9/29/18	30		Bradley
Dobson, James T.	A	1	16	10/11/18	30		Fayette
Edwards, Charles C.	B	15	15	9/29/18	30		Shelby
Farmer, Fred	A	7	16	10/17/18	30		Bradley
Fleming, Willard	D	18	5	9/22/18	30		Knox
Fletcher, John William	A	24	9	10/18	30	Yes	Scott
Foutch, James M.	B	28	2	10/1/18	30	Yes	DeKalb
Fox, Thomas G.	A	19	15	10/31/18	30		Blount
France, Will F.	A	24	11	10/7/18	30	Yes	Blount
Free, Charlie C.	D	12	8	10/11/18	30	Yes	Cocke
Freeze, Lawrence E.	A	6	11	9/25/18	30	Yes	Coffee
French, David	A	3	11	11/2/18	30		Knox
Gafney, Joseph F.	B	17	12	10/9/18	30	Yes	Hamilton
Gawlet, Ross	B	33	15	5/21/18	1		
Glover, James L.	B	7	16	9/30/18	30		Sullivan
Gray, George L.	D	6	9	10/17/18	30		Madison
Hamilton, George W.	B	33	10	10/19/18	30	Yes	Obion
Harris, Lester P.	C	9	16	7/9/18	Ambulance		Washington
Hellard, Jess H.	A	25	15	10/27/18	30		Sevier
Hunt, Jesse G.	B	18	5	10/19/18	30	Yes	Tipton

Name	Block	Row	Grave	Date of Death	Military Division	Gold Star Record	Home County
Jillson, John W.	A	7	12	10/13/18	30	Yes	Hamilton
Johnson, Andrew	A	25	4	9/29/18	30	Yes	Greene
Koontz, Floyd T.	A	14	8	9/29/18	30		Knox
Langley, Henry	A	24	7	11/1/18	30		
Lawson, Ira M.	A	19	1	9/30/18	30	Yes	Scott
Linginfelter, Ernest R.	B	17	13	10/8/18	30		Blount
Littleton, James	D	12	11	10/17/17	30	Yes	Henry
Long, Claude	A	21	11	10/8/18	30	Yes	Hawkins
Looney, George	B	10	5	10/8/18	30		Lincoln / Marshall
Lunsford, Bedford B.	A	18	5	10/7/18	30		Monroe
McCormick, Lee Thomas	A	22	8	10/7/18	30	Yes	Overton
McCracken, William H.	D	15	10	10/17/18	30		Washington
Mallory, John Robertson	D	3	4	10/12/18	Navy		Robertson
Melton, Milbern	C	6	9	10/7/18	30		Campbell
Miller, George F.	A	16	11	10/4/18	30		Knox
Miller, Lacey E.	A	14	9	10/7/18	30		
Mingle, Claude Leon	A	21	5	9/29/18	30		Blount
Mitchell, Thomas A.	A	25	8	10/8/18	30	Yes	Lawrence
Moody, Rolfe	A	25	13	10/7/18	30	Yes	Knox
Morehouse, Levi Sherman	B	17	14	10/7/18	30		Monroe
Morgan, Walter A.	A	21	10	10/7/18	30		Sumner / Robertson
Morris, Cleo	D	20	9	10/18/18	30		Roane
Morrow, Flavious J.	A	15	1	9/29/8	30	Yes	Lawrence
Myers, Sam E.	D	21	11	10/17/18	30		Sullivan
Neal, Tom J.	A	16	4	9/29/18	30		DeKalb
Norris, Jimmie G.	A	9	4	9/29/18	30		Putnam
Reese, Pless F.	C	8	15	10/18/18	30		Obion
Renneau, Sam W.	D	4	14	10/8/18	30		Jefferson
Richardson, Corbett	B	28	7	9/29/18	30	Yes	Overton
Ring, Frank M.	D	5	10	10/9/18	30	Yes	Williamson

Name	Block	Row	Grave	Date of Death	Military Division	Gold Star Record	Home County
Rodgers, Arthur M.	A	7	8	9/25/18	30		Shelby
Russell, Ples	A	17	5	10/8/18	30		Blount
Sage, Abner P. H.	A	33	6	5/30/18	Med Reserve		Shelby
Sanders, Earl C.	A	30	1	10/9/18	30		Knox
Seals, Thomas L.	C	17	2	5/25/18	82		Shelby
Seaton, James E.	A	25	11	10/6/18	30		Davidson
Seder, Thomas	A	10	15	5/31/18	1		White
Sidney, George L.	A	8	11	9/29/18	30		Fentress
Simmons, Earl D.	B	10	7	10/17/18	30		Shelby
Skeen, Estle R.	A	24	3	9/29/18	30		Jefferson
Smith, Harry E.	D	25	12	10/6/18	30	Yes	Hamilton
Smith, Jodie P.	A	27	11	10/8/18	30		Crockett
Smelson, Zeb	B	21	4	10/17/18	30		
Somervill, William A.	A	2	12	10/23/18	30	Yes	Tipton
Sparks, Elry	D	9	8	10/17/18	30	Yes	Overton
Speck, Thomas G.	C	16	12	5/14/18	1	Yes	Overton
Stokes, Frank	A	30	15	10/8/18	30		Macon
Sweet, Roy L.	C	6	2	10/8/18	30		Knox
Towry, Willey S.	A	7	11	9/29/18	30		Lincoln
Trainum, Major H.	D	15	11	10/19/18	30	Yes	Hardeman
Underwood, Robert B.	A	22	12	11/13/18	30		Memphis
Upchurch, Herbert	A	7	4	9/28/18	30		Sumner
Vaughn, Dock T.	D	10	3	10/18/18	30	Yes	Overton
Walker, Finis	B	28	9	9/30/18	30		Lake
Wampler, Albert	D	19	10	10/20/18	30		
White, Sam	A	34	6	10/10/18	30	Yes	Davidson
Wilson, James W.	A	15	4	10/8/18	30		Marshall
Wiseman, William J.	D	20	5	10/13/18	30	Yes	Lincoln

### Notes

This list of Tennesseans buried at the Somme American Cemetery is a transcription of Manuscript III-H-6 Box 4 ac no 76-199, Tennessee State Library and Archives, with the addition of available information.

In some instances the data varies slightly by source. Discrepancies sometimes occur in the Home County of the soldier, because at times the county of enlistment was used instead of the county of residence.

The **Gold Star Records** are an invaluable collection of information gathered after World War I on the soldiers who lost their lives in WWI. Not all soldiers who gave their lives have a file, but where a file exists it can be very informative with pictures, letters, character references, etc., all contain the military records of the soldier. These records are preserved at the Tennessee State Library & Archives in Record Group 53. They have recently been fully digitized and can be viewed on the Library & Archives web site by searching for “Gold Star” on the main page at [sos.tn.gov/tsla](http://sos.tn.gov/tsla).



Additional information about World War I soldiers may also be found in Record Group 36 – **World War Records of Ex-Soldiers of the State of Tennessee**, at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Another helpful source is *The Thirtieth Division in the World War* by Elmer Murphy and Robert S. Thomas (Lepanto, Alaska: Old Hickory Publishing Company, 1936).

The American Battle Monuments Commission offers a free booklet describing the cemetery on the Somme. They also provide friendly reference and information services. Located at Court House Plaza II, Ste 500, 2300 Clarendon Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201, they can also be reached by phone at (703) 696-6897, or by visiting their web site at [www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov)

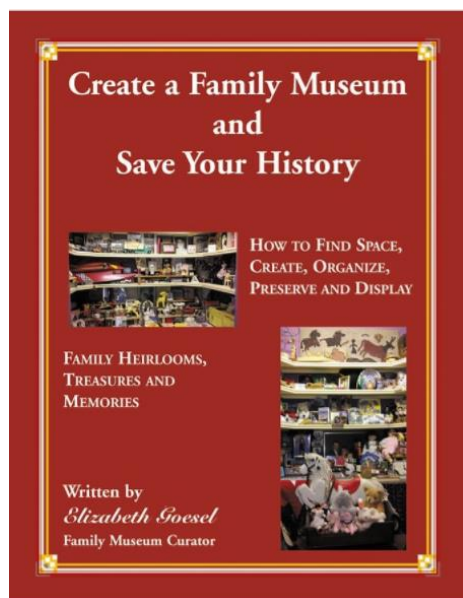


**Somme American Cemetery**

(Courtesy of American Battle Monuments Commission, <https://www.abmc.gov/>)



## Book Reviews by Shirley Wilson



*Create a Family Museum and Save Your History* by Elizabeth Goesel,, paperback, 2017, 196 pp., illustrations, photographs, \$27.99 from [www.HeritageBooks.com](http://www.HeritageBooks.com), 5810 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights, MD 20740.

How to Find Space, Create, Organize, Preserve and Display Family Heirlooms, Treasures and Memories is the subtitle of this book and pretty much says it all.

What to do with your stuff comes frequently to the minds of genealogists and family historians, perhaps because there is so very much stuff.

This covers all phases and areas that one might wish to preserve along with some that are better forgotten. The leisure suits of the 1970s come to mind on that one.

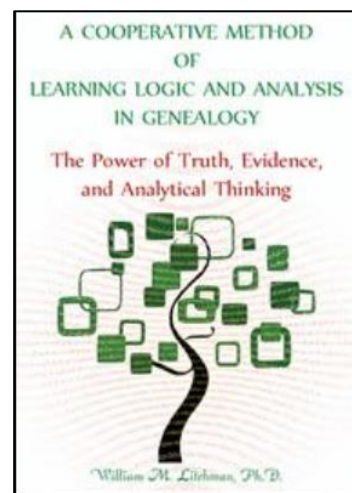
Included in the book is a Reference Guide to all sorts of interesting websites relating to what one might need for a family museum. Lots of photos and illustrations enhance the value.

*A Cooperative Method of Learning Logic and Analysis in Genealogy* by William M. Litchman, PhD., paperback, 2017, 128 pp., footnotes, illustrations. \$27 from [www.HeritageBooks.com](http://www.HeritageBooks.com), (see address above).

Subtitled The Power of Truth, Evidence and Analytical Thinking, this publication is a mixture of methodology and examples of real life genealogy problems, solutions and conclusions.

There is a chapter on Using Ships Passenger Lists to find a Maiden Name and another on Assembling a Family from Scanty Records, to name just two of the topics.

Of particular interest to our Tennessee readers is the information on the Bradberry family of Weakley County, Tennessee, who came from Virginia. The material is extremely well footnoted and the format is easy to follow, but alas, there is no index to make it easier to locate any of the family material.



### Have Your Book Reviewed

Books may be sent directly to Mrs. Shirley Wilson, Book Review Editor, 106 Leeward Point, Hendersonville, TN 37075. All materials become property of the review editor to be distributed to a local library or archive.

# Franklin Belle Sides With the Union

The following article from the *Cincinnati Commercial* was published in the *Nashville Daily Union* on April 30, 1863

## A BIT OF ROMANCE

During the latter part of the month of March, 1862, Buell's grand *corps d'armee* left Nashville, Tennessee, for Pittsburg Landing. The soldiers were newly unformed, and their bright banners "floated in the breeze," while nature and art adorned the country on either hand. The allegorical picture of "Defenders of the Union" could not have been grander.

The inhabitants of this "blissful paradise," alas! Were "secesh," and scowled and frowned as only that class of humanity can. Beautiful and bewitching belles wreathed their nectarine lips in smiles of scorn as if to say: "Yankees! We welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The soldiers were young and impulsive, and such receptions were not calculated to inspire admiration or love. But with a sigh for the "dear deluded" they marched on.

Arriving at Franklin, Tennessee, with our old Guthrie Grays at the head of the grand column of more than one hundred thousand men, the bands struck up "Yankee Doodle." The streets and corners were thronged by fair daughters of the South, but the only expression upon their features was scorn and hatred.

As the column reached the suburbs of the city, a beautiful blonde, standing in the yard of an elegant residence, resolutely uttered a thrilling "Hurrah for the Union!" Had a thunderbolt burst, the soldiers could not have been more completely astonished. They halted. There was the young lady, surrounded by secesh females, daring to welcome the Union soldiers.

"What is that young lady's name?" asked a "Guthrie" of a little contraband. "Dat is Miss Courtney, Massa."

Then three times three cheers for Miss Courtney – God bless her!"



A Civil War Bride

And such cheering was never before heard as broke from that column of one hundred thousand men as they passed along, division after division, till the rear guard had waved the last fond adieu, and Franklin was far behind us.

Summer passed on. The old year was gone. Battles had been won; and, through mismanagement, reverses had ensued. The new year came and "Rosey" was with us in a battle which has rendered Stone's River immortal. Success was written upon our torn banners, and Franklin was again occupied by our troops.

"Where was the Union heroine, Miss Courtney?"

A few days ago the *Nashville Union* contained the sequel:

**"MARRIED – in this city, by Elder Fall, Lieutenant Cochnower, U.S.A., of Cincinnati, to Miss Octavia Courtney, of Franklin, Tennessee."**





A Civil War Wedding

The following article was written by Benjamin C. Truman  
and published in the New York Times on Dec. 12, 1864.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE

Reports from Nashville.

The situation in Middle Tennessee--  
Relative Positions of the Two Armies--  
Further Particulars of the Franklin Fight.

"... The ladies of Franklin, most of whom are rebels, and beautiful rebels too, some of them are, assisted en masse, in caring for our wounded. Mrs. Carter and her daughters contributed in this holy work. Mrs. Dr. Cliff, a Union lady of renown, and Mrs. Williams, an estimable woman, threw open their houses for the reception of sufferers.

"Miss Fanny Courtney, decidedly loyal from the commencement, although she has two brothers in

Cheatham's corps, made herself useful. Her sister, formerly Miss Octavia Courtney, was some time ago married to Lieut. Cochnower, son of the merchant of that name in Cincinnati. She is an elegant lady, and waved a string of red, white and blue ribbons when Gen. Negley entered Franklin nearly three years ago.

"When Buell's retrograde movement took place, a little over two years ago, Miss Fanny Courtney, upon the approach of the rebel columns, saddled a horse,

“You may recollect that, in a letter of mine, within a couple of weeks ago, in which I gave your readers a brief description of several towns along the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, I stated that Franklin, of all

Following up on the love story of Octavia Courtney and Lieutenant Crownover proved to be a difficult task. Octavia appears in the 1850 census as a child in the home of Robert Courtney, a house carpenter born in Virginia. While not a wealthy family, Robert did report real estate valued at the considerable sum of \$1,000.<sup>1</sup> Evidently Octavia's father died within the decade, as she is listed with her mother and siblings in the 1860 census, as illustrated below.<sup>2</sup> The family's fortunes had improved considerably, as Mrs. Courtney reported property valued at \$8,000.

178	179	Elijah S. Knutson	45	Q			8000	Qum		
		Peter Knutson	34	Q				"		
		Jennie Knutson	19	Q				"		1
		William Knutson	17	M				"		1
		Hans Knutson	15	Q				"		1
		Edna Knutson	7	M				"		
		Philip Knutson	4	M				"		

In 1860, James Cochnower was an 18-year-old living with his father in Cincinnati, Ohio. John Cochnower was a very wealthy coal merchant with a large family. James was working as a bookkeeper, possibly for his father's business.<sup>4</sup> When war broke out, he enlisted as a Sergeant in the 6<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry, later he was transferred to the 74<sup>th</sup> Infantry and promoted to Lieutenant.<sup>5</sup>

The 1880 census shows James H. Cochnower, aged 37, living as a boarder in New York City. He was working as a customs inspector. His marital status is listed as single, and he has no family members living with him.<sup>6</sup> He remained in New York City the rest of his life. In 1905 he applied for a Union Army pension, which was granted two years

<sup>6</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, New York City, N.Y., p.208A (stamped), family #314. James H. Cochnower boarding in Evelina Lichtenheimer's household.

later.<sup>7</sup> In 1916 he was involved in a suit against the U.S. Government, which he filed in the U.S. Court of Claims, but it was dismissed.<sup>8</sup> His death occurred at the age of 81 in 1923.<sup>9</sup>

Florence has not been located in 1880, but we know she was living in Massachusetts in 1888 when she applied for a pension for serving as a nurse during the Civil War. Her application was sent from the Pension Board to Congress, and the following appears in the *Congressional Record*.<sup>10</sup>

**FLORENCE COURTNEY COCHNOWER.**

The bill (S. 1459) granting a pension to Florence Courtney Coch-nower was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the words "rate of," to strike "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, au-thorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Florence Courtney Cochnower, at the rate of \$12 per month, for services in the field and as a nurse during the war of the rebellion.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

She may have moved to California in 1890, as the Los Angeles City Directory of that year lists Florence C. Cochnower, widow.<sup>11</sup> By 1893 she had settled in Washington, D.C., where she is listed in the City Directory as "Cochnower, Florence C., widow of James H." despite the fact that James H. was alive and well in New York City.

We finally track Florence down in the census again in 1900, where she is found living with her two children, James and Frances. They were in a working class neighborhood, and 28-year-old James was working as printer.<sup>12</sup> Frances, at the age of 32, graduated from a Woods Commercial Business College in 1898, evidently hoping to make a better living for herself as a single woman.<sup>13</sup> Florence was still working in 1899, as she appears in a list of federal employees engaged in printing work as "Mrs. F. Courtney Cochnower." The list indicates that she was living in Madison County, Indiana, when she was appointed to the job, and that she was a native of Tennessee.<sup>14</sup>

Florence Courtney Cochnower, once the fiery Union bell of Franklin, died in Washington, D.C. about 1902.<sup>15</sup> The death notice for her daughter, Frances who died in March 1910, states she was the "only beloved daughter of the late Florence Courtney Cochnower."<sup>16</sup> By 1930 her son, James C., was living in New York City with his wife, Eva, and working as a printer for a newspaper. It does not appear that they had any children.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>7</sup> John H. Cochnower index card, *General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934*, National Archives microfilm T288, digital image, *Fold3.com*.

<sup>8</sup> *Washington Herald* [Washington, D.C.], April 12, 1916 and Oct. 17, 1916, digital image *ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov*.

<sup>9</sup> New York, New York, Death Index database, James H. Cochnower entry 25 Jan. 1923, digital image *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>10</sup> *Congressional Record 1888*, (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 2557, *books.google.com*.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Los Angeles, Calif., 1890 entry for Florence Cochnower, digital image *Ancestry.com*

<sup>12</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Dist. Of Columbia, City of Washington, Enum. Dist. 106, sheet 11 B, Florence Cochnower family #231.

<sup>13</sup> "Woods Commercial College," *Evening Star* [Washington, D.C.], June 1, 1898, p. 11, digital image *ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov*..

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Register of Civil, Military and Naval Service (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1899), p.1169.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, *Ancestry.com* Florence is listed in the 1893-1901 directories of Washington, D.C., but not thereafter.

<sup>16</sup> "Probate Court," *Evening Star* [Washington, D.C.], March 22, 1898, digital image *ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov*. (*chroniclingamerica.com*).

<sup>17</sup> 1930 U.S. Census, New York, Bronx, Enum. Dist. 151, sheet 206 (stamped), James C. Cochnower family #491.



# The Last Stagecoach Robbery, part II

by Mitzi Freeman

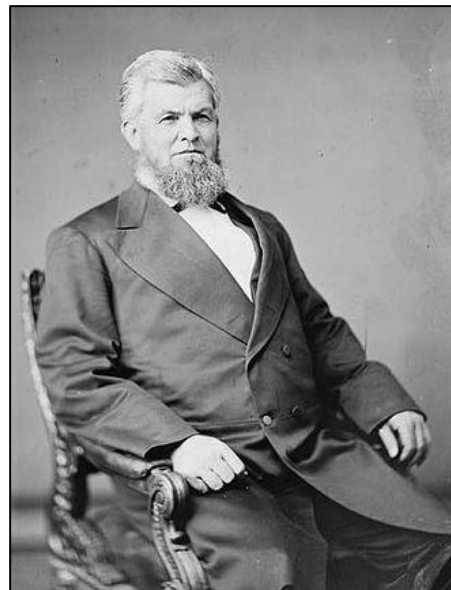
## THE TRIAL OF BUG HUNT AND JOHN EDWARDS

Case #3843, *United States vs Bug Hunt, John Edwards, & Thomas Edwards* began in the recently completed US Customs House at 701 Broad in Nashville on 19 April 1883. Tom was not present, because he was still on the run. At the arraignment, the Court read the following indictment:

"In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee - April Term 1883 - The Grand Jurors of the United States and District aforesaid being duly elected empaneled sworn and charged to enquire for the body of the District aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid present: That in the said District before daylight on the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> day of October 1882 Bug Hunt, John Edwards, Thomas Edwards and Joseph Medley<sup>1</sup> did unlawfully and feloniously with force and arms rob W. C. Randolph<sup>2</sup> of the mail of the United States which then and there contained letters and money and other things of great value he the said W. C. Randolph being at the time of said robbing the lawful carrier of said mail and as such carrier begin there and then lawfully entrusted with said mail. Contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

"2nd Count And the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present: that in the said District on the night ??? between the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October 1882 and the 30<sup>th</sup> day of October 1882 the said Bug Hunt, John Edwards, Thomas Edwards and Joseph Medley did unlawfully feloniously and with force and arms rob W. C. Randolph of the mail of the United States which then and and [sic] there contained letters money, printed matter and other things of great value by putting the life of him the said R. C. Randolph [sic] in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons viz: pistols, knives, guns and other dangerous weapons he the said W. C. Randolph being at the time of said robbery the lawful carrier of said mail and as such carrier unlawfully entrusted with the said mail and engaged in the lawful transportation of said mail. Contrary to the force of the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

"3d Count. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present: that in the District aforesaid on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of October 1882 and on ??? other days before and after that day, the said Bug Hunt, Jno. Edwards, Thomas Edwards and Joseph Medley unlawfully feloniously and with force and arms attempt to rob W. C. Randolph of the mail of the United States by assaulting and



Judge David McKendree Key  
(1824-1900)

found Bug Hunt guilty.

Key, an East Tenn. native, had a long political career in Tenn. and Washington, D.C. Humorist Mark Twain was among his detractors.

<sup>1</sup> Although Joseph Medley was listed in the Indictment, he was never charged or arrested for any crime pertaining to Robbing the US Mail.

<sup>2</sup> Although the official indictment identified the stagecoach driver as "W. C. Randolph," newspaper reports of witness testimony and circuit court witness lists identify C. L. Randolph or Coley Randolph as the driver.

threatening him the said W. C. Randolph with dangerous weapons, he the said W. C. Randolph being at the time of said attempt the lawful carrier of said mail and as such carrier having the mail in his lawful custody. Contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States."<sup>3</sup>



**Daniel McClain**  
**U.S. District Attorney**  
**Prosecuted the case against Bug**  
**and John**

On Monday, 15 October 1883, the United State Circuit Court resumed in Nashville. The Honorable Daniel McKendree Key was presiding. The US District Attorneys for the Middle Tennessee District were Andrew McClain and Joseph R. Dillon. John was represented by Colonel James Jones Turner and Thomas J. Fisher. Bug's attorney was never identified.<sup>4</sup>

On Saturday, 20 October 1883, the attorneys for John came before the court and asked for a severance of his case from Bug's case citing the following reasons:

1. Bug had been indicted and convicted of perjury in the Tennessee Courts in 1883.
2. He had been charged with various other offenses in both Tennessee and Texas.
3. In Texas, Bug broke out of jail where he was being confined for horse stealing.
4. Since Bug has a very bad reputation for breaking the law, being associated with him might prejudice the potential jury pool against him.
5. John insisted that he was entitled to fair trial but did not believe that he could get one, if he was tried with Bug.<sup>5</sup>

Three days later, on Tuesday, 23 October 1883, the attorneys for John informed the court that they were not ready to go to trial. To adequately defend Edwards, they needed the testimony of John Medley, Joseph Medley, Joseph Hunt, Robert Hunt, George Hunt, and Thomas Lancaster. These witnesses had not been summoned; because when the attorneys went to the court to request subpoenas, the US Marshall would not serve the subpoenas unless all the fees were paid up front. Since John had been incarcerated for the previous year, he had been unable

to earn a living and could not pay the fees. In addition, John's attorneys were sick and unable to attend court. John felt that these men understood his case better than a new attorney, he asked for a continuance until the next term so that his regular attorneys would be available.

The next day, the court agreed with John's motion and severed the cases into separate trials. To address John's inability to pay the associated fees, the court ordered that United States bear the financial burden.

In trial motions on 30 October 1883, Bug's attorney argued before the court that he was unable to proceed due to his inability to locate some defense witnesses. He argued that these witnesses would prove that Bug was elsewhere when the robbery was committed. He further stated that Bug, too was unable to pay the witness subpoena fees. The court ruled that the United States would bear the financial burden for these fees. The witnesses in question were Joseph

<sup>3</sup> *US Circuit Court Criminal Final Record #15.*

<sup>4</sup> T. L. Denney, Esq., who was his attorney at his pleading, may have been his current attorney.

<sup>5</sup> *US Circuit Court Criminal Final Record #15.*

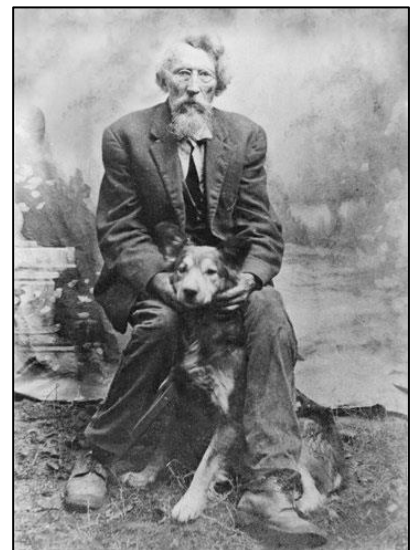
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Hunt, Daniel Hunt, Andrew Scruggs, Alexander Wassum of Gordonsville, and Joseph Medley of Buffalo Valley.

*United States vs. Bug Hunt* trial finally began Wednesday, 7 November 1883.

The following witnesses were called to testify:

1. Fate Boyd testified about the events of Stagecoach Robbery.
2. Coley Randolph testified that he was the driver of the stagecoach and to the details of the robbery.
3. Giles and Caroline Bradford testified that Bug and the two Edwards boys stayed at their home Saturday night before the robbery.
4. Giles Bradford Jr. supported his parents' testimony. He also testified that Bug and the two Edwards boys went out to the field with him as he went to herd cattle.
5. Tom Pointer testified that he had known Bug for ten years and did not see him in the neighborhood at that time.
6. Craven Shanks testified that he saw Bug and the two other men riding Texas ponies on Friday night.
7. Lafayette Isbell testified that he saw three men camping in a thicket about 10 miles from Cookeville on Saturday night before the robbery.
8. William Jefferson Huddleston testified that he knew Bug and that he saw him with two other men on the Walton Road about 11 p.m. Bug was riding a pony, and one of the other men was riding a roan horse. All three men were wearing wide-brimmed Texas hats. The place that he saw them was about a quarter of a mile from where the robbery took place.
9. Louis Leftwich and E. W. Leftwich testified that they personally knew Bug Hunt. At about 10 p.m., they saw him and two other men heading towards the place where the robbery occurred. At the time they were spotted, they were about 1.25 miles from where the robbery took place.
10. Et Martin testified to the events of the robbery.
11. Rufus Kelly testified that he knew Bug. During the night of the robbery, he and his wife heard several men pass by his house. He recognized Bug's voice.
12. James McCaleb testified that he lived near Bug's brother, Joseph Hunt. About sunrise Monday morning, he saw a horse that he thought to be Bug's horse tied to a shed in Joseph's yard.
13. Alexander Manners testified that he saw Bug traveling to Gordonsville towards his father's house the morning after the robbery.
14. Thomas J. Lee testified that he arrested Bug between Gordonsville and Carthage near Daniel Hunt's home on the Wednesday after the robbery. He identified the self-cocking bull-dog pistol and leather scabbard taken from Hunt.
15. Campbell Morgan testified that he arrested John and identified the pistol taken from him.
16. William Maxwell testified that he saw Bug and the two Edwards boys on Saturday evening on the Cookeville-Lebanon Road.



**Thomas J. Lee was a member of the posse that tracked down Bug Hunt.**

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17. Robert S. Gentry testified that he saw Bug and two other men two days before the robbery heading towards the location of the robbery.

18. Robert Maddux testified he assisted in arresting Bug about 1.5 miles from Bug's father's house.

19. Fate Boyd was recalled. He testified that he probably had a better chance than most to see what was going on, as he had no one in his care that evening.<sup>6</sup>

The Prosecution rested its case. The court adjourned for the day to return at 9 a.m. the next morning.

The following day, the Defense presented its case. The following witnesses were called.

1. Daniel Hunt testified to the activities of the three men prior to the robbery. They stayed at his house for 2-3 nights in the week before the robbery. After they left, he did not see Bug again until he was confined in the Cookeville jail.
2. Joseph Hunt testified that Bug stayed at his house on Monday afternoon.
3. Isaac Tubbs testified that he lived in Alexandria and that he saw three men riding Texas ponies on the Monday of the robbery. He did not know the men.
4. Fred Miller testified that he lived in Cookeville. His testimony was primarily about distances and localities.
5. John Edwards testified to the events in Texas, traveling back to Tennessee, the events in the week leading up to the robbery, and his arrest at the Cookeville jail.
6. George Hunt testified that he heard that his brother had been arrested for robbing the mail and that his father sent him to find John and Tom Edwards as witnesses for Bug.<sup>7</sup>

The Defense rested its case, and the case was handed to the jury. Within thirty minutes, the jury returned a Guilty verdict.

*United States vs John Edwards* trial began immediately after the conclusion of Bug's case.



**George Hunt, brother of Bug Hunt**

The trial proceeded in the same manner as Bug's trial with the same witnesses examined and same testimony given.<sup>8</sup> The case continued Friday, 9 November 1883. That afternoon, the case was handed to the jury who promptly returned a Guilty verdict.

The defendants and their attorneys returned to the court room on Saturday, 24 November 1883 for sentencing. After the usual round of motions for new trial, which were overruled, the defendants were sentenced:

- Bug Hunt was sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary in Chester, Illinois. Since he was currently serving a three-year sentence at the Tennessee State Penitentiary for Perjury, he would be returned to the Tennessee State Prison to finish serving his term. After completing this sentence, he would to be transferred to the federal prison in Illinois. The judge

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<sup>6</sup> "BUGG HUNT: His Trial Progressing in the Federal Court - Witnesses Who Suffered in the Cookeville Stage Robbery" *The Daily American*. [Nashville, Tenn.], 07 Nov 1883: 4. Print.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> The newspaper accounts did not go into the details of this trial as they did with Hunt's trial. The *Daily American* stated that "The witnesses and Testimony were substantially the same as in the case of Bug Hunt already convicted."

decreed that his federal sentence would run concurrently with his state sentence rather than consecutively. Consequently, he would only serve five years for both crimes.

- John Edwards was sentenced to five years in the Federal Penitentiary in Chester, Illinois and was immediately sent there.

John Edwards arrived at the Southern Illinois Prison on 30 November 1883 where he became Prisoner #1535.<sup>9</sup>

Bug was immediately returned to the Tennessee State Prison where he remained until he was released 24 September 1885. He was then transported to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary arriving 25 September 1885. He became Prisoner #2069.<sup>10</sup>

### ***JOHN EDWARDS INCARCERATION***

By winter of 1886, John had been incarcerated in the federal prison for just over two years. Including one year of imprisonment in the Tennessee State Penitentiary while awaiting trial, he had completed three years of his five-year sentence. It was during this time that his health began to decline.

In May 1886, he was admitted to the prison's hospital with consumption (tuberculosis). His condition worsened as time progressed. While in the hospital, the Prison Chaplain, Thomas M. Griffith, visited John and ministered to his spiritual health. Fearing that he was not long for this world, Chaplain Griffith wrote the following letter to John's parents.

Menard, Ill. 8/5/86  
Mr. J. R. Edwards  
Auburn, Tenn

My Dear Bro:

I have just visited the Hospital where I found your son. He told me that his father and Mother were Baptists. I am a Baptist minister. I have been chosen Chaplain of this prison.

I will say to you that I will do all in my power to make the case of your son a special one as I am led to believe he is not long for this world. He has the consumption and a very bad type of it I think. My mind is his case is hopeless. I shall talk to him from time to time as I think he is able to bear it.

You can write me if you choose and anything communicated will be received if possible in the spirit in which it is given.

May the Lord bless and Keep you to enter his everlasting Kingdom where heartaches and living troubles will cease to be. I am Your Bro in the dear Lord.

Thos. M. Griffith  
Chaplain

Direct  
Menard, Ill.<sup>11</sup>



**The Penitentiary at Menard, Illinois, where Bug Hunt was incarcerated in 1883 and John Edwards in 1885. Still operating in this building, it is the second oldest prison in the state, and the largest.**

<sup>9</sup> Convict Record of John Edwards.

<sup>10</sup> Convict Record of Bug Hunt..

<sup>11</sup> "Petition for Pardon of John Edwards, Tennessee, 1886." August - October 1886. File #K-173, Box 187. Records of the Office of the Pardon Attorney; Record Group 204; National Archives; College Park, Maryland.



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Immediately, James and Eliza Edwards consulted an attorney and discovered that the only way to get their son released was to obtain a pardon from President Grover Cleveland. They circulated a petition throughout the neighborhoods in Wilson, DeKalb, Smith and Cannon Counties and gathered over 275 signatures. The preamble to the petition read

Alexandria, Tenn  
August 12, 1886

To His Excellency Pres. Cleveland  
President of the United States  
at Washington D. C.

Dear Sir, We the undersigned Petitioners will state to you that our neighbor and friend James Edwards and wife, Eliza Edwards has a son by the name of John Edwards now confined in Chester prison of the state of Illinois, he was convicted by U. S. Court in Nashville Tenn. before his Honor D. M. Key on the charge of mail robbery [*sic*] for the term of five years. he has served out three years of his time and we are now informed by the chaplain of the prison by letter dated Aug 5, 1886 that he is in the last stage of consumption confined in the Hospital of said prison. The proper evidence of these fact will accompany this petition.

We the Petitioners will further state that we are acquainted with Jas. Edwards and his wife they are people of the best families of our state, are christian people strict members of the Baptist Church. They are citizens of Wilson County, Tenn. We being citizens of Wilson, Dekalb, Smith and Cannon Counties.

And as we are informed there is no hopes of John Edwards recovery.

We therefore most respectfully we James Edwards and wife Eliza Edwards in behalf of John Edwards and John Edwards himself and we the other petitioners in behalf of James Edwards and wife Eliza Edwards, and John Edwards, as a matter of humanity, and other consideration, ask your Excellency as President of the U. S. that you may extend your pardoning power, or that you pardon John Edwards so as his parent may bring him home to Tenn., and wait upon him during his last days and have his remains deposited in the family graveyard.

We will furnish you the evidence of the fact upon the consideration of this Petition.

Remain your most obedient citizens of the U. S. and state and counties above referred to.<sup>12</sup>

They enlisted the help of the prison's physician and the warden. Dr. Lewis Dyer wrote the following letter.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary  
Physician's Office  
L. DYER, Physician  
Menard PO, Ill, August 18, 1886  
Honorable A. H. Garland,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I am requested by the father of John Edwards, a U. S. convict in prison since Nov. 30, 1883, and for the term of 5 years to certify as to his health. A pardon of course is the object desired. I most cheerfully comply with this request.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

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This man has been a most faithful and exemplary convict in all respects working industriously until the latter part of last winter, when his health began to fail. His disease is Lung complain, and in all human probability if will soon develop into confirmed consumption unless a change of condition and a change of life can be secured through execution clemency which I most earnestly advise. He has been in hospital going on three months. He has every attention, and shall continue to have, in our power to bestow - but he cannot be saved here.

Very Respectfully  
L. Dyer Physician<sup>13</sup>

Warden G. M. Mitchell submitted the following letter.

WARDEN'S OFFICE

G. M. MITCHELL, Warden,  
JAMES H. HILL, Chief Clerk,  
CHARLES LYNN, Purchasing Agent

Menard, P. O., Ill., Augt 18th 1886

To Whom It may concern:

John Edwards; sent here from the United States Court, middle district of Tennessee, has been in all respects a good prisoner, obedient to the rules and faithful in the performance of his tasks.

He is now and has been, for several months, confined in the hospital, and there is very little hope of his recovery.

Respectfully,  
G. M. Mitchell  
Warden<sup>14</sup>

The application and all its enclosures were received and filed at the Office of the Pardon Attorney in late August 1886. The Clerk of Pardons, Alex Boteler recommended the pardon application to the Attorney General on 21 September 1886.

U. S. District Court; M. District of Tennessee

United States

vs

John Edwards } Mail robbery -

Sentence, Oct: 1883, Five years imprisonment

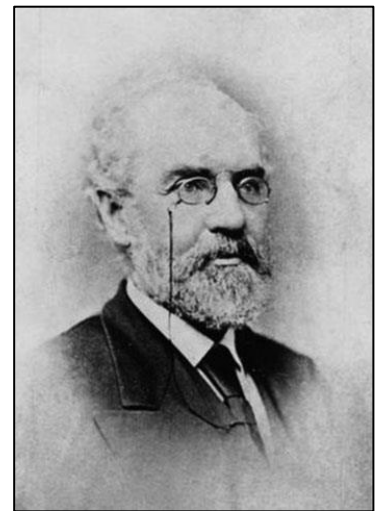
Department of Justice

September 21st 1886

The Attorney General:

At the October term, 1883, of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, John Edwards the defendant in this case - was convicted on a charge of robbing the mail and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Illinois.

The application for this young man's pardon is based solely upon the precarious condition of his health - it appear from the accompanying certificate of Dr. L. Dyer, physician to the prison, that "his



**Alex Boteler, Clerk of Pardons  
in the Grover Cleveland  
administration.**

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



decrease is lung complaint" and that "in all human probability, it will soon develop into confirmed consumption unless a condition and a change of life can be secured through Executive clemency."

He has already served the greater part of the time for which he was sentenced and, is same, "has been a most faithful and exemplary convict in all respects, working industriously until the latter part of last winter when his health began to fail" He is now confined in the Hospital and the Doctor expressed the opinion that "he cannot be saved where he now is " -

Respectfully submitted

Alex R. Boteler

Clerk of Pardons<sup>15</sup>

The Acting Attorney General George A. Jenks agreed with the recommendation and sent the pardon request to President Cleveland on 21 September 1886.

On 6 October 1886, President Grover Cleveland officially pardoned John Edwards of his crime.

The official Certificate of Pardon was issued by President Cleveland and endorsed by the Acting Secretary of State James D. Porter (former Tennessee Governor) on 9 October 1886.

Finally, on 14 October 1886, John Edwards was released from the federal prison and returned home to his family in Wilson County. He died on 7 January 1887 and was buried in the family cemetery near his home.

### ***Part II Concluded***

### ***To Be Continued***

**Mitzi Freeman is a free-lance genealogist and historian. She lives in Soddy Daisy but can often be found in Putnam County, where her research interests are centered, or studying at the State Library and Archives.**

**Mitzi may be reached via email at [tnresearch@tngenes.net](mailto:tnresearch@tngenes.net)**

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

# Early Settlers of Murfreesboro

## testify about Elam's School at Murfree's Spring



**An early sketch of the town of Murfreesboro, founded in 1811 on William Lytle's land**  
(from *A History of Rutherford County in Pictures*, by Mabel Pittard, 1990)

The seat of Rutherford County was moved from the town of Jefferson in 1811, to land near Murfree's Spring which was donated by Capt. William Lytle. There was considerable disagreement among the county court members about the location, but the Murfree's Spring contingent were in the majority by a vote of four to three. Lots were laid out and sold, and the area around Murfree's Spring became the center of the growing town.<sup>1</sup>

The spring was named for Gen. Hardy Murfree, the owner of a 400 acre tract originally granted to Revolutionary War soldier Henry Winbourn in 1785. Murfree died in 1809 leaving numerous heirs, including a daughter Lavinia who married Frank Burton. The Burtons inherited a part of the original land grant from Gen. Murfree. In 1837 a dispute arose over the Burton tract.<sup>2</sup> Various witnesses were called to describe the land and its history, providing an interesting picture of what was happening near the fledgling town of Murfreesboro back in the eighteen-teens.

Several of the witnesses mentioned attending a school near the spring on the Burton property, kept by schoolmaster Daniel Elam in 1814. Elam appears in the 1810 census of Rutherford County (the only county in Middle Tennessee for which the 1810 census record survives).<sup>3</sup> His household included 3 young males and one over 45, along with 1 girl under 10 and a woman aged 26-44. Elam was the owner of four slaves.

<sup>1</sup> *The Goodspeed Histories of . . . Counties of Tennessee* (Columbia, Tenn.: Woodward & Stinson 1971, reprint of 1886 edition), p. 814.

<sup>2</sup> *Guion v. Burton, Anderson et al*, Tenn. Supreme Court Case Files, Record Group 191, Middle Tenn. box 208. Tenn. State Library & Archives.

<sup>3</sup> 1810 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., Tenn., p. 23 (handwritten), Dan'l Elam household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*.

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The testimony shows that the school was located near Murfree's Spring and the home of Capt. Lytle. The 1810 census shows William Lytle as a male over 45 with a family and 25 slaves, indicating he was a large property owner and prosperous man.



**The home of Col. William Lytle, located near Murfree's Spring. The property was sold to Carnation Milk and razed about 1927. Today Broad Street and Memorial Blvd. meet near this location.**

*(from Murfreesboro by Bill Jakes, a volume of the Postcard History Series by Arcadia Pub.)*

The following scraps of information, taken from the various witnesses who mentioned Elam's school, can be pieced together to form a picture of the activities on the disputed property at that time. They also help put together a group of families who lived in that neighborhood. Of the people who gave testimony in 1837, the surnames of Alexander, Baird, Beaty, Bowman, Burton, Dyer, Earwood, Miller, Rankin, Snell, Williams and Wilson all appear in the 1810 census of Rutherford County. It is likely that the witnesses were children in those 1810 families.

Between the time of the 1810 census and 1814, when the school was operating, the town of Murfreesboro was founded. It is likely that many new families moved into the area during those formative years, joining others who had been among the pioneers who first settled Rutherford County. By the time this testimony was taken, some of those families had moved westward. The lawyers in the case worked hard to track down witnesses and found several in the West Tennessee Counties of Obion, Henderson, Haywood and Gibson, as seen below.

- Daniel Bowman settled in the area in 1807 and was with the surveyor who surveyed the Winbourn tract in 1809. He was in the habit of attending meeting in the old meeting house on the land. At that time there were no cabins on the land, just the old school house which had fallen into decay.
- Willis Snell said he had frequently hunted on the land known as the Winbourn tract. In 1809 or 10 the neighbors erected a little school house, where school was held for about two years. Later, another schoolhouse was built where Elam kept a school for about two years. Rev. Mr. Henderson proposed to preach to the people of the vicinity, and a second room was added to the building so that both rooms could be used as a meeting house. That was how things stood in 1812 when Snell left Rutherford County, not returning until 1816.
- Mathias B. Murfree was taking care of the property known as the Winbourn place for Burton, until Burton moved there in 1817. Mathias owned property on the other side of the Spring Branch. Slaves which Mrs.



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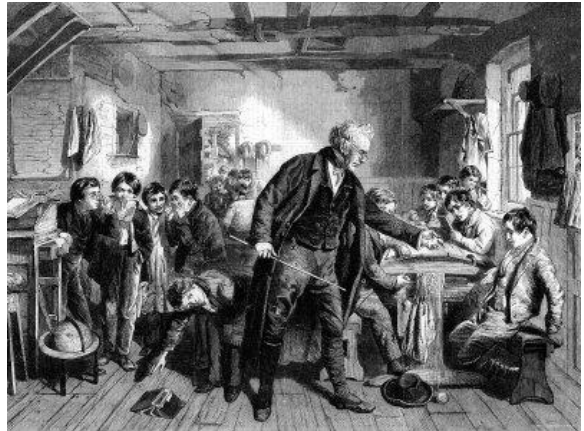
Burton had inherited from her father Hardy Murfree were then living in cabins on the place near the spring. The boiling spring was in the middle of the branch. The slaves included Jack and his family. Jack had “a remarkable” wart on his face.

- William D. Baird moved to the area in 1810 and for several years got his water from Murfree’s Spring. In 1812 he regularly attended preaching at the meeting house near the spring.
- 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.”
- Alfred Miller said that Elam taught school at the meeting house in 1814 and returned in 1816 to teach again in the same building. There was a cabin south of the meeting house that was much decayed and unoccupied.
- 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.
- Christopher Beaty and John Earwood both recalled attending church at the meeting house on the property in April 1816 and seeing the slave cabins which had recently been built there.
- Pritchard Alexander recalled taking his stallion past the property in the spring, thinking that the person who had built new cabins on the property might be future customers for his stallion.
- Susan Dyer of Obion County who formerly lived near the Winbourn tract testified that when the negroes built their cabins the only other building on the land was the old school house.
- John A. Wilson of Henderson Co. Tenn. said he passed by the negro cabins daily in the winter of 1814-1815. As he passed out of Murfreesboro on “what was then named the Shelbyville and Stone Fort Road,” the road then ran through M.B. Murfree’s plantation and the cabins were on the north side of the spring.
- Andrew Miller of Gibson County recalled the negroes building their cabins and clearing land under the overseer, Mr. Powell. Miller lived about a mile south of Murfreesboro and traveled to town and to church on the road which ran through the Winbourn tract, he also hunted on that land. Around Christmas of 1814 a slave named Abby and her family came from Williamson County to live on the place. Abby moved into the old schoolhouse, and the meat Mathias Murfree purchased for the negroes was salted there. It was not used as a school again. Did not know that Henderson ever preached in the house.
- Judge Samuel Anderson’s house was on this land at the time of the testimony (1837). One witness mentioned an Academy building which may also have been built after the time of Elam’s school.



# Family of Daniel Elam, Pioneer Educator

After teaching school in 1814, as mentioned in the article above, Daniel Elam continued to live in Rutherford County. He is listed in the 1820 census as being over 45 years of age, with 5 younger males and three females in the household. In 1828 he made his will, which was probated early in 1829. He was by then a relatively prosperous man, as his will disposes of an active plantation and a dozen slaves.



His son Edward was named executor. He also named sons William, John, Robert Henry and George Foster Elam, the last three of which were “to have a good English education,” showing the importance the former schoolmaster still placed on learning. Two of the sons, John and Robert, were singled out to be “bound to some mechanical trade” when they were old enough. Daughter Elizabeth was a full heir with these brothers.

Daniel Elam had either advanced funds some of his older children, or was not well-disposed toward them. His will leaves two other sons, Lewis and Mills or Willis, only \$1 “in addition to what I have already given them,” and does the same for two married daughters, Henrietta Jetton and Emily Stallings. Daughter, Nancy Molloy, and a grandson, Daniel Jetton, were to be entitled to a share of the sale price of a slave to be sold when Jane Elam died or remarried.<sup>1</sup>

Slaves named in Daniel Elam’s will were: Charles; Davy; Harry; Isaac; Isham; Jenny; Lawson (Winney’s son); Lucy; Mary; Ned; Sarah; and Winney. Isham was to be Jane’s slave until she died or remarried, and then sold. Elam probably committed the cruelty of dividing slave families at his death by giving female slaves to his daughters and male slaves to his sons, as well as ordering the eventual sale of Isham.

Goodspeed’s history of Rutherford County provides more information, as two of Daniel Elam’s grandsons were the subjects of biographical sketches. Dr. Thomas Elam and his brother David were both sons of Edward Elam. In David Elam’s sketch the writer said, “Edward Elam was a descendant of Daniel Elam, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and a school teacher in his day, being one of the early educators of Murfreesboro.” Edward appears in the 1830 census of Rutherford County as having been born between 1790 and 1800.

According to the sketches, Edward was born in Virginia (if correct, this proves Daniel Elam brought his family from Virginia to Tennessee) and married Rebecca Wade of Maryland. Edward Elam served in the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans. The Goodspeed writer also recorded that Edward was one of the first men to gin cotton at Murfreesboro, making a small fortune. He moved to Jacksonville, Ala., where he was a merchant, and died in 1840.<sup>2</sup>

The evidence that the family came from Virginia is strengthened by records of Daniel’s daughter, Henrietta. We know from the will that Henrietta was married to a Jetton and had a son named Daniel. Both are found in Gibson County, West Tennessee, in the 1850 census. Henrietta was the wife of Isaac Jetton, and was 50 years old at the time of the census. She gave her birthplace as Virginia. Her son Isaac was married and living separately with his own wife and children. Henrietta and Isaac also had daughters Mary, Olivia and Nancy at home in 1850.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rutherford County, Tenn., *Record Book*, vol. 7 (1827–1829), pp. 308-312, will of Daniel Elam, probated Feb. 1829; County Court Clerk. Microfilm copy at Tenn. State Library & Archives.

<sup>2</sup> *The Goodspeed Histories . . .*, p. 1033.

<sup>3</sup> 1850 U.S. census, Gibson Co., Tenn., Dist. 6, p. 211-B (stamped), family 1215, Isaac S. Jetton household, digital image, *HeritageQuest.com*.

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



## White and Williamson Counties

*Abstracted by Gale Williams Bamman*  
*Certified Genealogist Emeritus<sup>SM</sup> Copyright © 2018*

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

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

- Name
- County and district where enumerated in population schedule
- County of residence when at home

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

**Insane Inhabitants:** form of disease; duration of current attack; age at first attack; if requires restraint; if ever institutionalized and for how long; if additional features, such as epileptic, suicidal, or homicidal.

Distinction was to be made between persons with deterioration of mental power, such as dementia and those born defective; the latter were to be classified as Idiots.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## White County

**Jones, James A.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 6; cause\_\_\_[illegible] fever. [s.d.2,e.d.143; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.33]

**Gay, James R.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, large head. [s.d.2,e.d.143; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.47]

**Louis, Roxie A.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head. [s.d.2,e.d.143; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.12]

**Hutchings, Eliza:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.143; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, female, servant, in household of George W. Hutchings.

**Eller, Henry:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; form of disease, paresis; cause, paralysis; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 63. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, male, head of household.

**Donelston, Henry:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; cause, fever; number of attacks, 1, age at first attack, 19. [s.d.2, e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, white, male, step-son in household of Henry Eller.

**Bradley, Violet:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; cause unknown, number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 39. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, female, aunt, in household of Fayett Bradley.

**Brown, John:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; duration of present attack, 14 wks., number of attacks, 3, age at first attack, 15. [s.d.3,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 79, white, male, father, in household of Warron Brown.

**Bennett, Samuel:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; cause, Scarlet Fever; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 22, inmate, Nashville, Asylum, 18 mos.[?], discharged 1871. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, male, son, in household of Nancy Bennett.

**Officer, Delpha:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; cause not known; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 58. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, black, female, mother, "1/2 insane," in household of Jack Officer.

**Williams, Hanner:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 11; cause, Scarlet Fever; large head. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.2]

**Wheeler, William:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co.; not self-supporting; cause unknown, small head. [s.d.2,e.d.146; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.9]

**Roberson, Martha:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co. [s.d.2,e.d.145; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.48]

**Haliburton, Lettie:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated White Co. [s.d.2,e.d.145; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.26]

**Stewart, William:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.2, e.d.144; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.47]

**Lafevre, Almeda:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1; sight gone, ball hard; no appearance of any sight, whitish color; supposed cause, venereal disease; totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.144; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 4, white, female, daughter, in household of John Lefevre.

**Griffin, Samuel:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 53, cause unknown; eyes more of a dim and hazy appearance. [s.d.2,e.d.144; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 57, white, male, head of household.

**Martin, Green:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting; afflicted at age 53; cause, unknown; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.144; see Pop.Sch.p.23,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, male, father, in household of Rebecca Phillips.

**Gooch, Bettie:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, totally blind; [s.d.2,e.d. 142; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, female, aunt, in household of Jesse Gooch.

**Glenn, Jane:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 67, totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.142; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age

88, white, female, mother, in household of Rhody Glenn.

**Carder, Oliver P.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; mania, 2 months, 2 attacks, age at first attack, 34; guarded; in Nashville Asylum, 2 months, discharged 1869. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, male, head of household.

**Denton, Nancy:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; melancholia, 8 months; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 24; confined at night, guarded; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, female, cousin, in household of Denton Hightower.

**Denton, Sterling:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; melancholia, 8 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 72; not confined, not restrained, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, white, male, head of household.

**Davis, Martha M.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 1 year; cause, intermittent fever; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, female, cousin, in household of Hightower Denton.

**Taylor, Lafayette:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., self-supporting, afflicted at age 25, partially blind, cause, neuralgia; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 34, white, male, head of household.

**Parsons, Sally:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 48, totally blind, cause, neuralgia, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.141; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, female, mother-in-law, in household of Levander P. Perry.

**Barrett, Martha:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.140; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.22]

**Clark, Louisa, Ann:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated White Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, D&D School, Knoxville, E. Tenn.; length of time, "Graduate, \_\_\_[?] Teacher." [s.d.2,e.d.140; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.31]



**Green, Martha E.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated White Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, D&D School, Knoxville, E. Tenn., 3 years. [s.d.2,e.d.140; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.26]

**Webster, Elizabeth:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 64, cause not known, partially blind, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.140; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.14] **Pop Sch.:** age 66, white, female, wife, in household of Joseph Webster.

**Simpson, Jane:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co.; afflicted at age 2, cause, brain fever; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.139; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.40] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, black, female, daughter, in household of Charles Simpson.

**Wallace, Susanah:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated White Co., partly self-supporting; cause, hereditary; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.2,e.d.139; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.8]

**Moore, James M.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated White Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.2,e.d.139; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.28]

**Phillips, Elizabeth:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated White Co.; self-supporting. [s.d.2,e.d.139; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.11]

**Bradley, David:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; admitted 3 April 1880. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, disease of liver[?]; number of attacks, 4; duration of present attack, age at first attack, 16; confined at night, chained in daytime; suicidal, homicidal. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see



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Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, black, male, in the poorhouse.

**McDaniel, Elizabeth:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied, admitted September 187\_ [illegible]. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, family disease; 1 attack, age at first attack, 17; confined at night. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, female, in the poorhouse.

**Bandy, Greenbery:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; form of disease, on religion; duration of present attack, 7 years; “number of attacks, 75”; age at first attack, 58. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, male, head of household.

**Murray, Edward:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; form of disease, money; duration of present attack, 24 [not defined]; age at first attack, 48, not confined; inmate, Nashville Insane Asylum, 8 [not defined], date of discharge, \_\_\_\_ [illegible]. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 69, white, male, head of household.

**Carnes, Eliza:** Insane Schedule; enumerated White Co.; form of disease, female disease, duration of present attack, 5 [not defined]; age at first attack, 26. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.35,ln.45.] **Pop.Sch.:** Eliza Ann Carnes, age 31, white, female, wife, in household of Joseph Carnes.

**Waddle, George:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied, admitted 2 August 187\_ [illegible]; **Also:** Idiots Schedule; residence when at home, DeKalb Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.28.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, male, in the poorhouse.

**Louis, William:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; admitted 1 January 1876. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, small head. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, male, in poorhouse.

**Underwood, Bryce:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., not self-supporting, afflicted at age 57; cause, venereal ophthalmia; totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, male, great-uncle; in household of Sarah Worley.

**Hensley, Elizabeth:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 30; form, staphaloma; semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** Elisabeth Hensley, Sr., age 70, white, female; mother, in household of John Hensley.

**Smith, Robert:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 49, form, staphaloma; supposed cause, neuralgia; semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, white, male, head of household.

**Johnson, Bettie:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence when at home, Fentress Co.; able-bodied; supported at cost of county. **Also:** Blind Schedule; afflicted at age 18; cause, neuralgia, totally blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, female, in poorhouse.

**McManus, Robert:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., self-supporting, afflicted at age 62; cause, neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male, head of household.

**Clark, John:** Blind Schedule; enumerated White Co., self-supporting, afflicted at age 62; cause, neuralgia, semi-blind. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.11] **Pop.Sch.:** age 24, white, male, head of household.

**Goens, Charles:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; admitted May 1880. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28, ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 2, mulatto, male, in poorhouse.

**Goens, Ellen:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; disability, pregnancy; admitted May 1880; son also in this asylum. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, black, female, widowed, in poorhouse.

**Manning, Mary:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Bedford Co.; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; admitted January 1876. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 22, white, female, in poorhouse.

**Manning, Mary:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated White Co. Asylum for the Poor; residence, Bedford Co.; supported at cost of county, able-bodied; admitted August 1879. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 1, white, female, in poorhouse.

**King, William:** Prisoners Schedule; enumerated White Co., residence when at home, Bledsoe Co.; in White County jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial; incarcerated 28 April 1880, alleged offense, petit larceny. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.16.] **Pop.Sch.:** age 18, white, male, prisoner; in prison; enumerated in household of W. R. Stewart.

**Richardson, Levi:** Prisoners Schedule; enumerated White Co., in county jail, state prisoner, awaiting trial; incarcerated 17 April 1880, alleged offense, petit larceny. [s.d.2,e.d.138; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, male, prisoner; in prison; enumerated in household of W. R. Stewart.

#### *End of White County*

### *Williamson County*

**Bradford, Kerney:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, "born so," natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.228; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.23].

**Ballard, Daniel:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, "born so," natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.228; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.11].

**Flowers, William:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, "born so," natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.228; see Pop.Sch. p.30,ln.50].

**Forrester, Margaret:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 14, supposed cause, typhoid fever; semi-mute; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.228; see Pop.Sch.p.28,ln.48].

**Roberts, Fannie:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; afflicted at birth, cause unknown, long head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.45].



**Wheelchair in the corn field.**

(DisabilityHistoryMuseum.org; Robert Bogdan collection)

**Everett, Fannie:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause unknown, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.21,ln.45].

**German, Judge:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.39].

**Petty, Jane:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 18, cause unknown; semi-mute-semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.15].

**Hatcher, Mary J.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, self-supporting, afflicted at age 4, cause, fever; semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.18].

**Hatcher, Almada:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 2,

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cause unknown; semi-mute, semi-deaf; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.31,ln.47].

**Davis, Jonas:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause unknown; semi-mute. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch. p. 37, ln.15].

**Cluck, George:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 84; cause, old age; semi-mute, semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, white, male, in household of Richard Buchanan.

**Starns, Samuel:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 65, cause, cataract on eye, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 66, black, male, step-father, in household of Jo Starnes.

**Battle, Abraham:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at age 84; cause, old age; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 89, black, male, head of household.

**Page, Mattie:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth, natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.245; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.23]

**Windsett, Freeman:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.245; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.50]

**Perkins, William:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 72, totally blind, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.245; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 78, black, male, head of household.

**Johnson, Anderson:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 70; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.245; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, male, head of household.

**Johnson, Mary:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 61, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.245; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** age 46, white, daughter, in household of Anderson Johnson.

**Polk, John, col'd.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; form of disease, "mastibation";

duration of present attack, 2 [not defined]; number of attacks, 2, age at first attack, 16; inmate, Tennessee Hospital for Insane, [date illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 20, mulatto, son, in household of Rich'd. Polk.

**Haley, Elizabeth:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; cause, hereditary, age at first attack, 10 years; number of attacks, 1, age at first attack, 42; inmate, Tenn. Hospital for Insane, [dates of admission and discharge illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch. p.16,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, wife, in household of Rich'd. Haley.

**Hamlet, Mary A.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, white, daughter, in household of James S. Hamlet.

**Page, Sally:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, female, in household of Joseph Patton.

**Green, William:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 13; cause, scarlet fever; totally-blind; in Knoxville Institute, 6 months. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.28]

**Blare, Eveline:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 25; semi-mute, semi-deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch. p.9,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** Everline Blare, age 42, mulatto, wife, in household of Isaac Blare.

**Jenkins, Nancy:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; supported at cost of county, palsied. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 66, white, aunt, boarder, in household of Martha Carmichael.

**Ferrel, Elizabeth:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; supported at cost of county; general debility. [s.d.3,e.d.246; see Pop.Sch. p.28,ln.37] **Pop.Sch.:** age 56, white, female, servant, in household of Johnson Vincent.

**Jenkins, Mary:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.244; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.9] **Pop.Sch.:** age 70, white, aunt, pauper, in household of Lewis Jenkins.

**Primm, L. D.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; melancholia, duration of present attack, 2 weeks, many attacks; age at first attack, 70; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.243; see

Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 71, white, male, head of household.

**Thompson, John Mc.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; hallucinations, continuous, age at first attack, 39; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.243; see Pop.Sch. p.13,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** J. Mc. Thompson, age 78, white, male, father-in-law, in household of R. T. Primm.

**Primm, C. H.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 38, destruction of crystalline; supposed cause, ophthalmia; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution; also insane, idiotic, and deaf-mute. [s.d.,e.d.243; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, white, male, head of household.

**Allen, M. P. G.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.242; see Pop.Sch.p.14, ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, white, male, son, in household of Mary Primm.

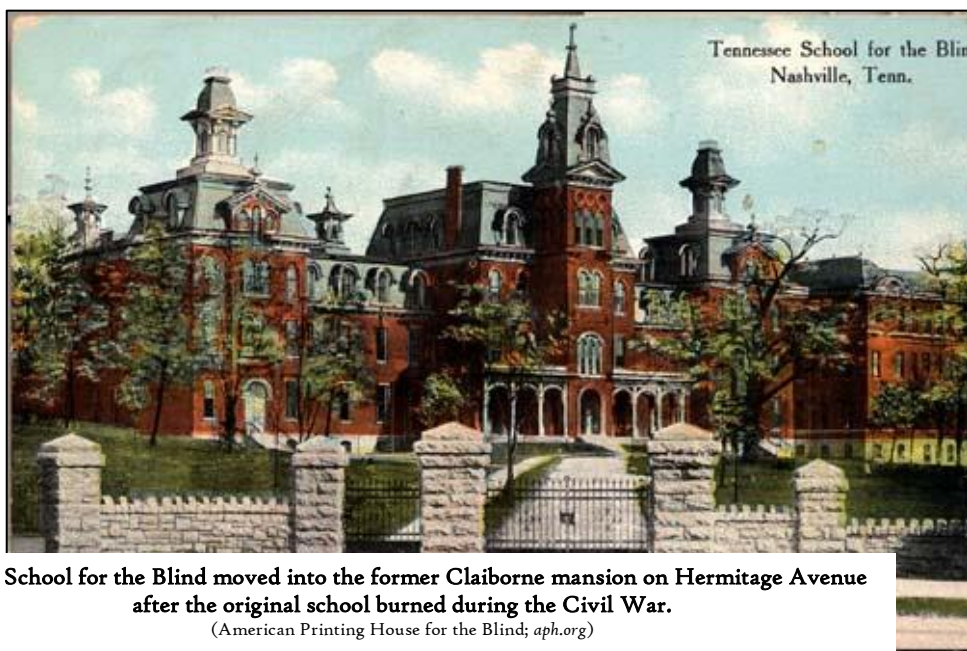
**Johnston, Louis:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; [s.d.3,e.d.242; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, black, male, son, in household of L. C. Johnston.

**Girdner, Mary:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; melancholia, duration of present attack, 2 months, age at first attack, 34; confined, not restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, female, head of household.

**McPherson, Mary:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; dementia, duration, 2 ½ years, 1 attack, age at first attack, 34; confined, restrained; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.19,ln.47] **Pop.Sch.:** age 58, white, female, in household of John H. McPherson.

**Ratliff, Jessee:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.27]

**Roberts, Van:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head;



Tenn. School for the Blind moved into the former Claiborne mansion on Hermitage Avenue after the original school burned during the Civil War.

(American Printing House for the Blind; aph.org)

never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.11]

**Basblin[?], Mary F.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 36; supposed cause, cooking on stove; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch. p.5,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** Mary F. Basblin[?], age 44, mulatto, female, servant, in household of Boss Williams.

**Daniels, Ellsworth:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Blind School, Nashville, 20 months, discharged 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, white, male, son in household of David Daniels.

**Daniels, Celia:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Blind School, Nashville, 1 ½ months, discharged 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 13, white, female, in household of David Daniels.

**Daniels, Fredrick:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Blind School, Nashville, 10 months, discharged 1880. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.16,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 11, white, male, son, in household of David Daniels.

**Willson, Joseph:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth,

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totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 84, white, male, head of household.

**Hall, Phoeby:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; supported at cost of county; also blind. **Also:** Blind Schedule; not self-supporting, afflicted at birth, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.241; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, black, female, in household of Peter Stuarms[?].

**Ozburn, David:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; supposed cause, typhoid fever, age at first attack, 20, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.240; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 65, white, male, in household of Pat Shelbern.

**Gentry, Samuel:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting, "present age, 17"; small head, never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.240; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.15]

**Ingrm[?], Wm.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting; cause not known, small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.240; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.6]

**Shelburn, Catherine:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 11 [18?]; form, \_\_\_[?] in the eye; supposed cause, burned; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.240; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, black, female, daughter, in household of W. W. Shelburn.

**Johnson, James:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural size head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.8, {also penned as p.22},ln.26]

**Johnson, Claborn:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural size head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.8 {[also penned as p.22},ln.27]

**Robinson, B. Frank:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause unknown; natural size head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.46—{also penned as p.30}, ln.45]

**Hughes, Daniel:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause

unknown; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.2 {also penned as p.16},ln.26]

**Waddy, Willie:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause unknown; inmate, Knoxville, Tenn. 2 years. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.47 {also penned p.30},ln.32]

**Corbett, Alice P.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth, cause unknown; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.47 {also penned as p.31},ln.17]

**Horton, Mary:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. **Also:** Blind Schedule; self-supporting, afflicted at age 59, cause unknown, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.8 {also penned as p.22},ln.24]

**Horton, Susan:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. **Also:** Blind Schedule; self-supporting, afflicted at age 44, cause unknown, semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.239; see Pop.Sch.p.8 {also penned as p.22},ln.25]

**Williams, Price:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.238; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.28]

**Thompson, Henry:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.238; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.1]

**Daugherty, Letty:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Williamson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.238; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, mulatto, mother, in household of Martin Daugherty.

*To Be Continued*